

ZWITTAWKA, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, on the Zwittau.

ZWITTE, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Bohmisch-Leipa, and bail. of Haida. Pop. 280.

ZWOCHAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, and circle of Delitsch. Pop. 330.

ZWOISCHEN, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. of Pilsen, and bail. of Vergreichenstein. Pop. 260.

ZWOLEN. See **ALT-SOHL**.

ZWOLENSKA-STOLICE. See **SOHL**.

ZWOLIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in Poland, in the gov. of Radom. Pop. 2,026.

ZWOLL, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, reg. of Gitschin, and bail. of Koniginhof. Pop. 450.

ZWOLLE, or **Zwol**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel. The arrond. comprises five cant. Pop. 50,000. The town is on the Vecht, at the confluence of the Soest, 54 m. ENE of Amsterdam, 9 m. from the Zuider-Zee, and at some distance from the r. bank of the Yssel, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. 16,000. It is fortified, regularly built, and has several spacious streets, intersected with canals. Three gates connect the suburbs with the town properly so called. Z. possesses eight churches, inclusive of the ancient cathedral, and a house-of-correction, and contains manufactories of pins, linen, salt, soap, and sugar refineries, and bleacheries, a vinegar-work, and tanneries. Horses, cattle, butter, and leather are exported from it. In the vicinity is Mount St. Agnes, on which was formerly an Augustine convent, noted as numbering amongst its inmates the celebrated Thomas-a-Kempis.—Also a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the reg. and bail. of Pilsen. Pop. 280.

ZWOLNO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, and circle of Schrimm. Pop. 250.

ZWONITZ, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Grunhain, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1843, 2,012; in 1849, 2,400. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, blankets, and lace.

ZWONITZ (NIEDER), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Grunhain, near the Zwonitz. Pop. 1,200. It has two churches, and possesses manufactories of cotton fabrics, paper, saw and oil-mills. In the vicinity are beds of porcelain clay, and two mineral springs.

ZWORNIK. See **ZVORNIK**.

ZWOTA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Voigtsberg, near Klingenthal. Pop. 1,089.

ZWOTZEN, a village of Reuss-Schleiz, in the prov. of Gera, on the Elster. Pop. 260.

ZWYCHLIN, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 63 m. W of Warsaw. It has several tanneries, and manufactories of gold-ware.

ZWYNAERDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 4 m. S of Ghent, on the Schelde. Pop. 1,802.

ZWYNDRECHT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde, watered by the Schelde. Pop. of dep. 1,935; of com. 1,649.

ZWYNNENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Lennick-Saint-Martin. Pop. 102.

ZYDACZOW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Stry, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Dniester. Pop. 2,141, of whom 524 are Jews. It has three churches.

ZYDARKO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, and circle of Gnesen. Pop. 200.

ZYDLOCHWITZE. See **SCLOWITZ**.

ZYDOWO, a town of Prussia, in the regency of Bromberg, and circle of Gnesen. Pop. 300.

ZYFEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, and presidial of Liestal. Pop. 910.

ZYFFLICH, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Dusseldorf, and circle of Cleves. Pop. 470.

ZYGHOR, or **JAYGHUR**, a port of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. and 174 m. W of Bejapur, on the Concan coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which forms a small bay. This port is well sheltered, but is difficult of access. It has a considerable trade in pepper, salt, and hemp.

ZYGLIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Beuthen. Pop. 290.

ZYGOS, a mountain-range on the frontier of Thessaly, connecting the northern and southern range of Pindus, and over which the road leads from Metzovo to Trikala. The ascent, of three hours, is steep and difficult. The view from the summit of the pass extends from the snowy top of Mount Olympus to the Olytzka and the Suli range. On the side of Albania the eye beholds rugged peaks covered with dark firs; on that of Thessaly it rests upon a succession of beautiful hills and plains, covered with forests of noble birch, oak, and plane-trees.

ZYLDEGHEM, a com. of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Cruyshautein. Pop. 1,090.

ZYMINO, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Schroda. Pop. 240.

ZYORY. See **SORAU**.

ZYPE, a canton of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, and arrond. of Alkmaer, nearly equidistant from Helder and Alkmaer. Pop. 2,400. It is marshy, but affords good pasturage. It is noted for its sheep. Its chief town is Schagerburg.

ZYRANKA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the E part of the prov. of Jakutsk, an affluent of the Kolyma, which it joins to the N of Verkhe-Kolymski, and after a course in a generally ENE direction of 180 m.

ZYRIA, a mountain of Greece, in the N part of the Morea, near Trikala, a part of the *Cyllene* of the ancients. It has an alt. of 7,605 ft. above sea-level.

ZYRIANES. See **SIRIANES**.

ZYROWA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, and circle of Gross-Strelitz. Pop. 380.

ZYSKALENFIELD, a mountain of Norway, on the confines of the dioceses of Nordland and Drontheim. It is remarkable for the pyramidal rocks of Torgehatten, which rise to the height of 3,000 ft.

ZYTNO, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Kalisch, obwod and 12 m. S of Petrikau. Pop. 260.

ZYTOMIERZ. See **JITOMIR**.

ZYWIEC, or **SAYBUSZ**. See **SEYPUSCH**.

ZYWIELSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kasan, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,300.

ZYWODCZYTZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 330.

ZZANG-TSEOU. See **KALDYAO-MURAN**.

ZZUBIN. See **SCHUBIN**.

APPENDIX.

VIL

2 T



A LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

SHOWING THE

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, AND MODERN DESIGNATIONS BORNE BY THE SAME PLACE.

* * It will be observed from the following List that the Latinized forms of modern geographical nomenclature, as well as the modern forms of ancient names, have been chiefly effected by the substitution of the following terminations for each other.

MODERN.	ANCIENT.	MODERN.	ANCIENT.	MODERN.	ANCIENT.
ack or ack	acum or achium	ent	entium	land	landia
ad	adum	entre	inter	leben	laba or leba
agne	ania	er	era	mate	mates
ailles	alia	es or eis	ai	mold	moldia
ain or eine	ania or anium	euil	olium	mond, mons, or	
al	alium	ey	ia or eja	mont	montium
alta	altus	feld	felda	mouth	muthum
am	amum	fels	felsa	munde	munda
an	ania or anum	ford	fordia	o	um
ant, anz	antia	frith	fretum	oglio	oleum
ar	aria or ara	furt	furtum	ogne	onia
atz	atium	gart, garten,		oise	osia
at	atum	gorod, grod	gardia	oping	opia
au	avia or ovia	gau	govia	oux	osum
aux	atium	gen	gia or ga	ow	ovia
berg	berga	hausen or husen	husium	pel or poli	polis
born	borna	hava or haff	hama	por	pons
burg	burgum	haven	havia	que	ca
c, n, r, t	iacum	heim	hemium	sand	sanda
caster	castrum	hofen	hofa, horra, or	stadt	stadium
cester	cestria		hovium	stein	steinium
citta	civitas	holm	holmia	stock	stockium
dorf	dorfium	holz	holtia	thal	dabia or thalia
dorp	dorpium	horst	horstium	vic, wy, or wyk	vicia
dun	dunum	hut	hutum	vill	villa
e	a or as	ich, ig, ik	icum	wegen	vegia
eck	ecca	ie	ia	weiss or weissen	alles
eglia	elia	igno	inium	worth	verda
eil or eille	elia	ili	clia	z	ium
ein	inum	in	imum	zell	cella
em	emum	in	inum	zza	ssa
en	ena	itz or itsch	icum or itium		
ence, en, enz	entia	kerchen	querca		

AA, or CE, a river of Holland, the AA of Overysel; also the AAE of North Brabant.

AAMANTIA, or AMANTIA, a fort on the coast of Illyria, PORTO-RAGUSIO.

AARA, ABRINCA, ABRICCA, or OBRINGA, the river AAR, AER, or AHR of Rhenish-Prussia.

AARDALINUS SINUS, the Norwegian bay of BUCKER-FORD.

AARHUSIA, or ARHUSIA, the Danish town of AARHUS or ARHUS.

AARHUSIUS, or ARHUSIUS-COMITATUS, the Danish province of AARHUS or ARHUSEN.

AASA, the Norwegian port of AAS.

ABA, or ABUS, a mountain in Armenia, by some identified with the modern ARARAT.

ABÆ, a city of Greece, identified with ruins near the village of EXARCHO.

ABACENA, or ABACENUM, a town of Sicily, the SANCTA-BIGENIS in the Val-di-Demona.

ABACUM, the town of ALBACH or ABACH in Lower Bavaria.

ABALLABA, or ABALABA, the town of APPLEBY in Westmoreland.

ABALLO, or ABALLIUM, the town of SAINT-AVALON in the French dep. of Yonne.

ABALUS, or RANTOMANNIA, an island in the Frisch-haff of Prussia.

ABANA, AMANA, BARDINES, or CHRYSORRHOSA, a river of Syria, the BARADA.

ABANTIAS, an island off the coast of Greece, EUBÆA, or NEGROPONTE.

ABANTONIUM, the modern St. AUBENTON in the French dep. of Aisne.

- ABASCIA**, the territory of **ABASSIA** on the coast of the Black sea.
- ABASINIA**, the territory of **ABYSSINIA** or **ABESSINIA**.
- ABATOS**, an island in the Nile, generally identified with **BIGGEEH** near Phila.
- ABBATIA**, the modern **SANCTA-BADIA** in the Polesina of Lombardy.
- ABBATIA ABUNDANTIÆ**, the abbey of **NOTRE-DAME-D'ABONDANCE** in Savoy.
- ABBATIA MARIE LUCEDIE**, the abbey of **LUCEDIO** in Montserrat.
- ABBATIA MARIE DE ROSIS**, the abbey of **ROOSEN**, near St. Alost in West Flanders.
- ABBATIA BINTENSIS**, or **HORTUS FLORIDUS**, the abbey of **BAINDT** in Württemberg.
- ABBATIA CÆSARIENSIS**, the abbey of **KAISERSHEIM** in Bavaria.
- ABBATIA LORCENSIS**, the town and abbey of **LOCKUM** in Hanover.
- ABBATIA ROSACIS**, or **ABBATIA SANCTI JACOBI**, the abbey of **ST. JAKOB** in Illyria.
- ABBATIA SORETHANA**, or **SORETHIUM**, or **SORETUM**, the cloister of **SCHUSSENRIED** in Württemberg.
- ABBATIS CELLA**, or **ABBATUM CELLA**, the town of **APPENZEL** in Switzerland.
- ABBATIS VILLA**, or **ABBAVILLA**, or **ABBATIO VILLA**, the town of **ABBEVILLE** in France.
- ABBEFORTIA**, the town of **ABBEFORT** in Norway.
- ABBENDONIA**, the town of **ABINGDON** in Berkshire.
- ABDERA**, or **ABDARA**, or **AUDERA**, the town of **ADRA** in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean.
- ABDERA**, a once opulent city of Thrace, the **Polystylus** of the middle ages, the ruins of which are said to exist near Cape Balustra in Romelia.
- ABDUA**, the town of **LODI**, on the **Adda** in Austrian Italy.
- ABDUA**, or **ADDUA**, the **ADDA**, a river of Italy, falling into the **Po** near **Cremona**.
- ABELLA**, or **AVELLA**, the **AVELLA-VECCHIA** of the Neapolitan prov. of **Terra-di-Lavoro**.
- ABELLABA**, or **ABALLABA**, a station on **Hadrian's wall** in Northumberland, identified with **WATCHCROSS**.
- ABELLINUM**, a city of the **Hirpini**, represented by the modern **ABELLINO** or **AVELLINO** in Naples.
- ABELLINUM-MARSICUM**, a town of **Lucania**, corresponding to **MARSICO-VETERE** in the Neapolitan prov. of **Basilicata**.
- ABENSBERGA**, **ABUSINA**, **AVENTINUM**, or **ARUSENA**, the town of **ABENSBERG** in Bavaria.
- ABERAVONIUM**, **ABERAVON** in Glamorganshire.
- ABERCONVONIUM**, **ABERCONWAY** in Carnarvonshire.
- ABERDONA**, **ABERDONIA**, or **ABEDONIUM**, the city of **ABERDEEN** in Scotland.
- ABERDONIA-VETUS**, or **DEVONA**, the town of **OLD ABERDEEN**.
- ABERDONIA-NOVA**, or **ABERDEA**, the town of **NEW ABERDEEN**.
- ABERFRAVIA**, or **GADIVA**, **ABERFRAW** in Anglesea.
- ABERGONIUM**, or **GOBANIUM**, **ABERGAVERN** in Monmouthshire.
- ABERISTIVUM**, **ABERYSTWICH** in Cardiganshire.
- ABERNETHACA**, or **ABRONIA**, the village of **ABERNETHY** in Forfarshire.
- ABESTA**, the port of **BAST** in the Persian prov. of **Segistan**.
- ABEXIA**, the modern **ABEX**, or **HABESH**, stretching along the coast of the Red sea.
- ABIA**, the river **ABBUST** in Upper Bavaria.
- ABILA**, or **ABILLA**, a town of **Cæle-Syria**, the principal city of **Abilène**, now identified with the village of **SUK** on the **Barada**.
- ABINDONIA**, or **ABINTONIA**, the town of **ABINGDON** in Berkshire.
- ABLONIUM**, the village of **ABLON** on the **Seine** in France.
- ABNOBA MONS**, a name given by **Pliny** and by **Tacitus** to a mountain on the **SE** side of the **Schwarzwald**, or **Black Forest**, in which the **Danube** takes its rise.
- ABOA**, the town of **ABO** in Finland.
- ABORICA**, or **AOBRIGA**, a town of **Spain**, the modern **BAYONA** on the coast of **Galicia**.
- ABADIACUM**, **ABADIACON**, or **ABUDIACUM DANUBIANUM**, the modern town of **ABACH** or **ABBACH** in Bavaria.
- ABOLUS**, the modern **CANTERA** in Sicily between **Catania** and **Syracuse**.
- ABONITICHOS**, **ABONI-CASTRUM**, or **IONOPOLIS**, the modern **INOBOLI** or **INEBOLI** on the coast of the Black sea.
- ABONA ÆSTUARIUM**, the **DORNOCH FRITH** on the **N** coast of **Scotland**.
- ABONE**, or **AD ABONAM**, the present **BITTON** in Gloucestershire.
- ABORAS**, **ABORRAS**, or **CHABORAS**, a river of **Mesopotamia**, the modern **KHABUR**, an affluent of the **Euphrates**, called by **Xenophon** the **ARAXES**.
- ABOTIS**, a town of the **Thebaid** in **Egypt**, represented by the modern **ABUTIGE**.
- ABOXIS**, or **ABOCIMPOLIS**, the hamlet of **IPSAMBUL** or **ABUSAMBUL**, on the **W** bank of the **Nile**.
- ABRAVANNUS SINUS**, **LUCE BAY** on the coast of **Galloway**.
- ABRINCA**. See **AARA**.
- ABRINCE**, the French town of **AVRANCHES** in the dep. of **Manche**.
- ABRONTIUM**, the modern **ABRANTES** on the coast of the Portuguese prov. of **Estremadura**.
- ABROTONUM**, an ancient port on the **Syrtic coast** of **N. Africa**, identified by **Mannert** with **Sabrata**, perhaps the modern **TRIPOLI-VECCHIO**.
- ABSORUS**, or **AUSORIENSIS-INSULA**, the principal island in the group of the **Absyrtides**, the modern **OSERO** in the **Adriatic**.
- ABSYRTIDES-INSULÆ**, or **APSYETIDES**, a group of islands in the **Adriatic**, off the coast of **Illyria**, in the **Sinus Flanaticus**, off the **Promontorium Polaticum**. They are four in number, and known in modern geography as **CHEERSO**, **OSERO**, **FEROSINA**, and **CHAO**.
- ABULA**, **AVILA** in the Spanish prov. of **Old Castile**.
- ABUS**, the river **HUMBER** in **England**. The name **ABUS ÆSTUARIUM** is more peculiarly appropriate to the **Humber**, which is, strictly speaking, the estuary of the united streams of the **Trent** and the **Ouse**; while the **Ouse** itself is designated **ABUS FLUVIUS**.
- ABUSINA**. See **ABENSBERGA**.
- ABYDOS**, a city of **Upper Egypt**, now represented by **ARABAT-EL-MATFUN**. See article **ABYDOS**.
- ABYDUS**, **ABYDUM**, or **ABYDONA URBS**, a once rich and flourishing town of **Asia Minor**, on the shore of the **Hellespont**, on the point of land now known as **Cape Nagara**. See article **DARDANELLES**.
- ABYLA**, or **ABYLA-COLUMNA**, a mountain on the **N** coast of **Africa**, one of the pillars of **Hercules**, the extreme point of the **SIERRA-DE-LAS-MONAS**. See article **ABYLA**.
- ACA**, **ACE**, **ACCO**, **PTOLEMAIS**, **COLONIA PTOLEMAIS**, a coast town of **Syria**, the modern **ACRE** or **ST-JEAN-D'ACRE**.
- ACALANDRA**, a town of **Lucania**, now represented by the town of **SALANDRA** in the Neapolitan prov. of **Basilicata**.
- ACALANDRUS**, a river of **Italy**, the **SALANDRELLA**, falling into the gulf of **Tarentum**.

- ACAMUS PROMONTORIUM**, CAPE AMANT or SALIZANO on the NW extremity of the island of Cyprus.
- ACANTHUS-ÆGYPTIA**, a town of the Egyptian Heptanomis, to the S of Memphis, now DASHUR.
- ACANTHUS MACEDONICA**, or ACANTHOS, a coast town on the Sinus Singiticus in Macedonia, near the modern village of CHERIASA, or HIERISOS.
- ACAPULCUM**, or PORTUS AQUÆ PULCHRÆ, the port of ACAPULCO in Mexico.
- ACARNANIA**, a region of Central Greece, mainly represented by the modern KARLELIA or KARNIA. The ancient region was bounded by the Sinus Ambrasius, or gulf of Arta, on the N; on the E by the river Achelous; on the SW and W by the Mare Ionium, or Ionian sea. See article ACARNANIA.
- ACAUNUM**, AGAUNUM, or MAURITIANUM, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, the modern ST. MAURICE or MORITZ, in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- ACCADIA**, the peninsula of ACADIE, on the frontier of Canada.
- ACCI**, COLONIA, ACCITANA GEMELLENSIS, in the vicinity of the town of GUADIX-EL-VIEJO in the Spanish prov. of Granada.
- ACCIPITRUM INSULÆ**, FLANDRICÆ, or TERCERES INSULÆ, the modern group of the AZORES.
- ACCO**. See ACA.
- ACCELLIUM**, or AVEGLIO, represented by ARONA on the Lago Maggiore, in Sardinia.
- ACELUM**, or ACILIUM, a town of Italy, represented by ASOLA in the Lombardian prov. of TREVISO.
- ACEMUM**, or ACHEMUM, the modern ACHEEN in Sumatra.
- ACCERRÆ**, a town of the Insubres in Gallia Cisalpina, now represented by GHERRA.—Also a town of Campania, near the sources of the Clanius, the modern ACERRA in Naples.
- ACESINES**, a tributary of the Indus, the modern CHENAB.—Also a river of Sicily, the modern CANTERA.
- ACESTA**, ÆGESTA, EGESTA, SEGESTA, a town of Sicily, in the vicinity of the modern CASTELL-A-MARE-DI-GOLFO.
- ACHADA**, ACHATA, or ACHONRITA, the modern ACHONREE in co. Sligo.
- ACHEORUM PORTUS**, or ACHÆON, a haven on the coast of the Troad, at the mouth of the XANTHUS or ERGENTHAL.
- ACHAIA**, a district of Greece, inhabited by a Pelasgic race, who became afterwards blended with an Ionian colony, when the name of the country was changed from Ægialus to Ionia. About B. C. 1104, a body of Achæi, driven before the Dorians, expelled the Ionians, and gave their name to the country. The Roman prov. of Achaia, after B. C. 146, comprehended all the Peloponnesus and all Northern Greece S of Thessaly. Achaia, including Sicynia, was bounded on the N by the Sinus Corinthiacus, or gulf of Corinth; on the E by Corinthia; on the S by Arcadia and Elis; and on the W by the Mare Ionium or Ionian sea. See article ACHAIA.
- ACHARNÆ**, a town or village of Attica, the ruins of which are near the modern MENIDI, on the route from Athens to Phyle, by Khassia.
- ACHATES**, a river of Sicily, the modern DRILLO of the Val-di-Noto.
- ACHATIUS**, the ECHTIZ of Württemberg, an affluent of the Neckar.
- ACHELOUS**, a river of Central Greece, the modern ASPROPOTAMOS, or ASPROPOTAMO.
- ACHERON**, a river of Epirus, the modern SULI, descending from the mountains to the W of Pindus, and falling into the Ionian sea near Parga. See article ACHERON.—Also a river of Magna Græcia, in the Roman prov. of Bruttium, now the MARE-SANTO or ARCONTI, which unites with the Crathis near Cosenza in Naples.—Also a river of the Peloponnesus, an affluent of the Alpheus, now known as the SAVUTO.
- ACHERONTIA**, a town of Apulia Peucetia or Daunia, now ACERENZA in Naples.
- ACHERONTINA PROVINCIA**, or LUCANIA, a district of Magna Græcia, now represented by the Neapolitan provs. of BASILICATA and PRINCIPATO-CITRA.
- ACHERSUNDIA**, the Norwegian island of ACKER-SUND.
- ACHERUSIA PALUS**, a marsh through which the river Acheron Epiroticus flows in the early part of its source.—Also a lake of Campania, by some identified with the Lacus Lucrinus; by others with the Lacus Avernus. Probably the modern LAGO FUSARO.
- ACHILA**, or ACHILLA, a town of Byzacium or Africa Propria, near ELALIA.
- ACHILLEA**, or ACHILLIS INSULA, or LEUCE, an island in the Black sea, the modern FIDONISI or YLAN ADASSI, 24 m. E by N of the Sulina mouth of the Danube.
- ACHMETA**. See ECBATANA.
- ACHRIS**, or LYCHNIDUS, a town of Macedonia, the modern OCHRIDA or GHIUSTENDIL.
- ACHSIB**, or ECDIPPA, a town of Upper Galilee, represented perhaps by the modern DSIB or ZIB between Acre and Tyre.
- ACHYRUM**, the town of ACHTYRKA, in the Roman gov. of Charkof.
- ACILIA AUGUSTA**, the modern STRAUBINGEN in Bavaria.
- ACILIO**, a town in Gallia Aquitanica, represented by AIGULLON, in the French dep. of Lot-et-Garonne.
- ACIMINCUM**, or ACUMINCUM, a town of Pannonia Inferior, near the modern PETERWARDEIN in Hungary, on the Danube.
- ACINCUM**, ACINCUS, or AQUINCUM, a town of Pannonia Inferior, now ALT-OFFEN, on the Danube.
- ACINIPO**, or ACINIPPO, a town of Hispania Bœtica, represented by RONDA-LA-VIEJA, on the Sierra-de-Ronda.
- ACIRIS**, a river of Græcia Magna, the AGRI of the Neapolitan territory, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.
- ACIS**, a river of Sicily, the modern JACI, falling into the gulf of St. Thecla.—Also one of the Cyclades, now SERPHO.
- ACONA**, or AQUÆ SAXONICÆ, the modern ST. ACHEY, on the Elbe, in the Prussian gov. of Magdeburg.
- ACRAGAS**, or AGRIGENTUM, the modern GIRGENTI, in Sicily.
- ACRICONIUM**, the town of HEREFORD in Herefordshire.
- ACRITAS PROMONTORIUM**, a cape on the S coast of Messenia, now CAPE GALLO.
- ACROATHON**, CAPE MONTE-SANTO, on the W coast of Asiatic Turkey.
- ACROCERAUNIA**, or ACROCERAUNII MONTES, a range of mountains in Epirus, the MONTI-DELLA-CHIMERA, or KIMARIA of Upper Albania.
- ACROCERAUNIUM PROMONTORIUM**, now CAPE LISQUETTA.
- ACROLISSUS**, a fortress in Dalmatia, now ALESSIO, near the mouth of the Drin.
- ACRONIUS LACUS**, the UBERLINGER arm of the lake of Constanz.
- ACROPOLIS**, the modern AGROPOLI, in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Citra.

- ACSTEDA, the village of ACKSTEDT, a little to the N of Bremen.
- ACTANIA, the island of SCHELLING, in the German ocean, off the coast of Friesland.
- ACTE, the peninsula of MOUNT ATHOS in Asiatic Turkey.
- ACTIUM, a point of land at the entrance of the Sinus Ambrasius now the bay of Previsa, on the coast of Greece, by some identified with LA PUNTA, by others with AZIS.
- ACTIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPO-D'ACCIAGUALA, on the W side of Sardinia.
- ACULA, or AQUÆ TARINÆ, the town of ACQUAPENDENTE in the Papal states.
- ACUSIO, the village of ST. ANCONA, on the Rhone, in the French prov. of Dauphiny.
- ACUTUS, the river AGOUT, in the French dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne.
- ACUUM CAPUT, CAPE AGULHAS, the S point of Africa.
- ADAMANTIA, or AMANTEA, the town of SANTA AMANTEA in Calabria-Citra.
- ADAMAS, a river of Maesolia, probably the BRAMNI, an affluent of the Ganges.
- ADANA, the modern ADEN.
- AD AQUAS, or BELGA UVELLA, the modern WELLS in Somersetshire.
- AD-AQUAS, the modern ST. SCIACCA, near Girgenti in Sicily.
- AD AQUAS HELVETICAS, the modern BADEN in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.
- AD AQUILAS, the village of EIGELL or ST. AIGLE in the Swiss cant. of the Valais.
- ADATA, a town of Commagene, in Syria, now ARAH.
- ADAX, or ATTAGUS, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, the AUDE of Carcassone in France.
- AD CALLENO, or AD CALE, a town of Umbria, the modern ST. CAGLI in the Papal deleg. of Fermo.
- ADDUA, or ADDUAS, the river AIN, an affluent of the Rhone.
- AD DURIUM, a town of the British tribe of the Damnonii, probably the modern TOTNESS.
- ADEBA, the town of AMPOSTA in Spain.
- ADELLUM, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, the modern ST. ELDA in Valentia.
- ADELUM REGNUM, the territory of ADEL, on the E coast of Africa.
- ADENUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE ADEN.
- ADERBORNA, ADEBORN in Pomerania.
- AD FAVARIAS, or FAVARIUM, the town of PREFER in the Swiss cant. of St. Gall.
- AD FINES, the town of PFIN in the Swiss cant. of Zurich.
- AD FLEXUM, ANTIQUMBURGUM, or OVARIA, a town in Pannonia Superior, the modern ALTENBURG or OBER of Hungary.—Also a town of Gallia Cisalpina, the modern RIVOLTELLA.
- AD HORREA, or HORREÆ CELLE, a town of Byzantium, the modern ERCELEA.—Also the modern CANNES in the French dep. of Var.
- ADILBEGIANA, or ADEREIZANA, the Persian prov. of AZERBEIJAN.
- ADISATHRUS, the GHATS of peninsular Hindostan.
- ADJACII SINUS, the gulf of AJACCIO on the W coast of Corsica.—Also the gulf of ALEXANDRETTA or SCANDERUN, on the coast of Syria.
- ADJACIUM, ISSUZ, or NICOPOLIS, the town of AJAZ or AYAS, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.
- AD LACCUM the town of LACHEN on Lake Zurich, in the Swiss cant. of Schwytz.
- ADMIRALES INSULÆ, the SEYCHELLES, off the coast of Zanguebar.—Also the ADMIRALTY GROUP in the S. Pacific.
- AD MONILIA, the town of MONEGLIA in Genoa.
- AD MONTES, or ADMONTUM, the town of ADMONT on the Enns in Styria.
- AD NOVAS, the town of RUTSCHUK in Bulgaria.
- ADONCUM, ADONCO on the lake of Como.
- ADORFIUM, ST. ADORF on the Elster in Saxony.
- AD PONTEM, a town of the Coritani, SOUTHWELL on the Trent.
- AD PONTEM ISIS, or IBISSA, the modern ST. IPS or YBBS, a village at the influx of the Ips into the Danube in Austria.
- AD PONTEM MURI, the village of ST. MURAU on the Muhr in Styria.
- ADRAMYTTENUS SINUS, the GULF OF ADRAMYTI or ADRAMITI, on the W coast of Asiatic Turkey.
- ADRAMYTTIUM, a city at the head of the gulf of Adramiti, represented by the modern ADRAMYTI.
- ADRIANA, or ADRANUS, the EDDER or EDDA, a branch of the Fulda in Cassel.
- ADRANUM, ADERNO in Sicily.
- ADRIA, or HADRIA, the modern ADRIA, in the Venetian prov. of Polesina.—Also ALTRI, in the Neapolitan prov. of Abruzzo-Ulteriore Ima.
- ADRIA, ADRIA SINUS, ADRIATICUS SINUS, ADRIACUS PONTUS, MARE HADRIANUM, MARE HADRIATICUM, MARE SATURNIUM, or MARE SUPERUM, that eastern arm of the Mediterranean which extends between Italy and the shores of Illyricum, Epirus, and Greece, comprising the modern GULF OF VENICE, and the IONIAN SEA or ADRIATIC.
- ADRÆ SCOPULUS, the island of PELAGOSA in the gulf of Venice.
- ADRIANOPOLIS, or HADRIANOPOLIS, the city of ADRIANOPOLE in Turkey.
- ADROBICA, the town of CORUNNA on the N coast of Spain.
- ADRUMETUM, ADRUMETTUS, ADRYMETUS, HEEACLEA or HADRUMETUM, the modern HAMAMET in Tunis, or perhaps HERKLA.
- AD SABRINAM, PORTISHEAD in Somersetshire.
- ADULA, ALPES SUMMÆ ARULA, the highest summit of the Alps, in the NW of Italy, on the borders of Helvetia, applied to the FURKA ST. GOTHARD and LUCMANIERBERG.
- ADULE, or ADULES, the port of Axume, on the Sinus Arabicus, supposed by D'Anville to be the modern ARKIKO, but more probably ZULLA.
- ADURA, or ADURUM, or CIVITAS ATMENSIS, represented by AIRE on the Lys, in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- ADVERSA, AVERSE in Naples.
- ADVICENAS, VINCENNES in France.
- AD VIGESIMUM, CASTLE FLEMISH in South Wales.
- ADZELIA, ADZEL or ABZEL in Livonia.
- ÆA, a town of Colchis, perhaps MALE on the Phasis.
- ÆANTIIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE TRIKERI or VOLO on the coast of Greece.
- ÆBUDE, EBUDE, HEBRIDE, or HEBRIDES OCCIDENTALES, the HEBRIDES of Scotland.
- ÆCLANUM, or ÆCLANUM, a city of the Hirpini, perhaps FRICINTO on the Tripalta, in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
- ÆDEPSUS, DIPSO on the coast of Negroponte.
- ÆGE, or EDESSA, the capital of Emathia, perhaps the modern VODINA in Northern Greece.—Also a place in Eubœa celebrated for the worship of Neptune, now represented by AKIO on the coast of Negroponte.
- ÆGÆUM MARE. See MARE ÆGÆUM.
- ÆGATES INSULÆ, the islets of TAVAGNANA, MARETIMO, and LEVENZA, off the W coast of Sicily.

- ÆGESTA**, a town of Sicily, whose ruins exist near the modern **ALCAMO**.
- ÆGIDA**, or **JUSTINOPOLIS**, a city of Histria, now **CAPO-D'ISTRIA**, at the mouth of the **Fornico** in Illyria.
- ÆGLIUM**, or **IGELIUM**, the island of **GIGHO** off the coast of Tuscany.
- ÆGILON**, or **CAPRARIA**, the island of **CAPRAIA** off the coast of Tuscany.
- ÆGINA**, **ÆNONE**, **ÆNOPIA**, **MYRMIDONIA**, the island of **EGINA** or **ENGHIA** off the coast of Greece.
- ÆGINIUM**, a town of Thessaly, the **KALABACHI** of the Turks according to **Leake**; but supposed by **Cramer** to be represented by the modern **Mocossi**.
- ÆGIRA**, a town of Achaia, the ruins of which still exist near **BLUBUKI** to the NW of **Trikala**.
- ÆGIRCIUS**, the town of **GEERS** in the French dep. of **Hautes-Pyrenees**.
- ÆGISSUS**, or **ÆGYPSUS**, a town of **Moesia Inferior**, the modern **TATZA** near the mouth of the **Danube**.
- ÆGITNA**, a town of **CANNES** in the French dep. of **Var**.
- ÆGIUM**, a town of Achaia, the modern **VOSTIZZA**.
- ÆGLESBURGUS**, **AILESBUURY** in **Buckinghamshire**.
- ÆGOS FLUMEN**, or **ÆGOS POTAMOS**, or **CAPRE-FLUMINA**, a river and town of the **Chersonese**, the port of which is perhaps represented by the modern **GALATA**.
- ÆGUSÆ**. See **ÆGATES**.
- ÆGYPTI FLUVIUS**, the modern **WADY-EL-ARISH** on the S frontier of **Palestine**, meeting the sea at **Rhinocolura**.
- ÆGYPTUS**, **MIZRAIM**, **RAHAB**, or **CHAMI**, the ancient **EGYPT**, bounded on the N by the **Mediterranean**; on the E by **Arabia Petraea** and **Palestine**; on the S by **Æthiopia**; and on the W by the **Libyan desert**.
- ÆGYPTUS INFERIOR**, the **DELTA** of **Egypt**.
- ÆGYPTUS MEDIA**, or **HEPTANOMIS**, a name originally applied to that part of **Egypt** extending from **Abydos** to the fork of the **Delta** at **Cercasorum**. Under the **Eastern empire** it took the name of **ARCADIA**.
- ÆGYPTUS SUPERIOR**, **THEBAIS**, or **PATHEOS**, that portion of **Egypt** which extended from **Abydos** to the N frontier of **Æthiopia**.
- ÆJOPOLIS**, the modern **HILLAH** on the **Euphrates**.
- ÆLANA**, **AILA**, **AILAS**, **ELANA**, or **ELATH**, at the head of the **Sinus Ælanites**, the modern **AKABA**.
- ÆLBURGUM**, or **ALBURGUM**, **ALBORG** in **Jutland**.
- ÆLI**, **HALI** in the **Arabian prov.** of **Yemen**.
- ÆMILIANUM**, or **MILLIADUM**, **ST. MILHAUD** in the French dep. of **Tarn**.
- ÆMINIUM**, **AGUEDA** in the **Portuguese prov.** of **Beira**.
- ÆMODÆ**, **EMODÆ**, **EMUDÆ**, **EMUDES**, **ATMODES**, or **ACMODEÆ**, a group of islands in the **Oceanus Deucalidonius**, probably the **SHETLAND** group to the N of **Scotland**.
- ÆMONA**, **EMANA**, **EMA**, or **HEMA**, the town of **LAYBACH** in **Illyria**.
- ÆMONIA NOVA**, **CITTA NUOVA** in the circle of **Trieste** on the **Adriatic**.
- ÆNARIA**, **INARIMA**, or **PITHECUSA**, an island off the coast of **Campania**, the modern **ISCHIA**.
- ÆNEA**, a town on the E shore of the **Sinus Thermaicus**, near **CAPE PANOMI**, on the coast of **Macedonia**.
- ÆNI PONS**, **AD ENUM**, or **ÆNIPONS**, the modern **INSBRUCK** in **Tyrol**.
- ÆENNUS**, **PHILOTERA**, **PHILOTERÆ PORTUS**, or **PHILOTERIS**, the modern **COSEIR** on the **Red sea**.
- ÆNONA**, **NONA** on the **gulf** of **Venice**.
- ÆNOS**, **ÆNUS**, or **ABSYNTHUM**, a town of **Thracia**, at the mouth of the **Stentoris Palus**, the modern **ENOS**.
- ÆNUS**, or **ÆNUS**, **INN** in **Tyrol**.
- ÆOLIÆ INSULÆ**, **ÆOLIDES**, **VULCANIÆ HEPHÆSTIADES**, **LIPARÆÆ**, **LIPARORUM INSULÆ**, or **PLATÆÆ**, a group of islands off the N coast of **Sicily**, embracing **Lipara**, **Osteodes**, **Heraclea**, **Didyme**, **Phoenicusa**, **Hiera**, and **Strangile**, now known as the **LIPARI** group.
- ÆONA**, **ÆONS**, or **MYSIA**, a district of **Asia Minor**, settled by colonies from **Greece**, about the year **B.C. 1124**; in the largest sense of the term embracing the **W** and a portion of the **NW** coast of **Asiatic Turkey**.
- ÆPEA**, or **ÆPEIA**, a town of **Messenia**, the modern **PETALIDI**, about **15 m.** N of **Coron**.—Also a town on the coast of **Cyprus**, near the modern **SOLIA**.
- ÆQUINOCTIUM**, the town of **FISCHAMUND** at the influx of the **Fischa** into the **Danube**.
- ÆQUOLESIMA**, or **ENGULISMA**, a town in **Gallia Aquitania**, near the modern **ANGOLEME** in the French dep. of **Charente**.
- ÆQUOR TUSCUM**, the **TUSCAN** sea.
- ÆRA**, or **ÆREA**, the town of **AYR** in **Ayrshire**.
- ÆREUS**, the river **AYR** in **Ayrshire**.
- AERIA**, **VAISON** in the French dep. of **Vaucluse**.
- AERIA**, **AETHRIA**, **CHRYSA**, **THASUS**, or **THASSUS**, an island of the **Chersonesus**, the modern **TASSO**.
- ÆSEPUS**, a river of **Mysia Minor**, the modern **SATAS-DERE** in the **Troad**.
- ÆSERNIA**, a city of **Sannium**, now **ISERNIA** in the **Neapolitan prov.** of **Sannio**.
- ÆSIA**, or **ÆSIA**, the river **OISE** of **France**.
- ÆSICA**, the **SOUTHERN** **ESK** of **Forfarshire**.—Also a station on **Hadrian's Wall**, represented by **GREAT CHESTERS** in **Northumberland**.
- ÆSTHONIA**, or **ÆSTIA**, the town of **REVEL** on the **gulf** of **Finland**.
- ÆSTIVÆ INSULÆ**, or **SOMMERLE INSULÆ**, the **BERMUDA** group.
- ÆSTUARIUM AVUM**, the **HUMBER** in **England**.
- ÆSTUARIUM ST. GEORGHII**, **SINUS SABBINÆ** or **SABRIANA**, or **MUNICA BRISTOLIENSIS**, the **BRISTOL CHANNEL**.
- ÆSTUARIUM VARÆ**, the **FRITH** of **CLYDE** in **Scotland**.
- ÆTHALIA**, or **ILVA**, the island of **ELBA**.
- ÆTHIOPIA**, a name of somewhat undefined application in ancient geography, but applied to the region lying between **Egypt** on the N; the **Sinus Arabicus** and **Mare Erythræum** on the E; and **Libya Interior** on the W. Its S boundaries were unknown. It included the modern **NUBIA**, **SENNAAR**, and a part of **ABYSSINIA**. The name is given, by later writers, more particularly to **ABYSSINIA**.
- ÆTHIOPICUS SINUS**, or **OCEANUS MERIDIONALIS**, the **GULF** of **GUINEA**.
- ÆTHONIA**, or **ETONA**, **ETON** in **Buckinghamshire**.
- ÆTNA**, or **INNESSA**, a town on the S declivity of **Ætna**, now represented by **CASTRO**.
- ÆTNA MONS**, a mountain of **Sicily**, the modern **ETNA** or **MONGIBELLO**.
- ÆTOLIA**, a district of ancient **Greece**, bounded on the N by **Aperantia** and **Æniana**; on the E by **Doris**, and the territory of the **Locri Ozolæ**; on the S by the **Sinus Corinthiacus**; and on the W by the river **Achelous**, separating it from **Acarnania**. Under the **Turkish empire** this region formed part of **LIVADIA**, it is now included within the frontiers of **Greece**. The northern and more rugged portion of the ancient territory was distinguished as **ÆTOLIA EPICLETUS**; that section which extended along the coast, from the mouth of the

- Achelous eastwards to the narrow entrance of the gulf of Corinth, was *ÆTOLIA ANTIQUA*. Æ. formed part of the Roman province of Achaia.
- ÆXONE**, a town of Attica, near the modern hamlet of AXAONA.
- AFRICA**, a name originally given by the Romans to the territory around the city of Carthage, and said to have been derived by them from a small Carthaginian district. When the name had become applied to the whole continent of Africa, the Roman geographer still distinguished *AFRICA PROPRIA*, or *AFRICA VERA*, a region corresponding to the modern TUNIS and part of TRIPOLI. Herodotus considered Libya or Africa, as terminating N of the equinoctial line, and as surrounded by water, except at the isthmus of Suez. It is supposed that the Carthaginian Hanno had passed to the S of the mouth of the Senegal river, in his exploratory voyage made probably before B. C. 500. 'The Periplus of the Erythrean sea,' a work compiled probably about the time of Pliny the elder, mentions Rhapta as the extreme S point reached on the African coast, and this has been identified with QUILQA. In time of Ptolemy, the W coast of Africa was known as far as to the parallel of 11° N; and the probability is, that the Romans were not altogether ignorant of the upper course of the NIGER. See that article.
- AGANA**, **PAGANA**, **INSULA ST. JOANNIS**, the island of GUAHAM or GUAM in the Ladrões.
- AGARA**, a town of India, to the NW of Palibothra, on the S bank of the Jomanes, now represented by AGRA in Hindostan.
- AGARUS**, a river of Dacia, now the BERDA.
- AGASUS PORTUS**, a town of Daunia, probably PORTO-GRECO in Naples.
- AGATHA**, **AGATHE**, or **CYRTA**, a town at the mouth of the Arauris, now AGDE in the French dep. of Herault.
- AGATHA DÆMONOS**, an island in the Indian ocean, probably one of the Nicobar group.
- AGATHOPOLIS**, or **FORUM SANCTÆ AGATHE**, now the town of AGATA-DI-GOZI, in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
- AGATHYRNA**, or **AGATHYRNUM**, a town on the N coast of Sicily, near the modern SANTA AGATHA.
- AGBATANA**. See ECBATANA.
- AGEDINCUM**, **AGENDICUM**, **AGREDICUM**, or **LUGDUNENSIS QUARTÆ**, a town of the Senones, on the r. bank of the Acauna, now SENS in the French dep. of Yonne.
- AGEDUNUM**, **AHUN** in the French dep. of Creuse.
- AGEIUM**, or **ANESIACUM**, the town of AI or AY in the French dep. of Marne.
- AGELOCUM**, or **SEGELOCUM**, a town of the Coritani, perhaps LITTLEBOROUGH in Essex.
- AGENNO**, **AGENNUM**, or **CIVITAS AGNENSIMUM**, a town of Gallia Antiquitana Secunda, on the Garunna, now AGEN in the French dep. of Lot-et-Garonne.
- AGERANA VALLIS**, the valley of the ELAN in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- AGER MARIANUS**, the town of MARIAGER in Jutland.
- AGESINATES**, a town of Gallia, now LUSIGNAN.
- AGGER GANDAVENSIS**, the town of SAS-VAN-GAND in the Dutch prov. of Zieldand.
- AGGERHUSIUM**, **AGGERHUS** in Norway.
- AGGERIPONTUM**, the town of THOMASBRUCK or THAMESBRUCK in the Prussian circle of Erfurt.
- AGINO**, **AGNIUS**, or **EUNENO**, the river AA in the French dep. of Manche.
- AGISYMBA**, or **AGIZMBA**, a region in Ethiopia, S of the equator, comprising the whole of Central Africa as known to Ptolemy.
- AGMUDESHAMUM**, or **AMERSHAMUM**, **AMERSHAM** in Buckinghamshire.
- AGNIADELLUM**, the town of AGNADEL in Lombardy.
- AGORUM**, **AGORA** in the Venetian prov. of Belluno.
- AGRAMONTIUM**, **St. AGRA** in Catalonia.
- AGRIA**, the town of ERLAU or EGER in the Hungarian prov. of Hevesch.—Also the river ERLAU, an affluent of the Theiss in Hungary.
- AGRIANES**, a river of Thrace, a tributary of the Hebrus, now the ERGENE.
- AGRIGENTUM**, the modern GIRGENTI in Sicily.
- AGRIMUM**, the town of AGHRIM in co. Roscommon.
- AGRIPPINA**, or **COLONIA AGRIPPINA UBIORUM**, a town of Gallia Belgica, now COLOGNE in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
- AGROPOLIS**, or **NOVOMARCHIA**, the town of MAROS-VASARHELY in Transylvania.
- AGUILARIA**, **St. AGULAR** in the Spanish prov. of Navarre.
- AGUILARIA - CAMPESTRIS**, **St. AGULAR-DEL-CAMPO** in Old Castile.
- AGUNTUM**, **INICHEN** on the Drave in Tyrol.
- AGYRIUM**, or **AGYRENA**, a town of Sicily to the W of Etna, the ruins of which are near **St. FILIPPO-D'AGYRO**.
- AHUSIA**, **AHUUS** in the Swedish territory of Blekingen.
- AIANIA**, the AYAN coast of NE. Africa.
- AICHA**, **AICHACH** or **AICH** in Bavaria.
- AICHSTADIUM**, **ARENTUM**, **DRYOPOLIS**, the modern AICHSTADT or EICHSTADT on the Bavarian Altmühl.
- AIRIACUM**, the town of AIRY in the French dep. of Yonne.
- AKHASSA REGIO**, **ACHASA**, or **CESI**, a region of India, which Ptolemy places between the Chatae Scythæ on the N, and the Chauranæi Scythæ on the SE, and to the eastward of the Byltæ, and which Major Cunningham identifies with LADAK.
- ALA**, **ALENA**, or **OLA**, now AALEN or ALEN in Würtemberg.
- ALA**, or **AQUILEGIA**, the town of AELEN or AIGLE in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
- ALABANDA**, or **ANTIOCHIA AD MÆANDRUM**, a town of Caria, identified by Leake with ARABI-HISSAR.
- ALABASTRITES MONS**, a portion of the JEBEL-MOKATTAM on the E side of the valley of the Nile.
- ALABON**, or **ALLABONA**, the modern ALAGOA, near the influx of the Xalon into the Ebro in the Spanish prov. of Aragon.
- ALABUS**, or **ALABON**, the river CANTERA in Sicily.
- ALÆNUS**, or **ALAUNUS**, perhaps the river BRIT or BRIDE of Dorsetshire.
- ALÆSUS**, a river on the N coast of Sicily, the PAT-TINEO.
- ALALIA**, or **ALERIA**, a town of Corsica, the modern ALERIA.
- ALANDIA**, the island of ALAND in the mouth of the gulf of Bothnia.
- ALANGUERA**, or **ALANGUERUM**, the town of ALANGUER in Estremadura.
- ALANI**, or **ALAUINI MONTES**, or **ALAUNUS MONS**, a mountain of Sarmatia Europæa, now known as the WALDAI range between the Dnieper and the Don, in Russia.
- ALANTIA**, **ALANCHES** in the French dep. of Cantal.
- ALANUS**, the river ALAN in Cornwall.
- ALARA**, the ALLER in Lower Saxony.
- ALATA CASTRA**, **CASTRA PUELLARUM**, **EDINUM**, **EDINBURGUM**, **BURGUS ALATUS**, **BURGUS ALARUM**, the city of EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland.
- ALATRIUM**, **ALATRI** in the Campagna-di-Roma.

- ALAUNA**, or **ALAUNIUM**, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, now **St. QUIMPER** in the French dep. of Finistère.
- ALAAUNUS**, or **ALĒNUS**, the river **ALNE** in Northumberland.
- ALBA**, the river **AUBE**, a tributary of the Seine in France.—Also the Spanish town of **ESTELLA** on the Ega in Navarre.
- ALBA**, or **ALBA BULGARICA**, or **ALBA GRECA**, the town of **BELGRADE** in Servia.
- ALBA**, or **HELVÆ**, the town of **ELVAS** in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
- ALBA**, **ALBIA**, or **ALBIS**, the river **ELBE** in Germany.
- ALBA**, or **TEZERUS**, the river **TER** in the Spanish prov. of Catalonia.
- ALBA AUGUSTA**, **ALBA HELVIORUM**, or **VIVARIUM**, the capital of the Helvii in Gallia, now **ALPS** or **APS** in the French dep. of Ardeche, or perhaps **VIVIERS**.
- ALBA CAROLINA**, **ALBA JULIA**, **APULUM**, **COLONIA APULENSIS**, **MUNICIPIUM APULUM AUGUSTUM**, a town of Dacia, now **CARLSBERG** or **WEISENBERG** in Transylvania.
- ALBA DOMINARUM**, the cloister of **FRAUENALB** on the Alb, in the grand-duchy of Baden.
- ALBA DOMINORUM**, the town of **HERRENALB** in Württemberg.
- ALBA FUCENTIA**, or **ALBA MARSORUM**, near **ALBA** in the Neapolitan prov. of Abruzzo-Ultrad.
- ALBA INGANNORUM**, **ALBIUM INGAUNUM**, or **ALBINGA**, now **ALBIENGA** in the prov. of Genoa.
- ALBA LONGA**, or **ALBONA**, a town of Latium, now represented by **PALAZZOLO**.
- ALBA MALA**, **ALBAMARLA**, the town of **St. AUMAL** in the French dep. of Seine-Inferieure.
- ALBA MARIS**, or **BLANDONA**, a port near **St. BROGRAD** in Dalmatia.
- ALBA MONS**, **ALPAGORIA**, **ALPES SUEVIE**, **ALPENSIS PAGUS**, the **RAUHE-ALP** in Württemberg, extending from the source of the Danube, along its N bank, to the junction of the **Lieus** or **Lech**.
- ALBANIA**, a region of Asia, bounded on the N by the Caucasus; on the E by the Caspian; on the S by Armenia; and on the W by Iberia; corresponding to the Persian provs. of **DAGHESTAN** and **LAZISTAN**. Its inhabitants were of Scythian origin.
- ALBANIA**, or **EPYRUS**, the modern pashalik of **ALBANIA** in Turkey.
- ALBANIA NOVA**, the town of **ALBANY** in the state of New York, U. S.
- ALBANĒ PORTĒ**, or **PLYĒ**, or **PORTA FERREĀ**, the pass of **DERBEND** in the Persian prov. of **Daghestan**.
- ALBANIUM**, or **ALBA REGALIS**, the town of **STUHLWEISENBERG** in Lower Hungary.
- ALBANOPOLIS**, a town of Illyris Græca, the modern **ALBANOPOLI** on the **Drino**.
- ALBANUM**, a town in Latium, the modern **ALBANO** in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- ALBANUS**, a river of Asia, the **SAMURA**, or perhaps the **BILBANA**, falling into the Caspian.
- ALBANUS**, or **ALBIUS MONS**, the modern **MONTEDEL-CORSO** in Carinthia.
- ALBANUS LACUS**, the modern **LAGO-CASTELLO** or **LAGO-DI-CASTEL-GONDOLFO** in the Papal states.
- ALBA PAUPELA**, the modern **ALBA** in the duchy of Montferrat.
- ALBARICINUM**, or **LIBRETUM**, the town of **ALBARCIN** on the Guadalaviar, in the Spanish prov. of Aragon.
- ALBA SELUSIANA**, or **SELUSIUM**, the town of **WEISENBERG**, on the **Lauter**, in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
- ALBA TERRA**, **AUBETERRE** in the French dep. of Charente.
- ALBECE**, **REGIUM**, **REGII APOLLINARIS**, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, represented by the modern **RIEZ** in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
- ALBERTONIA**, **ALVERTON** in Yorkshire.
- ALBIA**, or **ALBIGA**, a town of Gallia Aquitania, now **ALBI** in the French dep. of Tarn.
- ALBIANUM**, **KUFSTEIN** in Tyrol.
- ALBIATE**, **ALBIATUM GRASSUM**, or **ABIAGRASSA**, the modern **BIAGRASSA** in Austrian Lombardy, on the Canal Naviglio.
- ALBICASTRUM**, or **CASTROBRACUM**, on the river **Liria**, the modern **CASTELLO BRANCO** in the Portuguese prov. of Beira.
- ALBIGA**. See **ALBIA**.
- ALBIMONTIUM**, the town of **BLEMONT** on the **Vezone**, in the French dep. of Meurthe.
- ALBION**, or **BRITANNIA**, the island of Britain. The name Albion is derived from the Celtic *alp* or *alb*, and may have reference either to the lofty coasts of the island as beheld from the opposite shores of France, or to the white chalky cliffs of Britain.
- ALBION NOVA**, the states of **NEW ENGLAND** on the American continent.
- ALBIPOLIS**, the **HOHENELBE** in the Bohemian circle of **Bitschow**.
- ALBIS**. See **ALBA**.
- ALBIUM INGAUNUM**, the chief city of the **Ingauni** in Liguria, the modern **ALBENGA**.
- ALBIUM INTEMELIUM**, or **ALBINMINIUM**, a city of the **Intemilli** in Liguria, now **VINTIMIGLIA**, at the mouth of the **Roya**, in the prov. of Genoa.
- ALBIUS MONS**. See **ALBANUS**.
- ALBONA**, or **ALBUNEA**, the river **AGOGNA** in Piedmont.
- ALBONA**, **ALVONA**, or **ALVUM**, the modern **ALBONA** in Istria.
- ALBORIUM**, the town of **ALVAR** in the Spanish prov. of Algarve.
- ALBRETUM**, **ALBRET**, or **LA BRITT** in the French dep. of Landes.
- ALBUCELLA**, or **ARBUCULA**, the largest city of the **Vaccæi**, now **VILLA FASILA** in the Spanish prov. of Asturias.
- ALBUCIUM**, or **ALBUCUM**, the town of **AUBUSSON** in the French dep. of Creuse.
- ALBULA**, **TIBERIS**, **TIBRIS**, **TYRRHENUS AMNIS**, or **THYMBRIS**, the **TIBER** of the Papal states. **Albula** was probably the old Latin name of this river; **Tiberis**, the Tuscan one.
- ALBULA**, the river **WEISSERITZ** of Bohemia, which joins the **Elbe** near **Dresden**.
- ALBULÆ AQUÆ**, or **ALBUNEA FOXS**, probably represented by the **LAGO-DI-ZOLFO**, and other two sulphureous lakes, on the road from **Rome** to **Tivoli**.
- ALBUM MARE**, or **SINUS GRANVICUS**, the **WHITE SEA**, a gulf of the Arctic ocean, on the coast of the Russian gov. of **Archangel**.
- ALBUQUERCUM**, **ALBUQUERQUE** in the Spanish prov. of **Estremadura**.
- ALBUQUERCUM AMERICANUM**, **ALBUQUERQUE** in **New Mexico**.
- ALBURACIS**, or **AURIGERA**, the river **AURIGE** in the French dep. of **Arriege**.
- ALBURNUS MONS**, a ridge of mountains on the N frontier of **Lucania**, near the junction of the **Silarus** and **Tanager**, now **MONTE-DI-POSTIGLIONE**, or **MONTE ALBRUZZO**, in **Naples**.
- ALBUS PORTUS**, **ALGECIRAS** on the S coast of **Spain**.
- ALCALA REGALIS**, or **ALCALA REGIA**, the town of **ALVALE-REALE** in the Spanish prov. of **Jaen**.
- ALCAMUS**, **ALCAMO** in **Sicily**, SW of **Palermo**.

- ALCANITIUM, *ALCANIZ* on the river Guadalupe in Aragon.
- ALCANTARA, *ALCANTARILLA* in Andalusia.
- ALCANTARIUM, a town of the Celtiberi, now represented by *ALCARAZ* in New Castile.
- ALCASARIUM MAGNUM, or *CESAREA MAGNA*, the town of *ALCAZAR-QUEVIR*, on the river Luco, in Fez, in Northern Africa.
- ALCASARIUM PARVUM, the coast-town of *ALCAZAR-COQUEER* in Fez.
- ALCASARIUM SALINARUM, or *SALACIA IMPERATORIA*, the town of *ALCAZAR-DO-SAL* in Portuguese Estremadura.
- ALCASARIUM SANCTI JOANNIS, the town of *ALCAZAR-DE-SAN-JUAN* in the Spanish prov. of Toledo.
- ALCEJO, or *ALISO*, the town of *ALZEY* or *ALTZOY* in Rhein-Hessen.
- ALCIACUM, *AUXI-LE-CHATEAU* in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- ALCIATUM, *ALZATO* in the Lombardian prov. of Como.
- ALCIMOENNIS, *SAMULACENÆ*, or *ULMA*, the town of *ULM* in Württemberg.
- ALCINOI INSULA, *SEE CORCYRA*.
- ALCIRA, or *SETABICULA*, the town of *ALVIRE* in the Spanish prov. of Valencia.
- ALCMARIA, or *ALCMARIUM*, the town of *ALKMAER* in North Holland.
- ALCOBATIA, or *EBUROBRITUM*, the town of *ALCOBAZA* in Spanish Estremadura.
- ALCOLA, *AREA*, or *FLAVIUM ARVENSE*, the town of *ALCOLE* in Seville.
- ALDEA MURI, *ALDEA-EL-MURO* in Old Castile.
- ALDEA RIVI, *ALDEA-EL-RIVO* in Seville.
- ALDENARDA, *ODENARDE* in East Flanders.
- ALDENARIA, *ALDENHAR* in Rhenish Prussia, NW of Bonn.
- ALDERGENIUM, *AUVEGHEM* in East Flanders.
- ALDNUBIS, or *ALDUADUBIS*, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis, now represented by *DOUBS* in the French dep. of Doubs.
- ALECTA, or *ELECTA*, *ALETH* in the French dep. of Aube.
- ALEMANNIA PROPRIA, or *ALGEA*, or *ALMANGOVIA*, the lordship of *ALGAU* in Suabia.
- ALEMANNI MONASTERIUM, the monastery of *ALTMUHL-MUNSTER* in Bavaria.
- ALEMANNUS, *ALEMO*, or *ALMONA*, the river *ALTMUHL* in Bavaria.
- ALENCONIUM, *ALENCON* in the French dep. of Orne.
- ALEPUM, *ALEPPUM*, *BEREA*, *BERHÆA*, or *CHALEP*, the city of *ALEPPO* in Asiatic Turkey.
- ALERE, *ANDRIA*, *ANGER*, or *INGERIS*, the river *INDRE* in France.
- ALEREA, a town of the Bituriges Cubi, now *St. VINCENT-D'ARDENTES* on the Indre.
- ALESIA, *ALISIA*, or *ALESSIA*, now represented by the village of *ALISE*, at the base of Mount Auxois, in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
- ALESIA, or *ALESIUM*, the town of *ALAIS* in the French dep. of Garde.
- ALESIA, or *USELLIS*, a town of Sardinia near the modern *ALES*.
- ALESUS, the modern river *SANGUINARIA* in the Papal states.
- ALETHA MACLOVIA, or *MACLOPOLIS*, the island of *St. MALO* in the French dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine.
- ALETUM, a town of Gallia Lugdunensis near *St. MALO*.
- ALEXANDREA, *ALEXANDRIA*, *ALEXANDRIA TROAS*, *ANTIGONEA*, *COLONIA TROAS*, a town founded by Antigonus, on the coast of the Troad, in Asia, the ruins of which appear at *ESKI-STAMBUL*.
- ALEXANDREA, or *ALEXANDRIA*, a city founded by Alexander the Great, on the W of the Delta in Egypt, now *ALEXANDRIA*.
- ALEXANDREA ARIANA, or *ALEXANDRIA APUD ARACHOTOS*, the ancient capital of Aria in Asia, founded by Alexander, probably near the modern city of *HERAT*.
- ALEXANDREA-AD-ISSUM, or *ALEXANDRIA CATTISON*, or *ALEXANDRIOLA*, now represented by *ALEXANDRETTA* or *SCANDERUN* in Syria.
- ALEXANDRIA A PALEA, or *ALEXANDRIA STATIPELLORUM*, the town of *ALESSANDRIA-DELLA-PAGLIA* in Piedmont.
- ALEXANDRIA AD CONFLUENTES ACESINIS, the city of *LAHORE* in the Punjab.
- ALEXANDROVIUM, *ALEXANDROFSK*, in the Russian gov. of Yekaterinoslav.
- ALEXANI CIVITAS, or *ALEXANUM*, *ALESSANO* in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-d'Otranto.
- ALEXODUNUM, *HEXHAM* in Northumberland.
- ALFACHUSA, *ALFAQUES* in Tunis.
- ALFELDA, *ALFELDEN* in Hanover.
- ALFORDIA, *ALFORD* in Lincolnshire.
- ALFRADONIUM, *ALFRETON* in Derbyshire.
- ALGARBARIA, the Portuguese prov. of *ALGARVE*.
- ALGERIA, *CORAX*, or *PORTUS CARACODES*, the town of *ALGHIWAS* on the W coast of Sardinia.
- ALGERIA, or *ALGERIUM*, the city of *ALGIERS* in Africa.
- ALGERIANUM REGNUM, the kingdom of *ALGIERS*.
- ALGIA, the French port of *HONFLEUR*.
- ALGIDUS MONS, a chain of hills in the Papal states, stretching from the *Albon* mount to the *Tusculan* hills.
- ALIACMON, or *HALLACMON*, a river of Macedonia, flowing into the *Sinus Thermaicus* or gulf of *Saloniki*, identified by *Leake* with the *IRJE-KARASTU*.
- ALICANTA, *ALICANTIUM*, or *LUCENTUM*, *ALICANT* in Valencia.
- ALICANUM, *HALICANUM*, or *RACLITANUM*, the village of *RUCKSBURG*, on an island of the *Muhr* in Styria.
- ALIIETUM, *ISOLO* in the Illyrian circle of Trieste.
- ALIFA, *ALLIFE*, *ALLIPHA*, or *ALLIFÆ*, *ALIFA* in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
- ALILEI, *SOKIA* in the prov. of Yemen in Arabia.
- ALINDA, the capital of *Caria*, represented by the modern *MUGHLAH*.
- ALINGO, or *POEUS ALINGONIS*, a town on the river *Gammua*, probably near *LANGON* in the French dep. of Gironde.
- ALIONE, *ALONA*, or *LANCASTRIA*, a town of the *Brigantes*, the modern *LANCASTER* in Lancashire.
- ALIPHERA, a town of the *Eleans*, in *Arcadia*, corresponding to the modern *NEROVITZA*.
- ALISIUM, or *HEILBRONNA*, *HEILBRON* on the *Neckar* in Württemberg.
- ALISO, or *ELISO*, the *ALME*, an affluent of the *Lippe* in Westphalia; or perhaps the *LISE*.
- ALISO, *ALISUM*, or *VESALLA INFERIOR*, *NIEDERWESAL* at the influx of the *Lippe* into the *Rhine*.
- ALISO ROMANORUM, perhaps represented by the village of *LIEBORN* in Westphalia; but identified by some with *ELSEN* at the junction of the *Alme* and *Lippe*.
- ALISONTIA, *ALIZUNTA*, or *ELZA*, the *ELZE*, an affluent of the *Sure* passing *Luxemburg*.
- ALLÆ CASTRUM, or *ALLENBURG*, *ALLENBURG* in Brandenburg.
- ALLATURA, *ALATYR* on the *Sura*, in the Russian gov. of *Nijny-Novgorod*.

- ALLECTUM**, **DONUM DEI**, or **TUADANUM**, the town of **DUNDEE** in **Foffarshire**.
- ALLENDORFIUM**, **ALLENDORF** on the **Werra**, in **Kur-Hessen**.—Also **ALLENDORF** in **Hessen-Darmstadt**.
- ALLENSTENIUM**, **ALLENSTEIN** in the **Prussian** prov. of **Konigsburg**.
- ALLIA**, a river of the **Sabini**, an affluent of the **Tiber**, on which **Brennus** defeated the **Romans** B. C. 390, by some identified with the **Rio-del-Mosso** or **Fosso-di-Pradaroni**; by others with the **Scolo-del-Casale**; by others with the **Fosso-di-Conca**, which flows into the **Tiber** at **Malpasso**.
- ALLIENI FORUM**, **FENARA**, or **TRIGABOLI**, a town of **Gallia Cispadana**, the modern **FENARA**.
- ALMA**, or **ALMUS MONS**, a mountain in **Pannonia Inferior**, perhaps the **WEINBERG**.
- ALMAGRA**, **ALMAGUER** in **New Grenada**.
- ALMAGRUM**, the **ALMAGRA** in **New Castile**.
- ALMANDRALEGIUM**, **ALMANDRALEJO** in **Spanish Estremadura**.
- ALMANTICA**, **ALMANZA** in **New Castile**.
- ALMAZANUM**, **ALMAZAN** in **Old Castile**.
- ALMELOA**, **ALMELO** in the **Dutch** prov. of **Overyssel**.
- ALMERINUM**, **ALMERIA** in **Portuguese Estremadura**.
- ALMINIUM**, or **PEGUNTIUM**, the modern **ALMISSA** in **Dalmatia**.
- ALMO**, a river of **Latium**, the **Fosso-SCARICATORE**, rising in the **Albion** mount, and flowing towards the **Tiber**.
- ALMODAVURIA CAMPESTRIS**, **ALMODAVUR** in **New Castile**.
- ALMONDBURIUM**, **ALMONDBURY** in **Yorkshire**.
- ALOCETUM**, or **LANNAJAM**, the town of **LANNON** in the **French** dep. of **Nord**.
- ALOCLE INSULÆ**, a group off the coast of **Jutland**, **MORS**, **THYE**, and **VENDYSSSEL**.
- ALONE**, or **ALONÆ**, perhaps **TORRE-DE-SALINAS** at the mouth of the **Tader**.
- ALONE BRITANNICA**, a town of the **Brigantes** to the **SE** of **Galava**, now **AMBLESIDE**.
- ALONTA**, a river of **Sarmatia Asiatica**, the modern **TEREK** flowing into the **Caspian**.
- ALOPECE**, or **ALOPECIA**, the village of **KRABATO** in the vicinity of **Athens**.—Also an island in the mouth of the **Don**.
- ALORUS**, a town of **Macedonia**, perhaps **KAPSOCHORI**.
- ALOSTUM**, **Alost** in **East Flanders**.
- ALPES**, **ALPINA JUGA**, **ALPINI MONTES**, **AGGERES ALPINI**, the extensive mountain-system which, under various names, separates **Gallia**, **Helvetia**, and **Germania** from **Italia**, extending in a crescent form from the **Sinus Flanaticus** or gulf of **Quarnero** in the **Adriatic**, and the sources of the **Kolapis** or modern **KULPE**, to **Vada Sabatia**, now **SAVONA** on the **Sinus Lingusticus**, or gulf of **Genoa**.
- ALPES**, or **ALPIUM URBS**, the modern **AULPS** or **AUPS** in the **French** dep. of **Var**.
- ALPES BASTARNICÆ**, that part of the **Carpathian** chain which passes through **Transylvania**.
- ALPES CARNICÆ**, or **JULIÆ**, that portion of the **Alps** which intersects the **S** of **Styria**, the modern **CARNIC ALPS**.
- ALPES COTTIÆ**, the modern **COTTIAN ALPS** extending from **Monte-Viso** to **Mont-Cenis**.
- ALPES ENGANÆ**, a branch of the **Carnic Alps**.
- ALPES GRACÆ**, or **GRAJUS MONS**, the **GRAJIAN ALPS**, stretching from **Mont-Cenis** to the **Little St. Bernard**. The origin of the name has been traced by some to the **Celtic** *craig* or *carraig*, signifying 'a rock.'
- ALPES JULIÆ**, **ALPES VENETÆ**, or **ALPES PANNONIÆ**, a portion of the **Carnic Alps**, comprising the **BIRNBAUMER WALD**.
- ALPES LEPONTIÆ**, or **ALPES LEPONTINÆ**, the **LEPONTIAN ALPS** sometimes called the **HELVETIAN ALPS**, in **Western Switzerland**, extending from **Monte Rosa** to the **St. Gothard**.
- ALPES MARITIMÆ**, or **ALPES LITTORÆÆ**, the **MARITIME ALPS**, extending from **Nice** to **Monte-Viso**.
- ALPES NORICÆ**, the **NORIC ALPS**, extending from the frontiers of **Carinthia** through **Salzburg** and **Styria**.
- ALPES PANNONIÆ**. See **ALPES JULIÆ**.
- ALPES PENNINÆ**, the **PENNINE ALPS**, skirting the **S** side of the **Swiss cant.** of **Valais**, and extending from **Mont Blanc** to the **Simplon**.
- ALPES RHÆTICÆ**, **ALPES RÆTICÆ**, or **JUGA RHÆTICA**, the **RHÆTIAN ALPS**, separating **Italy** from **Rhætia**, and extending from the sources of the **Rhone**, through the **Grisons** and **Tyrol**, to the **Driehermspitz** on the borders of **Carinthia**.
- ALPES SUEVIÆ**. See **ALBA**.
- ALPES SUMMÆ**, the modern **St. GOTTHARD**.
- ALPES TRIDENTINÆ**, or **JUGA TRIDENTINA**, a portion of the **Rhætian Alps**.
- ALPES VENETÆ**. See **ALPES JULIÆ**.
- ALPHA**, the **AA** of the **Swiss cant.** of **Unterwalden**.—Also the **AA** of **Munster**.
- ALPHANUM TRAXINUM**, **ALPHANO** in **Portuguese Alentejo**.
- ALPHEUS**, a river of **Elis**, passing to the **S** of **Olympia**, the modern **KARTENA** or **RUFIA**.
- ALPIS**, the river **ALBIN** falling between **Trieste** and **Capo-d'Istria**, into the gulf of **Venice**.
- ALPIS COTTIA**, **MONT VISO** and **CENIS**.
- ALPIS GRAIA**, **MOUNT St. BERNARD**.
- ALPUXARI MONTES**, the **ALPUXANAS** in **Grenada**.
- ALSA**, or **ALSENA**, the island of **ALSEN** in the **Little Belt**.
- ALSA**, a river of **Gallia Transpadana**, perhaps the **AUSA** which falls, near the **Rimini**, into the gulf of **Venice**.
- ALSADAMUS**, a mountain of **Trachonitis**, perhaps the **KELB-HAURAN** a summit of the **Jebel-Hauran** in **Syria**.
- ALSÆ FRETUM**, the **ALSEN-SUND** on the coast of **Schleswig**.
- ALSATIA**, or **ELISATIA**, **ALSACE**.
- ALSFELDA**, **ALSFELD** to the **W** of **Marburg** in **Prussia**.
- ALSJETANUS LACUS**, or **ALSIA AQUA**, now **LAGODI-MARTIGNANO** near **Trivignano** in the **Papal states**.
- ALSTADIUM**, **ALSTADT** in **Thuringia**.
- ALSTERA**, the **ALSTER**, an affluent of the **Elbe**.
- ALTAIUS MONS**, **ALTAI MONTES**, or **ANNIRI MONTES**, a mountain-range in **Scythia extra Imaum**, the modern **ALTAL**.
- ALTA MAUTA**, **HOHENMAUTH** in **Bohemia**.
- ALTA REPA**, **ULTENREIF** in the **Swiss cant.** of **Freiburg**.
- ALTA SPECULA**, or **SUMMONTORIUM**, **HOHENWARTH** in **Bavaria**.
- ALTENACHIUM**, or **ALTENACUM**, **ALTENA** in the **Prussian** gov. of **Arensburg**.
- ALTENBURGUM**, or **PALÆOPYRGUM**, **St. ALTENBURG** on the **Pleisse**.
- ALTENHOVIA**, or **CURIA VETUS**, **ALTENHOVEN** on the **Danube** in **Upper Austria**.
- ALTERPRETUM**, or **ALTSTETTUM**, **ALTSTAETTEN** in the **Swiss cant.** of **St. Gall**.
- ALTHÆA**, or **CARTERA**, perhaps **ORGAS** in **New Castile**.

- ALTILIA**, the river **AUTHIE** in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- ALTINÆ**, or **ELTENUM**, **ELTEN** in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
- ALTISIADARUM**, or **AUTESIODORUM**, the town of **AUXERRE** in the French dep. of Yonne.
- ALTISOLIUM**, or **SOLIUM VETUS**, **ALTSOHL** in Lower Hungary.
- ALTORFIUM**, or **VICUS VETUS**, **ALTORFF** in the Swiss cant. of Uri.
- ALTOVADUM**, or **VADUM ALTUM**, **HOHENFURT** on the Muldau.
- ALTUM CASTRUM**, **ALTA ARE**, or **VICEGRADUM**, **WISCHEGRAD** in Lower Hungary near O en.
- ALUTA**, **ALVATA**, or **ALVATUS**, a river of Dacia, the modern **ALT** or **OLT**.
- ALVERNIA**, **AUVERGNE** in France.
- ALVERNIA SUPERIOR**, **UPPER AUVERGNE** in France.
- ALVINAUM**, **WINZENDORF** on the Marosch in Transylvania.
- ALVONA**. See **ALBONA**.
- AMACAOUM**, the modern Portuguese settlement of **MACAO** on the Chinese peninsula of Hiang-shan.
- AMADES**, or **AMISIUM**, **EMBS** or **HOHENEMBS** in Tyrol.
- AMAGETOBIRIGA**, a town of the Sequani in Gallia Lugdunensis, perhaps **BINGEN**.
- AMAGRIA**, the island of **AMAK** off the coast of Danish Sieland.
- AMALCHIUM MARE**, the **BALTIC**.
- AMALIA**, **AMAL** on Lake Wener in Sweden.
- AMALLOBRIGA**, a town of Vaccæi, now **MEDINADEL-RIO-SECO** in Spain.
- AMANA**, a portion of the Anti-Libanus in Syria, N of Damascus.
- AMANA**. See **ABUNA**.
- AMANA**, the **OHEN** in Hessen, an affluent of the Lahn.
- AMANDOPOLIS**, **St. AMAND** in the French dep. of Nord.
- AMANIA**, the modern **YEMEN** in Arabia.
- AMANISÆ PYLÆ**, **AMANI MONTIS PORTÆ**, or **AMANDOS PYLÆ**, a mountain pass in Cilicia, to the E of Issus, leading through the range of Amanus, the modern **DEMIR-KAPU** or **KARA-KAPU** of the Jawur-Dagh in Syria.
- AMANTIA**, **AMENTIA**, or **ADAMANTIA**, **AMANTEA** in Neapolitan prov. of Calabria Citra.
- AMANUS MONS**, a mountain on the E of Cilicia, now the **JAWUR-DAGH** skirting the gulf of Scanderun in Syria.
- AMARDUS**, or **MARDUS**, a river of Northern Media, now the **SAFID-RUD** of Ghilan in Persia.
- AMARI LACUS**, a bitter lake in the Delta of Egypt, near Arsinoe, now known as the **SCHIEB**.
- AMARINUM**, **St. AMARIN** or **EMMERIN** on the Thur, in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.
- AMASEA**, **AMASIA**, or **AMASIA HADRIANA**, a city on the river Iris in Pontus, the modern **AMASIAH** in Anatolia.
- AMASENUS**, or **BADINUS**, a river of the Volsci, the **AMASENO** of the Papal States.
- AMASIA**, **AMASIUS**, **AMISIA**, or **AMISIS**, the **EMS** flowing into the Dollart bay.
- AMASIA**, **EMBDA**, or **EMDA**, the modern **EMBDEN** in East Friesland.
- AMASIA CATTORUM**, the modern **MARBURG** in Ober-Hessen.
- AMASLÆ PRÆFECTURA**, the pashalik of **SIVAS** in Asiatic Turkey.
- AMASTRA**, **MISTRETTEA** in the Val-di-Demona in Sicily.
- AMASTRIS**, **AMASTRIANORUM CIVITAS**, **AMASTRIANA URBS**, or **SESAMUS**, the modern **AMASERAH**, **AMASTRO**, or **BADISTAN**, near Cape Diwan-Burni on the coast of the Black sea.
- AMATHA**, **HAMATH**, **CHAMATH**, **AMATHIS**, **EPIPHANEIA**, or **EPIPHANIA**, now represented by **HAMATH** on the Orontes in Syria, and the fertile district surrounding it.
- AMATHUS CYPRIA**, a town of Cyprus, the ruins of which exist in the vicinity of **LIMASOL**.
- AMATIQUA**, or **JANUM St. THOMÆ DE CASTELLA**, **AMATIQUE** in Guatemala.
- AMATRICA**, **AMATRICE** in Abruzzo Ultra.
- AMAVILLA**, **AMEVILLE** on the Doria in Piedmont.
- AMAZONIDUM**, or **AMAZONUM FLUVIUS**, the river **AMAZON** or **MARANON**.
- AMBACIA**, **St. AMBOISE** in the French dep. of Indre-et-Loire.
- AMBERGA**, **AMBERG** in Bavaria.
- AMBITARINUS VICUS**, or **CAPELLA**, **CAPELLE** in Rhenish Prussia, according to Cluver; but **REUSE** according to Ukert.
- AMBITIVUS PAGUS**, **MAINFELD** in the Prussian prov. of Coblenz.
- AMBLAVIA**, the **AMBLEVE**, an affluent of the Ourthe, in Liege.
- AMBLETOSA**, **AMBLETEUSE** in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- AMBRA**, the river **EMMER** in Westphalia.
- AMBRACIA**, **ARTA** in Northern Greece.
- AMBRACIUS SINUS**, the gulf of **ARTA** between Epirus and Acarnania in Northern Greece.
- AMBRÆ LACUS**, or **AMBRONIS LACUS**, the **AMMER-SEE** in Bavaria.
- AMBRESBURIA**, or **AMBROSII VITUS**, **AMERSBURY** in Wiltshire.
- AMBRONIACUM**, **AMBRONAY** in the French dep. of Ain.
- AMBRONICUS PAGUS**, the Swiss cant. of **SOLOTHURN**.
- AMBROSIOPOLIS**, or **SAXOPOLIS**, **BROOS** in Transylvania.
- AMBRYSSUS**, or **AMBRYSSUS**, near **DISTOMO** in Northern Greece.
- AMELANDIA**, the island of **AMELAND** off the coast of Friesland.
- AMENA**, **AYMERIES** in the French dep. of Nord.
- AMERIA**, **AMELIA** in the Papal deleg. of Spoleto.
- AMERICA**, or **INDIA OCCIDENTALIS**, or **TERRA NOVA**, the continent of **AMERICA**.
- AMERIOLA**, a town of the Sabines, the ruins of which are situated on the N side of **MONTI St. ANGELO**, in the Corniculan range, in the Papal states.
- AMERSFORDIA**, **AMERSFORT** on the Ems, in the Dutch prov. of Utrecht.
- AMIDA**, **DIYARBEKER** in Asiatic Turkey.
- AMILHANUM**, or **MILHADUM**, **MILHAU** in the French dep. of Aveyron.
- AMILIANUM**, **MILHAUD** in the French dep. of Gard.
- AMISUS**, a city of Pontus, the modern **SAMSUN** in the Turkish prov. of Trebisond.
- AMTERNUM**, a city of the Sabini, near the modern **VITTORINO** in Naples.
- AMMA**, or **EMMANA**, the river **EMMA** in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- AMMONIUM**, **AMMONIACA REGIO**, or **HAMMONIACUS NOMOS**, the oasis of **SIWAH** in the Sahara.
- AMNIAS**, a river of Paphlagonia, the modern **KARAZU**, an affluent of the Halyz or **KIZEL-IRMAK**.
- AMCENUM STAGNUM**, the lake of **ALBUFERA** in Valencia.
- AMOLIA**, **AMOL** or **AMUL** in the Usbek territory.
- AMORGUS**, or **AMARGUS**, the island of **AMORGO** or **MARGO** in the Grecian Archipelago.
- AMPELUSIA**, or **COTTES**, **CAPE SPARTEL** on the Straits of Gibraltar.

- AMPELUS MONS**, AMBELONA in the island of Samos.
AMPELUS PROMONTORIUM, CAPE FALSO on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.
AMPHIALE PROMONTORIUM, CAPE DAPHNE on the W coast of Attica.
AMPHIMALIA, a town of Crete, near the modern ARMIRA.
AMPHIPAGUS, or AMPHIPAGUM, probably the modern CAPE SAN ANGELO in the island of Corfu.
AMPHIPOLIS, or CHRISTOPOLIS, an important city of Thrace, near the hamlet of JENIKEUI in Northern Greece.
AMPHISSA, a city of the Ozolæ, now represented by SALONA on the gulf of that name.
AMPHYSUS, or AMPHRYSSUS, a river of Phthiotis, the modern ARMYRO of Greece.
AMPLIPUTEUM, AMPLEPUS in the French dep. of Rhone.
AMPSAGA, or FLUVIUS CIRTENSIS, a river of Numidia Massylorum, the modern EL-KIBIR or RUMMEL of Algeria.
AMSANCTI LACUS, a lake in the territory of the Hirpini, the modern MEFITI in the Campagna-di-Roma.
AMSTELA, the river AMSTEL on which Amsterdam is situated.
AMSTELCEDAMUM, AMSTELODAMUM, AMSTERODAMUM, or AMSTERADAMA, the city of AMSTERDAM in Holland.
AMSTRUTTERA, or ANSTRUTTERA, the town of ANSTRUTHER in Fifeshire.
AMYCLA, a city of Laconia, near AIA KYRIAKI in Northern Greece.
AMYCLÆUS MONS, the modern TATGETUS or ST. ELIAS in Northern Greece.
ANACTORIA VONITZA, on the gulf of ARTA in Greece.
ANAGNIA, a city of the Hernici, now ANAGNI in the Papal states.
ANANIA, NONSBERG in Tyrol.
ANAPHE, the island of ANAPHI or NAMPIO in the Ægean sea.
ANAPHLYSTUS, or PANIS FANUM, ANAPHISO in Attica.
ANAPUS, the river ÆTOS, a tributary of the Aspropotamo of Greece.—Also the river ALFEO in Sicily.
ANAREI MONTES, a branch of the ALTAI.
ANARISMUNDI, or ANDRASIMUNDI PROMONTORIUM, perhaps the modern CALPENTYN on the W coast of Ceylon.
ANAS, a river of Spain, the modern GUADIANA.
ANASSIANUM, ANASUM, or ANISIA, ENS on the Danube, in Austria.
ANASUS, ANESUS, or ANISUS, the river ENS, an Austrian affluent of the Danube.
ANATHO, the town of ANAH on the Euphrates.
ANATILIORUM URBS, MARITIMA COLONIA, or MARITIMA AVATICORUM, the town of MARTIGNES in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
ANATIS, or CUSA, a river of Mauritania Tingitana, perhaps the Ommirabi of Morocco.
ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA, the modern ASIATIC TURKEY. See ASIA MINOR.
ANCANICUM, the river ALANIS in Andalusia.
ANCIACUM, ANCY-LE-FRANC in the French dep. of Yonne.
ANCON, or ANCONA, a city of Picenum, the modern ANCONA.
ANCYRA, a city of Galatia, the modern ANKARA or ANGURI.
ANDECAMULUN, a town of the Lemovices, represented by the modern RANÇON in the French dep. of Haut-Vienne.
ANDECAVIUM, or ANDETRUM, now represented by OLISSA in Dalmatia.
ANDEGAVA, CIVITAS ANDICAVORUM, ANDEGAVUM or JULIOMAGUS, the town of ANGERS in the French dep. of Marne-et-Loire.
ANDEGAVIA, DUCATUS ANDEGAVENSIS, or AGER ANDEGAVENSIS, the territory of ANJOU in France.
ANDELAGUS, ANDELIUM, or ANDELAUS, the town of ANDELYS in the French dep. of Eure.
ANDELAUS, the town of ANDELOT in the French dep. of Haut-Marne.
ANDELUS, or POMPEIOPOLIS, PAMPALUNA in Spanish Navarre.
ANDERITUM, a town of the Gabali, now JAVOUX in the Cevennes.
ANDERLACUM, ANDERLECH in Brabant.
ANDETHANA, ECHETERNACH or ECHETERN in Luxemburg.
ANDIATROCUS, LAKE ONTARIO in North America.
ANDOCERA, ANDOVER in Hampshire.
ANDOMATUNUM, ANTEMATUNNUM, or CIVITAS LINGONUM, represented by LANGRES in the French dep. of Haut-Marne.
ANDREOPOLIS, ST. ANDREWS in Fifeshire.
ANDRIACE, a town of Lycia, now ANDRAKE.
ANDROS, HYDRASSA, LASIA, or ANTANDREUS, the modern ANDROS in the Ægean sea.
ANDUSIA, ANDUZE in the French dep. of Gard.
ANECIUM, ANNECIUM, or ANNESIUM, ANNECY in Savoy.
ANEMURIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE ANAMUR, the S extremity of Asiatic Turkey.
ANETUM, ANET in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loire.
ANGADIVA, the island of ANKEDIVA off the coast of the Deccan.
ANGARIA, or ANGIRA, ENGER in Bavaria.
ANGELOPOLIS, or CIVITAS ST. ANGELI, SANTO-ANGELO in the Capitanata of Naples.—Also SANTO-ANGELO in Benevento.
ANGELOPOLIS-AD-LOMBORDAM, ST. ANGELO-DE-LOMBARDI in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
ANGELOPOLIS AD METARUM, ST. ANGELO-DE-VADO in the Papal states.
ANGELOPOLIS AMERICANA, LA-PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELOS in Mexico.
ANGELOSTADIUM, or INGOLSTADIUM, the town of INGOLSTADT in Bavaria.
ANGENACUM, ST. JEAN-D'ANGELI in the French dep. of Charente-Inférieure.
ANGERMANNIA, the old Swedish prov. of ANGERMANLAND.
ANGERMANNUS FLUVIUS, the river ANGERMANN in Swedish Lapland.
ANGIA, or ANGIANUM, ENGHEN in Belgium.
ANGLA, ANGLE in the French dep. of Vendee.
ANGLA MONTANA, ANGLE in the French dep. of Herault.
ANGLERIA, ANGHIERE in Milan.
ANGLIA. The Angli, a tribe of the Suevi, are first noticed by Tacitus, when they appear to have been located to the E of the Elbe. Ptolemy places them on the W of that river, in what is now Magdeburg. D'Anville represents them as occupying in the 5th cent. the greater portion of Schleswig and part of Holstein, having the German ocean on the W, the Saxons on the S, the Vacini on the SE, and the Jates on the N. In 449, a large body of Saxons and Angles, led by Hengist and Norsa, settled themselves in England; and it would appear that the Angles were of predominating influence in this expedition, for they gave their own name to the newly acquired country,—ANGEL-LAND or ANGLIA.

- ANGLIA MINOR**, the lordship of **ANGLEN** or **ANGELN** in the duchy of Schleswig, now chiefly occupied by small peasant proprietors, speaking a dialect of the Platt-Deutsch. See article **ANGELN**.
- ANGLOMONASTERIUM**, **INGELMUNSTER** in **W Flanders**.
- ANGLORUM INSULA**, **MONA**, or **MONNA**, the modern **ISLE OF ANGLESEY**.
- ANGOTINUM REGNUM**, **ANGOT** in **Abyssinia**.
- ANGULUM**, **ANGULUS**, or **ANGELOPOLIS AD MARE**, **SANTO-ANGELO** at the mouth of the **Aterdus**, in **Abruzzo Citra**.
- ANGULUS ALPIUM**, **ALBEK** in **Suabia**.
- ANHALTINUM VETUS**, **ANHALT** in **Anhalt-Bernburg**.
- ANICIUM**, **VELLAVA URBS**, or **URBS VELLAVORUM**, the modern **Puy** in the French dep. of **Haut Loire**.
- ANIENE**, or **ANIO**, the river **TEVERONE** which falls into the **Tiber** below the site of **Antoniæ**.
- ANISARUM AD LIGERIM**, **St. Ay** in the French dep. of **Loiret**.
- ANNABERGA**, or **ANNEMONTIUM**, **ANABERG** in the kingdom of **Saxony**.
- ANNANDIA**, or **ANNANDI VALLIS**, **ANNANDALE** in **Dumfries-shire**.
- ANNANDUM**, **ANNAN** in **Dumfries-shire**.
- ANNANDUS**, the river **ANNAN** in **Dumfries-shire**.
- ANNAPOLIS**, **PORT ROYAL** in **Jamaica**.
- ANNECIUM VETUS**, **ANNECY-LE-VIEUX** in **Savoy**.
- ANNONACUM**, **ANNONAY** in the French dep. of **Ardeche**.
- ANONIUS**, the river **Mons** in **Tyrol**.
- ANOTHIA**, **ANNOT** in the French dep. of **Hautes-Alpes**.
- ANSA**, **ANTIUM**, or **ANSA PAULINI**, **ANSE** in the French dep. of **Rhone**.
- ANSER**, or **SERCULUS**, the river **SERCHIO** in **Lucca**.
- ANSLAGA**, or **CHRISTIANA**, the town of **ANSLO** or **OPSLØ** in **Norway**.
- ANSTRUTIERA**. See **ARNSTRUTIERA**.
- ANTÆOPOLIS**, a town of **Upper Egypt**, near the present village of **KAU**.
- ANTANDRUS**, or **ANTANDROS**, a town of **Mysia Major**, now **ANTANDEO** at the foot of **Mount Ida** in the **Troad**.
- ANTARADUS**, a town of **Lycia**, the modern **Tortosa** in the pash. of **Tarablus**.
- ANTEA**, or **ANTEIS**, **AMPUIS** in the French dep. of **Rhone**.
- ANTECARIA**, **ANTICARIA**, or **ANTEQUARIA**, a town of **Hispania Bœtica**, the modern **ANTEQUERA** in the Spanish prov. of **Granada**.
- ANTEMNÆ**, near the present **TORRE-DI-QUINTO** at the junction of the **Anco** and the **Tiber**.
- ANTIA**, the river **ANZA**, an affluent of the **Tosa** in **Lombardy**.
- ANTIBARUM**, **ANTIVARI** in **Dalmatia**.
- ANTICARIA NOVA**, **ANTEQUERA** in the Mexican prov. of **Guanaxuato**.
- ANTICOSIA**, **ANTISCOTIA**, or **ASSUMPTIONIS INSULA**, the island of **ANTICOSTI** in the **St. Lawrence**.
- ANTILIA**, **AMPHILL** in **Bedfordshire**.
- ANTILIBANUS**, **AMANA**, **HERMON**, or **SENIER**, the southernmost of the two parallel chains of **Lebanon** in **Syria**.
- ANTILLÆ**, **ANTILLE**, **CAMERCANÆ INSULÆ**, **CARIBES** or **CARIBANES**, the **CARIBBEAN ISLANDS** or **ANTILLES** in the gulf of **Mexico**.
- ANTIMELOS**, **ANTIMILO** in the **Grecian archipelago**.
- ANTIMONASTERIUM**, **EYMOUTIERES** in the French dep. of **Haut-Vienne**.
- ANTINOË**, **ANTINOI URBS**, or **BESA**, a town in the **Egyptian delta**, the ruins of which are near **SHEIKH-ABADEH**.
- ANTIOCHEA SUPER CRAGUM**, a town in **Cilicia Trachea**, now **ANTIOCHETA** in **Cyprus**.
- ANTIOCHIA**, **ANTIOCHEA AD ORONTEM**, **ANTIOCHEA TETRAPOLIS**, **ANTIOCHIA APUD DAPHNEN**, **ANTIOCHIA THEOPOLIS**, the modern **ANTIOCH** or **ANTAKIA** in **Upper Syria**.
- ANTIOCHIA AD MÆANDRUM**, or **ANTIOCHIA CARLE**, **NISA**, or **NYSSA**, the modern **JENISHEHR** in **Asiatic Turkey**, near the **Mendere-su**.
- ANTIOCHIA AD PIDIDIUM**, or **COLONIA CÆSAREA** **ANTIOCHIA**, a town in **Phrygia Major**, the modern **AKSHEHR** in **Asiatic Turkey**.
- ANTIOCHIA AD TAURUM**, perhaps the modern frontier fortress of **BAHASNA** in **Northern Syria**.
- ANTIOCHIA MARGIANA**, or **ANTIOCHIA ARIDA**, a town in **Margiana**, according to **Mannert**, **MENRUD** or **MANUSHAK**, on the **Murghab river** in **Northern Asia**; according to others, **MAWRI** or **SHAJJEHAN**.
- ANTIOCHIA PISIDIA**, **YALOVATCH** in **Asiatic Turkey**.
- ANTIPATRIS**, in **Judæa**, **ARSUF**, or perhaps **KAFFR-SABA** in **Syria**.
- ANTIPOLIS**, **ANTIBES** in the French dep. of **Var**.
- ANTIQUA**, **ANTIGUA** in the **Antilles**.
- ANTIRRHIIUM PROMONTORIUM**, a headland on the coast of **Ætolia**, at the entrance of the **Sinus Corinthiacus**, now **CAPE RUMELI** opposite **Cape Drepano**.
- ANTITAEURUS**, a branch of the **Taurus**, passing through **Cappadocia**, the modern **ALIDAGH**.
- ANTIUM**, a city of the **Volsci**, now **CAPO-D'ANZO**, near **Nettuno** in the **Papal states**.
- ANTIUM**, or **HANTIUM**, **HANZ** in the **Grisons**.
- ANTIVESTIUM PROMONTORIUM**, **CAPE ST. IVES** on the **W coast of Cornwall**.
- ANTONA**, **AUFONA**, or **AVONA**, the river **AVON** falling into the **Bristol channel**.
- ANTONIA**, **ANTOING** on the **Scheld**.
- ANTONIA**, or **TRAJECTUM AD RHENUM**, **TRAJECTUS RHENI** or **ULTRAJECTUM**, **UTRECHT** in **Holland**.
- ANTORICUM**, or **ANTRICUM CARNUTUM**, the town of **CHARTRES** in the French dep. of **Eure-et-Loir**.
- ANTRINUM**, **ANTRIM** in the **Irish prov. of Ulster**.
- ANTROS**, probably **CORDUAN** on the river **Garonne**.
- ANTUNACUM**, or **ANDERNACUM**, **ANDERNACH** on the **Rhine**.
- ANTVERPIA**, **ANTWERP** in **Belgium**.
- ANUBINGARA**, probably **NEGOMBO** in **Ceylon**.
- ANXANUM**, **LANCIANŌ-VECCHIO** in **Abruzzo-Citra**.
- ANXELLODUNUM**, **EXCLODUNUM**, or **OSOLDUNUM**, **YSSODUN** in the French dep. of **Indre**.
- ANXIA**, **ANZI** in the **Neapolitan prov. of Basilicata**.
- ANXUR**, or **TARRACINA**, the modern **TERRACINA** in the **Papal deleg. of Frosinone**.
- APAMEA**, the capital of **Apamene**, now **KALAT-EL-MEDIK** or **FAMIEH**.
- APAMEA**, in the **S extremity** of the island of **Mesene**, the modern **KORNAH** on the **Tigris**.
- APAMEA CIBOTOS**, **APAMEA PHRYGIE**, or **APAMEA-AD-MÆANDRUM**, a town of **Southern Phrygia**, near the modern **DINARE**.
- APAMIA**, **PAMIEIS** in the French dep. of **Arriège**.
- APENESTÆ**, or **VIESTÆ**, a town in **Apulia Daunia**, now **VENESTI** on the coast of the **Neapolitan prov. of Capitanata**.
- APENNINUS**, **APENNINI JUGA**, **APENNINUS MONS**, the modern **APENNINES**. The true form is **Apenninus**, not **Apenninus**.
- APENROA**, **APENRADE** in **Schleswig**.
- APERIASCIO**, or **EPERLE**, **EPERIES** in **Transylvania**.
- APEROPIA**, a town of **Argolis**, now **DHOKO**, or perhaps **HYDRON**.
- APHACA**, **AFKA** in **Northern Syria**.
- APHRODISIAS**, in **Caria**, now **GHEIRA**.

- APHRODISIUM PROMONTORIUM**, or **PYRENÆ PROMONTORIUM**, the modern CAPE CREUX on the coast of the Mediterranean.
- APHRODILOPOLIS**, **ASFUN** in Upper Egypt.—Another place of this name was in the vicinity of the modern **ATFIEH**; and another stood near the modern **TACHTA** in Upper Egypt.
- APIARIUM**, **BEJAR** in the Spanish prov. of Murcia.
- APOCREMNUS PROMONTORIUM**, in Ionia, now CAPE **ESOMENO**.
- APOLLINARIUM**, a town of the **Volcæ Arecomici**, now **AUBENAS** in the French dep. of Ardeche.
- APOLLINIS PROMONTORIUM**, CAPE **MOSTAGAN** on the N coast of Africa.
- APOLLINOPOLIS MAGNA**, **EDFU** in Upper Egypt.
- APOLLONIA CYRENAICA**, near **MARSA-SUZA** on the N coast of Africa.
- APOLLONIA ILLYRIA**, **POLLINA** near the mouth of the **Vojussa**.
- APOLLONIA MACEDONICA**, a town on the Egean way, near **POLLINA**.
- APOLLONIA THRACIA**, or **SOZOPOLIS**, now **SIZEBOLL**.
- APOLLONIATIS LACUS**, a lake in Mysia Minor, the modern **ABULLIONTE**.
- APONIANA INSULA**, **EGUSA** off the W coast of Sicily.
- APONUM**, **ABANO** or **ALBONO** in Lombardy.
- APOSTOLORUM PORTA**, or **APOSTOLORUM MONS**, **POSTELBERG** in Bohemia.
- APPIA**, or **VIA APPIA**, a celebrated Roman road, leading from Rome to Capua, a distance of more than 1,000 stadia; and afterwards prolonged to **Brundisium**. It began at the **Porta Capena** of Rome, near the modern hill of **S. Balbana**, where the **Via Latina** was united with it, and joins the modern road from **Velletri** to **Cisterna**, at the 32d mile-stone, whence they run nearly together to **Terracina**.
- APRIMONASTERIUM**, or **NOVIENTIUM**, the abbey of **EBERSHEIMMUNSTER** on an island in the Ill in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
- APROSITOS**, the island of **FUERTEVENTURA** in the Canary group.
- APRUSA**, the river **AUSA** in the Papal states.
- APRUTIUM**, **ABRUZZO** in Naples.
- APRUTIUM PROVINCIA AQUILENSIS**, the Neapolitan prov. of **ABRUZZO CITRA**.
- APRARUS**, or **APSORUS**, the river **OSERO** flowing into the gulf of Trieste.
- APSUS**, a river of **Illyria Græca**, the modern **BARETINO** or **ERCENT** flowing into the Adriatic.
- APTA JULIA**, **APTA**, or **OURTAL APTENSIMUM**, the modern **APT** in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
- APUA**, or **PONS TREMULUS**, the town of **PONTREMOLI** in Tuscany.
- APULIA**, **APULIA DAUNIORUM**, or **DAUNIA**, a district of **Græcia Magna**, now **PUGLIA** or **APUGLIA** in Naples. The name **Apulia** was originally applied to a small tract of country immediately to the SE of the **Frentani**; but in the reign of **Augustus** it included not only **Daunia** but also **Mes-sopia**.
- AQUA ANTIQUA**, **ALTWASSER** in Silesia.
- AQUABELLETTA**, or **AQUÆ BELLE**, **AIGUEBELLE** in Savoy.
- AQUABURGUM**, **WEISSERBURG** in Bavaria.
- AQUA CAMPESTRIS**, **AGUILAR-DEL-CAMPO** in Old Castile.
- AQUÆ BADENA**, **CASTELLUM AQUARUM**, or **THERMÆ INFERIORES**, the town of **BADEN** in Baden.
- AQUÆ AQUISGRANUM**, **GRAND PALATIUM**, or **URBS AQUENSA**, **AACHEN** or **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE** in Rhenish Prussia.
- AQUÆ ALLOBROGUM**, or **AQUÆ GRATIANÆ**, **AIX** in Savoy.
- AQUÆ AUGUSTÆ**, **AQUÆ TURBELLICÆ**, or **TURBELLIA CIVITAS**, near **ACQO** in the French dep. of Landes.
- AQUÆBELLICUS** in **Augusta Trevirorum**, the modern **WASSERBILICH** at the conflux of the **Moselle** and the **Sauer**.
- AQUÆ BIGERRONUM**, or **VICUS AQUENSIS**, the town of **BAGNERES-EN-BIGORRE** in the French dep. of **Hautes-Pyrenees**.
- AQUÆ BILBITANORUM**, or **AQUÆ BILBICITANÆ**, near **ALBANIA** in Spanish Aragon.
- AQUÆ BORMONIS**, or **BORBONIUM ACCIMBALDI**, the town of **BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULD** in the French dep. of **Allier**.
- AQUÆ BORVONIS**, the town of **BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS** in the French dep. of **Marne**.
- AQUÆ CALENTES**, the town of **CHAUDÉS-AIGUES** in the French dep. of **Cantal**.
- AQUÆ CALIDÆ**, **AIGUES-CHAUDÉS** in the French dep. of **Basses-Pyrenees**.
- AQUÆ CILNORUM**, **AMPHOCHIA**, or **AQUÆ CELENLE**, **ORENSE** in Spanish Galicia.
- AQUÆ DURÆ**, **ALCALA-DEL-RIO** in Seville.
- AQUÆ FLAVIÆ**, near **CHAVES** in the Portuguese prov. of **Tras-os-Montes**.
- AQUÆLUPÆ**, **GUADELUPE** in New Castile.
- AQUÆ MATTIACÆ**, **MATTINEL FONTES**, or **THERMÆ WISBADENSES**, the town of **WIESBADEN** in **Nassau**.
- AQUÆ MORTUÆ**, **AIGUES-MORTES** in the French dep. of **Gard**.
- AQUÆ NERÆ**, **NERIS** in the French dep. of **Allier**.
- AQUÆ ONESIORUM**, **BARREGES-LES-BAINS** in the French dep. of **Hautes-Pyrenees**.
- AQUÆ PANNONICÆ**, **THERMÆ AUSTRIACÆ**, or **THERMÆ PANNONIÆ**, the town of **BADEN** in the archd. of **Austria**.
- AQUÆ REGIÆ**, **AEGERI** or **EGERI** in the Swiss cant. of **Zug**.
- AQUÆ RUBEÆ**, or **RUFFACUM**, **RUFFACH** in the French dep. of **Haut-Rhin**.
- AQUÆ SEXTIÆ**, or **COLONIA AQUENSIS**, **AIX** in the French dep. of **Bouches-du-Rhone**.
- AQUÆ SPADANÆ**, **SPA** in **Liege**.
- AQUÆ STATIELLÆ**, **ACQUI** in the duchy of **Monterrat**.
- AQUÆ TARBELLICÆ**, the modern **DAX** in the French dep. of **Landes**.
- AQUÆ TIBILITANÆ**, the springs now known as **HAMMAM-EL-BERDĒAH** in **Algeria**.
- AQUÆ VETERES**, **OUDEWATER** in the Dutch prov. of **Utrecht**.
- AQUÆ VIVÆ**, **AIGUES-VIVES** in the French dep. of **Var**.
- AQUALATUM**, **YGNALADA** in **Catalonia**.
- AQUARIA**, **YVOIRE** on the lake of **Geneva**.
- AQUA SPARSA**, or **AQUÆ CALIDÆ**, **AIGUEPERSE** in the French dep. of **Puy-de-Dome**.
- AQUILANUM**, **EVIAN** on the lake of **Geneva**.
- AQUILA IN VESTINIS**, or **AQUILLA**, **AQUILINO** in the Neapolitan prov. of **Abruzzo-Ultra 2da**.
- AQUILANA PROVINCIA**, or **ABRUTIUM ULTERIUS**, the Neapolitan prov. of **ABRUZZO-ULTRA**.
- AQUILEJA**, **AQUILEJA COLONIA LATINA**, the modern **AGLAR** or **AQUILEJA** on the gulf of **Trieste**.
- AQUILEJA**. See **ACULA**.
- AQUILONIA**, **CEDOGNA** in the Neapolitan prov. of **Principato-Ultra**.
- AQUINUM**, **AQUINO** in **Naples**.
- AQUITANIA**, one of the four provinces of **Gaul** under the **Romans**, comprising the territory of the **Aquitani** reaching up to the **Garunna** or **Garonne**, and that portion of **Celtic Gaul** which

- lay between the Garumna and the Legeris or Loire. It was subdivided into Novem Populana, Aquitania Prima, and Aquitania Secunda. The division of Novem Populana comprised the original Aquitania, or the country between the Pyrenees and the Garonne.
- AQUITANIA PRIMA**, that portion of Gallia Celtica which Augustus added to Aquitania Proper, comprising the modern French departments of CHER, INDRE, ALLIER, CANTAL, PUY-DE-DOME, TARN-ET-GARONNE, CAREZE, and HAUTE-VIENNE. Its cap. was Civitas Bituriges now Bourges.
- AQUITANIA SECUNDA** comprised the modern French depts. of VENDEE, DEUX-SEVRES, VIENNE, CHARENTE-INFERIEURE, and a portion of LOT, TARN-ET-GARONNE, and GIRONDE. Its cap. was CIVITAS BURDIGALENSIUM now Bourdeaux.
- AQUITANICUS OCEANUS**, the GULF OF GASCOGNY.
- ARA BACCHI**, or BACCHARACUM, BACCHARACH in Rhenish Prussia.
- ARABIA**, a region bounded in ancient, as in modern geography, by Palestine and the desert of Syria on the N; by the Sinus Persicus or Persian Gulf on the NE; by the Mare Erythræum or Indian Ocean on the E and SE; by the Sinus Arabicus on the SW; and by the isthmus of Suez on the W. The name *Arab* signifies 'an inhabitant of the West,' that is, one dwelling to the west of the river Euphrates. A. was divided by the Greeks and the Romans into Arabia Deserta, Arabia Petraea, and Arabia Felix.
- ARABIA DESERTA**, the interior of the Arabian peninsula, more particularly the N part of it, bordering on the Syrian desert, and roamed over by tribes whom the Greeks distinguished as *Arabes Scenitæ*, that is, 'tent-dwelling Arabs.'
- ARABIA FELIX**, that portion of Arabia which borders on the Sinus Arabicus or Arabian gulf, below the Sinus Ælanites or gulf of Akaba, and on the Mare Erythræum or Red sea, and the Sinus Persicus or Persian gulf. It answers to the modern YEMEN, HEDJAZ, HADRAMAUT, and OMAN.
- ARABIA PETRÆA**, the NW portion of the Arabian Peninsula, from Palestine to the Sinus Ælanites, including the country around the Sinus Ælanites. This portion of A. was so called from its capital, Petra. It was the IDUMÆA or EDMOM of Scripture, and is now nearly identical with the Great desert of EL-TYH.
- ARABICI MONTES**, the JEBEL MOKATTIM forming the E side of the valley of the Nile.
- ARABICUS SINUS**, or MARE RUBRUM, the RED SEA.
- ARABISSUS**, perhaps GURUM on the Tokmah-su, in Armenia.
- ARABO**, RABUS, or AQUA NIGRA, the river RAAB in Hungary.
- ARACCA**, the ancient ARACH or EDESSA, perhaps ORFA or URFA in the Asiatic pash. of Diyarbekir.
- ARACEME**. See PETRA.
- ARACHOSIA**, or COPHEN, identified by Major Rawlinson with ULAN-ROBAT of SHAHRI-ZOHAK in the Ghilzizah country, SE of Kandahar.
- ARACILLUM**, ARAQUIL in the Spanish prov. of Pampelona.
- ARACOSIA**, ARCOZ in Andalusia.
- ARADIENSIS COMITATUS**, the com. of ARAD in Hungary.
- ARADUS**, the island of READ off the coast of Syria.
- ARÆ FLAVIÆ**, ERYTHROPOLIS, or AURICUM, NORDLINGEN in Bavaria.
- ARÆGENUS**, or CIVITAS-BAJOCASSIUM, BAYEUX in the French dep. of Calvados.
- ARAGNUM**, the river ALMEN in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- ARAGONIA**, CELTIBERIA, or TERRA IBERIA, the kingdom of ARAGON in Spain.
- ARAM**, the ancient Hebrew name of SYRIA.
- ARAM-BETH-RECHOB**, probably the district of ARD or EL-HULEH in Syria, near the source of the Jordan.
- ARAM-DAMESEK**, or SYRIA DAMASCENA, DAMASCENE-SYRIA.
- ARAM-MAACHAH**, a district of Syria, extending southwards from Damascus.
- ARAM-NAHARAIM**, PADAN-ARAM, or CAMPI-MESOPOTAMIA, the modern EL-JEZIREH in the pash. of Bagdad.
- ARAM-ZOBU**, or ARAM-SABU, probably a region of Cælo-Syria.
- ARANDA DURII**, ARANDO-DE-DUERO in Old Castile in Spain.
- ARANDI**, a town of the Tardetani, now OURIQUE in Spain.
- ARANIA**, the island of ARRAN in the Frith of Clyde.
- ARANIA VALLIS**, the valley of ARAN in the Pyrenees.
- ARANLÆ INSULÆ**, the ARRAN islands off the W coast of Ireland.
- ARANUM**, ARANNUM, or ARANCI, near AVRANCHES in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
- ARANUS**, ARANYOS in Transylvania.
- ARAR**, ARARIS SAGANA, or SAUGONNA, the river SAONE in FRANCE.
- ARARAT**, MONTES ARMENII, TERRA ARMENIORUM, KARDU, a mountain of Armenia, still generally known as MOUNT ARARAT, the MASIS of MASEES of the Armenians, the KOH-I-NU of the Persians, the DAGHERDAGH or AGHERDAGH of the Turks.
- ARARUS**, perhaps the ALUTA, a branch of the Danube.
- ARASSIUM**, ARASSI in the duchy of Genoa.
- ARA UBIORUM**, BONN in Rhenish Prussia.
- ARAUGIA**, ARAVIA, or AROVIUM, ARAU in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.
- ARAURIS**, or ERAVUS, the HERAULT or GRACE, falling into the Mediterranean near Agde.
- ARÆUSIO**, or COLONIA ARAUSIO, or CIVITAS ARAUSICORUM, a city of the Cavætes, ORANGE in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
- ARAUSSIONENSE CASTRUM**, ORANIENBURG in Prussia.
- ARAUSSIONENSIS PRINCIPATUS**, the principality of ORANGE in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
- ARAXES**, a river of Armenia Major, now the ARAS.
- ARAXES**, a river of Persia, now the BEND-EMIR, flowing into the lake of Bakhtegan.
- ARAXES**, the OXUS falling into the Caspian.
- ARAXUS PROMONTORIUM**, CAPE PAPAS on the NW coast of Greece.
- ARBA**, the island of ARBE in the Adriatic.
- ARBACALA**, VILLENA in the Spanish prov. of Murcia.
- ARBELA**, ARBEL or ERBIL in Kurdistan.
- ARBERGA**, or ARLABURGUM, AARBERG in the Swiss cant. of Berne.
- ARBONA**, or ARBOR FELIX, ARBON in the Swiss cant. of Thurgau.
- ARBOREA**, or ORISTANA, ORISTANO on the W coast of Sardinia.
- ARBOSCA**, ARBOIS in the French dep. of Jura.
- ARBUDA**, KNIN or TINEN in Dalmatia.
- ARBURGUM**, ARALEBURGUM, AARBURG in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.
- ARCA**, ARQUES in the French dep. of Seine-Inferieure.
- ARCADES**, or ARKADE, ARCADION in the island of Candia.

- ARCADIA, a mountainous region, the Switzerland of Greece, now embracing the eparchies of MEGALOPOLIS, MANTINEA, GORTYNE, and KYNURIA.
- ARCATIF, or ARCATUS, near the modern ARCOL on the Coromandel coast of India.
- ARCANNUM, BRACCIANUM, or BRYGIANUM, BRACCIANO in the Papal states.
- ARCES AD AUGUSTIAS HELLESFONTI, or ARCES DUE AD HELLESFONTIUM, the DARDANELLES.
- ARCHA, HERCK in Liege.
- ARCHANGELOPOLIS, or FANUM, St. MICHAELIS ARCHANGELI, ARCHANGEL in Russia.
- ARCHIPELAGUS, or MARE ÆGEUM, the ÆGEAN SEA OF GRECIAN ARCHIPELAGO.
- ARCI, ARCOS-DE-LA-FRONTERA in Seville.
- ARCIDOVA, SLATINA in Wallachia.
- ARCISSA, VAN or WAN in Armenia.
- ARCIUS, the river ARC or ARCHE in Savoy.
- ARCLOA, ARKLOW in co. Wicklow.
- ARCOBRIGA, ARCOS on the Xalon in Old Castile.
- ARCTOPOLIS, or BERNA, BERN in the Swiss cant. of that name.
- ARCTOPOLIS, BIERNEBURGUM, URSORUM CASTRUM, BIORNEBURG in Finland.
- ARCTOPOLIS AD SALAM, or URSOPOLIS, BERNBURG in Anhalt-Bernburg.
- ARCTORIS OCEANUS, OCEANUS BOREALIS, OCEANUS SEPTENTRIONALIS, MARE GLACIALE, the ARCTIC OCEAN.
- ARCUS JULIANUS, ARCEUIL in the French dep. of Seine.
- ARDARTUM, ARDFERT in co. Kerry.
- ARDEA, the capital of the Rutuli, the village of ARDEA, 22 m. from Rome.
- ARDEA, ARDRA, or ARDESBIUM, ARDRES in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- ARDABILA, ARDEBIL in the Persian prov. of Azerdibjan.
- ARDELICA, PESCHIERA in the Venetian prov. of Mantua.
- ARDEVICUM, or HARDEROVICUM, HARDERWYK on the Zuyder-see in Holland.
- ARDIMACHA, or ARMACHA, or ARMACANUM, ARMAGH in Ulster.
- ARDONCÆ, or HERDONIA, CEDONA or CEDOGNA in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
- ARDROSA, ARDROSSAN in Ayrshire.
- ARDUENNÆ SILVÆ, a forest in Gallia Belgica, the modern ARDENNES.
- ARÆ, or OBLA, or OLBLA, HAJERES in the French dep. of Var.
- AREBURGIUM, or AREMONTIUM, AREMBERG on the Aar in Rhenish Prussia.
- ARECANUM, ARNEMIUM, or ARNHEMIA, ARNHEIM in Holland.
- ARECONIUM, or HARFORDIA, HERTFORD in Hertfordshire.
- AREDATÆ, AREDATUM, AURELIANUM, GESADUNUM, LENTIA, LINCIA, or LINCIIUM, LINZ on the Ens in Austria.
- AREFLUCTUS, HARFLEVIUM, or HARFLONIUM, HARFLEUR in the French dep. of Seine-Inferieure.
- ARELAS, GALLULA ROMA, ARELATE, ARELATUM CONSTANTINA, COLONIA JULIA PATERNA ARELATE, the town of ARLES in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
- AREMORICA, ARMORICÆ ORÆ, ARMORICA, ARMORICANUS TRACTUS, BRITANNIA MINOR, NEUSTRIA, now represented by the French provs. of BRETAGNE and NORMANDY.
- ARENÆ MONTES, the ARENAS GORDAS in Spain.
- ARENÆ OLONENSIS, SABLES D'OLONNE in the French dep. of Vendee.
- ARENSBERGE, ARENSBERG in Westphalia.
- ARENSEUM, ARLEUX in the French dep. of Nord.
- VII.
- ARESCHOTTUM, or ARSCHOTTUM, ARSCHOTT in Belgium.
- ARETHON. See ARACTHUS.
- ARETIUM, or MUNICIPIUM ARRETIUM, AREZZO in Tuscany.
- ARECA, ARLANZON in Old Castile.
- AREVACORUM URBS, SEGOVIA, or SEGUBIA, SEGOVIA in Old Castile.
- ARGANTOMAGUS, near ARGENTON in the French dep. of Creuse.
- ARGATHELIA, ARGYLESHIRE in Scotland.
- ARGELIA, or FORGAVIA, FORGAN on the Elbe.
- ARGENTANUM, SANTO MARCO in LAMIS, a prov. of Calabria-Citra.
- ARGENTARIA, or ARGENTOVARIA, near HARBURG in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.
- ARGENNUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE BIANCO on the W coast of Asiatic Turkey.
- ARGENTARIA, ARGENTIERE in the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes.
- ARGENTEA REGIA, the modern Indian province of ARAGAN.
- ARGENTEUS MONS, the SIERRA-SEGURA in Spain.
- ARGENTINA, JORNICK in Bosnia.
- ARGENTINA CIVITUS, ARGENTORATUM, STRATEBURGUM, STRATEBURGUS, or TRIBOCORUM URBS, the city of STRASBURG in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
- ARGENTOLIUM, ARGENTEUIL in the French dep. of Yonne.
- ARGENTOLIUM AD SEQUANUM, ARGENTEUIL in the French dep. of Seine.
- ARGENTOMUM, ARGENTAN in the French dep. of Orne.
- ARGI, ARGOLICA URBS, ARGOS, DEPSIUM, ARGOS near the gulf of Nauplia in Greece.
- ARGOLICUS SINUS, the gulf of NAUPLIA or NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA.
- ARGOLIS, an ancient territory of Greece, bounded on the N by Corinthia and Sicyonia; on the E by the Sinus Saronicus or gulf of Engia; on the S by Laconia and the Argolicus Sinus; and on the W by Arcadia; now composing with Corinth the eparchies of NAUPLIA, ARGOS, CORINTH, HYDRA, HERMIONE and TRIZENIA.
- ARGOS AMPHILOCHICUM in Acarnania, now NEOKHORI near the river Ariadha; or perhaps KARAVASARA on the gulf of Arta.
- ARGOUS PORTUS, PORTO-FERRAJO in Elba.
- ARIA, a region of Asia, bounded on the N by Margiana and Bactriana; on the E by India; on the S by Gedrosia; and on the W by Parthia. It included within these boundaries the Paropamisadæ and Arachosia; and probably corresponds to the modern KHORASAN, SEISTAN, and AFGHANISTAN.
- ARIA, HERAT in Khorasan.
- ARIA, LAKE DURRAH or ZEREB in Khorasan.
- ARIANI MONTES, ARIORUM MONS or MARIANUS MONS, the SIERRA-MORENA in Spain.
- ARIAS, HERI in Khorasan.
- ARICA, EBODIA, or ORINIACUM, the island of ALDERNEY in the English channel.
- ARICIA NEMORALIS, NEMUS, now ARICIA or LA RICCIA in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- ARICINUS LACUS, VALLERICCIA an empty crater below La Riccia in the Campagna-di-Roma, but by some identified with the LAGO-DI-NEMO.
- ARIGÆUM, CABUL in Afghanistan.
- ARIMATHÆA, RAMA, RAMULA, the modern RAMLEH or RAMA of Syria.
- ARIODUNUM, ERDING in Bavaria.
- ARIOLA, or AYROLUM, AIROLO or ORIENTZ in the Swiss cant. of Ticino.
- ARIOVICA, PONS DUBIS, or PONTARIUM, PONTARLIER in the French dep. of Doubs.

- ARISTADIUM, ARNESTADUM, or ARNSTADIUM,** ARNSTADT near Erfurt.
- ARIUS,** a river of Aria, probably the HERIRUD.
- ARLUNUM, ARALANUM, or ORALUNUM, ARLON** in Luxemburg.
- ARMADATUM, or HARIMEDABATUM, AMADABAD** in Gujerat.
- ARMASANICÆ, Aymarque** in the French dep. of Gard.
- ARMENIA,** a region of Asia, lying between the Caucasus on the N, and the chain of Taurus on the S; but of less easily defined limits towards the E and the W. By the Greeks, Romans, and Armenians, it was divided into A. Major and A. Minor.
- ARMENIA MAJOR, or ARMENIA PROPER,** was bounded on the N by Colchis, Iberia, and Albania; on the NE and E by Albania; on the S by Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Media; and on the W by Armenia Minor. It constitutes the existing, and by far the larger division of Armenia; and is separated from Armenia Minor by the Euphrates; and from Mesopotamia and Kurdistan by Mount Taurus. It now belongs politically to Russia, Turkey, and Persia.
- ARMENIA MINOR, ARMENIA PARVA, or ARMENIA PARTHICA,** was bounded on the N by Pontus; on the E by the Euphrates; on the S and W by Cappadocia. It includes portions of the modern pashaliks of KARAMANIA, MERASH, and S.VAS.
- ARMENIACENSIS CIVITATUS, ARMAGNAC** in the French dep. of Gers.
- ARMENISTA, ARNINA, or FLORA,** the river Fiore in Tuscany.
- ARMENTARÆ, ARMENTIERES** in the French dep. of Nord.
- ARMENTIO,** the river ARMANCON in France.
- ARMORICA,** according to Pliny and Mannert, the early name of AQUITANIA PROPER, on the SW of France; according to Ukert, the tract of country stretching along the Atlantic between the mouths of the Loire and the Seine.
- ARMORIUM CAPUT, or RHEGIUM PROMONTORIUM,** the promontory of CAPO-DELL-ARMI on the coast of Calabria-Ultra.
- ARMUZIA, or HARMOZIA,** the island of HORMUZ in the Persian gulf.
- ARNAPHA, ERFTA, or ERVATIS, ERFT** in Rhenish Prussia.
- ARNEMUDA, ARNUYDEN** in the island of Walcheren.
- ARNON,** the MODJEB, MUDJEB, or WADY-EL-MUJEB flowing into the E side of the Dead sea.
- ARNUS,** the modern river ARNO of Tuscany.
- AROCHA,** a river of Bruttium, the modern CROCHA or CROCCHIO in Naples.
- AROLA, or ARULA,** the Swiss river AAR.
- AROMATA PROMONTORIUM, CAPE GUARDAFUI** on the coast of Arabia.
- ARANATA,** perhaps the modern ZEILAH on the Adel coast of Africa.
- AROSIS,** the river ARAS of Persia.
- AROTTIA,** the town of AROISEN in Waldeck.
- ARPI,** a city of Daunia near MANFREDONIA.
- ARPINUM,** a town of the Volsci, now ARPINO in Naples.
- ARQUATUM, ARQUA** in Lombardy.
- ARRETIUM, or ARRETIUM VETUS, AREZZO** in the Papal states.
- ARRETIUM FIDEUS, CASTIGLIONE** in Tuscany.
- ARRETIUM JULICUM, SABLIANO** in Tuscany.
- ARRIA,** the island of ARROE in the Little Belt.
- ARRIACA, GUADALAXARA** in New Castile.
- ARROSIUS,** the river ARON in France, a tributary of the Loire.
- ARSACIA, or RAGA, KASBIN** in Persia.
- ARSAMOSTA, or ARMOSATA,** a town of Armenia Major, now SEMSAT.
- ARSARATA,** the modern ASTRABAD in Persia.
- ARSIA,** the river ARSIA in Dalmatia.
- ARSIGNANUM, or ARSÆ LANÆ, ARSIGNANO** in Lombardy.
- ARSINARIUM PROMONTORIUM, or CAPUT VIRIDE, CAPE VERDE** on the W coast of Africa.
- ARSINOË, CLEOPATRIS, or PISIDIUM, now ASSAB** on the NE coast of Africa.
- ARSINOË, or CROCODILOPOLIS,** a town of the Heptanomis of Egypt, near MEDINET-EL-FAYUM.
- ARSINOË, or FAMA AUGUSTA, the modern FAMA-GOSTA** in Cyprus.
- ARSINONE, or TAUCHIRA, the modern TEUCHIRA** on the coast of Barbary.
- ARSISSA PALUS, Lake VAN** in Armenia.
- ARTABRUM PROMONTORIUM, or PROMONTORIUM CELTICUM, CAPE FINISTERE,** the NW point of Spain.
- ARTACOANA,** the ancient capital of Aria, represented by the modern HERAT in Khorasan.
- ARTAMIS,** a river of Bactria, now the DAKASH, an affluent of the Zohrab.
- ARTAUNUM, HERBIPOLIS, MACROPOLIS, or WURCEBURGUM,** the town of WURZBURG in Bavaria.
- ARTAXATA, or NERONIA,** the capital of Armenia-Major, now perhaps ARDASHAT.
- ARTEMISIA, or DIANIUM,** an island near the mouth of the Tiber, now GIANUTI or JANUTI off the coast of Tuscany.
- ARTEMISIUM, DIANIUM, or HEMOROSCOPION,** the town of DENIA in Valencia.
- ARTEMISIUM PROMONTORIUM, DIANIUM PROMONTORIUM, or FERRARIA,** at the NE extremity of the Spartarius Campus in Spain, now CAPE-ST-MARTIN.
- ARTEMISIUM PROMONTORIUM, or FANUM DIANÆ, CAPE SYROCHORI** on the N coast of the island of Eubœa.
- ARTEMISIUS,** a mountain range stretching between Monte Cave or Monte Albano and Velletri in the Papal states, near MONTE ARIGANO.
- ARTEMITA,** a town of Assyria, now represented by SHEHRBAN.
- ARTENA VEIENTIUM,** probably BOCCIA near the river Arone in the Papal states.
- ARTENA VOLSCIRUM,** now MONTE FORTINO in the Papal states.
- ARTERA, ARTERN** on the Unstrut in Prussia.
- ARTESIA, or ATREBATENSIS COMITATUS,** the lordship of Artois in French Flanders.
- ARTIGI,** a town in Hispania Bœtica, now the modern ALHAMA in Granada.
- ARTISCUS,** a river of Thracia, the modern BUJUKDERE, a confluent of the Ergene.
- ARTOBRIGA,** a town in Noricum, identified by some with LAUFEN in the Salz-Kammergutt of Austria; by Mannert, with TEISSENDORF in the circle of Salzburg.
- ARUCCI, or ARUCÆ, in Hispania Bœtica,** perhaps MOURA in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
- ARULA,** the ARLBERG in Suabia.
- ARUNDA,** the town of RONDA in Granada.
- ARUNDE MONTES,** the SIERRA-DE-RONDA in Granada.
- ARUNTINA, ARUNDEL** in Sussex.
- ARUPENUM,** a town of Illyricum, now MODRUSH in Dalmatia.
- ARUSINI CAMPI,** in Sannium, now ARUSIA.
- ARVA, ARAVA, or ORAWA** in Hungary.
- ARVERNA, ARVERNARUM CIVITAS, CLARUS MONS, or CLAROMONTIUM,** the modern CLERMONT or CLER-

- MONT-FERRANT in the French dep. of Puy-de-Dome.
- ARVONIA, ARVONIENSIS COMITATUS, or SNAUDONIA, CARNARVONSHIRE in Wales.
- ARX ARMINII, HERMANNsburg in Waldeck.
- ARX BATAVORUM, BATEMBURG on the Maas, in the Dutch prov. of Gelderland.
- ARX BRITANNICA, BRITTENBURG in the prov. of South Holland.
- ARX FONTANA, FUENTES at the influx of the Adda into Lake Como.
- ARX GANDULFI, CASTEL GANDOLFO on the Lago-di-Castello in the Papal states.
- ARX HERCULES MONCECI, now MONACO in Sardinia.
- ARX IPHIA, ARX FAXIANA, or CASTELLUM IPIUM, the CHATEAU-D'IF at the mouth of the Rhone.
- ARX KELLINA, ENNISKILLEN in Ulster.
- ARX LUDOVICI AD SARUM, FANUM ST. LUDOVICI, or SARAVUS LUDOVICI, SAARLOUIS in Prussia.
- ARX MINERVÆ, CASTRUM MINERVÆ, or PORTUS VENECIS, CASTRA in Calabria.
- ARX NOVA, or CASTRUM NOVUM, NYSSLOT in Russian Finland.
- ARX NOVA, NEOSELIUM, or UJAVERINUM, NEUHAUSEL on the Neutra, in Hungary.
- ARX REGIA, FORT ROYAL in Martinique.
- ARX RUBRA, the ROTHERTHURM in Transylvania.
- ARX SANCTI HOSPITII, ST. OSPITIO in Sardinia.
- ARX SANCTI JULIANI, SAO JOAN at the mouth of the Tagus.
- ARX SANCTI MARTINI, or FANUM ST. MARTIN, MARTINSBERG on the Raab in Hungary.
- ARX SCEPUSIENSIS, or ARX CEPUSIUM, ZIPZERHAUS in Hungary.
- ARX SCHENKIANA, or PROPUGNACULUM SCHENKIANUM, SHENKENHAUS at the influx of the Rhine into the Waal.
- ARX SEPTENILIA, SETENILIA, or SEPTENILIUM, SETTENIL in Granada.
- ARZEN, ARZES, or ATRANUTZIN, now ERZERUM in Turkish Armenia.
- ARZILLA, or COLONIA AUGUSTA JULIA CONSTANTIA ZILI, or ZILIA, a town in Mauritania Tingitana, probably ARVILLE in Fez.
- ASCALINGIUM, BENNOPOLIS, HILDESIA, or HILDESHUMIUM, HILDESHEIM in Hanover.
- ASCALO, ASCALON, the modern ASKALON in Syria.
- ASCANIA, or ASCHARIA, ASCHERSLEBEN in Prussia.
- ASCANIA, or TUSCANIA, TOSCONELLA in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
- ASCANIA REGIO, or PRINCIPATUS ANHALTINUS, the principality of ANHALT in Upper Saxony.
- ASCANIUS, the river AKSU in Asiatic Turkey.
- ASCANIUS LACUS, ASCANIUS SINUS, ASTACENUS SINUS, or OLBIANUS SINUS, now the ISNIK-GOL in the sanjak of Khodavendikar in Asiatic Turkey.
- ASCHAVIA, ASCHACH in Bavaria.
- ASCIBURGIUM, a town of Gallia Belgica, now ASBURG, or perhaps ESSENBERG.
- ASCIBURGIUS, or ASCIBURGH MONTES, or GIGANTES MONTES, the RIESENBERG in Upper Lusatia.
- ASCIBURGUM, EMBRICA, or EMERICA, EMMERICH in Rhenish Prussia.
- ASCIBURGUM SCHAFNABURGUM, ASCHAFENBURG in Bavaria.
- ASCRIVIUM, CATTARA, or CATARÆ, CATTARO in Dalmatia.
- ASCULUM APULUM, a town in Daunia, the modern ASCOLI-DE-SATRIANO in the Capitanata of Naples.
- ASCULUM PICENUM, or COLONIA ASCULANORUM, the town of ASCOLI in the Papal states.
- ASCURIS LACUS, now the MAVRO-LIMNE or EZERO in Northern Greece.
- ASHTAROTH, in the vicinity of MEZARIB, 3 days' march SSW of Damascus.
- ASIA, a quarter of the globe which, as known to the ancients, was bounded on the N by the Great Northern ocean; on the E by the Great Eastern ocean; on the S by the Oceanus Indicus or Indian ocean; on the SW by the Sinus Arabicus or Red sea, which separated it from Egypt; and on the W by the Mediterranean and Egean seas, and a line drawn through the Hellespontus or Dardanelles, the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, the Pontus Euxinus or Black sea, the Palus Mæotis or Sea of Azof, and the river Tanais or Don. The older geographers considered Egypt as belonging either partially or entirely to Asia; but they were unacquainted with the extreme N and E portion of Asia. The conquests of Alexander added somewhat to their knowledge of India. The Romans, in their wars with Mithridates, king of Pontus, became acquainted with the Caucasus; and pushing forward to the shores of the Caspian, they got information of a commercial route through Bactria to India; and soon afterwards of another route over the high table-land of Upper Asia, to the Seres or Chinese. The Periplus of Arrian contains a brief description of the Pontus Euxinus or Black sea; and Ptolemy knew the Caspian to be an inland sea.
- ASIA CIS TAURUM, ASIA CITERIOR, ASIA INTRA HALYN, or ASIA PROPRIA, the western half of Asia Minor.
- ASIA EXTRA HALYN, ASIA EXTRA TAURUM, or ASIA MAJOR, the SE part of Asia as known to the Romans.
- ASIA PROCONSULARIS, comprising Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, with the exception of Lycæonia.
- ASINÆUS SINUS, the GULF OF CORON in the Morea.
- ASINARUS, the river FREDDO in Sicily.
- ASINDO, ASSIDONIA, or METHYMNA SIDONIA, now MEDINA-SIDONIA in Spain.
- ASISIUM, ASSISSI in the Papal deleg. of Perugia.
- ASIUS, the river ASI which flows into the Tiber at Orvieto.
- ASIUS, or CEASIUS, the river CHIASCIO, an affluent of the Tiber.
- ASMIRÆA, perhaps HAMEL or HAMI in Bokhara.
- ASMONÆI MONTES, the western part of the modern DAOURI chain in Bokhara.
- ASNESUM, ASSENSEE in the Danish island of FUNEN.
- ASNIDIA, or ASSINDIA, or ESSENDIA, ESSEN ABBEY in Prussia.
- ASOPUS, a river of Bœotia, the modern ASOPO.
- ASOVIA, ASSOFFIUM, or TANAIS, the town of AZOP on the sea of that name.
- ASPA, ASPADANA, or ASPAHAMUM, the city of ISPAHAN in Persia.
- ASPALATOS, SALONA NOVA, or SPALATIUM, the town of SPALATRO in Dalmatia.
- ASPALUCA, ACOUS in the French dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees.
- ASPERA, ASPERN in the prov. of S. Holland.
- ASPEROSA, or ASTRIZZA, ASPEROSA in Romania.
- ASPHALITES LACUS, MARE MORTUUM, MARE ORIENTALE, MARE SALINARUM, SODOMITUS LACUS, the DEAD SEA.
- ASPIS, the town of ASPE in Catalonia.—Also a small harbour in Zeugitana, now CLYBEA in Barbary.
- ASPRENCIA, ESPERNÆUM, or SPARNACUM, EPERNAY in the French dep. of Marne.

- ASPRICOLLIS**, or **MONS ACUTUS**, **SCHERPENHEUVEL** in S. Brabant.
- ASPRIMONTIUM**, **APREMONT** or **ASPREMONT** in the French dep. of Vendee.
- ASSUMPTIONIS CIVITAS**, **ASSUMCION** in Paraguay.
- ASSUS**, a Lesbian city in the Troad, now **BERIAM KALESI**.
- ASSYRIA**, in the most limited sense of the term, a province of Babylonia, now answering to a part of **KURDISTAN**. It was bounded on the N by Armenia; on the E by Media and Susiana; on the S by Babylonia; and on the W by Mesopotamia and part of Babylonia. Its subdivisions were **Aturia** to the NW of the Greater Zab; **Adiabene** between the Greater and the Lesser Zab; **Apolloniatis** to the S of the Lesser Zab; **Chalonitis** to the E of Apolloniatis; **Sittacene** around the city of that name; and **Satrapene** in the extreme S.
- ASSYRIUM STAGNUM**, the **LAKE OF GALILEE**.
- ASTABORAS**, or **ASTOBORRAS**, the river **ATBARA** or **TAGAZZE** in Abyssinia.
- ASTACUS**, a town of Acarnania, probably **TRAGAMESTI**, near the mouth of the **Aspropotamo**.
- ASTÆ**, **ASTA POMPEIA**, **ASTENSIA CIVITAS** or **HASIA**, **ASTI** in Piedmont.
- ASTAPA**, a town of Hispania Bœtica, near **ESTEPA** in Seville.
- ASTAPES**, or **ASTAPUS**, the modern **ABAI** or **BAHR-EL-AZREK**, Abyssinia.
- ASTA REGIA**, **XERES-DE-LA-FRONTERA** in Spain.
- ASTASABAS**, or **ASTOSABUS**, the **BAHR-EL-ARIAD**, or the true head-branch of the Nile.
- ASTERABATIA**, a town of Hircania, **ASTERABAD** on the Caspian.
- ASTIJI**, **ASTYGIS**, or **COLONIA JULIÆ AUGUSTÆ FIRMA**, in Hispania Bœtica, now **ECLJA** on the **Xenil** in Seville.
- ASTRACANUM**, **ASTRAKHAN** on the Volga.
- ASTRACUS**, a river of Macedonia, the modern **VOSTRITZA**.
- ASTUIA**, or **BOBENHUSA**, **BOBENHAUSEN** near **Frankfort-on-the-Main**.
- ASTURA**, now **TUERTO** in the Spanish prov. of **Asturias**.
- ASTURICA AUGUSTA**, or **ASTURGIA**, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now **ASTORGA** in Leon.
- ASTURUM LUCUS**, now **OVIEDO** in Spain.
- ASTYPALACA**, or **PYRREA**, or **PYLEA**, the island of **STAMPALIA** in the Grecian archipelago.
- ASTYPALÆA PROMONTORIUM**, **CAPE ANAPHISO** in Greece.
- ASYPHUS**, a mountain in **Libycus Nomus**, now **LA RABBIA**.
- ATAGIS**, **ERSACUS**, or **ITARGUS**, the river **EISACH**, an affluent of the **Adige**.
- ATALANTA**, an island in the strait of **Euripus**, now **TALANTA**, or perhaps **TATENDI**.
- ATALANTA**, an island off the coast of **Attica**, now **TALANTUS**.
- ATELLA**, or **ATELA**, a town of the **Osci** in **Campania**, near **Aversa** in **Naples**.
- ATARNEA**, a town of **Æolia**, now **DIKALIK**.
- ATERNUM**, now **PESCARA** in **Naples**.
- ATESTE**, a town of the **Veneti** in **Gallia Transpadana**, now **ESTE** in the **Lombardian** prov. of **Padua**.
- ATHA**, **ATH** in **Belgium**.
- ATHANAGIA**, a city of the **Hergetes**, perhaps **AGRAMANT** in the Spanish prov. of **Lerida**.
- ATHENÆ**, or **CECROPIA**, the modern **ATHENS**.
- ATHENÆ SALANÆ**, **JENA** in **Weimar**.
- ATHENÆON**, or **SUGDAJAH**, **SUDAK** in the **Crimea**.
- ATHENOPOLIS**, or **SAMBRACIA**, **GRIMAUD** in the French dep. of **Var**.
- ATHENRIA**, **ATHENRY** in co. **Galway**.
- ATHERDA**, **ATHERDEE** in co. **Louth**.
- ATHESIA**, or **ATHESINUS AGER**, **ETSHLAND** in **Tyrol**.
- ATHESIS**, **ATESIA**, or **ATISON**, the river **ADIGE** of **Italy**.
- ATHISO**, the river **TASA** in the Swiss cant. of **Vallais**.
- ATHLONA**, **ATHLONE** in co. **Roscommon**.
- ATHO**, the modern **MONTE-SANTO** or **HAGIOS-OROS** on the coast of **Asiatic Turkey**.
- ATHOLIA**, the district of **ATHOL** in **Perthshire**.
- ATHRIBIS**, or **ATHARRABIS**, represented by the village of **ATRIB** in the delta of **Egypt**.
- ATHRULLA**, **MEDINAH-EL-NABI** on the **Arabian Hedjaz**.
- ATHURNUS**, or **VOLTURNUS**, a river of **Campania**, the modern **VOLTURNO** of **Naples**.
- ATHYRAS**, or **PYDARAS**, a river of **Thracia**, the modern **KARASU**.
- ATINUM**, a town of **Lucania**, **ATINO** in **Naples**.
- ARTIA**, **ALTENBURG** in **Bavaria**.
- ATLANTICÆ INSULÆ**, **ATLANTIDES**, **FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ**, **HESPERIDUM INSULÆ**, or **CANARIE INSULÆ**, the **CANARY** group.
- ATLANTICUM MARE**, the **ATLANTIC**.
- ATLANTIS**, an island said to have existed at a very early period in the **Atlantic ocean**, over against the **Columns of Hercules**. **Plato**, who tells us that he obtained his information from the priests of **Egypt**, represents it as larger than **Africa** and **Asia** taken together. Some writers suppose **AMERICA** to have been known under this name. **M. Pabbè Jolibois**, in a recent dissertation, attempts to show that this region must have been composed of the chain of **Mount Atlas**, the **Spanish peninsula** in whole or in part, and a region now submerged, situated between the **Cape Verd**, **Canary**, and **Azore islands**.
- ATLAS MONS**, **DYRIN**, or **DARAH**, the **ATLAS** chain in **Southern Africa**.
- ATRIA**. See **ADRIA**.
- ATRIANUS**, the **TARTARO**, an affluent of the **Po**.
- ATROPATIA MEDIA**, or **ATROPATENE**, the **Persian** prov. of **ADEBBEDJAN**.
- ATTALIA**, **ANTALI**, or **SATALIA**, the modern **SATALIYAH** in **Asiatic Turkey**.
- ATTIDIUM**, in **UMBRIA**, now **ATTIGIO**.
- ATTINIACUM**, now **ATTIGNY** in the French dep. of **Ardennes**.
- ATTOVRIGA**, **VALENCIA**, or **MONASTERIUM VELTENBURGIUM**, **WITTENBURG** in **Bavaria**.
- ATURIS**, or **ATURIUS**, the **ADOUR** falling into the gulf of **Gascogne**.
- ATURUS SILVENSIS**, the **ADOUR-DE-SUEBE**, an affluent of the **Adour**.
- AUCENSIS FLUVIUS**, the river **OKA** in the **Russian** gov. of **Orel**.
- AUDOMAROPOLIS**, **AUDOMARUM**, or **FANUM DIVI AUDOMARI**, **SAINT OMER** in the French dep. of **Pas-de-Calais**.
- AUDURA**, **AUTURA**, or **EBURA**, the river **EURE**, an affluent of the **Seine**.
- AUFIDENA**, **ALFIDENA** in **Naples**.
- AUFIDUS**, the river **OFANTO** in **Naples**.
- AUFINA**, or **AUFINIUM**, **OFENA** in **Abruzzo-Ultra**.
- AUFONA**, **ALTONA**, or **AUVONA**, the river **AVON** of **Warwickshire**.
- AUGA**, **AUGUR**, or **AUGIUM**, **EU** on the **Breste** in **Normandy**.
- AUGIA ALBA**, or **WISSENAVIA**, **WEISSENAU** in **Suabia**.
- AUGIA BRIGANTINA**, or **AUGIA MAJOR**, the abbey of **MEHRERAN**, on the lake of **Constance**.
- AUGIA DOMINA**, **HERISAN** in the Swiss cant. of **Appenzell**.

- AUGIA RHENI**, RHEINAU on the Rhine near Schaffhausen.
- AUGIA SACRA**, ELGG in the Swiss cant. of Zurich.
- AUGIA VIRGINUM**, MAGDENAU in the Swiss cant. of St. Gall.
- AUGUSTA**, AGOSTA in Sicily.
- AUGUSTA**. See LONDINIUM.
- AUGUSTA**, NEOMAGUS, NEODUNUM, NOVIDUNUM, or NIVIODUNUM, near the modern NYONS or NEUS in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
- AUGUSTA ALLOBROGUM**, COLONIA ALLOBROGUM, OPPIDUM ALLOBROGUM, CEBANUM, GEBENNA, GENAVA, JANOBA, or JANUA, the city of GENEVA in Switzerland.
- AUGUSTA ANTONINI**, GASTANIUM, or GASTINUM, GASTEIN in the circle of Salzburg.
- AUGUSTA AUSCIORUM**, or CLIMBERRUM, the town of AUCH in the French dep. of Thoulouse.
- AUGUSTA BATIENNORUM**, a town in Gallia Cisalpina, near BASSIGNANA in Lombardy.
- AUGUSTA BILBILIS**, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, BAMBOLA near Calatayud in Spain.
- AUGUSTA BRACARA**, AUGUSTA BRACARUM, BRACARA, or BRACARAUGUSTA, the modern BRAGA in Portugal.
- AUGUSTA CASTRA**, AZELBURG in Bavaria.
- AUGUSTA DACICA**, COLONIA SARMIZEGETHUSA, or ZARMIGETHUSA, the town of VAREHELY in Hungary.
- AUGUSTA DEA**, CIVITAS DEESSIUM, or DEA, near St. DIE in the dep. of Drome.
- AUGUSTA EMERITA**, or EMERITA, MERIDA in Estremadura.
- AUGUSTA JULIA GADITANA**, GADITANA CIVITAS, or GADES, the modern CADIZ in Spain.
- AUGUSTA NEMETUM**, or NOVIOMAGUS, SPIRES in Bavaria.
- AUGUSTA NOVA**, TORQUEMADA in the Spanish prov. of Palencia.
- AUGUSTA PRÆTINA**, AOSTA in Piedmont.
- AUGUSTA RAURACORUM**, or RAURICUM, now AUGST on the Rhine.
- AUGUSTA ROMANDUORUM**, LUCIBURGIUM, or LUXEMBURGIUM, the modern LUXEMBURG.
- AUGUSTA SUESSONUM**, or NOVIODUNUM, in Gallia Belgica, now SOISSONS in the French dep. of Aisne.
- AUGUSTA TAURINORUM**, or COLONIA TAURINA, TURIN in Piedmont.
- AUGUSTA TIBERII**, REGINUM, CASTRA REGINA, RATISBONA, HIÉROPOLIS, or TIBURNIA, REGENSBURG in Bavaria.
- AUGUSTA TREVIRORUM**, or AUGUSTA IN TREVIRIS, TREVERIS, or TREVEORUM URBS, TREYES in Prussia.
- AUGUSTA TRICASTINORUM**, or FANUM ST. PAULI TRICASTI, ST. PAUL DE TROIS CHATEAUX in the French dep. of Drome.
- AUGUSTA TRINOBANTUM**, LONDINIUM, LUNDINIUM, or LUNDONIA, the city of LONDON.
- AUGUSTA VAGIENNORUM**, SALUTILE, or SALUTIUM, SALUZZO in Piedmont.
- AUGUSTA VANGIONUM**, BORRITOMAGUS, CIVITAS VANGIONUM, WARMATIA, GARMATIA, WARMATIA, or WORMACIA, the city of WORMS in Prussia.
- AUGUSTA VEROMANDUORUM**, QUINTINOPOLIS, SANQUINTINUM, or FANUM ST. QUINTINI, ST. QUENTIN in the French dep. of Aisne.
- AUGUSTA VESUNNA**, VESONNA, PETRICORDIUM, PETROCORA, or PETROGORICUM, PERIGUEUX in the French dep. of Dordogne.
- AUGUSTA VINDELICORUM**, COLONIA AUGUSTA RACTORUM, or VINDELICA, the city of AUGSBURG in Bavaria.
- AUGUSTAMNICA**, a district in Egyptus Inferior, the modern ER-RIF on the borders of Arabia.
- AUGUSTANA PRÆTORIA**, a town of Dacia, ROMAN on the Moldau.
- AUGUSTI LUCUS**, LUGO in the Spanish prov. of Galicia.
- AUGUSTI MURI**, PONS SARAVI, or SARÆ PONS, in Gallia Belgica, now SAARBRUCK.
- AUGUSTI PORTUS**, the exterior port of Portus, now PORTO on the Tiber.
- AUGUSTI TROPÆA**, TORBIA in Nice.
- AUGUSTOBONA**, AUGUSTOMANA, or CIVITAS TRICASSIUM, TROYES in the French dep. of Aube.
- AUGUSTOBRICA**, PUENTE-DEL-ARZOBISPO in New Castile.
- AUGUSTOBRIGA**, AGREDA in Old Castile.
- AUGUSTODUNUM**, CIVITAS ÆDUORUM, HEDUA, or BIBRACTE, a town of the Ædui, now AUTUN in the French dep. of Saone-et-Loire.
- AUGUSTOMAGUS**, CIVITAS SILVANECTUM, or RATOMAGUS, SENLIS in the French dep. of Oise.
- AUGUSTORITUM**, LEMOVICUM, or LEMOVICÆ, LIMOGES in the French dep. of Vienne.
- AUGUSTUS**, AUGST in the French dep. of Somme.
- AULA BONA**, AUBONNE in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
- AULA MAGNI MAGISTRI ORDINIS TEUTONICI**, MARLE DOMUS, or MERGENTHEMIUM, MERGENTHAL in Württemberg.
- AULA NOVI**, EBERSDORF on the Danube.
- AULA QUIRIACA**, GUERANDE in the French dep. of Loire-Inferieure.
- AULA REGIA**, KONIGSSAAL in Bohemia.
- AULA REGIA AD LYNUM**, or AULICA, ELZE in Hildesheim.
- AULÆI TICHOS**, in the Chersonesus, now KURUDERE.
- AULIS IN BEOTIA**, the modern port of OATH.
- AULON**, the modern TERRA-DI-MELONE in Naples. —Also VALONA in Albania.
- AUNUS**, ANNEAU in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loire.
- AURACIUM**, AURAY in the French dep. of Nord.
- AURACUM**, or URACUM, AURACH or URACH in the Black Forest.
- AURACUM DUCIS**, or AURIAIUM, HERZOGEN-AURACH in Bavarian Bamberg.
- AURANITIS**, or HAVRAN, the HAOURAN in Northern Syria.
- AURARIA**, AURARIACUM, or AROBANIA, GROSS SCHLATTEN in Transylvania.
- AURARIA PARVA**, KLEIN SCHLATTEN or ZAIATHENA on an affluent of the MATOS.
- AURASIUM**, AURAS in Lower Silicia.
- AUREA CHERSONESUS**, or AUREA TERRA, probably the peninsula of Malacca.
- AUREA TEMPE**, AUREA PLANITIES, or AUREUM ARVUM, the AUE or ROSENAUE, an affluent of the Unstrutt.
- AUREA VALLIS**, AIRVAUX in the French dep. of Deux-Sevres.
- AURELIA**, AURELIANORUM CIVITAS, or CENABUM, the modern ORLEANS.
- AURELIA AQUENSIS**. See AQÆ.
- AURELIACUM**, or AURILIACUM, AURILLAC in the French dep. of Cantal.
- AURELIANENSIS AGER**, the French prov. of ORLANS.
- AURELIANENSIS INSULA**, the city of ORLEANS on the Mississippi.
- AURELIANUM**, or ORIGANUM, ORIGANO in Lombardy.
- AURICHUM**, AURICH in E. Friesland.
- AURIMONTIUM**, GOLDBERG at the foot of the Riesengebirgen.

AURISIUM, ROTH in Bavaria.
 AURUNCA, SUSSA, or COLONIA JULIA CLASSICA SUSSA, a town of the Arunci, now Sessa or Sozza in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
 AUSA, AUSA NOVA, or AUSONA, VICH or VIQUE in Catalonia.
 AUSER, or AUSUR, the river SERCHIO, an affluent of the Arno.
 AUSIMUM, or AUXUMUM, OSMO or OSIMO near Ancona.
 AUSSONA, or AUXONIA, AUXONNE on the Saone, in the French dep. of Cote-D'Or.
 AUSTA, AUSTIA, or USTA, AUSSIG on the ELBE.
 AUSTRERBATIUM, OSTREVENT on the Scheldt.
 AUSTRALIS TERRA, or INDIA AUSTRALIS, the AUSTRALIAN continent with POLYNESIA.
 AUSTRASIA, or WESTERREICH, a name given to a territory composed, in the Middle Ages, of Brabant, Liege, Luxemburg, Lothringia, the Eifel, and Treves.
 AUSTRAVIA, or CASTRA PRÆTENSIA, OSTERHOFEN in Bavaria.
 AUSTRIA, or FANUM ST. LUCERII, ST. LIZIER DE CONSERANS in the French dep. of Ariège.
 AUSTRIÆ ARCHIDUCATUS, the archduchy of Austria, comprising Austria Inferior and Austria Superior.
 AUTIANÆ, or BATHIA, BACHIA or BATHA in Hungary.
 AVALITES EMPORIUM, the modern ZEILAH on the coast of Aden.
 AVALLONIA, or ABALLONIA, the district of AVALON in Nova Scotia.
 AVALONIA, GLASTONBURY in Kent.
 AVANTICUM, in Gallia Lugdunensis, the modern AVRANCHES in Bern.
 AVARA, the river EVRE in the French dep. of Cher.
 AVARICUM, BOURGES in the French dep. of Cher.
 AVARIO, the river AVEYRON, an affluent of the Garonne.
 AVARUM PROMONTORIUM, or VIANÆ CAPUT, near VIANA in Portugal.
 AVATICORUM STAGNUM, or MASTRAMELUM STAGNUM, the MER-DE-MARTIGNES in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
 AVENACUM, AVENAY in the French dep. of Marne.
 AVENDI CASTRUM, REMIREMONTIUM, or ROMERICUM CASTRUM, REMIREMONT in the French dep. of Vosges.
 AVENIO, a town of the Cavares, near AVIGNON in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
 AVENIONETUM, AVIGNONET in the French dep. of Aude.
 AVENIONIS CASTRUM, NAPOULE in the French dep. of Var.
 AVENLIFNIUS, or LIBNIUS, the river LIFFEY in Ireland.
 AVENNÆ, AVESNES in the French dep. of Nord.
 AVENTICENSIS LACUS, the MURTERSEE in the Swiss cant. of Freyburg.
 AVERIUM, ERCOVIGA, or TALABRICA, AVEIRO in Portugal.
 AVERNUS, AVERNO in Naples.
 AVERSBERGA, AVERSBERG in Carinthia.
 AVIARUM, or PLUVERIUM, PITHIVIERS in the French dep. of Loiret.
 AVICULA, the VOGELBERG in the Rhetian Alps.
 AVILIANA, or VILLIANA, AVEGLIANA in Piedmont.
 AVILLA, AVILES in Spanish Asturias.
 AVIMONS, OISEMONT in the French dep. of Somme.
 AVISIUM, AVIS in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
 AVIUM INSULA, the Bird Islands off the Buenos-Ayres coast.

AXA, AXBRIDGE in Somersetshire.
 AXALITA, LORA in Seville.
 AXELLA, AXAL in Sienland.
 AXELVELUNUM, HEXHAM in Northumberland.
 AXIACA, OCZAKOV in the Russian gov. of Cherson.
 AXIACES, the river TELIGOL in Podolia.
 AXIOPOLIS, GALATZ in Moldavia.
 AXIUS, or BARDARIUS, a river of Macedonia, the modern VARDAR.
 AXONA, or AUXUNUS, the AISNE an affluent of the Oise in France.
 AYMONTIUM, AYAMONTE in Andalusia.
 AZANIA, the AJAN territory on the NE coast of Africa.
 AZELUM, ASOLO in Lombardy.
 AZETIUM, a town of Peucetia now ROTEGLIANO.
 AZORUS, a town of Pelasgiotis, now VUVALA in Asiatic Turkey.
 AZOTUS, now Es-Dud in Syria.

B

BAALATH, or BAAL-GAD. See article BAALBEK in the body of this work.
 BABA, the village of BENI-TEUDI in Fez.
 BABARDIA, BAUDOBERRICA, BAPPARDIA, or BOTOBRIGA, the town of BOPPARD on the Rhine.
 BABBA, COLONIA JULIA BABBA, or BOBBA, near NARANJAH in MAROCCO.
 BABEBERGA, BAMBERGA, or BERGIUM, the town of BAMBERG in Bavaria.
 BABECILLUM, or BARBIZILLUM, the town of BARBEZIEUX in the French dep. of Charente.
 BABELMANDALIA INSULA, a small island in the straits of Bab-el-Mandib.
 BABELMANDELUM FRETUM, the STRAITS OF BAB-EL-MANDIB leading into the Red sea.
 BABIA, BALBIA, ALTOMONTIUM, or MONS ALTUS, the town of MONTALTO in the Neapolitan prov. of Calabria-Citra.
 BABINA, BABASEK in Hungary.
 BABYLON. See article BABYLON *ante*.
 BABYLONIA, a region of Asia, which, as known to the ancients, was divided into Babylonia Proper and Chaldæa; the former comprising the country extending southward from Mesopotamia, and enclosed between the Euphrates and Tigris; while Chaldæa was the district lying along the r. bank of the Euphrates, and extending as far into the Desert on the W, as the soil could be rendered fertile by irrigation. The whole territory—now corresponding chiefly to IRAK-ARABI—was bounded on the N by Mesopotamia; on the E by Susiana and Assyria; on the S by the Sinus Persicus or Persian gulf; and on the W by the Arabian Desert.
 BACACUM NERVIORUM, or BAYACUM, a town of the Nervii, now BAVAY in the French dep. of Nord.
 BACARI, CALCUT in Hindostan.
 BACASARA, or BACASARIUM, BAKSHI-SERAI in the Crimea.
 BACCÆ, or BACCIUM, BEX in Switzerland.
 BACCANÆ, near BACANO in the Papal states.
 BACCHARACUM. See ARA BACCHI.
 BACCHILIO, or MEDOACUS MINOR, now the river BACCHIGLIONE falling into the gulf of Venice.
 BACEMUM, BASREIN on the Concan coast of Hindostan.
 BACENÆ, or BINASCUM, BINASKO in Lombardy.
 BACENIS SYLVA, or BACHONIA, now the THURINGERWALD chain in Germany.
 BACHIA, BACH in Lower Hungary.
 BACODURUM, BATAVA CASTRA, PASSAVIA, or PA-

- TAVIA**, a town of Vindelicia, now **PASSAU** in Bavaria.
- BACQUIANUM**, the island of **BACHIAN** in the Moluccas.
- BACSIENSIS COMITATUS**, the county of **BATSCH** in Lower Hungary.
- BACTRA**, the capital of Bactria, now **BALKH**.
- BACTRIA**, or **BACTRIANA**, a region of India, bounded on the N by Sogdiana, from which it was separated by the river Oxus; on the E and S by Aria; and on the W by Margiana. It answers now to the khanate of **BALKH**.
- BACTRUS**, or **ZARIASPI**, the modern **ANDERAB**, flowing into the river Oxus.
- BACUNTIUS**, a river of Pannonia Inferior, the modern **Bosset** an affluent of the Save.
- BADACUM**, **BIDACUM**, or **BEDAJUM**, a town in Noricum, now **BUDACH** in Bavaria.
- BADENACHA**, the district of **BADENOCH** in Inverness-shire.
- BADENVILLA**, or **BADENWEILLERUM**, **BADENWEILER** in Baden.
- BADERA**, in Gallia Narbonensis Prima, now **BAZIEGES** in the French dep. of Haut Garonne.
- BADESA**, or **BEDESA**, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now **St. JOANNES-DE-LAS-BADESAS**.
- BADIA**, or **BATHEA**, or **PAX AUGUSTA**, a town of Hispania Bœtica, now **BADAJOS** in Estremadura.
- BADRINUS**, or **VATRENUS**, a river in Gallia Cispadana, the modern **SANTERNO**, an affluent of the Po.
- BAECULA**, in Gallia Tarraconensis, perhaps **RODA** on the Ter, in Catalonia.
- BAELA CLAUDIA**, **BÆLON**, or **BELA**, a town of Hispania Bœtica, **BARRATO** in Andalusia.
- BÆONES**, or **BARACE**, the island of **DIU** in Gujerat.
- BAETANA**, a town in Ariaca or India extra Gangem, perhaps **BEDER** in Golconda.
- BAETERRA SEPTIMANORUM**, **BETERRE**, **BACTIRE**, or **BLITERE**, the town of **BEZIERS** in the French dep. of Hérault.
- BAETES**, **BETIS**, or **TARTESSUS**, a river in Hispania Bœtica, the **GUADALQUIVIR**.
- BÆTULA**, or **BETULO**, **BADALONIA** in Catalonia.
- BAGA**, **VAGA**, or **VACCA**, a town in Numidia Marsylorum, near the modern **VEGJA**.
- BAGAMEDICUM REGNUM**, the state of **BEGEMER** or **BIGEMIDIR** in Abyssinia.
- BAGAUDARUM CASTRUM**, the town of **SAINT-MAUR-DE-FOSSEZ** in the French dep. of Seine.
- BAGDADUM**, the city of **BAGDAD** on the Tigris.
- BAGENNÆ**, or **BENNA**, the village of **BENA** in Piedmont.
- BAGNERIÆ**, or **ONESIE THERMÆ**, the town of **BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON** in the French dep. of Haute-Garonne.
- BAGOUS MONS**, the **GAUR** mountain in the Paropamisian chain of Northern India.
- BAGRADA**, the river **MEJERDAH** in Tunis.
- BAHARENIA**, the port of **BAHREIN** on the Persian gulf.
- BAHUSIA**, or **BAHUSIUM**, the town of **BAHUS** in Sweden.
- BALÆ**, **BAIA** in Naples.
- BAIMOCIUM**, or **BAIMOZE**, the town of **BAINITZ**, on the Neutra, in Hungary.
- BAJANUM**, or **TORNACUM**, the city of **TOURNAI** in Belgium.
- BAJOARIA**, or **BOJORLE**, the kingdom of **BAVARIA**.
- BAJONA**, or **LAPURDUM**, the town of **BAYONNE** in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenées.
- BAJONICÆ**, **BAYONNE** in New Castile.
- BAJONIUM**, the town of **BAYON** in the French dep. of Moselle.
- BAJONNA AD MINIMUM**, **BAYONNE** in Galicia.
- BALAEPATNA**, or **BALIPATNA**, the city of **PATAN**, in the state of **Ajmir**, in Hindostan.
- BALAGNIA**, **ALGAIOLA** in Corsica.
- BALAMBUANUM**, **PALIMBUAN** on the E coast of Java.
- BALBASTRUM**, **BALBASTRO** in Aragon.
- BALEARES**, the **BALEARIC ISLANDS**.
- BALGENTIACUM**, **BAUGENCY** in the French dep. of Loiret.
- BALGIACUM**, **BAUGE** in the French dep. of Saonet-Loire.
- BALISTELLA**, **BALSTAL** in the Swiss cant. of Solothurn.
- BALIUM REGNUM**, the **DANAKIL** territory on the coast of the Red sea.
- BALLEGARIUM**, **BELLEGIARIUM**, or **VALAGNERIA**, the town of **BALAGUER** in Catalonia.
- BALLIOLA**, or **BALLIOLUM**, **BELLE** in the French dep. of Nord.
- BALMA**, or **BAPALMA**, the town of **BAPAUME** in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- BALMA**, or **PALMA**, **BAULME** in the French dep. of Doubs.
- BALNEA**, or **BALNEALIS**, **BAGNOLS** in the French dep. of Gard.
- BALNEA REGIA**, or **BALNEOREGIUM**, **BAGNAREA** in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
- BALNEOLIUM**, **BAGNOLO** in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
- BALNEUM MARIE**, **MARIENBAD** in Bohemia.
- BALSA**, **TAVIRA** in the Portuguese prov. of Algarve.
- BALSIO**, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now **BOVIA** in Aragon.
- BALTIA**, **BASILIA**, **SCANDIA**, **SCANIA**, **SCANDINAVIA**, or **SCHONIA**, the Scandinavian peninsula, embracing **SWEDEN**, **NORWAY**, **LAPLAND**, and **FINMARK**.
- BALTICUM FRETUM MAJUS**, the arm of the Baltic known as the **GREAT BELT**.
- BALTICUM FRETUM MINUS**, the **LITTLE BELT**.
- BALTICUM MARE**, the **BALTIC**.
- BALTINGLASIA**, **BALTINGLASS** in co. Wicklow.
- BALTIONA**, **BELZENIZONA**, or **BILITIO**, **BELLINZONA** in the Swiss cant. of Ticino.
- BALUCLAVIA**, **JAMBOL** or **BALAKLAVA** in the Crimea.
- BAMBYCE**, **HIERAPOLIS**, or **NINUS VETUS**, in Cyrrhæstia, near the modern **MAMBEJ** in Asia Minor.
- BANASA**, or **VALENTIA**, near **MAMORA** on the Seibus in Marocco.
- BANAVASI**, the modern **PUNAH** in Hindostan.
- BANBURIA**, **BANBURY** in Oxfordshire.
- BANDER-ABASSIUM**, **MERCATUS-ABASSI**, or **GOMROMA**, the port of **BENDER-ABASSI** on the Persian gulf.
- BANDERA CONGI**, or **CONGENIS**, **BENDEE-CONGO** in Farsistan.
- BANDUM**, the Hindu territory of **AJMIR**.
- BANEA VALLIS**, **BAMENTHAL** in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- BANFIA**, **BANFF** in Elginshire.
- BANGERTIUM**, **BANGOR** in Carnarvonshire.
- BANIASCUM**, **BAGNASCO** in Piedmont.
- BANTUM**, the Benedictine abbey of **BANZ** in Bavaria.
- BARANIVARIUM**, **BARANTA** in Hungary.
- BARAVELLUM**, **BARAVELLO** on Lake Canso.
- BARBANSONIUM**, **BARBANÇON** in the French dep. of Nord.
- BARBARIA**, **BERBERORUM TERRA**, a name applied by Ptolemy to the **AJAN** and **ZANGUEBAR** coasts of Africa; and by the author of the 'Periplus' to that part of the NE coast of Africa which lies between the straits of **Dire** or **Bab-el-Mandeb**, and the **Aromata-Promontorium**.
- BARBARIÆ MARE**, or **AFRICUM MARE**, that part

- of the Mediterranean which bathes the coasts of Tunis and Algeria.
- BARBARICUS CAMPUS**, the Syrian desert to the W of the Euphrates.
- BARBARICUS SINUS**, a gulf on the E coast of Africa, probably identical with the GULF OF ZANGUEBAR.
- BARBARIUM PROMONTORIUM**, CAPE ESPICHEL in Spain.
- BARBATA**, the island of BARBADOES.
- BARBECILLUM**, or **BABEZILLUM**, the town of BARBEZIEUX in the French dep. of Charente.
- BARBELLUM**, or **SAGER PORTUS**, the abbey of BARBEAUX in the French dep. of Seine.
- BARBESOLA**, a town in Hispania Bœtica, now represented by GUADIARO.
- BARBIUM**, BARBY in Saxony.
- BARCÆORUM PORTUS**, or **BARCENSICUM URBS**, a town in Cyrenaica, now BARCA to the E of Tripoli.
- BARCELORIUM**, BARCELOR on the Malabar coast.
- BARCELUM**, BARCELOS in Portugal.
- BARCHERIA**, or **BERCHERIA**, BERKSHIRE in England.
- BARCHONIUM**, BARCHON in New Castile.
- BARCINA**, BARCHINON, or **COLONIA FAVENTIA**, now represented by BARCELONA in Catalonia.
- BARCINO VESCONLE**, BARCELONE in the French dep. of Gers.
- BARCINONA**, or **BARCINO NOVA**, BARCELONETTE in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
- BARCOVICUM**, BARAVICUM, or **BARVICUM**, the town of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.
- BARDEATIS**, the Indian state of BIKANIR.
- BARDENSIS PRINCIPATUS**, BARTH in Pomerania.
- BARDENUVICUM**, or **BARDEVICUM**, BARDOWICK in Luneburg.
- BARDIA**, BARTHE in Pomerania.
- BARDINETIUM**, the BARDINEZZA, an affluent of the Po.
- BARDIUM**, BARDI on the river Cano in Parma.
- BARDUM**, BARDO in Piedmont.
- BAREA**, or **BARIA**, the town of VERGA in Granada.
- BAREADGINA VALLIS**, the valley of BARREGE in the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees.
- BARETIUM**, or **VARESIUM**, VARESE in Lombardy.
- BARGEMONTIUM**, or **BARGEMONUM**, BARGEMONT in the French dep. of Var.
- BARIANUS**, **BARITANUS**, or **BARIENSIS AGER**, the Neapolitan prov. of TERRA-DI-BARI.
- BARISSUS**, **BARASSUS**, or **BARTHA**, the river BARTSCH an affluent of the Oder.
- BARIUM**, or **BARRIUM**, a town in Apulia Pucentia, now represented by BARI in Naples.
- BARIUM**, BAR in Podolia.
- BARIUM AD ALLULUM**, BAR-SUR-AUBE in the French dep. of Aube.
- BARIUM AD SEQUARIUM**, BAR-SUR-SEINE in the French dep. of Aube.
- BARIUM DUCIS**, or **BARRA DUCUM**, the town of BAR-LE-DUC in the French dep. of Meuse.
- BARNE**, **DIONTSOPOLIS**, or **MATIOPOLIS**, the modern VARNA in Bulgaria.
- BAROCA**, or **BROCHIA**, BAROACH in Gujerat.
- BAROCCA**, BAROCHE in the French dep. of Orne.
- BAROFLUCTUM**, BARFLEUR in the French dep. of La Manche.
- BAROLUM**, BARULUM, or **BARUM**, BARLETTA in Naples.
- BARPANA**, or **HARPONA**, the island of CERBOLI in the Tuscan sea.
- BARRANA ARX**, BARRAUX in the French dep. of Iscre.
- BARROJUS**, or **BIRGOS**, the river BARROW in Leinster.
- BARSCHIENSIS COMITATUS**, the Hungarian comitat of BARS or BARSH.
- BARTONIA**, or **BARTONIUM**, BARTUS in Brandenburg.
- BARUCA**, BAKU in Shirwan.
- BARUSSÆ INSULÆ**, the ANDAMAN ISLANDS.
- BARUTHUM**, or **BYRUTHUM**, BAIREUTH in Bavaria.
- BARVIA**, the town of BERVIE in the Meafns.
- BARYGAZENUS SINUS**, the GULF OF CAMBAY.
- BASENTINUS**, the river BASIENTO in Naples.
- BASIANA**, a town in Pannonia Inferior, perhaps SABATZ on the river Sabu, but by some identified with POSEGA.
- BASILEA**, **BASILACA**, or **COLONIA MUNATIANA**, the town of BASLE in Switzerland.
- BASILCENSIS PAGUS**, the SWISS coast of BASLE.
- BASINIUM**, **BAZINGA**, or **BAZINIUM**, PÖSEING in Lower Hungary.
- BASILUSSA**, or **HERCULIS INSULA**, the island of BASILUZZA in the Lipari group.
- BASSACUM**, BASSAI in the French dep. of Charente.
- BASTARNORUM REGIO**, RUSSIA NEGRA, or **RUSSIA RUBRA**, the district of PODOLIA in Russia.
- BASTI**, BAZA in Granada.
- BASTONACUM**, or **BASTONIA**, BASTOGNOCK in Luxemburg.
- BATANA**, or **BATINA**, a town in Media Magna, the modern SULTANIYEH in Persia.
- BATAVIA**, **BATAVIUM**, **BATAVORUM AGER**, or **HOLLANDIA**, the kingdom of HOLLAND.
- BATAVODURUM**, or **DUERSTADIUM**, a town of Gallia Belgica, now represented by WYK-DE-DUARSTED in the Dutch prov. of Utrecht.
- BATHENIS COMITATUS**, the Hungarian comitat of BACH.
- BATIA**, or **BIETIA**, BAEZA in Andalusia.
- BATIANA**, in Gallia Narbonensis, now BAI in the Rhone.
- BATUA**, or **BULUA**, BUDOJA in Dalmatia.
- BAUCONICA**, or **BANCONICA**, by some identified with BOCKENHEIM in Hainau, by others with OPPENHEIM in Rhein-Hessen.
- BAUDOBRICA**, or **BAULOBRIGA**, a town of the Treviri, probably near BOPPART.
- BAUDRIA**, BAUDRY in Neuchâtel.
- BAUJOVIUM**, **BELLIOCIUM**, or **BELLOJOVIUM**, BEAUJEU in the French dep. of Rhone.
- BAUTÆ**, or **BONAVILLA**, BONNEVILLE in Savoy.
- BAUTISUS**, a river in Senia, probably the HOANGHO of China.
- BAUZANUM**, **BOTZANUM**, or **BAUXARE**, BOTZEN in Tyrol.
- BAVA**, or **BOVO**, the town of BUA in Dalmatia.
- BEALTA**, or **BULLACUM**, BWELT in Brecknockshire.
- BEARINA**, **BENECHARNUM**, or **BENCHARNIA**, the district of BERNE in the Pyrenees.
- BEATIA**, or **BIATIA**, a town of Hispania Bœtica, now BAEZO in Andalusia.
- BEBIANA**, **BABENHUSEN** in Bavaria.
- BEBRIACUM**, **BEDRIACUM**, or **VETRIACUM**, a town of Gallia Cispadana, probably near CANETO in Lombardy.
- BECHINA**, or **BECHINUM**, BECHIN in Bohemia.
- BECKENA**, **BECKUM** in Westphalia.
- BEDA**, **BITBURG** in Luxemburg.
- BEDAJUM**, **LAUFEN** in Bavaria.
- BEDFORDIA**, **BEDFORD** in Bedfordshire.
- BEDFORDIENSIS COMITATUS**, **BEDFORDSHIRE**.
- BEDORUM**, **MENDRA** in Fezzan.
- BEDOVINUM**, **BEDWIN** in Wiltshire.
- BEFORTIA**, or **BEFORTIUM**, BELFORT in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.

BEGA, BOEGE in Savoy.
 BEGRA, BEJARA, or PAX JULIA, BEJA in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
 BEICHLINGA ARX, or BEICHLINGIUM, BACHLINGEN in Saxe-Weimar.
 BELJA, or BULLA REGIA, BEJA in Tunis.
 BEJARA MELENÆ, BEXAR-DE-MELENA in Andalusia.
 BELACUM, BELLAC in the French dep. of Haut-Vienne.
 BELALCAZARIUM, BEL-ALCAZAR in the Spanish prov. of Cordova.
 BELBUS, the river BELBO, an affluent of the Po.
 BELCASTRUM, or BELLIACSTRUM, BELCASTRO in Calabria Ultra 2da.
 BELEGRA, or BEREGRA, a town of the Piceni, now CIVITELLA in Abruzzo-Ultra.
 BELEMUM, BELEM on the Tagus.
 BELENDI, BELIN in the French dep. of Gironde.
 BELERIUM, or BALERIUM, probably the LAND'S END in Cornwall.
 BELESMUM, or BELISMUM, BELESME in the French dep. of Orne.
 BELESUS, BELEZ in Catalonia.
 BELFORDIUM, BELFORTE in Calabria Ultra.
 BELFORTIUM, BELFORTE in Parma.
 BELGICA, or GALLIA BELGICA, a name given by the Romans to the old territory of the Belgæ, and that portion of Celtic Gaul which lay to the E of the Arar or Saone, and of the Vosges range, and extended to the Rhine. It was afterwards, by successive dismemberments, divided into five provinces, viz: (1) BELGICA PRIMA, comprising the modern duchy of TREVES, part of LUXEMBURG, and LORRAINE; (2) BELGICA SECUNDA, comprising the northern part of CHAMPAGNE, the territory of TOURNAY, the N half of the ISLE-OF-FRANCE, PICARDY, ARTOIS, and FRENCH HAINAULT; (3) GERMANIA PRIMA, comprising all the country on the l. bank of the Rhine from Mount Vocetius to the confluence of the Ovingra; (4) GERMANIA SECUNDA, comprising the l. bank of the Rhine, from the confluence of the Ovingra to the Vahalis; and (5) MAXIMA SEQUANORUM, corresponding to FRANCHE COMTE, the W portion of SWITZERLAND, and SOUTHERN ALSACE.
 BELGICA, a town of the Ubii, represented by BALCKHAUSEN in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
 BELGIUM, BELGICA, or GERMANIA INFERIOR, the present kingdom of BELGIUM.
 BELGIUM AUSTRIACUM, or B. HISPANICUM, the AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.
 BELGIUM CONFEDERATUM, the DUTCH NETHERLANDS.
 BELGIUM GALLICUM, part of FLANDERS, HENNEGAW, NAMUR, and LUXEMBURG.
 BELGIUM NOVUM, the state of NEW YORK in North America.
 BELGRADUM, or BELLOGRADUM, the fortress of BELGRADE.
 BELICA, or BELLICUM, BELLAY in the French dep. of Ain.
 BELIGRADA, or ZARA VETUS, ZARACHA in the Morea.
 BELIO, BELION, LIMAEA, LIMIUS, or OBLIVIONIS FLUMEN, a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, now the LIMA of Portugal.
 BELISAMA, the river RIBBLE in Lancashire.
 BELJOCUM, BELJOCO in Aragon.
 BELLA AQUA, the abbey of BELLE-AIGUE in Auvergne.
 BELLA BRANCA, the abbey of BELLE-BRANCHE in Maine.
 BELLA PERTICA, the abbey of BELLE-PERCHE on the Garonne.

BELLA REPARIA, BEAUREPAIRE in the French dep. of Isere.
 BELLA STELLA, the abbey of BELLE-ESTOILE in Normandy.
 BELLA VILLA, BELLEVILLE on the Saone, in the French dep. of Rhone.
 BELLAMANTIUM, or BELLOMANTIUM, the town of BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER in the French dep. of Etne.
 BELLEFORDIA, BRAUFORT in the French dep. of Mayenne-et-Loire.
 BELLEGARDIA, or BELLEGARDUM, BELLEGARDE in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
 BELLELAGICUM, the abbey of BELLELAY in the Swiss cant. of Basle.
 BELLICADRUM, or BELLOQUADRUM, BEAUCAIRE in the French dep. of Gard.
 BELLJOCENSIS, or BELLAJOVIENSIS AGER, the territory of BEAUJOLAIS in Burgundy.
 BELLILOCUS, BEWDLEY in Worcestershire.
 BELLIOLA. See BALLIOLA.
 BELLIPRATUM, BEAUPRE in Flanders.
 BELLISMUM, BELLESME in the French prov. of Perche.
 BELLOFONTANUM, FONS BLIANDI, or FONS BELLAQUENS, FONTAINEBLEAU in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
 BELLOMARISCUM, BEAUMARIS in Anglesea.
 BELLOMONTIUM, BEAUMONT in the French dep. of Haute-Garonne.
 BELLOMONTIUM, or BELLUS MONS, BEAUMONT in Hainault.
 BELLOMONTIUM, BELMONTE in Calabria-Citra.
 BELLOMONTIUM in Argona, BEAUMONT-EN-ARGONE in the French dep. of Ardennes.
 BELLOMONTIUM VICECOMITES, BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE in the French dep. of Saone.
 BELLOPRATUM, BEAUPREAU in the French dep. of Eure.
 BELLOVACI, BELVACUS, or CÆSAROMAGUS, BEAUVAIS in the French dep. of Oise.
 BELLUM VADUM, BILVICUM, or FLAVIOBRIGA, BILBOA in Biscay.
 BELLUNENSIS AGER, BELLUNESE in Lombardy.
 BELLUS BECUS, the abbey of BEAUBEC in Normandy.
 BELLUS LACUS, BEAULIEU in Vendee.
 BELLUS LACUS AD DARANIUM, BEAULIEU in the French dep. of Corteze.
 BELLUS LACUS AD INGERIM, BEAULIEU in the French dep. of Indre.
 BELLUS LACUS AD LIGERIM, BEAULIEU on the Loire.
 BELLUS MONS, BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
 BELNA, or BELNUM, BEAUNE in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
 BELNA, BEAUNE in the French dep. of Loiret.
 BELOGRADUM, BIELGOROD in the Russian gov. of Kursk.
 BELSIA, BEAUCE in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loir.
 BELZA, or BELZIUM, BELZ in Austrian Galicia.
 BENACIUM, GARDA on the Lago-di-Garda.
 BENACUS LACUS, the LAGO-DI-GARDA.
 BENALGIÆ, BENANGES in the French dep. of Gironde.
 BENDIMIRUS FLUVIUS, the ARAXES or BEND-EMIR.
 BENEHARNUM, LASCAR in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
 BENEVENTUM, or COLONIA BENEVENTANA, BENEVENTO in the Papal States.
 BENGALÆ REGNUM, the province of BENGAL in India.

- BENGALÆ SINUS**, or **GANGETICUS SINUS**, the **GULF OF BENGAL**.
- BENIBOCHULA**, **BENIBOCHUL** in Fez.
- BENIMARASIVS MONS**, **BENIMARAZ** in Fez.
- BENINUM**, **BENIN** on the Slave coast.
- BENINUS SINUS**, the **GULF OF BENIN**.
- BENNAVENNA**, or **BENNAVENTA**, **DAVENTRY** in Northamptonshire.
- BENTHEMIUM**, **BENTHEIM** in Hanover.
- BENTOLIERA**, the island of **VENTOLIERE** off the Neapolitan coast.
- BERARUM REGNUM**, the state of **BERAR** in Hindostan.
- BERAUNA**, or **VERONA**, **BERAUN** in Bohemia.
- BERCIZOMA**, or **BERGA-AD-ZOMAM**, **BERGEN-OP-ZOOM** in Holland.
- BERCORIUM**, or **BRESSUIRA**, **BRESSUIRE** in the French dep. of Deux-Sevres.
- BERENICE**, **HESPERIS**, or **HESPERIDES**, a city of the Pentapolis in Cyrenaica, near the modern **BENEGASI**.
- BERENICE PANCHRYOSOS**, or **B. JUXTA SABAS**, a town in Troglodytica, perhaps **ATALAKI** on the Arabian gulf.
- BERGA**, **BERGEN** in Norway.
- BERGÆ DIVÆ GERTRUDIS**, or **GERTRUDEBERGA**, **GERTRUIDENBERG** in North Brabant.
- BERGÆ SANCTI VINOXI**, or **VINOCIBERGA**, **BERG-SAINT-VINOX** in the French dep. of Nord.
- BERGAMENSIS AGER**, or **BERGAMENSE TERRITORIUM**, the province of **BERGAMO** in Austrian Italy.
- BERGENSIS PREFECTURA**, the prov. of **BERGENHUUS** in Norway.
- BERGERACUM**, **BERGERAC** in the French dep. of Dordogne.
- BERGIDUM**, **BERGIUM**, or **VIRGIUM**, **BENAVARRI** in Aragon.
- BERGINTRUM**, or **FANUM SANCTI MAURITIS**, **SAINT-MAURICE** in Savoy.
- BERGOMUM**, **BERGAMO** in Lombardy.
- BERGULÆ**, **BERGULA**, or **BERGULIUS**, a town in Thracia, now **BURGHAZ** in Bulgaria.
- BERGUSIUM**, or **BARGUSIA**, **BOURGOIN** in the dep. of Isere.
- BERISA**, a town in Pontus, near **TOCAT** in the pash. of Siwas.
- BERLENGA**, or **VELERANICA**, **BERLENGA** in Old Castile.
- BERNAYUM**, **BERNAY** in the French dep. of Eure.
- BERNENSIS PAGUS**, or **BERNENSIVM**, the Swiss cant. of **BERNE**.
- BEROBE**, the state of **MERGH** in India.
- BEROLINUM**, **BERLINIUM**, or **BERLINUM**, the city of **BERLIN** in Prussia.
- BEROLSTADIA**, or **BERNSTADIUM**, **BERNESTADT** on the Weida in Silesia.
- BEROLSTADIA LUSATIÆ**, **BERNSTADT** on the Plesnitz.
- BERONICUM**, or **VERNULACUM**, **BERNRIED** in Bavaria.
- BEROSTONUM**, **BERNSTEIN** in Prussia.
- BEROSUS MONS**, the **CHATYR-DAGH** in the Crimea.
- BEROTHA**, **BERETHUS**, **BERYTUS**, or **COLONIA FELIX JULIA**, **BEIRUT** in Syria.
- BERSINUM**, or **LOMBARDIA**, **LOMBEZ** in the French dep. of Gers.
- BERTISCUS MONS**, the **JAMUS-DAGH** in Albania.
- BERTRANOPOLIS**, or **FANUM SANCTI BERTRANDI**, **BERTRAND** in the French dep. of Haut-Garonne.
- BERUBIUM**, or **BERUVIUM**, **DUNCANSBY HEAD** on the coast of Carmarthenshire.
- BESCIA**, or **VESCIA**, **VESCINO** in Naples.
- BESELDUNUM**, **BESALU** in Catalonia.
- BESIDIÆ**, **BISIGNANO** in Calabria-Citra.
- BESIGHAMIUM**, or **BESSIGHEMIUM**, **BESSIGHEIM** in Württemberg.
- BESIPPO**, **VEGEL** in Andalusia.
- BESONTIUM**, **CHRYSOPOLIS**, or **VISONTIO**, a town of Gallia Belgica, **BESANÇON** in the French dep. of Doubs.
- BESYNGA**, or **BABYSENGA**, the city of **PEGU** in India.
- BETH-SEMES**, **MATARIEH** in Egypt.
- BETHULIA**, or **BETYLUA**, **SAFAT** in Syria.
- BETHUNIA**, **BETHUNE** in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- BETTIGUS**, or **GATES**, the **GHAUTS** in Hindostan.
- BETULA**, **UBEDA** in the Spanish prov. of Jaen.
- BETULUS**, **BELES** in Catalonia.
- BEUCINUM**, **BUCOPHALEA**, or **BUXONIUM**, **BUTZOV** in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- BEVELANDIA AUSTRALIS**, **ZUID BEVELAND** in the Dutch prov. of Zeeland.
- BEVELANDIA SEPTENTRIONALIS**, **NORD BEVELAND** in Zeeland.
- BEVERA**, the river **BEVER**, an affluent of the **Weser**.
- BIALOQUERCA**, **BIALOCERKIEF** in the Russian gov. of Kief.
- BIARMIA**, or **PERMIA**, the Russian gov. of **PERM**.
- BIBACUM**, **VICHTACH** in Bavaria.
- BIBERACUM**, or **BIBRACUM**, **BIBERACH** in Württemberg.
- BIBERAHIA**, **BIBRA** in Saxony.
- BIBERVACUM**, **BIBERBACH** in Bavaria.
- BIBISCUM**, or **VIVACIUM**, **VEVAY** in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
- BIBIUM**, **CARLSTADT** in Croatia.
- BIBONIUM**, **BOCHLINGEN** in Württemberg.
- BICONA**, or **PICINA**, **PITSCHEN** in Prussia.
- BICONA**, or **BICHSEUM**, **BITSCH** in the French dep. of Moselle.
- BICORNIS**, **FURCA**, **FURCELLA**, or **FURCULA**, the **FURKA** or **GABELBERG** in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- BIDBURGUM**, **BIEDBOURG** on the river **Nyms** in Luxemburg.
- BIDGROTTIA**, or **BROMBERGA**, **BROMBERG** in Prussia.
- BIDNUM**, **VIDINUM**, or **BYDENA**, **WIDDIN** in Bulgaria.
- BIDOSA**, **VEDASUS**, or **VIDASSUS**, the river **Bidasoa** on the Spanish frontier.
- BIDRUNTUM**, **BITUNTUM**, or **BUDRANTUM**, **BITONTO** in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Bari.
- BIELA**, or **EBILLINUM**, **BIEL** in Aragon.
- BIELCA**, **BIELSK** in the Russian gov. of Bialystock.
- BIELCENSIS PALATINATUS**, the Polish territory of **PODLACHIA**.
- BIELLA**, **BIELLUM**, **BIENNA**, or **BIPENNIVM**, **BIEL** or **BIENNE** in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- BIENNENSIS LACUS**, the **BIELER-SEE** in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- BIENTINUM**, **BIENTINA** in Lucca.
- BIGASTRUM**, or **ORIOLO**, **ORIHUELA** in Valencia.
- BIGENA**, **VILLENA** in Murcia.
- BIGONENSIS COMITATUS**, the territory of **Bigorre** in the French dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees.
- BIHACIUM**, **BIHACZ** in Croatia.
- BIHARIENSIS COMITATUS**, the Hungarian comitat of **BIHAR**.
- BIHARIUM**, **BIHAR** in Hungary.
- BILBILIS**, or **SALO**, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, an affluent of the **XALON** in Aragon.
- BILBILIS NOVA**, or **CALATAJUBA**, **CALATAYUD** in Aragon.
- BILCHÆ**, **BILCHES** in the Spanish prov. of Jaen.
- BILEDULGENDIA**, **BILEDULGEND** in Barbary.
- BILEFELDIA**, **BIELEFELD** in Prussia.

- BILHOMUM**, or **BILLEMUM**, **BILLOM** in the French dep. of Puy-de-Dome.
- BILINA**, **BILIN** in Bohemia.
- BILITUM**, **BILITZ** in Silesia.
- BILLERBECCUM**, **BILLERBECK** in Westphalia.
- BILOCERENSIS DUCATUS**, **BIELO-OSERO** in the Russian gov. of Novgorod.
- BIMINACIUM**, a town of *Moesia Superior*, probably near **WIDDIN** in Bulgaria.
- BIMONIUM**, or **BINONIUM**, **BINCHESTER** in Durham.
- BINÆ**, or **BINASCUM**, **BINASCO** in Lombardy.
- BINARUSIA**, **BINAROS** in Valentia.
- BINCHIUM**, **BINCHE** in Hainault.
- BINGIUM**, **BINGEN** in Rhein-Hessen.
- BIORA**, **BIOTA** in Sardinia.
- BIPONTIUM**, **BIPONTUM**, or **GEMINUS PONS**, **ZWYBRUCKEN** in Bavaria.
- BIRCA**, the island of **Björköe** in Sweden.
- BIRCOFELDA**, **BIRKENFELD** in Rhenish Prussia.
- BIRFLITUM**, **BIERVLIET** in Dutch Flanders.
- BIRICIANA**, the river **WERNITZ** in Bavaria.
- BIRTHA**, **BIR** in the pash. of **Diyaarbekir**.
- BIRTHALBINUM**, **BIRTHELM** in Saxony.
- BISANICUS**, the river **BISAGNO** in Genoa.
- BISANTHE**, or **RHEDESTUS**, **RODOSTO** in Rumelia.
- BISCAJA**, or **CANTABRIA**, the Spanish prov. of **Biscay**.
- BISCARGIS**, **FLIX** in Catalonia.
- BISSONUM**, **BESSAN** in the French dep. of Herault.
- BISTRICIA**, or **BISTRICIUM**, **BISTRITZ** in Saxony.
- BISULA**. See **VISULA**.
- BITECTUM**, **BITETTO** in the Neapolitan prov. of **Terra-di-Bari**.
- BITURGIA**, **BORGIO-SAN-SAPOLERO** in Tuscany.
- BITURICENSIS DUCATUS**, or **BITURIGUM PROVINCI**A, the duchy of **BERRY** in France.
- BITURIGES VIBISCI**, **MEDOE** in the French dep. of **Gironde**.
- BIZYA**, in **Astica**, probably **VIZIA** in Romania.
- BLABIA**, or **PORTUS LUDOVICI**, **PORT LAUS** in the French dep. of **Morbihan**.
- BLAESÆ**, **BLESUM**, or **BLESIA**, **BLOIS** in the French dep. of **Loire-et-Cher**.
- BLANCOBERGA**, **BLANKENBURG** in Brunswick.
- BLANCOFORTIUM**, **BLANQUEFORT** in French Guienne.
- BLANCOHAYNIUM**, **BLANKENHAYN** in Weimar.
- BLANDA**, **BLANES** in Catalonia.
- BLANDENA**, or **BLANDENONA**, in **Gallia Cisalpina**, near **BRONI** in Piedmont.
- BLANDONA**, **ZARA-VECCHIA** in Dalmatia.
- BLARA**, **BLAIR ATHOLE** in Scotland.
- BLASCON**, or **BRESCONIA**, the island of **BRESCON** in the gulf of **Lyons**.
- BLATOBULGIUM**, or **BLATUM BULGIUM**, a station of the **Brigantes**, probably **Bowness** in **Cumberland**.
- BLAVIA**, or **BLAVATUM**, **BLAYE** in the French dep. of **Gironde**.
- BLECHINGIA**, or **BLEKINGA**, the Swedish **BLECKINGEN**.
- BLENAVIUM**, **BLESNAU** in the French dep. of **Yonne**.
- BLEONIS VILLA**, **BLAINVILLE**, in the French dep. of **La Manche**.
- BLEONIS VILLA AD MASAM**, **BLAINVILLE** on the **Maase**.
- BLESSA**, **BLIES** in the Prussian circle of **Saarbruck**.
- BLETERUM**, **BLETTERAUS** in the French dep. of **Jura**.
- BLETISA**, **LEDESMA** in **Salamanca**.
- BOA**, the island of **BUA** in the **Adriatic**.
- BOANDUS**, **BOINA**, or **BUVINDA**, the river **BOYNE** in **Ireland**.
- BOARIS**, the town of **TORO** on the coast of **Sardinia**.
- BOBIANUM**, or **BOIANUM**, **BOJANO** in **Naples**.
- BOBIUM**, or **BOBBIUM**, **BOBIO** on the **Trebia** in **Tuscany**.
- BOCARDI INSULA**, **ISLE BOACHARD** in the French dep. of **Indre**.
- BOCCHOTTIA**, **BACHOTT** on the **Aa** in **Prussia**.
- BOCHANIUM**, or **BACHANIUM**, **BOUCHAIN** in the French dep. of **Nord**.
- BOCKANICA**, **BOCKENHEIM** in the French dep. of **Bas-Rhin**.
- BODA**, or **HERCYNIDUS**, the river **BODE**, an affluent of the **Saale**.
- BODAMI CASTRUM**, **BODUNGO**, or **PADIUM**, the castle of **BODMEN** on the **Boden-see**.
- BODAMICUS LACUS**, **BRIGANTINE LACUS**, **BRIGANTINUS LACUS**, or **SUEVICUS LACUS**, the **BODEN-SEE** or **LAKE OF CONSTANZ**.
- BODINCONIGUM**, **BODINCOMAGUS**, **INDUSTRIA**, or **CASALUM**, **CASALE** in the duchy of **Monterrat**.
- BODINCUS**, **BODINGUS**, or **ERIDANUS**, the river **Po**.
- BODIUS MONS**, **MONTE ALBODDO** in the marquisate of **Ancona**.
- BODOTRIA**, or **BODENA ÆSTUARIUM**, the **FRITH OF FORTH** in **Scotland**.
- BODROGENSIS COMITATUS**, the Hungarian comitat of **BODROG**.
- BODROGUM**, **BODROG** in **Hungary**.
- BODROGUS**, the river **BODROG**, an affluent of the **Theiss** in **Hungary**.
- BOEA**, or **BOLE**, **VATIKA** in the **Morea**.
- BOELICUS SINUS**, the **GULF OF VATIKA**.
- BOEMIA**, **BOJEMUM**, **BOJOHEMIA**, or **BOAMIA**, the kingdom of **BOHEMIA**.
- BÆOTIA**, a district of **Greece**, bounded on the **N** and **NE** by the **Opuntius Sinus** and **Euripus**; on the **SE** by **Athens**; and on the **SW** by the **Sinus Corinthiacus**, now part of **LIVADIA**.
- BOEROSIA**, **BORAAS** in **Swedish Gothland**.
- BOETONOMACUM**, **RIBCHESTER** in **Lancashire**.
- BOEUM**, or **BOIUM**, in the **Dorian Tetrapolis**, now **Mariolates**, or perhaps **ASTAKA**.
- BOJATUM**, **BUCHSIUM**, or **BUXIUM**, **BUCH** in the French dep. of **Gironde**.
- BOJOBINUM**, or **BOVIASMUM**, a town of the **Marcomanni**, now **PRAGUE** in **Bohemia**.
- BOJODURUM**, or **BOLODURUM**, a town in **Noricum Ripense**, now **INNSTADT**.
- BOJÖRUM AGER**, the **BOURBONNOIS**, or dep. of **ALLIER** in **France**.
- BOJÖRUM DESERTA**, the **WIENERWALDE** in **Germany**.
- BOJUS AGER**, **BOICUS AGER**, **LOMBARDIA**, or **LONGOBARDIA**, **LOMBARDY** in **Northern Italy**.
- BOLAGASUS**, **VOLGESIA**, or **VOLOGESSIA**, **MESHID-HOSEN** on the **Euphrates**.
- BOLBE**, or **PRASIAS**, **SIDEROKAFSA** on the gulf of **Contessa**.
- BOLBITINA**, **ROSETTA** in the **Delta of Egypt**.
- BOLBITINUM OSTIUM**, or **BOLBITICUM OSTIUM**, one of the seven ancient deltoid branches of the **Nile**, now known as the **ROSETTA arm**.
- BOLCONES FANUM**, **BOLKENHAYN** in **Silesia**.
- BOLESLAI FANUM NOVUM**, or **BOLESLAVIA BOHEMIE**, **JUNG-BUNZLAU** in **Bohemia**.
- BOLESLAI FANUM VETUS**, **ALT-BUNZLAU** in **Bohemia**.
- BOLESLAVIA**, or **BALESLAVIA SILESIE**, **BUNZLAU** on the river **Bober** in **Silesia**.
- BOLEUM**, or **BOVILLIUM**, **BOGLIO** in **Piedmont**.
- BOLIASCUM**, **BOGLIASCO** on the coast of **Genoa**.
- BOLONIA**, **BONONIA**, **GESSORIACUM**, or **MORIORUM PORTUS BRITANNICUS**, **BOULOGNE-SUR-MER** in the French dep. of **Pas-de-Calais**.
- BOLONIA**, or **BOXONIA VASCONIE**, **BOULOGNE** in the French dep. of **Haut-Garonne**.

BONA CELLA, or **DEI CELLA**, **GOTTESZELL** in Würtemberg.

BONA DIES, **GORTENTAG** in Silesia.

BONA FORTUNA, the island of **GORT-GLUCK** or **FORTUNA** off the coast of Sumatra.

BONA VALLIS, or **BONNOVALLIS**, **BONNEVILLE** in the French dep. of Loire.

BONACUMBA, the abbey of **BONNECOMBE** in the French dep. of Avignon.

BONÆ FORTUNÆ INSULA, the larger **ANDAMAN** island in the gulf of Bengal.

BONÆ SPEI INSULA, the island of **GOOD HOPE** in the Navigator's group.

BONÆ SPEI PROMONTORIUM, the **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.

BONDELIA, **BAGNONE** in Tuscany.

BONI AERIS INSULA, **BONAIR** in the Little Antilles group.

BONI DESIDERII PROMONTORIUM, **Cape BUENO-DESEO** in New Guinea.

BONIFACII CARTAS, or **BONIFACIUM**, **BONIFACIO** on the S coast of the island of Corsica.

BONIFACII SINUS, the **GULF OF BONIFACIO**.

BONNA, **BONNA AD RHENUM**, or **CASTRÀ BONENSIA**, **BONN** on the Rhine.

BONNIUM, **BONNY** in the French dep. of Loire.

BONONIA, **BONONIENSIS COLONIA**, or **BONONIA PINGUIS**, the city of **BOLOGNA**.

BONONIA, a town of **Pannonia Inferior**, probably **ILLOK** on the Danube.

BONONIENSIS AMNIS, or **RHENUS**, the river **RENO**, an affluent of the **Po**.

BONOPPIDUM, the Prussian town of **GUTSTADT** on the **Alle**.

BONUS AER, or **FANUM SANCTI TRINITATIS**, the city of **BUENOS-AYRES** on the **Rio-de-la-Plata**.

BORA, **PRILIPPO** in Macedonia.

BORBONIUM ANSELMIIUM, **BARBA ANCELLI**, or **BALA**, **BOURBON-LANCY** in the French dep. of **Saone-et-Loire**.

BORCKELAA, **BARGELO** in Gelderland.

BOREALE ARCTOUM, **SEPTENTRIONALE MARE**, or **SEPTENTRIONALIS OCEANUS**, the **NORTH SEA**.

BOREALE CAPUT, the **NORTH CAPE** in Norway.

BOREALIS FLUVIUS, the **RIO BRAVO-DEL-NORTE** of America.

BORECA, **JERKAN** in Bohemia.

BOREUM PROMONTORIUM, on the coast of **Cyrenaica**, **CAPE TEJORES** on the **Barbary coast**.

BOREUM PROMONTORIUM, **CAPE KALASNAIN** in Ceylon.

BORINGIA, or **BORNHOLMIA**, the Swedish island of **BOERNHOLM**.

BORMANICIUM, **MOMESQUE** in Provence.

BORMIANA JUGA, or **BRAULIUS MONS**, **MOUNT BRAULIO** in Tyrol.

BORMIANÆ THERMÆ, **WURMSER-BAD** in the **VALTELINE**.

BORMIUM, **BORMIO** on the **Adda** in Lombardy.

BORONTIUM, **BURANZO** in Piedmont.

BORSODIENSIS COMITATUS, the comitat of **BORSOD** in Hungary.

BORTINA, or **BURTINA**, **ALMODEVAR** in Aragon.

BORUSSIA, or **PRUSSIA**, the kingdom of **PRUSSIA**.

BORYSTENES, or **DANAPUS**, the river **DNIPIER**.

BORYSTHENSIS, **ORBIA**, **OLBIOPOLIS**, **MILETOPOLIS**, of **SAVIA**, **KUDAK** on the **Dnieper**, in the Russian gov. of **Kief**.

BOSCOBELLUM, or **HENRICOMONTIUM**, **BOISELLE** in the French dep. of **Cher**.

BOSCODUCUM, **BOSCU M DUCIS**, or **SYLVA DUCIS**, **HERZOGENBERSCH** in North Brabant.

BOSNIA, or **BOSINA**, the kingdom of **BOSNIA**.

BOSPHORUS, **OCHSENFURTUM**, or **OXONIUM**, **OCHSENFURT** in Bavaria.

BOSPORUS, **BOSPORUS CIMMERIUS**, or **FRETUM BOSPORANUM**, the **STRAITS OF KAFFA**.

BOSPORUS THRACIÆ, or **BOSPORUS THRACIUS**, the **STRAITS OF CONSTANTINOPLE**.

BOSTAMPIMUM, **POSTAMPIMUM**, **POSTERNUM**, or **POTTSTAMPIMUM**, the city of **POTSDAM**.

BOSTONIUM, **BOSTON** in Lincolnshire.

BOTHNIA, or **BOTNIA**, **BOTHNIA** in Sweden.

BOTHNICUS SINUS, or **BOTNICUS SINUS**, the **GULF OF BOTHNIA**.

BOVINÆ, or **BOVIAIGECUM**, **BAVOIGNES** in Namur.

BOVINUM, the island of **BOUM** at the mouth of the **Loire**.

BOXTEHUDA, **BUXTEHUD** in Bremen.

BOYNUM, or **PAXNUM CASTRUM**, **PEINA** in Hanover.

BOYOLUM, **BOYOLO** in Lombardy.

BOZOKIENSIS COMITATUS, the comitat of **BOZOGH** in Hungary.

BRABANTIA, **REABANT** in the Netherlands.

BRABONIACUM, **BROUGHAM** in Westmoreland.

BRACANETUM, **BRIQUENAY** in Champagne.

BRACCHIA, **BRACHIA**, or **BRATTIA**, the island of **BRAZZA** in the Adriatic.

BRACCHION, an island in the **Syrtis Minor**, now **GERBEE**.

BRACHME, **SERINGAPATAM** in Hindostan.

BRACLAVIA, or **BRASLAVIA AD HYPANUM**, **BRASLAU** in Podolia.

BRACLEJUM, **BRACKLEY** in Northamptonshire.

BRADANUS, the river **BRADANO** falling into the gulf of **Tarento**.

BRÆA, or **BREA**, **BREY** in Liege.

BRAGANTIA, or **BRIGANTIA**, **BRAGANZA** in Portugal.

BRAILOVIA, **BRAILLOW** in Podolia.

BRAJA, or **BRIA COMITIS ROBERTI**, **BRIE-SUR-YERES** in the French dep. of **Seine-et-Marne**.

BRAMENIUM, or **BREMENIUM**, **BRAMPTON** in Cumberland.

BRAMOSANTUM, **BRAMASANT** in the Swiss cant. of **Berne**.

BRANA, **BRENNIA AD VIDULAM**, **BRENNACUM**, or **BRONA**, **BRENNA** in the French dep. of **Aisne**.

BRANA, or **BRENNIA ALLODIENSIS**, **BRAINE-D'ALEN** in South Brabant.

BRANCASTRUM, or **BRANCIODUNUM**, **BRANCASTER** in Norfolk.

BRANDEBURGIUM, or **BRENNOBURGUM**, **BRANDENBURG** on the river **Havel** in Prussia.

BRANDENBURGUM, **BRANDENBURG** on the **Frische-haff** in Prussia.

BRANDENBURGUM NOVUM, **NEW BRANDENBURG** in Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

BRANDESIUM, or **BRANDISIUM**, **BRANDEIS** in Bohemia.

BRANECIUM, **BRANECUM**, or **BRUNOPOLIS**, **BRUNEGG** in the **Pusterthal**.

BRANESIA, **OLDENBURG** in Holstein.

BRANGONIA, **BRANONIUM**, **BRANOVUM**, or **VIGORNIA**, the city of **WORCESTER** in England.

BRANSKUM, **BRANSK** in Bialystock.

BRANTOSONIUM, **BRANTHANE** in the French dep. of **Dordogne**.

BRASILIA, the empire of **BRAZIL**.

BRASLAVIA, or **BATISLAVIA**, **BRASLOW** in the Russian gov. of **Wilna**.

BRASLOVIA, **BRASLOW** in Wallachia.

BRASSOVIA, **CORONA**, or **STEPHANOPOLIS**, **CRONSTADT** in Transylvania.

BRAUNODUNUM, **BRAUNAU** in Bavaria.

BRAUNSBERGA, or **BRUNSBERGA**, **BRAUNSBURG** in Prussia.

BRAURON, or **BRARONA**, **VRANA** in Rumelia.

BRAVIARUM AD SAMARAM, **BRAY** in Picardy.

BRAVINIUM, **BRAMFIELD** in Shropshire.

- BREANIA, BRENIA, or CAVANUM, CAVAN in co. Cavan.
- BRECECHA, BRESACUM, or BRISCACUS MONS, BRESACH in Baden.
- BRECHINIA, BRECKNOCK in Brecknockshire.
- BRECHINIENSIS AGER, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.
- BRECHINIUM, BRECHIN in Forfarshire.
- BRECISLABURGUM, POSONIUM, or PRESBURGAM, PRESSBURG in Lower Hungary.
- BREDANA, or BAROCHIA, BREDÁ in North Brabant.
- BREDEFORTIA, or BREFORTIUM, BREDEVOORT in Gelderland.
- BREGA, or BRIGA, BRIEG in Silesia.
- BREGENSA THERMÆ, BRIEG in the cant. of Valais.
- BREGENTIA, or BRIGANTIA, BREGENZ on the Lake of Constanz.
- BRESENTIUM, or BRIGANTIA, BREGENZ in Tyrol.
- BRELIUM, BREGLIO in Piedmont.
- BREMA, the city of BREMEN on the Weser.
- BREMBUS, the BREMBO an affluent of the Adda.
- BREMERFURDA, or BREMERVORDA, BREMERWORDE in Hanover.
- BREMETUM, or BREMMA, BREMA in Piedmont.
- BREMOGARTUM, BREMGARTIN in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.
- BRENA, BREANA, or CASTRUM BRIENNENSE, BRIENNE in the French dep. of Aube.
- BRENDULUM, or BRENTULA, BRENDOLA in Lombardy.
- BRENIANUM, BREGNANO on the Sesia.
- BRENNÆ VALLES, BREGNA in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons.
- BRENNIA CASTRENSIS, BRAIN-LE-CHATEAU in Hainault.
- BRENNIA COMITIS, or BRONIUM, BRAIN-LE-COMTE in Hainault.
- BRENOVICUM, or MAURIANA, SAINT-JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE in Savoy.
- BRENNUM, BRENO in Lombardy.
- BRENNUS, the BREGNA, an affluent of the Bessin, in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons.
- BRENNUS MONS, the BRENNER-BERG in Tyrol.
- BRENTA, the BRENZ, an affluent of the Danube.
- BRENTESIA, or MEDOACUS MAJOR, the river BRENTA in Northern Italy.
- BRESEGELLA, BRISIGELLA in the Papal states.
- BRESSIA, or SEBRISIANUS, BRESSE in the French dep. of Ain.
- BRESTA, or BRESTIA CUJAVLE, BRZESE in Poland.
- BRESTIA AD HYPANIM, BRZESO in the Russian gov. of Grodno.
- BRETELIIUM, or BRETOLIUM, BRETEUIL in the French dep. of Eure.
- BRETTA, or VENERBURGUM, WENERSBOURG in Swedish Gothland.
- BREUCOMAGUM, or BROCOMAGUS, BRUMPT 12 m. NW of Strasburg.
- BREUTHE, KARITENA in the Morea.
- BREVIODURUM, PORT-AUDEMER in the French dep. of Eure.
- BREXALIA VALLIS, the BERGELTHAL in the Grisons.
- BREXIA, or BRIXIA, a town of the Cenomanni, now BRESCIA in Lombardy.
- BREZINA, BRESINI in Poland.
- BRIANZONIA ARX, BRIANÇONET in the French dep. of Isere.
- BRIARIA, BRIBODURUM, or BRIDOBORUM, a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, near BRIARE in the French dep. of Loiret.
- BRICEJUM, or BRIEUM, BRIEY in the French dep. of Moselle.
- BRIDLINGTONIUM, or BRILLENDUNUM, BRIDLINGTON in Yorkshire.
- BRIELA, BRIEL in Holland.
- BRIENSIS AGER, or BRIGENSIS PAGUS, the lordship of BRIE in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
- BRIEZA FIDA, BRIEZEN in Prussia.
- BRIGA, the BREG an affluent of the Danube.
- BRIGABANNIS, or BRIGOBANNA, BRULINGEN in Baden.
- BRIGALCIUM, near BENEVENTE in the Spanish prov. of Leon.
- BRIGANCONIA, BREGANÇON in the French dep. of Var.
- BRIGANTIA, or VIRGANTIA, BRIANÇON in the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes.
- BRIGANTINUS AGER, the lordship of BRIANÇON in France.
- BRIGANTINUS COMITATUS, BREGENZ on the Lake of Constanz.
- BRIGIA, BRIG or BRUG in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- BRIGIANA, BRIGASH in Baden.
- BRIGNÆSIUM, or PRIGNÆSIUM, BRIGNAIS in the French dep. of Rhone.
- BRIGOLIUM, BREGUEIL in the French dep. of Charente.
- BRIMEUM, BRIMEN in Picardy.
- BRINNEUM, BRINNUM, or BRUNNA, BRUNN in Moravia.
- BRINOLIUM, or BRINONIA, BRIGNOLE in the French dep. of Var.
- BRIOCENSE OPPIDUM, BRIOCUM, or OPPIDUM SANCTI BRIOCI, the town of ST. BRIEUX or ST. BRIEUCE in the French dep. of Nord.
- BRIONIA, BRIONNE in the French dep. of Eure.
- BRIOVERA, or OPPIDUM SANCTI LAUDI, SAINT LO in the French dep. of La Manche.
- BRIPIUM, Brivio in Lombardy.
- BRIQUERASCUM, BRIQUENSAS in Piedmont.
- BRISACENSIS VICUS, BRISACH in Prussia.
- BRISACUM AUDEGAVENSE, BRISSAC in the French dep. of Maine-et-Loire.
- BRISGAVIA, BRISGOIA, or BRISGOVIA, the BREISGAU in the Black Forest.
- BRISTOLIA, or BRISTOLIUM, BRISTOL in Somersetshire.
- BRISTOLIENSIS MANICA, SAINT GEORGE'S CHANNEL.
- BRITANNIA, or BRITANNIA MAGNA, the kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN.
- BRITANNIA BARBARA, CALEDONIA, or CALIDONIA, the kingdom of SCOTLAND.
- BRITANNIA INFERIOR, VALENTIA, or BRITANNIA SEPTENTRIONALIS, that portion of Britannia Romana which comprised the southern counties of Scotland and the Lothians, with NORTHUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, WESTMORELAND, LANCASHIRE, YORK, and DURHAM.
- BRITANNIA PRIMA, that part of Britain, under the Romans, which lay to the S of the Thames and of the Bristol channel.
- BRITANNIA ROMANA, BRITANNIA PROPRIA, or BRITANNIA MAJOR, that part of the island of Britain which was under Roman sway. It was divided into five provinces, viz.: BRITANNIA PRIMA, BRITANNIA SECUNDA, FLUVIA CESARIENSIS, MAXIMA CESARIENSIS, and VALENTIA or VALENTIANA.
- BRITANNIA SECUNDA, that part of Britain, under the Romans, which was separated by the Sabina or Severn, and the Deva or Dee, from the rest of Britain, in other words, WALES, HEREFORDSHIRE, MONMOUTHSHIRE, part of SALOP, and GLOUCESTERSHIRE and WORCESTERSHIRE.
- BRITANNICÆ INSULÆ MINORES, VECTIS or the ISLE of WIGHT; TANETOS or the ISLE of THANET; MONA (of CÆSAR) or the ISLE of MAN;

- MONA (of Tacitus) of the ISLE OF ANGLESEY; the ÆBUDÆ or HEBRIDES; ÆMODÆ, or SHETLAND ISLES; ORCADES OF ORKNEY ISLANDS; and CAS-SITERIDES OF SCILLY ISLES.
- BRITANNICUS OCEANUS, or BRITANNIUM MARE, the ENGLISH CHANNEL.
- BRITANNODUNUM, CASTRUM BRITONUM, or DUM-BRITONIUM, DUMBARTON in Scotland.
- BRITEXTA, BRIATESTE in the French dep. of Tarn.
- BRITONUM CAPUT, or INSULA REGALIS, the is-land of CAPE BRETON.
- BRITZNA, BRIES in Hungary.
- BRIVA CURETIA, or BRIVITENSIS VICUS, BRIVE-SUR-LA-CORREZE in the French dep. of Correze.
- BRIVA PARÆ, or CÆSIENSIS PONS, PONTOISE in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
- BRIVENES, BRENZ in Württemberg.
- BRIVUS, or BRIVOTENSIS VICUS, BRIOUDE in the French dep. of Allier.
- BRIXELLUM, or BREXILLUM, BRESELLO in Lom-bardy.
- BRIXIA, or BRIXINA, BRIKEN in Tyrol.
- BRIXIANIS AGER, BRESCIANO in Lombardy.
- BROAGIUM, or BURAGIUM, BROGE in the French dep. of Charente-Inferieure.
- BROBURGUM MORINORUM, BOURBOURG in the French dep. of Nord.
- BROCKMERIA, BROCKMERLAND in East Fries-land.
- BRODA, BROD in Transylvania.
- BRODA BOHEMICA, BROD in Bohemia.
- BRODA TEUTONICA, BROD-NAMETZKI in Bohe-mia.
- BRODNICA, or STRATIOBURGUM, STRASBURG in Prussia.
- BRUBACUM, BRAUBACH in Nassau.
- BRUCHIUM AD RUVAM, BRUCK-AN-DER-ROER in Westphalia.
- BRUCTERUS MONS, the BROCKEN in Germany.
- BRUGA, or ARULE PONS, BRUCK in Switzerland.
- BRUGÆ, BRUGES in Belgium.
- BRUGÆ BEANUÆ, BRUGES in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
- BRUGNATUM, or BUNNICIUM, BRUGNATO in Sar-dinia.
- BRUMIA, or PRUMIA, PRUM in Prussia.
- BRUNDISCA, or BRUNDUSCA, PORENTRUY in the Swiss cant. of Berne.
- BRUNDULUS PORTUS, BRONDOLO in Lombardy.
- BRUNONIS VICUS, BRUNOPOLIS, or BRUNSIRGA, the city of BRUNSWICK.
- BRUNSBRITTA, BRUNSBRITTEL in Holstein.
- BRUNSVICIENSIS DUCATUS, the duchy of BRUNSWICK.
- BRUSCA, the BRUSK, an affluent of the Ill.
- BRUTTIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPO-DELL-AR-MI on the Neapolitan coast.
- BRUVENHAVIA, or BRUVARI PORTUS, BROWERS-HAVEN in the Dutch prov. of Zeeland.
- BRYSTACIA, UMBRIATICO in Calabria.
- BUBASTICUS FLUVIUS, the extreme eastern deltoid branch of the Nile.
- BUBINDA, CARLINGFORD in Ireland.
- BUCA, a town in SAMNIUM, represented by TER-MOLI in the Neapolitan prov. of Capitanata.
- BUCARESTA, BUCHAREST in Walachia.
- BUCCINA, LEVENZA on the coast of Sicily.
- BUCELLUM, CIVITA BORELLA in Abruzzo-Citra.
- BUCEPHALA, KAVALA in Macedonia.
- BUCEPHALA, or BUCEPHALUS, a town of India, perhaps MULTAN, but by some regarded as being now represented by LAHORE.
- BUCHANIA, the prov. of BUCHAN in Aberdeen-shire.
- BUHAVIA, BUCHAU in Bavaria.—Also BUCHAU in Bohemia.
- BUCKINGHAMENSIS COMITATUS, BUCKING-HAMSHIRE.
- BUCKINGHAMIA, the town of BUCKINGHAM.
- BUDA, or SALINUM, OFEN in Hungary.
- BUDINA, or BUDIN in Bohemia.
- BUDINGA, BUDINGEN in Upper Hesse.
- BUDISSA, or BUDISSINA, BAUTZEN in Saxony.
- BUDOVICUM, or BUDOVISSA, BUDWEIS in Bohemia.
- BUGELLA, or GAUMELLUM, BIELLA in Piedmont.
- BUGUSTIA, or PATISCUM, BAUZKE in Prussia.
- BULGARIA, VULGARIA, or MÆSIA INFERIOR, the Turkish prov. of BULGARIA.
- BULLA, BELJE in Tunis.
- BULLIO, or BULLONIUM, BOUILLON in Luxemburg.
- BUNDIUM, BONDO in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons.
- BUNIA, the BOGNA, an affluent of the Tosa in Lombardy.
- BUNITIUM, ROSTOCHIUM, or ROSARUM URBS, ROS-tock in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- BURA, BUREN in Prussia.
- BURCHANIA, BORKUM in East Friesland.
- BURCHUSA, BURGHAUSEN in Bavaria.
- BURCINALIUM, CRAUENBERG in Prussia.
- BURDEGALA, BOURDEAUX in France.
- BURGAVIA, BURG AU in Bavaria.
- BURGETUM, BORGHETTO in Lombardy.
- BURGETUM AD NUNCIUM, BORGHETTO in the Lombardian prov. of Verona.
- BURGI, BURGOS in Old Castile.
- BURGLA, or VENSILIA, WENSUSSEL in North Jut-land.
- BURGOMANERUM, BORGOMANERO in the Sardi-nian prov. of Novara.
- BURGUM, BURG in Prussia.
- BURGUM BONÆ GELENÆ, BARLENE in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
- BURGUM FRANCIUM, BORGOFRANCO in Lom-bardy.
- BURGUM NOVUM, BOURGNEUF in the French dep. of Charente-Inferieure.
- BURGUM NOVUM AD LIGERIM, BOURGNEUF in the French dep. of Loire-Inferieure.
- BURGUNDIA, BURGUNDY in France.
- BURGUNDIA INFERIOR, or BURGUNDIE DUCA-TUS, LOWER BURGUNDY.
- BURGUNDIA SUPERIOR, or BURGUNDIA COMITA-TUS, UPPER BURGUNDY.
- BURGUS, BOURG-SUR-MER in the French dep. of Gironde.
- BURGUS ANDEOLII, BOURG-ST.-ANDEOL in the French dep. of Ardeche.
- BURGUS ARGENTALIS, BOURG-ARGENTHAL in the French dep. of Loire.
- BURGUS BRËSSLÆ, BOURG-EN-BRESSE in the French dep. of Ain.
- BURGUS FORTIS, BORGOFORTE in Lombardy.
- BURGUS SANCTI ANGELI, BORGODI-SAN-ANGELO in Malta.
- BURGUS SANCTI DONNINI, BORGODI-SANTA-DONNINO in Parma.
- BURGUS SANCTI SEPOLCRI, BORGODI-SAN-SEPOLCRO in Tuscany.
- BURGUS SASSITES, BORGODI-SESIA in Lombardy.
- BURICHUM, or BUDERCHIUM, BURICH in Prussia.
- BURNONIA SILVA, or NISTRIA, the WESTERWALD in Germany.
- BURNONIS MONS, BOURMONT in the French dep. of Haute-Marne.
- BUSIRIS, ABUSIR in Lower Egypt.
- BUSIRIS, in the Heptanomis, BUSIR near Lake Mæris in Egypt.
- BUSSUS, the river Bozzo falling into the Lago-di-Gavira in Northern Italy.

BUSUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE BUSO in Crete.
 BUTHRORUM, BUTRINTO in Albania.
 BUTROTUS, the river BUCORTA in Naples.
 BUVINDUM, or CARLINGFORDIA, CARLINGFORD in Ireland.
 BUXENTIUS, or PYSCUS, the river BUSSEMTO in Naples.
 BUXENTUM, BOLICASTRO in Naples.
 BUXOVILLA, BUCHSWIELER in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
 BYBLOS, JEBELE in Syria.
 BYRRA, or BYNUS, the river RIENZ in Tyrol.
 BYSTRICIUM, BISTRICZA in the Russian gov. of Grodno.
 BZANTIUM, LYGOS, or CONSTANTINOPOLIS, the city of CONSTANTINOPLE.

C

CABALACA, or CHABALA, CARLASVUR in Georgia.
 CABALLIACENSIS DUCATUS, or CABELLICUS AGER, the territory of CHABLAIS.
 CABALLIO, or CABELLIO, the capital of the Cavares, now CAVAILLON on the Durance, in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
 CABAR-SUSIS, SUSA in Thir.
 CABELLONENSIS AGER, the CHALONNAIS in France.
 CABIRA, DIOPOLIS, SEBASTA ARMENIÆ, AUGUSTA, or SEBASTOPOLIS, a town in the interior of Pontus, perhaps represented by the modern SIWAS.
 CACHALES, the modern KAKO-RHEUMA, an affluent of the Cephissus in Phocis.
 CACOSANA, ARACAN in India.
 CACUS, or CAUNUS MONS, the SIERRA-MONCAJO in Aragon.
 CACYPARIS, now the CASSIBELE, a river of Sicily.
 CADACHENUM, CADAGNES in Catalonia.
 CADANUM, KADEN in Bohemia.
 CADAVUS, the river CADAVO in Galicia.
 CADI, a town in Phrygia Epictetus, now KEDUS.
 CADMEA, or THEBE, in Bœotia, now THEBA or STIVA.
 CADOMUM, or CADOMUS, CAEN in the French dep. of Calvados.
 CADROTIUM, CAUDROT in the French dep. of Gironde.
 CADURCA TERRA, or CADURCORUM REGIS, the territory of QUERRY in the French dep. of Lot.
 CADURCI, CADURCUM, DIVANA, BIBONA, or DIVONNA, CAHORS in the French dep. of Lot.
 CADYNA, or CADENA, a town of Isauritis, NIGHDEH in the pash. of Koniyyeh.
 CÆA, the island of ZEA in the Grecian Archipelago.
 CÆCILIA CASTRA, according to D'Anville, CACERES in Estremadura; but by some other geographers identified with SAN-MARIA-DI-GUADALUPE.
 CÆLANUM, CELANUM, or CÆLANUM, CELANO in Naples.
 CÆLIANUM, CIGLIANO in Naples.
 CÆLINA, the river CELINA in Lombardy.
 CÆLIUS, or CÆLIUS MONS, probably KELLMUNZ in Bavaria.
 CÆNE, NOVA URBS, or NEAPOLIS, KENNEH or GHENNEH in Egypt.
 CÆNUS, the river ARC in France.
 CÆNYS PROMONTORIUM, the PUNTA-DEL-PEZZOLO, or CODA-DEL-VOLPE on the coast of Calabria-Ultra, opposite the Sicilian promontory of Pelorus.
 CÆRE, CACISTUM MUNICIPIUM, AGYLLA, or AGYLLINA URBS, CERVETERI in the Papal States.
 CÆRETANORUM EMPORIUM, a town of Emerica, SANTA-SEVERA in the Papal States.
 CÆSARAUGUSTA, COLONIA CÆSAREA AUGUSTA, or SALDUBA, a town of the Edatani, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now SARAGOSSA in Aragon.
 CÆSAREA, the island of JERSEY.
 CÆSAREA AD ARGÆUM MONTEM, CÆSAREA METROPOLIS, MAZACA, or EUSEBIA CÆSAREA, now KAISARIEH in the pash. of Karieh.
 CÆSAREA, or MAURITANIÆ TINGITANÆ, TINGIS, TIGA, or JULIA TRADUCTA, now the city of TANGIERS in Marocco.
 CÆSAREA BOJORAM, KOTZING in Bavaria.
 CÆSAREA LUTRA, or CÆSARO LUTHERA, KAISERLAUTERN in Rhenish Prussia.
 CÆSAREA PALÆSTINÆ, CÆSAREA STRATONIS, or COLONIA FLAVIA CÆSAREA, the modern KAISARIEH in Samaria.
 CÆSAREA PANEAS, CÆSAREA PHILIPPI, or NERONIAS, near BANIAS or PANIAS at the sources of the Jordan in Syria.
 CÆSAREANUM, CERE in the French dep. of Lot.
 CÆSAREOPOLIS, KAISERSMARK in the Hungarian comitat of Zips.
 CÆSARIS BURGUS, CÆSAROBURGUS, or CAROBURGUM, CHERBOURG in Normandy.
 CÆSARIS INSULA, or INSULA RHENI, KAISERSWERTH in Rhenish Prussia.
 CÆSARIS MONS, KAISERSBERG in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.
 CÆSARIS TRIBUNÆ, or FORUM TIBERII, KAISERSTUHL in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.
 CÆSARO-FELDA, KAISERFELD in Illyria.
 CÆSARODUNUM, METROPOLIS CIVITAS TURONORUM, or TURONICA URBS, TOURS in the French dep. of Indre.
 CÆSAROMAGUS, or BAROMACUS, CHELMSFORD in Essex.
 CÆSAROTIUM, or GISORTIUM, GISORS in the French dep. of Eure.
 CÆSENA, CUROA CÆSANA, CESENA in the Papal States.
 CÆSIA SYLVA, now the HESERWALD in the Prussian reg. of Munster.
 CÆTOBRIX, CATOBRIGA, or SETUBALIA, SETUVAL in Spanish Estremadura.
 CÆFERONIANUM, or CASTELLUM NOVUM GARFUNANÆ, now CASTEL-NUOVO-DI-CARFAGUANA in the duchy of Modena.
 CAFFARIA, CAFFRARIA.
 CAINO, or CHININIUM, CHINON in the French dep. of Indre-et-Loire.
 CAIRUS MAGNA, or CAIRUM, CAIRO in Egypt.
 CAJARCUM, CAJACO in the French dep. of Lot.
 CAJETA, GAETA in Naples.
 CALAA, in Mauritania Cæsariensis, now KALAAH in Algeria.
 CALABRIA, JAPYGIA, MESSAPIA, or SALENTINA, the Neapolitan prov. of TERRA-D'OTRANTO.
 CALACTA, CALACTE, or CALE ACTE, probably SANTO-MARCO on the N coast of Sicily.
 CALADUNUM, MIRANDELLA in the Portuguese prov. of Tras-os-Montes.
 CALAGORINA, CALAGUNIS, or MUNICIPIUM CALAGUNI JULIA, CALAHORRA in Old Castile.
 CALAGORRIS, CACERES in the French dep. of Garonne.
 CALAMÆ, in Messenia, near KALAMATA in Northern Greece.
 CALANCORUM, GORLITZ in Prussia.
 CALARIS, or CARALA, CAGLIARI in Sardinia.
 CALAROGA, CALARUEGA in Old Castile.
 CALATA, or CALACIA, GALATI in Sicily.
 CALATIA in Campania, now CAJAZZO in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
 CALATIS, CALLATIS, or CALLATIA, CALIACA in Bulgaria.

- CALAURIA**, **HYPEREIA**, or **POSSIDONIA**, now the island of **Poros** or **Poros**, off the coast of the **Morea**.
- CALBA**, or **CALVA**, **CALBE** in **Würtemberg**.
- CALBA AD SALAM**, **CALBE** in **Prussia**.
- CALCARIA**, **TADCASTER** in **Yorkshire**.
- CALCARIUM**, **KALKAR** in **Rhenish Prussia**.
- CALCIATA**, or **CALZATA**, **CALZADA** in **Old Castile**.
- CALENA**, or **CALLEVA ATTREBATUM**, **WALLINGFORD** in **Berkshire**.
- CALDARIUM**, **CALDEM** in **Tyrol**.
- CALDEBECCUM**, or **CALIDUM BECCUM**, **CAUDIBEC** in the **French dep. of Seine-Inferieure**.
- CALE**, or **PORTUS CALE**, **OPORTO** in **Portugal**.
- CALE**, or **MUNICIPIUM CALENUM**, **CALVI** in the **Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro**.
- CALECUTUM**, **CALICUT** on the **Malabar coast**.
- CALEDONIA**, **CASTRUM CALEDONIUM**, or **DUNCALEDONIA**, **DUNKELD** in **Perthshire**.
- CALEDONIUS OCEANUS**, **DEUCALEDONIUS SINUS**, **LAELAMNONIUS SINUS**, or **CALEDONIUM MARE**, that portion of the ocean extending between the **NW** and **N** coast of **Scotland** and the **Orkney islands**.
- CALEGIA**, **LEUCOREA**, or **WITTEBERGA**, **WITTENBERG** in **Prussia**.
- CALENUM**, **CARINOLA** in **Naples**.
- CALETORUM PROMONTORIUM**, **CAPE DE-CAUX**, the **N** coast of **France**.
- CALETUM**, **CALESUM**, or **ICTIUS PORTUS**, **CALAIS** on the **N** coast of **France**.
- CALICULA**, **HUESCAR** in the **Spanish prov. of Granada**.
- CALIDUM**, **CHAUD** in **Savoy**.
- CALINGON PROMONTORIUM**, probably **PUNTA-DE-PALMEIRAS** near the mouth of the **Ganges**.
- CALINIPAXA**, or **CANOGIZA**, **CANOGA** in the **Indian prov. of Agra**.
- CALIPUS**, or **SADANUS**, the river **ZADAON** in **Spanish Algarvia**.
- CALISIA**, or **CALISSIUM**, **KALISCH** in **Poland**.
- CALLICULA MONS**, near **CAJANELLO** in **Naples**.
- CALLIDROMUS**, the highest summit of **MOUNT KATAVOTHTRA** in **Greece**.
- CALLIENA**, **CORINGA** in **Guzerat**.
- CALLIPOLIS**, or **ANXA**, **GALLIOLI** in **Naples**.
- CALLIPOLIS**, **GALLIOLI** in **Rumelia**.
- CALLISTE**, or **THERA**, the island of **SANTORIN** in the **Grecian archipelago**.
- CALLUNDA**, **KALUNDBORG** in **Denmark**.
- CALMARIA**, **CALMAR** in **Sweden**.
- CALMONTIUM**, **CHAUMONT** in **Savoy**.
- CALNERIA**, **CHAUNES** in the **French dep. of Somme**.
- CALNIACUM**, **CHAUNY** in the **French dep. of Aisne**.
- CALOW** in **Germania Inferior**, perhaps **KALENHUYSEN**.
- CALONESUS**, or **PULCHRA INSULA**, the island of **BELLE-ISLE** off the coast of **Brittany**.
- CALOR**, the river **CALAE** in **Naples**.
- CALPE**, **CALPIA**, **COLONIA JULIA CALPE**, or **GIBRALTARIA**, **GIBRALTAR** in **Spain**.
- CALPE PROMONTORIUM**, in **Hispania Bostica**, the **JEBEL-EL-TUARIK**.
- CALPE**, **KIRPEH** on the coast of the **Black sea**.
- CALPURNIANA**, **CARPIO** in the **Spanish prov. of Cordova**.
- CALUNIA**, **VARVICUM**, or **VEROVICUM**, **WARWICK** in **Warwickshire**.
- CALVENCIAUM**, **CHAVANCY** in **Luxemburg**.
- CALVENZANUM**, **CALVENZANA** in **Lombardy**.
- CALVIMONTIUM**, or **CALVUS MONS**, **CHAUMONT** in the **French dep. of Oise**.
- CALVINIACUM**, **CHAUIGNY** in the **French dep. of Vienne**.
- CALVIUM**, **CALVI** in **Corsica**.
- CALVO MONS**, **CALMONT** in the **French dep. of Lot-et-Garonne**.
- CALVO MONS NORMANLÆ**, **CAUMONT** in the **French dep. of Calvados**.
- CALVO MONS PROVINCLÆ**, **CAUMONT** in the **French dep. of Vaucluse**.
- CALVO MONS VASCONLÆ**, **CHAUMONT** in the **French dep. of Haut-Garonne**.
- CALYCADINIS**, a river in **Cilicia**, now the **GHIUKSU**.
- CAMALDULUM**, **CAMALDOLI** in **Tuscany**.
- CAMALODUNUM**, or **CAMUDOLANUM**, **MALDEN** in **Essex**, or perhaps **COLCHESTER**.
- CAMAR**, **CAMARA**, or **CANAR**, near **CANORIN** in **Ceylon**.
- CAMARACUM**, or **CAMARACENSIVM CIVITAS**, in **Gallia Belgica**, probably **CAMBRAY** on the **Schelde**.
- CAMARICA**, **VITTORIA** in the **Spanish prov. of Alava**.
- CAMARINA**, or **HYPERIA**, **CAMARANA** on the coast of **Sicily**.
- CAMARINA PALUS**, the **LAGO-DI-CAMARANA** in **Sicily**.
- CAMARS**, or **TUSCIA**, now **CHIUSI**.
- CAMBAJA**, or **CAIRUS INDLÆ**, **CAMBAYA** in **Hindustan**.
- CAMBAJÆ REGNUM**, **CAMBAYA** in **Guzerat**.
- CAMBERIACUM**, **CAMLERIACUM**, **CHAMARIUM**, or **CHAMBURIACUM**, **CHAMBERY** in **Savoy**.
- CAMBODUNUM**, **CAMPODUNUM**, or **DEUSOMAGUS**, **KEMPTEN** in **Bavaria**.
- CAMBODUNUM**, **WEILHEIM** in **Bavaria**.
- CAMBORICUM**, **CAMBORITUM**, **COMIVADUM**, or **CANTABRIGIA**, **CAMBRIDGE** in **Cambridgeshire**.
- CAMBORITUM**, or **CAMBORIUM**, **CHAMBORD** in the **French dep. of Loir-et-Cher**.
- CAMBRATONIUM**, **BRETENHAM** in **Suffolk**.
- CAMBRIA**, **CAMBRO BRITANNIA**, or **VALLIA**, the principality of **WALES**.
- CAMBUS**, the **KAMP** or **CAMB**, an affluent of the **Danube**.
- CAMBUS BAVARICUS**, the **CHAM**, an affluent of the **Regen**.
- CAMBYSÆ ÆRARIUM**, or **CAMBUSIS**, **MOCHO** in the district of **Meroe** in **Upper Egypt**.
- CAMBYSIS**, the river **ASTARA** or **ZARA** in **Armenia**.
- CAMECHIA**, **SHAMAKI** in **Albania**.
- CAMENECIA**, or **CAMIENICUM**, **KAMIENETZ** in **Russian Podolia**.
- CAMENGRADUM**, **CAMENGRAD** in **Bosnia**.
- CAMENTIA**, **CAMENZ** in **Saxony**.
- CAMENTIA AD NISSAM**, **CAMENZ** in **Prussia**.
- CAMERACENSIS AGER**, the lordship of **CAMBRAY** in the **French dep. of Nord**.
- CAMERACUM AD ALBIM**, **KEMBERG** in **Prussia**.
- CAMERINUM**, **CAMERINO** in **Lombardy**.
- CAMICUS**, the river **CAMIA** in **Sicily**.
- CAMILIACUM**, **CHAMBLEY** in the **French dep. of Oise**.
- CAMINA**, **KAINS** in **Tyrol**.
- CAMINIUM**, **CAMINA** in **Prussia**.
- CAMIROS**, **FERUCCHIO** in the island of **Rhodes**.
- CAMIRUS**, **CYRBA**, **HIERA**, **HIERAPYTRA**, or **HIERA PETRA**, **GIRAPETRA** in the island of **Crete**.
- CAMPANIA**, **REGIO FELIX**, or **LABORINUS AGER**, the **Neapolitan prov. of TERRA-DI-LAVORO**.
- CAMPANIA**, **CAMPAGNA** in the **Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Citra**.
- CAMPANIA AD ISALAM**, **CAMPEN** in **Holland**.
- CAMPANIA FRANCICA**, or **CAMPANIA FRANCO-GALLICA**, the **prov. of CHAMPAGNE** in **France**.
- CAMPI CANINI**, the **canton of the GRISONS** in **Switzerland**.
- CAMPI MACRI**, the **VAL-DI-MARTIRONE** in **Parma**.

- CAMPI PHLEGRÆI, the SOLFATERA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavora.
- CAMPANIUM, CAMPANO in Sicily.
- CAMPILILIUM, LILLENFELD in Austria.
- CAMPIMONTIUM, CHAUMOUNY in Savoy.
- CAMPINIA, COMPIEGNE in Liege.
- CAMPIPORCHERIUM, CHIAMPORRIERO in Piedmont.
- CAMPIVERIA, CAMPOVERIA, or VERA, TER-VERE in the Dutch prov. of Zieoland.
- CAMPLUM, CAMPOLI in Abruzzo-Ultra.
- CAMPUSUM, or CAMSO, ZAMS in the Swiss cant. of St. Gall.
- CAMPUS, CAMPO in the Sardinian prov. of Genoa.
- CAMPUS CAROLINUS, CARLOPAGO in Dalmatia.
- CAMPUS CASSOBUS, CASSOVIVUS, or CAMPUS MERULÆ, AMSELFELD in Servia.
- CAMPUS DULCINUS, CAMPOLSHIN in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons.
- CAMPUS LONGUS, CAMPO LONGO in Wallachia.
- CAMPUS REGIUS, KONIGSFELDEN in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- CAMPUS ROTUNDUS, or EGOSA, CAMPREDON in Catalonia.
- CAMUDOLANUM. See CAMALODUNUM.
- CAMUNORUM VALLES, the VAL-DI-CAMONICA in Lombardy.
- CANA, or CAPELLA, now CAPE COLONI on the coast of Greece.
- CANA, or CHANNEH, KASCHIM in the Arabian prov. of Yemen.
- CANA, or CANSTADIUM, CANSTADT in Württemberg.
- CANADA, the British province of CANADA in North America.
- CANADIENSIS COMITATUS, the palatinate of CHANAD or CSANAD in Hungary.
- CANAGORA, CASHMIR in Afghanistan.
- CANALOVII MONTES, a range on the confines of Illyricum, now CRASTE.
- CANAMA, in Hispania Bœtica, VILLA-NOVA-DEL-RIO in Andalusia.
- CANARIA, or CANARIA MAGNA, the GREATER CANARY ISLAND.
- CANASTRÆUM, KASSANDRA in Macedonia.
- CANCALLIUM, CANCALE in the French dep. of Isle-et-Vilaine.
- CANCIUS, or QUENTIA, CANCHE in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- CANDACE, perhaps THAK in Cabulistan.
- CANDIDA CASA, WHITHORN in Galloway.
- CANDIDUM PROMONTORIUM, RAS-EL-ABIAD on the coast of Barbary.
- CANDUUM, CAMBURG in Altenburg.
- CANE, or CANIUM, CAPE LITHODA on the coast of Greece.
- CANELATA, FURENZA in Corsica.
- CANENTULUS, a river of Gallia Aquitanica, the SEVRE according to Mamert.
- CANISIA, or CALISSUM, KALISCH in Prussia.
- CANISIA AD DRAVUM, CANISCHA in Lower Hungary.
- CANOPUS, or CANOBUS, an ancient city in the Egyptian delta, near the modern village of ABUKIR.
- CANORGIA, CANOURGUE in Languedoc.
- CANORICUM, or CHANORICUM, CHANONRY in Ross-shire.
- CANTABRIA, BISCAY in Spain.
- CANTABRICUS OCEANUS, the BAY OF BISCAY.
- CANTABRIGUENSIS COMITATUS, CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.
- CANTASIUM, or CANTAZARUM, CANTAZARO in the Neapolitan prov. of Calabria-Ultra.
- CANTECRUCIUM, CANTECROIX in S. Brabant.
- CANTERIUS MONS, the MONTE-DI-GIOVANNE in the Papal states.
- CANTHI COLPUS, the GULF OF KERTCH.
- CANTIERA, KINTYRE in Scotland.
- CANTIERÆ FRETUM, the MULL OF KINTYRE.
- CANTIERÆ ROSTRUM, or EPIDIUM PROMONTORIUM, KINTYRE-HEAD.
- CANTII LITORA, the KENTISH DOWNS.
- CANTIOCHIS, HANBUCH in Bavaria.
- CANTIUM, KENT in England.
- CANTUARIA, DARVERNUM, DUROVERNUM, or DO-ROVERNIA, CANTERBURY in Kent.
- CANUSIUM, CANOSA in Naples.
- CAPEDUNUM, KAPFENSTEIN in Hungary.
- CAPENA, or COLONIA CAPES, CIVITELLA in the Papal states.
- CAPHA CAVUM, or THEODOSIA, CAFFA or FEO-DOSSIA in the Crimea.
- CAPHAREUS, or ZYLOPHAGUS, the modern CABO-DELL'ORO in Eubœa.
- CAPISA, perhaps CANDAHAR in India.
- CAPITOLIAS, a town in Cœlosyria, probably near BEIT-EL-RAS.
- CAPPADOCIA, that portion of Asia Minor lying to the E of Lake Tatta, and W of the Euphrates, embracing a large portion of the pashaliks of BOZUK and KARAMANIA.
- CAPRA DORSUM, ZIEGENRUCK in Prussia.
- CAPRARIA, the island of PALMA.—Also the island of CABRERA in the Balearic group.
- CAPRARIUM INSULA, the island of TRAJONISI in the Greek archipelago.
- CAPRÆ, or CAPRIA, the island of CAPRI in the Gulf of Naples.
- CAPRUS, a river of Assyria, probably the LITTLE ZAB.
- CAPRUS, a haven on the Sinus Strymonicus, now SGOA.
- CAPRISIUM, CHEVREUSE in the French dep. of Seine.
- CAPSA, CAPA in Turin.
- CAPUA, now the modern CAPUA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
- CAPUNGUM, or CAUFUNGA, KAUFUNGA in Lower Hesse.
- CAPUT ACCIUM, CAPE AGULHAS in Lower Africa.
- CAPUT ARENARIUM, CAPE SABLE in Newfoundland.
- CAPUT AROMATUM, CAPE GUARDAFUI.
- CAPUT CORSUM, CAPE CORSO in Corsica.
- CAPUT CORSUM AFRICANUM, CAPE CORSO on the Gold Coast.
- CAPUT HORNANUM, CAPE HORN.
- CAPUT OENI, the INNTHAL or ENGADINE in the Grisons.
- CAPUT RISUM, CAPE RIZO in Cyprus.
- CAPUT THYRSI, THYRSO in Sardinia.
- CARABUSSA, the island of GARABUSA off Candia.
- CARACOTINUM, or PORTUS GRATIE, HAVRE on the N coast of France.
- CARADRINA, the river DRIN or DRINO in Rumelia.
- CARALITANUM PROMONTORIUM, CAGLIARI in Sardinia.
- CARALITANUS SINUS, the GULF OF CAGLIARI.
- CARAMBACIS, the river DWINA in Russia.
- CARAMBICE, NOVA ZEMBLAIA.
- CARAMBIS, or CARAMBICUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE KEREMPE in the Crimea.
- CARAMBUCIS, or OBIUS, the river OB or OBI in Asiatic Russia.
- CARANCEBÆ, CARANSEBES in Hungary.
- CARANTONUS, a river of Gallia Aquitanica, the modern CHARENTE.
- CARANUSCA, SARANUSCA, or SARBURGUM, SAARBURG in Prussia.
- CARAVACIUM, or CARAVAGIUM, CARAVAGIO in Lombardy.

- CARBANTORIGUM, CAERLAVEROCK in Galloway.
 CARBONARIA, PORTO-DI-GORO, one of the mouths of the Po.
 CARBONARIA SYLVA, the KOHLENVALD in the Ardennes.
 CARCASO, CARCASSO, or CARCASSUM, CARCASSONE in France.
 CARCHA, ESKI-BAGDAD on the Tigris.
 CARCHESIUS, CIRCESIUM, or KARKESIA, KIRKESSIA on the Euphrates.
 CARCINE, at the mouth of the Hypacacis, perhaps AKMETCHET on the gulf of Perekop.
 CARCINITES, or PACYRIS, the KANIKSHAK flowing into the gulf of Karkinite.
 CARCINITES SINUS, the gulf of KARKINITE or PEREKOP.
 CARCOVIACA, KIRK WALL in Orkney.
 CARDABIANCA, FRIBURG in Styria.
 CARDAMYLE, SKARDAMULA in Northern Greece.
 CARDANIA, CARDAGNE in the Pyrenees.
 CARDANUM, CARDANE in Lombardy.
 CAREA, CARIUM, or CHERIUM, CHERI in Piedmont.
 CARENTO, CARENTAN in Normandy.
 CARENTONIUM, CHARENTON in the French dep. of Isle-de-France.
 CARENTONIUM BITURICENSE, CHARENTON in the French dep. of Cher.
 CARES, now PUENTA-DE-LA-REYNA in Pampeluna.
 CARESSUS, now CABIA in the island of Ceos.
 CARICTA, or CARRICKTA, CARRICK in Aytshire.
 CARILOCUS, CHARLIEU in Burgundy.
 CARINIANA VALLIS, or BABOLIZA, BABOLITZA in Slavonia.
 CARINIANUM, CARIGNANO in Lombardy.
 CARIS, CARUS, or CHARES, the river CHER in France.
 CARISIACUM, CRECY or CRESSY in the French dep. of Somme.
 CARITACUM, or CHARITAS, LA CHARITE' in the French dep. of Nievre.
 CARLEOLUM, LUGOVALLUM, LUGUVALIA, or LUGUVALUM, CARLISLE in Cumberland.
 CARMANICA, KERMAN with the eastern portion of LARISTON and MOGHISTAN in Persia.
 CARMANIOLA, CARMAGNOLA in Piedmont.
 CARMELUS, MOUNT CARMEL in Syria.
 CARMENE, CARMONE in Seville.
 CARNAIRUS SINUS, the GULF OF QUARNERO in the Adriatic.
 CARNIA, CARNIOLA.
 CARNIOBURGUM, KRAINBURG in Illyria.
 CARNOVIA, JAGERNDORF in Silesia.
 CARNUNTUM, or CARNUS, HAINBURG on the Danube, in the archd. of Austria.
 CAROCELIA VALLIS, the MAURIENNETHAL in Savoy.
 CARODUNUM, or CRACOVIA, CRACOW in Poland.
 CAROLESIUM, or QUADRELLENSIS, the CHAROLAIS in the Bourbonnois of France.
 CAROLI, or CORONA, CARLSRONA in Sweden.
 CAROLI HESYCHUM, CAROLINA HESYCHIA, CAROLSRUHA, CARLSRUHE in Baden.
 CAROLI PORTUS, CARLSHAMN in Sweden.
 CAROLI PORTUS AD VISURJUM, CARLSHAFEN in Hesse-Darmstadt.
 CAROLIE, CHAROLLES in Burgundy.
 CAROLINA ANTIQUA, ALT-CARLEBY in Finland.
 CAROLINA NOVA, or CAROLOPOLIS, NEW CARLEBY in Finland.
 CAROLIUM, KAROLY in Hungary.
 CAROLOLESIUM, or CAROLOREGIUM, CHARLEROY in Belgium.
 CAROLOMONTIUM, CHARLEMONT in Belgium.
 CAROLOMONTIUM HIBERNICUM, CHARLEMOUNT in co. Armagh.
 CAROLOPOLIS, CHARLEVILLE in Belgium.
 CAROLOPOLIS AMERICANA, CHARLESTOWN in Maryland, U. S.
 CAROlostADIUM, CARLSTADT in Bavaria.
 CAROlostADIUM SCUECICUM, CARLSTADT in Sweden.
 CAROLOVICIA, or CAROLOVITUM, CARLOWITZ in Hungary.
 CARONIUM, CORUNNA in Spain.
 CARPASIA, or CARPASIUM, JALUSSA in Cyprus.
 CARPATES, ALPES BASTARNICÆ, SARMATICI MONTES, or CARPATICI MONTES, the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, or great Hercynian system which is separated from the system of the Alps and of Hæmus by the basin of the Danube.
 CARPATHIUM MARE, CARPATHIUM PELAGUS, or ASIATICUM MARE, the GULF OF SCARPANTO.
 CARPELLA, CAPE JASK on the Persian Gulf.
 CARPENTORACTE, now CARPENTRAS on the river Auzon in France.
 CARPIO, KERPEN in Prussia.
 CARPIS, GARBOS on the coast of Tunis.
 CARPIS, the river DRAVE.
 CARPIUM AD ATHESIN, CARPI on the Etsch in Lombardy.
 CARREA, or POLLENTIA, POLENZA in Piedmont.
 CARRECTANUM, CARETTO in Sardinia.
 CARRIO COMITUM, CARRION-DE-LOS-CONDES in the Spanish prov. of Leon.
 CARRODUNUM, a town of the Lygii, by Cellarius thought to be represented by RADOM in Poland; by Kruse identified with ZAMOWICE.
 CARRODUNUM, KRAINBURG in Bavaria.
 CARSE, the city of KARS in Asiatic Turkey.
 CARSIDAVA, KARYMA in Wallachia.
 CARSIIUM, or CARSUM, KEESCHOWA in Bulgaria.
 CARTEJA, CARTEGIA, or CARPESSUS, perhaps ROCADILLO near Gibraltar in Spain; but by some identified with TARIFA.
 CARTENNA, perhaps MOSTAGHAN in Algeria.
 CARTHAGO, CARTHAGO MAGNA, COLONIA CARTHAGO, or TYRIA URS, near MERSAH on the coast of Tunis.
 CARTHAGO NOVA, CARTHAGO POENORUM, or CARTHAGO SPARTARIA, CARTHAGENA in Murcia.
 CARTHAGO VETUS, a town of Hispania Tarracoenensis, now CANTAVIEJA in Aragon.
 CARTHUSIA MAGNA, the abbey of CHARTRoux, or LE GRANDE CHARTREUX in Dauphiny.
 CARTRIS, CIMBRORUM PROMONTORIUM, JUTIA, or JUTLANDIA, the Dutch peninsula of JUTLAND or NORTH JUTLAND.
 CARUO, a town in Gallia Belgica, near KULENBERG in the prov. of South Holland.
 CARURA, KARUR in Southern Coimbatore in India.
 CARUSSA, CHAROUSSE in Savoy.
 CARYÆ, or CARYA, a town in Laconica, now KRAVADA.
 CARYSTOS, CARISTO or CASTEL-ROSSO in the island of Negroponte.
 CASA CANDIDA. See CANDIDA.
 CASA DEI FÆDUS, the ENGADINE in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons.
 CASALAEQUEUM, CAZALEGAS in New Castile.
 CASALE MAJUS, CASALE-MAJORE on the Po.
 CASANA, or CASANUM, KAZAN in Russia.
 CASANDBIA, CADSAND in the Dutch prov. of Zeeland.
 CASANUM AD ADDUAM, CASANO on the Adda in Lombardy.
 CASCALE, CASCAOS in Estremadura.
 CASCHOVIA, CASSOVIA, or BORMANUM, CASCHAU in Hungary.
 CASHILIA, or CASSILIA, CASHEL in Ireland.
 CASIA, KASHGAR in India.

- CASII MONTES, a part of the KHARA range in Mongolia.
- CASIMIRIA, CASIMIR in Prussia.
- CASINOMAGUS, perhaps COULOGNE in Gascogne.
- CASINUS, or CASSINUS MONS, CASINO in Naples.
- CASIUS, the river AMUR.
- CASLETUM, or CASLETTUM MORINORUM, CASSEL in the French dep. of Nord.
- CASPERIA, or CASPERULA, a town of the Sabine, now ASPRA near Tivoli in the Papal States.
- CASPLÆ PORTÆ, or CASPLÆ PYLÆ, a pass between Media and Hyrcania, in the ELBURZ range between the Hurka-Koh and the Siah-Koh.
- CASPINGIUM, ASPEREN in Holland.
- CASPIRIA, CASHMIR in India.
- CASPIUM MARE, CASPIUM PELAGUS, CASPIUM SINUS, or HYRCANIUM MARE, the CASPIAN SEA.
- CASPIUS MONS, the ELBURZ.
- CASSANDA, CADSAND in the Dutch prov. of Zeeland.
- CASSANUM, CASSANO in Naples.
- CASSELETUM, CHATELET in the Belgian prov. of Hainault.
- CASSELLA, CASSELLIA, CASSILIUM, or CASTELLUM CATTORUM, CASSEL in Germany.
- CASSINUM, MONTE-CASINO in Naples.
- CASSIOPE, JANINA in Albania.—Also CASSOPO in Corfu.
- CASSITERIDES, CASSITERIDUM INSULA, SYLINA INSULA, or HESPERIDES, the SCILLY ISLANDS.
- CASTAGNEDOLUM, CASTAGNEDOLI in the duchy of Genoa.
- CASTANA, or CASTANEA, now KASTANIA in Thesaly.
- CASTANIA, CASTELLANATA in Naples.
- CASTANOVITIUM, KOSTANITZA in Croatia.
- CASTELHOLMIUM, CASTLEHOLM in Sweden.
- CASTELLA, or CASTILIA, CASTILE in Spain.
- CASTELLA AUREA, or TERRA FIRMA, NEW GRANADA in South America.
- CASTELLA NOVA, NEW CASTILE in Spain.
- CASTELLA VETUS, OLD CASTILE in Spain.
- CASTELLANUS, CASTELL in Bavaria.
- CASTELLARIUM, CHATELLAR in Savoy.
- CASTELLIO, CHATILLON in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
- CASTELLIO AD AVARIM, CHATILLON-SUR-SAONE in France.
- CASTELLIO AD AUGERIM, CHATILLON-SUR-L'INDRE.
- CASTELLIO AD CARIUS, CHATILLON-SUR-CHER.
- CASTELLIO AD LIGERIM, CHATILLON-SUR-LOIRE.
- CASTELLIO AD LUPIAM, CHATILLON-SUR-LOING.
- CASTELLIO AD MATRONAM, CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE.
- CASTELLIO AD SEPARAM NANNETENSEM, CHATILLON-SUR-SEVRE.
- CASTELLIO AD SEQUANAM, CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE.
- CASTELLIO BURGUNDIÆ, CHATILLON-LES-DOBES.
- CASTELLIO MEDULCI, CHATILLON-LE-MEDOC.
- CASTELLIO MORMENSIS TRACTUS, CHATILLON-EN-BAZOE.
- CASTELLIONUM, CASTIGLIONE in Piedmont.
- CASTELLIO PEDIMONTII, CHATILLON in Piedmont.
- CASTELLIO PICTAVLÆ, CHATILLON-SUR-SEVRE.
- CASTELLIO PISCARA, CASTIGLIONE in Tuscany.
- CASTELLODUNUM, or CASTRODUNUM, CHATEAUDUN in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loir.
- CASTELLUM, CASTELBERG in Lichtenau in Prussia.
- CASTELLUM ANGELI, or MOLES HADRIANI, the castle of SAN ANGELO in Rome.
- CASTELLUM ARIANORUM, CASTEL-NAUDRY in the French dep. of Aude.
- CASTELLUM ASENSE, CASTEL D'ASENS in Catalonia.
- CASTELLUM BALDUM, CASTEL-BALDO in Lombardy.
- CASTELLUM DURANTIUM, CASTEL-DURANTE in the Papal states.
- CASTELLUM EPISCOPI, BISHOPCASTLE in Shropshire.
- CASTELLUM HANNO UM, CASTELLAUN in Rhenish Prussia.
- CASTELLUM HERALDI, CHATELHERAULT in the French dep. of Vienne.
- CASTELLUM ICTIUM, ISLE-JOURDAIN in the French dep. of Gers.
- CASTELLUM MAJUS, CASTELMAGGORE in Lucera.—Also CASTELMAGNO in Piedmont.
- CASTELLUM MOSELANUM, or TABERNÆ MOSELLANICÆ, BERNCASEL in Prussia.
- CASTELLUM NOVUM, CASTEL-NUOVO in Dalmatia.
- CASTELLUM ORIENTIS, LEVANTA in the principality of Genoa.
- CASTELLUM PETRÆ, CASTEL-DELLA-PIETRA in Tyrol.
- CASTELLUM SALINARUM, CHATEAU-SALINS, in the French dep. of Meurthe.
- CASTILIO CALABRIÆ, CASTIGLIONE MARITIMO in Naples.
- CASTILIO CONSENTINA, CASTIGLIONE-DI-COSENZA in Calabria-Citra.
- CASTILIO MANTUANA, CASTIGLIONE-MANTUANA in Lombardy.
- CASTINETUM, KESTENHOLZ in Rhenish Prussia.
- CASTIO, or CASTRIUM STILICONIS, CASTIONE in Milan.
- CASTIODUM, OESCH in the cant. of Bern.
- CASTRÀ, ARPAGIN in the French dep. of Aveyron.
- CASTRÀ, or CASTRÀ RHETICA, GASTER in the cant. of Glarus.
- CASTRÀ AD GARUMNAM, CASTRES in the French dep. of Gironde.
- CASTRÀ CONSTANTINA, or CONSTANTIA, COUTANCES in Normandy.
- CASTRÀ CORNELIA, or SUPERBUS VALLUM, a town in Zengitana, near GELLAH in Tunis.
- CASTRÀ EXPLORATORUM, probably NETHERBY in Cumberland.
- CASTRÀ FABIANA, near BABENHAUSEN in Baden.
- CASTRÀ HANNIBALIS, CASTELLETE in Calabria-Ultra.
- CASTRÀ HERCULIS, near KESTEREN in Holland.
- CASTRÀ MOCUDEANI, or ORDINGA, UERDINGEN in Prussia.
- CASTRÀ JULIA, or TURRIS JULIA, TRUXILLO in Estremadura.
- CASTRÀ METELLINA, or METELLINUM, MEDELIN in the prov. of Estremadura.
- CASTRÀ NOVA, CARACAL in Wallachia.
- CASTRÀ POSTUMIANA, CASTRO-DEL-RIO in Cordova.
- CASTRÀ TRAJANA, RIBNIK in Wallachia.
- CASTRÀ TRICORNIA, or TRICORNIUM, KOLUMBUZ in Servia.
- CASTRÀ ULPIA, COLONIA TRAJANA, OTTRICENSIS-OPPIDUM, KELLER in Prussia.
- CASTRÀ VARIA, or VARIANA, VELIHA in Slavonia.
- CASTRÀ VITERA, or SANTENA, near SANTEN in Rhenish Prussia.
- CASTRENSIS DUCATUS, CASTRO in the Papal States.
- CASTRIFENENSE OPPIDUM, SARVUR or KOTHBURG in Hungary.

- CASTRUM AD LÆDUM, CHATEAU-DU-LAR in the French dep. of Sarthe.
- CASTRUM ALARICI, ALAIRAC in the French dep. of Aude.
- CASTRUM ALBRAISIUM, CASTRES in the French dep. of Tarn.
- CASTRUM ARAGONENSE, CASTELLO ARAGONESE in Sardinia.
- CASTRUM BELLUM, CASTEL-BELL in Tyrol.
- CASTRUM BIGONENSE, or TARBA, TARBES in the French dep. of Haut-Pyrenees.
- CASTRUM BONONIENSE, CASTEL-BOLOGNESE in the Papal States.
- CASTRUM BRIENTII, CHATEAU-BRIANT in the French dep. of Cher.
- CASTRUM CÆSARIS, or CASTRUM SIGENCI, CASTRO-CERAS in Burgundy.
- CASTRUM CAMARACENSE, CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS in the French dep. of Nord.
- CASTRUM CANINUM, CHATEAU-CHINON in the French dep. of Nievre.
- CASTRUM CARBONARÆ, CHARBONIERE in Savoy.
- CASTRUM CELSUM, CHAMPTOCEAUX in the French dep. of Mayenne-et-Loire.
- CASTRUM CORNU, CASTELCOERN in Tyrol.
- CASTRUM DE ARCURUS, LES ARCS in the French dep. of Var.
- CASTRUM DOLENSE, DEVES in the French dep. of Cher.
- CASTRUM DUNI, or REGIODUNUM, DUN-LE-ROI in the French dep. of Cher.
- CASTRUM EBREDUNENSE, EBORODUNUM, or EBREDUNUM, EMBRUN in the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes.
- CASTRUM FERREUM, EISENBURG in Hungary.
- CASTRUM FONTARABÆ, ANDAYA in Navarre.
- CASTRUM FORO-JULIANUM, FORUM JULII, or CASTRUM FOROJULIENSE, CIUDAD-DE-FRUILI in Lombardy.
- CASTRUM FRANCORUM, CASTELFRANCO in Lombardy.
- CASTRUM GAILLONIS, or GALLIO, GAILLON in the French dep. of Eure.
- CASTRUM GÉLOSUM, CASTEL-GELOUX in the French dep. of Lot-et-Garonne.
- CASTRUM GONTERII, CHATEAU-GONTIER in the French dep. of Mayenne.
- CASTRUM LANDONIS, CHATEAU-LANDON in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
- CASTRUM LEONIS, CASTEL-LEONE in Lombardy.
- CASTRUM LEONIS AD MARE, CASTEL-LEONE in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
- CASTRUM LUCII, CHALAS in the French dep. of Haut-Vienne.
- CASTRUM MONTIS CALERII, MONTCALVO in the duchy of Montferrat.
- CASTRUM NOVUM, CHATEAUNEUF in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loire.
- CASTRUM NOVUM AD ADDUAM, CASTELNUOVO in Lombardy.
- CASTRUM NOVUM AD CARIM, CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-CHER in the French dep. of Cher.
- CASTRUM NOVUM AD LIGERIM, CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-LOIRE.
- CASTRUM NOVUM AD MARTAM, or CORNETUM, CORNETO in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
- CASTRUM NOVUM AD SARTAM, CHATEAUNEUF on the Sarthe.
- CASTRUM NOVUM AREMORICÆ, CHATEAUNEUF in the French dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine.
- CASTRUM NOVUM DERTONENSE, or NUOVA TORTONESE, the Sardinian prov. of TORTONA.
- CASTRUM NOVUM INSULIEMENSE, CHATEAUNEUF in the French dep. of Charente.
- CASTRUM OSCÆ, Usk in Monmouthshire.
- CASTRUM PIPONI, BIPP in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- CASTRUM PONZONIS, CASTEL-PONZONE in Lombardy.
- CASTRUM RADULPHI, or CASTRUM RUFUM, CHATEAU-ROUX in the French dep. of Indre.
- CASTRUM REGALE, CASTROREALE in Sicily.
- CASTRUM REGINALDI, CHATEAU-REGNAULT in the French dep. of Indre-et-Loire.
- CASTRUM RUPITUM, CASTELMO in Tyrol.
- CASTRUM SANCTI ANEMUNDI, CHAUMONT in the French dep. of Loire.
- CASTRUM SANCTI GUELPHI, GUELFO in the duchy of Parma.
- CASTRUM SANCTI JOANNIS, GIOVANNI in the duchy of Piacenza.
- CASTRUM SANCTI MACAIRI, SAINT-MACAIRE in the French dep. of Gironde.
- CASTRUM SANCTI MICHAELIS, SANKT MICHAEL on the Muhr in Austria.
- CASTRUM SANCTI SECUNDI, SANTO-SECONDO in Parma.
- CASTRUM SANCTI SEVERI, SANCTO-SEVERO in Naples.
- CASTRUM SEDUNUM, SUSS in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- CASTRUM SINEMURUM BRIENNENSE, SEMUR in the French dep. of Saône-et-Loire.
- CASTRUM THEODORICI, CHATEAU-THIERRY in the French dep. of Aisne.
- CASTRUM UCOCENSE, or UCETIA, UZES in the French dep. of Gard.
- CASTRUM VALERIANUM, BINGENHEIM in Hesse-Homburg.
- CASTRUM VETRIUM, CAULONIA, or AULONIA, CASTEL-VETERE in Calabria-Ultra.
- CASTRUM VICECOMITUM, CASTEL-VISCONTE in Lombardy.
- CASTRUM VILLANUM, CHATEAU-VILAIN in the French dep. of Haute-Marne.
- CASTRUM VINDONICUM, VENDOME in the French dep. of Loir-et-Cher.
- CASTRUM VULPINUM, CHATEAU-RENARD in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône.
- CASTUA, KASTAU in Illyria.
- CASTULA, CASTIGLIONE-ARETINO in Tuscany.
- CASTULO, or CASTALON, perhaps CASLONA in Andalusia.
- CASTULONENSIS SALTUS, CASTONA-LA-VIEJA in Spain.
- CASUENTUS, the river BASENTO flowing into the gulf of Tarentum.
- CASULÆ, CASOLI in Abruzzo-Citra.
- CASURGIS, a town of the Lygii, near KAURZIM in Silesia.
- CATABAMA, HADRAMAUT in Arabia.
- CATABANUM, SHIBAM in Arabia.
- CATACCUM, CATANZARO in Naples.
- CATADA, the river MILLANAH in Tunis.
- CATADUPA, or CATARACTES MINOR, the CATARACTS OF THE NILE near Philo.
- CATAJA, the northern portion of China.
- CATALAUNI, or CATALAUNUM, CHALONS-SUR-MARNE in the French dep. of Haut-Marne.
- CATALAUNIA, or GOTHALONIA, CATALONIA in Spain.
- CATANA, CATANIA in Sicily.
- CATARACTA RHENI, the falls of the Rhine at SCHAFFHAUSEN.
- CATARRACTES, a river of Pamphylia now the AMPDARE.
- CATARRACTONIUM, CATTERICK BRIDGE in Yorkshire.
- CATERÆ ARDIUM, or MONTES NIVOSI, the CORDILLERA-DE-LOS-ANDES.

- CATERLOGUM, CARLOW in co. Carlow.
- CATHENASIA, or CATHANASIA, CAITHNESS in Scotland.
- CATIGARA, or CAITAGHORA, by some supposed to be SUCCADANA on the coast of Borneo; by others, MERGUI on the Birman coast.
- CATOLACUM, CATULLIACUM, or DIONYSIOPOLIS, SAINT DENIS in the French dep. of Seine.
- CATONEUM, CADOGNO in Lombardy.
- CATTIMELIBOCENSIS COMITATUS, the lordship of CATZENELNBOGEN in Nassau.
- CATTORUM VICUS, CATTWYK in Holland.
- CATTUS, KATZBACH in Prussia.
- CATUACUM, DOUAY in the French dep. of Nord.
- CATUALIUM, HALEN in Liege.
- CATUIACA, CARLUEC in Provence.
- CATULI ARA, GATTINARA in Piedmont.
- CATURIGÆ, or CATURIGOMAGUS, CHORGES in the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes.
- CAUCA, or CORU, MEDINA-DEL-RIOSECO in the Spanish prov. of Valladolid.
- CAUCASLÆ PORTÆ, or IBERIÆ PORTÆ, the pass of VLADI-KAUKAS in the Caucasus.
- CAUCASUS, or CAUCASII MONTES, the CAUCASUS or KAUKAS range in Asia.
- CAUDA BOVIS, CLIDES, or DINARCTUM, CAPE SAINT ANDRE in Cyprus.
- CAUDA VULPIS, the promontory of CODO-DI-VOLPE on the Neapolitan coast.
- CAUDERLÆ, CAUDIEZ in Languedoc.
- CAULUM, CHAOLU in the Deccan.
- CAURIA, CORIA in Spanish Estremadura.
- CAURZIMIUM, KAURZIM in Bohemia.
- CAUSENNÆ, KESWICK in Cumberland.
- CAVANENSIS COMITATUS, the county of CAVAN in Ireland.
- CAVORTIUM, CAVOURS in Piedmont.
- CAYSSTER, or CAYSTRON, the river KARAS in Asiatic Turkey.
- CAZORLA, CACORLO in Andalusia.
- CEA, CEOS, or HYDRUSSA, the island of ZEA in the Grecian archipelago.
- CEBA, CEVA in Piedmont.
- CEBENNA, GEBENNICI MONTES, or CEMMENUS MONS, the chain of the CEVENNES.
- CECINA, or CECINNA, the river CESINA in Naples.
- CEDROSIA, or GEDROSIA, the prov. of MEKRAN in Persia.
- CELA, the river FIUME-DI-TERRA-NUOVO in Sicily.
- CELEJA, a town in Noricum, CILLI or ZILLI in Styria.
- CELEMANTIA, KALMINZ near Komorn in Hungary.
- CELENDERIS, in Cilicia Aspera, by some identified with CANDEROLA, by others with CELINDRO, or with CENCHREO.
- CELETRUM, CASTORIA in Greece.
- CELEUSA, the river KELS in Swabia.
- CELEUSUM, CELEUSUS, or CELTÆ DOMUS, by some supposed to be represented by KELHEIM in Bavaria, by others identified with NEUSTADT, and by some with OETLING.
- CELIA, or CELIUM, Cegli in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Bari.
- CELIDNUS, or CELYDNUS, a river of Epirus, the modern SALMIH.
- CELLA, CELLÆ, CESLA, or SKAESLA, CELLE in Hannover.
- CELLA AD ISIUS, ZELL-OB-DER-IPS in Austria.
- CELLA AD LACUM INFERIOREM, ZELL-AM-ZELLARSEE in Austria.
- CELLA AD MOSELLAM, ZELL-IM-HAMM in Rhenish Prussia.
- CELLA BADENSIS, ZELL in Baden.
- CELLA DEI INFERIOR, the abbey of UNTER ZELL in Bavaria.
- CELLA DEI SUPERIOR, HOFVERZELL or OBER ZELL in Bavaria.
- CELLA FRANCONICA, ZELL on the Saale in Bavaria.
- CELLA RUDOLPHI, ZELL-AM-HARMERSBACH in Baden.
- CELLA SANCTI BLAZII, BLASIENZELLA in Thuringia.
- CELLA SANCTI CANICI, KILKENIA, KILKENNA, or OSERIA, KILKENNY in Ireland.
- CELLA SALE, SAHLENHOFEN in Bavaria.
- CELLA TIROLENSIS, ZELL in Tyrol.
- CELNIUS, by some antiquaries identified with the river DEVERON in Banffshire, by others with the SPEY.
- CELSONA, or CALEA, SOLSONA in Catalonia.
- CELTIBERIA, a province of Hispania Tarracoenensis, comprising the modern provinces of ARAGON, NAVARRE, and the CASTILES in Spain.
- CELTORUM MONTES, the CANTAL range in Auvergne.
- CELURCA, or MONS ROSARUM, MONTROSE in Scotland.
- CEMA, MONTE-CAMELIONE in the Maritime Alps.
- CEMELIUM, CIMIEZ in the Sardinian prov. of Nice.
- CENEBUM, GENNAPPE in Limburg.
- CENESTUM, SANTA LUCIA in Corsica.
- CENETUM, CERRETO in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoto.
- CENIO, or CENION, the river FAL of Cornwall.
- CENISIUS MONS, MONT CENIS in Savoy.
- CENNA, or CINNA, LANGENZENN in Bavaria.
- CENNACUM, or CHINEIUM, CHINEY in Namur.
- CENOMANIA, LE MANS in the French dep. of Sarthe.
- CENTA, the river CONTA in Piedmont.
- CENTRITES, or NICEPHORIUS, a river in Armenia Magna, probably the KHABUR.
- CENTRONUM REGIO, or TARENTASLÆ COMITATUS, the TARENTOISE in Savoy.
- CENTRONUM CIVITAS, DARANTUSIA, or FORUM CLAUDII, MOUTIERS in Savoy.
- CENTULUM, SAINT RICQUIER in the French dep. of Somme.
- CENTUM CELLÆ, or TRAJANI PORTUS, CIVITA VECCHIA in the Papal states.
- CENTUM COLLES, HUNDERTSBUHEL in Transylvania.
- CENTUMVALLES, CENTOVALLI in Lombardy.
- CEPARUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE CORMACHETTI in Cyprus.
- CEPELIA, the island of CSEPEL in the Danube.
- CEPEROSUM, FORT LOUIS in Guyana.
- CEPHALÆ PROMONTORIUM, or CAPITA, CAPE MESURATA in Tunis.
- CEPHALENIA, CEPHALLENE, CEPHALONIA, SAMUS or MELÆNA, the island of CEPALONIA in the Ionian group.
- CEPHALOEDES, CEPHALOEDIUM, or CEPHALEDUM, CEPALU in Sicily.
- CEPHISSUS, or CEPHISOS, the river PODHONISTA, falling into the gulf of Enghia.—Also the MARIOSPOTAMO flowing into Lake Copais.
- CEPIANA, or PINELUM, PINHEL in Portugal.
- CERAMICUS SINUS, the GULF OF COS in the German archipelago.
- CERAMIN, SEPOLIA in Attica.
- CERASUS, or PHARNAOEA, KERESUN in Anatolia.
- CERAUNIA, CERINES in Cyprus.
- CERAUNI MONTES, the MONTI-DELLA-CHIMERA or ACROGERAUNIAN MOUNTAINS of Epirus.
- CERBALUS, or CERVARUS, the river CERVARO in Naples, an affluent of the Candelaro.

- CERBICA, SBEKHAH in Tunis.
- CERCEDIUS, the river BAVANO in Sicily.—Also the river LIAMONE in Corsica.
- CERCINA, or CERCINNA, the island of KERKINE in the Syrtis Minor off the coast of Barbary.
- CEREBELIACA, CHABEUIL in the dep. of Drome.
- CERENTHIA, GERUNTHIA in Calabria-Citra.
- CERESIVS, the river TRESA in Lombardy.
- CERESIVS LACUS, the LAGO-DI-LUGANO.
- CERETICA, CARDIGAN in Wales.
- CERETICENSIS COMITATUS, CARDIGANSHIRE.
- CERFENNIA, POPOLI in Abruzzo-Citra.
- CERNE, by some identified with MADAGASCAR, by others supposed to be MADEIRA or PORTO-SANTO.
- CERNIA, CERINES in Cyprus.
- CERTERATÆ, or CORTACUM, COUTRAS in the French dep. of Gironde.
- CERTIACUM, or ZURZACUM, ZURZACH in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.
- CERVARIA, CERVERA in Catalonia.
- CERVIA, CIEVRES in Hainault.
- CERVIMONTIUM, or HIRSCHBERGA, HIRSCHBERG in Silesia.
- CERVIMONTIUM AD SALAM, HIRSCHBERG on the Saale.
- CERVIMONTIUM WESTFALIÆ, HIRSCHBERG in Prussia.
- CERVIVM, CIERF in the Swiss cant. of Grisons.
- CESTRIA, DEVA, or DEUNA, CHESTER in Cheshire.
- CESTRINIENSIS COMITATUS, CHESHIRE.
- CETANA, SCOPELLO in Sicily.
- CETIVM, or AELIVM CETIVM, a town in Noricum, according to KRUSE, MAUTERN in the Wienerwalde, according to others ST. POLTEN.
- CETIVS MONS, in Pomerania, the KALLENBERG.
- CHABERIS, CAVERYPUTNAM in Hindostan.
- CHABERIS, the river CAVERY in Hindostan.
- CHABRIUS, a river in Chalcedice, the modern CHABRIA or CILABRO.
- CHADRACH, HADRACH in Coele-Syria.
- CHALCIS EUBOÆ, the island of NERGOPONT.
- CHALCEDON, or CALCHEDON, now KADI-KEUI on the shore of Asia-Minor opposite Constantinople.
- CHALDEA, the SW part of Babylonia, now IRAK-ARABI, which, stretching along the r. bank of the Euphrates, extended as far into the desert on the W as could be rendered habitable by irrigation. The oldest name of this region was SHINBAR or SHINGAR. The names CHALDEA and BABYLONIA are, however, used interchangeably by early writers.
- CHALUS, or CHALYS, a river in Cythrestica, the modern KAWIK or KOVAIK.
- CHALUSUS, or TRAVA, the river TRAVE in Holstein.
- CHANTILIACUM, CHANTILLY in the French dep. of Oise.
- CHAONIA, in Epirus, now CANINA in Albania.
- CHARADRUS, a river in Epirus, now the ZALONGOS.
- CHARAX, now KARA-KAJA in the Crimea.
- CHARIATUM, CARIATI in Naples.
- CHARICIS, or CHARISTUS, a river in Colchis, the modern TAMUSA.
- CHARIDEMI PROMONTORIUM, CAPE GATA on the coast of Granada in Spain.
- CHARMUTHAS, probably YEMBO on the E coast of the Arabian gulf.
- CHELEDONIUM PROMONTORIUM, SACRUM PROMONTORIUM, or TAURI PROMONTORIUM, CAPE CHELEDONI on the S coast of Anatolia.
- CHELONITES PROMONTORIUM, the modern CAPE TORNESE.
- CHELONOTICUS SINUS, the GULF OF ARCADIA.
- CHEMONTIUM, CHEMNITZ in Transylvania.
- CERRONE, CHERONESUS HEROCLEA, or HERACLEOTARUM OPPIDUM, probably EUPATORIA on the coast of the Black sea, in the Crimea.
- CHERSO, CHERSON on the Dnieper in Russia.
- CHERSONESUS, CAPE CHERSONESI on the coast of Greece.
- CHERSONESUS, the peninsula of KORIPATAM in the Concan in India.
- CHERSONESUS CIMBRICA, the Danish territory of JUTLAND, SCHLESWIG, and HOLSTEIN.
- CHERSONESUS TAURICA, TAURICA, TAURICA TERRA, CHERSONESUS SCYTHICA, CHERSONESUS MAGNA, CHERSONESUS CRIMEA, or TARTARIA CRIMEA, the CRIMEA in the Russian gov. of Taurida.
- CHERSONESUS THRACIÆ, the peninsula of the DARDANELLES or GALLIOLI.
- CHIAGRA, the river CHAGRES in Central America.
- CHIEMUS LACUS, the CHIEM-SEE in Bavaria.
- CHILCA, or INSULA SANCTI COLUMBIUM, ICOLMKILL in the Scottish Hebrides.
- CHILI REGIO, CHILE or CHILI in S. America.
- CHILMORIA, or KILMORA, KILMORE in co. CAVAN.
- CHILONIVM, KIELA, KIELANUM, KILANA, or KILONUM, KIEL in Denmark.
- CHIMACUM, CHIMAY in Hainault.
- CHIMÆRA, now KIMARA in Albania.
- CHIMÆRA MONS, in Lycia, probably the modern CRAGUS.
- CHINA, SINA, or SINARUM REGIO, the modern CHINA.
- CHINAPHAL, or SARDABAL, a river of Mauritania Cæsariensis, probably the modern SHELLIFF.
- CHINIACUM, CHINY in Luxemburg.
- CHINNERETH MARE GENNESAR LACUS, GENNESARITIS LACUS, GALILÆE MARE, or TIBERIDIS LACUS, the BAHR-EL-TABERIA, or LAKE OF TIBERIAS of Syria.
- CHION, MACRIS, or PITYUSA, the island of SCIO in the Grecian archipelago.
- CHIOVIA, or KIOVIA, the gov. of Kiev in Russia.
- CHIOVIENSIS PALATINATUS, the gov. of Kiev in Podolia.
- CHIPPENHAMUM, CHIPPENHAM in Berks.
- CHOASPES, the river ATTOCK, an affluent of the Ganges.—Also a river of Susiana, the modern KEBAH or KARASU.
- CHOBUS, a river of Colchis, perhaps the KEMKHAL, which flows into the Black sea to the N of the Phasis.
- CHOINITIA, or KOMZA, KAUNITZ in Prussia.
- CHORSA, a town of Armenia Major, now KARS.
- CHOTIMIA, or CHOTINUM, CHOTYM in Bessarabia.
- CHREMISSÆ MONASTERIVM, or CREMISSANUM, KREEMSMUNSTER in Austria.
- CHREPSA, or CRESSA, the island of CHERSO in the Adriatic.
- CHRISTA, CRESTIDIUM, or CRESTUM, CREST in the French dep. of Drome.
- CHRISTIANI MUNITIO, FRIEDRICHSORT, or CHRISTIANSPRIESS in Schleswig.
- CHRISTIANOPOLIS, or CHRISTIANSTADIUM, CHRISTIANSTADT in Sweden.
- CHRISTINÆ PORTUS, CHRISTIANHAUSEN on the Wener lake in Sweden.
- CHRISTOPOLIS, in Thrace, JENIKOI near the river Strymas.
- CHRONOPOLIS, or TILSA, TILSIT in Prussia.
- CHRONUS, PREGELLA, or MEMELA, the river MEMEL in Prussia.
- CHRUDIMA, CHRUDIM in Bohemia.
- CHRYSA, GARDEROGNISSA in Crete.
- CHRYSII AURANIA, ALTENBURG in Hungary.
- CHRYSIVS, the river KOROSCH in Hungary.
- CHRYSOPOLIS, SCUTARI in Albania.
- CHYDAS, the river ROSAMARINA in Sicily.
- CIABRUS, CIAMBRUS, or CEBRUS, the river JOCA or ZEBRIS in Bulgaria.

- CIBONIENSIS COMITATUS**, the territory of HERMANNSTADT in Transylvania.
- CIBONIUM**, or **HERMANNOPOLIS**, **HERMANNSTADT** in Transylvania.
- CIBURIUM MUNIS**, **ZEBEN** or **SABINOW** in the Hungarian comitat of Zarosch.
- CICESTRIA**, **CHICHESTER** in Sussex.
- CILIANUM**, **CIGLIANO** in Piedmont.
- CILICIA**, **BIALA** in Silesia.
- CILICIA**, a district of Asia Minor, comprising the portions of the Turkish pashaliks of **KARAMANIA** and **ADONIA**. The W division of this region was known as **C. TRACHEA**; the E as **C. CAMPESTRIS**.
- CILNIANA**, **ESTEPONA** in the Spanish prov. of Granada.
- CILURNUM**, perhaps **COLLERTON** in Northumberland.
- CIMACULUM**, or **CAMACULUM**, **COMACCHIO** in Lombardy.
- CIMARUM PROMONTORIUM**, **CAPE SPADA** in Crete.
- CIMBRIA PARVA**, **POMERANIA** in Prussia.
- CIMBRORUM PORTUS**, **CIMBRISHAM** in Sweden.
- CIMINIUS LACUS**, **LAGO-DI-VICO** in the Papal deg. of Viterbo.
- CIMMERIUM**, **ESKI-KRIM** or **LEUKOPOL** in the Russian gov. of Taurida.
- CIMOLIS**, **KINOLI** on the Black sea.
- CIMOLUS**, or **ECHINUSSA**, the island of **CIMOLI** in the Cyclades.
- CINGA**, **CINCA** in Aragon.
- CINGULUM**, **CINGOLI** in the Papal States.
- CINAMONIFERA REGIO**, a name given by Ptolemy to the NE angle of Africa, or of the Somali territory.
- CINNIBANTUM**, **KIMBOLTON** in Huntingdonshire.
- CIOS**, or **OESCUS**, a river of **Moesia Inferior**, perhaps the **ESKER** or **ISKRA**.
- CIOS**, or **PRUSCIAS**, **GHIU** in Anatolia.
- CIRCÆUM PROMONTORIUM**, **MONTE-CIRCELLO** in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- CIRCIDIUS**, a river of Corsica, the modern **RIPE**.
- CIREOLA**, **ZIRL** or **CIRLE** in Tyrol.
- CIRRADIA**, **SILHET** in Bengal.
- CIRRHIA**, **SALONA** on the gulf of Salona.
- CIRTA**, or **CIRTA JULIA**, **CONSTANTINA** in Algeria.
- CISAMUS**, **CHISAMO** in Crete.
- CISIMONS**, **CSIMONE** in Lombardy.
- CISTERCIUM**, **CITTEAUX** or **CISTERZ** in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
- CISTHENE**, the island of **CASTEL-ROSSO** off the coast of Caramania.
- CITHERON** in **Boeotia**, the modern **MOUNT ELATEIA**.
- CITHRUM**, **ZOTTIWAR** in Thessaly.
- CITIUM**, **CHIETI** in Cyprus.
- CITIUM**, or **ZIZE**, **ZEITZ** in Prussia.
- CITUATUM**, or **CITTOORUM INSULA**, the island of **SCHUTT** in the Danube.
- CIVITAS**, **CIVEDA** in Lombardy.
- CIVITAS CASTELLANA**, **CITTA-DI-CASTELL** in the Papal deleg. of Perugia.
- CIVITAS CURIOSOPITUM**, or **CURIOSOLIMAGUS**, by some identified with **QUIMPER**, by others with **CORSEULT**, in the French dep. of Finisterre.
- CIVITAS DINIENSIS**, or **DINIA**, **DIGNE** in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
- CIVITAS DUCALES**, **CIVITA-DUCALE** in Naples.
- CIVITAS EQUESTRIUM**, **COLONIA EQUESTRI**, or **NOVIODUNUM**, **NYONS** in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
- CIVITAS GOSLARIA**, **GOSLAR** in Hanover.
- CIVITAS LACTORATIUM**, or **LACTURA**, **LECTOURE** in the French dep. of Gers.
- CIVITAS LEXOVIORUM**, or **NOVIOMAGUS**, **LISIEUX** in the French dep. of Calvados.
- CIVITAS LUTEVENSIUM**, **LUTEVA**, or **FORUM MERONES**, **LODEVE** in the French dep. of Herault.
- CIVITAS MELDORUM**, or **MELDUNUM**, **MEAUX** in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
- CIVITAS MONTIS GRACCENSIS**, or **ZAGRAVIA**, **AGRAM** in Croatia.
- CIVITAS NAMNETICA**, **CONDIVICNUM**, or **NAMNETES**, **NANTES** in the French dep. of Loire-Inférieure.
- CIVITAS OCENSIS**, **OCA**, **COLONIA OSA**, or **EVA**, **TRIPOLI** in Barbary.
- CIVITAS POMPEJONENSIS**, **PAMPELUNA** in Andalusia.
- CIVITAS REGALIS**, or **CIVITAS REGIA**, **CIUDAD-REAL** in La Mancha.
- CIVITAS REMORUM**, **DURICORTORA**, or **DUROCORTURUM**, a town of the Remi in Gallia Belgica, now represented by Rheims in the French dep. of Marne.
- CIVITAS RODERICI**, or **RODERICOPOLIS**, **CIUDAD-RODRIGO** in the Spanish prov. of Leon.
- CIVITAS SALMARUM**, or **CIVITAS SALMIENSIS**, **CASTELLANE** in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
- CIVITAS SANCTI ANGELI**, **CIVITA-DI-SANTO-ANGELO** in Abruzzo-Ultra.
- CIVITAS SANCTI MINIATIS AD TEDESCUM**, **NUMATO-AL-TODESCHO** in Tuscany.
- CIVITAS SANICIENSIS**, **SANICIO**, or **SANECIUM**, **SENEZ** in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
- CIVITAS SEGESTERORUM**, **SEGUSTERO**, or **SISTARICUM**, a town of the Memini in Gallia Narbonensis, near **SISTERON** in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
- CIVITAS TRIDENTINA**, **TRIDENTUM**, or **TRIDENTINUM CASTELLUM**, **TRIENTE** or **TRENTO** in Tyrol.
- CIVITAS VALENTINORUM**, **VALENCE** in the French dep. of Drome.
- CIVITAS VALLENSIUM**, **OCTODURUS**, or **VALINSA**, **MONTIGNI** in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- CIVITAS VAPPINCENSIS**, or **VAPINIUM**, probably **GAP** in the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes.
- CIVITAS VASATICA**, **COSSIO**, or **COSSIUM**, **BAZAS** in the French dep. of Gironde.
- CIVITAS VENETORUM**, **CIVITAS VENETICA**, or **VENETRA**, **VANNES** in the French dep. of Morbihan.
- CIVITAS VIDUCASSIUM**, **VIEUX** in the French dep. of Nord.
- CLADRUBIUM**, **KLADRAU** in Bohemia.
- CLAGENFURTUM**, **CLAGENFURT** in Illyria.
- CLAMOCIACUM**, **CLAMECY** in the French dep. of Nievre.
- CLAMERGANIA**, **GLAMORGAN** in Wales.
- CLAMPETIA**, or **LAMPETIA**, **SANTO-LUCILO** in Calabria.
- CLANIS**, **GLANIS**, or **GLANUS**, a river of Etruria, the modern **CHIANA**.
- CLANIS**, or **LIRIS**, a river of Latium, the modern **GARIGLIANO**.
- CLANIUS**, **CLANUS**, **GLANIS**, or **LITERNUS**, a river of Campania, the modern **AGNO** or **CLANIO**.
- CLARA**, or **MAGNANA**, **WELIKA** in Croatia.
- CLARA**, co. **CLARE** in Ireland.
- CLARE VALLES**, **CLARVEAUX** in the French dep. of Aube.
- CLARA VALLIS**, **CLAIRVEAUX** in Luxemburg.
- CLARA VALLIS**, **ZWETL** in Austria.
- CLARA WERDA**, **SCHONEWERD** in Switzerland.
- CLARAMONTIUM**, **CLERMONT** in Savoy.
- CLARASCUM**, **CHERUSCA** in Piedmont.
- CLARENNA**, a town in Rhetium, by some supposed to be represented by **ERINGEN** on the Danube, by others identified with **KIRCHHEIM**.
- CLARENTIA**, **CLARE** in Suffolk.
- CLARENTIA**, **CHIARENZA** on the gulf of Lepanto.

- CLARIACUM AD LIGERIM, CLERY in the French dep. of Loiret.
- CLARIACUM AD OLDAM, CLAIRAC in the French dep. of Lot-et-Garonne.
- CLARITAS JULIA, ESPEJO in Cordova.
- CLARIUM, CHIARI in Milan.
- CLAROFONTARUM PALATIUM, HELLEBRONN in Salzburg.
- CLAROMONS, CHIAROMONTE in Sicily.
- CLAROMONTIUM LUTEVENSE, CLERMONT-DI-LODEVE in the French dep. of Herault.
- CLARUS FONS, SHERBORNE in Dorset.
- CLARUS MONS BELLEVOISENSIS, CLERMONT-EN-BEAUVOISIS in the French dep. of Oise.
- CLARUS MONS LOTHARINGLÆ, CLERMONT-EN-ARGONNE in the French dep. of Marne.
- CLATEMA, VARIGNANO in the Papal states.
- CLAUDIA FOSSA, CHIOGGIA in the Adriatic.
- CLAUDIA, MUNICIPIUM CLAUDIUM, or CLAUDONIUM, CLAGENFURT.
- CLAUDIA CASTRA, CLAUDIOGESTRA, CLEVUM, or GLOCESTRIA, the city of GLOUCESTER in England.
- CLAUDIANTOPOLIS, CLAUDIOPOLIS or COLUSVARIA, KLARISENBURG or KOLOSVAR in Hungary.
- CLAUDOMERUM, MUROS in Spanish Galicia.
- CLAUSA, or VERUCA, CHIUSA in Lombardy.
- CLAUSENTUM, or SOUTHANTONIA, SOUTHAMPTON in England.
- CLAUSINA, or CLAUDSIUM, CLAUSEN in Tyrol.
- CLAUSTRUM CAVALI, KAFEL in Tyrol.
- CLAUSULÆ, CLUSE, or SLUSA, SLUYS in the Dutch prov. of Zeland.
- CLAUSULA NIGRÆ, SWARTE-SLUYS in the Dutch prov. of Overyssel.
- CLAVASIUM, CHIAVASCO or CHIVARIA in Piedmont.
- CLAVUNIA, CHIAVENNA in Lombardy.
- CLAZOMENÆ, VOURLA in Macedonia.
- CLEPIDAVA, KAMENEC in Podolia.
- CLESIIUS, CLAUDSIUS, or CLUSIUS, the river CHIESE an affluent of the Oglio in Lombardy.
- CLIMAX, a mountain in Cæle-Syria, the modern KASTROYAN.
- CLINIACUM, or CLUNINEUM, CLUNY in the French dep. of Saone-et-Loire.
- CLIPPIACUM, or CLIGIAGUM, CLICHY in the French dep. of Seine.
- CLISOBORA, DELHI in Hindostan.
- CLITERNIA, CIVITA-MARE in Naples.
- CLITOR, or CLITORIUM, KATZENES in Northern Greece.
- CLITUMNUS, the river CLITUMNO in the Papal states.
- CLIVIA, CLEVE in Rhenish Prussia.
- CLIVUS SANCTI LUCII, LUCIENSTEIG in the Swiss cant. of Grisons.
- CLODRANUS, the river FLUVIA in Catalonia.
- CLONA, CLONES in co. Fermanagh.
- CLONFERTIA, CLONFERT in co. Galway.
- CLUANUM, CLOYNE in co. Cork.
- CLUDANUS AMNIS, CLUDA, CLOTA, or GLOTA, the river CLYDE in Scotland.
- CLUDEM, KLUNDERT in the Dutch prov. of N. Brabant.
- CLUIDA, the river CLWYD in Wales.
- CLUNIA, FELD-KIRCH in Rhenish Prussia.
- CLUNIA, or COLONIA CLUNIA, CORUNNA-DEL-CONDE in Old Castile.
- CLUNIUM, or FANUM SANCTÆ CATHARINÆ, CATHARINA in Corsica.
- CLUPEDA, MEMELIA, or MEMELIUM, MEMEL in Prussia.
- CLUSE VALLES, VAUCLUSE in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
- CLUSONIUS, the river CLUSONE an affluent of the Po.
- CLYSMA, KOOSUM near Suez in Egypt.
- CNAPDALIA, KNAPDALE in Argyleshire.
- CNEDUS, GNIDUS, TRIOPHA, or PEGUSA, a city of Caria, near PORTO-GENOVESE on the SW coast of Asia Minor.
- CNESSUS, GUISOIA in Crete.
- COAGIA, KIOEGE in Danish Seland.
- COAGIUM, CASSARO in Sicily.
- COBURGUM, COBURGIUM, or DEVONA, COBURG on the Itz, in the duchy of Coburg.
- COCCYMUTIUM, or COCERMUTIUM, COCKERMOUTH in Cumberland.
- COCINTIA, or CONSILINUM, CONSENTIA in Calabria.
- COCINTUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE STILO in Calabria.
- CODANIA, CODONIA, HOFNIA, or HAUNIA, the city of COPENHAGEN in Denmark.
- CODANONIA, SIELAND in Denmark.
- CODANUS SINUS, CODANUM MARE, or SUEVICUM MARE, the CATTEGAT.
- CELA in the Thracian Chersonese, KILIA.
- CCELE PERSIS, MERDASHT in Persia.
- CCELESYRIA, or PHENICIA LIBANESIA, the valley between the chains of Libanus and Antilibanus in Syria, now EL-BEKACH.
- CCELICORONA, HIMMELSKRON in Bavaria.
- CELIUS MONS, KELLMUNZ in Bavaria.
- COGNACUM, or CONACUM, COGNAC in the French dep. of Charente.
- COILA, or COVALIA, KYLE in Ayrshire.
- COLA, the island of COLL off the W coast of Scotland.
- COLA LAPPORUM, KOLA at the mouth of the Lutto in Russian Lapland.
- COLANIA, LANARK, or perhaps COLDINGHAM, in Scotland.
- COLAPIS, the river KULPA in Illyria.
- COLASÆ, or COLOSSE, a town in Phrygia Magna, near the village of KHONAS in Asia Minor.
- COLATIO, or LITHOPOLIS, a town of Noricum, STEIN or KAMNECK in Illyria.
- COLBERGA, COLBERG in Prussia.
- COLCESTRIA, or COLONIA, COLCHESTER in Essex.
- COLCHIS, a district of Asia, bounded on the N by the Caucasus, on the E by Iberia, on the S by Armenia, and on the W by the Euxine, comprising the modern MINGRELIA and a part of IMIRETIA.
- COLDANIA, COLDANA, or COLDINGAMUM, COLDINGHAM in Berwickshire.
- COLDINGA, KOLDINGEN in Jutland.
- COLDITIA, COLDITZ in Saxony.
- COLEDA, or COLONIA AD WINDAM, COLN-AN-DER-LOSSE in Prussia.
- COLINUM, COLLIN in Bohemia.
- COLLATIA, a town of the Sabines, near CORCOLLO in the Papal states.
- COLLIPPO, LEIRIA in Estremadura.
- COLLIS, COLLE in Tuscany.
- COLLIS MONTES, COLMARS in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
- COLLIS PEREGRINORUM, or MARBACUM, MARBACH in Württemberg.
- COLLOPS MAGNUS, or CHULLA, COLLO or COLLE in Tunis.
- COLMAR, COLOBURGUM, or COLUMBANUM, COLMAR in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.
- COLMOGARO, KOLMOGORO in the Russian gov. of Wologda.
- COLOCIA, or COLOZZA, KOLOTSHA in Hungary.
- COLOMENA, COULOMMIERS in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
- COLONE, or COLONIDES, CORAS in Greece.

- COLONIA AD SPREAM, or COLONIA MARDUCA, COLN-ON-THE-SPREE in Prussia.
- COLONIA AUGUSTA AROE PATRENSIS, PATROS in Greece.
- COLONIA AUGUSTA PANHORMITANORUM, PANORMUS, or PANORMUS, PALERMO in Sicily.
- COLONIA AUGUSTA TAUROMENTANA, TAORMINA in Sicily.
- COLONIA AUGUSTA VERONA NOVA GALLIENIANA, VERONA in Lombardy.
- COLONIA AURELIA ANTONIANA, or OVILIA, WELS in Austria.
- COLONIA AURELIANA LAUREACENSIS, LAURACH in Austria.
- COLONIA CLAUDA AUGUSTA FELIX JUDERA, ZARA-VECCHIA in Dalmatia.
- COLONIA CLAUDIA SAVARIA, STEIN-AM-ANGER in Hungary.
- COLONIA EBORACENSIS, or COLONIA EBORACUM, YORK in Yorkshire.
- COLONIA FERENTENENSIS, or FERENTINUM, MONTE-FIASCONE in the Papal states.
- COLONIA GEMELLA JULIA HIPPONESIS PIA AUGUSTA, or HIPPO REGIUS, BONA in Algeria.
- COLONIA ITALICENSIS, or TRAJANI CIVITAS, SEVILLA-LA-VIEJA in Spain.
- COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA DERTONA, TORTONA in Piedmont.
- COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA PARMA, PARMA in Italy.
- COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA SINOPE, SINOPE of SINOPE on the Black sea.
- COLONIA JULIA FANESTRIS, or FANUM, FANO in Lombardy.
- COLONIA JULIA OCTAVIONORUM, or COLONIA PACENSIS CLASSICA, FREJUS in the French dep. of Var.
- COLONIA JULIA PARIANA, or PARIUM, a town in Mysia Minor, according to KYUSE KAMARISS.
- COLONIA JULIA SALONA, SALONA, or SALO, SALONA in Dalmatia.
- COLONIA LAODICENA, LAODICEA CABIOSA, LAODICIA, or LAODACEA AD LIBANUM, near JUSHIA in Coele-Syria.
- COLONIA LIBISOSANORUM, or LIBIOSA, LIZUZA in New Castile.
- COLONIA NAPOCENSIS, or NAPOCA, a town in Dacia, by Spon identified with KLAUSENBERG, by D'Anville with DOBOCA.
- COLONIA NEPENSIS, or NEPETE, NEPI in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
- COLONIA OSTIA, OSTIA near the mouth of the Tiber.
- COLONIA PATRICIA CORDUBENSIS, or CORDUBA, CORDOVA in Spain.
- COLONIA ROMULEA, COLONIA ROMULENSIS, or HISPALIS, SEVILLA in Andalusia.
- COLONIA SABRATA, SABRATHA, or TRIPOLI AFRICANA, TRIPOLI-VECCHIA in Tripoli.
- COLONIA SEPTIMIA RESAINESIORUM, RESAINA, or RESINA, RAS-AIN in Irak-Arabi.
- COLONIA SOLMONTINA, SOLMONA, or SULMO, SALMONA in Abruzzo-Ultra.
- COLONIA SUTRINA, or SUTRIUM, SATRI in Viterbo.
- COLONIA TOLOSA, TOLOSATIUM CIVITAS, TOLOSA PALLADIA, or THOLOSA, TOULOUSE in the French dep. of Haut-Garonne.
- COLONIA VENEREA NABRISSA AUGUSTA, LEBRIJA in Seville.
- COLONIA ZEMENSIUM, CZEMETZ on the Danube in Wallachia.
- COLOPHON, a city of Ionia, near CHILLE on the Halys.
- COLOSIA, or COLOSIVM, KOLOSCH in Transylvania.
- COLOSVARIENSIS COMITATUS, the co. of CLAUSENBURG in Transylvania.
- COLRANA, COLERAINE in Ireland.
- COLRANENSIS COMITATUS, co. LONDONDERRY in Ireland.
- COLUBRARIA, the island of OPHIUSA in the Mediterranean.
- COLUMBARIA, or PELIUS, the island of COLUMBARI-DE-TREPANI off the W coast of Sicily.
- COLUMBIANA, COLUMBATZ in Servia.
- COLUMELLA, CATHONE in Calabria.
- COLUMNÆ HERCULES, CALPE and ABYLA on the opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar.
- COLUMNARUM CAPUT, CAPE COLONNA in Calabria-Ultra.
- COLURNUM, COLORNO in Patna.
- COMACENUS LACUS, LARIUS LACUS, or COMENSIS LACUS, the LAGO-DI-COMO in Italy.
- COMAGENUS, or COMIANUS, a town in Pannonia Superior, near KAUMBERG in Austria.
- COMANA PONTICA, a town of Pontus, near TABACHZAN.
- COMARA, COMARNUM, or CRUMENUM, COMORN in Hungary.
- COMARIA, CAPE COMORIN in Hindostan.
- COMARUS, CAMERINO in PAXOS.
- COMARUS, or MONACENUS, a Roman station in Lower Egypt, near SHAMAM-EL-GHARBIH.
- COMESATIUM, COMESAZZO in Lombardy.
- COMIDAVA, in Dacia, now SALZDORF in Transylvania.
- COMIDAVA AD SAMOSIUM, Dis-DIESCH in Transylvania.
- COMINEUM, COMMINIUM, or COMMINSIUM, COMINES in West Flanders.
- COMINUM, or HEPHÆSTIA, the island of COMINO in the Mediterranean.
- COMITATIS MALA, GREVESMULLEN in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- COMMAGENE, or EUPHRATESIA, SHEMISATH in Northern Syria.
- COMMENASES, the river GOGRA in India.
- COMMERCIACUM, COMMERCY in the French dep. of Meuse.
- COMMOTOVIA, or COMMOTOVIUM, KOMMOTAU in Bavaria.
- COMPITUM ANAGNINUM, SARVIGNANO in the Papal States.
- COMPLUTUM, ALCALA-DE-HENARES in New Castile.
- COMPESA, CONZA in Principato-Ultra.
- COMPULTERIA, MARIA-DE-COVLUTERE in Holstein.
- COMUM NOVOCOMUM, or NOVUM COMUM, Como in Lombardy.
- CONA, CONDIDA, or CONIUM, COSNE in the French dep. of Nievre.
- CONATIA, TRECUNNEL in Ireland.
- CONCA, CONCHA, or CONCIA, CUENCA in Spain.
- CONCANA, CONGAS-DE-ONIS in Asturias, or perhaps SANTILLANA in Asturias.
- CONCANGIUM, KENDAL in Westmoreland.
- CONCARNEUM, CONCARNEAU in the French dep. of Finisterre.
- CONCEPTIONIS SINUS, CONCEPTION BAY in Newfoundland.
- CONCHLÆ, CONCHES in the French dep. of Eure.
- CONCORDIA, TOMAR in Estremadura.
- CONCORDIA, a town of the Nemetes, supposed by Simler to be KICHERSBERG in Lower Alsace; by others identified with ALTSTADT on the Lutter; by others with DRUSENHEIM.
- CONCORDIA SALTUS, or CONGRESSANUM, CONCOSSAULT in the French dep. of Cher.

- CONDÆUM**, **CONDATUM**, or **CONDITUM**, **CONDE** in the French dep. of Nord.
CONDEUM AD NOVALLUM, **CONDE-SUR-NOIR-ÉAU** in the French dep. of Calvados.
CONDATE, **KONGEN** in Würtemberg.
CONDATE, **CONDE** in the French dep. of Eure.
CONDATE, a town of the Carnavi, by some identified with **NORTHWICH**, by others with **CONGLETON** in Cheshire.
CONDATE, or **REDONUM CIVITAS**, **RENNES** in the dep. of Isle-et-Vilaine.
CONDATE, or **MONASTERIUM SENONUM**, **MONTEREAU-FAULT-YONNE** in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
CONDERCUM, a town of the Brigantes, **BENWELL** in Northumberland.
CONDOCHATES, probably the river **GUNDUK** in Hindostan.
CONDOJANUM, **CONDOJANI** in Calabria-Ultra.
CONDOMIUM VASCONUM, or **LONDONUM**, **CONDOM** in the dep. of Gers.
CONDRACIUM, **CONDRUIM**, or **CONDRUSIUM**, **CONDRIEUX** in the dep. of Rhone.
CONDRUSORUM REGIO, or **CONDRUSTO**, **CONDROS** in Liege.
CONDURA, **CONDUR** in Bissenagur.
CONEDRACIUM, or **CONNARÆUM**, **CONNERE** in the French dep. of Sarthe.
CONELIANUM, or **CONEGLIANUM**, **CONEGLIANO** in Lombardy.
CONEUM, or **CUNEJUM**, **CONI** in Piedmont.
CONFLUENTES, **COBLENZ** in Rhenish Prussia.
CONFLUENTES, or **CONFLUENTIA**, **CONFLANS** in the French dep. of Haut-Saone.
CONFLUENTES, or **CONFLUENTIA CENTRONUM**, **CONFLANS** in Savoy.
CONFLUENTES, or **CONFLUENTIA HELVETIORUM**, **COBLENZ** in Switzerland.
CONFLUENTES, or **CONFLUENTIA INSULÆ FRANCIE**, **CONFLANS-ST.-HONORINE** in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
CONFLUENTES, or **CONFLUENTIA LOTHARINGIÆ**, **CONFLANS-EN-JAMY** in the French dep. of Meuse.
CONGLAVATA, **STANWICKS** on the river **Eden** in Northumberland.
CONGLATUM MARE, **GLACIALE MARE**, **CONCRETUM MARE**, **PIGRUM MARE**, **SCYTHICUM MARE**, or **MOSCOVITICUM MARE**, the **ARCTIC OCEAN**.
CONGIUM, **CABEÇON** in Spain.
CONGLETONIUM, **CONGLETON** in Cheshire.
CONGUM, **Congo** in Lower Guinea.
CONIA, **Cogna** in Piedmont.
CONILIUM, **CONIL** in Seville.
CONIMBRA, **CONIMBRICA**, or **COLIMBRICA**, **COIMBRA** in the Portuguese prov. of Beira.
CONNACHTIA, **CONNAUGHT** in Ireland.
CONNOBURGUM, **CONNEBURG** in Prussia.
CONNOVIUS, or **TISOBIS**, **CONWAY** in Wales.
CONOVIMUM, **ABERCONWAY**, or perhaps **CAER-RHYN** near **Conway** in Wales.
CONSABRUM, **CONSUEGRA** in the Spanish prov. of Toledo.
CONSENTIA, or **CONSENTINA CIVITAS**, **COSENZA** in Calabria-Citra.
CONSENTINA PROVINCIA, **CALABRIA-CITERIORE**.
CONSTANTIA, or **GANODURUM**, **CONSTANZ** in Baden.
CONSTANTIA, **CONSTANTINA**, or **NICEPHORIUM**, **RAKKA** in Mesopotamia.
CONSTANTIANÀ, **KONSTENZA** in Bulgaria.
CONSTANTIENSE TERRITORIUM, **COTENTIN** in the French dep. of La Manche.
CONSTANTINÆ PROVINCIA, or **CONSTANCIA**, the prov. of **CONSTANTINE** in Algeria.
CONSTANTINOPOLIS, **CONSTANTINOPLE**.
CONTEGIUM, **CUNDIS** in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- CONTIACUM**, or **CONTIUM**, **CONTY** in the French dep. of Somme.
CONTILIANUM, **CONTIGLIANO** in the Papal States.
CONTINUM, **CONCONUM**, or **MIRANDA DURII**, **MIRANDA-DE-DUERO** in Portugal.
CONTRA ACINIUM, or **TRANSACINCUM**, **PESTH** in Hungary.
CONTRIBUTA, **MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES** in Estremadura.
CONVALLIS, **CONVALLIA**, or **NIYARIA**, the island of **TENERIFFE**.
CONVENNAS, **CONVEY** in Essex.
CONVENTRIA, or **COVENTRIA**, **COVENTRY** in Warwickshire.
CONVERSANUM, or **CAPERSANUM**, **CONVERSANO** in Naples.
COPAIS, **CEPHINIS**, **HALIARTIUS**, the **LAGO-DI-TA-FOGLIA** or **LAGO STIVA** in Livadia.
COPHEN, **COAS**, or **CHUES**, the river **HELMUND** in Afghanistan.
COPID, **SYBARIS**, or **THURIUM**, **TERRANUOVO** near the gulf of **Tarentum** in Naples.
COPINGA, **KOPING** on the **Mälarsee** in Sweden.
COPRANITIA, **COPRANITZ** on the river **Drave**.
COPRANITIA, **KAPRONEZA** in Croatia.
COPTOS, **COFT** or **KEPHT** in Egypt.
COQUEDA, the river **COQUET** in Northumberland.
CORACODES PORTUS, **PORTO-CONDE** in Algeria.
CORASESIUM, in Cilicia, now **ALAYA**.
CORASLÆ, or **CORASSLÆ**, the island of **DRAGONISE** in the **Ægean sea**.
CORAXII MONTES, the **ELBUEZ**.
CORAX PROMONTORIUM, **CAPE KERKINOS-BORNU** in the Crimea.
CORAX, or **CROTALUS**, the river **CORACE** in Naples.
CORBARIA VALLIS, **CORBIERES** in Languedoc.
CORBEJA, **CORBIE** in the French dep. of Somme.
CORBEJA, **CORVEY** in Westphalia.
CORBELIUM, **CORBELLUM**, or **CORBONIUM AD SEQUANUM**, **CORBEIL** in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
CORBENIACUM, **CORBENY** in the French dep. of Aisne.
CORBIENA, or **CARBIENE**, **KHORUMABAD** in Irak-Arabi.
CORBINIACUM, **CORBIGNY** in the French dep. of Marne.
CORBINIACUM NIVERNENSE, **CORBIGNY** in the French dep. of Nievre.
CORBULONIS MONUMENTUM, **GRONINGEN** in Holland.
CORCAGIA, or **CORCANIA**, **CORK** in Ireland.
CORCAGINENSIS COMITATUS, co. **CORK** in Ireland.
CORCORAS, or **NAUPACTUS**, **LAIBACH** in Illyria.
CORCYRA, **DREPANE**, **PHÆACIA**, or **PHÆACUM INSULA**, the island of **CORFU** in the Mediterranean.
CORCYRA, **CORZOLA** in the island of **Corzola**.
CORCYRA NIGRA, or **CORCYRA ILLYRIÆ**, the island of **Corzola** off the **Dalmatian coast**.
COREA, the peninsula of **KOREA**.
CORETUS SINUS, the **GIULOE-MARE**, or **W part** of the **Palus Mæotis**.
CORFINIUM, **SANTO-PELINO** in Abruzzo-Citra.
CORICEUM PROMONTORIUM, **CAPE KORAKA** on the coast of **Asia Minor**.
CORINIUM, **DUROCOMOVIMUM**, or **CIRCESTRIA**, **CIRENCESTER** in Gloucestershire.
CORINTHIACUS SINUS, the **GULF OF LEPANTO**.
CORINTHUS, or **EPHYRA**, the city of **CORINTH** in Greece.
CORIOLANUM, or **CORIOLUM**, **CARIGLIANO** in Calabria-Citra.
CORIOVALLUM, **FALCOBURGUM**, or **VALCONIS MONS**, **FALKENBERG** in Limburg.

- CORITICUM, KRINGA in Carinthia.
 CORLINUM, CORLIN in Prussia.
 CORNACUM, ZATA in Lower Hungary.
 CORNELIA, or WIMPINA, WIMPPEN on the Neckar.
 CORNELIANUM, CORNEILLAN in the French dep. of Gers.
 CORNELII MONASTERIUM, CORNELIUMUNSTER in Prussia.
 CORNETUM, GORNETO in Naples.
 CORNI, CORNETO in Sardinia.
 CORNUBIA, CORNUWALLIA, or DUMNONIUM REGIO, CORNWALL in England.
 CORNUVIENSIS, JAGERNDORF in Silesia.
 COROCONDAME, FANAGORIA or TAMAN in the Crimea.
 CORODAMUM, CAPE KURIAT on the Arabian gulf.
 COROMANDELA, or SORARUM REGIO, COROMANDEL in Hindostan.
 CORONA, the river CORONE in Lombardy.
 CORONÆBURGUM, CRONENBURG or KRONBERG in Denmark.
 CORONIA, LANDSKRONA in Sweden.
 CORONTA, near ASPRO in Northern Greece.
 COROPASSUS, KON-HISSAR in Asia Minor.
 COROS, the river BENDIMER in Persia.
 CORREGIUM, CORREGIO in Modena.
 CORSILIANUM, or CORSIANUM, PIENZA in Tuscany.
 CORSTORPITUM, or MORSTORPITUM, according to Camden, MORPETH; but by some supposed to be CORBRIDGE in Northumberland.
 CORTENACUM, COURTENAY in the French dep. of Loiret.
 CORTENACUM, CORTRACUM, or CORTORIACUM, COURTRAY in W. Flanders.
 CORTYNA, CORTYNIA, or GORTINA, near NOVI-CASTELL in Crete.
 CORU, CAPE ORTEGAL in Spain.
 CORVI INSULA, Corvo in the Canary group.
 CORYCEON PROMONTORIUM, or CORYCUS MONS, CAPE COURCO on the coast of Asia Minor.
 CORYCUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE KARACUS in Crete.
 CORYPHASIUM, CAPE ZONCHIO on the coast of Greece.
 COS, COOS, CEOS, CEA, CARIS, or MEROPIS, the island of STANCHIO in the Mediterranean.
 COSA, or COSSA, ANSIDONIA in Tuscany.
 COSAMBA, BALASORE in Hindostan.
 COSANUM, SANTO-STEFANO in Tuscany.
 COSELIA, KOSEL in Prussia.
 COSELDIA, COESFELD in Hanover.
 COSLINUM, COSLIN in Prussia.
 COSSIACUM, COSSE-LE-VIVIERS in the French dep. of Mayenne.
 COSSOVOPOLITANA, AMSELFELD in Servia.
 COSSYRA, COSYEA, or COSYRUS, the island of PANTALARIA in the Mediterranean.
 COSSYRA, OPPEDOLO in the island of Pantalaria.
 COSTRINUM, or CASTRINUM, CASTRIN in Prussia.
 COTBRISIUM, COTTBRIS in Prussia.
 COTHA, COTHENA, or COTHENIUM, KOTHEN in Anhalt-Kothen.
 COTIARIS, probably the river MEIKONG in Burmah.
 COTTLE, Cozzo in Piedmont.
 COTTIARA, COCHIN in Travancore.
 COTTOBARA, MASULIPATAM in Hindostan.
 COTTONARA, CANARA in Hindostan.
 COTYÆUM, KUTAHYAH in Asiatic Turkey.
 COTYORA, BUYUK-KALEH in Asiatic Turkey.
 COVARIA, KOEVAR in Transylvania.
 COVELIACÆ, KOCKEL in Bavaria.
 COVELIACUS, the river KOCKEL in Transylvania.
 COVORDIA, KOEVORDEN in Holland.
 CRACOVIA, CRACOW.
 CRAGUS, a mountain in Lycia, MONTE-DI-GORONTE.
 CRAMBUSA, the island of CRAMBUSSA in the Mediterranean.
 CRANÆ, the island of MARATHONISI in the Mediterranean.
 CRANON, according to Kruse, SARLIKI in Thessaly.
 CRATHIS, or CRATHUS, the river CRATI in Calabria.
 CRATUMNUM, CRAON in the French dep. of Mayenne.
 CRÆÆSTUARIIUM, the FRITH OF CREE in Galway.
 CREDILIUM, CROIL in the French dep. of Oise.
 CREDULIO, CRILLON in the French dep. of Vaucluse.
 CREMA, CREMA in Lombardy.
 CREMENECUM, KREMINIEK in Volhynia.
 CREMENSIS AGER, CREMASCO in Lombardy.
 CREMESIA, KREMS in Austria.
 CREMNICIUM, KREMNITZ in Hungary.
 CREPACORIUM, CREVACOURE in Piedmont.
 CREPIACUM, or CRESPIACUM, CRESPIY in the French dep. of Oise.
 CREPIACUM, CREPY in the French dep. of Aisne.
 CREPICORDIUM, CREVEOEUR in N. Brabant.
 CRETA, the island of CRETE.
 CREUTZBERGA, KREUTZBERG in Silesia.
 CREVANTIUM, CREVANT in the French dep. of Yonne.
 CRIMISA, or CRIMISSA, CAPE D'ALICE in Calabria-Citra.
 CRIMISUS, CRIMISSUS, or CRINISUS, the river BELICA-DESTRO in Sicily.
 CRISIUM, KREUTZ in Croatia.
 CRISSACUS SINUS, the GULF OF SALONA.
 CRISTOLIUM, CREIL in the French dep. of Oise.
 CRIUMETOPUM, CAPE ORIO in Crete.
 CROATIA, or CHROVATIA, CROATIA.
 CROCIATONUM, CARENTAN in the French dep. of La Manche.
 CROCILLIACA, CROISILLE in Savoy.
 CROCODILORUM INSULA, the greater CAYMAN island off the Gulf of Mexico.
 CROCODILORUM OPPIDUM, MEDINET-FAYUM in Egypt.
 CROLLEJUM, or CURLEJUM, CREVILLY in the French dep. of Calvados.
 CROMARTINUS COMITATUS, CROMARTYSHIRE in Scotland.
 CROMARTIUM, CROMARTY in Scotland.
 CROMENA, KURMAN in Bohemia.
 CROSA, the river CREUSE in France.
 CROSA, CROSSEN in Prussia.
 CROSA AD ELYSTRUM, CROSSEN in Prussia.
 CROTALUS, the river CORACE in Calabria.
 CROTO, CROTONE in Naples.
 CROVIACUM, CROY in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
 CROVUS, CROW in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
 CRUA, or CROJA, AKHISSAR in Romania.
 CRUCENACUM, or CRUCINACUM, KREUTZNACH in Prussia.
 CRUCIBURGUM AD VIERNAM, KREUTZBURG in Weimar.
 CRUCIBURGUM VENEDICUM, KREUTZBERG in Prussia.
 CRUCISORA, CORSOER in the Great Belt.
 CRUMLAVIA, or CRUMLOVIUM, KRUMLAU in Moravia.
 CRUSTUMERIA, MARIGLIANO-VECCHIO in the Papal states.
 CRYBENSTENIUM, the castle of KRIEBENSTEIN in Prussia.
 CRYPTA, GROTTA in Lombardy.

- CRYPTA AUREA**, GROTTAGLIA in Naples.
CRYPTA NEAPOLITANA, MONTE-DI-PAUSILIPPO in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
CSANADIENSIS COMITATUS, the comitat of TSANAD in Hungary.
CSONGRADIENSIS COMITATUS, the comitat of TSONGRAD in Hungary.
CTESIPHON, or **CHALNO**, in Assyria, near AL-MODAIN.
CUBITUS, or **ELNBOGA**, **ELNBOGEN** in Bohemia.
CUCULUM, **CUCULLO** in Abruzzo.
CUDA, **COA** in Portugal.
CUFFINSTANIUM, **KOSTHEIM** on the Main.
CULARO, **GRENoble** in France.
CULEMBACENSIS PRINCIPATUS, the lordship of **CULMBACH** in Bavaria.
CULMBACHIUM, or **CULMBACUM**, **CULMBACH** in Bavaria.
CULMEN URSI, or **URSULUS**, the **SPLUGENBERG** in the Grisons.
CUMA, or **CYMA**, a city in **Æolis**, near **SANDERLL**.
CUMBERLANDIA, **CUMBERLAND**.
CUMEOBURGUM, **CUMMEBURG** in Fulda.
CUMETENSE TERRITORIUM, **COMO** in Lombardy.
CUMILLUM MAGNUM, **CIGOGNOLA** in Lombardy.
CUNCIANUM, **GOCIANO** in Sardinia.
CUNETIO, or **MARGABERGA**, **MARLBOROUGH** in Wilts.
CUNEUM PROMONTORIUM, **CAPE SANTA-MARIA** in Portugal.
CUNEUS AUREUS, or **SPELUGA**, the **SPLUGEN** in the Grisons.
CUNIGAMIA, or **CUNNINGHAMIA**, **CUNNINGHAM** in Ayrshire.
CUPA, the river **COPA** in Lombardy.
CUPRA, or **CYPRÆ FANUM**, **BENEDETTO** in the Papal states.
CUPRA, or **CUPRUM**, **CUPAR** in Fife.
CUPRIMONTIUM, **KUPFERBERG** in Silesia.
CUPRIMONTIUM AD ALCMONAM, **KUPFERBERG** in Bavaria.
CUPRIMONTIUM BOHEMIÆ, **KUPFERBERG** in Bohemia.
CUPRIMONTIUM GESTRICIÆ, **KUPFERBERG** in Norway.
CURDIA, or **CURDISTANIA**, **KURDISTAN**.
CURENSIS AMNIS, the river **CORRESE**, an affluent of the **Tiber**.
CURES, **CORREZE** in the Papal states, or perhaps **VESCOVIA**.
CURETIA, the river **CORREZE** in France.
CURETIUM, the town of **CORREZE** in France.
CURIA, or **CURIA RHÆTORUM**, **CHUR** or **COIRA** in the Grisons.
CURIA, probably **LANARK** in Scotland.
CURIA, **CORTE** in Corsica.
CURIA BAVARICA, or **CURIA REGENTIANA**, **HOF** in Bavaria.
CURIA MAJOR, **CORTE-MAGGIORE** in **PARMA**.
CURIA MORAVICA, **HOF** in Moravia.
CURIA MORICI, **HOF** in Austria near **Salzburg**.
CURIA PIETRA, **CORBETTE** in Lombardy.
CURIA REGIA, **KONIGSHOFEN** in Bavaria.
CURIA REGIS AD ALBIUS, **KONIGSHOF** in Bohemia.
CURIA REGIS BADENSIS, **KONIGSHOF** in Baden.
CURIANUM PROMONTORIUM, **CAPE FERET** in Guyenne.
CURIAS, **CAPE GAVATA** in Cyprus.
CURIETA, the island of **VEGLIA** in the Adriatic.
CURITUM, **VEGLIA** in the island of that name.
CURIOSOLIMAGUS, **CORSENTI** in the French dep. of Nord.
CURLANDIA, or **CURONIA**, **COURLAND** in Russia.
- CURLANDÆ SINUS**, the **CURISCHE-HAFF** in Prussia.
CURSUS ACHILLIS, the island of **FIDONISI** in the Black sea.
CURTISMILIUM, **CORTEMIGLIA** in Piedmont.
CUSSENACUM, **KUSSNACHT** in the cant. of Schwyz.
CUSUS, the river **WAAG** in Hungary.
CUTACIUM, **KUTAIS** in Georgia.
CUTILIA, **CONTIGLIANO** in the Papal States.
CUTNA, **CUTTNA**, or **KUTTENBERGA**, **KUTTENBERG** in Bohemia.
CUXHAVIA, **KUXHAVEN** in the Hamburg territory.
CYANEÆ INSULÆ, the **PAYONARE** islands near the mouth of the **Bosphorus**.
CYBISTRA, a town of **Cappadocia**, according to **D'Anville**, **COSTEREH**; according to **Leake**, **KARAHUSSAR** in Asiatic Turkey.
CYCLADES, the group of islands in the Grecian archipelago which encircled **DELOS**.
CYCLOPUM SCOPULI, the island of **FARIGLIANI** off the E coast of Sicily.
CYDAMUS, in **Regio Syrtica**, perhaps **GHADAMES**.
CYDNUS, a river of **Cilicia Campestris**, the **KARASU**.
CYGENÆ, **CYNAVIA**, or **ZWICKAVIA**, **ZWICKAU** on the river **Mulde** in **Lüneburg**.
CYLINDRINA, the prov. of **SIRINAGUR** in Hindostan.
CYLISTARNUS, the river **ROCANELLO** in Calabria.
CYLLENE, **CHIARENZA** of **CLARENZA** in Greece.
CYMÆUS SINUS, the **GULF OF SANDALI** on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.
CYMINUS LACUS, the **LAGO-DI-PICO** in the Papal States.
CYNOPOLIS, or **CANUM URBS**, near **SAMULLAT** on the Nile.
CYPARISSIUM PROMONTORIUM, **CAPE CANNELLO** on the W coast of Greece, or perhaps **CAPE APIDAGLIA**.
CYPARISSIUS SINUS, the **GULF OF RONCHIO** at the mouth of the **Alpheius** in Greece.
CYPRESSETA, **SORGUE** in the dep. of **Vaucluse**.
CYPRUS, **ACAMANTHIS**, **AMATHUSIA**, or **COLINIA**, the island of **CIPRO** or **CYPRUS**.
CYPSELA, or **CYPSSELLA**, a town in **Thrace**, according to **KRUSE**, **IPSALA**.
CYRENAICA, **CYRENÆA**, or **PENTAPOLIS LIBYA**, the territory of **BARCAH** in **Barbary**.
CYRENE, **KAIRWAN** in **Tunis**.
CYRRHESTICA, **HALEB** or **ALEPPO** in Asiatic Turkey.
CYRUS, **KORO**, or **CYSSUS**, the river **KUR** in **Armenia**.
CYTA, **KUTAIS** in **Imiretia**.
CYTÆUM, **SETTIA** in **Crete**.
CYTHERA, the island of **CERIGO**.
CYTHNUS, or **OPIHISI**, **THERMIA** one of the **Cyclades**.
CYZICUS, or **DOLIONIS INSULA**, **CHIZICO** in the sea of **Marmora**.
CZASLAVIA, **CZASLAW** in **Bohemia**.
CZERDINUM, **CZERDIN** in the **Russian gov.** of **Pern**.
CZERNICHOVIA, the **Russian gov.** of **CHERNIGOF**.
CZYRCASSIUM, **CZIRKASSI** in the **Volhynia**.

D

- DABRONA**, the river **BLACKWATER** in co. **Waterford**.
DACHANUM, **DACHAU** in **Bavaria**.
DACHINABADES, **GOLCONDA** in **Hindustan**.
DACIA, the ancient name of the country bounded on the N by **European Sarmatia**; on the E by the **Euxine**; on the S by the **Danube**; and on the W

- by the river Theiss. As a Roman prov. it was subdivided into DACIA-RIPARIA or WALLACHIA, stretching along the Danube; DACIA MEDITERRANEA, the central part, or TRANSYLVANIA; and DACIA ALPENSIS in the vicinity of the Carpathians.
- DACIONIUM**, MONTFORTE-DE-LEMONS in Spanish Galicia, or perhaps RIBADEO.
- DEA**, DEA, DEVA, or DIVA, the river DEE in Galway.
- DAGHOA**, DAGOE, an island in the gulf of Finland.
- DAGOBERTI SAXUM**, DACHESTEIN, in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
- DAHARUM REGIO**, DAGHESTAN in Persia.
- DAIRAGUM**, DAIRAGO in Lombardy.
- DAIX**, or OARUS, the river JAİK or URAL flowing into the sea of Aral.
- DALECARLIA**, or DALIA, the Swedish prov. of DALARNA.
- DALECARLIUS**, the DAL-ELF in Sweden.
- DALKETHUM**, DALKETH in Mid-Lothian.
- DALMATIA**, a district of Illyricum, nearly corresponding with the Austrian territory of the same name.
- DALMIUM**, DELMINO in Bosnia.
- DAMASCENORUM OPPIDUM**, or COLONIA DAMASCUS METROPOLIS, DIMASCHK, or DARMSUK, the city of DAMASCUS in Syria.
- DAMASIA**, DIESSEN in Bavaria.
- DAMGARDIA**, DAMGARTEN in Prussia.
- DAMIATA**, or DIMIAHA, DAMIETTA in Egypt.
- DAMMONA**, or DAMUM, APENGADAM in Holland.
- DAMMONUS**, DAMSSERDIEP in Holland.
- DAMNONIUM PROMONTORIUM**, the LIZARD-POINT in Cornwall.
- DAMNUM MARTINUM**, or DAMMARTINUM, DAMMARTIN in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
- DAMOVILLA**, DOMVILLE in the French dep. of Eure.
- DAMPULLERIUM**, DAMVILLIERS in the French dep. of Meuse.
- DANASTER**, DANASTRUS, or TYRA, the river DNIESTER.
- DANGCLONIUM**, DANJEAU in the French prov. of Perche.
- DANIA**, DENMARK.
- DANICA SYLVA**, the DANISCHWALD in Schleswig.
- DANICUM FRETUM**, or ORESUNDICUM FRETUM, the ORESUND between the Danish islands of Seland and Schonen.
- DANNEBERGA**, DANNEBERG in Hanover.
- DANTISCUM**, or GEDANUM, DANTZIG in Prussia.
- DANUBII INSULA**, DONABERGA, or VERTIA, DONAUWERTH in Bavaria.
- DANUBIUS**, DANUVIUS, or ISTER, the river DANUBE.
- DANUM**, DONCASTER in Yorkshire.
- DANUS**, or INDUS, the river AIN or ENS an affluent of the Rhone.
- DAONES**, the river SANG-PO, or perhaps the IRAWADDI in India.
- DAPHNITIS INSULA**, the island of DOLLACA or DAHALEG on the NE coast of Africa.
- DARADUS**, or DARAS, the river SENEGAL.
- DARDANELLÆ**, the DARDANELLES.
- DARDANIA**, the sanjak of USCOPE in Servia.
- DARDANIUM PROMONTORIUM**, CAPE BURUN on the Black sea.
- DARDANUS**, PENNA-DI-ORDUNA in Biscay.
- DARGOMANES**, or ORGOMANES, a river of Bactriana, probably the BAMIAN, an affluent of the Oxus.
- DARMSTADIUM**, DARMSTADT in Hessen-Darmstadt.
- DARNASIA**, or DIESENHOFIA, DIESENHOFEN in the cant. of Thurgau.
- DARNIS**, a town of Cyrenaica, represented by DERNEH in Barca.
- DARVANIUM**, DRAAS in Transylvania.
- DARVENTUS**, or DERVENTUS, the river DERWENT in Derbyshire.
- DASCYLEUM**, or DASCYLOS, a coast town of Bithynia, now DIASKILLO.
- DATUM**, DATOS, in Thracia, the modern CAVULLA.
- DAUDYANA**, DIADIN in Armenia.
- DAULIS**, DAULLIA, or DAULIURUM URBS, a town in Phocis, near the modern DAULLIA.
- DAUNIA**, or DAUNIAS, TERRA-DI-BARI in Naples.
- DAVENTRIA**, or DEVONTURUM, DEVENTER in Holland.
- DAVIUM SACELLUM**, FALKIRK, or CARRON in the vicinity of Falkirk, in Scotland.
- DEANENSIS SYLVA**, DEAN FOREST in Gloucestershire.
- DEBRECINUM**, or DEBRETINUM, DEBRECZIN in Hungary.
- DECASTADIUM**, CASTIDIO in Calabria.
- DECEM PAGI**, DIENZE in the French dep. of Meurthe.
- DECENTIANUM**, DESENZANO in Lombardy.
- DECETIA**, DECIEZ in the French dep. of Nievre.
- DECIA**, or DOZZA, DIETZ in Nassau.
- DECIDAVA**, DIEMBRICH in Transylvania.
- DEDESSUS**, DEDES in Tripoli.
- DEI FACIES**, THEU-PROSOPON, or EUPROSOPON, near CAPE CAROGE on the coast of Syria.
- DEI MONS**, DIESTALDEN in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- DEINSA**, DEINSE in East Flanders.
- DELAS**, or SILLA, the river DIALA in Persia.
- DELAVARUS**, the river DELAWARE in N. America.
- DELBRUGGIA**, DELBRUCK in Prussia.
- DELEMONTIUM**, or TELAMONTIUM, DELMONT in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- DELFI**, DELFUM, DELFTA, or DELPHIUM, DELFT in Holland.
- DELGOVITIA**, or GODNUNDHAM, WIGTON in Cumberland.
- DELITIUM**, DELITZSCH in Saxony.
- DELLINA**, DELINA, or DELBRIA, the river DALKE, an affluent of the Ems in Germany.
- DELLIUM**, SURASENORUM REGIO, the prov. of DELHI in Hindostan.
- DELMENHORSTIUM**, DELMENHORST in Oldenburg.
- DELMINIUM**, DALMINO in Bosnia.
- DELOS**, ASTERIA, CHLAMIDIA, CYNTHIA, LAGIA, ORTYGIA, or PELASGIA, the island of DELOS, DELI, or SEDILLI in the Mediterranean.
- DELPHI**, PYTHIA, PARNASSIA VALLIS, now CASTRI on Mount Liakura in Greece.
- DELPHINATUS**, the French prov. of DAUPHIGNY.
- DELPHINI PORTUS**, PORTO-FINO in the Sardinian prov. of Geneva.
- DELPHINIUM**, DELFINO in Chios.
- DELPHOLANDIA**, or DELPHORUM AGER, DELFTLAND in S. Holland.
- DELPHORUM PORTUS**, DELFTSHOFEN in Holland.
- DELTA**, that portion of Egypt which, in ancient times, was enclosed between the Pelusian and the Canopic branches of the Nile, which branched off at Cercassorum. The apex of this triangular space—whence its name—is now much less obtuse than in ancient times; and its triangular figure is determined by the Rosetta branch, the old Canopic arm, and the Phatnitic or Damietta branch.
- DEMTRIOVITIA**, MITROWITZ in Slavonia.
- DEMTRIOVITIA SARMATICA**, DEMETRIOWITZ in the Russian gov. of Smolensk.
- DEMTRIOVIA**, DEMITRIOFF in the Russian gov. of Wologda.

- DEMMINUM**, DEMMIN in Prussia.
DEMONNESI, or **DEMONESI**, PRINCES ISLANDS in the sea of Marmora.
DENBIGHENSIS, DENBIGHSHIRE in North Wales.
DENBIGHUM, or **DENBIGA**, DENBIGH in Denbighshire.
DENIGOTIA, DENIGEN in Bulgaria.
DEOBRIGA, MIRANDO-DI-EBRO in the Spanish prov. of Burgos.
DEOMANT, DONANDIUM, or **DINOANTUM**, DIONANT in Belgium.
DEORUM CURRUS, or **THEORUM OCHEMA**, probably **SIERRE-LEONE** on the coast of Africa.
DEORUM INSULÆ, a group of islands off the coast of Galicia in Spain.
DEORUM PORTUS, or **DIVINI PORTUS**, perhaps **MARZ-AL-QUIBIR** in Barbary.
DEPPA, **DIETTA**, or **JULIABONA**, **DIETTE** in France.
DERBATUM, **DERPATUM**, or **DORPATUM**, **DORPT** in the Russian gov. of Riga.
DERBICENSIS COMITATUS, **DERBYSHIRE**.
DERE, or **DIRE**, perhaps **RAS-BEL** on the coast of the Red sea.
DERGUS LACUS, **LOUGH DERGH** in Galway.
DERIA, **DERRA**, or **ROBORETUM**, **LONDONDERRY** in Ireland.
DERNUS, or **ERNUS LACUS**, **LOUGH EARNE** in Ireland.
DERSIA, **HESSIA**, or **HESSIGA**, **HESSEN** in Kur-Hessen.
DERTONENSE TERRITORIUM, the prov. of **TORTONA** in Piedmont.
DERTOSA, **TERTOSA** in the Spanish prov. of Catalonia.
DERVENTIA, **DERBY** in Derbyshire.
DERVENTIO, perhaps **AULDBY** in Yorkshire.
DESERTINA, **DISCENTIUM**, or **DISSERTINUM**, **DISSENTIS** in the Swiss cant. of Grisons.
DESERTUM, or **DYSERTUM**, **DYSART** in Fifeshire.
DESIDERII MONS, **MONDIDIER** in Spanish Galicia.
DESSA VIA, **DESSAU** in Anhalt-Dessau.
DETHMOLDA, or **DIETHMOLIUM**, **DETMOLD** in Lippe-Detmold.
DEUCALEDONIUS. See **CALEDONIUS**.
DEVA, or **SETEJA**, the river **DEE** in North Wales.
DEVA, or **DIVA**, the river **DEE** in Scotland.
DEVA, or **DIVA**, the river **DIVE** an affluent of the Loire in France.
DEVALES, the **DEVA** in Asturias in Spain.
DEVELTIN COLONIA, **DEVELTUM**, or **DEBELTUS**, **ZAGORA** or **DEVELTO** in Romelia.
DEVENA, **DOWINA**, or **THEBENA**, **DEVEN** or **THEBEN** in Hungary.
DEVIOTIA, **TEVIOTIA**, or **RIPA ALTA**, the district of **TEVIOTDALE** in Roxburghshire.
DEVONA, **SCHWEINFURT** in Coburg.
DEVONA VETUS, **OLD ABERDEEN** in Scotland.
DEVONIA, or **DEVONIENSIS COMITATUS**, **DEVONSHIRE**.
DIA, the island of **STANDIA** in the Mediterranean.
DIABLINTES, **NOVODUNUM**, or **NOVIGENTUM ROTRUDUM**, **NOGENT-LE-ROUTRON** in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loire.
DIAMPOLIS, a city of Thracia, near the modern **JAMBOLL**.
DIANA, **ZAMAH** in Algiers.
DIANÆ FONDS, **FAVARA** in Sicily.
DIBIO, **DIVIO**, or **DIVIODUNUM**, **DIJON** in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
DICÆARCHIA, or **COLONIA AUGUSTA**, **PUZZUOLO** in Naples.
DICIACUM, **DUCIACUM**, or **DUODECIACUM**, **DOUZY** in the French dep. of Somme.
DICTÆUS MONS, **LASTHI** in Crete.
DICTAMNUM, **DICTAMO** in Crete.
DIDATTIUM, **DOLE** in the French dep. of Jura.
DIDIGNA, **DIGNA**, or **DIGBA**, **KORNA** in the pash. of Bagdad.
DIDYME, the island of **SALINI** in the Lipari group.
DIDYMI, **DIDYMO** in Greece.
DIDYMI MONTES, **RAS-EL-HHAD** in Persia.
DIDYMOTICHOS, **DIMOTIKA** in the sanj. of Gallipoli.
DIEGI VILLA, **DIEGO** in Old Castile.
DIEMENI INSULA, **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND** or **TASMANIA**.
DIEPHOLTA, **DIEPHOLZ** in Brunswick.
DIESTA, **DIESTHEMIUM**, or **DISTEMIUM**, **DIEST** in South Brabant.
DILA, **DILIS**, or **VERDONIA**, **VERDUN** in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
DILLINGA, **DILLINGEN** in Bavaria.
DILURON, or **ILURO**, **MATARO** in Catalonia.
DIMOLA, **DIEMEL** in Kurhessen.
DINANTIUM, **DINAN** in the French dep. of Nord.
DINCKELSPUHLA, **TRICOLLIS**, or **ZEAPOLIS**, **DINKELBUHL** in Bavaria.
DINGLIA, **DINGLE** in co. Kerry.
DINGOLVINGA, or **DINGELFINDA**, **DINGELFINGEN** in Bavaria.
DIODEA, **MEDON** in Albania.
DIODORI INSULA, the island of **PERIM** in the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.
DIOMEDEA, **DIOMEDIA**, or **TRIMETUS**, **TREMITI** in Naples.
DIOMEDIS PROMONTORIUM, **PIANÇA** in Illyria.
DIONYSIAS, near **SCHOEBA** in Middle Egypt.
DIONYSIOPOLIS, **NAGARA** in India.
DIOSCORIAS, **SEBASTOPOLIS**, or **SOTERIOPOLIS**, **ISKURIEH** in Mingrelia according to some geographers, but generally identified with **SEBASTOPOL** on the W coast of the Crimea.
DIOSCORIDIS INSULA, **SOCOTORA** in the Indian ocean.
DIRIGOTA, or **DINOGETIA**, or **DINOGRATIA**, **DRIMAGO** in Bulgaria.
DISBODENGENSE CÆNOBIUM, **DIESENBERG** in Rhenish Prussia.
DISMUDA, or **DIXMUDA**, **DIXMUYDEN** in West Flanders.
DITMARSIA, or **DITHMARSIA**, **DITMARSCHEN** in Holstein.
DITTAINUS, **DITTAINO** in Sicily.
DIUM PROMONTORIUM, **CAPE SOSSOSO** in Crete.
DIUSBURCH, or **DIUSBURGUM**, **DIUSBURG** in Rhenish Prussia.
DIUZA, or **DIUTIA**, **DEUTZ** in Rhenish Prussia.
DIVA, the river **DEVA** in Biscay.
DIVI LAURENTII INSULA, **LUNÆ INSULA**, or **MENUTHIAS**, the island of **MADAGASCAR**.
DIVODURUM, **METTIS**, **MEDIOMATRICUM**, or **METTENSIS URBS**, **METZ** in the French dep. of Moselle.
DOADUM, **DOVACUM**, or **THEODOADUM**, **DOUAY** in the French dep. of Mayenne-et-Loire.
DOANAS, or **DAONA**, according to **D'Arville**, the Indian territory of **TENASSERIM**.
DOBERANUM, or **DOBRANUM**, **DOBERAN** in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
DOBOCA, **DOBOKA** in Transylvania.
DOBRINIA, **DOBRINUM**, or **DEBIECONIUM**, **DOBEZYN** in Poland.
DOCCMIUM, **DOCHZATUM**, or **DOCCUMUM**, **DOKKUM** in Friesland.
DOESBURGUM, or **DRUSOBURGUM**, **DOESBERG** in Holland.
DOLA, **DEAL** in Kent.
DOLA, or **DOLUM**, **DOL** in the French dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine.

- DOLA, DOLE in the French dep. of Doubs.
 DOLLANUM, DOGLIANI in Piedmont.
 DOLLARIUS SINUS, or EMDANUS SINUS, the DOLLAERT at the mouth of the Ems.
 DOMINICOPOLIS, DOZIER in the French dep. of Haute-Marne.
 DOMITIUM, DOEMITZ in Saxony.
 DOMODUSCELLA, DOMO-D'OSSOLA in Lombardy.
 DONASTIENUM, SAN-SEBASTIAN in Spain.
 DONCANONIUM, DUNCANNON in co. Wexford.
 DONESCHINGA, DONESCHINGEN in Baden.
 DONNIFRONS, or DAMFRONIUM, DOMFRONT in the French dep. of Orne.
 DORA BALTEA, or DURIA MAJOR, the river DORA in Piedmont.
 DORCESTRIA, DURNOVARIUM, or DORCUNE CIVITAS, DORCHESTER in Dorset.
 DORDANUM, or DORDINGA, DOURDAN in the French dep. of Seine.
 DORDRACUM, DORDRECHT in the prov. of S. Holland.
 DORICUS SINUS, the GULF OF SYMO.
 DORIUS, the river PEGU in India.
 DORMUNDA, or TREMONIA, DORTMUND in Prussia.
 DORNACUM, DORNECK in the Swiss cant. of Solothurn.
 DORNBERGUM, DORNBERG in Weimar.
 DORNOCUM, or DORNOTUNUM, DORNOCK in South-landshire.
 DOROSTENA, or DOROSTORUM, SILISTRIA in Bulgaria.
 DORSETIA, DORCESTRIA, or DORCESTRIENSIS COMITATUS, DORSETSHIRE.
 DORYLÆUM, or DORYLLEIUM, ESKI-SHEHR in Asia-Minor.
 DOTEUCUM, DENTICHEM in Guelderland.
 DRACENÆ, or DRACENUM, DRAGUIGNAN in the French dep. of Var.
 DRACHONUS, or DRACONUS, the river TRÆN, an affluent of the Moselle.
 DRACO, the river DRAGONE in Naples.
 DRACOMONTIUM, TRACHENBERG in Silesia.
 DRACONIS MONS, DRAGON in Provence.
 DRACUINA, EHINGEN in Württemberg.
 DRAGAMUNTINA, or TRAVEMUNDA, TRAVEMUNDE in Lubeck.
 DRANGIANA, SISTAN in Cabulistan.
 DRANSA, the river DRANSE in Switzerland.
 DRAVOBURGUM, DRABURG in Illyria.
 DRAVUS, DRABUS, or DRAUS, the river DRAVE.
 DRENTHIA, the Dutch prov. of DRENTHE.
 DREPANUM, TRAPANI in Naples.
 DREPANUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE DRAPANO in Naples.—Also CAPE BIANCO in Cyffus.—Also CAPO-DI-SANTO-ALESIO in Sicily.—Also CAPE TRAPANI in Sicily.
 DRESDA, or DRESENA, the city of DRESDEN.
 DRESSENIUM, or DRIESENA, DRIESEN in Prussia.
 DRIBURGUM, DRIBURG in Prussia.
 DRILLO, or DRINUS ALBUS, the river DRINO-BIANCO in Illyria.
 DRILONIUS SINUS, the GULF OF DRINO on the coast of Albania.
 DRINUS NIGER, the DRINO-NEGRO in Illyria.
 DRINUS, or DRILLO MINOR, the DRINA in Bosnia.
 DROCE, DROCUM, or DUROCASSIUM, DREUX in the French dep. of Eure.
 DROGHDÆA, or DROGEDA, DROGHEDA in co. Louth.
 DROMARIA, or DRUMORIA, DROMORE in Ulster.
 DRUBETIS, CRAJOWA in Wallachia.
 DRUENTIA, the river DURANCE an affluent of the Rhone.
 DRUMA, or DRUNA, the DROME an affluent of the Rhone.
 DRUSENHEMIUM, DRUZENHEIM in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
 DRUSIANA URBS, or FRAUENBURGUM, FRAUENBURG in Prussia.
 DRUSANAGUS, DRUISHEIM in Prussia.
 DUALA GALLICA, or GALLIVENSIS COMITATUS, co. GALWAY in Ireland.
 DUBA, or DUBENA, DUBEN in Prussia.
 DUBLINUM, or DUBLINIUM, the city of DUBLIN.
 DUBRÆ, DUBRIS, or DAVONIA, DOVER in Kent.
 DUDERSTADIUM, DUDERSTADT in Hanover.
 DUINA, or DUNA, the river DWINA in Russia.
 DULCIS AQUA, DOLCE-AQUA in Piedmont.
 DULECUM, or DAMLIAGUM, DULECK in Leinster.
 DULICHIA, DULICHUM, or DOLICHNA, by some supposed to be the island of NEOCHORI in the Mediterranean; by others that of PETALA, the largest of the Echinades.
 DUMBÆ, or DUMBORUM, DOMBS in the French dep. of Ain.
 DUMBARIUM, DUNBAR in East Lothian.
 DUMBLANUM, DUNBLANE in Perthshire.
 DUNELMENSIS COMITATUS, the palatinate of DURHAM.
 DUNELMUM, or DUREMUM, the city of DURHAM.
 DUNENSIS COMITATUS, co. DOWN in Ireland.
 DUNESTORIUM CASTRUM, DUNSTER in Somersetshire.
 DUNFREJA, or DUMFREGA, DUMFRIES in Dumfriesshire.
 DUNGA, or DUNPA, GOA in Hindostan.
 DUNGALENSIS COMITATUS, co. DONEGAL.
 DUNKELDINUM, DUNKELD in Perthshire.
 DUNKERANUM, DUNDALK in co. Louth.
 DUNQUERCA, or DUNKERKA, DUNKIRK in the French dep. of Nord.
 DUNSIUM, or DUSIUM, DUNSE in Berwickshire.
 DUNUM, DOWNPATRICK in Ireland.
 DUNUM ÆSTUARIUM, WHITBY BAY on the coast of Yorkshire.
 DUPLICES AQUA, ZWEIFALTEN in Württemberg.
 DURA, DUREN in Prussia.
 DURACIUM, THOUARS in the French dep. of Deux-Sevres.
 DURANIUS, or DRONA, the river DORDOGNE in France.
 DURASTELLUM, DURETAL in the French dep. of Loire.
 DURBIS, DURBY in the Belgian prov. of Liege.
 DUREGUM, THUREGUM, or TURIGUM, ZÜRICH in Switzerland.
 DURFOS, DEVEREM in North Brabant.
 DURIA, the river DUR or THUR, an affluent of the Rhine.
 DURIAS, TURIA in Valencia.
 DURIUS, or DORIUS, the river DUERO or DOURO in Portugal.
 DUROBRIVÆ, a town of the Coritani, BRIGH-CARTERTON in Northamptonshire.
 DUROBRIVIS, a town of the Cantii, ROCHESTER in Kent.
 DUROCOBRIVÆ, a town of the Catyeuchlani, by some supposed to be HERTFORD; by others GREAT BERKHAMPTSTEAD; and by others DUNSTABLE.
 DUROLI PONS, perhaps GODMANCHESTER in Huntingdonshire; but by Mannert supposed to be CAMBRIDGE.
 DUSSELDORPIUM, DUSSELDORF in Luneburg.
 DUTLINGA, TUTLINGEN in Württemberg.
 DUVELANDIA, DUVELAND in Holland.
 DYARDANES, or OLDANES, the river BRAHMAPUTRA.
 DYLA, the river DYLE in Brabant.
 DYME, DYMÆ, or PALEA, a town of Achaia, perhaps the modern KANIMITZA.

DYRRACHIUM, or EPIDAMNUS, DURAZZO in Albania.
DYSTUS, in Eubœa, now DISTO.

E

- EASO, CEASA, or OLARSO, OIARSO in the Spanish prov. of Guipuscoa.
EAUNA, EONA, or JAUNA, YENNE in Savoy.
EBA, or MARANUS MONS, MONTE-MARANO in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
EBELTOFTIA, or POMAGNUM, EBELTOFT in North Jutland.
EBERACIUM, or EBRIACUM, ERBACH in Germany.
EBERSBERGA, EBERSBERG in Germany.
EBERSDORFIUM, EBERSDORF in Germany.
EBERSTENIUM, EBERSTEIN in Germany.
EBESHANIUM, EPSOM in Surrey.
EBILINGUA, WEINBLINGEN in Württemberg.
EBLANA, by some supposed to be DUBLIN, by others DUNDALK, in Ireland.
EBOLUM, or EBOLUS, EBOLI in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Citra.
EBORA, or LIBERALITAS JULIA, EVORA in Portugal.
EBORA, a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, perhaps MUROS in Galicia.
EBORACENSIS COMITATUS, YORKSHIRE.
EBORACENSIS NOVA CIVITAS, or BELGIUM NOVUM, NEW YORK in North America.
EBORACUM, YORK in Yorkshire.
EBORESHEMIUM, EBERSHEIM in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
EBORICA, EBROICUM, or MEDIOLANUM, EVREUX in the French dep. of Eure.
EBRODUNUM, YVERDON in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
EBROLIUM, EBREUIL in the French dep. of Allier.
EBRONIUM, EVRON in the French dep. of Mayenne.
EBUDA ORIENTALIS, the island of SKY.
EBUDA INSULÆ, the Scottish HEBRIDES.
EBUROBERGOMUM, EBERSPERGA in Bavaria.
EBURUM, or OLMUTIUM, OLMUTZ in Moravia.
EBUSUS, EBUSIA, or EBYSSOS, the island of IVICA in the Mediterranean.
ECBATANA, AGBATANA, or APOBATANA, the capital of Media, now HAMADAN in Persia.
ECBATANA, CAIFA or KAFFA on the coast of Syria.
ECCLESIA, or METHYMNA CÆLESTIS, MEDINA CÆLI in the Spanish prov. of Soria.
ECCLESIAE, IGLESIAS in Sardinia.
ECDIPPA, SIB or ACHZIB in Syria.
ECHE, EYCH in Limburg.
ECHECLA, AQUILA in Sicily.
ECHINÆ, the island of CURZOLARI in the Mediterranean.
ECHINUS, ECHINO on the coast of Thessaly.
ECKESIGEA, or EKESIUM, EKSO in Sweden.
ECOLESIMUS, or ECOLIMENSIS PAGUS, the prov. of ANGOUMOIS in France.
EDELBERGA, HEIDELBERGA, or MYSTILLORUM MONS, HEIDELBERG in Baden.
EDESSA, VODINA in Macedonia.
EDESSA CALIRRHOE, or ANTIQCHIA, ORFAH or URFAH in the pash. of Mosul.
EDETA, LEIRIA or LIRIA in the Spanish prov. of Valencia.
EDINUM, or EDENBURGUM, the city of EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland.
EDRUM, or IDRUS, IDRO in Lombardy.
EDRUS, or AUDROS, perhaps the island of BARDSEA in the Irish Channel.
EDULUM, EDULO in Lombardy.
EGABRA, or AGABRIA, CABRA in Andalusia.
EGEDORA, the river EYDER in Denmark.
EGILIUM, GIGLIO off the coast of Tuscany.
EGLIS, or THELIS, the river OGLY in Languedoc.
EGLISAVIA, EGLISAU in the Swiss cant. of Zurich.
EGONUM VICUS, VICOVENZA in the Papal States.
EGRA, or AGARA, the river EGER in Bohemia.
EGRA, or OEGRA, EGER in Bohemia.
EHRENBERTI SAXUM, EHRENBREITSTEIN on the Rhine.
EICHSELDIA, EICHSFELD in Prussia.
EICHSTETUM, EICHSTADT in Prussia.
EIFFALIA, the EIFEL in Rhenish Prussia.
EIGARUS, AIGARUS, or ISARUS, the river AIGUES in Dauphiny.
EINDOVIÆ, EINDHOFEN in North Brabant.
EION, a town of Edonia, by some supposed to be represented by the modern CONTESSA; by others, by RENDINA, or by PONDINO.
EISENBERGA, EISENBERG in Bohemia.
EISEOBERGA, or EISENBERGA, EISENBERG in Altenburg.
EKENESIUM, or QUERCUM PENINSULA, EKENAAS on the gulf of Finland.
ELÆA, in Æolis, perhaps AYASMON on the gulf of Tchandelï.
ELEÛS, in the Thracian Chersonese near the modern KRITIA.
ELAITICUS SINUS, the GULF OF TCHANDELÏ on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.
ELANITICUS SINUS, or ALAINITES SINUS, the GULF OF AKABA.
ELAPHONESON, ELAPHONNESOS, or PROECONNESOS, the island of MARMORA off the coast of Anatolia.
ELARONA, ELORO, or ILURO, OLERON in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
ELBERFELDIA, ELBERFELD in Prussia.
ELBII LACUS, the LAGO-DI-VICO in the Tuscan prov. of Pisa.
ELBINGA, ELBING in Prussia.
ELBORA, or LIBORA, TALAVERA-DI-LA-REYNA.
ELBOVIUM, or ELLEBOVIUM, ELBEUF in the French dep. of Seine.
ELBURGUM, ELBURG in Guelderland.
ELCEBUS, HELCEBUS, or HELVETUS, a town of the Tribocci, ZEIZENHEIM in Prussia.
ELDANA, SALDANNA in Old Castile.
ELEA, ELLA, HELIA, or VELEA, a town on the coast of Lucania, probably represented by the modern CASTELLAMARE-DELLA-BRUCIA on the gulf of Salino.
ELEA, or HALES, PISCIOTTA in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Citra.
ELEGIA, a town in Armenia Magna, now ILJA on the Euphrates.
ELEGIUM, in Noricum Ripense, perhaps ERLACH in Upper Austria; or according to some STRENGBERG.
ELENÆ, HELENÆ VICUS, or LENDUM, LENS in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
ELEPHANTARIA, TEMPI in Sardinia.
ELEPHANTACUM, or ELWANGA, ELLWANGEN in Germany.
ELEPHANTIUS, or ELEPHANTUS, JEZEREH-EL-SAG on the river Nile.
ELEPTA, NIEBLA in the prov. of Seville.
ELETHYIA, or LEUCOTHEÆ OPPIDUM, ELEITS in the prov. of Saïd, in Egypt.
ELEÛSA, the island of LEOVUSA in the Saronic gulf.
ELEUSIN, near LESSINA in Attica.
ELEUTHEROPOLIS, FREYSTADT in Silesia.
ELEUTHEROPOLIS AD VAGUM, FREYSTADT on the Waag in Hungary.
ELEUTHERUS, a river of Phœnicia, probably the NAHR-EL-KEBIR of Syria; but by some supposed

- to be the BARADA.—Also a river of Sicily, the modern BAJAIRA.
- ELGINA, or ELGIS, ELGIN in Scotland.
- ELGOVIA, or ELIGOVIA, ELCK or ELCKROW in the Swiss cant. of Zurich.
- ELIBANUS MONS, MONTE-FISARDO in Calabria-Ultra.
- ELIBERI, ILIBERI, or ELIBERIS, by Mentelle identified with GRANADA in Spain; by others, with ELVIRA.
- ELIM, the WADY-GHARENDAL in the peninsula of Sinai.
- ELIOCRATA, LOCRA in the Spanish prov. of Murcia.
- ELIS, a town of Elis in Greece, near BELVEDERE.
- ELISTER, or ELSTERA, the river ELSTER.
- ELIZATIUM, or SALESIA, SELTZ in Rhenish Prussia.
- ELLA, ELLUS, or ALSA, the river ELL or ILL in Rhenish Prussia.
- ELLA, or ILLA, the river LILLE, an affluent of the Dordogne.
- ELLEBOGIUM, or MALMOGIA, MALMOE in the Swedish island of Schonen.
- ELMATICA, or SALMANTICA, SALAMANCA in the Spanish prov. of Leon.
- ELORUM, the river ATELLARO in Sicily.
- ELORUS, or HELORES, NOTO in Sicily.
- ELRICA, or ALRICA, the river ELRICK, an affluent of the Tweed.
- ELRICUM, ELLRICH in Prussia.
- ELSENORA, or HELSINGORA, ELSINORE in Seland.
- ELTZIA, ELZ in Rhenish Prussia.
- ELURO, PINEDA in Catalonia.
- ELYMAIS, LURISTAN in Persia.
- ELYMEA, in Macedonia, GRENOW, or perhaps CANINA.
- ELYSER, the river ELSTER or WHITE ELSTER in Saxony.
- EMBA, the river JEMBA which falls into the Caspian.
- EMBDAMUS COMITATUS, or FRISIA ORIENTALIS, the Hanoverian prov. of EAST FRIESLAND.
- EMERITA, CASTELLO-MENDO in the Portuguese prov. of Beira.
- EMERITA JUCATANIENSIS, MERIDA in Yucatan.
- EMESA, EMESUS, or EMISA, HOMS in the pash. of Damascus.
- EMISSARIUS, the river DESAGUADERO in Chili.
- EMMENÆ VALLIS, the EMMENTAL in the Swiss cant. of Berne.
- EMMERA PARVA, the EMMER in Westphalia.
- EMODI MONTES, or EMODUS, the HIMALAYA mountains.
- EMPORIE, AMPURIAS in Catalonia.
- EMPORIUM, or EMPOLIA, EMPOLI in Tuscany.
- EMPORIUM ARABÆ, probably MAKULLAH in Arabia.
- EMPULUM, AMPIGLIONE in the Papal States.
- ENARGIRUM, ORGON in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
- ENCHUSA, or ENCHUSIA, ENKHUYZEN in North Holland.
- ENCOPIA, ENCOPI in Sweden.
- ENDELAVIA, ENDELAVE in Jutland.
- ENINGIA, FENNINGIA, FINONIA, or FINNLANDIA, the region of FINLAND.
- ENJEDINUM, ENYEDIMUM, or AGNETTINUM, STRASBURG in Transylvania.
- ENNA, near CASTROGIOVANNE in Sicily.
- ENOSIS, ANTIOCO on the SW coast of Sardinia.
- ENSDORPIUM, ENSDORF in Bavaria.
- ENSISHEMIUM, or ENSHENIUM, ENSHEIM in French Alsace.
- ENTEELLA, the river LAVAGNA in the prov. of Genoa.
- EPAUNENSIS CIVITAS, or EPAONA, according to some PAMIERS; according to others, PAU in Burgundy.
- EPERODIA, or EBOREGIA, IVREA in Piedmont.
- EPHESUS, AIA-SALUK in Asiatic Turkey.
- EPICARIA, PAPADORAS in Albania.
- EPIDAURUM, RAGUSA-VECCHIA in Dalmatia.
- EPIDAURUS LIMERA, or MALVASIA, a town of Laconia, NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA in Asiatic Turkey.
- EPIDIUM, or EPIDIA, the island of ISLAY in the Scottish Hebrides.
- EPINABURGUM, the abbey of BIBURG in Bavaria.
- EPIRUS, the name anciently borne by the NW portion of Greece, between the Pindus range and the Ionian gulf, and stretching from the Acroceraunian mountains to the river Achelous. It nearly corresponds to the modern pashalik of ALBANIA.
- EPISCOPATUS, VISCOVATO in Lombardy.
- EPISCOPI CASTRUM, BISHOP'S CASTLE in Shropshire.
- EPISCOPI CELLA, BISCHOFZELL in the Swiss cant. of Thurgau.
- EPISCOPI INSULA, BISCHOFSWERDA in Saxony.
- EPISCOPI VILLA, BISCHWEILER in Rhenish Prussia.
- EPOISSUS, or IVOIDIUM, YVOIX in Luxemburg.
- EPONA, or PHOERINGA, PFORING in Bavaria.
- EPORA, or RIPEPORA, perhaps MONTONE in Andalusia.
- EPTEMACUM, EPTEMACH in Luxemburg.
- EQUITANIA, IDANHA-VELHA in the Portuguese prov. of Beira.
- EQUUS TUTICUS, EQUUS MAGNUS, or TUTICUM, ACAÑO in Naples.
- ERANA, NAVARINO in Greece.
- ERANNOBOA, the river SONE in India.
- ERASINUS, ERASINO on the gulf of Corinth.
- ERBITA, NICOSIA in Sicily.
- ERCTA, or ERCTE, MONTE-PELEGRINO in Sicily.
- ERCURIACUM, ECRI in the French dep. of Ain.
- ERDODIUM, ERDOD in Hungary.
- EREBANTUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPO-DELLA-TESTA on the coast of Sardinia.
- EREMITARUM CENOBIIUM, or MEGINRADI CELLA, EINSIEDELN in the Swiss cant. of Schwytz.
- ERENBERTI SAXUM, EHRENBREITSTEIN in Prussia.
- ERENEUM, ERNEE in the French dep. of Mayenne.
- ERESBURCH, ERISBURGUM, ÆRESBERGUM, or MERESBURG, MARSBERG in Prussia.
- ERETUM, near MONTE-ROTONDO in the Papal States.
- ERFA, ERFF in Saxony.
- ERFORDIA, EFESFURDUM, or HIERANOFORDIA, ERFURT on the Gera, in Saxony.
- ERGAVIA, IGUALADA in Catalonia.
- ERGAVICA CELTIBERUM, ALCANIZ in Aragon.
- ERGITIA, the river ERGERS an affluent of the Ill.
- ERIBOLUM, or HYRIBOLUM, EREKLI on the sea of Marmora.
- ERIDANUS, the river RODAUN an affluent of the Vistula.
- ERLA, ERLAU in Hungary.
- ERLACUM, ERLACH in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- ERLANGA, ERLANGEN in Bavaria.
- ERLAPHIN, or ARLAPA, ERLAF in Hungary.
- ERMÆA, or HERMÆA, TAVOLARA in Sardinia.
- ERMANDICA, HELMANTICA, or VETTONUM URS, SALAMANCA in Spain.
- ERMSLEBIA, ERMSLEBEN in Prussia.
- ERNODUNUM, AMBROISE-SUR-L'ARNON in the French prov. of Berry.
- EROLATIA, HAAL in the Authrian circle of France.

ERPACHIUM, ERBACH in Darmstadt.
 ERVANUM, or TERVA, ERIVAN in Armenia.
 ERYCIS PORTUS, LERICE on the gulf of Genoa.
 ERYMANTUUS, the river DIMITZANA an affluent of the Alpheus in Greece.
 ERYTHIA, APHRODISIAS, of JUNONIS INSULES, probably an island which adjoined the present peninsula of Cadiz in Spain.
 ERYTHRÆUM MARE, AUSTRALE MARE, or INDICUS OCEANUS, the PERSIAN GULF.
 ERYTHRÆUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE ROSSO in Crete.
 ERYTHRUM, BARCA on the coast of Barbary.
 ERYX, TRAPANI-DEL-MONTE in Sicily.
 ESCAMUS, ESCUS, or OESCUS, the river ISCA, an affluent of the Danube.
 ESCIA, ESKDALE in Scotland.
 ESCUNACUM, ESCURIALE, or SCORIALE, the ESCURIAL in Spain.
 ESCUS, or ISCUS, ISCHA in Bulgaria.
 ESENA, ESENS in the Hanoverian prov. of East Friesland.
 ESEpus, or ÆSEpus, a river of Asia Minor, according to Kruse the modern SATAL.
 ESSEFELTH, ESSEFELD, or ESSEVELDOBURG, ITZHOE in the duchy of Holstein.
 ESIA, OESIA, or OISIA, the river OISE in the French dep. of Ardennes.
 ESPERNÆUM. See ASPRENTIA.
 ESPINOIUM, or SPINETUM, ESPINOY in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
 ESSEXIA, or TRINOBIANTUM REGIO, ESSEX.
 ESTEVA, ESTEVACA, or STAVIACUM, ESTEVAY in the Swiss cant. of Friburg.
 ESTHONIA, ESTONIA, or ESTENIA, the Russian gov. of REVEL.
 ESTIA LACUS, or AQUÆ DULCIS SINUS, the DUMMER-SEE in Hanover.
 ESTIONUM MONS, the ESTHENBERG in Tyrol.
 ESTIVALE, or STIVALE, ESTIVAL in the French dep. of Maine.
 ESTOLA, the Spanish river Esla.
 ESURIS, or XEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTECA, ST. FARO in Algarve.
 ETOBEMA, ETOBESA, ETOVISSA, or SEGORVIA, SEGORBE in Valencia, or perhaps OROPESA.
 ETOCETUM, or LICHFELDIA, LICHFIELD in Staffordshire; according to others UTCSTER.
 ETRICULUM, LATTARACO in Calabria.
 ETRURIA, ÆTRURIA, TUSCIA, or TYRRHENIA, a district of Italy, or a Roman province, bounded by the river *Macra*, the modern *Magra*, on the N; by the Apennines and the river *Tiber* on the E; by *Latium* on the SE; and by the *Mare Inferum*, or Tuscan Sea, on the W and SW. It nearly corresponds to the modern TUSCANY.
 ETRUSCUM MARE, or TYRRHENUM MARE, the TUSCAN or ITALIAN SEA.
 ETTERSBURGUM, ETTERSBURG in Weimar.
 ETYMANDER, the river HELMUND in Cabul.
 EUANTHIA, or CEANTHE, according to Kruse, GALAXIDI on the gulf of Lepanto.
 EUGANEA VALLIS, the VAL SAGAN in Tyrol.
 EUGENII INSULA, the peninsula of INNISHOWEN in Ulster.
 EULEUS, or ULAI, a river in Susiana, identified by some writers with the CHOASPEs, by others with the modern KURAN.
 EULISIA, the modern KABARDAH in the Caucasian isthmus.
 EUMENIA, or EURYMNA, a town of Lydia, the modern TRALLES.
 EUMENIA, a town of Phrygia Major, on the river Cludros near ASHKL.

EUMENIA, OMENIA, or OMEGNA, NOVARA in the duchy of Milan.
 EUPATORIA, a town on the west coast of the Tauric Chersonese, now KOSLOF, EUPATORIA, or JUPATORIA in the Russian gov. of Taurida.
 EUPATORIA, in Pontus, the modern KULKHISSAR.
 EUPILIS, a lake in Cisalpine Gaul, the LAGO-DIPUSCIANA.
 EURA, the river AURE in Normandy.
 EURIPUS, the channel of NEGROPONTE, between the E coast of Greece and the island of *Eubœa*.
 EUROPA, EUROPE, a name of Phœnician origin probably. In the time of Herodotus, this name was given to that portion of the old continent which extended to the river Phasis on the E; or perhaps to the Tanais. In the time of Ptolemy its boundaries were the Icy sea on the N; the *Tanais* or *Don*, the *Palus Meotis* or sea of Azof, the *Pontus Euxinus* or Black sea, the *Propontes* or sea of Marmora, the *Hellespont* or Dardanelles, and the *Ægean sea* on the E and SE; the Mediterranean on the S; and the Atlantic on the W.
 EUROPUS, or RHAGES, near the modern VERAMIN in Persia.
 EUROTAS, a river of Laconia, the modern BASILIPOTAMO or IRI.
 EUROTAS, a river of Calabria, the modern BAGRADA of TARA.
 EURYALUS, BELVEDERE on the W coast of Sicily.
 EURYMEDON, a river of Pamphylia, the modern KAPRI-SU.
 EUXINUS PONTUS, the BLACK SEA.
 EVENUS, a river of Ætolia, the modern FIDARI.
 EVONIUM, DUNSTAFFNAGE on the coast of Argyle.
 EX, SEX, or SIXUS, a town on the S coast of Spain, ALMUNESSAR, according to others VELEZ-MALAGA.
 EXA, or ISEA, the river EX, which falls into the English channel near Exmouth.
 EXCLODUNUM, ISSUNDUN in the French prov. of Berry.
 EXIDOLIUM, EXIDEUIL in the French dep. of Dordogne.
 EXILISSA, or LISSA, in Mauritania Tingitana, probably CEUTA.
 EXONABA, STOMBAR in Algarve.
 EXONIA, or ISCA, the modern EXETER.
 EXTREMA, or STREMONTIUM, ESTREMOZ in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
 EXTREMA DURII, the prov. of ESTREMADURA in Portugal.
 EXTREMADURA, or EXTREMADURA LEGIONENSIS, the Spanish prov. of ESTREMADURA.
 EXTREMA MINII, the prov. of ENTRE-DUERO-EMINHO in Portugal.
 EZELINGA, or ESSLINGA, ESSLINGEN in Würtemberg.
 EZRA, a town in Syria, ZARAVA.

F

FABARIA, the village of PÆEFERS near the Rhine.
 FABARIS, FABER, or FARFARUS, the FARFA, a river flowing into the Tiber.
 FABIA PRISCA SERPENSIS, the modern SERPA in the Portuguese prov. of Alentejo.
 FABIRANUM, according to Kruse, now BEVERSTEDT in Bremen.
 FABRATERIA, a town of Latium, now FALVATERA, in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
 FABRICIUS PONS, a bridge connecting an island in the Tiber with Rome, now PONTE-DI-QUATRO-CAPI.
 FENIANA PINIANA, FINNINGEN in Bavaria.
 FEROEÆ, or FAROENSES INSULÆ, the FAROE ISLANDS.

- FÆSULÆ, a town of Tuscany, now FIESOLE.
- FAGARIA, the district of BUCHENAU in the German duchy of Fulda.
- FAGONIUM, the FELDSPERG in the Swiss cant. of Grisons.
- FAGUS, FOUG or FAU in the French dep. of Bar.
- FALAZA, FALESIA in the French dep. of Calvados.
- FALCOMONTIUM, FALCKENBERG in Sleswick.
- FALCOPIA, the town of FALKÖPING in Gothland.
- FALISCA, a town of Tuscany, supposed to be represented by the modern GALLESE.
- FALISCORUM MONS, a mountain of Latium, now MONTE-SANTI-ORESTE.
- FALMUTHUM, VOLEMUTHUM, or CENIONIS OPPI-
DUM, FALMOUTH in Cornwall.
- FALSTRIA, the Danish island of FALSTER.
- FANANUM, FANANO in the duchy of Modena.
- FANESIORUM INSULA, or WOLLINIA, the island of WOLLIN.
- FANIA, or FANIA SYLVA, the district of LA FAIGNE in the prov. of Liege in Belgium.
- FANIOLUM, FAGNAUX in Languedoc.
- FANUM AD TAFFUM, or LANDAVA, LANDAFF in Wales.
- FANUM DAVIDIS, or MENEVLE, St. DAVID'S in Wales.
- FANUM FERONLÆ. See LUCOFERONIA.
- FANUM FERONLÆ, PIETRA SANCTA in Tuscany.
- FANUM FORTUNÆ, or TYCHOPOLIS, GLUCKSTADT in the duchy of Holstein.
- FANUM JOVIS, DIOSHIERITE in Lydia.
- FANUM JOVIS, the town FANJEUX in Languedoc.
- FANUM MARLÆ LAURETANÆ, or LAURETUM, St. LORETTO in Ancona.
- FANUM MARTIS, FAMARS in Hennegau.
- FANUM MARTIS, a district of Normandy, MONT MARTIN.
- FANUM ST. CRUCIS, the town of St. CRUX in Cuba.
- FANUM ST. CRUCIS, the village of HEILAGEN-KREUZ in Waldthale.
- FANUM ST. EULALLÆ, St. OLOLA in New Castile.
- FANUM ST. FIDEI, St. FE in Granada.—Also St. FOY LA GRANDE in the French dep. of Guienne.—Also St. FE in New Mexico.
- FANUM ST. JULIANÆ, the Spanish SANTILLANA in Asturias.
- FANUM ST. MENEHILDIS, St. MENEHOULD in the French dep. of Champagne.
- FANUM ST. ÆGIDIÏ, St. GILLES in the French dep. of Gard.
- FANUM ST. ÆGIDIÏ PICTAVIÆ, St. GILLES in Poitou.
- FANUM ST. ALBANI, St. ALBANS in Hertfordshire.
- FANUM ST. ALBINI, St. AUBIN DU CORMIER in Bretagne.
- FANUM ST. AMATORIS, St. AMOUR in the French dep. of Jura.
- FANUM ST. ANDEOLI, or ANDOCHI, St. ANDEOL in the French dep. of Rhone.
- FANUM ST. ANDREÆ, SANTANDER in Burgos in Spain.
- FANUM ST. ANDREÆ AD DANUBIUM, St. ANDRE in the Hungarian com. of Pesth.
- FANUM ST. ASAPHI, or ELWA, St. ASAPH in Flintshire.
- FANUM ST. AUGENDI, or EUGENII, St. CLOUD in the French dep. of Jura.
- FANUM ST. BASSANI, St. BASSANO in the duchy of Milan.
- FANUM ST. BEATI, St. BEAT in the French dep. of Haute-Garonne.
- FANUM ST. BELLINI, St. BELLINO in Lombardy.
- FANUM ST. BONIFACIO, St. BONIFACIO in Corsica.
- FANUM ST. CHRISTOPHERI, HAVANNA in Cuba.
- FANUM ST. DESIDERII, or DOMINICOPOLIS, St. DIDIER in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone.
- FANUM ST. DIODATI, St. DIE, or DIEZ, on the river Meurthe.
- FANUM ST. EUTROPII, St. TROPEZ in Provence.
- FANUM ST. FACUNDI, St. FANGON in Leon in Spain.
- FANUM ST. FLORI, St. FLOUR in Auvergne.
- FANUM ST. FRANCISCI, QUITO in New Granada.
- FANUM ST. GALLI, the Swiss St. GALL.
- FANUM ST. GEORGII, St. GEORGE in the com. of Presburg.
- FANUM ST. GERMANI IN LAJA, St. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE in the Isle-de-France.
- FANUM ST. GISLENI, St. GULLIN in Hennegau.
- FANUM ST. GOARI, St. GOAR in Rhenish Prussia.
- FANUM ST. GOTTHARDI, St. GOTTHARD in the com. of Eisenburg.—Also St. GROT in the com. of Czalad.
- FANUM ST. HIPPOLYTI, St. POLTEN in the archd. of Austria.—Also the French town of St. HIPPOLYTE in Alsace.
- FANUM ST. JACOBI, St. JAMES in Barbadoes.
- FANUM ST. JACOBI LEGIONENSIS, St. JAGO DE LEON in Venezuela.
- FANUM ST. JACOBI MAJORIS, St. JAGO DE CHILL.
- FANUM ST. JOANNIS, St. JEAN.
- FANUM ST. JOANNIS AD FAVUM, the Scottish town of PEETH.
- FANUM ST. JOANNIS LAUDONENSIS, or St. JEAN DE LAUNE, LOSNE in the French dep. of Cote d'Or.
- FANUM ST. JOANNIS LUISII, St. JEAN DE LUZ in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
- FANUM ST. JOANNIS PETEPORTUENSIS, St. JEAN PIE DE PORT in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
- FANUM ST. JOANNIS PORTUS DIVITIS, St. JUAN DE PUERTO RICO in the West Indies.
- FANUM ST. JOBI, St. JOB in the com. of Gross-Wardein.
- FANUM ST. LEONIS, St. LEO in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
- FANUM ST. LUCIFERI, St. LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA in Seville.
- FANUM ST. MARCELLINI, St. MARCELLIN in Dauphiny.
- FANUM ST. MARCI. See ARGENTANUM.—Also St. MARCO in Sicily.
- FANUM ST. MARIGNI, St. MARINI in the Papal deleg. of Romagna.
- FANUM ST. MARTINI, SZENKT MARTIN in the Hungarian com. of Thurocz.—Also SZENKT MARTIN in the com. of Edenburg.—See also ARX ST. MARTINI.
- FANUM ST. MAURITII, perhaps the same as TARNATES.
- FANUM ST. MAXENTII, St. MAXENT in Poitou.
- FANUM ST. MICHÆLIS, MIHALY in the Hungarian com. of Semplin.—Also St. MIGUEL in Guatimala.—Also St. MICHAEL near Verona.—Also St. MICHAELSTON in Barbadoes.—Also St. MIHEL in Belgium.
- FANUM ST. MICHAELIS ARCHANGELI, ARKHANGEL in Russia.
- FANUM ST. NABORIS, the abbey of St. Avo in Lothringen.

- FANUM ST. NICOLAI, St. MIKLOS in the Hungarian com. of Liptau.—Also St. NIKLAS, or St. NICOLO DU PORT.
- FANUM ST. PALATII, St. PALAIS in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
- FANUM ST. PAPOLI, St. PAPOUL in Languedoc.
- FANUM ST. PAULI, ALEXANDRIEN or St. PAUL in Virginia.
- FANUM ST. PAULI LEONENSIS, or LEONUM, St. PAUL-DE-LEON in the French dep. of Finis-terre.
- FANUM ST. PONTII TOMERIARUM, St. PONS-DE-THOMIERES in Languedoc.
- FANUM ST. PORTIANI, St. POURCAIN in the Bourbonnois.
- FANUM ST. REMIGII, St. REMI in Provence.
- FANUM ST. REMULI, St. REMO in Genoa.
- FANUM ST. SALVATORIS, St. SALVADOR in the prov. of Nice.
- FANUM ST. SEBASTIANI, St. SEBASTIAN in Gomer of the Canary group.
- FANUM ST. SEVERI, St. SEVER in the French dep. of Landes.
- FANUM ST. SPIRITUS, or KEDZIENSA, St. KESDY-LELEK in Transylvania.
- FANUM ST. STEPHANI, LAUNCESTON in Cornwall.—Also St. ETIENNE in the French dep. of Loire.—Also St. ACOMA in New Mexico.
- FANUM ST. THOMÆ, or AMATICA, St. AMATI-QUE in Guatemala.
- FANUM ST. TRUDONIS, St. TROND, or St. TROU, St. TRUYEN in Limburg.
- FANUM ST. URSICINI, St. URSANE or URSITZ in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- FANUM ST. VALERII, St. VALERY in Picardy.
- FANUM ST. VENANTII, St. VENANT in Artois.
- FANUM ST. VITI, or VITOPOLIS, St. VEIT in the circle of Klagenfurt.
- FANUM ST. VITI FLAMONIENSIS, FIUME in the gulf of Quamero.
- FANUM SPIRITUS SANCTI, PONT St. ESPRIT in Languedoc.
- FANUM SPIRITUS SANCTI VASCONLE, St. ESPRIT in Gascogne.
- FANUM VACUNÆ, VOCONE in the del. of Rome.
- FANUM VOLTUMNÆ, or VITERSIUM, VITERBO in the deleg. of Viterbo.
- FARA, or FERRA, FERÉ in Picardy.
- FARDIUM, or VERDIA, VERDEN in Hanover.
- FARINGA, PFORINGEN in Bavaria.
- FARNESIUM CASTRAM, FARNESE in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
- FAUCES NORICARUM, or SCEVA VIENNÆ, SCHEG-TWEIN in the archd. of Austria.
- FAUCES PERTUSÆ, PERTUS, or the COL-DE-PERTUIS, a pass over the Pyrenees.
- FAUSTINI VILLA, EDMUNDSBURY in Suffolk.
- FAVENTIA, FAENZA in Ravenna.—Also FAYENCE in Provence.
- FAVERGA, FAVERGE in Savoy.
- FAVONII PORTUS, PORTO-FAVONA in Corsica.
- FEBIANA CASTRA, BEBENHAUSEN in Würtem-berg.
- FEGE, or FARA, PHARPHAR, a river in Coele-Syria.
- FELICITAS JULIA OLISIPO, ULYSSIA, or LIS-SABONA, LISBON in Portugal.
- FELINUM, FELLIN in the Russian gov. of Riga.
- FELTRIA, or FELTUUM, FELTRE in the Lombar-dian prov. of Belluno.
- FENESTRELLÆ, FENESTRELLES in Dauphiny.
- FERA, or FERREA VALLIS, FREEL in the Swiss cant. of Grisons.
- FERDA, or FARDIUM, VERDEN in Hanover.
- FERDINANDI INSULA, FERNANDO PO on the coast of Guinea.
- FERENTUM, FORENZA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra d'Otranto.
- FERGUSII RUPES, CARRICKFERGUS in Antrim.
- FERMAGANENSIS COMITATUS, FERMANAGH in Ulster.
- FERNAMBOCUM, PERNAMBUCO in Brazil.
- FERONIA, in Sardinia, or perhaps OROSAL.
- FERRARLÆ, perhaps FERRIERES in the French dep. of Isle-de-France.
- FERRARIUS PORTUS, PORTO FERRAGO in Elba.
- FERRETA, or FERRETE, PFRIIT in Upper Rhine.
- FERRATUS MONS, supposed to be the JURJURA of Algiers.—Also the FRANKENBERG in Alsace.
- FERRÈRA, FERRIERES in the French dep. of Lot.
- FERRI INSULA, or FERRO, HIERO in the Canary group.
- FERTINA, the Illyrian Island BERWITSCH.
- FESCENNIA, FESCENNINI in Tuscany.
- FESSA, or FEZZANUM REGNUM, FEZ in Africa.
- FEVUS, VRAITA in Lombardy.
- FIBRENUS, a river in Latium, the FIUME DELLA POSTA.
- FICARIA, an island near the north coast of Sardi-nia, perhaps CORTELAZZO.
- FICARIA, FIGUERAS in Catalonia.
- FICARIUS, a river in Corsica, the FICARI, accord-ing to others the VALENÇA.
- FICELLA, OBERWESEL in Rhenish Prussia.
- FICOCLE, CERVIA in the Papal deleg. of Ravenna.
- FIDENTIUM, FEZENZA in Gascony.
- FIGULNENSIS PORTA, PORTA-DI-SANTA-AGNESE.
- FILICERLÆ, FOUGERES in Brittany.
- FINARIUM, FINALE or FINARO in Genoa.
- FINIS TERRÆ CAPUT, FINISTERRE in Galicia.
- FINIS VALLI, or VINDOMORO, thought by some to be WALLSEND; by others, NEWCASTLE on the Tyne.
- FIRMANUM, a town in Umbria, FORMIGNANO.
- FIRMITAS, FERTE', a town in Luxemburg.
- FIRMITAS AD ALBULAM, FERTE'-SUR-AUBE in Champagne.
- FIRMITAS AD JOTRUM, FERTE'-SOUS-JOUARRE in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
- FIRMITAS ADELHEIDIS, or ALESIA, FERTE ALAIS, ALEPS in the French dep. of Isle-de-France.
- FIRMITAS AUCULPHI, or QUALQUARI, FERTE'-GUACHER in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
- FIRMITAS AURANIENSIS, FERTE' AURIN in the French dep. of Loire-et-Cher.
- FIRMITAS BERNHARDI, FERTE' BERNARD in Maine.
- FIRMITAS MILONIS, FERTE' MILON in the French dep. of Isle-de-France.
- FIRMUM, or FIRMUS, FERMO in the Papal States.
- FIRMUM JULIUM, perhaps the same as LEXI MOTRIL in Granada.
- FISCA, or FISKARIA, the GROSSE-FISCHA, an Austrian affluent of the Danube.
- FISCAMNUM, or FECAMP, FESCAMP in Normandy.
- FISCELLUS, by some identified with MONTE-FIS-CELLO in Sabina, by others with MONTE-DELLA-SABILLA in Umbria.
- FISCUS ISIAENSIS, or ISIACUS, ISSY near Paris.
- FISERA, FICARI in Corsica.
- FIVELGONIA, or FIVELINGO, the Dutch prov. of GRONINGEN.
- FIXA, or FLEXIA, LA FLECHE in Anjou.
- FLANATICUS SINUS, the GULF of QUARNERO.
- FLANDRIA, FLANDERS.
- FLANONA, FIANONA on the W side of Quarnero.
- FLAVIA CONSTANS, SPELLO in Umbria.
- FLAVIA GALLICA, FRAGA in Aragon.
- FLAVIA IRIA, PADRONO or EL-PADRON in Gal-licia.

- FLAVIA LAMBRIS, RIVADIA in Galicia.
 FLAVIA SOLVA, a town of Austria, perhaps SOL-FIELD.
 FLAVIACUM, FLAVIGNY in Burgundy.
 FLAVIÆ ARÆ, IMENDINGEN in Baden.
 FLAVIANA CASTRA, or VINDOBONA, VIENNA.
 FLAVIANUM, FIANO in Viterbo.
 FLAVIONANIA, or FANUM ST. ANDRÆE, FUANES in Biscay.
 FLAVIONIA, COMPOSTELLO in Galicia.
 FLAVIOPOLIS, or FLAVIAS, BOLI in Asia Minor.
 FLAVIUM ARGITANUM, JAEN in Andalusia.
 FLAVIUM BRIGANTIVM, BETANZOS in Galicia.
 FLAVIUM INTERAMNIUM, PONFERRADA in the Spanish prov. of Leon.
 FLAVIUM LAMINITANUM, the ALHAMBRA in Spain.
 FLEMARUM VALLIS, the valley of FLEIMS in Tyrol.
 FLEMIVM, the village of FLIMS in Switzerland.
 FLEMMIA, the town of FLUMS in the Swiss cant. of St. Gall.
 FLENIUM, VLAARDING in Holland.
 FLENOPOLIS, FLENSBURG in Schleswig.
 FLESINGA, VLISSINGEN in the Netherlands.
 FLETIO, FLEUTEN in the Dutch prov. of Utrecht.
 FLEVO INSULA, URK, an island in the Zuyder-See.
 FLEVO LACUS, the ZUYDER-SEE.
 FLEVOLANDIA, VLIELAND, an island of Holland.
 FLEVUM (OSTIUM), the N mouth of the Rhine, joining the Zuyder-See with the German ocean (now the HET-VLIE).
 FLEVUM CASTELLUM, or PHLEUM, now WIESELJET in Holland, SW of the mouth of the Unse.
 FLEXUM AD FLEXUM, WIESELBURG in Hungary.
 FLORÆ, the river FIORE in Tuscany.
 FLORENTIA, FLORENCE in Tuscany.—Also FIORENZUOLA, a town in Parma.
 FLORIACUM AD OSCARUM, FLEURY in Burgundy.
 FLORIACUM MONASTERIUM, FLEURY in the Hennegau.
 FLORIACUS, the French town and abbey of FLEURY, ST. BENEDICT in the Orleanois.
 FLORICHINGÆ. See FLENIUM.
 FLORIDA VALLIS, the abbey of FLORIVAL in Brabant.
 FLORIMONTIUM, BLUMBERG in Upper Alsace.
 FLORINKINGÆ, FLORENNES in Namur.
 FLORIUS, a river of Spain, the RIO-DE-CASTRO.
 FLORIVALLIS, the Swiss BLUMENTHAL in the cant. of Grisons.
 FLORUM INSULÆ, FLORES, one of the Azores.
 FLUETUM, VLUETEN in the Dutch prov. of Utrecht.
 FLUMEN SALVUM, an arm of the river Euphrates, near its mouth, now the island of JEZIR-ET-KHADER.
 FLUMENTANA PORTA, the PORTA-DEL-POPULO in Rome.
 FLUMETUM, FLUMET in Faucigny.
 FLUSOR, supposed to be the CHIANTI, a river of Italy.
 FLUVIUS FÆDERATORUM, a river of Granada, the RIO-GUADALMEDINA.
 FOCHIVM, FOQUI on the Japanese island of Nippon.
 FOLIA, ISAVRUS, or PISAVRUS, now the FOGLIA, a river of Italy.
 FONS ADMIRATIONIS, the source FONTAINE-DE-MERVELLE in Savoy.
 FONS BEATÆ VIRGINIS, a town and ancient nunnery, FRAUENBRUNNEN in the Swiss cant. of Berne.
 FONS BELLUS, the castle of SCHONBRUNN in the archd. of Austria.
 FONS EBRALDI, FONTEVRAULD in Anjou.
 FONS EPISCOPI, FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, in the Hennegau.
 FONS GOMBALDI, FONCOMBAUT in Berry.
 FONS IBERE, FONTIBRE in Old Castile.
 FONS LATIUS, LATZFASS in the territory of Brixen.
 FONS PIGI, SOMMEPI in Champagne.
 FONS RAPIDUS, FUENTE RABIA or FONTARABIA in Guipuscoa.
 FONSKESONUS, the BULLERBORN in Westphalia.
 FONS ST. ANDRÆE, FONTAINE ANDRE in Neufchatel.
 FONS SANUS, FOSSANO in Piedmont.
 FONTANELLA, the abbey of FONTENELLE in Flanders.
 FONTANETUM, FONTANETO, a town of Milan.
 FONTANEUM, FONTENÆI in Burgundy.
 FONTANEUM COMITUM, FONTENAI LE COMTE' in Poitou.
 FONTES, FONTAINE in Burgundy.
 FONTES BELGÆ, WELLS in Somerset.
 FONTES PADERÆ, PADERBORN in Prussia.
 FONTIA, or FONZA, the TUSCAN SEA.
 FORA, the island of FORH on the W coast of Sweden.
 FORAHEIM, FORCHEIM in Bavaria.
 FORCALQUERIUM, FORCALQUIER, a town of Provence.
 FORDUNIUM, FORDUN in Kincardineshire.
 FORGLÆ, FORGES-LES-CAUX in Normandy.
 FORMLÆ, supposed to be MOLA-DI-GAETA in Naples.
 FORMIO, a river in the N of Istria, the RESINO.
 FOROJULIENSIS CIVITAS, CIVIDALE-DEL-FRIULI in Austrian Lombardy.
 FORTALITIUM, or FORTIS MONS, LA-FORZA in the Val-di-Demona, Sicily.
 FORTALITIUM LUDOVICI, FORT LOUIS in Alsace.
 FORTALITIUM ST. CHRISTOPHORI, ST. CHRISTOVAL in Brazil.
 FORULI, CIVITA THOMUSSA in Naples.
 FORUM ADRIANI, VORBURG in Holland.
 FORUM APPII, ST. DONATA in the States of the Church.
 FORUM AURELII, MONTE ALTO in Tuscany.
 FORUM BIBALORUM, FOMILLO in Spain.
 FORUM CALVISII, CALVISANO in Austrian Lombardy.
 FORUM CASSII, ST. MARIA FORCASSI in Tuscany.
 FORUM CLAUDII, ORIOLO on the coast of Tuscany.
 FORUM CORNELII, IMOLA in the States of the Church.
 FORUM DIUGUNTORUM, PIZZIGHETONE in Austrian Lombardy.
 FORUM DOMITII, FRONTIGNAN, but, according to some, FABREGNES in the French dep. of Herault.
 FORUM EGURRORUM, MEDINA-DEL-RIOSECA in Valladolid; but, according to others, SALAS in Asturias.
 FORUM FLAMINII, PONTE CENTESIMO in the States of the Church.
 FORUM FULVII, VALENZA in Piedmont.
 FORUM LIBRICORUM, BORGO LAVIZARA in Milan.
 FORUM LICINII, or PIEVE D'INCISO, the BERLASSINA in Milan.
 FORUM LIMICORUM, or LIMIA, PONTE-DE-LIMA in Portugal.
 FORUM LIVII, FORLI in the States of the Church.
 FORUM NERONIS, BOURG D'ORSAIS in the French dep. of Isere.

- FORUM NOVUM, FORNOVO in Austrian Lombardy.
- FORUM POPULI, FORLIMPOPULI in the deleg. of Romagna.—Also LA FOSSA in Naples.
- FORUM SEGUSIANORUM, FEUR in the French dep. of Loire.
- FORUM SEMPRONII, FOSSOMBRONE in the deleg. of Urbino.
- FORUM STATIELLORUM, perhaps VALLADOSO in Lombardy.
- FORUM TRAJANI, PORDONGIANO in Sardinia.
- FORUM VIBII, BUBIENA in Piedmont; but, according to others, CASTEL FIORI.
- FORUM VOCONII, perhaps CANET in Haute-Garonne; according to others, LUZ in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees.
- FORUM VULCANI, SALFATARA in Naples.
- FOSSA CLODIA, CHIOZZA in Venice.
- FOSSA CORBULONIS, OF VLIE, VLIESTROM in Holland.
- FOSSA MESSANICA, CANAL DI ST. ALBERTA in the deleg. of Ravenna.
- FOSSA PAPIRIANA, or VIAREGGIO, VAREGGIA in Genoa; but, according to others, FOS-DI-NOVO.
- FOSSÆ, FOSSE in Namur, Belgium.
- FOVEA, FOGGIA in the Capitanata, Naples.
- FOXUM, FOIS in Languedoc.
- FRAGIZA, perhaps RAJK in Syria.
- FRANCIACUM, FRONZAC in Guienne.
- FRANCISCOPOLIS, HAVRE-DE-GRACE.
- FRANCODALIA, FRANKENTHAL in Bavaria.
- FRANCOFURTUM AD MCENUM, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.
- FRANCOFURTUM AD ODERAM, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER.
- FRANCONATUS, HET VRYE LAND, a district in Old French Flanders.
- FRANCONATUS BRAGARUM, LA-FRANCE-DE-BRUGES in the Netherlands.
- FRANCONATUS ORIENTALIS, the district of Oost VRYE in Flanders.
- FRANCOPOLIS, VILLE FRANCHE (DE ROVERGNE) in the French dep. of Aveyron.
- FRANCOSTEINIUM, FRANKENSTEIN in Prussian Silesia.
- FRANECHERA, FRANECKER in Friesland.
- FRASEAROLUM, FRESEARNOTO in the prov. of Milan.
- FRATRUERTIUM, LA FEZZA in Terra d'Otranto, Naples.
- FRAUSTADIUM, FRAUSTADT in Posen, Prussia.
- FRAXINETUM, GARDE FREMET, in the French dep. of Var.
- FRAXINIA, FRESSING in Bavaria.
- FREGELLÆ, PENTECORVO in the Terra-di-Lavoro; according to others, CEPRANO in Naples.
- FREGENÆ, perhaps MACARESE in Tuscany.
- FREMICURIA, FREMINCOURT in the French dep. of Isle-de-France.
- FRENTO, the river FORTORE in the Capitanata, Naples.
- FREQUENTUM, FRICENTI in the Principato-Ultra, Naples.
- FRESNACUM, FRESNAY in Maine.
- FRETUM ANJANUM, the strait of ANJAN between California and Jedso.
- FRETUM BRITANNICUM, FRETUM CALETANUM, or EURIPUS, the STRAITS OF DOVEE.
- FRETUM DAVISII, DAVIS' STRAITS, Greenland.
- FRETUM FORBRISSERI, FORBISHER STRAITS in Greenland.
- FREYBERGA, FREYBERG in Saxony.
- FRIBURGENSIS PAGUS, the Swiss canton of FRIBURG.
- FRIBURGUM, FREYBERG in Baden.
- FRIBURGUM AD WINDAM, FREYBERG in Prussia.
- FRICDISLARIA, FRIZLAR in Hesse-Cassel.
- FRIDERICI COLLIS, FRIEDERICHBUHEL in Bavaria.
- FRIDERICI ODA, FREDERICIA in Jutland.
- FRIDERICI PORTUS, FREDERICKSHAVN in Finland.
- FRIDERICIANA VALLIS, FRIEDERICHSTHAL in Zieldand.
- FRIDERICOPOLIS, FREDERICSTADT in Schleswick.
- FRIEDBERGA, FRIEDBERG in Bavaria.
- FRIEDLANDIA, FRIEDLAND in Prussian Silesia.
- FRIGENTIUM, FRIGENTO in the Principato-Ultra, Naples.
- FRIGIDA, FRIAS in Old Castile.
- FRIGIDA VALLIS, FROIDEVAL in Alsace.
- FRIGIDA VALLIS, VALLE-FREDDA in Naples.
- FRIGIDUS, the river VYPAO in Trieste.—Also the FREDDO, a river in Tuscany.
- FRIGIDUS MONS, the abbey FREMONT in the French dep. of Isle-de-France.
- FRISA, FRISA, or FRESIA, FRIESLAND in Holland.
- FRISA CIMBRICA, FRIESLAND in Schleswick.
- FRISA ORIENTALIS, the district of EMBDEN.
- FRITTOLANÆ AQUÆ, FRITTOLE in Naples.
- FRIZACUM, FREISAC in Illyria.
- FRONTENSIS VILLA, FRONT in Savoy.
- FRUSINO, FROSINONE in the Papal States.
- FUCINUS LACUS, the LAGO-DI-CELANO in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da.
- FULCHERIA, the GHIERRA D'ADDA in the prov. of Milan.
- FULDENSE CÆNOBRUM, FULDA in Hesse.
- FULFINIUM, perhaps WELKA in the island of Vegia.
- FULGINIA, FOLIGNO in the Papal States.
- FULINIUM, FEVILLANS in Languedoc.
- FUMACUM, FUMAY in the French dep. of Ardennes.
- FUNDI, FONDI in Naples.
- FUNDUS MARUCANUS, MAZOUNAH in Algeria.
- FURA, FERUEREN in the Netherlands.
- FURCÆ CAUDINÆ, FURCHLE in the valley of Arpaia, in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
- FURCONA, FORCONE in Abruzzo.
- FURNA, or FOURNES, VEURNE in the Netherlands.
- FUSNIANUM, FOIGNY, an abbey in Picardy.
- FUSUS, the FUSE, an affluent of the Aller, in Hannover.

G

- GABA, perhaps the same as GAMALA.—Also GIB in Samaria.—Also GIBEA in the same.
- GABÆ, DARABGHER in the south of Persia.—Also KABAS in Sogdiana.
- GABALA, DJBILE or GEBILEH in Syria.
- GABARUS OLERONENSIS, the river GAVE D'OLERON in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
- GABARUS PALENSIS, the river GAVE DE PAU in Basses-Pyrenees.
- GABATHON, or GIBETHON, GEBATH in Judea.
- GABELLUS, the river SECCHIA in the duchy of Modena.
- GABII, PONTANO in the Papal States.
- GABINUS LACUS, the LAGO-DI-CASTIGLIONE in the Papal States.
- GABLONA, or JABLONA, GABEL in Prussian Silesia.
- GABRANTOVICORUM SINUS, BRIDLINGTON BAY on the coast of Yorkshire.
- GABRIS, TAURIS or TABRIS in the prov. of Ghilan

- in Persia.—Also CHABRIS in the French prov. of Berry.
- GABROMAGUS**, LEONHARDY-AM-FORST in Austria.
- GABROSENTUM**, or CAPRA CAPUT, GATESHEAD in Durham, or perhaps DRUMBURGH.
- GADAMUS**, perhaps GIODDA in Arabia Felix.
- GADARA**, near OM-KEIS in Palestine.
- GADIRTHA**, EL-DER in Syria; according to others RABABEH.
- GADITANUM FRETUM**, COLUMNARUM FRETUM, or HERACLEUM FRETUM, the STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR.
- GADITANUS PORTUS**, the BAY OF CADIZ.
- GADIVA**, ABERFRAW in Anglesea.
- GAGUETA**, CAKET in Gurgistan.
- GAITIA**, the river JAJEZE in Bosnia.
- GALAAD**, MOUNT GILEAD in Palestine.
- GALABA**, perhaps GALAB in Mesopotamia.
- GALABER**, the river GALAURE in Dauphiny.
- GALACUM**, KENDAL in Westmoreland.
- GALARIA**, GAGLIARO in Sicily.
- GALATA**, GALITA or JALTA in the Mediterranean.
- GALATIA**, GALLIA, GALLIA TRANSALPINA, GALLIA PROPRIA, GALLIA ULTERIOR, or GALLIA ULTIMA, names given by the Romans to that region of Europe bounded on the N by the German ocean and the Rhine; on the E by the Rhine, the Alps, and the Varus; on the S by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean; and on the W by the Atlantic, corresponding nearly to the modern countries of the Netherlands, Switzerland, and France.
- GALATIA**, the Spanish GALICIA.
- GALATIA**, GALLIA PARVA, or GALLOGRECIA, a district of Asia Minor, lying between Pontus on the E, and Bithynia on the W, now mainly comprised in the pash. of Angora.
- GALEPSUS**, St. KIRILI on the Toronean gulf.
- GALICIA**, HALICZ in Galicia.
- GALILEUM MARE**, the LAKE of TIBERIAS in Palestine.
- GALINDIA**, AMUL in Persia.
- GALLA**, AMUL in the Persian prov. of Azerdbijan.
- GALLIA AQUITANIA**, that part of GALLIA which the river GARUMNA or GARONNE divided from Celtic Gaul.
- GALLIA CELTICA**, or GALLIA LUGDUNENSIS, that division of GALLIA which lay between the Marne and the Seine on the N, and the Loire on the S.
- GALLIA CISALPINA**, GALLIA CITRA ALPA, ITALIA SUBALPINA, or PROVINCIA CITERIOR, that part of GALLIA which comprised AUSTRIAN LOMBARDY, PIEDMONT, and SAVOY.
- GALLIA NARBONENSIS**, or PROVINCIA ROMANA, that region in the SE of Gallia which the river Varus and the Alps divided from Gallia Cisalpina.
- GALLIANUM**, GALLIANO in Milan.
- GALLICUS**, the GALLEGO in Aragon.
- GALLICUS SINUS**, the GULF OF LYONS.
- GALLINARIA**, URGO, or GORGONA, GALLINARA, according to others, ISOLA D'ALBIENGA in the Gulf of Lyons.
- GALLITARUM OPPIDUM**, GUILLIESTRE in Dauphiny.
- GALLIVA**, GALWAY in Ireland.
- GALLUS**, GALIPO, a river in Phrygia.
- GALThERA**, the DENDER in Flanders.
- GALThIS**, GALULA in Assyria.
- GALVEJA**, GALLOWAY in Scotland.
- GALYMNA**, KALYMN0, according to others, KOLMONE in the Cyclades.
- GAMALA**, HOSH in Palestine.
- GAMANODUNUM**, GROBING in Austria.
- GAMBLATUM**, GAMBOLO in Milan.
- GAMBRACUS SINUS**, GRIMAND, or the GULF OF St. TROPEZ in Provence.
- GAMMUNDIA**, GEMUND in Wurtemberg
- GAMUNDIUM**, CASTELAZZO in Milan.
- GANGES**, the river GANGA, or GONGA in India.
- GANGETICUS SINUS**, the BAY OF BENGAL.
- GANGRA**, KANGREH in PAPHLAGONIA.
- GANNATUM**, GANAT in Bourbon.
- GANNODURUM**, LAUFENBERG in the Swiss cant. of Aargau.
- GANUS**, KANOS in Romelia.
- GARACTUM**, GUERET in the French dep. of Creuse.
- GARAMA**, GERMA in Africa.
- GARAPHI MONTES**, GHIBB-EL-ZICKAR in Fez.
- GARDELEGIA**, GARDELEEBEN in Prussia.
- GARDICE LACUS**, GARDE in Sudan, Africa.
- GARETIUM**, GARESSIO in Piedmont.
- GARGANUM PROMONTORIUM**, PROMONTORIO-DEL-MONTE-GARGANO in Naples.
- GARGANUS**, or MONTE-DI-ST-ANGELO, GARGANO in Naples.
- GARGARA**, TSCHEPINI in Mysia.
- GARGARCI**, perhaps GARZARO in the Troad.
- GARGARIUS**, St. JEAN-DE-GARGUIER in Languedoc.
- GARGOVIVM**, JARGEAU in Orleans.
- GARI**, GRISCH in Cabul.
- GARIANONUM**, YARMOUTH in Norfolk.
- GARIENIS**, the YARE in Norfolk.
- GARNÆ PORTUS**, RODIA in Naples.
- GARONA**, the GARON in the French dep. of Isere.
- GARONNA**, or GARUMNA, the GARONNE in Gironde.
- GARRA**, LONA in Fez.
- GARREJENUS**, CLEY in Norfolk.
- GARSA**, GARZ in Stettin.
- GARSAVORA**, AK-SERAI in Asia Minor.
- GARTIA**, the GARZA in Milan.
- GASGAMIRA**, CASHMIE in Northern India; according to others, JESSULMIR.
- GASCOGNA**, or VASCONIA, the French prov. of GASCOGNY.
- GASORUS**, ALESTEROFORI in Thrace.
- GATH**, MESHED in Palestine.
- GAUDIA MUNDI**, GEMUNDEN in Bavaria.
- GAUDIOSA**, JOYUSE in Languedoc.
- GAUDOS**, Gozo, an island south of Crete, according to some GIADUROGISSA; others, PORTO GABOSO.
- GAUGAD**, GOZA, an Ethiopian island.
- GAUGAMEIA**, or KARMELIS, JERMELY in Assyria.
- GAULOS**, Gozo in the Mediterranean.
- GAUNODORUM**, STEIN in the Swiss cant. of Schaffhausen.
- GAURUS**, MONTE-DI-GAURO in Naples.
- GAUZACA**, GHIZI in Cabul.
- GAUZANIA**, SOFIAN in Persia, in Ghilan.
- GAVIODORUM**, EBENHEIM in Alsace.
- GAVIRATIUM**, GHIVIRA in Milan.
- GAZA**, TAURIS in Ghilan.
- GAZENA**, GAZARAT in Phrygia.
- GEDDA**, JEDDA in Arabia.
- GEDROSIA**, the Persian prov. of MEKRAN.
- GELA**, TERRA-NUOVA in Sicily.
- GELDUBA**, GELB in Prussia.
- GELURNUM**, GLURENZ in Tyrol.
- GEMBLACUM**, GEMBLOURS in the Netherlands.
- GEMELLE**, IMMELACH in Numidia.
- GEMENICIUM**, JAMNITZ in Moravia.
- GEMETICUM**, JAMIEGES in Normandy.
- GEMUNDA AD NICRUM**, NECKAR-GEMUND in Nassau.
- GEMUNDA AD TRAUNUM**, GEMUND in Illyria.
- GENA**, GROSS-JENA in Weimar.
- GENABUM**, the city of ORLEANS in France.
- GENCHOA**, CHENCOA in Sudan.

- GENEBRA, a mountain, GENEVE in Dauphiny.
 GENGILIACUM, GENGENBACH in Baden.
 GENESARITIS LACUS, the SEA OF GALILEE.
 GENONIA, SINUNIA in Parthia.
 GENOSIA, GENSEN in Bavarian Germany.
 GENTIANUM, GENTANO in the Papal States.
 GENTIFORUM, VOKELMARKT in Illyria.
 GENTILIACUM, GENTILLY in the French dep. of Seine.
 GENUA, the city of GENEVA.
 GENUA URSORUM, or URSO, OSSUNA in Seville.
 GENUSIUM, GENOSA in the Neapolitan prov. of Capitanata.
 GENUSUS, the river SCOMBI in Greece.
 GEOFANUM, GIFANI in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Citra.
 GEPHYRA, perhaps SIRMIA in Syria.
 GER, the DRAB or DARABA in Morocco.
 GERA, or GERAHA, SCHWARTZ in E. Weimar.
 GERÆSTUM, CAPO-MONTELLO in Negropont.
 GERÆSTUS, CARYSTO or GERESTO in Negropont.
 GERANIA, or MACRIPLAI, PALEOVOUNI, a mount in Greece.
 GERANTHRÆ, JERAKI in Greece.
 GERARIDI MONS, or GRAMMONT, GEENTSERGE in the Netherlands.
 GERASA, DSCHERRASCH in Decapolis.
 GERBERACUM, GERBEROY in the French prov. of Isle-de-France.
 GERENA, GEHREN in Switzerland.
 GERENIA, ZARNATA in Greece.
 GERGOVIA, a town of the Arverni, near CLERMONT in France.
 GERION, DRAGONARA in Capitanata, Naples.
 GERISA, GHERZE in Tripoli.
 GERLOCURIA, GEROLSHOFEN in Bavaria.
 GERMA, GERMHASTI in Asia Minor.
 GERMANIA CISRHENANA, that part of Gallia lying immediately south of the Lower Rhine.
 GERMANIA TRANSRHENANA, or GERMANIA MAGNA, that part of Europe bounded by the *Mare Suevicum* or Baltic on the N; the *Montes Sarmatici* or Carpathians on the E; the Danube and the Rhine on the S; and the Rhine and the German ocean on the W. Its boundaries eastward were nominal; to the N it included Denmark.
 GERMANICOPOLIS, ZETERAMBOL in Paphlagonia.
 GERMANICUM MARE, the NORTH SEA.
 GERMANICUM OPPIDUM, VOBURG in Bavaria.
 GERMINIACUM, GERMIGNY in Orleanois.
 GERNE, the LAGO-DE-VARANA in Capitanata, Naples.
 GERNINGERODA, GEENRODE in Anhalt, Germany.
 GERNIUM, CIREGNOLA in Capitanata, Naples.
 GERONTIA, JURA in the Ægean sea.
 GERRA, GERRUM MASELI in Lower Egypt.—Also EL-KATIF in Arabia.—Also SERUK in Syria.—Also the island of GIRBA.
 GERRAICUS SINUS, EL-KALIF bay in the Persian gulf.
 GERRHUS, KOISU, according to others SELAK in Albania.—Also TRUKOY in Russia.
 GERSOVIA, GERSAU in Switzerland.
 GERULATA, perhaps OROSVAR in Hungary.
 GERUNDA, GERONA in Catalonia.
 GESCHUR, SHIR-BENIR-JAKUB in the Syrian pash. of Damascus.—Also SHIR-SHOGR on the river Orontes.
 GESECENA, GESEKE in Prussia.
 GESIA, GEX in the French dep. of Aisne.
 GESORIACUM. See BONONIA.
 GESSORIACUM, BOULOGNE in France.
 GESTESIA, GOSTESCH in Hungary.
 GESTRICIA, GESTRIKLAND in Norway.
- GETA, GETS in Brabant.
 GETARA, ABCHERON in Albania.
 GETARUM DESERTUM, BESSARABIA.
 GEVALIA, GEFLE in Sweden.
 GEVALIENSIS PROVINCIA, the prov. of GEFLEBORG in Norway.
 GEYLA, the river GEIL in Tyrol.
 GIANUM, GIEN in the French dep. of Loiret.
 GIBEATH PHINEHAS, GIBEA in Palestine.
 GIBRALTERIA, GIBALTAR.
 GIESSA, GIESSEN in Hesse-Darmstadt.
 GIGONUS, PANOMI in Rumelia.
 GIJIA, GIJON in Asturias.
 GILAVIA BORUSSICA, EYLAU in Prussia.
 GILAVIA GERMANICA, ILAWA in Prussia.
 GILDONACUM, or GELDENACKEN, JUDOIENE in Brabant.
 GILFORDIA, GULFORD in Surrey.
 GILOVIA, EGLAU in Bohemia.
 GIMO, GIMONT in the French dep. of Gers.
 GINÆA, DSCHENNIN, or GENIN, GILIN in Palestine.
 GINSIUM, GUNZ or KOZEG in Bavaria.
 GIPPEVICUM, IPSWICH in Suffolk.
 GIR, the WADI-ADJEDEC or DHRIG in Central Africa.
 GIRBA, JERBA, or ZERBI, an island N of Tripoli.
 GIRGIRIS, or GYRIS, EYREH, a mount in Central Africa.
 GIRVIUM, or YARUM, YARM in York.
 GISNÆ, GUISNES in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
 GISONIS CASTRA, GEISENFIELD in Bavaria.
 GITLUI, or AFFAX, EL-CALLAH in Algeria.
 GITMIACINUM, GITSCHIN in Bohemia.
 GIUF, supposed to be MESSHERGA in Zeugitana.
 GLACENSIS COMITATUS, the co. of GLATZ in Silesia.
 GLACIALE PROMONTORIUM, ICY CAPE in Tartary.
 GLACIALIS OCEANUS, the ARCTIC OCEAN.
 GLACIUM, the town of GLATZ in Silesia.
 GLAMNATEVA CIVITAS, or GLANDATUM, GLANDEVES in the S of France.
 GLAMORGANIENSIS COMITATUS, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
 GLANAVENTA, ELLENBOROUGH in Cumberland.
 GLANDOMIRUM, or TAMARA, PIERTE BRANDOMIL in Spanish Galicia; or perhaps MUROS at the mouth of the Tambre.
 GLANEATUM, or GALERATUM, GALLARA in Milan.
 GLARIZIUM, GLARIS in Switzerland.
 GLARONENSIS PAGUS, the Swiss cant. of GLARIS or GLARUS.
 GLASCONIA, GLASTONBURY in Somerset.
 GLASCOVIUM, GLASCUM, or GLASCUA, GLASGOW in Scotland.
 GLAUCHUS, the LEUCOS or LEUKA, a river in the Morea.
 GLAUCUS, the river CHORAK in Mingrelia.
 GLAUCUS SINUS, the GULF OF MACRI in Asia Minor.
 GLEMONA, GEMONA in Frinli.
 GLESSARIA, NORDSTRAND, or perhaps AMELAND, an island of Denmark.
 GLOCESTRIA, GLOUCESTER.
 GLOGOVIA MAJOR, GLOGAU in Prussian Silesia.
 GLOGOVIA MINOR, OBER-GLOGAU in Prussian Silesia.
 GLORIUM, or GLURNIUM, GLURNS in Tyrol.
 GLOTA INSULA, the island of ARRAN in the Clyde.
 GLÔTE ESTUARUM, the FRITH OF CLYDE.
 GLOTTANA VALLIS, or CLIDESDALIA, CLYDESDALE in Lanarkshire.

- GLUNICENSE CENOBIIUM, GLEINK in the Fraunviertel.
- GNATIA, GIOVENAZZO in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Bari.
- GNESNA, GNEZEN in the Prussian reg. of Posen.
- GNEVUM, MEWE in Prussia.
- GNOSUS, CANDIA in Crete.
- GOARIS, the river TAFT in Hindostan.
- GOBANNIUM, ABERGAVENNY.
- GOBANNINO, the river GAVENNY.
- GOBARUM, or GOBEUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE ST. MAHE in the French dep. of Finistere.
- GODERA, GEDERN in Hesse-Darmstadt.
- GODEREA, GOEREE, an island at the mouth of the Maese in Holland.
- GOEMOERIA, GOMOR in Hungary.
- GOETTINGA, GOTTINGEN in Germany.
- GOFNA, now JIFNA in Syria.
- GOGANA, perhaps KONKUN in Persia.
- GOLNOVIA, GOLLNOW in the Prussian reg. of Stettin.
- GOMADÆORUM INSULÆ, the islands of DARADATA and DOLCOFALLAR off the coast of Barbary.
- GOMERIA, GOMER in Hungary.
- GOMESIANORUM CONVENTUS, the district of CONCHES in the Swiss cant. of Valais.
- GOMPHI, a town in Thessaly, now STAGI; or according to Kruse, KALABAKI; according to Cramer, STAGOUS; and by Leake identified with EPISCOPI.
- GONNI, or GONUSA, GONIGA in Thessaly.
- GOPPINGA, GOPPINGEN in Austria.
- GORCOMIUM, GORKUM in S. Holland.
- GORDENIA, or GORTYNA, according to Kruse GRADISCA in Macedonia.
- GORDIANI MONUMENTUM, perhaps ZOXSULTAN in Mesopotamia.
- GORDITANUM PROMONTORIUM, according to Cluvier, CAPO-DI-MONTE-FALCONE; according to others, CAPO-DI-ASMARA in Sardinia.
- GORDYÆI MONTES, a portion of MONS MASIUS in Kurdistan.
- GORGADES INSULÆ, the BISSAGOS on the W coast of Africa.
- GORGO, URGENZ in Turkistan.
- GORGUS, DIALA in Mesopotamia.
- GORITIA, GORZ in Illyria.
- GORNACUM, GOURNEY in Normandy.
- GORSENIUM, GORZAGNA in Piedmont.
- GORTYNA, or GORTYS, according to Kruse, ATELUCELO in Arcadia.
- GOSAN, the KISIL-ÖSEN in Persia.
- GOTHLANDIA, the island of GOTHLAND in the Baltic.
- GOTHIA, or GATHIA, GOTHLAND in Sweden.
- GOTHOBURGUM, GOTHENBURG in Sweden.
- GOTTORPIA, or GOTTORPIUM, GOTTORP in Schleswig.
- GRABOVIA, GRABOW in Mecklenburg.
- GRACA, GRASSE in Provence.
- GRACCURIS, CORELLA in Navarre.
- GRADACIUS, MONTE-GRADACCIO in Corsica.
- GRADIUM, GRAY in Franche-Comte.
- GRADIUM REGINÆ, or KONIGRATZ, GRADECZ in Bohemia.
- GRADUS, GRADO, an island in the Adriatic.
- GRÆA, HOHENKRAHN in Baden.
- GRÆCIA, or HELLAS, excluding Macedonia and Epirus, a region of Europe, bounded in ancient times on the N by Macedonia; on the E by the *Ægeum Mare* or *Ægean sea*; on the S by the *Mare Mediterraneum* or Mediterranean; on the W by the *Ionium Mare* or Ionian sea; and on the NW by *Epirus*.—Its main divisions were GRÆCIA PROPRIA and PELOPONNESUS; nearly corresponding to the NORTHERN GREECE and the MOREA of the present day.
- GRÆCIA MAGNA, a name given by the Romans to the whole of SOUTHERN ITALY, from the river *Silarus* on the W, to the *Frento* on the E.
- GRÆCIUM, GREIS in Jutland.—Also GRATZ in Styria.
- GRAMMATUM, GRANDVILLARS in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.
- GRAMMONTIUM, GRAMMONT in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
- GRAMPIUS MONS, the GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS in Scotland.
- GRANADA, GRANATA, or GRANATUM, the city of GRANADA in Spain.
- GRANCEGUM CASTRUM, GROMCEY-EN-MONTAGNE in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
- GRANDIMONTUM, GRAMONT in the French dep. of Gers.
- GRANDIPARTUM, GRANDPRE in the French dep. of Ardennes.
- GRANDISONUM, GROMSON in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
- GRANDISVILLA, GRANVILLE in the French dep. of Manche.
- GRANDIVALLIS, GRANFELT in Switzerland.
- GRANIANUM, CAPO-D'ERBICARIA in Corsica.
- GRANICUS, the river GUSTEVIOLA or OUSVOLA in Mysia; according to others, the SUSUGHIRLI; and according to Diez, the GRANIFARA or GRANIQUE.
- GRANIS, the river DARABYE or BOSHAVIR in Persia.
- GRANNONA, PORT-EN-BESSIN in Normandy.
- GRANUA, the river GRAN an affluent of the Danube.
- GRATLÆ MONS, the GNADENBERG in Bavaria.
- GRATIANOPOLIS, GRENOBLE in France.
- GRATIARUM VALLIS, the GNADENTHAL in Switzerland.
- GRATICULA, St. LORENZO in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
- GRAUDENTIUM, GRAUDENZ in Prussia.
- GRAVELINGIA, GRAVELINES in the French dep. of Nord.
- GRAVESEND, GRAVESEND in Kent.
- GRAVIA, GRAVE in the Netherlands.
- GRAVIACI, MURAN in Hungary.
- GRAVISCA, EREMO-DI-ST.-AUGUSTINO in Etruria.
- GREGORII ST. MONASTERIUM, GREGOESMINSTER in Alsace.
- GRIGNIACUM, GRIGNAN in Dauphiny.
- GRIMUS, GRIM in Prussian Stralsund.
- GRINARIA, GRUNGEN in Württemberg.
- GRINNES, SAINT ANDRIES in the Netherlands.
- GRIPESWOLDA, GRIEFESWALDE in Prussian Stralsund.
- GRISELUM, GREOULX.
- GRISONIA, GRANBUNDEN in Switzerland.
- GRISSOVIUM, GRISSAU in Prussian Silesia.
- GROENINGA, GRONINGEN in the Netherlands.
- GRONAICUM, GREENWICH in Kent.
- GROGGOVIA, GROTTKAN in Prussian Silesia.
- GRUARI PORTUS, PORTO-GRUARO in Venice.
- GRUBENHAGENSIS PRINCIPATUS, the principality of GRUBENHAGEN or GOTHINGEN in Hanover.
- GRUERIA, GRIERS or GRUYERE in Switzerland.
- GRUMENTUM, AGRIMONTE in Naples, or near SAPONERA.
- GRUMUM, GRUMO near Palo in the Papal States.
- GRUNUM, the Swiss town GRON.
- GRYNEUM, GLISSELIK in Greece.
- GRYPHÆUM, GREIFEN-SEE in the Swiss cant. of Zurich.
- GRYPHÆUS LACUS, the GREIFEN-SEE in the cant. of Zurich.
- GRYPHIBERGA, GREIFENBERG in Prussian Stettin.

- GRYPHIMONTIUM, GREIFENBERG in Prussian Silesia.
- GRYZELIUM, GREOULS in Narbonne.
- GUADELA, GUADEL, KHEVADIR in Gedrosia in the Indian sea.
- GUALACRA, WALCHEREN in Holland.
- GUARDISTALLUM, GUASTALLO in Modena.
- GUELDRIA, GELDERN in the grand-duchy of the Rhine.
- GUELFERBYTUM, WOLFENBUTTEL in Brunswick.
- GUERCHIA, GUIERCHE in the French dep. of Illet-Vilaine.
- GUERICA, GUIERCHE in Touraine.
- GUESTA, WESEN in the Swiss cant. of St. Gall.
- GUESTFALIA, WESTPHALIA.
- GUILIELMOSTADIUM, WILHELMSTADT in N. Brabant.
- GUIMARANUM, GUIMARANES in Portugal.
- GUINÆ, GUINES in the French dep. of Calais.
- GUINEA NOVA, NEW GUINEA in the Pacific.
- GUISIA, or GUSGIA, GUISE in Picardy.
- GULIA, GEULE in W. Flanders.
- GULPIA, GULPE in Limburg.
- GUNDOLFI-VILLA, GONDREVILLE in the French dep. of Meurthe.
- GUNDULPHI CURIA, GONDRECOURT in the French dep. of Meuse.
- GUNTIA, the river GUNS in Bavaria.—Also GUNZBURG in Bavaria.
- GURGES ATLANTICUS, the ATLANTIC.
- GURGES CARPATHIUS, the ÆGEAN SEA.
- GUSA, or GUSIA, GOES, an island in S. Holland.
- GUTTALUS, the river PREGEL in E. Prussia.
- GYARA, or GYARUS JOURA, GHIURA in the group of the Cyclades.
- GYGÆA PALUS, LAKE MERMERE in Asia Minor.
- GYGANEUM, GUGNIE in Colchis.
- GYMNIAS, COMASAR, KUMAKIE in Armenia.
- GYNÆCOPOLIS, SELAMON in Lower Egypt.
- GYNÆPEDIUM, FRAUENFELD in the Swiss cant. of Thurgau.
- GYNDES, the river KARA-SU or SALEH in Assyria.
- GYRIENSE CŒNOBIUM, GYRACH in Syria.
- GYRTON, TARCHI-VOLICATI in Thessaly.
- GYTHANÆ, DELFINO in Upper Albania.
- GYTHEUM, PALEOPOLIS in Greece.
- GYTHIUS, according to some, KOLO-KYTTIA in Northern Greece.

H

- HA-ARABAH, EBENE, AULON, EL-GHOR in Palestine.
- HABITACULUM MARIÆ, MARIBOE in Denmark.
- HABOLA, the HAVEL, a river in Prussian Brandenburg.
- HABUS, the FRISCHE-HAFF in Prussia.
- HADELIA, HADELN in Bremen.
- HADEMARA, HADAMAR in Nassau.
- HADINA, HADDINGTON in East Lothian.
- HADRIA, or HATRIA, ADRIA in Lombardy.
- HADRIANE, BENGAZI in Tripoli.
- HADRIANI MONS, ENGELSBURG, a citadel in Rome.
- HADRIANOPOLIS, in Macedonia, now TONJA.
- HADRIANOPOLIS BITHYNIÆ, BOLI in Asiatic Turkey.
- HADRIATICUM MARE, the ADRIATIC, comprising both the Gulf of Venice and the Ionian sea.
- HADRUMETUM, NABAL in Barbary.
- HÆDICOLLIS, KITZBIHEL in Tyrol.
- HÆMI EXTREMA, the EMINEH-DAGH in Turkey.
- HÆMUS MONS, the BALKAN in Turkey.
- HAGA, the HAGUE in Holland.
- HAGA AURELIANENSIS, LA HAYE in the Orleanois.
- HAGANOA, GROSSENHAYN, HAYN in Saxony.
- HAGENOA, HAGENAU in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
- HAINANA, the Chinese island of HAINAN or FORMOSA.
- HAINORIA, HAINAU, HEYNAU in Prussian Silesia.
- HALA, HALA MAGDEBURGICA, or HALA SALICA, HALLE in Prussian Saxony.
- HALA-AD-GENUM, HALL in Tyrol.
- HALA SUEVICA, HALLA SUEVORUM, HALL in Württemberg.
- HALÆ, according to Kruse, ALACHI in Greece.
- HALANDIA, the district of HALMSTADT in Sweden.
- HALBERSTADIA, HALBERSTADT in Prussian Saxony.
- HALESA, TUSA in Sicily.
- HALESUS, the river HALYS in Asiatic Turkey.
- HALEX, the river ALECE in Calabria Ultra.
- HALIACMON, the JUJE-KARA-SU, a river of Macedonia.
- HALIARTUS, MAZI, or perhaps TRITONNI, in Livadia.
- HALICA, HALIEIS, according to Kruse, CHILADIA in Argolis.
- HALICANUM, TSCHAKATURA.
- HALICIA, HALICZ in Galicia, Austria.
- HALICAMASSUS, BODRUN in Asiatic Turkey.
- HALIFACIUM, or HORTONIUM, HALIFAX in York.
- HALIOLA, or HALLULA, HALLE in Austria.
- HALIUSA, CARAVI in the Ægean sea.
- HALMOSTADIUM, HALMSTADT in Sweden.
- HALMYDESSUS, MIDJEH on the coast of the Black sea.
- HALMYRIS, the CARASU, a river of Bulgaria.
- HALONÆ, SALBAZAR in Ionia.
- HALONE, ALONI, an island in the sea of Marmora.
- HALONESUS, or DROMI, the island of KHELIDROMI in the Ægean sea.
- HALUNTIUM, PHILADELFO in the Val-di-Demona, Sicily.
- HALYCUS, the river PLATANI in Sicily.
- HALYS, the river KIZIL-IRMAK in Asiatic Turkey.
- HALYZEA, CANDILI, ALCIPO in Greece.
- HAMAXITUS, KURAN-KEVI in Asia Minor.
- HAMBURGUM, or HAMMONIA, HAMBURG in Hanover.
- HAMELA, HAMELN in Hanover.
- HAMETA, HAM in Picardy.
- HAMILTONIUM, HAMILTON in Lanark.
- HAMMARIA, HAMMER in Norway.
- HAMMONA, HAMM in Westphalia.
- HAMONS, HAMONT in Limburg.
- HAMPTONI CURIA, HAMPTON-COURT in Middlesex.
- HANES, THENNIS.
- HANNEBOTUM, HANEBONT, HENNEBON in Brittan.
- HANNIBALIS PORTUS, near ALBOR in Algarve.
- HANNIBALIS SCALÆ, LES-COSTES-DE-CARRAF, a mountain in N. Spain.
- HANNIBALIS TURRIS, MAHADIAH in Tunis.
- HANNONIS INSULA, MADAGASCAR.
- HANNUVIUM, HANNUT, HANNUYE in the Netherlands (in Liege).
- HANOVIA, HANAU in Germany.
- HAPSELIA, HABSAL in the Russian gov. of Esthonia.
- HARÆ, according to D'Anville, JARECCA in Syria.
- HARBURGUM, HAARBURG in Hanover.
- HARCURTIUM, HARCOURT in Normandy.
- HARISTALLE, HERSTALL in Liege.
- HARISTELLUM, HERSTELLE in Germany.
- HARLEMUM, HAARLEM in Holland.

- HARLINGA, HARLINGEN in Friesland.
 HARMAZIA, ORMUS in the Persian gulf.
 HARMENE. See ARMENE.
 HARMOZON PROMONTORIUM, CAPE KUHES-
 TEK on the Persian gulf.
 HARPASA, ARABISSAR in Asiatic Turkey.
 HARPASUS, the JINA, a river in Asiatic Turkey.
 —Also the HARPASU a branch of the Aras.
 HARPessus, the ARDA, a river in Thrace.
 HARPIS, ADshUD in Bulgaria; according to others,
 LICOSTOMO.
 HARPONIUM, CERCHIERA in Calabria.
 HARSEFELDUM, HARSEFELD in Bremen.
 HARTFORDIA. See ARECONIUM.
 HARTFORDIENSIS COMITATUS, HERTFORD-
 SHIRE.
 HARTIANA, or NIGRA SYLVA, the SCHWARZ-WALD
 in Germany.
 HARUDORUM PAGUS, HALBERSTADT.
 HARVIACUM, HARWICH in Essex.
 HASA, the river HASE in Osnaburg, Hanover.
 HASELIA, or HASELINA VALLIS, the valley of HASLI
 in the canton of Bern.
 HASICON, HASIK in Yemen in Arabia Felix.
 HASSELETUM, HASSELT in the Dutch prov. of
 Overysse.
 HASSELETUM-AD-DEMERAM, HASSELT in
 Limburg.
 HASSIA, HESSEN in Germany.
 HASTIA, VOLTRI in Tuscany.
 HATRÆ, or ATRÆ, ATRENI in Mesopotamia.
 HATTEMIUM, HATTEM in the Dutch prov. of Gel-
 derland.
 HATTONIS CASTRUM, HATTONCHATEL in Bel-
 gium.
 HATUANUM, HATVAN in Hungary.
 HAUGASTALDIUM, or SANCTA INSULA, HOLY IS-
 LAND off the coast of Northumberland.
 HAVREA, HAVRE in Belgium.
 HAZOR, KASSR ANTAR in Syria.
 HEBRIDES. See EBUDÆ.
 HEBROMAGUS, BRANE in Languedoc.
 HEBRUS, the MARITZA, a river of Ramelia.
 HECATONNESI, MUSCONISI, MIOSCONISI, a group
 of islands NE of Mitylene.
 HEDDEMHENUM, HEDDEMHEIN in Nassau.
 HEDENA, HEDIN or HESDIN in the French dep. of
 Pas-de-Calais.
 HEDYPHON, or HEDYPNUS, a river of Susiana, by
 some identified with the modern JERAKI.
 HEGENENSE MONASTERIUM, HUNNINGEN in
 Leiningen.
 HEGEMATIA, MASSEL in Prussian Silesia.
 HEGONIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE KARA-
 BURON on the Black sea.
 HEGOVIA, HEGAU on the Boden-see.
 HEIDEBA, or SLESVICUM, the Duchy of SCHLES-
 WICK in Denmark.
 HEIDELBERGA, HEIDELBERG.
 HEIGERA, HAGER in Nassau.
 HELBRONNA, HEILBRONN in Nassau.
 HEILIGENSTADIUM, SANCTORUM URBS, HEIL-
 GENSTADT in Prussian Saxony.
 HEIMBODESHEIM, HEIMSEN in Württemberg.
 HEINSILIANUS MONS, the HEINZENBERG in the
 Swiss cant. of the Grisons.
 HELAUSE, or ELEUSA, an island off the coast of
 Asiatic Turkey; WHITE according to Kruse.
 HELCIPOLIS, COMMOTAN in Bohemia.
 HELELLUM, or HELVETUM, SHLETTSTADT in the
 French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
 HELENA, an island of Greece, now MACRONISI.—
 Also ELNE in the French dep. of Pyrenees-Orien-
 tales.
 HELENOPOLIS. See DREPANE.
- HELES, or ELEES, the river ALENTO in Italy.
 HELIA, or ELIA, ELY in Cambridge.
 HELICE, TRYPHA in Achaia; according to others,
 NIORA.
 HELICON, MOUNT PALÆOVUNI or ZAGORA in
 Greece.—Also the BAPHYRA, a river of Bœotia.
 —Also the OLIVERO in Sicily.
 HELIOPOLIS, MATARIEH in Lower Egypt.—Also
 BAALBEC in Syria.
 HELISSON, the river LEONDARI in the Morea.
 HELIUM, the mouths of the Meuse and Waal,
 BRIHEL and HELFOEK.
 HELLA, according to Kruse, CASTRITZA in Albania.
 HELLAS, a name given by the ancients not only
 to Greece, but also to all the regions colonized by
 the Hellenes in Asia Minor, Africa, Italy, and
 Sicily.
 HELLESPOINTUS, the STRAITS OF THE DARDAN-
 ELLES, STAMBUL-DENGRIZ.
 HELLOMENUM, now CLIMENO in Acarnania.
 HELLOS, according to Kruse, HELLES in Laconia;
 according to others, TSILI.
 HELMONTIUM, HELMOND in N. Brabant.
 HELMSTADIUM, HELMSTEDT in Brunswick.
 HELORUM, MURI-UCCI in Sicily.
 HELORUS, the ATELLARO, ACELLARO, or ABISSO, a
 river in Sicily.
 HELSINGA, HELSINGBORG in Sweden.
 HELSINGFORDIA, HELSINGFORS in Russian Fin-
 land.
 HELSINGIA, HELSINGLAND in Norway.
 HELVETIA, Switzerland.
 HELVETIUM, HELVAUX or HEVAUX in the French
 dep. of Haute-Vienne.
 HELVILLUM, SIGELLO in the Papal deleg. of Ur-
 bino.
 HELVINUS, the SALINELLO, a river in Abruzzo.
 HEMEROSCOPIUM, DENIA in Valencia.—Also
 CAPE ST. MARTIN.
 HEMIPYRGUM, HALB-THURN in Hungary.
 HENA, ANAH in El-Jezireh in the pash. of Bagdad.
 HENIUS, the river HAINSE in the French dep. of
 Nord.
 HENNIACUM LITARDI, HENIN-LIETARD in the
 French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
 HENRICI PAGUS, EINRICH in Wiesbaden.
 HEPHA, or KAIFA, CAFFA on the Syrian coast.
 HEPHÆSTIA, SOTIRI in Lemnos; according to
 others, COCHINO.
 HEPTANOMIA, or HEPTANOMIS, CENTRAL EGYPT,
 or VOSTANI.
 HERACLEA, FELICUDA in Sicily.—Also RACLIA,
 an island in the Archipelago.
 HERACLEA EOLIDIS, according to Kruse, Ki-
 DONIA in Asia Minor.
 HERACLEA CACCABARIA, FANUM ST. EUTROPII.
 HERACLEA CASSIOTIDIS, MEINTA POSSEDA in
 Syria.
 HERACLEA LUCANIE, POLICORO in the prov.
 of Basilicata in Naples.
 HERACLEA MEDIÆ, BURUGKERD in Armenia.
 HERACLEA MINOA, TORRA-DI-CAPO-BIANCO, or
 CASTEL-BIANCO in Sicily.
 HERACLEA PELAGONIÆ, according to Kruse,
 PERLIPE in Macedonia.
 HERACLEA PONTICA, HARAKIE or EREGRI in
 Anadolia; according to others, PENDERACHI.
 HERACLEA SENTICA, ISCAR or ZENORVA in Ma-
 cædonia.
 HERACLEA THRACIÆ, HERAKLITZA on the sea
 of Marmora.
 HERACLEOPOLIS MAGNA, AHNAS in Lower
 Egypt.
 HERACLEOPOLIS PARVA, DELBOM in Lower
 Egypt.

- HERACLEOTES, BAZILUZZO, an island near Sicily.
 HERACLEUM, CAPE TSHERSHEMI on the coast of Asiatic Turkey.—Also CANDIA in Crete; but according to some MIRABELLO, or SPINALONGA.—Also ARABAT in Russian Taurida.
- HERACLIUS, the river BULLA in Livadia.—According to others, the HERACE.
- HERÆA, according to Kruse, AGIANI or AIANI in the Morea; according to others, IRI.
- HERÆI MONTES, MONTI-SORI in Sicily.
- HERBANUM, URBIBENTUM, or URBEVETUM, ORVIETO in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
- HERBERIA, or RUBERIA, RUBIERA in Modena.
- HERBITA, NICOSIA in the Val-di-Demona, Sicily.
- HERCULANEUM, or HERCULANUM, a buried city in the vicinity of PORTICI in Naples.
- HERCULEUM, or ERKELENS, HERKELENS in Prussia.
- HERCULIS CASTRA, HERVELT.
- HERCULIS FANUM, MASSA-CARRARA in Tuscany.—Also CASTILLO in Andalusia.—Also MARZAS-TRUCCO in Malta.
- HERCULIS INSULÆ, ZAVARA and ASINARA, islands near Sardinia.
- HERCULIS LUCUS, the SUNTELGBERG, near Minden, in Germany.
- HERCULIS MONOECI, MONACO or MOURGES in Piedmont.
- HERCULIS PORTUS, TROPÆA in Calabria-Ultra.
- HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, HARTLAND-POINT in Devonshire.—Also CAPE SPARTIVENTO in Calabria-Ultra.—Also CAPE GIR in Marocco.
- HERCULIS TURRIS, LA -TORRE -DE -CAMIRA in Barbary.
- HERCYNIA SYLVA, H. SALTUS, H. LUCUS, MARCIANA SYLVA, ARNOBA MONS, SEMANA SYLVA, MELIBOCUS MONS, SUDETI MONTES, SARMATICI MONTES, a name embracing the modern ODEN-WALD, the SCHWARZ-WALD, the RHONG-EBURG, the THURINGER-WALD, the HARZ, and the BOHMER-WALD in Baden.
- HERDALIA, HERGEDALEN in Swedish Gefleborg.
- HERDONIA, ORDONA in the Capitanata of Naples.
- HEREFORDIA, HEREFORD in England.
- HERESFELDA, HERSFELD in Germany.
- HEREFORDIA, HERFORD or HERVORDEN in Westphalia.
- HERIBODESHEIM, HERBITZHEIM in Lothringen.
- HERICURIA, HERICOURT in the French dep. of Haute-Saone.
- HERICUS, the island of HEIS in the French dep. of Vendee.
- HERINUM, REINA in Calabria.
- HERISLÆ NOVÆ, NEIN-HERSE in Westphalia.
- HERISPICH, HEERWEN in Gelderland.
- HERIUS, the RIVIERE-D'AUROY in Brittany; or, according to d'Anville, the VILAINE.
- HERIVALDIS, the abbey of HERIVAL in Lothringia.
- HERLEFSHOLMIA, HERLEFSHOLM in Denmark.
- HERMÆA EXTERNA, RIPA ALBA, a cape on the coast of Barbary.
- HERMÆUM PROMONTORIUM, PONTA-DI-TRIPITI, a cape in Crete.—Also CAPE BON in Tunis.
- HERMINIUS, or ARMINNO MONS, SIERRA-DE-LA-ESTRELLA in Beira, Portugal.
- HERMIONE, CASTRI; according to others, MARIA in the Morea.
- HERMONASSA, PLATANA in Pontus.—Also MATRIGA in Halbinsel.
- HERMONTIUS, ERMENT in Upper Egypt.
- HERMOPOLIS MAGNA, ACHMUNEIN in Central Egypt.
- HERMOPOLIS PARVA, DEMENHUR in Lower Egypt.
- HERMOPOLITANA CUSTODIA, BAHR-JUSEF in Central Egypt.
- HERMUS, a river in Asia Minor, now the SARABAT; according to d'Anville, the REDUS.
- HERNADUS, the river HERNATH in Upper Hungary.
- HEROCAMPIA, or HEROFELDA, HERSFELD in Hesse-Cassel.
- HEROOPILIS, a town in Lower Egypt, now ABU-KEHEID.
- HEROOPOLITINUS SINUS, or SINUS ALANITES, the GULF OF SUEZ, or BAHR-EL-KOLSUM.
- HESIDRUS, the river KEHKER in India.
- HESPERIA, SPAIN.
- HESPERIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE VERD.
- HESTRACA, OREO in Negropont.
- HESYDRIUS, the river SETLEDJE or SUTLUIJ in India.
- HETHLANDIA, the MAINLAND in Shetland.
- HETHLANDICÆ INSULÆ, the SHETLAND ISLANDS.
- HETRICULUM, LATARACO in Calabria.
- HETRURIA MAGNUS DUCATUS, TUSCANY.
- HEUDENA, HEUSDEN in N. Brabant.
- HEVESIA, HEVES-SZOLNOK in Hungary.
- HIBERNA REGIA, KONIGSWINTER in Prussia.
- HIBERNIA, IBERNIA or SCOTIA MAJOR, IRELAND.
- HIBERNICUM MARE, the IRISH SEA.
- HICESIA, PANARI, one of the Lipari islands.
- HIENIPA, ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA in Andalusia.
- HIERA, MARETIMO, an island near Sicily.—Also VOLCANO, one of the Lipari islands, or CAMENTI, one of the Cyclades.—Also PORTO-GERO in Lesbos.
- HIERA, or GERME, GHERMASTI in Mysia.
- HIERACIUM, GIERACI in Calabria-Ultra.
- HIERACUM INSULA, ISOLA-DI-ST.-PIETRO near Sardinia.
- HIERAPOLIS, BAMBUK-KALESSI, or BAMBURKESSEK in Anadoliam.
- HIERASUS, the river PRUTH between Turkey and Russia.
- HIERATIS, DEKIAN or KIERASIN, a river in Persia.
- HIERICUS, JERICHO, or PALMARUM CIVITAS, now RIBAH in Palestine.
- HIEROCÆSAREA, SEMER in Anadoliam.
- HIEROMIACE, or HIEROMAX, a river in Palestine, the YARMUK, or SHERIAT-EL-MANDUR.
- HIERON PROMONTORIUM, CAPE CARNSORE in Leinster.
- HIERON OROS, MOUNT TEKMAN in Pontus.
- HIEROSOLYMA, JEBUS, AELIA CAPITOLIA, DAVIDIS URBS, SALEM, JERUSALEM in Palestine.
- HIERSPERGA, HIRSPERG in Bavaria.
- HIERUS, the river ORBO in Corsica.
- HILARA, the river KLER in Bavaria.
- HILARIA, the abbey of WILLERING.
- HILICANUM, SZERDAHELY in Hungary.
- HILPERSHUSIA, HILDBURGHAUSEN in Meiningen, Germany.
- HIMELLA, the river AJA in Sabina.
- HIMERA, near TERMINI in Sicily.
- HIMERA, the FIUME-GRANDE in Sicily.
- HIMERENSES THERMÆ, TERMINI in Sicily.
- HIOVIA, HJO in Swedish Westgothland.
- HIPPAGRETA, HIPPO ZARYTUS in Numidia.
- HIPPARENUM, SEPHARVAIM, BARBITA or BORSIPPA in Mesopotamia.
- HIPPARIUS, CARINA in Sicily.
- HIPPO, BIVONA in Calabria-Ultra.
- HIPPOCURA, or BAGNAGUR, GOLCONDA in India.
- HIPPO DIARRHYTUS, BISERTA in Tunis.
- HIPPOLA, MAINA in Laconia.
- HIPPONIATES SINUS, GOLFO-DI-SAN-EUFEMIO on the coast of Genoa.

- HIPPONIUM**, MONTE-LEONE.
HIPPO REGIS, near BONA in Algeria.
HIPPORUM, FELO in Calabria.
HIPPUS, SZAMMERA in Palestine.
HIPPURIS, FIDULSA, an island of the Cyclades.
HIRA, MEZJED-ALI or IMAN-ALI in the pash. of Bagdad.
HIRMINIUS, the river MAULO of FIUME-DI-RAGUSA in Sicily.
HIRSANGIA, HIRSAN or HIRSCHAN in Württemberg.
HIRSCHAVIA, HIRSCHAU in Bavaria.
HISORIS, IBSON in Upper Egypt.
HISPALIS AUREA, SEVILLE in Spain.
HISPANIA, SPAIN and PORTUGAL.
HISPANIA BÆTICA, a division of Hispania Ulterior, comprising the modern ANDALUSIA, part of the Portuguese prov. of ALENTEJO, that part of Spanish ESTREMADURA which lies to the S of Anas, and a large part of LA MANCHA.
HISPANIA LUSITANIA, a region in Roman geography embracing PORTUGAL, the NW of ESTREMADURA, the S of LEON, and the SW of OLD CASTILE.
HISPANIA NOVA, MEXICO.
HISPANIENSIS OCEANUS, the IBERIAN SEA.
HISPANIOLA, the island of ST. DOMINGO or HAYTI.
HISTLEA, near OREOS in Negroponte.
HISTONIUM, VASTO-D'AMMONE in Abruzzo-Citra.
HISTRIA, HISTRI in Trieste.
HISTRIOPOLIS, CHIUSTANGE or PROSCHLOVIZA in Bulgaria; or, according to others, KARAHIRMEN.
HITONA, AITONA in Spanish Catalonia.
HIZGERA, HITZACKER in Hanover.
HLIDBEKI, LIDBACH in Westphalia.
HLIUNI, LUENE in Hanover.
HOCSBURGUM, HOCHSEEBURG or SEEBURG in Prussian Saxony.
HODINGÆ, ALT-OETTINGEN in Bavaria.
HOECHTA, HOCHST in Nassau.
HOEBUOCHI, BUCHEN, a Danish village.
HOINBORCHUM, the convent of ODILIENBERG in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
HOLA, HÖLAR in Iceland.
HOLBECA, HOLBECK in the island of Zeland.
HOLDISTEDE, HOLLINSTEDE in Hanover.
HOLDSTEBROA, HOLSTEBROE in Jutland.
HOLIS, HÖLEN in Iceland.
HOLMIA, STOCKHOLM in Sweden.
HOMELEA, the river HUMBLE in Hantsire.
HOMOLIUM, near FTERI in Thessaly.
HOMONA, or HOMMADA, ERMENAK in Asia Minor.
HONFLEVIUS, HONFLEUR in Normandy.
HONOSCA, JOYOSA in Valencia.
HORDEANI, URDINGEN in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
HOREB, now SINAI, a mountain in Arabia Petræa.
HORNA, HOORN, a town in N. Holland.
HORNANUM CAPUT, CAPE HORN in S. America.
HORREA MARGI, MORAVA-HISSAR in Servia.
HORRISONUS MONS, the HORSELBERG in Germany.
HORSNESIA, HORSSENS in Jutland.
HORTA, ORTA in the Papal deleg. of Viterbo.
HORTUS FLORIDUS, the ancient abbey of BAINDT in Schwaben.
HOSEMUM, HUSUM in Schleswig.
HOSPITELLUM, SOSPELLO in Sardinia.
HOSTA, the river OSTE in Hanover.
HOSTILIA, OSTIGLIO in Lombardy.
HOSTUNUM, OSTUNI in Neap. Terra-d'Otranto.
HUCULBI, PETERSHAGEN in Westphalia.
HUDWICKSOVALDUM, HUDICKSWALL in Hel-singland.
HUENA, WEEN, a Swedish island.
HUGONIS CURIA, HUGSHOFEN in Alsace.
HULTONIA, ULSTER in Ireland.
HUNINGA, HUNINGEN in the French dep. of Haut-Rhin.
HUNNICURIA, the town and abbey of HONNECOURT in Picardy.
HUNNICUS PAGUS, HUNDSRUCK in Bavaria.
HUNNOBRODA, BROD in Moravia in Austria.
HUNNUM, SCAVEN-SHALE in Northumberland.
HUNYADENSIS COMITATUS, HUNYAD in Hungary.
HUUM, HUYEMUM, HUY, HOYE in Liege in the Netherlands.
HUXARIA, HOXTER, HUXTOR in Prussian Westphalia.
HYALA, LAHEVI in India.
HYAMPEA, NAUPLIA or NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA in the Morea.
HYAMPOLIS, according to Kruse, BOGDANA in Greece.
HYAROTIS, the river IRRAWADY in India beyond the Ganges.
HYBLA MAJOR, PATERNO in the Val-di-Demona, Sicily.
HYBLA MINOR, RAGUSA in the Val-di-Noto, Sicily.
HYCCARA, BICCARI, in the Val-di-Mazzara, Sicily.
HYDASPES, the river BEHAT or JELUM in India.
HYDRÆA, or HYDREA, the island and town of HYDRA in the Ægean sea.
HYDRALIS, BELGRADUS, BELGRADO in Rumelia.
HYDRAOTES, the RAVI in the Punjab.
HYDRIACES, the river GATTER in Persia.
HYDROPOLIS, FEUCHTWANG in Bavaria.
HYDRUNTUM, of HYDRUS, OTRANTO in Naples.
HYELE, or VELIA, near CASTELLAMARE-DELLA-BEUCA in Naples.
HYGRIS, the Russian river DONETZ in the gov. of Charkof.
HYLA, YLA, YIL, ISLA in the Hebrides of Scotland.
HYLÆA, perhaps the NOGAI STEPPES in the S of Russia.
HYLIAS, a river in Calabria, now the AQUANILE.
HYLICE (LACUS), now LIMNE-STIVA or SENZINA, a lake in Livadia.
HYMETTUS, MONTE IMETTO or MATIO in Livadia.
HYPACARIS, the river DESNA.
HYPÆA, the ISLE-DU-TITAN off the S coast of France.
HYPÆPA, BIRGHE, BERKI, TOPOÏ, or IPEPA ruins in Anadolia.
HYPANIA, ACCOMBA in the Morea.
HYPANIS, the river BOG or BOUG in the S of Russia.—Also the KUBAN in Taurida.—Also the BEY-PASHA in India.
HYPATA, NEOPATRA, CASTRITZA in Thessaly.
HYPER LABACUM, UPPER LAIBACH in Crain.
HYPERBOREI MONTES, the URAL MOUNTAINS.
HYPERGRÆCIA, OBERKIRCH in Germany.
HYPEROSIA, BLUBUKI in Greece.
HYPIA, the LIPPO, a river in Asiatic Turkey.
HYPUIUS, the river SKENI in Asia Minor.
HYPSPA, the DRAGO, or more likely the BELICE in Valdi Mazzara, Sicily.
HYPSELE, now SHUT in Upper Egypt.
HYRCANIA, SEBSWAR in Khorasan; MARMARA in Asiatic Turkey.
HYRGIS, according to some the, SEVIERSKY.
HYSSUS, a river in Colchis, now the HORCHID.

I

- IADERA**, ZARA in Illyria.
IALYSUS, IALISO in Rhodes.
IAPYGIA, the TERRA-D'OTRANTO in Naples.

- IAPYGIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPO-DI-LEUCA in Naples.
- IASONIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE JASAN in Asiatic Turkey.
- IASSAS, HASSAN-KALESI in Asiatic Turkey.
- IASSIUS SINUS, the GULF OF ALESSI.
- IATRAS, the river IANTRA in Asiatic Turkey.
- IBERA, perhaps TORTOSA in Spain.
- IBERIA, SPAIN.
- IBERIA, GEORGIA OF GRUSIA and IMIRETIA in Asiatic Turkey.
- IBERIUM, IVRY in Normandy.
- IBERNIUM, BERE-REGIS in Dorsetshire.
- IBERUS, the river EBRO in Spain.—Also the JINTO in Seville.
- IBLIODURUM, BEAUVILLE; according to others, CONFANS-EN-JARNISI in the French dep. of Moselle.
- IBOLA, the river YBOL or YPOL in Hungary.
- IBURINGA, UEBERLINGEN in Baden.
- ICARIA, NIKARIA or ACHIKRIA, an island of the Cyclades.
- ICARIUM, an island in the Persian gulf, the modern CARAI or GARJE.
- ICAUNA, or YTUMNA, the river YONNE, an affluent of the French Seine.
- ICARUS, PELUDJI, an island in the Persian gulf.
- ICCIUS PORTUS, or ITIUS PORTUS, or WISANTI PORTUS, WISSAND or WISSAN in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais, near Cape Griz-Nez.
- ICENORUM OPPIDUM, IKSWORTH in Suffolk.
- ICHNUSA, the island of SARDINIA.
- ICHTHYS PROMONTORIUM, CAPE ZANCHI or CATACOLO in the Morea; according to others, CAPE TORNESE.
- ICIANI, perhaps ICHOROW in Norfolk, Chesterford.
- ICIDMAGUS, YSSENGEAUX in the French dep. of Haute-Loire.
- ICINIACUM, according to Kruse, LECH-GEMUND in Bavaria.
- ICIODURUM, ISSOIRE in Auvergne.
- ICIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE GRIS-NEZ in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais.
- ICONIUM, COGNI, KONIEH in Asiatic Turkey.
- ICOSIUM, ORAN in Algeria.
- ICTIMULLI, VICTIMOLO in Piedmont.
- ICTIUM CASTRUM, L'ILE JOURDAIN in Gascogne.
- ICTODURUM, AVANCON or GUTENBURG.
- ICUS, the island of SKIPHE or SCYRO PULO in the Archipelago.
- IDA, PSILORITI or MONTE GIOVE in Crete.—Also the KAZ-DAGHI in Asia Minor.
- IDALIUM, DALIN in Cyprus.
- IDEX, the river L'IDICE in Bologna.
- IDICARA, HIT or HAITA in the pash. of Bagdad.
- IDOMENE, IDOMENI in Macedonia.
- IDONIA, VINCA, the river HUISNE in the French dep. of Sarthe.
- IDRINUM, IDRO in the cant. of Bresciano in Lombardy.
- IDUBEDA MONS, the SIERRA-D'OCA or SIERRA-SEGMA in Old Castile.
- IDUMANIA, or SIDUMANIS, the river CHELMER or BLACKWATER in Essex.
- IDUMÆA, EDOM and a portion of Southern PALESTINE.
- IDUNUM, JUDENBURGUM in Hungary.
- IERNE. See HIBERNIA.
- IERNIS, DUNCANNON in Ireland.
- IGÆDITA, IDANHA-VELHA.
- IGENIA, TEGENGILL in Wales.
- IGILGILIS, JIGEL, JIGELI or GIGERI on the coast of Barbary.
- IGILIUM. See ÆGILIUM.
- IGLAVIA, or GIGLOVA, IGLAU in Moravia.
- IGLOVIA, or NEOCOMIUM, IGLO or NEUDORF in the Hungarian com. of Hernad.
- IGNIS TERRA, TIERRA-DEL-FUEGO in S. America.
- IGNIUM INSULA, ILHA-DE-FUEGO.
- IGUVIUM, ENGABBIO or GABBIO in the Papal States.
- ILA, GILLA a town in Persia.
- ILARCURIS, CAROS-DE-LOS-INFANTOS in New Castile.
- ILARGUS, the river ILER or ILLER in Bavaria.
- ILDUM, SAN-MATHEO in Valencia; according to others, SALSADELLA.
- ILEA, or ILA, WICK in Caithness.
- ILEBURGUM, ELLENBURG in Prussian Sachsen.
- ILEI, ELEO in the Morea.
- ILERCAO, or ILLERCO, ALARCON in New Castile.
- ILERDA, LERIDA in Catalonia.
- ILICIS, ILLICI or ILLICE, ELICHE in Spain.
- ILIPA, probably the same as ALCOLA; or perhaps NIEBLA in Spain.
- ILIPULA, or ILIPULA MAGNA, NIEBLA in Seville; according to others, VILLANUEVA-DEL-RIO.
- ILIPULA MONS, perhaps the SIERRA-NEVADA, or the SIERRA-D'ALHAMILLA in Spain.
- ILISSUS, the river ILS or ILZ between Bavaria and Bohemia.—Also the ILISSE in Attica.
- ILITURGIS, ANDUJAR-DEL-VEJO in Andalusia; according to others BEZA.
- ILIUM NOVUM, KALAFATLI near the lower castle of the Dardanelles.
- ILIUM VETUS, BUNAR-BASHI in Asia Minor.
- ILLICE. See ILICIS.
- ILLICITANUS SINUS, the BAY OF ALICANTE in Illyria.
- ILLYRICUM, comprising ILLYRIA BARBARA and ILLYRIA ROMANA, the country lying between the river *Arsia*, the modern *Arsa*; the *Savus* or modern *Save*; the *Drinus* or modern *Drino*; the Adriatic and the *Aoas*, or *Vojussa*; a region stretching from the confines of Italy to Epirus.
- ILMA, or ILMUS, the river ILM in Germany.
- ILMA, ILM or ILMSTADT in Germany.
- ILMENAVIA, ILMENAU in Saxe-Weimar.
- ILMENUS LACUS, LAKE ILMEN in the Russian gov. of Novgorod.
- ILMETUS, the river ILMENT in Sistan.
- ILMI MONASTERIUM, ILLMUNSTER in Bavaria.
- ILORCI, LORCA in Spanish Murcia.
- ILOSTUM, or ILSTA, YLST, or DRIELST in Friesland.
- ILURO, PALAMOS, or perhaps ALORA in Catalonia.
- IMACHARA, perhaps TRAINA in Sicily.
- IMAAUS MONS, the MUS-TAG or MUZ-DAGH in Tibet, and the HIMALAYA chain of India.
- IMBRUS, the island of EMBRO in the Archipelago.
- IMMADRAS, probably the ISLE-DE-MAIR off the French coast.
- IMMUNDUS SINUS, FOUL GULF in the Red sea.
- IMPATIS MINISTERIUM, OBERHALBSTEIN in Switzerland.
- IMPERIUS, the river IMPERIALE in Genoa.
- IMUM CASTRUM, FIEFENCATEL in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons.
- INA, the Prussian river IHNA, an affluent of the Oder.
- INACHUS, the river NAJO, SPLANISSA, ZERIA, in the Morea.—Also the KRIKELI in Carnia.
- INATUS, EIPATOS in Crete.
- INCARUS, CARRI or CURI in Provence.
- INDIA, a region of Asia which, as known to the ancients, was bounded on the N by *Scythia extra Imaum*, and part of *Serica* or China; on the E by the *Sinæ* or Cambodia, and the Eastern ocean; on the S by the *Mare Erythraeum*; and on the W by the *Mare Erythraeum* and *Aria*. Ptolemy divided it into *India intra Gangem* or India W of

- the Ganges; and *India extra Gangem* or *India E* of the Ganges. Of the latter region very little was known to the ancients.
- INDIA OCCIDENTALIS**, the WEST INDIES.
- INDIA ORIENTALIS**, the EAST INDIES.
- INDIBILE**, XERTA in Catalonia.
- INDI OSTIA**, the mouths of the river INDUS in India.
- INDRISTA**, the river INNERSTE in Hanover.
- INDUS**, the river INDUS, MEHRA, NILAB, OTTOK, SHINDU, SIND, or SUR in India.
- INFERUM MARE**, FUSCUM ÆQUOR, or TYRRHENUM MARE, the LIGURIAN SEA.
- INFRA PORTUM**, UNTER PORTA in Switzerland.
- INGELBERGA**, or ANGELORUM MONS, the abbey of ENGELBERG in Switzerland.
- INGERMANNIA**, ST. PETERSBURG.
- INGHILINHAIM**, INGELHEIM in Germany.
- INICERUM**, CZERNEK in Hungary.
- IN MONTIBUS**, ORIS MONS, or MONTI, MUND in Switzerland.
- INNERNIUM**, or INVERNIUM, INVERNESS in the N of Scotland.
- INOLOCZA**, or INOULADA, INOWOLODZ in Poland.
- INSULA**, the river AYE, EAY, or EYE in Suffolk.—Also the YSEL in Tyrol.—Also the L'ISLE in the French dep. of Gironde.—Also the LILLE or RYSEL in Flanders.
- INSULA ALBIGENSIS**, the French town ISLE-EN-ALBIGEOIS in the dep. of Tarn.
- INSULA ASCENSIONIS**, the island of ASCENSION in the Atlantic.
- INSULA BRUTTIORUM**, ISOLA in Calabria-Ultra.
- INSULA BURBONIA**, the island of BOURBON.
- INSULA CANUM**, DOG-ISLAND off the Australian coast.
- INSULA CANUM MARINARUM**, DOG-ISLAND in the West Indies.
- INSULA CATHARINÆ**, ST. CATHARINA in Lower Guinea.
- INSULA DEI**, the island of DIEU, ISLE DIEU, off the coast of France.—Also the ancient convent of HOLME, afterwards BRAHE-FROLLENBERG in Funen.—Also NOIRMONTIERS at the mouth of the Loire in France.
- INSULA DIABOLORUM**, DROGEO, an island near Jamaica.
- INSULA ERRORIS**, ALBORAN, an island near Fez in Africa.
- INSULA SANCTÆ CATHARINÆ**, ST. CATALINA, an island of South America.
- INSULA ST. CRUCIS**, HEILIGENKREUZ among the Antilles.
- INSULA ST. HELENÆ**, ST. HELENA in the Atlantic.
- INSULA ST. MARGARETHÆ**, CSEPEL HASEN in Silesia.
- INSULA ST. MARLÆ**, the convent of DIESDORF in Prussian Saxony.
- INSULA ST. ANDRÆÆ**, ST. ANDREAS in Hungary.
- INSULA ST. DOMINICI**, HISPANIOLA, ST. DOMINGO, or HAYTI in the East Indies.
- INSULA ST. GENESII**, the island of ST. GENNAIS in Provence.
- INSULA ST. GEORGHII MAJORIS**, ST. GEORGE near Venice.
- INSULA ST. JACOBI**, the island of ST. JAGO, W of Cape Verd.
- INSULA ST. JOANNIS**, ST. JEAN in the West Indies.
- INSULA ST. JOANNIS PORTUS DIVITIS**, PORTO RICO in the West Indies.
- INSULA ST. LAURENTIIS**, the island of MADAGASCAR.
- INSULA ST. STEPHANI**, ST. ETIENNE on the coast of Provence.
- INSULA ST. THOMÆ**, ST. THOMAS on the coast of Guinea.
- INSULÆ CUNICULARES**, the BORROMEAN ISLANDS in Lake Maggiore.
- INSULÆ INFRA VENTUM**, SOTTOVENTO in the West Indies.
- INTERAMNA**, TERNI in the Papal States.
- INTERAMNA FRENTANA**, TERMOLI.
- INTERAMNA PALESTINÆ**, TERANO in Abruzzo.
- INTERAMNIS**, ENTRAMES in the French dep. of Mayenne.—Also ENTRAINS in the dep. of Nievre.
- INTERAMNIUM FLAVIUM**, perhaps PONS FER-RATUS or PONFERRADO in Spanish Leon.
- INTERAQUÆ**, ENTRAIGUES in the French dep. of Aveyton.
- INTERCISA**, RACKSKENEY, a village in Hungary.
- INTERLACUS**, the UNTER-SEE in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
- INTERVALLIS**, ENTREVAUX in Provence.
- INTRA FLUVIUS**, JOANVILLE or JOINVILLE in Champagne.
- INUTRIUM**, MITTENWALD in Bavaria.
- INYCUM**, CALTA BELOTA in Sicily.
- IONIA**, that part of the ancient *Lydia* which stretched from the *Sinus Camæus* or GULF OF CHANDERLI, to the *Sinus Barygiæticus*.
- IONIUM MARE**, the ADRIATIC.
- IONOPOLIS**, INEBOLI.
- IOS**, the island of Nio in the Archipelago.
- IPRA**, YPRES or YPERN in W. Flanders.
- IRIA**, VOGHERA in Piedmont.
- IRIA FLAVIA**, EL PADRON in Spanish Galicia.
- IRINUS SINUS**, the GULF OF CUTCH.
- IRIS**, the KISEL-IRMAK in Asiatic Turkey.
- IRSINGUM**, the abbey of IESINGEN or YESEL in Swabia.
- IS**, HIT in Algezira, in Asiatic Turkey.
- ISABELLÆ ARX**, FORT ISABELLE in N. Brabant.
- ISACA**, the Ex in Somersetshire.
- ISALA**, the ISSEL or YSEL in Gelderland.
- ISAMNIUM PROMONTORIUM**, ST. JOHN'S POINT in county DOWN.
- ISANA**, the river ISEN in Bavaria.
- ISAPIS**, the LAVIO or ALPS in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
- ISAR**, the ISERE in Dauphiny.
- ISARA**, the ISAR in Bavaria.
- ISARA**, the French river OISE.
- ISARGUS**, the river ISEK.
- ISARLONIA**, ISEKLOHN in Prussia.
- ISARUS**, the FOGLIA in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
- ISBURUS**, CALATABELOTTA in the Val-di-Mazzara, Sicily.
- ISCA DUMNORIORUM**, EXETER in Devonshire.
- ISCA SILURUM**, CAER LEON in Monmouthshire.
- ISCALIS**, ILCHESTER in Somersetshire.
- ISCOPOLIS**, TRIPOLI or TARABLUS in Asiatic Turkey.
- ISEGENIUM**, ISEGHEM in W. Flanders.
- ISENACUM**, EISENACH in Weimar.
- ISENDICUM**, YSENDIEK in Zeland.
- ISION**, the RAS-AL-DAWER in Nubia.
- ISINISCA**, the ISEN in Bavaria.
- ISIS**, the Ips in Hungary.—Also the CHOROK in Colchis.
- ISIUS MONS**, RAS-EL-DHAR on the E coast of Africa.
- ISLEBIA**, EISLEBEN in Prussian Thuringia.
- ISMARUM PROMONTORIUM**, CAPE MAROGNA on the coast of Thrace.
- ISMENUS**, the river ISMENO flowing into the lake of Likari in Northern Greece.
- ISONTIUS**, ISONZO, LIBONZO, LIESNITZ in Illyria.

- ISPINUM, YEPES in Spanish Toledo.
 ISSA, LISSA in the Adriatic sea.
 ISSEDON SCYTHICA, HARACAR or KARACORUM in Chinese Tartary.
 ISSEDON SERICA, KANTSCHU, CANTCHEOU in Chinese Tartary.
 ISSICUS SINUS, SCANDERUN GULF.
 ISSUS, ALEXANDRETTA or SCANDERUN.
 ISTADIUM, YSTADT, ÆGESTADT in Sweden.
 ISTER, the river DANUBE.
 ISTROPOLIS, CHIUSTANGE at the mouth of the Danube.
 ISURIUM, ALDBOROUGH in Suffolk.
 ITABYRIOS MONS, TABOR in Galilee.
 ITALIA, HESPERIA, AUSONIA, SATURNIA, or CENOTREA, a name originally given to that portion of the S extremity of Italy which lies below the *Sinus Scylleticus* or Gulf of Squillace, and the *Sinus Lameticus* or Gulf of St. Euphemia. It was afterwards extended to all the country S of the river *Laus* on the W, and *Metapontum* on the E. After 278, it comprised the southern and middle part of the peninsula as far N as the river *Tiber*; and was finally extended to the rivers *Rubicon* and *Macra*. In the reign of Augustus, Italy was bounded by the Alps on the N; the *Mare Superum* or Adriatic on the NE; the *Mare Ionium* or Ionian sea on the S; the *Mare Inferum* or Sea of Italy on the SW; and the *Alpes Maritimæ*, and river *Varus* or *Var*, on the NW.
 ITALICA, SEVILLA-LA-VIEJA in Spain.
 ITALICA PELIGNORUM, near POPOLI in the Papal States.
 ITANUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE XACRO in Crete.
 ITANUS, SITANO in Crete; according to others, PALACO CASTRO.
 ITENEDIUM MENUTHESIAS, MONBUSA in the SE of Africa.
 ITHACA, THEAKI, CEPALONIA PICCOLA in the Ionian sea.—Also ALTA, VAITHA in the island.
 ITHOME, MONTE VOLCANO in the Morea.
 ITHORIA, ANGELO-CASTRO in W. Livadia.
 ITRIUM, LAMURANUM, ITRI in Terra-di-Lavoro, Naples.
 ITUNA, the EDEN flowing into the Solway Firth.
 ITUNÆ ÆSTUARIUM, the SOLWAY FIRTH.
 ITURÆA, the district of JEDUR in Palestine.
 ITURISCA, St. STEPHAN; according to others, SANGUESSA in Spanish Navarre.
 ITYS, the ASSIN (CARRON?) in the N of Scotland.
 IVERNA. See HIBERNIA.
 IVIA, JUVIA, a river in Spanish Galicia.
 IXARIUM, HIJAR, IXAR in Spanish Aragonia.
- J
- JABADII INSULA, SUMATRA or BANCA in the Indian ocean.
 JABNE, JABNEEL, IBNE, GEBNE in Judæa.
 JABOK, the WADI-ZERKA in Palestine.
 JABRUDA, perhaps HEBUD in the p. of Damascus.
 JACOBIPOLIS, JAMESBOROUGH in Leinster.
 JACOBIPOLIS AMERICANA, JAMESTOWN in Virginia, U. S.
 JADA, the JARDE, a river of Oldenburg.
 JADER, the SALONE in Dalmatia.
 JAGATH, TETUAN or TETWEN in Morocco.
 JALYSUS, JALISO or UXILICA in Rhodes.
 JAMNO, CIUDADELLA in Minorca.
 JAMPHORINA, NEROCOP in Rumelia.
 JAPONIA, the empire of JAPAN.
 JAPYGIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE-DI-LEUCA or CAPE FINISTERRE in Terra d'Otranto.
 JASENOCIUM, JESENOWITZ in Hungary.
 JASONIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE VONO in Asiatic Turkey.
 JASSIORUM DACORUM MUNICIPALITATUM, JASSEH or JASSY in Moldavia.
 JASSUS, ASSIM-KALESI in the SW of Anatolia.
 JASTUS, the KRESSEL in Tartary.
 JATRUS, the OTZUMA in Bulgaria.
 JAURAVIA, or JAVORIA, JAUER in Prussian Silesia.
 JAURINUM, RAAB in Hungary.
 JAVENNUM, GIAVENNO in Piedmont.
 JAXARTES, the SIMON, SIR or SIR-DARIA in Great Bucharia.
 JAZER, the WADY-SYZR in S. Damascus.
 JECORA, the JECKER in Liege.
 JEDUM, JEDDO in Japan.
 JENA ÆSTUARIUM, WIGTON BAY.
 JENECOPIA, JOENCOPING in Sweden.
 JENISIA, the YENISEI in Asiatic Russia.
 JERACUM INSULA, SABEA in the Arabian Gulf.
 JERESLAVIA, the Russian gov. of YAROSLAV.
 JERNUS, the river KILMARE or the SUIR in Ireland.
 JESEDA, JEZD, YESD in Persian Farsistan.
 JESNA, DESZNA, JENO in Hungary.
 JESSENA, JESSEN in Prussian Thuringia.
 JETÆ, JUTO in the Val-di-Mazzara in Sicily.
 JOACHIMICA VALLIS, JOACHIMSTHAL in Prussian Brandenburg.
 JOANNIS GEORGHII OPPIDUM, JOHANN-GEORGENSTADT in Saxony.
 JOANNIS PONS, HIDVEGH in Hungary.
 JOCOSA, FREUDENTHAL, BRUNTHAL in Sleswick.
 JODRUM, ADIODRUM, JOUARE in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
 JOGA, St. GIOJA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Bari.
 JOGALIA, YOUGHALL in Cork, Ireland.
 JOLCUS, or BORITZA, VOLA in Thessaly.
 JOMANES, the river JUMNA in Hindostan.
 JOMNIUM, TEMEN in Algeria; or perhaps SKURFAH.
 JONNOSIA, VILLA LOYSA in Valencia.
 JOPE, JAFFA in the pashalic of Damascus.
 JOPILA, JUPIL in Liege.
 JORDANES, the NAHR-EL-ARDEN, or JORDAN in Palestine.
 JORDANES MINOR, HASBANI, MOJET-HASBEYA.
 JORDANIS PLANITIES, the GHOR in Syria.
 JORNACUM, the river IRNIS in Switzerland.
 JOTAPE, CASTEL-LOMBARDO in Asiatic Turkey.
 JOVALIA, VALPO in Hungary.
 JOVARUS, the SALZA in Austria.
 JOVIA, perhaps LEGRAD in Lower Hungary.
 JOVIACUM, according to Kruse, PIED in Austria.
 JOVINIACUM, JUNIACUM, JOIGNY in the French dep. of Yonne.
 JOVIS URII FANUM. See DIOS SACRA.
 JOVIUM, JUCA, JOUX in the French prov. of Franche Comte.
 JUBERG, IBURG in Hanover.
 JUDECA, a Venetian island, now GIUDECA, ZUECCA.
 JUENNA, JAUNSTEIN in Carinthia, more likely NEUMARKTL-TERZESCH in Laibach.
 JUERNIS, DUNKERRON in Munster; or according to d'Anville, CASHEL.
 JUERNUS, the SHANNON in Munster.
 JUFICUM, SASSOFERRAH in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
 JUGA SUIVONIS MONTIS, the KOLEN mountains in Norway.
 JULIA, JUVIA in Spanish Asturias.
 JULIA, GYULA in Hungary.
 JULIA, or ZEA, the GAIL in Tyrol.
 JULIA JOZA, or TRANSDUCTA, TARIFA in Andalusia.

- JULIA LIBYCA, LLIVIA or St. JULIA in Catalonia.
 JULIA MYRTILIS, MERTOLA in Portuguese Alentejo.
 JULIA OPTA, HUETE or GUETE in New Castile.
 JULIA SCARABANTIA, OEDENBURG in Hungary.
 JULIACUM, JOLICH in Prussia.
 JULINUM, WOLIN in Prussian Pomerania.
 JULIOBONA, LILLEBONNE in Normandy.
 JULIOBRIGA, FUENTO-DI-IVERO or RETORTILLO in Spanish Burgos.
 JULIOBURGUM, JULIUSBERG in Prussian Silesia.
 JULIODUNUM, LOUDUN in Poitou.
 JULIOLA, CASTRO DORIA in Sardinia.
 JULIOMAGUS, STUHLINGEN in Baden.—Also the river WUTACH in Baden.
 JULIUM CARNICUM, GUILDFORD in Laibach.
 JULIUS MONS, the JULIERBERG in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons.
 JULIUS VICUS, GEMERSHEIM in Bavaria.
 JUNCARIA, JUNQUERA in Catalonia.
 JUNCETANA DOMUS, ALTENBIESEN in Limburg.
 JUNIANELLUM, VIGNIANELLO in Tuscany.
 JUNIANUM LIGANUM, LAUIS, LAUWERZ, or LUGANO in the Swiss cant. of Tessin.
 JUNIVLADISLAVLENSIS PALATINATUS, INOWOLOZ or INOWLADISLAW in Poland.
 JUNNANIA, the Chinese prov. of YUNNAN.
 JUNONIA, PALMA, one of the Canary islands.
 JUNONIS INSULA, CADIZ in Spain.
 JUNONIS PROMONTORIUM, CAPE TRAFALGAR on the coast of Spain.
 JURENSIS URBS, St. RAMBERT-LA-JOUX in the French dep. of Ain.
 JUTA, JITTA in Judea.
 JUTREBOCUM, JUTERBOCK in Prussian Brandenburg.
 JUVANTUS, the TRONTE in the Papal deleg. of Ravenna.
 JUVAVIA, or JOVAVUM, SALZBURG in Austria.
 JUVENACIA, GIOVENAZZO in Neapolitan Bari.

K

- KALMUNDA, KALMUNZ in Bavaria.
 KEDES, KISJON in Samaria.
 KEKKOJA, KEKKOE in Hungary.
 KER, the river AKKER of AKER in Syria.
 KESDIENSIS SEDES, KESD in Transylvania.
 KEXHOLMIA, KEXHOLM or KORDSKIGOROD in Finland.
 KILLOCIA, KILMALON in Leinster.
 KIMPERLÆUM, QUIMPERLAY in Brittany.
 KIPHUSA, KIPFHAUSEN in Prussia.
 KIPHUSANUS MONS, MOUNT KUPFHAUSER in Prussian Thuringia.
 KIR-MOAB, KARRAK in Palestine.
 KIRITUM, KYRITZ in Prussian Brandenburg.
 KIRJATHAIM, EL-FEYM in the Arabian prov. of Nedjed.
 KISDEMUM, KAYST in Transylvania.
 KISON, the river MUKATTA in Syria.
 KISTNIA, GUSTROW in Mecklenberg.
 KIZINGA, CHIZICHEMIUM or KISSINGEN in Bavaria.
 KLITSOVIA, KLITSCHOW in Poland.
 KYRIOPOLIS, HERENSTADT in Prussian Silesia.

L

- LABACHUS, the river LAIBACH in Illyria.
 LABACUS, the river LAWERS in Dutch Groningen.
 LABARUS, the LAMBRO, a river in Lombardy.
 LABBANA, MOZUL in the pash. of Bagdad.
 LABEATIS, LAGO-DI-SCUTARI in Albania.

VII.

- LABELLUM, LAVELLO in the Neapolitan prov. of Basilicata.
 LABERUS, KILDARE in Leinster; according to others, KELLS in co. Meath.
 LABIAVIA, LABIAU in the Prussian reg. of Konigsberg.
 LABICUM, COLONNA in the Campagna-di-Roma; according to others, MONTE-COMPATRO.
 LABIENI CASTRA, LOBBE, an abbey in the Henne-gau.
 LABINIUS, the LAVINO, a river in the Papal States.
 LACCOBRIGA MUNICIPIUM, or LACOBERRIGA, BURGOS in Old Castile.
 LACEDÆMON, PALÆO-CHORI; according to Kruse, PALAIO-CASTRO in the Morea.
 LACEREA, LAKE CARLO in Northern Greece.
 LACIACA, FRANKENMARKT; according to others, MONDSEE in Austria.
 LACIBURGUM, RATZEBURG or WISMAR in Meklenberg.
 LACINIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE-DELLE-COLONNE in Calabria Citra.
 LACIPPO, PORCUNA in Andalusia.
 LACMON, MONTE-LIACA in the N of Thessaly.
 LACOBERRIGA, LAGOS on the coast of Portugal.
 LACONICUS SINUS, the GULF OF KOLOKYTHIA in the Morea.
 LACONIMURGI, COLMENAR-DE-OREJA in Toledo.
 LACOTENA, MARRHES or MERASCH in Armenia.
 LACTIS MONS, MONTE-LATTARIO in Campania.
 LACTODUNUM, BEDFORD; according to others, TOWCESTER in Northampton.
 LACUFELICIS, OBER-WELS in Austria.
 LACUS ALBUNEUS, the LAGO-DI-BAGNI in Campagna-di-Roma.
 LACUS ALTINUS, the ALTIN-NOR in Asiatic Russia.
 LACUS AMPSANCTI, LAKE MEPHITI in Naples.
 LACUS ANDURIANUS, or SALSUS, LAGO-SALSO, or D'ANDORIA in Naples.
 LACUS ARICIUS, the LAGO-DI-NEMI in the Campagna-di-Roma.
 LACUS BIELLENSIS, or BIENNENSIS, the LAKE OF BIENNE in Switzerland.
 LACUS CERUSIUS, LAKE LAVIS or LUGANO in Switzerland.
 LACUS EDRINUS, LAKE IDRO in Lombardy.
 LACUS INFERIOR, or VENETUS, the LAKE OF ZELL in the NE of Switzerland.
 LACUS ISEUS, LAKE ISEO in Lombardy.
 LACUS ITALICUS, or VALLENSIS, the VALLEN-SEE in Bavaria.
 LACUS RUBRACENSIS, ROBRINO LAKE in Languedoc.
 LADESIA, or LAGUSTA, LASTRE on the coast of Dalmatia.
 LADICUS MONS, CODOS-DE-LADOS in Spanish Leon.
 LADIGARA, GUADIGA in Algeria.
 LÆDUS, the LEZ in Languedoc.
 LÆLIA, ARACENA in Spanish Huebla.
 LÆMOCOPIA, BAGAZASAR in Rumelia.
 LÆPA, LEPE in Andalusia.
 LÆROS, the LERIZ, a river in Spanish Galicia.
 LÆTLE, or LÆTITIA, the abbey of LIESSE in the French prov. of Isle-de-France.
 LÆVEFANUM, VIANEN in Holland.
 LAGAHOLMIA, LAHOLM in Sweden.
 LAGANA, LAUGONA, or LAHANA, the LAHN in Nassau.
 LAGARIA, ROCCA IMPERIALE in the Neapolitan prov. of Basilicata.
 LAGECIUM, CASTLEFORD in Yorkshire.
 LAGINA, LAKENO in Asia Minor.
 LAGIUM, LAGOS on the coast of Algarve.

2 Z

- LAGUEDONIA, LACEDOGNA in the Neapolitan prov. of Principato-Ultra.
- LAGURINA VALLIS, the LAGER-THAL in Tyrol.
- LAGUSA, PANAGIA-DI-CORDIALISSA, an island of Asia Minor.
- LAGUSSÆ, TAOCHAN-ADASI, an island in the Archipelago.
- LAGEYRA, BELBECK in the Crimea.
- LAHA, LAVA, LA, or LAAB, LABA in Holland.
- LAIBNITIA, LEIBNITZ in Austrian Styria.
- LALASIS, CALENDO in Asia Minor.
- LALINUM, LALAIN in Dutch Hennegau.
- LAMA, or LAMECA, LAMEGO in the prov. of Beira in Portugal.
- LAMBESA, TEZZUTE in Algeria.
- LAMECUS, or AMATIUS, AMATO or LAMATO in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra.
- LAMELLUS, MALLORA, an island of Tuscany.
- LAMETIA, St. EUFEMIA in Calabria-Ultra.
- LAMETINUS SINUS, the GULF OF St. EUFEMIA in Calabria-Ultra.
- LAMIA, ZEUTUNI in Thessaly.
- LAMIDA, MEDEA in Marocco.
- LAMINIUM, MONTIEL in New Castile; according to others, ALHAMBRA.
- LAMPEA, ELANDA, a mount in the Morea.
- LAMPACUS, LEPSEK, LAMPSAKI; according to Kruse, CHARDAK in Asia Minor.
- LAMUM, MARINO in the States of the Church.
- LANCASTRIA, or LONGOVICUM, LANCASTER in Lancashire.
- LANCIA, PENNA-DI-FRANCIA in Spanish Leon.
- LANCIA OPPIDANA, GARDA in Portugal.
- LANCICIA, LENCIG or LENTSCHITZ in Poland.
- LANCIOBURGUM, LANEBURG in Savoy.
- LANDÆ, LANDEN in Luttich.
- LANDAVIA, LANDAU in Bavaria.
- LANDULFESDORF, LEUDESORF in Germany.
- LANGARUS, the river LANQUART in Switzerland.
- LANGIACUM, LANGEAC in Auvergne.
- LANGOBRIGA, FEIRA in Portuguese Beira.
- LANNOGUM, LANNOY in Flanders.
- LANUVIUM, CIVITA-LAVINIA in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- LANZONIS MONS, ROCCALANZONE in Palma.
- LAODICEA, LAODICEA AD LYCUM, or DIOCESAREA, ESKI-HISSAR in Asiatic Turkey.
- LAODICEA COMBUSTA, LADIK in Karamania.
- LAODICEA SYRLÆ, LADIKIEH in Syria.
- LAONA, KILLALOA, KILLALOE, or LABU in co. Clare.
- LAPATHOS, LAPITO or LAPTA in the island of Cyprus.
- LAPIDARIA, or SEXAMNIS VALLIS, the SHAMSER-THAL in the Swiss cant. of Grisons.
- LAPIDEUM LITUS, LA GRAN FERRIERE in Provence.
- LAPIS REGIUS, KONIGSTEIN in Nassau.
- LARENUSLÆ, the island of MOLLICORNO near Tunis.
- LARES, LARBUSS in Tunis.
- LARIA, LAR in Persia.
- LARISSA, SHEIZAR in Syria.—Also VESRACH-KEVI in Asia Minor.
- LARISSA PENSILIS, LARISSA in Crete.
- LARISSA THESSALA, JENISHER or LARISSA in Thessaly.
- LARISSUS, RISSO, a river in the Morea.
- LARNUM, FORDERA in Catalonia.
- LARUS, the ARONE, a river in the Papal States.
- LARYMNA, LARNES in Livadia.
- LAS, SCATARI in the S of the Morea.
- LASSIRA, SARIONE in Spanish Aragon.
- LASTIGI, ZAHARA in Seville.
- LATAMEDA, the MOREE, a river in India beyond the Ganges.
- LATERA, LETTE or LE-CHATEAU-DE-LATTES in Languedoc.
- LATINIACUM, LAGNY in the Isle-de-France.
- LATMUS, IL-MONTE-DI-PALATSHIA in Asia Minor.
- LATO, or LATOPOLIS, ASSA, ESNEH in Upper Egypt.
- LATONÆ CIVITAS, ERRAHUE in Lower Egypt.
- LATOPOLIS, ESNEH in Upper Egypt.
- LATRIPPA, JATHRIB in Arabia.
- LATRIS, the same as OSILIO, OESSEL island in the gulf of Riga.
- LATRONUM INSULÆ, the LADRONES in the Pacific ocean.
- LATURUS SINUS, the GULF OF SERENI in Numidia.
- LATVERUM, LAVIERS in Picardy.
- LATYMNUS, the MONTE-DI-COTRONE in Calabria-Citra.
- LAUCOSTABULUM, LICHSTALL, LIESTALL, in the Swiss cant. of Basle.
- LAUDERA, LUTRA, the town and abbey of LUDERS in Alsace.
- LAUDUM, LAUS POMPEJA NOVA, LODI in Lombardy.
- LAUINGA, LAUINGEN in Bavaria.
- LAUMELLUM, LOMELLO in the Sardinian States.
- LAUREACENSE MONASTERIUM, LORCH in Würtemberg.
- LAURENS CASTRUM, TORRE-DI-PATERNO in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- LAURIUM, or LORIUM, CASTEL-GUIDO in Tuscany.
- LAUS POMPEJA, LODI-VECCHIO in Lombardy.
- LAUS, LAINO in the prov. of Basilicata in Naples.
- LAUSANIUS LACUS, the LAKE OF LAUSANNE in Geneva.
- LAVENTINA, LAVEMUNDE in Illyria.
- LAVENTUS, the river LAVANT in Illyria.
- LAVIACUM, or LUPHA, LAUFFEN in Würtemberg.
- LAVINIUM, PATRICA in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- LAVUS, the river LOHE in Silesia.
- LEA, SAVENUS, the LEE in Ireland.
- LEANITES SINUS, the BAY OF KADHEMA in the Persian gulf.
- LEBADEA, LIVADIA in Greece.
- LEBEDUS, LEBEDIGLI in Asiatic Turkey.
- LEBEN, LAONDA in the island of Crete.
- LEBINTHUS, LEVINTHO, LEUDA in the Archipelago.
- LEBONA, LEBAN in Samaria.
- LEBONIA, LEVAGNA in Genoa.
- LECCA, the river LECK in Holland.
- LECHLINIA, LEIGHLINBRIDGE in co. Carlow.
- LECTUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE BABA of St. MARIA in Asia Minor.
- LECYTHUS, KIRIAKI in Macedonia.
- LEDESIA, LEEDS in Yorkshire.
- LEDI, LIERS in Belgium.
- LEDIA, LAYE in the Isle-de-France.
- LEDUM SALARIUM, or LONSALINUM, LONS-LE-SAUNIER in Franche Comté.
- LEGECESTRIA, LEOGARA, LEICESTER in England.
- LEGEDIA, HAVRE-DE-LONGEVILLE in Normandy.
- LEGIA, the LYE, LYS in West Flanders.
- LEGIO SEPTIMA GERMANICA, LEON in the Spanish prov. of LEON.
- LEGUNTINA VALLIS, the LUGNETZER-THAL in Switzerland.
- LEHERICI MONS, MONTLEHERY in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
- LEINIUS, or LYNIUS, the LEINE in Hanover.
- LEISNICIUM, LEISSNIG in Saxony.
- LEITÆ PONS, BRUCK on the Leythe in Germany.
- LELAANONIUS SINUS, LOCH FYNE in Argyleshire.
- LEMANIS, perhaps the same as NOVUS PORTUS, LIME, LYME in Dorsetshire.

- LEMNICUM**, CHAMBERY in Savoy.
LEMNOS, STALIMENE, LEMNO in the Archipelago.
LEMOIGA, LEMVICUM, LEMVIG in Jutland.
LEMURIS, the LEMO in Genoa.
LENCIA, LINZA, a river in Italy.
LENGELFELDENSIS ARX, BURGLENKENFELD in Bavaria.
LENTUDUM, LUTTENBERG in Austrian Styria.
LEOBUSIUM, LEUBUS, LUBENS in Silesia, Prussia.
LEOGUS, LEWIS in the Hebrides.
LEON, the river AULEH in Syria.
LEONIACUM, LEGNANO in the Venetian prov. of Verona.
LEONICA, ALIAGA in Spanish Aragon.
LEONICÆ, LORGUES in Provence.
LEONIS CASTRUM, HORT in Denbighshire.
LEONIS MONASTERIUM, LEMSTER in Hereford.
LEONIS MONS, MONTE LEONE in Calabria-Ultra.
LEONTOPOLIS, TEL-ESSABE in Lower Egypt.
LEOPOLDINUM, LEOPOLDSTADT in Hungary.
LEOPOLIS, LEMBERG, LOWENBERG in Silesia, Prussia.—Also LEMBERG in Austrian Galicia.
LEOVALLIS, LIEBENTHAL, LOEWENTHAL in Prussian Silesia.
LEOVARDA, LEEWARDEN in Dutch Friesland.
LEPONTINA VALLIS, LIVINERTHAL in the Swiss cant. of Tessin.
LEPORACENSIS VALLIS, LEBERTHAL in Alsace.
LEPREUM, STROBITZI in the Morea.
LEPROSIUM, LEVROUX in French Berri.
LEPSIA, LIPSO in the Archipelago.
LEPTE, a cape, RAS-EL-BNF in Upper Egypt.
LEPTIS MAGNA, LEBIDA in African Tripoli.
LEPTIS MINOR, LEMTA in African Tunis.
LERDAMUM, LEERDAM in S. Holland.
LERIA, LERO, one of the Cyclades.
LERINA, St. HONORAT, an island south of Provence.
LERINÆ, or STOECHADES INSULÆ, the HIERES ISLANDS south of Provence.
LERNA, PETRINA in the Morea.
LERNA PALUS, MOLINI or MULLENTEICH in the Morea.
LERO, St. MARGUERITE, one of the Hieres Islands.
LESA, St. GABINA in Sardinia.
LESBOS, METELINA in the Archipelago.
LESINIACUM, LESIGNAC in Languedoc.
LESORA, LOSERE, a mountain in Languedoc.
LESSINA, LESSINES in Belgian Hainault.
LESUA, LEWES in Sussex.
LESURA, the LESER in German Treves.
LESTARUM REGIO, SIAM in India beyond the Ganges.
LESTINÆ, LETINES in Belgian Hainault.
LETANE, the CASMY, CASMIR in Damascus.
LETHA, LEITH in Scotland.
LETIA, the LESCHE, a river in Belgian Namur.
LETOA; GAIDURONISIA, an island S of Candia; according to others, CHRISTINA.
LETRINI, PYRGO in the Morea.
LETSCHIA VALLIS, the LETTSCHERTHAL in Switzerland.
LETTERANUM, or LYCERE, LETTERE in Naples.
LETUSA, LEUSE in Belgian Hainault.
LEUCA, St. MARIA-DI-LEUCA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-d'Otranto.—Also CAPO-DI-LEUCA.
LEUCADIA, St. MAURA or LEFKHEDA, an island in the Ionian sea.
LEUCARISTUS, KONSTAD in Prussian Silesia.
LEUCAS, AMAXECHI in Santa-Maura.
LEUCASIA, LEUCOTHIA, LICOSO, an island in the gulf of Salerno.
LEUCATE PROMONTORIUM, CAPO DUCATO in Santa-Maura.
LEUCE, ACHILLIS INSULA or FIDONISI.
LEUCE ACTE, CHIFLIK in Rumelia.
LEUCE COME, HAURAN or SHERM JANBO in Arabia Felix.
LEUCE PORTUS, CHAONA in Arabia Petraea.
LEUCENSES, or LEUCERÆ THERMÆ, LEUKERBAD in Switzerland.
LEUCI MONTES, ALPROVOANA in Crete.
LEUCIA, LEUK in the Swiss cant. of Wallis.
LEUCIMNA, CAPE BRANCO in the island of Corfu.
LEUCOLLA, a town of Cyprus, now ARMIDA.
LEUCONIUM, LEUTSCHAU in Hungary.
LEUCOPETRA, CAPE-DEL-ARMI in Calabria-Ultra.
LEUCOPIA, WIGTON in Scotland.
LEUCOSIA, NICOSIA, LEFCOSIA in Cyprus.
LEUCOSTABULUM, LICHTAL in the Swiss cant. of Basle.
LEUCOSYRUS, the JEIHUN in Karamania.
LEUCTRA, according to Kruse, LEFKA; according to others, the ruins EREMO-CASTRO in Livadia.—Also ISTECHIA or LONDARI in the Morea.
LEUCUM, LECCO in Milan.
LEUPHANA, LUBTHEEN, or perhaps LUNEBERG in Mecklenburg.
LEUTEVA, LEUDEVE.
LEVIA, LEWENZ in Hungary.
LEVIDONA, ALVIDONA in Calabria-Ultra.
LEVINIA, DUMBARTON in Scotland.
LEVITANIA, LAVEDAN.
LEZINIACUM, LUSIGNAN in Poitou.
LIBA, LIBAU, LIVEJA in Russian Kourland.
LIBANUS MONS, the JEBEL-EL-GARBIAND JEBEL-EL-LIBNAN in the pash. of Damascus.
LIBARNA, LERNA in Genoa.
LIBERNIDES, the LIBURNIAN ISLANDS off the coast of Dalmatia.
LIBETHRA, NESIVO in Macedonia.
LIBISSONIS TURRIS, PORTE-DE-TORRE in Sardinia.
LIBORA, TALAVERA-DE-LA-REINA in Spanish Toledo.
LIBYA, a region of Barbary extending from the gulf of Syrtis to the Egyptian frontier.
LIBYSSA, GEBSE in Anatolia.
LICHADES, the PONTICONESI islands.
LICHUS, or LICUS, the river LECH in Switzerland.
LICOPIA, LIDKOPING in Swedish Mariestad.
LIDALIA, LIDDESDALE in Scotland.
LIGER, the river LOIRE in France.
LIGERULA, the LOIRET in Orleannois.
LIGNIACUM, LIGNE in Belgian Hainault.
LIGNITIUM, LEIGNITZ in Prussian Silesia.
LIGUSTICUM MARE, or LIGUSTICUS SINUS, the gulf of Genoa.
LILLERTIUM, LILLERS in Artois.
LILYBÆUM, MARSALA in the Val-di-Mazara, Sicily.
LILYBÆUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE BEO in Sicily.
LIMAGA, or LINDEMAGUS, the Swiss river LIMMAT.
LIMANIA, or ALIMANIA, LIMAGNE.
LIMIOSALEUM, LISSA in Prussian Posen.
LIMNÆA, LOUTRA in Livadia.
LIMNUS, DALKEY in the Irish sea.
LIMODIA, LIMEGOS in Gascony.
LIMONUM, POTTIERS in French Poitou.
LIMOSUM, LIMOUX in Languedoc.
LIMUSA, ISTVANDI in Lower Hungary.
LIMYRICA, GOA in Hindostan.
LINCOLONIA, LINDUM, LINCOLN in England.
LINCOPIA, LINDKOPING in Sweden.
LINDANGIA, or LINTONA, LINDAU in Bavaria.
LINDUM, LINCOLN.
LINDUM DAMNIORUM, KIRKINTILLOCH in Scotland.

- LINGO, LINGEN in Hanover.
 LINTERNA PALUS, LAGO-DI-PATRIA in Naples.
 LINTERNUM, TORRE-DI-PATRIA in Lavoro, Naples.
 LIONUM, LIONS in French Normandy.
 LIPAREE, the LIPARI ISLANDS.
 LIPPEBRUNE, or LIPPLE FONTES, LIPSPRING in Prussian Minden.
 LIPPIA, the river LIPPE in Westphalia.
 LIPSIA, LEIPZIG in Saxony.
 LIPSTADIUM, LUPIAS in Prussian Minden.
 LIQUENTIA, LIVENZA, a river in Venice.
 LIRIMIRIS, OLDENFELD in Mecklenburg; according to Kruse, WISMAR.
 LISSUS, ALESSIO in Albania.
 LITAHA, LEITHA, a river in Hungary.
 LITANA SILVA, SILVA-DI-LUGE in Modena.
 LITERNA PALUS, LAGO-DI-PATRIA in the Papal States.
 LITERNUM, the TORRE-DI-PATRIA in the Campaigna of Rome.
 LITOMERICIUM, LEUTMERITZ in Bohemia.
 LITOMISLIUM, LEUTOMISCHL in Bohemia.
 LIXA, LARACHE in Fez.
 LOBAVIA, or LOEBAU, LIEBE in Saxony.
 LOBDUNUM, or LATINOBURGUM, LADENBURG in Baden.
 LOBETUM, REQUENA in New Castile.
 LOCHENITIUM, LOCKNITZ in Prussian Stettin.
 LOCHIA, LOCHE in French Touraine.
 LOCOPOLIS, BISCHOFSLACK in Carinthia.
 LOCORITIUM, LOHR, a town in Bavaria; according to Kruse, LAURINGEN.
 LOCRA, a river in Corsica, now LIAMONE; according to others TULAVO.
 LOCRI, MOTTA DI BURZANO in Calabria-Ultra.
 LODA, OLDA, or OLITIS, the French river LOT in Guienne.
 LOGANA, the river LAHN, an affluent of the Rhine.
 LOGIA, the river LAGAN in Ireland.
 LOJA, LOYES in Burgundy.
 LONCIUM, LIENZ in the Tyrol.
 LONDINIUM, LONDON.
 LONDINUM, the Swedish town LUND in Malmo.
 LONGA SALINA, SALO in Milan.
 LONGATICUM, LOHITSCH in Hungary.
 LONGOSALISSA, LANGENSALZA in Prussian Erfurt.
 LONGOVICUS, LONGWY in Lorraine.
 LONGUM GEMELLUM, LONJUMEAU in the Isle-of-France.
 LONGUS ÆSTUARIUM, the LINNHE LOOH in Argyleshire.
 LOPADUSA, LAMPADUSA, an island in the Mediterranean.
 LOPOSAGIUM, LUXIOL, near Beaume in France.
 LOPSIKA, LOPSI in Croatia.
 LORIACUM, LORRIS in French Orleanois.
 LORIUM, or VALCOLERIA, VAUCOLEURS in Lorraine.
 LOSONTIUM, LOSCHONZ in Hungary.
 LOSSA, LOON in Belgian Limburg.
 LOTITIA PARISIORUM, LEUCOTERIA, LUTETIA PARISIORUM, or LUCOTOCIA, PARIS in France.
 LOVANIA, LUVANIUM, or LOWEN, LEUVAN in S. Brabant.
 LOVITIUM, LOWIEZ or LOWITSCH in Poland.
 LOXA, the river LOSSIE in Elgin; according to Mannert, the STRUTH.
 LOYSA, the LOISACH in Bavaria.
 LUANUM, or LUANO, LOVANO in Piedmont.
 LUBECA, LUBECK in Mecklenburg.
 LUBENA, LUBBEN in Prussian Frankfurt.
 LUBLAVIA, LUBLAC in Hungary.
 LUCCAVIA, LUCCA or LUCKAU, in Sachsen-Altenburg.
 LUCENA, LUTZEN in Prussian Merseburg.
 LUCENTUM, the same as ALICANTA.
 LUCERIA, LUCERN in Switzerland.—Also LOUCERIA, NUCERIA APULORUM, LUCERA in Basilicata.
 LUCINA, EL-KAB in Upper Egypt.
 LUCIO, LUÇON in Poitou.
 LUCOMONIS MONS, the LUKMANIER, a mountain in Switzerland.
 LUCOPIBIA, NEWTON-STEWART in Wigtonshire.
 LUCRINUS LACUS, LAGO-LUCRINA in the Terra-di-Lavoro of Naples; according to others, MONTE-NUOVO-DI-CENERE.
 LUCUS ASTURUM, OVIEDO in Spanish Asturias.
 LUCUS AUGUSTI, or SEPTIANÆ ARÆ, LUGO in Spanish Galicia.—Also LUC in Provence.
 LUDA AD AMBRAM, LUSDUM, LUYDA or LUGDE in the Prussian reg. of Minden.
 LUDOVICI ARX, LUDWIGSBURG in Württemberg.
 LUDOVICI MONS, MONT LOUIS in Rousillon.
 LUDUM, or LUTHA, LOUTH in Lincolnshire.
 LUGDUNUM, LYON in French Lyonnais.
 LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM, LEYDEN in Holland.
 LUGOSIUM, LUGOS in Hungary.
 LUGUIDONIS PORTUS, LOCONI in Sardinia.
 LUGUVALLUM, CARLISLE in Cumberland.
 LULEA, LULA in Sweden.
 LUNA, LUNEGIANO in Tuscany.
 LUNÆBURGUM, or SELENOPOLIS, LUNEBURG.
 LUNÆ MONTES, the JEBEL-EL-KUMRI or MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON in Central Africa.
 LUNÆ PROMONTORIUM, CAPE ROCCO in Portugal.
 LUNÆ SYLVA, the MANHARTSBERG.
 LUNARIS VALLIS, LUNEVILLE in Lorraine.
 LUNARIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE-FELIX-DE-GUISOLA.
 LUNATE, LUNILUM in Languedoc.
 LUPARIA, LOUVIERS in Normandy.
 LUPATIÆ, ALTAMURA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Bari.
 LUPELLI MONS, MONLUEL in Burgundy.
 LUPIA, LECCE in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-d'Otranto.—Also LOING in Nivernois.
 LUPINUM, or MAJÆ VILLA, MAYENFIELD in Switzerland.
 LUPPIA, the LIPPE, an affluent of the Rhine.
 LUQUIDO, LUGODORI in the island of Sardinia.—Also LAGIOLASTO in Corsica.
 LUSIO, BATA; according to others FOLVAR in Hungary.
 LUSITANIA, a division of the ancient Hispania, comprising the present kingdom of PORTUGAL, with the exception of that portion of it which lies N of the Douro, and likewise the greater part of Spanish ESTREMADURA, and SALAMANCA, and part of NEW CASTILE and TOLEDO.
 LUSIUS, a river of Greece, probably the modern ATZIKOLO.
 LUSSONIA INSULA, LUÇON, or LUÇON, MANILLA in the Philippines.
 LUSSONIA INSULÆ, the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS or MANILLAS in the Pacific ocean.
 LUTERA, LURE or LUDERS in Franche-Comte.
 LUTERA REGIA, KONIGSLUTTER in Brunswick.
 LUTETIA PARISIORUM, the city of PARIS.
 LUTITIA, LOITZ in Prussian Stralsund.
 LUTOSA, the river LOSE in France.
 LUTRÆ CASTRUM, LAUTERBURG in Germany.
 LUTTERVORIUM, LUTTERWORTH in Leicester.
 LUTUDARUM, perhaps LEEDS in Yorkshire.
 LUTUM, LOUTH in Ireland.
 LUVIA, the river LOUAIN in the French dep. of Seine-et-Marne.
 LUXIA, ODIEL in Andalusia.
 LUXOVIUM, LUXEVIL or LUXEN in Franche Comte.
 LYCÆUS, TETRAGI, a mount in the Morea.

LYCHNIDUS, OCHRIDA or ACHRIDA, a town in Albania.

LYCHNITIS PALUS, the LAKE OF OCHRIDA.

LYCIA, a region of Asia Minor, comprising the basin of the river *Xanthus*, the modern ETCHENSAL.

LYCIORUM CAMPUS, LECHFELD in Augsburg.

LYCOPOLIS, SUT or OSSUT in Upper Egypt.

LYCOREA, LIACURA in Livadia.

LYCTUS, LYTTUS in Crete; according to others, LASSITI.

LYCURIA, PHONIA; according to others, LYKURIO in the Morea.

LYCUS, the GREAT ZAB, a river in Kurdistan; or, according to Kruse, the MIKALITZA in Anatolia.

LYCUS, the river NAHAR-KELB in Damascus.—Also the JESHU-IRMAK in Armenia.—Also the ZAB or ZAB-ALA in Asiatic Turkey.

LYDIA, a region of Asia Minor, corresponding to the modern sanjak of SARAKHAN, and the N part of SIGHIA.

LYMNEA, LOUTRA in Livadia.

LYNCESTINUS AMNIS, the VENETICO in Rumelia.

LYNCUS, according to Kruse, VODONICA; perhaps HERACLEA in Rumelia.

LYNUM REGIS, LYNN, or KING'S LYNN in Norfolkshire.

LYRA, LIER or LIERRE in Antwerp.

LYSINIA, AG-JALON in Asiatic Turkey.

LYSTRA, near BINKIR-KALISSEH in Asiatic Turkey.

LYSTRA, now LATIK in Karamania.

LYTARMIS PROMONTORIUM, CAPE OBY in Siberia.

M

MAAGRAMMUM, CANDY in Ceylon.

MAALINÆ, MECHLINA, MECHELN in Antwerp.

MABARTHA, SYCHAR, FLAVIA NEAPOLIS SAMARITÆ, or NEAPOLIS, NABLUS in Samaria.

MACEDONIA, a region of Europe, bounded on the N by *Mæsia*; on the E by *Thracia*, from which it was separated by the river *Strymon*, and subsequently by the *Nestus*; on the S by *Thessaly*; and on the W by *Illyricum* and *Epirus*, from which it was separated by the chains of *Scardus* and *Pindus*. It nearly corresponds to the MAKEDONIA or FILIBA-VILAJETI of Turkey.

MACEDONICUM MARE, or THERMAICUS SINUS, the GULF OF SALONICA.

MACEPRACTA, MASJEB-KAN; according to others, MAL-FANEKIN in Mesopotamia.

MACERLÆ, or MADERIACUM, MEZIERES, a town of Champagne, France.

MACESTUS, the SUSUGHERLI in Asia Minor.

MACETA, or ARSABORUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE MOCADON in Arabia Felix.

MACHERA COMITIS, GREVENMACHERN in Luxemburg.

MACHERA REGIS, KONIGSMACHERN in Luxemburg.

MACHICOLIUM, MACHECOUL in Brittany.

MACHMAS, or MICHMASH, EL-BIR in Judea, Palestine.

MACHORBE, MASKAT or MESKIET in Arabia Felix.

MACISTUS, a town of Triphyllia, now MOPKITZA.

MACNA, MAGNE on the Red Sea.

MACOLICUM, KILMALOK in Limerick; according to others, DONERAILE in Cork.

MACORABA, perhaps MECCA.

MACRA, the MAGRA, a river in the Sardinian prov. of Genoa.

MACRINA, now VETERI, a town in the States of the Church.

MACRINUS, MATRINUS, or VIBATINUS, the TORDINO, PIOMBA in Naples.

MACRUM, MARO in Piedmont.

MADASCONA, or MATASCO, MAÇON in Burgundy.

MADIA, MAIS in Armenia.—Also the Swiss river MAIN or MAGGIA.

MADLÆ VALLIS, or MAINTHAL, MAGGIA in the Swiss cant. of Tessin.

MADUS VAGNIACÆ, MAIDSTONE in Kent.

MADYTOS, MAITO in Rumelia, Turkey.

MÆANDER, the MINDER-SU or MENDERE-SU, a river of Asiatic Turkey.

MÆNALUS MONS, a range in Northern Greece, the modern ROINO, or perhaps AIDIN.

MÆNARIA, MELORA, an island on the coast of Tuscany.

MÆNOBA, the river VELEZ in Spanish Granada.

MÆNUS, MGENIS, or MOHIN, the MAIN in Germany.

MÆOTIS PALUS, the SEA OF AZOV, or KABACHE in Russia.

MÆSANITUS SINUS, an inlet in the Persian gulf, now ADILLA.

MÆSOLUS, or MESOLUS, the river KISTNAH or KRISHNA in Hindostan.

MAGETOBERRIGA, perhaps the same as BELLICARDUS or PILIGARDÆ MONS, MOMPÉLARD in Franche Comté, or MOIGTE-DE-BROIE in the vicinity of Pontarlier.

MAGIOVINIUM, FENNY-STRAFORD in Bucks.

MAGNA, CARVONAN in Cumberland.

MAGNA, KENTCHESTER near Weston.

MAGNESIA AD MÆNADRUM, INEKBAZAR in Asiatic Turkey.

MAGNESIA AD SIPYLLUM, now MANISSA in Asiatic Turkey.

MAGNESIÆ PROMONTORIUM, CAPE ST. GEORGE in Greece.

MAGNIACUM, MAYEN in Coblenz.

MAGNUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPO-DE-BRAGU.—Also CABO-DA-ROCA in Portugal.—Also ROMANIA POINT.

MAGNUS PORTUS, or PORTSMUTHUM, PORTSMOUTH in England.—Also ARZEN in Morocco.

MAGNUS SINUS, the GULF OF MARTABAN in the Bay of Bengal.

MAGO, MAHON in the island of Minorea.

MAGON, the RAMGUNGA river in Hindostan.

MAGONTIA, or MOGUNTIACUM, MAINZ in Hesse-Darmstadt.

MAGORAS, the NAHR-BEIROUT in Damascus.

MAGORUM INSULA, the island of DAHALAG in the Red Sea.

MAGRADA, the river BIDASSAO; or, according to others, the URUMEA in Biscay.

MAGUDA, MAKESSIN in the pash. of Bagdad.

MAGUSA, MEGARISCH-UZZIS in Arabia-Petræa.

MAININGA, or MINIMINGA, MEININGEN in Germany.

MAIS, the MAHI or MYHIE in Hindostan.

MAJORIS MONASTERIUM, MARMOUTIER in Touraine.

MALACA, MALAGA in Granada.

MALÆI COLON, CAPE ROMANIA in India beyond the Ganges.

MALAMANTUS, the river KAMEH in Hindostan.

MALANGA, MADRAS in Hindostan.

MALDUNENSE CENOBIIUM, MALMSBURY in Wiltshire.

MALEA, ADAM'S PEAK in Ceylon.—Also CAPE ST. ANGELO in the Morea.—Also CAPE ST. MARY in the island of Lesbos.

MALEAS INSULA, MULL in the Scottish Hebrides.

MALEUS, MOUNT YATES in Hindostan.

- MALEVENTUM**, or **BENEVENTUM**, **SABBATO** in the Papal States.
MALIACUS SINUS, the **GULF OF ZEITUN** in Thes-saly.
MALIARPHA, **St. THOMAS** or **MALIAPUR** in Hin-dostan.
MALICHI INSULÆ, the **SOKAR** islands in the Red Sea.
MALLEO, **MAULEON** in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.
MALLORUM METROPOLIS, probably **MULTAN** in Afghanistan.
MALMUNDARLÆ, **MALMEDY** in Prussia.
MALOBODIUM, **MAMBEUGE** in the French dep. of Nord.
MALUS, the **MALE** in Karamania.
MAMALA, **HALI** in Arabia Felix.
MAMERCLE, **MAMERS** in the French dep. of Sarthe.
MAMERTIUM, **OPPIDO** in Calabria-Ultra; accord-ing to others, **MARTORANO** in Calabria-Citra.
MAMMA, **BEGHUI** on the coast of Barbary.
MAMPIA, **WEXFORD** in Ireland.
MANCUNIUM, or **MANDUESSEDUM**, **MANCHESTER** in Lancashire.
MANDAGORA, **DABUL** in the prov. of Bejapur in Hindostan.
MANDAS, the river **MAHANADDY** in Hindostan.
MANDELA, now **BARDELA** in the Papal States.
MANDONIUM, **MANDURIA**, **CASAL-NUOVO** in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-d'Otranto.
MANDRAS, **MOUNT KONG** in Soudan, Africa.
MANDUESSEDUM. See **MANCUNIUM**.
MANESCA, **MANOSQUE** in the French dep. of Lower Alps.
MANGARUTH, **MANGALORE** in Canara, Hindostan.
MANHEMIUM, **INTERAMNIUM**, **MANHEIM** in Baden.
MANIANA, **MALLIANO**, **MALIANA** in Barbary.
MANIOLE INSULÆ, the **ANDAMAN ISLANDS** in the Bay of Bengal.
MANLIANA, **MAGLIANA** in Tuscany.
MANNARICIUM, **MAURIK** in the Dutch prov. of Utrecht.
MANTALA, **MONTAILLEAU** in Savoy.
MANTIANA PALUS, **LAKE VAN** in Armenia.
MANTINEA, according to Kruse, **PALEOPOLI** in the Morea.
MANTINORUM OPPIDUM, **BASTIA**, a town in Corsica.
MANTUA HISPANICA, **MADRID**, the capital of Spain.
MARA, **ALJUN-MUSSA** in the Arabian Desert of Shur.
MARABODUI CASTELLUM, **KONIGSWART** or **KUNEZWART** in Bohemia.
MARACANDA, **SAMARCAND** in Independent Tar-tary.
MARACLEA, **MERAKIAH** in Syria.
MARANTIUM, **MARANS** or **MARENNES**, in the French dep. of Charente-Inferieure.
MARANTIUM, **MARANT** in Turkey in Asia.
MARANUM, **MERAN** in the Tyrol.
MARATHOS, **MERAKIN** in Syria.
MARCERUM, **MERZIG** in Prussia, Rhenish Pro-vince.
MARCHENIUM, or **ROSBURGUM**, **ROXBURGH** in Scot-land.
MARCHIA FAMINA, **MARCHE-EN-FAMINE** in the Belgian prov. of Liege.
MARCHIANÆ, **MARCIANÆ**, **MARCHIENNES** in French Flanders.
MARCHUS, the river **MARCH** in Austrian Moravia.
MARCI, **MARQUISE** in Artois, France.
MARCIANA, **MARCENA**, or **MARIANA CASTRA**, **MAR-burg** in Austrian Syria.
MARCIANA SYLVA, the **SCHWARZWALD** in Baden.
- MARCIANOPOLIS**, **PEREJASLAW** or **PRESLAW** in Bulgaria.
MARCILLIACUM, **MARCILLAC** in the French dep. of Puy-de-Dome.
MARCINA, **VETERI** in Naples.
MARCINIACUM, **MARCIGNY** in Burgundy.
MARCODURUM, or **MARCOMAGUS**, **DUEREN** in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
MARCOMAGUS, **AACHEN** or **MARKMAGEN** in Rhe-nish Prussia.
MARE ÆGEUM, the **ARCHIPELAGO**.
MARE AMALCHIUM, the **DUTCH SEA**, or **NORTH SEA**.
MARE EUXINUM, or **PONTUS EUXINUS**, the **BLACK SEA**.
MARE EXTERNUM, or **ATLANTICUM MARE**, the **ATLANTIC**.
MAREIA LACUS, **MARIUT**, **MARUT**, in Lower Egypt, the same as **MAREOTIS LACUS**.
MARE INTERNUM, or **MEDITERRANEUM MARE**, the **MEDITERRANEAN**.
MAREOTIS LACUS, the **BUHET-MARIUT** in Lower Egypt.
MARGINIA, **MEIMARK** in Great Bucharja.
MARGUM, **PASSAROWITZ** in Servia.
MARGUS, the river **MORAWA** in Servia.—Also the **MARIAB** in Turcomania.
MARIA-THERESIANOPOLIS, **THERESIOPEL** in Hungary.
MARIABA BARAMALACUM, **MAREB** in Arabia Felix.
MARIACELLA, **MARIAZEL** or **GRASSMARIAZELL** in Austria.
MARIACHELMUM, **CULM**, or **MARIENCULM**, in Bohemia.
MARLÆ DOMUS, **MERGENTHEIM** in Württemberg.
MARLÆ VERDA, **MARIANA INSULA**, **MARIENWER-der** in Prussia.
MARIANA, **GOLO** in Corsica.
MARIANUM, **MARANO** in Venice.
MARIANUS MONS, the **SIERRA-MORENA** in Spain.
MARIDUNUM, **CAERMARTHEN** or **CAERVYRDEN** in Wales.
MARINUM PROMONTORIUM, **CAPO-DI-CASA-BARBARICA** in Corsica.
MARIONIS, the same as **HAMBURGUM**.
MARIONIS ALTERA, the same as **LUBECCA**.
MARISCUM, **MARASH**, **MARAZ** in Turkey in Asia.
MARISUS, the river **MAROSCH** or **MAROS** in Hun-gary.
MARMARICA, the modern district of **BARCA**, and the **OASIS** of **AMMON** in Barbary.
MARNAMANIS PORTUS, **MARNER** in Bavaria.
MARO, **MOUNT MANDONIA** in Sicily.
MAROBUDUM, **KONIGSBERG** in Bohemia.
MARONEA, **MAROGNO** in Romelia.—Also **CAMPO-MARANO** in Italy.
MAROSIENSIS SEDES, **MAROS** in Transylvania.
MARPURGUM, **MADEN** in Hessen-Cassel.
MARRUVIUM, near **SAN-BENEDETTO** in the Papal States.
MARSIBURGUM, or **MARSIPOLIS**, **MERSEBURG** in Prussia.
MARSILINUM, **MARSHLINS** in Switzerland.
MARTELLI CASTRUM, **MARTEL** in the French dep. of Lot.
MARTIA FAMINA, **MARCHE-EN-FAMINE** in Bel-gium.
MARTIA VILLA, **MARVILLE** in the French dep. of Meuse.
MARTIS STATIO, **OULX**, **HOULX** in Piedmont.
MARUCA, **MERON-ERRUD** in Khorasan.
MARUS, the **MARCH**, a tributary of the Danube.
MASA, the river **MAAS** in Holland.
MASADA, **SEBBEH** near the Dead Sea in Syria.

- MASECA, MAASEYK in Limburg.
 MASES, PSATE in the Morea.
 MASIACUM, SCHWAS in the Tyrol.
 MASIUS MONS, the KARAJEH-DAGH in Mesopotamia.
 MASONIS MONASTERIUM, MASEVAUX or MASMUNSTER in Alsace.
 MASSA, KAINA in the Morea.—Also ACHNAGAR in Hindostan.
 MASSA LUBIENSIS, MASSA-DI-SORRENTO or LUBRENSE in Naples.
 MASSA VETERNENSIS, MASSA in Tuscany.
 MASSLÆ, MASJEBKAN in Irak-Arabi.
 MASSICUS MONS, MOUNT MONDRAGONE in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-LAVORO.
 MASSILIA, MARSEILLES in France.
 MASTE, GONGAR in Abyssinia.
 MASTRAMELUS LACUS, the LAKE of MARTIGUES in Provence or MAINTENON in Orleannois.
 MASTUSIA PROMONTORIUM, CAPE GRIEGO in Rumelia.
 MATAVONIUM, CABASSE in Provence.
 MATERENSE OPPIDUM, MATTER in Tunis.
 MATILO, RHEINSBURG in South Holland.
 MATINUM, MATINACA in Naples.
 MATREJUM, MATRAY in the Tyrol.
 MATRICA, THETEN in Hungary.
 MATRINUM, PORTO-D'ATRI in Abruzzo.
 MATRONA, the river MARNE in Champagne.
 MATTHÆI VILLA, MATSDORF in Hungary.
 MATTIUM, MARBURG in Hessen-Cassel.
 MAURECIACUS, or MORENTIACUS MONS, MONTMORENCY in Isle-de-France.
 MAURIANUM, MAJUS, AQUILEJENSE MONASTERIUM, MARMOUTIER in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
 MAURILIACUM, MILLY in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
 MAURONTI VILLA, MERVILLE, MERGHEM in the Netherlands.
 MAUSILIUM, NOVA NINUS, MOZUL in the pash. of Bagdad.
 MAXENTII FANUM, MAIXENT in Poitou.
 MAXILLA ASINI, ONUGNACHOS, CAPE CERVI in the Morea.
 MAXIMIANOPOLIS, now NEKADEH, NEGHAD in Upper Egypt.
 MEARNS, the river MERO in Spanish Galicia.
 MECHLINIA, MALINES, MECHELIN in Belgian Antwerp.
 MEDAMA, MEDME, now ROSARNO in Calabria-Ultra.
 MEDANA, MEDUANA, now MAYENNE in Maine, France.
 MEDDEDACUM, MIDDLAER in Dutch Gelderland.
 MEDELICTIUM, MELICIUM, MELCK, MOLK in Hungary.
 MEDEMELACUM, MEDENBLICK, MEMELICK in Holland.
 MEDERIIACUM, BRUGEN, BRUCK in Rhenish Prussia.
 MEDIA, a region bounded by *Armenia* on the N; on the E by *Parthia*; on the S by *Susiana* and *Perses*; and on the W by *Assyria*; corresponding to the provinces of AZERBEIJAN, SHIRVAN, GHILAN, the W part of MAZANDERAN, and the N part of IRAK in modern Persia.
 MEDIANIS, MINDEN in Westphalia.
 MEDIESIS, MEDIASCH, or MEDWISCH in Transylvania.
 MEDINA CELIA, MEDYMA CELESTUS, MEDINA CELI in the Spanish prov. of Old Castile.
 MEDIUM, MIDDALBURG in Holland.
 MEDIOLANUM, METELN in Germany.
 MEDIOLANUM, MILAN in Lombardy.—Also CHATEAU-MELLANT in the French dep. of Cher.—Also MOYLAND in the duchy of Cleves.
 MEDIOLANUM SANTONUM, SANTONES, SAINTES, XAINTES in Saintonge.
 MEDIOLARIUM. See AD TRES LARES.
 MEDIUM, WALSCHMETZ in the Tyrol.
 MEDOBRIGA, MARVAO in Portugal.
 MEDOBIRIGA, MEDUBRICA, MONTEMORA VILLA, or MARVAO, the Portuguese prov. of BEIRA.
 MEDOSLANIUM, MEISSAU in Austria.
 MEDUACUS MAJOR, the river BRENTA in Lombardy.
 MEDUACUS MINOR, the river BACHIGLIONE.
 MEDUANA. See MEDANA.
 MEDULLAS MONS, LAS MEDULAS in Portugal.
 MEDUS, the river ABI-KUREN in Persia.
 MEGALOPOLIS, MECKLENBURG in Prussia.—Also SINANO in the Morea.
 MEGIDDO, or LEGIO, LEIJUN in Syria.
 MELÆ, MOLISE in Naples.
 MELÆNA PROMONTORIUM, CAPE-KARA-BOBON in the Black Sea.
 MELAMPHYLOS, SAMOS, DRYUSA, or ANTHEMUSA, SUSSAM in the Archipelago.
 MELANGE, MADRAS in Hindostan.
 MELAS, the GENSI KOREMOZ in Asia Minor.—Also the MAVRO-NEO in Livadia.
 MELAS SINUS, the GULF of SAROS in Rumelia.
 MELDUNUM, or MINNODUNUM, MILDEN in the Swiss cant. of Bern.
 MELFITUM, MOLFETTA in the prov. of Terra-di-Bari in Naples.
 MELIBOCUS MONS, the HARZ MOUNTAINS in Germany.
 MELITA, GAULOS, or LAMPAS, the island of MALTA in the Mediterranean.
 MELITA, CIVITA-VECCIA in the States of the Church.
 MELITENE, MALATHIJA or MALATIA in Asiatic Turkey.
 MELLINDUM, or MULANUM, MEULAN in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
 MELODUNUM, METIOSEDUM, or MILIDUNUM, MELUN in Isle-de-France.
 MELOS, MILO in the Archipelago.
 MELPES, the MINGARDO in Naples.
 MELPHIA, MELFI or AMALFI in Naples.
 MELPIS, the MELFA in the Terra-di-Lavoro of Naples.
 MELSUS, the river ABANO in Spain.
 MEMMALE, MENDE in Languedoc.
 MEMPHITIS NOMOS, GIZEH in Egypt.
 MENÆ, MINEO in the Val-di-Noto in Naples.
 MENAPIA, ST. DAVID'S in Wales.—Also WEXFORD in Ireland.
 MENAVIA, MONABIA, MONGEDA, or MONA, the ISLE of MAN in the Irish sea.
 MENBA, MENBIGIUM, or HIERAPOLIS, MENSIGZ in Syria.
 MENDES, ACHMUN-TANAH in Egypt.
 MENDICULEIA, MOZON in Spanish Aragon.
 MENDRISIO, or MENDRIUM, MENDRES in Lombardy.
 MENESTHEI PORTUS, PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA in Andalusia.
 MENEVIA. See MENAPIA.
 MENISI, the island of GERBEH or JERBAH off the coast of Tunis.
 MENITHINNA, MENDEN in Westphalia.
 MENLASCUS, the river BIDASSAC in Biscay.
 MENNIS, DUS CHURMAHR in Kurdistan.
 MENOBA, or MENOBA, VELEZ MALAGA in Andalusia.—Also MENOBA, now GUADAMAR in Andalusia.—Also the VELEZ river.
 MENOSCA, SUMAYA of ST. SEBASTIAN in Biscay.

- MENUTHIAS**, or **MEMUNIAS**, the island of **MADAGASCAR** in the Indian ocean.
- MEPHITIS**, **MUFITI** or **MUFTI** in Naples.
- MERANIA**, **MORAN** in the Tyrol.
- MERCATORUM PORTUS**, **COPENHAGEN** in Denmark.
- MERCURIALE**, **MERCOGLIANO** in the Terra-di-Lavoro of Naples.
- MERCURII CURTIS**, **MIRECOURT** in the French dep. of Vosges.
- MERCURII INSULÆ**, the **TAVOLARO** islands, near Sardinia.
- MERGABLIUM**, **BEYER-DE-LA-MIEL** in Andalusia.
- MERGUM**, **AMERGO** in Fez.
- MERINIANUM**, **MARIGNANO** or **MELIGNANO** in Milan.
- MERMODAS**, the river **EGORLIK** in Arabia.
- MEROE**, **MERAWÉ** in Nubia.
- MEROPIA**, the **SPHENUS** or **SIFANTO** in the Archipelago.
- MEROS**, **MEROth** in Damascus.—Also **KUTAHIEH** in Anatolia.
- MERSABURGUM**, or **MARTIOPOLIS**, **MERSEBURG** in Prussia.
- MESAMBRIA**, or **MENEBRIA**, the modern **MISSAVIRIA** in Macedonia.
- MESE**, **PORTECROZ**, one of the Hieres Islands in the Mediterranean.
- MESENE**, **DIGEL** in the pash. of Bagdad.
- MESERIA**, **MEZIERES** in Champagne.
- MESONIA**, the river **MEDANIA** in Sicily.
- MESOPOTAMIA**, the **AI-JEZIRAH** in the pash. of Bagdad.
- MESSANA**, **MESSENE**, **MESSINA** in Sicily.
- MESSAPIA**, **MESSAGNA** in Naples.
- MESSENE**, **MAVRE-MATIA** in the Morea.
- MESSENIACUS SINUS**, the **GULF OF KORONE** or **KALAMATA** in the Morea.
- MESSUA COLLIS**, now **CETTE** in Languedoc.
- MESTUS**, the river **MESTRO** in Rumelia.
- MESUIUN**, according to Kruse, **MARSIBURGUM**; according to others, **MAGDEBURG** in Prussian Saxony.
- METACOMPSO**, **Conzo** in Nubia.
- MATACUM**, **CALAIOTE** in Arabia Felix.
- METAGONIUM PROMONTORIUM**, **CAPE-DE-TRES-FORCAS** or **SIGARI** in Algiers.
- META LEONIS**, **MATALONE** in Naples.
- METALLA**, **CIVITA-DE-GLISSA** in Sardinia.
- METALLINUM**, **MEDELLIN** in Portugal.
- METAPA**, **MEDENICO** in Livadia.
- METAPINUM**, a mouth of the Rhone, now **GRAS-D'ORGON**.
- METARIS ÆSTUARIUM**, the **WASH** in England.
- METARUS**, or **MEAROS**, the **MERSE**.
- METAURUM**, **GIOJA** in Calabria-Ultra.
- METAURUS**, the **METRO** in the States of the Church.—Also the **MARRO** in Calabria-Ultra.
- METELLI CASTRUM**, **MIDDLEBURG** in Dutch Zealand.
- METHAMAUCUM**, **MALAMOCO** in Venice.
- METHONE**, **MODON** in the Morea.
- METHYMNA**, **MOLIWA** in Mitylene.
- METHYMNA ASIDONIA**, **MEDINA SIDONIA** in Spanish Seville.
- METHYMNA CAMPESTRIS**, **MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO** in Spanish Leon.
- METHYMNA CETIA**, **MEDINA-CELI** in New Castile.
- METHYMNA SICCA**, **MEDINA-DE-RIO-SICCO** in Spanish Leon.
- METHYMNA TURRIUM**, **MEDINA-DE-LOS-TORRES** in Spanish Estremadura.
- METINA**, or **METAPINA**, now **COMMARGUE** in Provence.
- METOPON**, **ACRA SPANDONO**.
- METROPOLIS**, now **TIRIA** in Asia Minor.
- METUBARRIS**, the **OTOZECZ** islands in the Gave.
- METULUM**, now **METLING** in Austrian Carniola.—Also **MELLE** in Poitou.
- MEURSIA**, **MEURS** or **MORS** in Prussian Dusseldorf.
- MEVANIA**, **BEVANIA** in the States of the Church.
- MICHAELIA**, **ISOLA-DE-SAN-MICHELE** in the Adriatic sea.
- MICHAELOPOLIS**, or **ARCHANGELOPOLIS**, **ARCHANGEL** in European Russia.
- MICHLINSTADIUM**, **MICHELSTADT** in Hesse-Darmstadt.
- MICULI MONS** or **PROMONTORIUM**, **PONTA MICHA**, a cape in Dalmatia.
- MIDÆUM**, or **MIGDUM**, now **SEID GAZA** in Anatolia.
- MILETOPOLIS**, **BELI-KESSR** in Asiatic Turkey.
- MILETUS**, now **PALATSCHA** in Anatolia.—Also **MILETONI** in Crete.
- MILEUM**, or **MILLEVIS**, now **MELA** in Algiers.
- MILIZIGARIS**, or **MELIZGERIS**, now **ARNAUL** in India.
- MILLÆ**, **MILLAS** in the French dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales.
- MIMALLIS**, the island of **MIL0**.
- MIMATUM**, **MENDE** in the French dep. of Lot.
- MINAGARA**, **MUNICAPATAM** in Hindostan.
- MINARII MONTES**, the **MENDIP HILLS** in Somersetshire.
- MINCIUS**, the river **MINCIO** in Lombardy.
- MINERVÆ ARA**, **CHIFALE**, an island in the Red sea.
- MINERVÆ PROMONTORIUM**, or **ATHENÆUM**, **CAPE CAMPANILLA** in Naples.
- MINERVIVM**. See **ARX MINERVÆ**.
- MINIATUM**, **MIMATUM**, or **TEUTONIS**, **MINIATO-AL-FEDESCO** in Tuscany.
- MINIO**, the river **MIGNIONE** in Tuscany.
- MINIUS**, the river **MINHO** in Portugal.
- MINNIDUNUM**, **MOUNDO** or **MILDEN** in the Swiss cant. of Vaud.
- MINOA**, **MOLETIO** on the coast of Crete.
- MINORISSA**, **MANRESSA** in Spanish Catalonia.
- MINTHE**, **MOUNT MITTENA** in the Morea.
- MIRA**, **NURA**, **AYRE** in the Balearic group.
- MIROBRIGA**, **CAPILLA** in Andalusia.—Also **SINES** or **ODEMIR** in Portugal.
- MIRTILIS**, **MERTOLA** in Portugal.
- MISA**, **NIGOLA** in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
- MISENUM PROMONTORIUM**, **MISENO** in Naples.
- MISNIA**, **MEISSEN** in Saxony.
- MISYNUS**, **MESURATA**, an island off the coast of Tripoli.
- MITYLENE**, **METELINO** in the island of Mitylene.
- MNEMIUM**, **CAPE RASEL DOAR** in the Arabian gulf.
- MOAB**, **EL-KURAR** in Palestine.
- MOBA**, **CHARAK M.**, **KHARRAK** in the pash. of Damascus.
- MOCA**, **MOCHA** in Arabia.
- MOCENIA**, **MOTZING** in Bavaria.
- MODICIA**, or **MOGONTIA**, **MOZZA MONZA** in Lombardy.
- MODIM**, **ZUBA** in Damascus.
- MODOGULLA**, **MUGGULL** in India.
- MODONUS**, the **LIFFET** in co. Wicklow, according to Mannert; but more probably the **SLANEY** in co. Wexford, Ireland.
- MODURA**, **BISNAGAR**, or perhaps **MADURA** in Hindostan.
- MODUTI**, **MOLADIVA** in Ceylon.
- MCENUS**, the river **MAIN**, at affluent of the Rhine.
- MERIS (LACUS)**, or **MERIDIS (LACUS)**, the **BIRKET-EL-GARUM** in Egypt.

- MCE**
MESIA, a Roman province corresponding to the modern **SERVIA** and **BULGARIA**.
METONIUM, **ROHATYN** in **Russia**.
MOGELINA, **MOGELN** or **MUGELN** in **Saxony**.
MOGETIANA, **ZICKA** in **Hungary**.
MOGONTIACUM, or **MAGONTIACUM**, **MAYENCE** or **MAINZ** on the **Rhine**.
MOLBURIUM MONASTERIUM, **MAUBEUGE** in the **French dep. of Nord**.
MOLIBERGA, **MUHLBERG** in **Prussian Merseburg**.
MOLINUM, **MOULINS** in the **French dep. of Allier**.
MOLIUM. See **AMANUS MONS**.
MOLOCHAT, the **MULUCHA** in **Barbary, Africa**.—Also **ALEABASSA**, the **town**.
MOLOSSIS, **JANINA** in **Albania**.
MOLYBODES, **ISOLO-DEL-FORO**, off the **E coast of Sardinia**.
MOLYCRIUM, near the **castle of RUMELIA** in **North-ern Greece**.
MOMEMPHIS, **MENUF** in **Lower Egypt**.
MONA. See **MENAVIA**.
MONACUM, **MUNICH** in **Bavaria**.
MONALUS, the **POLLINA**, a **river in Sicily**.
MONATIUM, **MONETIUM**, **MANSPURG** or **MONSPURG** in **Carinthia**.
MONDA, the **river MONDEGA** in **Portugal**.
MONEMBASIA, **MALVASIA** in the **Morea**.
MONILIA (**AD**), **MONEGLIA** in **Genoa**.
MONECIA PORTUS, **MONACCO** in **Tuscany**.
MONOGLOSSUM, **CAMBAY** in **Hindustan**.
MONOSGADA, **MITTENWALDE** in **Prussian Silesia**.
MONS ACUTUS, **MONTAIGUT** in the **French dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne**.
MONS ALBANUS, or **MONS AREOLUS**, **MONTAUBAN** in **Guienne**.
MONS ALBUMUS, **MONTE-DI-POSTIGLIONE** in **Naples**.
MONS ALCINOUS, **MONTALCINO** in **Tuscany**.
MONS ALTUS, **MONTALZO** in the **Papal States**.
MONS ATER, the **BLACK HARATSH** in **Fezzan**.
MONS BRISIACUS, **BREISACH** in **Baden**.
MONS CHRISTI, the **island of MONTE-CHRISTO** off the **coast of Tuscany**.
MONS COMIANUS, **KONIGSSTADTEN**. See **COMAGENZE**.
MONS DOLOROSUS, **STIRLING** in **Scotland**.
MONS EDULIUS, **MONTERRAT** in **Catalonia**.
MONS GLABER, **MADARE** in **Palestine**.
MONS GOMERICUS, **MONTGOMERY** in **Wales**.
MONS JOVIS, **MONGRI** and **MONTJOU** in **Catalonia**.
MONS MARIORUM, **MARINES** in **Andalusia**.
MONS MARTYRUM, **MERCURII**, **MONTMARTRE** near **Paris**.
MONS MASSICUS, **MONTE-DRAGONE** in the **Papal states**.
MONS MEDIUS, **M. MALEDICTUS**, now **MONMEDY** in **Lorraine**.
MONS PESSULANUS, **MONTPELIER** in **Languedoc**.
MONS PHYSCON, **MONTE-FIASCONE** in the **Papal states**.
MONS REGALUS, **MONTREALE** in **Sicily**.
MONS REGIUS, **KONIGSBERG** in **Prussia**.
MONS ROSARUM, **MONTROSE** in **Forfarshire**.
MONS SACER, **PUERTO-DE-RABANON** in **Spanish Galicia**.
MONS SELEUCI, perhaps **MONTMAUR** in **Languedoc**.
MONS SILICIS, **MONTELESE** in **Venice**.
MONS SOLIS, **M. BADONIA**, **BATH** in **Somerset**.
MONS TABURNUS, **MONTE-TABURNO** in the **Papal states**.
MONS TIFATA, the **MADDALONI** spur of the **Apennines**.
MONS VICI, **MONDOVI** in **Piedmont**.
- MONS VULTUR**, **MONTE-VULTURE** in the **Papal states**.
MONTABORIUM, **MONTABAUR** in **Nassau**.
MONTES, **MONS, BERGEN** in **Hainault**.
MONTES ACUTI, **SPITSBERGEN** in the **Arctic ocean**.
MONTES ÆRII, **MONTE ÆTESINO** in **Sicily**.
MONTILIUM ADEMARI, **MONTBELMART** in **Dauphiny**.
MONUMETHIA, **MONMOUTH** in **England**.
MOPHIS, the **river MAHE** or **MYHIE** in **India**.
MOPSU ESTIA, **MAMPYSZTA**, now **MESSIS** in **Karamania**.
MORA, the **MORAWA** in **Hungary**.
MORADUNUM, **WERDEN** in **Prussian Dusseldorf**.
MORATUM, **MURTEN** in **Switzerland**.
MORBIUM, **MORESBY** in **Cumberland**.
MORDULA, **MORDI PORTUS**, **BATICALO** in **Ceylon**.
MORGENTIA, **St. GEORGIO** in **Calabria**.
MORGUS, the **L'ORCO** in **Italy**.
MORICAMBE ÆSTUARIUM, **MORECAMBE BAY** on the **coast of Lancashire and Cumberland**.
MORIDUNUM, **SEATON** on the **coast of Devonshire**.
MORIMARUSA, the **ARCTIC OCEAN**.
MORTANIA, **MORTAGNE** in **French Flanders**.—Also a **town in Marne**.
MORON, **MONTALVAO** on the **Tagus**.
MOROSGI, **St. SEBASTIAN** in **Biscay**.
MORTUUM MARE, the **DEAD SEA**.
MORUNDA, **MARAND**, **MEHRAND** in **Persia**.
MOSA, the **river MAAS** or **MEUSE** in **Holland**.
MOSCHA, **MASCAT** in **Arabia Felix**.
MOSCHICI MONTES, the **MESIDJIRDAGH** in **Armenia**.
MOSCHIUS, the **river IEAR** in **Servia**.
MOSELLA, the **river MOSELLE**.
MOSOMOGUM, **MOUSON** in **Champagne**.
MOSTORPITUM, **MORPETH** in **Northumberland**.
MOTENUM, **MUTENUM**, **BRUCK** on the **Leitha** in **Lower Austria**.
MOTYCA, **MOTYCHANUS**, **MODICA** in **Sicily**.
MUCIALLA, **MUGELLO** in **Tuscany**.
MULRICHA, the **river MULVIAH** in **Algeria**.
MUNDA, the **river MONDEGO** in **Portugal**.
MUNDA RURE, **ROERMONDA** in **Limburg**.
MUNDA TENERÆ, **DENDERMONDE** in **E. Flanders**.
MUNDA VISTULÆ, **WEICHELWUNDE** in **Prussian Dantzic**.
MUNDU, the **island and town of METE** in the **Arabian gulf**.
MUNYCHI, **STRATIOTICA**, a **port of Athens**.
MURANUM, **SUMMURANUM**, **HIERAMUM**, **MURANO** in **Calabria**.
MURATUM ALVERNIE, **MURAT** in **Auvergne**.
MURGIS, **ALMERIA** in **Spain**.
MUROELA, now **MUREK** in **Styria, Austria**.
MURSA, **ESSEK** in **Slavonia, Austria**.
MURTA, **LA MEURTE**, a **river in French Lorraine**.
MURUS, **MUR** or **CASTEL-MUR** in **Austria**.—Also **MORTALES** in **Spain**.—Also **MURO** in **Basilicata, Naples**.
MUSA, **MAUSCHID** in **Arabia**.
MUSIS, the **river ARPASU** in **Armenia**.
MUSONIUM, **MUSSON** or **MUZON** in **Hungary**.
MUSOPALE, **VISAPUR** in **India**.
MUSSIPONTUM, **PONSCAMASONIS** or **PONTA MOUSSON** in **Lorraine**.
MUSTI, **FESHURE** in **Algiers**.
MUTARENSIS CIVIT., **MUTAREM**, now **MAUTERN** in **Austria**.
MUTILA, **MODELO** in the **Papal states**.
MUTINA, **MOTINA**, **MODENA** in **Italy**.
MUZIRIS, **MODIRIS**, **MIRZNO** or **MIRDSCHNO** in **India**.
MYCENÆ, near **KRABATA** in **Greece**.
MYCLIUS, **HAGIOZ LUKAS** on the **coast of Greece**.
MYENUS MONS, **MOUNT ALPHION** in **Livadia**.

MYGDONIUS, the river HERMAS or SINDSCHAR in the pash. of Bagdad.
MYLÆ, MARCELLO in Sicily.
MYLÆ, GNIOA and LISTA, two islands near Candia.—Also MELAZZO in Sicily.
MYLASA, MELASSA, MELAZZA in Asia Minor.
MYNDUS, according to Leake, GAMISHLU; according to Cramer, MONTESHA in Asiatic Turkey.
MYOS HORMOS, KOSSEIR, COSSEIR in Egypt.
MYRA, MACRE, STRAMITA in Asia Minor.
MYRCINUS, perhaps ORPHANO in Thessaly.
MYRINA, SAMDARLIK in Asia Minor.—Also CASTRO or PALEO CASTRA in the island of Lemnos.
MYRIOPHYTUS, MEIROFITO in Otranto, Naples.
MYRIS PORTUS, or MYOS HORMOS, COSSEIR on the Red sea.
MYRONOS, the island MARATA in the Red sea.
MYRRHINUS, MERENDA in Livadia.
MYRTILIS, MERTOLA in Spain.
MYSIA, a district of Asia Minor, comprising the SW part of Asiatic Turkey.
MYSOCARAS, PORT AMAN in Marocco, Africa.
MYUS, PALATSHA in Asia Minor.

N

NABÆUS, NABARUS, the river DURNESS in Sutherlandshire.
NABALIA, the WAAL or NORDWAAL in Holland.
NABIUS, IVIA or NARIUS, now the JUVIA in Spain.
NABLIS, NAVUS, the river NAABE or NAB in Bavarica.
NABRISSA, VENERIA, now LEBRIGA in Andalusia.
NACCARORUM PALUS, ESTANQUE-DE-ALBELATE, a lake in Catalonia.
NACOLEIA, KODSHA SHEHR in Anatolia.
NACRASA, BOK-HAIR in Anatolia.
NADRA, the NARA in Parma.
NÆBIS, the CAVADO-NEYA in Portugal.
NAGARA, NATARURA, NAGARAM in Hindostan.
NAGNIA, NARI in Urbino.
NAISSUS, NEZZA or NISSA in Servia.
NAMADUS, LAMNÆUS, the river NARBUDA, NERBUDDA in India.
NAMARE, MAUER in Lower Austria.
NAMON, NAMURCUM, NAMUR in Belgium.
NANAGUNA, the river KRISHNA or the TAPTI in India.
NANASA, the ASON NANSa in Spanish Asturias.
NANCEGUM, NANCY in Lorraine.
NAPARIS, PROAVA in Wallachia.
NAPTINUS SINUS, the GULF of St. EUPHEMIA on the coast of Naples.
NAPOCA, or COLONIA NAPOCENSIS, SAMOS-UJVAR in Transylvania.
NAR, the NERA in the Papal states.
NARABON, ARABON, ARRABONA, the RAAB in Hungary.
NARBO, NARBONNE in the French dep. of Aude.
NARES LUCANLE, MONTE-NERO in Naples.
NARNIA, NARNI in the Papal states.
NARO, the NARENITA in Dalmatia.
NARTHACIUM, AARIKA in Thessaly.
NARTHECUSA, CHESINUS near Rhodes.
NARYCIUM, GERACE in Greece.
NASICA, NASSUK in the prov. of Aurungabad in Hindostan.
NASIUM, perhaps GRAND-NANCY in Orleans.
NASTUS. See NESTUS.
NATIOLUM, GIOVENASSO in Bari, Naples.
NATISO, the river NATISONE in Northern Italy.
NAUBARUM, NAVARI or NAVARRI in Russia.
NAUCRATIS, near SALHAJAR in Lower Egypt.
NAUPACTUS, LEPANTO in Livadia.

NAUPLIA, the GULF OF NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA in Greece.
NAUPORTUM, UPPER LAYBACH in Hungary.
NAUS PROMONTORIUM, CAPE COLONNA or CAPE NAU in Calabria-Ultra.
NAUSTATHMUS, ASPARANETTA in Sicily.—Also BALIREH in Anatolia.
NAUTACA, KECH in Turkistan.
NAVA, the NAHE, a tributary of the Rhine in Lower Rhine.
NAVILUVIO, the EO, NAVIA, or NALON in Spanish Asturias.
NAXOS, STRONGYLE, or DIA, the island of NAXIA in the Archipelago.—Also SCHISSO in Sicily.
NAXUANA, NAKSHIVAN in Armenia.
NAZARA, EL NACHAR in Palestine.
NEÆTHUS, the river NETO in Calabria-Ultra.
NEAPOLIS, NAPLES in Italy.—Also NAPOLI in Sardinia.—Also NABAKI in the Crimea.—Also SKALA-NOVA in Asia Minor.—Also GEDIDA in the pash. of Bagdad.—Also ANAKLIA in Mingrelia.—Also NABAL in Tunis.
NEAPOLIS DANICA, or NICOPIA, NIKIPIPING in Denmark.
NEAPOLITANUS SINUS, the GULF OF HAMMAMET in Tunis.
NEBRISSA, LEBRIJA in Spain.
NECHESIA, GUALIBO in Egypt.
NEDA, the river BOUTZI in the Morea.
NEDUM, NOTO in Sicily.
NEGRA, NOKRA in Persia.
NELO, or NELUS, the RIO-DE-LA-PUENTE in Spanish Galicia.
NEMAUSUS, NIMES in the French dep. of Gard.
NEMEA, TRISTENA in the Morea.—Also the river LANGIA.
NEMESA, the NYMS in Luxemburg.
NEMETOBRIGA, MENDAYA in Spanish Asturias.
NENTIDAVA, NOSENSTADT in Austria.
NEOCESAREA, NIKSARA in Asiatic Turkey.—Also KALAT-EL-NEDSJUR in Aleppo.
NEOCOMUM, or COMUM, Como on the Lago-di-Como.
NEON, or TITHAREA, near VELITZA in Greece.
NEONTICHOS, AINADSJIK in Anatolia.
NEPHERIS, MORAISSAH in Africa.
NEPTUNIUM, or POSIDIUM PROMONTORIUM, BOSBURUN in Asia-Minor.
NERIGON, or NERIGOS, NORWAY.
NERITUM, NARDO in the Terra-d'Otranto of Naples.
NERIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE FINISTERE.
NERTOBRIGA, VALERA-LA-VIEJA in Spanish Atargon.
NERULUM, CASTELLUCIO, ORINOLO in Calabria.
NERVA, the river ORDUNA in Biscay.
NESCANIA, EL-VALLE-DE-ABDELACIZ in Andalusia.
NESIS, NISITA in the gulf of Naples.
NESTUS, or NASTUS, the river KARA-SU, or MESTO in Rumelia.
NETEGA, or NITHEGA, the river NETTE in the Prussian reg. of Minden.
NETUIM, NOJA in Naples.
NEVE, NEVA in Palestine.
NIA, BAMBOTUS, the SANAGA, SENEGAL in Africa.
NICÆA, NAGGUR in India.—Also ISNIK in Asia Minor.—Also NICE in the kingdom of Sardinia.—Also NILO in Corsica.—Also NEGA-PATNAM in India.
NICAR, NICER, or NIGER, the river NECKAR in Würtemberg.
NICATORIUM, the KARADJAG in Kurdistan.
NICE, KULELI, KUSELI, or KULULEU in Rumelia.
NICEPHORIUM, RACCA in the pash. of Bagdad.

NICIA, or NIGILLA, the CROSTOLO or ONGINO a tributary of the Po.

NICOMEDIA, ISMID in Anatolia.

NICOPOLIS, DIORIGUI in Armenia.—Also PREVESA in Livadia.—Also NICOPOLI in Rumelia.—Also NICOPOLI in Asia Minor.—Also KARS or KIASSERA in Egypt.

NICOPOLIS, KAPARTIS on the coast of the Black sea.

NIDUM, NEATH on the Nedd in Glamorganshire.

NIDUS, the river NEDD in Glamorganshire.

NIELLA, NIVELLE or NIVELLES in S. Brabant.

NIEMA, NIHEIM in Prussian Minden.

NIGER. See NECKAR.

NIGIRA, GANA in Africa.

NILUS, the river NILE in Africa. Its mouths are

- (1.) BOLBITINUM OSTIUM, now the ROSETTA MOUTH;
- (2.) SEBENNYTICUM OST, now BURLOS;
- (3.) PHATNITICUM OST, the DAMIETTA MOUTH;
- (4.) MENDESIUM OST, now FUM-DIBEH;
- (5.) TANTICUM OST, now FUM-FAREDJEH;
- (6.) PELUSIACUM OST, of the TINEH MOUTH.

NINGUM, HUMAGO, MONTANA, GRISIGNANA, a town in Istria.

NINIA, KNIN in Illyria.

NINUS, or NINEVEH, now NIMRUD, KOYUNJIK, and KHORSABAD in the pash. of Bagdad.

NISÆA, HERAT in Georgia.

NISIBIS, NISEBIN in the pash. of Bagdad.

NISYRUS, NISIRO in the Archipelago.

NIUSA CASTRA, NEUS in the Prussian reg. of Dusseldorf.

NIVERNIUM, the NEVERS in the French dep. of Nievre.

NIVERIS, or NEVERIS, the river NIEVRE in France.

NIVARIA, perhaps the island of TENERIFFE.

NOÆ, NOARA in Sicily.

NOELA, NOJA in Spanish Galicia.

NOEOMAGUS VADICASSIORUM, either CHATEAU-THIERRY in the French dep. of Aisne, or CHALONS in the dep. of Marne.

NOLIBA, BOLANOS in Spain.

NOENTUM, MENTANA in the States of the Church.

NONISTERIUM, NIEMES in Bohemia. — Also NIMPTSCH in Sweden.

NONACRIS, NAUKRIA in the Morea.

NONYMA, NAUNI in Sicily.

NOORTA, ORTA CHAN in Al Gezira.

NORA, TORRA-FORCADIZZO in Corsica.

NORDEDI PAGUS, NORDEN in Holland.

NOREIA, FRIESACH in Austrian Styria.

NORIMBERGA, or NORICA, NURNBERG in Bavaria.

NOROSSUS, the GORI BISTAN mountains in the Ural chain.

NOTIUM PROMONTORIUM, MIZEN HEAD in the south of Ireland.—Also the CAPE OF CAMBOIA in Siam.

NOVA CASTELLA, NEUFCHATEAU in Luxemburg.—Also NEUFCHATEL in the French dep. of Seine-Inferieure.

NOVANA, MONTE-DI-NOVE in the States of the Church.

NOVANUS, the river GENGA in Italy.

NOVEMPAGI, BRACCIANO in Tuscany.

NOVESIUM, NEUS in Prussian Dusseldorf.

NOVIDUNUM, NOGENT-SUR-SEINE in the French dep. of Aube.

NOVIOMAGUM, NIMWEGEN in Holland.

NOVIOMAGUS, CAEN in the French dep. of Calvados; according to others, LISIEUX.—Also CASTILLON, or CASTELNAU-DE-MEDOC in the dep. of Gironde.—Also WOODCOTE in Surrey.—Also NEUMAGEN in Germany.—Also NOYON in the French dep. of Oise.

NOVIOREGUM, ROYAN in the French dep. of Charente-Inferieure.

NOVIUM, PORTO-MOURO in Spanish Galicia.

NOVIUS, the river NITH in Scotland.

NOVODUNUM, JUBLENS or JUBLEINS in Maine.

NOVUM OPPIDUM, NAY in the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.

NOVUS PORTUS, LYME in Dorsetshire.

NUBA, LAKE HADABA in Central Africa.

NUCARIA PALLARIENSIS, the NOGUERRA-PALERESA in Catalonia.

NUCARIA RIPACURTIA, the NOGUERRA-RIBAGORZANA in Catalonia.

NUCERIA ALFATERNA, NOCERA in Principato-Citra.—Also NOCERA in Urbino.

NUERIOLA, MASCANI in Naples.

NUMISTRO, NUSTRO, in Principato-Ultra.

NURSIA, NORCIA in the Papal States.

NYGDOSORA, NAGPUR in Hindostan.

NYPHÆUM, JUAN-DE-MEDUA in Albania.

NYPHÆUS, SANTIMBENIA in Sardinia.—Also the river NINFA in Campagna-di-Roma.

NYRAX, NIORT in the French dep. of Dieux-Sevres.

NYSA, NAZLI or NOSLI in Anatolia.—Also KOUS SHEHR in the Turkish pash. of Konyeh.

O

OANOS, the river FRASCOLARI in Sicily.

OASIS MAJOR, EL-VAH, or AUGLEH, the Greater Oasis.

OASIS MINOR, EL-GHARBI, or EL-KASSAR, the Lesser Oasis.

OAXES, the PETREA, a river in Crete.

OBILA, AVILA, OVILA in Old Castile.

OBOCA, the river BOYNE in co. Meath, Ireland.

OBRIMA, the BUR-BASHA in Anatolia.

OBRIS, the river ORBE in Languedoc.

OBRINGA, the river AHR or AAR in Rhenish Provence.

OBUCULA, MONCLOVA in Andalusia.

OBULCO, PORCUNA; according to others, BUJALANCE in Andalusia.

OCEANUS ARCTORIS, the ARCTIC OCEAN.

OCEANUS EOUS, or INDICUS OCEANUS, the EASTERN OCEAN.

OCEANUS HYPERBOREUS, or CONGELATUM MARE, the ICY SEA.

OCEANUS SEPTENTRIONALIS, the NORTH SEA.

OCELLUM PROMONTORIUM, SPURHEAD in Yorkshire.

OCELUM, FERMOSELLE in Spanish Leon.—Also AVIGLIANA in Piedmont.

OCETIS, SOUTH RONALDSHAY in the Orkney islands.

OCHUS, the river DEHASCH in Turkistan.—Also DAHR-ASBAN in Persia.

OCINARUS, the BAGNI, a river in Calabria-Ultra.

OCRA, BIRNBAUMER-WALDES in Austria, the same as the Julian Alps.

OCRICULUM, OTRICOLI in Urbino.

OCTAPITARUM, ST. DAVID'S HEAD in Wales.

OCTODURUS. See CIVITAS VALLENSIUM.

OCTOGESA, MEQUINENZA in Spanish Aragon.

ODESSUS, VARNA in Bulgaria.—Also ODESSA in the south of Russia.

ODYSSEA, CAPE MARZO in Sicily.

OEASO, OYARZUN, or OYARCO, FONTARABIA in Biscay.

OEASO PROMONTORIUM, CAPO-DEL-HIGUER in Biscay.

CEBALLÆ TURRES. See TARENTUM.

ECHARDUS, the river ORKHON in Mongolia.

CEN'ADÆ, TRIGARDON in Livadia.

CENOE, UNISH, a river and port in Trebizonde.

- CENI PONS, MUHLDOEF on the river Inn.
 CENONE, CENOPIA. See ÆGINA.
 CENUSÆ, the islands of SAPIENZA, KABRERA, &c., off the S coast of the Morea.—Also the SPERMADORI in the Archipelago.
 CESCUS, ORESOVITZ in Bulgaria.—Also the river ESKER in Bulgaria.
 CESTRYMNIDES INSULÆ, the CASSITERIDES or SCILLY ISLANDS.
 CESTRYMNIS PROMONTORIUM, the LAND'S END in Cornwall.
 CESYME, ESKI-KAVULLA in Thessaly.
 CETA, MOUNT KUMAYTA; according to Kruse, KATAVOTHTA, VANNO in Greece.
 CETYLOS, VITYLO or VITULO in the Morea.
 OGIA, the island of D'YEU or DIEU off the French coast.
 OGLASA, the island of MONTE-CHRISTO off the coast of Tuscany.
 OGYRIS, perhaps the island of KISHM in the Persian gulf.
 OLABUS, DSJUBBE, islands on the Euphrates.
 OLANIGE, the island of ALNEY in the Severn.
 OLARION, OLERON, an island in the Bay of Biscay.
 OLBIA, TERRA-NOVA in Sardinia.—Also the island of CEBES near Hieres.—Also KUDAK in the Russian gov. of Kief.
 OLCACHITIS SINUS, the GULF OF STORA on the coast of Barbary.
 OLCINIUM, DULCIGNO in Albania.
 OLEAROS, ANTIPAROS in the Archipelago.
 OLEASTRUM, BALAGUER in Catalonia.
 OLENACUM, ELENBOROUGH, HELENSBURGH in Scotland.
 OLGASSYS, ELKAS, ULGHUZ DAGH in Anatolia.
 OLIBA, OLITTE in Navarre.
 OLICANA, IKLEY in Yorkshire.
 OLIMACUM, LIMBACH in Hungary.
 OLINA, the river ORNE in France.
 OLINS, HOLE in Baden.
 OLINTHA. See OLYNTA.
 OLINTIGI, PALOS; according to others, MOGUER in Andalusia.
 OLIOS HIPPO, or OLISIPPO, the city of LISBON.
 OLIVULA PORTUS, St. HOSPICIO in Piedmont.
 OLLIUS, the river OGILIO in Lombardy.
 OLMLE PROMONTORIUM, MALANGARA, a cape in Greece.
 OLONNA CURTIS, CORTE OLONO in Milan.
 OLOOSSON, ALASSONA in Thessaly.
 OLTIS, the river LOT in Guyenne.
 OLUS, MIRABELLO in Crete.
 OLYMPIA, MIRAKA in Thessaly.
 OLYMPUS, the ANATOLE-DAGH or KESHISCH-DAGH in Asiatic Turkey.—Also MOUNT ELIMBE in Greece.—Also LACHA in Rumelia.—Also CAPE SANTA-CROCE in Cyprus.
 OLYNTA, SOLTA, an island in the Adriatic sea.
 OLYNTHUS, perhaps AGIO-MAMA in Rumelia.
 OMANA, the GULF OF KATFAT in the Indian ocean.
 OMBRI, KUM-OMBOS in Upper Egypt.
 OMBRIO, or OMBRION, PALMA in the Canary islands.
 OMENOGARA, AMEDNAGAR in Hindostan.
 ONCHESTUS, ALAZARAKI in Livadia.
 ONOBA, HUELVA, or perhaps OBIEL in Andalusia.
 ONOBALAS, the ALCANTARA, a river of Sicily.
 ONUGNATHOS PROMONTORIUM, CAPE XYLI in the island of Cervo.
 ONUPHIS, BANUB in Egypt.
 OORACTA, the island of KISHMEH in the Persian gulf.
 OPHIS, the river OUF near Trebizond.
 OPHIUSA, LAS COLUMBRETES or MONTCOLIBRE, FORMENTERA, an island of the Mediterranean.
 OPHLA. See HIEROSOLYMA.
 OPHRYNIUM, RONKIOV, or RENN-KEVI in Asiatic Turkey.
 OPIÆ, OPIE, BOPFINGEN in Bavaria.
 OPINUM, OPPIDO in Basilicata.
 OPITERGIUM, ODEZZO in Venice.
 OPIUS, OPH, a town in Asia Minor.
 OPONE PROMONTORIUM, CABO-DEL-GADA on the coast of Africa.
 OPPIDUM NOVUM, OSSUN in Gascony.—Also NARANDSHA in Morocco.
 ORACANA, BALFRUSCH in Persia.
 ORBELUS, MONTE-ARGENTARO in Turkey.
 ORBITANIUM, VITOLANO in the Papal States.
 ORCADES, the ORKNEY ISLANDS.
 ORCAS, DUNNET-HEAD or DUNCANSEY HEAD in Scotland.
 ORCELIS, ORIHUELA in Spanish Valencia.
 ORCHOE, BASSORA in the Persian gulf.
 ORCHOMENUS, SCRIPU in Livadia.—Also KALPAKI in the Morea.
 ORDESSUS, the river in SERETH in Moldavia.
 ORDIA, ORDIAGO in the north of Italy.
 ORESTIA, or ORESTIS. See MEGALOPOLIS.
 ORETHUS, the river OFETO in Sicily.
 ORETUM GERMANORUM, ORETO in New Castile.
 ORGANO, KHISHME in the Persian gulf.
 ORGAS, the BUREASHA in Asia Minor.
 ORGELLIS CIVITAS, SEO-D'URGEL in Aragon.
 ORGESSUM, ARGOVA in Turkey.
 ORGIA, ARGAGNA in Spanish Aragon.
 ORINE, DAHLAK, an island.
 ORIPPO, VILLA-DE-DOS-HERMANOS in Andalusia.
 ORIZA, SÜKUEH in Syria.
 ORNEON PROMONTORIUM, CAPE KARADIVA in Ceylon.
 OROATES, the TAB, RASAIN in Persia.
 OROLAUNO, ORLON in Luxemburg.
 ORONTES, or TYPHON, the AASSI in Syria.
 OROPUS, ROPO in Greece.
 ORSPEDA MONS, the SIERRA-DE-MUNDO, DE-ALKARAS, and DE-RONDA in Murcia, Spain.
 ORTHOSIA, ORTOSA in Anatolia.
 ORTONA, ORITOLO in the Campagna-di-Roma.
 ORTOPLA, STARIGRAD in Croatia.
 ORTOSPANO, perhaps CABUL in Afghanistan.
 ORUBIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE CORROYEDO, CAPE SILLEIROS in Galicia in Spain.
 ORURCOS, GORAX in AL-Gezira.
 OSÆA, TORRE-DI-ORESTANO in Sardinia.
 OSCA, HUESCA in Aragon.—Also HUESCA in Andalusia.
 OSCARUS, ONCHE in the French dep. of Cote-d'Or.
 OSCELLA, DOMO-D'OSSOLA in Piedmont.
 OSERICIA, perhaps OSEEL and the OELAND ISLANDS in the Baltic.
 OSIANO, JEUZGAT in Roum, Turkey in Asia.
 OSICERDA, OSSERA, IXAR in Aragon.
 OSSA, MONTE-KISSAVO in Thessaly.
 OSSET, CASTELLO-DE-DA-CUESTO or JUAN-DE-ALFARACHE in Andalusia.
 OSSIGI LACONICUM, MAQUIZ in Andalusia.
 OSSONOA, ESTOY in Portugal.
 OSTRA, ORZIANA in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
 OSTRÆ LACUS, the STAGNO-DI-LEVANTE in the Papal States.
 OTHOCA, ORISTANO in Sardinia.
 OTHONA, OTTERTON in England.
 OVETUM, OVIEDO in Spanish Asturias.
 OVILABIS, LAMBACH, according to others, WELS in Austria.
 OXLE, the CURZOLARI ISLANDS in the Ionian sea.
 OXIANA, TERMED in Turcomania.
 OXIMAGIS, BOGMUTTY, a river in India.

OXINAS, or ACHERON, the river KUSSEH in Asiatic Turkey.
 OXUS, the river AMU-DALJA of ABU-AMU.
 OXYNIA, MOKOSI in Thessaly.
 OXYRYNCHUS, BENESCH in Egypt.
 OZENE, UZEN in Hindostan.
 OZOGARDANA, PUCORIA in Al-Gezira.

P

PAAALA, the SAVENA in the north of Italy.
 PABLIA, the PAGLIA in Tuscany.
 PACHNAMUNIS, HANDAHUR in Egypt.
 PACHYNIPTORTUS, PORTO-DI-PALO.
 PACHYNUM, CAPE PASSARO in Sicily.
 PACONIA, PONTALERIA, PORCELLI, an island of Sicily.
 PACTIUS, CANALE-DI-TERZO in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto in Naples.
 PACTOLUS, the river SARABAT in Asia Minor.
 PACTYA, BULAIR in Romelia.
 PADINUM, BONDINO in Modena.
 PADUS, the river Po, with its mouths, OSTIUM or FLUVIUM VOLANA, now the PORTO-DI-VOLANO; SPINETIUM or ERIDANUM OSTIUM, now the PORTO-DI-PRIMARO; OSTIUM CAPRASIE, now the PORTO-INTERITO-DI-BELL' OCHIO; and OSTIUM SAGIS, now the PORTO-DI-MAGNAVACCA.
 PÆSTANUS SINUS, the GULF of SALERNO in Naples.
 PÆSTUM, or POSIDONIA, PESTI or PESTO in Principato-Citra.
 PÆSULA, EL-POZUELO in Andalusia.
 PAGÆE, PACHE, now PSATO in Livadia.
 PAGASITICUS SINUS, the GULF of VOLO in Thessaly.
 PAGRÆE, BAGRAS in Northern Syria.
 PALÆBYBLOS, BALBYBLUS, ALCOBILE, now JAFR-JUNI in Damascus.
 PALÆPAPHOS, CONCLIA in Cyprus.
 PALÆPHARUS, PALÆPHARSALUS, KALABAKI in Thessaly.
 PALÆPOLIS, or NEAPOLIS, the city of Naples.
 PALÆRUS, near ZAVEDRA in Greece.
 PALÆSTA, near PALEASSA in Greece.
 PALÆSTINA, the modern SYRIA.
 PALÆTYRUS, or TYRUS, near the modern SER on the coast of Syria.
 PALANTA, BALAGNA in Corsica.
 PALANTIA, PALENCIA in Aragon.—Also VALENTIA-DE-DON-JUAN in Asturias.
 PALATIUM, POLEGIA in the Papal states.—Also P. ADRIANI, PALAZZO in Sicily.—Also P. DIOCLETIANI, SPALATRO in Dalmatia.
 PALFURIANA, VENDRELL in Catalonia.
 PALIBOTHTA, PATELPUTER or PATALIPUTRA, Hindostan, ALLAHABAD, or perhaps PUTNA.
 PALICA, PALAGONIA in Sicily.
 PALINDROMOS, CAPE BAB-EL-MANDEH in Arabia.
 PALINURUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE SPARTIVENTO in Naples.
 PALLA, PORTO-SAN-JULIANO in Corsica.
 PALLANTIA, PALENCIA in Spain.
 PALLANTIAS, the river PALANTIA in Spain.
 PALLANUM, POLLUTRO, PAGLIETTA in Abruzzo-Citra.
 PALLE, PALIO in Cephalonia.
 FALLURA, PALI-KOIL in India.
 PALMARIA, PALMARNOLA off the coast of Italy.
 PALMATA, KUTSCHAK or KAINARISJIK in Bulgaria.
 PALTUS, BALDO in Syria.
 PALUDES PONTINÆ, the PONTINE MARSHES in Italy.

PALUMBINUM, PALOMBARO in the Papal states.
 PALUS MÆOTIS, the SEA OF AZOF.
 PALUS TRITONIS, the SHEKAKH-EL-LOWDIAH on the coast of Tunis.
 PAMBOTIS PALUS, the LAKE of JANINA in Albania.
 PAMISUS, PANISUS, the PIRNATZA in the Morea.
 PAMPHYLIA, the district of TEKE-ILI in Karamania.
 PANACHAICUS, MOUNT BOIDIA or VODA in the Morea.
 PANAGRA, SEMAGDA in the north of Africa.
 PANDATARIA, VANDATINA, an island on the coast of Naples.
 PANDOSIA, near ANGLONA in Naples.
 PANDOSIA BRUTTIORUM, near MENDOCINO in Naples.
 PANGÆUS, CASTAGNATZ or the PUNDAR-DAGH in Rumelia.
 PANIONIUM, PANIUM, DSCHANGLI in Anatolia.
 PANNONIA, a region in ancient geography bounded on the N and E by the Danube; on the S by *Illyricum* and *Mesia*; and on the W by *Noricum*; and corresponding to SLAVONIA, parts of HUNGARY, LOWER AUSTRIA, STYRIA, CROATIA, and those parts of BOSNIA and SERVIA which touch upon the Save.
 PANOPE, ST. BLASIOS in Livadia.
 PANOPOLIS, AKHENYN in Egypt.
 PANORMUS, PANORMO on the W coast of Asiatic Turkey.—Also PORTO-RAPHTI in Livadia.—Also TEKET in the Morea.
 PANTAGIUS, the river PORCARI in Sicily.
 PANTANUS LACUS, the LAGO-DI-LESINA in the Papal states.
 PANTICAPEA, BOSPHORUS, KERTCH or WOSPOR in the Crimea.
 PANTICAPES, the river SAMARA in Russia.
 PANTICHIUM, PANTIK in Anatolia.
 PANYASUS, the SPIRNATZA, a river in Albania.
 PAPLÆ INSULÆ, the SOHAR ISLANDS in the Persian gulf.
 PAPIRA, AJASSE in Anatolia.
 PARACHOATHRAS, the ALVEND in Persia.
 PARETONIUM, AL-BARETUN in Barbary.
 PARALISSUM, NAGY-BANJA in Hungary.
 PARAMBOLE, DEBOT in Egypt.
 PARENTIA, PARENZO in Istria.
 PARIENNA, BARIN in Hungary.
 PARIETINA, VELEZ-DE-GOMERA in Marocco.
 PARISIÏ, the city of PARIS.
 PARMÆ CAMPI, CHAM in Bavaria.
 PARNASSUS, MOUNT LIAKURA in Greece.—Also the BASHA-DAGH in Asiatic Turkey.—Also BAZARDSJANLU in the pash. of Koniye.
 PAROPUS, PARCO in Sicily.
 PARRADUNUM, PARTENKIRCH in the Tyrol.
 PAROPAMISUS MONS, the HINDU-CUSH in Afghanistan.
 PARTHENIA, now SAMOS.
 PARTHENICUM, PALAMITA in Sicily.
 PARTHENIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE FELENKBURNON on the SW of the Crimea.
 PARTHENIUS, the BARTIN or PARTHINE, a river in Anatolia.
 PARTHENIUS MONS, BARBENIA in the Morea.
 PARTHENIUS PORTUS, CETRARO in Calabria.
 PARTHENOPOLIS, HADSI-OGU-BAZARDSJIK in Turkey.
 PARTISCUM, RAOZ BECE or FELEGYHAZA in Hungary.
 PASAGARDA, PASA or FASA in Persia.
 PASSA, PAPASLI, a town in Rumelia.
 PASSALON, SHEICH-EL-HARDY in Upper Egypt.
 PATAVISSA, MAR-UJVAR in Transylvania.

- PATAVIUM, PADOVA in Venice.
 PATERNIANA, PEDERNOSO in Spanish Estremadura.
 PATERNUM, TORRE-DI-FIUMENICA in Calabria.
 PATHYSSUS, TIBISSUS, TISIANUS, the river THEISS in Hungary.
 PATMOS, PATHMOS, PATINO, PALMOSA in the Archipelago.
 PATRICIA. See COLONIA PAT. CERDUBENSIS.
 PATUMUS, BELBEIS in Egypt.
 PAUCA, CASA-DI-VALINEO in Corsica; according to others, POCOGNANO.
 PAULON, the POGLION in the duchy of Nice.
 PAUSILIPUM, the GROTTE-DEL-MONTE-DI'-POSILIPPO in the Terra-di-Lavoro, Naples.
 PAUSINUS, the POSSIDARIA in Croatia.
 PAUSULÆ, MONTE ELPARE, GROTTA AZOLINO in the Papal states.
 PAXÆ, the islands PAXO and ANTIPARO in the Ionian sea.
 PAX JULIA, BEJA in Portugal.
 PEDALIUM, CAPE GREGA in Cyprus.
 PEGUNTUM. See ALMINIUM.
 PEGUSA. See CNIDUS.
 PEISO, PELSÖ, the BALATON or PLATON SEE in Hungary.
 PELACAS, MOUNT DAUMAKLI in Anatolia.
 PELINEUS MONS, MOUNT ELIAS in Scio.
 PELION, according to KRUSE, LAGORA in Thessaly.—Also BIKLISTA in Rumelia.
 PELLA, PALATISIA, ALLA-KILISSA in Rumelia, BELLUE in Palestine.
 PELLENE, near TRIKALA in Greece.
 PELODES PORTUS, BUTRINTO in Epirus.
 PELONTIUM APLANS, POLA-DE-LENA or CONGEJA-DE-PILONNA in Castile.
 PELORUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE PELORO OF FAEO in Sicily.
 PELTUINUM, LA CIVITELLA or MONTE-BELLO in Abruzzo-Ultra.
 PELUSIUM, TINEH in Lower Egypt.
 PELVA, LIONO in Turkish Herzegovina.
 PEME, BEMBE in Egypt.
 PENEUS, the river SÆMBRIA in Thessaly.—Also the IGLIACO in the Morea.
 PENNINUS MONS, the GREAT ST. BERNARD in Switzerland.
 PENNOCRUCIUM, near STRETTIN; or, according to others, PENKRIDGE in Shropshire.
 PENOXULLUM PROMONTORIUM, ORD-HEAD in Caithness-shire.
 PENTEDACTYLUS, RAS-AL-ANF in Nubia.
 PENTAPOTAMIA, the PUNJAB in India.
 PEOS ARTEMIDOS, BENI-HASAN in Upper Egypt.
 PEPARETHUS, the island of SCOPELO in the Archipelago.
 PEPHOS, PEKNO in the Morea.
 PERGAMUS, or PERGAMUM, BERGMA in Asiatic Turkey.
 PERGANTIUM, BREGEN in the kingdom of Sardinia.
 PERGE, KARAHISSAR in Anatolia.
 PERIMUDA, BOMBAY in Hindostan.
 PERINCARI, perhaps PERINGARY in Hindostan.
 PERINTHUS, or HERACLEA THRACIÆ, HERACLITZA.
 PERMESSUS, PANITZA in Livadia.
 PERNICIACUM, BERTRAIS in Luxemburg.
 PERSEIS, YERSELE in Rumelia.
 PERSEPOLIS, TCHIL-MINAR in Persia.
 PERSIA, or PERSIS. See article PERSIA in the body of this work.
 PERUSIA, or PIRUSIO, PERUGIA in Tuscany.
 PESSIDA, TIMBUCTOO or TOMBUCTU in Central Africa.
 PESSINUS, BOSAN in Anatolia.
 PESSIUM, PESTH in Hungary.
 PETALIA PROMONTORIUM, CAPE CARYSTO in Negroponte.
 PETELIA, or PETILIA, the modern STRONGOLI in Calabria-Ultra.
 PETELIANA, CATALDO in Sicily.
 PETERGALA, BIDUR in India.
 PETOBIO, PETAU in Hungary.
 PETRIANA, OLD PENRITH or CASTLE-STEEDS in Cumberland.
 PETRODAVA, perhaps JASSY in Moldavia.
 PETROMANTALUM, MAGNY or BANTELN in the Isle-de-France.
 PETUARIA, PETERBOROUGH in Northamptonshire.
 PEUCE, PICZINA, an island at the mouth of the Danube.
 PHAGRE, ORFAN in Rumelia.
 PHALACRUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE SIDARI in Corfu.
 PHALANNA, KARAJOLI in Thessaly.
 PHALASIA, FALASIA in Negropont.
 PHALERIA, PHANARI in Thessaly.
 PHALERUM, PORTO-FANARI near Athens.
 PHANÆ PROMONTORIUM, CAPE MASTICO in Scio.
 PHANOTE, VUNO or GARDIKI in Albania.
 PHARAN, CAPE RAS-MOHAMMED in the Red sea.
 PHARBÆTHITES NOMOS, FARBEIT in Egypt.
 PHARSALUS, FARSA in Thessaly.
 PHARUS, FARILLON, an island in Egypt.—Also LESINA or HOAR on the coast of Dalmatia.
 PHARYGIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE AGHIA in Greece.
 PHASÆLIS, PHOZZEYIL in Damascus.
 PHASELIS, TAKHOVA in Anatolia.
 PHASIS, the river RION or RIONI in Mingrelia, or the POLI near it.
 PHATISANE, VATISA or FATSA in Trebizond.
 PHEA, CASTELL-TORNESE in the Morea.
 PHENEOS, PHONEA in the Morea.
 PHERÆ, PALÆA-CHORO in the Morea.—Also FIRINO in Thessaly.
 PHIGALIA, PAULITZA or PHANARI in the Morea.
 PHILADELPHIA, MALATZKERT in Karamania.—Also ALLAH-SHEHR in Anatolia.—Also ANMAN in the pash. of Damascus.
 PHILÆ, JEZIRET-EL-BIRBE in Upper Egypt.
 PHILECIA, POLICZA, FULNEK or OLMUTZ in Moravia.
 PHILIA PROMONTORIUM, CAPE PHILINE OF EMINEH in Rumelia.
 PHILIPPOLIS, EUMOLPIUS, PONEROPOLIS, FILIBE in Rumelia.
 PHILISCUM, BLIS in Syria.
 PHILOMELIUM, ILGUA in Asiatic Turkey.
 PHINOPOLIS, or PHINEA, DERCUS on the Bosphorus.
 PHINTONIS, ISOLA-DE-FIGO between Sardinia and Corsica.
 PHOCÆA, FOKIA in Anatolia.
 PHOCARUM, FIRAN, an island in the Arabian gulf.
 PHENICE, the river ZERKA in Syria.
 PHENICUS PORTUS, DSCHESME in Anatolia.
 PHENICUSA, DATTOLO, one of the Lipari islands.
 PHENIX, the river SALMENICO in Greece.
 PHOLIGANDROS, POLICANDRO in the Archipelago.
 PHOTICE, SOPOTO in Albania.
 PHRICIUM, URTZIANI in Thessaly.
 PHRUDIS, the river SOMME in Picardy; according to Mannert, the BRESLE in Normandy.
 PHTHURIS, SASEF in Egypt.
 PHURGISATIS, KLINGENBERG in Moravia.
 PHYCUS, RAS SEM in Tripoli, Africa.
 PHYLE, ARGIVO-CASTRO in Livadia.

- PHYSCUS, ODORNEK in the pash. of Bagdad.—
Also Pozzi in Greece.
- PIACUS, PIAZZA in Sicily.
- PICENTIA, PICONZA in Tuscany.
- PICINIANA, ARAGONA in Sicily.
- PICTONIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE LES-SABLES-d'OLONE; according to others, POINT-DE-BOISVINET in Poitou.
- PINDUS, MOUNT AGRAFA in the west of Thessaly.
- PINETUS, PINHEL in Portugal.
- PINGUS, the river IPEK in Anatolia.
- PINNA, CIVITA-DI-PENNA in Abruzzo-Ultra.
- PINTIA, VALLADOLID in Spanish Leon.
- PIRACEUS, or PIRÆUS, PORTO-DRAÇONE in Greece.
- PIRINA, PIRE in Sicily.
- PIRUM (AD), the BIRNBAUMER-WALD among the Alps.
- PISAURUM, PESARO in Urbino.
- PISAURUS, ISAUROS, the FOGLIA in Urbino.
- PISCENÆ, PEZENAS.
- PISORACA, PISUERGA in Spanish Leon.
- PISTORIA, PISTOJA in Tuscany.
- PITANE, SANDARLIK in the Morea.
- PITINUM, VASTEO in Abruzzo-Ultra.
- PITYNDA, BAGNAGAR in India.
- PITYUS, DRANDAR in Mingrelia.
- PITYUSA. See CHIOS, DEMONESUS, EBUSUS, LAMP-SACUS, MILETUS, ORIUS.
- PLACENTIA, PIACENZA in Parma.
- PLACIA, PANERMO in Anatolia.
- PLANASIA, PIANOSA, an island near Corsica.
- PLANESIA, ISOLA PLANA in the east of Spain.
- PLATÆA, PALÆO CASTRA in Kokla, Greece.
- PLAVIS, the river PIAVE in Venice.
- PLEMMYRIUM PROMONTORIUM, PUNTA-DI-GIGANTE, a cape in Sicily.
- PLESTINA, PESCHIOLO in Abruzzo-Ultra.
- PLITHANA, PULTANA in Hindostan.
- PLOTÆ INSULÆ, the STRIVALI group of islands in the Ionian sea.
- PLUTIUM, MONTE-PULCIANO in Tuscany.
- PNUPS, AAMARA in Nubia.
- PODIUM CERETANUM, PUICERDA in Catalonia.
- PODOPERURA, BARCELOR in India.
- POLATICUM PROMONTORIUM, PONTA-DI-PROMONTORIA in Istria.
- POLEMONIUM, FATISA, FATSA in Trebizonde.
- POLITORIUM, POCIGLIANO in the Papal States.
- POLLENTIA, POLLENZA in the island of Majorca.—Also URBSIAGLIA in the Papal States.
- POLLUPICE, FINALE in the duchy of Genoa.
- POLYÆGOS, POLINO in the Archipelago.
- POLYTIMETUS, the river SOGD in Turcomania.
- POMPELON, PAMPELUNA in Spanish Navarre.
- POMPTINÆ PALUDES, the PONTINE MARSHES in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- PONEROPOLIS, or PHILIPPOLIS, FILIBE.
- PONTES, PONCHES in Picardy.
- PONTIA, ISOLA-DI-PONZA in the bay of Naples.
- PONTUS EUXINUS, SYTHICUS SINUS, PONTUS TAURICUS, MARE CIMERICUM, or SARMATICUM, the BLACK SEA.
- PORAS, or PYRETUS, the river PRUTH.
- PORCA, PFORZ or ALT-PFORZ; according to others, BORGEN.
- PORCIFERA, POLCEVERA in the duchy of Genoa.
- PORPAX, the river BIRGI in Sicily.
- PORTA AUGUSTA, TORQUEMADA in Spanish Leon.
- PORTE AMANI MONTIS, the same as AMANÆ PYLÆ.
- PORTHMUS, PORTO BUFALO in Negropont.
- PORTOSPANA, TERPEZ in Persia.
- PORTUNATA, PONTEDURA, an island in the Adriatic.
- PORTUS CITARISTÆ, TOULON.
- POSITIDIUM, POSSETA in Syria.—Also CASTRO in the island of Samos.
- POSITIDIUM, CAPE TSCHAUTCHSE-AGHISI in Anatolia.—Also PUNTADELLA LICOSA.
- PRACTIUS, BORGAS, a river in Anatolia.
- PRÆNESTE, POLYSTEPHANON or STEPHANE PALESTRINA in Campagna-di-Roma.
- PRÆSIDIUM, BASIELLICA in Corsica.
- PRÆSIDIUM CORNAVIVORUM, WARWICK in Warwickshire.
- PRÆSIDIUM JULIUM, the same as SCALABIS, SANTAREM.
- PRÆTORIUM, HEBBERSTOW in Lincolnshire.
- PRÆTUTIANA REGIO, TERAMO in Italy.
- PRASLÆ. See BRASLÆ.
- PRASUM, CAPE-DEL-GADA in the SE of Africa.
- PREPESINTHUS, STRONGYLA in the Archipelago.
- PRIAPUS, KARABOA in Anatolia.
- PRIENE, SAMSON-KALESI in Anatolia.
- PRIMIS PARVA, OLD-DONGOLA in Nubia.
- PRIVERNUM, PIPERNO VECCHIO in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- PROCHYTA, PROCIDA, an island on the coast of Lavoro.
- PROLAQUE, PIORACA in the Papal States.
- PROMONTORIUM NERIUM. See ARTABRUM PROMONTORIUM.
- PRONÆA, the PRUM in Rhenish Prussia.
- PROPONTIS, the SEA OF MARMORA in the south of Europe.
- PROTE, PRODANO, an island near the Morea.
- PRUSA AD OLYMPUM, BURSA or BRUSA in Anatolia.
- PRYMNESIA, or SEID-GAZI, AMPHION-KARAHISSAR in Anatolia.
- PSACUM, CAPE SPADA in Crete.
- PSELCHÆ, or PESLA, DAKKE in Nubia.
- PSEUDOCELIS, MOCHA in Arabia.
- PSEUDOSTOMUS, the CAUVERY in S. Hindostan.
- PSYRA, IPSARA in the Archipelago.
- PSYTTALA, LIPSOCATALIA in the Archipelago.
- PTOLEMAIS, TOLOMETA in Tripoli, Africa.
- PTOLEMAIS HERMII, MENSIEH in Upper Egypt.
- PTOLEMAIS THERON, now MIRZA-MOMBARIK in Nubia.
- PTUCCI, TEJADA in Andalusia.
- PTYCHIA, SCOGLIO DI VIDO, an island in the Ionian sea.
- PUCINUM, DUINO in Istria.
- PUDNI, DSCHESAN in Arabia.
- PUPULUM, or PORTO PAGLIA, S. GIOVANNI-DI-PULA in Sardinia.
- PURA, KARKEND or KHIA in Beluchistan.
- PURPURIÆ INSULÆ, the islands of MADEIRA near Marocco.
- PUTEOLANUS SINUS, or CUMANUS SINUS, the GULF OF POZZUOLI in Naples.
- PUTPUT, HAMAMET in Tunis.
- PYDNA, KITROS in Macedonia.
- PYLOS, OLD NAVARINO in the Morea.
- PYRGI, St. SEVERA in Tuscany.
- PYRRHA, CALONI in the island of Mitylene.

Q

- QUINDA, NEMBROT in Turkish Karamania.
- QUINTANA, or KINZEN, WISCHELBURG in Austria.

R

- RABBATH MOAB, or AR, MEHALET-EL-HAIN in Syria.

RADANTIA, the REDNITZ or RETZAT in Bavaria.
RADIS, the island of Re near the mouth of the Garonne.
RÆTIARIA, ARZER-PALANCA in Bulgaria.
RAGANDONE, or RAGONDO, WINDISH FEISTRIZ in Styria.
RAPHIA, RETHA in Judea.
RAPTUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE FORMOSA in Africa.
RARAPIA, FERREIRA in Portugal.
RATÆ, or RATIS, LEICESTER in Leicestershire.
RATIASTUM, MACHECOU in the French dep. of Loire-Inferieure.
RATOSTATHYBIUS, the river Usk, or the NEATH in Wales.
RAUDA, ROA, a town in Old Castile.
RAURANUM, RAUM or ROM in Poitou.
RAVIUS, LOUGH ERNE in Ireland.
REATE, RIETI in the Papal States.
REATINUS LACUS, the LAGO-DELLE-MARMORE in the Papal States.
RECHOBOTIR, RAHABA in Asiatic Turkey.
REFUGIUM APOLLINIS, FANO in Sicily.
REFUGIUM GELA, near TERRA-NUOVA in Sicily.
REGANASBURCH, RAINESBURGM, RATISBONA, or AUGUSTA TIBERII, the city of RATISBON.
REGIANA, VILLA-DE-REYNA in Andalusia.
REGILLUS LACUS, IL LAGHETTO-DELLA-COLONNA in the Campagna-di-Roma.
REGIO, KONTSHUK TSEKINESH in Rumelia.
REGNUM, RINGWOOD in Southampton.
REGULBIUM, RECULVER in Kent.
REMISIANA, MUSTAPHA - PALANKA in Turkish Servia.
RERIGONIUM, STRATHNAVER in Scotland.
RESAPHA, ARSOFFA in Syria.
RETINA, RESINA in Neapolitan Lavoro.
REUNIA, RAGOGNA in Venice.
RHABANA, TAVOY in India.
RHABON, the river SYL in Walachia.
RHÆDIAS, the WHITE DRINO in Albania.
RHAMNUS, TAURO-CASTRO in Livadia.
RHAUSIUM, RAGUSA in Dalmatia.
RHEBAS, the river RIWA in Anatolia.
RHEGIUM, REGGIO in Calabria-Ultra.
RHEGIUM LEPIDI, or CIVITAS REGIUM, REGIO in Modena.
RHENUS, the river RHINE in Germany.
RHETICO MONS, the RHETIAN ALPS in the Tyrol.
RHIGODUNUM, RIBBLE-CHESTER; according to Mannert, RICHMOND in Lancashire.
RHINOCLURA, or RHINOCORURA, EL - ARISH in Lower Egypt.
RHITHYMNA, RETIMO in Crete.
RHIUM, CAPE-DI-FANO in Corsica.
RHIZON, RESINUS or RESANO in Turkish Montenegro.
RHIZONICUS SINUS, the GULF OF CATTARO in the Adriatic sea.
RHIZUS, RIZEH or IREISCH in Trebizonde.
RHOBODUNUM, or EBORODUNUM, BRUNN in Moravia.
RHODA, ROSAS in Spanish Catalonia.
RHODANUS, the RHONE in France.
RHODE, the river SARIGOL in Russia.
RHODOPE, MOUNT DESPOTO or the DESPOTI-DAGH in Rumelia.
RHOE, KIRPE, a river in Anatolia.
RHOSSICUS SCOPULUS, CAPE KHYNZYR or TORTOSA in Syria.
RHOTANUM, the river TAVIGNANO in Corsica.
RHUBON, the WINDAU, a river in Russia; according to Gosselin, the NIEMEN.
RHUGIUM, REGENWALDE in Prussian Pomerania.
RHYBDUS, RIESI in Sicily.

RHYMNICI MONTES, the URAL MOUNTAINS.
RHYMNUS, the river GASURI in Russia.
RICINA, RECCO in the grand-duchy of Genoa.
RIGOMAGUM, RHEINMAGEN in Germany.
RIOBE, or ORBE, PROVINS in French Champagne.
RIRA, the river KAMOZIK in Rumelia.
RISARDIR, SAFI or AZAFFI in Morocco.
RITUMAGUS, or RODEPONT, RY in Normandy.
RTUPÆ, or AD RITUPIS PORTUM, RICHBOROUGH in English Kent.
RIVUS, PONTE-DELLA-RIVA or PONTE-DI-RIVALI in Venice.
ROBOGDIIUM PROMONTORIUM, FAIRHEAD or BENNET HEAD in Antrim, Ireland.
ROBORETUM, TORRE-DE-MONCORVO in Portugal.
ROBRICA, PORTS-DE-LONGUE in the French dep. of Maine-et-Loire.
ROBUR, HOERBURG in Baden.
RODIUM, ROIGISE, ROYE in Normandy.
RODUMNA, ROANNE in the French dep. of Loire.
ROMULA, KARLSTADT in Croatia.
ROMYLIA, SUB-ROMULA in Naples.
ROSIANUM, ROSSANO in Calabria-Citra.
ROSOLOGIACUM, or ROSOLODIACUM, TSCHERT-SCHEM-KUPRI in Anatolia.
ROSTRUM NEMOVLE, MINDELHEIM in Bavaria.
ROTMAGUS, ROUEN in Normandy.
RUBI, RUVO in Neapolitan Bari.
RUBICON, the river PISATELLO (FIUMICINO) in the Papal States.
RUBRAS, CABEZAS RUBRAS in Andalusia.
RUBRENSIS LACUS, L'ETANG-DE-SIGEAN, a lake in Languedoc.
RUBRICATA, OLESA in Catalonia.
RUBRICATUS, the river LLOBREGAT in Catalonia.—Also the SEIBUS in Algeria.
RUDLÆ, or RHUDDLE, ROTIGLIANO in the south of Naples.
RUESIUM, or RIEUX, ST. PAULIEN in the French dep. of Morbihan.
RUFRE, LACOSTA RUFARIA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-LAVORO.
RURA, the river ROER in Prussian Aachen.
RUSADIR, or RYSSADIRUM, MELILLA in Morocco.—Also CAPO-DI-TRES-FORCAS.
RUSCINO, LA-TOUR-DI-ROUSSILLON in the south of France.—Also ROSCHINUS, TELIS, or VERNODUBRUM, the river TET in French Roussillon.
RUSELLÆ, ROSELLO in Tuscany.
RUSIBIS, MAZAGAN in Morocco.
RUSICADA, STORA on the coast of Barbary.
RUSICIBAR, RUSSUBICARI, or RUSIBRICARI, TEFESAD in Algiers.
RUSSIPPIR, PORTOGAVEDO in Algiers.
RUSUCCOREÆ, or RUSUCURUM, COLEAH in Algiers.
RÛTUBA, the river ROVA or ROYA in Nice.
RUTUNIUM, ROWTON in Shropshire.
RYSSADIUM, CAPE BLANCO on the west of Africa.

S

SABA, SAADA or SAADE in Arabian Yemen.—Also SABBEA in the same.—Also ASSAB on the coast of Abyssinia.
SABADIBÆ, LINGAN; according to others, PULOWAY in the Malay archipelago.
SABARA, ARACAN in Further India.
SABARIA, the river MUR in Austria.
SABARUS, the river GAGRA in India.
SABATA, or SABATORUM VADA, SAVONA in the kingdom of Sardinia.
SABATE, SABATIA STAGNA, or SABATINUS LACUS, the LAGO-DI-BRACCIANO in Tuscany.

- SABATINCA, St.-JOHANN-IN-TRAUM in Upper Austria.
- SABBATUS, the river SAVATO in Calabria.
- SABIS, the river SAMBRE in Flanders.—Also the TORRE-DEL-SAVIO in N. Italy.
- SABRIANA, the river SEVERN in England.
- SACATIA, HODEIDA in Arabian Yemen.
- SACHALITES SINUS, the GULF OF SADSHAR, SEGER, or SHAHR in Arabia.
- SACILI, ALCORUCEN in Andalusia.
- SACIS AD PADUM, COMACCHIO in the Papal state of Ferrara.
- SACRUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE St. VINCENT in Portugal.—Also CAPE CORSO in Corsica.
- SÆPINUM, SEPINO in the Neapolitan prov. of Molise.
- SÆTABICULA, ALZIRA in Valencia.
- SÆTABIS, the MONTESA river in Spain.—Also the town of ALCOY.—Also XATIVA in Valencia.
- SAGALASSUS, AGLASON BEY in Anatolia.
- SAGARICUS SINUS, TELIGOL, or the GULF OF BEZEEN in S. Russia.
- SAGDIANA, or HINDERABI, BUSHEAB, an island in the Persian Gulf.
- SAGEDA, SCHAGEPUR, SINGPUR, or SAGUR in India.
- SAGRAS, the river SAGRANO in Calabria.
- SAGUNTIA, XIGONZA or ERGONZA in Andalusia.—Also SIGUENZA in New Castile.
- SAGUNTUM, MURVEDRO in Valencia.
- SALA, the river SAALE in Prussian Merseburg.—Also the SZALA or BENT-TAMAR in Morocco.—Also the town of SELLE or SALLEE.—Also SETIDA in Andalusia.
- SALACIA, ALSAÇEDO SAL in Portugal.
- SALAMIAS, SALEMJAT in Syria.
- SALAMIS, PORTO-CONSTANZA in Cyprus.—Also COLOURI, an island near Greece.
- SALANIANA, St. JAGO-DE-VILLELA in Portugal.
- SALAPIA, SALPI in Capitanata.
- SALAPINA LACUS, the LAGO-DI-SALPI in Capitanata.
- SALARIA, SABIOTE in Spanish Jaen.
- SALAUURIS, perhaps PUERTO-DE-SALEN in Spain.
- SALCHA, SALKHAT in Damascus.
- SALDÆ, TEDELES in Morocco.
- SALDUBA, the RIO-VERDE in Andalusia.—Also the town of MARBELLA.
- SALEBRO, SCARLINA in Tuscany.
- SALETIO, SELZ in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
- SALGANEA, St. GEORGE in Greece.
- SALIA, the river SELLA in Spanish Asturias.
- SALICE, SALÆ or TAPROBANE, the island of CEYLON.
- SALINÆ, TORRE-DELLE-SALINE in the Neapolitan prov. of Capitanata.—Also TORDA in Transylvania.
- SALIOCLITA, SACLAS in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise.
- SALISSO, SULZBACH in Bavaria.
- SALLUNTUM, ESKI-SLANA in Dalmatia.
- SALMONA, the SALM, an affluent of the Rhine.
- SALMONE, CAPE SIDERO in Crete.
- SALMORUS, or HALMYRIS, JENI-SALA in Bulgaria.
- SALODURUM, the cant. of SOLOTHURN or SOLEURE in Switzerland.
- SALOPIA, SHREWSBURY in England.
- SALPESA, FACIALCAZAR in Andalusia.
- SALSOVIA, TULCZE in Bulgaria.
- SALSULÆ, SALCES in the French dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales.
- SAMACHONITIS, or AQUÆ MEROM, the BAHR-EL-HALEH in Syria.
- SAMARA, the same as AMBLANI.
- SAMBRA, SANTATOLI in India.
- SAMBUS, the river SAMBUL or TSHAMBUL in India.
- SAMICUM, NEOCASTRO in the Morea.
- SAMOSATA, SAMISAT in Asiatic Turkey.
- SANCTIO, SECKINGEN in Baden.
- SANDA, MIERA in Spanish Oviedo.
- SANGARIUS, the river SAKARIA in Anatolia.
- SANISERA, ALAJOR in the island Minorca.
- SANTICUM, WASSERLEONBURG in Austria.
- SANTONUM PORTUS, ROCHELLE, or TONNAY-CHARENTE in French Poitou.
- SAPIRENE, SHEDGAN, an island in the Arabian gulf.
- SARABRIS, TORO in Spanish Leon.
- SARALAPIS, BURGUS in Sardinia.
- SARAPANA, or ZADRIS, SHARAFANI in Georgia.
- SARAVUS, the river SAAR in France and Prussia.
- SARDIS, SART in Asia Minor.
- SARDOPATRIS FANUM, St. HONORATO in Sardinia.
- SAREPTA, SERPHANT or SARFAND in Syria.
- SARIPHI MONTES, MOUNT SAHAR or SHAR in Persian Khorassan.
- SARMATICI MONTES, MOUNT TATRA.
- SARMIA, GUERNSEY in the English channel.
- SARNADE, OBER-UNNACZ in Turkish Croatia.
- SARONICUS SINUS, the GULF OF EGINA in Greece.
- SARS, the river SAR or EZARO in Spain.
- SARUS, the river SEIHAN in Asia Minor.
- SASINA, PORTO-CESAREA in Calabria.
- SASO, SASENO in the Adriatic.
- SATACHTHA, KORTI or AMBUCOTE in Nubia.
- SATALE, SAKME in the pash. of Erzerum.
- SATANACUM, STENACUM in Champagne.
- SATICOLA, SAVIGNANO in Capitanata, Naples.
- SATRICUM, PRATICA in Campagna-di-Roma.
- SATURÆ PALUS, LAGO-DI-PAOLA in Calabria-Citra.
- SATYRORUM INSULÆ, the islands of ANAMBA in the Chinese sea.
- SAUNIUM, the river SAJA in N. Old Castile.
- SAVO, the river SAONA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
- SAVUS, the river SAU or SAVE in Austria.
- SAXETANUM, MOTRIL in Spanish Granada.
- SAXONES INSULÆ, the islands FOHR, SYLL, and ROMSOE near Denmark.
- SCAIDAVA, SCEDABA, OROTSHUK or RUTSHUK in Bulgaria.
- SCALDIA, the river SCHELDE in France and the Netherlands.
- SCANDILE, SKANGERO in the Egean sea.
- SCAPTE HYLE, SKIPSILAR in Rumelia.
- SCARBIA, SCHARNITZ in the Tyrol.
- SCARDONA, ARBA in the Adriatic sea.
- SCARDUS, MOUNT ARGENTARO between Servia and Macedonia.
- SCARNIUNGA, the river LEITHA in Hungary.
- SCARPONA, CHARPAGNE in the French dep. of Meurthe.
- SCENA, the river SHANNON in Ireland.
- SCEPSIS, ESKIUPSİ in Asia Minor.
- SCHERA, CALAGERO in Sicily.
- SCHINUSSA, SKINOSA in the Archipelago.
- SCIATHUS, SKIATHO in the Archipelago.
- SCIDRUS, SIDERONI, SIDERNO in Calabria-Ultra.
- SCINGOMAGUS, SEZAME in the Sardinian states.
- SCODRA, SCUTARI in Albania.
- SCOMBRARIA, the island of ISLOTE in the bay of Carthage.—Also CAPO-DE-PALOS in Spanish Murcia.
- SCOMIUS, SCOMBROS, WITOSCHA and RULLA, mountains in Turkey.
- SCOPI, USKUP in Macedonia.

- SCULTENNA, the river PANARO in the duchy of Modena.
- SCURGUM, CÖSLIN in Prussian Pomerania.
- SCYDRA, SIDERO-KAPSA in Macedonia.
- SCYLACE, SIKI in Anatolia.
- SCYLACEUM, SQUILLACE in Calabria-Ultra.
- SCYLACEUS, or SCYLLETICUS SINUS, the GULF OF SQUILLACE.
- SCYLLEUM, SCYLLA in Calabria-Ultra.
- SCYLLEUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE SCYLLA in the Morea.
- SCYRUS, SKYRO in the Ægean sea.
- SEBASTIA, SIWAS in Roum, Asiatic Turkey.
- SEBATHUM, SEBEN in Hungary.
- SEBENNYTUS, SEMMENED in Lower Egypt.
- SEBETHUS, FIUME-DELLA-MADALENA in LAVORO, Naples.
- SEBINUS LACUS, LAKE SEO or ISEO in Lombardy.
- SECERRÆ, now ST. PERE-DE-SERCADA, ST. CHELONI, or S. COLONIA SAJERRA in N. Spain.
- SECOR, SABLES-D'OLONNES in the French dep. of La-Vendee.
- SEDINUM, STETTIN in Prussian Pomerania.
- SEGEDO ANGURINA, ST. JAGO-DELLA-HIGUERA in Andalusia.
- SEGEDUNUM, COUSIN'S HOUSE in Northumberland.
- SEGESAMUNCLUM, ST. MARIA-DE-RIBAREDONDA in N. Spain.
- SEGESSERA, BAR-SUR-AUBE in Champagne.
- SEGISA, a town of Spanish Murcia, now CEHOGIN.
- SEGOBODIUM, SEVEUX in Franche Comte.
- SEGOBRIGA, SEGORBE in Spanish Valencia.—Also PRIEGO in Cordova.
- SEGODUNUM, RHOdez, RODEZ in the French dep. of Aveyron.—Also SIEGEN; according to others, WURZBURG in Westphalia.
- SEGONA, the SAONE, a river of France.
- SEGONTIA, SIGUENZA in Old Castile.
- SEGONTIUM, CARNARVON in Wales.
- SEGORA, SAUMUR in the French dep. of Maine-et-Loire.
- SEGOSA, ESCOUSSE in France.
- SEGUSIA, SUSA in Piedmont.
- SELAMBINA, SALABRENNIA in Andalusia.
- SELE, SALAKIEH in Lower Egypt.
- SELESTADIUM, SCHLETTSTADT in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
- SELEUCIA, now KEPSE a village of Syria.—Also SELEFKIEH in Asia Minor.—Also UL MODAIN in Irak-Arabi.
- SELEUCUS MONS, MONT SALEON in the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes.
- SELINUS, SELENTI in Asia Minor.
- SELLEIS, the river PACHISTA in the Morea.
- SELYBRIA, SILIVRIA in Rumelia.
- SEMANA SYLVA, the THURINGIAN FOREST.
- SEMIUS, SIMARI, a river in Calabria.
- SEMNE, MANGALORE in Hindostan.
- SEMPRONII FORUM, FOSSOMBRONE in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
- SEMPRONIUM, OEDENBURG in Austria.
- SEMULOCENIS, ULM in Würtemberg.
- SENA, SAIN, an island off the W coast of France.—Also SINIGAGLIA in the deleg. of Urbino.
- SENIA, SEGNA or ZENG in Croatia.
- SENTIACA VILLA, SINZIG in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
- SENIUS, the MAY, a river of Chiampa.
- SEPELACI, BURRIANA, a town of Spanish Valencia.
- SEPHAR, DAFAR in Syria.
- SEPIAS, CAPE ST. GIORGIO in Thessaly.
- SEPINUM, SIPCICIANO in Central Italy.
- SEPTEM FRATUS, the AFFEN-BERGE mountains in Algiers.
- SEPTEMIACIS, MEMMINGEN in Bavaria.
- SETEMPEDA, ST. SEVERINO in Central Italy.
- SEPTIMANCA, SIMANCA in Spanish Valladolid.
- SEQUANA, the SEINE, a river of France.
- SERA, SINGAN-FU in Siam.
- SERETIUM, SORICH in Dalmatia.
- SERGENTIUM, ARTESINA MONTE in Sicily.
- SERIANE, SAHARIDSJE or SERIA in Syria.
- SERION, RIONS in the French dep. of Gironde.
- SERMYLE, REVEL in Russian Esthonia.
- SEROTA, VEROCZE or VEROVITO in Hungary.
- SERRÆ, SERES in Turkish Macedonia.
- SERUS. See SOBANNUS.
- SERVITIUM BANIALUKA, SIEVEROUZI in Turkish Bosnia.
- SESSITES, SESSIA, or SESSIA, a river in Piedmont.
- SESTIANÆ ARÆ, CAPE VILANO on the NW coast of Spain.
- SESTIARIA, CABO QUILATES in Marocco.
- SESTUS, JALOWA in Rumelia.
- SETELISIS, SOLSONA in Spanish Catalonia.
- SETIA, SETENIL in Andalusia.
- SETIA, SESSE or SEZZA in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
- SETIDAVA, ZYDOWO in Prussia Posen.
- SETIUM, CETTE in Languedoc.
- SETUCI, CAYEUX in the French dep. of Somme.
- SETUIA, SETIVA, SEVIA, SEGOVIA, or KESMARK, SYDZINA in Hungary; according to Kruse, CZYCHE.
- SEUMARA, SAMTHAURO in Georgia.
- SEVERUS MONS, VISSA in the Papal States.
- SEVO MONS, the KIÖLEN MOUNTAINS in Norway.
- SEX, SEXI, or SEXITANUM, MOTRIL in Spanish Granada.
- SIARUM, SARACATIN in Andalusia.
- SIAZUR, SHAHRASOUR, SCHEREZUR, in Irak-Arabi.
- SIBARIA, or SANTI, FUENTE-DE-SIBARRA in Spain.
- SIBARIS, the river KOISMIR or ALADAN in Asia Minor.
- SIBERENE, SEVERINA in Naples.
- SICAMBRIA, ALT-OFEN in Hungary.
- SICCA VENERIA, KEFF in Tunis.
- SICILIA, the island of SICILY.
- SICILIBRA, BAZILBAH in Tunis.
- SICINUS, SRKINO in the Ægean sea.
- SICORIS, SEGRE in Spanish Catalonia.
- SICULIO. See TIBUR.
- SICULUM FRETIUM, the STRAITS OF MESSINA.
- SICUM, SEBENICO in Dalmatia.
- SICYON, ÆGIALIA, or MYCONE, now BASILICO in the Morea.
- SIDA, ESKI in Anatolia.
- SIDOLONCUM, or SEDELAUCUM, SAULIEU in the French dep. of Cote d'Or.
- SIDON, SFEIDA or SAIDA on the Syrian coast.
- SIEDUS, SOUSA in Greece.
- SIGA, TAFNA, a river in Algiers.—Also NEDROMA, a village of Algiers.
- SIGÆUM, JENISHEHR in Anatolia.
- SIGMANUS, the river BOUCAUT VON REMISAN, PUECHE-D'ARCACHON in France.
- SIGNIA, SEGNI in the Campagna-di-Roma.
- SIGRIUM, CAPE SIGRI in Lesbos.
- SIGRUS, TEMLUK in Algeria.
- SIHOR, the river BESOR in S. Palestine.
- SILARUM, the river SILARO.—Also CASTEL-ST.-PIETRO in the Papal States.
- SILARUS, the river SELE in Naples.
- SILBIUM, ad SILVIANUM, GARAGNONE in Bulgaria.
- SILE, SALEHIEH in Egypt.
- SILVINIACUM, SAUVIGNY in the French dep. of Loire et Cher.
- SIMBRUINA STAGNA, or SIMBRIVIUM, SUBIACO in Central Italy.

- SIMYLLA, CAPE ST. JOHANN in India.
 SIMYRA, SUMRE in Egypt.
 SINAI, MOUNT CATHARINE and SHAB-EL-MUSA in the Arabian desert.
 SINCIACUS PAGUS, SINZIEH or SINSIEH in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
 SINDEÆ, the CELEBES ISLANDS in the Indian sea.
 SINDICUS PORTUS, SUNDJICK in Asiatic Russia.
 SINGARA, SIND-SHAR in the prov. of Al-Gezirah in Persia.
 SINGAS, the river SIMEREN in Syria.
 SINGIDAVA, or DEVA, SZEGEDIN in Transylvania.
 SINGONE, TRENTSIN in the NW of Hungary.
 SINNIUS, the river SENIO in the Papal States.
 SINONIA, ZANNONE, an island in the sea of Tuscany.
 SINUESSA, or SOESSA, ROCCA-DI-MONDRAGONE in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro.
 SINUS FLANATICUS, the BAY OF QUARNARO in the Adriatic.
 SIPHONUS, SIFANTO in the Cyclades.
 SIRBITUM, SENNAAR, the capital of Sennaar in Africa.
 SIRBON, or SIRBONIS LACUS, SEBAKET-BARDVIL in Egypt.
 SIRENUM PETRÆ, the Neapolitan island of LUNGA.
 SIRIO, SERIO, SIRON, or PONT DE SIRON; according to others, RIENS in the French dep. of Gironde.
 SIRMIO, SERMIONE in Venice.
 SIRIS, TORRE-DI-SENNA in Naples.
 SISAPON, or SISIPO, now ALMADAN or GUADALCANAL in Andalusia.
 SISAR, AJEBBI in Algeria.
 SISCIA, SISSEK in Hungary.
 SITACE, ESKI-BAGDAD in Persia.
 SITIFIS, SETIF in Algeria.
 SITILLA, THIEL in France.
 SITOENTA, SALSOVA in Bulgaria.
 SITOMAGUS, THETFORD in Cambridgeshire.
 SITTOCATUS, the river SIND in India.
 SLIESTHORP, SCHLESWIG in Denmark.
 SOATHA, PRAVADI in Asia Minor.
 SOBANNUS, the river MEINAM in Further India.
 SOCANNA, the ABI-ATRAK in N. Persia.
 SOETA, SAGA in Asiatic Russia.
 SOLCI, PALMA-DI-SOLO in Sardinia.
 SOLETUM, SOLITO in Naples.
 SOLIA and SOLLURCO, SAN-LUCAR-LA-MAYOR in Andalusia.
 SOLICIUM, SCHWETZINGEN in Holland.
 SOLIMARIACA, SOULOSSE in Belgium.
 SOLIS MONS, or SOLOCIS, CAPE CANTIN in Marocco.
 SOLLINIENSIVM CIVITAS, SOLLIES in the French dep. of Var.
 SOLOENTIA, CAPE BOGADOR in Africa.
 SOLORIUS MONS, the SIERRA-NEVADA of SIERRA-DE-LOS-VERTIENTES in Spain.
 SOLUS, CASTELLO-DI-SOLANTO in Sicily.
 SONUS, the river SONE or SON, a tributary of the Ganges.
 SOPIANÆ, SOPPAN or ZOPPIA in Hungary.
 SORACTES, MONTE-DI-ST.-ORESTE in Tuscany.
 SORBODUNUM, OLD SARUM in Wiltshire.
 SORDICE, LAKE LEUCATE in the French dep. of Aube.
 SORIPHÆA, SERPHEAT in Judæa.
 SOSSIUS, the river ARENA in Sicily.
 SPALATUM, SPALATRO in Dalmatia.
 SPATANA, TRINKOMALE in Ceylon.
 SPAUTA, URMI or URMAH, an ancient city of Persia.
 SPELUNCA, SPERLONGA in the Campagna-di-Roma.
 SPELUNCÆ, OSTUNI in Calabria.
 SPERCHIUS, AGRAMELA or ELLADA in Greece.
 SPHETZANIUM, PECCIANA in Turkey.
 SPINA, near ARGENTA on the Po.
 SPINÆ, SPEEN in Berkshire.
 STABLÆ, CASTEL-A-MARE in Naples.
 STABULUM NOVUM, SOLIVELA or SAGARRE in Spain.
 STACHIR, St. JEAN, a river in Africa.
 STAGIRA, STAVRO in Macedonia.
 STALIOCANUS PORTUS, SLIOKAN in Brittany.
 STANACUM, SCHARDING in Austria.
 STANEDUM, CZAONITZA in Dalmatia.
 STATONIA, CASTRO in Tuscany.
 STENIMACHUM NICETAS, ICHTIMA in Turkey.
 STENTORIS PALUS, the GULF of ENOS.
 STEPHANE, or STEPHANIO, ISTIPHANIE in Asia Minor.
 STEREONTIUM, CASSEL; according to Reichardt, STEINFURT in Germany.
 STIBOETES, or ZIOBERIS, the river ADJI-SU in Persia.
 STILLIDA, CAPE-DI-STILO in Calabria.
 STLUPI, SLUIN in Croatia.
 STOBI, ISTIB in Macedonia.
 STECHADES, or MASSILIENSIVM INSULÆ, the HIERES ISLANDS off the S coast of France.
 STRAGONA, STREHLEN, STRICGAU, or SCHINTAU in Prussian Silesia.
 STRATONICA, FRANCO CASTRA in Macedonia.
 STRATONICEA, ESKHISSAR in Anatolia.
 STRATUS, PORTA in Grecian Livadia.
 STREVINTA, TREBITSCH in Moravia; according to Kruse, QUINTEN.
 STRONGYLE, STROMBOLI, one of the Lipari islands.
 STRYMONICUS SINUS, the GULF OF CONTESSA in the Ægean sea.
 STUCLIA, TUCCIA, now the DUFFI or YSTWITH, a river in Wales.
 STURA, the STARA, a river in Italy.
 STURIA, the river STOR, in Danish Holstein.
 STYMBARA, STUBERA, STOBI in Macedonia.
 STYMPHALUS, KATHOLIKON or KIONEA in the Morea.
 SUASA, St. LORENZO in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
 SUBL, the river FRANCOLI in Catalonia.
 SUBLAQUEUM, or SUBLACUS, SUBIACO in the Campagna-di-Roma.
 SUBRITA, perhaps GRUTES in Crete.
 SUBUR, SITGES VILLANUEVA or SEGUR in the French dep. of Aveyron.
 SUCHE, SUAKEM in Nubia.
 SUCIDAVA, OSENIK or ASENIK in Austrian Galicia.
 SUCRO, the river XUCAR in Spain.
 SUDERNUM, SORTEANO in Tuscany.
 SUDETÆ, or SUDITI MONTES, the ERZGEBIRGE and THURINGER WALD in Germany.
 SUESTASIUM, SUISSATIUM in Spanish Biscay.
 SUEVICUS LACUS, the same as BODAMICUS LACUS.
 SULLIACUM, or SALLIACUM, SULLY-SUR-LOIRE in the French dep. of Loiret.
 SULLIONACÆ MONTES, the BROCKLEY HILLS in the south of England.
 SULMO, SERMONETA in the Campagna-di-Roma.
 SUMMUM PYRENÆUM, SUMPFORT in Spain.
 SUMMUS LACUS, SAMMOLICO in Italy.
 SUNIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE COLONNI in Attica.
 SUPERÆQUANA COLONIA, or SUPEREQUUM, CASTEL VECCHIO SUBREQUO in Central Italy.
 SURA, GJABAR or JABAR in Asiatic Turkey.
 SURENTINUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE VERDE in Africa.
 SURRATHA, UM-ES SURRAB in Arabia Petræa.

SURRENTUM, **SORRENTO** in the Neapolitan prov. of **LAVORO**.

SUSA, **TOSTER**, or **SHUSTER** in Persian Khusistan.

SUSALEUS VICUS, **STAGNO-DI-CAGLIARI**, **UTTA** in Sardinia.

SUSUDATA, the city of **BERLIN** in Prussia.

SYBARIS, **SIBARI** or **COSCILE**, a river of Naples, in Calabria-Citra.

SYCURIUM, **SIGURO** in Thessaly.

SYMBOLON, **BALAKLAVA** in the Crimea.

SYME, **SIMMI**, an island in the Ægean sea.

SYNAOS, perhaps **SEGULA** in Asia Minor.

SYNNADA, **SAID GAZELLE** in Asia Minor.

SYPICIUS, **CALA SISINA** in Sardinia.

SYRCUSANUS PORTUS, **PORTO - VECCHIO** in Corsica.

SYRIAS, **INDSJE**, a cape on the Black sea.

SYROS, **SIRA** in the Ægean sea.

SYRTIS MAJOR, the **GULF OF SIDRA** on the N coast of Africa.

SYRTIS MINOR, the **GULF OF CABES** on the N coast of Africa.

T

TABERNÆ, **RHEIN-ZABERN** in French Alsace.—Also **BERG-ZABERN** in Bavaria.—Also **BERN-CASTEL** in the prov. of the Lower Rhine.

TABLA, or **TABLÆ BATAVORUM**, **ALBLAS**, **DELFT** in Holland.

TABRACA, **THABRACA**, **TABARCA** in Tunis.

TABURNUS MONS, **ROCCA RAINOLA**, or **MONTE VERGINE**, **TABURNO** in Central Italy.

TACATUA, **TAKUSEH** in Africa.

TADER, or **TEREBRIS**, the **SEGURA**, a river in Spain.

TÆNARUM, **MAINA** in the Morea.

TÆZALUM, **KINNAIRD'S HEAD** on the E coast of Scotland.

TAGÆ, **DAMEGHAN**, a town in Persia.

TAGARA, **DEOGHIR**, now **DOWLATABAD** in India.

TAGONIUS, **HENARES**, **TAJUNNA**, a river of Spain.

TAGRUS, **TUNTO** or **MONTE-DI-SINTRA** in Portugal.

TAGUS, the river **TAGO** or **TEJO** in Spain.

TALABRIGA, **TALAVERA-DE-LA-REYNA** or **AVEIRO** in Portugal.

TALARIA, **TATRIA** in Sicily.

TALIA, **TATALIA** in Turkey.

TALMENA, **SCHAIMA** in S. Persia.

TALMIS, **KALABSCHIE** in Egypt.

TALUBATH, **TAFILET** in Africa.

TAMALLUMA, **CALLA** in Algeria.

TAMARA, the **TAMBRE**, a river in Spain.—Also **TAMERTON** in the south of England.

TAMARICIO PALMÆ, **TORRE-DI-PALMA**, **PAGLIARA** in Sicily.

TAMARUS, the river **TAMAR** in Cornwall.

TAMESUS, the river **THAMES** in England.

TAMNUM, **MORTAGNE** in the French dep. of **Charente-Inferieure**.

TAMYRAS, the river **DAMAR** in Syria.

TANAGER, the river **NEGRO** in Italy.

TANAGRA, **SCAMINO**, a town in Greece.

TANAIS, the river **DON** in Russia.

TANATIS, the island of **THANET** in England.

TANETIS VICUS, or **TANETO**, **St. ILLARIO** in N. Italy.

TANGALA, **DINDIGULL** in India.

TANIS, **SAMMAH** or **SAN** in Upper Egypt.

TAOCE, **BENDERICK** in Persia.

TAPHLÆ, **MEGANISI**, an island in the Ionian sea.

TAPHIS, **TAFI** in Nubia.

TAPHROS, **FOSSA**, or **FRETUM GALLICUM**, the **STRAITS OF BONIFACIO**.

TAPHRURA, the town of **SFAK** in Morocco.

TAPODIZUS, in Thrace, the town **KIRKLISSA**, **KODSJE-TARLA**.

TARANTASIA, **MONSTERS** in Savoy.

TARENTUM, **TARENTO** in Naples.

TARGINES, **TACINA** in Greece.

TARNANTO, **ALTEN-THUAN** in Austria.

TARNIS, **TARN**, a river in the French dep. of **Tarn**.

TARODUNUM, **MARK ZATERN** or **DERENDFORD** in Germany.

TARRACON, **TARRAGONA** in Spain.

TARRAGA, **LARRAGA** in Spain.

TARSIUM, **TERSIZ** in Hungary.

TARSUS, **TARSO** in Asia Minor.

TARVANNA, **THEROUENNE** in the French dep. of **Pas-de-Calais**.

TARVESIUM, **TREVISO** in Lombardy.

TASINEMETUM, **KAPPEL**, a town in Austria.

TATHIS, **TAUD** in Nubia.

TATTA, **TUSLAG** in Asia Minor.

TAUM ÆSTUARIUM, the **FRITH OF TAY** in Scotland.

TAURANIA, **TORETTO** in the Neapolitan prov. of **Lavoro**.

TAURESIIUM, **GIUSTENDIL** in Wallachia.

TAURIS INSULA, **TORKOLA** in the Gulf of Venice.

TAURUNUM, **BELGRAD** or **SEMLIN** in Austrian Slavonia.

TAURUS, **CAPO-DI-ST-CROCE** in Sicily.—Also the **ALA-DAGH** or **AL-KURUN** in Asia Minor.

TAVA, **TAUS**. See **TAUM ÆSTUARIUM**.

TAVIA, **GOUKOURTHOY** in Asia Minor.

TAXGÆTIUM, **DAXWANG** in Austria.

TAYGETUM, **PORTAIS**, **MONTE-DI-MAINA**, **BRACCIO-DI-MAINA**, a mountain in the Morea.

TEANUM APULORUM, **PONTE ROTTO**, **CIVITARE** in Italy.

TEANUM SIDICINUM, **TEANO** in the Neapolitan prov. of **Tetra-di-Lavoro**.

TEARI JULIENSES, **TRAYGUERA** in Spain.

TEATE MARRUCINORUM, **TEATEA** or **CHIETI** in Central Italy.

TECELIA, **OLDENBROOK** or **ELSFLETH** in Germany.

TECUM, the river **TECH** in Languedoc.

TEDANIUS, the **TERMANIA**, a river of Dalmatia.

TEGANUSA, **ISOLA-DI-CERVI**, an island off the S coast of the Morea.

TEGEA, **PALEO-EPISCOPI** in the Morea.

TEGULA, **TEULADA**, a town of Sardinia.

TEJUM, **TILIOS** or **TIOS** in Asia Minor.

TELAMON, the village of **TELAMONE** in Tuscany.

TELESIA, **TELESE** in Central Italy.

TELLONUM, **LUC** in the French dep. of **Var**.

TELMESSUS, **MACRI** in Asia Minor.

TELOBIS, **MARTORELL**, **VILLA DELLOPO** in Spain.

TELO MARTIUS, **TOULON** in Languedoc.

TELONIUS, **TURANO** in Central Italy.

TELONNUM, or **TELUMNUM**, **TOULON-SUR-ARROUX** in the French dep. of **Saone-et-Loire**.

TELOS, **PISCOPIA DILOS**, one of the Cyclades.

TEMNUS, **TCHUMUS-DAG** in Thessaly.—Also **ME-NIMEN**, a town in Asia Minor.

TENEBRIMUM, **CAPE TORTOSA** in Catalonia.

TENEDO, **THIENGEN** in Austria.

TENOS, **TENO** or **TINO**, one of the Cyclades.

TEOS, **SEDSHIDSHIEK** in Asia Minor.

TEPHLIS, **TEPLIS** or **TIFLIS** in Persia.

TERGESTE, or **TEGESTRA**, the city of **TRIESTE** in Illyria.

TERGOLAPE, **VOGGLBRUCK** or **LAMBACH** in Austria.

TERIAS, **LENTINI**, a river in Sicily.

TERINA, the **GULF OF EUPHEMIA** in Italy.

TERMESUS, **SCHENET** in Asia Minor.

TERMOS, or **TERMO**, the **SERRA**, a river of Sardinia.

TERNODORUM, **TONNERE** in Champagne.

- TERPONUS, TSCHERNEMBLE in Carniola.
 TESANA, TESINO in Austria.
 TETARIUM, AKSHER in Asia Minor.
 TETRAPYRGIA, INGESU in Asia Minor.
 TETUS, TRIEX in France.
 TEUCERA, THIEVRES in Belgium.
 TEUDERIUM, DETERN in Germany.
 TEURNIA, VILLACH, LARNFIELD in Austrian Illyria.
 TEUTOBURGIUM, BIELOBERDO in Hungary.
 THABBA, DOBBER in Arabia.
 THALAME, PRASTIUS in the Morea.
 THAPSACUM, DEER or DEIR; according to others, ZENOBIA in Syria.
 THARO, SCHAREDSJE or ZARE, an island in the Persian gulf.
 THARSANDALA, CZATALEZA in Thrace.
 THAUMACI, TAIMAKI in Thessaly.
 THEBE, THIBA or THIVA in Greece.—Also ARMIRO in Thessaly.—Also DULOMA on the coast of the Arabian gulf.—Also DIOSPOLIS MAGNA, KARNAK, LUXOR, GURNU, and MEDINET-ABU in Egypt.
 THEIPHALLA, TIFFANGE in French Poitou.
 THEMISONIUM, DENISLEY in Asia Minor.
 THEODONIS VILLA, THIONVILLE in the French dep. of Moselle.
 THEOTMALA, DETMOLD in Lippe-Detmold.
 THERMÆ SELINUNTIAE. See AD AQUAS.
 THERMAICUS SINUS. See MACEDONICUM MARE.
 THESPIA, EREMO CASTRO in Greece.
 THESSALONICA, SALONIKI in Turkey.
 THEUDARIA, TODORIANO in Albania.
 THEUDURUM, TUDDER in Belgium.
 THILATICOMUM, SCHARMELY in Asiatic Turkey.
 THILSAPHATA, TELLAAAFAR, TAL-EL-HAVA in Asiatic Turkey.
 THIMONEPSI, TINNA in Egypt.
 THINÆ, TANA-SERIM, SCHUNNIN in Chinese Yunnan.
 THISBE, KAKOSIA in Greece.
 THORONOS, ISOLA MELERE in the Ionian sea.
 THOSPITES, the lake of ERZEN or ARZEN in Armenia.
 THROASCA, DJIROST or GIRESIT in Persia.
 THULE, the MAINLAND of Shetland.
 THUMELITHA, KANEM or KANO in Bornou.
 THYAMIS, KALLAMA in Albania.
 THYATIRA, AKHISSAR in Asia Minor.
 THYLIA, the river DYLE in the Netherlands.
 THYNIA, KIRPEH, an island in the Black sea.
 THYNIAS, KIADA BURUN, a cape and town in Turkey.
 THYRÆA, TYROS in the Morea.
 THYSDRUS, EL-JEMME in Africa.
 TIARANTUS, the river SYL in Russia.
 TIASA, MISITRA, a river in the Morea.
 TIBERACUM, BERGEN in Germany.
 TIBERIOPOLIS, LIGIUN in Asia Minor.
 TIBISCUM, CARAVAN in Turkey.
 TIBULA, LONGO-SARDO in Sardinia.
 TIBUR, TIVOLI in Central Italy.
 TICARIUS, TIGARI, a river in Corsica.
 TICENUM, PAVIA in Lombardy.
 TICHIS, the MUGA or LLOBREGAT MINOR in Catalonia.
 TICINUS, the TECINO, a tributary of the Po.
 TIFERNUM METAURENSE, ST.-ANGELO-INVADO in Central Italy.
 TIFERNUS, the BIFERNO in the Neapolitan prov. of Molise.
 TIGAVA, EL-HERBA in Barbary.
 TIGES, TEGUSEE in Tunis.
 TIGRANAANA, TAURIS in Armenia.
 TIGULIA. See SEGESTA TIGULIORUM.
 TILAVENTUM, the river TAGLIAMENTO in Venice.
 TILLIUM, TULLA in Sardinia.
 TILOX, CAVALLADA, SCANDOLA, a cape in Corsica.
 TIMACHUS, the TIMOK in Turkey.
 TIMACUM, ISPERIK in Bulgaria.
 TIMAGENIS INSULA, HASSANE in the Red sea.
 TIMETHUS, PATTI, a river in Sicily.
 TINA, the EDEN in Fifeshire.
 TINIA, TMIA, a river in Central Italy.
 TINURTIUM, TOURNOUS in the French dep. of Saone-et-Loire.
 TIPARENUS, SPEZZIA, an island of Greece.
 TIPASA, DAMUS in Algiers.
 TISSA, RANDAZZO in Sicily.
 TITHOREA, VELIZZA in Greece.
 TITIANUS PORTUS, TORRE-DI-CAMPO-MORO in Corsica.
 TITIUM, KERKA in Dalmatia.
 TIUM, TILIOS or TIOS in Asia Minor.
 TMOLUS, the BOZ-DAGH, a mountain in Asia Minor.
 TOBIUS, the river TOWY in Wales.
 TOCASANNA, the river ARACAN in Bengal.
 TOGISONUS, the river CONCOE in Venice.
 TOLBIACUM, ZULCH or TULPICH in Belgium.
 TOLENUS, TURANO in Central Italy.
 TOLETUM, TOLEDO in Spain.
 TOLAPIS, the island of SHEPEY in Kent.
 TOLLEGATÆ, TELGATE in Austrian Lombardy.
 TOMARA, MARARCO in India.
 TOMERUS, the HOR, a river in Persian Mekran.
 TOMI, TOMISVAR in Bulgaria.
 TONZUS, the river FUNSA or TUNCA in Rumelia.
 TORNODURUM, TONNERE in French Champagne.
 TORNOMAGENSIS VICUS, Tournon in France.
 TOXIANDRIA, TESSENDERLOO in Belgium.
 TRAEIS, the TRIONTO, a river in Naples.
 TRAGURIUM, TRAU in Dalmatia.
 TRAJANA LEGIO, COBLENZ in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.
 TRAJECTUM, or TRAJECTUS RHENI, UTRECHT, a city of Holland.
 TRAJECTUM, TRAJECTUS MOSE, or TRAJECTUM TUNGRORUM, MAESTRICT in Limburg.
 TRALLIS, SULTAN-HISSAR in Anatolia.
 TRANSMARISCA, TROMARISCA, TURTUKAI in Turkish Bulgaria.
 TRAPEZOPOLIS, KARADSCHEFU in Anatolia.
 TRAPEZUS, TARAPOSAN, TREEBIZOND in Asia Minor.
 TRASIMENUS LACUS, LAGO-DI-PERUGIA in Tuscany.
 TRAUNUS, the river TRAUN in Upper Austria.
 TREBA, TREVI in the Campagna-di-Roma.
 TREBLE, TREVIS, now TREVI in the Papal deleg. of Urbino.
 TRES TABERNÆ, BORGHETTO in the Lombardian prov. of Lodi.
 TRETUM PROMONTORIUM, SEBBAKUS, a cape in Algeria.
 TREVA, TRAVENDAHL or TRAVEMÜNDE in Danish Holstein.
 TRIBUNCI, DRUSENHEIM in the French dep. of Bas-Rhin.
 TRICA, TRICARICO in the Neapolitan prov. of Basilicata.
 TRICCA, TRICALA in Thessaly.
 TRIERUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPE MESURATA in Tunis.
 TRIGLYPTUM, TRIGLYPHON, or TRILINGUM, PEGU in India.
 TRINIUM, TRIGNO, a river in Neapolitan Molise.
 TRIOBRIS, the river OBRIS, TRUYERE in the French dep. of Cantal.
 TRIPOLI, TRIPOLITZA in the Morea.—Also TRIBOLI, a town of Asiatic Turkey.—Also OSTRAVEN or TRIBUL in Anatolia.

TRISANTON, the river ARUN in Sussex.
 TRITÆA, TRITIA in the Morea.
 TRITIUM MOTRICORUM, MOTRICO in Spanish Guipiscoa.
 TRITON, TRITONIS LACUS, SHIBKAH-EL-LOWDIAH in Tunis.
 TROEZEN, DAMALA in the Morea.
 TRONUM, BUDIMIR in Dalmatia.
 TUBUNÆ, TUBNAH in Algeria.
 TUBUSUPTUS, BURG in Algeria.
 TUDÆ, TUY in Spanish Galicia.
 TUDER, TODI in the States of the Church.
 TUEROBIS, the river TEIFY in Wales.
 TUGIENSIS SALTUS, the SIERRA-DI-CAZORLA in Andalusia.
 TULCIS, FRANCOLI in Spanish Catalonia.
 TULLONIUM, TUDELA in Spanish Navarre.
 TULLUM, TOUL in the French dep. of Meurthe.
 TUOLA, GOLO in Corsica.
 TURBULA, TOVARRA in Spanish Murcia.
 TURENUM, TRANI in the Neapolitan prov. of Bari.
 TURIA, the river GUADALAVIAR in Spain.
 TURIASO, TARRAZONA in Spanish Aragon.
 TURNACUM, TOURNAY in Belgian Hainault.
 TURRE, TORRECILLAS in Portugal.
 TURRES AURELIANÆ, or TURRES CÆSARIS, POLIGNANO in the Neapolitan prov. of Bari.
 TURRUS, TORRE, TORRENTE, a river in Venice.
 TURULIS, the river UDUBA or SETABIS in Spanish Aragon.
 TURUNTUS, DUNA, WINDAU, a river in Russian Kurland.
 TUSCA, WADI-EL-BERBER, a river in Tunis.
 TUSCANA, TOSCANELLA in Tuscany.
 TYANA, NIKDEH in Asia Minor.
 TYBA, TAIBE or THAIBE in Syria.
 TYLÆ, KILIOS in Rumelia.
 TYRUS, SUR on the coast of Syria.
 TZURULUM, SYRALLUM in Rumelia.

U

UCENSE CASTRUM, UZES in the French dep. of Gard.
 UCIENSE, MARMOLEJO, ANDUJAR in Andalusia.
 UDUBA, the river MIJARES in Spanish Aragon.
 UDURA, CARDONA in Aragon.
 UFFUGUM, FOGNANO in Naples.
 UGERNUM, BEAUCAIRE in Lower Languedoc.
 UGGADIS, PONT DE L'ARCHE in the French dep. of Eure.
 UGIA, LAS CABEZAS in Andalusia.
 ULCISIA CASTRA, SZENT-ENDRE in Hungary.
 ULDA, AOUST, OUST in the French dep. of Arriège.
 ULIA, MONTEMAYOR in Andalusia.
 ULIARUS, OLERON, an island on the coast of France.
 ULPIANUM, KOSTENDIL in Transylvania.
 ULYSSIS PORTUS, S. MESSIO in Sicily.
 UNA, the river IGUZUL in Morocco.
 URBA, ORBE, ORBEN, or URBACH in the Swiss Pays-de-Vaud.
 URBIACA, ALBAROCHES in New Castile.
 URBIS, the river ORBE in Piedmont.
 URBS VETUS, ORVIETO, a town in Tuscany.
 URCAO, ARJONA in Andalusia.
 URCESA, REQUENA, VELAS, ORGAS in New Castile.
 URCINIUM, AJACCIO in Corsica.
 URGO, GORGONA, an island of Tuscany.
 URIA, ORIA in the TERRA D'OTRANTO of Naples.
 URIAS SINUS, the GULF OF MANFREDONIA in Naples.
 URICONIUM, or VIRONOCONIUM, WROXETER in Salop.
 URIUM, the river TINTO in Spain.

URSOLÆ, ROUSSILLON in the French dep. of Isere.
 USADIUM, CAPE OSEM in Morocco.
 USCANA, near ISTURGA in the valley of the Drino.
 UTHINA, UDINE in African Tunis.
 UTICA, PORTO-FARINA in Tunis.
 UTIS, the river MONTONE in Italy.
 UXAMA, OSMA in Old Castile.
 UXAMBRACA, OSMA in Biscay.
 UXANTIS, OUESSANT or USHANT, an island off the coast of Brittany.
 UXELA, EXETER in Devonshire.
 UXELLODUNUM, PUECHE D'ISSOLU.
 UXENTUM, UGENTO in the Neapolitan prov. of Terra-d'Otranto.

V

VACONTIUM, VAGY-VASONY in Hungary.
 VACORIUM, BISCHOFFSHOFEN or WAGREIN in Austria.
 VACUA, VOUGA, a river of Portugal.
 VADIMONIS LACUS, the LAGODI-BASSANO in Tuscany.
 VAGEDRUSA, MANOMUZZA in Sicily.
 VAGNIACÆ, NORTHFLEET in Kent.
 VAHALIS, the river WAAL in Holland.
 VALDANUS, LARWITZ in Bosnia.
 VALENA, VALBACH in Hungary.
 VALVATA, FORNACETTE in Tuscany.
 VANDOGARA, PAISLEY in Scotland.
 VANNIA, VENZA in Venice.
 VAPANES, VALPAJELA in Corsica.
 VARA, the FIRTH OF CROMARTY in the north of Scotland.
 VARÆ, near BODFARI in Wales.
 VARDANUS, the KUBAN, a river of Asiatic Russia.
 VASIS, FORCALQUIERE in the French dep. of Basses-Alpes.
 VECTA, the ISLE OF WIGHT.
 VEDRA, the river TYNE, or the WEAR in Durham.
 VEGGIUM, VEZZO in Austria.
 VELINUS LACUS, PIE-DI-LUCO in the Papal States.
 VELITRÆ, VELLETRI in the Papal States.
 VELLAUNODUNUM, BEAUNE in Burgundy.
 VEMANIA, IMMENSTADT, or perhaps WANGEN in Bavaria.
 VENAFRUM, VENAFRI in the Papal states.
 VENDUM, VENDO in Dalmatia.
 VENEDICUS SINUS, the GULF OF RIGA in the Baltic.
 VENETIA, the city of VENICE.
 VENIATIA, VINHAES in Portugal.
 VENICNIUM PROMONTORIUM, the BLOODY FORELAND in Kent.
 VENTA BELGARUM, WINCHESTER in Hampshire.
 VENTA ICENORUM, CAISTER-ST.-EDMUNDS in Norfolk.
 VENUSIA, VENOSA in the Papal states.
 VERBANUS LACUS, the LAGO-MAGGIORE in Italy.
 VERCELLÆ, VERCELLI in Piedmont.
 VEREASUECA, PUERTO-DE-SAN-MARTIN in Spain.
 VERLUCIO, perhaps LECKHAM in Warwickshire.
 VEROMETUM, near WILLOUGHBY in Leicestershire.
 VERULAMIUM, ST. ALBANS in Herefordshire.
 VESONTIO, BESANÇON in France.
 VESUNNA, or PETROCORII, PERIGUEUX in France.
 VEXALLA ÆSTUARIUM, BRIDGEWATER BAY at the mouth of the Severn.
 VIADRUS, the river ODER in Germany.
 VICENTIA, VICENZA in Lombardy.

VICTORIA, KINROSS in Scotland.
 VIDRUS, the VECHT, an arm of the Rhine, falling into the Zuyder-Zee.
 VIGENNA, the river VIENNE, an affluent of the Loire.
 VINDELIA PROMONTORIUM, PORTLAND BILL on the coast of Dorset.
 VINDO, the river WERTACH in Bavaria.
 VINDOBONA, the city of VIENNA.
 VINDOCLADIA, WIMBOURNE, or perhaps GASSAGE in Dorset.
 VINDOLANA, LITTLE CHESTERS in Northumberland.
 VINDOMARA, ECHESTER in Yorkshire.
 VINDONISSA, WINDISCH in the Swiss cant. of Berne.
 VINDONUS, FINCKLEY hamlet in Hampshire.
 VINOVA, BINCETER in Yorkshire.
 VIRIBALLUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPO-DE-GARGALO in Corsica.
 VIRODUNUM, VERDUN in France.
 VIRVEDIUM PROMONTORIUM, DUNCANSBY-HEAD on the coast of Scotland.
 VOGESUS MONS, the chain of the VOSGES.
 VOLATERRÆ, VADA on the coast of Tuscany.
 VOLOGESIA, perhaps CUFAN in the pash. of Bagdad.
 VOLSAS SINUS, CALVA BAY on the coast of Caithness.
 VOLSINIENSIS LACUS, the LAGO-DI-BOLSENA in Italy

VOLUSTANA, VOLUTZA in Thessaly.
 VOMANUS, the river VOMANO in Italy.
 VULCEIUM, BUCCINO in the Neapolitan prov. of Apuglia.
 VULTUMUM, CASTELLO-DI-VOLTUMA in the Papal states.

X

XANTHUS, the river ETCHEN-SHAI in Asiatic Turkey
 XEREDRUS, the river SUTLEDGE in the Punjab.

Z

ZABATUS, the ZAB-ALA river of GREATER-ZAB in the pash. of Bagdad.
 ZACYNTHUS, the island of ZANTE.
 ZAMA, ZAINAH in Morocco.
 ZAO PROMONTORIUM, perhaps the Boc-DE-SORMIUS on the S coast of France.
 ZELA, ZELEH in Asiatic Turkey.
 ZEPHYRIUM PROMONTORIUM, CAPO-DI-BRUZZANO on the coast of Naples.
 ZEUGMA, near BIR, on the Euphrates.
 ZINGES PROMONTORIUM, CAPE DELGADO on the coast of Africa.
 ZOSTER PROMONTORIUM, CAPE HALIKES on the coast of Greece.

ARTICLE II.

REVERSED MODERN, ANCIENT, AND MEDIÆVAL INDEX.

A

- AA, a river in France, Agino.
 AA, a river in Westphalia, Alpha.
 AA, a river in Switzerland, Alpha.
 AACHEN, Aquisgranum.
 AADAYA, Castrum Fontarabie.
 AALEN, Alena, Ala.
 AAMARA, Pnups.
 AAR, Arola, Arula.
 AAR, Abrinca.
 AARAKI, Narthacium.
 AARAU, Araugia, Aravia.
 AARBURG, Arlaburgum, Aroloburgum.
 AARDAL-FIORD, Ardalius sinus.
 AARGAU, Argovia.
 ABACH, Abacum.
 ABANCAÿ, Abancatus.
 ABANO, Aponum, Aponus.
 AB-ARACH, Saraca.
 ABARANER, Abaranum.
 ABASCIE, Glaucus.
 ABASSI, Baetius.
 ABAZES, Abkhasia.
 ABBATIA, Aquæ Aponi.
 ABBEVILLE, Abbatis villa, Abbavilla.
 ABCHERON, Getara.
 ABECOURT, HAPECOURT, Alba citria.
 ABENSPERG, Abusina, Aventinum.
 ABENST, ABENSEE, Ampla.
 ABERDEEN (New), Aberdona.
 ABERFORTH, Calcaria.
 ABERFRAW, Gadiva.
 ABERGAVENNY, Abergonium.
 ABERNETY, ABERDORN, Abernethaca.
 ABERYSTWITH, Aberistivum.
 ABESH, ABEX, Abaxia ora.
 ABIAGRASSO, BIAGRASSA, Albiate.
 ABI-ATRAK, Socanaa.
 ABI-KUREN, Medus.
 ABIVERD, Apavareticena.
 ABO, Aboa.
 ABONDANCE, Abbatia, Abundantia.
 ABRANTES, Abrantium.
 ABROBANIA, GROSS-SCHLATTEN, Auraria.
 ABRUCENA, Urci.
 ABRUST, Abia.
 ABRUZZO, Aprutium.
 ABSEL, ADZEL, GAUJENE, Adzelia.
 ABU-ALJAN, Copar.
 ABUKIR, Canopus.
 ABUKSHEID, Heropolis.
 ABUSIR, Busiris.
 ABUTISCH, ABUTIG, Abotis.
 AB-ZAL, Copratas.
 ACAPULCO, PORTUS Aquæ pulchræ, Acapulcum.
 ACCAR, Demetrias.
 ACCOMBA, Hypania.
 ACEGLIO, Acellium.
 ACERE, Acerræ.
 ACERENZA, Acherontia.
 ACERNO, ACIERNO, Acernum.
 ACERRA, Acerræ.
 ACHEM, Acemum.
 ACHIN, ANCHIN, Aquisinctum.
 ACHINA, ECHINA, ECHINO, Echinus.
 ACHMUNEIN, ACHMUNIM, Hermopolis Magna.
 ACHONRI, Achada.
 ACHRIDA, OCHRIDA, GHIUSTENDIL, Achris.
 ACHRIDA, Achridis Lacus.
 ACHSTEDT, ACKSTEDT, Acsteda.
 ACHTYRKA, Achyrum.
 ACKEN, Aquæ Saxonica.
 ACLE, Aclea.
 ACLYBIA, Clypea.
 ACOBA, Elcobatia.
 ACQS, DAX, Aquæ Augustæ.
 ACQUAPENDENTE, Acula.
 ACQUI, Aquæ Statiellæ, Acquæ.
 ACRA SPANDANO, Metopon.
 ACRE, St. JEAN D'ACRE, Aca, Acco.
 ACSARAI, Anazarba.
 ACSU, the river Ascanius.
 ACTAMAR, WAN, Arsissa.
 ACTAMAR, WAN, Artemita.
 ADAMANS, Maniolæ.
 ADAMSPIK, Malea.
 ADDA, Abdna, Addua.
 ADEL, ZEILA, Adelum Regnum.
 ADELSBERG, Pastoina.
 ADEN, ADEM, Adana, Adanum.
 ADENBURG, ALDENBERG, Brannesia.
 ADERNO, Adranum.
 ADIAZZO, AJAZZO, AYAS, Adjacium.
 ADIGE, ETSCH, Athesis, Alesius.
 ADILLA, Mæsanites Sinus.
 ADLERSBERG, Aquila montium.
 ADMONT, Ad Montes.
 AD LEMANUM, Allaman.
 ADON, Adonum.
 ADONCO, Adoncum.
 ADOUR, ATUR, Aturis, Aturus.
 ADOUR-DE-BAUDEAU, Aturus Baudeanicus.
 ADOUR-DE-SUEBE, Aturus Silvensis.
 ADRA, Abdara.
 ADRAMIT, Adramytteos.
 ADRANA, Andrinople.
 ADRIATIC, Adria.
 ADRIBE, Crocodilopolis.
 ADSCHL-SU, Stiboetes.
 ADSJERUD, Arsinoe.
 ÆGERI, or EGERE, Aquæ Regiæ.
 ÆGER, LAKE EGRI, Egerius Lacus.
 ÆLEN, AIGLE, Ala.
 ÆRDING, ERDING, Ariodunum.

- AERNON, AERNEN, Aragnum.
 AEROE, Arria, Arroa.
 AERSCHOTT, Arescottum.
 ÆTHIOPIC SEA, Æthiopicus Sinus.
 AFFENBERGE, Septem Fratres.
 AFKA, Aphaca.
 AGAY, Agathenæ portus.
 AGDE, Agatha.
 AGEDABIA, Nasamones.
 AGEN, Agenno.
 AG-JALON, Lysinia.
 AGHER, Agbera.
 AGHIRMISCH-DAGH, Cimmerius mons.
 AGIA, Diium.
 AGIO-LINDI, Epidelium.
 AGIO-MAMA, Olynthus.
 AGITAKI, ALDEA-DES-GORRES, Commendum.
 AGLA, Aeglæ.
 AGLAR, AQUILEJA, Aquileja.
 AGLASON-BEY, Sagalassus.
 AGNADEL, Agniadellum.
 AGNANO, Anianæ Thermæ.
 AGNANO, Anianus Lacus.
 AGNO, CLANIO, Clanius.
 AGOBEL, Victoria.
 AGOGNA, GOGNA, Albona.
 AGORA, Agorum.
 AGOSTA, Augusta.
 AGOUT, Acutus, Agotius.
 AGRA, Agara.
 AGRAM, ZAGRAE, SAGABRIA, Civitas Montis Gracensis.
 AGRAMELA, Sperchius.
 AGRAPHA-GEBIRGE, Pindus.
 AGREDA, Augustobriga.
 AGREH, Artane.
 AGRI, Aciris.
 AGRIA, Abieta.
 AGRİ-DAGH, Ararat.
 AGRIMONTE, Grumentum.
 AGROPOLI, Acropolis.
 AGUARICO, Ahuarico.
 AGUAS, Aguaurum Provincia.
 AGUEDA, Eminium.
 AGUERIA, Æminium.
 AGULHAS, Acuum Caput.
 AHUN, Agedunum.
 AI, Ay, Ageium.
 AICHACH, Aich, Aicha.
 AICHSTADT, Aureatum.
 AIELO, Thyella.
 AIGLE, EIGELI, in Switzerland, Aquilegia, Ala.
 AIGLE (POINT), Catharistes.
 AIGLE, in France, Ad Aquilas.
 AIGUEBELLE, Aqua Pulchra.
 AIGUEBELLETE, Aquæ Bellæ.
 AIGUE-PERSE, Aqua Sparsa.
 AIGUES, EIGUES, Eigarus.
 AIGUES-CHAUDÉS, Aquæ Calidæ.
 AIGUES-MORTES, Aquæ Mortuæ.
 AIGUES-VIVES, Aquæ Vivæ.
 AIGUILLES, Acuum Caput.
 AIGUILLON, Acilio.
 AILAH, AILE, Aelana.
 AILESBUURY, Aeglesburgus.
 AIME, Axima.
 AIN, DAIN, ESS, Danus.
 AINADJIK, Neontichos.
 AIN-CAREM, Aenon.
 AINDAB, Deba.
 AINGHUL, Modra.
 AINOD, Aineda.
 AINTAB, Antiochia ad Taurum.
 AIR, AYR, Aera.
 AIRE, in the French dep. of Pas-de-Calais, Aeria.
- AIRE, in the French dep. of Landes, Adura.
 AIROLO, ERIELS, ERIOLS, ORIENT, ORIENZ, Ariola.
 AIRVAULT, OIRVAUX, Aurea vallis, Aravallis.
 AIRY, Airiacum.
 AISNE, Axona, Esna.
 AITONA, Hitona.
 AIX, in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, Aquæ Sextiæ.
 AIX, Aquæ Gratianæ.
 AJA, Himella.
 AJA, KANDJES-BORUN, Criumetopon.
 AJACCIO, Urcinium.
 AJACCIO, Adjacium.
 AJACCIO (GULF OF), Adjacii Sinus.
 AJA-SALUK, AJA-JUNY, FESO, FIGERA, Ephesus.
 AJASSE, Papyra.
 AJEBBI, Sisar.
 AKABAH, Elamiticus Sinus.
 AKABET-ASSALOM, Catabathmus.
 AKELO, Anchialus.
 AKERMAN, Alba Julia.
 AKHENYN, Panopolis.
 AKHISSAR, CROJA, Crua.
 AKHISSAR, Thyatira.
 AKKER, Ker.
 AKLIBIA, Clupea.
 AKMESCHID, Carionites Sinus.
 AKMIN, Chemnis.
 AK-SERAI, Garsavora.
 AK-SHEHR, Antiochia ad Pisidiam.
 AKSHER, Tetarium.
 AKSU, Equius.
 ALA, Sarnæ.
 ALACHI, Halæ.
 ALA-DAGH, Taurus.
 ALAGOA, Alabon.
 ALAIRAC, Castrum Alarici.
 ALAIS, ALEZ, Alesia.
 ALAJOR, Sanisera.
 ALANCHES, Alantia.
 ALANIS, Ancanicum.
 ALARCÓN, Ilercao.
 ALASSONA, Olusson.
 ALATRI, Alatrium.
 ALATYR, ALATUR, Allatura.
 ALAYAH, Coracesium.
 ALBA, Alba Fucentia.
 AL-BAHRI, DELTA, Ægyptus Inferior.
 ALBANI, Albania Nova.
 ALBANIA, Illyria.
 ALBANO, Albanum, Alba Longa.
 ALBAROCHES, Urbica.
 ALBASONA, Scampa.
 ALBAXIN, Albasinum.
 ALBE, ALBA, Alba Pompeja.
 ALBA JULIA, CARLSBERG, WEISSENBURG, Alba Carolina.
 ALBEGNA, Albinia.
 ALBEK, Angulus Alpium.
 ALBEN, MONTE-DEL-CARSO, Albanus.
 ALBEN, Alpis.
 ALBENGUE, ALBIENGA, Alba Ingaunorum.
 ALBERTON, Parætonium.
 ALBI, Albigæ.
 ALBI, Alba Mursorum.
 ALBIS, Albius, Albus.
 ALBON, S.-ROMAIND', Castrum Albonis.
 ALBONOL, Sextitanum.
 ALBORAN, Insula Erroris.
 ALBORG, Alburgum.
 ALBRET, LABRET, Leporetum, Lebretum.
 ALBUFERA, Amœnum Stagnum.
 ALBUQUERKE, ALBUQUERQUE, Albuquerque Americanum.
 ALBUQUERQUE, Albuquerque.

- ALCACAR CEGUER, Alcasarium Parvum.
 ALCACAR-DO-SAL, Alcasarium Salinarum.
 ALCACAR-DE-SAN-JUAN, Alcasarium St. Joan-
 nis.
 ALCACAR-QUIVIR, Alcasarium Magnum.
 ALCACEDO, SAL, Salacia.
 ALCAHIR, CAIRO, Cairus Magna.
 ALCALAI, Alcaja.
 ALCALA-DE-GUADAIRA, Hienipa.
 ALCALA-DE-HENARES, Complutum.
 ALCALA-DEL-RIO, Aquæ Duræ.
 ALCALA-LA-REAL, Alcala Regalis.
 ALCANIZES, Alcanitium.
 ALCANTARA, Norba Cæsarea.
 ALCANTARA, Onobasæ.
 ALCANTARILLA, Alcantara.
 ALCARAZ, Alcaratium.
 ALCIRA, Algerisa.
 ALCOBAZA, Eburbritium.
 ALCORRUCEN, Sacili.
 ALCOY, Sætabis.
 ALDBOROUGH, Isurium.
 ALECE, Halex.
 ALEN, AALEN, Ala, Alena, Julia Alensis.
 ALENTEJO, Provincia Transtaganæ.
 ALEPPO, Alepum, Bercea.
 ALERIA, Alalia.
 ALES, Alesia.
 ALESSANDRIA, Alexandria.
 ALESSANO, Alexanum.
 ALESSIO, Acrolissus, Lissus.
 ALESTEROFORI, Gasorus.
 ALETH, Alecta.
 ALEXANDRETTA, SCANDERUN, Alexandria ad Is-
 sum.
 ALEXANDRIA-DE-LA-PAILLAE, ALESSANDRIA
 DELLA PAGLIA, Alexandria Statiellorum, a Palea.
 ALEXANDROWSK, Alexandrovium.
 ALFACHS, Tenebrium.
 ALFAQUES, ESFAGUES, Alfachusa, Ruspe.
 ALFIDENA, Aufidena.
 ALFORD, Alfordia.
 ALFREDON, Alfradonium.
 ALGAIOLA, Balagnia.
 ALGARIA, Algarica.
 ALGAU, Alemannia propria.
 ALGECIRAS, Algezira.
 ALGHIER, ALGHER, Algeria.
 ALGIERS, Algeria, Julia Cæsarea.
 ALGIRO, Estiæ.
 ALHAMA, in Aragon, Aquæ Bilbitanorum.
 ALHAMA, in Granada, Artigi.
 ALIAGA, Leonica.
 ALICAD, ALCUDI, Pallentia.
 ALICANTE, Lucentum.
 ALICUR, Osteodes.
 ALIDINELLA, Caria.
 ALIOA, ALIOLO, Aliadora.
 ALISE, St. REINE D'ALISE, ALISO, Alesia.
 ALIXAN, Alexianum.
 ALIZETTE, Alisontia.
 AL-KHABUR, CHABUR, Aboras.
 ALKMAAR, Alemaria.
 ALLA-SHEHR, Philadelphia in Asia Minor.
 ALLENBURG, Allæ Castrum.
 ALLENJOIE, Allanum Jovis.
 ALLER, Alara.
 ALLIER, Elaver.
 ALLONES, Vir.
 ALMACARANO, Almacharana.
 ALMADAN and GUADALCANAL, Sisapon.
 ALMAGRO, Almagrum.
 ALMAGUER, Almagra.
 ALMANDRALEJO, Almandralegium.
 ALMANZA, Almantica.
- ALMARAZO, Lama.
 ALMAS, Alisca.
 ALMEDA, Alsenæ.
 ALMELO, Almeloæ.
 ALMISSA, Alminium.
 ALMONS, Camana Pontica.
 ALMUDEVAR, Bortina.
 ALMUNESSAR, Almuncæra.
 ALMUNIA, Nertobriga.
 ALNE, Alaunus.
 ALP, Alba Mons.
 ALPEN, Alpes.
 ALPHEN, Albiniana Castra.
 ALPNACH, Alpinaum.
 ALPROVOANA, Leuci Montes.
 ALPUJARRAS, Alpuxari Montes.
 ALRICK, ELRICK, Elica.
 AL-SAID, Ægyptus Superior.
 ALSEN, Alsa.
 ALSEN-SUND, Alsaræ Fretum.
 AL-SHEDUR, Gadaris.
 ALT, OLT, Aluta.
 ALTAI, Altajus Mons, Anarei Montes.
 ALTAMURÀ, Lupatie.
 ALT-BAGDAD, Sitace.
 ALT-BUNZLAU, Boleslai Fanum Vetus, Boleslavia
 vetus.
 ALT-CARLEBY, Carolina Antiqua.
 ALT-CASTILIEN, Castella Vetus.
 ALT-KATZENELNBOKEN, Cattimelibocum.
 ALT-DONGALA, Primis Parva.
 ALTEN, Alala-Joca.
 ALTENA, Altenachium.
 ALTENAU, Altenavium.
 ALTENBIESEN, Juncetana domus.
 ALTENBURG, in Bavaria, Atilia.
 ALTENBURG, Altenburgum.
 ALTENBURG, Korös Bangä.
 ALTENBURG (OBAR), Ad Flexum.
 ALTENHOVEN, Arrianum, Vetus Curia.
 ALTENRIF, Alta Ripa.
 ALTEN-THAN, Tarnanto.
 ALTHEIM, Bragodonum.
 ALT-MAMORA, Banasa.
 ALT-MEDINGEN, Mesuium.
 ALTMUHL, Alemannus, Alimona.
 ALTMUHL-MUNSTER, Alemanni, Monasterium.
 ALTO-BOSCO, Colophon.
 ALTO-BOSCO (LAKE), Selenusia Palus.
 ALTRANSTADT, Antiqua Ranstadt.
 ALT-OETTINGEN, Hodingæ.
 ALT-OFEN, Acincum.
 ALTREU, Alta-Riva.
 ALTRIP, Alta Ripa.
 ALTSTATTEN, Alterpretum.
 ALVA-DE-TORMES, Alba.
 ALVERTON, Albertonia.
 ALVIDONA, Levidona.
 ALWEND, Parachoathras.
 ALZATO, Alciatum.
 ALZEY, ALZHEIM, Alceja.
 ALZIRA, Sætabicula.
 AMACK, Amagria.
 AMADABAD, Armadabatum.
 AMADAM, HAMADAN, Ecbatana, Amadia.
 AMAL, Amalia.
 AMALFI, MELFI, Melphia.
 AMANTEA, Adamantia, Amantia.
 AMANZE, a river in the French dep. of Haut-Saone,
 Emaus, Amans.
 AMANZE, Esmantia.
 AMARANTE, Araducta.
 A MARE, Cupra Montana.
 AMASIA, Amasea.
 AMASSERAH, AMASTRO, Amastris.

- AMATO, Lamecus.
 AMAXICHI, Leucas.
 AMAYA, Amagia, Aregia.
 AMBIERTE, Amberta.
 AMBLETEUSE, Ambletosa.
 AMBLEVE, Amblavia, Amblava.
 AMBOISE, Ambacia.
 AMBON, Amboina.
 AMBOURNAY, AMBRONAY, Ambroniacum.
 AMEDNAGUR, Omenogara.
 AMELIA, Ameria.
 AMERGO, Mergum.
 AMERSFORT, Amifortia.
 AMERSHAM, Agmundeshamum.
 AMESBURY, Ambrosii Vicus.
 AM-HOF, Curia Norici.
 AMIENOIS, Ambianensis ager.
 AMIENS, Ambianum, Samarobriva.
 AMMERLAND, Ambria.
 AMMER-SEE, Ambrae Lacus.
 AMOL, Galla, Amolia.
 AMONA, Anemo.
 AMONDE, Almon.
 AMONEBURG, Castrum ad Amanam, Ohmam.
 AMPADERE, Catarractes.
 AMPIGLIONE, Empulum.
 AMPLEPUI, Ampliputeum.
 AMPUGNANI, Ampuniana.
 AMPUIS, Antea.
 AMPURDAM, Emporiensis tractus.
 AMPURIAS, Emporiae.
 AMSEL-, AMSERFELD, Campus Cassobus.
 AMSTEL, Amstela.
 AMSTERDAM, Amsteledamum, Amsterdamum.
 AMU-DEREJA, ABU AMU, Oxus.
 AMUR, Casius.
 AMY, Dædalia.
 ANAGHELONE, Anagelum.
 ANAH, Hena, Anathan, Anathon.
 ANAMBA, Satyrorum insula.
 ANAPHI, Anaphe.
 ANCENIS, Angenisium.
 ANCHEDIVA, Angadiva.
 ANCONA, Marchia Anconitana.
 ANCONE, Acusio.
 ANCRE, Ancora.
 ANCY-LE-FRANC, ANCYLE, Anciacum.
 ANDAGUILAS, Andaguili.
 ANDALUSIA, Vandalitia.
 ANDAMANS, Barussæ Insulæ.
 ANDANCE, Andancia.
 ANDECHS, Andex.
 ANDELLE, Andelejus Fluvius.
 ANDELOT, Andelous.
 ANDELYS, Andelajus, Andelejum.
 ANDENNE, Andana.
 ANDEOL, Burgias.
 ANDERAB, Bactrus.
 ANDERNACH, Antunnacum, Antenacum.
 ANDES, Catensæ Andium.
 ANDORIA, Lac d', Lacus Andurianus, L. Salsus.
 ANDRINOPLE, Adrana.
 ANDROSEN, Ardrosa.
 ANDUJAR, Iiiturgis.
 ANDURVIA, Caicandros.
 ANDUZE, Andusia.
 ANF-AL-HAGIAR (CAPE), BEL-MONTE, Dei Facies.
 ANGELO-CASTRO, Ithoria.
 ANGERMANNFLODT, Angermannus fluvius.
 ANGERMANNLAND, Angermannia.
 ANGERS, Andegava, Andegavum.
 ANGHIARI, Anglarium, Angleria.
 ANGLE, Angla Montana.
 ANGLESEA, Anglorum Insula.
 ANGLEN, Anglia Minor.
 ANGLURE, Angledura.
 ANGOULEME, Æquolesima, Iculisma, Angolema.
 ANGOUMOIS, Ecollesimus pagus.
 ANGOURY, Ancyra.
 ANGUILLA, Anguis.
 ANHALT (Duchy of), Ascania Regio.
 ANHALT, Anhaltinum Vetus.
 ANJOU, Castrum de Anjove.
 ANJOU (PROVINCE OF), Andegavia.
 ANNAGIOUS, Annacingi.
 ANNANDALE, Annandia.
 ANNEBON, Annaboni Insula.
 ANNECY (LAKE), Anecius Lacus.
 ANNECY-LE-VIEUX, Anneceium vetus.
 ANNECY, in Savoy, Anecium, Annesiacum.
 ANSBACH, Onolsbacum.
 ANSE, Assa-Paulini.
 ANSEDONIA, Cosa.
 ANSENNA, Angira.
 ANSGA, Ansita.
 ANSLO, Ansloga.
 ANTAKHIA, Antiochia.
 ANTALI, Attalia.
 ANTEQUERA, Antecaria.
 ANTHILL, Antilia.
 ANTIBES, Antipolis.
 ANTIGOA, Antiqua.
 ANTILODI, Coryne.
 ANTIMILO, Antimelos.
 ANTIOCHETA, Antiochea super Cragum.
 ANTIPAROS, Olearus.
 ANTIVARI, Antibarum.
 ANTOING, Antonia.
 ANTRAINS, ENTRAINS, Interamnes.
 ANTRIM, Antrinum.
 ANTRODOCO, Interocrea.
 ANVERS, Antverpia.
 ANZA, Antia.
 ANZI, Anxia.
 AOSTA, Augusta Prætoria.
 AOUST, Ulda.
 APENRADE, Apenroa.
 APLANS, Pelontium.
 APPENZELL, Abbatis Cella.
 APPLEBY, Aballaba.
 APREMONT, Asprimontium.
 APS, Alba Helveturum.
 APT, Apta Julia.
 AQUANILE, Hylia.
 AQUAPENDENTE, Aquula, Acula.
 AQUARA, Acquara.
 AQUATACCIO, Almo.
 AQUILA, Avella, Aquila in Vestinis, Amiternæ.
 ARABA-MADFUN, Abydus.
 ARABAT, Heracleum.
 ARABHISSAR, Harpasa.
 ARACAN (PROVINCE OF), Argentia Regio, Sahara.
 ARACAN, Cacosana, Tacosanna.
 ARACENA, Lælia.
 ARA-CLUDIEH, Claudias.
 ARAK, KARAK, HADSCHE, Araceme.
 ARANYAS, Aranyensis Sedes.
 ARANYOS, Aranus.
 ARAQUIL, Aracillum.
 ARAS, Araxes.
 ARAU, Aravia.
 ARAVA, Arva.
 ARBE, Scardona.
 ARBERG, Mons Arolæ.
 ARBOIS, Arbosia, Arborosa.
 ARBON, Arbor felix.
 ARBURG, Arolæ Burgus.
 ARC, Cænus.
 ARC, ARCHE, Arcius.

- ARCADIA, Chelonaticus, Cyparissus Sinus.
 ARCADION, Arcades.
 ARCHANGEL, Archangelopolis, Michaelopolis, Arcangelo.
 ARCHIPELAGO, Mare Ægæum.
 ARCOS, in Seville, Aracosia.
 ARCOS, in Aragon, Arcobriga.
 ARCOS-DE-LA-FRONTERA, Arci.
 ARCS (Les), Castrum de Arcubus, Arcolium.
 ARCUEIL, Arcus Julianus.
 ARDA, Harpessus.
 ARDEK, Artaxarta.
 ARDENNES, Arduenna Silva.
 ARDFEART, Ardartum.
 ARDRES, Ardea.
 AREMBERG, Areburgium.
 ARENA, Sossius.
 ARENE, Erana.
 AREZZO, Aretium.
 ARGAGNA, Orgia.
 ARGAU, Argoja.
 ARGENS, Argenteus.
 ARGENTAN, Argentomum.
 ARGENTARO, Orbelus, Soardus.
 ARGENTEUIL, in the French dep. of Seine, Argentolium ad Sequanam.
 ARGENTEUIL, in the French dep. of Yonne, Argentolium.
 ARGENTIERE, Argentaria.
 ARGENTON, Argantomagus.
 ARGIVO CASTRO, Phyle.
 ARGO, Argi.
 ARGOVA, Orgessum.
 ARGUENON, Argenus.
 ARGYLE, Argathelia.
 ARHUS, Aarhusius Comitatus.
 ARIANO, Equus Tuticus.
 ARICCIA, LA RICCIA, Aricia Nemoralis.
 ARICHOVO, Trajanopolis Thraciæ.
 ARISCH, Rhinocolura.
 ARITZA, Ratiara.
 ARJONA, Urcao.
 ARKEL, Herculis Tractus.
 ARKIKO, AREGUER, Adulis.
 ARKLOW, Arcloa.
 ARLBERG, Arula.
 ARLES, in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, Arelas, Arelate.
 ARLES, in the French dep. of Pyrenees Orientales, Arulæ.
 ARLEUX, Arensium, Arlodium.
 ARLON, Arolanum.
 ARMAGH, Ardimacla.
 ARMAGNAC, Armeniacensis Comitatus.
 ARMANCON, Armentio.
 ARMENIENSTADT, Armenopolis.
 ARMENTIERES, Armentariæ.
 ARMINACHA, EL BOSTAN, Comana Cappadocia.
 ARMIRO, Eretria Phthiotidis, Thebæ.
 ARMUIDEN, Arnemuda.
 ARNA, Andros.
 ARNAUD BELGRAD, Elyma.
 ARNAUL, Milizigeris, Melizigera.
 ARNAUT VILAJETI, Albania.
 ARNAY-LE-DUC, Arnetium, Arnejum Ducis.
 ARNHEIM, Arecanum.
 ARNO, Arnus.
 ARNSTADT, Aristadium, Armestadium.
 AROKHAGE, Arachosia.
 AROLSÉN, Arothia.
 ARONCHES, Aranum, Arunci.
 ARONDEL, ARUNDEL, Aruntina.
 ARONE, Larus.
 AROSEN, WESTERAE, Arosia.
 AROUN, Trisanton.
- ARPAGON, Castra.
 ARPASU, Musis.
 ARPI, Argyripa, Arpi.
 ARQUA, Arquatium.
 ARQUES, Arca.
 ARRAN, Glota.
 ARRAS, Atrebrates, Atrebatum.
 ARROE, Arria.
 ARROUX, Arrosius.
 ARSA, Arsia.
 ARSOFFA, Resapha.
 ARSUF, Antipatris.
 ARTA, Ambrakia, Actium.
 ARTA, Ambracius sinus.
 ARTESINA MONTE, Sergentium.
 ARTINGARI, Agari Urbs.
 ARTINGARI, Argaricus sinus.
 ARTOIS, Atrebatensis comitatus.
 ARZEN, Magnus Portus.
 ARZER-PALANCA, Raetiaria.
 ARZERUM, Arzen.
 ARZIGNANO, Arsignanum.
 ASBEN, Agisimba.
 ASCENSION, Insula Ascensionis.
 ASCHACH, Aschavia.
 ASCHAFFENBURG, Asciburgum, Schafnaburgum.
 ASCHERSLEBEN, Ascaria.
 ASCHNAGAR, Massa.
 ASCHWELL, Magiovinium.
 ASCIANO, Aqua Santa.
 ASCOLI, Asculum Picenum.
 ASCOLI-DE-SATRIANO, Asculum Apulum.
 ASFUN, Aphroditopolis.
 ASIM KALESI, Jassus.
 ASIM KALESI, Jasius sinus.
 ASINARA, Herculis insula.
 ASNAH, Euphranta Turris.
 ASOLA, Acelum.
 ASOV, Mæotis.
 ASOW, Asovia, Tanais.
 ASPARANETTO, Naustathmus.
 ASPE, in France, Aspaluca.
 ASPE, in Spain, Aspis.
 ASPEREN, Caspingium.
 ASPIDO, Aspis.
 ASPRA, Casperia.
 ASPRASPITI, Cirrha.
 ASPRO, Coronta.
 ASPRONISI, Therasia.
 ASPROPITI, Cyparissa.
 ASPROPOTAMÓ, Achelous.
 ASSAB, Adulis, Saba.
 ASSENS, Asnesum.
 ASSIMSHIRE, Assinum.
 ASSIN, Itys.
 ASSISI, Asisium.
 ASSOMPTION, Assumptionis Civitas.
 ASSUMPTION (ISLAND OF), Assumptionis Insula.
 ASTACO, Boium.
 ASTARABAD, Asterabatia.
 ASTI, Asta.
 ASTORGA, Austurica Augusta.
 ATBARA, TACAZZE, Astaboras.
 ATELLARO, Elorum, Helorus.
 ATELUCOLO, Gortyna.
 ATH, Athum.
 ATHANIA, Aquæ Bilbilitanæ.
 ATHENRY, Athenria.
 ATHERDEE, Atherda.
 ATHIES, Atheiæ.
 ATRI, Adria.
 ATRIB, Athribis.
 ATTANEAL, Attinga.
 ATTARUS, Nebo.

ATTIGIO, Attidium.
 ATTIGNY, Attiniacum.
 ATTOK, Choaspes.
 AUBAGNE, Albinia.
 AUBE, Alba.
 AUBENAS, ALBENAS, Albenacium.
 AUBENTON, Aubanton, Albantonium.
 AUBETERRE, Alba Terra.
 AUBIGNY-VILLE, Albiniacum.
 AUBONNE, Aula Bona, Alpana.
 AUBUSSON, Albucium.
 AUCH, Augusta Auscorum.
 AUDE, Adax.
 AUDENARDE, Aldenarda.
 AUFNAU, Augia.
 AUGE, Algia.
 AUGSBURG, Augusta Vindelicorum.
 AUGST, Augusta Rauracorum.
 AULPS, Alpes, Alpium urbs.
 AUMALE, Alba Mala.
 AUNEAU, Aunus.
 AUNIS, Alaitensis Tractus.
 AURAN, Laurana.
 AURAS, Aurassium.
 AURAY, Auracium.
 AURE, Eura.
 AUREILLE, Teritias.
 AURICH, Auricum.
 AURIEGE, Alburacis, Aurigera.
 AURIGNY, ORIGNY, Riduna, Arica.
 AURILLAC, Aureliacum.
 AUSE, Alsa.
 AUS-IG, Ansta.
 AUTHIE, Altilia.
 AUTUN, Augustodunum.
 AUVERGNE, Alvernia.
 AUWEGHEM, Aldergemum.
 AUXERRE, Autessiodorum.
 AUXI-LE-CHATEAU, Alciacum.
 AUXONNE, Aussona.
 AUZOM, Alsona.
 AVA, Chavilah.
 AVA, a river, Daonas.
 AVADOS-RU, Ethiopia.
 AVALON, Aballo.
 AVALON (PROVINCE OF), Avallonia.
 AVANCHE, Avanticum.
 AVAUX, Avallis villa.
 AVEIRO, Averium.
 AVEIRON, Avario.
 AVENAY, Avenacum.
 AVENZA, Aventia.
 AVERSE, Atella.
 AVESNES, Avennæ.
 AVIDO, Abydus.
 AVIGLIANA, Aviliana, Ocelum.
 AVIGNON, Avenio.
 AVIGNONET, Avenionetum.
 AVILA, Abula, Albicella.
 AVILES, Avilla.
 AVIS, Avisium.
 AVON, Antona.
 AVRANCHES, Abrincæ.
 AWIRS, Aigremontium.
 AWLE, Leon.
 AWLON, Aulon.
 AXBRIDGE, Axa.
 AY, Evus.
 AYAMONTE, Aymontium.
 AYAN, Aiania.
 AYAS, Egæ.
 AYE, EAY, EYE, Insula.
 AYERBE, Ebillinum.
 AYMARQUE, AYMARGUES, Armasanicæ.
 AYMERINS, Ameria.

AYR, Aereus.
 AYTON, Calydon.
 AZELBURG, Augusta Castra.
 AZORISCHE INSELN, Accipitrum Insulæ.
 AZREK, Astappus.

B

BAALBECK. See Balbec.
 BAASSON, Bazna.
 BABA, Elatea.
 BABA-DAGH, Vallis Domitiana.
 BABASSEK, Babina.
 BABEL, Byblus.
 BAB-EL-MANDEB (STRAITS OF), Babelmandelum Fretum.
 BAB-EL-MANDEB (CAPE), Palindromos.
 BAB-EL-MANDEB (ISLAND OF), Babelmandelia Insula.
 BABENHAUSEN, Castra Febiana.
 BABOLITZA, Cariniana Vallis.
 BABUROW, Bauerwitz.
 BACAİM, Bacemum.
 BACANO, Baccanæ.
 BACASARA, Bakhtchisserai.
 BACCHIGLIONE, Medoacus minor.
 BACCİUM, Bex.
 BACHARACH, Ara Bacchi.
 BACHDA, Basistis.
 BACHIA, Autianæ.
 BACHIAN, Bacquianum.
 BACODORUM, Passau.
 BACTRA, Balkh.
 BACU, Baruca.
 BADA, Baden.
 BADAJOZ, Badia, Pax Augusta.
 BADALONA, Bætulo.
 BADCO REGIUM, Jiddah.
 BADEN, in Austria, Aquæ Pannonicæ, Thermæ Austriacæ.
 BADEN, in Baden, Aquæ Badena.
 BADEN, in Switzerland, Ad Aquas Helvetias, Thermæ (Aquæ) Helvetiæ.
 BADENNOCH, Badenacha.
 BADENWEILER, Badenavilla.
 BADIA, Abbatia.
 BADIAH, Arabia Deserta.
 BADKIS, Bitaxa.
 BÆZA, Batia, Biatia.
 BAFFA, Paphos.
 BAGA, Bacasis.
 BAGAZASAR, Læmocopia.
 BAGNA CAVALLO, Ad Caballos.
 BAGNAGAR, Pitynda.
 BAGNAGUR, HYDERABAD, or GOLCONDA, Hippocura.
 BAGNAREA, Balnea Regia, Balneum regis.
 BAGNASCO, Baniascum.
 BAGNERES, Aquæ Convenarum.
 BAGNERES-DE-BIGORRE, Aquæ Bigerronum.
 BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON, Bagneriæ Thermæ.
 BAGNI, Ocinarus.
 BAGNI-D'ALBANO, Fons Aponi.
 BAGNI-DI-BALLICANO, Aquæ Calidæ.
 BAGNI-DI-SAN-CANTINO, Clusini Fontes.
 BAGNI-DI-TRIDOLINO, Ciceronis Aquæ.
 BAGNI (LAGO DI), Lacus Albuneus.
 BAGNOLO, Balneolum.
 BAGNOLS, Balnea.
 BAGNONE, Bondelia.
 BAGRADOS, Mejerdah.
 BARGRAS, Pagræ.
 BAHHARET TABERIA, Genesaritis lacus.
 BAHRAİM, Baharima.

- BAH-BELA-MAH, Anydros, Sahara.
 BAHREIN, Baharema.
 BAH-EL-ABIAD, Astasobas.
 BAH-EL-AKABA, Elaniticus Sinus.
 BAH-EL-AZREK, Astapes.
 BAH-EL-KOLSUM, Heroopoliticus Sinus.
 BAH-JUSEF, Hermopolitana Custodia.
 BAH-LOUT, Mare Mortuum.
 BAH-NOA, Borne.
 BAIÁ, Baja.
 BAIÁ-DE-CADIX, Gaditanus Portus.
 BAIARIA, ADMIRATI, Eleutherus.
 BAIGNEUX, Balneolum.
 BAILLEUL, Balliola.
 BAIMOT, Baimocium.
 BAINBRIG, Glannobanta.
 BAINDT, Hortus Floridus, Abbatia Bintersis.
 BAINS D'HERCULE, Mehadia.
 BAIREUTH, Baruthum.
 BAJA, São Salvador.
 BAJEUX, Bajocum, Bajocassium civitas, Juliobona.
 BAJON, Bagyona.
 BAJONNE, in Spain, Bajonna ad Minium.
 BAJONNE, in France, Bajona.
 BAIS, Batiana.
 BAKTSCHISSERAI, Baccasara.
 BALAGAT, Balagnatæ Regnum.
 BALAGNA, Palanta.
 BALAGUER, Oleastrum, Bellegarium, Valagnaria.
 BALAKEA, Wallachia.
 BALAKLAVA, Symbolon.
 BALASFALVA, Blasii (Villa Sancti).
 BALASOR, Cosamba.
 BALATON, Balatinus Sinus, Volcea.
 BALBEC, Baal-Hamon, Heliopolis.
 BALCKHUSEN, Belgica.
 BALDENAU, Belginum.
 BALFRUSCH, Oracana.
 BALK, Dargidus.
 BALKAN- or TSCHENGJE-GEß, Hæmus.
 BALKH, Alexandria Bactriana, Bactra.
 BALLAIGNES, Bellæ Aquæ.
 BALLIADA, Corone.
 BALNEA, Bagnolles.
 BALNEAS, Balanææ.
 BALSTAL, Balistella.
 BALTIC SEA, Mare Balticum.
 BAMBERG, Babeberga, Bergium.
 BAMBIG, or MAMBEDSCH, Bambyce.
 BAMBOLA, Augusta Bilbilis.
 BAMFF, Banfa.
 BANAL, Ban.
 BANBECULA, Benbecula.
 BANDA-ORIENTAL, Uruguay.
 BANGOR, Bangertium.
 BANJA-CONGÓ, San Salvador.
 BANNOLAS, Aquæ Calidæ.
 BANUB, Onuphis.
 BANZ, Bantum.
 BAPAUME, Bapalma.
 BAR-LE-DUC, Barium Ducis.
 BAR-SUR-AUBE, Barium ad Albulam.
 BAR-SUR-SEINE, Barium ad Sequanam.
 BARABON, Berabonna.
 BARACUN, Baracura.
 BARADAH, Abana, Amana.
 BARANYA, Baranivarium.
 BARBADOS, Barbata.
 BARBEAUX, Barbellum.
 BARBEZIEUX, Barbecillum.
 BARBY, Barbium and Barbiensis Comitatus.
 BARCA, Barcana Provincia.
 BARCA, Barcæorum Portus.
 BARCELONA, Barcino.
 BARCELONE, Barcino Vasconicæ.
 BARCELONETTE, Barcinona.
 BARCELONETTE, (VALLEY,) Barcinonensis Vallis.
 BARCELOR, Podoperura.
 BARCELOS, Barcelum.
 BARDEWICK, Bardenuvicum.
 BARDIANO, Bardacima.
 BARDINEZZA, Bardinetium.
 BAREGE, Baredgina Vallis.
 BARFLEUR, Barofluctum.
 BARGAS, Pagræ.
 BARGENY, Berigionium.
 BARIN, Parienna.
 BARJOLS, Barjolium.
 BARKUL, Bargun.
 BARLENGA, Berlenga.
 BARLETTE, Barolium.
 BAROCHE, in Hindostan, Baroca.
 BAROCHE, in France, Barocca.
 BAROUTH, Barygaza.
 BARRA, Barry.
 BARRAUX, Barrana Arx.
 BARROIS, Barrensis Ager.
 BARROW, Barrojus.
 BARS, Barschiensis Comitatus.
 BARTEN, Bartonía.
 BARTH, Bardensis Principatus.
 BARTKE, Bardia.
 BARTSCH, Barissus.
 BARUTH, Berytus.
 BARWIC, Barcovicum.
 BAS, Barsa.
 BASEL, Basilea.
 BASENTO, Casuentus.
 BASIELLICA, Præsidium.
 BASIENTO, Basentinus.
 BASILICA, Sicyon.
 BASILICATA, Lucania.
 BASILIPOTAMO, Eurotas.
 BASILUZZA, Basilussa.
 RASRA-FERATH-MELLENE, Forath.
 BASSAI, Bassacum.
 BASSAIN, Bassenum.
 BASSANO (LAGO DI), Vadimonis lacus.
 BASSENTO, Casuentus.
 BASSIGNANA, Augusta Batiennorum.
 BASSIGNI, Bassinia.
 BASSIGNY, Bassiniacum.
 BASSORA, Orchoe.
 BASTA, Bubastis.
 BASTAN, Bithynium.
 BASTI, Bassea.
 BASTIA, Mantinorum Oppidum, Mantinum.
 BASTOGNE, Bastonia, Bastonacum.
 BATECALO, Mordula.
 BATEMBURG, Arx Batavorum.
 BATH, Aquæ Solis, Bathonia.
 BATMONSTER, Bathmonasterium.
 BATON, Batonia Insula.
 BATRON, Bostra.
 BATSCH, Bacsienensis Comitatus.
 BAUCA, Bovillæ.
 BAUGE, in the French dep. of Maine-et-Loire, Balgiacum.
 BAUGE, BEAUGE, Belgium.
 BAUGENCY, Balgentiacum.
 BAUGERAI, Baugerium.
 BAUME, BAUMES-LES-DAMES, Balma.
 BAURON, Dicæa.
 BAUTZEN, Budissa.
 BAUVIGNES, Bovinæ.
 BAUX, Baltium.
 BAVANO, Cercidius.
 BAVAY, Bacacum Nerviorum, Bagacum.
 BAYEUX, Arægenus, Bajocæ.
 BAYONA, Abobrica, Aobriga.

- BAYONNE, Lapurdum, Bajona.
 BAYONNE ISLANDS, Deorum Insulæ, Bajonæ Ins.
 BAZA, Basti.
 BAZADOIS, Vasatensis ager.
 BAZAS, Civitas Vasatica, Vasatæ.
 BAZIEGES, Badera.
 BAZILBAH, Sicilibræ.
 BAZILUZZO, Heracleotes.
 BEARN, Benecharnia.
 BEAUBEC, Bellus Becus.
 BEAUCAIRE, Belloquadra.
 BEAUCE, Belsia.
 BEAUFORT, Bellefordia.
 BEAUJEU, Baujovium, Bellus jocus.
 BEAUJOLLOIS, Bellijocensis Ager.
 BEAULIEU, Bellus Locus ad Ligerim.
 BEAULIEU, in Vendee, Bellus Locus.
 BEAULIEU, in Correze, Bellus Locus ad Duraniam.
 BEAULIEU, in Indre, Bellus Locus ad Ingerim.
 BEAUMARIS, Bellomariscus.
 BEAUMONT, Bellomontium.
 BEAUMONT-EN-ARGONE, Bellomontium in Argona.
 BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER, Bellomontium Rogerii.
 BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, Bellomontium Vicecomitis.
 BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE, Bellus Mons.
 BEAUNE, Belna, Vellaudunum.
 BEAUNE, Belna.
 BEAUPORT, Formosa Statio.
 BEAUPRE, Bellipratum.
 BEAUPREAU, Bellopratium.
 BEAUREPAIRE, Bella Reparia.
 BEAUVAIS, Bellovacensis Ager.
 BEAUVAIS, Bellovacum.
 BEBENHAUSEN, Febiana Castra.
 BECKEM, Beckena.
 BEDARIDES, Bituritæ.
 BEDEAH, Hahiroth.
 BEDI, Bætana.
 BEDFORD, Lactodurum.
 BEDUR, Petirgala.
 BEGHUI, Byzacia.
 BEHESNI, Pindenissus.
 BEHNESE. See Benesch.
 BEIBAZAR, Lagania.
 BEILSTEIN, Bilestinum.
 BEIT-EL-RAS, Capitolias.
 BEJA, Begia, Pax Julia.
 BEJAR, Apiarium.
 BEJER-DE-LA-MIEL, Mergabulum.
 BEJIE, Bulla.
 BELA-BANGA, Dilna.
 BELBECK, Lagyra.
 BELBEYS, Patumus.
 BELCHITE, Belia.
 BELFORTE, Diomedis Insula.
 BELGIUM, Gallia Belgica.
 BELGRAD, Alba Bulgarica, Taurunum.
 BELGRADO, Hydralis.
 BELI-KESSR, Miletopolis.
 BELICE DESTRO, Crimisus.
 BELIN, Belendi.
 BELLAC, Belacum.
 BELLAY, Belica.
 BELLE-AIGUE, Bella Aqua.
 BELLE-BRANCHE, Bella-Branca.
 BELLE-ESTOILE, Bella Stella.
 BELLEGARDE, Bellogardia.
 BELLE-ISLE, Calonesus.
 BELLELAY, Bellelagium.
 BELLENZ, Baltiona, Biltionum.
 BELLE-PERCHE, Bella Pertica.
 BELLEVUE - LES - BAINS, Borbonium Anselmum.
 BELLEY, Belencum.
 BELLINGER - WOLDER - SCHANZ, Bellingvoldium.
 BELLOWERD, Clara Werda.
 BELLUE, Pella.
 BELLUNEZE, Bellunensis Ager.
 BELLUS, Belussa.
 BELMONTO, Bellomontium.
 BELOVAR, Bellovarium.
 BELOZERA, or BIELO-OSERO, Bilocerensis Lacus.
 BELT, Balticum Fretum.
 BELTUBET, Rhæba.
 BELUTEN, Comedæ.
 BELVEDERE, Euryalus.
 BELVEDERE, CALOSCOPI, Elis.
 BELVEDERE, Elis.
 BEMBE, Peme.
 BEMBINADIA, Nemea.
 BENA, Bagennæ.
 BENAUGE, Benalgia.
 BENA VARRI, Bergidum.
 BENAVENTE, Brigæcium.
 BEND-EMIR, Araxes.
 BENDERRICK, Tæce.
 BENDUREN, Ebodurum.
 BENESEH, Oxyrynchus.
 BENGAL (GULF OF), Gangeticus sinus.
 BENGARI, Berenice.
 BENGAZI, Hadriane.
 BENI-ASSER, Contra Laton.
 BENIGEBARA, Beniguelidus Mons.
 BENIGUMI, Benigomia.
 BENI-TEUDI, Baba.
 BENWEL, Condercum.
 BERAUN, Berium.
 BERBACH, Ripa prima.
 BERBERES, Gætuli.
 BERBEREY, Barbaria Terra.
 BERG, Montanus Ducatus.
 BERG-SAINT-VINOX, Bergæ St. Vinoxii.
 BERGA, Berginium.
 BERGAMASCA, Bergamensis Ager.
 BERGAMO, Bergomum.
 BERGEL-THAL, Brexalia Vallis.
 BERGEN, Tiberiacum.
 BERGENHUUS, Bergensis Præfectura.
 BERGENLU, Parnassus.
 BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, Bercizoma, Berga ad Zomam.
 BERGZABERN, Tabernæ.
 BERLENGA, Erythia.
 BERLIN, Berolinum.
 BERMEO, Vesperies.
 BERMUDEN, Æstivæ Insulæ.
 BERN, Arctopolis.
 BERNAY, Bernayum, Bernacum.
 BERNBURG, Arctopolis ad Salam.
 BERNCATEL, Castellum Mosellanum, Tabernarum, Tabernæ Mosellanicæ.
 BERNHARDIN, Culmen St. Bernhardini.
 BERNRIED, Beronicum.
 BERNSTADT, Berolstadia.
 BERNSTADT, Berolstadia Lusatiæ.
 BERNSTEIN, Berostonum.
 BERRY, Bituricensis Ducatus.
 BERSEL, Barsalium.
 BERSELLO, Brixellum.
 BERTINORO, Britinorium.
 BERTRAIS, Perniciacum.
 BERWICK, Barcovium.
 BERWITSCH, Fertina.
 BERZETO, Barcetum.
 BESAGE, Vosagus.

BESAGNO, Bisamnis.
 BESALU, Beseldunum.
 BESANÇON, Besontium, Vescontio.
 BESES, Betulus, Batulo.
 BESOR, Sihor.
 BESSAN, Bissonum.
 BESSARABIEN, Getarum Desertum.
 BESSIGHEIM, Besighamium.
 BESSIN, Bagisinus Ager.
 BETANSOS, Flavium Brigantium.
 BETHELSDORF, Bellenfalva.
 BETHUNE, Bethunia.
 BETHYSSI (BETHISY), Betisiacum, Bestum.
 BETTONA, Vettona.
 BETUVE, Batavorum Insula.
 BEUIL, Boleum.
 BEUTHEN, Bethania, Bythomia.
 BEVAGNA, Mevania.
 BEVERLEY, Betuaria.
 BEVERSTEDT, Fabiranum.
 BEVERWICK, Beverovicum.
 BEWDLEY, Bellilocus.
 BEX, Bacca.
 BEYPASHA, Hypanis.
 BEZIERS, Bæterra Septimanorum, Bliterræ.
 BIAGRASSA. See Abiagrasso.
 BIALA-CESTRO, Decelia.
 BIALOCERKIEW, Bialoquerca.
 BIBRA, Biberaha.
 BIBURG, Epinaburgum.
 BIBURG, Epinaburgum ad Vilsam.
 BICANIR, Bardeatis.
 BICCARI, Hyccara.
 BIDASSAO, Menlascus, Vedasus, Bidosso.
 BIDSCHOW, Bytziovia.
 BIECZ, Becia.
 BIELE (LAKE), Biellensis Lacus.
 BIELGOROD, Belogradum.
 BIELLA, Bugella, Gaumellum.
 BIELOBERDO, Teutoburgium.
 BIELO-OSERO, Bilocerensis Ducatus.
 BIELO-OSERO, Biela-Ozera.
 BIELSK, Bielca.
 BIERVLIET, Birlfletum.
 BIESBOSCH, Bienboscum.
 BIES-SCADI, Bieccadius Mons.
 BIFERNO, Tifernus.
 BIGENIS, Abacæna.
 BIGORRE (LÉ), Bigerrens Comitatus.
 BILBAO, Bellum Vadum.
 BILIN, Bylina.
 BILLE, Billena.
 BILLOM, Billhomum, Billenum.
 BILSEN, Belisia.
 BINAROS, Binarusia.
 BINASCO, Binæ, Bacenæ.
 BINCHE, Binchium, Bintium.
 BINCHESTER, Bimonium, Vinnovium.
 BINGEN, Bingium.
 BINGENHEIM, Castrum Valerianum.
 BINOESCA, Visontium.
 BIO (LAKE), Bœbeis Lacus.
 BIOGRAD, ZARAVECCHIA, Alba Maris.
 BIORCO, Birca.
 BIORNEBURG, Aretopolis, Bierneburgum.
 BIPP, Castrum Pipini.
 BIR, Birtha.
 BIR SZABEA, Beer-Seba.
 BIRGHE, Hypæpa.
 BIRGI, Acithenis.
 BIRKET-AL-GARUM, Mæris.
 BIRNBAUMER WALD, Ad Pirum.
 BIRTHELM, Birthalinum.
 BISCAY, Cantabria, Biscaya.
 BISCAY (BAY OF), Cantabricus Oceanus.

BISCHAH, Castra Germanorum.
 BISCHOFSLACK, Locopolis.
 BISCHOFSWELER, Episcopi Villa.
 BISCHOFSWERDA, Episcopi Insula.
 BISCHOFSZELL, Episcopi Cella.
 BISEGLIA, Vigilia.
 BISENTIO, Vesentium, Visentium.
 BISERTA, Hippo Diarrhytus.
 BISHOPSCASTLE, Episcopi Castrum.
 BISIGNANO, Besidia, Bisinianum.
 BISNAGAR, Modura.
 BISTRITZ, Bistricia.
 BITCHE, Bicina, Bidiscum.
 BITEJA, Buteium.
 BITOLIA, Oetolophum.
 BITONTO, Bidruntum, Biluntum.
 BITSCH, Bidiscum.
 BITTBURG, Beda.
 BIUTHERE, Bathycolpus.
 BIZERTA, Benzertia.
 BLACKWATER, Dabrona.
 BLÆSOIS, Blesensis Ager.
 BLAINVILLE, Bleonis Villa ad Mosam.
 BLAINVILLE, Bleonis Villa.
 BLAIR, Blarensis Ducatus.
 BLAIR, Blara.
 BLAISE, Blazi (Sanct).
 BLAMONT, Albimontium.
 BLANC (LÉ), Oblincum.
 BLANDIN, Abbata St. Petri in monte Blandinio.
 BLANES, Blanda.
 BLANGY, Blangiacum.
 BLAUBEUERN, Blabira.
 BLAVET, Blabius.
 BLAVET, Blabia.
 BLAYE, Blavia.
 BLECKINGEN, Blechingia.
 BLEEDA, Bida.
 BLENIO, Bellenzer-Thal.
 BLERICK, Blariacum.
 BLESNEAU, Blenavium.
 BLETTERANS, Bletterum.
 BLIES, or BLISE, Blessa.
 BLIS, Philiscum.
 BLOIS, Blæsæ, Blesæ.
 BLOTZHEIM, Bladolsheim.
 BLUMBERG, Florimontium.
 BLUMEN-THAL, Florivallis.
 BOBENHAUSEN, Astvia.
 BOCCA-DI-BONIFACIO, Bonifacii Sinus.
 BOCHOLT, Bochoitia.
 BOCINO, Bucinum.
 BOCKENHEIM, Boconica.
 BODEN-SEE, Bodamicus, Brigantinus Lacus.
 BODMEN, Bodami Castrum.
 BODMER-SEE, Aconius Lacus.
 BODMIN, Bosuenna.
 BODOK, Bodoxia.
 BODRU, Halicarnassus.
 BODVAR, Varæ.
 BOEBLINGEN, Bibonium.
 BOEGE, Bega.
 BOG, Hypanis.
 BOGDANA, Hyampolis.
 BOGLIASCO, Boliacum.
 BOGMUTTY, Oximagis.
 BOGNA, Bunia.
 BOHMEN, Bojæmum, Bohemia.
 BOHMISCH-BROD, Broda Bohemica.
 BOIDIA, or VODA, Panachaicus.
 BOISBELLE, Boscobellum.
 BOIS-COMMUN, Commeranum.
 BOJANA, Barbana.
 BOJANO, Bobianum.
 BOK HAIR, Nacrasa.

- BOLANOS, Nolibæ.
 BOLGEN, Beleus.
 BOLI, Hadrianopolis Bithyniæ.
 BOLKENHAIN, Bolconis Fanum.
 BOLLENZA, Breunia Vallis.
 BOLOGNA, Bononia.
 BOLSENA, Volsinium, Volsinii.
 BOMARZO, Polimartium.
 BOMBAY, Perimuda, Boa, Bahiæ.
 BONA, Colonia Gemella Julia Hipponensis Pia Augusta.
 BONADUZ, Beneducium.
 BONAIR, Boni Æris Insula.
 BONDENO, Padinum.
 BONIFACIO, Bonifacii Civitas.
 BONLIEUX, Bonillii.
 BONN, Bonna.
 BONNEVAL, Bona vallis.
 BONNEVILLE, Bautæ.
 BONNEVILLE, Bonavilla.
 BONNY, Bonnum.
 BONZIEDEN, Bonazida.
 BOPFINGEN, Opis.
 BOPPART, Baudobrica.
 BORAES, Bærosia.
 BORDEAUX, Burdigala.
 BORGAS, Præctius.
 BORGHETTO, Burgetum ad Mincium.
 BORGO-LAVIZARA, Forum Libricorum.
 BORGO-DI-ST.-ANGELO, Burgus St. Angeli.
 BORGO-DI-ST.-DONINO, Fidentia.
 BORGO-DI-SAN-SEPOLCRO, Biturgia.
 BORGO-DI-SESSIA, Burgus Sessites.
 BORGO-DI-VAL-DE-TARO, Burgus Tari Vallis.
 BORGOFORTI, Burgus Fortis.
 BORGOFRANCO, Burgum Francum.
 BORGOMANERO, Burgomanerum.
 BORIA, Balsio.
 BORITZA, Jolcus.
 BORKUM, Burchania.
 BORNHOLM, Boringia.
 BORROMEAN ISLANDS, Insulæ Cuniculares.
 BOSAN, Pessinus.
 BOS-BURUN, Neptunium.
 BOSCO, Bosch, Messia sylvæ.
 BOSSET, Bacuntius.
 BOSSY, Buxudis.
 BOST, Abesta.
 BOSTAN. See Arminacha.
 BOTZEN, Bolsanum, Bolzanum.
 BOUCHAIN, Bochanium.
 BOUCHALOT, Vulchalon.
 BOUCHARD, Bocardi Insula.
 BOUDRY, Baudria.
 BOUILLON, Bullio.
 BOUIN, Bovinum.
 BOULENC, Burgum Bonæ Gelenæ.
 BOULNESS, Tunnoceum.
 BOULOGNE, in the French dep. of Haute-Garonne, Bononia Vasconia.
 BOULOGNE, in the French dep. of Pas-de Calais, Bononia Gesoriacum.
 BOULON, Ad Stabulum.
 BOULONNOIS (Læ), Boloniensis Ager.
 BOURBON, Insula Burbonia.
 BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAUD, Aquæ Bormonis, Burbo Arcimbaldi.
 BOURBONNE LES BAINS, Aquæ Borvonis.
 BOURBONNOIS (Læ), Bojorum Ager.
 BOURBOURG, Broburgum Morinorum.
 BOURG-ARGENTAL, Burgus Argentalis.
 BOURG DE HIEROCHIPE, Hierocepia.
 BOURG D'OISANS, Forum Neronis.
 BOURG-EN-BRESSE, Burgus Bressiæ.
 BOURG-ST.-ANDEOL, Burgus Andeoli.
 BOURG SUR MER, Burgus.
 BOURGES, Bituriges, Avaricum.
 BOURGEUIL, Burgolium.
 BOURGNEUF, Burgum Novum.
 BOURGNEUF, Burgum Novum ad Ligerim.
 BOURGOGNE, Burgundia.
 BOURGAIN, Bergusium.
 BOURMONT, Burnonis Mons.
 BOUSSAC, Bussatium.
 BOUTON, BATON, Batonia insula.
 BOUTZI, Neda.
 BOVINES, Boviniacum.
 BOYNE, Boandus, Buvinia.
 BOZBERG, Vocetium.
 BOZ-DAGH, Tmolus.
 BOZGIA, Tenedos.
 BOZZO, Bussus.
 BRA, Barderate, Braida.
 BRACCIANO, Arcennum.
 BRACCIANO (LAGO DI), Sabate.
 BRADANO, Brunduno.
 BRAGA, Augusta Bracara.
 BRAGANZA, Brigantia.
 BRAIN-LE-CHATEAU, Brennia Castrensis.
 BRAIN-LE-COMTE, Brennia Comitatus.
 BRAINE, Brennia ad Vidulam.
 BRAINE-D'ALEU, Brennia Alodiensis.
 BRAMANT, Brammovicum.
 BRAMFIELD, Bravinium.
 BRAMNI, Adamas.
 BRAMPOR, Barampura.
 BRAMPTON, Bramenium.
 BRANDEIS, Brandusium.
 BRANDEMIR, Coros.
 BRANDENBURG, Marchia Brandenburgica.
 BRANDENBURG, in Prussia, Brandeburgium.
 BRANDENBURG, Brandeburgum.
 BRANE, Hebromagus.
 BRANTOME, Brantosomum.
 BRASLAW, Bratzlaviensis Palatinatus.
 BRASLAW, Braclavia.
 BRASLOW, Braslovia.
 BRATA, Brathia.
 BRAUBACH, Brubacum.
 BRAULIO, Bormiana Juga.
 BRAUNAU, Brunodunum.
 BRAUNEGG, Branecium.
 BRAUNSBURG, Brunonis mons.
 BRAUNSCHWEIG, Brunsvicensis Ducatus.
 BRAUNSCHWEIG, Brunonis Vicus, Brunsviga.
 BRAY, Briaviarum ad Samaram, Braccius.
 BRAYCHIPULT, Braychiputium Caput.
 BRAZZA, Bracchia.
 BRECHIN, Brechinum.
 BRECKNOCK, Brechinia.
 BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Brechiniensis Ager.
 BREE, Bræa.
 BREDEVOORT, Bredfortia.
 BREG, Briga.
 BREGANÇON, Brigantia.
 BREGEN, Pergantium.
 BREGENZ, Brigantinus Comitatus.
 BREGENZ, Bregantium, Bregantium.
 BREGENZ, a river, Bregentia.
 BREGGIO, Brelum.
 BREGNA, Brennæ Vallis.
 BREGNA, Brennus Fluvius.
 RREGNANO, Brenianum.
 BREISACH, Mons Brisiacus.
 BREISGAU, Brisgovia.
 BREITENECK, Britenecca.
 BREMBATO-DI-SOTTO, Brembatum Inferius.
 BREME, Bremezum.
 BREMERWORDE, Bremerfurda.
 BREMGARTEN, Bremgartum.

BRENDOLA, Brendulum.
 BRENNER, Brennus Mons.
 BRENTA, Medoacus Major, Brentesia.
 BRENTONEGO, Brentonicum.
 BRENZ, a river, Brenta.
 BRENZ, Brivenes, Brenta.
 BRESCIA, Brixia.
 BRESCIANO, Brixianus Ager.
 BRESCON, Agatha, Blascon.
 BRESINI, Brezina.
 BRESLAU, Vratislavia.
 BRESSE, Bressia.
 BRESSUIRE, Bercorium.
 BREST, Brivates portus.
 BRESTON, Calatum.
 BRETAGNE, Britannia minor.
 BRETENHAM, Cambretonium.
 BRETEUIL, in the French dep. of Eure, Bretalium.
 BRETEUIL, in the French dep. of Oise, Brete-
 lium.
 BRETIGNI, Bretiniacum.
 BRETON, Britannicum Fretum.
 BRETON (CAPE), Britonum Caput.
 BREUSCH, Brusca.
 BREYN, Bruna.
 BRIANÇON, Brigantia.
 BRIANÇONET, Brianzonia Arx.
 BRIANÇONNOIS (LE), Brigantinus Ager.
 BRIANZA, Brigantini Montes.
 BRIARE, Brivodurum.
 BRIATESTE, Britexta.
 BRIDGEWATER-BAY, Vexalla.
 BRIDLINGTON, Brillendunum.
 BRIE, Braja, Bria.
 BRIEG, Bregenses Thermae, Vibericus pagus.
 BRIEG in Silesia, Brega, Briga.
 BRIEG, Brigensis principatus.
 BRIEL, Helium.
 BRIENNE, Brena.
 BRIES, Britzna.
 BRIESCIA, Brisciensis Palatinatus.
 BRIESCIA, Briscium.
 BRIEY, Bricejum.
 BRIEZEN, Brieza Fida.
 BRIGACH, Brigiana.
 BRIGNOLES, Brinolium, Brinonia.
 BRIGUEIL, Brigolium.
 BRIHUEGA, Briaca.
 BRINDISI, Brundisium.
 BRIOU, Brigeosum.
 BRIOUDE, Brivas.
 BRIQUENAY, Bracenetum.
 BRIQUENRAS, Briquerascum.
 BRISACH, Brisacensis Vicus.
 BRISIGHELLA, Bresegella.
 BRISTOL CHANNEL, Æstuarium St. Georgii.
 BRIVE-LA-GAILLARDE, Briva Curretia.
 BRIVIESCA, Virovesca.
 BRIVIO, Bripium.
 BRIXEN, Brixina, Brixinum.
 BROAD, Broadius Lacus.
 BROCKEN, Bructerus Mons.
 BROCKLEY-HILLS, Sullionacae.
 BROCKMERLAND, Brockmeria.
 BROD, Hunnobroda.
 BROGE, Brouage.
 BROGLIO, Broilium.
 BROMBERG, Bidgostia.
 BRONDOLO, Brundulus Portus.
 BRONDRUT, PRUNTRUT, PORRETRUI, Brundisia.
 BRONI, Blandeno.
 BROSZ, Ambrosiopolis.
 BROUAGE, Broagium.
 BROUGHAM, Braboniacum.

BROUERSHAVEN, Bruvenhavia.
 BROWERS, Broveri Fretum.
 BRUCK, BRUGG AN DER AAR, Pons Arolae.
 BRUCK-AN-AMBER, Ambra, Ambarum.
 BRUCK-AN-LEYTHA, Leitae Pons, Motenum.
 BRUCK-AN-MUR, PRUGG, Pons Murae.
 BRUCK-AN-ROER, Bruchium ad Ruram.
 BRUGES, Brugae Bearniae.
 BRUGG, Bruga.
 BRUGGE, Brugae.
 BRUGGEN, Mederiacum.
 BRUGGERFAHRT, Brungensis Fossa.
 BRUGH, Croccalanum.
 BRUL, Brielium.
 BRUMPT, Breucomagum.
 BRUNN, Brinnium, Brunna.
 BRUNNER KREIS, Brunnensis Circulus.
 BRUNNSTADT, Urunca.
 BRUNSBUTTEL, Brunsbutta.
 BRUS, Bursa.
 BRUSSEL, Bruxella.
 BRZESCIE, Brestiensis Palatinatus.
 BRZESK, Brestia ad Hypanim.
 BRZESK, in Poland, Bresta.
 BUA, Boa, Bavo.
 BUCH, Bojatium.
 BUCHAN, Bodom.
 BUCHAU, Buchavia Bohemica.
 BUCHAU, in Bavaria, Buchavia Bavarica.
 BUCHAU, Fagonia.
 BUCHEN, Hohbuochi.
 BUCHSWEILER, Buxovilla.
 BUCKER-FIORD, Aardaliqus Sinus.
 BUCKOR, Buchoria.
 BUCORTA, Butrotus.
 BUDACH, Badacum.
 BUDIMIR, Tronnum.
 BUDINGEN, Budinga.
 BUDNOCK, Butnocum.
 BUDOÄ, Batuo.
 BUDWEIS, Budovicium.
 BUENO-DESEO, Desiderii Promontorium.
 BUENOS-AYRES, Bonus Aer.
 BUFLES, Bubalorum Lacus.
 BUGEY, Beugesia, Bugia.
 BUGGIANO, Bellavista.
 BUGIE, Chobae.
 BUIS, Busium, Buxium.
 BUITRAGO, Blitabrum.
 BUJUK-KALEH, Cotyora.
 BULAWADNI, Philomelium.
 BULLE, Bulium.
 BULLERBORN, Fons Resonus.
 BULLES, Bubulae.
 BULNESS, Blatobulgium.
 BUNARBASCHI, Iium Vetus.
 BUNGO, Bundium.
 BUNZLAU, Boleslavia.
 BUQUOI, Buquojum.
 BURBASCHA, Obrima, Orgas.
 BUREN, Bura.
 BURG, Tubusuptus.
 BURGAS, Bergulae.
 BURGAU, Burgavia.
 BURGHAUSEN, Burchusa.
 BURGOS, Burgi.
 BURGSCHEIDUNGEN, Dispurgium.
 BURGUND, Bourgogne.
 BURGUNDIER, Mugilones.
 BURICH, Burichum.
 BURLOS, Buticus Lacus.
 BURONZO, Borontium.
 BURRAMPUTER, Dyardanes.
 BURRIANA, Sepelaci.
 BURSA, Prusa.

BURUGKERD, Heraclea Medica.
 BURUZ, Cibyra.
 BURY, Faustini Villa.
 BURZENLAND, Barcia.
 BUSETO, Buxetum, Bussetum.
 BUSO, Busum Promontorium.
 BUSSENTO, Buxentius.
 BUSSIÈRE-POITEVINE, Buxerium Pictonum.
 BUSTEREH, Cybistra.
 BUSTO-GRANDE, Bustum Magnum.
 BUTERA, Buterium.
 BUTOW, Butavia.
 BUTRINTO, Butrotum.
 BUTRIO, Butrium Umrbrum.
 BUTZOW, Beucinum.
 BUZANÇOIS, Buzancaeum.
 BYSTRZYCA, Bystricium.

C

CABEÇON, Congium.
 CABEŞ, Syrtis minor.
 CABEZAŞ-RUBIAS, Ad Rubras.
 CABIA, Caressus.
 CABLASVAR, Cabalaca.
 CABO. See Capo.
 CABRA, Egabra.
 CABRERA, Capraria.
 CABRIERES, Capraria.
 CABUL, Arigeum.
 CABYLAN, Cabyle.
 CACORLO, Cazorla.
 CADAGNES, Cadacherium.
 CADDE, Casæ Dei Fœdus.
 CADIZ, Augusta Julia Gaditana, Gades, ium.
 CADIZ (GULF OF), Fretum Gaditanum.
 CADORE, Cadubrium.
 CADORINO (L), Cadorinus Ager.
 CADSAND, Cassanda.
 CAEN, Cadomum.
 CAER-GWEND, Venta Silurum.
 CAER-LEON, CAERLION, Isca Silurum.
 CAERMARTHEN, Maridunensis Comitatus.
 CAERMARTHEN, Maridunum.
 CAERNARVON, Arvonnia.
 CAERWENT, Ventidunum.
 CAFFA, Capa.
 CAFZA, Capsa.
 CAGLI, Ad Callem, Calium.
 CAGLIARI, Caralitanum Promontorium.
 CAGLIARI, Calaris.
 CAGLIARI (GULF OF), Caralitanus Sinus.
 CAHORLE, Caprulae.
 CAHORS, Cadureci, Divona Cadurcorum.
 CAIFFA, Ecbatana.
 CAILLY, Bibe.
 CAIMAN ISLAND, Crocodilorum Insula.
 CAIRO, Canalicum.
 CAITHNESS, Cathenesia.
 CAJANELLO, Callicula.
 CAJAZZO, GAJAZZO, Calatia.
 CAKET, Gaguetia.
 CALA-LONGA, Cinium.
 CALAAH, Calaa.
 CALABRIA, Bruttium.
 CALABRIA CITERIORE, Consentina Provincia.
 CALAC, Calabrum.
 CALAGERO, Schera.
 CALAHORRA, Calagorina, Calaguris.
 CALAIOTE, Metacum.
 CALAIS, Caletum.
 CALAMAT, Celama.
 CALANDRA, Mendæ.
 CALARUEGA, Calaroga.

CALA-SISINA, Sypicius.
 CALATABELLOTA, Isburus.
 CALATAGIRONE, Calata Hieronis.
 CALATAYUD, Bilbilis Nova.
 CALBE, Calba ad Salam.
 CALBE, Calba Palæo — Marchiæ.
 CALDERN, Caldarium.
 CALENDO, Lalasis.
 CALEPIO, Calepium.
 CALIACA, Calatis.
 CALICUT, Bacari.
 CALIFORNIAN GULF, Mare Rubrum, or Purpleum.
 CALISSIN, Rosbelum Caput.
 CALLAH, Tamalluma.
 CALLEANI, Calligeris.
 CALLEN, Calanum.
 CALLIAMERE, Calligicum.
 CALLISANE, Calcaria.
 CALMAR-SUND, Fretum Calmariense.
 CALMINE, Calymna.
 CALMONT, Calvo-Mons.
 CALONI, Pyrrha.
 CALPENTINE, Anarismundi.
 CALTA-BELLOTA, Inycum.
 CALUI-ACRA, Calinacron.
 CALVA-BAY, Volsas.
 CALVI, Cale.
 CALVISANO, Forum Calvisii.
 CALW, Calba.
 CALZADA, Calciata.
 CAMARANA, Camarina.
 CAMARASA, Cyssum.
 CAMARGUE, Camaria.
 CAMASCH, Comagene.
 CAMBAY, Monoglossum.
 CAMBAY (GULF OF), Barygazenus Sinus.
 CAMBRAY, Camaracum, Cameraeum.
 CAMBRESIS, Cameracensis Ager.
 CAMBRIDGE, Cantabrigiensis Comitatus.
 CAMBRIDGE, Camboricum, Cantabrigia.
 CAMELIONO, Cema.
 CAMENI, Automate, Hiera.
 CAMENZ, Camentia ad Nissam.
 CAMERA-LA-TORRE, Herculis Turris.
 CAMERINO, Comarus.
 CAMERINO, Camerinum.
 CAMIN, Caminium.
 CAMIN, Caminum.
 CAMISANO, Camissanum.
 CAMPAGNA, Campania.
 CAMPAGNA-DI-ROMA, Latium.
 CAMPEN, Campania ad Issalam.
 CAMPI-DOGLIO, Capitolium.
 CAMPIGNE, Campinia.
 CAMPOLI, Campulum.
 CAMPOLSCHIN, Campus Dulcinus.
 CAMPREDON, Campus rotundus.
 CANAL-DE-BRIARE, Brivodurense Incile.
 CANAL-DI-FERISINA, Farisinensis Sinus.
 CANALE-DI-ST.-ALBERTO, Fossa Messanica.
 CANARA, Cottonara.
 CANARY ISLANDS, Atlanticae Insulae, Insulae Canariæ, Fortunatæ.
 CANAVESE, Canapitium.
 CANCHE, Cantius.
 CANDAHAR, Capissene.
 CANDE, Candæum.
 CANDI, Maagrammum.
 CANDIA, Aëria, Creta.
 CANDRIA, Didaucana.
 CANEA, Cydonia.
 CANES, Ad Horrea, Ægitna.
 CANETO, Bebricum.
 CANGAS-DE-ONIS, Concana.

- CANI, Dracontia.
 CANIKSHACK, Carcinites.
 CANINA, Chaonia.
 CANISCHA, Canisia ad Dravum.
 CANISTRO, Ampelusia.
 CANNA, Camicus.
 CANNONDEN, Cononium.
 CANO, Cereura.
 CANOSA, Canusium.
 CANOSSA, Canosium.
 CANOURGUE, Candorgia.
 CANOVIA (LA), Candavia.
 CANSTADT, Cana, Cantaropolis.
 CANTAL, Celtorum Montes.
 CANTAVIEJA, Carthago Vetus.
 CANTAZARO, Cantacium.
 CANTECROIX, Cantecrucium.
 CANTELLE-LA-VIEILLE, Cantilia.
 CANTERA, Abolus, Acesines.
 CANTERBURY, Cantuaria, Durovernum.
 CANTIRE, or KINTYRE, Cantiera.
 CANVEY, Convennos.
 CANZO, Cantium.
 CAOURS, Cavortium.
 CAPACCIO, Caput Aqueum.
 CAPE, CAPES, Tacapa.
 CAPE AGUILHAS, Caput Acuum.
 CAPE BABA, Lectum.
 CAPE BERBLERI, Dardanis.
 CAPE BIANCO, Drepanum Prom.
 CAPE BLANCO, Ryssadium Prom.
 CAPE BOEO, Lilybaeum Prom.
 CAPE BOJADOR, Solventia.
 CAPE BONO, Hermaea.
 CAPE BRETON, Britonum Caput.
 CAPE CALASNANE, Boreum Pr.
 CAPE CAMORIN, Comaria.
 CAPE CANAN, Cephalæ Pr.
 CAPE CANTIERE, Epidium Pr.
 CAPE CANTIN, Solis Mons.
 CAPE CAVATI, Curias.
 CAPE CHELIDONI, Chelidonium Pr.
 CAPE CHERSONESI, Chersonesus.
 CAPE COLONNA, Columnarum Caput.
 CAPE CORUSORE, Hieron Pr.
 CAPE CRIO, Criumetopon.
 CAPE DREPANO, Derris.
 CAPE DUCATO, Leucata.
 CAPE ELENI, Callinusa.
 CAPE ESPARTEL, Ampelusia.
 CAPE FERET, Curianum.
 CAPE FINISTERRE, Artabrum Pr.
 CAPE FORMOSA, Raptum Pr.
 CAPE GARDAFUI, Caput Aromatum.
 CAPE GATA, Charidemi Pr.
 CAPE GEER, Hercules Pr.
 CAPE GREGA, Pedalium.
 CAPE HARTLAND, Hercules Pr.
 CAPE HORN, Caput Hornanum.
 CAPE JASQUES, Carpella.
 CAPE KINKINOS-BURNU, Corax.
 CAPE KORAKA, Coriceum Pr.
 CAPE KUHESTEK, Armozon Pr.
 CAPE KURIAT, Corodamum.
 CAPE LEZARD, Dammonium.
 CAPE LOPEZ-DE-GONSALVA, Caput Lupi Gundisalvi.
 CAPE MARTIN, Artemisium Pr.
 CAPE MASTICO, Phaneæ.
 CAPE MATAPAN, Tænaria.
 CAPE MOCADON, Maceta.
 CAPE NON, Chaunaria.
 CAPE OBY, Lytarmis Pr.
 CAPE ORFUI, Apocopa.
 CAPE ORTEGAL, Coru.
 CAPE OSEM, Usadium.
 CAPE PAPA, Araxos.
 CAPE PAPERNESS, Cantium.
 CAPE ROCCO, Lunæ Pr.
 CAPE ROCCO DI SINTRA, Magnum Pr.
 CAPE ROMANIA, Malsei Colon.
 CAPE SALON, Sellus.
 CAPE SIDARI, Phalaecrum.
 CAPE SIDERO, Salmone.
 CAPE SIGRI, Sigrium.
 CAPE SKYLLO, Scyllæum Pr.
 CAPE SOSSOSO, Dium Pr.
 CAPE SPADA, Cimarum.
 CAPE STILO, Cocintum.
 CAPE TRAFALGAR, Junonis Pr.
 CAPE TRAPANI, Drepanum Pr.
 CAPE VERDE, Arsinarium Pr., Surrentinum Pr.
 CAPE VONO, Jasonium Pr.
 CAPE XACRO, Stanum Pr.
 CAPE ZONCHIO, Coryphasium.
 CAPE CANTIRE, or KINTYRE, Cantiera Rostrum.
 CAPE DE-CAUX, Caletorum Pr.
 CAPE DE-CREUS, Aphrodisium Pr.
 CAPE DE-ESPICHEL, Barbarium Pr.
 CAPE DE-LA-CROISSETTE, Zoa.
 CAPE DE-NORD, Boreale Caput.
 CAPE D'OROS, Caphareus.
 CAPE DE-SABLE, Caput Arenarum.
 CAPE DELL'ARMI, Leucopetra.
 CAPE DEL-CAS, Casius.
 CAPE DEL-GADA, Prasum.
 CAPE DELLE-COLONNE, Lacinium.
 CAPE DI-LEUCA, Japygium Pr.
 CAPE DI-TEJONES, Boreum Pr.
 CAPE ST. ANDRE, Cauda Bovis.
 CAPE ST. ANGELO, Malea.
 CAPE ST. GIORGIO, Sepias.
 CAPE ST. JOHANN, Simylla.
 CAPE ST. MARIA, Cuneum.
 CAPE ST. MARIE, Malea.
 CAPE ST. MARTIN, Hemeroseopium.
 CAPE ST. VINCENT, Sacrum Pr.
 CAPE ST. YVES, Antivestæum.
 CAPELLE, Duronum.
 CAPELLE, Ambitarinus vicus.
 CAPESTAN, Caput stagni.
 CAPILLA, Mirobriga.
 CAPIZZI, Capitina civitas.
 CAPO CAMPANILLA, Minervæ Pr.
 CAPO COLONNI, Sunium Pr.
 CAPO CORMACHETTI, Ceparum Pr.
 CAPO CORSO, Caput Corsum Africanum.
 CAPO CORSO, Sacrum Pr., Caput Corsum.
 CAPO MARZO, Odyssea.
 CAPO MESURATA, Trierum Pr.
 CAPO MISENO, Misenum.
 CAPO PASSARO, Pachynum.
 CAPO QUILATES, Sestiaria.
 CAPO SPADA, Psacum.
 CAPO SUPRANO, Plaga Calvis.
 CAPO TURGLIO, Viriballum.
 CAPO VILLANO, Sestianæ aræ.
 CAPO XACRO, Erythræum Pr.
 CAPO D'ALBER, Catabathmus.
 CAPO D'ERBICARIA, Granianum.
 CAPO D'ISTRIA, Aegida, Justinopolis.
 CAPO DE PALOS, Scambraria.
 CAPO DE TRES FORCAS, Metagonium.
 CAPO DEL HIGUER, Oeasso.
 CAPO DELL'ARMI, Bruttium Pr., Armorum Caput.
 CAPO DELLA TESTA, Erebantium.
 CAPO DI-BRUSSANO, Zephyrium.
 CAPO-DI-CASA-BARBARICA, Marinum.
 CAPO DI-FARO, Pelorus.

- CAPO DI-FENO, Rhium.
 CAPO DI-SPARTIVENTO, Hercules Pr.
 CAPO DI-ST.-CROCE, Taurus.
 CAPO DI-STILO, Stílida.
 CAPO DI-TRES-FORCAS, Ras Adir.
 CAPRAJA, Capraria.
 CAPRI, Caprææ.
 CAPRISTANO (LAGO DI), or LAGO DI CELANO, Fucinus lacus.
 CAPSE, Carpudæmon.
 CARA-CAJA, Charax.
 CARACAL, Castra Nova.
 CARACARAN, Lariagara.
 CARADIVA, Orneon.
 CARANSEBES, Carancebæ.
 CARASU, Cydnus.
 CARASU, Athyras.
 CARAVAGGIO, Caravacium.
 CARAVELLE, Daunus.
 CARAVI, Haliusa.
 CARBON, Alpheus.
 CARCASSONE, Carcaso, Carcasum.
 CARDEN, Cardonia.
 CARDIGAN, Ceretica.
 CARDIGANSHIRE, Cereticensis Comitatus.
 CARDONA, Udura.
 CAREATAIN, Cariatha.
 CARENTAN, Carento, Carentonum.
 CARFAGNANA, Caferoniana.
 CARL, Criassus.
 CARIATI, Chariatum.
 CARDIA, Cardia.
 CARIFE, Callifæ.
 CARIGNAN, Cariniacum.
 CARIGNANO, Carinianum.
 CARINA, Hipparis.
 CARINOLA, Calinula, Calenum.
 CARISSA, Enipeus.
 CARIZA, Carissa Regia.
 CARLAVEROCK, Carbantorigum.
 CARLEBY, Carlopolis, Carolina.
 CARLINGFORD, Buvindum.
 CARLISLE, Carleolum.
 CARLOPAGO, Campus Carolinus.
 CARLOW, Caterlogum.
 CARLSHAFEN, Caroli Portus.
 CARLSHAFEN, Caroli Portus ad Visurgim.
 CARLSKRONA, Caroli Corona.
 CARLSRUHE, Caroli Hesychium.
 CARLSSTADT, Bibiam.
 CARLSSTADT, Carlostadium.
 CARLUEC, Catuiaca.
 CARMAGNOLA, Carmaniola.
 CARMAING, Carmanum.
 CARMONE, Carmene.
 CARNAK, Thebæ.
 CARNAL MANAZIL, Carana.
 CARNARVON, Segontium.
 CARNERO, Carnarius Sinus.
 CAROMB, Carumbus.
 CARONIA, Calacta.
 CAROS-DE-LOS-INFANTES, Ilcuris.
 CAROSA, Cyptasia.
 CARPATHEN, Carpates.
 CARPENTRAS, Carpentoracte.
 CARPI, Carpium ad Athesin.
 CARPI, Carpium.
 CARPI, Carpiensis principatus.
 CARPIO, Calpurniana.
 CARETTO, Carectanum.
 CAREL, Incarus.
 CARRICK, Caricta.
 CARRICKFERGUS, Fergusii Rupes.
 CARRION DE LOS CONDES, Carrio Comitum.
 CARROUX, Carrofum.
 CARSO, Caristum.
 CARTHAGENA, Carthago Nova.
 CARUSU, Halmyris.
 CARVAJALES, Vicus Aquarius.
 CARVAR, Aramagara.
 CARVASIDAY, Corax.
 CASAL, Bodinconigum.
 CASAL-NUOVO, Mandonium.
 CASALE-MAGGIORE, Casale Majus.
 CASARICTON, Casarættonia.
 CASBIN, Arsacia.
 CASCAES, Cascale.
 CASCANTE, Cascantum.
 CASCHAU, Cassovia.
 CASHEL, Cassilia.
 CASIGLIANO, Carsula.
 CASINO, Casinus Mons.
 CASLOÑO, Castulo.
 CASHMIR, Canagara.
 CASHMIR, Caspiria.
 CASMY, Letane.
 CASOLI, Casulæ.
 CASPE, Caspium.
 CASPIAN SEA, Caspian Mare, Mare Hyrcanum.
 CASSAND, Casandria.
 CASSANO, Cassanum ad Adduum.
 CASSARO, Caecyrum.
 CASSEL, Cassela, Castellum Cattorum.
 CASSEL, Castellum.
 CASSEL, Casletum.
 CASSIO, Cursula.
 CASSIS, Carcicis Portus.
 CASSO, Casus.
 CASTAGNATZ, Pangæus.
 CASTEL-A-MARE, Stabiæ.
 CASTEL-ARAGONESE, Emporia, Castrum Aragonense.
 CASTEL-BALDO, Castellum Baldum.
 CASTEL-BELL, Castrum Bellum.
 CASTEL-BOLOGNESE, Castrum Bononiense.
 CASTEL-DURANTE, Castrum Durantium.
 CASTEL-FRANCO, Castrum Francorum.
 CASTEL-GANDOLFO, Arx Gandulfi.
 CASTEL-GELOUX, Castrum Gelosum.
 CASTEL-GUIDO, Laurium.
 CASTEL-LEONE, Castrum Leonis.
 CASTEL-LEONE, Castrum Leonis ad Mare.
 CASTEL-LOMBARDO, Jotape.
 CASTEL-MAGGIORE, Castellum Majus.
 CASTEL-NAUDARY, Castellum Arianorum.
 CASTEL-NUOVO, Castellum Novum.
 CASTEL-NUOVO, Castrum Novum ad Adduum.
 CASTEL-NUOVO-DI-CARFAGNANA, Caferonianum.
 CASTEL-NUOVO-TORTONESE, Castrum Novum Dertonense.
 CASTEL-PONZONE, Castrum Ponzonis.
 CASTEL-ROSSO, Cisthene.
 CASTEL-ROSSO, Carystos.
 CASTEL-ST. PIETRO, Silarum.
 CASTEL-TORNESE, Phea.
 CASTEL-VECCHIO-SUBREQUO, Superæquana Colonia.
 CASTEL-VETERE, Castrum Vetrium.
 CASTEL-VISCONTE, Castrum Vicecomitum.
 CASTEL-VOLTURNO, Volturnus.
 CASTELBERG, Castellum.
 CASTELBRANCO, Albicastrum.
 CASTELCORN, Castrum Cornu.
 CASTELHOLM, Castellum Holmium.
 CASTELL, Castellanus Comitatus.
 CASTELL-A-MARE-DELLA-BRUCIA, Elea.
 CASTELLANA, Æquum Faliscum.
 CASTELLANE, Civitas Salinarum, Salinæ.
 CASTELLANETA, Castania.

- CASTELLAUN, Castellum Hunnorum.
 CASTELLAZIO, Eubœa.
 CASTELLAZZO, Gamundium.
 CASTELLETE, Castra Hannibalis.
 CASTELLO-ARAGONESE, Castrum Aragonense.
 CASTELLO-DELLA-PIETRA, Castellum Petræ.
 CASTELLO-DI-JIVIZANO, Sicinima.
 CASTELLO-DI-SOLANTO, Solus.
 CASTELLO-MENDO, Emerita.
 CASTELLO-VILLONIO, Bilbium.
 CASTELMAGNO, Castellum Majus sc. Pedemontii.
 CASTELRUT, Castrum Ruptum, Castelrotta.
 CASTER, Venta Icenorum.
 CASTIGLIONE, Castello Piscaria.
 CASTIGLIONE, Castellionum.
 CASTIGLIONE, Castilio Luccensis.
 CASTIGLIONE-ARETINO, Castula.
 CASTIGLIONE-MANTUANO, Castilio Mantuana.
 CASTIGLIONE-MARITIMO, Castilio Calabriae.
 CASTIGLIONE-DELLA-PESCAJA, Aprilis Lacus.
 CASTIGLIONE-DELLA-STIVIERE, Castilio Stiverorum.
 CASTIGLIONE-DI-COSENZA, Castilio Consentina.
 CASTILLEN, Castella.
 CASTILLO, Herculis Fanum.
 CASTIONE, Castio.
 CASTLEFORD, Lagecium.
 CASTONA-LA-VIEJA, Castulonensis Saltus.
 CASTORIA, Celetrum.
 CASTRALTA, Castrum Altum.
 CASTRES, Castra ad Garumnam.
 CASTRES, Castrum Albiensium.
 CASTRI, Delphi.
 CASTRITZA, Hella.
 CASTRO, Myrina, (of Lemnos).
 CASTRO, Castrens Ducatus.
 CASTRO, Castricomium.
 CASTRO, Arx Minervæ.
 CASTRO-DEL-RIO, Castra Postumiana.
 CASTRO-DORIA, Juliola.
 CASTRO-GERIZ, Castrum Cæsaris.
 CASTRO-GIOVANNE, Enna.
 CASTRO-GIUBILEO, Fidena.
 CASTRO-REALE, Castrum Regale.
 CATALDO, Petiliana.
 CATALONIA, Catalaunia.
 CATANIA, Catana.
 CATANZARO, Catacium, Catancium.
 CATAYA, Cataja.
 CATELET, Casteletum.
 CATHONE, Columella.
 CATTARO, Ascrivium.
 CATTEGAT, Codanus, Scagensis Sinus.
 CATTWYK, Cattorum Vicus.
 CATZENELNBOGEN, Cattimelibocensis Comitatus.
 CAUB, Cuba.
 CAUDEBEC, Calidobecum.
 CAUDIEZ, Cauderiæ.
 CAUDROT, Cadrotium.
 CAUMONT, Calvo-Mons Provinciæ.
 CAUMONT, Calvo-Mons Normanniæ.
 CAUSSADE, Calciata.
 CAUX, Caletensis Ager.
 CAVAILLON, Caballio.
 CAVALA, Bucephala Peloponnesiaca.
 CAVALLA, Datum.
 CAVAN, Breania.
 CAVERY, Chaberis.
 CAVERY-PATNAM, Chaberis.
 CAVERY-PORUM, Purata.
 CAW, Choës.
- CAYEUX, Setuci.
 CAYRON, Cyrene.
 CAZALEJAS, Casalageum.
 CAZERES, Calagorris.
 CEA, Cœa.
 CEDOGNA, Ardoneæ.
 CEFALINO, Archidemia.
 CEFALONIA, Cephalenia.
 CEFALU, Cephalœdis.
 CEGLI, Celia.
 CEHEGIN, Segisa.
 CELONÆ, Colonæ.
 CENEDA, Acedes.
 CENIA, Sætabis.
 CENIS, Cenisius Mons.
 CENTAPOR, Centapora.
 CENTORBE, Centuripa.
 CENTOVALLI, Centumvallis.
 CEPEROUX, Ceperosum.
 CEPPOI, Cappæ.
 CERA, SERA, Xera.
 CERANO, Ceredanum.
 CERASONDE, Cerasus.
 CERBOLI, Barpana.
 CERCHIARA, Harponium.
 CERDAGNE, Ceretania.
 CEREÀ, Cerera.
 CERELLO, Sirpium.
 CERENZIA, Cerenthia.
 CERIGO (ISLAND OF), Cythera.
 CERIGO, Cythera.
 CERIGOTO, Aegilia.
 CERINES, Ceraunia.
 CERISOLLES, Cerisolæ.
 CEROSICKA, Cucci.
 CERRERA, Ceressus.
 CERRETO, Cenetum.
 CERT, Carthus.
 CERUGNONE, Gincunum.
 CERVARO, Cerbalus.
 CERVERA, Cervaria.
 CERVETERRE, CERVETRO, Cære, Agylla.
 CERVI, Maxilla Asini.
 CERVIA, Ficocle.
 CERZUN, Cercunum.
 CESANA, Cæcinum.
 CESERIEUX, Casuarina.
 CESINA, Cecina.
 CETRARO, Parthenius Portus.
 CETTE, Messua Collis, Setium.
 CEVA, Seba, Ceba.
 CEVENNES, Cebenna.
 CEUTA, Septa.
 CEYLON, Taprobane.
 CHABEVIL, Cerebeliaca.
 CHABLAIS, Caballiacensis Ducatus, Caballieus ager.
 CHABLIS, Cabelia, Cabelium.
 CHABRIA. See Cilabro.
 CHABRIS, Gabris, Carobriæ.
 CHADSAIE, Casiotis.
 CHAGRA, Chiagra.
 CHAILLI, Calagum.
 CHAISE-DIEU (LA), CHASSE DIEU, Casa Dei.
 CHALANT, Challandium.
 CHALDAS, Chaldæa.
 CHALONNE, Calonna.
 CHALONNOIS, Cabillonensis Ager.
 CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, Catalauni, Catalaunum.
 CHALONS-SUR-SAONE, Caballinum, Cabillonum.
 CHALUS, Castrum Lucii.
 CHAM, Cambus Bavaricus.
 CHAM, Cambum.
 CHAMBERY, Camberiacum, Camberium.
 CHAMBLY, Camiliacum, Cambliacum.

CHAMBORD, Camboritum.
 CHAMBRE, Camera.
 CHAMBRE (LA), Camera sc. Britanniae Minoris.
 CHAMBRE-FONTAINE, Camera Fontis.
 CHAMOND (ΣΑΝΤ), Oppidum Sancti Annemundi, Castrum St. A.
 CHAMOUNIS, Campimontium.
 CHAMPAGNE, Campania Francica.
 CHAMPIGNY, Campiniacum.
 CHAMPTOCEAUX, Castrum celsum.
 CHANGREH, Germanicopolis.
 CHANONRY, Canoricum, Chanrea.
 CHANTEL-LE-CHATEL, Cantillia.
 CHANTILLY, Chantilliacum.
 CHAONA, Leuce Portus.
 CHAOURCE, Chaorcium.
 CHAOURS, Catusiacum.
 CHAPELLE, Capella.
 CHAPELLE-D'ANGILLON (LA), Capella Domini Gilonis.
 CHARBONNIERE, Castrum Carbonariae.
 CHARENTE, Carantonus.
 CHARENTON, in the dep. of the Seine, Carentonium, Carentonus.
 CHARENTOIN, in Cher, Carentonium Bituricense.
 CHARITE (LA), Charitas.
 CHARKI, Chalce.
 CHARLEMONT, Carolomontium.
 CHARLEMOUNT, Carolomontium Hibernicum.
 CHARLEROY, Carolo regium.
 CHARLESTOWN, Caropolis Americana.
 CHARLEVILLE, Carolopolis.
 CHARLIEU, Carilocus.
 CHARMANS, Sarrum.
 CHAROLLES, Carolia, Quadrigellae.
 CHAROLOIS, Carolesium.
 CHAROST, Carophium, Carovium.
 CHAROUSSE, Carussa.
 CHARPAGNE, Scarpona.
 CHARTRAIN, Carnutensis Ager.
 CHARTRES, Antoricum, Carnutes, ium.
 CHASSENON, Cassinomagus.
 CHASTELAR, Castellarum.
 CHATEAU-BRIANT, Castrum Brientii.
 CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, Castrum Cameracense.
 CHATEAU-CHINON, Castrum Caninum.
 CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, Castrum Delphini.
 CHATEAU-D'IF, Arx Iphiae.
 CHATEAU DU LOIR, Castrum ad Lædum, Castrum Lidi.
 CHATEAU-DUN, Castellodunum.
 CHATEAU-GONTHIER, Castrum Gonterii.
 CHATEAU-LANDON, Castrum Landonis.
 CHATEAU-MEILLANT, Mediolanum, Castrum Mediolani.
 CHATEAU-PORCIEN, Castrum Portianum.
 CHATEAU-RENARD, Castrum Vulpinum.
 CHATEAU-RENAUD, Castrum Reginaldi.
 CHATEAU-ROUX, Castrum Radulphi, Rudolphinum.
 CHATEAU-SALINS, Castrum Salinarum.
 CHATEAU-THIERRY, Castrum Theodorici.
 CHATEAU-VILAIN, Castrum Villanum.
 CHATEAUNEUF, in the French dep. of Mayenne-et-Loire, Castrum Novum ad Sartam.
 CHATEAUNEUF, in the French dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, Castrum Novum Aremoricæ.
 CHATEAUNEUF, in the French dep. of Eure-et-Loire, Castrum Novum.
 CHATEAUNEUF, in the French dep. of Charente, Castrum Novum Inculismense.
 CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-CHER, Castrum Novum ad Carim.
 CHATEAUNEUF-SUR-LOIRE, Castrum Novum ad Ligerim.

CHATELET, Casseletum.
 CHATELLERAUD, Castellum Heraldii.
 CHATILLON, in Piedmont, Castellio Pedemontii.
 CHATILLON, in the French dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, Castellio.
 CHATILLON, in the French dep. of Deux-Sevres, Castellio ad Separam Nannetensem.
 CHATILLON-DE-MEDOC, Castellio Medulci.
 CHATILLON-EN-BAZOIS, Castellio Nivernensis Tractus.
 CHATILLON-LES-DOBES, Castellio Burgundiae.
 CHATILLON-SUR-CHER, Castellio ad Carim.
 CHATILLON-SUR-L'INDRE, Castellio ad Augerim.
 CHATILLON-SUR-LOING, Castellio ad Lupiam.
 CHATILLON-SUR-LOIRE, Castellio ad Ligerim.
 CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, Castellio ad Matronam.
 CHATILLON-SUR-SAONE, Castellio ad Ararim.
 CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, Castellio ad Sequanum.
 CHATILLON-SUR-SEVRE, Castellio Pictaviae.
 CHATONIE, Beberacus Lacus.
 CHAUD, Calidum.
 CHAUDES-AIGUES, Aquæ Calentes.
 CHAUL, Caulum.
 CHAULEBERNAU, Elea Promontorium.
 CHAULNES, Calneria, Calviacum.
 CHAUMERAC, Calmeracum.
 CHAUMONT, in Savoy, Calmontium.
 CHAUMONT, in the French dep. of Haute-Garonne, Calvo-Mons Vasconiae.
 CHAUMONT, in the French dep. of Oise, Calviontium.
 CHAUMONT-EN-BASSIGNI, Calmontium Bassiniæ.
 CHAUNY, Calniacum.
 CHAUVIGNY, Calviniacum.
 CHAVANCY, Chavanciacum, Calvinciacum.
 CHAVES, Chiaves.
 CHEDUBA, Bazacata.
 CHEGE, Chegens Comitatus.
 CHELADIA, Halica.
 CHELLES, Cala.
 CHELM, Chelmensis Palatinatus.
 CHELMERS, Chelmerus.
 CHEMACH, Camachus.
 CEMALI, Colonæ.
 CEMNITZ, Chemnitium, Chemn. Hermundurum.
 CHENCOA, Genchoa.
 CHER (LE), Caris, Carus.
 CHERASCO, Clarascum.
 CHERBOURG, Cæsaris Burgus, Caroburgum.
 CHERTASA, Acanthus.
 CHERMES, Sermanicomagus.
 CHERSO, Chrepsa, Cressa.
 CHERSON, Cherso.
 CHESINUS, Narthecusa.
 CHESTER, Cestria, Deva.
 CUESTER, Cestriensis Comitatus.
 CHESTERFIELD, Cesterfida.
 CHESTER-LE-STREET, Ermine-Street.
 CHESU-MANSSUR, Charmodara.
 CHEVREUSE, Caprusium.
 CHEXBRES, Cubirasca.
 CHIAMPORRIERO, Campiporcherium.
 CHIANA, Clanis.
 CHIANA PALUDE, Clusina Palus.
 CHIARAMONTE, Claromons.
 CHIARENZA (MOUNT), Cyllenius Mons.
 CHIARENZA, Clarentia.
 CHIARI, Clarium.
 CHIASCIO, Asius, Cladius.
 CHIASTEZZO, Clastidium.

- CHIAVARI, Clavarum, Claverium.
 CHIAVASCO, Clavasium.
 CHIAVENNA, Clavenna.
 CHIAVES, Aquæ Flaviæ.
 CHICHESTER, Cicestria.
 CHIEMSEE, Chiemus Lacus.
 CHIENTI, Flusor.
 CHIENTO, Cluana.
 CHIERI, Carea, Cherium.
 CHIESE, Clusius.
 CHIETI, Citium, Teate, Teatea.
 CHIEVRES, Cervia.
 CHIFALE, Minervæ ara.
 CHIFLIK, Leuce Acte.
 CHILE, Chili Regio.
 CHIMAY, Chimacum, Cimacum.
 CHIMERA, Chimæra.
 CHIMERA MONS, Acroceraunia, or Ceraunii Montes.
 CHINA, Sina.
 CHINEY, Cennacum.
 CHINON, Caino.
 CHINY, Chiniacum, or Chisneium.
 CHIOGGIA, Claudia.
 CHIOZZA, Fossa Clodia.
 CHISAMO, Cisamus.
 CHIURO, Clurium.
 CHIUSA, Clausa.
 CHIUSI, Camars, Clusium.
 CHIZICO, an island, Cyzicus.
 CHIZICO, Cyzicum.
 CHOCZIM, Chotimia, Chotinum.
 CHOISEUL, Cascelum.
 CHOISSY, Cauciacum.
 CHOLM, Columna.
 CHOLMKIL, Chilca, s. Columbani ins.
 CHONAD (the com. of), Canadiensis Comitatus.
 CHONAD, Canadium.
 CHORASAN, Corasania.
 CHORGES, Caturiga, Caturigomagus.
 CHREISSAN, Jabes.
 CHRISSEE, Crusina.
 CHRISTIANIA, Ansloga.
 CHRISTIANIA, Aggerhusia Præfectura.
 CHRISTIANSPREIFS, Christiani Munitio.
 CHRISTIANSTADT, in Prussia, Christianostadium ad Boberam.
 CHRISTIANSTADT, in Sweden, Christianopolis.
 CHRISTINEHAMM, Christinae Portus.
 CHRISTINESTAD, Christina.
 CHUR, Curia Rhætorum.
 CHURWALDEN, Corvantianna Vallis.
 CHURWALDEN, Corvantiense Monasterium.
 CHUSISTAN, Susiana.
 CIANDZKHALI, Cianesus.
 CIANIS, Cyaneus.
 CIEN-POCUELOS, Centum Puteoli.
 CIERF, Cervium.
 CIGLIANO, in Naples, Cælianum.
 CIGLIANO, Cilianum.
 CIGUATEO, Ciguata.
 CILABRO, Chabrius.
 CILLY (circle of), Celejensis Comitatus.
 CILLY, Claudia, Celeja.
 CIMBRISHAMM, Cimbrorum Portus.
 CIMIEZ, Cemellium.
 CIMOGOL, Cumillum Magnum.
 CIMOLI, Cimolus.
 CIN, Cinum.
 CINCA, Cinga.
 CINEY, Cennæum.
 CINGOLI, Cingulum.
 CIOTAT, Carsici, Civitas.
 CIPIONA, Cæpionis Turris.
 CIRCARS, Masalia.
 CIRCELLO, Circeji.
 CIRCELLO (CAPE), Circaeum Promontorium.
 CIRCESTER, Corinium.
 CIRELLA, Cerilli.
 CIRENZA, s. Acerenza.
 CIRIE, Ciriacum.
 CIRISANO, Cytherium.
 CIRKASSIER, Cercetæ.
 CISMONE, Cisimons.
 CISTEAUX, Cistercium.
 CITADELLE, Civitas Tuta, Civitatula.
 CITTA-DELLA-PIEVE, Civitas Plebis.
 CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, Civitas Castellana, Tiferinum.
 CITTA-NUOVA, Æmonia nova.
 CIUDAD-DE-LAS-CASAS, Villa Viciosa.
 CIUADELLA, Jamno.
 CIUDAD-REAL, Civitas Regia, Philippopolis.
 CIUDAD-RODRIGO, Civitas Roderici, Rodericopolis.
 CIVEDA, Civitas.
 CIVIDAD-DI-FRIULI, Castrum Foro-Julianum, Forum Julii.
 CIVIDALE-DEL-FRIULI, Forojuliensis Civitas.
 CIVITA-BORELLA, Bucellum.
 CIVITA-CASTELANA, Faliscæ.
 CIVITA-D'ANTIA, Anxantium.
 CIVITA-DE-GLISSA, Metalla.
 CIVITA-DELLA-PIEVE, Civitas Plebis.
 CIVITA-DI-PENNA, Pinna.
 CIVITA-DI-ST-ANGELO, Civitas St. Angeli.
 CIVITA-DUCALE, Civitas Ducalis.
 CIVITA-LAVINIA, Lanuvium.
 CIVITA-A-MARE, Cliterna.
 CIVITA-THOMUSSA, Foruli.
 CIVITA-VECCHIA, Centum Cellæ, Civitas vetus.
 CIVITELLA, Capena.
 CIVITELLA, in Naples, Belegra.
 CIZE, Cisiensis Ager.
 CLAEVNER, CLEVNER-SEE, Clavennensis Lacus.
 CLAGENFURT, Claudia, Clagenfurtum.
 CLAIN, Clanis.
 CLAIR, Clarius.
 CLAIRETS, Claretum.
 CLAIRMONT, Claramontium.
 CLAIRVAUX, in the French dep. of Aube, Claræ Vallis.
 CLAIRVAUX, Clara Vallis.
 CLAMECY, Clameciacum, or Clamiacum.
 CLARE, CLARENCE, Clarentia.
 CLARE, CHOMOND, Clara, Chomondia.
 CLATEA, Cithæron.
 CLAUSEN, Clausina.
 CLAUSENBURG, Claudianopolis, Colosvaria.
 CLAUSENBURG (the com. of), Colosvariensis Comitatus.
 CLEANO, Cliternum.
 CLERAC, Clariacum ad Oldam.
 CLERMONT, Arverna.
 CLERMONT-DE-LODEVE, Claramontium Lutevense.
 CLERMONT-EN-ARGONNE, Clarus Mons Lotharingia.
 CLERMONT-EN-BEAUVOISIS, Clarus Mons Bellovacensis.
 CLERY, Cleriacum ad Ligerim.
 CLEVE, Clivia.
 CLEVE (dukedom of), Cliviensis Ducatus.
 CLEVEN, s. Chiavenna.
 CLEY, Garrejenus.
 CLICHY, Clippiacum.
 CLISSA, Andecrium.
 CLISSELIK, Grynia.
 CLITUNNO, Clitumnus.
 CLONEY, Clona.

CLOUD (SAINT), Novigentum.
 CLOYNE, Cluanum.
 CLUGNY, CLUNY, Cliniacum, Cluniacum.
 CLUNDERT, Cludera.
 CLUSON, Clusonia Vallis.
 CLUSON, Clusonium.
 CLUYD, Cluida.
 CLY, Clitum.
 CLYDE, Cludanus Amnis.
 CLYDE (FRITH OF), Æstuarium, Varæ Glotæ Æstuarium.
 CLYDESDALE, Glotana Vallis.
 CNIDO, Cnidus.
 COA, Cuda.
 COBLENZ, Confluentes, sc. Helvetiorum.
 COBLENZ, Confluentia, Confluentes.
 COCA, Cauca.
 COCAGLIA, Colicaria.
 COCHEM, КОЧИМЪ, Cochima.
 COCHIN, Cottiana.
 COCKERMOUTH, Coccyntium, Novantum.
 CODA-DI-VOLPE, Cauda Vulpis.
 CODES, Cogedus.
 CODI-GARO, Neronia.
 CODINIAC, s. Cadenac.
 CODOGNO, Catoneum.
 CODOS-DE-LADOC, Ladicus Mons.
 CODROPIO, Codropolis.
 COELLEDA, Coleda.
 COELN-AN-DER-SPREE, Colonia ad Spream.
 COERLIN, Corlinum.
 COESFELD, Cosfeldia.
 COESLIN (regency of), Cosliniensis Comitatus.
 COESLIN, Coslinum.
 COESNON, Coetenus.
 COEVORDEN, Covordia.
 COFT, Coptos.
 COGNA, Conia.
 COGNAC, Cognacum.
 COGNI, Iconium.
 COGORETO, Coguretum.
 COIMBRA, Conimbra, Conimbrica.
 COKET, Coqueda.
 COL, Cola.
 COLCHESTER, Colcestria, Coldonia.
 COLDINGHAM, Coldania.
 COLEAH, Rusuccora.
 COLECHI, Colchi.
 COLERAINE, Colrana.
 COLERAINE, Colranensis Comitatus.
 COLIGNY, Coloniaicum.
 COLLE, in Tunis, Collops Magnus.
 COLLE, in Tuscany, Collis.
 COLLERTON, Cilurum.
 COLLIN, Colinum.
 COLLIOURE, Caucoliberum, Cocoliberis.
 COLMAR, Cholembra.
 COLMAR, Collis Martis, Coloburgum.
 COLMENAR-DE-OREJA, Laconimurgi.
 COLMOGROD, Colmogora.
 COLOBIANO, Colobianum.
 COLOGNA, Coloniola.
 COLOGNE, Colonia Agrippina.
 COLO-KYTIA, Gythius.
 COLOMBARI-DI-TREPANI, Columbaria.
 COLOMBO, Arabingara.
 COLOMEA, Colomia.
 COLOMIERS, Colomeria.
 COLONI, Gana.
 COLONIA (LA), Eclanum.
 COLONNE, Lacinium.
 COLORNO, Calurnum.
 COLRAINE, Colranensis Comitatus.
 COLUMBATS, GALUMBAS, Columbraria.
 COLUMBI, Columbarum Insula.

COLUMBRETES (LAS), Ophiusa.
 COLUMBTON, Columbus.
 COLURI, Salamis.
 COM, Koum, Chaona.
 COMANA, Cromna.
 COMARIN, Camar.
 COMBRAILLES, Combralia.
 COMBRONDE, Oppidum Candidobrinse.
 COMBURGOS, Callum.
 COMER-SEE, Comacenus, Larius lacus.
 COMESAZZO, Comesatium.
 COMINES, Comineum, Communium.
 COMINGES, COMMINGES, Couvenæ, Convenensis Tractus.
 COMINO, Cuminum, Hephæstia.
 COMMACHIO, Cimaculum, Comacium.
 COMMARGUE, Metina.
 COMMERCEY, Commerciacum.
 COMMOTAU, Helcopolis.
 COMO (LAGO-DI), Cumanus Lacus.
 COMO, Cumetense Territorium.
 COMO, Comum.
 COMORN, Comara, Crumenum.
 COMORN (comitat of), Comaroniensis Comitatus.
 COMOTAY, Comotæa.
 COMPIEGNE, Compendium.
 COMPOSTELL, Flavionia, Fanum S. Jacobi.
 CONCA, Crustumium.
 CONCABAR, Elymais.
 CONCARCEAUX, Concordiæ Saltus.
 CONCARNEAU, Concarneum.
 CONCEPTION, Civitas Conceptionis.
 CONCEPTION, Conceptionis Sinus.
 CONCHES, Conchæ.
 CONCRESSANT, Concurcallum.
 CONDE, Condæum, Condatum.
 CONDE, Condate.
 CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU, Condæum ad Norallum.
 CONDOJANI, Condojanum.
 CONDOM, Condomium Vasconum.
 CONDRIEUX, Condriacum.
 CONDROS, Condrosorum Regio.
 CONDUR, Coddura.
 CONEGLIANO, Conelianum.
 CONFLANS, Confluentia.
 CONFLANS, Confluentes Centronum.
 CONFLANS, Confluentes Burgundiæ Superioris.
 CONFLANS-EN-JARNY, Confluentes Lotharingiæ.
 CONFLANS-ST.-HONORINE, Confluentes Insulæ Franciæ.
 CONGLETON, Congletonium.
 CONI, Coneum, Cunejum.
 CONIGLIERI, Insulæ Pelagiæ.
 CONITZ, Choinitia.
 CONNAUGHT, Connachtia, Connacia.
 CONNEBURG, Connoburgum.
 CONNERAY, Conedracium.
 CONQUET, Conquestus.
 CONSERANS, Conseranensis Ager.
 CONSTANTIA, CONSTANTINE, Cirta.
 CONSTANTINOPLE, Constantinopolis, Byzantium.
 CONSTANTINOPLE (STRAITS OF), Bosphorus Thraciæ, Os Ponti, Fretum Constantinopolitanum.
 CONSTANZ, COSTNITZ, Constantia.
 CONSUEGRA, Consabrum.
 CONTESSA, Sinus Strymonicus.
 CONTIGLIANO, Contilianum, Cutilia.
 CONTY, Contiacum.
 CONUCHA, Cythera.
 CONVERSANO, Conversanum, Cupersanum.
 CONWAY, Conovium.
 CONZA, Compsa.
 COPA, Cupa.

- COPENHAGEN, COPENHAGEN, Colonia, Hafnia.
 COPRANITZ, Copranitia.
 COPREINITZ, Coprinitia.
 CORACE, Crotalus, Corax.
 CORACOJAN, Caryanda.
 CORAKE, Corax.
 CORANGA, Calliena.
 CORBELL, Corbelium, Corbolium.
 CORBENY, Corbeniacum.
 CORBERG, Corberia.
 CORBETTE, Curia Pietra.
 CORBIE, Corbeja.
 CORBIERES, Corbaria Vallis.
 CORBIGNY, Corbiniacum.
 CORBIGNY, Corbiniacum Nivernense.
 CORBON, Corbo.
 CORBRIDGE, Corstorpitum.
 CORCHUELA (LA), Rusticiana.
 CORDES, Cordue.
 CORDON, Cordona.
 CORDOVA, Colonia Patricia Cordubensis, Corduba.
 CORDUAN, Antros.
 CORELLA, Graccuris.
 CORFU (ISLAND OF), Coreyra.
 CORFU, Coreyra.
 CORI, in the Papal states, Cora.
 CORI, in Dalmatia, Corinium.
 CORIA, Cauria.
 CORIGLIANO, Coriolanum Calabriae.
 CORIGLIANO, Coriolanum in Calabria Citra.
 CORINTH, Corinthus.
 CORK, Corcaginis Comitatus.
 CORK, Corcagia.
 CORLAY, Vorgium.
 CORMEILLE, Curmiliaea.
 CORMERY, Cormaricum, Cormeriacum.
 CORMICY, Cormiciacum, Calmisciacum.
 CORMONS, Cormones.
 CORNEILLAN, Cornelianum.
 CORNETO, Castrum Novum ad Martam, Cornetum.
 CORNETO, in Sardinia, Corni.
 CORNEVILLE, Cornavilla.
 CORNICO, Corycus.
 CORNIGLIONE, Cornilianum.
 CORNIO, Ciconium Promontorium.
 CORNWALLIS, Cornubia.
 COROMANDEL, Coromandela.
 CORON, Colouides.
 CORONE, Corona.
 CORREGGIO, Corregium.
 CORRESE, CUREZE, Cures.
 CORRESE (the Italian river), Curensis Amnis.
 CORREZE (the French river), Curetia.
 CORREZE, Curetium.
 CORSOER, Crucisora.
 CORTE, Curia.
 CORTEGANA, Corticata.
 CORTELAZZO, Ficaria.
 CORTE-MAGGIORE, Curia Major.
 CORTEMIGLIA, Curtismilium.
 CORTE OLONO, Olonna Curtis.
 CORTONA, Corti Arx, Corythus.
 CORTRYCK, Courtray.
 CORUGNA, Clunia.
 CORUNNA, Brigantium, Coronium.
 CORVEY, Corbeja, Corbeia.
 CORVO, CUERVO, Corvi Insula.
 CORZOLA, Coreyra.
 COS, s. Stanchio.
 COSCAN, Cocosus.
 COSENZA, Consentia.
 COSMIN, Coccozanagora.
 COSNE, Cona, Condate.
 COSSE-LE-VIVIERS (VIVON), Cossiacum.
- COSTANZA, Constantia.
 COSTHEIM, Cuffinstanium.
 COTBUS, s. Cottwitz.
 COTENTIN, Constantiense Territorium.
 COTES (LES), DE GARRAF, Hannibalis Scalæ.
 COTRONE, Croto.
 COTTE (LA), St. ANDRE, Clivus St. Andreae.
 COTTWITZ, Cotbusium.
 COUBEI, Emaus.
 COUCY, Cociacum, Codiciacum.
 COULANGES-LES-VINE SES, Coloniae Vinosæ.
 COULANS, Villa Colonia.
 COULOGNE, Casinomagus, Colonia.
 COULONS, Colombæ.
 COUPER, Cupra.
 COURPIERRE, Curtipetra.
 COURTENAY, Cortenæum, Cortiniacum.
 COURTRAY, CORTRYCK, Cortracum, Corteriacum.
 COUSINS-HOUSE, Segedunum.
 COUTANCES, Castra Constantina.
 COUTRAS, Certerate, Cotracum.
 COVENTRY, Conventria.
 COVOLI, Clastrum Cubali.
 COWBRIDGE, Bovium.
 COZZO, Cottia.
 CRACAU, Carodunum, Cracovia.
 CRACAU, Cracoviensis Palatinatus.
 CRAIN, s. Krain.
 CRAINBURG, Carinioburgum.
 CRAJOWA, Drubetis.
 CRANENBURG, Burcinalium.
 CRANGANOR, Baris.
 CRAON, Cratumnum.
 CRAONNOIS, Credeuensis Ager.
 CRASTA, Candavii Montes.
 CRATI, Crathis.
 CRAU, Campi Lapidei, Campus Hercules.
 CRAVANT, Crevantium.
 CRECI, Gatiacum, Cressiacum.
 CRECY, Carisiacum.
 CREE-FIRTH, Cræ Æstuarium.
 CREIL, Credilium, Creolium.
 CREMASCO, Cremensis Ager.
 CREMIEU, Cremiacum.
 CREMINIECK, Cremeneum.
 CREMNITZ, Cremnicium.
 CREMONA, Cremonensis Ager.
 CREMS, Cremesia.
 CREMSMUNSTER, Chremissæ Monasterium.
 CREPY, CRESPY, Crepiacum.
 CREPY, CRESPY, Crepiacum Laudunense.
 CREQUY, Crequium.
 CREST, Christa.
 CREUSE, Crosa.
 CREUSSE, Crusena.
 CREUTZ, Crisium.
 CREUTZBURG, in Königsberg, Cruciburgum Venedicum.
 CREUTZBURG, in Saxe-Weimar, Cruciburgum ad Vierram.
 CREUTZBURG, in Silesia, Creutzberga.
 CREUTZENACH, Cruciniacum.
 CREVACOURE, Crepacorium.
 CREVASTA, Apsus.
 CREVECCEUR, Crepicordium Cameracense.
 CREVECCEUR, Crepicordium.
 CREVILLY, Crollejum.
 CRICHINGEN, Creance.
 CRILLON, Credulio.
 CRISTONIA, Creston.
 CRITIA, Elæus.
 CROCHA, Arocha.
 CROISIL, Crociliacum.
 CROISILLE, Crocilliaea.
 CROMARTY, Cromartium.

CROMARTYSHIRE, Cromartinus Comitatus.
 CRONENBURG, Coronæburgum.
 CRONSTADT, Brassovia, Stephanopolis.
 CROSSEN, Crosna ad Elystrum.
 CROSSEN, Crosna.
 CROSSEN, Crosna Sarmatica.
 CROTOIS, Carocotinum.
 CROU, CROULD, Crovus.
 CROUY, Croviacum.
 CRUZ DE LA ZORZA, Vieus Caminarius.
 CSEPEL, Insula St. Margarethæ, Cepelia.
 CUBU, Subur.
 CUENCA, Conca.
 CUESTRIN, Costrinum.
 CUGIONE, Cusionum.
 CUIVIN, Covinum.
 CULLERA, Suero.
 CULLO, Calliga.
 CULM, Mariæchelnum.
 CULM, Culmia.
 CULMORE, Vidua.
 CUMBERLAND, Cumbria.
 CUNDIS, Contegium.
 CUNNINGHAM, Cunigamia.
 CUPAR, Capra.
 CURDISTAN, Curdia.
 CURDO, Curdius Mons.
 CURE, Chora.
 CURISCHE-NEHRUNG, Curonensis Peninsula.
 CURISCHE-HAFF, Curonensis Lacus.
 CURLAND, Curonia, Curlandia.
 CURTAKOES, Curta.
 CURZOLA, Corcyra Nigra.
 CURZOLARI, Echinzæ, Echinades.
 CUTAIS, KUTAIS, Cyta.
 CYPERN, Cyprus.
 CZACKENTHURN, Chaetornia.
 CZACNITZA, Staneclum.
 CZAKOTORN, Carrodunum (Carnodunum).
 CZASLAU, Czaslavia.
 CZASLAU, Czaslaviensis Circulus.
 CZATALCZA, Tharsandala.
 CZENSTOCHAU, Czenstochovia.
 CZERHAT-FATRA, Sarmatici Montes.
 CZERNEK, Inicerum.
 CZERNETZ, Zerna, or Colonia Zernesium.
 CZERSK, Ciricum, or Czercum.
 CZIRKNITZ (LAKE), Circoniensis Lacus.
 CZIRKNITZ, Czernicum, Circonium.
 CZONGRAD, Celadium.

D

DABARNA, Coloë.
 DABORA, Dabira.
 DABUL, Mandagora.
 DACHAN, Dachanum.
 DACHSTEIN, Dagoberti Saxum.
 DADI, Drymæa.
 DAENEMARK, Dania.
 DAENISCHWALD, Danica Sylva.
 DAFAR, Sefhar.
 DAHALAG, Daphnitis Insula.
 DAHLAK, Orine.
 DAKKE, Pselche.
 DALARNE, Dalecarlia.
 DALCKE, Dellina.
 DALELBE, Dalecarlius.
 DALIN, Idalium.
 DALKEITH, Dalkethum.
 DALKEY, Limnus.
 DALMINO, Delminium.
 DAM, Dammona.
 DAMAN, Camani.

DAMAR, Leontopolis.
 DAMEGHAN, Tagæ.
 DAMER, Tamyras.
 DAMERY, or DAMERA, Dameriacum.
 DAMMARTIN, Damnum Martinum, Dominium Martini.
 DAMME, Damma.
 DAMMERSEE, Estia.
 DAMVILLE, Damovilla.
 DAMVILLERS, Dampuillerium, Damvillerium.
 DANA-PLU, Daona.
 DANAR, Eleutherus.
 DANGEAU, Dangelium.
 DANZIG, Dantiscum, Gedanum.
 DARABGHERD, Gabæ.
 DARABIN, Dara.
 DARABYE, Granis.
 DARDANELLES, Arces ad Hellespontum.
 DARDANELLES (STRAIT OF), Hellespontus, Fretum Hellesponticum, Gallipolitanum.
 DASCARA-EL-MELIK, Dastagerda.
 DATSCHITZ, Dacxitium.
 DATTENRIED, DELLE, Datira.
 DATTOLO, Phœnicusa.
 DAULIA, Daulis.
 DAUMAKLI, Pelecas.
 DAUN, Dumnus.
 DAUPHINE, Delphinatus.
 DAVENTRY, Bennavena.
 DAVIS' STRAIT, Fretum Davisii.
 DAX. See Acqs.
 DAXWANG, Taxgætium.
 DEAL, Dola.
 DEBOT, Parambole.
 DEBRECZIN, Debrecinum, Debrettinum.
 DECIZE, Decetia.
 DEDES, Dedessa.
 DEE, Devæ Æstuarium.
 DEE, Deva, Dæa.
 DEES AKKA, Comidava.
 DEHASCH, Ochus.
 DEKIAN, Hieratemis.
 DELAWARE, Delavarus.
 DELBOM, Heraeopolis Parva.
 DELBRUCK, Delbruggia.
 DELEBIO, Alebium, Dalebium.
 DELEMONT, Telemontium.
 DELFINO, Delphinium.
 DELFINO, Gythanæ.
 DELFT, Delfi, Delphi, Delphinum.
 DELFTLAND, Delpholandia.
 DELFTSHAFEN, Delphorum Portus.
 DELFZYL, Delfzila Arx.
 DELHI, Clisobora.
 DELHI, Dellium.
 DELICHI, Acheron.
 DELITSCH, Delitium.
 DELLE COLONNE, Naus.
 DELMINO, Dalmium.
 DELSBERG, Delemontium, Telamontium.
 DEMENHUR, Hermopolis Parva.
 DEMENYFALVA, Demanowa.
 DEMER, Tabuda.
 DEMIRCARPI, Cataractæ Danubii.
 DEMITRIOFF, Demitriovia.
 DEMONA (VALDI), Vallis Demonæ, Nemorensis.
 DEMOTICA, Didymotichos.
 DENBIGH, Denbiga.
 DENDER, Galthera, Dendera.
 DENDERAH, Tentyra.
 DENDERMONDE, Munda Teneræ, Teneramunda.
 DENEUVRE, Danubrium.
 DENIA, Artemisium, Dianium.
 DENIGU, Denigotia.
 DENIS (SAINT), Dianiscopolis.

DENISLEY, Thomisonium.
 DENMARK, Danimarca.
 DENSEN, Desena.
 DENSEN, Dummissus.
 DEOGHIR, Tagara.
 DEOLS, Castrum Dolense.
 DERAS, Deris.
 DERBEND, Albanie Portæ.
 DERBEND-PUST, Nazada.
 DERBY, Derventia.
 DERBYSHIRE, Derbicensis Comitatus.
 DERCUS, Dereon.
 DERDASSO, Deboma.
 DERGH, Dergus.
 DERNE, Darnis.
 DERRY, Deria.
 DERWENT, Darventus.
 DESAGUADERO, Emissarius.
 DESENZANO, Decentianum.
 DESIDERADE, Desiderata.
 DESITZE, Deciatum.
 DESMOUND, Desmonia comitatus.
 DESNA, Hypacaris.
 DESPOTO-DAGH, Rhodope.
 DESSAU, Dessavia.
 DESZNA, Jesna.
 DETERN, Teuderium.
 DETMOLD, Theotmala, Detmoldia.
 DEUPRAY, Catadupa.
 DEUSCHBERG, Dei Mons.
 DEUTICHEM, Dotecum.
 DEUTSCH-BROD, Broda Teutonica.
 DEUTSCHENDORF, Popradum.
 DEUTSCHLAND, Germania.
 DEUTZ, Diuza, Diutia.
 DEVA, Decidava.
 DEVA, Diva, Devales.
 DEVENTER, Daventria, Devontarum.
 DEVEREM, Durfos.
 DEVONSHIRE, Devonia.
 DEVRET-HISSAR, Deborus.
 DEZISE, Decetia.
 DIADIN, Daudyana.
 DIALA, Delas.
 DIARBEEKIR, Amida.
 DIAR MODHAR, Osroëne.
 DIASKILLO, Dascyleum.
 DIBAN, Dibon.
 DIBRES, Dibræ.
 DICOMANO, Decumanum.
 DICTAINO, Dittainus.
 DICTAMO, Dictamnium.
 DIDSCHLE, Tigris.
 DIDYMO, Didymi.
 DIE, Augusta Dea.
 DIEDENHOFEN (THIONVILLE), Theodonis villa.
 DIEMEL, Dimala, Dimona.
 DIEPHOLZ, Diepholtanus Comitatus.
 DIEPHOLZ, Diepholta.
 DIEPPE, Deppa.
 DIESDORF, Insula St. Mariæ.
 DIESENBERG, Disibodengense Cœnobium, Desenberg.
 DIESSEN, Damasia.
 DIESSENHOFEN, Darnasia.
 DIETZ, Decia.
 DIEU, Insula Dei.
 DIEULOUARD, Deslonardum.
 DIEUZE, Decem Pagi.
 DIGEL, Mesene.
 DIGNE, Civitas Diniensium, Dinia.
 DIJON, Dibio, Divio, Diviodunum.
 DIJONNOIS, Diviodunensis Pagus.
 DIKELIK, Atarnea.
 DILEM, Cataderbis.

DILI, Delos.
 DILLSBOO, Delisboa.
 DIMITZANA, Erymanthus.
 DI MOLISE, Samnium.
 DINANT, Dinantum.
 DINDIGULL, Tangala.
 DINGELFINGEN, Dingelvinga.
 DINGLE, Dinglia.
 DINKELSBUHL, Zeacollis.
 DIOIS, Diensis Tractus.
 DIONANT, Deomant, Sanctæ Mariæ Monasterium.
 DIORIGUI, Nicopolis.
 DIPRAG, Devaprayaga.
 DIPSO, Ædepsum.
 DISENTIS, Desertina, Disentium.
 DIVA, Deva.
 DJIROST, or GIREST, Throasca.
 DNIEPER, Borysthenes.
 DNIESTER, Danaster, Tyras.
 DOBBER, Thabba.
 DOBERAN, Dobranum.
 DOBRZYN, Dobrinia, Dobrinum.
 DOCKUM, Docomium, Dochzetum.
 DOEMITZ, Domitium.
 DOG-ISLAND, Insula Canum.
 DOGHOE, Daghoe.
 DOGLIANI, Dolianum.
 DOLCEAQUA, Dulcis Aqua.
 DOLE, Didattium, Dola.
 DOLLART, Sinus Emdanus, Dollarius.
 DOMBES, Dumbæ.
 DOMBESCHERTHAL, Domestica Vallis.
 DOMFRONT, Donnifrons, Dumfronium.
 DOMNISSAN, Dumnotinus.
 DOMO-D'OSSOLA, Oscella, Domoduscella.
 DOMOCHI, Demonicus.
 DON, Tanais.
 DONATO, Evoria.
 DONAU, Danubius.
 DONAUESCHINGEN, Doneschinga.
 DONAUWORTH (Danubii Insula), Vertia, Donaverda.
 DONAWITZ, Donau-Arm, Danubii Brachium.
 DONCHERY, Doncheriacum.
 DONEGAL, Dungalensis Comitatus.
 DONEGAL, Dungalìa.
 DONEZ, Hygris.
 DOOR, Ravius.
 DOORNE, Turnium.
 DORCHESTER, Dorcestria, Dunium.
 DORCHESTER, Dorcinie Civitas, Dorscia, Dorcestria.
 DORDOGNE, Duranius, Turanius.
 DORMAGEN, Durmomagus.
 DORMOIS (LE), Dulmense.
 DORNIK, or TOURNAY, Turnacum.
 DORNOCK, Dornodunum.
 DORO, Oboca.
 DORPAT, Derbatum, Dorpatum.
 DORSET, Dorsetia.
 DORTMUND, Dormunda, Tremonia.
 DORTRECHT, Dordracum.
 DOS-DI-TRENT, Dorsum Tridentinum.
 DOTIS, Deotatum, Theodata.
 DOUARNENES, Dovarnena.
 DOUAY, Catuacum, Douacum.
 DOUBS, Alduabis.
 DOUE, Doadum, Theodoadum.
 DOULENS, Donincum.
 DOURDAN, Dordanum.
 DOURIERS, Duroicorejum.
 DOUX, Dubis.
 DOUZE, Dusa.
 DOUZERE, Ducera.

DOUZY, Diciacum.
 DOVER, Dubræ, Dubris.
 DOWN, Dunensis Comitatus.
 DOWNE, Dunum.
 DRAA, Edrei, Adra.
 DRAAS, Darocinium.
 DRABURG, Dravoburgum.
 DRAGON, Draconis Mons.
 DRAGONARA, Gerion, Geronium.
 DRAGONE, Draco.
 DRAGONISI, Corasia.
 DRAGUIGNAN, Dracena.
 DRAMA, Drabescus.
 DRAMISI, Delium.
 DRANDAR, Pityus.
 DRAPANO, Drepanum Promontorium.
 DRAU, or DRAVE, Dravus.
 DRAUSEN, Drusis.
 DREUX, Droce, Drocum.
 DRIESEN, Dressenium.
 DRILLO, Achates.
 DRIMAGO, Dirigota.
 DRIN, Caradrina.
 DRINA, Drinus.
 DRINO-BIANCO, Drilo.
 DRINO-NEGRO, Drinus.
 DRINO, Drilonius Sinus.
 DRINOVAR, Drinopolis, Trinopolis.
 DROGEO, Insula Diabolorum.
 DROGHEDA, Droghdaea, Pontana.
 DROME, Druna.
 DRONERO, Draconerium.
 DRONTHEIM, Nidrosia.
 DRUIDA, Diruta.
 DRUMLANRIG, Uxellum.
 DRUSEN, Drusomagus.
 DSCHANGLI, Panionium.
 DSCHEBAIL, Byblos.
 DSCHEDUR, Iturea.
 DSCHENNIN, Ginea.
 DSCHESAN, Pudni.
 DSCHESIRA-EL-BIRBE, Philæ.
 DSCHESIRAT-EL-ARAB, Arabia Felix.
 DSCHESME, Phœnicus Portus.
 DSCHIBBEL-EL-GHARBI, Libanus.
 DSCHISSER-BENI-JAKUB, Jacobi Pons, Gesehur.
 DSCHOLAN, Gaulanitis.
 DSJEDIE, Schedia.
 DSJINA, Harpasus.
 DSJISME, Organa.
 DSJUBBE, Olabus.
 DUBEN, Duba.
 DUCHS, Duxonum.
 DUERO, Durius.
 DUESMOIS, Duesmensis tractus.
 DUINO, Pucinum.
 DUISBURG, Duisburgum, Tuiscoburgum.
 DUIVELAND, Duvelandia.
 DULCIGNO, Olchinium.
 DULECKE, Dulecum.
 DULOMA, Thebae.
 DUMATH, Duma.
 DUMBARTON, Levinia.
 DUMBARTON, Britannodunum, Dumbritionum.
 DUMFRIES, Dumfreja.
 DUMFRONT, Dumfronium.
 DUMMERSEE, Dummera.
 DUMNOTYR, Dumnoricum, Dumnovortium.
 DUNBAR, Vara, Dumbarum.
 DUNBERG, Dunus, Dunum.
 DUNBLANE, Dumblanum.
 DUNCANSBY-HEAD, Orcas Prom.
 DUNCASTER, Danum.
 DUNDALK, Dunkeranum.
 DUNDEE, Allectum, Donum Dei.

DUNINGEN, Dunum.
 DUNKELD, Caledonia.
 DUNKERAN, Ivernis.
 DUNKIRK, Dunquera.
 DUN-LE-ROI, Castrum Duni, Regiodunum.
 DUNOIS, Dunensis ager.
 DUNSTAFFNAGE, Evonium, Stephanodunum.
 DUNSTER, Dunestorium Castrum.
 DUNWICH, Dunmocha.
 DURANCE, Druentia.
 DURAS, Duracii, Duracium.
 DURAZZO, Dyrrachium.
 DURBUY, Durbis.
 DUREN, Marcodurum, Dura.
 DURETAL, Durastellum, Durstallum.
 DURHAM (Palatinate of), Dunelmensis Comitatus.
 DURHAM, Dunelmum, Dunhelnum, Duremum.
 DURRAH, Aria.
 DUS-CHUR-MALU, Mennis.
 DUSSELDORF, Dusseldorpium.
 DUX, Duxovium.
 DWINA, Carambaxis, Duina.
 DYLE, Thilia.
 DYSBORCH, or DYSBORG, Dispargum.
 DYSS, Desertum.

E

EARNE, Dernus.
 EASTMEATH, Media.
 EATON, Æthonia, Etona.
 EAUZE, Elusa.
 EBENHEIM, Gaviodurum.
 EBERACH, Eberacum.
 EBERSBERG, Eburobergomum.
 EBERSDORF, Aula Nova.
 EBERSHELMUNSTER, Aprimonasterium.
 EBREUIL, or EBREVILLE, Ebrolium.
 EBRO, Iberus.
 ECHITZ, Achatius.
 ECHTERNACH, Andethanna?
 ECIJA, Astigi.
 ECLUSE, Sluzæ.
 ECOUIS, Escovium.
 EDEN, Ituna.
 EDER (the river), Adrana.
 EDER, Eudrapa.
 EDERINGTON, Adurni Portus.
 EDFU, Apollinis Urbs Magna.
 EDINBURGH, Alata Castra, Edinum.
 ED-SOPH, Aphroditopolis.
 EDULO, Edulum.
 EGER, Egra.
 EGER (the river), Egra, Agara.
 EGINA (GULF OF), Saronicus Sinus.
 EGLISAU, Eglisavia, Eglisonia.
 EGLON, Eglon.
 EGLY, Eglis.
 EGORLIK, Mermodus.
 EGRI-PATANKA, Bylazora.
 EGRIPOS, Euripus.
 EGYPT, Ægyptus.
 EHINGEN, Dracuina.
 EHRENBREITSTEIN, Ehrenberti Saxum.
 EICH, Echa.
 EICHSTADT, Sedatum, Eistetta.
 EIDER, Egidora, Eidora.
 EIDERSTÆDT, Epidorensis Præfectura.
 EIFFEL, Eiffalia.
 EILENBURG, Ileburgum.
 EINDHOFEN, Eindovia.
 EINRICH, Henrici pagus.
 EINSIEDELN, Eremitarum Cœnobium in Helvetiis.

- EIPATOS, Inatus.
 EISACH, Atagis.
 EISENACH, Isenacum.
 EISENBERG, Eiseoberga.
 EISENBURG, Castrum Ferreum.
 EISENBURG (Comitat of), Castriferrensis Comitatus.
 EISENBUTTEL, Isenbuttella.
 EISENSCHNIPPE, Fauces Ferreæ.
 EISLEBEN, Islebia.
 EKESJOE, Eckesicea.
 ELALIA, Achila.
 ELANDA, Lampea.
 EL-ARCAS, Cercasorum.
 EL-ARISCH, Rhinocolura.
 ELBA, Æthalia, Ilva.
 EL-BAISAN, Bethsan.
 ELBE, Albis.
 ELBEUF, Elbovium.
 EL-BIR, Machmas.
 EL-BOKAH, Coele-Syria?
 EL-BOTTHIN, Basan.
 EL-CALLAH, Gitlui.
 ELCHE, Illice, Illici.
 EL-COME, Cholle.
 ELDA, Adellum.
 ELDER, Gadirtha.
 ELEFTA, Elatea.
 ELEITZ, Elethya.
 ELENBOROGH, Olenacum.
 ELEO, Eilei, Ilei.
 ELEVANGON, Elephantiacum.
 EL-HERBA, Tigava.
 ELIASBERG, Pelinæus.
 ELIMBO, Olympus.
 EL-JEHUDIEH, Castra Judæorum.
 EL-KAB, Lucina.
 ELKAS, Olgassus.
 EL-KATIF, Gerra.
 EL-KHABUR, Chaboras.
 EL-KIBIR, Ampsaga.
 EL-KURAH, Moab.
 ELL, Elcebus.
 EL-LAHUM, Ptolemais.
 ELLERENA, Regiana.
 ELLGOW, Elgovia, Augia sacra.
 ELL-JEMME, Thystrus.
 ELLRICH, Elricum.
 EL-MADAIN, Seleucia ad Tigrim.
 EL-NACHAR, Nazara.
 ELNBOGEN, Cubitus.
 ELNE, Helena, Eliberri.
 ELPISARA, Ephaliga.
 EL-POZUELO, Pæsula.
 ELSASS, Alsatia.
 ELSASS-ZABERN, Tabernæ Tribocorum, Alsatia.
 ELSEN, Aliso.
 ELSFLETH, Alisni.
 ELSLOO, Haslacum.
 ELSTER, Elistra.
 ELTEN, Altina.
 EL-VALLE-DE-ABDELACIZ, Nescania.
 ELVAS, Alba, Heluæ.
 ELVIRE, Eliberi, Illiberis.
 ELWANGEN, Elephantiacum.
 ELY, Hella, Elia.
 ELZ, Eltzia.
 ELZE (the river), Alisontia.
 ELZE, Aula Regia ad Lynum.
 EM, Emma.
 EMB, Emba.
 EMBDEN, Amasia.
 EMBOLI, Amphipolis.
 EMBRO, Imbrus.
 EMBRUN, Castrum Ebredunense, Eborodunum.
 EMBS, in the Tyrol, Amades.
 EMBS, in Nassau, Embasis.
 EMELY, or Awx, Emelia.
 EMLEY, Jemelaca.
 EMMAT, Amma.
 EMMEN, Emana.
 EMMENTHAL, Emmanæ Vallis.
 EMMER, Ambra.
 EMMERICH, Asciburgum, Emmerica, Embrica.
 EMPOLI, Emporium.
 EMS, Amasia, Amasius.
 ENDARO, Enderum.
 ENGADIN, or INNTAL, Caput Ceni, Engiadina.
 ENGELBERG, Ingelberga.
 ENGELSBURG, Hadriani Moles, Castellum Angeli.
 ENGER, Angaria, Angria.
 ENGHEN, Angia.
 ENGLA, Ægina.
 ENGLAND, Britannia, Anglia.
 ENIED, Enjedinum.
 ENKHUIZEN, Enchusa, Enchusia.
 ENKOEPIG, Encopia, Enecopia.
 ENN, Endidæ.
 ENNISKILLEN, Arx Kellina.
 ENOS, Ænos.
 ENS, Anassianum, Anisia.
 ENS, Anasus, Anisus.
 ENSDORF, Ensdorfense Monasterium.
 ENSINEH, Antioce.
 ENTRAIGUES, Interaquæ.
 ENTRAINS, Interamnus.
 ENTRAMES, Interamnus.
 ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, Extrema Minii.
 ENTREMONT, Intermontium.
 ENTREVAUX, Intervalles, Intervallum.
 ENVERMEU, Envermodium.
 EPERIES, Aperiascio, Eperiesinum.
 EPERNAY, Asprenca, Sparnacum.
 EPERNON, Sparno.
 EPINAL, or ESPINAL, Spinalium.
 EPINOY, Espinojum, Spinatum.
 EPSHAM, Ebeshamum, Thermæ Ebeshamenses.
 ERBACH, Erpachium.
 ERCOCA, Erquicum.
 ERCSIN, Salinum.
 EREKLI, Heraclea Thraciæ.
 EREMO-DI-ST.-AUGUSTINO, Gravis a.
 ERETIA, Cnemides.
 ERETRI, Erythra.
 ERFT, Arnapha.
 ERFURT, Erfordia.
 ERGERS, Ergitia.
 ERI, Cæretanus amnis.
 ERIAH-NAHR-EBRAHAM, Adonis.
 ERINEO, Erinæum.
 ERISSI, Eresos.
 ERIWAN, Eroanum.
 ERIWAN (Prov. of), Turcomania orientalis.
 ERKELENS, Herculeum, Herculanum.
 ERKLI, Ad Horrea.
 ERLACH, Elegium, Elacum.
 ERLACH, or ERLAF, Erlaphus, Arlapa.
 ERLAU, Agria.
 ERMENAK, Homona.
 ERMENT, Hermonthis.
 ERMITA-DE-LOS-PALACLOS, Flavium Vivitanum.
 ERMITA-DE-NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-TIERMES, Termantia.
 ERNE'E, Ereneum.
 ERRAHUE, Latonæ Civitas.
 ERRIF, Augustamnica.
 ER-ROHA, Edessa.

ERZGEBIRGE, Metalliferi Montes.
 ESARO, Æsaris.
 ESBET, Calus.
 ESCHBORN, Asgabrunnum villa.
 ESCHWEGE, Schuevagia.
 ESCORIAL, Escuriacum, Scoriale.
 ESCOUIS, Escovium.
 ESCOUSSE, Segosa.
 ESDUD, Asdod.
 ESENS, Esena.
 ESINO, Æsis.
 ESKDALE, Escia.
 ESKER, Cescus.
 ESKER, Cjos.
 ESKI, Sida.
 ESKI-FOROS, Dandaca.
 ESKI-HISSAR, Laodicea.
 ESKIHISSAR, Stratonicea.
 ESKI-SHEHR, Dorylæum.
 ESKI-SLANA, Salluntum.
 ESKI-STAMBUL, Alexandria
 ESLA, Estola.
 ESPEJO, Claritas Julia.
 ESSECK, Mursa, Essecium.
 ESSEN, Essendia, Asnidia.
 ESSENBERG, Asciburgium.
 ESSENGEAUX, Ensigaesium.
 ESSENIDE, Xanthus.
 ESSLINGEN, Ezelinga.
 ESTAGEL, Stagellum.
 ESTAIN, or ETAIN, Stagnum.
 ESTAMPES, or ETAMPES, Stampæ.
 ESTANFORT, Darinum.
 ESTANQUE-DE-ALBELATE, Naccarorum palus.
 ESTAPLES, Stapulæ.
 ESTE, Ateste.
 ESTE, Escheda, Ateste.
 ESTELLA, Alba, Stella.
 ESTEPA, Astapa.
 ESTEPONA, Cilniana.
 ESTHENBERG, Estionum Mons.
 ESTHLAND, Esthonia.
 ESTIVAL, Stivagium.
 ESTOY, Ossozona.
 ESTRECHY, Scripanicum.
 ESTREMADURA, Extrema Durii, Extremadura.
 ESTREMOZ, Extrema.
 ETANG-DE-SIGEAN, Rubrensis Lacus.
 ETHAL, Coveliacæ.
 ETSCH, s. Adige.
 ETSCHLAND, Athesia, Athesius ager.
 ETSED, Echedum.
 ETTERSBERG, Mons Æthereus.
 EU, Auga, Augium.
 EUFEMIA, Lametia.
 EUFEMIA (GULF OF), Vibonensis Sinus.
 EUGENIUSBERG, Eugenius Hyge.
 EUGUBIO, Aguvium, Inginium.
 EUPHRAT, or PHRAT, Euphrates.
 EURE, Audura, Ebra.
 EUTIN, Oittinum.
 EVIAN, Aquianum.
 EVORA, Ebra, Liberalitas Julia.
 EVORAMENTE, or EVORA-DE-MONTE, Ebra Alta.
 EVRE, Avara.
 EVREUX, Ebroicæ, Ebroicum.
 EVRON, Ebronium, Aurio.
 EXE, Exa.
 EXETER, Isca Dumnoniorum, Uxela.
 EXIDEUIL, Exidolium.
 EYDER, Egidora, Egidora.
 EYLAU, Gilavia Borussia.
 EYMOUTIERES, Antimonasterium.
 EYREH, Girgiris.
 EZARD, Sars.

F

FABREGUES, Forum Domitii.
 FACIALCAZAR, Salpesa.
 FAENZA, Faventia.
 FAGNEAUX, Faniolum.
 FAIGNE (LA), Fania.
 FAIMINGEN, Pomo.
 FAINS, Fanis.
 FAIR HEAD, Robogdium promont.
 FALAISE, Falaza, Falesia.
 FALASIA, Phalasia.
 FALCKENBERG, in Sweden, Falcoberga.
 FALCKENBERG, in Silesia, Falcomontium.
 FALCKENSTEIN, Falconis Petra, Falcostenium.
 FALCO, Palandas.
 FALKENBERG, Coriovallum.
 FALKENSTEIN, Falchenstein.
 FALKIRK, Davium Sacellum.
 FALKOPING, Falcopia, Focopia.
 FALLERON, Falaria.
 FALMOUTH, Falmuthum, Volemuthum, Volubæ
 Portus.
 FALSTER, Falstria.
 FALVATERA, Fabrateria.
 FAMAGOSTA, Arsinoe, Fama Augusta.
 FAMARS, Fanum Martis.
 FAMENE, Pæmani.
 FAMIEH, Apamea Syriæ.
 FAMINE, Famiensis Tractus.
 FANAGORIA, Corcondame.
 FANAS, Fæntejum.
 FANJEAUX, Fanum Jovis.
 FANO, Refugium Apollinis.
 FANO, or FANEK, Vennum.
 FANO, Colonia Julia Fauestris.
 FARBEIT, Pharbæthus.
 FARFA, Fabaris.
 FARIGLIANA, Cyclopus Scopuli.
 FARMOUTIERS, Farsene monasterium.
 FARNASU, Erithini Scopuli.
 FARNESE, Farnesium Castrum.
 FARNHAM, Vindomum.
 FARO-DI-MESSINA, Siculum Fretum.
 FAROER, Færoæ Insulæ.
 FARRA, Parsia.
 FARSA, Pharsalus.
 FASSA, Fascia.
 FASTON, Villa Faustini.
 FAUCIGNY, Faciniacum.
 FAUCIGNY, Fossiniacum.
 FAULC BAY, Immundus Sinus.
 FAUQUEMONT, Falconis Mons.
 FAVAGNANA, Ægusa.
 FAVARA, Dianæ Fons.
 FAVARA, Dianæ Fanum.
 FAVERGES, Faverga.
 FAVERNAY, Favernajum.
 FAYENCE, Faventia.
 FECAMP, or FESCAMP, Fiscammum, Fisci campus.
 FEDER-SEE, Lacus plumarius.
 FEIRA, Langobriga.
 FELDSPERG, Fagonium.
 FELENK-BOURNON, Parthenium.
 FELICUDA, Heraclea.
 FELK, Fulka.
 FELLES, Elephas.
 FELLIN, Felinum.
 FELO, Hipporum.
 FELTRE, Feltria.
 FELTRO, Feretranus Ager.
 FEMERN, Cimbria Parva, Fimbria.
 FEMERSUND, or FEMERSEE, Fimbria Fretum.
 FENESTRANGE, Vestringium.

- FENIX, Fenisium.
 FENOUILLEDES, Feniculetum.
 FERACHIO, Camiroa.
 FERE (LA), Farra.
 FERINA, Erigon.
 FERMANAGH, Fermaganensis Comitatus.
 FERMO, Firmium, Firmum Picenum.
 FERNANDO-DEL-PO, Ferdinandi Insula.
 FERRAJA-PORTO, Portus Ferrarius.
 FERRARA, Allieni Forum, Ferraria.
 FERREIRA, Rarapia.
 FERRETE, Ferrata.
 FERRIERES, Ferrariæ, Ferrera.
 FERRO, Ferri Insula.
 FERTE, Firmitas.
 FERTE-ALAIS, Firmitas Adelheidis, Adelahidis.
 FERTE-AURAIN, Firmitas Auraniensis, Auren.
 FERTE-BERNARD, Firmitas Bernhardi.
 FERTE-GAUCHER, Firmitas (Auculphi) Gualtieri.
 FERTE-LOUPIERE, Firmitas Lupera.
 FERTE-MILON, Firmitas Milonis.
 FERTE-SOUS-JOUARRE, Firmitas (ad Iotrum) Auculphi.
 FERTE-SUR-AUBE, Firmitas ad Albulam.
 FERVUEREN, Fura.
 FESENSAC, Fidentiacum.
 FEUCHTWANG, Hydropolis.
 FEUERLAND, Ignis Terra.
 FEULLANS, Fulinum, Felium.
 FEURS, Forum Segusianorum.
 FEYSTRIZ, Bistricia.
 FEZ, Fezzanum Regnum.
 FEZ, Fessa, Fezza Volubilis.
 FEZZAN, Phazania.
 FIACCONI, Alianus.
 FIANO, Flavianum.
 FIANONA, Flanona.
 FIASCONE, Colonia Ferentinensis.
 FICARI, Fisera.
 FICHELBERG, Mons pinifer.
 FIDARI, Evenus.
 FIDNEK, Filekia.
 FIDONISI (Island of), Leuce.
 FIDONISI, Cursus Achillis.
 FIDULSA, Hippuris.
 FIESOLE, Fæsulæ.
 FIFE, Otholonia.
 FIGEAC, Figiacum.
 FIGUEIRAS, Ficaria.
 FILEK, Filekiensis Processus.
 FILIBE, Philippopolis.
 FILIPPO-D'ARGIRO, Agyrium.
 FINALE, Finarium.
 FINISTERRE (CAPE), Finis Terræ Caput, prom. Artabrum.
 FINLAND, Eningia, Finnia.
 FINMARK, Finnmarkia.
 FINNEN, Fenni, Finni.
 FINNINGEN, Fæniana, Piniana.
 FIORE, Flora, Armenita.
 FIORENZUOLA, Fidentiola, Florentia.
 FIRINO, Phæræ.
 FIRMIANO, Firmanorum Castellum.
 FIRTH OF CLYDE, Glotæ Æstuarium.
 FIRTH OF FORTH, Bodotria.
 FIRTH OF SOLWAY, Itunæ Æstuarium.
 FIRTH OF TAY, Taum Æstuarium, Tava.
 FISARDO, Elibanus Mons.
 FISCHAMEND, Æquinoctium.
 FISMES, Fimæ, Fima.
 FIUME, Flavoniensis Circulus, Fanum S. Viti Flumoniensis.
 FIUME-DELLA-CANE, Cena.
 FIUME-DELLA-MADALENA, Sebethus.

- FIUME-DELLA-POSTA, Fibrenus.
 FIUME-DI-RAGUSA, Motycanus.
 FIUME-DI-TERRA-NUOVA, Cela, Gela.
 FIUME-GRANDO, Himera.
 FIVEL, Dammonus.
 FIVELINGO, Fivelgonia.
 FLÆSCH, Falisca.
 FLANDERS, Flandria, Flandriæ comitatus.
 FLARCHHEIM, Fladichhemium.
 FLAVIGNY, Flaviacum, Flaviniacum.
 FLECHE (LA), Fixa, Flexia.
 FLEIMS, Flemarum Vallis.
 FLENSBURG, Fenopolis.
 FLENSBURGER-WYK, Fleni Sinus.
 FLERS, Bratuspantium.
 FLEURUS, Floriacum Monasterium.
 FLEURY, in Burgundy, Floriacum ad Oscarum.
 FLEURY, in the dep. of Loiret, Floriacus.
 FLEUTEN, Fletio.
 FLEISSINGEN. See VLISSINGEN.
 FLIMS, Flemium.
 FLIX, Biscargis.
 FLORENMES, Florinæ.
 FLORES, Florum Insula.
 FLORIVAL, Florida Vallis.
 FLUETEN, Fluëtum.
 FLUMS, Flemma.
 FLUVIA, Clodianus.
 FOGARASCH, Fogarasinensis Ager.
 FOGARASCH, Fogarasinum.
 FOGGIA, Fovea.
 FOGLIA, Isaurus, Pisaurus.
 FOGNANO, Ustugum.
 FOHR, Fora.
 FOIGNY, Fusiunium.
 FOIX, Foxum, Fuxum.
 FOJANO, Foganum.
 FOKIA, Phocæa.
 FOLGARIA, Fulgarida.
 FOLIGNO, Fulginia.
 FOMILLO, Forum Bibalorum.
 FONCOMBAUT, Fons Gombaldi.
 FONDI, Fundi.
 FONTAINE-ANDRE, Fons St. Andrææ.
 FONTAINEBLEAU, Bellofontanum, Fons Bellaqueus.
 FONTAINE-DE-MERVEILLE, Fons Admirantionis.
 FONTAINE-L'EVEQUE, Fons Episcopi.
 FONTAINES, Fontes.
 FONTENAY, Fontaneum.
 FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, Fontenacum Comitum.
 FONTENELLE, Fontanella.
 FONTEVRAULD, Fons Ebraldi.
 FONTIBRE, Fons Iberi.
 FOOSHT, Cardamine.
 FOQUI, Fochium.
 FORAT, Euphrates.
 FORBISHERS' STRAIT, Fretum Forbisseri.
 FORCALQUIER, Forcalquerium, Forum Calcarium.
 FORCELLI, Erythrum.
 FORDON, Fordunium.
 FORELLENBACH, Mediana.
 FORENZA, Ferentum.
 FOREZ, Forensis Provincia.
 FORGES-LES-EAUX, Forgiæ.
 FORLI, Forum Livii.
 FORLIMPOPOLI, Forum Populi, Pompilli.
 FORMIGNANO, Firmanum.
 FORMOSELLE, Ocelum.
 FORNOVO, Forum Novum.
 FORON, Furonis.
 FORSTENBERG, Vetera castra.
 FORTAVENTURA, Aprositos.

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Arx Regia.
 FORT-LOUIS, Fortalitium Ludovici, Castrum Ludovici.
 FORTORE, Frento.
 FORT-ST.-MIGUEL, Fortalitium St. Michaelis.
 FORZA (LA), Fortalitium.
 FOSSA (LA), Forum Popilii.
 FOSSANO, Fons Sanus, Fossanum.
 FOSSE, Fossæ.
 FOSSOMBRONE, Forum Sempronii.
 FOUG, Fagus.
 FOUGERES, Filiceriæ, Fulgeriæ.
 FOURNES, Furna.
 FRAGA, Flavia Gallica.
 FRANC (LE), Franconatus.
 FRANCE-DE-BRUGES (LA), Franconatus Brugarum.
 FRANCHE-COMTE, Burgundia Superior.
 FRANCO-CASTRA, Stratonica.
 FRANCOLI, Subi.
 FRANCOLISE, Virena.
 FRANECKER, Franequera.
 FRANKEN, Francia Orientalis, Franconia.
 FRANKENBERG, Ferratus Mons.
 FRANKENTHAL, Francodalia.
 FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAINE, Francofurtum ad Mœnum.
 FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, Francofurtum ad Oderam.
 FRANCE, Gallia, Franco-Gallia.
 FRANZA-CORTA, Francia Parva.
 FRASCATI, Tusculum.
 FRASCOLARI, Oanos.
 FRAUBRUNNEN, Fons Beatæ Virginis.
 FRAUENALB, Alba Dominarum.
 FRAUENBURG, Drusiana Urbs.
 FRAUENFELD, Gynæpedium.
 FREDDO, in Tuscanis, Frigidus.
 FREDDO, in Sicily, Asinarus.
 FREEL, Fera Vallis.
 FREISACH, Frisacum.
 FREJUS, Colonia Julia Octavianorum, Forum Julii.
 FREMINCOURT, Fremicuria.
 FREMONT, Frigidus Mons.
 FRESCARUOLO, Frascarolum.
 FRESNAY, Fresnaecum, Frederniacum.
 FREUDENTHAL, Jocosa Vallis.
 FREYBERG, Friberga Hermundurorum.
 FREYBURG, in Baden, Friburgum Brisgoviciæ.
 FREYBURG, in Switzerland, Friburgum Nuithonum.
 FREYBURG, in Prussia, Friburgum ad Windam.
 FREYENWALDE, Frienwalda.
 FREYSINGEN, Fraxinia, Frisinga.
 FREYSTADT, Eleutheropolis.
 FREYSTADT, in Austria, Eleutheropolis Tessinensis.
 FREYSTADT, in Hungary, Eleutheropolis ad Vagum.
 FRIAS, Frigida.
 FRIAUL, Fori Julii Ducatus, Forum Julium.
 FRICENTI, Frequentum.
 ERIEDERICHSBUHEL, Friderici Collis.
 FRIEDERICIA, Friderici Oda.
 FRIEDLAND, Irenopyrgus.
 FRIEDRICHSBURG, Fridericoburgum.
 FRIEDRICHSHAMM, or FRIEDRICHSHAVN, Friderici Portus.
 FRIEDRICHSSTADT, Fridericopolis.
 FRIEDRICHSTHAL, Fridericiana Vallis.
 FRIEDRICHSWERTH, Erfa.
 FRIESACH, Noreia, Frisacum.
 FRIESLAND, Frisia orientalis and occidentalis.
 FRIGENTO, Frigentium.

FRISCHE-HAFF, Habus, Sinus Venedicus.
 FRITTOLA, Frittolanæ Aquæ.
 FRITZLAR, Friedislaria, Fritzlaria.
 FROIDEVAL, Frigida Vallis.
 FRONSAC, Fronciacum.
 FRONT, Frontensis Villa.
 FRONTIGNAN, Forum Domitii, Frontinianum.
 FRUSILONE, Frusino.
 FUEGO, or ISLE-DE-FUEGA, Insula Ignium.
 FUENGIROLA, Suel.
 FUENTE-OVEJUNA, Mellaria.
 FUENTE-RABIA, Fons Rapidus.
 FUENTES, Arx Fontuna.
 FUESSEN, Abodiacum.
 FULIGNO, Fulginio.
 FUMAY, Fumacum.
 FUNEN, Fionia.
 FURCA, Bicornis, Adula.
 FURCHIE, Caudium.
 FUSANO, Archiphlegethon.
 FUSCHUA-BAY, Dioscorum portus.
 FUSE, Fusus.

G

GABAON, Gabao.
 GABEL, or GABLON, Jablona.
 GABIANO, Gabienum.
 GADEBUSCH, Dei Lacus.
 GADELONIS, Claude.
 GAESBECK, Gasbeca.
 GAESTRIKLAND, Gestricia.
 GAETA, Cajeta.
 GAGLIANO, Galaria.
 GAGRA, Sabarus.
 GAIDEROGNISSA, Chrysa.
 GAIL, Julia.
 GAILLAC, Galliacum.
 GAILLON, Castrum Gaillonis.
 GAISS, Casa.
 GAJAZZO. See CAJAZZO.
 GAJOLA, Euploea.
 GALASO, Galesus.
 GALATA, Chalcis.
 GALATI, Galata.
 GALATZ, Axiopolis.
 GALAURE, Galaber.
 GALAXIDI, Euanthia.
 GALERATO, Glaneatum.
 GALICIA, Callæcia, Galatia.
 GALINDER-LAND, Galindia.
 GALL (SAINT), Gallum Santo.
 GALLEGO, Gallicus Fluvius.
 GALLESE, Falisca.
 GALLEVESE, Gallovissia.
 GALLIPOLI, in Naples, Callipolis.
 GALLIPOLI, in Turkey, Callipolis, Gallipolis.
 GALLO, Acritas.
 GALLOWAY, Gallovidia.
 GALULA, Galus, Halus.
 GALWAY (co. of), Duaca Gallica.
 GALWAY, Galliva.
 GAMBARARO, Gambraria.
 GAMBOLO, Gamblatum.
 GAMS, Campsum Stiriæ.
 GAMS, in Switzerland, Campsum.
 GAND, Gantum.
 GANDERSHEIM, Gandersium, Gandesium.
 GANDEWARY, Ganges.
 GAP, Civitas Vappincensium, Vapincum.
 GAPS, Tacape.
 GARABUSA, Carabussa.
 GARAGNONE, Silbium.
 GARBIN-ESSUEN, Contra Suenen.

- GARDA, Benacum.
 GARDA (LAGO-DI), Benacus Lacus.
 GARDE-FREMET, Fraxinetum.
 GARDON, Vardus.
 GARESSIO, Garetium.
 GARIB, Drepanum Promontorium.
 GARIGLIANO, Clanis, Liris.
 GARIS, Carasa.
 GARON, Calarona.
 GARONNE, or GIRONDE, Garumna, Garonna.
 GARZ, Garsa.
 GARZA, Gartia.
 GARZARA, Gargarci.
 GASCOGNE, Vasconia.
 GASCOGNY (GULF OF), Aquitanicus Oceanus.
 GASTEIN, Augusta Antonini, Gastanium.
 GASTER, Castra Rhætica.
 GASTINOIS, Gastinensis Pagus, Vastinium.
 GASTUNIA, Peneus.
 GASURI, Rhythmus.
 GATES, Maleus.
 GATES, Adisathrus, Bettigus.
 GATESHEAD, Gabrosentum.
 GATIPO, Gallus.
 GATPER, Hydrices.
 GATTINARA, Catuli Ara.
 GAVE-D'OLERON, Gabarus Oleronensis.
 GAVE-DE-PAU, Gabarus Palensis.
 GAVRIOS, Cephissus.
 GAZARAT, Gazena.
 GEBSE, Libyssa.
 GEDIDA, Neapolis.
 GEENTSBERGE, Gerardi Mons.
 GEFLE, Gevalia.
 GEFLEBORG, Gevaliensis Provincia.
 GEHREN, Gerena.
 GEIHUN, Leucosyrus.
 GEISENFELD, Gisonis Castra.
 GELB, Gelduba.
 GELDENACKEN, Gildonacum.
 GELDERS, Geldria, Geldria.
 GELLAH, Castra Cornelia.
 GELOSIA, Mistia.
 GELVES, or GINES, Vergentum.
 GEMBLOURS, Gemblacum.
 GEMONA, Glemona.
 GEMUNDEN, Gaudia Mundi.
 GEMUNDER-SEE. See TRAUNSEE.
 GENEVA, or GENF, Augusta Allobrogum, Geneva.
 GENEVE, Genebra.
 GENEVOIS, Gebennensis Ducatus, Gebennesium.
 GENF. See GENEVE.
 GENF, Genavensis Comitatus.
 GENFER-SEE, Lausanius Lacus, Lacus Lemanus.
 GENGA, Novanus.
 GENGENBACH, Gengibacum.
 GENNEP, Cenebum.
 GENOA (GOLF DI), Ligusticum mare.
 GENSIN, Melas.
 GENT, Ganda, Gandavum.
 GENTILLY, Gentiliacum.
 GENZANO, Gentianum, Cyantianum.
 GEORGIA, Cambysene.
 GERACE, Hieracium.
 GERBE, Bracchion.
 GERBEROY, Gerberacum, Gerboredum.
 GERGEAU, Gargovium.
 GERGENTI, Acragas, Agrigentum.
 GERMERSHEIM, Julius Vicus.
 GERMHASTI, Germa.
 GERMIGNY, Germiniacum.
 GERNRODE, Gerningeroda, Geronisroda.
 GERNESHEIM, Gerinesheim.
 GEROLA, Girola.
 GEROLSHOFEN, Gerlocuria.
 GERONA, Gerunda.
 GERS, Ægircius.
 GERSAU, Gersovia.
 GERTRUIDENBERG, Bergæ Divæ Gertrudis.
 GESEGNETER, Garizim.
 GEUDERN, Godera.
 GEULE, Gulia.
 GEURGOWATZ, Timacum minus.
 GEUSEN, Genosia.
 GEVAUDAN, Gabalensis provincia, Gabalicus pagus.
 GEX (co. of), Gesiensis Ager.
 GEX, Gesia, Gesium.
 GEYRACH, Gyrriense Cœnobium.
 GEZIRET-ASSUAN, or ELEPHANTINE, Elephantine.
 GHDIBB-EL-ZICKAR, Garaphi Montes.
 GHEDEMEZ, Cydamus.
 GHERMA, Garama.
 GHERMASTI, Hiera Germe.
 GHERZE, Gerisa.
 GHIERRA-D'ADDA, Fulcheria.
 GHILAN, Gosan.
 GHIVIRA, Gaviratium.
 GHURIA, Colchis.
 GIALAB, Galaba, Calaba.
 GIANUTI, Artemisia, Dianium.
 GIAR, Duus.
 GIAVENO, Javennum.
 GIB, Gaba.
 GIBRALTAR, Calpe, Gibraltaria, Gibilterra.
 GIBRALTAR (STRAITS OF), Fretum Gaditanum.
 GIEN, Gianum.
 GIERAPIETRA, Camirus.
 GIFANI, Geofanum.
 GIGLIO, Egilium, Ægilium.
 GIGNAC, Gigniacum.
 GIHAUD, Ubium.
 GILLA, Ila.
 GILOWEY, Gilovia.
 GIMONT, Gimo.
 GINOSA, Cnossus.
 GIODDA, Gadamus.
 GIOJA, Taurianum.
 GIOVENAZZO, Juvenacia, Gnatia.
 GIRACE, Hieracium.
 GIRGENTI, Acragas.
 GIRGIO, Giorgiensis Ager.
 GIRMASTI, Caicus.
 GIRONDE, Gironbia.
 GISORS, Cæsaretium, Gisortium.
 GITSCHIN, Redintuinum, Gilmiacinum.
 GIUDECA, Judeca.
 GIUSTENDIL, Tauresium, Justiniana prima.
 GJABAR, Sura.
 GJEDIS (Dschedis), Hermus.
 GLAMORGAN, Clamorgania, Glamorganiensis civitas.
 GLAN, Clanis.
 GLANDELAGH, Glendelacum.
 GLANDEVE, Glanateva.
 GLANIO-VECCHIO, Glanis.
 GLARUS, Glaronensis Pagus.
 GLARUS, Glarizium, Glarona.
 GLASGOW, Glascovium.
 GLASTONBURY, Glastonia.
 GLATZ, Glacensis comitatus.
 GLATZ, Glacium.
 GLEINK, Glunicense Cœnobium.
 GLENDALOUGH, Glendelacum.
 GLOGAU, Glogovia Major.
 GLOUCESTER, Claudia Castra, Glocestria.
 GLUCKSTADT, Fanum Fortunæ, Tychoopolis.
 GLURENZ, Glorium, Gloriæ Vallis.
 GLYKEON, Glykys Limen, Dulcis Portus.

- GNADENBERG, Gratiae Mons.
 GNADENTHAL, Gratiarum Vallis.
 GNADENZELL, Gratiae Cella.
 GNESEN, Gnesna.
 GNIOA AND LISTO, Mylæ.
 GNOIEN, Cœnœnum.
 GOADEL, Guadela.
 GOCIANO, Cuncianum.
 GODMONHAM, Delgovitia.
 GOEDEREDEE, Goderea.
 GOERDUK, Lycus.
 GOERLITZ, Calancorum, Gorlicium.
 GOERZ, Goritia.
 GOES, Gusa.
 GOETHALAND, or GOTHLAND, Gothia.
 GOGNA, Novaria.
 GOLCONDA, Dachinabades.
 GOLDBERG, Aurimontium.
 GOLDENMARK, Auraria Parva.
 GOLDNE-AUE, Aurea Tempe.
 GOLDSTHAL, Kolitschia Vallis.
 GOLLNOW, Gollnovia.
 GOLO, Tuolo.
 GOMBS, Gomesianorum Conventus.
 GONDRE COURT, Gundulphi Curia.
 GONDREVILLE, Gundulphi Villa.
 GONGAR, Maste.
 GONIGA, Gonni.
 GONNINGEN, Agennum.
 GOOD-FORTUNE, Bona Fortuna.
 GOOD-HOPE, Bonæ Spei Insula.
 GORAR, Oruros.
 GORBAGA, Gorbœum.
 GORGO, Verrugo.
 GORGONA, Urgo, Gorgon.
 GORKUM, Gorcomium, Gorichemium.
 GORNETO, Cornetum sc. Lucaniæ.
 GORZAGNA, Gorsenium.
 GOSLAR, Civitas Imperialis ad Gosam.
 GOTTESZELL, Bona Cella.
 GOUKOURTHOY, Tavia.
 GOURNAY, Gornacum.
 GOVERNOLO, Castellum Gubernium.
 GOZO, Gaulos.
 GOZZANO, Gaudianum.
 GRADISCA, Gordenia.
 GRAESIVAUDAN, Gratianopolitanus Pagus.
 GRAEZ, Græcium.
 GRAMMONT, Grandimontium.
 GRAMPIAN, Grampis Mons.
 GRAN, Ad Herculeum, Strigonium.
 GRAN, Granua.
 GRANCEY-EN-MONTAGNE, Grancejum Cas-
 trum.
 GRANDPRE, Grandipratum.
 GRANDSELVE, Grandis sylvæ.
 GRANDSON, Grandisonum.
 GRANDVILLARS, Grammatum.
 GRANDVILLE, Grandisvilla.
 GRANFELT, Grandivallis.
 GRAS-D'ORGON, Metapinum.
 GRASSE, Graca.
 GRAUBUNDEN, or cant. of GRISONS, Grisonia,
 Rhætia superior.
 GRAUPEN, Crupna.
 GRAVELINES, Grævelingia.
 GRAVENMACHERN, Machera Comitit.
 GRAVESAND, Grævescenda.
 GRAVINA, Blera.
 GRAY, Gradicum, Grajum.
 GREAT ANDAMAN, Bonæ Fortunæ Insula.
 GREAT BRITAIN, Britannia magna.
 GREATER-ST.-BERNHARD, Peminus Mons.
 GREENLAND, Gronia, Gronlandia.
 GREENWICH, Gronaicum.
 GREGORSMUNSTER, Gregorii St. Monasterium.
 GREIFENBERG, Gryphiberga.
 GREIFENSEE, Gryphæum.
 GREIFEN-SEE, Gryphæus Lacus.
 GREIFSWALDE, Gripeswolda, Gryphiswolda.
 GRENADILLEN, Grenadinae Insulae.
 GRENESAY, Sarmia.
 GRENOBLE, Cularo, Gratianopolis.
 GREOULS, Gryzelium.
 GRETLAN, Cambodunum.
 GREVESMUHLEN, Comitatis Mola.
 GRIECHENLAND, Græcia.
 GRIERS, Grueria.
 GRIGNAU, Grigniacum.
 GRIMAUD, Gambraici Sinus.
 GRIMAUD, Athenopolis.
 GRIMM, Grimus.
 GRIS-NESS, Icium.
 GRISANO, Ctemenæ.
 GRISCH, Gari.
 GRISONS. See GRAUBUNDEN.
 GRISSAU, Grissoviium.
 GROBMING, Gamanodunum.
 GRON, Grunum.
 GRONDEL, Daneon Portus.
 GRONINGEN, Corbulonis Monumentum.
 GROSS-CUMANIEN, Cumania Major.
 GROSS-DELOS, Rhene.
 GROSSENHAYN, Haganoa.
 GROTTA, Crypta.
 GROTTAGLIA, Crypta Aurea.
 GROTTA-ROSSA, Crypta Rosaria.
 GROTTA (LA), Erbessus.
 GROTTA, Crypta Ferrata.
 GROTTA-DEL-MONTE-DI-PAUSILIPPO-DI-
 NAPOLI, Pausilyppum, Crypta Neapolitana.
 GROTTKAU, Grotgavia.
 GRUB, Fovea.
 GRUSCH, Crucium.
 GRUTES, Subrita.
 GRUYERES, Grueria.
 GUADALAVIAR, Durias, Turia, Turium.
 GUADALAXARA, Arriaca, Carraca.
 GUADALQUIVIR, Bætis.
 GUADELOUPE, Aquæluxæ.
 GUADIAMAR, Menoba.
 GUADIANA, Anas.
 GUADIARO, Barbesola.
 GUADIX, Acci, Guadicum.
 GUAGIDA, Ladigara.
 GUAHAM, Agana.
 GUALDO, Ptanias.
 GUALIBO, Nechesia.
 GUARDA, Lancia Oppidana.
 GUARDAFUI, Aromata.
 GUARDE, Gardiæ Lacus.
 GUASTALLA, Guardistallum.
 GUASTECAM, Guasteca.
 GUDELAF, Cusum, Cusis.
 GUERANDE, Aula Quiriaci.
 GUERDEN, Echatana.
 GUERET, Garactum, Gueretum.
 GUERSELBIN, Cillaba.
 GUESCAR, Calicula.
 GUEVIN, Jovem.
 GUGNIE, Gyganœum.
 GUICHE, Guissunum.
 GUIENNE, Aquitania.
 GUIERCHE, Guericia.
 GUILFORD, Gilfordia.
 GUILLESTRE, Gallitarum Oppidum.
 GUILOE-MARE, Coretus Sinus.
 GUINES, Gisaæ.
 GUIPUSCOA, Jopuscoa.
 GUISE, Guisia.

GUISSONA, Cissa.
 GUNDUK, Condochates.
 GUNS, Ginsium.
 GUNTRING, Ferrariæ Carnorum.
 GUNZ, Guntia.
 GUNZBURG, Guntia.
 GURBOS, Carpis.
 GURCK, Noaras.
 GURIEL, Guria.
 GURKFELD, Novidunum.
 GUTENBURG, Ictodurum.
 GUTENECK, Boneccia.
 GUTENTAG, Bona Dies.
 GUTSTADT, Bonoppidum.
 GUZURAT, Orrotha.
 GUYER, Guivia.
 GYULA, Julia.

H

HAAG, Haga Comitum.
 HAAL, Ernolatia.
 HARRUN, Hebron.
 HABSAL, Hapselia.
 HADABA, Nuba.
 HADDINGTON, Hadina.
 HADRAMAUT, Catabania.
 HADSJ-UGLU-BAZARDSJIK, Parthenopolis.
 HAEGER, Heigera.
 HAFEN, Athenacon.
 HAFNERZELL, Cella Dei Superior.
 HAGENAU, Hagenoa.
 HAIMBURG, Hamburgum Austriæ.
 HAINAU, Hainovia, Hannonia.
 HAISNE, Henius.
 HALB-THURN, Hemipyrgum.
 HALEB. See ALEPPO.
 HALEN, Catuallium.
 HALENTE, Hales.
 HALICZ, Galicia, Halicia.
 HALL, in Württemberg, Hala Suevica, Suevorum.
 HALL, in Tyrol, Hala ad Enum.
 HALLE, or HALLER-SAALE, Hala, Hala-Saxonum, Magdeburgica.
 HALLEIN, Haliola.
 HAM, Hametum, Hamona.
 HAMAMET, Putput, Adrumetum.
 HAMATH, Amatha.
 HAMBURG, Hammonia, Hamburgum.
 HAMEL, Asmiræa.
 HAMELN, Hamela.
 HAMISE, Tibilis.
 HAMM, Hammona.
 HAMMA, Aquæ Calidæ.
 HAMONT, Hamons.
 HAMPSHIRE, Hanonia.
 HAMPTON-COURT, Hamptoni-Curia.
 HANAU, Hanovia.
 HANDAHUR, Pachnamunis.
 HANEBOU, or HENNEBOU, Hannebotum.
 HANNUT, or HANNUGE, Hannuvium.
 HANZ, Antium.
 HARAD, Ader.
 HERBERT, Salamboria.
 HARBURG, Biriciana.
 HARBURG, Argentaria, Argentuaria.
 HARCOURT, Harecortis, Harcurtium.
 HARDEGO, Harudorum Pagus.
 HARDERWYCK, Ardevicum.
 HARFLEUR, Arefluentis, Harflorium.
 HARTFORD, Durocibrivæ.
 HARLEM, Harlemum.
 HARRAN, Carræ.
 HARTBERG, Heortis Mons.
 HARTENBERG, Duroburgum.
 HARTENFELD, Durus Campus.
 HARTLAND-POINT, Herculis prom.
 HARWICH, Harviacum, Harvicum.
 HARZ, Hercynia sylvæ.
 HASBELA, Dan.
 HASE, Assa, Hasa.
 HASEK, Hasicon.
 HASLE, Haselia Vallis, Hasselia.
 HASSANI, or ED-SJEDERU-ADUN, Timagenis insula.
 HASSELT, Hasseletum.
 HASTINGS, Othna, Astingua.
 HATDER, Hatra.
 HATTONCHATEL, Hattonis Castrum.
 HATVAN, Hatuanum.
 HAURAN, Leuce Come.
 HAUTECOMB, Altacumba.
 HAVANNA, Fanum St. Christophori.
 HAVEL, Habela.
 HAVRE, Havrea.
 HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Caracotinum, Gratia portus, Franciscopolis.
 HAVRE-DE-LONGUEVILLE, Legedia.
 HAY, Dumna.
 HEBBERSTOW, Prætorium.
 HEBRIDES, Ebudæ Insulæ.
 HEBUD, Jabruda.
 HEERWEN, Herispich.
 HEGAU, Hegovia.
 HEIDELBERG, Edelberga, Heidelbergæ.
 HEIDENHEIM, Aquileja.
 HEILBRONN, Alisium.
 HEILIGEN-KREUZ, Fanum St. Crucis.
 HEILIGENKREUZ, Insula St. Crucis.
 HEILIGER-BERG, Pirus.
 HEIMSHEIM, Heimbodesheim.
 HEINZENBERG, Heinsilianus Mons.
 HEIS, Hericus.
 HELIGOLAND, Insula sancta.
 HELLA, Eïopolis.
 HELLEBRUNN, Clarofontanum.
 HELONI-MON, Dodona.
 HELSINGBORG, Helsinga.
 HELSINGOR, Elsenora.
 HELVAUX, Helvatium.
 HEMS, Emesa.
 HENARES, Tagonius.
 HENDU-KHOS, Paropamisus.
 HENNEGAU, Haginoia.
 HERAKLITZA, Heraclea Chersones, Thracia.
 HERAT, Aria.
 HERAT, Nisæa.
 HERAULT, Arauris, Araura.
 HERBITZHEIM, Heribodesheim.
 HERCK, Archa.
 HERCOLANO, Herculanum.
 HERDEN, Aredunum.
 HERDNERBERG, Aredunum.
 HERI, Arias.
 HERISAU, Augia Domini.
 HERISSON, Irritio.
 HERJEDALEN, Herdalia.
 HERKLA, Adrumetum.
 HERMANNSBURG, Arx Arminii.
 HERMANNSTADT, Cibinium, Hermannopolis.
 HERRENALB, Alba Dominorum.
 HERRENGRUND, Dominorum Vallis.
 HERRNSTADT, Kyriopolis.
 HERSFELD, Herocampia.
 HERSTALL, Haristalle, Heristallum.
 HERSTELLE, Haristellum.
 HERTFORD, Areeonium.
 HERVELT, Herculis Castra.
 HERZOGENBUSCH, Boscoducum, Sylva Ducis.
 HESDIN, Hedena.

HESER-WALD, Cæsia Sylva.
 HESSEN, Hassia.
 HESSN-KEIFA, Cephæ.
 HET-VLIE, Flevum.
 HEUSDEN, Heudena.
 HEVES-SZOLNOK, Hevesia.
 HEXHAM, Alexodunum.
 HIALI, Ægiale.
 HIDVEGH, Joannis Pons.
 HIERES (DE), Stœchades.
 HIESMES, Oximum.
 HIJAR, Ixarium.
 HILDBURGHAUSEN, Hilpershusia.
 HILDESHEIM, Ascalingium, Hildesia.
 HIMMALAYA, Emodi Montes.
 HIMMELSKRON, Cæli-Corona.
 HINDMEND, Etymander.
 HIR, Cophen.
 HIRSAU, Hirsaugia.
 HIRSCHBERG, in Silesia, Cervimontium.
 HIRSCHBERG, in Reuss, Cervimontium ad Salum.
 HIRSCHBERG, Cervimontium Westfalia.
 HIRSCHBERG, in Bohemia, Dona.
 HIT, Idicara.
 HITTA, Cesada.
 HITZACKER, Hizgera, Hidonisager.
 HJO, Hiovia.
 HOANG-HO, Bantibus.
 HOBA, Chobah.
 HOCKERLAND, Hoheria.
 HODEIDA, Sacatia.
 HOF, Curia Variscorum.
 HOF, Curia Inferioris Pannoniæ.
 HOF, Curia Moravica.
 HOF (STADT-AM), Curia Bavarica.
 HOHE, Taunus.
 HOHEMAUTH, Alta Mauta.
 HOHENELBE, Albiopolis.
 HOHENFURT, Altovadum.
 HOHENKRAHN, Græa.
 HOHENTWIEL, Duellium.
 HOHENWARTH, Alta Specula.
 HOLEN, Holis.
 HOLLAND, Batavia, Hollandia.
 HOLLENSTEDT, Holdistede.
 HOLME, Insula Dei.
 HOLSTEIN, Holsatia.
 HOLY-ISLAND, Insula sancta.
 HON, Diopolis.
 HONFLEUR, Honflevius, Honflorium.
 HONNECOURT, Hunnicuria.
 HOORN, Horna.
 HOR, Arabis, Tomerus.
 HORA, Gosen.
 HORBURG, Robur.
 HORCHID, Hyssus.
 HORN (CAPE), Hornanum caput.
 HORNSEY, Gabrantoniorum Sinus.
 HORRE-HEAD, Venicium.
 HORSELBERG, Horrisonus Mons.
 HORSENS, Horsnesia.
 HORT, Leonis Castrum.
 HOSN, Gamala.
 HOSZKZU-MEZOE, Campus Longus.
 HOUDAN, Hodsencium.
 HOWE-LEMUR, Sabææ Aræ.
 HOXTER, Huxaria.
 HRADISCH, Hradisca.
 HUELVA, Onoba.
 HUESCA, Osca.
 HUESCAR, Lacuris.
 HUETE, Julia Opta.
 HUFINGEN, Brigobanne.
 HUISNE, Idonia.
 HUMBER, Æstuarium Abum.

HUMBER, Abus.
 HUNDERTSBUEL, Centum Colles.
 HUNSCAP, Rhosus.
 HUNDRUCK, Hunnicus Pagus, Hunnorum tractus.
 HUNNINGEN, Hegenense Monasterium.
 HUNTINGO, Hunesgonia, Hunsingia.
 HUREPOIX, Hurepcesium, Hurepoisius tractus.
 HUSBAN, Esebon.
 HUSUM, Hosemum.
 HUTALIDSCH, Utus.
 HUY, Huum.
 HUYTS, Arx Britannica.
 HWEEN, Huena.
 HYDRA, Hydra.
 HYERES, Arcæ.

I

IASZAG, Iazygia.
 IAUER, Iavoria.
 IBERIAN SEA, Hispaniensis Oceanus.
 IBNE, Jabne.
 IBRIM, Primis Magna.
 IBSON, Hisoris.
 IBURAR, Cibyra Minor.
 IBURG, Juberg.
 ICBOROW, Iciiani.
 ICELAND SEA, Deuceledonius Oceanus.
 ICHTIMA, Stenimachum.
 IDANHA-A-VELHA, Egiditania, Equitania.
 IDICE (L'), Idex.
 IDRIA, Idrizza.
 IDRO, Edrum, Idrinum.
 IDRO, Lacus Edrinus.
 IENISA (LAGO DI), Ezerus.
 IF, Sphia, Hypæa.
 IFERTEN, Eborodunum.
 IFFIZHEIM, Bibium.
 IGLAU, Iglavia.
 IGLESIAS, Ecclesiæ.
 IGLO, Iglovia, Neocomium.
 IGUZUL, Una.
 IKSWORTH, Icenorum Oppidum.
 ILLA, Epidium.
 ILCHESTER, Iscalis, Ischalis.
 ILGIUN, Tiberiopolis.
 ILHA-DEL-FUEGO, Ignium Insulæ.
 ILIGA, Elegia.
 ILKLEY, Ôlicana.
 ILL, Licia.
 ILL, or ELL, Eلسus, Alfa, Ella.
 ILLE, Insulæ.
 ILLER, Ilargus, Lictus.
 ILLESCAS, Tiruacia.
 ILLMUNSTER, Ilmi Monasterium.
 ILLOK, Bononia.
 ILLYRIA, Illyricum, Illyria.
 ILS, Ilissus.
 ILSSTADT, Civitas Ilzensis.
 IMMELACH, Gemellæ.
 IMMENSTADT, Vermania.
 IMOLA, Forum Cornelii.
 IMPERIALE, Imperius.
 INCISA, Ad Incisa Saxa.
 INDIAN OCEAN, Erythræum Mare.
 INDRE, Alere, Ingeris.
 INDSJE, Syrias.
 INEBAZAR, Magnesia ad Mæandrum.
 INGELMUNSTER, Anglomonasterium.
 INGERMANNLAND, Ingria.
 INGESU, Tetrapyrgia.
 INN, Ænus, Cenus.
 INNERSTE, Indrista.

INNICHEN, Aguntum.
 INNISOWEN, Eugenii Insula.
 INNSBRUCK, Æni Pons, Cniphons.
 INNSTADT, Bojodurum.
 INOBOLI, Aboni-Tichos.
 INOWLOCZ, Junicladislaviensis Palatinatus.
 INOWLOCZ, Inolocza.
 INVERNESS, Innernium, Invernium.
 IPEK, Pingus.
 IPF, Opie.
 IPS, Isis, Ibissa.
 IPS, Ad Pontem Isis.
 IPSALA, Cypsela.
 IPSWICH, Gippevicum.
 IRELAND, Hibernia.
 IRISH SEA, Hibernicum Mare.
 IRNIS, Jornacum.
 IS-BARTEH, Baris.
 ISCA, Escamus, Escus.
 ISCHA, Escus.
 ISCHIA, Ænaria.
 ISEGHEM, Isegenium.
 ISEN, Isana.
 ISEN (the river), Isinisca.
 ISEO, Lacus Iseus, Sebinus Lacus.
 ISER, Isra.
 ISER, or ISAR (the Bavarian river), Isara, Urusa.
 ISERE, Isara.
 ISERLOHM, Iserlonia.
 ISERNIA, Æsernia, Esernia.
 ISLAND, Gardari.
 ISLAY, Isla.
 ISLE (L'), Insula.
 ISLE-DE-FRANCE, Insula Franciæ.
 ISLE-DE-MAIR, Immadras.
 ISLE-DEL-AYRE, Mira.
 ISLE-DU-LYS, Igilium.
 ISLE-DU-TITAN, Hypæa.
 ISLE-EN-ALBIGEOIS, Insula Albigenensis.
 ISLE-JOURDAIN (L'), Ictium Castrum, Castellum Ictium.
 ISLE-ROUSSE, Isola-Rossa.
 ISLOTE, Scombraria.
 ISMIR, Smyrna.
 ISNIK, Nicæa.
 ISOLA, Alietum.
 ISOLA, Insula Bruttiorum.
 ISOLA-DE-FIGO, Phintonis Insula.
 ISOLA-DEL-TORO, Molybodes.
 ISOLA-DI-CERVI, Teganusa.
 ISOLA-DI-PONZA, Pontia.
 ISOLA-DI-SAN-MICHELO, Michaelia.
 ISOLA-DI-ST.-PIETRO, Hieracum.
 ISOLA-MELERE, Thoronos.
 ISOLA-VANDOTINA, Pandataria.
 ISOLE-DELL'-ARCHIPELAGO, Cyclades.
 ISONZO, Sontius, Isontius.
 ISPAHAN, Aspa.
 ISPERIK, Timacum.
 ISSEL, or YSSEL, Isala, Sala.
 ISSEL, or YSSEL, NEUE, Fossa Drusiana.
 ISSENGEAU, Icidmagus.
 ISSNY, Isna.
 ISSODUN, or ISSODUN, Anxellodunum, Exoldunum.
 ISSOIRE, Iciodurum, Issiodorum.
 ISSY, Fiscus Isiacensis.
 ISTIB, Stobi.
 ISTRIA (CAPO D'), Justinopolis.
 ISTRIGA, Scirtiana.
 ISTVANDI, Limusa.
 ISVORNIK, Argentina.
 ITALA, Attalea.
 ITRI, Itrium.
 ITZEHOE, Eseselfth.

IVIÇA, Ebusus.
 IVREA, Eporedia, Eperodia.
 IVRY, Iberium, Iberiacum.
 IXWORTH, Icenorum Oppidum.

J

JACA, Edulius Mons.
 JAEN, Flavium, Gienna, Gienum.
 JAGERNDORF, Carnovia.
 JAGODNA, Jagodina, Januaria.
 JAHEL, Alyi.
 JAICZE, Gaitia, Jaitza.
 JAIX, Daix.
 JAKOVO, Psophis.
 JALOWA, Sestus.
 JALTA, Galata.
 JAMAGOROD, Jama.
 JAMBO, Charmuthas.
 JAMBOLI, Jambolensis Ager.
 JAMBOLI, Diampolis.
 JAMESBOROUGH, Jacobipolis.
 JAMESTOWN, Jacobipolis.
 JAMEZ, or JAMETS, Gemmacum, Gemmatium.
 JAMNITZ, Gemenicium.
 JAMTLAND, Jemtia.
 JANINA, Epirus.
 JANINA, Cassiope.
 JAPAN, Japonia.
 JAPARA, Parnassus.
 JARECCA, Haræ.
 JARGEAU, or GERGEAU, Gargogilum.
 JAROMIERZ, Jaromirium.
 JASSY, Jassium, Jassium Dacorum Municipium, Petrodava.
 JATHRIB, Latrippa.
 JATI, Bathys.
 JATIVA, Sætabis.
 JAUER, Jauravia, Juravia.
 JAVOUX, Anderidum.
 JEDDO, Jedum.
 JEDEREN, Jadrensis Regio.
 JEGNI-SALA, Salmorus.
 JEHUDIEH (EL), Castra Judæorum.
 JENI-KOI, Christopolis.
 JENISCHEHER, Larissa Thessala.
 JENISCHEHR, Sigeum.
 JENISEI, Jenisia.
 JERAKI, Geranthræ.
 JERAN, Jovis Urii Fanum.
 JERSEY, Cæsarea.
 JERUSALEM, Hierosolyma.
 JESD, Jesseda.
 JESENOWITZ, Jasenocium.
 JESI, Æsis.
 JESOLA, Equilium.
 JEUZGAT, Osiana, Soanda.
 JITTA, Juta.
 JOACHIMSTHAL, Joachimica Vallis.
 JOBAB, Jotab.
 JOIGNY, Joviniacum.
 JOINVILLE, Joavilla, Intra Flavios.
 JONCOPING, Jenecopia.
 JONQUERAD, Egorigium.
 JORKAU-BORECK, Boreca.
 JOUARE, Jodrum, Jovis, Ara.
 JOUSCHIA, Colonia Laodicena.
 JOUX, Jovium.
 JOUY-SUR-MORIN, Gaudiacus.
 JOYEUSE, Gaudiosa, Joyosa.
 JOYOSA, Honosea.
 JUBLEINS, Diablintes, Novodunum.
 JUHORSKY, Jughoria.
 JUINE, Junna.

JULICH, Juliacum.
 JULIERBERG, Julius Mons.
 JULIS, Julis.
 JULIUSBERG, Julioburgum.
 JUMIEGE, Gemmeticum.
 JUNG-BUNZLAU, Boleslai Fanum Novum.
 JUNNAN, Junnania.
 JUNQUERA, Juncaria.
 JURA, Gerontia.
 JUREKIAM-LADIK, Laodicea Combusta.
 JURJURA, Ferratus Mons.
 JUTERBOCK, Jutrebocum.
 JUTLAND, Cartris.
 JUTLAND AND SCHLESWICK, Chersonesus Cimbrica, Jutia.
 JUVIA, Ivia, Nabius, Juvia.

K

KAADEN, or KADEN, Cadanum.
 KABARDA, Eulisia.
 KABAS, Gabæ.
 KAFAR-TUTHA, Maurorum Castra.
 KAFFERLAND, Caffraria.
 KAHAM, Agamna.
 KAHLENBERG, Cetus Mons, Mons Calvus.
 KAIFA, Hephæ.
 KAIHWARÈS, Cæne.
 KAINA, Massa.
 KAINS, Camina.
 KAIRWAN, Vicus Augusti.
 KAISAR, Carissa.
 KAISARIEH, Cæsarea.
 KAISERSBERG, Cæsaris Mons.
 KAISERSFELD, Cæsaro-Felda.
 KAISERSHEIM, Abbatia Cæsariensis.
 KAISERSLAUTERN, Cæsarea Lutra.
 KAISERSTUHL, Cæsaris Tribunal, Forum Tiberii.
 KAISERSWERTH, Cæsaris Insula, Cæsaris Verda.
 KAKOSIA, Thisbe.
 KALABAKI, Palæpharus.
 KALABSCHÈ, Talmis.
 KALAT-EL-HORSA, Chorazin.
 KALAT-EL-NEDSJUR, Neocæsarea.
 KALBA, Cabana.
 KALEMON, Calamos.
 KALENHUYSEN, Calon.
 KALINGA-PATAM, Dandagula.
 KALISCH, Calisia, Canisia.
 KALLAMA, Thyamis.
 KALLIVIA, Elis.
 KALLUNDBORG, Callunda.
 KALMINZ, Celemantia.
 KALMIUS, Lycus.
 KALPAKI, Orchomenus.
 KALYMNO, Galyrna.
 KAMARI, Demetrias.
 KAMEH, Malamantus.
 KAMINIEK, Camenecia, Caminicium.
 KAMINITZA, Dymæ.
 KAMOZIK, Rira.
 KAMP, Cambus.
 KAN, Caina.
 KANEM, Thumelitha.
 KANISCH, Canisia.
 KANOGE, Calinipaxa.
 KANOS, Ganus.
 KANUATH, Canatha, Kenath.
 KAPARTIS, Nicopsis.
 KAPPENSTEIN, Capedunum.
 KAPPEL, Tasinemetum.
 KAPSTADT, Castrum bonæ spei.
 KARA, Carra.
 KARABOA, Priapus.

KARA-DERRE, Dara.
 KARADSCHEFU, Trapezopolis.
 KARADSJAG, Nicatorium.
 KARAHISSAR, Cestros.
 KARAISSAR, Perge.
 KARAK-SARAI, Damalis.
 KARASU, Nestus.
 KARAT, Ocorura.
 KAR-DANAH, Beleus.
 KARE, Arachotus.
 KAREM, Charax Pasini.
 KARITHENE (the river), Breutheates.
 KARITHENE, Breuthe.
 KARK, Carcha.
 KARKEND, Pura.
 KARKUF, Sittace.
 KARLE-SATZAK, Ætolia Adjecta.
 KARLINGFORD, Buvindum.
 KARLSBAD, Thermæ Carolina.
 KARMELIS, Gaugamela.
 KARNICOBAR, Agathu Dæmonos sc. Insula.
 KARNTHEN, Carinthia.
 KAROLY, Carolium.
 KARPFFEN, Carpona.
 KARRAK, Moba, Kir Moab.
 KARS, in Asiatic Turkey, Chorsa, Carse.
 KARS, in Egypt, Nicopolis.
 KARST, Carnjadius.
 KARTPURT, Ziata.
 KARTZEN, Casurgis.
 KASALMAK, Iris.
 KASANKA, Casancius.
 KASBIN, Vesaspe.
 KASCHAU, Cassovia.
 KASCHEM, Cana.
 KASCON, Cogæonos.
 KASEMIESCH, Eleutherus.
 KASMARK, Cæsareopolis, Cæsareo-Forum.
 KASPIAN SEA. See CASPIAN SEA.
 KASSR-ANTAR, Hazor.
 KASTANIA, Castana.
 KASTRAVAN, Climax.
 KATHOLIKON, Stymphalus.
 KATIEH (EL), Cassius Mons.
 KATO-ACHAIA AND APANO-ACHAIA, Pharæ.
 KATRINA, Colonia Diensis, Dion.
 KATTEGAT. See CATTEGAT.
 KATTENBERGERDORF, Citium.
 KATZBACH, Cattus.
 KATZENELNBOGEN. See CATZENELNBOGEN.
 KAUFUNGEN, Capungum.
 KAUMBERG, Cumeoburgum, Comagenus.
 KAUSCHAU, Ganzanitis.
 KAWIK, Chalus.
 KAYST, Kisdemum.
 KEBRINAZ, Cremna.
 KECH, Nautaca.
 KEDUS, Cadi.
 KEFF, Sicca Veneria.
 KEHKER, Hesidrus.
 KEICH, Cateæ.
 KEKKOE, Kekkjoja.
 KELB-HAURAN, Alsdamus.
 KELLEN, Castra Ulpia.
 KELLMUNZ, Cœlius Mons.
 KELS, Celeusa.
 KELSKEMET, Egopolis.
 KEMBERG, Cameracum ad Albim.
 KEMKHAL, Chobus.
 KEMNADE, Caminata.
 KEMPTEN, Campodunum, Campitona.
 KENCHESTER, Ariconium.
 KENDAL, Concangium.
 KENGHEVER, Concohar.
 KENKRIE, Cenchreæ.

- KENNE, Cæne.
 KENYER-MEZOE, Campus Panis.
 KEPIL, Capi.
 KEPSE, Seleucia.
 KERATHA, Coreathe.
 KERBEH, Calpas.
 KERCI, Cercum.
 KEREMP, Carambis.
 KEREND, Carine.
 KERKA, Tiliun.
 KERKH, Carmania Deserta.
 KERLBURG, Gerulata.
 KERMAN, Carmania.
 KERMAN, Carmana.
 KERPEN, Carpio.
 KERRAH, Choaspes.
 KERSCHOWA, Carsium.
 KERTSCH, Panticapæa.
 KERZERS, Ad Carceres.
 KESCHIN, Eristhe.
 KESCHING, Ælia Flavia Cæsarea, Germanicum.
 KESSEL, Castellum Menapiorum.
 KESTENHOLZ, Castinetum.
 KESTEREN, Castra Herculis.
 KESWICK, Causennæ.
 KETSKEMET, Ægopolis.
 KEUPRELI, Europæ ad Axium.
 KHABUR, Centrites.
 KHORREM-ABAD, Corbiena.
 KIADA-BURUN, Thynias.
 KIDJEH, Chodda.
 KIDONIA, Heraclea Æolidis.
 KIEF, Chiovia.
 KIEIDANI, Cajodunum.
 KIEL, Chilonium, Kirlia.
 KIENSHEIM, Cunonis Villa.
 KIERAZIM, Hieratis.
 KIERTEMUNDE, Cartemunda.
 KILBEGS, Calebachus.
 KILIA, Cæla.
 KILIOS, Tyla.
 KILKENNY, Cella St. Canici.
 KILLALOE, Laona.
 KILLIS, Ciliza.
 KILMALON, Killocia.
 KILMARE, Jernus.
 KILMORE, Chilmoria.
 KIMBOLTON, Cinnibantum.
 KINGSTOWN, Regiopolis.
 KINNAIRDS HEAD, Tæzalum.
 KINNESRIN, Chalcis.
 KIOEGE, Coagia.
 KIOELEN, Juga Suevonis Montis, Sevomons.
 KIOPING, Copinga.
 KIRCHHEIM, Clarena.
 KIRGISKAISAKEN, Cachassæ.
 KIRIAKI, Lecythus.
 KIRKESIA, Carchemis.
 KIRKUK, Memmis.
 KIRKWALL, Carcoviaca.
 KIRPE, Rhoe.
 KIRPEH, Thynia.
 KISIL-IRMAK, Halys.
 KISIL-OSAN, Gosan.
 KISIL-RUBAT, Chalunitis.
 KISLAR-KALESSI, Cumania.
 KISLEGG, Cassiliacum.
 KISSANO, Ossa.
 KISSIA, Cephisia.
 KISSINGEN, Kizinga.
 KISSOR, Seggo.
 KISTNA, Mæsolus.
 KITROS, Pydna.
 KITZBUHEL, Hædicollis, Hædiopolis.
 KIUSTENZA, Constantiana.
 KIUTAHYA, Cotyæum.
 KJOELEN. See KIOELEN.
 KLADRAU, Cladrubum.
 KLAGENFURT. See CLAGENFURT.
 KLATTAU, Brodentia.
 KLEGGAU, Latobrigicus Pagus.
 KLER, Hilara.
 KLITSCHOW, Klitsovia.
 KNIN, Arbuda.
 KOCHEL, Coveliacæ.
 KOCHEL-SEE, Coveliacensis Sinus.
 KOCHER, Cocharus.
 KOCKEL, Coveliacus.
 KOCKELBURG, Kukoliensis Comitatus.
 KODSHA-SHEHR, Nacoleia.
 KOEBEN, Cobena.
 KOECHERSBERG, Concordia.
 KOEGE, Congia.
 KOEVAR, Covariensis Districtus.
 KOFEI, or COVOLO, Claustrum Cubali.
 KOHLENWALD, Carbonaria Sylva.
 KOLA, Cola Lapporum.
 KOLOKYTHIA (GULF OF), Laconicus Sinus.
 KOLOSCH, Colosia.
 KOLOTSCHA, Colocia.
 KOLSUM, Clysma.
 KONDINSK, Condora.
 KONG, Mandras.
 KONGEN, Condate.
 KON-HISSAR, Coropassus.
 KONIGINGRATZ, Gradium Regina, Regino gradecium.
 KONIGSBERG, Mons Regius, Regiomontum.
 KONIGSFELDEN, Campus Regius.
 KONIGSHOF, Curia Regis ad Albin.
 KONIGSHOFEN, Curia Regis Badensis.
 KONIGSHOFEN-IM-GRABFELDE, Curia Regia in arvis.
 KONIGSLUTTER, Luttera Regia.
 KONIGSMACHERN, Machera Regis.
 KONIGSSAAL, Aula Regia.
 KONIGSSTADTEN, Mons Comianus.
 KONIGSTEIN, Lapis Regius.
 KONIGSWART, Marabodui Castrum.
 KONIGSWINTER, Hiberna Regia.
 KONKUN, Gogana.
 KONTSHUK-TSCHEKINESCH, Regio.
 KOPENHAGEN. See COPENHAGEN.
 KOPING, Copinga.
 KORADSCHE, Cherseus.
 KORNA, Didigua.
 KOROM, Cornicum.
 KOROS, Chrysius.
 KOROS-BANYA, Chrysii Auraria.
 KOSCHING, Kesching.
 KOSEL, Coselia.
 KOSLOW, Eupatoria.
 KOSSEIR, Berenice.
 KOSSIR, Ænnum.
 KOSTENDIL, Ulpianum.
 KOTHEN, Cotha, Cothenæ.
 KOTSCH, Canthi Colpus.
 KOTTA, Cosa.
 KOUKLA, Golgus.
 KOUM-OMBOS, Ombri.
 KRAIN, Carnia, Carniola.
 KRAINBURG. See CRAINBURG.
 KRAINBURG, Carrodunum.
 KRAKH, Characmoba.
 KRALJEW-A-WELIKA, Clara.
 KRASNISLAW, Crasnoslovia.
 KRAVADA, Caryæ.
 KRESSEL, Jastus.
 KREUTZ. See CREUTZ.
 KRIM, Chersonesus Taurica.

KRINK, Coriticum.
 KRISNA, Nanaguna.
 KROJA, Clodiana.
 KRONSTADT. See CRONSTADT.
 KRUMAU, Cromena.
 KTYPO-BERG, Messapium.
 KUBAN, Hypanis.
 KUBBET-JAMBO, Zygæna.
 KUBLIS, Convallium.
 KUCHEL, Cucullæ.
 KUDAK, Borysthenis, Cutacum.
 KUDROS, Cytorus.
 KUFFHAUSEN, Kipphanus Mons.
 KUFNACHT, Cussenacum.
 KUFSTEIN, Albanum.
 KULENBURG, Caruo.
 KULELLI, Nice.
 KULPA, Colapis.
 KUMIS, Parthia.
 KUNDWIC, Poecessa.
 KUNSELYSEG, Cunorum Sedes.
 KUPFERBERG, Cuprimontium ad Alimonam.
 KUPFERBERG, Cuprimontium.
 KUPFERBERG, in Sweden, Cuprimontium Gestriciæ.
 KUPFERBERG, in Bohemia, Cuprimontium Bohemise.
 KUPFERBERG, Cuprimontium Hermionum.
 KUPH, Emma.
 KUR, Cyrus.
 KURANKEVI, Hamaxitus.
 KURDEN, Carduchi.
 KURENK, Candriaces.
 KURYMA, Carsidava.
 KUTAIS. See CUTAIS.
 KUTSCHAK, Palmata.
 KUTTENBERG, Cutna.
 KYLE, Coila, Covalia.
 KYLL, Celbis.

L

LA, Laha.
 LABIAU, Labiavia.
 LABOUR (LE), Lapurdensis Tractus.
 LAC-DE-LOCATA, Sordice.
 LACEDOGNA. See CÆDOGNA.
 LACH, Lacensis Abbatia.
 LACHA, Olympus.
 LACHEN, Ad Lacum.
 LACOSTA-RUFARIA, Rufra.
 LADENBURG, Lobdunum, Lupodunum.
 LADIKIEH, Laodicea.
 LADRONES, Latronum Insulæ.
 LAGALNIK, Axines.
 LAGAN, Logia.
 LAGER-THAL, Lagurina Vallis.
 LAGHETTO, Regillus Lacus.
 LAGNY, Latiniacum.
 LAGO-CASTELLO, Albanus Lacus.
 LAGO-DI-BAGNI, Lacus Albunus.
 LAGO-DI-BOLSENA, Volsiniensis Lacus.
 LAGO-DI-BRACCIANO, Sabate.
 LAGO-DI-CAMARANA, Camarina Palus.
 LAGO-DI-CELANO, Fucinus Lacus.
 LAGO-DI-CHIAVENNA, Comacenus Lacus.
 LAGOI, Bistonis Lacus.
 LAGOLIASTO, Luquido.
 LAGO-MAGGIORE, Verbanus Lacus.
 LAGULA, Calinda.
 LAGUNA-DE-LA-JUNDA, Bælon.
 LAGUNES, Venetæ Paludes.
 LAGUSTA, Ladesia.
 LAHEVI, Hyala.

LAHN, Lagana.
 LAHOLM, Lagaholmia, Laholmiæ.
 LAHOR, Bucephala, Lahorium, Acesines.
 LAIBACH, Æmona, Labacum.
 LAINO, Laus.
 LAITTOURE, or LEICTOURE, Lectora.
 LAJIURA, Adule.
 LAKENO, Lagina.
 LALAIN, Lalinum.
 LAMBACH, Lambacum.
 LAMBESE, Lambæsa.
 LAMBIRIO, Erineo.
 LAMBRO, Lambrus.
 LAMEGO, Lama, Lameca, Lamecum.
 LAMINA, Homolium.
 LAMPADOSA, Lopadusa.
 LAMPTA, Vobrix.
 LAMUZO, Lamotis.
 LANARK, Curia.
 LANAR, Dorias.
 LANCASTER, Alione, Lancastræ.
 LANCEROTTE, Lancellotta.
 LANCESTON, Fanum St. Stephani.
 LANCIANO, Anxanum.
 LAND (SAXON), Fundus Regius Saxonicus.
 LAND-OB-DER-ENS, Austria Superior.
 LAND-UNTER-DER-ENS, Austria Inferior.
 LANDAFF, Fanum ad Tafium.
 LANDAU, Landavia, Landavium.
 LANDEN, Landæ.
 LANDERNEAU, Landericiacum.
 LANDES (PAY DES), Landarum Tractus, Ager Syrticus, Landæ.
 LANDI, Lendorum Status.
 LAND'S END (THE), Belerium, Prom. Antives-tæum.
 LANDSHUT, Consuantes, Landishutum.
 LANDSKRONA, Coronia.
 LANEBOURG, Lanciburgum, Laneburgum.
 LANGEAC, Langiacum.
 LANGENARGEN, Argentaria.
 LANGENSALZA, Longosalissa.
 LANGENZENN, Cenna.
 LANGETS, Langesium.
 LANGEY, Alingavia.
 LANGON, Alingo, Alingonus portus.
 LANGRES, Andomatunum, Andemantunum, Lingonum.
 LANGUEDOC, Langedocia, Occitania.
 LANGUES, Langæ.
 LANNOY, Lannojum, Alnetum.
 LANQUART, Langarus.
 LAN-SU, Elæus.
 LANZO, Axima.
 LAON, Laudunum, Lugdunum Clavatum.
 LAONDA, Leben, Lebena.
 LAPITO, Lapathos.
 LAPLAND, Lapponia, Lappia.
 LAR, Laria.
 LARACHE, Lixa.
 LARBUSS, Lares.
 LARGITZEN, Larga.
 LARISTAN, Elymais.
 LARIZO, Larissa Pensilis.
 LARNES, Larymna.
 LARRAGA, Tarraga.
 LARZII, Vellanis.
 LAS-CABEZAS, Ugia, Urgia.
 LASCOWITZ, Budorgis.
 LASTHI, Dictæus Mons.
 LATARACO, Hetriculum.
 LATICZOW, Latiszovia.
 LATIK, Lystra.
 LATZFASS, Fons Latius.
 LAUDUN, Ladanum.

LAUENBURG, Cœnœnum.
 LAUFEN, Redajum.
 LAUFEN, Artobriga.
 LAUFENBURG, Gannodurum.
 LAUFFEN, Laviacum.
 LAUINGEN, Lauringa, Lavinga.
 LAUIS, or LUGANO, Lacus Ceresius.
 LAUIS, Junianum.
 LAURAGUAIS, Lauriacus, Lauriacensis Ager.
 LAURANA, Lauranum.
 LAUSANNE, Lausonium.
 LAUSTITZ, Lusatia.
 LAUTREC, Lautricum.
 LAUWER-SEE, Labacus Sinus.
 LAVAGNA, Entella.
 LAVAGNA, Lavania.
 LAVAL, Vallis Guidonis.
 LAVANT, Laventus.
 LAVAUR, Vaurum.
 LAVEDAN, Levitania.
 LAVELLO, Labellum.
 LAVEMUNDE, Laventina, Ostium Laventæ.
 LAVIERS, Latverum.
 LAVINO, Labinius.
 LAWERS, Labacus.
 LAYBACH. See LAIBACH.
 LAYE, Ledia.
 LEBAN, Lebona.
 LEBEDIGLI, Lebedus.
 LEBER-THAL, Leporacensis Vallis.
 LEBIDA, Leptis Magna.
 LEBRIJA, or LEBRIXA, Nebrissa.
 LECCE, Aletium.
 LECCE, Hydruntina Provincia.
 LECCO, Leucum, Leccum.
 LECCO (LAGO DI), Comacenus Lacus.
 LECH, Liehus, Licus.
 LECHENICH, Legioniacum.
 LECHFELD, Lyciorum Campus.
 LECHGEMUND, Licimacum.
 LECK, Lecca, Fossa Corbulonis.
 LECTOURE. See LAITTOURE.
 LEDESMA, Bletisa.
 LEE, Lea.
 LEEDS, Ledesia.
 LEEWARDEN, Leovardia.
 LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, Liburnicus Portus.
 LEGINE, Vicus Virginis.
 LEGION, Legiodunum.
 LEGNANO, Leoniacum, Lignanum.
 LEGRAD, Legradinum.
 LEGRAD, Jovia.
 LEGRANO, Laurium.
 LEIBNITZ, Laibnitia.
 LEICESTER, Legecestria.
 LEIDEN, or LEYDEN, Lugdunum Batavorum.
 LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE, Lechlinia.
 LEININGEN, Linanganus Principatus.
 LEINSTER, Lagenia.
 LEIPZIG, Lipsia.
 LEIRIA, Collippo.
 LEISSNIG, Leisnicium.
 LEITH, Letha.
 LEITHA, Litaha.
 LEMBERG, Leopolis.
 LEMENE, Romatinum.
 LEMGO, Lemgovia.
 LEMO, Lemuris.
 LEMSTER, Leonis Monasterium.
 LEMTA, Leptis Minor.
 LEMWIG, Lemoiga, Lemvicum.
 LENCZIG, Lancicia, Lancicum.
 LËNHAM, Durolenum.
 LENNOX, Levinia, Elgovia.
 LENS, Elenæ, Lentium.

LENT-EN-DOMBES, Lentulum.
 LEOBEN, Leobia.
 LEON, Legionense Regnum.
 LEON, Legio.
 LEON, Cotinussa.
 LEONDARI, Helisson.
 LEOPOLDSTADT, Leopoldinum.
 LEPANTO, Naupactus.
 LEPANTO, Corinthiacus Sinus.
 LEPT, Electra.
 LERICE, Erycis, Portus Ericus.
 LERIDA, Ilerda.
 LERNIAN ISLANDS, Lerina.
 LERIZ, Læros.
 LERMA, Libarna.
 LERO, Leria.
 LERS, Lertius.
 LESCAR, Beneharnum, Lascara Bearnensium.
 LESCHE, Letia, Lieta.
 LESCHES, Vologatis.
 LESER, Lesura.
 LESIGNAN, Lesiniacum.
 LESINA, Pharus, Pharia.
 LESINA (LAGO DI), Pantanus.
 LESUZA, Colonia Libisasanorum.
 LETINES, Lestina, Liptinæ.
 LETTE, Latera.
 LETTEN, Lettia, Littia.
 LETTERE, Letteranum, Lyctera.
 LEUBUS, Leobusium.
 LEUCATE, Leocata.
 LEUCOS, Glauchus, Glaucus.
 LEUDESORF, Landulfesdorf.
 LEUK, Leucia.
 LEUKERBAD, Leucenses Thermae.
 LEUSE, Letusa.
 LEUTKIRCH, Ectodurum.
 LEUTMERITZ, Litomerium, Litomerium.
 LEUTOMISCHL, Litomisium.
 LEUTSCHAU, Leuconium, Leutschovia.
 LEUWARDEN, Leovardia.
 LEVADIA, Lebadea.
 LEVAGNA, Lebonia.
 LEVANT (ISLE DU), Hypæa.
 LEVANTA, Castellum Orientis.
 LEVENZO, Buccina.
 LEVIG, Levico.
 LEVITHO, Lebinthus.
 LEVROUX, Leprosium.
 LEWENZ, Levia.
 LEWES, Lesua.
 LEWIS, Leogus, Ebuda Occidentalis.
 LEYE, Legia.
 LEYTE, or LEYTHA, Lutis, Scarniungæ.
 LEZ, Lædus.
 LIACA, Lacmon.
 LIACURA, Lycorea.
 LIAMONE, Cercidius.
 LIANNE, Elma.
 LIBAU, Liba.
 LICENZA, Digentia.
 LICHTALL, Leucostabulum.
 LICOSA, Leucasia.
 LIDBACH, Hlibeki.
 LIDDESDALE, Lidalia.
 LIDKOEPIG, Licopia.
 LIEBE, Lobavia.
 LIEBENTHAL, Leovallis.
 LIEFLAND, Livonia.
 LIENZ, Loncium.
 LIER, or LIRE, Ledi, Lyra.
 LIESSE, Lætiae, Lætitiæ.
 LIEUVAIN (LE), Lesuinus pagus.
 LIFFEY, Avenliffius.
 LIGNE, Ligniacum.

- LIGNY, Lignum, Ligniacum.
 LILLENFELD, Campillium.
 LILLE, Insulæ.
 LILLEBONNE, Juliobona.
 LILLERS, Lilertium, Lillerium.
 LILLO, Lilloa.
 LIMA, Forum Limicorum.
 LIMA, Belio.
 LIMAGNE, Limania, Alimania.
 LIMBACH, Olimacum.
 LIMBURG, Transmosana ditio.
 LIME, Lemanis, Novus Portus.
 LIMEGOS, Limodia.
 LIMEUILLE, Limolium.
 LIMMAT, Limaga.
 LIMNE-STIVA, Hylce.
 LIMOGES, Augustoritum, Lemovicum.
 LIMOSIN, Lemovicensis Provincia, Lemovices.
 LIMOUX, Limosum.
 LINDAU, Lindavia.
 LINDO, Lindus.
 LINDRE, Lindrensis Lacus.
 LINGEN, Lingo.
 LINIERES, Linarium.
 LINKOEPING, Lincopia.
 LINLITHGOW, Lindum.
 LINNHE-LOCH, Longus.
 LINZ, Aredata, Lincium.
 LINZA, Lencia.
 LIONNOIS, Lugdunensis Ager.
 LIONO, Pelva.
 LIONS, Lionium.
 LIPARI ISLANDS, Æoliæ Insulæ.
 LIPESE, Liptavia.
 LIPNIK, Prista.
 LIPPE, Lippia, Lupia.
 LIPPO, Hypia.
 LIPPSRING, Lippebrune.
 LIPPSTADT, Lipstadium.
 LIPSO, Lepsia.
 LIPSOCATALIA, Psyttala.
 LIPUDA, Aretas.
 LIRIA, Edeta.
 LIS. See Lys.
 LISCIANCA, Ericusa, Ericusa.
 LISIEUX, Civitas Lexoviorum, Lexovium.
 LISOGNO, Lisonius.
 LISSA, Hissa.
 LISSA, Limiosaleum.
 LISSABON, Felicitas Julia, Olisipo.
 LITHAUEN, Lithuania.
 LIVADIA, Græcia Propria, Hellas.
 LIVADIA, Copais.
 LI-VAGNOLI, Trifanum.
 LIVANITIS, Synos.
 LIVENZA, Liquentia.
 LIVERDUN, Liberdunum.
 LIVINER-THAL, Lepontina Vallis.
 LIVORNO. See LEGHORN.
 LIVRON, Libronicum.
 LIYOR, Zaba.
 LLOBREGAT, Rubricatus.
 LOBBES, Labieni Castra, Laubium.
 LOCARNO, Lucarnum.
 LOCATE (LAC DE), Sordice.
 LOCHABER, Lochabria.
 LOCHES, Luccæ.
 LOCKNITZ, Lochenitium.
 LOCKUM, Abbatia Loecensis.
 LOCONI, Luguidonis Portus.
 LOCRA, Eliocrata.
 LODESANO, Laudensis Ager.
 LODEVE, Lutevensium, Civ. Luteva.
 LODI, Laudum, Laus Pompeja Nova.
 LODI-VECCHIO, Laus Pompeja.
 LOHAR, Calaguris Fibularensis.
 LOHE, Lavus.
 LOHITSCH, Longaticum.
 LOING, Lupia.
 LOIR (LE), Lædus.
 LOIRE (LA), Liger, Ligeris.
 LOIRET, Ligerula.
 LOISACH, Loysa.
 LOITZ, Lutitia.
 LOMAGNE, Leomania.
 LOMATSCH, Glomacium.
 LOMBARDY, Bojus Ager, Langobardia.
 LOMBEZ, Bersinum, Lombarium.
 LONDON, Augusta Trinobantium, Londinum.
 LONDONDERRY, Londino Deria.
 LONDONDERRY, Robertum.
 LONGFORD, Longofordia.
 LONGO-SARDO, Tibula.
 LONGWY, Longo-Vicus.
 LONJUMEAU, Longum Gemellum.
 LONS-LE-SAULNIER, Ledum Salarium, Ledo Sa-
 linarius.
 LONSEE, Ad Lunam.
 LONTEL, Luna.
 LOON, Lossa.
 LORA, Axalita.
 LORCA, Ilorci.
 LORCH, Laureacum, Lauracense Monasterium.
 LORCH, Colonia Aureliana Lauracensis.
 LORETTO, Fanum Mariæ Lauretanæ, Lauretum.
 LORGOE, Lara.
 LORGUES, Leonicæ.
 LORI, Pelorus.
 LORRIS, Loricum.
 LOSA, Ludosia.
 LOSCHANZ, Losontium.
 LOSERE, Lesora.
 LOS-SANTOS, Senticæ.
 LOT, Oltis, Loda.
 LOTHIAN, Laudania.
 LOUA, Garra.
 LOUAIN, Luvia.
 LOUDUN, Juliodunum.
 LOURDE, Lapurdum.
 LOUTH, Lutum.
 LOUTH, Ludum.
 LOUTRA, Limnæa.
 LOUVIERS, Luparia.
 LOWEN, Lovania, Lovanium.
 LOWENBERG, Leorinum.
 LOWENSTEIN, Leostenii Comitatus.
 LOWICZ, Lovitium.
 LOYES, Loja.
 LUBBEN, Lubena.
 LUBECK, Lubecum.
 LUBLAU, Lublavia.
 LUC, Lucus Augusti, Tellonum.
 LUCAN, Lycandus.
 LUCCA, Luca.
 LUCERA, Luceria.
 LUCERN, Luceria, Lucerna.
 LUCIENSTEIG, Clivus St. Lucii.
 LUCIOL, Lophosagium.
 LUCKAU, Luccavia.
 LUCMANER, Adula, Lucomonis Mons.
 LUÇON, Lussionia Insula.
 LUÇON, Lucio.
 LUCRINA (LAGO DI), Lucrinus lac.
 LUDD, Diospolis.
 LUDE, Lusdum.
 LUDERS, Laudera.
 LUDEVE, Lenteva.
 LUDWIGSBURG, Ludovici Arx.
 LUGANO (LAGO DI), Ceresius Lacus.
 LUGDE, Luda ad Ambram.

LUGNETZERT-HAL, Leguntina Vallis.
 LUGO, Lucus Augusti.
 LUGODURI, Luquido.
 LUGOS, Lugosium.
 LUGUGNANO, Tilaventum minus.
 LUKAN, Amanus Mons.
 LULA, Lulea.
 LUMBERIS, Ilumberis.
 LUND, Londinum, Lunda Gothorum, Lundinum
 Seanorum.
 LUNEBURG, Lunæburgum.
 LUNEGIANO, Luna.
 LUNEL-LA-VILLE, Lunate.
 LUNEVILLE, Lunaris Villa.
 LUNGA-INSEL, Sirenium Petræ.
 LUPAT, Lopadium.
 LURE, Lutera.
 LURKAKI, Lyrcea.
 LUSIGNAN, Leziniaicum, Lusignanum.
 LUSTENAU, Lustena.
 LUTACH, Littamum.
 LUTTENBERG, Lentudum.
 LUTTERWORTH, Lactodurum.
 LUTTICH, Leodicium, Leodium.
 LUTZEN, Lucena.
 LUXEMBURG, Augusta Romanduorum, Lucibur-
 gum.
 LUXEVIL, or LUXEU, Luxoiium, Luxovium.
 LYACURA, Lycoreus.
 LYCURIA, Lessa.
 LYMFJORD, Sinus Lymicus.
 LYNN, Lynum Regis.
 LYON, Lugdunum Æduorum.
 LYS, Legia, Lieva.

M

MAAN, Maon.
 MAAS, or MEUSE, Mosa, Patabus fluvius.
 MAASEYK, Maseca.
 MAB, Ar.
 MACAO, Amacaoum.
 MACARMEDA, Erpis.
 MACHECOU, Ratiastum.
 MACHECOUL, Machicolium, Machecum.
 MAÇON, Madascona, Matisco.
 MACRAN, Cedrosia.
 MACRI, Telmessus.
 MACRI (GULF OF), Glaucus Sinus.
 MACRIPLAI, Geranea.
 MACRONISI, Helena.
 MADAGASCAR, Minuthias, Hannonis Insula,
 Divi Laurentii Insula.
 MADARE, Mons Glaber.
 MADDALONI, Suessula, Trebula.
 MADEBA, Medeba.
 MADEIRA, Purpurariæ Insulæ.
 MADRAS, Melange.
 MADRID, Mantua Carpentanorum, Madritum.
 MADURA, Modura.
 MAEIN, Baal-Meon.
 MAESTRICHT, Trajectum Tungrorum, Traj. ad
 Mosam.
 MAGAME, Dionysopolis.
 MAGDEBURG, Parthenopolis, Magdeburgum.
 MAGDENAU, Augia Virginum.
 MAGGIA, or MAIN, Madia.
 MAGLIANO, Manliana.
 MAGNE, Macna.
 MAGNISA, Magnesia ad Sipylum.
 MAGRA, Macra.
 MAHEDIA, Hannibalis Turris.
 MAHI, Mais.
 MAHON, Mago, Portus Magonis.

MAHREN, Moravia.
 MAIDSTONE, Madus Vagniacæ.
 MAILLEZAIS, Malleaca, Malliacum.
 MAILLOC, Tilomusiicum.
 MAIN, Mænus, Mœnus.
 MAINA, Hippola.
 MAINA, Tænarum.
 MAINE, Cenomania, Prov. Cenomanensis.
 MAINFELD, Ambitivus pagus.
 MAINGAU, Menigau.
 MAINLAND, Hethlandia, Pomonia.
 MAINOTTEN, Eleuthero-Lacones.
 MAIN-THAL, Madiæ Vallis.
 MAINZ, Magontia, Mogontiacum.
 MAIRE, Marca, Merula.
 MAIS, Madia.
 MAITO, Madytos.
 MAJORCA, Balearis Major, Majorica.
 MAKERSS, Carsus.
 MAKESIN, Maguda.
 MALABAR, Male.
 MALACCA, Aurea Chersonesus.
 MALAGA, Malaca.
 MALANGARA, Olmiæ.
 MALATHIJA, or MALATIA, Melitene.
 MALATZKERT, Philadelphia.
 MALCHOF, Malchovia.
 MALDON, Camalodunum.
 MALEA, Jala.
 MALMEDY, Malmundariæ, Malmundarium.
 MALMESBURY, Maldunense Cœnobium.
 MALMOE, Ellebogium.
 MALO, Mallus.
 MALORA, Lamellus.
 MALTA, Melita.
 MALVASIA, Monembasia. See NAPOLI-DI-MAL-
 VASIA.
 MAMERS, Mamericiæ.
 MAN (ISLE OF), Menavia, Mona.
 MANAHADA, Dosaron.
 MANAHADA, Tyndis.
 MANCASI, Nucriola.
 MANCHESTER, Manduessedum, Marcunium.
 MANCHING, Vallatum.
 MANCOPALDO, Delphinium.
 MANDA, Manila.
 MANDEURE, Epamondudurum, Manduria.
 MANDONIA, Maro.
 MANDORVAY, Mandova.
 MANGALIA, Calatis.
 MANGALOR, Mangaruth, Mandagara.
 MANILA, Manilia, Lusonia.
 MANILLES, Lussoniæ Insulæ.
 MANLIEU, Magnus locus.
 MANOMUZZA, Vagedrusa.
 MANOSQUE, Manesca, Manuasca.
 MANPOLY, Bambana.
 MANRESA, Minorissa.
 MANS, Cenomania, Cenomannum.
 MANSPURG, Monatium.
 MANTES, Medanta.
 MAQUIZ, Ossigi Laconicum.
 MARAND, Morunda.
 MARANO, Marianum.
 MARANS, Marantium.
 MARANT, Marantium.
 MARARCO, Tomara.
 MARASCH, Mariseum, Melitena.
 MARATA, Myronos.
 MARATHONA, Marathon.
 MARATHONISI, Cranae.
 MARAWA AND MADURA, Pandionis regio.
 MARBACH, Collis Peregrinorum.
 MARBELLA, Salduba.
 MARBURG, Amasia Cattorum, Mattium.

- MARBURG, Marciana.
 MARCELLINO, Myla.
 MARCH, Marus.
 MARCHE-EN-FAMINE, Marchia Famina.
 MARCHENA, Colonia Marcia.
 MARCHIENNES (AU-PONT), Hormum, Marchia-næ.
 MARCH-THAL, Martalum.
 MARCIGLIANO VECCHIO, Crustumeria.
 MARCIGNY, Marciniacum.
 MARCILLAC, Marcilliacum.
 MARDIN, Maride.
 MAREB, Mariaba Baramalacum.
 MARECHIA, Ariminus.
 MARENNES, Marinæ.
 MARETIMO, Hiera.
 MARGANA, Morgyna.
 MARGARET ISLAND, Margarethæ Divæ Insula, Fanum S. Margarethæ.
 MARGHINAN, Demus.
 MARGOFEST, Marcodava.
 MARHES, Lacotena.
 MARIA-DE-COVULTERE, Compulteria.
 MARIAB, Margus.
 MARIAGER, Ager Marianus, Mariæ.
 MARIBOE, Habitaculum Mariæ.
 MARIENBAD, Balneum Mariæ.
 MARIENTHAL, Cœnobium Mariæ Vallense.
 MARIENTHAL, Cœnobium B. Virginis Mariæ, Vallis Mariæ.
 MARIEN-THERESIENSTADT, Maria-Theresianopolis.
 MARIENWERDER, Mariæ Verda.
 MARIGNANO, Merinianum, Melignanum.
 MARIGNY, Marennium.
 MARINES, Mons Mariorum.
 MARINGUES, Maringæ.
 MARINO, Bovillæ, Lamum.
 MARITZA, Hebrus.
 MARIUT, Mareia Lacus.
 MARIUT, Mareia.
 MARK, Marchia, Comitatus Marchiæ.
 MARK-ANCONA, Picenum.
 MARKMAGEN, Marcomagus.
 MARK ZATERN, Tarodunum.
 MARLBOROUGH, Cunetio.
 MARMARA, Hyrcania.
 MARMARICE, Cressa.
 MARMOLEJO, Uciense.
 MARMORA, Elaphonesos.
 MARMORA (SEA OF), Propontis.
 MARMORE (LAGO DELLE), Reatina palus.
 MARMOUTIER, Majoris Monasterium.
 MARMOUTIER, Mauri Monasterium.
 MARNA, Manarmanis Portus.
 MARNE, Matrona.
 MARO, Macrum.
 MAROCCO, Maurocitanum, Moroccanum Regnum.
 MAROCCO, Bocanum Hemerum, Marochium.
 MAROGNO, Maronea.
 MAROS, Marosiensis Sedes.
 MAROSH, Marisus.
 MARQUISE, Marci.
 MARRO, Metaurus.
 MARSALA, Lilybæum.
 MARSCHLINS, Marsilinum.
 MARSELLLES, Massilia.
 MARSICO VECCHIO, Abellinum Marsicum.
 MARTABAN, Aspithra.
 MARTABAN (GULF OF), Magnus Sinus.
 MARTEL, Martelli Castrum.
 MARTIGNI, Civitas Vallensium.
 MARTIGUES, Anatiolorum Urbis, Martigium.
 MARTINACH, Octodurus (vicius) Octodurum.
 MARTINSBERG, Arx St. Martini.
 MARTORANA, Mamertium.
 MAR-UJVAR, Patavissa.
 MARVAO, Medobreja.
 MARVDASCHT, Cœle-Persis.
 MARVEJOLS, Marengium, Marologium.
 MARVILLE, Martia Villa, Martis Villa.
 MARVISAN, Phazemon.
 MARZA-STROCCO, Herculis Fanum.
 MARZA-SUZA, Apollonia.
 MASCAT, Machorbe, Moscha.
 MAS-D'ASIL, Asilium Mansum.
 MASELI, Gerra.
 MASEVAUX, Mazonis Monasterium.
 MASJEBKAN, Massiæ.
 MASMA, Melsus.
 MASSA-CARRARA, Herculis Fanum.
 MASSA-DI-SORRENTO, Massa Lubiensis.
 MASSAY, Maciacum.
 MASSEL, Hegetmatia.
 MASSERANO, Massianum.
 MASSRA-GOR-EL-SZAPHIA, Bela, Zoar.
 MASULIPATAM, Cottobara, Mesolia.
 MATAGI, Matisa.
 MATALONE, Meta Leonis.
 MATARE, Beth-Semes, Heliopolis.
 MATARO, Diluron.
 MATELICA, Matilica.
 MATERA, Mateola.
 MATRAY, Matrejum.
 MATRIGA, Hermonassa.
 MATZDORF, Matthæi Villa.
 MAUBEUGE, Malburium Monasterium, Malobodium.
 MAUDRE, Maldra, Malara.
 MAULEON-DE-SOULE, Malleo, Malleosolium.
 MAULEVRIER, Mallevirum.
 MAULO, Hirminius.
 MAUMAGUES, Mamacæ.
 MAURIENNE, Garocelia Vallis, Comitatus Maurianæ.
 MAURIK, Mannaricium.
 MAURO-NERO, Melas.
 MAUSCHID, Muza.
 MAUSPURG, Mennejanæ.
 MAUTERN, Mutarensis Civitas.
 MAVRE-MATIA, Messene.
 MAXARA, or Moxara, Murgis.
 MAY, Sonus.
 MAYEN, Magniacum.
 MAYENFELD, Lupinum, Maiævilla.
 MAYENNE, Meduanum.
 MAYENNE, Medana, Meduana.
 MAYO, Mayensis Comitatus.
 MAZAGAN, Rusibis, Mazacanum.
 MAZARA, Mazaræ Vallis.
 MAZARAKI, Onchestus.
 MAZERES-EN-FOIX, Castrum Maseris.
 MAZORBO, Majorbium.
 MAZUNAH, Fundus Mazucanus.
 MEAUX, Civitas Meldorum, Meldæ.
 MECCA, Macoraba.
 MECHELN, Meclinia, Maalinæ, Malinæ.
 MECKLENBURG, Megalopolis, Mecklenburgum.
 MEDEA, Lamido.
 MEDELLIN, Metallinum, Castra Metellina.
 MEDENBLICK, Medemelacum.
 MEDENICO, Metapa.
 MEDIASH, Mediensis Sedes.
 MEDIASH, Mediesus.
 MEDINA, Athrulla, Jatropa.
 MEDINA-CELLI, Methymna Celia, Medina Celia.
 MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, Methymna Campestris.
 MEDINA-DE-LOS-TURRES, Methymna Turrium.
 MEDINA-DE-RIO-SECCO, Methymna sicca, Cauca.

- MEDINA-SIDONIA, Methymna Asidonia, Asindo.
- MEDING, Mediana.
- MEDOLO, Mutila.
- MEDON, Dioclea.
- MEGARISCH-UZZIS, Magusa.
- MEHRERAU, Augia Brigantina.
- MEHUN, Magdunum.
- MEINDER, Mæander.
- MEINTA-POSSEDA, Heraclea Cassiotidis.
- MEISSAU, Medoslanium.
- MEISSEN, Misnia.
- MEISSEN, Misena, Misna.
- MEJERDA, Bagrada.
- MELA, Mileum.
- MELASSO, Pedasum.
- MELAZZO, Mylæ.
- MELCHEDE, Melocavus.
- MELCK, Medelicium.
- MELENIK, Melenicum.
- MELFA, Melpis.
- MELFI, Melphia.
- MELIAPUR, Maliarpha.
- MELIDE, Melita.
- MELILLA, Rusadir.
- MELINDE, Essina, Melindum.
- MELINDE, Barbaricus Sinus.
- MELORA, Mænaria.
- MELUN, Melodunum.
- MELZO, Melpum.
- MEMEL, Chronus.
- MEMEL, Clupeda, Memelia.
- MEMERS, Mamercia.
- MEMMINGEN, Septemiaci, Memminga.
- MENAN, Sobannus.
- MENBIGZ, Menba.
- MEND, Arbis.
- MENDAYA, Nemetobriga.
- MENDE, Mimatum.
- MENDEN, Menithinna.
- MENDES, Myndus.
- MENDIPHILLS, Minarii Montes.
- MENDRA, Bedirum.
- MENDRES, Mendrisio.
- MENERBINO, Minervium.
- MEN-HABER, Arbis.
- MENIDI, Acharna.
- MENIMEN, Temnus.
- MENIN, Menena.
- MENSIEH, Ptolemais.
- MENTANA, Nomentum.
- MENUF, Momemphis.
- MEPHITI, Lacus Ampsancti.
- MEPPEN, Meppia.
- MERAKIAH, Maraclea.
- MERAKIN, Marathos.
- MERAWE, Meroe.
- MERBURG, Mersoburgum, Merspurghum.
- MERCOEUR, Mercorium.
- MERCOGLIANO, Mercuriale.
- MER-DE-MARTIGUES, Avaticorum Stagnum.
- MERENDA, Myrrhinus.
- MERGENTHEIM, Mariæ Domus.
- MERGHI, Berobe.
- MERGUI, Catigara.
- MERIDA, Augusta Emerita.
- MERIDA-D'YUCATAN, Emerita Jucatanensis.
- MERIOFITO, Myriophytus.
- MERIONETHSHIRE, Mervinia, Merviniensis comitat.
- MERJ-IBN-AMER, Esdraela.
- MERO, Mearus, Metarus.
- MERON-ERRUD, Maruca.
- MEROTH, Meros.
- MERSA, Carthago.
- MERSEBURG, Martisburgum, Marsiburgum, Martiopolis.
- MERTOLA, Julia Myrtilis.
- MERU, Mervacum.
- MERVILLE, Mauronti Villa, Menariacum.
- MERZIG, Marcerum.
- MESAGNA, Messapia.
- MESEMBER, Menebria.
- MESHERGA, Giuf.
- MESHID-HOSEIN, Bolagasus.
- MESJED-ALI, Hira.
- MESSIMURI, Campsa.
- MESSIN (LE), Metensis Tractus.
- MESSINA, Messana.
- MESSINA (FARO DI), Fretum Siculum.
- MESSIS, Mopsuestia.
- MESTRO, Mestus.
- MESURATA, Missynus.
- MESVRES, Massava.
- METE, Mundu.
- METELINO, Lesbos.
- METELINO, Mitylene.
- METELN, Mediolanium.
- METLING, Metulum, Metlinga.
- METRO, Metaurus.
- METSCHNOE, Bice.
- METZ, Divodurum, Metæ.
- MEUDON, Modunum, Metiosedum.
- MEULAN, Medlindum, Mellentum.
- MEURS, Meursia, Mursia.
- MEURTE (LA), Murta.
- MEWE, or GNEW, Gnevum.
- MEXICO, Hispania Nova.
- MEYNIAC, Manica.
- MEZIDUN, Mansio Odonis.
- MEZIERES, Maceria, Meseria.
- MEZZO-LOMBARDO, Medium St. Petri.
- MHAR, Raumathi Vicus.
- MICHELSTADT, Michilinstadium.
- MICLA, Myræum.
- MIDDELBURG, Metelli Castrum, Medioburgum.
- MIDDLAER, Meddedacum.
- MIDJEH, Halmydessus.
- MIDLAREN, Ad Tres Lares.
- MIDOUX, Midorius fluvius.
- MIERA, Sanda.
- MIGNONE, Minio, Minone.
- MIHALY, Fanum St. Michaelis.
- MIHOLZI, Mariniana.
- MIJARES, Uduba.
- MILAN, Mediolanum.
- MILATI, Nalata.
- MILDEN, Meldunum.
- MILETO, Melita.
- MILETONI, Miletus.
- MILHAU, Amilbanum, Æmilianum.
- MILHAUD, Æmilianum.
- MILIANA, Catada.
- MILLAS, Millæ.
- MILLY, in the French dep. of Seine-et-Oise, Maurillacum.
- MILLY, Milliacum.
- MILO, Melos.
- MINA-EL-DSAHA, Disahab.
- MINCIO, Mincius.
- MINDELHEIM, Rostrum Nemoviæ.
- MINDGEN, Medianis.
- MINEO, Menæ.
- MINGARDO, Melpes.
- MINGRELIA, Colchis.
- MINHO, Minius.
- MINIATO-AL-TEDESCO, Miniatum.
- MINORI, Minora.
- MINUGAT, Aspendus.
- MIRABELLO, Olus.

- MIRAKA, Olympia.
 MIRANDA, Erineus.
 MIRANDA-DE-DUERO, Continum.
 MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, Deobriga.
 MIRANDELLA, Caladunum.
 MIRECOURT, Mercurii Curtis.
 MIREPOIX, Mirapicum, Mirapincum.
 MIREVAUX, Mira Vallis.
 MIRZNO, Muziris.
 MISEVRIA, Mesambria.
 MISITRA, Tiasa.
 MISSEN-HEAD, Notium.
 MISTRETTA, Amastra.
 MITTENA, Minthe.
 MITTENWALD, Inutrium.
 MITTENWALDE, Monosgada.
 MOCHA, Pseudocelis, Moca.
 MOCHO, Cambysæ Ærarium.
 MOCKERN, Mokriani.
 MODENA, Mutina.
 MODON, Mothone.
 MODSCHEB, Arnon.
 MOGELN, Mogelina.
 MOGHISTAN, Carmania.
 MOGLA, Alinda.
 MOGLAENA, Emathia.
 MOGLIA, Cresius.
 MOISSAC, Mussiacum.
 MOJENVIC, Mediovicus.
 MOJET-EL-UHRID, Carith.
 MOKOSLI, Oxynia.
 MOLA, Molæ Formianæ.
 MOLA, Turres Julianæ.
 MOLA-DI-GAETA, Formice.
 MOLADIVA, Moduti.
 MOLDAU, Moldavia.
 MOLETIO, Minoa.
 MOLFETTA, Melfitum.
 MOLINI, Lerna Palus.
 MOLISE, Lunciana Provincia.
 MOLISE, Melæ.
 MOLIWA, Methymna.
 MOLLICORNO, Larenusiæ Insulæ.
 MOMPÉLIGARD, Magetobriga, Mons Belligardus.
 MON, Mona.
 MONACO, Herculis Monœci Portus.
 MONASTERACE, Mystia.
 MONBASA, Itenedium Menuthesiæ.
 MONCAJO, Caunus Mons, Cacus Mons.
 MONCALE, or MONTCALVO, Castrum montis Ca-
 lerii.
 MONCLOVA, Obucula.
 MONCORNET, Mons Cornutus.
 MONDEJO, Monda.
 MONDIDIER, Desiderii Mons.
 MONDONEDO, Mindonia.
 MONDOUBLEAU, Mons Dubelli.
 MONDOVI, Mons Vici.
 MONDRAGONE, Massicus Mons.
 MONDSGEBIRG, Lunæ Montes.
 MONEGLIA, Ad Monilia.
 MONGRI, Mons Jovis.
 MONLUEL, Lupelli Mons.
 MONMORENCY, Maureciacus Mons.
 MONMORILLON, Mons Maurilionis.
 MONMOUTH, Monumethia.
 MONOSQUE, Bormanicium.
 MONS, Montes, Montes Hannoniæ.
 MONTABAUR, Montaborium, Mons Tabor.
 MONTAGNAC, Montiniacum.
 MONTAIGU, Mons Acutus.
 MONTAILLEU, Montala.
 MONTALCINO, Mons Alcinous.
 MONTALTO, Babia.
 MONTALTO, Mons Altus.
 MONTANOS-DE-EUROPA, Vindius.
 MONTARGIS, Mons Argi.
 MONTAUBAN, Mons Albanus.
 MONTBAZON, Mons Basonis.
 MONTBRISON, Mons Brusso, Mons Brisonis.
 MONTCALVO. See MONCALE.
 MONT-CASSEL, Menapiorum Castellum.
 MONT-COLOBBRE, Colubriaria.
 MONTE-ALBODDO, Bodius Mons.
 MONTE-ALTO, Forum Aurelii.
 MONTE-ARTESINO, Montes Ærii.
 MONTE-CASSINO, Cassinum.
 MONTE-CHIARUGOLO, Mons Ceritus.
 MONTE-CHRISTO, Oglasa, Mons Christi.
 MONTE-CORVO, Coritus.
 MONTE-DELLA-SIBILLA, Fiscellus.
 MONTE-DI-COTRONE, Latymnus.
 MONTE-DI-GIOVANNE, Canterius Mons.
 MONTE-DI-GORANTE, Cragus.
 MONTE-DI-LICATA, Ecnomos.
 MONTE-DI-NOVE, Novana.
 MONTE-DI-PALATSCHIA, Latmus.
 MONTE-DI-ST.-CIRIACO, Cumerium.
 MONTE-DI-ST.-JULIAN, Epomeus Mons.
 MONTE-DI-ST.-MARIA-MAGGIORE, Esquilie.
 MONTE-DI-ST.-ORESTE, Soractes.
 MONTE-FIASCONE, Mons Physcon, Mons Flas-
 conis.
 MONTE-LATTARIO, Lactis Mons.
 MONTE-LEONE, Leonis Mons.
 MONTELESE, Mons Silicis.
 MONTELMART, Montilium Adema.
 MONTELLANO, Gemella.
 MONTE-MARANO, Mons Maranus.
 MONTE-MARIO, Clivus Cinnæ.
 MONTEMAYOR, Ulia.
 MONTEMORA-VELHO, Medobriga.
 MONTE-NEGRO, Scardus.
 MONTE-PELLEGRINO, Ercta.
 MONTE-PULCIANO, Plutium, Mons Politianus.
 MONTEREAU-FAULT-YONNE, Condate, Mo-
 nasteriolum ad Icaunum.
 MONTE-SANTO, Athos.
 MONTE-SARDO, Electris.
 MONTE-ST.-GIOVANNI, Tetricus Mons.
 MONTE-ST.-JULIANO, Eryx, Epomeus Mons.
 MONTE-ST.-ORESTE, Faliscorum Mons.
 MONTE-VISO, Vesulus Mons.
 MONTE-VULCANO, Ithome.
 MONTFERRAT, Mons Ferratus.
 MONTGOMERY, Mons Gomericus.
 MONTI, In Montibus.
 MONTI-DELLA-CHIMERA, Ceraunii Montes.
 MONTI-SORI, Heræi Montes.
 MONTEHERY, Leherici Mons.
 MONT-LOUIS, Ludovici Mons.
 MONT-MARTIN, Fanum Martis.
 MONTMARTRE, Mons Martyrum.
 MONTMAUR, Mons Seleuci.
 MONTMEDY, Mons Medius.
 MONTMIRAIL, Mons Mirabilis.
 MONT-MORILLON, Mons Maurilionis.
 MONTONE, Utis.
 MONTPELLIER, Mons Pessulanus.
 MONTPENSIER, Monpænsierum.
 MONTREAL, Mons Regalis.
 MONTRESOR, Mons Thesauri.
 MONTREUIL, Monasteriolum, Montriolum.
 MONTREVIL, Mons Rebelli.
 MONTRICHARD, Mons Ricardi.
 MONTROSA, Mons Rosarum, Celurea.
 MONT-SALEON, Seleucus Mons.
 MONTSERRAT, Mons Edulius.
 MONZA, Modetia.
 MONZON, Mendiculeia.

MORAISAH, Nepheris.
 MORASCA, Clausula.
 MORAVA-HISSAR, Horrea Margi.
 MORAWA, Mora, Marus.
 MOREA, Peloponnesus.
 MOREE, Latameda.
 MORESBY, Morbium.
 MORIN, Muora.
 MORLAIX, Morloscum, Mons Relaxus.
 MORPETH, Morstorpitum, Corstorpitum.
 MORRO, Romula.
 MORTAGNE, in the French dep. of Orne, Moritania.
 MORTAGNE, Tamnum Moritania.
 MORTAIN, Moretonium, Moritolium.
 MORTALES, Murus.
 MORTARA, Pulchra sylva.
 MORTARO, Colentum.
 MORVAN, Morundia.
 MOSCOW, Moscua.
 MOSCOW, Moscus.
 MOSEL, Mosella.
 MOSUL, Labbana, Lambana, Mausilium.
 MOTRICO, Tritium Tuboricum.
 MOTRIL, Firmium Julium.
 MOTTA-DI-BURZANO, Locri.
 MOTTER, Matra.
 MOTZING, Mocenia.
 MOUDON, or MILTEN, Minnidunum.
 MOULINS, Gergobia, Molinæ.
 MOUNSTER, Momonia.
 MOURA, Arucci.
 MOUSON, Mosomagum.
 MOUSTIERS - EN - TARANTAISE, Tarantasia, Monasterium in Tarantesia.
 MOUTIERS, Centronum Civitas.
 MOWIL-GANGA, Ganges.
 MOYEN, Meduantum.
 MOYLAND, Mediolanum.
 MOZZA, Modicia.
 MUDGULL, Modogulla.
 MUFTI, Mephitis Ædes.
 MUGA, Tichis.
 MUGELLO, Mucialla.
 MUHLBERG, Moliberga.
 MUHLHAUSEN, Meliodunum.
 MULL (ISLE OF), Maleos.
 MULTAN, Mallorum Metropolis.
 MULUCHA, Molochat.
 MUNCHEN, Monacum, Monachium.
 MUNSTER, Miningroda, Monasterium.
 MURANO, Muranum.
 MURAT, Muratum Alvernise.
 MURAU, Ad Pontem Muri.
 MURCIA, Murgis, Murcia.
 MUREK, Muræla.
 MURGANA, Mergana.
 MURILLO-DE-RIO-LEZA, Verela.
 MURI-UCCI, Helorum.
 MURO, Murus.
 MUROS, Ehora.
 MURRANA (LA), Crabra.
 MURR, Murra.
 MURRAY, Moravi Scottiæ.
 MURTEN, Moratum.
 MURTNERSEE, Aventicensis Lacus.
 MUSCONISI, Hecatonesi.
 MUSDAG, Imaus.
 MUSSELBURGH, Musselburgum.
 MUSSY-SUR-SEINE, Museum Episcopale.
 MUSTAPHA-PALANKA, Remisiana.
 MUZON, Musonium.
 MYHIE, Mophis.

N

NAABE, Nablis, Nabus.
 NABAL, Neapolis.
 NABBAKI, Neapolis.
 NABLOUS, Mabartha, Neapolis.
 NADIN, Nedinum.
 NADIR, Nicii urbs.
 NAERDEN, Narda, Nardenum.
 NAGARAM, Nagararis.
 NAGEKA, Anagarum.
 NAGGUR, Nicæa.
 NAGY-BANJA, Paralissum, Neostadium.
 NAHE, Nava.
 NAHR-BEIRUT, Magoras.
 NAHR-EL-ARDEN, Jordanes.
 NAHR-EL-BERD, Eleutherus.
 NAHR-EL-KIBIR, Eleutherus.
 NAHR-EL-MUKATTUA, Kison.
 NAHR-KELB, Lycus.
 NAKCHIVAN, Naxuana.
 NAMUR, Namon, Namurcum.
 NANCY, Nancejum.
 NANTERRE, Nannetodurum, Nemetodurum.
 NANTES, Civitas Nannetica, Nannetes, Namnetæ.
 NANTEUIL-LE-HAUDOIN, Nantogilum.
 NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, Epidaurus Limeræ.
 NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA, Nauplia.
 NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA (GOLFO DI), Argolicus Sinus.
 NAPOULE, Avenionis Castrum.
 NARANJA, Babba.
 NARBONNE, Narbo, Narbo Martius.
 NARDO, Neritum.
 NARENTA, Naro.
 NARLA, Pons Nartia.
 NASCARO, Syrus.
 NASLI, Nysa.
 NASQUE, Vindalicus fluv.
 NASKA, Nazareth.
 NASSENFELS, Vetonianæ.
 NASSUK, Nasica.
 NATOLIA, Anatolia, Asia Minor.
 NATRON (VALLEY OF), Nitriotes nomos.
 NAUA, Gaulana.
 NAUCRIA, Nonacris.
 NAUGRACUT, Batanagra.
 NAUMBURG, Numburgum, Neoburgum.
 NAUNI, Nonymna.
 NAVARRA, Vasconia.
 NAVARREINS, Navaresium.
 NAY, Novum Oppidum.
 NEBI-ABEL, Abila.
 NEBIO, Cersuntum.
 NECKAR, Nicar, Nicer.
 NECKAR-GEMUND, Gemunda ad Nicrum.
 NED-ROMA, Siga, Celama.
 NEGA-PATNAM, Nicama.
 NEGLE, Necla.
 NEGOMBO, Anubingara.
 NEGRO, Tanager.
 NEGROPONTE (ISLAND OF), Eubœa.
 NEGROPONTE, Chalcis.
 NEISSE, Nissa.
 NEITRA, Nitria.
 NEKADEH, Maximianopolis.
 NEMBROT, Quinda.
 NEMI (LAGO DI), Lacus Aricius.
 NEMOURS, Nemososium, Nemosium.
 NEO KASTRO, Coryphasium.
 NEPI, Colonia Nepensis, Nepita.
 NERIS, Aquæ Neræ.
 NERMOUTIER, or NOIRMOUTIER, Nigrum Monasterium, Insula Dei.

NESIM, Europus.
 NESIVO, Libethra.
 NESTE, Negeta.
 NETHERBY, Castra Exploratorum.
 NETO, Neæthus.
 NETTERBY, Æsica.
 NETTUNO, Antium.
 NEU-BRANDENBURG, Brandenburgum Novum.
 NEU-CARLEBY, Carolina Nova.
 NEUCHASTEL, Nova Castella.
 NEUE-YSSEL, Drusiana Fossa.
 NEUFCHATEAU, or NEUENBURG, Neocomum,
 Novum castrum.
 NEUFCHATEAU, Nova Castella.
 NEUHAUSEL, Arx Nova, Neoselium.
 NEUHAUS, Henrici Hradecium.
 NEUMARKT, Agropolis.
 NEUPEGU, Besynga.
 NEUSATZ, Neoplanta.
 NEUSOHL, Neosolium.
 NEUSS, Niusa castrum, Novesium.
 NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HARDT, Neapolis Neme-
 tum.
 NEU-URGANTSCH, Gorgo.
 NEVA, Neve.
 NEVERS, Nivernium, Noviodunum.
 NEW-ABERDEEN, Aberdona Nova.
 NEW-CASTILE, Castella Nova.
 NEWCASTLE, Gabrosentum.
 NEW-GALLOWAY, Galveja.
 NEW-GRANADA, Castella Aurea.
 NEW-GUINEA, Guinea Nova.
 NEW-HOLLAND, Hollandia Nova.
 NEWTON-STEWART, Lucopibia.
 NICARIA, Icaria.
 NICOSIA, in Cyprus, Leucosia.
 NICOSIA, in Sicily, Erbita, Herbita.
 NIDROSIA, Niderus.
 NIEBLA, Elepta.
 NIEMEN, Nemenus, Chronus.
 NIEMTSCH, Nemetzi.
 NIEN-HERSE, Herisia Novæ.
 NIENHUS, Nuesium.
 NIEULAY, Arx Niculana.
 NIEVRE, Niveris.
 NIGHDE, Cadyna.
 NIGOLA, Misa.
 NIHEIM, Niemia.
 NIKDEH, Tyana.
 NIKIOEPING, Neapolis Danica.
 NIKOLO, Tenos.
 NIKSARA, Neocæsarea.
 NIKUB, Nicopolis.
 NIMEGUEN, Noviomagum.
 NIMES, Nemausus.
 NIMIS, Nomasus.
 NINFA, Nymphæus.
 NIOLO, Nicæa.
 NIORT, Nyrax.
 NISEBIN, Nisibis.
 NISI, Enisis.
 NISIRO, Nisyus.
 NISITA, Nesis.
 NISSA, Naissus.
 NITH, Novius.
 NIVELLES, Niella.
 NIZZA, Nicæa, Nicia, Nizza.
 NOAILLES, Noviliacum.
 NOARA, Noæ.
 NOCERA, Nuceria.
 NOGAY STEPPE, Hylæa.
 NOGENT-L'ARTAUD, Novigentum Artaldi, ad
 Matronam.
 NOGENT-LE-ROTRON, Novigentum Retrudum,
 Noviodunum Diablintum.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, Novientum, Novigentum.
 NOGUERRA-PALLERESA, Nucaria Palliarensis.
 NOGUERRA-RIBAGORCANA, Nucaria Ripacur-
 tia.
 NOIREAU, Norallus.
 NOJA, Netium.
 NOKRA, Negra.
 NOLI, Naulum.
 NONA, Ænona.
 NONS, Anonius.
 NONSBERG, Anania.
 NORCIA, Nursia.
 NORDEN, Nordedi pagus.
 NORDSTRAND, Glessaria.
 NORIC ALPS, Alpes Noricæ.
 NORMA, Norba.
 NORMANDY, Normannia.
 NORTEN, Nortunum.
 NORTHAMPTON, Antonia septentrionalis.
 NORTHFLEED, Vagniacæ.
 NORTH SEA, Germanicum Mare.
 NORWAY, Nerigon, Norwegia.
 NORWICH, Venta Icenorum, Nordovicum.
 NOSENSTADT, Nentidava.
 NOTO, Neetum.
 NOTRE-DAME-D'ABONDANCE, Abbatia Abun-
 dantiæ.
 NOUAN, Noviodunum.
 NOUS-SHEHR, Nysa.
 NOVA CAPUA, Casilinum.
 NOVAIA-ZEMBLIA, Carambice.
 NOVARA, Novaria.
 NOVI-CASTELLI, Cortyna.
 NOYA, Noëla.
 NOYER, Nucetum.
 NOYON, Noviomagus in Veromanduis, Noviomum.
 NOZEROI, Nucillum.
 NUESTRA-SENORA-DA-PETTOVE, Budua.
 NUIITS, Vidubia, Nutium.
 NUMAGEN, Noviomagus in Trevisis.
 NURE, or NEURE, Neorum.
 NURNBERG, Norimberga, Noriberga.
 NURTNGEN, Grinario.
 NUSCO, Numistro.
 NYMS, Nemesa.
 NYNE, or NEANE, Aufona.
 NYONS, Civitas Equestrium Augusta.
 NYSSLOT, Arx Nova.

0

OB, Carambucis.
 OBER-SEE, Brigantinus Lacus.
 OBER-GLOGAU, Glogovia minor.
 OBERGESTELLEN, Castellio Superior.
 OBER-HALBSTEIN, Impatis Ministerium.
 OBERKIRCH, Hypergræcia.
 OBER-LAIBACH, Hyper-Labacum.
 OBERRHEIN, Obringa.
 OBER-UNNACZ, Sarnade.
 OBER-WELS, Lacufelicis.
 OBERWESEL, Ficella-Vosalia.
 OBER-WOLS, Viscellæ.
 OBERYSEL, Transisalanea.
 OBRE, Ehora.
 OCCA, Fluv. Aucensis.
 OCHRIDA (LAKE OF), Lychnidus Lacus.
 OCHRIDA, Lychnidus.
 OCHSENFURT, Bosphorus, Oxonium.
 OCHULA, Echeta.
 OCZAKOW, Axiaca, Odessus.
 ODENSEE, Ottonia.
 ODENWALD, Ottonica sylvia.
 ODER, Viadrus.

- ODERZO, Opitergium.
 ODIEL, Luxia.
 ODILIENBERG, Hoinborcham.
 ODORNEH, Physcus.
 OEDENBURG, Sempronium.
 OEHRINGEN, Auriana.
 OELS, Olsna.
 OERDINGEN, Castra Hordeani.
 OESCH, Castiodum.
 OESEL, Latris, Osilia.
 OETLING, Celeusum.
 OETTING, Losodica, Ottinga.
 OF, Ophis.
 OFANTO, Aufidus.
 OFEN, Buda.
 OFENA, Aufina.
 OFETO, Orethus.
 OGGION, Eugeon.
 OGLIO, Ollius.
 OHM, Amana.
 OIARSO, Easo.
 OISE, Esia, Æsia.
 OISEMONT, Avimons.
 OISNITZ, Mura Pzombath.
 OKA, Aucensis Fluvius.
 OKEN-GATE, Uxacona.
 OLAN-MUREN, Bautes.
 OLD ABERDEEN, Aberdona Vetus.
 OLD CARLISLE, Virosidum.
 OLDENBROOK, Tecelia.
 OLDENBURG, Branesia, Oldenburgum.
 OLD PENRITH, Voreda.
 OLD SARUM, Sorbiodumum.
 OLERON (ISLAND OF), Olarion, Uliarus.
 OLERON, Elorona, Iluro.
 OLESA, Rubricata.
 OLIVA, Obila.
 OLIVENZA, Evandria, Oliventia.
 OLMUTZ, Eburum, Olmucium.
 OLONNE (LES SABLES D'), Arenæ Olonenses.
 OMBRONE, Umbro.
 OMEGNA, Eumenia.
 OMISE, Almissum, Dalmissum.
 OMMIRABI, Anatis.
 ONCHE, Oscarus.
 ONOR, Pseudostomus.
 ONTARIO, Andiatroctus.
 OOST-VRYE, Franconatus Orientalis.
 OPH, Opinus.
 OPINO, Opinum.
 OPORTO, Cale.
 OPPEDE, Fines.
 OPPIDO, Opinum, Mamertium.
 OPPIDOLO, Cossyra.
 ORANGE, Arausio.
 ORANGE (district of), Arausionensis Principatus.
 ORANIENBURG, Arausionense Castrum.
 ORBE (the river), Obris, Urbis.
 ORBE, Urba.
 ORBITELLO, Cosa.
 ORCHIMONT, Luxemburg, Ursimontium.
 ORCO (L'), Morgus.
 ORDIAGO, Ordia.
 ORDUNA, Dardania.
 OREAJA, Variana.
 ORENSE, Aquæ Calidæ, Cilinorum, Auria.
 OREO, Hesticea.
 ORESZOVITZ, Oescus.
 ORETO (DE), Oretum Germanorum.
 ORFA, or URIA, Edessa.
 ORFA, Edessena Regio.
 ORFAN, Phagre.
 ORGAZ, Althæa.
 ORGON, Enarginum.
 ORIA, Uria.
 ORIENT (L'), or PORT LOUIS, Vindana.
 ORIGANO, Aurelianum.
 ORIHUELA, Bigastrum, Orcelis.
 ORILLAC, Auriliacum.
 ORIOLO, Forum Claudii.
 ORISTAGNI, Arborea, Oristanum.
 ORISTANO, Othoca.
 ORISTANO (the river), Thyrsus.
 ORLEANOIS, Aurelianensis Ager.
 ORLEANS, Aurelia, Genabum.
 ORLEANS (ISLAND OF), Aurelianensis Insula.
 ORLON, Orolauno.
 ORMEA, Ulmeta.
 ORMUS, Armuza.
 ORMUS (ISLAND OF), Armuzia, Ogyris.
 ORN, Auriana.
 ROSAI, Feronia.
 OROSCHUK, Scaidava, Ad Novas.
 ORSCHOWA, Clodova.
 ORSERO, Ursaria.
 ORTA, Horta.
 ORTA (LAGO D'), Hortanus lacus.
 ORTA CHAN, Noorda.
 ORTENAU, Mortingia.
 ORTONA, Orton.
 ORTOSA, Orthosia.
 ORVIETO, Herbanum, Urbs vetus.
 ORZIANA, Ostra.
 OSA, Ossa.
 OSCHATZ, Ossitium.
 OSENIK, Sucidava.
 OSERO, Apsorus, Absorus.
 OSIMO, Ausinum, Auximum.
 OSMA, Uxama.
 OSSUNA, Genua Ursorum.
 OST-BOTHNIEN, Bothnia Orientalis.
 OSTE, Hosta.
 OSTERHOFEN, Austravia.
 OSTFRIESLAND, Embdanus Comitatus, Frisia Orientalis.
 OSTGOTHALAND, Gothia Orientalis, Ostrogothia.
 OSTIGLIO, Hostilia.
 OSTRAVEN, Tripolis.
 OSTREVAND, Austerbatium.
 OSTROCO, Cœnobium Insulanum.
 OSTUNI, Hostunum.
 OSUNA, Ossona.
 OSVIA, Cherronesus.
 OSWALD (SAINT), Adrante.
 OSMIANA, Oshmian.
 OSZLOP, Osones.
 OTOZECZ, Metubarris.
 OTRANTO, Hydruntum.
 OTRICOLI, Oriculum.
 OTTERTON, Othona.
 OUDENARDE, Oldenarda.
 OUDEWATER, Aquæ Veteres, Veraquinum.
 OUESSANT, Uxantis.
 OULX, Martis Stadio, Vallis Ocelana.
 OUST. See Aoust.
 OVIEDO, Lucus Asturum, Ovetum.
 OWAR, Eburum.
 OXFORD, Oxonia.

P

- PACHISTA, Selleis.
 PACHSU, Ericusa.
 PADERBORN, Fontes Paderæ, Paderborna.
 PADOVA, or PADUA, Patavium.
 PADRON, Iria Flavia.
 PAGLIA, Pablia, Pallia.
 PAGLIONE, Nicæa.



- PALÆO-CHITRO, Chytri.
 PALÆO-CHORO, Pheræ.
 PALÆOPOLI, Elis.
 PALÆOVOUNI, Helicon.
 PALAGONIA, Palice.
 PALAIOPOLI, Mantinea.
 PALAMITA, Parthenicum.
 PALANCA, Ophiusa.
 PALATSHA, Miletus.
 PALATSHA, Myus.
 PALAZZO, Palatium.
 PALAZZOLO, Alba Longa.
 PALENCIA, Palantia.
 PALEO-CASTRO, Buthrotum.
 PALEO-EPISCOPI, Tegea.
 PALEO-POLIS, Gytheum.
 PALERMO, Colonia Augusta Panhormitanorum, Panormus.
 PALESTRINA, Præneste.
 PALI-KOIL, Pallura.
 PALLANO, Volano.
 PALLUAU, Paludellum.
 PALMA, Junonia, Umbrio, Capraria.
 PALMA-DI-SOLO, Solci.
 PALMAROLA, Palmaria.
 PALOMBARO, Palumbinum.
 PALUDE-PONTINE, Pomptinæ Paludes.
 PAMBUK-KALESSI, Hierapolis.
 PAMIERS, Apamia.
 PAMPELONA, Pompelon, Pompejopolis, Andelus.
 PAN, Coli.
 PANARI, Hicesia.
 PANARO, Scultenna.
 PANDOSIA, Molossia.
 PANERMO, Placia.
 PANITZA, Permessus.
 PANTALERA, Cossyra.
 PANTIK, Pantichium.
 PAOLO (LAGO DI), Saturæ palus.
 PAPADORAS, Epicaria.
 PAPANODIZIA, Papa-Adassi.
 PAPASLI, Passa.
 PAP-CASTLE, Epiacum.
 PAPONLI, Cænophurion.
 PARAY-LE-MOINEAU, Parcium Moniacum.
 PARCO, Paropus.
 PARENZO, Parentium.
 PARIS, Lutetia Parisiorum, Parisii.
 PARMA, Colonia Julia Augusta Parma.
 PARO, Paros.
 PARQUEROLLES, Prote.
 PARTENKIRCH, Parradunum.
 PARTHENAY, Partiniacum.
 PASA, Pasargada.
 PASAROFDSCHA, Margum.
 PAS-DE-CALAIS, Fretum Britannicum, Gallicum.
 PASSAU, Bacadurum, Passavium, Patavia, Castellum Batavinum.
 PASSY, Paciacum.
 PATAN, Balapatna.
 PATAVIONE, Patavio.
 PATELPUTER, Palibothra.
 PATERA, Arsinoe.
 PATERNO, Hybla.
 PATINO, Patmos.
 PATRASSO, Colonia Augusta Aroë Patrensis, Patrae.
 PATRICA, Lavinium.
 PATTI, Timethus.
 PAU, Epauensis Civitas, Palum.
 PAUZKE, Bugustia, Putiscum.
 PAVIA, Ticinum, Papia.
 PAVONARE, Cyaneæ, Pavonariæ Insulae.
 PECCIANA, Sphetzanium.
 PEDERNOSO, Paterniana.
 PEENE, Pana.
 PEGNITZ, Pegnesus.
 PEGU, Dorius, Besynga.
 PEGU, Triglyptum.
 PEHKELY, Peuceliotis, Pactyica Regio.
 PEINA, Boynum.
 PEKNO, Pephnus.
 PELAGOSA, Adriæ Scopulus.
 PELETIS, Peltæ.
 PELUDJI, Icarus.
 PEMSEY, Pevenscia.
 PENNA-DI-FRANCIA, Lancia.
 PENNA-DI-ORDUNA, Dardanus.
 PENNAFLOR, Celsita.
 PERA, Chrysoceras.
 PERCHE, Perticus, Perticensis provincia.
 PEREJASLAW, Marcianopolis.
 PERGAMO, Pergamum.
 PERIGNI, Pocrinum.
 PERIGORD, Petrocoriensis tractus.
 PERIGUEUX, Vesunna, Petricorium.
 PERLIPE, Heraclea Pelagonia.
 PERM, Biarmia, or Permia.
 PERNALLA, Dunga.
 PERNAMBUCO, Fernambocum.
 PERNAU, Chesinus.
 PERNES, Paternæ.
 PERPIGNAN, Roscianum, Perpinianum.
 PERTH, Fanum St. Joannis ad Tavum.
 PERTUIS, Petronii Vicus.
 PERTUS, Fauces Pertusæ.
 PERUGIA, Perugia.
 PERUGIA (LAGO DI), Trasimenus lac.
 PESARO, Pisaurum.
 PESCARA (the river), Aternus.
 PESCARA, Aternum.
 PESCHIERA, Ardelica, Piscaria.
 PESCHIOLO, Plestina.
 PESTH, Pessium, Contra Acinum, Pestum.
 PESTO, Pæstum.
 PETAU, Petobio.
 PETERBOROUGH, Petuaria, Petroburgum.
 PETERSBURG, Petropolis.
 PETERSHAGEN, Huculbi.
 PETERWARDEIN, Acimincum, Petro - Varadinum.
 PETREA, Oaxes.
 PETRINA, Lerna.
 PEZENAS, Piscenæ.
 PFEFFERS, Ad Favaarias, Fabarium.
 PFIN, Ad Fines.
 PFIRT, Ferreta.
 PFOERING, Epona.
 PFORZ, Porca.
 PFORZHEIM, Porta Hercyniæ.
 PFULLENDORF, Bragodunum.
 PFUNZ, Ponte.
 PHADISA, Chadisia.
 PHALACHTILA, Phalachthia.
 PHANARI, Phaleria.
 PHARILLON, Pharus.
 PHILINE, Philea.
 PHILIPPI, Colonia Augusta Julia Philippensis.
 PHONEA, Pheneus.
 PHOZZEYIL, Phasaëlis.
 PIACENZA, Placentia.
 PIANÇA, Diomedis Promontorium.
 PIANOSA, Planasia.
 PIAVE, Plavis.
 PIAZZA, Piacus.
 PICIGHETTONE, Forum Diuguntorum.
 PICO (LAGO DI), Cyminus lac.
 PICONZA, Picientia.
 PICTS WALL (THE), Murus Picticus.
 PIDAURO, Epidaurus.

PIED, Joviacum.
 PIE-DI-LUCO, Velinus lacus.
 PIEDMONT, Pedemontium.
 PIENZA, Corsilianum, Pientia.
 PIEROLA, Andes.
 PIERREPORT, Durvus Mons.
 PIERTE-BRANDOMIL, Glandomirum.
 PIETRA-DELLA-NAVE, Taurianus scopulus.
 PIETRA-SANCTA, Fanum Feroniæ.
 PIETRE-SIZZOSE, Electrides.
 PIETRO, Geryonis Oraculum.
 PIGNEROL, Pindrolium.
 PIGNEROSO, Vibiforum.
 PILATUS-BERG, Mons Fractus.
 PILNIKAU, Pilingi-Villa.
 PILSEN, Pelsina.
 PINCK, Bynca.
 PINEDA, Eluro.
 PINHEL, Cepiana, Pinelum.
 PIOMBINO, Plumbinum.
 PIORACA, Prolaque.
 PIPERNO-VECCHIO, Privernum.
 PIRE, Pirina.
 PIRGO, Apollonia sc. ad Mare Hadriaticum.
 PIRLIPPE, Cercinas.
 PISA, Pisæ.
 PISATELLO, Rubicon.
 PISCOPIA, Curias.
 PISCOPIA, or DILOS, Telos.
 PISMA, Cyane.
 PISTOJA, Pistoria.
 PISUERGA, Pisoraca.
 PITAREVIL, Epidarium.
 PITHIVIERS, Aviarium.
 PITSCHEN, Bicina.
 PITTY, DARRAWAY, RITSCHER, or FETTY, Indi Ostia.
 PIZZIGHITONE, Picelo.
 PLAISANCE, Placentia.
 PLATAMONE, Aliacmon.
 PLATANI, Camicus. See CANNA.
 PLAVE, Plavis, Plavia.
 PLEISSE, Plissa.
 PLINTENBURG, Altum Castrum.
 PLOMBIERES, Plumarie.
 PLON, Plona.
 PO, Bodineus, Padus.
 POCIGLIANO, Politorium.
 PODHONISTA, Cephisus.
 PODLACHIA, Bielensis Palatinatus.
 POESING, Basinium.
 POGLION, Paulon.
 POISSY, Pisciacum.
 POITIERS, Limonum, Pictavium.
 POITOU, Ager Pictonicus.
 POIX, Pisæ.
 POLCEVERA, Porcifera.
 POLEGIA, Palatium.
 POLEN, Polonia.
 POLENZA, Carrea.
 POLICANDRO, Pholegandros.
 POLICASTRO, Buxentum, Palæocastrum.
 POLICORO, Heraclea Lucaniæ.
 POLIGNANO, Turres Aurelianiæ, Polinianum.
 POLIGNY, Pollemnium, Polinianum.
 POLINO, Polyægos.
 POLLENZA, Pollentia.
 POLLINA, Apollonia.
 POLLINA, Monalus.
 POLLONIA, Laous.
 POLYSTILO, Abdera.
 POMMERN, Pomerania.
 PONCHES, Pontes.
 PONDICHERRY, Ponticerium.
 PONFERRADA, Flavium Interamnium, Pons fer-
 ratus.

PONIEWICZ, Upita.
 PONS-DE-TOMMIERES, Pontus Thomeria.
 PONT, Bundium.
 PONTA-DI-TRIPITI, Hermæa.
 PONTAFELLA, Pons Fellæ.
 PONTALAREA, Paconia.
 PONTA-MICHA, Miculi Mons.
 PONT-A-MOUSSON, Mussipontum.
 PONTARLIER, Ariorica, Pons Ælii.
 PONT-AUDEMER, Breviodurum, Pons Audemari.
 PONT-BEAUVOISIN, Pons Bellovicinus.
 PONT-DE-CE, Pons Cæsaris.
 PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, Pons Arcuensis.
 PONT-DE-SORGUE, Cypresseta.
 PONT-DE-VAUX, Pons Valensis.
 PONTE-CENTESIMO, Forum Flamini.
 PONTECORVO, Fregellæ.
 PONTE-DELLA-RIVA, Rivus.
 PONTE-DI-QUATRO-CAPI, Fabricius Pons.
 PONTEDURA, Portunata.
 PONTE-NURA, Emporium.
 PONTHEU, Pagus Pontivus.
 PONTIA, Fontia.
 PONTICO, Cicyneuthus.
 PONTICONESI, Lichades.
 PONTOISE, Briva Isaræ, Pontisara.
 PONTREMOLI, Aqua, Pons Tremulus.
 PONTS-DE-CE, Pons Saii.
 PONT-ST-ESPRIT, Fanum Spiritus Sancti.
 POPULONIA, Poplonium.
 PORCUNA, Lacippo.
 POROS, Calauria.
 PORTA, Stratus.
 PORT-A-CONDE, Coracodes Portus.
 PORTAIS, MONTE-DI-MAINA and BRACCIO-DI-
 MAINA, Taygetum.
 PORT-AMAN, Mysocaras.
 PORT-DE-VENDRE, Veneris portus.
 PORT-EN-BESSIN, Grannona.
 PORTHLAND, Vindelis.
 PORTIMAO, Hannibalis portus.
 PORTO, Augusti Portus.
 PORTO, Portus Cale.
 PORTO-BADISCO, Veneris Portus.
 PORTO-BUFALO, Porthmus.
 PORTO-CESAREA, Sasina.
 PORTO-CONSTANZA, Salamis.
 PORTO-CROS, Mese.
 PORTO-D'ATRI, Matrinum.
 PORTO-DE-TORRE, Libissonis Turris.
 PORTO-DI-FUORI, Casarea.
 PORTO-DI-GORO, Carbonaria.
 PORTO-DI-MAGNAVACCA, Ostium Sagis.
 PORTO-DI-PALINURO, Palinurus Portus.
 PORTO-DI-PALO, Portus Pachyni.
 PORTO-DI-PRIMARO, Portus Vaterni.
 PORTO-DRACONE, Pireæus.
 PORTO-FANARI, Elææ Portus.
 PORTO-FAVONA, Favonii Portus.
 PORTO-FERRAJO, Argous Portus, Portus Ferrar-
 jus, Ferrarius.
 PORTO-FINO, Delphini Portus.
 PORTOGAVEO, Rusippir.
 PORTO-INTERITO-DI-BELL-OCCHIO, Ostium
 Caprasie.
 PORTO-JERO, Hiera.
 PORTO-MENDRA, Thoricus.
 PORTO-PORO, Pronesus.
 PORTO-RAGUSIO, Aamantia.
 PORTO-RAPHTI, Panormus.
 PORTO-RICO, Insula St. Joannis Portus Divitis.
 PORTO-VECCHIO, Syracusanus portus.
 PORTO-VECCHIO (GOLFO DI), Rubra.
 PORTO-VENERE, Veneris portus.
 PORT-ROYAL, Annapolis.

PORTS-DE-LONGUE, Robrica.
 PORTSMOUTH, Magnus Portus, Portsmouthum.
 PORT-SUR-SAONE, Portus Abucini.
 PORTUGAL, Lusitania.
 PORTZ, Budoris.
 POSEGA, Basiana.
 POSEN, Posna.
 POSSEDA, Posidium.
 POSSIDARIA, Pausinus.
 POSTELBERG, Apostolorum Porta.
 POTENZA, Potentia.
 POTRINI, Bryseeæ.
 POTSDAM, Bostampium.
 POZZI, Phycus.
 POZZUOLO, Dicæarchia, Puteoli.
 POZZUOLO, Puteolanus Sinus.
 PRAGUE, Bojobinum, Casurgis, Praga.
 PRASSA, Brasia.
 PRASTIAS, Thalame.
 PRATICA, Satricium.
 PRAVADI, Soatra.
 PREGEL, Guttalus, Chronus.
 PRENZLAU, Premislavia.
 PRESSBURG, Breicislaburgum, Posenium.
 PREVESEA, Nicopolis.
 PRIEGO, Segobriga.
 PRILIPO, Bora.
 PRINCIPATO-ULTRA, Samnium.
 PRINCES ISLANDS, Demonesos.
 PROCIDA, Prochyta.
 PRODANO, Prote.
 PROERNA, Proarna.
 PROMASENS, Viromagus.
 PROMONTORE, Polaticum promontorium.
 PROMONTORIO - DEL - MONTE - GARGANO, Garganum Promontorium.
 PROTE, Prota.
 PROVENCE, Provincia.
 PROVINS, Provinum.
 PRUM, Brumia.
 PRUM (the river), Pronæa.
 PRUSSIA, Borussia.
 PRUTH, Hierasus, Poras.
 PSATO, Page.
 PUEBLA-DE-LOS-ANGELOS, Angelopolis Americana.
 PUECHE-D'ISSOLON, Uxellodunum.
 PUENTE-DE-DON-GARRAY, Numantia.
 PUENTE-DE-LA-REYNA, Cares.
 PUENTE-DEL-ARZOBISPO, Augustobrica.
 PUERTO-DE-ROBANON, Mons sacer.
 PUERTO-DE-SOLON, Solauris.
 PUERTO-DE-S.-MARTIN, Visci portus.
 PUERTO-DE-SANTA-MARIA, Menesthei Portus.
 PUICERDA, Podium Cretanum.
 PULTANAH, Plithana.
 PUNAH, Banavasi.
 PUNTA-DELLA-LICOSA, Posidium.
 PUNTA-DELLO-SPARTIMENTO, Palinurum.
 PUNTA-DEL-PEZZOLO, Cænys.
 PUNTA-DI-GIGANTE, Plemmyrium promontorium.
 PUSCIANA (LAGO DI), Eupilis.
 PUTILI, Phasis.
 PUTRIA (LAGO DI), Linterna palus.
 PUY (LE), Podium.
 PUY-DE-DOME, Duma.
 PUY-LAURENS, Podium Laurentii.
 PUY-NOTRE-DAME (LE), Anicium, Urbs Vellernorum, Podium Andegavense.
 PYRGO, Letrini.
 PYRITZ, Periscum.
 PYRMONT, Arx Pyrmontana.
 PYZDRY, Peisera.
 PZATE, Mases.

Q

QUANARO, Flanaticus Sinus.
 QUARANTANIA, Jericho.
 QUEILES, Chalybs.
 QUEISS, Quissus.
 QUERCY, Cadurca Terra, Tractus Cadurensis, Cadurecinus.
 QUESNOY, Quercetum.
 QUIETO, Quætus.
 QUIMPER, Alauna, Civitas Curiosopitum, Corisopitum.
 QUISCOR, Ionia.
 QUITO, Fanum St. Francisci.

R

RAAB, Arabo.
 RAAB, Jauriensis Comitatus.
 RAAB, Jaurinum.
 RABBIA (LA), Asyphus.
 RACCA, Constantia, Nicephorium.
 RACHADA, Chrysoana.
 RACKHASBURG, Alicanum, Racospurgum.
 RACKSKENEY, Intercisa.
 RACLIA, Heraclea.
 RADOM, Carrodunum.
 RAGOGNA, Reunia.
 RAGUSA, Hybla Minor.
 RAGUSA, in Dalmatia, Rhausium.
 RAGUSA-VECCHIA, Epidaurum.
 RAHABA, Rechobotir.
 RAJIK, Fragiza.
 RAJOO, Sadus.
 RAMA, Arimathæa.
 RAMANATHA COR, Cory.
 RAMBERT (SAINT), Ragnebertus (Sanctus).
 RAMBOUILLET, Ramboletum.
 RAMGONGA, Magon.
 RAMPANO, Biandina.
 RAMSEY, Rinnus.
 RANCON, Andecamulum.
 RANDAZZO, Tissa.
 RANDERS, Randrusia.
 RAOZ, Partiseum.
 RAPPERSWEIL, Ruperti villa.
 RAS-AIN, Colonia Septimia Resainsiorum, Resena.
 RAS-AL-ANF, Pentedactylus.
 RAS-AL-DAWER, Ision.
 RAS-EL-ABIAD, Candidum promontorium.
 RAS-EL-DOAR, Mnemium.
 RAS-EL-HHAD, Didymi montes.
 RAS-HELLI, Elancón Emporium.
 RAS-MOHAMMED, Pharan.
 RAS-SEM, Phycus.
 RASTADT, or RACHSTADT, Teurnia.
 RAUM, Rauranum.
 RAWY, Hyarotis.
 RAZEK, Eragiza.
 RECCO, Ricina.
 RECHBERG, Saloca.
 RECULVER, Regulbium.
 REDNITZ, Radiantia.
 REGEN, Reginus.
 REGENSBURG, Augusta Tiberii, Ratisbona.
 REGGIO, Rhegium, Regium Lepidi.
 REGINA, Erinum.
 REICHENAU, Augia Dives.
 REINA, Herinum.
 REMIREMONT, Avendi Castrum.
 RENNES, Condate, Rhedones.
 RENN-KEVI, Ophrynum.

RENO, Bononiensis Amnis.
 REOL, Rigodulum.
 REQUENA, Lobetum.
 RESINA, Retina.
 RETHA, Raphia.
 RETONE, Eretenus.
 RETOVINO, Retovinum.
 RETTIMO, Rhythymia.
 RETZ, Cotia Silva.
 REVEL, Sermyle.
 RHAIN, Clarena.
 RHEIMS, Civitas Remorum, Durocortorum.
 RHEIN, Rhenus.
 RHEINAU, Augia Rheni.
 RHEINFALL, Cataracta Rheni.
 RHEINMAGEN, Rigomagum.
 RHEIN-ZABERN, Tabernæ.
 RHEONTES, Brasia.
 RHODEZ, Segodunum.
 RHODIS, Macaria.
 RHONE, Rhodanus.
 RHYNSBURG, Matilo.
 RIBBIL, Belisama.
 RIBCHESTER, Bœtonomacum.
 RIBNIK, Castra Trajana.
 RICHBOROUGH, Ritupæ.
 RIESENBURG, Prabuëtra.
 RIESEN-GEIRGE, Vandalici montes, Montes Sudeti, Sudetes.
 RIETI, Reate.
 RIEZ, Albece, Regium.
 RIHAH, Jericho.
 RIMINI, Ariminum.
 RINGWOOD, Regnum.
 RIO-BRAVO, Borealis Fluvius.
 RIO-DE-CASTRO, Florius.
 RIO-DE-LA-PUENTE, Nelo.
 RIO-GUADALMEDINA, Fluvius Fœderatorum.
 RION, Phasis.
 RIONS, Serion.
 RIO-VERDE, Salduba.
 RIPA-ALBA, Hermæa Externa.
 RIPE, Circidius.
 RIPON, Rhidogonum.
 RISANO, Rhizon.
 RISANO (the river), Formio.
 RISO, or CARPASSO, Caput Risum.
 RISSO, Erisse.
 RISSO, Larissus.
 RITORBIO, Litubium.
 RITZINGEN, Ricciacum.
 RIVOLI, Ripula.
 RIVOLTELLA, Ad Flexum.
 RIWA, Rhebas.
 RIZEH, Rhizus.
 ROA, Randa.
 ROANNE, Rodumna.
 ROBER, Erubris.
 ROBRINO, Lacus Rubraeensis.
 ROCANELLO, Cylistarnus.
 ROCCA-IMPERIALE, Lagaria.
 ROCCA-LANZONE, Lanzonis Mons.
 ROCHEFORT, Rupifortium.
 ROCHELLE, Rupella.
 ROCHESTER, Durobrivis, Roffa.
 ROCROY, Rupes Regia.
 RODA, Bœcula.
 RODAUN, Eridanus.
 RODBYE, Erythropolis.
 RODEZ, Rutena.
 RODIA, Garnæ Portus.
 RODOSTO, Bisanthe.
 ROER, Rura.
 ROERMOND, Munda Ruræ.
 ROGLENA, Ægæ Macedoniæ.

ROHATYN, Mœtonium.
 ROMAGNA, Flaminia.
 ROMAN, Augustana Prætoria sc. Daciæ.
 RONCO, Bedesis.
 RONDA, Acinipo.
 ROPO, Oropus.
 ROSAMARINA, Chydas.
 ROSARNO, Medama.
 ROSAS, Rhoda.
 ROSELLO, Rusellæ.
 ROSENBERG, Oleszno.
 ROSETTE, Bolbitine.
 ROSSA-JARIGATSH, Dromos Achilleos.
 ROSSANO, Roscianum, Ruscianum.
 ROSTOCK, Bunitium, Rostochium.
 ROTH, Aurisium.
 ROTIGLIANO, Rudiaë.
 ROTTWEIL, Aræ Flaviæ, Rotovilla.
 ROUDON, Rutunium.
 ROUEN, Rotomagus.
 ROUSSILLON, Ursolæ, Ruscino.
 ROUWADDE, Aradus.
 ROVEREDO, Roboretum.
 ROVIGNO, Rivonium, Rovinum.
 ROVIGO, Rhodigium.
 ROW, Eractum.
 ROXBURGH, Marchenium.
 ROXBURGHSHIRE, Deviotia.
 ROYAN, Novioregum.
 RUAD, Aradus.
 RUBIERA, Herberia.
 RUFFACH, Aquæ Rubenæ.
 RUGEN, Rugia.
 RUGGA, Caraga.
 RUMKALA, Urema.
 RUNTERS, Contrum.
 RUSSLAND, Russia.
 RUSTINGEN, Hriustris.
 RUVU, Rufrium.
 RUVU, in the Papal states, Rubi.

S

SAADA, Saba.
 SAALE, Sala.
 SAAR, Saravus.
 SAARBRUCK, Augusti Muri, Saræ pons.
 SAARBURG, Caranusca.
 SAAR-LOUIS, Arx Ludovici ad Saram.
 SAATZ, Lucensis Circulus.
 SABART, Colonia Sabrata.
 SABATZ, Basiana.
 SABBEA, Saba.
 SABELA, Jeracum Insula.
 SABIONCELLA, Hyllis.
 SABIOTE, Salaria.
 SACCANIA, Argia.
 SACCO, Casinus, Trerus.
 SACLAS, Salioclitæ.
 SADO, Catipos.
 SADODELA, Edus.
 SAFI, Risardir.
 SAFNAS, Daphnæ Pelusie.
 SAFURI, Diocæsarea.
 SAGRIANO, Sagra.
 SAGRO, Sagrus.
 SAHAR, Sariphi montes.
 SAHIRYE, Chebar.
 SAID-GAZELLE, Synnada.
 SAIN, Sena.
 SAINTES, Mediolanum Santonum.
 SAINT-JEAN-POUNGET, Vanesia.
 SAINT-TIBERI, Araura.
 SAJA, Saunium.

- SAKARJA, Sangarius.
 SALABRENNNA, Selambina.
 SALACA, Berenice Panchrysos.
 SALAHIEH, Sele.
 SALAMANCA, Elmatica, Ermandica, Salamantica.
 SALANDRA, Acalandra.
 SALANDRELLA, Acalandrus.
 SALBAZAR, Halonæ.
 SALCES, Salsula.
 SALDANNA, Eldana.
 SALEHIEH, Sile.
 SALEMI, Civitas Halicyensis.
 SALEMJAT, Salamias.
 SALEPH, Calycadnus.
 SALERNO, Salernum.
 SALERNO (GULF OF), Pæstanus sinus.
 SALFATARA, Forum Vulcani.
 SALHADJAR, Naucratis.
 SALINA, Didyme, Evonymos.
 SALINELLO, Helvinus.
 SALINO, Sannum.
 SALINS, Salinæ.
 SALKHAT, Salcha.
 SALM, Salmona.
 SALNICH, Celidnus.
 SALO, Longa Salina.
 SALONA, Amphissa.
 SALONA, Crissæus sinus.
 SALONE, Jader.
 SALONICA (GULF OF), Macedonicum mare.
 SALONICHI, Thessalonica.
 SALONICHI, Thermæus sinus.
 SALOW-KEAH, Chidibbelensium Municipium.
 SALPI, Salapia.
 SALPI (LAGO-DI), Salapina palus.
 SALSO (LAGO), Lacus Andurianus.
 SALURN, Salurnis.
 SALUZZO, Augusta Vagiendorum, Salutia.
 SALZACH, Jovavus.
 SALZBURG, Juvavia, Salisburgum.
 SAMALHUT, Co.
 SAMALLUT, Cynopolis.
 SAMARA, Panticapes.
 SAMBRE, Sabis.
 SAMBUL, Sambus.
 SAMELAND, Lappia.
 SAMMOLICO, Summus Lacus.
 SAMOTHRAKI, Samothrace.
 SAMSUN-KALESI, Priene.
 SAMTHAURO, Seumara.
 SAN-GERMANO, Casinum.
 SAN-MATHEO, Incibili.
 SANAGA, Nia.
 SANCERRE, Sacrum Cæsaris.
 ST. AGATA-DI-GOTI, Agathopolis.
 ST. ALBANS, Fanum St. Albani.
 ST. AMAND, Amandopolis.
 ST. AMARIN, Amarinum.
 ST. AMOUR, Fanum St. Amatoris.
 ST. ANDEOL, Fanum St. Andeoli.
 ST. ANDREE, Flavium.
 ST. ANDREW'S, Andreopolis.
 ST. ANGELO, Castrum St. Angelo.
 ST. ANGELO, Angulum.
 ST. ANGELO, Angelopolis.
 ST. ANGELO-DE-LOMBARDI, Angelopolis ad Lombardum.
 ST. ANGELO-DE-VADO, Angelopolis ad Metaurum, Tiferum Metaurense.
 ST. ANTIOCO, Enosis.
 ST. AUBIN-DU-CORMIER, Fanum St. Albini.
 ST. AVO, Fanum St. Naboris.
 ST. AY, Anisiacum ad Ligerum.
 ST. BERTRAND, Bertranopolis.
 ST. BLASIOS, Panope.
 ST. BRIEUX, Briocense Oppidum.
 ST. CATALINA, Insula Sanctæ Catharinæ.
 ST. CATHARINA, Clunium.
 ST. CATHARINA, Insula Catharinæ.
 ST. CERE, Cæsareanum.
 ST. CERGUE, Sanfredo.
 ST. CHAMOND, Castrum St. Anemundi.
 ST. CHRISTOVAL, Portalitium St. Christophori.
 ST. CLAUDE, Fanum St. Augendi.
 ST. CLOUD, Fanum St. Clodoaldi.
 ST. CROIX-DE-VOLVESNE, Vernosole.
 ST. CRUX, Fanum St. Crucis.
 ST. CRUZ-DE-LA-ZORZA, Vicus Caminarius.
 ST. DAVID, Menevia.
 ST. DAVID'S HEAD, Octapitarum.
 ST. DENIS, Catolacum.
 ST. DIDIER, Fanum St. Desiderii.
 ST. DIE, Fanum St. Deodati.
 ST. DIZIER, Dominicopolis.
 ST. DOMINGO, Hispaniola.
 ST. DONATO, Forum Appii.
 ST. ESPRIT, Fanum Spiritus Sancti Vasconia.
 ST. ETIENNE, Fanum St. Stephani.
 ST. ETIENNE, Insula St. Stephani.
 ST. EUFEMIA, Lameticus sinus.
 ST. FANGON, Fanum St. Facundi.
 ST. FE', Fanum St. Fidei.
 ST. FELIX-DE-GUISOLA, Lunarium.
 ST. FIORENZA, Canelata.
 ST. FLORENTIN, Eburobrica.
 ST. FOY-LA-GRANDE, Fanum St. Fidei.
 ST. FRIQUE, Fanum St. Africani.
 ST. GABINA, Lesa.
 ST. GALL, Fanum St. Galli.
 ST. GANNAT, Gannatum.
 ST. GENAIS, Insula St. Genesii.
 ST. GEORGE, Insula St. Georgi Majoris.
 ST. GEORGIO, Morgentia.
 ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, Fanum St. Germani in Laja.
 ST. GILLES, Fanum St. Ægidii Pictaviæ.
 ST. GILLES, Fanum St. Ægidii.
 ST. GIOAN, Arx St. Juliani.
 ST. GIOVANNI, Cranii.
 ST. GIOVANNI, Castrum St. Joannis.
 ST. GIOVANNI-DI-BIDINI, Bidis.
 ST. GOTTHARD, Alpes Lepontia, Alpes Summæ.
 ST. GUELFO, Castrum St. Guelphi.
 ST. GUILIN, Fanum St. Gisleni.
 ST. HONORAT, Lerina.
 ST. JAGO, Insula St. Jacobi.
 ST. JAGO-DELLA-HIGUERA, Segeda Augurina.
 ST. JAGO-DE-CASEM, Calipus.
 ST. JAGO-DE-LEON, Fanum St. Jacobi Legionensis.
 ST. JAGO-DE-VILLELA, Salaniana.
 ST. JAGO-DI-CHILI, Fanum St. Jacobi Majoris.
 ST. JAMES, Fanum St. Jacobi.
 ST. JEAN, Stachir.
 ST. JEAN-D'ANGELI, Angeriaticum.
 ST. JEAN-DE-BOURNAY, Turecionium.
 ST. JEAN-DE-GARGUIER, Gargarius.
 ST. JEAN-DE-LAUNE, Fanum St. Joannis Laudonensis.
 ST. JEAN-DE-LUZ, Fanum St. Joannis Luisii.
 ST. JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, Brennovicum.
 ST. JEAN-PIE-DE-PORT, Fanum St. Joannis Peteportuensis.
 ST. JOANNES-DE-LAS-BADESAS, Badesa.
 ST. JOHANN-IM-TAURN, Sabatinca.
 ST. JOHN'S POINT, Isamnum.
 ST. JOSSE, Cella St. Jodoci.
 ST. JUAN-DE-MEDUA, Nymphæum.
 ST. JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RÍCCO, Fanum St. Joannis Portus Divitis.

- ST. KIRILL, Galepsus.
 ST. LEONHARD, Gabromagus.
 ST. LIZIER-DE-CONSERANS, Austria.
 ST. LO, Briovera.
 ST. LOCAT, Castrum Octavianum.
 ST. LORENZO, Graticula.
 ST. LORENZO, Suasa.
 ST. LUCAR-DE-BARRAMEDA, Fanum St. Luciferi.
 ST. LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, Solia.
 ST. LUCIÆ, Cenestum.
 ST. MACAICE, Castrum St. Macarii.
 ST. MAIXENT, Maxentii Fanum.
 ST. MALO, Aletha Maclovia.
 ST. MARCIN, Candalicas.
 ST. MARCO-IN-LAMIS, Argentanum.
 ST. MARGUERITA, Lero.
 ST. MARIA-DE-RIBAREDONDA, Segesamunculum.
 ST. MARIA-DELLE-GRACIE, Capua.
 ST. MARIA-DI-LEUCA, Leuca.
 ST. MARIA-FORCASSI, Forum Cassii.
 ST. MARINELLA, Castrum Novum.
 ST. MARTON, Fanum St. Martini.
 ST. MAURA, Leucadia.
 ST. MAUR-DE-FOSSEZ, Bagaudarum Castrum.
 ST. MAURICE, Bergintrum.
 ST. MAURICE, Acaunum.
 ST. MENEHOULD, Fanum St. Menehildis.
 ST. MESSIO, Ulyssis portus.
 ST. MICHAEL, Castrum St. Michaelis.
 ST. MICHAEL, Fanum St. Michaelis.
 ST. MICHAELSTOWN, Fanum St. Michaelis.
 ST. NICOLE-DU-PORT, Fanum St. Nicolai sc. Lotharingiae.
 ST. NIKLAS, Fanum St. Nicolai.
 ST. OLOLA, Fanum St. Eulaliae.
 ST. OMER, Audomaropolis.
 ST. OSPIZIO, Arx St. Hospitii.
 ST. OUEN, Corobilium.
 ST. PAPOUL, Fanum St. Papoli.
 ST. PATRICK, Edrus.
 ST. PAUL-DE-TROIS-CHATEAUX, Augusta Tricastinorum.
 ST. PELINO, Corfinium.
 ST. PHILADELFO, Haluntium.
 ST. POELTEN, Fanum St. Hippolyti.
 ST. PONS-DE-THOMIERES, Fanum St. Pontii Tomerianum.
 ST. POURCAIN, Fanum St. Portiani.
 ST. QUENTIN, Augusta Veromanduorum.
 ST. REMI, Fanum St. Remigii.
 ST. REMO, Fanum St. Remuli.
 ST. RICQUIER, Centulum.
 ST. RITI, Chalcidicus Mons.
 ST. SEBASTIAN, Donastienum.
 ST. SEBASTIAN, Fanum St. Sebastiani.
 ST. SEBASTIAN, Morosgi.
 ST. SEVERA, Cæretanorum Emporium.
 ST. SEVERA, Pyrgi.
 ST. SEVERINA, Siberene.
 ST. SEVERINO, Septempeda.
 ST. STEFANO, Cosanus Portus.
 ST. THEODOR, Leuce.
 ST. THOMAS, Insula St. Thomæ.
 ST. THOMAS, Berzinus sinus.
 ST. TROND, Fanum St. Trudonis.
 ST. TROPEZ, Fanum St. Eutropii.
 ST. URSANE, Fanum St. Ursicini.
 ST. VINCENT-DE-BEIRA, Verurium.
 ST. VITTORINO, Amiternum.
 SANDARLIK, Myrina, Pitane.
 SANDARLIK, Cymæus sinus.
 SANGUENARES, Beleridæ Insulæ.
 SANGUINARIA, Alesus.
 SANSCOIN, Tinconciunt.
 SANTA-CATERINA, Phalarium.
 SANTA-CROCE, Olympus.
 SANTALOLI, Samba.
 SANTANDER, Fanum St. Andreae, Andreopolis.
 SANTAREM, Scalabis.
 SANTAVER, Contrebia.
 SANTEN, Castra Vetera.
 SANTERNO, Badrinus, Vatrenus.
 SANTILLANA, Fanum St. Julianæ, Julianopolis.
 SANTIMBENIA, Nymphæus.
 SANTONA, Victoriæ Julibrigensium portus.
 SANTORIN, Calliste.
 SAONA, Savo.
 SAONE, Segona, Arar, Saucona.
 SAPAISCHE-PASSE, Symbolum.
 SAPHAT, Bethulia.
 SAPIGO, Sation.
 SARABAT, Hermus, Pactolus.
 SARACATIN, Siarum.
 SARAGOSSA, Cæsaraugusta.
 SARDARA, Aquæ Lesitanæ.
 SARGEL, Canuceis.
 SARIGOL, Rhode.
 SARIONE, Lassira.
 SARLIKI, Cranon.
 SARNO, Sarnus.
 SARRANT, Sartalis.
 SARSINA, Bobium.
 SART, Sardes.
 SARUTHAN, Lydia.
 SARVAR, Castriferrense Oppidum.
 SARVIGNANO, Compitum Anagninum.
 SARWITZ, Valdanus.
 SAS-VAN-GEND, Agger Gandavensis.
 SASAMO, Segisamo.
 SASEF, Phthuris.
 SASENO, Saso.
 SASSOFERRATO, Juficum.
 SATAL, Esepus.
 SATAS-DERE, Æsepus.
 SATZ, Zatecum, Satecium.
 SAU, or Save, Savus.
 SAUDRE, Sadera.
 SAUER, or LA SURE, Sura.
 SAULCOURT, Sodalcourt.
 SAULIEU, Sidoleucum.
 SAUMUR, Segora, Salmurium.
 SAUVIGNY, Silviniacum.
 SAVATO, Sabbatus.
 SAVERNE, Sabrina.
 SAVIO, Isapis, Sabis.
 SAVONA, Sabata.
 SAVOYEN, Sabaudia.
 SAVUTO, Acheron.
 SAXONY, Saxonia.
 SBEKKAH, Cerbica Speculum.
 SCALEMURA, Anemurium.
 SCALONA, Ascalon.
 SCAMANDRO, Scamandrus.
 SCANDINAVIA, Scandia.
 SCARDAMOULA, Cardamyle.
 SCARLINO, Scabris portus, Salebro.
 SCARPANTO, Carpathus.
 SCARPANTO, Carpathium mare.
 SCATARI, Las.
 SCAVEN-SHALE, Hunnum.
 SCEMPSAT, Samosata.
 SCHAERDING, Stanacum.
 SCHAFHAUSEN, Scaphusia, Schafhusia.
 SCHAGEPUR, Sageda.
 SCHAIMA, Omana, Talmena.
 SCHAMSER-THAL, Lapidaria Vallis.
 SCHARAPANI, Sarapana.
 SCHAREDSJE, Tharo.

- SCHARMELY, Thilaticomum.
 SCHARNITZ, Scardia.
 SCHEICH-EL-HARDY, Passalon.
 SCHELDE, Scaldia, Scaldis.
 SCHELLING, Actania.
 SCHENET, Termessus.
 SCHENIRUN, Samaria.
 SCHENKENSCHANS, Aax Schenkiana.
 SCHEREZUR, Siazur.
 SCHERPENHEUVEL, Aspricollis.
 SCHIBAM, Catabanum.
 SCHINTAU, Stragona.
 SCHLEGEL, Ad Plagam Beatæ Virginis.
 SCHLESIEŃ, Silesia.
 SCHLESWIG, Heideba, Sliesthorp.
 SCHLETTSTADT, Selestadium.
 SCHLINS, Celinum.
 SCHMECHTEN, Acidula Schmechtana.
 SCHONGAU, Esco.
 SCHOTTWIEN, Fauces Noricorum.
 SCHOUWEN, Scaldia.
 SCHUSSENRIED, Abbatia Sorethana.
 SCHUTT, Cituatum Insula.
 SCHWAAN, Cygnea.
 SCHWABEN, Suevia.
 SCHWAB-MUNCHEN, Rapæ.
 SCHWARZE AND ROTHE BERGE, Acabe.
 SCHWARZE-HARUTSCH, Mons Ater.
 SCHWARZ-WALD, Marciana, Nigra Sylva, Ar-
 noba.
 SCHWAZ, Masciacum.
 SCHWEINFURT, Devona, Trajectum Suevorum.
 SCHWEIZ, Helvetia.
 SCHWERIN, Squirsina.
 SCHWETZINGEN, Solicinium.
 SCHWYZ, Suiza, Suitia.
 SCIACCA, Ad Aquas.
 SCICLI, Casmena.
 SCILLA, Scyllæum.
 SCILLY ISLANDS, Cassiterides Insulæ, Silurum
 Insulæ.
 SCIO (the island), Chios.
 SCIO, Chios.
 SCOGGIO-DI-VIDO, Ptychia.
 SCOPELLO, Cetaria.
 SCOPELO, Peparethus.
 SCOTLAND, Britannia Barbara, Scotia.
 SCRIPU, Orchomenus.
 SCUTARI, Chrysoopolis.
 SCUTARI (LAGO DI), Labeatis.
 SEBAKET-BARDOIL, Sirbon.
 SEBASKERES, Cnysius.
 SEBBA-RUS, Tretum.
 SEBEN, Sebatum.
 SEBENICO, Sicum.
 SEBSWAR, Hyrcania.
 SECCHIA, Gabellus.
 SECKAU, Secovium.
 SECKINGEN, Sanctio.
 SECKSSTADTE, Hexapolis.
 SEDSCHESTAN, Drangiana, Anabon.
 SEDSCHIDSCHIEK, Teos.
 SEE-ALPEN, Alpes Maritimæ.
 SEGARRA, Sigarra.
 SEGNA, Senia.
 SEGNI, Signia.
 SEGORBE, Segobriga, Etobema.
 SEGOVIA, Arevacorum Urbs.
 SEGRE, Sicoris.
 SEGURA, Tader.
 SEGUTA, Synaos.
 SEIBUSE, Rubricatus.
 SEID-GAZA, Midæum.
 SEIHAN, Sarus.
 SEILLANS, Civitas Salinarum.
 SELE, Silarus.
 SELEFKIEH, Seleucia.
 SELENGA, Oechardus.
 SELENTI, Selinus.
 SELIMBRIA, Peneus.
 SELIM-EL-ASSOUAN, Meroe.
 SELIVREA, Selybria.
 SELLA, Salia.
 SELLE, Sala.
 SELTZ, Elizatium, Salatio.
 SEMAGDA, Panagra.
 SEMAVAT, Barsita.
 SEMEH, Hierocesarea.
 SEMENDRECK, Samothracia.
 SEMMENUD, Sebennytus.
 SEMUR-EN-BRIONNOIS, Castrum Sinemurum.
 SENAAR, Sirbitum.
 SENEGAL, Daradus.
 SENEZ, Civitas Saniciensium.
 SENIO, Sinnius.
 SENLIS, Augustomagus, Silvanectum.
 SENN, Cæne.
 SENS, Agedincum, Agendincum, Senones.
 SEO, Sebinus Lacus.
 SEO-D'URGEL, Orgellis Civitas.
 SEPHARVAIM, Hipparenum.
 SEPINO, Sæpinum.
 SEPOLIA, Ceramis.
 SERCHIO, Æsar, Anser.
 SERES, Serræ.
 SERETH, Ordessus.
 SERFANDACAR, Epiphania Ciliciæ.
 SERIA, or SAHARIDSJE, Seriane.
 SERINAGUR, Cylindrina.
 SERINGAPATAM, Brachme.
 SERIPHOS, Sarepta.
 SERMIONE, Sirmio.
 SERMONETA, Sulmo.
 SERPA, Faba Prisca Serpensis.
 SERPHANT, Sarepta.
 SERPHANTO, Acis.
 SERPHEAT, Soriphæa.
 SERRÆ, Ceres.
 SERUK, Gerra.
 SERVIA, Mœsia superior.
 SESIA, Sessites.
 SESSA, Aurunca, Suessa.
 SESSE, Setia.
 SESTINO, Sestinum.
 SESTO, Sextium.
 SESTRI, Segesta Tiguliorum.
 SETENIL, Setia.
 SETHIA, Cytæum.
 SETIDA, Sala.
 SETIF, Sitifis.
 SETINES, Athenæ.
 SETLEDJE, Hesydrus.
 SETTENIL, Arx Septenilia.
 SETUBAL, Cætoberix.
 SEVENNEN, Gebenna, Gebennici montes.
 SEVENNES, Cebennica sc. Regio.
 SEVERN, Sabriana.
 SEVEUX, Segobodium.
 SEVIERSKY, Hyrgis.
 SEVILLA, Hispanensis Provincia.
 SEVILLA, Colonia Romulea, Hispalis.
 SEVILLA-DE-L'ORO, Hispalis Aurea.
 SEVILLA-LA-VIEJA, Colonia Italicensis.
 SEZAME, Scingomagus.
 SGIGATA, Rusicada.
 SGURA, Captus.
 SHAMAKHI, Camechia.
 SHANNON, Juernus, Scena, Senus.
 SHAUR, Æni Insula.
 SHEDUAN, Sapirene.

- SHEPEY, Toliapis.
 SHERBOURN, Clarus Fons.
 SHETLAND ISLANDS, Hetlandicæ Insulæ, Æmō-
 dæ.
 SHIBKAH-EL-LOWDIAH, Triton.
 SHISSO, Naxos.
 SHOA, Ammoniacæ Regio.
 SHOHBA, Dionysias.
 SHONBRUNN, Fons Bellus.
 SHONEN, Baltia, Scania, Scandia.
 SHREWSBURY, Salopia.
 SIAM, Lestaram Regio.
 SIB, Ecdippa.
 SIBARI, Sybaris.
 SICACOLA, Cocala.
 SICKLINGEN, Sicila.
 SICULIANA, Camicus.
 SIDERA, Zephyrium.
 SIDERO-CASTRO, Dorion.
 SIDERO-KAPSA, Seydra.
 SIDEROKAPSA, Bolbe.
 SIDERONI, Scidrus.
 SIDI-EMBARAK, Perdices.
 SIDRA, Syrtis major.
 SIEBENBURGEN, Dacia Mediterranea, Transyl-
 vania.
 SIENA, Colonia Seniensis, Sena.
 SIERRA-DE-CAZORLA, Tugiensis saltus.
 SIERRA-D'OCCA, Segisama Julia.
 SIERRA-DE-ORCAMO, Vasconum Saltus.
 SIERRA-DE-RONDA, Arundæ Montes.
 SIERRA-LEONE, Deorum Currus.
 SIERRA-SEGURA, Argenteus Mons.
 SIERRA-XIMIERA, Abyla.
 SIFANTO, Meropia, Siphnus.
 SIGEAU, Rubrensis Lacus.
 SIGELLO, Helvillum.
 SIGUENZA, Segontia.
 SIGURO, Sycurium.
 SIKI, Scylace.
 SIKINO, Cænoe, Sicinus.
 SIL, Silis.
 SILARO, Silarum.
 SILHET, Cirradia.
 SILISTRIA, Dorostena, Dorostorum.
 SIMANCA, Septimanca.
 SIMARI, Semirus.
 SIMEREN, Singas.
 SIMMI, Syme.
 SIMO, Doricus sinus.
 SIN, Kades.
 SINAAB, Tigauda.
 SINANO, Megalopolis.
 SIND, Sittocatis.
 SINDSHAR, Singara.
 SINGANFU, Sera.
 SINIGAGLIA, Sena, Senogallia.
 SINNO, Siris.
 SINOP, Colonia Julia Augusta Sinope.
 SINZIG, Sentiaca villa.
 SIPCICIANO, Sepinum.
 SIR, Jaxartes.
 SIRA, Syros.
 SIRAGÓSSA, Syracusa.
 SIRMAT, Armosata.
 SIRMIA, Gephyra.
 SIRNA, Cymnos.
 SISSECK, Siscia.
 SISTERON, Civitas Segesterorum.
 SITGES-VILLANUEVA AND SEGUR, Sabur.
 SITTART, Sitterium.
 SITTEN, Castrum Sedunum, Sedunum.
 SIWAS, Sebastia, Cabira.
 SIWAS, Amasiæ Præfectura.
 SKALA-NOVA, Neapolis.
 SKANGERO, Scandile.
 SKENI, Hypius.
 SKIATHO, Sciathus.
 SKINOSA, Schinussa.
 SKIPSILAR, Scape Hyle.
 SKODAR, Scodra.
 SKYE, Ebuda Orientalis.
 SKYRO, Scyrus.
 SLIOKAN, Staliocanus portus.
 SLUIN, Stlupi.
 SLUYS, Clausulæ.
 SMYRNA, Meleti sinus.
 SOBAD-KOH, Coronus.
 SOBENIERES, Sipia.
 SOCOTORA, Dioscoridis Insula.
 SOEST, Susatum.
 SOFIAN, Gauzania.
 SOGD, Polytimetus.
 SOHAR, Papiæ Insulæ.
 SOHLENHOFEN, Cella Solæ.
 SOISSONS, Sexonia, Augusta Suessionum.
 SOKAR, Malichi Insulæ.
 SOLFATARA, Campi Phlegræi.
 SOLFELD, Flavia Solva.
 SOLIA, Æpea.
 SOLITO, Soletum.
 SOLLIES, Solliniensium civitas.
 SOLOTHURN, Salodurum.
 SOLSONA, Celsona, Setelsis.
 SOLTA, Olynta.
 SOMME, Somena.
 SOMMEPI, Fons Pigi.
 SONNINO, Somnium.
 SOPARIS, Compsatus.
 SOPOTO, Photice.
 SORIA, Numantia nova.
 SORICH, Seretium.
 SORISTAN, Syria.
 SORRENTO, Surrentum.
 SOPELLO, Hospitellum.
 SOULOSSE, Solimariaca.
 SOUTHAMPTON, Clausentum.
 SOUTH RONALDSHA, Oecitis.
 SOUTHWOLD, Ad Pontem.
 SPA, Aquæ Spadanæ, Tungrorum fons.
 SPAIN, Hispania.
 SPALATRO, Palatium Diocletiani, Spalatum, As-
 palatos.
 SPANISH SEA, Ibericum Mare.
 SPELLO, Flavia Constans.
 SPERLONGA, Spelunca.
 SPERMADORI, Cæussæ.
 SPEZIA, Tiparenius.
 SPINO, Spina.
 SPIRE, Augusta Nemetum, Spira.
 SPIRAZZA, Panyasus.
 SPITAL, Lauriana.
 SPITZBERGEN, Montes Acuti.
 SPITZE v. CAMBOYA, Notium.
 SPLUGEN, Cuneus Aureus.
 SPLUGERBERG, Culmen Ursi.
 SPREE, Spreha.
 SPURNHEAD, Ocellum.
 SQUILLACE, Scylaceum.
 SSEIDA, Sidon.
 SSUR, Tyrus.
 STADTHAGEN, Civitas Indaginis.
 STAEFFIS, Esteva.
 STAFFORA, Iria.
 STAGNO-DI-CAGLIARI, Caralitanus Sinus.
 STAIN, Colatio.
 STALIMENE, Lemnos.
 STAMPALIA, Astypalæa.
 STANCHIO, Cos.
 STANDIA, Dia.

STANWICKS, Congavata.
 STARIGRAD, Ortopla.
 STAVRO, Stagira.
 STEIN, Gaunodurum.
 STEIN-AM-ANGER, Colonia Claudia Sabaria.
 STENAY, Satanacum, Stanacum.
 STERZINGEN, Striacium.
 STETTIN, Sedinum.
 STEYERMARK, Stiria.
 STILLIDA, Phalara.
 STILO, Cocintia.
 STIRI, Stiris.
 STIRLING, Mons Dolorosus.
 STIVA, Cirphis.
 STOBI, Stymbara.
 STOCKHOLM, Holmia.
 STOER, Sturia.
 STOMBAR, Exonaba.
 STRADELLA, Jella.
 STRAITS OF BONIFACIO, Taphros.
 STRAITS OF CONSTANTINOPLE, Bosphorus
 Thraciæ.
 STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR, Gadianum Fretum.
 STRAITS OF KAFFA, or FEODOSIA, Bosphorus
 Cimmerius.
 STRALSUND, Sumonia.
 STRAMA, Strymon.
 STRAMULIPA, Bœotia.
 STRANGFORD, Vinderius.
 STRANKE, Turres.
 STRASSBURG, in France, Argentina Civitas, Ar-
 gentoratum.
 STRASSBURG, in Prussia, Brodnica.
 STRATIOTIKI, Munychia.
 STRAUBINGEN, Acilia Augusta.
 STRIDO, Stridon.
 STROBEZ, Epetium.
 STROBITZI, Lepreum.
 STROFADIA, or STRIVALI, Plotæ Insulæ.
 STROMBOLI, Strongyle.
 STRONGOLI, Petelia.
 STRONGYLA, Prepesinthus.
 STRONGYLO, Apesantus.
 STUHLINGEN, Juliomagus.
 STUHLWEISENBERG, Albanium, Alba Rega-
 lis.
 STURA (KLEINE), Varusa.
 SUAKEM, Suche.
 SUBIACO, Sublaqueum.
 SUCCADANA, Catigara.
 SUDAG, Cytæa.
 SUDER-SÉE, Flevo Lacus.
 SUEZ, Arsinoe.
 SUGNEZ, Segni.
 SUHHADJE, Crocodilopolis.
 SUKUEH, Oriza.
 SULCHEN, Solicinium, Sumlocennæ.
 SULLY-SUR-LOIRE, Sulliacum.
 SULMONE, Colonia Solmontina.
 SULTAN-HISSAR, Trallis.
 SULTANIEH, Batana.
 SULZBACH, Salisso.
 SUMPORT, Summum Pyrenæum.
 SUMRE, Simyra.
 SUND, Danicum Fretum.
 SUNDGAU, Ferranus Comitatus.
 SUNDJICK, Sindicus portus.
 SUNTEL-GEBIRGE, Herculis Lucus.
 SURA, Corsote.
 SUSA, in Tunis, Cabar-Susis.
 SUSA, Cottii Regnum.
 SUSA, in Piedmont, Segusio.
 SUSAM-ADASSI, Melamphylos.
 SUSUGHERLI, Macestus.
 SUTRI, Colonia Sutrina.

SWARTE-SLUYS, Clausulæ Nigræ.
 SWEDEN, Suecia.
 SYL, Rhabon, Tiarantus.
 SYOUTH, Lycopolis.
 SZALA and BENI-TAMER, Sala.
 SZAMMERA, Hippos.
 SZAMOS-UJVAR, Napoca.
 SZELEPSA, Seldepa.
 SZENT-BENEDICT, Fanum St. Benedicti.
 SZENT-ENDRE, Ulcisia castra.
 SZENT-GIORGY, Fanum St. Georgii.
 SZENT-GROT, Fanum St. Gotthardi.
 SZENT-JOB, Fanum St. Jobi.
 SZENT-KESDY-LELEK, Fanum St. Spiritus.
 SZENT-MARTIN, Fanum St. Martini.
 SZENT-PETER, Fanum St. Petri.
 SZERDAHELY, Hilicanum.
 SZIR, Jazer.
 SZOENY, Bregetio.

T

TABARCA, Tabraca.
 TABARIA, Galilæum Mare.
 TADCASTER, Calcaria.
 TADMOR, Palmyra.
 TAFÄ, Taphis.
 TAFILETH, Talubath.
 TAFNA, Sigä.
 TAG-AIAGHI, Zagrus.
 TAGLIAMENTO, Tilaventum.
 TAIBE, Tyba.
 TAIMAKI, Thaumaci.
 TAINEH, Colonia Ælia Augusta Mercurialis Thæ-
 nit.
 TAJO, Tagus.
 TAKUSCH, Tacatua.
 TALAVERA-DE-LA-REYNA, Elbora, Libora.
 TALAVERA-LA-VIEJA, Evandria.
 TALCINO, Talcinum.
 TAMAR, Tamarus.
 TAMARO, Tamarus.
 TAMASA, Charieis.
 TAMBRE, Tamara.
 TAMERTON, Tamara.
 TAMSWEG, In Muro.
 TANARO, Tanarus.
 TANASSERIM, Doanas.
 TANGER, Tingis.
 TANOAL, Dana.
 TANTAN-VELHA, Sabanna.
 TAOCHAN-ADASI, Lagussæ.
 TAORMINA, Colonia Augusta Tauromenitana.
 TAPTI, Goaris.
 TARA, or TARO, Taras.
 TARABOSAN, Trapezus.
 TARANTAISE, Tarantasia.
 TARBES, Castrum Bigorrense.
 TARCHI-VOLICATI, Gyrtion.
 TARENT, or TARANTO, Tarentum.
 TARIFA, Julia Jozas.
 TARN, Tarnis.
 TARO, Tarus.
 TARRAGONA, Tarracon, Tarraco.
 TARRAZONA, Turiaso.
 TARSO, Tarsus.
 TARTARO, Atrianus.
 TARTURA, Dor.
 TA-SAVA, Sabæ.
 TATALIA, Talia.
 TATRIA, Talaria.
 TATZA, Egissos.
 TAUD, Tathis.
 TAURIS, Gabris, Tigranaana, Gaza.

- TAURO-CASTRO, Rhamnus.
 TAVAY (the river), Ambastus.
 TAVAY, Rhabana.
 TAVETSCH, Ætuaticus vicus.
 TAVIGNANO, Rhotanum.
 TAVOLARA, Ermæa, Mercurii Insula.
 TAXATA, Colonia.
 TAY, Taus, Tavus.
 TEANO, Teanum Sidicinum.
 TECH, Tecum.
 TECRIT, Birtha.
 TEDELES, Saldæ.
 TEFESSAD, Rusicibar.
 TEGENGILL, Igenia.
 TEGEWSEE, Tiges.
 TEISSENDORF, Artobriga.
 TEJADA, Ptucci.
 TEKET, Panormus.
 TEKIEH, Lycia.
 TEKMAN, Hieron Oros.
 TEKROVA, Phaselis.
 TELAMONE, Telamon.
 TELESE, Telesia.
 TEL-ESSABE, Leontopolis.
 TELGATE, Tollegatæ.
 TELHOUE, Tarichea.
 TELIGOL, Axiaces.
 TELOWUNI, Hymettus.
 TEMISCHBERG-AM-CUBAN, Surub.
 TEMLUKE, Sigus.
 TEMPI, Elephantaria.
 TENASSERIM, Cotiaris.
 TENERIFFE, Convallis.
 TENES, Cartenna.
 TENGEL, Cephalonnesos.
 TER, Alba.
 TERAMO, Interamna Palæstina.
 TERANO, Interamna cognom. Lirinas.
 TEREK, Alonta.
 TERINA (GOLFO DI), Hipponiates sinus.
 TERMED, Oxiana.
 TERMINI, Himerenses Thermae.
 TERMOLI, Buca.
 TERNI, Interamnia, Interamna.
 TEROUENNE, Tarvanna.
 TERPEZ, Portospana.
 TERRACIA, Egara.
 TERRACINA, Anxur.
 TERRA-DI-BARI, Peucetia.
 TERRA-DI-LAVORO, Campania, Terra Laboris.
 TERRA-D'OTRANTO, Calabria, Aletina Provincia.
 TERRA-NUOVA, Gela.
 TERREMOTTO, Boagrius.
 TERSACZ, Tarsium.
 TERSAT, Tarsatica.
 TERUEL, Turdetanorum urbs.
 TERZA (LA), Fratructium.
 TESINO, Tesana.
 TESSINO, Ticinus.
 TEST, Anton.
 TET, Ruscino, Telis.
 TETRAGI, Lycæus.
 TETUAN, Jagath.
 TEUKIRA, Arsinoe.
 TEULADA, Tegula.
 TEUTENHOF, Teutoburgium.
 TEVERONE, Anienus.
 TEZOTA, Arina.
 TEZZUTE, Lambesa.
 THABOR, Stabyrius.
 THAK, Candace.
 THALANDONISI, Atalanta.
 THANA-WAR, Dagana.
 THANET, Tanatis.
 THEAKI, Ithaca.
 THEIS, Pathyssus, Tibiscus.
 THELABBA, Thelabib.
 THEMSE, Tamesis, Tamesa.
 THENNIS, Hanes.
 THERMIA, Cythnus.
 THETEN, Matrica.
 THETFORD, Sitomagus.
 THIBA, Thebæ.
 THIEL, Sitilla.
 THIENGEN, Tenedo.
 THIEVRES, Teucera.
 THIN, Tegna.
 THINE, Pelusium.
 THIONVILLE. See DIEDENHOFEN.
 THIRA, Sancterinum.
 THOMASBRUCK, Aggeri pontum.
 THORN, Thoronium, Thorunum.
 THOUARS, Duracium, Toarcium.
 THUE, Jada.
 THUR, Duria.
 THURINGEN, Thuringia.
 THYRSO, Caput Thyrsi.
 TIEFENCASTELL, Imum Castrum.
 TIEZ, Canasida.
 TIFFANGE, Theiphalia.
 TIFLIS, Tephli.
 TIGARI, Ticarius.
 TILIOS, or Tios, Tejum, Tium.
 TILSIT, Chronopolis.
 TIMAVO, Timavus.
 TIMIA, Tinia.
 TIMOK, Timachus.
 TINEVELLY, Colchorum Regio.
 TINNA, Thimonepsi.
 TINO, Tenos.
 TINTO, Iberus, Urium.
 TINZEN, Tinnetio.
 TIRAN, Phocarum Insula.
 TIRCONEL, Conatia.
 TIREH, Metropolis.
 TIROL, Teriola castra.
 TISARA, Diocæsarea.
 TIVE, or TEIVE, Tuerobis.
 TIVOLI, Tibur.
 TIZ, Cyza.
 TOCAT, Berisa.
 TODI, Tuder.
 TODORIANO, Theudaria.
 TOENESTEIN, Antonianæ Acidula.
 TOLEDO, Toletum.
 TOLOMETA, Ptolemais.
 TOMAR, Concordia.
 TOMBUCTU, Pessida.
 TOMISWAR, Tomi.
 TONGERN, Aduaca Tungrorum.
 TONNERE, Tenodurense castrum, Tornodurum.
 TONSICH, Docea.
 TORBIA, Augusti Tropæa.
 TORDA, Salinæ.
 TORDERA, Larnum.
 TORDINO, Macrinus.
 TORETTO, Taurania.
 TORGAU, Torgavia.
 TORKOLA, Tauris Insula.
 TORO (ISLAND OF), Boaris.
 TORO, Sarabris.
 TORQUEMADA, Augusta Nova, Porta Augusta.
 TORRECILLAS, Turres.
 TORRE-D'AGNAZZO, Egnatia.
 TORRE-DE-PATERNO, Laurens Castrum.
 TORRE-DELLE-SALINE, Salinæ.
 TORRE-DEL-SAVIO, Sabis.
 TORRE-DI-FIUMENICA, Paternum.
 TORRE-DI-ORESTANO, Osaca.

- TORRE-DI-PATRIA, Linternum.
 TORRE-DI-POLLUCE, Selinus.
 TORRE-DI-SENNA, Siris.
 TORRE-DI-VADO, Voluterranavada.
 TORRE-FORCADIZZO, Nora.
 TORRE-SEGURA, Castellum Truentinum.
 TORRE-TORRENTE, Turrus.
 TORRE-VECCHIA, Vetulonia.
 TORRES-VEDRAS, Arandis.
 TORTONA, Dertona, Colonia Julia Augusta Dertona.
 TORTOSA, in Catalonia, Dertosa.
 TORTOSA, in the pash. of Terablus, Antaradus.
 TOSA, Athiso.
 TOSCANA, Etruria, Hetruriæ Magnus Ducatus.
 TOSCANELLA, Ascania, Toscana, Tuscia.
 TOSTER, Susa.
 TOUL, Tullum.
 TOULON, Telo Martius.
 TOULON-SUR-ARROUX, Telonnum.
 TOULOUSE, Tolosa.
 TOUR-D'ORDRE (LA), Farum.
 TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON (LA), Ruscino.
 TOURNAY. See DORNİK.
 TOURNON, Tornomagensis vicus.
 TOURNOUS, Tinurtium.
 TOURS, Cæsarodunum, Turonium.
 TOUS, Tutia.
 TOVARRA, Turbula.
 TOWY, Tobius.
 TRACHENBERG, Dracomontanus Principatus.
 TRACHENBERG, Dracomontium.
 TRÄEN, Drachontus.
 TRAINA (the river), Cyamosorus.
 TRAINA, Imachara.
 TRAISMAUR, Trigisamum.
 TRAJETTA, Minturnæ.
 TRAJONISI, Caprarum Insula.
 TRANI, Turennum.
 TRAPANI, Drepanum.
 TRAPANI-DEL-MONTE, Eryx.
 TRASEN, Trigsamum.
 TRAU, Tragurium.
 TRAUN, Traunus.
 TRAUN-SEE, Gemundanus Lacus.
 TRAVANCORE, Cottiara.
 TRAVE, Chalusus.
 TRAVEMUNDE, Dragamuntina.
 TRAVENDAHL, Treva.
 TRAYGUERA, Teari Juliensis, Tiariula.
 TREBISOND, Trapezus.
 TREJA, Trea.
 TREMITI, Diomedææ Insulæ.
 TRENTE, or TRIENT, Civitas Tridentina, Tridentum.
 TRENTSIN, Singone.
 TREVI, Augusta Treba, Treba.
 TREVI, Trebiæ.
 TREVICO, Trivicum.
 TREVINNO, Beleja.
 TREVISO, Tarvesium.
 TREVOUX, Trevoltium, Trivultium.
 TRIADITZA, Ulpia Sardica.
 TRIBOLI, Tripolis.
 TRIBUR, Triburia.
 TRIBUXENA, Colobona.
 TRICALA, Tricca.
 TRICARICO, Trica.
 TRICIO, Tricium Metallum.
 TRIER, Augusta Trevirorum.
 TRIESTE, Tergeste.
 TRIEUX, Tetus.
 TRIGARDON, Cœniadæ.
 TRIGNO, Trinium.
 TRINKOMALE, Spatana.
 TRIONTO, Træis.
 TRIPOLI, in Asiatic Turkey, Ischopolis.
 TRIPOLI, or TARABLUS, Tripolis.
 TRIPOLI, in Africa, Civitas Cœnsis.
 TRIPOLITZA, Tripolis.
 TRISTENA, Nemea.
 TRITI, Tritæa.
 TRIVENTE, Triventium.
 TROIS MARIES (LES), Delphicum Templum.
 TROJA, Æcæ.
 TROJA, Iium Novum.
 TROJANERBERG, Cæsius Mons.
 TRONTE, Juvantius.
 TRONTELLO, Trotilum.
 TRONTO, Truentinus Fluvius.
 TROPEA, Herculis Portus.
 TROPPEAU, Oppavia, Troppavia.
 TROYES, Augustobona.
 TRUXILLO, Castra Julia.
 TRUZKOY, Gerrhus.
 TSHALUMKA, Cucunda.
 TSHATYR-DAGH, Berosus Mons.
 TSHEPINI, Gargaria.
 TSHERDIN, Czerdinum.
 TSHERKASSEN, Sabira.
 TSHERNEMBLE, Terponus.
 TSHERSCHEMBI, Heracleum.
 TSHERTSHEMIR-KUPRI, Rosologiacum.
 TSHESHME, Zeugma.
 TSHESKMEH, Erythrea.
 TSHIL-MINAR, Persepolis.
 TSHONGRAD, Csongradiensis Comitatus.
 TSHOROK, Isis.
 TSHUMUS-DAG and KUDG-DAG, Temnus.
 TSHURLU, Tzurulum.
 TSHAUTSCHE-AGHISI, Posidium.
 TSUCHPAREH, Caspatyrus.
 TUBNAH, Tubunæ.
 TUDDER, Theudurum.
 TUDELA, Tulonium.
 TUERTO, Astura.
 TUISY, Diciaum.
 TULCZE, Salsovia.
 TULLEI-AUX-GROSSEILLES, Tusiacum.
 TULN, Castra Catulina.
 TUNIS, Tunes.
 TUNSA, or TUNCZA, Tonzus.
 TURANO, Telonius, Tolenus.
 TURCOMANA, IRAN and ERIWAN, Armenia Magna.
 TURIN, Augusta Taurinorum.
 TURKEY, Turcia.
 TURKHEIM, Cælius.
 TURTUKAI, Transmarisca.
 TUSA, Halesa.
 TUSLA, Doriscus.
 TUSLAG, Tatta.
 TUTTLINGEN, Dutlinga.
 TUY, Tudæ.
 TYBEIN, Duinum.
 TYENA, Eusebia ad Taurum.
 TYNA, Arimegon.
 TYROS, Thyraea.
 TZERNITZ, Zervæ.

U

- UBEDA, Betula.
 UDINE, Uthina, Utinum.
 UDUBA, Turulis.
 UEBERLINGEN, Iburga.
 UEBERLINGER-SEE, Aconius Lacus.
 UFFENTE, Ufens.
 UGENTO, Uxentum.

ULM, Alcimoënnis, Ulma.
 ULSTER, Hultonía, Ultonia.
 ULTEN, De Ultimis.
 UMBRIATICO, Brystacia.
 UM-ES-SURRAB, Surraþa.
 UNISCH, Cænoe.
 UNTERSEEN, Interlacus.
 UNTERWALDEN, Subsylvania.
 UNTER-ZELL, Cella Dei Inferior.
 UNTER-ZELLERSEE, Venetus Lacus.
 UPOIX, Epotium.
 URAL MOUNTAINS, Hyperborei Montes, Norosus.
 URBANIA, Urbinum.
 URBINO, Urbinum.
 URBISAGLIA, Pollentia.
 URDINGEN, Hordeani Castra.
 URK, Flevo Insula.
 UR-MEZOE, Campus Dominorum.
 URMI, Spauta.
 URS, Ussubium.
 URTZIANI, Phricium.
 URUMIYA, Magrada.
 USALET, Usaletum.
 USBEKEN, Daæ.
 USK, Castrum Oscæ.
 USKUB, Scopi, Scupi.
 UTENDE, Siatutanda.
 UTRECHT, Trajectum ad Rhenum, Antonia.
 UTTA, Susaleus vicus.
 UZEN, Ozene.
 UZES, Ucense Castrum, Uectia.

V

VABRES, Vabrense Castrum.
 VACCA, Bovenna.
 VACUR, Cæsarea Mauretaniæ Cæsariensis.
 VADO, Sabatia vada.
 VADUTZ, Dulcis Vallis.
 VAGNOLI (Lr), Trifanum.
 VAGY-VASONY, Vacontium.
 VAISON, Aëria.
 VALBACH, Valena.
 VALDAHON, Velatudurum.
 VAL-DI-CAMONICA, Camunorum Vallis.
 VAL-DI-MONTIRONE, Campi Macri.
 VAL-SUGAN, Euganea Vallis.
 VALENCE, Civitas Valentinerum, Valentia.
 VALENCIENNES, Valentiane.
 VALENTIA-DE-DON-JUAN, Palantia.
 VALENZA, Forum Fulvii.
 VALERA-LA-VIEJA, Nertobriga, Valeria.
 VALGEN-SEE, Lacus Italicus.
 VALLADOLID, Pintia, Vallisoletum.
 VALLE-FREDDA, Frigida Vallis.
 VALOIS, Valesia.
 VALPAJELA, Vapanes.
 VALPO, Jovallium.
 VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, Diemeni Insula.
 VANESERIS, Zalacum.
 VANNES, Civitas Venetorum, Venetia.
 VAR, Varum.
 VARANA (LAGO DI), Germe.
 VARAYE, Varadetum.
 VARCERO, Colentum.
 VARCILES, Varcilenses.
 VARDAR, Axius.
 VAREA, Varia.
 VARESE, Baretium.
 VARHELY, Augusta Dacia.
 VARIGNANO, Claterna.
 VARNA, Barne, Odessus.
 VARS, Varcia.

VASTEIO, Pitinum.
 VASTO, Basta.
 VASTO-D'AMMONE, Histonium.
 VATISA, Polemonium.
 VATISA, Phatisane.
 VATKA, Bæa.
 VAUCLUSE, Clusæ Vallis, Vallis Clausæ.
 VAUCOLEURS, Lorium.
 VAUDRE, Vodgoriacum.
 VEDENE, Vindalium.
 VEERE, Campiveria.
 VEGEL, Besippo.
 VEGJA, Baga.
 VEGLIA (ISLAND OF), Curicta.
 VEGLIA, Curictum.
 VEINE, Davianum.
 VELACHA, Voluce.
 VELEY, Vellava.
 VELEZ, Mænoba.
 VELEZ-DE-GOMERA, Parietina.
 VELEZ-MALAGA, Menoba.
 VELIKA, Castra Varia.
 VELINO, Velinus.
 VELIZZA, Tithorea.
 VELLETRI, Velitræ.
 VELTLIN, Vallis Tellina.
 VENAISIN, Comitatus Vindascinus, Avenionensis.
 VENCE, Vintium.
 VENDOME, Castrum Vindonicum, Vindocinum.
 VENDRELL, Palfuriana.
 VENE (LE), Sacraria.
 VENEDIG, Venetiæ.
 VENETICO, Lyncestius amnis.
 VENLOO, Sablones.
 VENOSA, Venusia.
 VENTAS-DE-CAPARRA (LAS), Capara.
 VENTOLIERE, Bentoliera.
 VENZONE, Vannia.
 VERBASZ, Urpanus.
 VERBICANO, Vergæ.
 VERBOUSZKO, Varuaria.
 VERCELLI, Vercellæ.
 VERDEN, Ferda, Taliphurdum, Fardium.
 VERDON, Dila.
 VERDUN, Viridunum.
 VERGA, Barca.
 VERGELLO, Vergellus.
 VERIA, Bercea.
 VEROZCE, Serota.
 VEROLI, Verulæ.
 VERONA, Colonia Augusta Verona, Nova Gallieniana.
 VERRES, Vitricium.
 VERSIGLIA, Vesidia.
 VERVIER, Vervevia.
 VERVINS, Verbinum.
 VERZINA, Vertinæ.
 VESCIANO, Bescia.
 VESCOVATO, Episcopatus.
 VESCOVIA, Episcopium.
 VESRACH-REVI, Larissa.
 VESUV, Vesuvius.
 VETERI, Marcina, Macrina.
 VEVAY, Viviscum, Bibiscum.
 VEZELAY, Vizeliacum.
 VEZZANO, Vitianum.
 VEZZO, Vegium.
 VIADANA, Vulturina.
 VIANA, Avarum Promontorium.
 VIAREGGIO, Fossa Papiriana.
 VICENZA, Vicentia.
 VICH, Ausa.
 VICTACH, Bibacum.
 VICHY, Aquæ Calidæ.
 VICO, Elbii Vicus, Vicus Matrini.

VICO (LAGO DI), Elbii Lacus.
 VICO-DI-SORENTO, Æqua
 VICO-LAGO-DI, Ciminius lac.
 VICTIMOLO, Ictimuli.
 VID, Utum.
 VIDIN, Bidinum.
 VIENNA, Flaviana Castra, Vindobona, Vienna.
 VIENNE, Vienna.
 VIERRADEN, Ad Quatuor Rotas.
 VIESTI, Apenestæ.
 VIEUX, Civitas Viducassium.
 VIGAN (LE), Vindomagus.
 VIGANO, Vicus Serninus.
 VIGNIANELLO, Junianellum.
 VIGO, Vicus Spacorum.
 VILCHES, Vescelia.
 VILLADASO, Forum Statiellorum.
 VILLA-DE-DOS-HERMANNOS, Oripo.
 VILLA-DE-REYNA, Regiana.
 VILLA-DEL-CARPIS, Onoba.
 VILLA-DIEGO, Diegi Villa.
 VILLA-FRANCA, Flavium, Bergidium Flavium.
 VILLA-FRANCHE-DE-ROVERGUE, Francopolis.
 VILLA-HERMOSA, Villa formosa.
 VILLAINÉ (LA), Vicinovia.
 VILLA-LOYSA, Jonosia.
 VILLA-NOVA-DEL-RIO, Canama.
 VILLENÀ, Arbacala.
 VILLOE, Vellejadium.
 VINAY, Ventia.
 VINCENNES, Ad Vicenas.
 VINCENNES, Ad Vicenas Americanas.
 VINDONITE, Vindenuta.
 VINHAES, Veniatia.
 VINKOVCE, Cibalæ.
 VINTIMIGLIA, Albium Intemelium.
 VIRE, Olina.
 VISAPUR, Musopale.
 VISEGRAD, Cirpi.
 VISO, Vesulus mons.
 VISSA, Severus mons.
 VISTRITZA, Astræus.
 VITERBO, Fanum Voltumnæ, Viterbium.
 VITESLAU, Ægeta.
 VITOLANO, Orbitanium.
 VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS, Victoriacum Francicum.
 VITTORIA, Camarica, Suestasium.
 VITULO, Cetylus.
 VIVIERS, Albia Augusti, Vivarium.
 VIZINDRUK, Barace.
 VLADI-CAUCAS, Caucasæ Portæ.
 VLAERDINGEN, Flenium, Schiedamum.
 VLICHA, Olpæ.
 VLIE, Fossa Corbulonis.
 VLIELAND, Flevolandia.
 VLISSINGEN, Flesinga.
 VOBARNO, Voberna.
 VOCONC, Fanum Vacunæ.
 VOGELBERG, Avicula.
 VOGESEN, Vogesus.
 VOGHERA, Iria.
 VOGTLAND, Variscia.
 VOINITZA, Anactoria.
 VOJUSSA, Æas.
 VOLANO, Volenes.
 VOLCANO, Hiera.
 VOLKELMARKT, Gentiforum.
 VOLTERRA, Volaterræ.
 VOLTURNO, Athurnus, Volturnus.
 VOMANO, Vomanus.
 VONC, Vungo.
 VORBURG, Forum Adriani.
 VORST, Veruca castellum.
 VOSCOPOLI, Uscana.

VOSFOR, Nymphæa.
 VOSTIZZA, Ægium, Egea.
 VOUGA, Vacua.
 VRAITA, Fevus.
 VRANA, Brauron.
 VUNO, Phanote.
 VYZIA, Bizya.

W

WAAG, Cusus, Vagus.
 WAAL, Nabalia, Vahalia.
 WADI-EL-ARISCH, Ægypti fluvius.
 WADI-EL-BERBER, Tusca.
 WADI-EL-WALE, Aqua Dimonis.
 WADI-QUAMA, Cinyps.
 WADI-ZERKA, Jaboch.
 WADY-GHARENDEL, Elim.
 WADY-MEHARRAKA, Hiera Sycaminos.
 WADY-SZYR, Jazer.
 WAERDER, Lauri.
 WAIHEND, Arachosia.
 WAIHEND, Arachotoserene.
 WAIN, Viana.
 WAKR, Chabinus.
 WALCHEREN, Gualacra, Valachria.
 WALD, Gabreta Sylva.
 WALDAI MOUNTAINS, Alani montes.
 WALDMUNCHEN, Segnacatum.
 WALES, Cambria, Britannia Superior, Vallesia.
 WALLINGFORD, Calcea.
 WALLSEND, Legedunum.
 WAN, Arcissa.
 WAN, Mantiana Palus.
 WANGEN, Vemania.
 WARDEIN, or GROSS-WARDEIN, Varadinum.
 WAREN, Virunum.
 WARNE, Suebus.
 WARSAW, Varsovia.
 WARWICK, Calunia, Præsidium Cornavorum.
 WASCH, Bascatis.
 WASH (THE), Metaris Æstuarium.
 WASITH, Cybate.
 WASSERBILICH, Aquæbellicus.
 WASSERBURG, Aquaburgum.
 WASSERLEONBURG, Santicum.
 WEICHSEL, Vistula.
 WEICHELUNDE, Munda Vistulæ.
 WEILHEIM, Cambodunum.
 WEISSENAU, Alba Angia Navisorum.
 WEISSENBURG, Alba Selusiana.
 WEISSENBURG, See ALBE JULIE.
 WEISSENFELS, Leucopetra.
 WEISSERITZ, Albula.
 WEISSES MEER, Album Mare.
 WEIUNG, Viana.
 WELKA, Fulfinium.
 WELLS, Fontes Belgæ.
 WELS, Falciana, Colonia Aurelia Antoniana Ovi-
 lia.
 WELTEN, Veldidena.
 WELTENBURG, Attoberga.
 WELZHEIM, Valentia.
 WENERSBURG, Bretta.
 WENSUSSEL, Burgla.
 WERDEN, Moradunum.
 WERI, Hwerenofeldia, Genewara.
 WERMELAND, Varmia.
 WERNITZ, Biriciana.
 WERTACH, Vinda.
 WERWICK, Virovacum.
 WESEL, Aliso, Vesalia.
 WESEN, Guesta.
 WESER, Visurgis.

WEST-BOTHNIA, Bothnia Occidentalis.
 WESTCAPPEL, Fanum Herculis Magusani.
 WESTERWALD, Burnonia Sylva.
 WESTPHALIA, Guestfalia.
 WEXFORD, Manapia.
 WHITE, Elæusa.
 WHITHORN, Candida Casa, Leucophibia.
 WIBLINGEN, Eblingua.
 WICK, Ilea.
 WICKEN, Vicus.
 WIDDEN, Biminacium, Viminacium.
 WIENER-WALD, Bojorum Deserta.
 WIESBADEN, Aquæ Mattiacæ.
 WIESELBURG, Flexum.
 WIGHT (ISLE OF), Vecta, Vectis.
 WILHELMSTADT, Guilielmostadium.
 WILLERING, Hilaria.
 WILLOUGHBY, Verometum.
 WIMPFEN, Cornelia, Wimpina.
 WINCHESTER, Venta Belgarum, Vintonio.
 WINDISCH, Vindonissa.
 WINDISCHGRATZ, Slavogræcium.
 WINDSOR, Vindesorium.
 WINTERTHUR, Vitodurum.
 WINZENDORF, Alvincium.
 WIPACH, Frigidus.
 WIPPER, Viadus, Viadrus.
 WIRM, Verna.
 WISMAR, Marionis.
 WISSANT, Iccius Portus.
 WISSEMBERG, Selusium.
 WITTEMBERG, Vitemberga, Witteberga, Leuco-
 rea.
 WOERINGEN, Buruncum.
 WOLFENBUTTEL, Guelferbytum.
 WOLGA, Rha.
 WOLLIN, Faneriorum Insula.
 WOLLIN, Julinum.
 WOODCOTE, Noviomagus.
 WORCESTER, Brangonia, Vigornia.
 WORMS, Augusta Vangionum, Wormatia.
 WORMSER-BAD, Bormianæ Thermæ.
 WOSTANI, Ægyptus Media.
 WRIETZEN, Viritium.
 WROXETER, Uriconium.
 WURZBURG, Artaunum, Herbiopolis, Wurcebur-
 gum.
 WUTACH, Juliomagus.
 WYK-DE-DUURSTEDÉ, Batavodurum.

X

XALON, Bilbilis.
 XANTEN. See SANTEN.
 XELSA, Celsa.
 XERES-DE-CAVELLIEROS, Seria.
 XEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTERA, Asta Regia.
 XIGONZA, Saguntia.
 XILOCASTRO, Ægira.
 XIRIA, or CHELME, Erymanthus.
 XUCAR, Suero.

Y

YARE, Gariensis.
 YARMOUTH, Garianonum.
 YARUM, Girvium.
 YEMEN, Amania.
 YENNE, or HYENNE, Cauna.
 YEPES, Ispinum.
 YEURE-LÉ-CHATEAU, Euræ Castrum.
 YGUALADA, Aqualatum.
 YIL, Hyla.
 VII.

YLST, Ilostum.
 YNIESTA, Egelasta.
 YONNE, Icauna.
 YORK, Belgium Novum.
 YORK, Colonia Eboracensis.
 YPERLE, Hiscar, Ypra.
 YPERS, or YPERN, Ipra.
 YPOL, Ibola.
 YS-CAP, Glaciale Promontorium.
 YSENDIK, Isendicum.
 YSSEL. See ISSEL.
 YSTADT, Istadium.
 YUCATAN, Jucatania.
 YUNTO, Tagrus.
 YVOIRE, Aquaria.
 YVOIX, Cariniacum.
 YVOIX, Epoissus.

Z

ZABERN. See BERG-ELSASS-RHEIN-ZABERN.
 ZADAICA, Meninx.
 ZAFRA, Zephyrium.
 ZAHARA, Lastigi.
 ZAINAH, Diana.
 ZALAMEA-DE-LA-SERENA, Julipa.
 ZALONGOS, Charadrus.
 ZAMBRONA, Hipponum Promontorium.
 ZAMORA, Ocellodurum.
 ZANNONE, Sinonia.
 ZANTE, Zacynthus.
 ZARACHA, Beligrada.
 ZARA-VECCHIA, Jadera.
 ZARAVA, Ezra.
 ZARCO, Pharcadon.
 ZARI, Cambyses.
 ZARNOWICE, Carrodunum.
 ZARTEN, Tarodunum.
 ZAXOSULTAN, Zautha.
 ZEA (ISLAND OF), Cea.
 ZEA, Cæa, Cea.
 ZEBEN, Cibinium Minus.
 ZEHNGERICHTEN-BUND, Fœdus Decem Juris-
 dictionum.
 ZEILA, Aromata.
 ZEITUN, Maliacus sinus.
 ZEITZ, Citium.
 ZELEBI, or SELEBY, Zenobia.
 ZELL, Cella Badensis.
 ZELL, Cella Franconica.
 ZELLA, Cella St. Blassii.
 ZELL-AM-HERMERSBACH, Cella Rudolphi.
 ZELL-AM-ZELLER-SEE, Cella ad Lacum Infe-
 riorem.
 ZELL-AN-DER-PRAMB, Cella Austriæ superioris.
 ZELL-IM-HAMM, Cella ad Mosellam.
 ZELL-IM-ZILLERTHALE, Cella Tirolensis.
 ZELL-OB-DER-IPS, Cella ad Isim.
 ZELL-UBER-DER-TRASEN, Cella Austriæ Infe-
 rioris.
 ZELLERSEE, Lacus inferior.
 ZELLETI, Cilla.
 ZELSENHEIM, Elcebus.
 ZEPT, Cilicena.
 ZERBI, Meninx.
 ZERBST, Servesta, Servestum.
 ZERENI (GOLF DE), Laturus sinus.
 ZERMANIA, Tedanius.
 ZERNA, Siracella.
 ZERNITZ, Zervæ.
 ZETERAMBOL, Germanicopolis.
 ZEUTUNI, Lamia.
 ZICKA, Mogetiana.
 ZIEGENRUCK, Capræ Dorsum.

ZIEL, or ZILE, Zela.
 ZINARA, Cinara, Cynarus.
 ZIPS, Cepusensis Comitatus.
 ZIPSERHAUS, Arx Scepusiensis, Cepusium.
 ZIRL, Cireola.
 ZIRO, Crimisa.
 ZIZAERIS, Diacia.
 ZIZERS, Ciceres.
 ZOMPOR, Zurobara.
 ZORBIG, Sorbiga.
 ZOTRIWAR, Cithrum.
 ZOTTENBERG, Sabotus mons.
 ZOWAMOORE, Ægimurus.
 ZOWARIN, Zama.
 ZOZO-SULTAN, Gordiani Monumentum.
 ZSCHINER-STUHL, Cskiensis Sedes.

ZUBA, Modin.
 ZUCALA, Isthmus Tauricus.
 ZUG, Tugium.
 ZULCH, Cilicia.
 ZULPICH, or TULPICH, Tolbiacum.
 ZUNCHIO, Epitalium.
 ZURICH, Tigurum.
 ZURZACH, Certiacum, Forum Tiberii.
 ZUYD-SCHANS, Arx Austrina.
 ZWADENBURGERDAMM, Niger pullus.
 ZWETL, Clara Vallis.
 ZWEYBRUCKEN, Bipontium, Bipontum.
 ZWICKAU, Cygnea.
 ZWIEFALTEN, Duplices Aquæ.
 ZYDOWO, Setidava.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

* * * This article is mainly a reprint of the excellent Introduction to 'Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer,' a work of great merit, published at Philadelphia, U. S., in 1855. We have also employed in its compilation the remarks attached by Professor Porter of Yale college to his 'Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names.'

I. GEOGRAPHICAL names may properly be divided into two great classes. The first division comprises those which, in their native language, are written either in Roman letters, or else in characters (like the German and Greek) which can readily be converted into corresponding Roman letters. The mode of spelling such names is generally uniform, and the same in each of the different European languages. Thus, *ETNA* or *ÆTNA*—the name by which the great volcanic mountain of Sicily is known to the Italians—is also the English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese name for the same mountain. So *LAYBACH* or *LAIBACH*, the capital of Illyria, is not only the German, but the English, French, Italian, and Spanish name. Thus, also, *YORK*, a city of England, is not merely the English name, but the French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, &c. The same rule holds true with regard to a large majority of the names of Western and Southern Europe.

The other division of geographical names embraces those which, in their native language, are neither written in Roman letters, nor in characters that can be converted into corresponding Roman letters: such are the Russian, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, &c. Names of this class, with few if any exceptions, are written differently in the different European languages, each nation aiming to express the *sound* or pronunciation of the foreign name by the letters of its own tongue. Thus, for example, an Englishman visiting the capital of Fezzan, in Northern Africa, and wishing to indicate the sound of the name as pronounced by the inhabitants, would naturally write it *MOORZOOK*, or adopting the Italian pronunciation of the vowel *u*, generally followed in foreign names in the body of this work, *MURZUK*; a Frenchman would write *MOURZOUK*; a German *MURZUK*; these various spellings being intended to represent precisely the same sound. Again, if an Englishman wished to represent the native pronunciation of a certain city of Persia, he would write it *SHOOSTER* or *SHUSTER*; a Frenchman would spell it *CHOSTER*; a German, *SCHUSTER*; an Italian, *SCIUSTER*; a Portuguese, *CHUSTER* or *XUSTER*, &c.; these being, in fact, the correct spellings of the above name in those different languages respectively.

This mode or rule of writing African and Oriental names is, generally speaking, very strictly adhered to by the greater number of French and German writers;¹ but, unfortunately, the English geo-

graphers have, for the most part, pursued a very different course. Instead of conforming to a rule which has the double merit of being simple and easy for the writer,² and clear and satisfactory to the reader, they have, by sometimes writing in the French and sometimes in the German mode, and not unfrequently combining the two in the same name, involved the department of Oriental geography in a confusion which is most perplexing to all, and is absolutely inextricable to those who have not made this subject one of long and laborious study. Many of the foreign spellings found in the writings of English geographers have doubtless been taken from French and German works, the copyist neglecting to translate the names, while making a translation of the rest of the book.

II. It is obviously an immense advantage, in an English work intended for general readers, to write names in such a manner that they can without difficulty be pronounced correctly by the ordinary English scholar. Another strong argument in favour

same class as those of Western Europe. Accordingly, we have not merely

French.	English.	German.
Badakhshan,	for Badakshan,	Badakhschan.
Beloutchistan,	" Beluchistan,	Beludschistan.
Caboul,	" Cabul,	Kabul.
Chiraz,	" Sheeraz or Shiraz,	Schiras.
Kirmanchah,	" Kernanschah,	Kermanschah.
Meehed,	" Meshid,	Mesched.
Recht,	" Reshd,	Rescht.
Thian-chan,	" Thian-shan or Tian-shan,	Thian-schan.
Chan-si,	" Shan-see or Shan-si,	Schan-si.

but we also find in the most popular French geographical works, examples like the following:—

French.	English.
Adjmir,	Ajmir or Ajmere.
Djelalabad,	Jelalabad.
Djeypour,	Jeypur.
Djessalmir,	Jessulmir.
Djoudpour,	Jodpur or Judpur.
Hindou,	Hindu.
Haiderabad,	Hyderabad.
Hougli,	Hoogy or Hugli.
Maissour,	Mysore.
Pounah,	Poonah or Punah.

It may be remarked that the French names in the foregoing list, with one or two exceptions, represent the same sound as the English, and are evidently only a French translation of the English name. It should be further observed, that, while the German geographers spell the names of other parts of Asia (see the last column in the first of the foregoing lists) according to the principle above stated, (that is, representing the *sound* of the foreign name by the letters of their own language,) they generally use the names of British India after the English mode; as, *HYDERABAD*, *JEYPUR*, *MYSOORE*, &c.

² Of course, reference is here made to an English traveller writing the name for the first time. It certainly would be quite as easy, to say the least, for an Englishman to represent any given sound in such a name by the letters of his mother tongue as by those of a foreign language.

¹ It is worthy of remark that the French not only spell the names of those Asiatic countries which have not submitted to European domination—as Persia, China, &c.—according to the rule above given, but even the names of British India, although these might be considered, in some sense, as belonging to the

of the use of English orthoepy in such cases, is that it is capable of conveniently expressing or representing a greater variety of sounds than any other European language. There is no sound, we believe, that is extensively used in oriental names which we cannot express as well as the French, and there are several which we can express much better than they; while there are some sounds, perfectly familiar to our tongue, which they cannot express at all. Take, for example, the sound of our *j*—a very common one in the names both of Asia and Africa: what we express by a single letter is indicated less perfectly in the French language by two—*dj*, (as, *Djidda* for *JIDDA*, *Djoulamerk* for *JULAMERK*, &c.) so, also, the sound of *ch*, one of continual occurrence both in the names of Asia and Eastern Europe, is represented in French by three letters—*ch*, (as *Tchanda* for *CHANDA*, *Tchambal* for *CHUMBUL*, &c.) True, the English often use (especially at the end of a syllable) *ch* in order to denote the same sound; it is, however, important to observe that this sound, as well as that of *j*, is one of the most common and familiar to the English tongue, while both are foreign to the French language, since neither of them is to be found in any genuine French word. Again, our *w* expresses a sound (common in the Oriental languages) which is not nearly so neatly nor so well expressed by the French *ou*, the latter being the proper equivalent of our *oo* or the Italian *u*. This defect is so obvious, that some of the most eminent French writers, (Pauthier, for example, in his works on China) make use of the English *w* in writing certain foreign names. Thus instead of employing *ouou* to express the sound of *wu* or *woo*, they write *wou*; instead of *ouen*, *wen*, &c. Lastly, there are sounds expressed in our tongue with the utmost facility which French orthoepy cannot represent at all; among these are the sounds of the Greek *θ* (*th*) and *δ* (*d*) common in Turkey and the Grecian islands: the former exactly corresponding to our *th* in *thin*, the latter to *th* in *this*. With respect to the German language, there is, if we mistake not, but one frequently occurring sound in oriental names (that of *kh*—represented by the German *ch*) which can be represented by it better than by the English, while there are many which can not only be expressed in English more conveniently, but more correctly, than in German. Thus, the Germans employ four letters (*dsch*) to indicate the sound of our *j*, and, after all, represent it most imperfectly; for example, they write *Dschulamerk*, *Dschidda*, *Dschilolo*, for *JULAMERK*, *JIDDA*, and *JILOLO*. Their four letters *tsch* do not represent correctly the sound of our *ch*, nor does their *sch* convey even a tolerable idea of our *zh*, (that of *s* in *pleasure* or *occasion*.) Like the French, they have no letter or combination of letters equivalent to our *w*, nor can they in any manner represent the sound of the modern Greek *θ* or *δ*.

Another mode of writing oriental names, now adopted by some of the best English geographers, and generally followed in the 'Journal of the Royal Geographical Society,' and in the present work, is to employ the English consonants in conjunction with the Italian vowels, those vowels which have a long or full sound being generally marked with an accent, thus: *Shapúr*, for *SHAPOOR* or *SHAPOUR*; *Tabríz*, for *TABREEZ*, &c. It is to be observed, however, that any general rule for writing Oriental names is, or ought to be, somewhat modified by those great practical laws of language, founded on usage, which overrule all considerations of mere theoretical propriety; and that it is not desirable to change any spelling which universal usage appears to have established. Not only ought the

common English names of the great countries of Asia and Africa (as *PERSIA*, *HINDOSTAN*, *CHINA*, *EGYPT*, &c.) to be retained, but the ordinary spelling of names of far less note, when sanctioned by the universal, or almost universal, practice of the best English writers, should be adhered to. Thus, we still write *OUDE*, and not *Ood*; *DELHI*, and not *Delhee* or *Delli*; *CAIRO*, not *Kahira*, &c. In short, it is only when there appears to be no settled usage among geographical writers, that we may take the liberty of selecting out of many forms that which we deem preferable to the others.

III. It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the essential importance of pronunciation, since it enforces its own claims upon "all who talk or read." In fact, the need of some uniform system of geographical pronunciation appears now to be universally felt and acknowledged; and geographers seem to be nearly unanimous in opinion, that the only rational system of geographical pronunciation is that which is based on the principle of pronouncing all names of places as nearly as possible as they are pronounced by the educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, with the exception of those few well-known foreign names which appear to have acquired a fixed English pronunciation, as *PARIS*, *NAPLES*, *FLORENCE*, *VENICE*, *MUNICH*, &c.; these exceptional names being pronounced according to the usage of the best English speakers.

It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur, in which it is impossible to convey, with any great degree of precision, the native pronunciation of other countries by means of English letters; but something is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound, as would enable one more readily to understand, and to be understood by those who are familiar with the names of places as spoken by the inhabitants themselves. Some, indeed, have maintained the propriety of pronouncing foreign names as they are written, giving to every letter its proper English sound. But such a system would obviously lead to the greatest confusion, and be attended with inextricable difficulties. What, for example, would be the proper English pronunciation of *Seine*? Should the *ei* be pronounced like *ee*, as in the words *seize*, *ceiling*, *receive*, &c.? or like *ai*, as in *vein*, *weight*, *inveigh*; or like *i* long, as in *height*, *sleight*, &c.? Should *SEINE* then be pronounced *seen*, *sain*, or *sine*? or should we sound the final *e*, and make it *see-nee*, *sai-nee*, or *si-nee*? This one instance, out of a multitude, may perhaps serve to show the endless diversity and confusion into which such a system, or rather want of system, must of necessity lead. But this is not all; there are innumerable cases wherein it is very difficult, if not impossible, to pronounce the names of other countries according to the English sound of the letters, *e. g.*, *CZERNIGOW*, *CSONGRAD*, *HJELMAR*, *HJORING*, *LUUSNE*, *SZEGEDIN*, *TJIRINGIN*, &c., while there is no difficulty whatever in pronouncing them according to the native sound. A multitude of instances also occur in which the English manner of pronouncing names, though not difficult, is far less euphonious than that of the country to which such names belong. *MINHO*, (*meen'yo*.) a river, and *BATALHA*, (*ba-tal'ya*.) a town of Portugal, and *BACCHIGLIONE*, (*bak-keel-yo'na*.) a river of Italy, may serve as examples.

The acquisition of ten or twelve new sounds, which might be easily learned by persons of ordinary aptitude in a few hours, would enable any one, who can read correctly the English pronunciation as marked in Walker's or Worcester's Dictionary, to pronounce with tolerable correctness all the

names of Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and perhaps of Hungary. The difficulties in regard to the names of Poland, Bohemia, and the Slavonian countries generally, are confessedly much greater—but of this hereafter. Persons who view the different European languages separately, are apt to regard the mastering of the difficult sounds in all, as a much more formidable task than it really is. They forget that a large proportion of the most difficult sounds are common to several different languages, and after being once thoroughly learned, can, of course, present no further obstacle. Of this class is the French and Dutch (or Flemish) *u*, equivalent to the German and Hungarian *ü*, and to the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish *y*. Here it will be seen that the same sound, intermediate to the English *ee* in *feet*, and the *oo* in *book*, occurs in SEVEN different languages. The German *æ* or *ö* is likewise found in Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Hungarian, and nearly corresponds to one of the most difficult Dutch sounds, that of *eeu* as in *LEEUWARDEN*; the German *ch* in *ach* or *noch* is almost exactly equivalent in sound to the Spanish *j* or *x*, and is essentially the same as the Polish, Dutch, Scotch, and Welsh *ch*, and the Dutch *g*.

It is worthy of remark that in all the thousands of Italian names, there is not a single sound which an Englishman cannot utter with perfect ease. We do not mean to deny that there are combinations of letters, as *cia* (pronounced *cha*), *giu*, (pronounced *joo* or *ju*), and *sciu*, (pronounced *shoo* or *shu*), which, without any explanations, might appear difficult to the mere English scholar; but when these combinations are represented by their proper English equivalents, there is obviously no difficulty whatever. What has been said of Italian, is substantially true of Portuguese; the nasal sounds in such words as *alem*, *sao*, though having no exact equivalent in English, are by no means difficult for an Englishman to acquire; and, indeed, unless great nicety be called for, might very well be supplied by the English *ng*, (thus *alem* might be pronounced *a-leng'*, and *sao*, *söwng*.) In Spanish there is but one difficult sound, that of *j* or *x*, corresponding, as already remarked, to the German guttural *ch*. So that by the acquisition of one, or, at most, of two foreign sounds, an Englishman or American will be enabled (if the pronunciation be properly marked) to pronounce correctly the fifty thousand or more names of Italy, Portugal, Spain, Brazil, and Spanish America. It would, we think, be well worth while to give the pronunciation of these names, even were it impossible to give correctly those of any of the other European countries. But no such impossibility exists. With the exception of the Slavonic languages, the pronunciation of the French is by far the most difficult for the English scholar to acquire. Yet any child, with an average capacity for acquiring language, will master all the French sounds in a few lessons. The German comes next in point of difficulty, and after it scarcely any thing more remains to be done so far as regards the languages of Western and Northern Europe. As to the Slavonic languages, we admit that a number of the Polish and Bohemian names are absolutely unpronounceable; but as Poland is a part of Russia, we might with propriety adopt in such cases the Russian name and pronunciation, which, with few exceptions, are sufficiently easy for the English speaker. So, also, if we find it impossible to pronounce some of the names of Bohemia, Galicia, &c., we might in like manner substitute the German names in those instances—the German being the official language of the Austrian government, to

which Bohemia and Galicia belong. With regard, however, to the languages of Russia, Turkey, &c., the names of the places in these countries, as we meet with them, being not really Russian or Turkish names, but only French, German, or English transcripts of those names, there is often much greater difficulty in determining the correct spelling and pronunciation. Even scholars the most thoroughly acquainted with those languages, often feel uncertain as to the best mode of representing names of this class in the languages of Western Europe. Hence it follows that it is next to impossible, in such cases, to attain that correctness, or exactness, in spelling, and precision in marking the pronunciation, which can be attained with comparative ease in names written in Roman or German characters. Of the topographical names of Great Britain and the United States, it may be asserted that while in the fixedness of the spelling they resemble those of Spain, France, &c., in difficulty of pronunciation they almost exceed those of Russia or Poland. This characteristic of English and American names is evidently to be attributed to the introduction of new and incongruous foreign elements into the language, after this has been to a certain extent formed and fixed. The existence in the same country of several entirely distinct nations, Welsh, Saxons, Danes, &c., each tenacious of its own natural peculiarities, which have been in a measure protected and fostered by the freedom of the government, has doubtless been the principal cause of the great irregularity and incongruity of the English language. We find, indeed, as regards English names, scarcely one general rule of pronunciation, either in relation to accent or to the sounds of the letters on which we can with confidence rely: the actual practice of the best speakers is, therefore, our only safe guide. Anomalies similar to those which prevail in England, (though modified by varying circumstances,) are not unfrequently to be met with in the United States. *TERRE BONNE*, (pronounced *tar bôn* or *tar bonn*), *NATCHITOCHE*, (usually called *nak-e-tish*), *TERRA HAUTE*, (*ter'rah hôt*, *tar hôt* or *ter'rah hât*), and *SAULT SAINT MARIE*, (*sou sent ma'ree*), are remarkable examples of this class. Settled originally and named by the French, although afterwards chiefly inhabited by those speaking English, the names of those places are neither English nor French, nor even a mixture of the two, but a strange corruption produced, it would seem, by each of the American settlers imagining that if he was careful to utter a sound which none could suspect of being English, he must as a matter of course speak very good French.

IV. If any might be allowed to pronounce foreign names without regard to the peculiar sounds of the letters, or to the accents, which prevail in other countries, this privilege might surely be claimed by the poets, who, in the use even of English words, are considered to enjoy a special license. It is very evident, however—as every one who will take the trouble to examine the works of the better class of them, must admit—that, as a body, they have neither claimed nor used this privilege. On the contrary, our more distinguished poets have usually exhibited a classical—we might almost say a punctilious—accuracy, in the employment of foreign names, whether of places or persons. To illustrate by examples:—*GRANADA*³ and *GR-*

³ "In Lithuania had he served and Russe;
No Christian man so oft of his degree.
At Algeziras, in GRANADA, he
Had join'd the siege; —" CHAUCER.
"The Moorish king rides up and down
Through GRANADA's royal town" —

NOA⁴ are pronounced by all the great poets who use these names, from Chaucer and Shakspeare down to the present time, with the native accentuation; that is, GRANADA has the accent on the penultima, and GENOA on the antepenultima, though the generality of speakers, who have not heard these names pronounced, but merely follow analogy, or their own notions of propriety, reverse the accentuation, making GRANADA rhyme with *Canada*, and GENOA with *boa*. No poet, perhaps, employs foreign names so frequently as Byron, and yet—though he often writes very carelessly—it would be difficult, in all the poetry he has written, to point out half a dozen instances where he has not conformed to the foreign accentuation, excepting always those few well-known names which have acquired an established English pronunciation, and in these cases he appears invariably to adopt the pronunciation of the best English speakers. The same may be said of Scott; though he writes with great freedom, he rarely, if ever, violates the strictest rules of geographical pronunciation. In the poetry of Rogers, Southey, Moore, Campbell, and Montgomery, we have met with scarcely a solitary example of departure from the native accentuation of names, which does not properly come within the exception above stated.

Among the principal languages of continental Europe, the German, in its accent and in the metre of its verse, has the nearest affinity to the English; and it is worthy of remark, that precisely the same general usage prevails with respect to foreign names in German poetry, as in that of our own tongue. It may be observed, however, that the Germans conform more exactly to the native accentuation of the names of other countries than the English. Any one may satisfy himself of the correctness of these statements, if he will take the trouble to consult the poems of Schiller, who appears to have had occasion to use foreign names far more frequently than almost any other German poet. In his drama of 'Don Carlos,' MADRID occurs near twenty times, and *always* with the accent on the last syllable. This one fact (even were there no other) may show how sparingly the "poetical license," so often alluded to, is used by the most popular, and perhaps the most careless in versification, of all the great poets of Germany. MIRANDOLA (a town in Italy) occurs twice, and in both instances has the accent on the antepenultima. This is the more remarkable, because MIRANDOLA is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation, which places the accent on the penultima of words ending in a vowel. If our poet is not equally correct in regard to ALCALA, (a small town of Spain,) it was owing, doubtless, either to the difficulty of making such a name "lie smooth in rhyme," or to his being ignorant of its true accentuation. The

"And GRANADA must be won,
And thyself with her undone."—BYRON.

"GRANADA caught it in her Moorish hall,
Galicia bade her children fight or fall."—SCOTT.

"There was crying in GRANADA when the sun was going
down."—

"Farewell, farewell, GRANADA, thou city without peer."
LOCKHART.

4 "Signior Baptista may remember me
Near twenty years ago, in GENOA, where
We were lodgers at the Pegasus."—SHAKESPEARE.

"Were GENOA's galleys riding in the port"—BYRON.

"How quick they carved their victims and how well,
Let Saxony, let injured GENOA tell."—MOORE.

"That noble haven, where, when GENOA reign'd,
A hundred galleys shelter'd"—ROGERS.

"My native GENOA, if with tearless eye
Prone in the dust thy beauteous form I see."
MONTGOMERY.

latter is by no means improbable, inasmuch as the Spanish language is far less studied by the generality of European scholars than the Italian. That it was not the result of carelessness is shown by the fact that ALCALA is always pronounced in the poem in the same manner, and according to the general rule of Spanish accentuation; that is, with the accent on the penultima. It will be perceived that Schiller places the accent on the last syllable of PARIS, ST. DENIS, and ST. QUENTIN—in all of which he differs from the English and conforms to the French accentuation. But perhaps the most remarkable illustration of this tendency to adopt the native pronunciation of foreign names is found in his drama of 'Mary Stuart;' where the poet, with the obvious intention of obliging his countrymen to pronounce the English names correctly, invariably in his verse spells LEICESTER 'LESTER,' although in the explanatory (prose) parts of the play he as invariably writes it LEICESTER, as we do in English. For the same reason, doubtless, he writes BOLEYN 'BOULEN,' as this spelling would lead his countrymen to pronounce the name *Bo'olen*, nearly as it is spoken in England. Had he written it BOLEYN, the Germans would be in danger of placing the accent on the last syllable, as it is frequently pronounced in the United States.

What has been said above respecting the usage of the poets refers principally to *accentuation*, which, for the most part, can be readily determined by the metre of the poetry. Their manner of pronouncing the letters of a foreign name is far less easily ascertained, since it can only be known when the name ends a line in rhyme; and even then it is often extremely uncertain, as they appear to consider themselves entitled, in such cases, to much greater license than in the accentuation of words. Thus we often see associated, in rhyme, words which correspond but very imperfectly in sound, as *enemy* and *lie*, *mourn* and *burn*, &c. Nevertheless, by comparing a number of examples, and especially by observing the usage of those poets who are most remarkable for the correctness of their rhymes, we shall frequently be enabled to ascertain the true pronunciation of a word or name. It will be found that while foreign names that are in familiar use in our own language, have an English pronunciation, those not very well known are generally pronounced with the foreign sound of the letters, as will be seen from the following passages:

"Not now to while an hour away,
Gone to the falls in *Valombré*."—

"'Tis *Jacqueline!* 'tis *Jacqueline!*
Her little brother laughing cried;

"I know her by her kirtle *green*,
She comes along the mountain side."

"De Courcy, lord of *Argentiere!*

Thy thirst for vengeance sought the *snare*."—ROGERS.

"Winding between Alpine trees;
Spiry and dark around their house of prayer,
Below the icy bed of bright *Argentiere*."—WORDSWORTH.

"This circumstance may serve to give a notion
Of the high talents of this new *Vauban*,⁵
But the town ditch below was deep as ocean,
The rampart higher than you'd wish to hang."—BYRON.

"For many an age remember'd long
Shall live the towers of *Hougomont*,⁵
And fields of *Waterloo*."—SCOTT.

It would be easy to cite a multitude of such examples; but these will perhaps be sufficient to illustrate our position.

5 In these names the letter *n* is similar in sound to *ng*. The *t* at the end of *Hougomont* is silent. The rhymes, however, are not quite perfect; the *o* in the last syllable of *Hougomont* should be sounded like *o* in *won't*. The latter syllable of *Vauban* sounds like *bong*.

On the other hand, we shall find the poets pronounce foreign names of some celebrity, such as NILE, PARIS, LYONS, CADIZ, POITIERS or POICTIERS, &c., with the English sound of the letters, as may be seen from these and similar examples :

"Deep in those solitary woods
Where oft the genii of the fountains
Dance round the cradle of their Nile,
And hail the new-born Giant's smile."—MOORE.

"Oh, never talk again to me
Of northern climes and British ladies;
It has not been your lot to see,
Like me, the lovely girl of Cadiz."—BYRON.

"And Courtenay's pride and Percy's fame
Blazed broader yet in after years,
At Cressy red and fell Poitiers."—SCOTT.

"So the shaft
Of victory mounts high, and blood is quaff'd
In fields that rival Cressy and Poitiers—
Pride to be wash'd away by bitter tears."—WORDSWORTH.

Instead of saying that the poets conform to the native accentuation of proper names, except in cases where these are well known, we might, perhaps, with more propriety, say that they merely follow the practice of the best speakers, of which their own may generally be regarded as the written representation. We sometimes hear it objected to the authority of the poets, that well-known names are occasionally pronounced, even by those who rank among our best poets, quite differently from the prevailing practice of the best speakers. Goldsmith, for example, accentuates the penultima of NIAGARA,⁶ and Campbell the antepenultima of WYOMING,⁷ just reversing the correct pronunciation, which places the accent on the third syllable from the end in NIAGARA, and on the second in WYOMING. But this discrepancy is readily explained by the fact, that neither of these poets was ever in America, and probably had no opportunity to learn the practice of the best speakers in the United States. It may be observed, however, that Goldsmith gave what was probably the correct accentuation of NIAGARA in his day. Scarcely a single instance can be pointed out, wherein any good English poet has misaccentuated a name with the sound of which he was familiar; we are, therefore, warranted in concluding, that when a name in a region remote or rarely visited is mispronounced, it is owing rather to the want of knowledge than to the carelessness or license of the poet.

V. The Latin names of foreign countries are nearly always to be pronounced with the English sounds of the letters. Thus, in BAVARIA, BULGARIA, LUSATIA, and TRANSYLVANIA, the accented *a* should have its first sound. In Prussia and Russia, however, the *u*, instead of being pronounced short, as it would unquestionably be in ancient Latin names of this kind, is usually sounded like *oo*, assuming in these instances the character of the German or Russian *u*. In like manner, the first syllable of BULGARIA is to be pronounced BööL, and not Bül.

In the anglicized forms of foreign names, and in most well-known names of foreign countries, the same rules of pronunciation, generally speaking, obtain, as in genuine English words, *e. g.* SPAIN, ITALY, NAPLES, &c.

At the same time, we may observe a general tendency to adopt those sounds of the English vowels

⁶ Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
And NIAGARA stuns with thund'ring sound."
The Traveller.

⁷ On Susquehanna's side fair WYOMING."

"And scarce had WYOMING of war and crime
Heard but in transatlantic story rung."
Gertrude of Wyoming.

which approach most nearly to the foreign sounds: thus the *a* in the first syllable of ADRIATIC and PARIS has a sound much nearer to the French and Italian *a* than its first sound, though this would probably be given to these names by the mere English scholar who should be guided by analogy solely. In like manner, the *i* in MILAN is short, so as nearly to correspond to the Italian *i*, which is like our *e* or *ee*. Again, in the pronunciation of foreign names that have become thoroughly anglicized, it is interesting to observe the tendency of our language to throw the accent as far as possible from the termination. Thus PARIS is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, though the French appear to place it on the last; and the Germans, who have not the same aversion to the ultimate accent that we have, lay the stress of voice distinctly on the final syllable, thus, pa-riess'. HANOVER, which might be pronounced with the native accentuation (HANÓVER) without the slightest offence to the genius of our tongue, has become irrecoverably HANÓVER. Thus, also, we pronounce ANDALUSIA (in Spanish ANDALUCÍA,) ARAGON, (in Spanish, ARAGÓN,) &c. So, in the United States, the old NIAGARA has become unalterably fixed as NIAGARA; and HURON has given place to HURON.

VI. It may be observed that with respect to foreign names, not only in the French, Italian, and other languages that are written in the Roman letters, but also in German and Greek, (the characters of which may be readily converted into corresponding Roman letters,) it is generally customary in English to retain the literal spelling, *e. g.* ANSPACH, (German, *Anspach*;) KÖNIGSBERG, (German, *Königsberg*;) CHIOS, (Greek, *Χίος*;) &c., excepting a very few well-known names, as LYONS, (French, *Lyon*;) NAPLES, (Italian, *Napoli*;) MUNICH, (German, *München*;) DANTZIC, (German, *Danzig*;) LEIPSIK, (German, *Leipzig*;) we often find, however, the last two names spelled literally *Danzig* and *Leipzig*. On the other hand, names in languages of which the characters cannot be readily converted into Roman letters, or which are but little known as written languages, are usually spelled according to their sound in some well-known European tongue. Thus the name of one of the cities of Persia is written, in English, *Shooster* or *Shuster*; in German, *Schuster*; and in French, *Chouster*; precisely the same sound being expressed by these different spellings. We find, in English works of the highest character, these various modes of writing oriental and other names employed indiscriminately.

VII. In giving the pronunciation of geographical names, to represent the accent correctly is a principal difficulty to be encountered. Those acquainted with French are aware that this language has no accent in the sense in which we employ the term. The same may be said of the Hungarian, and perhaps also of the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian. At all events, those best acquainted with these languages are not unfrequently at a loss, when they wish to represent accurately in English the accentuation of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian words. Nevertheless, it will be found that here, as in the French and Hungarian, there is something analogous to our accent, which will generally serve to guide us in marking in English the accentuation of names in these languages. The different syllables of oriental names, however, like those of French words, are not unfrequently pronounced with a stress of voice so nearly equal, that, in a number of instances, the use of the secondary accents is necessary in order to indicate more precisely the true pronunciation.

(1.) It may not be improper here to remind the

reader, that the accents which we often see upon oriental names are by no means to be understood as always indicating the manner in which an Englishman should accentuate these names in pronunciation, as they are often employed to denote some particular sound in the vowels over which they are placed. Thus some authors place an accent upon *a*, when they wish merely to signify that this letter has the clear full sound of *a* in *far*. In the same manner, an accent is placed upon *u*, in order to show that it has the Italian or German sound, or, in other words, is to be pronounced like *oo*.

(2.) The sound of *a* in several of the oriental languages is often very broad, approaching nearly to that of *au* in English. Hence we often see **AF-GHAUN** instead of **AFGHAN**, **CAUVERY** instead of **CAVERY**, **sultawn** instead of **sultan**, &c. In **NEPAUL** and **BHOPAL** the French indicate the same sound by using *a* with a circumflex, *e. g.* **NEPAL**, **BHOPAL**, &c. This method is, perhaps, preferable to ours, the sound of *â* being intermediate between that in the English word *far* and that in *full*.

(3.) The Arabic article *al* or *el* is often changed in pronunciation, so as to correspond with the initial consonant of the word to which it is prefixed; thus, **EL-RASHEED**, (*Rashid*), **EL-SHAM**, (the Arabic name of Syria,) and **EL-SOOT**, are pronounced, and should be written in English, *Er-Rashid*, *Esh-Sham*, *Es-Soot*. The vowel sound of the article also varies considerably, sometimes approaching that of *oo*; thus the "Country of dates," is usually pronounced **Beled'ool Jer-eed'**. So **Es-Soot** (or **Soot**, without the article) is sometimes written *Assyout* and *Osiut*.

(4.) *Gh*, in the Arabic and some other oriental tongues, is not merely a hard *g*, as in the Italian, nor an aspirate like the German *ch*, as in the Irish language, but a harsh guttural, bearing the same relation to the German *ch* that *g* bears to *k*. It has no equivalent in any European language, but may be best represented by a hard *g*.

(5.) *Kh* is equivalent to *ch* in German, when followed by *a*, *o*, *u*, or *r*; and may be represented by the English letter *k* in orthoepy.



ARTICLE IV.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

I.

BOHEMIAN.

The Bohemian or Techechian, a Slavonic dialect spoken by about 7,200,000, nearly corresponds in the sound of its letters to the Polish. See Section X. of this article.

II.

DANISH.

The Danish is a Teutonic language of the Scandinavian branch.

1. *A* is pronounced generally as in the English word *far*, though it frequently approaches the sound of *a* in *fat*.

2. *Ē*, at the end of an accented syllable, usually has a sound like that of *i* in *pin*; in other cases it is sometimes like *e* in *met*, and sometimes like *e* in *battery*.

3. *I* is like *ee*, or like *i* in *pin*.

4. *O* is like the English *o*.

5. *U* is like *oo*, or the German and Italian *u*.

6. *Y* is equivalent to the German *ü*.

7. *Aa* sounds like long *ō*.

8. *Ae* sounds like *a* in *fate*.

9. *Ie* sounds like *ee* in English, or *i* in Italian.

10. *Oe* or *ö* is the same as in German.

11. The consonants *b, c, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, s, t, x, z*, are like the English.

12. *D*, between two vowels, or at the end of a syllable in which it follows a vowel, sounds like *th* in *this*; it is not sounded after a consonant.

13. *G* is always hard; at the end of a word it is sounded very slightly, so as to resemble *h*; thus, AALBORG is pronounced nearly *ol'-bor'h*. Preceded by *n*, it gives a nasal sound to that letter.

14. *J* is like the English *y*, (consonant).

15. *R* is similar to the German.

16. *V* is usually like the English, but it appears to have a vowel sound after *a*; thus, *havn* is pronounced almost *houn*.

17. *W* is found only in words borrowed from the German, and has the sound of *v* as in that language.

III.

DUTCH.

A Teutonic language of the Low-German class, spoken by the natives of Holland.

1. The vowels *a, e, i, o*, and *u* are similar to the German, and have each at least two sounds, as in that language.

2. *Y* is like long *i* in English, as in *nigh*.

Obs. *Ij* is sometimes made use of instead of *y*; thus, OVERYSSEL is not unfrequently written *Overijsel*.

3. *Ae* is equivalent to *aa* or long *ā*.

4. *Ie* sounds like *ee* in English, or *i* in Italian.

5. *Oe* sounds like *oo*, or *u* in Italian.

6. *Oo* sounds like *ō* long.

7. *Ui* or *uy* is similar to *oi* in English.

8. The consonants *b, c, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, x, z*, are similar to the English.

9. *D*, at the end of a word, is like *t*; in other cases it is the same as in English.

10. *G* resembles in sound a strongly aspirated *h*, or the German *ch*. When united with *h*, in the form *gh*, it sounds like *g* in the word *go*.

11. *J* is equivalent to the English *y*, (consonant).

12. *V*, at the beginning of a word or name, usually sounds like *f*, as in German.

13. *W* is somewhat like the German, but softer. In the word *nieuw*, followed by a consonant, as NIEUW-POORT, (written also NIEUPOORT,) it is silent.

14. *Ch* is similar to the German *ch*. (15.) *Sch*, however, has not, as in German, the sound of the English *sh*, but the pure sound of *s*, followed by the guttural *ch*, resembling *sk* in English.

Obs. The FLEMISH is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may be regarded as essentially the same language.

IV.

FRENCH.

A Romance language formed by the Latin engrafted on Celtic.

1. *A*, in French, is generally considered to have two sounds: the first long, as in the English word *far*, e. g. in *pas*; the second short, almost like *a* in *fat*, e. g. in *bal*. *A* circumflexed, (*â*.) however, has a sound broader than the *a* in *pas*, being intermediate between that in *far* and that in *fall*.

Obs. The French *A* would frequently seem to be intermediate between its second English sound and that of short *u*. However this may be, the French writers often employ *a* in spelling oriental names, when the English make use of *u*; thus, in CUTCH, (Fr. *Catch*;) FURRUKABAD, (Fr. *Farrakâbâd*;) MUSKAT, (Fr. *Mascate*).

2. *E* has three sounds: (1.) *close*, like *a* in *fate*, e. g. in *été*; (2.) *open*, nearly as in *met* or *ebb*, but more prolonged, e. g. in *procès* and *tête*;¹ (3.) *obscure*, as in *battery*, e. g. in *retour*, *devrait*.² At the end of polysyllables it is generally entirely mute.

3. *I* has two sounds: the first short, and nearly as in the English word *fig*, e. g. in *il*, *ami*; the second like *ie* in *field*, or *marine*, e. g. in *gîte*. This

¹ In pronouncing this sound, the mouth must be freely opened, whence the name.

² The *e* in these and similar cases is often scarcely sounded at all, and appears to pass imperceptibly into *e* mute; *retour* and *devrait* may be pronounced *r'toor* and *d'vray*.

second sound may be represented by *ee* as in English, or *i* in Italian.

4. *O* has three sounds: (1.) long, nearly as in *robe*, *e. g.* in *trône*; (2.) as in *rob*, *e. g.* in *parole*; (3.) as in *lord*, *e. g.* in *corps*.

Obs. *O* circumflexed, in French, has a deeper and fuller sound than *o* long in English. No English vowel or vowels accurately indicate this sound.

5. The sound of the French *u* has no equivalent in English. It may be said to be intermediate between *ee* and *oo*; but it can be learned from an oral instructor only.

Obs. *U*, before *n*, nasal, has its second English sound nearly, *un* being pronounced almost *üng*.

6. *Y* single is similar to the French *i*; but between two vowels is like double *i*.

7. *Ai* is like *è*, or *e* open.

8. *Au* is like *ò*.

9. *Ei* is like *è* in *there*.

Obs. In giving the pronunciation of French names in which *ai* or *ei* (not followed by *n* nasal) occur, *e. g.* LORRAINE, SEINE, &c., we sometimes represent the sound of these diphthongs, by *a* or *ai*, because this is the usual mode of anglicizing such names. But with regard to places less known, the sounds *ai* and *ei* are rendered by *e*, sounded as in *met*. In these latter instances the sound of *e* should be somewhat prolonged, the mouth at the same time being freely opened.

10. *Eu* is similar to the English *u* in *tub*, but the sound is more prolonged, nearly resembling *u* in *fur*.

Obs. *Eu*, in the different parts of the verb *avoir*, always has the sound of simple *u*.

11. *Ie* is like *ee* in English, or the Italian *i*.

12. *Oi* usually sounds like *wa*, *e. g.* *moi* is pronounced *mwa* or *mwoh*.

Obs. *Oi* was formerly used in the termination of the French verbs, *e. g.* *avois*, *avoit*, *avoient*; also in the final syllable of a number of adjectives, as *Polonois*, and *Lyonnois*. The *oi* in these words—which are now usually written *avais*, *avait*, *avaient*, *Polonais*, *Lyonnais*—sounds like *ai*, (or *è*.)

13. *Ou* sounds like *oo* in English, or *u* in Italian.

14. *B*, *d*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, *v*, and *z*, are the same as in English.

15. *C* has the sound of the English *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and before consonants. It has the sound of *s* hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*; and before *a*, *o*, and *u* when written with a cedilla *ç*.

16. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *gap*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is soft, having the sound of *zh*, or of *s* in *pleasure*. *Gu* sounds like *g* hard; thus, *gué*, *guide*, are pronounced *ga*, *gheed*. *Gn* is like *ni* in the English word *onion*. Final *g* is silent, except in the noun *bourg*, and in names terminating in *berg*, where it sounds nearly as *k*.

17. *H* is never pronounced in French so forcibly as in English. Some orthoepists say that *h* has no sound in French.

18. *J* sounds like soft *g* in French, or *zh* in English, or *z* in *azure*.

19. *L* has usually the same sound as in English; but when it ends a word, being preceded by *i*, or when *ll* follows *i*, in any situation, it usually has what is called its *liquid* sound. This may be said to answer nearly to the sound of *lli* in *million*, the sound of *l* in such cases being blended with that of *y*, (consonant; thus *papillon* is pronounced *pa-peel-yongf*; *CHANTILLY*, *shong-teel-yeel*, &c. According to the present practice of the more polite French speakers, the sound of *l* is scarcely heard at all in such words, the long *ee* sound being substituted for it; so that their pronunciation might rather be indicated thus—*pa-peel-yongf*; *shong-teel-yeel*.

20. *M* and *N*, when followed by a vowel, or when

double, have the same sound as in English; but when at the end of a word, (not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel,) or when followed by another consonant, in the middle of a word, they have what is termed the *nasal* sound, which resembles that of *ng*, as in *long*, *pang*, &c., but is somewhat softer;³ thus, *m* and *n* are nasal in such words as *comparer*, *costexte*, but have their natural sound in such as *commune*, *connu*. *MELUN*, before a consonant, or standing by itself, would be pronounced almost *m'lunç*; but if followed immediately by a vowel, as in the sentence, *Melun a six mille habitans*, the final *n* is sounded distinctly like *nn*. The pronoun *sien*, when not followed by a vowel, is pronounced nearly *se-ang*; but when it takes the feminine termination, the *n*, being doubled, has the same sound as in English, so that *sienne* is pronounced *se-enn'*.

M or *n*, nasal, when preceded by *e*, usually causes this vowel to assume the broad sound of *a*: thus, *dents*, *sens*, are pronounced like the French words *dans* and *sans*, almost as if written in English *döng* and *söng*.

21. *In*, *im*, *ain*, *aim*, *ein*, *oin*, and *en*, preceded immediately by *i*, when nasal, have a sound nearly resembling that of *ang* in the English word *pang*. In such cases, *in*, *im*, *ain*, *aim*, *ein*, and *en* are pronounced alike, *ang*; the *o* in *oin* has the sound of our *v*, so that *loin* and *soin* are pronounced almost *luang*, *swang*.

22. In *om* and *on*, nasal, the *o* is long, as in *won't*.

23. *Q* or *qu*, in French, always sounds like *k*, *e. g.* *quel* is pronounced *kel*; *qui*, *kee*.

Obs. *Q*, in French words, (except when terminal, as in *coq* and *cing*), is always followed by *u*, though it is sometimes employed without this letter in writing certain foreign names. Thus Balbi and several other authors, both French and English, write *Qené* for *KENEH*; *Qoum* for *KOOM*, &c. In such cases, *q* is used to denote a sound like that of *k*, but somewhat more guttural.

24. *R* is like the English, but is trilled more strongly, especially when it precedes another consonant, or stands at the end of a word, as in *vertu*, *punir*: in similar cases, the English *r* is but very slightly sounded.

25. *S*, when single and between two vowels, sounds like *z*, or as in the English words *rose*, *please*. In other cases, it has the hard sound of *s* in *sister*. At the ends of words, it is, with few exceptions, silent.

26. *X* generally has the same sound as in English, but is sometimes sounded like *s*, *e. g.* in *six*, pronounced *seece*, and *Bruxelles*, (Brussels,) pronounced *bru'sell*; and occasionally like *z*, as in *divième*, *deé-ze-aim'*. Final *x* is silent.

27. *Ch* is like *sh* in English: followed by a consonant, and at the end of a word, it sounds like *k*. The sound of the English *th*, as in *thin*, has no equivalent in French; but is represented by *t* hard.

28. *Gn* (the same as in Italian) has a sound which blends that of *n* and *y*, (consonant,) or, in other words, is equivalent to the sound of *ni* in *minion*. Thus, *AVIGNON* is pronounced *a'-veen-yongf*.

29. SILENT LETTERS.—The vowel *e* at the end of a word, when not marked with an accent, is invariably mute, *e. g.* in *parle*, *contente*, &c.

³ In uttering this sound, care should be taken not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in pronouncing the English *ng*.

⁴ The particles *je*, *me*, *te*, &c. are perhaps, strictly speaking, exceptions; but though the *e* in these words is not always absolutely mute, it is very often so; thus, the sentence *vous me trouvez le même*, is pronounced *voom troov ret*

30. The French consonants, when occurring at the end of a word, are generally not pronounced, unless they are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel, *e. g.* in *contenu*, *Bordeaux*, and *dents*. If, however, they are followed by a mute *e*, or any other vowel, they must always be articulated, *e. g.* in *contente*, *denté*, &c.

Obs. 1. The letters *c*, *f*, *l*, and *r* are, when final, very often pronounced; *e. g.* in *avec*, *neuf*, *il*, and *puir*.

Obs. 2. The French articulate the final consonants in almost all foreign and classical names, *e. g.* in *AMSTERDAM*, (*m* not nasal), *VE'NUS*, &c.

ACCENT.—It may be observed that the French language has no accent in the sense in which we employ this term. The marks called *accents*, that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the *e* in *parlé*, serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; *e. g.* in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôte*.

It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they *seem*, to an English ear, to accentuate the last, because, in our language, the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. Others maintain that in pronouncing words of a number of syllables, the voice of a native French speaker almost invariably rises and dwells on the last, and that this peculiar terminal intonation is analogous, and nearly equivalent, to our accent. With very few exceptions, the principal accent may be placed on the last syllable of French geographical names; at the same time secondary accents may be used in order to prevent certain syllables from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of *ORLE'ANS*, for example, may be thus given—*or'lá-onf*. Care should be taken not to break such names into as many isolated sounds as there are different syllables; but, while pronouncing these syllables with a stress of voice nearly equal, to let each glide smoothly into that which follows it. It may be observed, that the French, in uttering short sentences, usually make the different words run into each other, as if they were parts of the same word.

V.

GERMAN.

A Teutonic language divided into two principal branches; the High German and the Low German.

1. *A*, in German, usually sounds as in the English word *far*, though sometimes approximating to the *a* in *fat*.

2. *E*, when long, sounds like *a* in *fate*; when short, like *e* in *met*: frequently, however, it has an obscure sound, like *e* in *battery*.

3. *I*, long, sounds like *i* in *marine*, (as *i* in Italian, or *ee* in English); *i*, short, like *i* in *pit*.

4. *O*, long, is like that in *no*; *o*, short, like that in *on*.

5. *U*, long, is like *oo* in *bull*, *full*; *u*, short, like *oo* in *good*.

6. *Y* sounds like the German *i*.

name, the vowel in *me* and *ne* being entirely suppressed, and the consonants attached to the preceding words.

7. *Ä* or *ä*, is similar to the German *e*, or to the English *a* in *fate*, or *ai* in *air*.

8. *Oe*, or *ö*, nearly resembles the French *œu* in *œuvre*, but has no parallel sound in English. The sound nearest to it is that of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*. The German poets often rhyme it with *e*, (*a* or *e*.)

9. *Ue*, or *ü*, is like the French *u*. Its sound is not found in the English language.

10. *Au* is equivalent to the English *ou* in *our* or *out*; but somewhat broader, giving predominance to the sound of *a*.

11. *Au* and *eu* resemble in sound the English *oi*, as in *oil* or *boil*; only somewhat approaching in its termination to that of the English *oo*.

12. *Ei* and *ey* have the sound of *i* in *mine*, or *ey* in *eye*.

13. *Ai* and *ay* are similar to the preceding, but somewhat broader.

Obs. It may be observed that *ai* and *au*, in German, as well as in several other languages, are *proper* diphthongs, the vowels preserving their distinct and proper sound; thus *ai* is equivalent to *a'-e*, and *au* to *a'-oo*, in English.

14. *Ui* sounds like *oo-e*.

15. *Ie* is equivalent to *ee* in English, or *i* in Italian.

16. The consonants *f*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *x* are pronounced as in English.

17. *B* and *d*, at the beginning of a word, have the same sound as in English. At the end of a word, and after the vowel of the syllable to which it belongs, *b* is pronounced like *p*; thus *lob* is pronounced *lop*; *erpse*, *erbse*. *D*, at the end of a word is pronounced like *t*; thus *Brod*, pronounced *brot*.

18. *C*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, sounds like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *ts*.

19. *Ch* has a sound in German unknown in our language, and which, consequently, can be learned from an oral instructor only. It somewhat resembles that of our *h*, with a strong aspiration: after *a*, *o*, and *u*, it is guttural; for example, in the word *ach*.⁵ When it follows *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*, or *eu*, it seems to be sounded more in the palate, as in *ich*.⁵

Obs. *Ch*, before *s*, *radical*, (*i. e.* forming a part of the root of the word,) has the sound of *k*; thus *Ochs* is pronounced *oks*; *Sachsen*, *sak'-sen*, &c.

20. *G*, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in the English word *get*. In other situations, it should be pronounced nearly like the German *ch*. In some German dialects, however, it is sounded, in all cases, nearly like *g* hard, in English.

21. *H* is pronounced only when it begins a word, or at the beginning of the radical syllable.

Obs. 1. When *g* and *h* occur in the middle of a compound word, they have the same sound as when they are initial, provided they begin any part which is a complete word in itself; thus, in the participle *gegeben*, the latter *g* has the same sound as the former, because it begins the verb *geben*, from which that participle is derived. *H*, in similar instances, is pronounced; *e. g.* in *gehabt*, *aufhalten*, &c.

Obs. 2. *G* and *h*, occurring after a vowel, lengthen its sound; *e. g.* in *Tag*, *Zahl*, *Floh*, pronounced *tag*, *tsal*, *flö*, &c.

22. *J* has the sound of the English *y*, (consonant,) in *yes* or *you*.

23. *Q* is only used before *u*, and sounds as in the English word *quit*.

⁵ Those who have no opportunity of acquiring this sound from a German, might perhaps learn it from a Scotchman, as the Scotch *ch*, in the word *loch*, is essentially the same with the German, though pronounced somewhat more strongly.

24. *R* is pronounced like *rr* in the English word *terror*, but somewhat more strongly.

Obs. Care should be taken to pronounce the *r*, in German, distinctly and forcibly. In such words as *berg* and *werth*, the learner should be particularly on his guard against allowing the *e* to become like short *u*, as in similar words in English. The *e*, in such cases, should have the same sound as in our word *merit*, so that *berg* should be pronounced almost as if written *baïrg*, (not *burg*;) *werth*, as *wairt*, (not *wurt*;) but somewhat shorter.

25. *S*, at the beginning of a word, or between two vowels, is like *z*; in other cases it is sharp or hard, as in *this*. *Ss* is always sharp.

26. *Sch* sounds like the English *sh*; *sz* like *ss*.

27. *Th* is pronounced like *t*, as in most other languages.

28. *V* sounds like *f* in English, except when between two vowels; it is then usually pronounced like our *v*.

29. *W* resembles our *v*, but in pronouncing it the upper teeth should not be allowed to touch the lower lip, as is done in uttering the English *v*.

30. *Z* and *tz* sound like *ts*.

The following table exhibits the mode of representing English vowel sounds by German letters:

The English.	German.
<i>a</i> in <i>bare</i> is represented by <i>ä</i> or <i>e</i> , and would be written <i>bär</i> or <i>ber</i> .	
<i>a</i> in <i>all</i>	<i>ee</i> or <i>eh</i> eel or ehl.
<i>a</i> in <i>far</i>	<i>a</i> far.
<i>a</i> in <i>at</i>	no equivalent.
<i>e</i> in <i>mere</i>	<i>i</i> or <i>ie</i> mir or mier.
<i>e</i> in <i>met</i>	<i>e</i> mate.
<i>i</i> in <i>fine</i>	<i>ei</i> or <i>ey</i> fein.
<i>i</i> in <i>file</i>	<i>i</i> file.
<i>o</i> in <i>hole</i>	<i>o</i> hohl.
<i>o</i> in <i>for</i>	<i>o</i> for.
<i>o</i> in <i>do</i>	<i>u</i> du.
<i>u</i> in <i>bull</i>	<i>u</i> bull.
<i>u</i> in <i>uniform</i>	<i>ju</i> juniform.
<i>u</i> in <i>hut</i>	no equivalent.
<i>ou</i> in <i>oil</i> nearly by <i>äu</i>	<i>äul</i> .
<i>ou</i> in <i>out</i> nearly by <i>au</i>	<i>aut</i> .

The equivalent consonantial sounds are:

English.	German.
soft <i>ch</i> represented by <i>j</i> and soft <i>g</i>	<i>tsh</i> . no equivalent.
<i>f</i>	<i>f</i> or <i>v</i> .
<i>s</i>	<i>ss</i> .
<i>sh</i>	<i>sch</i> .
<i>th</i> in <i>think</i> or in that	no equivalent.
<i>v</i>	nearly by <i>w</i> .
<i>w</i>	no equivalent.
<i>x</i>	<i>x</i> or <i>chs</i> .
<i>y</i> in <i>yess</i>	<i>j</i> (<i>jess</i>).
<i>z</i>	no equivalent.

Obs. No general rule can be given for the accent of German words or names: it may be remarked, however, that the penultimate accent occurs much less frequently than in the Spanish or Italian languages.

VI.

MODERN GREEK OR ROMAIC.

The modern Greek is the representative of the ancient Hellenic dialects. This modern dialect of the Greek tongue, though modern in name and form, approaches much nearer the Greek or Homer's time than does Italian, Latin; or Dutch, German. Most of its grammatical forms can still be recognised by a classical scholar; the ancient declensions are still preserved in it; and even the conjugation

of the verb hardly presents any new elements. Modern scholars are now beginning to be of opinion that the best "living conception of what the spoken Greek language really was in its best days" may be obtained amongst the modern Greeks.

1. *A* α (alpha) like *a* in *far*.
2. *E* ϵ (epsilon) like *a* in *fate*.
3. *H* η (eta) like *ee* in English.
4. *I* ι (iota) like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *pin*.
5. *O* \omicron (omicron) like *o* in English.
6. *T* υ (upsilon) nearly like the French *u*, (or *ü*.)
7. Ω (ω mega) like *o* in English, there being no difference between this and *omicron* in prose; in poetry ω is longer.
8. *A* like *a* in *fate*.
9. *E* and *ai* sound like *ee* in the English *seen*, or the Italian *i*.
10. *Ov* like our *oo* in *boom*, or the Italian *u*.
11. *B* β (beta) like *v* in English.
12. *G* γ (gamma) like *g* hard, as in *get*.
13. Δ δ (delta) like *th* in *this*.
14. Σ ζ (zeta) like the English *z*.
15. Θ θ (theta) like *th* in *thin*.
16. *K* κ (kappa) like *k*.
17. Λ λ (lambda) like *l*.
18. *M* μ (mu) like *m*.
19. *N* ν (nu) like *n*.
20. Ξ ξ (xi) like *x*.
21. Π π (pi) usually like the English *p*; but after μ (*m*) it is like *b*; thus $\xi\mu\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ is pronounced *em'bo-ros*.

22. ρ (rho) similar to the German *r*.
23. Σ σ (sigma) like the English *s*.
24. τ (tau) usually like the English *t*; after ν , (*n*), however, it is sounded like *d*; e. g. $\iota\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$ is pronounced *en-dos*.
25. τ υ , (*consonant*.) when before a vowel, or the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, is like our *v*; e. g. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omega\varsigma$ is pronounced *av-a-rüo*, $\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *av-los*, $\alpha\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\omega\upsilon$, *av-re-on*: in other cases it is like *f*; e. g. $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha\delta\iota\alpha$ is pronounced *lef-ka-thee'a*.

26. Φ ϕ (phi) is equivalent to our *f*.
27. χ (chi) is similar to *ch* in German.
28. Ψ ψ (psi) is like *ps* in English.

Obs. Recently it has become the practice to give the islands, towns, &c. of modern Greece, their ancient names; and it is probable that at no distant period such modern corruptions as *Theaki* for *Ithaca*, *Scio* for *Chios*, may be regarded as obsolete.

VII.

HUNGARIAN.

1. *A*, unaccented, is like *o* in *not*; with an accent, (\acute{a} .) it has the sound of *a* in *far*, and is always long; thus, *ABA* *UJ-VAR*, the name of a town, is pronounced *ob-oh oo-e var*.
2. *E*, unaccented, is like *e* in *met*; with an accent, (\acute{e} .) it has a sound intermediate between *e* in *met* and *i* in *pit*, but more prolonged, somewhat like the *e* in *help*.
3. *I*, and *y* when a vowel, are similar to *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig*.
4. *O*, without an accent, is the same as in English; when accented, (\acute{o} .) it has a longer and deeper sound.
5. *U*, without an accent, is like *oo* in English, or the Italian *u*; with the accent, (\acute{u} .) its sound is fuller and deeper.
6. *Oe*, or \acute{o} , and $\acute{ü}$: are the same as in German.
7. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *t*, *v*, *z*, are like the English.
8. *C* is not used without being joined with some other consonant; *cs* is sounded like *ch* in English; *cz* like *ts*.

9. *G*, except when followed by *j* or *y*, is always hard, as in the English word *get*. *Gh* sounds like a simple *g*. *G* followed by *j* or *y* sounds like *dj*, *dy*.

10. *J* is usually like *e* in English; *uj* is pronounced *oo-e*. *Dj* and *gj* are equivalent to *dy* and *gy*, and *tj* to *ty*.

11. *R* is like the German; in other words, is to be trilled more strongly than the English.

12. *S* is like the English *sh*.

13. *Sz* is like *s* sharp, or *ss*.

14. *Ts* is equivalent to *cs*, or *ch* in English.

15. *Tz* is like *cz*, or *ts* in English.

16. *Y*, in Hungarian, is nearly always a consonant. When it follows *d*, *g*, *l*, *n*, and *t*, it seems to be blended with these letters, so as to form but one consonant sound.

17. *Dy* and *gy* are alike. *Magyar* is pronounced *möd-yör*.

18. *Ly* is like *l* in Spanish, or *lli* in the English word *million*. *VASSARHELY* is pronounced in three syllables—*va-shar-hel*.

19. *Ny* is like the Spanish *n*, or *ni* in *minion*. *MARTONY* is pronounced in two syllables—*mar-ton*.

20. *Ty* approximates to the sound of our *ch*, bearing the same relation to *t* that *dy* does to *d*.

21. *Zs* sounds like the French *j*, or *zh* in English.

Obs. The Hungarian language cannot be said to have any accent, in the sense in which we employ this term: the syllables of words, however, are distinguished from each other by *quantity*.

VIII.

ITALIAN.

1. *A*, in Italian, is like the English *a* in *far*, though its sound varies somewhat in different situations.⁶

2. *E* has two sounds: (1.) close, as *a* in *fate*; (2.) open, like *e* in *met*.

3. *I* is like *e* in *me*.

4. *O* has two sounds: (1.) close, as in *note*; (2.) open, similar to *o* in *not*, but rather broader.

5. *U* is like *oo* in English.

6. *Ai* and *au*, in Italian, are *proper* diphthongs. Accordingly, *CAIRO* is to be pronounced *ki-ro*, and *AUSA*, *öw-sa*, &c.

7. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, and *v* are similar to the English.

Obs. *K*, *w*, *x*, and *y* are not used by the Italians, except in spelling foreign names.

8. *C* and *cc*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are sounded like *k*; before *e*, and *i*, and *y*, like *ch* in *cherry* or *chilly*.

Obs. *Cc* should be pronounced more strongly than a single *c*. This remark will apply to all double letters in Italian, as well as in most other languages.

9. As *c*, when immediately before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is never pronounced like *ch*, in order to express this sound in such cases, the vowel *i* is inserted; thus, *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, are pronounced *cha*, *cho*, *choo*. See table below.

10. *Ch* is employed to express the sound of *k* before *e* and *i*.

11. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *get*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sounds like the English *j*: *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, are pronounced *ja*, *jo*, *joo*. See table below.

⁶ There are a number of niceties in Italian pronunciation which, however interesting to a linguist, cannot be noticed in an outline like the present. The difficulty of giving a brief, and, at the same time, a satisfactory exposition of the principles of this language, is increased by the existence of different dialects in different parts of Italy. It has been deemed sufficient, in this synopsis, merely to explain those principles of pronunciation which appear to be recognised by the Italians generally.

12. *Gh* is used to express the sound of hard *g*, before *e* and *i*.

13. *Ghi* has the sound of the liquid *l*, or of *lli* in *million*; thus, *BOGLIO* is pronounced *bolé-yo*, or *bol-yo*.

14. *Gn* has the same sound as in French; or, in other words, is like the Spanish *n*; *e. g.* *BOLOGNA* is pronounced *bo-lon'-ya*.

15. *H* is never sounded in Italian.

16. *J*, at the beginning of a syllable, is like the English *y*, (consonant); at the end of a word it is equivalent to *ü* (Italian).

17. *R* resembles the French, but is trilled somewhat more strongly.

18. *Sc*, before *e* and *i*, is like the English *sh*; thus *Scio* is pronounced *Shee'-o*.

19. *Z* commonly has the sound of *dz* in English, or of the *ds* in *Windsor*; *zz* is pronounced like *ts* in *benefits*.

The following table will perhaps enable the reader more readily to understand the mode in which *c* and *ch*, *g* and *gh* are employed by the Italians:

ca is pronounced	ka.	ga is pronounced	ga.
che	" ka.	ghe	" ga.
chi	" ke.	ghi	" ghe.
co	" ko.	go	" go.
cu	" koo.	gu	" goo.
cia	" cha.	gia	" ja.
ce	" cha.	ge	" ja.
ci	" che.	gi	" je.
cio	" cho.	gio	" jo.
ciu	" choo.	giu	" joo.

Obs. 1. In Italian, the accent of word sending in a vowel is usually on the penultima; but to this general rule there are many exceptions.

Obs. 2. It may be observed that, in consequence of the position of Italy, and its former extensive and intimate commercial relations with the Levant, a great number of the geographical names of Greece, Syria, and Egypt, as well as many of those along the southern shore of the Mediterranean, are written in the Italian mode, and should be pronounced according to the principles of this language; *e. g.* *CORFU*, *TRIPOLIZZA*, *SCIO*, *JAFFA*, *CAIRO*, &c.

Obs. 3. Italian words being pronounced exactly as they are written, and having no silent letter except *h*, while every vowel preserves its proper sound, independently of the consonants which accompany it, many modern geographers have adopted its vowel sounds in the writing of foreign names, as the best substitute, upon the whole, for that desideratum in a geography of true phonetic character.

IX.

NORWEGIAN.

As a written language, the Norwegian may be said to be identical with the Danish, since not only the grammar, but, with very few exceptions, the words of both are precisely the same. In pronunciation, however, the Norwegians differ widely from the Danes, while these, again, differ considerably among themselves. Under Section II. we have given the elements of Danish pronunciation, as the language is spoken by the educated classes in Copenhagen. The principal points of difference between this and the Norwegian appear to be the following: (1.) *d*, in the latter tongue, always has its proper sound, while in the Danish it is often pronounced like the English *th*; (2.) *g*, at the end of a word, in Norwegian, is to be sounded distinctly as *g* hard in English; (3.) *o*, ending a syllable, is pronounced like our *oo*; (4.) *e*, at the end of a word, always retains its distinct sound; thus, *ODENSE* would be

pronounced *oo'-den-sch*, and not *o'-den-sch*, as in Danish.

X.

POLISH.

The Polish, or Lekhian, spoken in ancient times beyond its present limits, in parts of Pomerania and Silesia, is a dialect of the Slavonic or Windic.

1. *A* sounds as *a* in the English word *far*.
 2. *E*, without an accent, like *e* in *met*; with an accent, (*é*), like *a* in *fate*.
 3. *I* as in *marine*.
 4. *O*, unaccented, as in *note*; with an accent, like *oo* in *good*, or *öö*.
 5. *U* is like *oo* in *moon*.
 6. *Y* resembles *e* in *me*, but is more guttural, being similar to *i* in *pin*.
 7. The consonants *b, d, f, g*, (always hard,) *h, k, l, m, n, p, s*, (always sharp,) *t* and *z*, are essentially the same as in English.
 8. *C* in all cases, even before *a* or *o*, sounds like *ts* in English; *cz* is equivalent to our *ch*; *ch* is like the German *ch*.
 9. *J* is like the German, being equivalent to *y*, (consonant).
 10. *R* is like the German.
 11. *W* is similar to the German, resembling our *v*.
 12. *N*, with an accent over it, (*n'*), sounds like the Spanish *n*.
 13. *S*, marked in a similar manner, (*s'*), has a sound blending that of *s* and *y*, (consonant). *S'c'* has a sound which cannot be given in English: its nearest approximation in our language is *sts*.
 14. *Sz* is equivalent to *sh* in English.
 15. *Z*, with a point over it, is like the French *j*, or *zh* in English.
 16. *Z*, with an accent (*z'*), is somewhat similar to the above, but has no equivalent in our language.
- Obs. 1. The accent in Polish words or names of more than one syllable, is always on the penultima. In Russian, however, it is almost always on the last syllable.

Obs. 2. The sounds of the letters in Slavonian, Bohemian, and Illyrian correspond, with very slight exceptions, to those of the Polish language.

XI.

PORTUGUESE.

1. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *ai, ay, au*, are essentially the same as in Spanish.
2. *Ao* is pronounced almost *öung*.
3. The consonants *b, d, f, l, m, n, p, s, t, v*, and *z* are similar to the English.
4. *C* is the same as in French, differing from the English only by sometimes having the cedilla.
5. *Ch* is the same as in French; or, in other words, is like our *sh*.
6. *G* and *j* are the same as in French.
7. *H*, in Portuguese, is always silent. When, however, it follows *l* or *n*, it renders these letters liquid; thus, *filho* is pronounced *feel'-yo*; *sen-hora*, *sáne-yo'-ra*, &c.
8. *M*, frequently, and *n*, sometimes, has a nasal sound. *Sam*, like *saó*, is pronounced almost *soung*; *alem* or *alen* sounds like *a-lenf*.
9. *Qu* is pronounced as in French, the *u* in this case not being sounded.
10. *R* is like the French.
11. *X* is sounded like *ch* in Portuguese, or *sh* in English.

7 Ei and *ey* are almost the same as in Spanish, but have a sound sometimes approaching to the English long *i*.

Obs. In Portuguese, the general rules of accentuation are similar to those in the Spanish language.

XII.

RUSSIAN.

The Russian language is a dialect of Slavonic; and is subdivided into three distinct dialects, that of the GREAT RUSSIAN, now the literary and official language of Russia; the LITTLE RUSSIAN, a compound of the Great Russian and the Polish; and the WHITE RUSSIAN, formerly the official language of Lithuania. Till the time of Peter the Great, the Russians employed an alphabet invented by Cyrilus, a Greek monk of the 9th cent., and taken chiefly from the Greek, with some signs added to it, to represent sounds peculiar to the Slavonic dialects, such as:

- the *s* in *pleasure*, or *j* in the French *jamais*,
- sh* in *she*,
- ts* in *benefits*,
- ch* in *church*,
- o* in *work*,
- i* in *bird*,
- on* in the French *balcon*,
- ea* in *yea*,
- in* (nasal) as in the French *enfin*,

and a whole class of vowel characters to represent the initial *y*, as in *ya* in *Yarmouth*,

- yu* in *yule*,
- yee*,
- ien* in the French *bien*,
- ion* in the French *nation*.

Peter the Great struck off 9 letters of the ancient alphabet, and gave the rest a more rounded form.

Obs. As the Russians neither employ Roman characters, nor those which can be readily converted into corresponding Roman letters, in writing the geographical names of Russia, the mode adopted with respect to oriental names is perhaps the best.

XIII.

SPANISH.

1. The Spanish *a* sounds as in the English word *far*; *e* like *a* in *ale*; *i* like *e* in *mete*; *o* as in English; *u* like *oo*; and *y* like Spanish *i*.
2. *Ai* and *ay* are like long *i* in English. *Au* sounds like *ou* in *our*. *Ei* and *ey* are pronounced *a'-e*.
3. The consonants *f, l*, (single,) *m, n, p, s, t*, and *v* are pronounced nearly as in English.
4. *B*, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in English; but when between two vowels, its sound somewhat resembles that of *v*, but with this difference—*v* is pronounced with the upper teeth placed against the under lip, while the sound of the Spanish *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact. This sound seems to be between that of *b* and the English *v*.
5. *C*, before *a, o*, and *u*, is pronounced as in English; before *e* and *i*, it has the sound of *th* in the word *thin*. In the Catalan dialect it is the same as in English.
6. *Ch* has the same sound as in English, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.
7. *D*, at the beginning of a word, is sounded nearly as in English, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth, while in pronouncing the English *d*, the tongue is made to touch the roof of the mouth. At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer.

8. *G*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in English.

9. *G*, before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch* in *ach*, which confers a force and manliness that is far from being disagreeable. The *g*, *j*, and *x*, before vowels are generally written now with *j*. Thus XIMENEZ is now generally written JIMENEZ.

10. *Gua* and *guo* sound somewhat like *gwa*, *gwo*, but the *g* is so soft that it is scarcely perceived; so that in these cases the sound of *gu* seems to approximate very nearly to that of the English *w*. *Gu*, before *e* and *i*, is usually sounded like *g* hard; thus, GUIANA is pronounced *ghe-d'na*. When, however, the *u* is marked with a diæresis, thus, *güi*, these two letters have the same sound as when before *a* or *o*, and consequently *güi* is pronounced *gwe* or *we*. See table at the end of this section.

11. *H*, in Spanish, is never pronounced, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

12. *J*: for this letter, see 9 and 18 of this Section.

13. *Ll* (now sometimes written *l*) has a sound which combines that of *l* and *y*, (consonant,) and is similar to the liquid *l* in French; thus *villa* or *vila* is pronounced *veel'-ya*; LLERENA, *lya-rd'-na*.

14. *N*, in similar manner, unites the sounds of *n* and *y*, and is like *gn* in French; thus, *pena*, is pronounced *pen'ya*, or *pane'ya*.

15. *Q*, in Spanish, is always followed by *u*. *Qu*, before *a* and *o*, is sounded as in English, or, in other words, is equivalent to *kw*; before *e* and *i*, it is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* be marked with a diæresis, in which case it is like *kw*. See table at the end of this section.

16. *R* is similar to the French, but is trilled more strongly.

17. *T* is to be pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

18. *X* is usually sounded like the Spanish *j*, which letter, according to the present mode of spelling, has, we have remarked, been generally substituted for it; thus, instead of the old spelling, XIMENES, XUCAR, &c., we now see Jimenes, Jucar, &c. *X*, before a consonant, or before a vowel marked with this sign *λ*, is sounded as in English: Example—*Exterior*, *Exáminar*.

19. *Z* is to be pronounced like *th* in *this*.

The following table may serve to show more clearly the manner in which *c*, *g*, *j*, *q*, *x*, and *z* are used in Spanish.

ca —	is pro'ced ka.	cua or qua	is pro'ced qua.
que	" ka.	cue or quē	" qua.
qui	" ke.	cui or quī	" que.
co —	" ko.	cuo or quo	" quo.
cu —	" koo.		
ga	" ga.	gua	" gwa or wa.
gue	" ga.	güe	" gwa or wa.
gui	" ghe	gui	" gwe or we.
go	" go.	guo	" gwo or wo.
gu	" goo.		
ja or xa	" ha.	za —	" tha.
je, xe, or ge	" ha.	ze or ce	" tha.
ji, xi, or gi	" he.	zi or ci	" the.
jo or xo	" ho.	zo —	" tho.
ju or xu	" hoo.	zu —	" thoo.

Obs. 1. Spanish words or names ending in a consonant have the accent almost always on the last syllable: those ending in a vowel are generally accentuated on the penultima. If a word or name be an exception to either of these rules, in correctly printed Spanish works the accent is usually marked; as, CORDOVA, ALCALA', JU'CAR, CA' CERES. It should be observed that the *s* in the plural does not

change the accent; hence, *casas*, "houses," though ending in a consonant, has the penultimate accent as well as *casa*, "a house."

Obs. 2. The Spanish language, as spoken in Mexico and South America, differs in some points materially from the true Spanish. Thus, *z* (and *c*, before *e* and *i*) instead of having the sound of *th*, are generally pronounced like *s*, and *b* and *v* are used interchangeably. Among the uneducated classes, *ll* is universally sounded like *y*; thus, *gallo* is pronounced almost *ga'yo*.

XIV.

SWEDISH.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *ä*, and *ö* are similar to the German.

2. *A* sounds like the English *o*. LULEA is pronounced *loo'la-ä*; TORNEA, *tor'na-ö*, &c.

3. *O*, at the end of a syllable, is like our *oo*; in other cases, like *o* in *not*.

4. *U* appears to blend the sounds of short *e* and of *oo*, being somewhat similar to *e-oo*. The English *oo* is the sound nearest to it of any in our language.

5. *Y* is the same as in Danish; or, in other words, is similar to the French *u*.

6. The Swedish consonants are, for the most part, pronounced like the English, with the exception of *j*, and *g*, (before *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*), which are equivalent to *y* consonant, and of *z*, which sounds like *ts*.

7. *Kj* sounds like the English *ch* in *child*; thus, KJÖPING (written, also, simply *Köping*) is pronounced *chöp'-ing*.

XV.

WELSH.

The Welsh is the Cambrian branch of the old Celtic.

1. *A* is pronounced as in the English word *far*, and sometimes as in *fat*. When circumflexed, it has the same sound as in *fate*.

2. *E* sounds as in *met*; when circumflexed, as in *bear*, *fête*.

3. *I* sounds as in *fig* or *marine*.

4. *O*, with an acute accent, as *o* in *gone*; when circumflexed, as in *note*.

5. *U* has the sound of *i* in *pin*; circumflexed, as *ee* in *seen*.

6. *W* sounds like the English *oo*.

7. *Y*, in the penultima or antepenultima, has the sound of *u* in *fur* or *tub*; in the final syllable, or in a monosyllable, it sounds as in *pin*; when circumflexed, it is like *ee*. The English word *sundry* will serve to exemplify its sound both in the penultima and ultima.

8. The Welsh diphthongs may all be said to be proper. *Ai* sounds like long *i* in English; *aw*, like *ow*, as in *now*; *uw*, like *e-oo* or *u*, &c.

9. The consonants *b*, *d*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, are the same as in English.

10. *C* is always hard, like *k*.

11. *F* (single) is like our *v*.

12. *G* is always hard, as in *get*.

13. *Ch* is similar to the German *ch*, or to the Greek *χ*.

14. *Dd* has the sound of *th* in *this*.

15. *Ff* is like the English *f*.

16. *Ll* is *l* aspirated, and has no equivalent in English. It bears a resemblance (though somewhat remote) to the sound of *thl*. "It is pronounced by fixing the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and breathing forcibly through the jaw-teeth on

both sides, but more on the right, as if written in English *llh*." This sound (except at the beginning of names) is usually anglicized by *thl*: e. g. LLANELLY, *lan-etk'lee*, LLANGOLLEN, *lan-goth'len*, &c.

17. *Ph* is the same as in English, or like *f*.

18. *Th*, in Welsh, is the same as in the English words *thin*, *mouth*, &c.

Obs. The accent, in all Welsh words, is either on the penultima or on the last syllable—never on the antepenultima.

VII.

ORIENTAL NAMES.

The Royal Asiatic and Geographical Societies have adopted a mode of spelling Oriental names first suggested by Sir William Jones. The vowels and diphthongs in words written according to this system are to be pronounced as follows :

VOWELS.

a as in *bat* or *cat*; in India as *u* in *but* or *cut*.

á as in *father*, *rather*, *lath*; sometimes, in Western Africa, as *e* in *there*.

e as in *bet*, *let*.

é as in *there*, *where*; or *ai* in *fair*; *ay* in *day*; *ei* in *weigh*; *ey* in *they*.

i as in *bit*, *wit*.

í as in *ravine*, *fatigue*; *ie* in *mien*; *ee* in *seen*, *between*.

o as in the French words *mol*, *poltron*.

ó as in *bold*, *cold*; *store*, *sore*; *oa* in *roar*, *hoar*; *ou* in *soul*, *source*; *ow* in *bow*, *row*.

u as in *full*, *pull*, *bull*; *oo* in *wood*, *wooden*.

ú as in *lunar*, *lurid*; *oo* as in *moon*, *spoon*; *ou* in *youth*, *your*.

ai as in *high*, *stile*; *y* in *dry*, *fly*; *ei* in *height*, *sleight*.

ei as in *their*, *eight*; *ey* in *they*, *prey*; *ai* in *pail*, *paint*; *ay* in *pray*, *say*; *a* in *ale*, *pale*.

ou as in *foul*, *count*; *ow* in *owl*, *fowl*.

eu as in *feudal*, *feud*; *ew*, in *few*, *mew*, *strew*.

CONSONANTS.

b as in *bad*.

ch as in *cheese*, *chair*.

d as in *dot*, *dole*.

dh, *z* as *th* in *thee*, *thou*, *that*; as *z* by Indians, Persians, and Turks.

d, *dh*, *z* ditto, ditto, preceded by *d*, or as double *d*; as *z* by Indians, Persians, and Turks.

dh, *z* ditto, ditto, ditto.

f as in *feel*.

g as in *good*, *girl*.

gh as in *rain*, *wrist*, as pronounced in Northumberland; often as a guttural *r* by the African Arabs.

h as in *hot*, *hill*.

h as in *hot*; or as *h* doubled.

k as in *kill*, *kite*.

kh, *ch* as in *loch*; or *gh* in *bragh*; i. e. the Welsh, Irish, Scotch, German, and Gr. *ch*; the Spanish *j*, &c.

k as in *kind*, but deep in the throat; and by the Moors and Egyptians, as *g* in *gold*.

l as in *lamb*, *lore*.

m as in *mad*, *man*.

n as in *not*, *near*; as *m* before *b* or *p*.

n, *g* as in *ring*, *sing*; only used in Turkish.

p as in *purse*, *peal*.

r as in *rain*, *red*.

s as in *sun*, *sweet*.

sh as in *short*, *shade*.

s as in double *ss*.

t as in *toad*, *tail*.

th, *s* as in *thick*, *thigh*; as *s* by Indians, Persians, and Turks; as *t* or *ts* by the common Arabs and Moors.

t as in *tt* doubled.

v as in *vast*, *very*.

w as in *waste*, *wet*.

y as in *you*, *yellow*.

z as in *zeal*, *zest*.

zh, *s* as in *pleasure*, *measure*; the French *j*.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 'a \\ 'e \\ 'i \\ 'o \\ 'u \end{array} \right\}$ a peculiarly deep guttural catch or stoppage in the throat, which may be expressed by a short pause.

No Arab word can begin with two consonants; thus they say *Iskander* for *Skander*, from Alexander.

No two vowels can follow each other immediately; thus *'afiyeh*, instead of *'afieh*.

The double consonant is expressed by a mark (˘) above the letter.

The *a* of the article *al* is cut off after a vowel, and its *l* takes the sound of *d*, *dh*, *d*, *dh*, *r*, *s*, *sh*, *s*, *t*, *th*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *z*, when it immediately precedes those letters, thus: *'Abdu-r-rahmán*, *'Shujáw-d-dawlah*, *Kháiru-d-dín*, *Zeínu-n-nisá*, *Mantiku-t-tair*, for *'Abdu-l-rahmán*, &c.

The *emphasis* or *stress* is laid on the long vowel by the Arabs, but on the last syllable by the Persians and Turks. In compound names and titles, such as *Káým-makám*, *Yenicheri-Aghá*, *Khazínah-dár-Odah-Báshí*—the Turks lay the greatest stress on the last syllable of the first word, thus: *Odáh-Báshí*, *Mahmúd-Aghá*.

The final *b*, *d*, and *j*, are sounded *p*, *t*, and *ch*, by the *Khazínahdár* Turks.

XVII.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF CHINESE NAMES.

M. Edward Biot has prefixed the following useful comparative table of the different methods of representing Chinese sounds in French, Portuguese, and English, to his 'Dictionnaire des noms compris dans l'empire Chinois :'

French.	Portuguese.	English.
Cha,	xa,	sha.
Chan,	xan,	shan.
Chang,	xam,	shang.
Chao,	xao,	shaou.
Che,	xe,	{ shay. shé. shih.
Chen,	xen,	shen.
Cheou,	xeu,	show.
Chi,	xy-xě,	she.
Chin,	xin,	shin.
Ching,	xim,	shing.
Cho,	xo,	shō-shüh.
Chou-chu,	xo-xu,	shoo.
Chouang,	xoam,	schwang.
Choue,	xuc,	shwō.
Choui,	xuy,	shwüy.
Chun,	xun,	shun.
Fa,	fa,	fa.
Fan,	fan,	fan.
Fang,	fam,	fang.
Fei-fi,	fy,	fe or feL.
Fen,	fuén,	fun.
Feou,	feu,	fov.
Fo-fe,	foe,	füh.
Fou,	fu-fō,	foo.

French.	Portuguese.	English.	French.	Portuguese.	English.
Foung,	fum,	fung.	Ki,	ky-kie,	ke.
Haï,	hay,	hae.	Khi,	ky-kie,	keih.
Han,	han,	han.	Kia,	Kia,	kea.
Hang,	ham,	hang.	Khia,	kia,	kea.
Hao,	hao,	haou.	Kiaï,	kiay,	keae.
He,	hê,	hîh.	Khiaï,	kiay,	keae.
Hen,	hen,	hân.	Kian,	kien,	kéen.
Heng,	hem,	hâng.	Kien,	kien,	kéen.
Heou,	heu,	how.	Khian,	kien,	kéen.
Hi,	hy-hie,	he, hêih.	Khien,	kien,	kéen.
Hia,	hia,	hea.	Kiang,	kiam,	keang.
Hiaï,	hiay,	heae.	Khiang,	kiam,	keang.
Hian,	} hien,	hëen.	Kiao,	kiao,	keaou.
Hien,		hëen.	Khiao,	kiao,	keaou.
Hiang,	hiam,	heang.	Kie,	kie,	këe.
Hiao,	hiao,	heaou.	Khie,	kie,	këe.
Hieï-hie,	hie,	hee.	Kieou,	kieu,	kew.
Hieou,	hiou,	hew.	Khieou,	kieu,	kew.
Hin,	hin,	hin.	Kin,	kin,	kin.
Hing,	him,	hing.	Khin,	kin,	kin.
Hiö,	hiö,	hëo.	King,	kim,	king.
Hiou,	hiö,	heu.	Khing,	kim,	king.
Hiouan,	} hiuen,	heuen,	Kio,	kio,	keö.
Hiouen,		heuen,	Khio,	kio,	keüh.
Hioue,	hiue,	heuë.	Kiou,	kio,	ken.
Hioung,	hium,	heuing.	Khiou,	kio,	ken.
Hiu,	hiu-hio,	heu.	Kioue,	kiue,	keue.
Ho,	ho,	ho.	Kioue,	kiue,	keue.
Hoa,	hoa,	hwa.	Kioun,	kiuen,	keuen.
Hoai,	hoay,	hwae.	Khiouen,	kiuen,	keuen.
Hoan,	hoan,	hwan.	Kioung,	kium,	keung.
Hoang,	hoam,	hwang.	Khioung,	kium,	keung.
Hoe,	hoe,	hwö.	Kiu,	kiu,	keu.
Hoeï,	hoey,	hwuy.	Khiu,	kiu,	keu.
Hoen,	hoen,	hwän.	Kiun,	kiun,	keun.
Hou,	hu-hö,	hoo.	Ko,	co,	ko.
Houan,	hoan,	hwan.	Kho,	co,	kö-küh.
Houng,	hum,	hung.	Kou,	cu,	koo.
Houo,	huo,	hwüh.	Khou,	cu,	koo.
			Koua,	cua,	kwa.
			Khoua,	cua,	kwa.
			Kouai,	cuay,	kwae.
			Khouai,	cuay,	kwae.
			Kouan,	cuan,	kwan.
			Khouan,	cuan,	kwan.
			Kouang,	cuam,	kwang.
			Khouang,	cuam,	kwang.
			Koue,	cue,	kwö.
			Koueï,	cuey,	kwei.
			Khoueï,	cuey,	kwei.
			Kouen,	cuen,	kwän.
			Khouen,	cuen,	kwän.
			Koueng,	cuem,	kwäng.
			Khoueng,	cuem,	kwäng.
			Koung,	cum,	kung.
			Khoung,	cum,	kung.
			Kouo-kou,	cuo,	kwo.
			Kouon,	cuon,	kwan.
Kai,	cay,	kae.	La,	la,	la.
Khai,	cay,	kae.	Lai,	lay,	lae.
Kan,	can,	kan.	Lan,	lan,	lan.
Khan,	can,	kan.	Lang,	lam,	lang.
Kang,	cam,	kang.	Lao,	lao,	laou.
Khang,	cam,	kang.	Le,	le,	lih.
Kao,	cao,	kaou.	Leng,	lem,	läng.
Khao,	cao,	kaou.	Leou,	leu,	low.
Ke,	ke,	kih.	Li,	ly-lie,	le.
Khe,	ke,	kih.	Liang,	leam,	leang.
Ken,	ken,	kän.	Liao,	leao,	leaou.
Khen,	ken,	kän.	Lie,	lie,	lëe.
Keng,	kem,	käng.	Lien,	lien,	lëên.
Kheng,	kem,	käng.	Lieou,	lieu,	lew.
Keou,	keu,	kow.	Lin,	lin,	lin.
Kheou,	keu,	kow.			

I. See letter Y.

Jang,	jam,	jang.
Jao,	jao,	jaou.
Je,	ge,	jê.
Jen,	gen,	jän.
Jeng,	gem,	jing.
Jeou,	geu,	jow.
Ji,	ge,	jih.
Jin,	gin,	jin.
Jo,	jö,	jö, jüh.
Jou,	ju, jo,	joo.
Jouan,	juen,	juen.
Joui,	juy,	juy.
Joung,	jum,	jung.
Jouan or Jun,	jun,	jun.

French.	Portuguese.	English.	French.	Portuguese.	English.
Ling,	lim,	ling.	Pan,	pan,	pan.
Lio,	lio,	leō.	P'an,	pan,	pan.
Liouen,	liuen,	leuen.	Pang,	pam,	pang.
Liu,	liu,	leu.	P'ang,	pam,	pang.
Lo,	lo,	lo.	Pao,	pao,	paou.
Lou,	lu-lo,	loo.	P'ao,	pao,	paou.
Louan,	luon,	lwan.	Pe,	pe,	pih.
Loui-lei,	luy,	luy.	P'e,	pe,	pih.
Loang,	lum,	lung.	Pei,	poey,	pei.
Lun,	lun,	lun.	P'ei,	poey,	pei.
Ma,	ma,	ma.	Pen,	puen,	pun.
Mai,	may,	mae.	P'en,	puen,	pun.
Man,	man,	man.	Peng,	pum,	pāng.
Mang,	mam,	mang.	P'eng,	pum,	pāng.
Mao,	mao,	maou.	P'eou,	peu,	pow.
Me,	mē,	mih.	Pi-peï,	pi-pie,	pe.
Mei,	moe-y,	mei.	P'iao,	piao,	peaou.
Men,	muen,	mun.	P'iao,	piao,	peaou.
Meng,	mem,	māng.	Pien,	pien,	pēen.
Meou,	meu,	mow.	P'ien,	pien,	pēen.
Mi,	my-mie,	me.	P'iei pie,	pie,	pēē, peih.
Mien,	mien,	mēen.	P'iei-p'ie,	pie,	pēē-peih.
Miao,	miao,	meaou.	Pieou,	pieu,	pew.
Mie,	mie,	mēē, meih.	Pin,	pin,	pīn.
Mieou,	mieu,	mew.	P'in,	pin,	pin.
Min,	min,	min.	Ping,	pim,	ping.
Ming,	mim,	ming.	P'ing,	pim,	ping.
Mo,	mo,	mo.	Po,	po,	pō.
Mou,	mu-mo,	moo.	P'o,	po,	pō.
Moung,	mum,	mung.	Pou,	pu-po,	poo.
Na,	na,	na.	P'ou,	pu-po,	poo.
Naï,	nay,	nae.	Poung,	pum,	pung.
Nan,	nan,	nan.	Sa,	sa,	sa.
Nang,	nam,	nang.	Saï,	say,	sae.
Nao,	hao,	naou.	San,	san,	san.
Neï,	nuy,	nuy.	Sang,	sam,	sang.
Neng,	nem,	nāng.	Sao,	sao,	saou.
Neou,	neu,	now.	Se-che,	se,	sih.
Ni,	ny, nie,	ne.	Sen,	sen,	sān.
Niang,	niam,	neang.	Seng,	sem,	sāng.
Niao,	niao,	neao.	Seou,	sen,	sow.
Nie,	niē,	niē.	Si,	sy-sie,	se.
Niei,	niē,	niēh.	Sien,	sien,	sēen.
Nien,	nien,	nēen.	Siang,	siam,	seang.
Nieou,	nieu,	nēw.	Siao,	siao,	seao.
Nin,	nin,	nin.	Sieï-sie,	sie,	seih.
Ning,	nim,	ning.	Sieou,	sieu,	sew.
Nio,	nio,	niō.	Sin,	sin,	sin.
Niu,	niu,	niw.	Sing,	sim,	sing.
No,	no,	no.	Sio,	sio,	siō.
Nou,	nu-no,	noo.	Siouen,	siuen,	seuen.
Nouan,	nuon,	nwan.	Siouei,	siue,	seuē.
Noung,	num,	nung.	Siu,	siu,	seu.
Nun,	nun,	nun.	Siun,	siun,	siun.
'Ai or Ngai,	ngay,	gae.	So,	so,	so.
'An or Ngan,	ngan,	gan.	Sou,	su-so,	sūh.
'Ang or Ngang,	ngam,	gang.	Souan,	suan,	swan.
'Ao or Ngao,	ngao,	gaou.	Soui,	suy,	suy.
'E or Nge,	nge,	gih.	Soung,	sum,	sung.
'En or Ngen,	ngen,	gān.	Sun,	sun,	sun.
'En or Ngeŋ,	ngem,	gāng.	Sse-chi,	su-szu,	sze.
'Eou or Ngeou,	ngeu,	gow.	Ta,	ta,	ta.
'O or Ngo,	ngo,	go.	Tha,	ta,	ta.
'Ou or Ngou,	ngu,	goo.	Tai,	tay,	tae.
Ou,	u,	woo.	Thai,	tay,	tae.
Oung,	um,	ung.	Tan,	tan,	tan.
Pa,	pa,	pa.	Than,	tan,	tan.
P'a,	pa,	pa.	Tang,	tam,	tang.
Paï,	pay,	pae.	Thang,	tam,	tang.
P'ai,	pay,	pae.	Tao,	tao,	taou.
			Thao,	tao,	taou.
			Te,	te,	tih.

French.	Portuguese.	English.	French.	Portuguese.	English.
The,	te,	tih.	Thsang,	çam,	tsang.
Teng,	tem,	tâng.	Tsao,	çao,	tsaou.
Theng,	tem,	tâng.	Thsao,	çao,	tsaou.
Teou,	teu,	tow.	Tse,	çan,	tsih, tsze.
Theou,	teu,	tow.	Thse,	çe,	tsih, tsze.
Ti,	ty, tie,	te.	Tseng,	çem,	tsâng.
Thi,	ty, tie,	te.	Thseng,	çem,	tsêng.
Tiao,	tiao,	teaou.	Tseou,	çeu,	tsow.
Thiao,	tiao,	teaou.	Thseou,	çeu,	tsow.
Tieï-tie,	tie,	têe.	Tseu,	çu,	tsze.
Thieï-thie,	tie,	têe.	Thseu,	çu,	tsze.
Tien,	tien,	teên.	Tsi,	çy-cie,	tse, tseih.
Thien,	tien,	teên.	Thsi,	çy-cie,	tse, tseih.
Ticou,	tien,	tew.	Tsien,	çien,	tsên.
Ting,	tim,	ting.	Thsien,	çien,	tsên.
Thing,	tim,	ting.	Tsiang,	çiam,	tsiang.
To,	to,	tô.	Thsiang,	çiam,	tsiang.
Tho,	to,	to.	Tsiao,	çiao,	tsaou.
Tou,	to-tu,	too.	Thsiao,	çiao,	tsaou.
Thou,	to-to,	tüh.	Tsieï-tsie,	çie,	tscau.
Touan,	tuon,	twan.	Thsie-tshie,	çie,	tsêe.
Thouan,	tuon,	twan.	Tsieou,	çieu,	tsew.
Touï,	tuy,	tuy.	Thsieou,	çieu,	tsew.
Thouï,	tuy,	tuy.	Tsin,	çin,	tsin.
Toung,	tum,	tung.	Thsin,	çin,	tsin.
Thoung,	tum,	tung.	Tsing,	çim,	tsing.
Tun,	tun,	tun.	Thsing,	çim,	tsing.
Thun,	tun,	tun.	Tsio,	çio,	tsêo.
Tcha,	cha,	cha.	Tsiouen,	çiuen,	tsueu.
Teh'a,	cha,	cha.	Thsiouen,	çiuen,	tsueu.
Tch'ai,	chay,	chae.	Tsiouei,	çiue,	tsueü.
Tch'ai,	chay,	chae.	Tsiu,	çiu,	tsue.
Tchan.	See Tsan.		Thsiu,	çiu,	tsue.
Tchang,	cham,	chang.	Tsiun,	çiun,	tsueu.
Tch'ang,	cham,	chang.	Tso,	ço,	tsô.
Tchao,	chao,	chaou.	Thso,	ço,	tsô.
Tch'ao,	chao,	chaou.	Tsou,	çu-ço,	tsou.
Tche,	che,	chay.	Thsou,	çu-çu,	tsou, tsüh.
Tch'e,	che,	chay.	Tsouan,	çuon,	tswan.
Tchen,	chen,	chen.	Thsouan,	çuon,	tswan.
Tch'en,	chen,	chen.	Tsouï,	çuy,	tsuy.
Techeou,	cheu,	chow.	Thsouï,	çuy,	tsuy.
Tch'eou,	cheu,	chow.	Tsoung,	çum,	tsung.
Tchi,	chy, che,	che.	Thsoung,	çum,	tsung.
Tch'i,	chy, che,	che.	Tsun,	çun,	tsun.
Tchin,	chin,	chin.	Thsun,	çun,	tsun.
Tch'in,	chin,	chin.			
Tcho,	cho,	chô.	Wa,	va,	wa.
Tch'o,	cho,	cho.	Wai,	vay,	wae.
Tchou, tchu,	chu,	choo-chüh.	Wan,	van,	wan.
Tchou, } Tch'u, }	chu,	choo-chüh.	Wang,	vam,	wang.
Tch'oua,	choa,	chwa.	We,	ve-voe,	wüh.
Tch'oua,	choa,	chwa.	Weï,	vy,	we.
Tchouen,	chuen,	chuen.	Wen,	ven,	wän.
Tch'ouen,	chuen,	chuen.	Wo,	vo,	wo.
Tchouang,	choam,	chwang.	Wou,	vu-vo,	woo.
Tch'ouang,	choam,	chwang.			
Tchoue,	chue,	chuë.	Y or I,	y-ye,	e.
Tch'oue,	chue,	chuë.	Ya,	ya,	ya.
Tchouï,	chuy,	chuy.	Yai,	yay,	yae.
Tch'ouï,	chuy,	chuy.	Yan, yen,	yen,	yen.
Tchoung,	chum,	chung.	Yang,	yam,	yang.
Tch'oung,	chum,	chung.	Yao,	yao,	yaou.
Tchu.	See Tchou.		Ye,	ye,	yay-yih.
Tchun,	chun,	chun.	Yen-yn,	yn,	yin.
Tch'un,	chun,	chun.	Yeou,	yeu,	yew.
Tsa,	ça,	tsä.	Yng or ing,	ym,	ying.
Thsa,	ça,	tsä.	Yo,	yo,	yô-yüh.
Tsai,	çay,	tsae.	You,	yo,	yo.
Thsai,	çay,	tsae.	Youei,	yue,	yüë.
Tsan,	çan,	tsan.	Youen,	yuen,	yuen.
Thsan,	çan,	tsan.	Young,	yum,	yung.
Tsang,	çam,	tsang.	Yu,	yu,	yu.
			Yun,	yun,	yun.

XVIII.

DIGRAPHIC ALPHABET OF ORDINARY TYPES FOR APPROXIMATING TO THE SOUNDS OF ALL LANGUAGES.

Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, pending the introduction of a true phonetic character, has suggested the use of the following sets of letters, each expressing a distinct, recognised, and as nearly as possible invariable sound. "For scientifically accurate etymological and phonetical researches, for investigations of the changes which words have undergone in time or place," writes Mr. Ellis, "a very full alphabet is required. But for the general purposes of the traveller, the missionary, the historian, the ethnologist, the geographer, the newspaper correspondent, the grammarian, the educator, a much rougher instrument suffices, provided that means are furnished for refining it when required. For this purpose," Mr. Ellis continues, "the following alphabet has been constructed, entirely from letters of ordinary founts, so that it can be immediately used in any missionary station, newspaper establishment, or country printing-office. Most of the letters are employed in familiar significations, so that words thus written almost suggest their own proper sounds. The key words here affixed are chosen so as to show the different shades of meaning attached to each letter. The alphabet is termed *digraphic* from the Greek δις, *dhis*, double, and γραφή *ghrafi*, writing, because two or more letters are systematically employed to represent single sounds. The letters *a, h* are merely diacritical or distinctive, having no independent signification. The use of the diæresis (·) prevents all confusion. The long vowel sounds are represented by reduplication, but the construction of the alphabet is such that no confusion will arise if *ā ē ī ō ū* are employed to represent *aa, ee, ii, oo, uu* wherever they occur. The letters *ao, oe, ue* may also be represented by *e, ð, ü* and their long sounds *aao, ooe, uue* by *ee, ðð, üü* respectively. It should be remembered in employing this alphabet that any alteration in the use of the letters would entirely destroy the advantages arising from its systematic connection with a more complete form. Prof. Max Mueller of Oxford having published a 'Missionary Alphabet' on similar principles, it is added in a separate column.

G. German, Gr. Greek, Fr. French, I. Italian.

			Müller.
A	a	man, G. mann, Fr. pas mât patte	a
	aa	father, G. mahnen, Fr. pâte	a
	ao	not, I. rocco	o
	aoa	nought, I. poco	ou
	ai	high aye, G. mein hain, Fr. païen	ai
	aoi	hoy oil, G. eule häuser	oi
	au	how house, G. haus, Fr. raout	au
	aa	Fr. chant champ an en paon	-
B	b	be ebb shabby	b
C	c	African full-tongued clucks	-
	cc	African half-tongued clucks	-
D	d	do odd caddy, Cerebral and dental	d
	dh	the, Span. Madrid, Dan. ved, Gr. ð	dh
	dzh	judge, I. giglio Giacomo	g
E	e	men, G. männer, Fr. elle é è	e
	ee	mane, G. mähne beet, Fr. ée bête	e
	ea	Fr. vin fia mentor appendice bien	-
F	ə	nut ton, Fr. un (əa) see a (after n)	0

			Miller.
	əa	Fr. un chacun aucun Hum, à jeun	-
F	f	face staff muffin, Gr. φ	f
G	g	go egg stagger	g
	gh	G. tag teig, Dutch g, Ar, ghain, Gr. γ	-
H	h	he hew which (h) may also be used, but not h. In writing place a dot or two strokes under h to indicate h.) h Welsh llall; h Welsh rhag, hw whey; hy hue (hyuu)	h (')
	h	only used to form the digraphs dh, gh, kh, sh, zh, &c.	-
I	i	bin been begone, G. bin, Fr. il	i
	ii	beam beam feel, G. fiel, Fr. île	i
	iu	few view, G. iu, Fr. iou	-
K	k	keep cape beck beckon, Fr. queue	k
	kh	G. dach dich, Dutch ch, Gr. χ	h (h)
L	l	lo ell shallow	l
	ly	I. giglio, Spanish ll, Portuguese lh	-
M	m	me aim hammer	m
N	n	knee nay pain honour, Cerebral n	n
	ng	sing singer finger, G. sang	ng (n')
	a	Fr. an (aa) vin viens (vea vica) on (oa) un (əa), in writing lengthen the second stroke of an n like the Greek η.	-
	ny	Fr. montagne, I. gn	ny
O	o	window omit, G. von F. homme	-
	oo	bone, G. mohne, Fr. Saône	o
	oe	knee nay pain honour, Cerebral n	-
	ooe	G. Goethe, Fr. jeâne	ö
	oa	F. on chanson	-
P	p	pea ape happy	p
Q	q	Arabic qaqf, Hebrew p	-
R	r	rare vary fur fir, G. r, Fr. r.	r
S	s	see cease missile, Dental s	s
	sh	she, G. sch, Fr. ch, I. scena	s
T	t	tea eat kitten, Cerebral and dental t	t
	th	thin, Spanish z, ce, Gr. θ	th
	tsh	cheese each match, I. ce cid Span. ch	k
U	u	pull, G. pfund, Fr. mouler	u
	uu	pool, G. pfuhl, Fr. août	u
	ue	G. huette, Fr. hutte	-
	uue	G. huete, Fr. ü	ü
V	v	vie eve seven, G. w	v
W	w	weal, Arabic waa	w
Y	y	yet, G. j	y
Z	z	zeal ease houses, Dental z	z
	zh	azure vision, Fr. j	z
	(')	indistinct murmur, bed' Fr. table sabre	-
	(.)	slight whisper, bet'; direction to whisper the word which follows, as 'bet.	-
	(.)	diæresis, to separate the parts of digraphs when each letter has a separate meaning, or to indicate letters doubled in pronunciation, as <i>min, nes, buk, kees</i> , (meanness, bookcase). It may be used also for Arabic <i>hamza</i> and <i>ain</i> .	-
	(-)	hyphen to connect letters in separate words, as <i>Fr. la-m'suer ki-v-ne-d toabe</i> (la mesure qui venait de tomber).	-
	(')	over or under a letter (<i>shraiben, London</i>) or at the close of a syllable (<i>vr'tiu</i>), or (') at the close (<i>shraib'en, London</i> , <i>vr'tiu</i>), marks the place of the accent, and should never be omitted. The form (') will also serve as a diæresis, thus <i>sen'no</i> for <i>sen, no</i> or <i>sen, no</i> .	-

ARTICLE V.

OUTLINES OF GENERAL ETHNOLOGY.

The science of Ethnology—to which considerable attention has been paid in the compilation of the present Gazetteer—seeks to solve the often agitated question of the unity of the human race, or whether, as Scripture seems to inform us, the various races of mankind now existing on the globe, or whose existence in past ages is matter of authentic history, are “of one blood,” the descendants of one common parent; to trace the descent and affiliation of nations and tribes; and to note the operation of external and internal influences on the physical peculiarities and geographical distribution of the different families of mankind.

LINNÆUS referred all the human family to five races: the AMERICAN, the EUROPEAN, the ASIATIC, the AFRICAN, and a fifth division embracing what he styled men of preternatural or abnormal formation.

BUFFON attempted a more philosophical arrangement of the race of mankind into the HYPERBOREAN or Lapland family, embracing the inhabitants of the Polar regions; the TARTAR family, embracing the Eastern and Central nations of Asia; the SOUTHERN-ASIATIC family, which comprises the South-Sea Islanders; the EUROPEAN, the ETHIOPIAN, and the AMERICAN. He ultimately, however, reduced these six families to five, by classifying the Tartars and Laplanders together.

BLUMENBACH'S CLASSIFICATION.

BLUMENBACH recognised four great subdivisions or varieties of the human race, namely, the CAUCASIAN; the MONGOLIAN, in which he included both the Tartar and the Laplander of Buffon; the ETHIOPIAN; the MALAY, corresponding to the Southern-Asiatics of Buffon; and the AMERICAN, comprising the native races that once peopled the American continent. Of these, Blumenbach regarded the Caucasian or European to be the primary stock; and the other five to be offsets from this stock. No two persons are ever met with possessing precisely the same sort of features; yet there are certain generally characteristic countenances belonging to the different races of mankind, and even to particular nations. To enter into all the minute variations would be endless, but they have been reduced by Blumenbach to the five following, which include all the leading traits:

1. An oval countenance, with the features moderately inter-distinguished; high and broad forehead; nose aquiline, or slightly convex or prominent; cheek-bones not prominent; small mouth and lips slightly curved; chin full and well rounded. This face is most consonant with our ideas of beauty, and is characteristic in greater or less degrees of perfection of the *Caucasian* tribes.

2. Broad and flattish face; parts ill-distinguished from each other; space between the eyes flat and broad; flat nose; projecting cheeks; narrow and oblique eyelids, and chin rather prominent. This is the *Mongolian* face.

3. Broad, but not flat visage; prominent cheek bones; short-forehead; eyes deeply fixed; nose flattish, but prominent. Such is the *American* face.

4. Narrow face, projecting below; narrow, retreating, and arched forehead; prominent eyes; thick nose and lips, &c. *Negro* face.

5. Face not so narrow as the last, rather projecting downwards; bottled nose and large mouth. *Malay* countenance.

Placing these variations of the human countenance thus beside each other, the difference appears very striking; but we must repeat of the characters of countenance above described, as of those of colour, that they are by no means to be found the same in all the individuals of each respective race; on the contrary, individual deviations from the given type are numerous. Among the African and American nations, many persons are found with features as regular and as handsome as any Europeans. The same is more especially true of the South-sea Islanders. Among ourselves how many have the characteristic features of other races! It may be observed, however, that rather less deviation from the characteristic model is observable in the Mongolian than in the other varieties. Though even there there is considerable difference, if not in form, at least in expression of features. As for example, between the Calmuck and the Chinese.

From the features we naturally proceed to the skull. This, in the Caucasian variety, is more fully developed in the upper and front parts, these forming a large and smooth convexity, a little flattened towards the temples. There is a general softness, harmony, and proportion in the entire contour of the head. Some differences in the formation of the skull have been observed in different nations of the Caucasian race; in the Turks, for instance, a singular globularity of this part has been remarked; and in the Poles and Russians a considerable contraction of the orbits. But we have not sufficient information on this subject to lead us to any definite conclusions.

In the Mongolian variety the head is of a square form, with the forehead low and slanting. The orbits are large and open, and the superciliary arches elevated.

In the Ethiopian variety the front of the head is laterally compressed and considerably elongated, so that the length of the whole skull from the teeth to the occiput is great. It forms a complete contrast to the globular head of some Europeans, and to the square head of the Calmucks. The forehead is wonderfully narrowed off, and the face widened below; the frontal bone is shorter, and it and the parietal less excavated than in the European. The temporal ridge is higher; the compression of the front of the skull arises from the strength of the temporal muscles; the foramen magnum is larger and farther back, and the apertures for the nerves are larger; the bony substance is hard, and the whole weight of the skull more considerable; the organs of sense are

more developed, and the narrow forehead and protruded muzzle give to the Negro head the appearance of a decidedly animal character.

Some of the South African tribes vary a little from the Negro conformation of skull. In the head of a Bushman, given by Blumenbach, the cranium is less compressed, the orbits and cheek-bones are wide, and the jaws not prominent. There are other differences, but we scarcely know sufficient of these tribes to class them under any given variety. The origin of the Hottentots, Caffres, Bushmen, and their subdivisions, found at the extremity of South Africa, is quite unknown. They exhibit characters strongly approximating to, and discrepancies equally deviating from, their Negro neighbours.

The American head is thus characterized; broad cheek-bones, depressed forehead, deep orbits, and the nasal cavity generally large.

The Esquimaux and Greenlanders, who seem to form a link between the Americans and Mongolians, have broad cheek-bones, large jaws and face, flattened nose, the cranium sufficiently ample, but distinguished by a posterior elongation.

The Carib tribes are conspicuous for a most remarkable depression of the forehead, which defect, like others of the Americans, they increase by artificial means. The hinder parts of the skull greatly preponderate; the face is large and muscular; the nasal bone neither small nor flat; the cavity is large, and the jaws and teeth exhibit manifestations of great strength.

The general characters in this respect attributed to the Malay variety are, a moderately-narrowed cranium slanting at the interior and upper part; face large, and jaws prominent. But, indeed, the numerous nations comprehended, with not much philosophical precision, under this variety, exhibit very various and opposing characters; some are not distinguishable in the formation of this part from Europeans, some partake of the Mongole, and many of the Negro type. In truth, the above division of skulls is somewhat arbitrary, and though sufficient for general purposes, is by no means universally applicable.

Camper was the first anatomist who distinguished and described in an accurate manner the differences of form which have been discovered on comparing the skulls of different races; he invented a technical method by which he imagined he could display in a single measurement the essential difference of skulls as to form and capacity, not only in reference to various nations of men, but likewise to the inferior species of animals; this method he thus describes:—The basis on which the distinction of nations is founded may be displayed by two straight lines, one of which is to be drawn through the meatus auditorius to the base of the nose, and the other touching the prominent centre of the forehead, and falling thence on the most advancing part of the upper jaw-bone, the head being viewed in profile. In the angle produced by these two lines the distinctions are found to exist in different nations and species of animals. The heads of birds display the smallest angle, and it always becomes of greater extent in proportion as the animal approaches more nearly the human figure. In one species of the ape tribe, the head has a facial angle of 42 degrees; in another of the same family, the facial angle contains 50 degrees; next to this is the head of an African Negro, which, as well as the Calmuck, forms an angle of 70 degrees; whilst in the heads of Europeans it contains 80 degrees. On this difference of 10 degrees in the facial angle the superior beauty of the European depends; while the high character of beauty, in some ancient works of

statuary, as in the head of Apollo and the Medusa of Sisocles, is given by an angle of 100 degrees.

CUVIER'S CLASSIFICATION.

CUVIER distinguishes only three races: the CAUCASIAN or WHITE; the MONGOLIAN or YELLOW; and the ETHIOPIAN or BLACK; but hesitates whether to refer the Malays, Papuans, and South-Sea islanders to any of these races. The American he classifies with the Mongolian. "Although," says that distinguished naturalist, "the human species would appear to be single, since the union of any of its members produces individuals capable of propagation, there are, nevertheless, certain hereditary peculiarities of conformation observable, which constitute what are termed *races*. Three of these in particular appear eminently distinct: the *Caucasian*, or white, the *Mongolian*, or yellow, and the *Ethiopian*, or negro.

"The Caucasian, to which we belong, is distinguished by the beauty of the oval which forms the head: and it is this one which has given rise to the most civilized nations,—to those which have generally held the rest in subjection: it varies in complexion and in the colour of the hair.

"The Mongolian is known by his projecting cheek-bones, flat visage, narrow and oblique eyebrows, scanty beard, and olive complexion. Great empires have been established by this race in China and Japan, and its conquests have sometimes extended to this side of the Great Desert; but its civilization has always remained stationary.

"The Negro race is confined to the southward of the Atlas chain of mountains: its colour is black, its hair crisped, the cranium compressed, and nose flattened. The projecting muzzle and thick lips evidently approximate it to the apes: the hordes of which it is composed have always continued barbarous.

"The name *Caucasian* has been affixed to the race from which we descend, because tradition and the filiation of nations seem to refer its origin to that group of mountains situate between the Caspian and Black Seas, whence it has apparently extended by radiating all around. The nations of the Caucasus, or the Circassians and Georgians, are even now considered as the handsomest on earth. The principal ramifications of this race may be distinguished by the analogies of language. The Armenian or Syrian branch, spreading southward, produced the Assyrians, the Chaldeans, the hitherto untameable Arabs, who, after Mahomet, expected to become masters of the world; the Phœnicians, the Jews, the Abyssinians, which were Arabian colonies, and most probably the Egyptians. It is from this branch, always inclined to mysticism, that have sprung the most widely extended forms of religion. Science and literature have sometimes flourished among its nations, but always in a strange disguise and figurative style.

"The Indian, German, and Pelasgic branch is much more extended, and was much earlier divided; notwithstanding which, the most numerous affinities have been recognized between its four principal languages—the Sanscrit, the present sacred language of the Hindoos, and the parent of the greater number of the dialects of Hindostan; the ancient language of the Pelasgi, common parent of the Greek, Latin, many tongues that are extinct, and of all those of the south of Europe; the Gothic or Teutonic, from which are derived the languages of the north and north-west of Europe, such as the German, Dutch, English, Danish, Swedish, and their dialects; and finally, the Sclavonian, from which

are descended those of the north-east, the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, and that of the Vandals. It is by this great and venerable branch of the Caucasian stock, that philosophy, the arts and sciences, have been carried to their present state of advancement; and it has continued to be the depository of them for thirty centuries. It was preceded in Europe by the Celts, whose tribes, once very numerous, came by the north, and are now confined to its most western extremities; and by the Cantabrians, who passed from Africa into Spain, and have become confounded with the many nations whose posterity have intermingled in that peninsula. The ancient Persians originate from the same source as the Indians, and their descendants still present a very close resemblance to the nations of Europe.

"The Scythian and Tartar branch, extending first towards the north and north-east, and always wandering over the immense plains of those countries, returned but to devastate the happier abodes of their more civilized brethren. The Scythians, who, at so remote a period, made irruptions into Upper Asia; the Parthians, who there destroyed the Greek and Roman domination; the Turks, who there subverted that of the Arabs, and subjugated in Europe the unfortunate remnant of the Grecian people, were all offshoots from this branch. The Finlanders and Hungarians are tribes of the same division, which have strayed among the Slavonic and Teutonic nations. Their original country, to the north and eastward of the Caspian Sea, still contains inhabitants who have the same origin, and speak similar languages; but these are mingled with many other petty nations, variously descended, and of different languages. The Tartars remained unmixed longer than the others throughout that extent of country included between the mouth of the Danube to beyond the Irtisch, from which they so long menaced Russia, and where they have finally been subjugated by her. The Mongoles, however, have mingled their blood with that of the nations they conquered, many traces of which may still be found among the inhabitants of Lesser Tartary.

"It is to the east of this Tartar branch of the Caucasian race that the Mongolian race begins, whence it extends to the eastern ocean. Its branches, the Calmucks and Kalkas, still wandering shepherds, traverse the great desert. Thrice did their ancestors, under Attila, Genghis, and Tamerlane, spread far the terror of their name. The Chinese are the most anciently civilized branch, not only of this race, but of all known nations. A third branch, the Mandshurs, have recently conquered and still govern China. The Japanese, Coreans, and nearly all the hordes which extend to the north-east of Siberia, subject to Russia, are also to be considered, in a great measure, as originating from this race; and such also is deemed to be the fact with regard to the original inhabitants of various islands bordering on that archipelago. With the exception of some Chinese literati, the nations of the Mongolian race pertain generally to different sects of Buddhism, or the religion of Fo. The origin of this great race appears to have been in the Altai mountains, as that of ours in the Caucasus; but it is impossible to trace with the same certainty the filiation of its different branches. The history of these wandering nations is as fugitive as their establishments; and that of the Chinese, confined exclusively to their own empire, furnishes little that is satisfactory with respect to their neighbours. The affinities of their languages are also too little known to direct us in this labyrinth.

"The languages of the north of the peninsula beyond the Ganges, as well as that of Thibet, bear

some relation to the Chinese, at least in their monosyllabic structure; and the people who speak them are not without resemblance to the other Mongoles: but the south of this peninsula is inhabited by Malays, whose forms approach them much nearer to the Indians, and whose race and language are distributed over the coasts of all the islands of the Indian archipelago. The innumerable small islands of the southern ocean are also peopled by a handsome race, who appear to hold a near relation to the Indians, and whose language has much affinity with the Malay: but in the interior of the larger islands, particularly in the milder portions of them, there exists another race of men with black complexions, and Negro faces, all extremely barbarous, which are named Alfourous [see article ALFORAS]; and on the coasts of New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, are other Negroes nearly similar to those of the eastern coast of Africa, which are termed Papous; to the latter are generally referred the natives of Van Diemen's Land [now rapidly approaching to extermination,] and those of New Holland to the Alfourous.

"Neither the Malays nor the Papous are easily referable to either of the three great races; but can the former be clearly distinguished from their neighbours on both sides, the Caucasian Indians and the Mongolian Chinese? We avow that we cannot discern in them sufficient traits for that purpose. Are the Papous Negroes, which may formerly have strayed into the Indian Ocean? We possess neither figures nor descriptions precise enough to enable us to reply to this question.

"The inhabitants of the north of both continents, the Samoyedes, the Laplanders, and the Esquimaux, are derived, according to some, from the Mongolian race: but others regard them as mere degenerate offshoots from the Scythian and Tartar branches of the Caucasian race.

"The Americans have not yet been referred clearly to either of the races of the eastern continent; nevertheless, they have no precise or constant character, which can entitle them to be considered as a particular one. Their copper-coloured complexion is not sufficient: their general black hair and scanty beard would induce us to approximate them to the Mongoles, if their defined features, their nose as projecting as ours, their large and open eyes, did not oppose such a theory, and correspond with the features of the European. Their languages are as numberless as their tribes, and no demonstrative analogies have as yet been obtained, either with each other, or with those of the ancient world."

FISCHER'S CLASSIFICATION.

FISCHER, in his *Synopsis Mammalium*, indicates what he conceives to be seven species of *Homo* (reducing the number that had previously been assigned by Bory St. Vincent): and the numerous divisions and subdivisions of that naturalist being tolerably in accordance with the apparent value of the characters presented, whether or not they truly represent the real distinctions, or, in some instances, similarity be confounded with identity (a problem to which philology seems to offer the only key), the outline of his arrangement may be transferred to the present work, where it may chance to prove useful to some observers. His supposed *species* are as follow:—

1. *H. Japeticus*, Bory; corresponding to the Caucasian race of Cuvier.—This is distributed under three principal varieties, termed *Caucasicus*, *Arabicus*, and *Indicus*: of these the first is arranged into five

subvarieties, named *Caucasicus* (*Orientalis*), *Pelagicus* (*Meridionalis*), *Celticus* (*Occidentalis*), *Germanicus* (*Borealis*), and *Sclavonicus* (*Intermedius*), which severally comprehend the Caucasian, Pelagic, Celtic, Teutonic, and Sclavonic (including the Sarmatic) nations; the second into two subvarieties, *Atlantici* (*Occidentalis*), and *Adamicus* (*Orientalis*), respectively containing the Phœnicians, ancient Numidians, and Guanches, or the Punic nations, and the Abyssinians, primitive Egyptians (modern Copts), Jews, Armenians, Arabians, &c., or the Coptic and Semitic nations.

2. *H. Neptunianus*, Bory.—Ranged under three subdivisions: the first unnamed (*Qu. Malayanus?*) allied to—probably much mingled with—the Indian variety of *H. Japeticus*, and consisting of the well-known Malays, which people the coasts only of the peninsula of Malacca, the islands of the Indian ocean, Madagascar, &c., never penetrating inland; the second, *Occidentalis*, comprising the New Zealanders, and natives of the Society, Friendly, Sandwich, and other islands scattered over the Pacific ocean,—it is suggested, also, (but with due and much required hesitation,) the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians: the third, *Papuensis*, composed of certain inhabitants of part of the north coast of New Guinea, the shores of the islands Waigou, Salwaty, Gammen, and a few others, is obviously a hybrid race, derived from the intermixture of the Malay and true Papou. Cuvier has remarked the affinity of language subsisting between the Malays and South Sea Islanders.

3. *H. Scythicus*, Bory.—The first division of this, unnamed (*Qu. Mongolensis?*) consists of the Calmucks and other Tartars; the second, *Sinicus* (*Homo sinicus* of Bory), of the Chinese, Japanese, &c.; and the third and last, *Hyperboreus* (*Homo hyperboreus*, Bory), of the Esquimaux. It corresponds to the Mongolian race of Cuvier.

4. *H. Americus*, Bory.—“*Species*,” the author writes, “*adhuc male cognita, forsitan tota vel ex parte ad Scythicam reducenda*,” of which the latter only is in the least probable. “*Autochthones Americæ meridionalis, in stirpes innumeras distributi; e. g. Omapuæ, Guarani, Coroadi, Atures, Otomaqui, Botucudi, Guicæ, Cherrucæ, &c.*” A second division is designated *Patagonus*, (being the *Homo Patagonus* of Bory,) composed of the large-statured Patagonians.

5. *H. Columbicus*, Bory.—The ordinary red Indian of America.

6. *H. Æthiopicus*, Bory.—Divided into the true Negro, not otherwise named; *Caffer*, *Homo Caffer*, Bory, inhabiting Caffraria, and part of the coast of Madagascar; *Melanoides* (*Homo melaninus*, Bory), the Papou or indigenous inhabitants of Madagascar, the shores of New Guinea, the islands of New Britain, New Ireland, and many others, also of Van Diemen's Land; and *Hottentotus* (*Homo Hottentotus*, Bory), the Bush and other Hottentots, which, it may be remarked, have not a few analogies with the nomadic Mongoles. The last appear to have been much reduced and encroached on, till a remnant only is left near the south coast of Africa, just as the Celts are now confined to the extreme west of Europe.

7. Lastly, *H. Polynesius*, Fischer (*H. australarius*, Bory).—The Alfourous, the lowest in the scale of human beings: comprising the inland inhabitants of the Malay peninsula, the islands of the Indian Ocean, Madagascar, New Guinea, New Holland, &c. Such is the arrangement of an able and accomplished naturalist, published in 1829.

PRICHARD'S CLASSIFICATION.

PRICHARD, in his elaborate ‘*Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*,’ contends strenuously and successfully for unity of species in the genus *Homo*. The following are the leading varieties of Man according to Dr. Prichard.

“On comparing the principal varieties of form and structure which distinguish the inhabitants of different countries, we find that there are seven classes of nations which may be separated from each other by strongly marked lines. Among their principal characteristics are peculiar forms of the skull, but these are by no means the only difference which require notice and particular description. These seven principal classes are, first, those nations which in the form of their skulls and other physical characters resemble EUROPEANS, including many nations in Asia and some in Africa; secondly, races nearly similar in figure, and in the shape of the head, to the Kalmucks, Mongoles, and Chinese. These two first classes of nations will be designated, for reasons to be explained, IRANIAN and TURANIAN nations, in preference to CAUCASIAN and MONGOLIAN. The third class are the native AMERICAN nations, excluding the Esquimaux and some tribes which resemble them more than the majority of inhabitants of the New World. The fourth class comprises only the HOTTENTOT and Bushman race. A fifth class are the NEGROES; the sixth, the PAPUAS, or woolly-haired nations of Polynesia; the seventh, the ALFOUROU and Australian races. The nations comprised under these departments of mankind differ so strikingly from each other, that it would be improper to include any two of them in one section, and there is no other division of the human family that is by physical traits so strongly characterized. There are, indeed, some nations that cannot be considered as falling entirely within either of these divisions, but they may be looked upon as approximating to one or another of them.” Dr. Prichard affirms, of the Caucasian race of Cuvier, that, “there is no truth in the assertion that the traditions of all these nations deduce their origin from Caucasus,” and states, of his Indo-Atlantic, or Iranian nations, that “complexion does not enter among the characters of this type, since it is of all shades, from the white and florid colour of the northern Europeans, to the jet-black of many tribes in Lybia, and southward of Mount Atlas.”

LATHAM'S CLASSIFICATION.

Dr. Latham only admits three great primary divisions of the human race: 1st, the JAPETIDÆ, corresponding nearly with the Iranian race of Prichard; 2d, the MONGOLIDÆ, identical with Cuvier's group, and embracing the Malay, the American, and the Australian; and 3d, the ATLANTIDÆ or African race, embracing the Semitic nations.

PICKERING'S CLASSIFICATION.

In the 7th vol. of the magnificent report of the United States Exploring Expedition, published by the government of that country, Dr. Pickering has sketched, from personal observation chiefly, eleven races of men, under which he classifies all known varieties of the human family. An outline of his valuable observations will, it is thought, form a valuable addition to our Appendix; and serve to reunite various scattered ethnographical notices throughout the body of our Gazetteer.

Dr. Prichard commences his enumeration of races by remarking that three races of men are familiarly

known, and are admitted by general consent. "The same three physical races have been considered by eminent naturalists (who, however, have not travelled) to comprise all the varieties of the human family. Blumenbach has indicated a fourth race, the Malay; and even a fifth has been shadowed forth in the accounts of the Australian seas. It was impossible, however, from the materials furnished by books, to define the geographical boundaries of these races; a point which seemed of importance, as forming in a good degree the basis of our reasoning on the whole subject.

"This then was one of the objects of investigation I proposed to myself on joining the Exploring Expedition. At one time during the voyage, I thought my task nearly accomplished; and, after visiting Australia and New Zealand, I actually penned an opinion, that the races of men were five in number. Soon, however, I was compelled to admit three more: neither was this the limit of the productiveness of nature, in new and undreamt of combinations of feature. More careful observation than at the outset had seemed necessary was now called into requisition; and often, for a time, I experienced perplexity. One difficulty arose, in fixing in the mind, while passing from place to place, the relative shades of complexion. Fortunately for my purpose, tattooing was practised in many of the countries visited, and these markings afforded a convenient test of the depth of hue. Individuals, also, of three or more races being present among the crews of our vessels, afforded the means of making some direct comparisons. In the end all difficulties vanished, and I was enabled to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. It should be observed, that in the countries visited by the expedition, the inhabitants present among themselves great uniformity of feature and complexion; while in the Arab countries and in Western Hindostan, there is an astonishing diversity of aspect in the population; independently, to all appearance, of the great mixture of races. The mountain-region of Abyssinia is said likewise to present a seemingly heterogeneous population; but in all the countries which I have myself visited, the varieties of feature have appeared susceptible of reduction to the arrangement adopted in the present work.

"I have seen in all ELEVEN RACES OF MEN; and though I am hardly prepared to fix a positive limit to their number, I confess, after having visited so many different parts of the globe, that I am at a loss where to look for others. They may be enumerated conveniently enough in the order of complexion; and beginning with the lightest, I will add some of the more obvious distinctive characters.

a. *White.*

1. ARABIAN. The nose prominent, the lips thin, the beard abundant, and the hair straight or flowing.

2. ABYSSINIAN. The complexion hardly becoming florid; the nose prominent, and the hair crisped.

Brown.

3. MONGOLIAN. Beardless, with the hair perfectly straight and very long.

4. HOTTENTOT. Negro features, and close woolly hair; and the stature diminutive.

5. MALAY. Features not prominent in the profile; the complexion darker than in the preceding races, and the hair straight or flowing.

c. *Blackish-brown.*

6. PAPUAN. Features not prominent in the profile; the beard abundant, the skin harsh to the touch, and the hair crisped or frizzled.

7. NEGRILLO. Apparently beardless; the stature diminutive, the features approaching those of the Negro, and the hair woolly.

8. INDIAN OR TELINGAN. The features approaching those of the Arabian; and the hair, in like manner, straight or flowing.

9. ETHIOPIAN. The complexion and features intermediate between those of the Telingan and Negro; and the hair crisped.

d. *Black.*

10. AUSTRALIAN. Negro features, but combined with straight or flowing hair.

11. NEGRO. Close woolly hair; the nose much flattened, and the lips very thick.

"In an absolute sense, the terms *white* and *black* are both inapplicable to any shade of the human complexion; but they are sanctioned by general usage, and there may be some convenience in retaining the above four general divisions. Two of the races may therefore be designated as white, three as brown, four as blackish-brown, and two as black. Five of the races have the hair straight or flowing; while in the others it is more or less crisped, and in two of them it may with propriety be termed wool.

"Other modes of associating the races may also be mentioned. Maritime habits, and the part they appear to have taken in colonizing the globe, would lead us to separate the Malay, Negrillo, and Papuan, or the three island from the eight continental races.

"Again, looking to their distribution over the surface of the globe, six of the races may be regarded as Asiatic or East Indian, and four as African; the eleventh (the white race) being in common, or holding geographically an intermediate position.

"The existence of races, it should be observed, is a phenomenon independent of climate. All the physical races that occur in cold regions can be traced by continuity to the tropics, where moreover we find other races in addition. By the same evidence of geographical continuity, the population of one hemisphere can be satisfactorily derived from the other; but a difficulty arises in narrowing the circle. On the one hand, it seems quite impossible to trace the four African races to any part of Asia; and, on the other, it will be equally difficult to connect the Mongolian race with the African continent."

Colour of the skin in different races of men.—The colouring matter is understood to reside in a membranous network of greater or less density extending over the surface of the body, called the *rete mucosum*. This is situated between the chorion or true skin and the cuticle. The *rete mucosum*, or, as it is sometimes called, the cutaneous reticle, consists of a fine texture of vessels, containing fluids of different shades in the black and tawny races. It seems, however, doubtful whether any such membrane for the deposition of colouring fluid exists in white men, though the varieties of fair and dark which we observe among them would seem to require some organization of this kind; nor does this theory sufficiently illustrate the occasional instances of pied or spotted men. The human skin exhibits various shades of white, yellow, red, brown, and black. There is every possible intermediate shade between the fairest white and the deepest black, but no one gradation of colour is found in all the individuals of any nation. Generally speaking, how-

ever, we may refer all the national varieties of colour to the five following classes:—

(1) *White*, accompanied with redness of cheeks. This characterizes all the Europeans except the Laplanders, the Western Asiatics, and the Northern Africans. Considerable variety will be found to exist in the colour generally called white. The Albino possesses a skin of a reddish or a dead white colour, with yellowish white or milk-white hair, and red or very light coloured eyes. The hair over the whole body is unusually soft and white, not of the hoary colour of age, nor the light yellow or flaxen tint of the fair-haired races. It is rather that sort of colour peculiar to a white horse. These peculiarities evidently arise from a deficiency in the colouring principle, which is much the same in the skin, hair, and eyes. The latter organs are in the Albinos peculiarly sensible to the stimulus of light, in consequence of the want of a black pigment, the office of which is to absorb its superfluous portions. Hence we find the eyelids of these people generally closed, and the eyes usually exhibiting some appearances of morbid phenomena. But in twilight, dusk, or even a close approach to darkness, they see remarkably well. This peculiarity exists from birth, never changes, and may be propagated by generation. Some would refer the Albino variety to disease, but this notion appears incorrect, inasmuch as most of the individuals thus characterized are observed to be perfectly strong and healthy. This variety was first observed in the Africans, but it is far from being peculiar to that race. It has, however, never occurred except in detached instances, for though it is observed to be more prevalent in some parts of the world than others, the notion of entire Albino tribes has been exploded. There is another race of men, with a remarkably fair complexion, yellow, flaxen, or red hair, and blue or gray eyes. In these persons the cutaneous capillaries are easily filled, and consequently they exhibit a general sanguineous tint, deeper and more florid in the face. The ancient and modern Germans belong to this variety, and generally the Danes, Dutch, Swedes, English, &c. Lastly, a race very extensive is found with skin of a brownish white, and dark brown or black hair. The Southern Europeans and Western Asiatics are of this character.

(2) The second grand variety in human colour is *yellow or olive*. This characterizes all the Mongolian tribes, and, generally speaking, most of the natives of Upper Asia.

(3) Is the *red or copper* colour, which in various shades is prevalent over the entire American continent, and chiefly confined to it.

(4) *Brown or tawny*. This in lighter or darker variations belongs to the inhabitants of the peninsula of Malacca, and is extended through most of the islands of the Pacific ocean.

(5) *Black*, in an amazing variety of shades, characterizes all the African continent, the northern and southern parts excepted, New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Hebrides, and some other islands of the South sea. It is mingled with the ordinary colour of the natives in Brazil, California, and India.

It is not to be supposed that these different colours, thus generally described, prevail each of them uniformly in all the individuals of the race; on the contrary, there are considerable gradations, and even tribes have been found among the Americans, and individuals are constantly produced in each respective race, with characteristics approaching to those of some other. Children born from an intermixture of different races hold generally a middle

station between the two. Thus the *Mulatto* forms a medium between the African and European. The colour will be more or less dark according to the complexion of the European father and mother. The cheeks are not ruddy, and the hair is black and curled, but less short than the Negroes. The iris is always dark.

From the Europeans and Mulattoes proceed what are called *Tercerons*. These generally resemble Europeans. The hair has nothing of the woolly curl, the skin has a slight brown tint, and the cheeks are red. The offspring of these last and the Europeans are not to be distinguished from our own race. An opposite course will reduce the Mulatto offspring to the characters of the Negro, and by intermixture with the latter, the fourth generation will be perfectly black. From the native Indians and the Europeans are born *Mestizos*. They are much lighter than the Mulattoes, and often not distinguishable in colour from Europeans. The small beard, hands, and feet, and the obliquity of the eyes, mark their Indian blood. The offspring from them and European fathers are in all respects like the Europeans. From Negroes and Americans spring *Zambos*, resembling Mulattoes, but darker. Among the dark races are sometimes found persons spotted with white.

Under this head of colour, we may briefly notice the varieties in the hair, beard, and iris.

The structure and properties of the hair are closely allied to those of the skin, and it derives the means of its growth, and probably its colouring matter, from the cutaneous vessels. Each hair may be traced through the cuticle and surface of the cutis to a bulb partly in the chorion, and partly in the cellular membrane. This bulb consists of a thick outer covering, in which the root of the hair and a vascular pulp by which the root is secreted, are contained. There is a close analogy between the skin and hair. The latter, in the Albino, as before observed, is short and white. A light complexion and thin skin, are usually accompanied with fair or red hair, and darker hair usually belongs to a dark colour and thick skin. In the coloured varieties of the human race, the hair is black and always coarser than that of Europeans. In the spotted Negroes the hair growing out of a white patch on the head, is white, a presumptive proof that the colouring matter of the skin and hair is the same. The principal differences in the hair are four. 1. Brownish, deviating into yellow or red, or into black. It is copious, long, and soft, and characterizes the natives of the temperate climates of Europe, and somewhat stronger and darker, and belongs to the Eastern Asiatics and Northern Africans, and the Celtic and Slavonic races in Europe. 2. Black, strong, straight, and thin. This character of hair belongs to the American and Mongolian varieties. 3. A softer black, thick, and curled, is found among the South-sea islanders. 4. Black and crisp, in all the Negro tribes. It may be proper to notice here that the hair of the African has been ascertained to bear no resemblance to wool except in appearance, and that it has all the characters of true hair.

The above divisions hold good generally, but we find, as in colour, so in hair, many individual exceptions in the different races. As great differences are observable in the various races in point of beard, as of hair generally. Most individuals of the dark races are remarkably deficient in this particular. The Mongolians have much less beard than the Europeans, and it grows later. The Calmucks have small and poor mustachios, and very little hair on the body. The Buriats are nearly beardless, so are the Tungooses and other hordes of Eastern Si-

beria. The Chinese resemble the Mongolian tribes in this particular; but contrary to their practice the latter encourage the growth of the beard. The custom of exterminating the beard and hair on the body is common among many of the dark nations; but this would not have been attempted, and could not be executed, if nature had furnished them in this article so plentifully as she has done the Europeans.

There has been much controversy whether the native Americans have beards or not; it is now completely ascertained that they have beards, but weak and imperfect, and that the practice of exterminating them is general. The genuine Negroes have very little beard or growth of hair over the body. But the South-sea islanders are by no means deficient in these excrescences.

An analogy similar to that between the hair and skin exists between the latter and the iris of the eye. New-born children in Europe have generally light eyes and hair, and both gradually darken in those of dark complexion. In old persons, as the hair turns gray, the eye loses a portion of its colour. In the Albino there is an entire deficiency of proper colouring matter, so that the iris has a reddish hue from the colour of the blood in the capillaries. The same sympathetic variations in the skin, hair, and eyes are also observable in other animals. The principal colours of the human eye are blue, passing to grayish in the lighter tints, a sort of obscure orange, a kind of middle tint between blue and orange, sometimes very green in red-haired persons; and lastly, brown, verging to hazel on the one side, and black on the other. To these the reddish eye of the Albino may be added. These varieties occur constantly in individuals of the same race and family. Sometimes they are confined to particular tribes of the same nation. The Gothlanders of Sweden are described with light hair and grayish eyes. The Findlanders with yellow hair and brown eyes, and the Laplanders with both black. Blue eyes with yellow hair have always marked the Germanic tribes. Blue eyes with black or dark hair form a combination not uncommon among the tribes of Kurdistan, and others of the Caucasian race, who inhabit elevated situations in Asia. The iris is dark in all the coloured varieties, but in the Negro it is so black as to be distinguished with difficulty from the pupil.

I.—THE MONGOLIAN RACE.

"I have thought," says Dr. Pickering, the substance of whose work we now proceed to condense, "I have thought to distinguish in the Mongolian race physical traits and a style of feature, at variance in some respects with those of the remaining series of races. One of these peculiarities consists in the occurrence of a feminine aspect in both sexes. In the absence of any striking difference in stature or dress, I have often seen the stranger at a loss to distinguish men from women; a difficulty not depending altogether on the absence of a beard, and which, so far as my observation extends, does not take place in the other races. The well-characterised Mongolian head is less compressed at the sides than is the head in the other races, so that when viewed in front, it presents a more rounded contour. The forehead recedes, but in continuation of a general curve from the chin upwards; and it frequently happens that the nose is likewise arched. The latter withal is less prominent than in the White race, and the lips are somewhat thicker. The complexion is always sufficiently light to show a flush, and in the far north, it sometimes becomes decidedly florid. This is said to be the case with

the coast-tribes of North-west America; and indeed I have seen among them two females, in all probability of unmixed race, who, from their fair complexion, might very well have passed for Europeans. The Mongolian is pre-eminently a beardless race: the chin often remaining perfectly smooth, even to extreme age. In the instances where a thin beard does make its appearance, I have never seen it attain a greater length than two or three inches, and it was always perfectly straight. The hair also has appeared to me more uniformly straight, and to have a tendency to grow longer than in the other races; when left to itself, I think it will not unfrequently reach the ground. As to the 'oblique eye,' so generally spoken of as characteristic of the Chinese, I have found it among them in some instances, and also among the Chinooks of North-west America; but I have not been able to make much use of it as a distinctive character. I have moreover seen individuals of the Malay race having their eyes small, and as if half-closed, and I am induced to think some confusion may have arisen from this source. I was not more successful with the alleged 'absence of a projecting inner angle to the lids,' which has likewise been spoken of as a Chinese peculiarity. Some writers have found a want of clearness in the *sclerótica*, or 'white of the eye,' of the aboriginal American, a point I have not examined, but which seems to deserve attention.

"The Arctic regions seem exclusively possessed by the Mongolian race, which besides is diffused through a greater variety of climates than any other, and over a far larger area. This comprises about one-half of Asia, and, with a slight exception, all aboriginal America, or more than two-fifths of the land-surface of the globe. Notwithstanding the recent encroachments, the greater portion of the American continent is still inhabited by Mongolian tribes; and while some of them wander towards the North, further than civilized man has hitherto been able to follow, others are still the nearest dwellers to the Southern pole."—See the ethnographical section in article MONGOLIA.

The American Race.—The American aborigines are generally distinguished by long, straight, black hair, thin beards, prominent cheek-bones, a copper or brown-red colour, varying to lighter or darker shades, thick lips, black eyes, often obliquely placed as in other Mongolian races, and noses either flat or aquiline. "In referring to such exceptions as exist to this description," says Mr. Bradford, in his 'American Antiquities,' "we should not forget that tribal distinctions are everywhere maintained with great tenacity, and, of consequence, that to such occasional aberrations from the common standard as have originated among any particular family, a great opportunity for perpetuation has been afforded. The uniformity of the American physical appearance has, however, struck most travellers and naturalists with great force. The testimony of a few may be cited, though authorities might easily be accumulated. 'The Indians of New Spain,' says Humboldt, 'bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru, and Brazil. They have the same swarthy and copper colour, flat and smooth hair, small beard, squat body, long eye, with the corner directed upwards towards the temples, prominent cheek-bones, thick lips, and an expression of gentleness in the mouth strongly contrasted with a gloomy and severe look.' 'Over a million and a half of square leagues, from the Terra del Fuego islands to the river St. Lawrence and Behring's straits, we are struck at the first glance with the general resemblance in the features of the inhabitants.' 'The Indians,' says Ulloa, 'are of a

copper colour, which by the action of the sun and air grows darker. I must remark that neither heat nor cold produces any sensible change of colour, so that the Indians of the Cordilleras of Peru are easily confounded with those of the hottest plains; and those who live under the line cannot be distinguished by the colour from those who inhabit the fortieth degrees of north and south latitude.' 'I had no sooner beheld these Americans,' observes the enterprising Ledyard of the natives of Nootka, 'than I set them down for the same kind of people that inhabit the opposite side of the continent. They are rather above the middle stature, copper-coloured, and of an athletic make; they have long black hair.' 'I have been forcibly struck,' says Mr. Flint, 'with the general resemblance in the countenance, make, conformation, manners, and habits of the Indians. A savage of Canada and the Rio-del-Norte are substantially alike; they are all, in my mind, unquestionably from a common stock.' One testimony, still more explicit, if possible, may be added. Ulloa, upon his return from South America, touched at Louisburg, at which place he remarks, 'In this and the adjacent islands were a considerable number of inhabitants, born in the country, or on the main land; and, what is remarkable, these Indians not only resemble those of Peru in complexion and aspect, but there is also a considerable affinity between their manners and customs; the only visible difference is in stature, and in this the advantage lies visibly on the side of the inhabitants of these northern climates.'

"That this uniformity is universal, and applies to all the tribes, cannot be maintained, and it would be absurd to suppose that it existed. But yet no varieties have been observed which approach the Indians anywhere near the white and black races, and where an exception occurs in one particular, the other peculiarities are still retained. It is true, many statements have been made concerning the existence of white and black Indians, but, upon examination, they are found to have proceeded usually from the early travellers, who were often vague and exaggerated in their use of terms, or to have been founded upon misnomers, or to have related to tribes who had intermarried with Europeans. An instance of the erroneous conclusions which may be drawn from a misnomer is afforded in a tribe of the Caucasus, who, though called 'the Black Circassians, are of a very fair complexion.' Thus, in America, the tribes of the upper Orinoco, who have been styled 'White Indians,' according to Humboldt, who had an opportunity for personal examination, differ from other Indians only by a much less tawny skin, having, at the same time, the features, the stature, and the smooth, straight black hair of their race. The Arkansas in North America, of whom the same assertion has been made, though not of a copper colour, are dark and tawny, and possess all the Indian peculiarities of form and feature. An idea may be gathered of the inaccurate notions formerly prevailing upon this subject, by the assertion of Charlevoix, that several tribes, and among them some of the Esquimaux, have white hair; indeed he adds of the latter nation that they have a beard 'so thick up to their eyes that it is difficult to distinguish any features of their face,' that 'they are tall and pretty well shaped,' and that 'their skin is white as snow.' Frezier also says, that the Fuegians are almost as white as Europeans, a statement abundantly disproved by subsequent observations. For the purpose of showing how restricted these apparent exceptions are, and in order to indicate the general predominance of those characteristics which mark the race, it may be well to attempt a brief physical

synopsis of the tribes, confirmed by the testimony of various travellers.

"The Esquimaux have generally been distinguished from the American race, in consequence of their colour, diminutive stature, and other peculiarities, but it is apprehended, that in producing these signs of difference, so far as they really exist, natural causes, such as food, mode of life and climate, have chiefly operated. The strongest evidence, however, of their affiliation to the other Indian tribes is afforded in the physical appearance of the Fuegians, who occupy a region where similar causes have existed and produced the same results. 'The general form of the Fuegians is peculiar, the head and body being particularly large, and the extremities unusually small; but the feet are broad though short. This peculiarity, no doubt, is owing to their mode of life, &c. From the same cause, want of exercise, this is the form of the Esquimaux and the Laplanders.' The Fuegians have generally straight, long, and jet black hair, scanty beard, a broad face, black, angular Chinese eyes, copper complexion and small stature. In the work just cited, there are several interesting descriptions of particular individuals of this tribe, as follows: 'The complexion of this man was dark, his skin of a copper colour, the native hue of the Fuegian tribes, the eyes and hair black,—this is universal, as far as I have seen, and predominant throughout all the aborigines of America, from the Fuegians to the Esquimaux.' And again, 'the features of this individual were rounder than they generally are among those of his nation, the form of whose countenance resembles that of the Laplanders and Esquimaux. They have broad faces with projecting cheek bones; the eyes of an oval form, and drawn towards the temples.' The stature of the Fuegians is generally from four feet ten inches to five feet six inches, and their figures are similar to those of the Esquimaux."—See article FUEGO (TIERRA-DEL).

"The Patagonians afford a striking instance of the exaggerated and gross inaccuracies which pervade many of the accounts of the Indian tribes. Indeed it is but recently that the fanciful stories which had been propagated concerning the stature of these natives have been disproved; and a careful examination of all the authorities, together with the observation of recent voyagers, has satisfactorily shown that their height has been greatly over-estimated. The medium stature of this race appears to be from five feet ten inches to six feet. Falkner, however, bore impartial and correct testimony. 'The Patagonians, or Puelches,' he says, 'are a large-bodied people, but I never heard of that gigantic race which others have mentioned, though I have seen persons of all the different tribes of southern Indians.' The colour of the Patagonians is a rich, reddish brown, rather darker than copper, the head is long, broad, and flat, the forehead low, the face of a square form, the eyes small and often obliquely placed, the nose rather flat, but sometimes aquiline, the hair long, lank, and black, and the beard thin. Proceeding to the north, the nomade Pehuenches and the Araucanians, according to Mr. Poeppig, 'belong to the same branch of the great copper-coloured, or Patagonian race.' The Araucanians are of a reddish brown or copper colour, are finely shaped and muscular, and have small black eyes, a broad face, flattish nose, coarse black hair, and no beard. One tribe it has been thought offers an exception to this description,—the Boroanes, or Borea Indians living near Valdivia, in Chile. Some of them are said to have light eyes, a fair complexion and red hair. Frezier disposes of this objection, for he says, in speaking of those who are thus dis-

tinguished, 'these are descended from the women taken in the Spanish towns they destroyed; his statement is fully confirmed also by Ulloa, who traces this diversity to the same cause.'—See articles **ARAUCAINIANS**, and **PATAGONIA**.

"The present Peruvian Indians, who are of the same race as the ancient inhabitants, are described as of a copper colour, with high cheek bones, small black eyes set widely apart, hair coarse and black, without any inclination to curl, beard scanty, nose somewhat flattened, small stature, and the feet small: these characters are of general prevalence among all the natives. The Bolivian Indians, according to Dr. Ruschenberger, are dark copper-coloured, the nose is flattened, and the eyes are obliquely placed."—See article **PERU**.

"In general, the same physical description will apply to the numerous hordes of Brazil. The Mongul physiognomy is more striking in these tribes than in those of any other part of America. Prince Maximilian describes one of these Indians as 'distinguished from all the rest by his Calmuck physiognomy;' but the same characters are of almost universal prevalence. Passing further to the north, but little variation from this type can be found in the tribes inhabiting Guiana and Colombia. Humboldt has termed the complexion of the Chaymas and other natives of this region, a dull brown or brown-red, inclining to a tawny colour, and he adds, that they resemble the Monguls, by the form of the eye, their high cheek bones, their straight hair, and the almost entire absence of beard.

"The natives of the West India Islands at the discovery consisted of two classes, differing slightly in appearance, and more considerably in manners and character. The Charibs, who occupied the small islands of the southern part of this group, were of a fierce, cruel, and indomitable disposition. The Arrowauks, who resided in the larger and northernmost islands, were of a milder character, and appear to have possessed more of the arts of civilisation. The Charibs were of a tawny or dark-brown complexion, middling stature, robust, and muscular, with small black eyes, long straight black hair, scanty beard, and flat retreating foreheads. The Arrowauks were taller than the former race, and of a reddish brown colour, their foreheads were flat, though not so retreating as those of the Charibs, the hair was straight, black, and lank, the beard scanty, the eyes black, cheek bones prominent, the face broad, and the nose flat."—See article **CARIBBEES**.

"The Mexican Indians have generally 'a swarthy and copper colour, flat and smooth hair, small beard and squat body, long eye, with the corner directed upwards towards the temples, prominent cheek bones, and thick lips.' Clavigero says, that the moral and physical qualities of the Mexicans proper, were the same as those of the adjacent nations, so that the description of the one is equally applicable to the rest; he considers the colour of the skin, however, as olive. According to Humboldt, the Aztec and Otomite tribes have more beard than the others, and many of them wear small mustaches."—See ethnographical section of article **Mexico**.

"The aboriginal inhabitants of Upper California, when first observed by the early Spanish travellers, were of the same stock as those living in the adjoining peninsula. Though the different tribes varied in some unimportant particulars, they bore a general resemblance to each other;—and though some are described as of a diminutive size, they were usually of ordinary stature. They were of a darker colour than the natives of the more southern provinces, their lips were large and projecting, noses

broad and flat, foreheads low, beard scanty, and hair straight and black;—long beards, it is said, have occasionally been observed. This was one of the localities where American negroes have been placed, an idea which the following passage from Venegas may possibly dispose of. 'It is known,' he says, 'that some ships have left Mulattoes and Mestizos at Cape San Lucas.' 'Father Juan de Torquemada tells us that the Californians showed no manner of surprise at the sight of negroes, there being some of that caste among them, the race of those who had been left by a ship from the Philippine islands.' The nations near the mouth of the Columbia river generally resemble each other in their physical appearance. Their stature is diminutive, 'the complexion is the usual copper-coloured brown of the North American tribes, though rather lighter than that of the Indians of the Missouri;' the mouth is wide and the lips are thick; the nose is wide at the extremity, and low between the eyes; the eyes are generally black, the face broad, forehead flat, and the hair straight and black. The form of the forehead arises from artificial compression of the cranium, which is carried to such an extent, that the forehead often runs in a straight line from the nose to the crown of the head. Further to the North and along the Pacific, tribes have been observed, which are said to be distinguished by a lighter complexion. The Chyennes and other tribes on the shores of the south-western tributaries of the Missouri, though differing somewhat in features and size, 'still, in the direction of the eye, the prominence of the cheek bones, the form of the lips, chin, and retreating forehead, are precisely similar' to the Missouri Indians."—See articles **CALIFORNIA** and **OREGON**.

"The Osages are a fine race of men, tall, well made, of a tawny red colour, with aquiline features, prominent cheek bones, and straight black hair. 'They do not seem to differ in point of features and colour from the Missouri Indians; their stature is by no means inferior to the latter.' Mr. Brackenridge also remarks of this tribe, that 'they have been noted for their uncommon stature. This is somewhat exaggerated, though they are undoubtedly above the ordinary size of men. The wandering, or semi-wandering nations of Louisiana may be characterized as exceeding the whites in stature.' The Arkansas are dark, but not copper-coloured, they possess fine aquiline features, scanty beards, long black hair and elongated angular eyes. The same general characteristics as those already indicated, with the exception of a greater prominence of the cheek bones, mark the Sioux, Pawnees, and other tribes inhabiting the region west of the Mississippi. The Mandans, however, appear to have a lighter colour, and though possessing the Indian form in other respects, their hair in some instances is of a light chestnut colour and the eyes are of a bluish cast. But connected as they are by affinities in language to other tribes, whose Indian physiognomy cannot be doubted, it is possible that these peculiarities have been produced by an intermixture of the race.

"'We see nothing,' says Charlevoix, 'in the outward appearance of the Natchez, that distinguishes them from the other savages of Canada and Louisiana;' the same appears to have been the case with all the southern Indians, and a description of one tribe will therefore answer for the rest. 'The Chickasaws,' says Mr. Adair, 'are a comely, pleasant looking people. Their faces are tolerably round, contrary to the visage of the Choctaws, which inclines much to flatness, as is the case of most of the other Indian Americans. The lips of the Indians

in general are thin, their eyes are small, sharp and black, and their hair is lank, coarse and darkish; they pluck their beards.

"The similarity in the physical appearance of the numerous tribes of the Algonquin-Lenape race and of the Iroquois was equally striking. Smith describes the Powhatans as generally tall and of good proportions, with a brown colour, black hair, and little beard. Loskiel says that 'the Delawares and Iroquois, and other nations in league with them, resemble each other much, both as to their bodily and mental qualifications. Their skin is of a reddish brown, nearly resembling copper, but in different shades. Some are of a brown yellow, not much differing from the mulattoes; some light brown, hardly to be known from a brown European, except by their hair and eyes. The former is jet black, stiff, lank, and coarse, and almost like horse hair.' Smith describes the Iroquois as tall, beardless, of a tawny complexion, and having black uncurled hair; and Charlevoix, as of a lofty stature, with black hair and a scanty beard. 'The colour of the savages,' he says, 'does not prove a third species between the white and black, as some people have imagined. They are very swarthy and of a dirty dark red.' The Knisteneaux, a branch of the Algonquin race, who had penetrated the farthest towards the north-east, and inhabited the territory from the Atlantic to the shores of Hudson's bay, the St. Lawrence and Churchill rivers, are described by Mr. M'Kenzie 'as of moderate stature. Their complexion is of a copper-colour, and their hair black, which is common to all the natives of North America. It is cut in various forms according to the fancy of the several tribes, and by some is left in the long lank flow of nature. They very generally extract their beards; their eyes are black, keen, and penetrating—their countenance open and agreeable.' Some individuals have been seen with full beards. The tract of country situated to the north-west of the Knisteneaux is inhabited by the Chippewyans—all the territory between 60° and 65° N lat. and long. 110° and 100° West, they consider as their lands and home. But tribes of this race border in the east on the Knisteneaux, and extend on the west to the Pacific, and on the north to the territory of the Esquimaux. At least this is to be inferred from ethnographical analogies, for tribes who speak their language are found over this vast district even as far south as lat. 52° N on the Columbia river. 'Their complexion is swarthy,' says M'Kenzie, 'their features coarse, and their hair lank—but not always of a dingy black—nor have they universally the piercing eye which generally animates the Indian countenance.' 'The men in general extract their beards, though some of them are seen to prefer a bushy black beard to a smooth chin.' The tribes situate to the westward in the vicinity of the Pacific, have been described in a similar manner, with the exception of their complexion, which is said to be of a 'light copper-colour,' accompanied with long lank hair and black eyes. Mr. Hearne remarks of these Indians, that their complexion 'is somewhat of the copper cast, inclining rather towards the dingy brown; that their foreheads are low, cheek bones high, eyes small, and their hair black, strong and straight. 'Few of the men have any beard; this seldom makes its appearance until they arrive at middle age.'—See ethnographical section of article AMERICA.

"The Esquimaux inhabit all the northern regions of the continent stretching along the Arctic seas from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a considerable distance south along the shores of the two oceans. The western tribes appear to be the most assimilated

to the general type of the American race, and as their language and customs connect them with those toward the east, it is possible that the varieties observed in the colour and features of the latter are owing to foreign causes. Generally upon the northern coast opposite to Asia, the inhabitants are stout and short, of a swarthy colour, with thick lips, black eyes and hair, thin beard, and high cheek bones. Further to the east, the Esquimaux met by Hearne, on the Coppermine river, are described as of small stature, and a dirty copper-coloured complexion, though some of the women are more fair. According to Crantz this race is of a dwarfish size, the face is broad and flat, the cheek bones high, the eyes black, the hair long, straight, and black, and the hands and feet small. Their colour, he says, is olive, though there are some who have a moderately white skin, but the children are born white. Captain Back, in lat. 67°, long. 94°, observed Esquimaux who had a luxuriant growth of beard; their eyes were obliquely placed; and it is remarkable that they were not tattooed. 'The male Esquimaux have rather a prepossessing physiognomy, but with very high cheek bones, broad foreheads, and small eyes, rather farther apart than those of a European. The corners of their eyelids are drawn together so close, that none of the white is to be seen; their mouths are wide and their teeth wide and regular. The complexion is a dusky yellow, but some of the young women have a little colour bursting through this dark tint. The noses of the men are rather flattened, but those of the women are rather prominent. The males are, generally speaking, between five feet five inches and five feet eight inches high, bony and broad shouldered, but do not appear to possess much muscular shape. But the most surprising peculiarity is the smallness of their hands and feet.' Captain Graah says, 'the Greenlanders inhabiting the southern part of the west coast, (and it is to be observed, this is the coast upon which the ancient Icelandic settlements were probably made,) have little in their exterior in common with genuine Esquimaux; and the inhabitants of the country about the bay of Disco in North Greenland, and the natives of the east coast seem to me to have still less. They have neither the full fleshy person, nor the prominent paunch of the Esquimaux, but are on the contrary slender and even meagre. They are moreover distinguished from the Esquimaux, by a uniformity of head and cast of countenance which is handsomer and more expressive. The women and children have many of them brown hair, and a complexion scarcely less fair than that of our peasantry. But as I should not venture to conclude, that the Esquimaux about Hudson's bay have any claims to the honour of a Roman parentage from the circumstance of Sir Edward Parry's having seen many a good Roman nose among them, neither do I conceive, that the natives of the east coast of Greenland are descended from the old Icelandic colonies, because in some points they resemble Europeans. Their lank hair, their black and somewhat Chinese eyes, their disproportionally large hands and feet, their temper and disposition, their manners, customs, and language, all indicate that they are of the same stock originally with the Esquimaux. Some few of them wear beards and mustaches, but by far the greater number eradicate the beard as it appears.' Captain Parry says of some Esquimaux, N lat. 67°, long. 85°, 'their countenances at the time impressed me with the idea of Indian rather than of Esquimaux features—but this variety of physiognomy we afterwards found not to be uncommon among these people.' The same traveller, in his general description of those at Winter island

and Igloodik, observes that they are of low stature, their hands and feet are remarkably small, their faces are generally round and full, eyes small and black, nose also small and sunk far in between the cheek bones, but not much flattened. 'In the young of both sexes the complexion is clear and transparent, and the skin smooth. The colour is scarcely a shade darker than that of a deep brunette, so that the blood is plainly perceptible when it mounts into the cheeks; the eyes are not horizontal, but much lower at the end next to the nose than at the other. The hair is black, glossy, and straight. The men wear the hair on the upper lip and chin from one to one and a half inch in length,—and some were distinguished by a little tuft between the chin and lower lip.' It seems most probable, therefore, that the aberrations from the general physical standard, observed in the eastern Esquimaux, have been occasioned by a European intermixture; by intermarriages, probably, with the lost Icelandic colonists alluded to by Captain Graah. Of the western branches of the race the colour and features are essentially the same as those which characterize the aborigines generally. It thus appears that a most striking physical uniformity prevails among all the American tribes, that the variations from the predominant type are trifling and infrequent, and where they do exist, may in several cases be traced to intermarriages with individuals of the white or black race."—See articles *ESQUIMAUX* and *TCHUKTSHES*.

"It remains to inquire whether the ancient and civilized nations of the United States, Peru, and Mexico belonged to the same race. If the tribes now inhabiting Mexico and Peru are to be regarded as the descendants of those nations, the question would meet an easy solution; but the peculiar conformation of the ancient skulls found in the mounds, and the singular physiognomy observed in the human representations upon the Mexican paintings and monuments, afford some cause for hesitation. But it should be remembered that in the early stages of art, there is a tendency to delineate monstrous and exaggerated figures, which at a subsequent period, when more elegance and correctness are attained, custom, prejudice and superstition having once rendered sacred, are never abandoned. The Egyptians, says Plato, having once determined upon the forms to be exhibited in their paintings and sculptures, it was no longer lawful for painters or other imitative artists to attempt any innovation. That such an arbitrary rule prevailed in Mexico, where, from the absence of the art of writing, it became necessary to adhere to the forms which had been adopted in their hieroglyphical paintings, not only appears reasonable, but is manifest by the most cursory examination of the picture-writings. Accordingly we find in some cases, particularly in their sculpture, when it was designed to represent real individuals, that the style is changed, and the figures approach nearer to the present Indian physiognomy. In one respect the representations on the monuments and paintings are assimilated to the type of the Red race; for with the exception of some sacred figures probably intended to denote the white and bearded Quetzalcoatl, they are all delineated as beardless. The enormous size of the nose, which it is difficult to suppose ever characterized any people, was naturally exaggerated by the first artists, in consequence of the retreating forehead, with which it was accompanied. The custom of cranial compression was common to many American nations, and may be clearly traced, not only to the barbarous, but civilized races. The unusual forms thus given to the skull are not universally the same. Thus Charlevoix observes, 'there are on

this continent some nations, which they call Flat-heads, which have, in fact, their foreheads very flat, and the top of their heads somewhat lengthened. This shape is not the work of nature: it is the mothers who give it to their children, as soon as they are born. For this end, they apply to their foreheads, and the back part of their heads, two masses of clay, or of some other heavy matter, which they bind by little and little, till the skull has taken the shape they desire to give it. It is quite the reverse with certain Algonquins amongst us, named Round-heads, or Bowl-heads, (*Têtes de Boules*), whom I have mentioned before, for they make their beauty consist in having their heads perfectly round, and mothers take care also very early to give them this shape.' Adair describes another form among the Choctaws and other southern tribes. 'The Indians flatten their heads,' he remarks, 'in divers forms, but it is chiefly the crown of the head they depress. The Choctaw Indians flatten their foreheads from the top of the head to the eyebrows, with a small bag of sand; which gives them a hideous appearance, as the forehead naturally shoots upwards, according as it is flattened; thus the rising of the nose, instead of being equi-distant from the beginning of the chin to that of the hair, is by their wild mechanism placed a great deal nearer to the one and further from the other.' The same practice, he adds, prevails among the tribes 'around South Carolina and all the way to New Mexico.' Accordingly we find that the Waxsaws and Natchez distorted the natural shape of the head by similar artificial means. The Flat-head tribes west of the Rocky mountains and on the Columbia river have carried the same custom to a frightful extent; their heads present an inclined plane from the crown to the upper part of the nose,—a peculiarity which is produced in the following manner. 'Immediately after birth, the infant is placed in a kind of oblong cradle, formed like a trough, with moss under it. One end, on which the head reposes, is more elevated than the rest. A padding is then placed on the forehead, with a piece of cedar bark over it, and by means of cords passed through small holes, on each side of the cradle, the padding is pressed against the head. It is kept in this manner upwards of a year. When released from this inhuman process, the head is perfectly flattened, and the upper part of it seldom exceeds an inch in thickness.' The Charibs compressed the heads of their infants by boards and ligatures, and rendered the forehead so flat, 'that they could see perpendicularly when standing erect; and the Arrowauks practised the same custom, endeavouring, however, to give the crown of the head a greater elongation. In South America, according to Condamine, 'the appellation Omaguas, in the language of Peru, as well as Cambevas in that of Brazil, given to the same people by the Portuguese of Para, signifies Flat-heads. For they have the whimsical custom of pressing between two plates the forehead of their newly born children, in order to give them this singular shape, and make them, as they say, resemble the full moon.' 'Among the variety of singular customs prevailing in these nations,' says Ulloa, 'one cannot help being surprised at the odd taste of the Omaguas, a people otherwise so sensible, who, to render their children what they call beautiful, flatten the fore and hind parts of the head, which gives them a monstrous appearance; for the forehead grows upwards, in proportion as it is flattened, so that the distance from the rising of the nose to the beginning of the hair exceeds that from the lower part of the nose to the bottom of the chin. And the same is observable in the back part

of the head: the sides also are very narrow from a natural consequence of the pressure; as thus, the parts pressed, instead of spreading conformable to the common course of nature, grow upwards. This practice is of great antiquity among them, and kept up so strictly, that they make a jest of other nations calling them calabash-heads. In order to give children this beautiful flatness, the upper part of the head is put, soon after their birth, betwixt two pieces of board, and this is repeated from time to time, till they have brought the head to the fashionable form.' The Mantas, consisting of several tribes subdued by the Incas, are described by Garcillasso de la Vega, as having their heads very much deformed. 'As soon as their children were born, they applied to the front of the head and the back of the neck two small boards, between which they compressed the head, until they had arrived to the age of five years; and by these means the head became flat and very long.' There are various authorities to show that artificial pressure of the cranium was common to many Peruvian nations, and none more satisfactory than the decree of the Synod of Lima, (passed 1585,) cited by Blumenbach, which prohibited the custom,—at the same time alluding to it as formerly universal in Peru. Dr. Morton has traced it likewise into Venezuela and Nicaragua. The same learned naturalist, in his researches into American craniology, has arrived at the conclusion, that the American nations, excepting the Polar tribes, are of one race and one species, but of two great families, which resemble each other in physical, but differ in intellectual character, and that the cranial remains discovered in the mounds, from Peru to Wisconsin, belong to the same race, and probably to the Toltec family. The skulls from the mounds are described as being flattened on the occiput and frontal bones, 'in such manner as to give the whole head a sugar-loaf or conical form, whence also their great lateral diameter and their narrowness from back to front; and the result of his investigation seems to be, that this peculiar configuration, as well as that of the Mexican heads represented in their sculptures and paintings, appears to result in part from the application of mechanical pressure. But there are other crania brought by Mr. Pentland from Peru, which it is supposed belong to an ancient and extinct race. They are remarkable for their unusually great length and narrowness; the face is very projecting, the forehead retreating, so that the facial angle is smaller than in any known race of men; the os frontis is continued far backwards towards the vertex, and is very long, narrow and flat. By the discovery of these skulls the interesting question has been presented to naturalists, whether they are of a natural form, or altered by art. Professor Tiedemann says, 'a careful examination of these skulls has convinced me that their peculiar shape cannot be owing to artificial pressure. The great elongation of the face, and the direction of the plane of the occipital bone are not to be reconciled with this opinion, and, therefore, we must conclude that the peculiarity of shape depends on a natural conformation. If this view of the subject be correct, it follows that these skulls belonged to a race of men now extinct, and which differed from any now existing.' But it is clear that the habit of mechanical compression of the head was common to many American nations, and prevalent in Peru. 'There is no race on the globe,' says Humboldt, 'in which the frontal bone is more depressed backwards than in the American.' 'The custom of flattening the head had its origin in the idea that beauty consists in such a form of the frontal bone as to characterize the race in a decided manner.' In fact, Wal-

deck saw in Yucatan profiles of the present Indian race similar to those sculptured at Palenque; those ancient profiles, he says, are at an angle of 74° , which must be attributed to the custom of flattening the head. It is true these differ in form from those of Peru under consideration, but the alteration by compression has been as great. In view of the various processes which were used, the nature of the substances which were applied, and the parts which were compressed, it does not seem improbable that the singularly shaped Peruvian skulls may have been altered by artificial means. The tendency of the cranium to lateral expansion under a pressure from the front and back, which does not appear to have taken place in these heads, may have been prevented by ligatures or other mechanical applications to the sides of the head. The testimony of Dr. Pritchard is strongly to this point; 'it is more probable,' he says, 'that the ancient skulls of Titicaca owed their strange configuration to a process, which we know is capable of explaining the phenomena, than that they constituted an original race, a circumstance of which we have no other evidence than that derived from the shape of the cranium. Professor Scouler has given the sketch of an infant skull of one of the Columbian tribes, which is as much elongated as the skulls brought by Mr. Pentland from Titicaca.' It thus appears that there are no decided and general characteristics yet clearly ascertained, which separate any of the ancient civilized nations from the great American family,—nor any peculiar cranial conformations, which might not be justly attributed to the prevalent custom of altering the head by mechanical applications, so as to produce that form, which, according to aboriginal notions, possessed the highest degree of beauty.

'In the prosecution of our inquiry as to the number of primitive races, it becomes necessary to examine, in the next place, in what points of physical appearance the American and Mongolian races are assimilated. The Mongols have exercised an important influence in the affairs of Oriental Asia, having at different periods subjected Hindostan, Siam, Thibet and China. Hordes of this race roam over the vast regions of Siberia, and are found wandering from China to the banks of the Dnieper; and it is probable that in ages far beyond the scope of authentic history they have been distributed still more widely. Considerable confusion has been occasioned by the incorrect application of the term Tartars to the Turkish race, an appellation which is now too well settled to admit of change. It appears to have been originally applied by Asiatic writers to the Mongol race, and when the Turkish tribes were subdued by them, the name passed from the princes, who were Mongols, to their subjects. Remusat, who, with Klaproth, had determined the original identity of the Mongols and Tartars, proposed to confine the latter appellation to the former race. But in the utter commixture of the northern tribes, to use Tartar as a generic name, would lead but to further confusion.' The Tartars, as the term is now understood, belong to the Caucasian family, and in their physical characteristics they are distinguished by an oval head, a fresh, white complexion, and great beauty and symmetry of countenance. The Mongol physiognomy is widely different, and is nearly allied to the American; the complexion is described by most physiologists as of an olive or yellow colour, but as will be seen, there are some tribes in Siberia of a regular copper colour.

'Commencing on the western shore of Behring's straits, we find the Tehutski, who are divided into two classes, the Sedentary and the Wandering.

They may be clearly identified with the American family, as well by their language as by their manners, customs, and appearance, and it is thought they are of American origin. They speak the same language, however, as the Koriacks, or Korœiki, a tribe in their vicinity. The resemblance in their customs to those of the Americans is not peculiar to this nation, but is common to many others of Siberia, and no argument, therefore, in favour of their American origin can be drawn from that circumstance. 'From what I have seen of the Koriacks,' says Cochrane, 'I have no doubt of their being of the same tribe as the Tchutski; they have the same features, manners, and customs, and the same language.' According to a Russian author of great authority, 'the language of the Tchutski is derived from that of the Koreki, and differs from it in dialect only; they agree in most of their customs and habits with the Kamtschatdales,' and 'the Tchutski should be accounted a race of the Koreki.' The Koriacks are also divided into two tribes; the wandering family are of smaller stature. They are described as having long black hair, small eyes, a short nose, and large mouth. Strahlenburgh says that they have no beards, but only a few loose hairs scattered over their chins. 'The Lutorzi,' he adds, (the Tchutski?) 'who live eastward of the former, and towards the coast of the main ocean, were, as to shape, customs, and language, the very same with the Korœiki, except that they made their habitations under ground.' 'They are beardless like the Laplanders, Samoïdes, and Ostiaks; for, in the first place, they have naturally very little hair about the mouth, and what little they have, they pluck out, as do also the Yakuti, Tungusi, and Kalmucks.'"—See articles MONGOLIA, TARTARS, and LAPLAND.

"The Kamtschatdales are swarthy, of a small stature, have straight black hair, high cheek bones, oblique eyes, and scanty beard. It has been supposed of this people, as well as of the Tchutski, that they were of American origin; an idea which Captain Cochrane pronounces ridiculous.

"The Yakuts are of a low stature, with long black hair, but little beard, and 'their complexion is a light copper colour.' The Mantchoos belong to the Tongoo, or Tungusi race, and resemble them in appearance and features; and the latter, besides the oblique eye, black hair, and slender beard of the Mongols, are described as 'copper-coloured.'"—See article JAKUTS.

"The Burretti, the Calmucks, and the Mongols near Bogdo, are all described as of a complexion varying from a yellow or swarthy hue to a brownish red or copper-colour, with small beards, black hair, and oblique eyes.

"The Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, and other inhabitants of Indo-China, all present the same general physical type, modified in various degrees, but conforming in a great measure to the characters of the Mongols; and the same race appears to have penetrated into Thibet, Bootan, and Nepal. The close analogy which exists between the Mongol and American families, notwithstanding certain diversities which have been observed, cannot be better illustrated than by the testimony of travellers, and of those who have had personal opportunities for direct comparison. 'There is a great resemblance in feature,' says Mr. Andrews, 'between these Indians along the banks of the Rio Chico in South America, and some of the people I have seen in the East, especially the mixed breed of Chinese and Malay in Java. The high cheek-bone, sharp angular eyes, and small beards, agree.' 'I shall only remark further,' observes Mr. Bell, 'that from all the accounts I have heard and read of the natives of Canada,

there is no nation in the world which they so much resemble as the Tongoos.' 'The American race,' says Humboldt, 'has a striking resemblance to the Mongol nations, which include those formerly called Huns, Kulans, and Kalmucks.' 'The viceroy of Brazil retains a dozen of the native Indians in his service as rowers of his barge. We observed the Tartar or Chinese features, particularly the eye, strongly marked in the countenances of these Indians. The copper tinge was rather deeper than the darkest of the Chinese, but their beards, being mostly confined to the upper lip and the point of the chin, together with their strong black hair, bore a very near resemblance.'

"Chinese colonists have been imported into Brazil, and afford a valuable opportunity of contrasting their appearance with the native Americans. 'The physiognomy of the Chinese colonists,' says Spix and Martius, 'was particularly interesting to us, and was in the sequel still more so, because we thought we could perceive in them the fundamental lines which are remarked in the Indians. The figure of the Chinese is, indeed, rather more slender, the forehead broader, the lips thinner and more alike, and the features in general more delicate and mild than those of the American who lives in the woods; yet the small, not oblong, but roundish, angular, rather pointed head, the broad crown, the prominent *sinus frontales*, the low forehead, the pointed and projecting cheek-bones, the oblique position of the small narrow eyes, the blunt, proportionally small, broad flat nose, the thinness of the hair on the chin and the other parts of the body, the long smooth black hair of the head, the yellowish or *bright reddish tint* of the skin, are all characteristics common to the physiognomy of both races. The mistrustful, cunning, and, as it is said, often thievish character, and the expression of a mean way of thinking, and mechanical disposition, appear in both in the same manner. In comparing the Mongol physiognomy with the American, the observer has opportunity enough to find traces of the series of developments through which the eastern Asiatic had to pass, under the influence of the climate, in order to be transformed into an American. In these anthropological investigations we arrive at the remarkable result, that certain characteristics, which constitute the principal difference of the races, do not easily pass into others, whereas, those which depend only upon *more or less*, gradually vanish or degenerate, through a series of different gradations.'

"Of the Chiriguanos, a Peruvian tribe, Mr. Temple says, 'They are of a copper-colour, approaching to sallowness, with long shining black hair, and as the Indians of South America generally are, without beards. Had I seen them in Europe, I should have supposed them to be Chinese, so closely do they resemble those people in their features.'

"'In some points of physiology,' remarks Mr. Davis of the Chinese, 'the people whom we describe bear a considerable resemblance to the North American Indians. There is the same lank, black, and shining hair, the same obliquity of the eyes, and eyebrows turned upwards at the outer extremities, and a corresponding thinness and tufty growth of beard. The Chinese, too, is distinguished by a nearly total absence of hair from the surface of the body. We may remark here that the Esquimaux, as represented in the plates to Captain Lyon's voyage, bear a very striking resemblance to the Tautka, or 'boat-people' of the coast of China, who are treated by the government as a different race from those on shore, and not allowed to intermarry with them. Whether the miserable inhabitants of the cold regions to the north have thus migrated south-

ward, along the coast, at some former periods, in search of a more genial climate, must be a mere matter of conjecture in the absence of positive proof."—See ethnographical section of article CHINA.

"Mr. Ledyard, who had personal opportunities of observing the peculiar physiognomy of the American Indians, and who had travelled through Siberia, is still more positive in his assertions, as to the resemblance between the Americans and Mongols. His testimony being of the highest kind, deduced from his own personal examination, we shall quote extensively from his remarks upon this subject, premising that in his use of the term Tartar, he applied it to all those tribes possessing the Mongol physical characteristics. In a letter to Mr. Jefferson from Siberia, he says, 'I shall never be able, without seeing you in person, and perhaps not then, to inform you how universally and circumstantially the Tartars resemble the aborigines of America. They are the same people—the most ancient and the most numerous of any other; and had not a small sea divided them, they would all have been still known by the same name.' 'I know of no people among whom there is such a uniformity of features (except the Chinese, the Jews, and the Negroes) as among the Asiatic Tartars. They are distinguished indeed by different tribes, but this is only nominal. Nature has not acknowledged the distinction, but, on the contrary, marked them, wherever found, with the indisputable stamp of Tartars. Whether in Nova Zembla, Mongolia, Greenland, or on the banks of the Mississippi, they are the same people, forming the most numerous, and, if we must except the Chinese, the most ancient nation of the globe; but I, for myself, do not except the Chinese, because I have no doubt of their being of the same family.' 'I am certain that all the people you call *red* people on the continent of America, and on the continents of Europe and Asia, as far south as the southern parts of China, are all one people, by whatever names distinguished, and that the best general name would be Tartar. I suspect that all *red* people are of the same family.' And again: 'With respect to the national or genealogical connection which the remarkable affinity of person and manners bespeaks between the Indians on this and on the American continent, I declare my opinion to be, without the least scruple and with the most absolute conviction, that the Indians on the one and on the other are the same people.'"

II.—THE MALAY RACE.

"If the Mongolian occupies a larger portion of the surface of the globe, the Malay," says Dr. Pickering, "is yet the most widely-scattered race, and, in some respects, it is also the most remarkable. In institutions and social condition it exhibits, perhaps, greater variety than all the other races combined; and, from a universal instinctive attachment to the water, it almost merits the appellation of 'amphibious.' Endowed, too, with a wandering disposition, less regardful of a home than the rest of mankind, its march has been truly 'upon the waves;' and, beyond the Atlantic, it has reached almost every islet in the ocean that affords the least means of subsistence."—See article MALAY PENINSULA.

"The Malay complexion is very uniform, and is always decidedly darker than the Mongolian. I have never seen it light enough to show the least trace of a flush, nor, on the other hand, so dark but that the marks of tattooing were conspicuously visible. The colour may be termed reddish-brown, more nearly than in the Mongolian race, approach-

ing the hue of tarnished copper. The hair seems in greater quantity than in the other races, the Papuan, perhaps, excepted; and it is straight, or at most wavy, and usually raven-black. When cropped within about two inches, I have observed that it will generally stand erect, owing, apparently, to a coarser texture than in the Telingan and White races. The beard grows long, but is almost always thin, though some variety prevails in different countries. The East Indian tribes are nearly beardless, while among the Polynesians a beard is not unusual, though it does not seem to get strong till late in life. I have occasionally seen Polynesians, in whom the beard was nearly thick enough to conceal the skin. The practice, however, of eradicating it prevails very generally in the countries inhabited by the Malay race.

"In style of feature there is often no striking dissimilarity from Europeans, especially in middle-aged and elderly men, many of whom have the nose aquiline; while in females and young men it is almost always flattened. Nevertheless, I think it will be found that there is less prominence of profile in the Malay than in any other race. This appears to be owing, in part, to the absence of rigidity in the cartilage of the nose, as with the Negro. The lips are likewise thicker than among Europeans. The profile has appeared to me usually more vertical than in the white race, but this may be owing in part to the mode of carriage, for the skull does not show a superior facial angle. A more marked peculiarity, and one very generally observable, is the elevated occiput, and its slight projection beyond the line of the neck. The face, in consequence, when seen in front, appears broader than among Europeans, as is the case with the Mongolian, though for a different reason. In the Mongolian the front is depressed, or the cranium inclines backwards, while in the Malay it is elevated or brought forwards. The Mongolian traits are heightened artificially by the Chinooks; but it is less generally known that a slight pressure is often applied to the occiput by the Polynesians, in conformity with the Malay standard. A peculiarity in the Malay skull has been pointed out to me by Dr. Morton, in the tendency to unusual prolongation and projection of the upper maxilla. This character, though not universal, is strikingly exemplified in several East Indian skulls; and I have found traces of the same in the Hawaiian skulls obtained by the Expedition. It accords with the remark of Mr. Hale, 'that the upper lip is very often, among Polynesians, slightly turned up.'

"A remarkable variation in stature occurs," says Dr. Pickering, "in the Malay race. The Polynesians (particularly the Tahitians, Samoans, and Tonga islanders), appear to exceed in size the rest of mankind, while the East Indian tribes, and the inhabitants of the Indo-Chinese countries, fall decidedly below the general average. I will not undertake to offer an explanation, but there are facts connected with the nature of the food that have appeared worthy of notice. Both divisions of the race live principally on vegetable food, but there is this striking difference; the food of the East Indian consists almost exclusively of rice, while the Polynesian (to whom grain of every kind is unknown) draws his subsistence mainly from farinaceous roots, and from certain fruits of similar consistence. The further superiority in the stature of the Polynesian chiefs seems a remarkable circumstance, when we consider that they are hereditary. At the Hawaiian islands, residents declared that it depended very much on 'the greater quantity of food they obtained while young,' and I have reason to believe that the remark is not

without foundation. We are reminded here of the process of forming a queen among bees. At the same time, certain kinds of food are undoubtedly more favourable than others for fully developing the human frame."—See ethnographical sections of articles HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MALACCA PENINSULA, MADAGASCAR, and NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Bradford remarks, that, "in the opinion of Cuvier, the Malays are not easily referrible to either of the great races, but adds Cuvier, 'Can they be clearly distinguished from their neighbours, the Caucasian Hindoos and the Mongolian Chinese? As for us, we confess we cannot discover any sufficient characteristics in them for that purpose.' M. Lesson, also, who has bestowed great research upon these insular nations, has concluded that the Malays are a mixed race of Mongols and Indo-Caucasians. The complexion of the Malays is brown, from a light tawny or yellow hue to a deep bronze; the hair is long, lank, and black, the beard weak; their eyes are black and oblique, the nose full and broad towards the apex, the mouth large, the bones of the face large and prominent, and the head narrow and compressed. Their persons are generally below the middle size and somewhat robust. The real Polynesian nations are described generally as of a dark complexion, varying from olive through shades of reddish brown to a copper-colour, with long black hair, straight or curling, and scanty beards. 'The general complexion of both men and women (of the Polynesian tribes) is a dark coppery brown, but it varies from the lightest hue of copper to a rich mahogany or chocolate, and in some cases almost to black.' Sometimes features are observed which approach to the Caucasian variety.

"The natives of the Sandwich islands are described by Mr. Ellis as 'in general rather above the middle stature, well formed, with fine muscular limbs, open countenances, and features frequently resembling those of Europeans.' 'Their hair is black or brown, strong, and frequently curly. Their complexion is neither yellow like the Malays, nor red like the American Indians, but a kind of olive and sometimes reddish brown.' Mr. Ledyard remarks of the inhabitants of the Society islands, that 'they are tall, strong, well limbed and fairly shaped.' 'Their complexion is a clear olive or Brunette, and the whole contour of the face quite handsome, except the nose, which is generally a little inclined to be flat. Their hair is black and coarse. The men have beards, but pluck the greatest part of them out.' Of the Otaheiteans, Captain Fitzroy says, 'To my eye they differed from the aborigines of southern South America, in the form of their heads, in the width or height of their cheek bones, in their eyebrows, in their colour, and most essentially in the expression of their countenances. High foreheads, defined and prominent eyebrows, with a rich bronze colour, give an Asiatic expression to the upper part of their faces; but the flat noses (carefully flattened in infancy) and thick lips, are like those of the South Americans.' The natives of the Pelew islands are of a deep copper-colour with long black hair and scanty beard. They are well made and of middle stature. The inhabitants of Easter island were a handsome race with oval countenances, jet black hair, scanty beard, and black eyes. Here again, the resemblance between the Malays and Polynesians and Americans has attracted the attention of those who have possessed the opportunity of comparing their physical appearance. Of the Indians of Acapulco, in Mexico, Captain Basil Hall observes, 'their features and colour partake somewhat of the Malay character; their foreheads are broad and square; their eyes small and not deep

seated; their cheek bones prominent, and their heads covered with black straight hair; their stature about the medium standard, their frame compact and well made.' 'I had not long since,' says Mr. Smith, 'a striking proof of the visible resemblance between the figure, countenance, and whole appearance of the Malay and the American Indian. Mr. Van Polanen, late minister from the late Republic of Holland to the United States, and afterwards holding a high office at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the island of Java, on his return from the East, fixed his residence in Princeton. He brought with him two Malay servants. As they were one day standing in his door, there happened to pass by two or three Indians belonging to a small tribe, which still holds some lands in the state of New Jersey. When they approached the door, the attention of each party was strongly arrested by the appearance of the other. They contemplated one another with evident marks of surprise; and by their signs and gestures discovered their mutual astonishment at seeing such a likeness to themselves. Every person, indeed, who sees these Malays, and is acquainted with the countenance of our native Indians, is forcibly struck with the resemblance. The chief difference between them is, that the features of the Malays are more soft, the cheek-bone not quite so much raised, and the outline of the face somewhat more circular.' 'My first impression,' says Mr. King, 'upon seeing several New Zealanders in their native dress and dirtiness, was that they were a race intermediate between the Otaheiteans and Fuegians, and I afterwards found that Mr. Stokes and others saw many precise resemblances to the Fuegians; while every one admitted their likeness to the Otaheiteans. To me they all seem to be one and the same race of men, altered by climate, habits, and food, but descended from the same original stock.' And again, 'a word about the inhabitants and I leave the Keelings (islands). No material difference was detected by me between the Malays on these islands, and the natives of Otaheite and New Zealand. I do not mean to assert that there were not numbers of men at each of those islands to whom I could not trace resemblances, (setting individual features aside) at the Keelings. I merely say that there was not one individual among the two hundred Malays I saw there, whom I could have distinguished from a Polynesian islander, had I seen him in the Pacific."

III.—THE AUSTRALIAN RACE.

"The Australian," says Mr. Pickering, "may be characterised as having the complexion and features of the Negro, with hair in the place of wool. On closer examination, however, other points of diversity are remarked; and I think it will be very generally found that the forehead does not recede as in the Negro, an unusually deep-sunk eye giving it rather the appearance of projecting. The eye, at the same time, though uniformly small, is uncommonly piercing. With regard to other races somewhat approximating in personal appearance, the genuine hair will at all times distinguish the Australian.

"About thirty Australians came under my own observation, who neither had the lips so uniformly thick, nor the nose so much depressed, as in the Negro; but in certain instances both nose and mouth were wider. Some individuals were of surpassing ugliness; while others, contrary to all anticipation, had the face decidedly fine; and several of the young women had a very pleasing expression of countenance. The general form, though sometimes defective, seemed, on the average, better than that

of the Negro; and I did not find the undue slenderness of limb which has been commonly attributed to the Australians. Strange as it may appear, I would refer to an Australian as the finest model of the human proportions I have ever met with; in muscular development combining perfect symmetry, activity, and strength; while his head might have compared with an antique bust of a philosopher.

"The Australian complexion appeared to me fully as dark as that of the Negro; but I did not institute a critical comparison, neither did I see the two races in company. The hair seemed rather coarse, and instead of being perfectly straight was usually undulating, or even curling in ringlets. The head was by no means deficient, though less abundant than in the Feejeean.

"Although the range or territorial limits of the different Australian communities are carefully observed, the idea of any ownership in the soil does not appear to have occurred to these people. They neither at any time resisted the new-comers from Europe, nor did they withdraw from the contact; but they continue to ramble over their old domain, complaining only of the disappearance of the kangaroo. For this loss, which they attribute to the 'White man's kangaroo (the sheep and bullock) having driven away their own,' they consider themselves entitled to indemnity. On the frontiers, the natives doubtless occasionally spear the cattle; though it was evident that they have been far more sinned against than sinning. They have further been peculiarly unfortunate in being exposed to the contact of such a class of people as the escaped convicts. According to common report, 'the natives cannot be induced to cultivate the soil, and are equally averse to all other kinds of labour;' but in the towns I met with one or two individuals who appeared to be engaged in some occupation. I am not aware, however, that any instance is on record of an Australian being employed as a mariner.

"A striking difference from the aboriginal Americans, and perhaps from all other known people, is found in the absolute rejection of all innovation by the wild communities. European customs or articles of manufacture do not make the slightest progress among them, and relations of commercial intercourse continue altogether unknown. In a region which has not added to the list of esculent plants, it does not appear surprising that cultivation should be unknown; especially as the soil rarely affords the capability. Moreover, such is the forbidding character of the natural vegetation, that this contributes very slightly to the sustenance of man; and I have sometimes doubted whether any different branch of the human family could have maintained its existence on the slender natural resources of Interior Australia. The original population, notwithstanding its sparseness, was yet in proportion to the means of subsistence; and the European accession has been owing solely to the introduction of sources of supply previously unknown. The Australians are strictly in 'the hunter state,' deriving their subsistence from game, and from the spontaneous productions of the country; and they can only be compared with the hunting tribes of America. The parallel, however, is not very obvious; and the Australians appear almost as anomalous as the inferior animals and plants of the same quarter of the globe. They have commonly been placed at the bottom of the scale of civilisation; yet in the few arts in their possession they have displayed singular ingenuity: for instance, in the method of ascending trees by making successive notches; the 'throwing-stick' for the light javelin; and especially the boom-erang, the curved missile whose devious course

remained so long the subject of incredulity. Their manufactures, indeed, are chiefly confined to their peculiar weapons, which serve both for warfare and the chase. They also use defensive armour, the light oblong shield, which is rendered efficient only by the height of skill and activity."

Dr. Thomson, in a paper recently read before the Ethnological society, after remarking that the experience and observation of all travellers in New Holland during the last thirty years confirm the opinion that the aboriginal races of that country are gradually, yet certainly, in course of disappearance from the face of the globe, and that, from whatever cause it may be, the rude inhabitants of these extensive territories, over which we now claim jurisdiction, are on all sides steadily giving way before the rapid advances of the white man, says, "Of many tribes which not sixty years ago existed in the neighbourhood of Sydney, each numbering from 200 and upwards, several have already disappeared, as the Botany Bay tribe, the Five Islands tribes; and of others only a trace exists, to be seen occasionally wandering about the streets of the metropolis of New South Wales." Dr. Thomson considers it probable that in their physical characters these tribes do not differ greatly from each other; that such differences as are observed to exist may be easily accounted for by the climate and the supply of food of the districts in which each is to be found. He thinks, from a careful examination of the natives of various parts of New Holland, at points tolerably distant from each other, that they have had one common origin. His paper contained observations on some of the tribes inhabiting the neighbourhood of the Castlereagh and Lochlans branches of the river Macquarie; some of the tribes surrounding Moreton Bay, the Broken Bay tribe near Sidney, and a tribe inhabiting Albany island. Of the tribes which once inhabited the Castlereagh and Lochlans branches of the Macquarie river, several are said to be at the present time quite extinct. The Bogan blacks number not more than 100. These natives are generally about the middle height, body spare, hands and feet of tolerably good proportion; arms and legs, especially the latter, long; head rather round and oval, forehead rather broad, but low; the cheek bones rather high, the eyes sunken, the eyebrows arched; they have but little whiskers, but some of them have a good deal of beard on the chin, which is rounded off. The lips are thick and prominent, especially the upper one, the mouth being expressive of determination. The skin is dark brown, approaching to black, and very smooth. The hair is inclined to be long, soft, and silky, very glossy, and always curly. The women are well-proportioned in their youth, and the hands and feet of many of them are very small. In their manner and speech the aborigines of Australia are quick and animated, and easily excited. They are very revengeful, as many of the European settlers have found to their cost. Dr. Thomson says that "all the tribes have distinct markings, caused by longitudinal or transverse gashes on the breast, back, shoulders, and arms." He says all the heads he has examined are remarkably thick and heavy in proportion to the size, and he remarks that "nearly all of them had marks of waddy-blows and other injuries, which would have killed anything but a New Hollander."

Coming from among the Pacific islands, Mr. Pickering "was surprised at the facility with which the Australians acquire the English language, and at the correctness of their pronunciation. The latter circumstance is doubtless attributable chiefly to the frequent occurrence of terminal consonants in their

own languages. 'A child educated at a school in Sydney showed intellectual capacity equal in every respect to that of his European companions.' A difficulty, however, had been experienced in undertakings of this sort, in consequence of the mothers 'returning to claim and carry away their children.' Half-breeds must be rare, as I did not meet with an instance; but some were spoken of; and native women were occasionally seen accompanying the wagons from the interior.

"A great uniformity in the habits of the people appears to prevail throughout Australia; and it is only in the extreme north-east, in the immediate vicinity of Torres straits, that any important variation is known to take place. In this quarter Flinders observed the use of 'the bow; and he met with some individuals in the gulf of Carpentaria, who appeared to have been circumcised; but further west the usual Australian weapons again made their appearance.' A missile club, analogous to the Feejean, is represented in the '*Voyage aux Terres Australes*;' but belonging, I think, to a different part of the continent. The source of these innovations may readily be divined: but a greater one was found by Flinders at the Murray islands, immediately within the straits: 'the cocoa-nuts, bananas, and joints of bamboo filled with water, that were brought off by the natives,' showing a knowledge of agriculture; while at the same time, no physical difference from the continental Australians appears to have been remarked. There are other reasons for supposing that the Australian race does actually extend among the little-known islands of the same vicinity."

Mr. Earl, in a Memoir on the Tribes of the North coast of Australia, remarks that the natives of the north coast are not only less known to us than those of the other coasts of the island, but possess a peculiar interest from their proximity to the Indian Archipelago. "A circle," says Mr. Earl, "drawn round Port Essington, at a distance of 500 miles, would enclose almost an equal number of distinct tribes." The good understanding which existed between the colony and the natives in its vicinity induced parties of warriors and their chiefs to come from the remote interior to visit the whites; and in the month of April, when the Macassar prahus congregate at Port Essington, there may be seen, besides the tribes of Australia, people from many of the islands of the Archipelago. Mr. Earl, however, confines his observations to the natives of Australia who inhabit the coast from the Cobourg peninsula towards the east. Certain general characteristics, he says, are observable among all the tribes of this part of Australia. Thus their skin is invariably embossed with raised cicatrices; the septum of the nose is generally pierced among the men; and clothing is disregarded but by way of ornament; they paint their bodies. Their mode of treating the dead differs, however, from that in use among the tribes of other parts of the country. They leave the bodies wrapped in the bark of the tea-tree till nothing remains but the skeleton, which is then removed to the general cemetery, or placed in the hollowed trunk of a decayed tree. They are divided into three castes. They have some superstitions similar to those of the Indian islanders, while others are like those which pervade Australia. In the Cobourg peninsula there are four distinct communities, of which the most powerful occupies the southern coast and the islands of Van Diemen's Gulf; the upper part of the harbour of Port Essington being also in their possession. In the mountain-range there is a very numerous tribe—Marigianberik. Beyond these we know nothing; nor have

we much accurate knowledge respecting the tribes distributed between Jalakuru and the gulf of Carpentaria. With the Yaaks, or Croker island tribe, our acquaintance is of older date than with the others; the Raffles Bay settlement in 1827 was within their territory. These are described as most forbidding in appearance, and little better in disposition. Fear of the whites, however, secured their good behaviour. The Yarto and Syi tribes resemble each other in general characteristics, though their dialects are totally dissimilar. They are a better-looking people than the Croker islanders, and from the beginning showed great partiality for the English. The Bijna-lumbo tribe possess a superior physical organisation; and, indeed, Mr. Earl is inclined to think there has been some infusion of Polynesian blood among the aborigines of this part of Australia. Of the four dialects spoken by the tribes of the Cobourg peninsula, one only appears to differ from those spoken in other parts of New Holland; and this difference consists only in the words almost invariably ending in a vowel. This, however, seems only accidental. The consonants *f* and *s* are rejected throughout the Australian dialects; as is also the *h* aspirate. With the single exception mentioned above, two-thirds at least of the words end in a consonant, and often a double consonant, as *-alk*, *-irt*, &c.; the nasal *-ng* is very common. The natives of the coast, from frequent intercourse with the Macassar trepang-fishers, have picked up a good deal of their language, which is a dialect of the Polynesian; and as they spoke in this *patois* to the English on their first arrival, these latter, from ignorance, made vocabularies of it, taking it for the native language of the tribes. Mr. Earl, proceeding to treat of the great inland tribes, says that the communities in the interior are much more numerous and better organised than the coast tribes. One great chief, dignified by the title of *rajah*, has control over several large communities, each having its own chief. They live on the spontaneous produce of the country, which is abundant. Their hair, which is fine, is adorned with parrot's feathers or opossum's fur, and makes a very neat appearance. They are treated with great deference and attention by the coast natives. Mr. Earl looks upon these people as a kind of mixed race between the Polynesian and aborigines, who much resemble the Papuas of New Guinea. The people of Arnheim-bay are described as numerous and powerful, and very formidable when hostile: so say the Macassars. They are remarkable for their bulky forms and fine chests; their lower extremities, however, are not well formed, having the curved shin; their features are coarse, and the nose broad and flat, but the general expression is pleasing. All the males above twelve years-old were circumcised. The western side of the gulf of Carpentaria is well-peopled; but beyond this, as far as the head of the gulf, the natives are few and scattered. Mr. Earl says he has observed that on the north coast of Australia the population bears a striking proportion to the quantity of vegetable food, to procure which the natives take great trouble, while they do not seem to be nearly so partial to animal diet.

"All visitors," resumes Mr. Pickering, "speak of seeing straight-haired individuals among the natives of the Louisiade; and one of the figures of the natives of Eastern New Guinea, contained in Belcher's Voyage, seems to correspond with the Australian. It seems also probable that, as we become better acquainted with this portion of the globe, there will appear less isolation in the customs of the Australians. We can at present refer to various connecting circumstances: to the use of a throwing-stick for the

javelin, in Eastern New Guinea, in New Britain, and even in New Caledonia; to the oblong shield or buckler, worn in the Louisiade and around Dampier's straits; and also to some corresponding methods of dressing the hair. Some words, too, appear to be in common: thus, *dundu* (the Australian name for the black swan) occurs in New Britain, where, according to Morrell and Jacobs, it is applied to a species of emu or cassowary."—See ethnographical section of the article AUSTRALIA.

"We come now to the controverted point of the physical race of the natives of Van Diemen's Land, situated to the southward of the continent. They were spoken of at Sydney as really distinguishable from the Australians by their woolly hair; peculiar, however, in its texture; and, at the same time, all idea of affinity with the Negro race was rejected. Mitchell has some observations on the Tasmannians, and concludes in favour of associating them with the continental Australians; and this opinion seems the most probable. Indeed, the portraits of Labilardiere would have much weight with me, as they exhibit very decidedly the projecting forehead of the Australian. Not being aware of the presence of a Tasmannian in Sydney, I lost the opportunity of seeing him: those who were more fortunate were unable to recognise any resemblance in the Feejeans, whom we shortly afterwards visited."

IV.—THE PAPUAN RACE.

"The term 'Papuan,' notwithstanding some ambiguity, may be conveniently applied to a race of robust blacks, of whom the only examples I have seen (with probably one exception), have been the natives of the Feejee Islands. So far as my observation extends, the Papuan race differs from the rest of mankind in one remarkable physical peculiarity, the hardness or harshness of the skin. This point long since attracted the attention of those Tonga people, from whom Mariner derived his accurate notices of the Feejee islands. It is proper to add, that I have not examined the quality of the skin in the Negrillo race.

"The hair of the Papuan is in great quantity, is naturally frizzled and bushy, and so coarse as to be rather wiry than woolly. When dressed according to the Feejee fashion, it forms a resisting mass, and offers no slight protection against the blow of a club. I have had occasion to remark that it actually incommoded the wearer when lying down; and to this circumstance, rather than to any foppery, I am disposed to attribute the origin of the wooden neck-pillow. The beard does not appear to grow so long, or to cover so large a portion of the face as in the White race; but the Papuan exceeds the remaining races, in the quantity of beard. The complexion is of a deeper shade than in the Malay race, but is much the same as in the Bengalee or Telingan. The features in many respects resemble those of the Negro, but the lips are not quite so thick, and the nose is somewhat more prominent; while a very general elongation of the face imparts a different aspect. I did not meet with a really fine head among the Feejeans, but the countenance was often grave and peculiarly impressive; and I had frequent occasion to remark, that strangers did not readily forget the features of Veindovi. In average stature, the Feejeans were found to exceed the White race; but they fell below the men of Tonga and Samoa. The profile in general appeared to be as vertical, if not more so, than in the White race; but this, I find, is not confirmed by the facial angle of the skull, and it may possibly be accounted for by some difference in the carriage of the head. The Feejeean

skulls brought home by the Expedition, will not readily be mistaken for Malayan; they bear rather the Negro outline; but they are much compressed, and differ materially from all other skulls that I have seen."

The Papuan race may be traced with tolerable certainty from the Feejee Islands to the shores of New Guinea. The population appears to be everywhere dense, and to be divided, as at the Feejee Islands, into two classes that are politically independent, the fishermen or people of the coast, and the mountaineers. The practice of cannibalism seems also co-extensive with the race, while the surrounding islanders, though often in a less advanced state of society, as generally hold it in horror. The Papuan race appears also to extend through a portion of the East India islands; but it probably does not occur to the westward of Floris, or Ende. Notwithstanding the various remarkable coincidences in customs, as the use of the neck pillow, circumcision, similar modes of dressing the hair, even to the staining of it of a flaxen hue, the Papuan race does not appear to exist in Eastern Africa. MM. Lesson and Garnot, describing the genuine Papuan race, say, "the colour of the skin is black, mixed with an eighth part of yellow, which imparts to it a clear tint of various intensity. Their hair is black, very thick, and moderately woolly. They wear it frizzled out in a very remarkable manner, or let it fall upon their necks in long and twisted masses. Their countenance and features are regular, except their noses, which are somewhat flattened, with the nostrils enlarged in the transverse direction. Their chins are small and well formed; their cheek bones are prominent, their foreheads elevated, their eyebrows thick and long. Their beards are thin; they let them grow upon the upper lip and chin like many African nations." In this description it will be perceived, says Bradford, that there is "just that degree of diversity from the Ethiopian or Negro, which a slight mixture with the Malay islanders of the Pacific might produce. This conclusion is strengthened by the circumstance, that as we proceed towards the Malayan islands, where the races may be mixed more equally, we find the Papuan complexion becoming lighter and approaching that of the Oceanic nations. Mr. Lesson, who supposes them to have migrated into the islands of the Pacific subsequently to the Oceanic tribes, traces a close resemblance between them and the dark-coloured tribes of Madagascar, a fact which adds to the force of our conjecture, for in that island, as will hereafter appear, there is also a race not aboriginal, distinguished by an olive colour, straight black hair and thin beard, and similar to the Malay race in their leading characteristics; and from which, by intermarriage with the Negro, has probably originated the very variety resembling the Papuas. It is curious, that in America, we find the same consequences attending the mingling of the two races. 'In this part' (of Brazil), say MM. Von Spix and Von Martius, 'we met with several families of the people called Cafusos, who are a mixture of blacks and Indians. Their external appearance is one of the strangest that a European can meet with. They are slender and muscular, in particular the muscles of the breast and arms are very strong; the feet, on the contrary, in proportion weaker. Their colour is a dark copper or coffee brown. Their features, on the whole, have more of the Ethiopian than of the American race. The countenance is oval, the cheek-bones high, but not so broad as in the Indians; the nose broad and flattened, but neither turned up nor much bent; the mouth broad, with thick but equal lips,

which, as well as the lower jaw, project but little; the black eyes have a more open and freer look than in the Indians, yet are still a little oblique, if not standing so much inward as in them, on the other hand not turning outwards as in the Ethiopians. But what gives these Mestizoes a peculiarly striking appearance, is the excessively long hair of the head, which, especially at the end, is half curled, and rises almost perpendicularly from the forehead to the height of a foot, or a foot and a half, thus forming a prodigious and very ugly kind of peruke. This strange head of hair, which, at first sight, seems more artificial than natural, and almost puts one in mind of the *plica polonica*, is not a disease, but merely a consequence of their mixed descent, and the mean between the wool of the Negro and the long stiff hair of the American. This conformation of the hair gives the *Cafusos* a resemblance with the Papuas in New Guinea, and we therefore thought it interesting to give the representation of a woman of that race in her peculiar costume. To this it needs only to add, that with the Papuas of New Guinea 'the hair is long and woolly, and frequently forms a huge peruke three feet in diameter.' Thus it appears, that in three of the quarters of the globe, where the Negro and Mongolian races have intermarried, the physical result is nearly the same, a circumstance appearing to justify the inference, that the Papuas are a mixed race."—See articles FIJI ISLANDS and NEW GUINEA.

V.—THE NEGRILLO RACE.

"The Negrillo race has much the same complexion as the Papuan; but differs in the diminutive stature, the general absence of a beard, the projecting of the lower part of the face or the inclined profile, and the exaggerated Negro features. The hair also is more woolly than in the Papuan, though far from equalling in knotty closeness that of the Negro. On a direct comparison with the Negro, I have observed that the complexion appears to be rather red than black. Geographical distribution," Mr. Pickering continues, "sufficiently indicates that the Negrillo race once occupied more space than it does at this time, and that in many instances it has preceded the dissemination of other races."—See articles ANDAMAN ISLANDS, NICOBAR ISLANDS.

VI.—THE TELINGAN OR INDIAN RACE.

"The Eastern Hindoos, those at least who make visits to the East India islands, present great uniformity in their personal appearance; and in this respect they agree with the tribes and nations situated to the eastward of Hindostan. The complexion is much the same as in the two preceding races, and is so decidedly darker than in the Malayan, that by common consent it is called black; although, on comparison, the hue differs widely from that of the unmixed Negro. The true colour may be formed by mixing red and black; and in reference to the use of the term of 'purple-brown' and that of 'olive,' it should be observed that neither blue nor green enter into any variety of human complexion. The features approximate very closely to those of the White race; but, in general, the mouth appeared to be wider, the nose rather less prominent, and the lips sensibly thicker. The profile was observed to be less vertical than in the surrounding Malays; the lower part of the face projecting with a regular arch, as in the Mongolian; and there was a further correspondence with the latter race, in the frequent instances of the arched nose. The skin was ascertained to be very soft. The beard occurred more

frequently, and was decidedly more copious than in the Malayan race. The hair was straight and fine, and I have never seen it of any other colour than black. I have not met with Albinoes in the Telangan race."

VII.—THE NEGRO RACE.

"At the present day, the personal appearance of the Negro is generally familiar; and the thick lips, flattened nose, retreating forehead, close woolly hair, and dark complexion, have become proverbial. The Negro appears to exceed all other races in depth of hue, and in the close woolly texture of the hair is rivalled only by the Hottentot. The absence of rigidity and of a divided apex in the cartilage of the nose is a character common equally to the Malayan, and, probably, to some of the other races. In the case of two Albino children, the Negro aspect had so entirely disappeared, that they might have passed for the children of Europeans, but for the remarkable appearance of the hair, which I could only compare to a white fleece. The Negro race seems to occupy about one-half of Africa, and, excluding the northern and southern extremes with the table-land of Abyssinia, it holds all the more temperate and fertile parts of the continent. These limits, to all appearance, would not have been exceeded to this day, aside from foreign interference; but, as one consequence of the events of the last two centuries, the Negro race seems destined to fill hereafter an important place in general history."—See article NEGROES.

a. *Europeanised Negroes.*

"Negroes are now to be found in most parts of the globe where Europeans have established themselves; and although separate notices seem hardly to be required, I have selected the following. During a week spent in different parts of the island of Madeira, I met with no Negroes, except at the port of Funchal; and the few individuals seen at this place may have been connected with the foreign shipping. On the other hand, the population of the Cape Verd islands, judging from our hasty visit, appeared to be principally composed of Negroes; and they were living in a very rude state for the subjects of a civilised government. They, however, exhibited a certain air of independence, not seen in the same race in the United States. Brazil had more of the aspect of a European colony, although Negroes formed the most numerous class of the population of Rio Janeiro and its environs; and instances of even mixed descent were comparatively rare. Most of these Negroes were slaves; but very many were employed as soldiers in the military police. Others held places of honour and trust under the government; and one man was spoken of, as being distinguished for his abilities as an advocate. Several of the women too moved, with their Portuguese husbands, in the first circles of society. I was careful to look among the imported Negroes for traces of some different race; but I was unable to detect any; neither have I met with more success in other parts of America. A second race may have been sometimes included in the importations from Madagascar; but otherwise, I think, instances have been extremely rare; prior at least to the recent introduction by the English of people of Hindostan. Some Negroes were seen among the 'guachos' or mounted herdsmen of the Rio Negro, in North Patagonia. 'They had come by land from Buenos Ayres,' and they hardly appeared to be on the footing of slaves. There are, perhaps, fewer Negroes in Chili than in any other

Europeanised portion of America. I do not remember seeing more than ten or twelve, during the eighteen days I spent in Chili, chiefly at the cities of Valparaiso and Santiago. In Peru, Negroes are common, but they are chiefly confined to the vicinity of the coast, where many of them are held as slaves, and where the practice of merely 'requiring them to furnish their masters with stated sums of money, had contributed essentially to the frequency of robberies.' Some of the free Negroes seen at Lima had reached the middle class of society, but I did not hear of any one who had acquired eminence, or who held an important office. In the churches, however, some deceased Negro priests had been canonised. Among the military, Negroes were sometimes observed in the ranks; together with a much larger proportion of persons of mixed origin, 'zamboes and mulattoes.' In the region of the Andes I saw but one Negro, who held some subordinate office in a small village.

"In New South Wales I met with two or three Negroes in the streets of Sydney; but I saw none on my visit to the district of the Hunter river. Free Negroes were occasionally seen on such of the Polynesian islands as have resident Whites; having been derived, as in various other parts of the world, chiefly from the American shipping. I also met with a few half-breeds, between the Negro and Polynesian. Up to the time of our visit, no Negroes had taken up their abode at the Feejee group. Among the East India islands, Negroes seem to be very nearly wanting; and, indeed, we read of their being carried to the Indo-Chinese countries as curiosities. At Singapore, situated in respect to the route of travel at the entrance of the whole region, I met with three Negroes; and one of them had been introduced partly through the agency of Europeans. This man was large and muscular in comparison with the surrounding population, and was called a 'Koffri,' a class of persons said to have been originally imported from Mozambique into Southern India, and who bear a high character for fidelity. It seemed singular that their identity with the Negro was not recognised even by American residents. At Cape Town the lower class of the population appeared to be composed chiefly of Negroes; and, according to report, 'they had been derived principally from Mozambique and Madagascar.' They appeared to be more cleanly, and to live on a better footing with their White neighbours, than their brethren in our northern cities.

"At St. Helena, the Negro portion of the population, as already stated, 'had been derived exclusively from Madagascar.' A remarkable deviation from direct commercial intercourse may be here noted; the circumstance 'that slaves from Africa are now carried across the island of Madagascar, to be sold to Europeans from its eastern coast.' One or more Negroes from the United States had taken up their residence at Zanzibar, and others again at Bombay; conforming to the customs of their several adopted countries, and having no wish to return to the land of their nativity.

"In passing through the Mediterranean countries, I observed two or three Negroes at Malta, and as many at Marseilles; but I met with none at the Sicilian and Italian ports, nor in the interior of France. The general excellence of the Negro ear for music is a subject of common remark in the United States, and is manifested in many of the ordinary occurrences of life. Indeed it has been stated, apparently on sufficient grounds, that much of our popular music can be traced to a Negro origin. Observations on my recent journey have led me to suspect that some of this music may have a

yet more distant source, and one perhaps more ancient than is commonly supposed."

b. *Arabised Negroes.*

"With the exception of the two individuals at Singapore, I first saw Muslim Negroes in Egypt. In this country, the Negroes seem to be in a good measure confined to the two cities of Cairo and Alexandria; and, excepting a large body of soldiers, are principally employed as house-servants. It sometimes happens that one of them 'inherits his master's property together with the charge of his family;' in accordance apparently with ancient usage, with Abraham's selection of an heir from among the members of his household. Negroes are occasionally purchased and educated both by Copts and by resident Europeans; but the influences of locality prevailing, they do not form a distinct class from the Muslim Negroes. I do not remember to have seen Negro servants among the Jews, either at Cairo or anywhere in the East.

"I did not in Egypt observe Negroes engaged in the labours of agriculture. Neither, indeed, are they so represented on the ancient monuments; where Whites, distinguished by their profile from the proper Egyptians, are often serving in the capacity of slaves. Negroes are figured principally in connexion with and as illustrating the military campaigns of the eighteenth dynasty; and there is evidence, moreover, that one of the Pharaohs of this dynasty (Thouthmosis IV.) selected a negress for his queen. I do not remember seeing Negroes represented on the anterior monuments, nor indeed on those of a much later date; though I did not, as carefully as the case requires, search the records of the Ptolemaic conquests.

"I am not aware of any fact contravening the assumption that Negro slavery may have been of modern origin; and the race even seems to have been very little known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. I have seen the Negro skull which was exhumed in the island of Malta, among the ruins of Hadjerkim; but, in the absence of inscriptions, I am not aware that any date has been assigned to these anomalous constructions, other than referring them indefinitely to idolatrous times. In regard, however, to the general subject of the ancient Oracles, I will mention, on the authority of Dr. Schembri, that 'the name of 'dodon' is to this day applied by the Maltese to a particular variety of black pigeon.'

"At Suez I remarked one Negro among a party of 'Arabs of the Hedjaz,' and this man wore the same costume, and appeared to be living on a footing of equality with his companions. At Mocha Negroes were numerous, and they had been derived from two distinct portions of Africa. Some had come, like those of Egypt, from the White River of the Nile, and were called 'Nuba.' These were 'highly esteemed as soldiers, and, as such, were kept in numbers by some of the more powerful chiefs of Southern Arabia.' The majority, however, of the Negroes I saw at Mocha had been brought from Zanzibar. At Mocha I also met with a class of persons more or less mixed, who were called 'HADEM,' a term which appeared to be equivalent to that of 'low people,' and which was used in other instances to be mentioned hereafter. They were characterised as 'a sort of Arabian Negro coming from the Interior or the Desert, who, among other usages, practise eating dead animals.' Of the individuals pointed out to me, some were not distinguishable from the Arabs of the country; but others presented traces of Negro descent, and one man had the aspect of an unmixed Negro.

"At Muscat the influx of Negroes appeared to be exclusively from Zanzibar, and, excepting those brought as slaves, they consisted chiefly of SOAHILI. The latter were perhaps only visitors, since they compose the principal part of the crews of the numerous dows trading to the African coast. The Soahili are all Muslims, and I did not hear of any who were held in slavery in this part of Arabia; but at Mocha I met with slaves who called themselves Soahili. In the streets of Bombay I frequently fell in with Soahili, who belonged, as before, to the Arab shipping. But at Singapore I saw none of these people, and their absence was confirmed by the testimony of the Abyssinian Arab. At Zanzibar the Soahili were found to assume the exclusive management of the small dows trading along the coast as far south as Mozambique and Madagascar; while another, and, in their own estimation, a more responsible class of navigators, direct the larger vessels to Arabia and North-western Hindostan. The Soahili are a mixed nation, consisting principally of Negroes, but embodying the remains of an infusion of Whites; and many individuals among them would not be distinguished from Arabs. The inhabitants of the fertile islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are chiefly Soahili, together with, in all probability, the mass of the population at Mombas and in the Arab towns in the delta of the Juba. Soahili, however, are scattered along the coast beyond these limits, and adventurers sometimes join the caravans of the interior Negroes, and make visits to the Great Lake, or, in conjunction with Comoro men, form independent trading expeditions for minor distances. The Soahili language has, in consequence, become the medium of commercial intercourse along the eastern coast of Africa. It contains numerous foreign words, derived principally from the countries around the Persian Gulf; but it is properly a Negro language. At the same time, instances may probably be found of the transmission of words in the opposite direction."

c. Malayised Negroes.

"This class of people is confined to the immediate vicinity of Eastern Africa, and constitutes the chief part of the population of the Comoro islands and Madagascar. The languages and customs of these islanders are not Arab, but correspond with those of the East Indies; and most of the plants cultivated have evidently been derived from the same quarter. There are no records and no existing intercourse. Aboriginal Negroes may, or may not, have once dwelt upon these African islands, but the state of things now prevailing is clearly the result of East Indian colonisation. Indeed, the Malayan race is actually present in Madagascar, and is still dominant there; and as to the time of arrival, it is sufficiently evident that Malay influence has preceded the visits of the Arabs. The Madagascar people seen at Zanzibar, with the exception of the two Ovahs already noticed, were all Negroes, who did not even present any distinguishable traces of Malayan admixture. I did not hear that any of them had voluntarily left their native country, but many appeared to be free; and a cluster of their houses was pointed out to me as an example of the Madagascar style of building. All the Madagascar people whose origin I ascertained, belonged to the 'Sakalava' nation. Comoro men were found to be yet more numerous at Zanzibar, where they form a very considerable portion of the population of the city. I was equally at a loss to discover in the Comoro men any traces of the physical Malayan;

and some of them assured me that "there are no long-haired people upon their native islands."

d. Aboriginal Eastern Africa.

"On one of my visits to the slave-market at Zanzibar, a Negro among the bystanders attracted my attention on account of the rudeness of his dress and his whole appearance. The race was evidently pure; and if there was any peculiarity, it was only in the beard being nearly wanting. On inquiry, I learned with surprise that he was an aboriginal of the island; and further, that having come from an unfrequented district, he was acquainted with the original language. He searched out two other 'Hadem,' in order that I might hear him converse in it; but these, it appeared, could only speak Soahili. A vocabulary would doubtless have been interesting, and I regret being unable to give more than a single word, *monakela*, which signifies 'a small boy.' Zanzibar, being situated nearly 20 miles from the main land, these circumstances have a bearing on the question of the original population of the Comoro Islands and Madagascar.

"The following details respecting the tribes which inhabit the main land of Eastern Africa were collected at Zanzibar.

"The WANIKA possess the country around Mombas, and their towns were found by Dr. Krapp to be 'protected by being built in clumps of thick woods;' it is presumed, against the incursions of the Ethiopian tribes who border on the north and partly on the west. The Wanika are known at Zanzibar only as slaves, and, as such, are in request for the special purpose of 'procuring toddy;' for, from living on the coast, they have been accustomed to climb cocoa-palms. Notwithstanding that they were said to be common on the plantations, I fell in with but a single individual. This man bore the marks of national designation, consisting of a single notch filed between the two upper front teeth, with numerous small scars on the breast.

"A detached tribe of Negroes are found upon the African coast north of the Wanika in the delta of the Juba. The Sultan of Patta termed them 'Pokomo,' and also 'Hadem;' and he spoke of them as 'rather a good sort of people, who will pull a boat up the Oozy, being relieved at each town by a fresh set of hands. They live on one side of the river, the other side belonging to the Galla.'

"The CHAGA dwell in the interior, to the southwest of the Wanika, and on the upper part of the Pungany river. All accounts of the Chaga agree in representing them to be an agricultural and a Negro nation. Individuals were said to be common at Zanzibar, but I did not succeed in finding any. In all my inquiries respecting the people of Eastern Africa, I could not hear of pastoral Negroes, nor of Ethiopian cultivators; but there are some undetermined tribes holding an intermediate position along the borders of the cultivable soil, who may offer trifling exceptions. These minor tribes are situated to the westward of the Wanika, and apparently to the northward of the Chaga, and they may be conveniently noticed in this place.

"The WAKAMBA, already alluded to, have, by some writers, been termed 'Merremengo.' Sadik stated that 'they are not bad people, but all the same with the Monomoisy; they trade and do not fight. They do not bring slaves, except a few, but trade in ivory.' Dr. Krapp, writing from Mombas, considers them a kindred nation to the Wanika and M'Sigua, but as having no affinity with the M'Kufy, and it may therefore be inferred that they use a Negro

language. He further states, that they 'live partly among the Wanika and partly extended into the interior, that they throw their dead in the bush, and that some lead a pastoral life, and possess a fine breed of cattle.' I did not meet with any of the Wakamba, although they were spoken of as not rare at Zanzibar.

"The WATAITA seem also to be borderers, their country 'commencing not more than a five days' journey from the coast.' They were spoken of as 'good people, who do not fight unless the Wakamba come out against them.' Sadik called them 'Wanika, but a different nation.' They were enumerated among the tribes pillaged by the M'Kuafy.

"The TAVAITI dwell to the westward of the preceding: and a girl belonging to this tribe was seen at Zanzibar. She was apparently in the condition of a slave, though not of the lowest class; and she spoke, it was said, neither the Chaga nor the M'Kuafy language. Her hair was cropped close; and from the hasty glance I obtained, I was unable to decide whether the Negro race was entirely pure.

"The WAMPUGO appear to be quite a local tribe; dwelling, according to the M'Kuafy lad, 'on the river Ruvu, which comes into the Pungany, and not more than half a day's journey from his own country.' Sadik said that 'they brought ivory, and not slaves.'

"The MONOMOISY, on the other hand, occupy an extensive territory, which is situated far in the interior of the continent, and is bounded on the west by the 'Great Lake.' An Arab informed me, 'that on his journey to the Monomoisy country he crossed numerous rivers coming from the mountains; none of them, however, of greater depth than mid-leg, and donkeys had been taken the whole distance. He was four and a-half months in going, and was absent in all three years; but he did not visit the Lake. He returned with a party of 700 persons, and was only 76 days in reaching the coast.' I did not inquire of him the point of arrival; but I would observe, that, according to some authorities, Kilwa (Quilwa) is nearer than Zanzibar to the Monomoisy country. In some memoranda communicated to me at Zanzibar, I find the following statement of a Soahili, who 'was eleven months absent on a similar journey. He saw the Great Lake, which has many islands. The canoes carry from five to fifteen men. He did not go armed while he remained among the Monomoisy. The kings fight much among themselves. The Monomoisy have no money, but they are fond of beads and brass.' I learned, moreover, that the imaum has some sort of patriarchal influence with the Monomoisy, and that the great caravans, which come to Kilwa and to the coast opposite Zanzibar, 'bring him a present, and look to him for protection during their stay.' Beasts of burden appear to be entirely unknown to the Monomoisy; and the ponderous elephant tusks, when brought to the coast, have been sometimes found to contain a little box or other article, deposited under the fancied idea that 'it will lessen the weight.' According to Sadik, 'the Monomoisy trade only in ivory, and do not bring slaves; but sometimes a bad fellow among them will manage to sell his friend.'

"The WABIZA (Moviza of some writers), who have been alluded to above, appear to be the neighbours of the Monomoisy on the south. According to another account, 'they dwell at the Great Lake, and generally come to Kilwa.'

"The N^o YASA, who inhabit the islands and perhaps the farther shores of the Great Lake, seemed to be the most distant tribe known at Zanzibar. Individuals in the state of slavery were not uncom-

mon; and one of them stated 'that he was one day in reaching the Great Lake, and spent another in crossing it, making two days to the Monomoisy country.'

"The M'SIGUA dwell on the coast, and appear to be much scattered among the Wanika, although their proper country, I believe, is south of the Pungany river. Individuals were commonly seen in the slave-market at Zanzibar, where they were recognized by the numerous small scars on the temples.

"Dr. Krapf speaks of the M'SAMBARA, who dwell somewhat further in the interior, as 'a kindred nation to the M'Sigua, Wanika, Wakamba, and Soahili;' grounding his opinion, it is presumed, principally upon the affinities of language. With the exception of the M'Sigua, almost all the slaves offered for sale at Zanzibar had been brought from the southward, and principally from Kilwa. Small dows arriving from that place were crowded with the living freight; and the influx was represented as being much greater at a different season of the year.

"The MAKUA occupy the coast immediately to the northward of Mozambique, and trade with that city. They were spoken of as 'bad people, who kill the crews of vessels that happen to get on shore; and dows, in consequence, do not visit that part of the coast, unless several are in company.' A Makua girl, pointed out to me in the slave-market, bore the national mark of a crescent-shaped scar in the middle of the forehead.

"The district of the M'KINDO is back of Kilwa; and a man of this tribe, who was seen in the slave-market, was only 'two days in reaching Kilwa.' A slave girl, who likewise belonged to a tribe near Kilwa, had a thread-like scar a little below the hair, quite encircling the head.

"The country of the M'HIAO is much further in the interior, and must be extensive, since it furnishes a large portion of the slaves offered for sale at Zanzibar. The markings vary in different individuals, but often consist of raised scars or welts, crossing each other like stars. Many of the females have the upper lip perforated; and the opening enlarging with age, at last forms a false gaping mouth, which destroys all natural expression of countenance, and singularly disfigures them. I once observed two M'Hiao women, free residents of Zanzibar, in the act of purchasing one of these elderly deformed persons.

"On comparing the various circumstances already mentioned, it may, I think, be inferred that if the outlet of the Monomoisy river or lake is upon the eastern coast, it is to be looked for only in the Juba. It may also be observed, that the mouth of the Juba being situated in barren territory, its waters must be derived from a distance, either from the mountains of Abyssinia or from the rainy region to the southward. Some of the Negroes imported from Mozambique into Rio Janeiro had come from the southern part of the above-described slave-district; and Mr. Hale met with Wakondy, M'Hiao, and Makua. Others, however, had been brought from further south, as the TAKWANI, from the Zambezi river, and the N^o YAMBANA, from Inhambane. The latter were observed to be marked in a singular and unique manner with a row of fleshy knobs like buttons, which had been artificially formed upon the forehead.

e. South Africa.

"There were no KAFFERS at Cape Town at the time of the visit of the Vincennes; but from statuary and other sources I obtained abundant evidence that

these tribes belong physically to the Negro race. They appear, however, to be more familiar with pastoral life than their brethren on the north; but they agree in their dialects, which, according to Mr. Hale, form a subdivision of the same general language. A fortnight previous to our arrival, some families of the Fingo tribe were encamped in the vicinity of Cape Town; but on visiting the spot designated, I found that they had departed. The owner of a neighbouring plantation stated that 'a large body of Fingoes once remained there for several weeks, and formed a regular town or "kraal." Their hair was exactly like that of the Negro; but the complexion varied, in some individuals being nearly as light as that of the Hottentot, and in others quite black. The men marry as many wives as possible, as by this means they secure at all times a support.'—See ethnographical section of articles CAFFRARIA and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

f. *Western Africa.*

"I have seen aboriginal Negroes of Western Africa only at Rio Janeiro, where I enjoyed the advantage of being present during many of Mr. Hale's examinations, and of thus learning the precise place of origin of the different individuals. They mostly belonged to the countries south of the equator, to tribes speaking dialects of the Congo-Makuan subdivision of the general language, such as the BENGUELA, KASANGI, and CONGO; the KAMBINDA, from the Congo river; and the MUNDJOLA, from the country back of Loango.' The Negroes from the coast north of the equator, or from Guinea, had been brought principally from Mina, a port in the Ashantee country. They as a class, and particularly individuals from the far interior, were much dreaded by the planters. I saw one man who spoke a little Arabic, and 'in the instance of a former insurrection, the slaves were said to have corresponded in this language.' I would remark in reference to the condition of Western Africa, that the descriptions I have read exhibit, on the part of the natives, no deficiency in shrewdness and natural good sense, accompanied, however, by a grossness of manners not found in those parts of the world which I have visited.

g. *Central Africa.*

"Natives of Central Africa were chiefly seen in Egypt, where, through the assistance of Dr. Gasparino, I was enabled to learn the history of a number of individuals selected from the Negro regiment. On inquiring for SHILUK, several were at once pointed out, but it appeared that the term, as here used, had reference to height of stature, rather than to the river tribe bearing the name. The persons designated called themselves JANGA; and one very tall man 'came from the mountains, and spoke the Denkawi language.' Three other Janga, one of whom was short, were from the plains. Three individuals called themselves NUBAWI, the name of the class of Negroes who have been already mentioned as well known at Mocha and in Southern Arabia.

"One Negro from Kordofan termed himself an Arab, and said that his language was the Arabic, and the same account was given by three other natives of that country, although they were all manifestly of unmixed race. Another Negro styled his nation HAMAJAUWI. And two individuals were from Fazoglo. It appeared that all present, without exception, came from the Bahr-el-Abiad, or the White River; and as late accounts place Darfour within

the valley, it is quite possible that no Negroes may reach Egypt from countries beyond the waters of the Nile. I did not find in Egypt the scars and marks on the skin, or the filed teeth, which usually distinguish aboriginal Negroes. In the slave-market I remarked among the females considerable variety in the mode of dressing the hair, and much pains had been often taken to form it into rolls, or, in other instances, into numerous slender braids. I once observed the eyelids coloured with blue paint, as a substitute for 'kohl,' which latter material would hardly in this instance have been conspicuous on the complexion. The Negroes seen in Egypt appeared to me unusually slender, even after making every allowance for the style of dress.

"At the present day, three important Muslim-Negro kingdoms are found along the southern border of the Desert—Darfour, Bornou, and Soudan. An account of the two last may be found in the work of Denham and Clapperton. Darfour is less known, although, in the eye of the Egyptian Arab, it ranks as one of the three great political powers which divide the earth, the two others being Persia and Constantinople. At Singapore I saw two Negroes in the shop of the Abyssinian Arab, who, in their deportment, in their air of resolution and self-respect, seemed a different class of beings from those of their race I had previously met with. On inquiry, I was informed that 'the black Arabs come chiefly from Sennaar,' and on regarding the two individuals more closely, I thought I could distinguish the costume of Bornou, as figured by Denham and Clapperton. It appears, however, from Burekhardt, that pilgrims very rarely come from as far west as Bornou, and the probable origin of the above individuals may have been Kordofan or Darfour. The head was habitually uncovered, and one had the wool so close as fairly to justify the appellation of 'pepper-haired,' which is so universally applied to the race in Eastern countries. They had doubtless come by the way of Mocha. But I did not meet with the same costume on my recent journey.'—See articles CAFFRES, NEGROES, SUDAN.

VIII.—THE ETHIOPIAN RACE.

"The Ethiopian race is in some measure intermediate in personal appearance between the Telingan and the Negro. The complexion, too, seems generally darker than in the Telingan race, holding the third rank in depth of hue. The hair is crisped, but fine in its texture, and I have never seen it wiry, as in the Papuan, from which latter race the Ethiopian differs, in having a soft skin and European-like features. Various modern travellers have been struck with the resemblance of the Ethiopian to the Telingan race. The same circumstance was noticed in ancient times by Herodotus, who also speaks of the remarkable beauty of those living southwest of Arabia, an opinion in which, from actual observation, I am now prepared to concur.

"The Ethiopian race occupies the hottest countries of Africa. Most of its tribes are purely pastoral; and some of them are, perhaps, alone acquainted with all the recesses of the Great Desert. The only portions of the race that are known to lead an agricultural life are the Nubians of the Nile, and some of the tribes bordering on the table-land of Abyssinia. The Ethiopian race was not seen in its purity during the voyage of the exploring expedition, but it was doubtless present among some of the mixed Arabs of Singapore. My acquaintance with it commenced on the day of my landing in Egypt.

NUBIANS.

a. *Barabra of the Nile.*

"The Barabra found in Lower Egypt are principally adventurers from the banks of the Nile in Nubia, who seek employment for hire, and after a series of years return to their own country. They are favoured in certain particulars by the government, being 'exempted from military duty, and being sometimes employed as taskmasters, an occupation in which they particularly excel.' They are extremely clannish, and strong antipathies exist between them and the common Egyptian Arabs. Old residents have assured me that they have never known in Lower Egypt of an instance of mixed offspring between these two classes. Some of the boats on the Nile are manned and commanded by Barabra, who, however, hardly form mixed crews, or serve under Arab commanders. These Barabra boatmen appeared to belong principally to the immediate vicinity of the Cataract, where a fondness for the water is acquired in early life; and they perhaps correspond to the 'Ichthyophagi of Elephantine' mentioned by Herodotus. A third class of Barabra are the 'Jellab,' who procure slaves on the upper parts of the Nile, and conduct them in slave caravans to Cairo and Alexandria. A fourth class consists of a large portion of the slaves, those who in Egypt are termed 'Abyssinians.' Such as I saw offered for sale were nearly all children and half-grown persons, having their hair dressed with much pains, according, apparently, to their respective national fashions. Some of the children proved to be 'Galla,' but through the diversity of dialects, their place of origin could rarely be ascertained, and they, perhaps, had not all been derived from the southern border of Abyssinia. On ascending the Nile, I met with the first instances of mixed descent at Kenneh, the modern capital of the Thebaid, about 30 m. below the site of ancient Thebes. Market-women of the Ethiopian race likewise made their appearance at Kenneh, where a change took place in the weights and measures, and cowries were seen used as money, and where articles from 'Hindi' were commonly offered for sale, such as black pepper, which had been brought, together with dates and coffee, from Mecca. Above Kenneh, men walking with spears were occasionally met with, and, according to the words of my Barabra servant, 'thief had finished.' The true boundary, however, between the two races, appears to be at Silsilis, about 100 m. above Thebes, and 40 m. below the Cataract. The Kenoos begin at this point, and with them a change takes place in the mode of raising water for irrigation, a task now accomplished by means of the wheel. I saw numbers of Kenoos on landing at different places, and particularly at Assouan and Philæ, the limit of my journey. The Barabra boatmen above mentioned, hardly appeared to form a distinct class. Contrary to the practice of the Arabs, the women were observed to take much pains in braiding and dressing their hair in a variety of modes; but they had other customs which they had evidently borrowed from the Arabs, as the use of kohl or eye-paint, and of tattooing, both continued, notwithstanding the deep hue of the complexion. The Kenoos are all Muslims, but they do not appear to regard very rigidly some of the observances of their religion, and swine were seen at Assouan. At the same place I fell in with a body of slaves on their way down the river, and also with an Arab merchant, proceeding with bales of goods to Sennaar.

b. *Barabra of the Desert.*

"The ABABDEH inhabit the eastern desert of the Thebaid, between the Nile and the Red Sea; and I met with individuals at Kenneh, and at other towns higher up the river, but principally at Assouan. The Ababdeh use the Arabic language, and they do not understand that of the agricultural Nubians. An opinion, however, prevailed at Assouan, that they once had a language of their own, as the Bishareen now have, and that it was displaced by the Arabic. The Ababdeh 'bring charcoal to Assouan, procuring it within two, three, or more days' journey in the desert, and they occasionally bring ostrich eggs, obtained at a distance of not more than 200 m.' The BISHAREEN dwell in the district to the southward of the Ababdeh, and situated in like manner eastward of the Nile. Two individuals seen at Assouan enabled me to identify the physical race. One of them wore a pin for dressing the hair, similar to the Feejean, but shorter and curved. The Ababdeh and Bishareen do not mix with their hair any foreign substance except ghee or butter, which in this climate is entirely fluid, and is an effectual safeguard against vermin. The curved club which these tribes have been accustomed to use, from remote antiquity, is small and light in comparison with that of the Feejeans."—See articles ABABDEH, BERBERS, and BISHARI.

"I could hear nothing in Egypt of the TIBBOO of the central Sahara; and it is possible that they may have no communication with the Egyptian Oases. Herodotus seems to allude to these people under the name of the 'Ethiopian Troglodytes;' and they are probably to be regarded as the proper aboriginals of the Desert. According to Horneman and others, the Tibboo continue in part pagan; and they hold their flocks about the widely separated wells and Oases, some of which are perhaps known only to themselves; yet in their trackless solitudes they are not altogether free from the depredations of the Tuarick and Arab. Some points in their history present unexpected analogy to the customs of the Australians; as their use of a curved missile, and their counterfeiting a lump of black basalt in order to elude observation, as the Australians counterfeit a burned stump. Denham and Clapperton moreover state, that the Tibboo couriers 'are the only persons who will undertake singly to cross the Sahara.' On my journey from Cairo to Suez I met the caravan returning from Mecca; but it was unfortunately at night, and I obtained a view of the travellers only by the light of their own torches. There seemed to be a large proportion of Ethiopians, many of them, doubtless, from Nubia; but some, who made inquiries about Alexandria, and maintained a more independent bearing than the Egyptian Barabra, may have belonged to the far west. The Ethiopian profile has appeared to me to have furnished the model for the Egyptian features of the earliest monuments, as far down as the conclusion of the eighteenth dynasty; and we may otherwise look in vain for representations of a people who at least must have been intimately known to the ancient inhabitants of the Thebaid. I am aware that the Desert tribes have been separately and distinctly delineated, though even here I would appeal to the profile; and after making every allowance for a conventional style of art, those highly finished portraits of Egyptians, in which the hair is disposed in numerous slender braids, have appeared to me intended for men of the Ethiopian race. The same rule respecting the hair will, I think, be found to prevail in the mummies (though few of these have proved

to be of greater antiquity than the Greek or Ptolemaic period); and the wooden neck-pillow accompanying the mummies was certainly not an invention of men of the White race. On the monuments of the eighteenth dynasty, men of the White race are frequently represented, but chiefly as slaves, or as foreigners; and they may always be distinguished by the profile from the Egyptians. The earliest unequivocal representations of the White race occur in the grottoes of Beni Hassan, excavated during the twelfth dynasty, or towards the conclusion of 'the time of the pyramids;' and it should also be observed, that some of the transactions here recorded seem connected with the first appearance in Egypt of the Hyksos or Shepherds.—See articles TURICKS and TIBBUS.

SOMALI.

"The Somali inhabit that projecting portion of the African continent which is opposite to, and hems in, the southern angle of Arabia; and they extend along the coast and more or less into the interior, from the Straits of Babel-el-Mandeb to the river Juba under the equator. Their country, although arid and intensely hot, affords pasturage, and seems eminently adapted for rearing a peculiar close-haired variety of sheep. The Somali also engage in maritime pursuits; and many of them are to be found established in separate communities, at the principal ports on the lower portion of the Red Sea. The Somali seem to be very much confined to the above limits."—See article SOMALI TERRITORY.

DENKALI.

"The Danakil tribes inhabit the district north of the Somali, and fronting on the lower portion of the Red Sea; and on a line with Zeyla, they appear to be much extended into the interior. They 'speak a different language from the Somali; and individuals visit Mocha for the purpose of bringing slaves, which they obtain in the interior,' and which, it is presumed, are chiefly Galla. The Denkali were said to 'conduct themselves well while at Mocha, but to come only a few at a time.' The first individual I met with happened to be of short stature and short-necked; and he might readily have been mistaken for a Feejeean, agreeing even in the disposal of his hair. Points of difference, however, were perceived on a closer inspection; and the other Denkali seen, did not differ physically from the Somali and Barabra.

GALLA.

"The Galla tribes have long been regarded as the terror of East Africa, and the extensive region they inhabit has been very little visited by strangers. The Galla are, for the most part, purely pastoral in their habits; but, according to Mr. Isenberg, the tribes bordering on the highlands of Abyssinia cultivate the ground.

"The NORTHERN GALLA furnish great numbers of slaves, principally women and children, who are sent by the way of Abyssinia into Egypt and Arabia. In the latter country many of the town Arabs are of partial Galla descent. I did not meet with like instances at Cairo and Alexandria, where, however, the Galla women hold a similar position with those in Arabia. Some of them, moreover, were married to European residents of the first respectability: having been carefully educated, they proved elegant and accomplished companions. At Zanzibar I met with but one of the Northern Galla, a slave-woman,

who called her nation 'Chory,' and who, according to her own account, came 'by the way of Mocha from Massowa.' The point of embarkation interposes an objection to affinity with the Bishareen, and she was expressly termed a Galla by the Arabs in company.

"The SOUTHERN GALLA are rarely slaves, but I heard of an instance in a 'Musagna' woman, who was the only representative of these tribes at Zanzibar. It was said, that in times of scarcity the Southern Galla will sell some of their number, who, however, are not esteemed; for when directed to perform any service, they will ask questions, or reply 'Go and do it yourself.' The nation is well known by report at Zanzibar, as frequenting the western bank of the Oozy, and intercepting the land-route from Bombas to Lamo, and as visiting the settlements on the coast for the purposes either of plunder or traffic. The Southern Galla refuse vegetable food, and live exclusively on milk and meat; the only semblance of an exception that I could hear of, being the fact, that they have been known to 'steal corn from the people of Brava.' The sultan of Patta and an Arab who was present at the interview, gave me the following account of the Southern Galla: 'Their country is called Bararata, and is situated eight days' journey from Patta;' perhaps not including the 'two days to the river Oozy, where they come to trade. They bring cattle, which have a hump, and which are greatly superior to the Indian cattle at Zanzibar. They have camels, which they use for carrying burdens, but not for riding. They elect a king every eight years, and the new king circumcises his subjects. They shave the head, preserving a lock of hair on it for every man they have killed. Their king, when sent for, will come to Oozy; and, if a present were made, he would be willing to take an unattended European into the country, and would bring him back in safety; but if several persons wished to go, the visit would be impossible. For the last eighty-five years, or since the time of his grandfather, the Patta people have not been able to go into the Galla country. In person, the Galla are tall and good-looking, and resemble the M'Kuafi, with whom they often fight; both nations having precisely the same description of hair. The Galla have strong beards, but these are habitually clipped. They have no bows; and in warfare they use only the spear (which is held, and is not thrown), protecting themselves with shields. They are very much afraid of fire-arms.'"—See article GALLAS.

M'KUAFI.

"The M'Kuafi dwell in the interior, to the west of Mombas, and south of the proper Galla country. The following information respecting them was derived from young persons seen at Zanzibar; where, according to the Arabs, slaves of this class were formerly cheap and not much esteemed, but now bring high prices. A M'Kuafi girl stated, that 'she had been captured by the Mussai, who killed her father and mother, and who sold her to the Chaga. She was twenty-five days in reaching the coast. Formerly, her nation was powerful above others; so that one woman with a stick would stop a thousand persons from passing through the country, unless a present was first made; but her people are broken, and at present they would not fight the M'Sigua. Her people do not cultivate the ground, and they eat only milk and meat. Children when hungry help themselves by direct application to the cow. Cattle are killed by piercing the spine; numbers of them every day, until each

family is supplied. The M'Kuafi have no fixed meal-times; but they eat whenever they feel inclined, inviting their neighbours of the same village to partake with them. Each family has its own cattle, which all go to pasture together, and outside the town is a place to receive them at night. The men marry as many women as they please, and each wife has a separate house. These habitations are tents of bullock-skin, supported by poles set around. The men decorate themselves with large beads, and their dress is made of skin, and consists of a painted cincture full of openings and hanging stripes, and of a long cloak worn over one shoulder. Cloth, however, is now brought by traders. The women, by way of ornament, coil brass wire about the arm as far as the elbow. The beads and brass wire are procured at Pemba, by selling ivory obtained from elephants, some of which are found dead, while others are purposely killed.

MUSSAI.

"The Mussai hold the country west of the M'Kuafi; and they are the most distant of the pastoral tribes known at Zanzibar. According to the girl above-mentioned, they speak the same language as the M'Kuafi, with whom they agree in not cultivating the soil, and in living exclusively on milk and meat. Indeed, all the accounts show them to be a kindred nation. My interpreter, Sadik, had conversed with persons who, on a trading expedition to Chaga, saw there some of the Mussai. These were described as being 'like the M'Kuafi, but stronger; and as having shields that reach to the breast, together with long-pointed spears and round-headed clubs, neither of which are missile. The young men only go out to fight, sometimes five hundred of them in a body; and when they capture a town, they put to death all except the handsome women, remaining afterwards for two or three days upon the ground, lest they should seem to run away.'

OTHER ETHIOPIANS.

"I have felt much uncertainty respecting the physical race of the Fellata of Central Africa, especially as the descriptions of them by Denham and Clapperton seem to accord entirely with the Ethiopian. The Foula, who dwell near the Western coast, are said to be connected in language and customs with the Fellata, except that they are not Muslims; and to differ from the Negro tribes among which they are scattered, in leading a pastoral life.

IX.—THE HOTTENTOT RACE.

"I am not sure that I have seen Hottentots of pure race; and in the following account I am obliged to rely in part on published figures and descriptions of them. Eye-witnesses uniformly agree in regarding the Hottentot as differing in physical race from the Negro, and they refer to the diminutive stature and the light complexion; the latter, in some well authenticated instances, having even been known to exhibit a flush. Both races seem to be alike in the texture of the hair, which is more closely woolly than in the rest of mankind; and to agree also in the general style of feature. But many travellers describe the Hottentot countenance as being to a marked degree peculiar. The three days I spent at the Cape of Good Hope were in great part occupied in an unsuccessful search for examples of the Hottentot race. Some individuals of mixed descent were pointed out to me, and I

thought I could myself distinguish others. A wagon from the Interior was accompanied by several individuals who differed in their personal appearance from mulattoes; and who, like the other mixed Hottentots I saw, were rather good-looking. Hottentots were said to be extremely serviceable, and indeed indispensable, to military expeditions; as well from their knowledge of the country, as from their intimate acquaintance with the habits of the Kaffer tribes. I have found many points of interest in the Hottentot character, as portrayed by travellers, who universally bear testimony to the faithfulness, efficiency, and courage of their guides in trying situations, amid the dangers of this difficult and desolate country. Unlike many wild tribes, the Hottentot did not shrink before the advance of Europeans; but readily adopting the habits of civilisation, these people have ever proved active and useful assistants of the colonist, their history in this respect contrasting strongly with that of the neighbouring Kaffer tribes. Indeed, the advantage of the Hottentot character appears to have contributed essentially to the admission of Europeans into this, the only part of Africa that has proved accessible to foreigners; and the benefit deserved a better return than unequal legislation. The following quotation is descriptive of the wild life led by the Bosjesmans of the frontier, who furnish abundant proof that man in his natural state is by no means a helpless animal. 'They live among rocks and woods; have a keen, vivid eye, always on the alert; will spring from rock to rock like the antelope; sleep in nests which they form in the bushes, and seldom pass two nights in the same place, supporting themselves by robbery, or by catching wild animals, as reptiles and insects.'

"Recent discoveries have shown that the Hottentot race is more widely diffused than was previously supposed, and that it extends in a scattered manner for an unknown distance towards the heart of Africa. According to the testimony of Owen, Morrell, and others, Hottentot tribes occur along the western coast as far as latitude 20° south, and remain, in some instances, still unchanged by contact with Europeans."—See articles BUSHMEN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and HOTTENTOTS.

X.—THE ABYSSINIAN RACE.

"I have seen but few genuine Abyssinians, and these few have not presented among themselves a very uniform personal appearance. In a general way the race may be said to possess European features in combination with crisped or frizzled hair. The complexion, however, though it is often very light, does not appear ever to become florid. The race seems to be confined to the table-land of Abyssinia, and to its prolongation in a mountainous tract that extends towards the interior of the continent; but even within these limits there appears to be a large infusion of Ethiopians belonging to the Galla tribes. The Abyssinians, having been converted during the early ages of Christianity, continue to make pilgrimages to Jerusalem; but otherwise, their presence in foreign countries is, for the most part, involuntary. My first interview with Abyssinians took place at Singapore; where, on entering one of the principal shops, I was greatly surprised to find its three occupants differing in physical race from all the men I had previously met with. The wonder increased on perceiving their superiority in refinement and intelligence over the other Orientals around; and that although so unlike, they did not, on these points, seem to fall below Europeans. The hair was much alike in all three, and was crisped

and fine, neither coarse enough nor in sufficient quantity to form a resisting mass. The beard of one individual was in pellets, absolutely like the close wool of the Negro; but the prominence of nose, greater even than usually occurs in the White race, bore sufficient testimony to his purity of descent. The second individual had the face very much elongated, but the nose was not particularly prominent. The third individual had a straighter beard, which was black and grey in regular stripes, as in another instance already mentioned. The complexion was the same in all three, and though very light, was by no means of a sickly hue; and, indeed, these persons might readily have been passed in the street as belonging to the White race.

"I will here insert the opinions of two travellers in Abyssinia, communicated to me orally. Mr. Rochon regarded the Galla as differing physically from the Abyssinians, and spoke of the latter as being 'a fine set of people, men absolutely such as ourselves, and capable of doing anything that we can do; except only that they have been secluded from the remainder of the world.' Mr. Isenberg, whom I saw at Bombay, thought that 'under the same advantages, Abyssinia might rise to an equality with a European nation. In times of peace there is tolerable security for person and property, and the present condition of Abyssinia is not very unlike that of a European nation when distracted with civil war.' The Abyssinian is the third physical race, which will enter into the question of the primitive Egyptians. It seems, however, that the true Abyssinian, (as first pointed out to me by Mr. Gliddon,) has been separately and distinctly figured on the Egyptian monuments, in the two men leading a camelopard in the tribute-procession to Thouthmosis III.; and this opinion was confirmed by an examination of the original painting at Thebes."—See ethnographical section of article ABYSSINIA.

XI.—THE WHITE OR ARABIAN RACE.

"Europeans and European colonists are comparatively uniform in their complexion and personal appearance, and they can hardly conceal their origin by dress, even amid the population of Northern Africa and North-western Asia. The inhabitants of the two last-named countries present among themselves more diversity, although at the same time there is rarely any difficulty in recognising the physical race. The White race then, as it exists in northern climates, may be characterised by its superiority in lightness of complexion, in thinness of lip, in prominence of nose, and in length and copiousness of beard. No one of these tests is of itself sufficient to distinguish the race, for Abyssinians in some instances, rival it in prominence of nose; Telingans, or even Ethiopians, in thinness of lip; many Papuans have as copious a beard; and I have myself seen the florid complexion among Mongolians of high northern latitudes. So far, however, as my observation has extended, flaxen hair, red hair, and blue eyes, (albinoes being excepted,) are found only in the White race. The hottest portion of the globe appears to be about seventeen degrees in width, counting from lat. 27° N, and extends from the Atlantic ocean to the Ganges. One-third, perhaps, of this immense tract is inhabited by the White race, although often under a physical aspect that would not readily be acknowledged by Europeans. The complexion, always dark, is in frequent instances sufficiently so to conceal a flush; indeed the Malay-brown complexion seems rather to predominate; and I have seen Arabs of a deeper hue who yet were apparently of unmixed descent:

moreover, a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of Southern Arabia are nearly or quite beardless. In short, the White race is here protean or polymorphous, and exhibits a diversity in feature and complexion that I have not found in the other races. The prominence of profile is, however, for the most part, permanent; and I further remarked that the various series of expressions of countenance, which pertain respectively to the other races, appeared to be absent. It should be observed, however, that actual mixtures of race have been more frequent and more complicated in the southern Arab countries, and have been taking place there for a longer period, than in the other parts of the globe. While acknowledging that we are only beginning to be acquainted with the countries and people of the East, I have been impressed with one view of the circumstances, in correspondence apparently with an ancient condition of the human family. In the course of my recent tour, I was continually hearing from the lips of Orientals the words of different ancient and modern European languages, until at last the whole class of these languages seemed as if merely recomposed from fragments of Arabic and Sanscrit. Of fragments indeed, which have been disguised more or less by interchanges during some thousands of years; and if any European words can be traced to a different source, they at least remain to be pointed out. The same state of things appears to exist in the Malay class of languages, and instances have been discovered of English words which can be traced through the Sanscrit to the remotest islands of the Pacific. The rule may, perhaps, be further extended to the languages of the African continent; but whether applicable in any degree to the Chinese, or to the aboriginal American languages, I am uninformed. At the present day the White race may be conveniently disposed in two divisions, as well geographical, as differing in institutions and habits of life: the Frank or European, and the Oriental. The extraordinary intensity of heat, in some of the countries inhabited by the White race, may help to explain a portion of these differences. One of the above divisions may in some measure be said to rule the land as the other rules the sea; for the extent of the caravan routes is almost an equivalent to the universal maritime intercourse now attained by Europeans.

EUROPEAN COLONISTS.

"At the present day, Europeans and their descendants are to be found in most parts of the globe that are accessible by sea; the eastern coast of Asia, together with New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, forming the only considerable exceptions.

"Madeira, having been discovered in modern times, and having been found uninhabited, must be regarded as a colony; although in the character of its population it seems rather to form a part of Europe. A week spent at this island, chiefly in a journey with horses, of nearly a hundred miles, afforded me a fair opportunity of seeing the inhabitants. According to an idea commonly entertained in regard to the Spanish and Portuguese, I had anticipated universal swarthinness, with the hair and eyes invariably black; but I found as much variety in complexion and feature as at home, and many instances even of flaxen hair. The singularly rugged character of the surface (the roads intersecting deep mountain ravines and leading along the brink of frightful precipices), tends greatly to impede intercourse. At San Vincente, on the northern coast, we were told that but three travellers had visited

the place during the preceding four months: and one of the Catholic Fathers residing there, had grown grey in that single ravine, which he had never once left since his first arrival. The peasantry of Madeira appeared to be laborious, civil, and sober; but the idea of political rights, in all probability, seldom enters their heads; it may be doubted, whether the news of the great world around ever reaches them. In secluded situations we sometimes met with young persons in a state of nudity, and on one occasion, with several who were nearly full-grown. The strange tone of voice everywhere heard, was explained by Mr. Drayton; for it appeared that 'the peasantry in their conversation and music, habitually use the minor key.'

"During the few hours spent on shore at the Cape Verd Islands, I saw only three or four Whites; who were residing in the town of Porto Praya. They were sallow and languid; having evidently suffered in their health, from the powerful influence of the sun.

"At Rio Janeiro I did not find the like marks of a deteriorating influence in the climate; and the popular prejudice against the general healthiness of the tropics was soon perceived to be without foundation. In the city, artisans direct from Europe, were seen working steadily at their various vocations; some of which, such as that of the blacksmith, were peculiarly oppressive. In the course of an excursion beyond the Organ Mountains, I had an opportunity of witnessing some of the hardships of a life in Interior Brazil. I had previously imagined with many in the North, that the bane of tropical climates consisted in the absence of a stimulus to industry; and that the soil poured forth, almost spontaneously, a profusion of dainties in addition to the necessities of life; I was, therefore, unprepared to find the stigma of luxury reflected back upon my own countrymen, even upon those undergoing the reputed privations of our frontiers. Among other peculiarities in manners, derived to all appearance from the parent country, the seclusion of the women may be mentioned; for their existence in certain families appeared to be known chiefly through report.

"During our short stay at the mouth of the Rio Negro, in North Patagonia, I did not come in contact with many of the inhabitants. One of the pilots was a Frenchman, and the other an Englishman, and I met with three individuals from the United States. The remainder, about twenty in number, were 'guachos,' or mounted herdsmen; who (with the exception of some Negroes) were of Spanish descent, and who were rendered conspicuous in the distance by the scarlet and white of their fantastic dress. It has been said that the guachos, 'owing to their being perpetually on horseback, appear personally to disadvantage when dismounted;' I did not remark this, but I saw some well-formed men, who, moreover, did not appear to be deficient in either intelligence or general information. I observed, however, an evident disinclination to walking; and it must be a rare circumstance in this region to meet a man on foot. The country has such a desert aspect, that it is a matter of astonishment how the great numbers of horses and bullocks are enabled to procure subsistence. We here began to perceive an influence in the surface of a country, in modifying the habits of its population. In an open accessible region, men in the course of their ordinary pursuits, become accustomed to rove widely, tenfold more than in agricultural districts, or even a hundred fold more than where hemmed in by close woods.

"Northern Chili, although less barren in aspect

than the country on the Rio Negro, supports comparatively fewer cattle; but being broken and mountainous, irrigation, for agricultural purposes, is sometimes available. The climate seems extremely healthy, as is shown, among other circumstances, by the robust forms of the women of the lower orders. The hospitality and obliging disposition of the country people, formed a strong contrast to the habits of the Brazilians; and extended even to annoyance on our botanical excursions by the offer of horses. At a ball, given in honour of a victory, I had occasion to admire the good taste shown in the arrangements, and the dancing; an accomplishment in which the Spanish ladies are acknowledged to excel; and I was also struck with the similarity between such fêtes in this remote quarter of the globe, and those I had attended at home. It will be difficult to find another continental nation that is so completely isolated by natural boundaries; the Andes forming a barrier to the extension of population on the east, and the Atacaman desert on the north. Chili is generally conceded to be in advance of the other Spanish American countries; among which it alone has enjoyed internal tranquillity. It should also be observed, that only in one direction can Chili conveniently carry on foreign war. The English language was found to be making progress in Chili. I often heard it spoken, and I observed translations on many of the sign-boards, both at Valparaiso and in the Interior; showing the numerical importance of customers from England and the United States. Of other foreign residents, those from Germany and France appeared to be the most numerous.

"California, the only other Spanish-American country I have visited, presented a third variation in the costume, which was again fantastic, and unlike anything European. The Californians are mounted herdsmen, skilled in the use of the lasso; and they are as expert in feats of horsemanship as their brethren of the far south. Great ignorance of geography and of foreign countries was found to prevail even among the upper ranks, as we had remarked at Lima. In the other countries visited by the Expedition, the European emigrants had not acquired separate nationality. They were rather residents; or if born on the spot, they nevertheless did not differ from the population of Europe and the United States.

"The Hawaiian is the only Polynesian group on which foreigners are established in sufficient numbers to form anything like society. Some hundreds of them, chiefly from the United States, were residing at the commercial centre, the town of Honolulu. The island of Tahiti has also become an important place of resort for shipping; but its commercial advantages are inferior to those of the Hawaiian group, and we met with but few European residents, who were unconnected with the mission. Europeans had but recently established themselves at the Samoan or Navigator Islands; and, excepting the missionaries, they consisted exclusively of runaway sailors. I met with seven on Savaii; and nearly a hundred were supposed to be scattered about the group,—some following the occupation of pilots, blacksmiths, or interpreters; but the majority content to obtain without labour the means of subsistence; and certain individuals had even adopted the Samoan costume. In various native families, White men were kept as a sort of pet, although 'they were at liberty to leave at any moment, provided that they took nothing away.' The value, however, of this description of property within a short time, had much depreciated in the estimation of the natives. Although Tongataboo has been so much frequented,

Europeans had not exerted much influence over the minds of the natives. Indeed, a low island like this, which produces chiefly cocoa-nuts and bananas, and is otherwise not an agreeable place of residence, may, probably, for years to come, offer a point of resistance.

"There were many European residents round the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand; and in the course of our excursions it was ascertained that runaway sailors were living in some of the native villages on much the same footing as at the Samoan Islands.

"In the East Indies we met with but two or three Europeans of the lower class, and these expressed dissatisfaction with their situation, and they evidently could not maintain themselves among the surrounding population. The European residents continue to be confined to those portions of the Archipelago which are under European rule; and they consist of the officers of government, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, and of a few persons engaged in foreign commerce. Persons of European descent, more or less mixed, now form an intermediate class of some importance. European power in Hindostan amounts rather to the possession of the government than to a proper colony; for, should it now cease, there would scarcely be a separate class of population left behind, except only in the instance of the mixed Portuguese. Of mixed European colonies, the most complicated, perhaps, is the recent establishment of the English at Aden, where, without counting the troops, the majority of the inhabitants appear to be voluntary emigrants from Hindostan.

HEBREWS.

"The White men met with previous to arriving at Singapore, had been exclusively of the European stock; and only at that place did the Exploring Expedition come in contact with Orientals—with men physically like ourselves, who yet differed from us in their customs, and who had not derived their arts and acquirements from Europe. The Jews, indeed, at the present day, are common to both divisions of the race, being spread abroad like a net throughout all the countries possessed by Whites, and even to a short distance beyond, in the instances of Abyssinia and India. Their various adopted countries having for ages exerted modifying influences, four classes may now be distinguished in the Jewish family: the Syrian, Indian, Arabian, and European Jews.

"I first saw SYRIAN JEWS at Singapore; some ten or twelve individuals, who were robed and turbaned, and who in person appeared to advantage among the surrounding population. The complexion was fair, and in a different costume they probably would not have been distinguished from Europeans. One of them who spoke English invited me into his shop, and stated, in the course of conversation, that 'he came from Aleppo when quite young, travelling by land with his father to India.' He knew nothing of the Malabar Jews, and, in respect to the origin of Black Jews, he showed us one in his service, who was of mixed Telingan descent. He was unwilling to acknowledge the fellowship of European Jews, some of whom he had seen at Calcutta, objecting that they shaved the beard, and in various other particulars he thought they had departed from the law. He spoke of a European Jew then residing at Singapore, but said that 'he should never think of questioning him on the subject of religion, unless on the occasion of a proposal to marry a daughter.' At Bombay I saw a Jew who, about twenty-five years previously, came by land from

Jerusalem. He stated, in regard to his journey through so many foreign countries, 'that he found Jews along the whole route, with whom he could communicate in the Hebrew language.' The agent of the English government at Muscat, a Jew, probably of the Syrian class, died a short time previous to my arrival in that city. I saw there, however, a young Jew from Bagdad, whose scanty turban included the Egyptian *turboosh*, and who wore a side-lock, differing, however, in some respects, from that of the Arabian Jews. He carried a rosary, or string of prayer-beads, like the Catholics and Muslims—a custom of high antiquity. A Jew had resided for several years at Zanzibar, to which place 'he came in a dow,' it is presumed, for purposes of commerce. I did not learn his further history; but, from his allowing the whole of his beard to grow without regard to side-lock, I supposed him to be a Syrian Jew. I did not observe the side-lock among the Jews of Egypt, who likewise belong to the Syrian class. They inhabit a distinct quarter of the city of Cairo, where, as in Europe, their principal occupation appeared to be dealing in money. Their traditional accounts of Egyptian matters have not proved to be of much value. On viewing, however, the scenes of their early history, one can better realize the wonderful and unique development of a whole nation from a single family.

"At Bombay the INDIAN JEWS form a considerable body of artisans among the lower orders of the population. The greater proportion of them distinguish themselves as Beni-Israel, and, in the opinion of competent inquirers, the title had not been lightly assumed. Polygamy, I was informed, 'exists among the Beni-Israel; but principally when the first wife proves barren; and the ancient custom of marrying a brother's widow is not continued.' In such of the Beni-Israel as were pointed out to me, I did not perceive any peculiarity in personal appearance distinguishing them from the rest of this Jewish community, which presented an unexpected variety in feature, complexion, and even in costume. I observed, however, one point of agreement, in the head being shaved—entirely, in some instances, but usually in such a manner as to leave traces of a side-lock. The head-mantle, apparently a relic of the life of their forefathers in the desert, was used in the synagogue; and their religious service was the more impressive as being practised in the midst of an idolatrous population. 'A few years ago, the Bombay Jews were in a very low and degraded state, being dependent for the little Hebrew they possessed on the Arabian Jews, by whom they were held in very little consideration. The attention of the missionaries having been turned in this direction, the Bombay Jews were supplied with printed copies of the Scriptures, since which time their knowledge of Hebrew had become more general, and their condition in other respects had improved. They had expressed much gratitude for the benefit, saying, that the sun then rose upon them for the first time.'

"I saw numbers of ARABIAN JEWS at Aden, which place seems to have been principally inhabited by them prior to the English occupancy. They appeared to have preserved more of the primitive Hebrew customs than I have seen among their brethren in other countries. Their style of architecture offered unexpected analogy to the ancient Arabic, as depicted on the Egyptian monuments, the buildings being devoid of arches and of all curved lines, but having square towers with battlements, and at each story a projecting ledge. The men wore long side-locks, reaching from above the ear to the shoulder, and these may perhaps constitute the 'corners of the

beard' in the passage of Scripture which has sometimes been differently interpreted. The women had their eyelids and eyebrows painted, and they wore a large silver ring in the nose, and numbers of similar ones in the ears; children sometimes had their ears folded downwards with the weight of the rings inserted around the margin. Education, as among the southern Arabs, was general, and all the children attended school. In this scorching climate, the Jewish complexion, instead of being in any degree florid, presented a universal tinge of yellow, but it was obviously lighter than the hue of the common Arabs of the country. Some of the boys had a coarse expression of countenance, combined with flaxen hair, reminding me of faces seen occasionally in Northern climates, and at variance with the usual Jewish physiognomy. I do not remember, on any other occasion, meeting with flaxen hair among the orientals.

"It would seem that the Hebrew is not altogether a dead language with the Jews of Aden; but they commonly use the Arabic, which they write with the Hebrew character. I obtained from them a copy of the Pentateuch, 'written at Sanaa, in the interior,' and I saw another work in the Hebrew character, which 'had been brought from Bagdad.' It was said that the Aden Jews refused to hold communion with their Indian brethren, who had been brought to the place by the English, and that they worshipped apart. The Jews at Mocha lived outside the walls of the town in a village by themselves, and they consisted of artizans, especially builders, as at Aden. Notwithstanding a residence for many successive generations, the complexion remained lighter, and the beard longer than in the Arabs of Mocha. With respect to the Jews of Abyssinia, geographical considerations would lead us to suppose that they were originally derived from Southern Arabia, rather than by the route of Egypt and the Nile.

ARMENIANS.

"Of all Orientals, the Armenians, next to the Jews, are most frequently to be met with in the society of Europeans. They do not occupy much space in history, but it seems a remarkable circumstance that, without any decided distinctive traits, they should have preserved their nationality from remote antiquity. The range of Armenian emigration is chiefly a northern one, extending from the Mediterranean, by the way of Constantinople, to Northern Hindostan and to Calcutta. I heard nothing of Armenians in the Arab countries, nor in South-western Hindostan, except at the city of Bombay. Here I saw several of their tombs in the European burying-ground, and I remarked that they were provided with a niche for burning incense, like those of the Indian Muslims. In the Mediterranean, Armenians are now frequent passengers in the steamboats to and from the Levant, a circumstance attributable, in a good measure, to the extent of their commercial relations. Many Armenians are doubtless settled in the principal cities of the United States, although their presence may not be generally known."—See article ARMENIA.

ASSYRIANS.

"I have not heard of any modern distinctive name for the inhabitants of the valley of the Euphrates, and I have therefore had recourse to an ancient appellation. The district is well known on the Indian ocean as belonging to Turkey, its southern angle being interposed between Persia and the ter-

ritory of the Arabs. Formerly it was the seat of the power of the caliphs, and, although the lower country has been much overrun by Arab tribes, I believe there is some separate nationality remaining. From the geographical position, it seems probable that many natives of the valley of the Euphrates visit Hindostan and the shores of the Persian gulf; but none were pointed out to me on my recent journey, and, perhaps they are not generally distinguished from other Muslims.

MOGULS.

"I have not found a more convenient name for the modern Persians than that of Moguls, which I sometimes heard applied to them at Bombay, but the term, I believe, is also used in reference to rank. Numbers of these Persian emigrants were settled at Bombay, where they were distinguished by wearing, in place of a turban, a high pointed cap, made apparently of black lambskin. They seemed to be a rude, hardy, able-bodied set of men, and they were, perhaps, all of them, from the northern section of the country; for Persians wearing a different costume will be spoken of hereafter. They belonged among Muslims to the sect of Ali. I saw none of the above class of people at Singapore. But in the streets of Cairo I once met with several strangers who wore a somewhat similar dress, and who had, doubtless, come either from Persia or from a neighbouring country.

AFGHANS.

"Afghans were spoken of as being by no means rare at Bombay, and I met with two or three individuals wearing the Afghan dress, as this was described to me; but, in the absence of my interpreter, I could not ascertain their place of origin. Some 'Cabul people' were once pointed out to me at Bombay. These differed from the preceding individuals in their costume, and they strongly resembled the Sindians and Bedouins of Northwestern India. They wore a hemispherical cap on the top of the head."—See ethnographical section of article AFGHANISTAN.

SIKHS.

"Sikhs were well known at Singapore, which place they had reached by the route of the Ganges and Calcutta. An individual was pointed out to me, who was perhaps not a fair example of the nation, and who was obviously of mixed descent. His complexion was as dark as that of the Telinga people, but he presented points of resemblance to the Ethiopian, and even to the Negro race. Notwithstanding that the Punjab, or country of the Sikhs, is situated on the waters of the Indus, I did not meet with any of these people at Bombay.

PARSEES.

"The Parsees are the living representatives and remnant of the Persians of antiquity. And they continue, as in former times, to reject image-worship, and to pay their adorations to the elements, holding that of fire in more special reverence. They agree even in various minor particulars which are related by Herodotus of their forefathers, as in 'their names ending without exception alike; in those words which are expressive of personal or of any other distinction, terminating in the Doric san, which is the same with the Ionic sigma; and in their dead being never interred (placed in the cemetery) till some bird or dog has discovered a pro-

pensity to prey on them.' When compared with the Parthians of a somewhat later period, the points of resemblance will be found to be yet more numerous. Resident Parsees were spoken of at Singapore, but I first met with individuals at Aden. Their settlement here was in consequence of the English establishment; and, unlike the Banians, they are not found in other parts of Arabia. At Zanzibar, indeed, I met with two or three Parsee artisans, who had been engaged by the Imaum for temporary employment. The servants in some of the Bombay steam-boats were Parsees; and one of them, seen in full costume on the road to Cairo, reminded me of the strangely different auspices under which this people, after the lapse of ages, were revisiting the Valley of the Nile. The Parsees shave the head, and wear a round inner cap like that of the Arabs. They usually preserve the mustache, but they always shave the chin. Sometimes a portion of the hair is left on the sides of the head, in continuation of the whiskers; in accordance, in some measure, with the practice of the Pharaonic princes. The dress of the Bombay Parsees has varied perceptibly within two or three generations, but always within certain limits, as in respect to the fulness of the robe. The costume of the women throughout the East has a general similarity, whether among the Arabs, Hindoos, or Parsees. Unlike, however, the practice with the higher class of Arabs, the Parsee women do not conceal the face." See article PARSIS.

THE ARAB COUNTRIES.

a. Arab Colonists.

"Numerous adventurers from Arabia are scattered around the shores of the Indian Ocean and among the East India islands, seeking often a permanent residence in countries more desirable in every respect than their own. The Exploring Expedition first met with an Arab at Soolo, who has been already noticed while speaking of the Malayan race. At Singapore various individuals of dissimilar personal appearance, and even differing in physical race, laid claim to the title of Arabs. Moreover, we were here introduced to the extraordinary diversity of aspect which, independently of mixtures of race, prevails in the southern Arab countries.

b. Arabs of the Mediterranean.

"The little intercourse between the inhabitants of the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean seems a surprising circumstance to a stranger from the United States; especially when it is considered that this little is chiefly carried on through Gibraltar and Malta. The identity in language has contributed to throw the traffic into the hands of the Maltese; numbers of whom are now settled around the southern and eastern borders of the Mediterranean. On my subsequent visit to Malta I was better prepared to distinguish the many coincidences with the customs of the Arabs, as in the style of architecture, in the female dress, and in the fashion of early marriages. Also, in the four-pronged anchors, such as I had seen used in the Indian Ocean; where, moreover, I had been reminded by the practice of towing a boat under sail, of some of the incidents narrated in the Voyage of St. Paul. The painted row-galleys of Gozo offer a decided approximation to the antique Mediterranean model; and the inhabitants of this neighbouring island, which from being without harbours is very little visited, have retained more of their ancient

usages than the Maltese. I sometimes witnessed the transhipment of Alexandria wheat for distribution to surrounding ports; Egypt being, as in the time of the Romans, the granary of this portion of the Mediterranean. The antiquities of Malta, although consisting principally of fragments, are extremely interesting; especially on account of the intimate relations between this island and ancient Carthage. The variety is unusual, including Phœnician or it may be Carthaginian, early Greek, and Etruscan, Egyptian, Roman, Saracenic or Muslim-Arabic; and another class already alluded to, which may receive the provisional name of Mauritanian.

"On the 8th of December, I left Malta in the French steam-boat, and on the second day after we were close in with the rugged mountainous land of Greece. Although forewarned by an ancient writer, that 'Greece was always the child of poverty,' I did not anticipate the aspect of sterility. Among other undulations of surface offered to our view, was a valley, remarkable only for having existed in the reminiscences of three thousand years; a young Turk, who happened to be looking in that direction, pronounced its name, 'Sparda.' Astonishment may well be excited, that such a district should have brought Xerxes out of the depths of Asia. Even in modern times this further peninsula is said 'to have been never actually conquered; the Turks contenting themselves with requiring only some trifling tribute.' On the 11th we arrived at Syra, where, with other passengers, I was immediately transferred to the Alexandria steam-boat. I counted at Syra, no less than eleven vessels in the course of building; for the Greeks, as in former ages, still hold the navigation of the eastern division of the Mediterranean; their vessels being comparatively rare to the westward of Malta. The Greek costume is in many respects half oriental, like the position of the country; and, indeed, the people themselves, according to Eastern classification, are hardly ranked among Franks or Europeans.

"We obtained a distant view of Crete and of Mount Ida; and on the 14th we reached the low shores of Egypt. The first glance on landing at Alexandria sufficed to dispel all ideas of romance as connected with Oriental life. Excepting my slight introduction at Malta, I was now for the first time within the territorial domain of history; and passing the modern village, I looked around, expecting to see ruins. What had become of the great city of Alexander, for so many centuries the emporium of the world? The ground was only hilly and uneven; and a cultivator complained of its being 'stony,' meaning by the expression the fragments of pottery. Two objects, however, still mark the site of the ancient city; and towards one of them, on the following day, I directed my steps. The cabins of the South Seas were palaces in comparison with the low mud hovels on the way, and the whole neighbourhood was disgusting. On reaching the base of the obelisk my attention was principally engaged by the size and the bold sculpture of the characters, seemingly designed to transmit a record through ages of barbarism. The dimensions of the stone were sufficiently astonishing; and I next considered the intellectual attainments of the existing population. Turning to my Barabra guide, 'Ali,' said I, 'who do you think placed the stone here?' His reply, coming from an unexpected source, startled me; 'Pharoon.' Richly carved capitals and columns, some of marble, some of polished porphyry, and some of granite, had been here and there dug out of the ground, abundantly vindicating the splendour of the ancient

Grecian city; and I occasionally remarked a fragment which had proved too massive to be of use to modern Egyptian architects. My Barabra guide pointed out these various antique relics, referring them always to 'Sooltan Iskander,' and only in a single instance did I find him at fault—in that of the unmeaning Roman column which he persisted in attributing to Pharoen. On a subsequent occasion the accuracy of the popular tradition was most unexpected, for Ali declared that 'he did not know the builder of the Pyramids, who, however, was certainly not Pharoen.'

"On the 20th of December I started for Cairo in the steam-boat, by canal and river. Owing principally to the groves of date-palms planted around the villages, the character of the scenery is rather Indian than European. In ancient times the people of the Mediterranean knew of the tropics only by the valley of the Nile; which, notwithstanding its two foreign palms, affords but a very slight insight. At Cairo, I had the good fortune to meet with Mr. Bonomi, and I was thus at once initiated into the subject of the Egyptian antiquities. I visited the Pyramids, placed like a rock in the current of time: a spot where the mind is directed to the roll of empires. I witnessed the perfection of masonry in the workmanship around the entrance of the great Pyramid; and the fact also that the principle of the arch is carried out in a neighbouring coeval tomb. While at Saccara, the beauty of the sculptures in a tomb of the sixth dynasty seemed to justify Herodotus in his exalted commendation of the Labyrinth. Of human works, the most ancient not only promise to endure the longest, but they bear the impress of superior skill and of extreme purity of taste. And the decline of art in Egypt is clearly referable to the Pharaonic ages; to the accession of the eighteenth dynasty. A point of higher interest is the fact, that the earliest Egyptian monuments appear to have preceded the origin of idolatry; but this question, with many others relating to the same period, may probably be decided by the researches of Lepsius. At Thebes, once the mistress of the world, the remains are nearly all Pharaonic, and in a corrupted style of art; yet they present a greater variety of subjects of interest than the antiquities of Lower Egypt, or those of any other country. In the tombs of the Pharaohs such is the freshness of the unfinished paintings, that one can hardly avoid expecting the return of the artist to his task. The excavations are in a material which resembles lithographic stone, and which is admirably adapted for painting in a climate devoid of the elements of destruction. But it must not be supposed that Egypt is mainly indebted to this circumstance for the abundance of antiquities, since the climate of various other countries is equally favourable for the preservation of the works of human hands. Although I may appear singular, I confess being interested in the Egyptian colossi. These are by no means simple enlarged figures of men, a kind of work that does not require genius; but they have lines not strictly anatomical, which yet appeared peculiarly expressive of physical strength. Among the numerous colossi at Thebes, the largest excites astonishment, not merely from the size and the freshness of polish, but from having been subjected to a mechanical force capable of rending it. The mode of warfare described by Homer is abundantly illustrated on the walls of the Theban temples. Here are portraits of individuals, costumes of foreign nations, military campaigns in distant lands, and other evidence of great international events, most of them anterior to written history. In fearful pre-eminence among the records of carnage, the most recent of

the larger temples bears the battles of Sethosis. This Pharaoh preceded Alexander by about a thousand years, and a narration of his career is given by Manetho with much simplicity and dignity in the following words:—'Sethosis then made an expedition against Cyprus and Phœnicia, and besides, against the Assyrians and the Medes; and he subdued them all, some by his arms, some without fighting, and some by the terror of his great army; and, being elated with his success, he went onward the more confidently, and overthrew the cities and the kingdoms of the East.'

"While ascending the Nile, I remarked, among much individual variation, that the complexion sensibly increases in depth, until in the Thebaid the Malay-brown hue is not uncommon. This gradual change takes place in both Copt and Arab, and, to all appearance, is independent of mixture of physical race; although individuals might readily be selected who, in Europe and the United States, would not be recognized as Whites. With the exception of the Copts, the modern Egyptians all rank themselves as Arabs. I found, however, that the people living near the Pyramids, on the western margin of the valley, equally claimed Berber or Libyan descent. The circumstance seems to favour the suggestion of Hodgson, that the Libyan was once the spoken language of Egypt. The coincidences between Libyan and Sanscrit words are numerous; and the point might be worth ascertaining, how far a Mahratta from the Dekkan and a Kabyle from Mount Atlas, would be able to understand each other's language.

"I frequently met with Copts, a class of the population noted for having maintained their religion throughout the Muslim conquest, and for having preserved the sacred language of ancient Egypt. In the upper country, where the Copts have monasteries and villages, and where they cultivate the soil, the complexion is dark; and, in the absence of my interpreter, I should not have distinguished them from the rest of the peasantry. The Copts of Cairo and Alexandria have the fair European complexion, accompanied, frequently, with a Greek or an Italian cast of countenance, that suggested doubts as to their exclusive Oriental descent.

"Although Egypt at present may be regarded as politically independent, it is not the less governed by Turks; and these have appropriated most of the offices of honour and profit. In appearance and manners the Turks of Egypt are not very distinguishable by strangers; but they experience the same difficulty with Europeans in rearing their children in the climate of Egypt. The few Turks I saw in other parts of the Mediterranean, were more readily recognized from their wearing a distinctive dress. As a class, the Turks are manifestly less inclined than the Armenians to assimilate with Europeans.

"Muslim SYRIANS were said to be numerous at Cairo, although I was unable to distinguish them. I do not know whether Christian Syrians are in the habit of visiting this city; but I saw one of them at Malta, a person who had acquired eminence by his learning.

"Among the most interesting visitors at Cairo were a party of BEDOUINS from Petra, near Palestine, who had accompanied some travellers, and who were making their journey subserve the additional purpose of buying corn. They were six or eight in number, and from their lineaments it was evident that they belonged to one family. The hair was straight, and the features were those of the White race; but the depth of hue surprised me, as it fully equalled that of my Barabra servant, who

chanced to be standing near. They were warmly clothed, in which respect they differed from the southern Bedouins.

"I once met with three or four ARABS OF THE HEDJAZ, in the streets of Cairo, and I was struck with their peculiarly dignified deportment. Their complexion was not particularly dark, and the physical race could not be mistaken. At Suez, however, where this class of Arabs are frequent visitors, I observed signs of mixed descent; and in an instance already mentioned, a Negro was in company. In place of a turban, all wore a mantle striped with yellow, an article of dress, perhaps, general in the Hedjaz, but which I have occasionally seen in Southern Arabia, and among Arab visitors at Bombay and Zanzibar. At the last-named place, a man wearing it was pointed out to me as a 'Wahabi,' who had fought against the Pasha of Egypt; and I have elsewhere heard this mantle termed the badge of the Wahabi. At Muscat I saw it worn by Negroes, whose filed teeth designated an African birth-place.

c. Southern Arabs.

"On the 24th of March I left Suez in the English steam-boat, and on the 30th I landed at Aden, where I remained for three weeks, besides making two subsequent visits. Egress was here prohibited to the new comers; but the people of the country were often seen bringing upon camels articles of produce for the supply of the market. A body of these Arabs, hired by the English authorities, were at work on the road, and a few had become permanent residents. In some individuals the complexion was yet darker than I had seen it among the fellahs of the Thebaid; while in other respects the affinity with the White race was hardly distinguishable. I remarked nothing peculiar in the costume, except on one occasion, in the instance of three Arabs wearing caps, which were not padded like those of the Banians, but which equally resembled in outline the common monumental pattern of Egypt.

"On the 22d of April I left Aden in the brig Cherokee, Captain Mansfield, of Salem; and we arrived at Mocha on the following day. A boat soon came off to the anchorage, bringing the interpreter, who, with three other persons employed in the intercourse with American vessels, were the only natives of the place who could speak a European language. The interpreter stated that 'Mocha had now a good governor, and that all was right;' and he proceeded to descant, with great simplicity, upon the manifold advantages of good government. On landing, we visited the governor, who was called a Bedouin, but who resembled, in personal appearance, the other principal Arabs of the place. These seemed to be a superior set of men to the Muslims of Cairo. Many of them were tall and of large stature; and although their physical race would anywhere be recognised, I thought I could distinguish a local cast of countenance, independent of the unusual shortness and scantiness of beard. Indeed, the only long beards I saw among the native population of Mocha were those of the Jews. The common Arabs of the town varied more than the upper classes from the usual aspect of the White race. Their average stature was decidedly inferior; the beard was yet more scanty, and instances occurred of its entire absence, in combination, too, with the deep Malay-brown complexion. Polygamy seemed hardly to exist among the mass of the population, notwithstanding the frequency of unfruitful marriages; neither did I hear of any undue facility

of divorce. I remarked many other points of difference from the Egyptian Arabs: as in the costume (the head-dress usually consisting of a blue turban more or less covering the ears); in the eating of camel-meat; and especially in the universal diffusion of education. The country immediately behind Mocha is level, and, on a general view, appears to be utterly desert. Here and there, however, I met with small patches of cultivated soil that are irrigated from wells, a discouraging task in such a burning climate. On inquiring as to the safety of travelling, I was told that 'it would be better not to go far from town, for, being a stranger, if I should happen to be robbed, I should be unable to tell by whom.' I asked my informant if he would be willing to make the journey by land to Aden? 'Nothing would induce him to go among people with whom he was unacquainted.' I then asked whether the people of Mocha would fight for their governor? This question elicited surprise, and he rejoined, — 'Why should we fight for the governor, who only taxes us?' In addition to the slight tattooing usual with Arab women, I observed, at Mocha, ornamental markings with a black pigment; but these occurred more especially upon children. Similar markings with pigment, rather than true tattooing, have appeared to me to be represented on the Pharaonic monuments, on the bodies of certain foreigners. A cane which I obtained at Suez, having the oblique monumental handle, was recognised as being made after the pattern of Western Arabia; while the fashion of the rounded hook was referred to the cane of Muscat."—See ethnographical section of article ARABIA.

"The few BEDOUINS pointed out to me were hardly distinguishable from the lower class of town Arabs, except by the absence of a turban. They were all young men, having uniformly the Malay-brown complexion, and the hair curling in ringlets all over the head. A powerful tribe of Bedouins, who sometimes rob and kill people, even within a few hours of Mocha, interrupted the land-route to Aden. Couriers, however, are occasionally dispatched, and we transmitted letters by one of them. 'About eleven years prior to our visit, Mocha was seized by the Turks, (as the Egyptian forces were here called,) who left a garrison of some five hundred men.' This state of things afforded a pretext to the Bedouins of the vicinity to pillage the place. 'Assembling to the number of some thousands, they approached the town, regardless of the artillery, and scaled the walls with ladders. They afterwards robbed every house, and left the inhabitants almost literally naked.' Mocha, since that event, has been ruled by a Bedouin. Among other results of the affair, it was found that Egyptian money, which had been in use during the short accession of Turkish power, gave place to the former currency. I sometimes heard references to the palmy days when 'Mocha belonged to the king of Sanaa;' when her staple was more in demand, and especially when it was paid for in dollars. The recent death of the last-named potentate had added to the usual disturbances of the country, and a battle was daily anticipated, in consequence of the revolt of some of the villages belonging to his soldiers.'

"Bedouins are often seen at Zanzibar—a circumstance the more unexpected, as I had ascertained that they do not visit Singapore. Besides the individual adventurers at Zanzibar, the Imaum sometimes imports bodies of Bedouins, to serve as soldiers in his military campaigns. On the 3d of October I left Zanzibar in the barque, Wm. Schroeder, Captain Jackson of Salem; and, after making an unsuccessful attempt to land at Mombas, we arrived

on the 18th at Muscat. The people of this part of Arabia, like those of the Hedjaz, have long beards, and they may be recognised by the checkered and banded turban, which I first saw at Zanzibar. Some individuals were found to be more polished and liberal-minded than any other Arabs I have met with; and a more advanced tone of society pervaded their principal town. The name of Ishmael was well known at Muscat; and two classes of Arabs were recognised 'who are fighting to this day. The Kahtan Arabs ruled formerly for a century and a half; and they are many of them a fine-looking set of men, having, unlike the Abyssinians, regular hair. They are all Muslims, and are not rare in the interior, but there were none of them residing in Muscat. The Imaum's family came from the town of Adam in Uzjd, and belonged to the other class of Arabs, the Hameer, as did, likewise, most of the people of Muscat, and many of the Bedouins. Inscriptions on the rocks are unknown in Eastern Arabia.' The Bedouins visiting Muscat differed in personal appearance from those seen at Mocha; and they were more readily recognised as belonging to the White race. Their complexion, however, in most instances seemed to be yet darker than in the Mongolian race. Their long hair was much undulated; and they usually wore a fillet around the head, such as is seen on the Pharaonic monuments in representations of captive monarchs. One of the Bedouins, who bore no outward marks of distinction, was pointed out to me as being chief 'over a thousand men; all to get angry whenever he is angry and at no expense.' I was informed that no one came to Muscat from a greater distance inland than two or three hundred miles, and that the great interior of Arabia is unknown even to the Bedouins, who, however, suppose it to be inhabited. Persons sometimes go by land to Mecca, keeping near the Persian Gulf; but this is not often done, the route being considered dangerous from the scarcity of water; and the usual course is by sea to Bahrein, and thence through the Interior. The communication along the outer coast of Arabia is carried on altogether by sea."—See article BEDOUINS.

d. *Indian Muslims.*

"I have spoken in another chapter of the Indian Muslims who were seen at Singapore, and who came chiefly from Eastern Hindostan. Those met with on my second Voyage belong to the North and West; and, for the most part, unequivocally to the White race. As the pilgrim vessels usually touch at Mocha, numbers of Indian Muslims are to be met with in that city; where I soon learned to distinguish them by the straightness of the beard; a point in which they differ from Europeans, and which is expressed in certain Greek and Roman representations of Orientals. Some of these Indian Muslims dealt in precious stones, while others had become residents, and had opened shops. A Bombay ship at the anchorage, was laden principally with Surat cloth; and had on board about forty merchants, each of them, as in the Chinese junks, having the charge of his own wares.

"The larger edifices at Mocha are built in much the same style as those of Cairo, except that there is greater refinement of architectural ornament. This was traced to the workmen of India; and I soon perceived, that the Arabs here, as everywhere, are a rude people; and that all the arts requiring skill and ingenuity, belong properly to Hindostan. On proposing to have an umbrella covered, I was told that this 'could not be done; because the people of Mocha are not India people;'

"I met with a class of individuals called PERSIANS, who are noted as the fairest Orientals that come to Mocha; and who appear to me to have close affinity with the Indian Muslims. One of them accosted me in English, and among other matters, stated that 'he was from Iraun, and that the English and his countrymen were friends;' although a person of much intelligence, he had never before heard of America, and he was evidently at a loss to comprehend where it could be situated. I met with another of these Persians, immediately after he had performed a surgical operation; and, to my surprise, he described the 'coching of the cataract;' but I did not undo the bandages to verify his account. At Bombay, and throughout my journey in the interior of India, I found myself always at a distance from the seat of arts above alluded to; and my inquiries now placed it to the northward, and in the direction of the Indus. Other attendant circumstances, taken in connexion with the geographical position of the Upper Indus, seem to point yet further east. Bombay appears to be the head-quarters of the Indian Muslims, and I remarked among them various evidence of Persian descent, as in the custom of child marriages. Polygamy is rare, even among the wealthy; but their religion has been much corrupted; 'they have saints, and they address prayers to Mohammed, and even to Ali.' I was informed, however, that four castes of Muslims are recognised at Bombay, who all eat together, but who will not intermarry. It has been sometimes asserted that the boatmen of the western coast of Hindostan are all Muslims. Exceptions, however, must be made in regard to Cutch; and a Rajpoot sailor was serving in the Bombay ship at Mocha under a Muslim commander. Indian Muslims are likewise common at Zanzibar, and it was said of them, that 'after getting married and mixed up a little, they wanted to pass for Arabs.' Most of the White women I saw at Zanzibar belonged to the class of Indian Muslims.

"Two or three BELOOCHES were pointed out to me at Zanzibar, and others again at Bombay. They seemed to have affinity with the Indian Muslims, rather than with the Sindians and Bedouins; but I am hardly prepared to decide from these few examples. Belooche women have been sometimes imported for the harems of Zanzibar."—See article BELUCHISTAN.

e. *Western Hindoos.*

"In the various ports of Arabia and Eastern Africa, individuals may occasionally be met with, who differ remarkably in their bearing and costume from the surrounding population. An equal difference will be found in the qualities of the mind, in a surprising amount of intelligence and general information. These people have influence, not, however, derived from battles; their empire is not of the sword; neither is it based on their religion. They are the idolatrous merchants of India, who, for ages, have mainly held the commerce of the above-named countries.

"My acquaintance with the CUTCH BANIANs commenced at Aden: and at first I mistook them for Parsees, whom they resemble in many striking particulars; as in their names, in their general style of dress, and in their shaving the beard with the exception of the mustache (a circumstance possibly connected with the prevalence of the same fashion at Cairo), but on further acquaintance, I was soon able to distinguish a peculiar style of countenance. The Banians visiting Mocha and the neighbouring parts of Arabia, belong to a different

caste from those usually seen at Zanzibar, Muscat and Bombay. They may be distinguished by the more flattened turban; the shape of which, as is shown by Niebuhr's figure, has not changed for the last eighty years. At Zanzibar I was more particularly struck with the analogy to the ancient Egyptian priests; for in like manner the Banians seemed to be the depositaries of knowledge and of the relics of civilisation in the midst of barbarians. Herodotus says, 'that the Egyptians venerate the cow;' and this is a fundamental principle of the Hindoo religion. Also, in minor particulars, the undress Banian cap entirely resembles the pattern most frequently represented on the Egyptian monuments. One of the principal Banians at Zanzibar spoke English, and he repeatedly complained to me of the 'hard life required in being a Banian. There are eighty-four castes of Banians;' but, said he, 'God made all men free. The Banians who go to sea do not associate with those who remain in India; and the same rule prevails among the Las-cars, who are at Sudras, and are allowed to eat fish.

"The mass of the population of Bombay is composed of Hindoos who, by way of territorial distinction, are usually termed MAHRATTAS. From my first view of them I could only regard them as Arabs; as the unconverted idolatrous Arabs, such as we are familiar with in the history of the Mediterranean countries; and I soon perceived that it was possible at the present day, to obtain an insight into the influence on the mind of the ancient system of image-worship. I perceived also that in various points of difference from the modern Arabs, the Mahrattas accord with the ancient Egyptians. Thus polygamy is rare; the women do not conceal the face; the men carry burdens (with the balance-beam) on the shoulders; and the drinking-cups and water-jars are universally made either of copper or brass. Other customs witnessed have not yet become obsolete in Egypt; as that of the women carrying burdens on the head, and their collecting manure (for fuel) with the hands. It is true, the analogy in surrounding circumstances (periodical rains compensating in reservoirs for the inundations of the Nile) tends doubtless to assimilate the population; yet with every allowance, the Mahrattas appeared to me to be more than a counterpart to the Egyptians of Herodotus. The fact, too, should be noted, that the Sanscrit language, which has been inherited by the Mahrattas, is regarded by writers as originally foreign to India. In former times the nations of India were principally four, corresponding with the four languages—the Mahratta, Telugu, Canara, and Tamul. The Mahrattas have retained the Sanscrit alphabet, but they possess very little literature of their own, and the Tamul language is the only one of the four that is rich in literary treasure."—See article MAHRATTA TERRITORY.

f. Irregular Castes of India.

"In India the term 'caste' is not restricted to the followers of the Braminical religion, but it is used in a general sense, and Parsees, Muslims, Jews, and Europeans are commonly spoken of as so many castes. The population is heterogeneous, made up of the remnants or wrecks of a variety of nations, some of which are perhaps extinct at their place of origin; for it would seem that amid 'the violence with which the earth has been filled,' toleration has existed only in India.

"The MAHARS are commonly supposed to be the original inhabitants of the Dekkan. Three or four of them were pointed out to me at Ahmednuggur, but in costume and personal appearance they did not pre-

sent any marked difference from the surrounding population. They may have been a little darker, and one individual who accompanied me to Adjunta and back, seemed to be as dark as a Teling-an.

"I met with a party of BHILLS on the road, near the limit of my excursion. They presented very distinctly the lineaments of the white race, but I did not remark any thing peculiar in their dress or personal appearance.

"The BRINJARRY were principally met with on first entering the Dekkan, their immense herds of bullocks sometimes occupying the road for nearly a mile. At regular intervals, a woman in the midst was spinning or sewing as she walked along, and one was carrying a dog, an act which, according to my interpreter, 'neither Hindoos nor Parsees would do.' The dress more resembled the European female costume than the Hindoo, but the Brinjarry women had large anklets of fantastic pattern, with other brass ornaments. The men carried spears having the broad blades covered with leathern sheaths. In parties returning towards the interior, the bullocks were all heavily laden with merchandise. Except in the masculine forms of the women, I could find no physical difference from the general population of the country. The lineaments of the white race were readily distinguishable, except in an individual already noticed as resembling an Australian. The herds were spoken of as the property of the women, who, indeed, had the air of being the heads of the community; but whether the system of polyandry prevails, as among certain classes in the south of India, I did not ascertain.

"The DUNGUR were encamped near every village of importance, in small huts formed of rush-mats. I have seen these huts not only hemispherical in shape, but disposed in a circle, with their entrances towards the centre, thus presenting an unexpected resemblance to the 'kraals' of Africa. The Dungur have drays of a very rude and primitive construction, formed of three cross timbers resting on an axle, the wheels being merely sections of the trunk of a tree.

"The SKILIGUR have similar wandering habits, but they hold themselves aloof; they are less numerous, and are said to exercise the profession of 'chatty-makers,' or tin-men. I fell in with one of their encampments, which consisted of low woollen tents. This, I think, is the class of people to which the origin of the Gipsies has been sometimes referred.

"Some of the numerous irregular castes of India are supposed to be the remains of the aboriginal population. I did not meet with any direct evidence of this, but I am inclined to think there may be something in the point of view. Some parallelism in social condition seems wanting in the white race, and the required connection may possibly be traced in the hill-people of Nepsaul, the Karens of Birmah, and even tribes situated further to the south-east.

XII. ASSOCIATION.—NUMERICAL PROPORTIONS.

In order to complete the foregoing account, Mr. Pickering furnishes a specification of the several races occurring at each place visited, or, in other words, an analysis of the population.

"In the United States, three races are familiarly known—the White, the Negro, and the Mongolian, the latter represented both by the aboriginal population and by a few Chinese settled in our principal cities. A fourth race, the Malayan (represented chiefly by Polynesians), is not uncommon in the ports frequented by whale-ships; and, in some few

instances, I have met with a fifth race, the Telingan, or true Indian.

"At Madeira I met with two races—the White and the Negro; but the latter race occurred in only a few instances, and exclusively at the principal sea-port town.

"At the Cape Verde Islands I met with the same two races, but they occurred in inverse proportions, and the White race was here comparatively rare.

"At Rio Janeiro and the vicinity, I fell in with only the same two races—the White and the Negro, and they appeared to be here in nearly equal proportions.

"The same two races were again seen at the mouth of the Rio Negro, in North Patagonia; but a third race—the Mongolian or the aboriginal—was said to be present among the population of the neighbouring village.

"In Terra del Fuego there occurred but a single race—the Mongolian, or the aboriginal. I have never heard of runaway sailors resorting to the southern side of the straits of Magellan.

"In Northern Chili, at Valparaiso and Santiago, I met with the three races last mentioned—the White, the Mongolian or the aboriginal, and the Negro, but the latter race was decidedly rare.

"In Peru, at Lima and in the vicinity, I met with the same three races, here, however, interspersed in more equal proportions; and a variety of complicated mixtures had sprung up, which were distinguished by different names. On the Andes the aboriginal race was found to preponderate, and the Negro was rare.

"At San Francisco, in North California, I met with three races—the Malayan—which is the aboriginal, and is also represented by the Polynesian crews of trading vessels—the White race, and, in a single instance, the Negro.

"Three races also occurred in Oregon—the Mongolian, here the aboriginal, and far predominating at the time of our visit; the White race, consisting principally of the missionaries, and of persons connected with the Hudson's Bay Company; and the Malayan, represented by a few Polynesians. A Negro, I believe, effected his escape from one of the vessels of the expedition, and, in this manner, a fourth race was added to the foregoing.

"Leaving now the shores of America, at the Hawaiian Islands, I met with five races—the Malayan, here the aboriginal; the White; the Negro; the Mongolian—represented by several imported Chinese—and the fifth race, by an individual from Hindostan.

"A single race occurred among the eastern Paumotu—the Malayan, or the aboriginal. In the western part of the same coral archipelago we received on board a shipwrecked European.

"At Taheti, notwithstanding it is so much frequented by trading vessels, I observed but two races—the Malayan, or the aboriginal, and the White race. The same two races occurred at the Samoan, or Navigator islands, where the resident Whites consisted of the missionaries and of numerous deserters from trading vessels.

"The island of Tongataboo was the first place visited where two races had been brought in contact without European intervention; these were, the Malayan, or the aboriginal, and the Papuan from the Feejee islands. Three additional races had arrived in trading vessels—the White, the Negro—represented by a single resident—and the Negrillo, by a lad from Aramanga.

"At the Feejee Islands the Papuan and the Malayan races had again aboriginally met together, but Polynesians had likewise been introduced by

trading vessels, as had the resident Whites, and a native of Hindostan, making in all, four races.

"At the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, I met with but two races—the Malayan, or the aboriginal, and the White, the latter already settled in considerable numbers, before obtaining a cession of the sovereignty of the group.

"At Sydney, and in the vicinity, I met with five races—the Australian, or the aboriginal; the White, far preponderating; the Negro, in a few instances; the Malayan, represented by Polynesians, chiefly from New Zealand; and the Telingan, by some natives of Hindostan.

"In Luzon there occurred five races, two of them aboriginal, the Malayan and the Negrillo. The Mongolian race was represented by numerous Chinese residents; the Telingan, by a few Lascars from the shipping; and the White race by Europeans, and persons of European descent.

"At Caldera, on Mindanao, I met with but two races—the Malayan and the White; the latter represented by the commander of the post, and possibly, also, by some traces among the Muslim population.

"At Sooloo I met with four races—the Malayan; the Negrillo, in an individual, perhaps aboriginal; the Mongolian, represented by a single resident Chinese; and the Telingan, by two captive Lascars. There was, besides, evidence of some mixture of a fifth race, in the persons of the chiefs and the Muslim priest.

"At Singapore, individuals belonging to no less than eight physical races were found to be congregated together. The White race was represented by Europeans and by numerous Orientals; the Mongolian by Chinese; the Malayan, by the native population of the East Indies; the Telingan, by adventurers from Hindostan; the Negrillo, by slaves from New Guinea; the Negro, too, was present, in a few instances, as was likewise the true Abyssinian, and, in all probability, the Ethiopian, in some of the mixed Arabs. Indeed, as we had brought with us the Papuan, in the person of Veindovi, the Australian and the Hottentot were the only races remaining unrepresented at Singapore. The existence of such a spot on the globe is a fact deserving attention, especially when it is considered that this gathering is chiefly independent of European shipping, and of the modern town of Singapore; the same causes, and the same modes of conveyance, having for many centuries directed emigration from various quarters to the Straits of Malacca.

"At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentot race is the aboriginal; but I did not meet with individuals who were unmixed. The four additional races introduced through European intercourse have also become much intermixed. At Cape Town the Negro appeared rather to preponderate in numbers over the White race, while the Malayan and the Telingan were comparatively rare.

"At St. Helena, in a population of only a few hundreds, introduced in European shipping, I observed no less than four races: the White; the Negro; the Mongolian, represented by a Chinese; and, to all appearance, the Telingan was present, in the descendants of individuals derived from Madagascar.

"At Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, I met with six races: the Negro, here preponderating; the White, derived either directly or originally from Arabia, Persia, and Western Hindostan; the Malayan, represented by three or four Ambolambo from Madagascar; the Mongolian, by one resident Chinese; the true Abyssinian, observed in a single instance; and the Ethiopian, which, during the monsoon then prevailing, was somewhat rare.

"At Bombay I observed five races: the White; the Telingan, rare in a state of purity; the Negro, chiefly among the crews of Arab vessels arriving from Zanzibar; the Mongolian, represented by a few Chinese residents; and the Ethiopian, which, in a single instance, was seen unmixed.

"At Muscat I met with four races: the White, represented exclusively by Orientals; the Telingan, apparently present in two individuals from the shores of the Persian Gulf; the Negro, chiefly derived through Zanzibar; and the Ethiopian, seen in individuals of mixed race, and in a single Somali.

"The same four races occurred at Aden. The Ethiopian, however, was here represented by numerous Somali visitors; and the Telingan, by individuals among the Sepoy regiments.

"At Mocha I fell in with five races: the White; the Mongolian, represented in a half-breed Chinese; the Abyssinian, seen in several instances; the Ethiopian, which is here numerous; as is, likewise, the Negro race.

"In Egypt I met with but three races—the same known there from remote antiquity: the Ethiopian, the Negro, and the White. I learned, however, that individuals belonging to a fourth race, the true Abyssinian, are sometimes seen at Cairo.

"I observed two races at Malta: the White race; and, in the instance of two lads, who were probably derived from the neighbouring Muslim countries, the Negro.

"On the continent of Europe I met with the same two races; but with the Negro only at Marseilles, and in the instance of two or three resident individuals. Of isolated districts, Africa appears to contain the greatest number of aboriginal races; and, next in order, will probably follow either Madagascar or New Guinea.

"Density of population being independent of territorial extent, the races, when compared by the number of individuals, rank differently from the appearance of things on the map. The usual estimates of the population of the globe vary from eight hundred to a thousand millions; and, taking the mean, the human family would seem to be distributed among the races in something like the following proportions:—

The White,	350,000,000	The Abyssinian,	3,000,000
The Mongolian,	300,000,000	The Papuan,	3,000,000
The Malayan,	120,000,000	The Negrito,	3,000,000
The Telingan,	60,000,000	The Australian,	500,000
The Negro,	55,000,000	The Hottentot,	500,000
The Ethiopian,	5,000,000		

XIII.—RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RACES.

"Although languages indicate national affiliation, their actual distribution is, to a certain extent, independent of physical race. Confusion has sometimes arisen from not giving due attention to this circumstance; and, indeed, the extension or the imparting of languages is a subject which has received very little attention. Writers sometimes reason as if nations went about in masses, the strong overcoming the weak, and imposing at once their customs, religion, and languages on the vanquished. But a careful examination of the present being regarded as the best guide to the history of the past, the following examples, selected from among others which I have noted, may be found deserving of attention:—

"In the mining towns of the Peruvian Andes, the Spanish language is not commonly spoken; but Spaniards and other foreigners learn the Quichua, or the native Peruvian.

"In Luzon, though a 'conquered country' for more than two centuries, the Tagala is still the

general language, and the Spanish makes no progress in the interior towns and districts.

"At Singapore, where the native population is lost amid the influx of foreigners, the current language is, nevertheless, the proper Malay.

"Were foreign intercourse cut off from the Hawaiian Islands, I think I shall be supported in the opinion that, notwithstanding the large number of resident Whites, the English language would soon become obsolete.

"The English language makes no progress in Hindostan, neither do the Roman letters; and among the native population, newspapers are printed in five or six different alphabets, and a yet greater variety of languages.

"The language most likely to prevail at Aden, in case the English establishment becomes permanent, is the Hindoostanee.

"On the East Coast of Africa, notwithstanding the large number of resident Arabs, the general medium of communication is the Soahili, a Negro language.

"In Malta, a Catholic and European island, Arabic is alone spoken by the mass of the population; moreover, it is not here a written language.

"The adoption of a language seems to be very much a matter of convenience, depending often on the numerical majority. A stranger learns the language of the community in which he may happen to fix his abode; and his children often know no other. On the supposition, then, that POLYNESIANS in former times may have reached the shores of America, it does not necessarily follow that we ought to meet with traces of their language. Some combined association of individuals, some clannism, seems requisite to the preservation of a language in the midst of a foreign nation.—Thus it may be inferred, that the HEBREWS retained their language during their sojourn in Egypt, while in their present dispersed condition they speak the languages of their several adopted countries, to the very common neglect of their own.—The GYPSIES, who are almost as widely, though less individually dispersed, retain everywhere something of their original language.—But a more remarkable instance is found in the YUCHI, a tribe 'long incorporated in the Creek Nation; their peculiar language abounding in low, difficult, guttural sounds, so that with the exception of a few words, no one but the children of the Yuchi has ever been able to acquire it.'

"The following are instances of more complicated relations:—A foreigner might naturally suppose, that he could learn, in the United States, something of African languages and customs; but he might traverse the country without hearing a word of any Negro language, a single generation being sufficient to efface all knowledge of Africa.—Hayti would furnish him a more perplexing case; and perhaps nothing short of written history could solve the enigma of French being the language of that island.—Moreover, his search for African institutions would not be more successful among the St. Vincent CARIBS.—And thus we have three examples where one physical race of men has succeeded to the language and institutions of another.

"Turning now to the Pacific and East India Islands, we find languages of the Malay class spoken by three distinct physical races; and all analogy indicating that this type of language belonged originally to a single race, the particular source becomes a fair subject of inquiry. In determining this point, aid may be obtained from the geographical distribution of the three island races; from the well-known composition of the population of the East Indies, where the Malayan is an invading

race, intruding and encroaching on the territories of the Negrillo; and from the fact, that the Negro race uses the same type of language at the Comoro Islands and Madagascar; while at the last-named island, the physical race of the Vazimba remains undetermined.

"The relations between the three island races are further illustrated by the state of the diffusion of knowledge in the Pacific, where almost every Polynesian art can be distinctly traced to the Feejee Islands. Agriculture and civilisation are very commonly regarded as inseparable; but the Feejeans, notwithstanding their ferocious and barbarous manners, are found to possess a high degree of skill in cultivating the soil. A little further west, at Vanikoro, the trunk of a tree, rudely fashioned, is simply grooved to afford foothold, while an outrigger is attached, and a mat is spread for a sail. In our part of the globe, few would be willing, thus on a simple log, to launch out into an unknown ocean. The pattern, however, seems to shadow forth the Feejee canoe; and it by no means follows, that the race which elicited the spark of civilisation should have most profited by the advantage.

"The inventions of the Negrillo, a race so averse to, and almost refusing voluntary intercourse with strangers, were not likely to benefit the rest of mankind. If acquired, elaborated, and improved by the Feejeans, still, from the social condition of this people, their dislike of change, and unwillingness to leave home, the knowledge might not have extended further. A third race is called into requisition, one of a roving disposition, the proper children of the sea; who, naturally the most amiable of mankind, are free from antipathies of race, are fond of novelty, inclined rather to follow than to lead; and who, in every respect, seem qualified to become a medium of communication between the different branches of the human family. Such an office is even indicated in the geographical distribution; for the Malayans alone makes a near approach to universal contact with the other races.

"While admitting the general truth, that mankind are essentially alike, no one doubts the existence of character, distinguishing not only individuals, but communities and nations. I am persuaded that there is, besides, a character of race. It would not be difficult to select epithets, such as 'ambitious, enduring, insidious;' or to point out, as accomplished by one race of men, that which seemed beyond the powers of another. Each race possessing its peculiar points of excellence, and at the same time counterbalancing defects, it may be, that union was required to attain the full measure of civilisation.

"In the organic world, each new field requires a new creation; each change in circumstances going beyond the constitution of a plant or animal, is met by a new adaptation, until the universe is full; while among the immense variety of created beings, two kinds are hardly found fulfilling the same precise purpose. Some analogy may possibly exist in the human family; and it may even be questioned whether any one of the races existing singly would, up to the present day, have extended itself over the whole surface of the globe."

XIV.—GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

"Leaving now the physical diversity of the human family, and recurring to the order of the voyage of the Expedition: in proceeding always west, the American tribes first engaged our attention, and next the widely scattered Polynesians. Among the

latter people it soon became evident that their customs, arts, and attainments, were not of independent growth. And further, that the supposition of the Polynesians being the descendants—the scattered remnants of a highly civilised people now relapsed into barbarism, did not altogether meet the case. The East Indies being regarded by general consent as the place of origin of the Polynesians, it was natural to seek there for some corresponding tribe, for something analogous to the relation among European nations, of England to the United States. But on the contrary, surprise arose at the want of resemblance, and the term 'Malay origin,' if used in a national sense, was discovered to be incorrect. So, in looking to Asia, to China, Japan, or the neighbouring countries, for some tribe corresponding with the aboriginal Americans, we shall equally find ourselves at fault. For the remote environs of Behring's Straits do not offer a fair exception. After being much perplexed for an explanation, it was only on taking leave of the East Indies that the following simple reflection occurred to me:—If the human family has had a central origin, and has gradually and regularly diffused itself, followed by the principal inventions and discoveries, the history of man would then be inscribed on the globe itself; and each new revolution obliterating more or less of the preceding, his primitive condition should be found in the furthest remove from the geographic centre: as, in the case of a pebble dropped into the water, the earliest wave keeps most distant from the point of origin.

"If then we could go back into the early history of the East Indies, we might find there a condition of society approximating to that of the Polynesian Islands. And we can readily understand how customs may continue in remote situations, after having become obsolete at the place where they originated.

"They who send ships over every sea, and who live where inventions from different sources become common property at once, may not readily appreciate the state of things in the absence of such universal intercourse. But on the other side of the globe, in the vast space between Arabia and the coast of America, traces of successive waves in society seem actually to exist.

a. *The East Indies.*

"Thus in the East Indies, in the north-eastern or the heathen part of Celebes, we observe many striking coincidences with the state of society among the ancient Greeks. We have the spear, the shield, and the sword; and these weapons are even almost identical in pattern. Altars and sacrifices, so generally obsolete at the present day, are here extant. Auguries continue to be drawn from the entrails of offered victims, and also from the flight of birds. A separate literature has become an object of national pride, while the proa of the surrounding seas approaches in many respects the ancient row-galley of the Mediterranean. A further analogy may even be found in the custom of putting to death strangers arriving by sea, which, it appears, was not unknown among the ancient Greeks. A little to the west of Celebes, the literature of the Malay nation contains a translation of the Fables of Æsop; who, according to the unsatisfactory accounts we have of him, was one of the earliest of the Greek writers. And further, the fact may be noted, that the Æsopian style of composition is still in vogue at Madagascar. Superstitions also appear to be subject to the same laws of progression with communicated knowledge; and the belief in ghosts, evil spirits, and sorcery, current among the ruder East

Indian tribes, in Madagascar, and in a great part of Africa, seems to indicate that such ideas may have elsewhere preceded a regular form of mythology. In the East, Luzon is one of the most distant points reached by the invention of letters, or having an aboriginal alphabet. I was, therefore, much struck with some coincidences in the forms of the letters, between the obsolete Tagala alphabet and the ancient Geez of Abyssinia; while in the intervening countries the alphabets, although various, are altogether unlike. It is true the connexion is not entirely obliterated, but may be traced in the mode of marking the termination of words among the Bugis and the Siamese.

"The multiplicity of alphabets in the East Indies seems to offer a parallel to the multiplicity of languages in America; and I have found nothing, in all this, contravening the idea of a single source to the invention. Many of the East India alphabets are plainly derived one from another, the form of the characters often being merely modified and new ones superadded; but I shall assume only that the knowledge of the existence of the art was derived from abroad. Much of the difference, between alphabetic writing in the East Indies and our own more perfect system, seems attributable to the circumstance, that the alphabet transmitted to the West by Cadmus had been already elaborated.

"Let the reader, in thought, divest himself of his education, and suppose that his mother tongue had never been reduced to writing; and, further, that the possibility of representing sounds by signs had simply arisen in his mind. The attempt to carry this idea into practice will be found by no means so easy as it may at first appear; and, by most persons, would probably be abandoned. With the aid of example, there would be a greater prospect of success; but even, with several characters communicated, their forms would probably be modified, and new letters invented, for sounds difficult to be reconciled, or that might be unrepresented. Where the model has been imperfect, it has appeared to me that the system founded upon it would naturally be complicated; one requiring long study, and which might serve for a profession, a means of procuring support; in short, more resembling the inconvenient alphabets of the East India islands, than the simple analysis of sounds which we have in the Roman letters.

b. *The Feejee Islands.*

"Eastward from Celebes, and nearly equidistant with Madagascar, we have the Feejee Islands, situated entirely beyond the direct influence of the East Indies. We find, nevertheless, a regular system of mythology; oracles; the javelin, or throwing-spear; the patera, or shallow drinking-bowl; the 'pipe of Pan;' and the 'alabastron,' with the practice of anointing. We have likewise the wooden neck-pillow, and the practice of circumcision, both common to the ancient inhabitants of the Thebaid, and also to the modern Abyssinians and their neighbours on the south. We have, further, the legend of an enormous bird, the 'Rok' of the Arabian Tales; and a similar story is said to be likewise current in Madagascar and in the neighbouring parts of Africa. Among the subjects which promise to throw light on the affiliation of nations, none more deserves attention than the calendar and state of astronomical knowledge. These points have been much neglected in the accounts of the East Indian and Pacific islands. The Feejeans have a regular calendar; and, I may add, that Veindovi kept a strict account

of the number of the moons, during the whole time he was on board the Vincennes.

c. *Polynesian.*

"The Polynesians, notwithstanding their more eastern geographical position, have most of their customs, arts, and acquired knowledge, in common with the Feejeans; but there are certain points which require a separate notice. The eagerness with which whole communities, young and old, devoted themselves to reading and writing, when these arts were introduced, and the care previously taken to preserve and transmit poetry and history by means of living records, are facts of interest, under more than one point of view. Whoever has witnessed something of this, will hardly be willing to admit that such a people would ever have lost the art of writing. It should seem, then, as has been remarked by others, that the Polynesians belong to a wave of migration that preceded the invention of letters. Corresponding results may be deduced: from the ignorance of money, or of a medium of exchange; although property is acknowledged, inherited, and guarded by regular laws, even to a division of the soil. And again, from the absence of all kinds of 'grain;' notwithstanding the advanced state of the art of cultivation. The strict adherence to truth among portions of the Polynesian family, stands opposed to the treachery of the Feejeans; and further, it seems to result mainly from the simplicity of the Polynesian character, the contrary practice being looked upon rather in the light of an error of judgment. The pseudo-accomplishment, however, proved to be not unknown to the chiefs. Other traits in the moral man might be adduced; for the 'golden age,' in accordance almost literally with the ideas of the ancient poets, still exists on some of the secluded Polynesian isles.

d. *America.*

"I hardly know whether to refer here to America; though in general the aboriginal Americans are to be regarded as in a less advanced state of society than the Polynesians. We note throughout Aboriginal America the entire absence of poetry and literature. Records, indeed, of a certain description were preserved by the Mexicans; but among the tribes of the United States, the tradition of remarkable events is said to disappear in very few generations. We note also in extensive and varied districts, a complete ignorance of agriculture; and where it is otherwise there is usually no division of the soil. A further difference from the islanders is found in the absence, in most instances, of hereditary governments. The custom of scalping, so well known in North America, may be noticed in this place, on account of its having been described by Herodotus; while it is not, that I am aware of, in vogue among any Asiatic tribe of the present day."

The 'zoological deductions' of Mr. Pickering are thus summed up by him. "Man does not belong to the cold and variable climates; his original birth-place has been in a region of perpetual summer, where the unprotected skin bears without suffering the slight fluctuations of temperature; and there has been a time when the human family had not strayed beyond these geographical limits.

"According to another principle, established by the observations of naturalists, species are found to have a certain geographical range; and notwithstanding a few instances of wide diffusion, Nature

has not reproduced a species in different quarters of the globe.

“Oriental tradition, in placing the origin of mankind in Ceylon, reconciles in many respects the requirements of zoology. But there are certain coincidences which point in a different direction. Of all parts of the globe, save only the very poles, the equatorial countries continue the least known, owing, in some measure, to the forests with which they are generally invested, to the rains, to ferocious beasts of prey, and to the unhealthiness of the coasts. The portions which I have myself visited, have not offered any striking variation in natural productions from the adjoining countries; and I only remarked a cooler climate than in the vicinity of the northern tropic. It appears, however, that some of the most remarkable objects in the vegetable and animal creation have their home precisely under the equator. The races of men could all be conveniently derived from the same two centres, the one in the East Indies and the other in Africa; and if we could suppose separate species, this, agreeably to known laws, would reconcile the geographical portion of the subject. The objection of the slight external differences would not of itself be sufficient, for it is found in the organic world, that species differ by peculiarities which tend merely to change the aspect, while any radical change of structure involves the habits of life, and marks out a genus or group; in other words, that specific characters are external, while generic characters are anatomical. On the other hand, a very decided change may take place in the aspect, without a specific difference, as is more particularly the case in domestic animals and plants. Among these, moreover, we occasionally observe new varieties springing up at a distance from the original locality. Thus, new varieties of plums, apples, and pears have made their appearance in America since the introduction from abroad of the parent stocks. Not so, however, with the human family. Notwithstanding the mixtures of race during two centuries, no one has remarked a tendency to the development of a new race in the United States. In Arabia, where the mixtures are more complicated, and have been going on from time immemorial, the result does not appear to have been different. On the Egyptian monuments I was unable to detect a change in the races of the human family. Neither does written history afford evidence of the extinction of one physical race of men, or of the development of another previously unknown. It is true, varieties appear to have more permanence in certain kinds of animals than in others. Thus, the breed of sheep, figured on the most ancient Egyptian monuments, is unknown at the present day, and at least one variety of the bullock formerly known in Egypt, has in like manner become extinct. On the

other hand, among the many varieties of the dog figured at Beni-Hassan (anterior to the Pharaonic ages), two have been pronounced identical with the greyhound and the turnspit now existing. Within my own observation, I have found no tendency in varieties to revert, in the course of successive generations, to the original type. But this whole subject of varieties has received from naturalists very little attention, and when it shall be better understood, it may, perhaps, throw light upon the origin of the races of the human family. There is, I conceive, no middle ground between the admission of eleven distinct species in the human family, and the reduction to one. The latter opinion, from analogy with the rest of the organic world, implies a central point of origin. Further, zoological considerations, though they do not absolutely require it, seem most to favour a centre on the African continent. Confirmatory circumstances of a different character are not wanting, some of which may be worth enumerating. In the first place, we have no less than five races actually inhabiting Tropical Africa, while the diversity diminishes as we recede, until districts of greater territorial extent are inhabited by but a single race. Again, some accordance may be found in the history and habits of the Arab tribes, holding, as they do, the country interposed between the heart of Africa and extensive and important seats of population; while these are occupied in regular succession by pastoral and agricultural nations. The disowning too, by the Desert tribes, of such individuals as take up agricultural pursuits, looks very like the incipient extension of population. There is something, also, in the fixed condition of the African tribes, on which Time, in some instances, seems scarcely to make an impression; something in the near approach to the absence of invention, or of the spontaneous evolution of knowledge; something in the seeming yielding of civilisation before barbarism; and in the bounds prescribed to ambition, from the general failure of attempts to colonise this continent; Africa, under various guise, having been always sending forth streams of population, and at the same time prohibiting a return.” These views, treating the question of man’s origin purely as one of natural history, are moderately stated; but the main deduction at present to be made from them seems to be this, that they only add fresh confirmation to the theory of man’s unity, by showing that no well-defined groups of the human family have yet been found, which can be fairly and philosophically regarded as representing separate species, distinguished from each other by such wide and impassable diversities as to establish a different origin, or invalidate the scriptural doctrine of the original unity of all the families of mankind.

THE END.

P R E F A C E.

THE 'GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,' or 'DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,' which the publishers have now the satisfaction of presenting to the numerous body of Subscribers who have honoured it with their patronage, has been prepared on the most approved and comprehensive plan, and under considerably higher advantages than any previous works of its class; and aims to supersede them all, as a book of reference, by the accuracy of its information, the extent of its range, and the care bestowed on its execution.

The publishers, Messrs. A. FULLARTON & Co., have contemplated the work, now completed, for many years, and have bestowed great care, cost, and labour in conducting it through the press. They now place it before the public with a confident persuasion that it will be found, on examination, to be MORE COMPREHENSIVE, MORE ACCURATE, and MORE GENERALLY ADAPTED TO USEFULNESS than any existing work of the class.

ITS COMPREHENSIVENESS is attained by the amplitude of its plan, embracing a vast amount of important matter, combining abstract with practical, and solid with pleasing, information, not usually comprised in works of the class, and derived from a great variety of sources,—by the studied compression of its matter,—by the use of easily understood abbreviations,—and by extreme compactness in the style of printing. Its articles amount to nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND,—some necessarily restricted to a few lines, others, such as those on the principal states and territories, complete and comprehensive geographical treatises not unfitted for separate publication,—but each nearly proportioned to its real importance. It may also be noted, that while it will be found to embrace all that information which has long been regarded as the common property of all geographers, a large proportion of the articles contained in the present publication have never before appeared in any existing Gazetteer, having been drawn from the researches of recent travellers, and other still original authorities; and comprising the substance of whatever is most interesting and authentic in the enlarged geographical science of the day.

ITS ACCURACY has been secured by extensive collation of the best authorities in the principal European languages,—by consulting only such maps and charts as enjoy the confidence of scientific men,—and by diligently examining all recent, statistical, official documents, published in the several states of Europe, and throughout the world, and endeavouring to embody, and, in many instances, tabulate their most interesting and important results.

ITS USEFULNESS, the publishers conceive, is, (in its best elements at least,) insured by its fulness of arrangement and facility of reference, in combination with comprehensiveness and accuracy; and as a work specially designed for the use of the British public, by giving peculiar prominence to the possessions and colonies of Great Britain, and those regions to which British enterprise is chiefly directed, and the manner and means by which our commerce is conducted with them. And as their aim has been to insure the reception of the work in every region of the globe in which the language of Shakspeare and Milton is spoken, they have bestowed more than ordinary care in consulting the most recent and authentic sources on the United States of America, and the rising colonies of Australia.

Besides the above general features of value, it may be desirable to mention rather more in detail a few points on which the GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD claims the notice and the support of the public. Its distinguishing features are as follow:—

1. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. Under this head, besides the usual acceptation of the word, is included the geology, botany, zoology, and climate of each country or region.

2. POLITICAL AND STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY has received that attention to which, in the present age, it is so justly entitled, from its value to the manufacturer and merchant; but it has not been permitted to exclude Physical Geography, as is too often the case; while something of the past history and antiquities of different countries and localities has been given where it appeared desirable to do so.

3. The POSITIONS of places, comprising the three elements of latitude, longitude, and altitude, have been given for several thousand points of importance, with, in many instances, the authority on which they rest, and the degree of dependence to be placed on them. No one who has not critically examined the common Gazetteers, can form a notion of their extreme imperfection under this head. With respect to positions, the admirable tables of *Positions Géographiques* by M. DAUSSY in the *Connaissance des Temps*, and those of Lieut. RAPER, R. N., in the recently published third edition of his *Treatise of Navigation*, have been consulted, and every reasonable effort has been made to approximate positions.

4. HYDROGRAPHY. As the desire of the publishers is to render their work, in some respects, a nautical as well as a general Gazetteer, they have spared no pains to give such a description of ports and harbours as shall render their work of practical utility to the commander of a ship. They do not pretend to give sailing directions in detail, but they have given details as to position, depth of water, rise of tide, nature of supplies, &c., which will be found useful even to the navigator.

5. ORTHOGRAPHY. If existing Gazetteers are imperfect as to position of places, they are absolute confusion as to orthography. On turning to any Oriental or African name, it will not unfrequently be found spelt, in the same article, according to three different modes of orthoepy, as the compilers have indiscriminately, and apparently unconsciously,

copied German, French, and English spelling. In the present work an effort has been made to reduce the orthography of Oriental, African, and unwritten languages, to a uniform system, adopting that sanctioned by the Geographical and Asiatic Societies of London, and now generally prevailing among the best European writers. It may also be stated here, that the signification of the names of places, the different modes of spelling them, and, in many cases, their pronunciation, have been given.

6. **ETHNOGRAPHY.** Bearing in mind that the "earth was made for man," and that mankind are of more importance than the physical condition and distribution of the earth's surface on which they live, the subject of Ethnography, and the history of man as a social being, has, in this work, received position and prominence. The origin and migration of nations, the division of the human family, though 'of one blood,' into distinct and physically distinguished races, and the affinity of languages and dialects, are subjects that have recently had much light thrown on them by the invaluable labours of HUMBOLDT, DUPONCEAU, MORTON, PRICHARD, PICKERING, and others; and a store of materials has by their labours been accumulated, which the Publishers have sought to incorporate in the present work.

The **GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD** has been illustrated occasionally by plans of harbours and diagrams in explanation of the text and to assist the reader in comprehending the relative positions of different localities, also by a series of **MAPS** and **ENGRAVINGS**. The **MAPS**, which in numerous instances exhibit details not to be met with in ordinary maps or atlases, with rare exceptions have been prepared expressly for this work. The **ENGRAVINGS** consist of views of cities, localities, or natural objects throughout the world, important either in themselves, or by their historical or other associations, by W. Finden, E. Finden, J. Talfourd Smyth, W. Forrest, W. B. Scott, &c. &c.; after drawings by Turner, Harding, Prout, Stanfield, Roberts, Brockedon, Calcott, and other distinguished artists of the present day. The typographical execution of the work will speak for itself. No expense has been spared, in any department of the present work, that would either enhance its beauty, increase its comprehensiveness and accuracy, or add to the convenience and satisfaction of the reader.

In conclusion, the title of **GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD** has not been assumed without a due consideration of the requirements which such a title imposes upon the Editor and Publishers of the work. They feel, however, assured that the extent and value of that geographical information which has been condensed and arranged in the present work, and the exertions they have made to accomplish the professions with which they embarked in this extensive publication, warrant their being sanguine of success; and they confidently, though respectfully, submit their **GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD** as deserving its title, and as not unworthy of the patronage of the **PUBLIC**. It has been their aim to bring together from all sources the best existing geographical knowledge; and to make it a complete repertory of geographical knowledge, and of whatever has given detail and precision to the science. Geography is eminently and necessarily a progressive science, and as each day that passes brings a fresh accession of geographical and statistical knowledge, arising from the labours

of our missionaries, from the explorations of our travellers and colonists, from the extension of our commercial relations, from the government-surveys in progress in nearly every country of Europe, and in the United States of America, from the researches and publications of scientific geographers and associations devoted to the promotion of geographical science, and from modifications and changes in the political distribution of territories, the GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD, in as far as it may be found to be a faithful and successful attempt to digest and arrange the daily increasing mass of materiel furnished through these several channels, will supply an important want in the present day,—a want specially felt and acknowledged in every department of government, in our public libraries, by all our diplomatists and consuls abroad, by members of Parliament, merchants, and manufacturers at home, and by every student of the most useful and attractive science of geography.

To a work of this kind, a complete ATLAS is considered by some an indispensable accompaniment. But as many purchasers are already in possession of a good Atlas; no attempt has been made to incorporate one with the Gazetteer, so as unnecessarily to enhance its price. At the same time, as an Atlas of reference, as an adjunct of great convenience for the proper understanding of its letter-press, has been desired by many readers, to accommodate these, the Publishers have issued a SPECIAL ATLAS, consisting of a set of the most useful general maps, on a large scale, and presenting several features of originality and utility, which they supply to the purchasers of the Gazetteer exclusively, during a limited period.

EDINBURGH, August 15, 1856.



A
GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. I.
AA—BRAZEY.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;
AND 196 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

1856.



EDINBURGH:

JULLARTON AND MACNAB, PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

A
GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,
COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,
AND FORMING A COMPLETE
BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY
A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. II.
BRAZIL—DERRY.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;
AND 196 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

1856.

GAMMETER OF THE WORLD

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE

FORWARDED FROM THE MOST EMINENT GEOGRAPHERS

AND EDITED BY A COMMITTEE

OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL

VOL. II.

BRANLI-BERRY.

A. FULLERTON & CO.

STATIONERS' HALL, LONDON; EDINBURGH: WILKIE & LEITCH, 100 N. B. STREET, LONDON;
DUBLIN: HARRIS & SONS, 11, N. B. STREET, DUBLIN; FULLERTON AND MACNAB, PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

1850



A
GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. III.
DERRYGYLE—HENSALL.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;
AND 196 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

1856.

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

OR

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES

AND ENRICHED WITH ORIGINAL

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL

VOL. III.

DERRYBYE—HENSALL.

A. FULLARTON & CO.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY FULLARTON AND MACRAE, PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

AND BY GREAT BRITAIN STAMPS OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

1861



A
GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. IV.
HENSBURROW—LURIN.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;
AND 196 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

1856.

COMMUNICATED BY THE EDITOR TO THE SOCIETY

AND PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

BOYD OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, ETHNOLOGICAL, AND
HISTORICAL

BY

A MEMBER OF THE BOYD GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY



PRINTED BY THE SOCIETY

VOL. IV.

WILSON & CO.

A. FULLERTON & CO.

EDINBURGH: WILSON & CO. PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

AND JOHN WILSON & CO. PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

1851



A
GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. V.
LURISTAN—PERTUSA.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;
AND 196 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

1856.

GAZETTEER OF THE WEST INDIES

DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL AND ANATOMICAL TERMS

BY JOHN HENRY LITTLE

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE SECOND

THE SECOND PART OF THE SECOND VOLUME

THE SECOND PART

1843

EDINBURGH: FULLARTON AND MACNAB, PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.



PRINTED BY FULLARTON AND MACNAB, LEITH WALK.

VOL. II

THE SECOND PART

EDINBURGH:

FULLARTON AND MACNAB, PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.



A
GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
OR
DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. VI.
PERU—SZYDLOWIEC.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;
AND 196 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

1856.

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT ACQUISITIONS

AND A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



PRINTED WITH NUMBERS THROUGHOUT AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. VI

THE SECOND PART

A. FULLARTON & CO.

11, SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH:

FULLARTON AND MACNAE, PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

1876



A

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND
ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. VII.

TA—ZZUBIN.

AND APPENDIX.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,

STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;
AND 196 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.

1856.

IGNCA

Acc. No.

CONTENTS FOR THE NEXT DECADE

BY THE EDITOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY AND
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

A REVIEW OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY



PRINTED BY HENRY COLVILLE AND THE COMPANY, 10, BARRACK STREET, LONDON.

VOL. VII.

1871-1872

THE EDITOR

A. FULLARTON & CO.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY HENRY COLVILLE AND THE COMPANY, 10, BARRACK STREET, LONDON.

EDINBURGH:

FULLARTON AND MACNAB, PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

IONCY



