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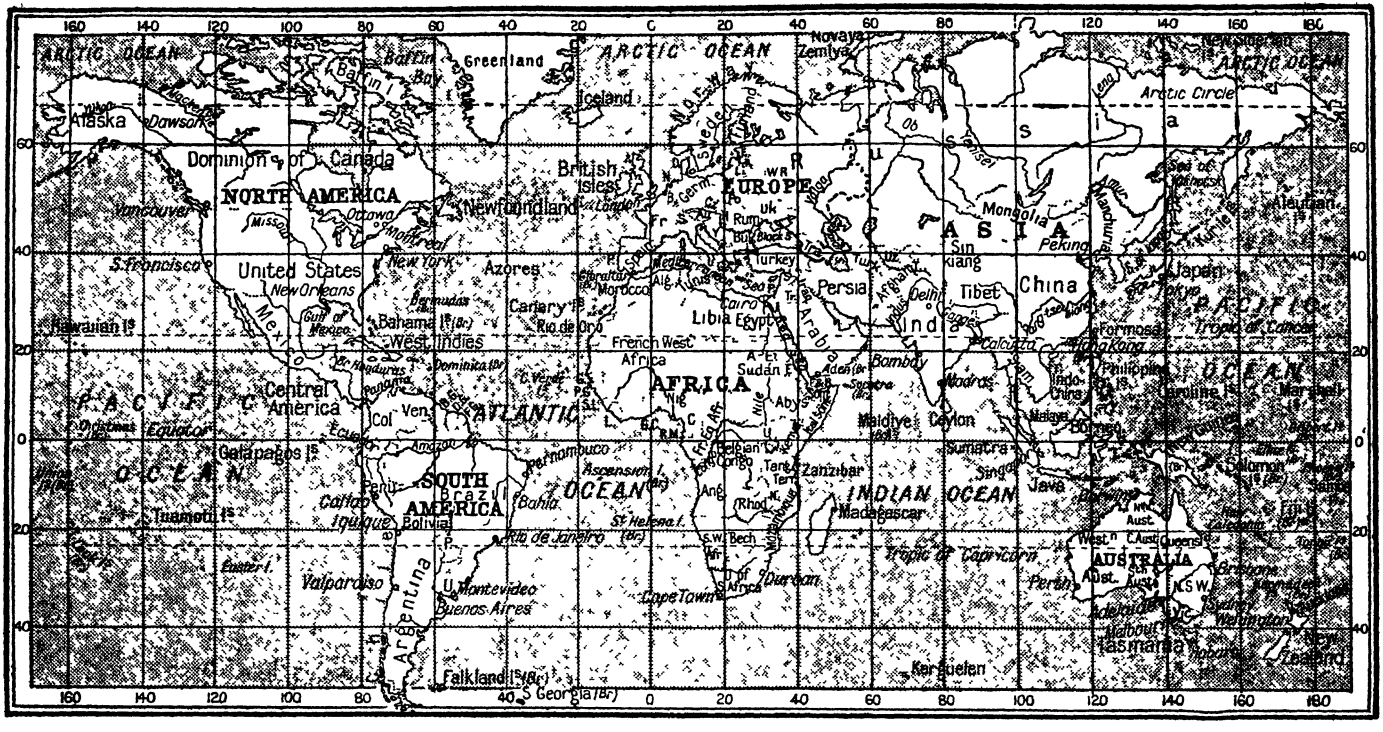


MAP OF THE WORLD (Mercator's Projection) Key to contractions used for names of many countries —**SOUTH AMERICA**. B G, *British Guiana*, Col, *Colombia*, D G, *Dutch Guiana*, F G, *French Guiana*, P, *Paraguay*, U, *Uruguay*, Ven, *Venezuela* **EUROPE** A, *Albania*, Au, *Austria*, B, *Belgium*, Bul *Bulgaria*, Cs, *Czechoslovakia*, D, *Denmark*, E, *Estonia*, Fr, *France*, G, *Greece*, Germ, *Germany*, H, *Hungary*, I, *Italy*, La *Latvia*, Li *Lithuania*, N, *Netherlands*, P, *Portugal*, Po, *Poland*, Rum, *Rumania*, S, *Switzerland*, Tra., *Transcaucasia*, Uk, *Ukraine*, W R, *White Russia* Y *Yugoslavia* **AFRICA** Abys, *Abyssinia*, A-E Sudan, *Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*, Alg, *Algeria*, Ang, *Angola*; Bech., *Bechuanaland*, C, *Cameroon*, E, *Eritrea*, F & B Som, *French and British Somaliland*, Fr Eq Afr, *French Equatorial Africa*, G, *Gambia*, G C, *Gold Coast*, Ital Som, *Italian Somaliland*, L, *Liberia*, N, *Nyasaland*, Nig, *Nigeria*, P G, *Portuguese Guinea*, Rhod, *Rhodesia*, R M, *Rio Muni*, S W Afr, *South West Africa*, Tang Terr., *Tanganyika Territory*, U., *Uganda*. **ASIA:** Afghan, *Afghanistan*, P, *Palestine*, S, *Syria*, T, *Tajikistan*, Tr, *Transjordan*, Turk, *Turkmenistan*, Us, *Uzbekistan* **AUSTRALIA:** C. Aust, *Central Australia*; N S W, *New South Wales*, Nth Aust, *North Australia*, Sth. Aust, *South Australia*, Westn Aust., *Western Australia*; Vic., *Victoria*.

THE WORLD PICTORIAL GAZETTEER and Atlas

An Encyclopedia of all Countries, their Natural Features and Resources, their Cities, Towns, Villages, and Historic Places, and the Native Races of the World, embodying about 20,000 Separate Articles

Edited by

SIR J. A. HAMMERTON

Editor of Harmsworth's New Atlas of the World, Peoples of All Nations, Countries of the World, etc.

OVER 1,500 MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS



London

AT THE FLEETWAY HOUSE

EDITOR'S NOTE

NOT for many years has an effort been made to provide a Gazetteer of the World; none exists that is not largely out of date. Yet in no department of information is a new work of reference more needed than in that of Geography—"human," economic, and descriptive—because of the numerous changes in place-names and territorial readjustments since the war, not to say the astonishing alterations in population statistics necessitated by post-war census-taking. It is hoped to meet this need with this new work, which can certainly claim to be the only up-to-date compilation of its kind.

THE editor's aim has been to compress a maximum of information, both textual and pictorial, into the space at his disposal, and to supply really useful information about some twenty thousand different places throughout the world. He could have printed mere lists of places extending to two or three times twenty thousand, but has preferred to offer ampler information about a lesser number. He also feels that his readers will value the considerable body of interesting and authoritative matter which is given about the chief living races of mankind. And he is sure of approval for the alphabetical arrangement of the contents, so essential to ready reference.

IN compiling the Gazetteer the latest statistics from all countries have been consulted, and particular care has been taken to secure accurate information about all the ports and trade centres of the world, and indeed all details of economic geography, so that our work should be valuable not only to the student and the general reader but also to the man of business, who will find it a desirable addition to his office books of reference. The latest available information about air routes and wireless stations has also been included. All our maps and town plans have been subjected to thorough revision and embody the most recent cartographic data from official sources.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

alt., altitude
anc., ancient.
Arab., Arabic.

c., circa (about)
cap., capital
cent., century.
C.N.R., Canadian National Railways.
co., county
C.P.R., Canadian Pacific Railway

dept., department.
dist., district.
div., division.

E., East, eastern.
Eng., English
E.R., east riding (Yorkshire).
est., estimated.

Flem., Flemish.
Fr., French.
ft., foot or feet.

Ger., German.
G.N.I., Great Northern (Ireland) Railway.
govt., government.
Gr., Greek.

G.S. Rlys., Great Southern Railways (Irish Free State).
Gt., great
G.W., Great Western Railway.

Heb., Hebrew.

I., **isl.**, island.
I.F.S., Irish Free State.
in.-s., inch -es.
Ital., Italian.

L., lake.
lat., latitude.
Lat., Latin.
L.M.S., London, Midland & Scottish Railway.
L.N.E., London & North Eastern Railway.
long., longitude.

m., miles.
mod., modern.
Mt., **mts.**, mount; mountains.

N., North, northern.
N.R., north riding (Yorkshire).

pop., population.
Port., Portuguese.
prov., province.

q.v., quod vide (which see)

R., river
R.C., Roman Catholic.
Rly., railway
R.S.F.S.R., Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.
Russ., Russian.

S., South, southern.
S., saint
S. R., Southern Railway
Slov., Slovak, Slovene.
Span., Spanish.
sq. m., square miles.

Turk., Turkish.

U.K., United Kingdom.
U.S.A., United States of America.
U.S.S.R., Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

W., West, western.
W.R., west riding (Yorkshire).

yd. -s., yard, yards.

AA. River of France. It flows between the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. It is navigable from St. Omer to Gravelines, where it flows into the Channel.

AA. Rivers of Germany. The Westphalian Aa is a tributary of the Werre and flows through the Teutoburger Wald to join it near Herford. The Munster Aa is a tributary of the Ems. The Bocholter Aa is a tributary of the Alten Yssel, and joins it in Westphalia

AA. River of Switzerland. It flows through the cantons of Lucerne and Aargau and drains Lakes Baldegg and Hallwil.

AABENRAA. Name sometimes used for the Danish seaport Apenrade (q.v)

AACHEN. German town, better known by its French name, Aix-la-Chapelle (q v)

AADAL. River and lake in S Norway There is a station on the Norwegian lake and canal steamship service.

AALAND ISLANDS. Variant spelling of name of group of islands at entrance to the gulf of Bothnia, known also as Aland Islands (q v)

AALANDS HAF. Channel between the Baltic Sea and the gulf of Bothnia. It separates the Aland Islands from Sweden.

AALBORG. Seaport in the east of Jutland. It stands on Lim (or Lim) Fjord, 156 m by sea from Copenhagen It exports grain and fish Pop (1930) 44,365

AALEN. Town in the E of Wurttemberg It is on the Kocher, 47 m by rly E of Stuttgart It is a rly junction for Ulm and Crailsheim, and has manufactures of woollen goods and metal wares Pop 12,171

AALESUND. Seaport of Norway It is 168 m by sea N of Bergen, and is a fishing and tourist centre There is a broadcasting station here Pop (1930) 13,373

AALFIORD Fiord of Norway It is situated 40 m N of Trondhjem

AALSMEER. Village of the Netherlands It is situated near Amsterdam, and was formerly a fishing centre Strawberries and flowers are now cultivated Pop 5,000

AALST. Flemish spelling of the name of Belgian town Alost (q v)

AAR River of Switzerland About 180 m in length, it rises in the Canton of Berne, near the Grimsel pass, flows through lakes Brienz and Thun and, passing Interlaken, Thun, Berne, Soleure, and Brugg, joins the Rhine near Waldshut

AARAU Town of Switzerland The capital of the canton of Aargau, it stands on the Aar 50 m by rly N E of Berne It possesses a museum and library and manufactures silk, cotton and cutlery Pop (1930) 11,666

AARGAU (Fr Argovie) Canton of Switzerland In the north of the country, it forms part of a diversified tableland, and is well cultivated, having fine vineyards. Aargau was admitted into the Swiss Confederation in 1803 Its area is 548 sq m Pop (1930) 259,644

AARHUS Seaport of Denmark On the E coast of Jutland, 110 m by sea from Copenhagen, it has a Gothic cathedral, a museum, and a library. Grain, hides, bacon, butter, eggs, and cattle are the principal exports of the port Pop (1930) 81,279

ABA. Village in the Belgian Congo The seat of a Protestant Mission, it is connected by motor transport service with Juba, in Somaliland

ABABDEH. Nomad tribe of Hamite-Himyarite stock They inhabit the desert between the Nile and the Red Sea N and S of the Egyptian frontier. Unlike the adjacent and allied Bisharin, they have adopted fellahin speech and dress.

ABACO. Two islands of the Bahamas. Great Abaco, or Lucaya, is 80 m. long by 20 m. wide, Little Abaco is 28 m long. On the S E. shore of Gt Abaco is a perforated rock, the Hole in the Wall The combined area is 879 sq. m. Pop. 4,000.

ABADAN Island on the E side of the Shatt-al-Arab, near its entrance to the Persian Gulf. On it the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. has large refineries, machine shops, storage tanks and shipping facilities for dealing with its oil, and these, together with the houses for the workers, make a town of some size. The first refinery was built in 1909, and since then buildings have been erected for business, social, and other purposes The inhabitants are all dependent on the oil industry Pop 30,000

ABADEH. Town of Persia About 110 m N of Shiraz, it is famous for its wood-carving and extensive fruit gardens Pop 5,000

ABAI OR **ABAY.** Abyssinian name of the upper Blue Nile It is also called Bahr-el-Azrek (q v)

ABAIANG. One of the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific *See* Gilbert Islands

ABANA. Ancient name of the river of Damascus known as the Barada (q v)

ABANCAY. Town of Peru, capital of the department of Apurimac It is in the centre of one of the most fertile basins of the Eastern Andes, where sugar cane, alfalfa, and fruits are extensively grown The basin is drained by the river Apurimac, thence by the Ucayali into the Amazon

ABANCOURT. Village of N France It is situated 13½ m S W. of Amiens, in the province of Oise It was destroyed during the Great War, but has since been rebuilt

ABANO BAGNI Summer resort of Italy In the province of Padua, it is 6 m S W of Padua, and has hot sulphur springs and mud baths which were famous in Roman times

ABARIM. Mountains of Palestine They lie to the E of the Jordan and the word means the other side

ABB OR **IBB** Town of Yemen, Arabia It lies about 80 m E of Mocha

ABBAZIA. Town of Italy Situated on the gulf of Fiume, it is an air station on the Venice-Fiume air service

ABBEVILLE Town of France It stands on the river Somme, 28 m. by rly N W of Amiens, and is connected with the English Channel by a canal Its chief industries are the manufacture of cloth, carpets, hemp goods, and sugar, and it has shipbuilding yards and trades in grain The cathedral of S Vulfran, dating partly from the 15th century, has a fine façade Pop 21,500

ABBEY DORE. Village of Herefordshire It stands in the valley of the river Dore, 11 m from Hereford, and is famous for its church which belonged to a Cistercian abbey of which some ruins remain

ABBEYFEALE Market town of co Limerick, I F S It has a ruined castle.

ABBEYLEIX Market town of Leix, I F S. It has a convent kept by the Brigidine nuns

ABBEYTOWN. Village of Cumberland It is situated 4½ m. S E of Silloth, and served by the L M S Rly

ABBEY WOOD District of Greater London It is part of the borough of Woolwich and has a station on the S Rly Here are the ruins of Lesnes Abbey, hence the name

ABBOTS ANN. Village of Hampshire It is about 2 m from Andover, its station Here the old custom of carrying chaplets before the coffins of unmarried persons is still observed

ABBOTS BROMLEY. Village of Staffordshire. It is 14 m from Stafford and 128 from London. Here every September a village festival, called the Horn Dance, is held, a hobby horse being a feature of the celebrations.

ABBOTSBURY. Town of Dorset. It is on the Fleet estuary, 10 m. from Dorchester, its station being Upwey. The castle, a seat of the earl of Ilchester, is famous for its swannery Other objects of interest are the manor house, the tithe barn and the church There was once an abbey here and of this slight ruins remain.

ABBOTSFORD. Former residence of Sir Walter Scott Built by the novelist between 1811 and 1824, it is on the right bank of the Tweed, 3 m. W of Melrose Abbey. A part of the building has been converted into a museum containing relics of the novelist.

ABBOTSHAM. Village of N W. Devon It is on the coast 1½ m from Bideford and is known for its cliffs. The church of St Helen is an interesting building

ABBOTS LANGLEY. Town of Hertfordshire It is 21 m. from London on the L M S Rly Its church contains Norman remains and some wall paintings of the 13th century were brought to light in 1933. The place is known as the birthplace of the only English pope, Nicholas Breakspear, who became Adrian IV

ABBOTS RIPTON. Village of Huntingdonshire It is served by the L M S Rly and is 4 m N of Huntingdon

ABBOTS SALFORD. Village of Warwickshire It is 4 m. from Alcester and contains a fine old house dating from the beginning of the 17th century

ABBOTTABAD. Chief town of the Hazara district, N W Frontier Province, India It is 63 m N of Rawalpindi, and is a military centre, being on the road to Kashmir It was named after Sir James Abbott, who was commissioner of Hazara in 1845–53

ABB'S HEAD. Promontory at the entrance of the firth of Forth

ABD-EL-KURI. Islet off the S coast of Arabia It is a dangerous reef of rock and coral, about 8 m from the mainland, and a little over 1 m long It was discovered in 1835

ABEMAMA. One of the Gilbert Islands, in the Pacific *See* Gilbert Islands

ABENAKI Name given to a federation of American Indian tribes, known also as the Abnaki. They lived chiefly in the district now covered by Maine and New Brunswick, where their descendants are still found Some migrated farther into Canada, after their settlement was destroyed and the confederacy broken up in the 18th century during the wars between Great Britain and France

ABEOKUTA Town of Nigeria, in the Yoruba territory Capital of Egba district, on the Ogun river 60 m by rly N of Lagos The town, or rather group of towns and villages, covers a large area, and is enclosed by a high mud wall It has courts of justice, government buildings, and other buildings, and is the centre of an active trade in palm oil, rubber, timber, and other local produce and European manufactured goods Pop 38,000

ABER. Village of Caernarvonshire It is 6¾ m E of Bangor and is served by the L M S Rly.

The Aber falls, about 2 m. from Aber, are much visited by tourists.

ABERAMAN. District of Glamorganshire. It is 2 m. S.E. of Aberdare and has a station on the G.W Rly. It is a mining district.

ABERAVON. Market town of Glamorganshire. Since 1921 it has been part of the borough of Port Talbot. It has a station on the G W. Rly Market days, Fri and Sat.

ABERAYRON. Urban district and seaport of Cardiganshire It stands on Cardigan Bay, at the mouth of the river Ayron 15 m. S W. of Aberystwyth and is served by the G.W Rly. There is a small harbour. Pop (1931) 1,155

ABER BARGOED. Town of Monmouthshire. It is 4½ m S E of Rhymney, and is served by the G W Rly. via Newport.

ABERBEEG. Town of Monmouthshire. Situated 1½ m from Abertillery, it is served by the G W Rly via Newport.

ABERBRAN Village of Brecknockshire. It is situated 4 m W. of Brecon, and is served by the G W Rly

ABERCANAID. Village of Glamorganshire. It is near Merthyr Tydfil on the G W Rly.

ABERCARN. Urban district of Monmouthshire It is 10 m N W of Newport on the G W. Rly., and has collieries, tinplate, and chemical works Pop (1931) 20,554

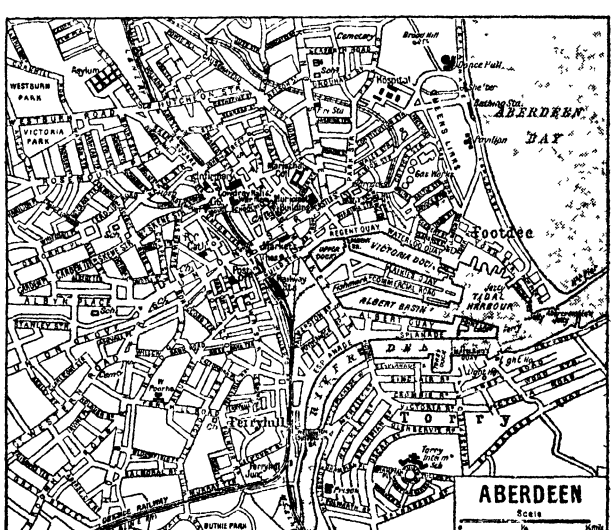
ABERCHALDER. Hamlet in Inverness-shire. It is 5 m from Fort William on the L.M S Rly.

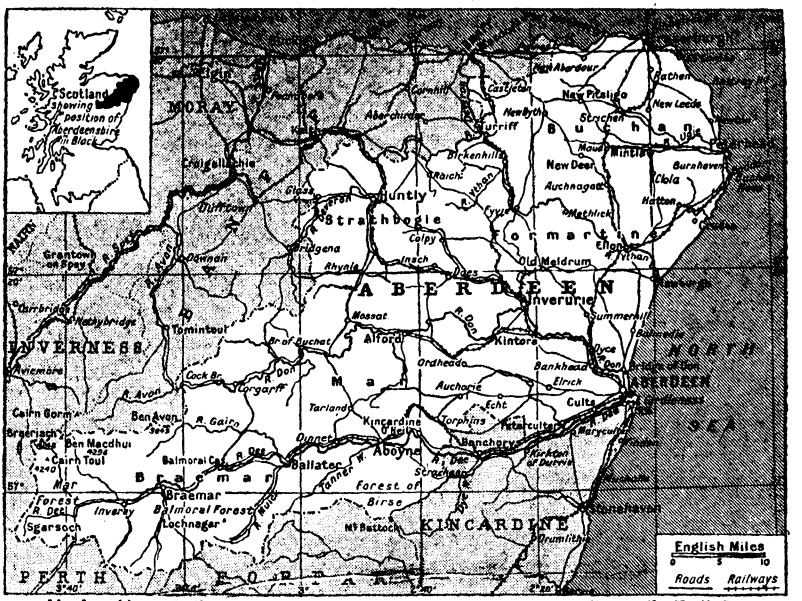
ABERCHIRDER. Burgh of Banffshire It is 9 m from Banff Pop (1931) 868.

ABERCORN. Settlement in N. Rhodesia. It is about 10 m S E of Lake Tanganyika on the Stevenson Road connecting that lake with Lake Nyasa Established in 1889, it carries on a considerable trade with the neighbouring tribes Here on Nov 14, 1918, the German force under von Lettow-Vorbeck surrendered

ABERCORN. Mining district and settlement in S Rhodesia It is connected by rly. with Salisbury, 90 m S W

ABERCYNON. District of Glamorganshire It is 3 m N of Pontypridd, and is part of the urban district of Mountain Ash It is served by the G W Rly via Pontypridd


ABERDEEN
Scale
Footdee
Torry
Victoria Dock
Albert Basin
Regent Quay
Upper Docks
Victoria Park
Westburn Park
Cemetery
Hospital
Gas Works
Railway Station
Bathing Stn.
Torry Pier Hd.
Torry Battery
Ruthie Park
Cemetery
Broad Hill
Prince Wall
Pier
Bathing Stn.
ABERDEEN BAY
TIDAL HARBOUR
DOCK
Fish Market
Fishmarket (Quay)
Albert Quay
Albert Basin
Victoria Dock
Upper Docks
Regent Quay



Aberdeenshire North-eastern county of Scotland with an extensive coastline on the North Sea

ABERDARE. Urban district and market town of Glamorganshire. It is 4 m. S.W. of Merthyr Tydfil on the G.W. Rly., and has coal mines, brickfields and breweries. Near by are cairns and remains of a British encampment. It gives its name to a division that sends a member to parliament. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 48,751.

ABERDEEN. Fourth largest city of Scotland. It stands on a bay of the North Sea, between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don, 130½ m. by rly. N. of Edinburgh. It is the co. town of Aberdeenshire, the chief seaport of N. Scotland, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. Aberdeen consists of two contiguous towns—Old Aberdeen, extending N. towards the Don, and New Aberdeen, lying N. and W. of the Dee—which, however, have corporate existence for administrative purposes. In old Aberdeen are King's College and the remains of S. Machar Cathedral, the nave of which is now the parish church. New Aberdeen has many imposing public edifices, notably Marischal College and other university buildings, the municipal and county buildings, the market hall, the post office, the royal infirmary, Trinity or Trades Hall, Gordon College, the Grammar School, and His Majesty's Theatre. The city has an art gallery to which the war memorial, consisting of a domed court, is attached. The university consists of two colleges, King's and Marischal.



Aberdeen city arms

The industries of Aberdeen include, besides the fisheries and fish curing establishments, shipbuilding yards, engineering, chemical, granite polishing, and paper works, and woollen, linen, cotton, comb, and tobacco factories. Its banks are important. There is a commodious harbour, with a pier over 2,000 ft. long, and docks covering nearly 85 acres. Off the entrance is Girdleness Lighthouse. There are golf links and several public parks, Duthie Park, of nearly 50 acres, being the largest. There is a broadcasting station. Two members are returned to parliament. The head of the city is the lord provost. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 167,259.

ABERDEEN. Town of the Cape Province, S. Africa. It is on the rly., 140 m. from Port Elizabeth. Livestock fairs are held monthly. Pop. (white) 2,600.

ABERDEEN. Capital of Brown co., S. Dakota, U.S.A. A rly. junction, 82 m. N. of Huron, it has chemical works and grain elevators. Pop. 16,465.

ABERDEEN. City of Washington, U.S.A. It is on the N. shore of Grays Harbour, 11 m. W. of Montesano. It has an active lumber industry, shipyards, and salmon and oyster canneries. There is a steamship service along the coast to California. Pop. 21,723.

ABERDEEN & COMMONWEALTH LINE. British steamship line to Australia. It operates via the Suez Canal and the head offices are at 34, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3.

ABERDEENSHIRE. Maritime co. of Scotland. It is popularly apportioned into five districts, Mar, Strathbogie, Garioch, Formartine and Buchan, has an area of 1,971 sq. m., and is the sixth largest Scottish shire. The coast is bold and rocky, but almost free from indentations. The surface is generally hilly, and becomes extremely mountainous in the S.W., where the Grampians throw out the Cairngorm group, the loftiest summit being Ben Macdhui, 4,296 ft. Granite and gneiss are the prevailing rocks, the former being largely quarried for building purposes; sandstone is also worked. The largest rivers are the Dee, Don, Deveron, and Ythan, all plentifully stocked with salmon and trout.

The surface of the hilly districts is mainly moorland, but in the N.E. and between the Don and Ythan the soil has been made fertile by highly skilful tillage, oats and barley being the chief crops cultivated. Next in importance to agriculture is the fishing industry, while as a stock

rearing and feeding county Aberdeen excels. Of the other industries, several are associated with the quarrying of granite, while fish-curing and the manufacture of woollens, cottons, sailcloth, and paper are actively carried on The principal towns are Aberdeen, the co town, Peterhead, the centre of the fisheries, Fraserburgh, Huntly, and Inverurie The co unites with Kincardineshire to return three members to parliament Balmoral Castle is in the S W part of the county, and at Bucksburn near Aberdeen is the Rowett Institute for research in animal nutrition Pop (1931) 300,430

ABERDOUR. Seaside resort of Fifeshire. On the Firth of Forth, 18 m by the L N E Rly. N W. of Edinburgh, it is resorted to for sea bathing, and has a good harbour Here are the ruins of Aberdour Castle, Pop 2,055

ABERDOVEY. Watering place of Merionethshire It stands at the mouth of the Dovey, 4 m S of Towyn, on the G W Rly

ABERDULAIS Village in Glamorganshire It is situated 1½ m from Neath, and is on the canalized river Nedd where it is joined by the Dulais

ABERERCH. Village of Caernarvonshire It is 1½ m from Pwllheli and is served by the G W Rly

ABERFELDY. Burgh of Perthshire It stands near the S. bank of the Tay, 32½ m N W of Perth, on the L M S Rly. The Falls of Moness, 1 m distant, are mentioned in Burns' Birks of Aberfeldy Pop (1931) 1,505

ABERFFRAW. Village of Anglesey. On the south coast, it gives its name to a bay which gives protection to vessels in rough weather

ABERFFRWD. Village of Cardiganshire It is 7½ m from Aberystwyth, and has a station on the G W Rly

ABERFORD. Village of Yorkshire (W.R) It is 5 m from Tadcaster and its stations are Garforth and Micklefield on the L N E Rly. Aberford was formerly a market town

ABERFOYLE. Village of Perthshire. On the Loch, a head-stream of the Forth, it is 35 m. N.N W. of Glasgow by the L N.E Rly. Its scenery is described by Scott in Rob Roy.

ABERGAVENNY. Borough and market town of Monmouthshire. It lies on the river Usk, where the Gavenny joins it, and is 13 m W. of Monmouth, on the G W. Rly It has lime, stone, and iron works There are ruins of a castle, formerly the seat of the Nevilles Market day, Tues (third) Pop (1931) 8,608



Abergavenny arms

ABERGELE. Watering place and market town of Denbighshire. It is situated between Rhyl and Colwyn Bay, being on the L M S Rly, 34 m from Chester It forms part of the urban district of Abergele and Pensarn Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 2,651

ABERGLASLYN. Beauty spot of N Wales It is 1½ m from Beddgelert, the river Glaslyn flowing between rocky walls that rise steeply to 700 ft. on either side The river here forms the boundary between Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire.

ABERGWILI. Village in Carmarthenshire. It is situated 12½ m from Llandilo on the G W Rly. Here is the palace of the bishop of St. David's.

ABERGWYNFI. Town of Glamorganshire. It is 14 m. from Bridgend, and on the G.W. Rly.

ABERGYNOLWYN. Village of Merionethshire. It is 6½ m. from Towyn, and is served by the G.W. Rly.

ABERLOUR. Town of Banffshire. It is on the Spey 2½ m. from Craigellachie, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly.

ABERMULE. Village of Montgomeryshire Situated 4½ m. from Montgomery, it has a station on the G.W Rly

ABERNETHY. Burgh of Perthshire. On the estuary of the Tay, 9 m S E. of Perth, with a station on the L.N.E Rly., it has one of the two ancient round towers in Scotland. Pop (1931) 595

ABERSYCHAN Urban district of Monmouthshire It is 10 m N N.W of Newport on the G W Rly and has a large industrial population engaged in the neighbouring coal mines and tinplate works Pop (1931) 25,627

ABERTHAW. Village in Glamorganshire Situated 14 m from Cardiff, it is near Barry Docks, on the G W Rly.

ABERTILLERY. Urban district of Monmouthshire It is 16 m N W of Newport, on the G W Rly It owes its growth to the development of the adjacent coal mines, having iron and tinplate works It gives its name to a division which returns one member to parliament. Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 31,799

ABERTRIDWR. Town of Glamorganshire It is near Caerphilly on the G W. Rly, and on the river Rhymney

ABERTYSSWG Town of Monmouthshire. It is near New Tredegar, on the G W Rly.

ABERYSTWYTH Borough, market town, seaport and watering place of Cardiganshire. It stands at the junction of the rivers Ystwith and Rheidol, on Cardigan Bay, 249 m W N W. from London on the G W Rly Among a number of public buildings are University College, part of the university of Wales, and the National Library of Wales, of which King George laid the foundation stone in 1910 Of the 12th century castle only a few ruins remain. The town lives mainly on the revenue obtained from its visitors, who are attracted by its fine beach, boating and fishing facilities, and the beautiful surroundings Market day, Mon. Pop (1931) 9,474


Aberystwyth arms

ABESHR (Fr Abéchr) Town of French Equatorial Africa Cap of Wadai, it has caravan communication with Benghazi on the coast of Tripoli

ABIDJAN. Town of the Ivory Coast. It has a wireless station, and is connected by rly with Ferkessedougou, 346 m. distant. Pop 9,773

ABINGDON. Borough and market town of Berkshire It is on the Thames, 6 m S. of Oxford by the G W Rly, and has clothing, carpet and motor factories and agricultural trade. Its antiquities include remains of a 7th century abbey and a 17th century town hall The old bridge over the Thames was rebuilt in 1929 The grammar school was founded in 1563 Abingdon was a prominent town in the 8th century. It gives its name to a county division which returns one member to parliament. Before 1885 it was separately represented. Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 7,240.


Abingdon arms

ABINGER. Village of Surrey. It is 3½ m. from Dorking. The chief buildings are the church and the hall. Two m away is Abinger Hammer, so called because at one time there were hammer ponds here for the use of the iron workers.

ABINGTON. Village in Lanarkshire. It has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

ABIPONES. S. American Indian tribe formerly inhabiting N. Argentina.

ABITIBI. River and lake in Ontario, Canada. The lake is 60 m. long and contains numerous islands The river issues from its W. end, and is a tributary of the Moose. Its length is about 200 m. Gold has been discovered in the Abitibi region.

ABKHASIA. Republic in the Caucasus. It is part of the larger Soviet republic of Georgia, its capital being Sukhum. Pop. 200,500. *See* Georgia.

ABLAINCOURT. Village of France. About 8 m S W of Peronne, S. of the river Somme, it figured prominently in the battle of the Somme, July-Nov., 1916

ABLAIN ST. NAZAIRE. Village of France. It is in the department of Pas de-Calais, N. of Arras Severe fighting occurred here in the French offensive known as the battle of Souchez in May, 1915

ABLAINZEVILLE. Village of France. It is in the department of Pas-de Calais, midway between Albert and Arras. The Germans gained a footing here in their offensive of March, 1918, but on Aug 21, 1918, it was recaptured.

ABNEY PARK. District in N. London It is in the metropolitan borough of Stoke Newington, and has a large cemetery notable for its trees and arboretum. The district is named after Sir Thomas Abney, who occupied a house in which Isaac Watts lived for 36 years

ABO. Seaport of Finland. The former capital of the country; it is also known as Turku. It is on the river Aurajoki, near its mouth on the Baltic Sea, and is 168 m by rly from Helsingfors. It exports timber, hides, fruit, and eggs, and has shipbuilding yards There is a fine cathedral, and its castle contains a museum. A new university (Swedish) was opened in 1919, and a Finnish one in 1922 Pop (1930) 66,234

ABO, EBOE OR IBO Town of Nigeria. It stands at the head of the Niger delta, and its chief trade is in palm oil

ABO-BJORNEBORG. Department in S W. Finland, also known as Turku-Pori. On the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, it has an area of 8,397 sq m., many lakes, but no important rivers Abo, the capital, Bjorneborg and Raumo are the chief towns. Agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing, and mining are the principal industries, and brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of metal and wooden wares, leather, paper, and tobacco are also carried on in the district. Pop. (1930) 521,521.

ABOISSO. Town of the Ivory Coast Colony, French W Africa Here is a telegraph station.

ABOMA. Small river of British Gold Coast Colony It is about 65 m W of Accra. In Feb, 1919, diamonds were discovered in the bed of the stream

ABOMEY. Capital of the former kingdom of Dahomey, West Africa, now one of the chief centres in the French colony of that name. Situated 63 m. N. of Whydah, it trades in palm oil, ivory, and gold Previously it had an important slave market. Pop. 11,000.

ABONY. Town and district of Hungary It is situated 11 m E. of Czegléd on the branch rly between that town and Szolnok, and is a farming centre on the Alfold. The inhabitants are nearly all Magyars.

ABOR. Range of hills on the borders of Burma and Assam. The Brahmaputra flows through the district

ABORIGINES. Name applied by classical writers to primitive tribes in Italy The term is now generally used for the peoples found in distant lands by their first European discoverers. The preferable form in the singular is aboriginal; this, with its plural, is increasingly used in Australia, the word native being applied to Australian-born whites.

After the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies in 1833, reports upon the condition of the aborigines were presented to parliament in 1834 and 1837. An Aborigines Protection Society was founded in 1837, and a British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in 1839. Amalgamated as the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society in 1909, it aims at protecting and advancing the interests of enslaved and oppressed native races. The protection of aborigines is also a matter of administrative concern throughout the British Empire.

ABORS. Primitive Mongoloid tribes inhabiting the Abor hills They were subdued by a British punitive expedition, 1911-12

ABOUKIR. *See* Abukir.

ABOYNE. Village of Aberdeenshire It stands on the Dee, 10 m from Ballater, and has a station on the L N E Rly. Aboyne Castle is a seat of the marquess of Huntly Its full name is Charleston of Aboyne

ABRA. River in Luzon, Philippine Islands Rising in the Caballeros range, it empties into the China Sea, and is navigable by small craft for a considerable distance

ABRA. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands It is very rich in minerals

ABRAHAM, HEIGHTS OF Beauty spot near Matlock The hills are wooded and are about 800 ft high

ABRAHAM, PLAINS OF Heights close to the city of Quebec, Canada They are on the N. bank of the St Lawrence river, where Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm, Sept 13, 1759, and were named after a pilot called Maître Abraham The Plains, on which stands a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, were dedicated to the public as a park and playground in 1908

ABRAHAM HEIGHTS. Elevated ground in Flanders It is E of St Julien and W. of Passchendaele Ridge It was the scene of fierce fighting in the third battle of Ypres, during which it was captured by the British in Oct, 1917.

ABRAM. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 2 m from Wigan and is served by the L N E Rly, the station being Bickershaw and Abram. The industries are coalmining, engineering works, and cotton mills Pop (1931) 6,660.

ABRANTES. Town of Portugal It is on the right bank of the Tagus, 88 m by rail N E of Lisbon, and is picturesquely placed on a hill. Its castle is mentioned by Camoens It has a trade in oil, fruit, wine, and cereals

ABRUZZI E MOLISE. Department of central Italy. It comprises the five provinces of Aquila degli Abruzzi, Teramo, Chieti, Campobasso, and Pescara Its area is 5,951 sq m Sloping E. and W from the Apennines, where rises the Gran Sasso d'Italia, it is mainly mountainous, with valleys running N E to the Adriatic Snow lies on the heights all the winter, and the climate is severe Forests abound, with pasturage lower down, and in the fertile valleys cereals and wine are produced Cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared, and silk and cutlery manufactured. Pop. (1930) 1,497,048

ABU, MOUNT Mountain of Rajputana, India. Rising 5,600 ft from the plain of Maswer it is visited by Jain pilgrims as it contains, at Delwara, some magnificent temples as well as Lake Nakki Talao, at a height of 4,000 ft. Mount Abu gives its name to the European hot-weather resort and government headquarters of the province of Rajputana

ABU-ARISH. Town of Arabia In the N. of the Yemen, it is 24 m from the Red Sea.

ABU DEBI OR **THABI.** Town of S.E. Arabia. It is on an island in the Persian Gulf, and is the headquarters of the pearl fisheries. Pop. 18,000.

ABU-HAMMED. Town in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated at the great bend of the Nile,

230 m. by rly. S.E. of Wadi Halfa, it was captured Aug. 7, 1897, by the Anglo-Egyptian troops. Before the construction of the rly., caravans started from here across the Nubian desert to Korosko.

ABUKIR. Village of Egypt. It stands on Abukir Bay, 14 m. by rly. N.E. of Alexandria. Near here, Nelson at the battle of the Nile defeated the French fleet, Aug. 1, 1798, Napoleon overcame the Turkish army, July 25, 1799, and Abercromby defeated the French, March 21, 1801. In the neighbourhood are extensive Egyptian and Roman remains, including the ruins of Canopus. The old Canopic mouth of the Nile emptied itself into the bay. The name is sometimes spelled Abu Qir.

ABU KLEA. Name of some wells in the Sudan, on the route from Korti to Metemmeh. There, on Jan. 17, 1885, a small British force advancing to relieve Gordon in Khartoum, was attacked by the dervishes. The attack was repulsed, but on the 19th another was made at Abu Kru. Here the leader, Sir Herbert Stewart, was mortally wounded.

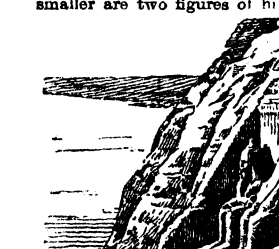
ABULUG. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It stands on the Abulug river, near the N. coast, in a valley rich in tobacco, rice, and maize. Pop. 10,000.

ABULUG. Small chain of mountains in Luzon, Philippine Islands. They are some 6 m. from the N. coast.

ABURI. Health station of the British Gold Coast Colony. It is 25 m. N.E. of Accra, in the Aquapim Hills, at an alt. of 1,400 ft., and has a sanatorium, botanical gardens, and a telephone exchange.

ABUSHERE. Variant spelling of name of Persian port Bushire (q.v.).

ABU-SIMBEL, OR IPSAMBUL. Locality in Egypt. It is on the left bank of the Nile, 40 m. N. of Wadi Halfa. It is celebrated for its remarkable rock temples of Rameses II. The great temple of Ra, 180 ft. deep, has a cliff-hewn façade with four enthroned colossi, 65 ft. high, the largest sculptured figures in Egypt. The smaller temple of Hathor has four standing colossi, 33 ft. The larger colossi represent Rameses II; with the smaller are two figures of his queen Nefrêre.



Abu-Simbel. Entrance to the great temple showing the four colossi hewn from the cliff

ABU TELLUL. Village of Palestine. It is situated to the W. of the Jordan. There, on July 14, 1918, the British gained a decisive victory over the Turks.

ABUTIG. Coptic town in Upper Egypt. It is situated on the Nile, 15 m. S.E. of Assiut. In the neighbourhood are rock tombs. Pop. 10,500.

ABY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is near Alford and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

ABYDOS. Ancient city of Upper Egypt. It is near the left bank of the Nile, 350 m. S. of Cairo. It has been called reliquary hill, because the head of Osiris was traditionally interred there. The necropolis was the burial-place of the Egyptian kings for many centuries, the tombs including that of Menes, the first historical ruler of Egypt.

ABYSSINIA. Kingdom or empire of Africa officially called Ethiopia. In the N.E. of the



Abyssinia. Country in N.E. Africa, extending for 900 m. from W. to E. and about 750 m. from N. to S., with an estimated population of 10,000,000

continent, it covers about 350,000 sq. m., and is divided into a number of provinces. Addis Ababa is the capital, Dire Dawa and Harrar the next largest places. The pop. is estimated at 10,000,000. More than half are Gallas and about 3,000,000 are Abyssinians proper. About half are Christians. The country belongs to the League of Nations.

GOVERNMENT. The country is governed by an emperor, and since 1931 it has had a constitution. Under this affairs are managed by the emperor, assisted by a legislature of two houses, the members of both being nominated. There is a standing army and a small air force.

TRADE AND FINANCE. The country's exports are chiefly skins, coffee, ivory, and other tropical products. Most of the trade is carried along the caravan routes, but there is a rly. from the capital to Jibuti, on the Red Sea, where, by agreement with Italy, Abyssinia has access to the new port of Assab. The chief coin is the dollar, or talari, which is minted in silver. Banking is a monopoly in the hands of the Bank of Abyssinia. The metric system of weights and measures is employed, but local units are also used.

HISTORY. Abyssinia had close relations with the Jews and then with the Greeks, but when the Mahomedans triumphed it was cut off from the outer world. About 1500 the country was divided into several independent states, and for some 300 years there were continuous struggles

for supremacy between the three kingdoms of Tigré, Amhara, and Shoa A British mission visited the land in 1805. In 1868 Theodore, ruler of Amhara, imprisoned some British officials, and as a consequence an expedition, under Sir R. Napier, invaded the country. Theodore was deposed, and after a spell of civil war the land was united under the ruler of Tigré, who called himself negus anagast, or king of kings He was succeeded by Menelik, previously ruler of Shoa, under whom Abyssinia prospered and by whom the Italian attempts at domination were defeated at Adua in 1896

When Menelik died in 1913, his grandson succeeded, but in 1916 he was deposed in favour of his Aunt Zauditu Ras Taffari, a grand-nephew of Menelik, was declared heir, but there was friction between the two. This was ended in 1928 when Ras Taffari was crowned negus, or king, and in 1930, on the death of the empress, he succeeded her as emperor He took the name of Haile Silassie I



Abyssinia Negroid beauty from the district of Tigré

ACADIA. Name used for the former French possessions in the gulf of the St Lawrence, especially Nova Scotia (q v)

ACAJUTLA. Port of Salvador, Central America On the Pacific Ocean, 65 m by rly S W of San Salvador, it exports coffee and sugar

ACAMBARO Town of Mexico In the province of Guanajuato, it is 76 m S of Guanajuato city

ACAPULCO. Seaport of Mexico Situated 230 m S W of Mexico city, it possesses the best harbour on the Pacific coast of Mexico, is a port of call for vessels trading between San Francisco and South American ports, and has a wireless station Fruit and skins are exported Pop 6,000

ACARACU. Seaport of Brazil At the mouth of the river Acaracu, it is 133 m N W of Fortaleza, has a small harbour, and exports maize, cotton, and fish Pop 20,000

ACARNANIA. District of ancient Greece, part of the modern Greek province of Acarnania and Aetolia Mountainous and thickly wooded, with an indented coastline, it is separated from Aetolia by the river Aspropotamo (white river), formerly Achelous The walls of Stratus, the old capital, are still recognizable Its area, with Aetolia, is 3,013 sq m The combined pop is (1930) 220,055

ACCRA. Seaport and capital of British Gold Coast Colony It has rly communication with the interior of the country. A municipality, and the seat of an Anglican bishop, Accra is a signal, telegraph, and wireless station, and has a telephone exchange There is no harbour and landing is by surf boats It exports cocoa, gold dust, palm oil, ivory, rubber, gum, and timber Pop. (1931) 59,895.



Accrington arms

ACCRINGTON. Borough and market town of Lancashire. On the river Hindburn, 23 m N W. of Manchester by the L M S Rly, it is an important cotton-spinning centre, with bleaching, cotton printing and dye works, and manufacture of chemicals and textile machinery There are quarries and collieries near. S James's Church, rebuilt in 1763, dates from 1554; the town hall, market hall, mechanics' institute, and other buildings are modern Accrington was given a charter of incorporation in 1878 and returns one member for parliament. Market days, Tues., Fri., and Sat. Pop. (1931) 42,973.

ACERRA. Town of Italy It stands on the Agno, 9 m. by rly N.E. of Naples, and has sulphur and mineral springs

ACHAIA. District of Greece With Elis it forms a department of the country. Patros is the capital and the chief port. Pop. (1930) 320,623

ACHANALT. Village of Rossshire It has a station on the L M S Rly

ACHELOUS. Longest river wholly within Greece Now known as Aspropotamo, or white river, it rises in the Pindus mountains, flows S and divides Aetolia from Acarnania before falling into the Ionian Sea Its length is about 130 m.

ACHENSEE. Lake in Tirol, Austria It is 20 m N E of Innsbrück, is about 5 m long by ½ m broad, and is situated amid high and picturesque mountains at an altitude of 3,000 ft. On its shore is the Pertisau, a noted pleasure resort The Achen river issues from the lake

ACHI BABA. Hill in Gallipoli. A barren ridge nearly 600 ft. high, it sends out rocky spurs on each side to the sea, and so forms a barrier across the W end of the peninsula In 1915 it was fortified by the Turks, and the repeated and costly British attempts to take it were incidents in the Gallipoli campaign

ACHIET-LE-GRAND. Village of France In the department of Pas de Calais, it is a junction on the rly line to Arras Taken from the Germans by the British, Mar, 1917, in their retreat from the Somme, it was recaptured by the Germans in the spring of 1918, but regained by the British Aug 23, 1918

ACHIET-LE-PETIT. Village of France. It is near Achiet-le-Grand Captured by the British in Mar, 1917, and retaken by the Germans in the spring of 1918, it was recovered by the British Aug 21, 1918

ACHILL. Largest island belonging to the Irish Free State It lies off the W. coast, and forms part of co Mayo, from which it is separated by the narrow Achill Sound Its area is 57 sq. m The surface is mountainous There are cromlechs, stone circles, and other antiquities The name means Eagle island Pop 5,000

ACHILL HEAD. Extreme W. coastal point of Achill Island It rises to a height of 2,192 ft

ACHIMOTA. Town of the Gold Coast It possesses a fine educational establishment, called the Prince of Wales' College, which was formally opened in 1928

ACHIN. Town of Sumatra, sometimes called Atjeh or Atcheen. It stands on the Achin river 4 m from its port, Olehleh, and is the chief town of a province of the same name

ACHINSK. Province of Siberia. Part of the Soviet republic, it produces rye and wheat. Pop 392,000

ACHINSK. Town of Siberia It stands on the river Tchulim, 75 m. from Krasnoyarsk It has a station on the Trans-Siberian Rly, and is a trading centre

ACHNACLOICH. Village of Argyllshire. It is 9 m N E of Oban, and is on the L M S. Rly.

ACHNASHEEN. Hamlet in Ross and Cromarty. It is a starting-point for visits to Loch Maree and Gairloch

ACHNASHELLACH Village of Ross-shire. It is served by the L.M S Rly

ACHOLI Tribe of Nilotic negroes in British East Africa, formerly called Shuli They inhabit the E bank of the Bahr el-Jebel, N.E of the Albert Nyanza

ACHRAY Small lo n or lake in Perthshire Situated between lochs Katrine and Vennachar, it is mentioned in Scott's poem The Lady of the Lake About 1¼ m long, it provides good fishing.

ACHTERNEED. Village of Ross shire It has a station on the L M S Rly

ACIREALE City of Sicily on the E coast. It is 9 m by rly N E of Catania, at the S E base of Mt Etna and the mouth of the river Acis, from which it takes its name It has important thermal springs, and is a favourite sea bathing place Features are the cave and rocks of Polyphemus and the grotto of Galatea Pop 35,600

ACKERGILL Village of Caithness It is on a bay of the same name and has a pier at which small steamships and fishing boats call

ACKLIN. Largest of the Crooked Islands, S Bahamas It is 45 m long and 2 m. broad Pop 1,811

ACKLINGTON. Village in Northumberland It is near Morpeth and has a station on the L.N.E Rly Pop 1042

ACOMA Indian village in New Mexico, U S A It is 80 m W S W of Albuquerque, and is supposed to be the oldest continuously inhabited place in the States It stands on a sandstone rock or mesa, at an alt of 250 ft above the floor of the canyon, which is here 6,040 ft above sea level, and is approached by a winding stairway Around it is an Indian reservation of nearly 100,000 acres

ACONCAGUA. Highest mountain in S America About 90 m E by N of Valparaiso, it is an extinct volcano in the Andes on the borders of Chile and Argentina, the summit, 22,850 ft, being in the latter country It was first ascended in 1897 by Zurbriggen

ACONCAGUA River of S. America. It rises on the southern slopes of Aconcagua mountain and flows for 200 m to the Pacific

ACONCAGUA. Central prov of Chile It extends from the Andes to the Pacific Fruits, alfalfa, and wine are the chief products, and copper, silver, lead, and iron abound The capital is San Felipe, and the area 5,774 sq. m. Pop (1930) 463,544

ACQUI City of Italy On the Bormida, 37 m N W of Genoa, it was a Roman bathing station, and its warm sulphur springs are still frequented It has a 12th century Gothic cathedral, a castle, and remains of a Roman aqueduct The chief manufactures are silk and wine Pop 16,500

ACRE Seaport and town of Palestine On a promontory at the base of Mount Carmel, 30 m N N W of Jerusalem, it is connected by rail with Haifa and Damascus The harbour is partly sanded up, and shipping goes mostly to Haifa. Acre trades in cereals, oil, etc Apart from the ruined walls, few old buildings remain

Acre was taken by the Arabs in 638 It was a prominent fortress in the time of the Crusades and its capture by Richard I in 1191 was a noted exploit The Christians, however, soon lost it and in 1517 it passed to the Turks In 1799 the Turks, aided by some British sailors under Sir Sydney Smith, defeated the French under Napoleon From 1832 to 1840 it was held by Ibrahim Pasha, but in 1841 the British and their allies drove him out In Sept. 1918 it was entered by the British. Pop (1931) 7,893

ACRE. River of Brazil Rising on the Bolivian frontier, it flows E and N to join the Purus

ACRE. Territory of Brazil Purchased from Bolivia in 1903 for £2,000,000, it has an area of 58,672 sq m , and is rich in rubber forests. The chief town is Port Acré or Alonzo Pop. (1929, est) 113,725

ACREFAIR. Village of Denbighshire It is 6 m from Wrexham on the G W Rly

ACTIUM. Promontory of Greece It overlooks the gulf of Arta Near here, in 31 B.C., Octavian, afterwards the emperor Augustus, defeated the fleet of Mark Antony and so gained control of the Roman Empire

ACTON. Borough of Middlesex, 4 m. W of London A residential and industrial suburb, it is reached by the G W , L M S , Metropolitan and Central London rlys , and by trams and omnibuses. It has manufactures of motor parts and accessories, engineering works, aeroplane construction works, laundries, dyeing and cleaning works, and an aerodrome Here are the offices of the Ministry of Pensions, the town hall and a technical school Acton was made a borough in 1921 and sends a member to parliament. Pop (1931) 70,523

ACTON Village of Cheshire It is served by the L.M S Rly with a station at Acton Bridge.

ACTON BURNELL Village of Shropshire It is 8 m from Shrewsbury and is famous for the parliament held here in 1283 by Edward I.

ADA. Town of Yugoslavia It is on the right bank of the river Tisza (Theiss), and is a farming centre Pop 13,000

ADA. Town of the Gold Coast. There is a telephone exchange here

ADA-BAZAR Town of Turkey It is in Asia Minor 75 m from Scutari on the river Sakaria with a station on the Anatolian Rly It has silk, linen, and tobacco factories, and exports walnut-wood

ADALIA Seaport of Turkey It is on the gulf of Adalia, an opening on the S. coast of Asia Minor, about 200 m S E of Smyrna Timber, grain, cattle, and horses are exported, but its commercial importance has declined through inadequate harbour facilities Pop (including 9,000 Greeks) 28,000

ADALIA, GULF OF Opening of the Mediterranean, it indents the S coast of Asia Minor.

ADAMAWA Territory in West Africa. Situated between Lake Chad and Cameroon, the greater portion lies within the colony taken from the Germans during the Great War, and the remainder, including Yola, the chief town, in Nigeria The country is mountainous, especially in the south. The soil is extremely fertile, and good crops of cereals, cotton, and vegetables are produced. The palm and banana are grown, and there is an active trade in ivory and rubber.

ADAMELLO. Mountain of Italy. In the Lombard Alps, it is 11,660 ft high and is the chief peak of a great glacier region between the Val Camonica, on the W., and the Etschthal, or Adige Valley, on the E.

ADAMS. Mountain in the Cascade Range of the Rocky Mountains. It is 12,500 ft. high, and is in the state of Washington overlooking the Columbia river.

ADAMS, NORTH. City of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, U.S A Picturesquely situated on the Hoosac river, near the W. end of the Hoosac tunnel, it has a state normal school, and contains the remains of Fort Massachusetts, taken by French and Indians in 1746. It manufactures printed cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes. Originally part of Adams township, North Adams became a separate township in 1878, and a city in 1895. Pop. (1930) 21,621.

ADAM'S BRIDGE. Chain of rocks and sandbanks, 17 m. long, running N W. to S E. between Rameswaram Island, off the S. coast of Madras, and Manar Island off the N.W coast of Ceylon. At high tide the bridge is covered by a few feet of water. Three winding and difficult channels have been dredged, enabling vessels to pass from the Gulf of Manar and Palk Strait.

ADAM'S PEAK. Mountain in Ceylon, 7,353 ft. in height There is an impression in the granite resembling a human foot, 5 ft. long and 2½ ft. broad According to Arab tradition it was formed by Adam, who stood on one foot at this spot to expiate his sin The Hindus attribute the mark to Siva The mountain, a place of pilgrimage, is 44 m E. of Colombo

ADANA. Vilayet of Turkey in the S E. of Asia Minor. It is bordered on the N. by the vilayet of Konya Dons. Pop 227,718.

ADANA. Town of Turkey The capital of the vilayet of Adana, it is on the Seihun Irmak, 42 m. by the Baghdad Rly N E. of the port of Mersina and near the Cilician Gates. The river is crossed by a bridge attributed to Justinian and since restored Pop 72,577.

ADARE. Town of co. Limerick, I F S There are ruins of an abbey and of a Desmond Castle. The abbey church is used by the Protestants

ADDA. River of Italy, the ancient Addua. Its length is about 180 m It rises in the Rhaetian Alps, flows S W. through the Val Tellina, between the Rhaetian and Bergamasque Alps, and forms the lake of Como Issuing thence, it traverses Lombardy and joins the Po 8 m above Cremona.

ADDA. Town and river port of the British Gold Coast Colony. It is on the Volta, some 6 m from its mouth, and 62 m E N E. of Accra. Pop 12,000

ADDERBURY. Village of Oxfordshire. It has a station on the G W. Rly 5 m. from Banbury. Pop 1,176.

ADDERLEY. Village of Shropshire. It is 4 m from Market Drayton with a station on the G W. Rly

ADDIEWELL. Town of Midlothian. It has a station on the L M S Rly. Pop 3,041.

ADDINGHAM. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is 6 m from Skipton and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 1,923

ADDINGTON. District of Croydon containing Addington Palace, long a residence of the archbishops of Canterbury The house was built in 1772, probably on the site of the manor house. In 1808 the estate was bought for the archbishop, and the prelates lived here until 1902 when it was sold It was then remodelled by Norman Shaw, R A , and some of its 1,200 acres sold for building land. In 1928 it became a country club with a golf course

ADDINGTON Village of Kent. It is 7 m from Maidstone There are Druidical remains in the park.

ADDINGTON. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 4 m S W of Thrapston on the L.M S. Rly.

ADDIS ABABA. Capital of Abyssinia Standing among the mountains in Shoa at an alt. of over 8,000 ft , 225 m. W by S of Harar, it consists of villages and suburbs scattered round the palace, a collection of unimposing buildings enclosed by walls It is connected by rly. with Jibuti, in Somaliland. Founded in 1885, it was made the capital by Menelik II in 1892, is an important trading centre, and has telegraphic and telephonic systems Est pop 65,000

ADDISCOMBE. Suburb of Croydon It has a station on the S Rly. From 1812–1861 the E. India Co had a college here.

ADDLEBROUGH. Hill of Yorkshire (N R) It is on the moors, 10 m. from Richmond, and is 1,564 ft high.

ADDLESTONE. Town of Surrey. It is 21 m. from London, with a station on the Southern Rly , and is chiefly a residential district for Londoners. Pop 9,676.

ADEISO. Town of Ashanti, Gold Coast. Here is a telephone exchange

ADEL. Village of Yorkshire (W R.). It is 4 m. from Leeds and 2 m from its station, Horsforth, on the L N E Rly It possesses a fine Norman church

ADELAIDE. Capital of South Australia. It stands near St Vincent Gulf, 7 m by rly S E. of Port Adelaide An important centre of the Australian railway system, it is situated on a plain, overlooked on the E and S by the Mount Lofty range, which rises between 4 m and 8 m beyond the town The Torrens crossed here by four iron bridges, has been converted by a dam into an extensive lake.

On the wide, regular streets stand many imposing buildings—the government house, parliament house, town hall, South Australian institute, jubilee exhibition building (1887), and hospital. Adelaide is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishoprics, with cathedrals dedicated respectively to S Peter and S Francis Xavier. Its chief educational institutions are the university, founded in 1874, S. Barnabas College, S. Peter's College, and a school of mines and industries. A large railway station was opened in 1928 The Botanic Gardens have an area of 40 acres, and the adjoining Botanic Park and Zoological Gardens are 85 acres in extent. There are also extensive parks and parklands on the outskirts. At Marble Hill, 12 m distant, in the Mount Lofty range, is the viceregal summer residence.

Adelaide is the mining share market of Australia, and the trade centre of South Australia, its chief exports consisting of wheat, flour, wool, wine, and copper, its manufactures include leather, iron, and woollen goods. It has a wireless station, and an air mail service connects it with Perth Pop (1930) 324,420

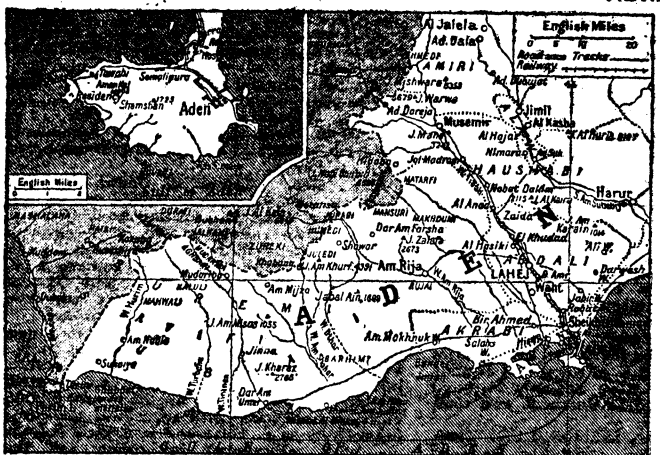
ADELAIDE. Town of Cape Province, S. Africa It is on the Koonap river, 90 m by rly. W N.W of King William's Town. Situated in mountainous country, it is a prosperous commercial centre. The neighbouring district is noted for merino wool The Great Winterberg, 6,819 ft , rises 20 m to the N European pop (1931) 2,115

ADELBODEN. Health resort of Switzerland, in the Bernese Oberland In the canton of Berne, it lies in the Adelboden valley, 10 m by road S. of Frutigen, on the rly. from Thun. It has mineral springs, an old church (1433), and timbered houses Beautifully situated at an altitude of over 4,000 ft , it commands fine views.

ADELIE LAND. Part of the Antarctic mainland lying approximately in lat 66° 30′ S. and long 136° to 144° E It was discovered by Dumont D'Urville in 1840, and was named by him after his wife The coast was explored by the Australasian expedition of 1911–14.

ADELSBERG. Summer resort of Italy. It is 22 m. by rly E.N E of Trieste, and is noted for its stalactite caves, collectively over 5 m long. through parts of which flows the river Poik. As the habitat of the animal known in zoology as *proteus anguinus*, the caves were known in the 13th century, but were only rediscovered in 1816. The town is also known as Postumia-Grotte.

ADEN. Town near the entrance to the Red Sea. Built on a volcanic peninsula of the same name, 5 m long by 3 m broad, 105 m E. of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the town is an important coaling station and port of call for liners on the seaway to and from India, and was given a fresh significance by the construction of the Suez Canal. It is the capital of a settlement


Aden
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ADRAMYTI. Seaport of Turkey. In Asia minor, it stands at the head of the gulf of the same name opposite Mitylene, and 80 m. N. of Smyrna. The ancient Adramyttum was near. The gulf of Adramyti is an arm of the Aegean Sea.

ADRAR. District of Mauritania, French West Africa.

ADRAR. Spanish possession in the Sahara. Together with Rio de Oro, it has an area of 109,200 sq. m. and a population of 500. *See* Rio de Oro.

ADRIA. City of Italy. On the Bianco canal, between the Po and Adige rivers, 16 m. S.W. of Venice, it is built on the site of the once important Etruscan port of Hatria, whence the Adriatic, now some 15 m. distant, derived its name. Pop. 14,000.

ADRIAN. City of Michigan, U.S.A. On the river Raisin, 211 m. by rly. E. of Chicago, it is served by the New York Central and other rlys. It has churches, colleges, and schools and some manufactories. Pop. 12,000.

ADRIANOPLE. Vilayet of the republic of Turkey. It is called also Edirne. Pop. 150,840.

ADRIANOPLE. City of Turkey. It stands on the Maritza at its junction with the Tunja 137 m. by rly. W.N.W. of Istanbul (Constantinople). In addition to the 16th century mosque of Selim II, a ruined palace, and a Byzantine Bridge, it has an immense bazaar, barracks, hospitals, schools, and municipal and military buildings, and is the seat of a Greek archbishop.

Named after the emperor Hadrian, who rebuilt it, the city was the capital of the Ottoman Empire from 1361 to 1453. Here, on Aug. 9, 378, a great battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the Romans by the Goths. In 1913, then a modern fortress, it was captured from the Turks by the Bulgarians and Serbians. It was given back to the Turks at the peace. In 1829 peace between Russia and Turkey was signed here. Pop. 34,528.

ADRIATIC SEA. Arm of the Mediterranean, the ancient Mare Adriaticum. Extending N.W. between Italy and Yugoslavia, its length is 470 m., mean breadth 110 m., and area, including islands, about 52,000 sq. m. The W. shore is comparatively low, with few inlets; the E. is steep, rocky, barren, broken, and fringed with islands. The Dalmatian and Albanian coasts are picturesque, and near Cattaro high mountains dip down to the sea. Its fisheries give occupation to the seafaring population of the western coasts and islands. The chief ports are Venice, Ancona, Bari, and Brindisi on the W.; Trieste, Pola, Fiume, Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Durazzo, and Valona (Avlona) on the E. In addition to Italy and Yugoslavia, Albania has a coastline on this sea. During the Great War there was fighting for the control of the Adriatic. With the arrival of the German submarines, which did considerable damage to the Italian fleet, the British sent a squadron to protect the nets and mines. In 1918 it was found possible to close the Sea to the enemy by placing a barrage across the straits of Otranto. In 1919 serious difficulties arose about the possession of the eastern, or Austrian, side of the Adriatic, with its islands. In 1920, by the treaty of Rapallo, Italy and Yugoslavia came to terms, each obtaining additions of territory.



Adriatic Sea. Arm of the Mediterranean lying between Italy and Yugoslavia

ADVIE. Village of Morayshire. It is on the river Spey, 8 m. from Grantown, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly.

ADWALTON. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 5 m. from Leeds with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. On Adwalton Moor, the royalists defeated a force of Roundheads under Fairfax in 1643.

ADWICK-LE-STREET. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is a coal-mining centre, 4 m. from Doncaster and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 20,257.

ADYGEISH. Autonomous region of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In the Caucasus, its chief town is Krasnodar (q.v.).

AEGADES. Three mountainous islands, Favignana, Maritimo, and Levanzo, off the W. coast of Sicily. Goat rearing and tunny fishing are the chief industries. Pop. 7,900.

AEGEAN SEA. Part of the Mediterranean Sea, which lies between Greece and Asia Minor. Its length N. to S. is about 400 m., its greatest breadth is about 170 m., and its navigation difficult. The waters abound in fish and sponges. The chief of its numerous islands are Euboea, the largest, Mitylene, Thasos, Samothrace, Imbros, Lemnos, Chios, Cos, Samos, the Sporades, and the Cyclades.

AEGINA. Island of Greece. It is in the Saronic or Aegina Gulf, an opening of the Aegean Sea. About 40 sq. m. in area, it is mainly rugged, fertile though stony on the W., produces cereals, wine and fruit, manufactures pottery, and has a valuable sponge fishery.

AEGINA. Chief town of the island of the same name. It was an important place in Greek times. Remarkable sculptures have been found, and a temple has been reconstructed at Munich.

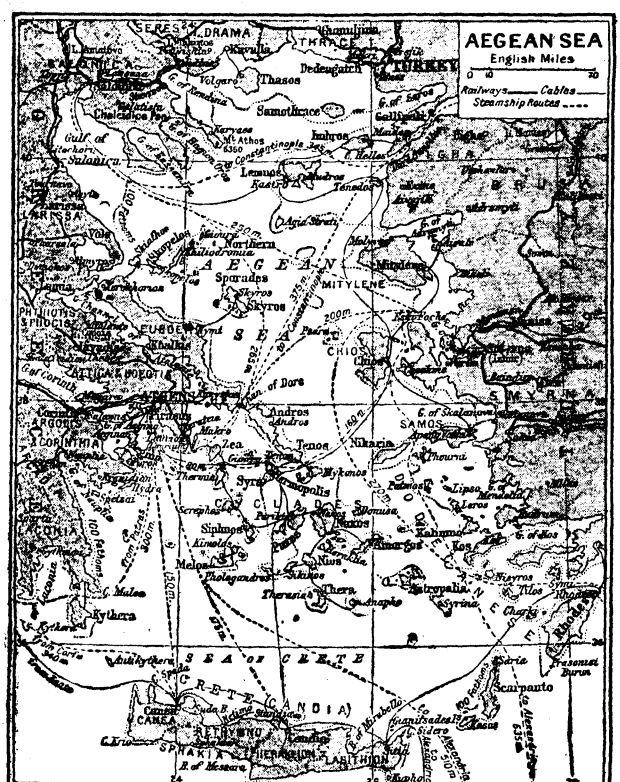
AEGINA, GULF OF. Opening of the Aegean Sea. About 30 m. long and 35 m. wide, it cuts into S.E. Greece. Its islands include Aegina and Salamis. Its N.E. and N.W. divisions are called Eleusis Bay and Kakhries Bay respectively. The shores are deeply indented and have good harbours.

AEGIUM. Town of Greece. On the Gulf of Corinth, it has an excellent harbour.

AERSCHOT. Town of Belgium. It is on the Demer river, 22 m. N.E. of Brussels. The Germans captured it on Aug. 19, 1914. The Belgians regained it, but it was again taken by the Germans in Oct., 1914, and remained in their hands until the end of the struggle. Pop. 7,800.

AESCHI. Summer resort of Switzerland. It is in the canton of Berne, between Lake Thun and the Kander.

AETAS. Aboriginal inhabitants of the Philippines. They are frizzy-haired, round-headed, broad-chested, and long-armed negrito hunters. They use bamboo spears and poisoned arrows, wear breech cloths and erect rude shelters.



Aegean Sea. This branch of the Mediterranean separates Greece from Asia Minor, and is studded with islands, among which are Euboea and Lemnos

AETHWY. Village of Anglesey. It is the centre of a rural district.

AFAR. Hamitic tribes of East Africa. *See* Danakils.

AFFRIC. River of Inverness-shire. It is 18 m. long, and flows through a glen which is one of the most beautiful in Great Britain. Before passing to join the river Glass, it forms a lake which is called by the same name.

AFGHANISTAN. Country of Asia. It lies to the N.W. of India, and covers some 250,000 or 275,000 sq. m. Kabul is the capital; other large towns are Kandahar, Herat, and Mozar-i-Sharif. The people are Mahomedans. The country is mountainous, but has fertile valleys. There are no railways, and roads are few. The people speak Persian, Pushtu and Turkish. Pop. 11,000,000.

GOVERNMENT. The country is under a king, this title having replaced that of amir in 1926. He is assisted by a cabinet and a national council which consists of 106 members. A general council meets about every four years. There is an army and a small air force.

TRADE AND FINANCE. The chief products are cereals, fruit and vegetables. Carpets and silk fabrics are manufactured; there is a little mining. Trade is chiefly with India and Persia, goods being carried through the passes on the backs of animals. Silver and copper coins are used. The metric system is in force, but local measures are also employed.

HISTORY. The history of Afghanistan dates from the 5th century, B.C., but its modern history begins only about 1747 when the Durani dynasty seized the throne. During the 19th century the



Afghanistan. Buffer state between Soviet Russia and India. It is mostly mountainous country broken by rocky ravines and fertile plains

land was important politically owing to its position between India and Russian territory. In 1838 the British invaded the country and occupied Kabul for some time, but in 1841 the force there was massacred. The city was recaptured in 1842, and steps taken to make British influence paramount. The amir, however, intrigued with Russia, and in 1878 a second war began and Britain took control of Afghanistan's foreign policy. Massacres of British subjects led to the invasion of the country by a force under Lord Roberts who marched from Kabul to Kandahar and defeated the Afghans.

In 1881 Abdur Rahman became amir, and in 1901 his son Habibullah succeeded him. The latter was murdered in 1919 when his third son Amanullah became ruler. He began a campaign against Britain, but was defeated at all points and forced to make peace. In 1929, owing to his introduction of western customs, there was a serious rising, during which he and his family and the British residents in Kabul were rescued by the British Air Force. He subsequently abdicated in favour of the rebel leader, Habibullah, but the latter was soon defeated and the soldier Nadir Khan, was chosen king. Relations with the Soviet government, during these years, were sometimes strained. A main cause of irritation was the extension by the Russians of the Orenburg–Tashkent Rly. to the Uzbegistan border.

AFRAGOLA. Town of Italy. It is 5 m. N. of Naples.

AFRICA. Continent forming a S.W. extension of Asia, to which it is attached by the isthmus of Suez. From N. to S. it stretches about 5,000 m., and about 4,600 m. from its W. to E. extremes. The total area is about 11,500,000 sq. m., and the estimated population some 150,000,000.

The coastline is almost unbroken. Orographically the continent may be divided into four regions: (1) the coastal plains; (2) the Atlas region of N. Africa; (3) the north and west African plains, including the Sahara; and (4) the great southern and eastern tablelands. In the southern plateau there are a number of ridges, and in equatorial regions many craters of extinct volcanoes, such as Kilima-Njaro (20,000 ft.) and Kenya (18,500 ft.). The principal rivers are the Nile, Congo, Niger and Zambezi, and about two-thirds of the continent drains towards the Atlantic. There is a vast interior lake system, including Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, and Nyasa in the E., and Lake Chad in West Africa. The principal deserts are the Sahara, Libyan and Nubian in the N., and Kalahari in the S.

Typical flora includes the date-palm in the Sahara oases, rubber-yielding lianas, the oil-palm and other economic plants in W. and Central Africa, mahogany and ebonies in the vast forests of the coastal region and of the Congo basin, cedar and the Iben camphor in British East Africa, etc. The African fauna proper includes the giraffe, single-humped camel, buffalo, zebra, rhinoceros, lion, leopard, elephant, chimpanzee, gorilla and baboon. Gold is found over wide districts, especially in the S.; iron ore is worked in Algeria, copper in the Belgian Congo, and coal chiefly in S. Africa.

There are four main language groups: Bantu (S. Central Africa), Sudanic (W.), Hamitic (chiefly N.), and Semitic (N.E.). The two former are negro groups and together comprise about 1,170 languages, while there are 50 Hamitic languages. The Semitic languages are intrusive and belong to Asia. The majority of the inhabitants are negroes; others include Bushmen and Hottentots, Eastern Hamites, Libyans, occupying Algeria and Morocco, Semites or Arabs, and numerous tribes of mixed race.

The British Empire in Africa, including mandated areas, comprises some 4,000,000 sq. m., with an estimated population of 50,000,000. The French possessions cover 4,200,000 sq. m. and have a population of about 35,000,000. The chief of the British possessions are the Union of South Africa, with the S.W. Africa Protectorate, which it governs for the League of Nations, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Rhodesia (Northern and Southern), and the protectorates of Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Somaliland and Nyasaland. Other areas are Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Mauritius, Gold Coast and Gambia. Tanganyika Territory and parts of Cameroons and Togoland are governed under mandate. The Congo Free State was annexed by Belgium in 1908.

French possessions comprise parts of Morocco, Madagascar, Algeria, Tunis, a vast tract in N. and W. Africa which includes most of the Sahara, and part of the Congo as well as parts of Togoland



Afghanistan. Merchant from Kabul in native costume


AFRICA
English Miles
0 200 400 600 800 1000
Main Railways
Main Steamship Routes
Cables
S.M.=Spanish Morocco, Bp=Basutoland, S.=Swaziland
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
EUROPE
ASIA
ARABIA
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Sahara Desert
LIBYA
EGYPT
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
NIGERIA
GOLD COAST
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
BELGIAN CONGO
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
ITAL. SOMALILAND
FRENCH SOMALILD
ERITREA
KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERR.
ANGOLA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
MOZAMBIQUE
S. WEST AFRICA
BECHUANALD PROT.
UNION OF S. AFRICA
MADAGASCAR
Moscow
Leningrad
London
Paris
Berlin
Warsaw
Vienna
Belgrade
Bucharest
Athens
Angora
Baghdad
Jerusalem
Cairo
Suez
Khartoum
Addis Ababa
Nairobi
Entebbe
Mombasa
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Lourenco Marques
Beira
Salisbury
Johannesburg
Durban
Cape Town
Pretoria
Bloemfontein
Port Elizabeth
Luanda
Lobito
Benguella
Lubango
Elisabethville
Leopoldville
Brazzaville
Stanleyville
Kano
Lagos
Accra
Freetown
Bathurst
Dakar
Tripoli
Benghazi
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Casablanca
Fez
Tangier
Madeira Is.
Canary Is.
Azores
Cape Verde Is.
Ascension
St Helena
Tristan da Cunha
Gough Is.
Prince Edward Is.
Crozet Is.
Kerguelen Is.
Amsterdam Is.
St Paul Is.
Mauritius
Reunion
Seychelles
Comoro Is.
Diego Suarez
Tananarive
Majunga
Tamatave
Fort Dauphin
Aden
Berbera
Hargeisa
Mogadishu
Port Sudan
Suakin
Massawa
Asmara
Medina
Mecca
Basra
Kuwait
Bahrein Is.
Muscat
Socotra
Maldive Is.
Chagos Archipelago
Amirante Is.
Farquhar Is.
Rodriguez
Aldabra Is.
Cocos Is.
Christmas Is.
Java
Sumatra
Singapore
Penang
Rangoon
Calcutta
Madras
Bombay
Karachi
Quetta
Peshawar
Kabul
Tashkent
Samarkand
Bokhara
Tehran
Resht
Baku
Batum
Trebizond
Odessa
Sebastopol
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Chad
Lake Victoria
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa
Lake Rudolf
Lake Albert
Lake Kivu
Lake Bangweulu
Lake Ngami
Victoria Falls
Zambesi R.
Niger R.
Nile R.
Congo R.
Orange R.
Limpopo R.
Red Sea
Gulf of Aden
Persian Gulf
Mediterranean Sea
Gulf of Guinea
Gulf of Aqaba
Suez Canal
Panama Canal
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Agulhas
Cape Guardafui
Cape Blanco
Cape Bon
Cape Spartel
Cape Verde
Cape Palmas
Cape Lopez
Cape Frio
Cape Town
Cape Horn
Cape Leeuwin
Cape Otway
Cape Howe
Cape Pillar
Cape Maria van Diemen
Cape Reinga
Cape Farewell
Cape Campbell
Cape Egmont
Cape Wrath
Cape Finisterre
Cape St Vincent
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Singapore
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Rangoon
Calcutta
Madras
Bombay
Karachi
Quetta
Peshawar
Kabul
Tashkent
Samarkand
Bokhara
Tehran
Resht
Baku
Batum
Trebizond
Odessa
Sebastopol
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
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Pacific Ocean
Arctic Ocean
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Samarkand
Bokhara
Tehran
Resht
Baku
Batum
Trebizond
Odessa
Sebastopol
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indian Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Arctic Ocean

and Cameroons under mandate; Portugal has Angola and Mozambique; Italy's dependencies are Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and Libya (comprising Tripolitania and Cyrenaica), while Spain holds part of Morocco, Rio de Oro and Spanish Guinea Abyssinia is an independent kingdom, and Egypt was declared an independent state in 1922. Liberia is a little republic

AFRIDI. Pathan tribe living on the Indo-Afghan frontier. Tall, lean, light-tinted Iranian Aryans, and avowedly Sunni Moslems, they speak a north Pushtu dialect. To check their raids the Indian government has sent several expeditions against them

AFTON. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is near Freshwater. Afton Down, 400 ft high, is a fine stretch of open country

AFYON KARAHISAR. Town of Turkey. Standing at the junction of the Smyrna and Anatolian rlys, 180 m E of Smyrna, it is the centre of a great opium growing district, the name meaning in Turkish 'opium black castle." It has manufactures of saddlery and carpets, and has several mosques. It is the ancient Synnada, and is the chief town of a vilayet in the Moslem republic

AGADES. Town of French West Africa. Capital of the Saharan oasis of Aïr or Asben, it is on the caravan route between the Sudan and Tripoli The inhabitants are chiefly Tuaregs Pop 8,000

AGADIR. Port of Morocco It is on the bay of the same name, 23 m from S. of Cape Ghir. In 1910, as a counterpoise to the influence of France in Morocco, some German capitalists bought from the sultan concessions over a large part of the country In July, 1911, the German government sent the gunboat Panther to Agadir, and her officers promised the Moroccan kaids the support of Germany in resisting the control of France. This nearly brought about a European war, but the two Powers came to an arrangement by which France was given a free hand in Morocco in return for the cession of about 100,000 sq. m. of land in the Congo basin to Germany In 1930 it was made a free port. Pop 2,000

AGAGIA. Station in the Libyan desert It is about 14 m. S E. of Bariani and 12 m. inland from the Mediterranean, near the coast road W from Alexandria. Near here in Feb, 1916, a British force defeated the Senussi (q v).

AGAIAMBO. Tribe of mixed Papuan and Melanesian stock in Papua, probably now extinct Driven by virile neighbours into the marshland behind Kotakeiua Bay, they erected pile-dwellings for themselves and the pigs which, with waterfowl and fish, formed their animal food. The legend of web-footed Papuans arose from this tribe, whose canoe life and marsh-wading habits softened and splayed their feet

AGALEGA. Island of the Indian Ocean. It is one of the lesser dependencies of Mauritius.

AGANA OR SAN IGNACIO DE AGANA. Capital of the American island of Guam. It is 8 m. N E. of Apra, its port of entry. Pop. 7,000

AGAR. Town in Gwalior, Central India. It is 100 m. N.W of Bhopal and 1,598 ft. above sea level. Pop 28,000

AGAS. Village of Rumania. Situated in the Carpathian Mts. it is on the Trotus river, 35 m. from Bacau. Rumanian territory was entered by the Austro-German forces at this point on Oct. 18, 1916

AGASSIZ. Mountain of the Andes. It is 10,400 ft. above sea level, and was named after Louis Agassiz In Argentina, on the Chile border, it overlooks Lake Argentino.

AGDE. Seaport of France. On the Canal du Midi, 2 m. from the sea, and 30 m. by rly. S.W. of Montpellier, its cathedral church of S. Etienne dates from mediæval times. It has an active coastal and fishing trade.

AGDER. Two counties, of Norway. Aust-Agder is the larger, with an area of 3,666 sq. m Pop (1930) 73,735. Vest-Agder has an area of 2,793 sq m. Pop. (1930) 81,116.

AGEN. City of France. Capital of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, it is on the Garonne, 84 m. by rly S.E. of Bordeaux The ancient Agennum, it has a 12th century cathedral, and other old buildings It is noted for its poultry, and as a rly centre. It was the birth place of Joseph Scaliger Pop 23,400.

AGGTELEK. Village of Hungary It lies to the N.E. of Budapest In the neighbourhood are the famous labyrinthine stalactitic caves, measuring, with side branches, over 5 m in length, in which prehistoric remains have been found.

AGHADA. Village of co Cork, Irish Free State. Near the E. shore of Cork harbour, 4 m. S E. of Queenstown (Cobh) it was an American naval aircraft station during the Great War

AGINCOURT. Village of France It is in the Pas-de-Calais, about 14 m from St Pol. It gives its name to the battle, fought between the English and the French, Oct 25, 1415, where the English under Henry V gained a great victory over the French

AGION OROS. Department of Greece. It is in the administrative division of Macedonia The capital is Karyai Pop 4,858

AGIRA. Town of Sicily One of the oldest cities of Sicily, it is 35 m N W of Catania and is noted for its marble Diodorus Siculus, the Greek historian, was born here Pop 22,480

AGNANO. Former lake of Italy. Situated 3 m W of Naples, it is in the crater of an extinct volcano, and was drained in 1870 Near it are the sulphurous vapour baths of San Germano and the Dog Grotto.

AGNELLO. Mountain pass of the Asiago plateau, Italy Italian troops captured it from the Austrians, June 29, 1917, but later they were compelled to withdraw.

AGORDO. Town of Italy It stands on the river Cordevole, 15 m. N.W. of Belluno city, and was occupied by the Austrians in Nov, 1917.

AGOSTA. Alternative name for the Sicilian city of Augusta (q v.).

AGOUE. Seaport and town of Dahomey, French W. Africa It lies W of Great Popo, on the old Slave Coast. Pop. 20,000

AGRA. Province of India It comprises the Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Kumaun, Meerut, and Rohilkhand divisions, and with the Faizabad and Lucknow divisions of Oudh forms the United Provinces (q v.). Its area is 83,100 sq. m. Pop. 34,624,040

AGRA. Division of the United Provinces, India. Its area is 10,078 sq. m., and it comprises six districts, viz., Agra, Etah, Etawah, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, and Muttra. Wheat, barley, rice, and cotton are grown Pop. 5,007,920

AGRA. City of India. It is on the right bank of the Jumna, 138 m. by rly. S.E. from Delhi. The fortress erected by Akbar in 1566 is surrounded by walls 1½ m. in circumference and 70 ft. high, and contains the palace of Shah Jáhán: beyond the walls E. of the city is the celebrated Taj Mahal. The Moti Masjid and Jama Masjid are magnificent mosques, and there are remains of tombs and palaces. British buildings include the Government House, college, and barracks.

An important railway and commercial centre, the city manufactures shoes, lace, and inlaid mosaics, and is an emporium for grain, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. The Jumna river and the Agra canal afford additional transport facilities From 1566 to 1658 Agra was the capital of the

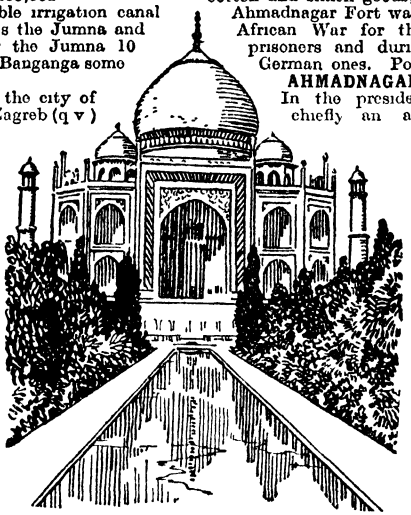
Mogul Empire It was captured by Lord Lake in 1803, and withstood a siege of several months during the Mutiny. Pop. 185,532

AGRA CANAL. Navigable irrigation canal of N W India It connects the Jumna and Banganga rivers. Leaving the Jumna 10 m below Delhi, it joins the Banganga some 20 m below Agra.

AGRAM. Old name for the city of Yugoslavia, known now as Zagreb (q v)

AGRIGENTUM. Ancient city on the S coast of Sicily, known to the Greeks as Akragas Founded by colonists from Gela about 581 B C, it soon acquired both wealth and territory, and had, it is said, at one time a population of 200,000 Agrigentum had many handsome temples, that of Jupiter being one of the finest in Sicily It remained a great trading centre for several centuries The city walls can still be traced The modern city of Girgenti (q v) occupies the site

AGUADA. Town of Porto Rico, West Indies It is 5 m S E of Aguadilla Here Columbus is said to have landed in 1493 Pop 1,000



Agra. Taj Mahal, the mausoleum built by Shah Jahan for the remains of his favourite wife

AGUADILLA Town of Porto Rico, West Indies It is 65 m W. of San Juan, and exports coffee and sugar Pop 17,000

AGUADULCE Seaport of Panama It is situated on the N shore of Parita Bay, an E arm of the gulf of Panama, and is a flourishing commercial city Pop 6,000

AGUARICO. River of Colombia Rising in the Andes, it flows S E for 250 m to join the Napo

AGUASCALIENTES (Span warm waters) State of Mexico Centrally situated on the Mexican plateau, it is named after its warm springs Cereals, legumes, etc, are grown, stock is reared, and stone, copper, lead, iron, silver, and gold are found It is salubrious, and has good rly communications Extensive irrigation works were completed in 1931 Its area is 2,969 sq m Pop (1930) 132,492

AGUASCALIENTES. Capital of the state of Aguascalientes, Mexico It is 365 m by rly N W of Mexico city and has rly connexion also with Tampico and the U S A About 6,400 ft above sea level, it has fruit gardens Pop 48,100

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA. Town of Spain On the Cabra river, it is 27 m S of Cordova, by the rly. from that town to Malaga. It is noted for olives and wine (Montilla), and has ruins of a Moorish castle Pop 15,000

AGUILAS Seaport of Spain On the Mediterranean, 40 m S W of Cartagena, it exports iron ore and esparto grass Pop 17,000.

AGULHAS (Port needles). Cape of Africa The southernmost point of the continent, it derives its name from its jagged rocks, and is subject to violent storms. Agulhas Bank extends E from the cape along the entire coast of South Africa

AGUSAN. River of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, better known as the Butuan (q v)

AHMADNAGAR. City of India The chief town of Ahmadnagar district, Bombay Presidency It is situated on the Sina river, and is 218 m E of Bombay by the Great Indian Peninsula Rly It is a walled city, founded in 1494 and 3 sq m in area Its manufactures include cotton and silken goods, copper and brass pots Ahmadnagar Fort was used during the South African War for the internment of Boer prisoners and during the Great War for German ones. Pop 49,878

AHMADNAGAR. Province of India In the presidency of Bombay, it is chiefly an agricultural area. Pop. 732,000

AHMEDABAD. City of India The chief town of Ahmedabad district, Bombay Presidency, it stands on the Sabarmati river, 309 m by rail N from Bombay. It is an important centre of the cotton industry, and manufactures gold, silver, and silk thread, pottery, paper, and tin A walled city, 2 sq m. in area, it has some fine mosques

Ahmedabad was a city of great splendour under the Mogul emperors and was the capital of the Mahomedan kingdom of Gujarat Captured by the British in 1780, it was restored to the Mahrattas, but reverted to Great Britain in 1818. There were disturbances here on April 11, 1919, when two government buildings were burned Pop. (1921) 274,007.

AHMEDABAD. District of the Bombay presidency, British India It has an area of 3,816 sq m

AHOBALAM Village of Madras, India. On a neighbouring hill are three pagodas of great local sanctity One temple contains on its walls, and also on its two great stone porches, which are supported on rock hewn pillars, beautiful reliefs of scenes from the Mahabharata

AHOM. Hinduised tribe of Tai origin, living in the Brahmaputra valley, Assam Their native chronicles record their crossing the Patkai Pass in A D 1228 into the land named after them, Assam Overthrowing the medieval Chutiya and Koch kingdoms, their domination, culminating in 1700, declined until the British subjugation in 1826. Matriarchy and other primitive customs survive

AHVENANMAA. Department of Finland It is also known as Aland, and has an area of 551 sq m Pop 27,093

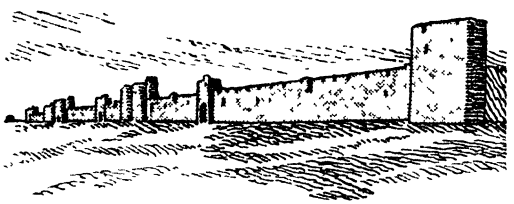
AHWAZ Town of Persia. It stands on the river Karun, 70 m N E of Basra, and is notable for the neighbouring ruins of the capital of Artabanus, the last king of Parthia In the war with Persia, 1857, it was captured by the British During the Great War the British occupied it in 1915 to protect the pipe lines of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, but they were forced to retire by the Turks in Mar, 1915 Later in 1915 the British held it again. A wireless station has been established here, and a railway projected from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea will pass through it. Pop 15,000

AIDIN. Variant spelling of the Turkish vilayet Aydin (q v)

AIGBURTH. Suburb of Liverpool. It lies to the S of the city with which it is connected by railway and tramway services It is an industrial area.

AIGUEBELLE. Village of France Situated 15 m. by rly. E of Chambéry, it is near the beginning of the Mt Cenis road.

AIGUES MORTES. Seaport of France It is 24 m. by rly S. of Nimes, and 3 m. from the Mediterranean, with which it is connected by canal At one time it was on the coast. Its walls and towers, which are in a good state of preservation, were built about 1280. Pop 4,330.



Aigues Mortes. Fortifications of the historic French town

AIGUILLE VERTE. Mountain of France. E. of Chamonix, it is a peak of the Mont Blanc chain, 13,540 ft high. It was first ascended by Edward Whymper in 1865.

AIGUN. Town of Manchuria. On the right bank of the Amur river, it is 18 m. S of Blagoveshtchensk It trades in grain, tobacco, and mustard. Here was concluded, May, 1857, a treaty whereby China ceded to Russia the left bank of the Amur. In 1922 Aigun became a customs station independent of Harbin Pop (1930) 38,112.

AIKAWA Town of Japan on the W coast of Sado Island, Japan, it is 40 m W N.W of Nugata. To the N E is the Sado gold mine discovered in 1601 Silver is also worked, and the town has ore reduction works Pop 10,850

AIKENWAY. Rocky peninsula of Moray. It projects into the river Spey, near Rothes Here is Beneagen Hill, formerly a fortified castle

AILETTE. River of France A left-bank tributary of the Oise, it was the scene of much fighting during the Great War In the Allied offensive of 1918, it was reached at Quincy-Basse by the French in Aug and crossed in Sept

AILLES Village of France In the department of Aisne, it is 8 m S E of Laon Here on Aug 13, 1917, a fierce German assault was repulsed with heavy loss by the French, who successfully attacked the Germans three days later.

AILLY. Village of France. It lies 15 m by rly S.S E of Amiens and was the scene of fighting in Oct , 1914, and of a French advance in Dec , 1914

AILSA CRAIG. Rocky islet in the Firth of Clyde. It is 10 m W. of Girvan. Rising 1,114 ft , it is composed largely of a form of columnar basalt which affords material for curling stones The island has a lighthouse, built in 1836

AILUTAKI. Variant spelling of the island in the Pacific Ocean known also as Aitutaki (q.v.).

AIMAK. Semi-nomad tribal group living in the highlands of Afghanistan Of Mongol stock, tracing descent from the Tartar hordes which overthrew the Caliphate in the 13th century, they speak a Persianised dialect.

AIN. Department of E. France Between the Rhône and Saône rivers, and bordered N.E. by the Swiss cantons of Vaud and Geneva, it has an area of 2,248 sq. m and is traversed by the river Ain. It yields bituminous limestone, from which Seyssel asphalt is made. The chief towns are Bourg, the capital, and Belley. It takes its name from a tributary of the Rhône. Pop (1931) 322,918.

AIN. River of France. Rising in the Jura Mts., near Nozeroy, it flows 119 m. W. and S. to the Rhône, 18 m. above Lyons.

AINAD. Town of Arabia. It is in the Hadramaut, on the Wadi Haggar, about 200 m. N.E. of Aden. Pop. 10,000

AINDERBY. Village of Yorkshire (N R). It is 3 m. from Northallerton and served by the L.N E. Rly.

AIN GALAKKA. Town of French Equatorial Africa. It was occupied by the French in 1913

AIN KARIM. Village of Palestine. It is 4 m W of Jerusalem and was captured by British mounted troops Nov 27, 1917

AIN SEFRA. Territory of S Algeria. It is traversed by the Saharan Atlas range The village of Ain Sefra has rly connexion with Oman and other sea-ports Pop of territory 175,594

AINTAB (GAZI-ANTEB) Town of Turkey. It stands 65 m N E of Aleppo, is a centre for American missions, has a trade in hides, sweetmeats, and wine, and manufactures leather. It is also the chief town of a vilayet to which it gives its name Pop 39,998

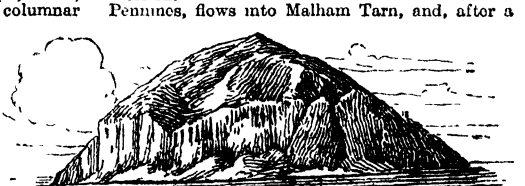
AINTREE. Village of Lancashire It is 5 m. from Liverpool and has a station on the L.M.S Rly Here is the course over which the Grand National is run

AINU. Primitive race of Caucasian stock inhabiting the Kurile Islands, Yezo and S. Sakhalin Occupying roomy reed-thatched huts, with separate storehouses on stilts, they are essentially hunters and fishers, using a detachable harpoon and cooking all animal food. Their language, clearly primitive, is richly developed, a vocabulary of 14,000 words having been compiled. Their animism includes a complex nature worship of the sun, fire, lightning, and rivers

AIR. Oasis, also called Asben, of the French Sahara It is situated due N of Nigeria. Mountainous, with a fairly temperate climate, its valleys are fertile, dates being abundant, while indigo and senna are grown. The inhabitants are chiefly Tuaregs The capital is Agades. Asben town is a caravan centre for N and Central Africa

AIRDRIE. Burgh of Lanarkshire. It is 11 m. E of Glasgow, on the L N E Rly and near the Monkland Canal The industries include coal mining, iron and brass founding, engineering, and paper making The buildings include the town hall, academy, and the first free library in Scotland, opened in 1856, the present building dating from 1894. Pop (1931) 25,954.

AIRE. River of Yorkshire It rises in the Pennines, flows into Malham Tarn, and, after a short subterranean course, reappears N of Malham village. It then flows first S and then S E to join the Ouse above Goole. Above Leeds it passes through Airedale, and W of Skipton is the Aire Gap, a passage through the Pennines into Ribblesdale.



Ailsa Craig. Basaltic rocky islet in the Firth of Clyde

AIRE. River of France. In the Argonne region, it is a tributary of the Aisne, and figured prominently in the American offensive of 1918. The American troops crossed the river early in Oct , and soon gained the valley.

AIRE AND CALDER NAVIGATION. System of rivers and canals linking up the industrial towns of the W. and E ridings of Yorkshire. Its total length is 74 m The chief port of the system is Goole, and its two main lines are between Goole and Leeds and between Castleford and Wakefield Branches connect Wakefield with Barnsley and Selby with Knottingley. A newer branch, 7 m. long, opened in 1905, connects Goole with the coal-fields of S Yorkshire This system is connected with the W. coast of England by the Calder and Hobble Navigation, which carries it on to Manchester, and by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which it joins at Leeds.

AIREDALE. Upper valley of the river Aire, Yorkshire It extends for 35 m from Malham Cove to Leeds

AIRE-SUR-LYS. Town of France Situated on the Lys, 12 m. by rly S S E of St. Omer, it is served by three canals and has leather, oil, nail, and flour manufactures Its buildings include the 15th century church of S Pierre and a town hall. Pop. 7,500

AIRMYN. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is situated 2 m from Goole, and is served by the L N E Rly Pop 504

AIR ROUTES. Since the end of the Great War of 1914–18, when the aeroplane was developed to a high state of efficiency, the carrying of mails, goods and passengers by air has made rapid strides By the end of 1932 the regular air transport routes of the world totalled approximately 200,000 miles and the number of miles flown by aeroplanes over these routes with mails, goods and passengers, over 100,000,000 These figures take no account of the very large amount of subsidiary flying and casual traffic in goods and passengers New air routes are being surveyed and developed and considerable extensions are certain in the near future

The main air routes of the world may conveniently be divided into (1) British and British Empire routes, (2) European air routes and their extensions, (3) air routes of the American continents, (4) miscellaneous air routes

British Routes From London (Croydon airport) run the great Empire routes to India and Cape Town The former is being extended across India to Australia The London to India route by Imperial Airways, Ltd, a government subsidised company, runs to Paris, by train to Brindisi and by air from Brindisi via Athens, Gaza, Baghdad to Karachi The aeroplanes leave London each Saturday and arrive at Karachi the following Friday They depart from Karachi on Wednesday and arrive in London the following Tuesday The length of the route is 4,847 miles The route when complete will have a branch from Karachi to Bombay and Madras, and another from Karachi to Delhi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia and Darwin (Australia), so linking up with the Australian airways These practically encircle the continent, running from Daly Waters to Cloncurry, Brisbane and Sydney and from Adelaide to Kalgoorlie and Perth and up to Wyndham. Experimental air mail services have already been run from London to Australia to obtain the necessary data for flying over this 10,000 miles route With the route organized for a regular service the time from London to Australia will be 11–12 days

The London–Cape Town route branches from the India route at Athens for Alexandria, Cairo, Luxor, Khartoum, Nairobi, Salisbury, Johannesburg, Kimberley and Cape Town, a total distance of 8,359 miles. There are subsidiary services to Mombasa, Durban, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and Windhoek, services which are being steadily extended Imperial Airways machines leave Croydon for Cape Town each Wednesday and arrive at Cape Town the following Sunday week. The return air mail leaves on Wednesday and reaches London on Sunday week.

The London–Paris service (225 miles) is operated three times daily during the summer and twice daily in winter by Imperial Airways machines. During the summer the company operate a daily service, London–Paris–Basel–Zurich (535 miles) and London–Brussels–Cologne (320 miles) The latter service is operated on alternate days during the winter in conjunction with the Belgian company The possibilities of a regular Trans-Atlantic service are well within sight and a preliminary survey of the route and the type of aircraft required has already been made The service will run via the Azores and Bermuda.

European Routes All the European capitals are connected by air From Berlin regular services run to Oslo and Stockholm, to Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris, to Milan, Florence, Rome and Athens, to Danzig and Moscow, and to Vienna, Belgrade and Istanbul (Constantinople) The air traffic net on the continent is so complete that practically every important city is served by air mail and between most there is also a passenger service The continental air routes are such, in fact, that the quickest route between any two important towns is by air The European air routes are being steadily extended eastwards from Moscow and Istanbul From Amsterdam to the Netherlands East Indies a weekly service is run summer and winter, the winter route following Marseilles - Rome - Brindisi - Athens - Tobruk-Cairo-Baghdad and so to Batavia, and the summer route taking the more direct route over Central Europe

In Russia Moscow is connected by air with Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa and a number of towns in Siberia, Asia Minor, Persia, etc A line runs from Moscow via Nishni Novgorod to Irkutsk and is being extended to China

From Paris runs the great Aero-postale service via Lyons, Marseilles, Barcelona, Tangier, Casablanca, Agadir and St Louis to Natal in South America The south Atlantic sea route, at present covered by fast mail boats, is being flown shortly by flying boats

American Routes America, both north and south, has developed trans continental air lines on a greater scale than the rest of the world as there are fewer political handicaps in the way of development There are over 120 scheduled air services at present in operation in the United States of America and extending into Canada, the West Indies and Central and South America In Canada the air line runs in the winter months from Anticosti to Montreal for the carrying of mails From Winnipeg via Regina, Medicine Hat, Calgary and Resolution a service runs to Aklavik A regular service is being inaugurated from Montreal to Winnipeg and across the Canadian Rockies to Vancouver During the summer months there are various subsidiary companies operating

In the United States the chief cities are connected by air and there are regular air mail routes from New York to Washington, Charleston, Cuba, the Panama area and South America to the south, and to Chicago, Kansas City, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Los Angeles to the west. Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua are all served by U S A air lines In 1931 nearly 50,000,000 m were flown on the U S A air lines and over 500,000 passengers carried

From Natal in South America the air services run south to Pernambuco Bahia-Rio Janeiro-Rio Grande-Monte Video and across to Valparaiso and north again to Lima-Guayaquil-Buenaventura-Barranquilla-Jamaica and Miami A number of inland towns are served, in addition to those flown over along the coast line An airship

service operates between Friedrichshafen and Pernambuco at irregular scheduled intervals and airships are under construction to develop this and other oceanic services on a regular basis.

The following table gives the route mileage and miles flown throughout the world on regular air transport. There is a very large amount of casual air transport which considerably adds to the figures

Year	*Route Mileage*	*Miles Flown*
1920	9,700	2,969,000
1925	34,000	13,011,000
1929	125,800	53,379,000
1930	156,800	69,505,000
1931	185,100	83,500,000

Among the casual air transport is air taxi work for carrying passengers across country not adequately served by the railways or regular air transport lines In Great Britain in 1932 over 160,000 passengers were flown in air taxis A development of this type of service is short cross-country air lines during certain seasons of the year, or for special purposes An example of this service is the Hillman air lines between Romford and Clacton during the summer months and the development of services for the business man between Bristol and Cardiff

A regular air transport service requires a large ground organization This involves the laying out and maintenance at regular intervals of aerodromes, the supply of spare parts and fuel for the aircraft on the route, the dissemination of meteorological information and the arrangements for the handling of goods, mails and passengers On most of the great air routes there already exists an elaborate ground organization for regular daily air travel Ultimately the air mail and passenger-carrying aircraft must travel day and night, as do the railway train and the steamship

The provision of a ground organization for night flying services involves the use of lighted airways. Experimental night air mail services have been flown from London to the Continent and on various parts of the Continent With their arrival a letter posted in London by the ordinary country post will be delivered at breakfast time in most of the European capitals, and all these capitals will be in communication with one another in a similar time

In the United States some 40 per cent. of the air mail is flown at night, and in 1931 there were over 17,000 miles of airways lighted or under construction for night flying in that country alone The airways are lighted by beacons of some two million candle power placed at every 10 miles Different coloured lights are used for marking out the aerodromes and emergency landing grounds These latter grounds are placed at every 20 to 30 miles and are in telephonic communication with the main aerodromes The equipment of the chief aerodromes for night-flying includes boundary lights, flood lights, and illuminated wind direction indicators Night-flying aeroplanes must carry navigation lights similar to those on ships at sea and signalling lights and emergency lights below the wings to assist the pilots in making a landing By means of wireless direction-finding apparatus a pilot is able to keep on the air route under conditions of bad visibility

Under the International Air Convention, which was drawn up after the World War, a permanent international commission for air navigation was formed which meets at regular intervals to discuss questions relating to international air traffic over the long distance air routes Under the international air regulations aircraft must be marked and registered, carry papers similar to those on ocean-going vessels, and conform to certain air navigation rules. No aircraft of one country is allowed to fly over the territory of another without permission, a drawback to the long international air routes which has held back progress in many directions, notably in the development of these routes between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire

The following table gives statistics of regular air services for the years 1930 and 1931.

Country	*Year*	*Passengers carried*	*Goods and Mails (tons)*
Great Britain (including Empire services)	1931	23,480	769
	1930	23,440	832
Australia	1931	14,325	230
	1930	16,381	199
Canada	1931	3,720	277
	1930	14,199	283
France	1931	32,700	1,689
	1930	28,935	1,835
Germany	1931	98,467	2,574
	1930	93,677	2,614
Holland	1931	20,512	1,421
	1930	17,300	1,030
Italy	1931	33,650	696
	1930	38,361	669
U.S.A.	1931	522,345	4,819
	1930	417,505	4,009

The decrease of the 1931 figures over the 1930 has largely been due to the world financial slump, but the preliminary 1932 figures indicate a substantial increase in air transport all over the world In 1932 Imperial Airways carried 41,300 passengers as against the 23,480 of the previous year

AISNE. River of France. Rising in the Meuse department, it flows W and joins the Oise near Compiègne Connected with the Meuse and Marne by canals, it is navigable for rather more than half its length of 175 m

The first battle of the Aisne, fought Sept 13–20, 1914, was an effort of the Allies to cross the river and complete the defeat of the Germans recently driven back at the battle of the Marne It was fought on a vast front of 100 m from Compiègne to Tahure, E of Reims. Successful attempts to bridge the river under fire were made and local successes gained by both sides, but eventually the fighting degenerated into trench warfare, as the Germans had dug themselves in.

The second battle, fought April 16–May 20, 1917, was the supreme attempt to break through the German lines in the west front, previous to 1918 On the first day the French crossed the Aisne at Chavonne, but were beaten back, advanced W along the Chemin des Dames, carried Berméricourt and Courcy, captured 10,000 prisoners, and penetrated the German trenches to a depth of a mile. Day after day the attack was renewed with the utmost determination, but in the end the French Ministry ordered the abandonment of the offensive.

The third battle, fought May 27 to June 18, 1918, was the third of the great German offensives against the Allies in the west front in 1918

AISNE. Department of France It is in the north-east of the country and was the scene of considerable fighting during the Great War. The capital is Laon, and Soissons is one of the chief towns of the department Its area is 2,866 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 489,368.

AITUTAKI. One of the Cook Islands. Discovered by Captain Cook in 1777, it is 9 m. long and 21 m in circumference With a few islets, all surrounded by a coral reef, the whole encloses a lagoon. Coconut palms abound There is a wireless station Pop 1,431.

AIVALIK. Seaport of Turkey On the W. coast of Asia Minor, it stands on the Gulf of Adramyti, 66 m. N. of Smyrna, near the site of the ancient Heraclem Pontica, and is called Kydonia by the Greeks Aivalik exports olive oil, cereals, wood, and skins The name means quince country. Pop 21,000

AIX. Island of France In the Bay of Biscay, it lies off the coast of the department of Charente-Inférieure Two miles from land, it is 3¾ m. long by 1¼ m wide

AIX. City of France It is in the department of Bouches du Rhône, 18 m by rly N of Marseilles The seat of an archbishop, the cathedral dates from the 11th century. The university, founded in 1409, is now incorporated with that of Marseilles The city has a large library, technical colleges, schools, museums, law courts, a 17th century town hall, and natural fountains It was the capital of Provence Pop 29,800

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. City of Germany, known also as Aachen It is situated near the frontiers of Holland and Belgium, 45 m by rly W of Cologne Of its two most notable buildings, the cathedral and the Rathaus, the former was built in 796-804, on the site of an earlier church, by Charlemagne, who was buried here, and was added to in 983, by Otto III Parts of this old building remain. With other relics the bones of Charlemagne are preserved in the cathedral treasury The Rathaus, or town hall, occupies the site of Charlemagne's palace, and dates from the 14th century The old city has also the Grashaus, used for the archives, two of its old gates, and many venerable churches

Around the old town, with the fishmarket, the market square, and the cathedral square, lies the newer town with suburbs To the east are the sulphur and chalybeate springs, and adjacent are the kurhaus and the kursaal, for which the city is famous The Suermondt museum has a valuable collection of paintings

Aix owes its prosperity to the opening of a large coalfield, while its direct railway communication with Cologne, Brussels, Antwerp, and Liege is another commercial advantage Its manufactures include cloth and other textiles, iron goods of various kinds, chemicals, and beer The municipality includes the suburb of Burtscheid, united with it in 1897, which has medicinal springs Pop 156,140

AIX-LES-BAINS. Inland watering place of S E France. In the department of Savoie, it is 8 m by rly. N. of Chambéry, on the Paris-Turin line, and 823 ft. above sea level Its warm springs are beneficial to sufferers from rheumatism and gout, the waters being used for both baths and drinking Ruins of Roman temples, baths, and a triumphal arch remain. Pop 8,900

AIZY. Village of France. In the department of Aisne, it lies N.E. of Soissons, and was occupied by the French on April 19, 1917, during their great offensive on the Aisne

AJACCIO. City of Corsica, also the capital of the island. Situated on the W coast, on the N. shore of the gulf of Ajaccio, it is connected by rly with Calvi and Bastia, and by steamship with Marseilles It has a cathedral, colleges, library, museum, the house in which Napoleon I was born, and a large harbour protected by a citadel. It has a wireless station Its mild, clear climate makes it a favourite winter resort. Pop. 22,600.

AJAIGARH Native state in Bundelkhand, Central India It is named from its 9th century hill fortress, with ruined Jain temples, at the N. base of which is Naushahr, the residence of the rajah Its area is 800 sq. m. Pop. 87,093

AJANTA. Village and ravine in Hyderabad, India The ravine is celebrated for its Buddhist cave temples, dating from 200 B.C. to A.D. 600, and decorated with frescoes.

AJMER. City of India. It is the capital of the British province of Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana In a picturesque valley, 228 m. by rail W of Agra, it stands at the foot of Taragarh Hill, the fort on which was built by Akbar It has a surrounding wall with five gates, and contains the remains of a beautiful Jain temple, converted into a mosque, and the tomb of the 13th century Moslem saint Kwaja There is a government college here Ajmer has railway workshops, exports cotton, salt, and opium, and specialises in dyeing Pop (1931) 119,305

AJMER-MERWARA. Province of India. Comprising one district with three sub-divisions Ajmer, Kekri, and Merwara, the area is 2,711 sq m and the highest elevation 2,855 ft above sea level The prov contains the N. end of the Aravalli Hills, and is surrounded by the native states of Rajputana The chief products are millet, oil-seeds, cotton, and wheat Pop (1931) 560,576

AJO. District in Arizona, U S A It yields a valuable contribution to the total amount of copper produced in Arizona The mines commenced production in 1917

AJODHYA. City of India On the right bank of the Gogra, it is 77 m E of Lucknow The ancient city, capital of Kosala, or Oudh, is described in the Ramayana It is now included in Faizabad

AJURUOCA. Town of Brazil. It is on the Ajuruoca river, 117 m N E of Rio de Janeiro Pop 13,000

AKABAH. Town of Arabia It is on the E. side of the gulf and on the pilgrim route from Egypt to Mecca It was captured from the Turks by the Arabs in July 1917

AKABAH, GULF OF Opening of the Red Sea It is between Arabia and Sinai

AKALKOT. Native state of India, in Bombay Presidency It has an area of 498 sq m Agriculture and weaving are carried on Pop 81,250

AKALKOT Chief town of the native state of Akalkot, Bombay Presidency It stands on the Bori river, an affluent of the Bhima, 25 m E S E of Sholapur, and is near the Great Indian Peninsula Rly Pop about 8,000

AKAROA. Town of New Zealand The chief town of the county of that name, it is on the E coast of South Island, on the E shore of Akaroa Harbour, a fine sheet of almost land-locked water. Owing to its position on the Banks Peninsula it is too distant from the mainland to be of much commercial importance

AKASHI. Town of Japan In Hondo Island, it is 12 m S W of Kobe, on the Inland Sea Japanese time is regulated from Akashi. Pop. (1930) 38,956.

AKASSA. Town of Nigeria It stands at the mouth of the Nun channel of the Niger delta There are some industries and a trade in nuts and oil Pop 31,000.

AKELD. Village of Northumberland. It is 2 m from Wooler. Near by is a British camp.

AKERMAN. Seaport of Rumania It stands on the estuary of the Dniester, near the Black Sea, 30 m S of Odessa It exports wine, salt, fish, tallow, and wool A Russo-Turkish treaty was concluded here in 1826 After the Great War the name was changed to Cetatea Alba. Pop 40,400

AKERSHUS. County of S E. Norway. It lies between Sweden and Oslo Fiord, has several lakes, and an area of 2,064 sq. m. The capital is Oslo. Pop. (1930) 235,399.

AKERSHUS. - Village of Norway. It stands at the head of Oslo Fiord, on a headland that divides the harbour of Oslo into two parts The chief building is a fortress that was long a royal residence. Later it was converted into a prison and an arsenal

AKHAL TEKKE. Oasis of Turkestan It lies to the north of Persia and the east of the Caspian Sea, and is peopled by Tekke Turcomans

AKHALTSIKH. Town of Georgia Situated on both banks of a tributary of the Kur, 105 m. W of Tiflis it is noted for silver filigree work, and there are coal mines in the neighbourhood For merly the capital of Turkish Armenia, it was taken by the Russians in 1828 Pop 15,300

AK-HISAR Town of Turkey It is on the railway 52 m N E of Smyrna, and is a trading centre It was an old town when the Greeks re peopled it in 290 B C They called it Thyatira, and one of the Seven Churches of Asia was here. The Turkish name means white castle. Pop. 48,000

AKHLAT. Town of Armenia It stands on the N W shore of Lake Van, and was the ancient capital of Armenia It is the seat of an Armenian bishop Pop 4,000.

AKHMIM. Variant spelling of the name of the Egyptian town known also as Ekhmim and Ahmim *See* Ekhmim

AKHTYRKA Town of Ukraine It is about 65 m N W of Kharkov. It trades in agricultural produce and manufactures woodwork, pottery, and sheepskin coats Pop 32,000

AKIERMAN. Variant spelling of the town in Rumania called also Akerman (q v.).

AKITA Seaport of Japan It is situated on the W. coast of Hondo The capital of the pre fecture of Akita, it trades in rice and manu factures silk and cotton cloth Pop. (1930) 51,069.

AKKA. Tribe of pygmies living in the Belgian Congo They were found by Schweinfurth in 1870 in the Aruwimi forests between the Congo and the Albert Nyanza Their Niam-Niam neigh bours call them Tiki-Tiki. Descended from the dwarf negroid race depicted on early Egyptian monuments and traceable in palaeolithic Europe, their ape like characters—snout like jaw, top heavy head, long arms, and inturned feet—betray an arrested human development

AKKAD. Ancient city of Mesopotamia. Its ruins, which were unearthed between 1917 and 1919, reveal it as a garden city, stretching for 20 m along the left bank of the Tigris. *See* Samarra

AKKERMAN. Variant spelling of the town in Rumania known also as Akerman and Akierman. *See* Akerman.

AKLAVIK. Air station off the N.W. Terri tories, Canada. It stands on the west bank of the Mackenzie river, 40 m. from its mouth. It is a station on the air route from Europe to the north of Canada.

AKMA DAGH. Variant spelling of the moun tain range in Asia Minor known also as Alma Dagh and less commonly as Elma Dagh *See* Alma Dagh

AKMOLINSK. Province of the Kazak republic. Situated E. of the Aral Sea, it has an area of 97,600 sq m., excluding many salt lakes. In the S. are deposits of gold, copper, and coal, and S.E. is a desert known as the Hunger Steppe. The region between Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsk and Omsk, through which the Siberian railway runs, is fertile and well populated. Omsk is the chief town. Pop. 288,000.

AKMOLINSK. Town of soviet republic of Kazak Situated 280 m. S W. of Omsk, on the Ishim, it was founded in 1862 and is a caravan centre. Pop. 10,000.

AKOLA. District of Berar, India. Assigned by the nizam of Hyderabad to the British in 1853–61, it has an area of 4,110 sq. m. and pro duces wheat, cotton, opium, tobacco, and some indigo Pop 800,000

AKOLA Town of Berar, India It is 363 m. from Bombay on the Gt Indian Peninsula Rly, and is a centre of the cotton industry Pop. 38,000

AKRON City of Ohio, U S A It is on the Ohio Canal, 36 m S S E of Cleveland, in a coal mining district Well served by railways, it is a centre of the rubber and printing industries, and the growth of these led to an enormous increase of population between 1910 and 1930 Other pro ducts are machinery and pottery, and power for the factories is obtained from the Cuyahoga river. In 1913 a university was founded here, with Buchtel College as its centre The town dates from 1825 Pop (1930) 255,040

AKSHEHR Town of Turkey The Philo melion of the Greeks, it is in the vilayet of Konya, 5 m S of the salt lake of the same name It manufactures carpets

AKSU (Turkish, white water) Name of several rivers of Asia The chief, rising in the Pamirs, is a tributary of the Murghab Another is in Asia Minor

AKSU Town of Sin-kiang, China Situated on the Aksu river, on the main route from Peking to Kashgar, 265 m N E from Yarkand, it is a caravan centre Lead and copper mines are near. Pop 20,000

AKSUM Variant spelling of the name of the Abyssinian town known also as Axum (q.v.).

AKUREYRI Seaport of Iceland It is on an inlet of the N coast and is a centre of the herring fishery Pop 4,133

AKYAB District of Burma This is a level tract between the Arakan Yoma Mts. and the Bay of Bengal Covering an area of 5,136 sq. m., it is watered by the Kuladan, Mayu, and Lemyu rivers, which form a network of channels in their lower courses and a delta as they approach the sea. Their valleys are extremely fertile and pro duce an abundance of rice. Pop. 480,000.

AKYAB. Seaport of Burma. It stands on the E side of Akyab island, at the mouth of the Kuladan It has several public buildings, the principal being court house, custom house, high school, and a hospital. It has a number of large rice mills and, in addition to rice, exports oil and timber Pop 38,000

ALA. Town of Italy It stands on the river Adige, 10 m by rly S of Roveredo It was captured from the Austrians by the Italians in May, 1915, and became Italian by the peace treaty.

ALABAMA. River of the U S A Formed by the junction of the Tallapoosa and the Coosa, it follows a sinuous W and S W course to its con fluence with the Tombigbee, their joint waters being carried thence by the Mobile to Mobile Bay. The Alabama flows through a richly timbered and cultivated region. Its chief tributary is the Cahaba, about 200 m long Montgomery, the state capital, lies on its left bank. Its length is 312 m , and it is navigable.

ALABAMA. Southern state of the U S.A. Its area is 51,279 sq m , and its chief river is the Alabama. The state is also drained by the Tennessee river, which traverses almost its entire breadth. Alabama consists of wide lowlands largely under cultivation, but there are also in the S. extensive pine forests, yielding valuable timber. In the N E the surface is hilly. The great cotton belt, consisting of extremely rich soil, lies in the S.E. corner, and here slavery had its strongest hold The chief industry of the state is agriculture and the population is mainly rural. Maize is the chief cereal crop. Cotton, hay, oats, potatoes, wheat, sugar, peaches, tobacco, and rice are also grown. Coal and pig iron are largely

mined. The university of Alabama is the principal educational institution. The chief cities are Birmingham, the centre of the iron and steel manufactures; Mobile, the only seaport, and Montgomery, the capital. Alabama became a state in 1819. Pop. (1930) 2,646,248, of whom 1,700,775 were whites.

ALABAT. One of the smaller of the Philippine Islands. Lying to the N. of the Luzon isthmus, in Lámon Bay, it covers an area of 95 sq. m.

ALACHUA. Name of an Indian tribe. They lived in Florida and early in the 19th century came in conflict with the whites. They took part in the Seminole war of 1835–42.

ALACHUA. Town of Florida. It was settled by Creeks about 1710, and later the name was extended to neighbouring villages.

ALA DAGH. Mountain range in Armenia. It lies to the N. of Lake Van and the altitude is about 11,400 ft.

ALAGOAS. State of Brazil. It is situated on the Atlantic coast between Pernambuco and Sergipe. Coastwards, where are lagoons, the country is low and marshy; to the N.W., mountainous and forested. The products include sugar, cotton, tobacco, and coffee. There is rly. connexion with Pernambuco. Maceió is the cap. and chief port. Other towns are Alagôas and Penedo, a port on the São Francisco river. The area is 22,577 sq. m. Pop. (1929, est.) 1,189,214.

ALAGON. River of Spain. It is 120 m. long and flows to the Tagus, near Alcantara, and is noted for its fish.

ALAGOS. Mountain of Transcaucasia. Of volcanic formation, and with an altitude of 13,450 ft., its base is skirted by the high road from Tiflis to Erivan.

ALAIS. Town of France. It is on the river Gardon in the department of Gard. It lies at the foot of the Cévennes, 25 m. N.N.W. of Nimes, and is a junction on the Paris-Lyons Rly. Its buildings include the church of S. Jean, a citadel, and a school of mines. It has silk mills. The centre of a mineral field producing coal, iron, lead, zinc, and asphalt, it has iron works and glass, brick, tile, and cloth manufactures. Pop. 36,400.

ALAI TAGH. Mountain range in Russian Turkestan. A western continuation of the Tian-Shan system, it has peaks of over 18,000 ft. high. The Trans-Alai is a parallel chain on the S. side of the Alai valley.

ALAJUELA. Province of Costa Rica, Cen. America. It contains the Aguacate gold mines. The capital is Alajuela. Pop. 98,000.

ALAJUELA. Town of Costa Rica. It is 15 m. W. of San José on the rly. to Punta Arenas and has a trade in sugar and coffee. Pop. 9,000.

ALA-KUL. Lake of Russian Turkestan. It is 45 m. long, 20 m. broad, and 837 ft. above sea level.

ALAMEDA. City of California, U.S.A. It is on San Francisco Bay, opposite San Francisco and adjacent to Oakland. It is a summer resort, with petroleum and earthenware industries. Pop. 34,000.

ALAMOS. Town of Mexico. It is 132 m. by rly. S.E. of Guaymas and is notable for its lead and copper deposits. Pop. 10,000.

ALAND ISLANDS. Group of some 300 isles and rocks at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, now part of the republic of Finland. Only about 80 are inhabited; the largest, Aaland, is 18 m. long, and the area of the group is 551 sq. m. Mariehamn is the chief town. The people, mainly of Swedish origin, are skilful sailors and fishermen. Hardy cereals and cattle are raised, and meat, fish, hides, cheese, and butter are exported. In 1918 a referendum resulted in favour of union with Sweden, but in 1921 the League of Nations decided that the islands should belong to Finland. Pop. 27,000.

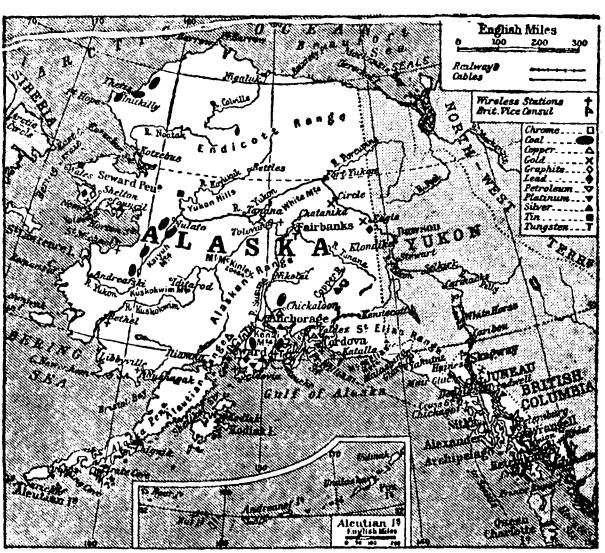
ALANS. Tribe of Sarmatian race. From their home in the Caucasus they ravaged the eastern provinces of the Roman empire; in A.D. 276 they were defeated in Asia Minor by the emperor Tacitus. In the 4th century they were conquered by the Huns and divided into two main branches; one went westwards with the conquerors, the other took up its abode in the Caucasus, where it is represented by the Ossetes.

ALAOTRA. Lake of Madagascar. Situated 75 m. N.W. of Tamatave, it is 38 m. long.

ALA-SHAN. Mountain range of China. Extending 150 m. from N.E. to S.W., it separates the Mongolian territories of Ordos and Ala-shan. Its greatest height is over 11,000 ft.

ALASHAN. Territory of Mongolia. It is bordered S. by the Chinese prov. of Kan-su, E. by the Ala-shan range and the Hwang-ho, and W. by the Edzingol. Called also Little Gobi, it is part of the Gobi desert.

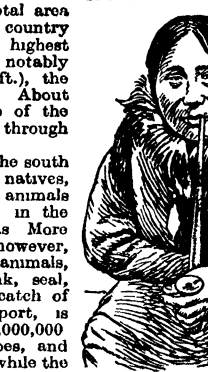
ALASHEHR. City of Turkey. It is 104 m. by rail E. of Smyrna. The seat of a Greek archbishop, it has many remains of antiquity, and a trade in natural mineral waters, cereals, cotton, and tobacco.



Alaska. The north-western extension of the North American continent, where it is divided from Asia by Bering Strait. It was bought by the U.S.A. from Russia in 1867

ALASKA (Aleut, alak'shak, or al-ay'ek-sa, a great country or continent). Territory of the U.S.A. In the extreme N.W. of N. America, it was first explored in 1741 by Bering, the Danish

navigator, and became a Russian settlement three years later. In 1867 it was purchased from Russia by the U.S.A. for $7,200,000 (about £1,450,000), and constituted a territory in 1912. The total area is 586,400 sq. m. The country contains several of the highest summits of N America, notably Mt McKinley (20,300 ft.), the loftiest in the continent. About 1,600 miles of the course of the Yukon river pass through Alaska



Alaska Eskimo woman, an inhabitant of this northern land

Reindeer are used in the south to provide food for the natives, and the farming of these animals is a thriving industry in the northern and western areas More important commercially, however, are the fur-bearing animals, moose, fox, beaver, mink, seal, and otter. The annual catch of salmon, tinned for export, is valued at over £6,000,000 Barley, oats, rye, potatoes, and cabbages are cultivated, while the national forests cover a surface of over 21 million acres Gold, coal, quartz, and platinum are mined. Railway lines run from Seward to Fairbanks, Skagway to White Horse, and Cordova to Kennecott, and throughout the year air services operate between 63 landing places. There are three broadcasting stations. Juneau is the largest town and the seat of government. Pop (1930) 59,278

ALASKA, GULF OF Opening of the N. Pacific on the S coast of Alaska It contains Kodiak and other islands, and in the N the Kenai Peninsula forms the two arms of Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound.

ALASKAN RANGE. Chain of mts in S Alaska It curves N E from the Aleutian Range to the Tanana valley, and culminates in Mt. McKinley, 20,300 ft high.

ALASSIO Seaport and health resort on the Italian Riviera It lies at the foot of well wooded hills, 56 m S W of Genoa. The winter climate is equable and fairly bracing The town is old and picturesque and attracts many English visitors Pop 6,450

ALA-TAU Name of several mountain ranges of Central Asia They form part of the Tian-shan system, N and S of the Ili, and their greatest height is nearly 15,000 ft. The Terskei Ala-tau runs S of Lake Issyk kul, the Kunghei and Trans Ili Mts stretch E and W on the N side of the lake, and the Zungarian range, farther N., trends E to W

ALATRI. City of Italy. The ancient Alatrium, it is 7 m N of Frosinone and 50 m S E of Rome The manufactures are woollen cloth and tapestry There are remains of the fortifications. Pop 15,000

ALATYR. Town of the Soviet Republic of Chuvash It is about 130 m from Kazan and is a centre of the grain trade. Pop 22,000

ALAUSI. Town and health resort of Ecuador. It stands on the Alausi river, 75 m by rly E of Guayaquil, and 7,980 ft above the sea It has manufactures of textiles and is near some hot springs Pop 6,000

ALAVA. Basque province of Spain. Watered by the Zadorra, a tributary of the Ebro, it is largely mountainous, produces iron, copper, lead, marble, and timber, and contains several mineral springs. Cattle and sheep are reared, and maize, hemp, flax, and fruit grown The area is 1,175 sq. m. and Vitoria is the capital Pop 99,479

ALAYA. Seaport of Turkey. It is on the E side of the gulf of Adalia, 118 m from Konieh.

ALBA. Town of Italy. It is situated on the Tanaro, 42 m by railway from Turin. Its Gothic cathedral of S Lorenzo was rebuilt after 1486, and it has a museum Its chief trade is in wine, and silk-worms are reared locally. It is on the site of Alba Pompeia, founded about 100 B C. Pop. 14,000

ALBACETE. Province of Spain Hilly or mountainous, with wide plains and fertile valleys, it is watered by the rivers Jucar and Segura Fruit is grown, stock rearing is a great industry, cutlery is manufactured, bees and silk worms are reared, and wine is made The area is 5,737 sq. m Pop 324,764

ALBACETE. Town of Spain The capital of Albacete province, it is 140 m by railway S E of Madrid It is a large cattle market, and is famed for its knives and daggers Pop 36,849.

ALBA JULIA. Town of Rumania In Transylvania, it is on the Maros, 48 m S of Cluj, and has a fine cathedral Its former name was Karlsburg Pop 13,500

ALBAN Lake of Italy A small crater lake, it is 15 m S E of Rome About 6 m in circumference, it is at an alt of 960 ft and is about 560 ft deep Forbidding and sombre of aspect, it is fed by subterranean springs and drained by a sluice and channel cut, according to Livy, in 396 B C On its banks are Castel Gandolfo, once a resort of the popes, the ruins of a villa of Domitian, and the town of Albano.

ALBAN HILLS. Group of volcanic mountains in Italy They lie to the E of Rome Mons Albanus, now Monte Cavo (3,115 ft.), was the scene of military parades up to the temple on the top by Roman generals who were denied a triumphal entry into Rome On the summits of the hills are small towns, including Albano, whose ancient remains include villas of the emperors Tiberius, Caligula, and Nero, and which is now the seat of a bishop, Frascati, Genzano, and Castel Gandolfo, with a papal palace and a château Lakes Alban and Nemi lie to the S.

ALBANIA Kingdom of Europe In the Balkan area, it has a long coastline on the Adriatic Sea, while inland it is mountainous The area is 10,629 sq m Tirana is the capital, the chief ports are Durazzo, Valona and Scutari The people are chiefly Ghegs in the north and Tosks in the south More than half are Mahomedans although polygamy has been abolished Pop. 1,003,000.

GOVERNMENT Albania is a monarchy The king is assisted by a council of ministers and there is a parliament of one house elected by the people There is no state religion. The country has an army recruited by compulsory service It is a member of the League of Nations

TRADE AND FINANCE The country is rich in timber and minerals Copper and salt are mined Cattle are reared and there is some fishing Hides and skins are exported The unit of currency is the gold franc, which is divided into five lek Silver, copper and bronze coins are minted There is a national bank with headquarters in Rome

HISTORY In 1479 Albania became a part of Turkey and it remained so until 1912, although from time to time there were risings In that year, during the Balkan Wars, it was created an independent state, and early in 1914 William, prince of Wied, was chosen ruler, or mpret. However, he left the country just after the Great

War broke out As one result of that struggle, Albania passed under the protection of Italy, but in 1919 a movement for independence began, and was recognized by the European powers In 1925 the country was declared a republic, and in 1928 the president, Ahmed Bey Zogu, assumed the title of king

ALBANO. Town of Italy On the S. slope of the Alban Hills, 15 m S E of Rome, it is 1,230 ft above sea level, and has remains of ancient buildings, including a house of Pompey and villas of the emperors Tiberius, Caligula, and Nero It is now a summer resort

ALBANY. River of Canada Formerly part of the boundary between Ontario and the Keewatin district, it is now wholly within the former Rising in Lake S Joseph, it flows about 450 m E and N and empties at Fort Albany into James Bay

ALBANY. Town of W. Australia On King George Sound, 352 m by rly S E of Perth, it is a popular health resort Its harbour is one of the best in W Australia. Pop (1930) 3,980

ALBANY District in the S E of Cape Province, S Africa It was first settled during the administration of Lord Charles Somerset by 3,500 immigrants, who landed at Algoa Bay in 1820 These settlers formed the first considerable body of emigrants assisted by the British Government, and were a rampart against the incursions of the Kaffirs In area 1,645 sq m, its capital is Grahamstown European pop (1931) 10,181



Albania. Peasant attired in fighting kit

ALBANY City of the U S A, capital of New York state It stands on the W bank of the Hudson river, 145 m N of New York City An important industrial and commercial centre, with several large manufactures, Albany has excellent railway facilities and waterway communication by the Erie and Champlain canals and along the Hudson Its many handsome public buildings include the capitol, the city hall, two cathedrals, the state hall, state museum, colleges and schools Formerly a Dutch settlement, it was ceded to Great Britain in 1664, and named after the duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II, being granted a charter in 1686 Pop (1930) 127,412

ALBAY. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands It is a fertile region, covering about 1,000 sq m and in it are gold and silver mines Legaspi (q v) is the capital Pop 250,000

ALBEMARLE SOUND Shallow inlet on the N E coast of North Carolina, U S A. About 60 m long, with a breadth of from 4 m to 16 m, it is only navigable where it has been dredged



Albania. Mountainous country on the shores of the Adriatic Sea

ALBENDORF. Village of Silesia, E Germany. On the Cedron, 50 m. S S W. of Breslau, it is famous as a place of pilgrimage It has a beautiful 18th century church, on the model of the temple of Jerusalem, a Calvary, and an image of the Virgin. Before the Great War this little place, with less than 2,000 inhabitants, was visited yearly by about 100,000 pilgrims It has been celebrated since about 1200.

ALBENGA. City and seaport of Italy It is on the gulf of Genoa, 52 m by railway S W. of Genoa. The buildings include a cathedral and there are Roman remains and ruins of mediæval edifices

ALBERCHE. River of Spain. Rising N of the Sierra de Gredos, it flows about 150 m E and S W to the Tagus near Talavera.

ALBERNI. Seaport of Vancouver Island, Canada It stands at the head of the Alberni Canal, 58 m from Nanaimo, and is the terminus of branches of the C P R. and the C N R. to Victoria From here steamers go to Victoria and elsewhere Its industries are connected with lumbering, and fish curing Pop 2,054

ALBERT. Lake in East Central Africa, known as the Albert Nyanza. Since 1910 the eastern side forms part of the British protectorate of Uganda, and the western side is attached to the Belgian Congo It is about 80 m N W of the Victoria Nyanza It is 100 m long and 25 m broad, with an area of 1,650 sq m. The Victoria Nile empties into the N E corner and the White Nile issues from its N extremity The situation of the Albert Nyanza was first announced by Speke and Grant in 1862

ALBERT River of Queensland It is formed by the junction of the Nicholson and Gregory rivers and flows past Burke Town to the gulf of Carpentaria

ALBERT Town of France In the department of Somme it stands on the Ancre, 18 m N E of Amiens and 11 m S W of Bapaume There are paper, cotton, and other industries The church of Notre Dame de Brebieres became famous during the Great War for its so-called hanging Virgin, a gilded figure of the Madonna and Child, which fell into a position 15 degrees below the horizontal during the early operations and remained thus until March, 1918, when it fell. There was a popular belief among the French that the day the figure fell the war would end, and the shell that dislodged it would close the reign of the Hohenzollerns After the Great War Albert was adopted by Birmingham, and was rebuilt Pop 7,000

ALBERTA. Province of the Dominion of Canada. From N. to S the length is 760 m, the mean breadth from E. to W. is 255 m., and the area 255,285 sq. m. The Rocky Mts. form a natural boundary in the S.W. The Saskatchewan, Athabaska, and Peace, with their tributaries, traverse the plain.

Down to the end of the 19th century Alberta consisted of a vast ranching country, but it has become increasingly agricultural. There are over 12 million acres of forest reserves, and it is estimated that over 60 million acres are suitable for farming, though of this area only a little more than one-fourth was under cultivation in 1933. Grain is the chief product, cattle and butter are exported, and pigs are raised for the great packing establishments. There are vast coalfields. The province is governed by a legislature of one house with an executive responsible to it.



Alberta. Arms of the province

The chief towns are Edmonton, the capital, Calgary and Lethbridge. The university of Alberta was opened at Edmonton in 1908. Pop. (1931) 731,605.

ALBERT EDWARD NYANZA. Another name for Lake Edward, East Africa. *See* Edward.

ALBERTON. Township of Victoria, Australia. It is 133 m. by rly. S.E. of Melbourne, and is the chief commercial centre of S. Gippsland. Pop. 1,000.

ALBERT PARK. National park in the Belgian Congo. It is in the district of Lake Kivu, covers 500,000 acres and adjoins a reserve of a similar kind in Uganda.

ALBERTVILLE. Settlement in the Belgian Congo. On the W. shore of Lake Tanganyika, it is the terminus of a rly. from the river Lualaba to L. Tanganyika. By means of this line communication by rly. and water from the mouth of the Congo, on the W. African coast, to Dar-es-Salaam, on the east side of Africa, is possible.

ALBI. City of France. The capital of Tarn department, it is on the Tarn, 44 m. by rly. N.E. of Toulouse. The seat of an archbishop, it has a cathedral dating from the 13th century and a 14th century palace. It manufactures textiles and trades in wine, grain, and fruit. The Albigenses took their name from here. Pop. 22,000.

ALBONA. Town of Italy. In Istria, it is situated on the E. side of a peninsula, 41 m. S.E. of Trieste, in the neighbourhood of lignite mines.

ALBRIGHTON. Village of Shropshire. It is 5 m. from Shifnal with a station on the G.W. Rly. It gives its name to a Hunt. Pop. 1,028.

ALBRUN. Pass over the Alps between Switzerland and Italy. It leads up the Binn valley, in the canton of Valais, down the Devero glen, to Baceno, N. of Domo d'Ossola. It rises to 7,907 ft.

ALBUFERA. Lake of Spain. It is 7 m. S. of Valencia, is 12 m. long and 4 m. broad. It communicates with the Mediterranean by sluices and is connected by canal with Valencia. It is rich in fish and water fowl.

ALBULA. Pass of Switzerland. It is in the canton of Grisons, and its highest point is 7,595 ft. It leads from the valley of the Albula to Ponte on the Inn in the Upper Engadine. A good carriage road was made across it in 1865, and a railway tunnel was pierced below it in 1898–1903. The Albula river rises in the pass and flows into the Rhine below the Via Mala.

ALBUQUERQUE. One of the chief cities of New Mexico, U.S.A. It is named after the duke of Albuquerque, viceroy of New Spain, 1702–10. On the Rio Grande, 36 m. S.W. of Santa Fé, it is the seat of the university of New Mexico. The city contains a large wool-scouring plant and deals with the products of the many ranches of the neighbourhood. Pop. (1930) 26,570.

ALBURY. Village of Surrey. It is 40 m. from London, and 4 m. from Guildford, Chilworth, on the Southern Rly., being the station. Here is Albury Park, bought in 1819 by Henry Drummond, the banker, which, through his daughter became the property of the dukes of Northumberland. At Albury is the Silent Pool, the modern name for Sheilbourn Pond. Pop. 1,145.

ALBURY. Municipality of New South Wales, Australia. It is 386 m. by railway from Sydney, and is at the head of the navigation of the river Murray. The surrounding district is noted for its sheep, cereals, tobacco, and wine. Pop. (1930) 9,320.

ALCALA DE HENARES. Town of Spain. On the Henares, it is 21 m. by railway N.E. of Madrid, and was the birthplace of Cervantes and Catherine of Aragon. At its university, founded in 1510, was produced, 1514–17, the great Polyglot Bible or Biblia Complutensis, in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and Chaldean. The buildings include the university, the former palace of the archbishops of Toledo, the cathedral, and the church of S. Maria, where Cervantes was baptized.

ALCAMO. Town of Sicily. It is 51 m. by rly. W.S.W. of Palermo. The ancient town was built by the Saracens in the 9th century on the N. slope of Mt. Bonifato, the new town at its foot after the victory over the Moors by Frederick II in 1233. Alcamo is in a rich agricultural district. Pop. 32,200.

ALCANIZ. Town of Spain. On the Guadaloupe, 65 m. S.E. of Saragossa, it was the scene of a battle, 212 B.C., in which the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal Barca defeated the Romans



Alberta. One of the so-called prairie provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It was created in 1905

under Gnaeus and Publius Cornelius Scipio. The town has historical remains, including a medieval castle and some old walls. Pop. 9,000.

ALCANTARA. Town of Spain. On the S. bank of the Tagus, 35 m. N.W. of Cáceres, it is famous for its six-arched Roman bridge, 617 ft. long, 26 ft wide, with middle piers about 190 ft. high. Built A D. 105, this bridge was thoroughly restored in 1860 The Gothic church of S. Maria de Almoco bar dates from the 13th century. Pop 3,650

The town gave its name to an order of chivalry founded in 1217

ALCANTARA. Seaport of Brazil. It is 16 m to the N W. of Maranhão city Exports include coffee, cotton, hides, and salt, but the harbour is too shallow for an extensive trade. Pop 16,000

ALCARAZ Mountains of Spain They form the E extension of the Sierra Morena and are in Albacete province The highest peak is nearly 6,000 ft high Copper is mined in the district

ALCARAZ Town of Spain. It is 36 m W S W of Albacete, with copper, tin, and zinc mines in the vicinity It manufactures leather, wool, and linen, and is in a cattle producing district



Alcantara. Arch at the head of the old bridge that was restored in 1860

ALCAZAR. Town of Morocco Situated in the Spanish Zone, it has over 13,000 inhabitants

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN. Town of Spain. It is 92 m by rly S E of Madrid, a junction for the Andalusian rlys, and a centre of the wine trade It manufactures soap and chocolate Alcázar is associated with Cervantes and Don Quixote. Pop. 16,000

ALCESTER. Market town of Warwickshire It lies at the union of the rivers Alne and Arrow, 15 m S W of Warwick by the G W R Market day, Fri Pop 2,259

ALCIRA. Town of Spain On the Jucar, 23 m S of Valencia by the rly to Alicante, it trades in silk, rice, and oranges Pop 20,000

ALCOBAÇA City of Portugal Picturesquely situated between the Alcoa and Baça rivers, it is 60 m N of Lisbon Its Cistercian abbey, built 1148–1222, and one of the largest in the world, was sacked by the French in 1810 In the early Gothic church are the tombs of Pedro I and his consort, Inez de Castro

ALCONBURY. Village of Huntingdonshire It is 4 m from Huntingdon A mile away is the village of Alconbury Weston near which is Alconbury Hill

ALCOY. Town of Spain The terminus of two small railways, it is 24 m N of Alicante It is built in a gorge and is hemmed in by streams which supply power for cloth, match, and cigarette factories Pop 36,463

ALDABRA. Group of islands in the Indian Ocean They are a dependency of the Seychelles Islands (q v)

ALDBOROUGH. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is one m E of Boroughbridge station on the L N E Rly , and 16 m from York Before 1832 it was a borough and sent two members to parliament It has many remains of Isurium, the supposed capital of the Brigantes

ALDBURY. Village of Hertfordshire. It is 3 m from Tring

ALDE. River of Suffolk. It flows for about 30 m from near Haxted to Orford Haven.

ALDEBURGH OR ALDBOROUGH. Borough and seaside resort of Suffolk It is on the Alde estuary, 99 m E N.E of London by the L N E Rly. It has a half-timbered 16th century moot hall, and was the birthplace of the poet Crabbe. Before 1832 it sent two members to parliament. Pop (1931) 2,480

ALDEBY. Village of Norfolk. It is on the river Waveney 3 m. from Beccles and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop. 570

ALDENHAM. Village of Hertfordshire It is 3 m. from Elstree, its railway station It has an old church and a public school, founded in 1597, with accommodation for about 240 boys

ALDERFORD. Village of Somerset It is situated 1 m. from Porlock and has a packhorse bridge with two arches. Bossington Beacon is easily ascended from here

ALDERLEY EDGE. Urban district of Cheshire A residential district for Manchester business people, it is 8 m S W of Stockport on the L M S Rly , and takes its name from a small ridge of hills Pop (1931) 3,141

ALDERMASTON. Village of Berkshire It is 9 m from Reading and has a station on the G W Rly. Pop 533

ALDERNEY. Most northerly of the Channel Islands Comprising 1,962 acres, it is 4 m long and 1½ m wide Off the W coast are the perilous Casquet rocks, with three lighthouses, and the race of Alderney is a channel separating it from France From precipitous cliffs W and S , of which the highest point is 306 ft , the land slopes down N and E to sandy bays St Anne, the only town, is situated in the centre The government is in the hands of a judge appointed by the crown and of 18 representatives of the people It is a British possession and a dependency of Guernsey French is the official language, but English is spoken by half the inhabitants The chief wealth of Alderney is in its small but excellent breed of cows Pop 1,598

ALDERSHOT. Borough of Hampshire On the confines of Surrey and Berkshire, 34 m S W of London by the Southern Rly , it is the site of a permanent military camp erected in 1855 The camp is divided into three sections known respectively as Marlborough Lines, Stanhope Lines and Wellington Lines In addition to the barrack buildings, there are engineering workshops, offices and quarters for the general and staff officers, besides several churches, hospitals and other institutions, also recreation grounds Laffan's Plain and Caesar's Camp, in the vicinity, and Ash in Surrey, where musketry practice is taken, may also be included in the camp area of about 70 sq m Aldershot gives its name to a county division returning one member to parliament Pop. (1931) 34,281



Aldershot arms

ALDINGTON. Village of Kent It is 5 m from Hythe Aldington Knoll is a hill near

ALDRIDGE. Town of Staffordshire Situated 3 m. N E of Walsall, it has a station on the L M S. Rly Here potters' clay is worked and there are collieries Pop 3,193

ALDWARK. Village of Yorkshire (N R.) It is 5 m from Boroughbridge on the river Ouse, which is navigable here

ALDWARKE. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is 2 m. from Rotherham on the river Don, and has a station on the L N.E. Rly.

ALDWICK. Seaside village of Sussex. It is about 1½ m to the west of Bognor, in the parish of Pagham Here is Craigweil House, the property of Sir Arthur du Cros, Bart, where, in 1929, King George spent some months in recovering from his serious illness

ALDWINKLE. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 3 m from Thrapston. John Dryden, the poet, was born here.

ALDWORTH. Village of Berkshire. It is 9 m from Newbury. In the church is a remarkable group of effigies

ALEMTEJO. Province of Portugal Bordered N by the Tagus and S by Algarve province, its area is 9,219 sq m Traversed by mountains and the Guadiana, Sado, and other rivers, its surface and climate are varied The fertile areas produce maize, rice, grapes, olives, and figs, copper, iron, and marble are found, there are several mineral springs, and pigs, horses, goats, and sheep are reared The chief towns are Evora, Elvas, Portalegre, Estremoz, and Beja. Pop (1930) 576,020

ALENCON. Town of France. The capital of Orne department, it stands on the river Sarthe and is 67 m by rly S S E of Caen Its Gothic church of Notre Dame dates from the 16th century The ramparts have been replaced by boulevards, and the remains of the castle, two 15th century towers, are used as a prison Alençon was noted for its lace and also for its crystals and cut quartz, called Alençon diamonds, industries now decadent It manufactures textiles, straw hats, etc Pop 16,250.

ALEPPO (Gr Beroea, Arab. Haleb) City of Syria It is the capital of Aleppo sanjak and lies in a fruitful valley watered by the Kuweik, 70 m E. of the Mediterranean, on the Adana-Damascus Rly Through the port of Alexandretta it conducts a large foreign trade, chiefly in silk, cotton, wool, leather goods, rugs, soap, tobacco, cereals, oil, wine, and fruit It has a medieval castle, a citadel and several fine mosques, and is the centre of much and varied religious activity. The town was occupied by the British on Oct 26, 1918, in the Palestine-Syrian campaign Pop 177,313

ALES RANDRIYA. Town of the Ukraine, also known as Alexandria (q v)

ALESSANDRIA. Province of Piedmont, Italy. It is in the basin of the river Po, and has an area of 1,960 sq m Pop (1931) 755,000

ALESSANDRIA City of Italy Situated on the Tanaro, 56 m by rly E S E of Turin, it is the capital of Alessandria province It was founded in 1168, and named after Pope Alexander III Its present cathedral dates from 1823 and its academy from 1562 Alessandria is an important railway junction, and has manufactures of silk and woollen goods Pop (1931) 81,979

ALESSIO. City of Albania It is situated on the left bank of the Drin, near its mouth in the Adriatic Sea, about 17 m S E of Scutari During the first Balkan War it was captured by Serbian and Montenegrin forces on Nov 5, 1912, and in the Great War was occupied by Austria, Jan 26 1916 It was occupied by the Italians Oct. 27, 1918, but at the peace was given to Albania, Pop 3,500.

ALESUND. Variant spelling of the seaport of Norway also called Aalesund (q v).

ALETSCH. Glacier of Switzerland, the most extensive icefield in the country. Formed chiefly of the snows of the Jungfrau and the Aletschhorn, it is on the S slope of the Bernese Alps and is nearly 13 m long.

ALETSCHHORN. Mountain of Switzerland It is the second highest peak of the Bernese Alps, being 13,720 ft high. It was first climbed in 1859.

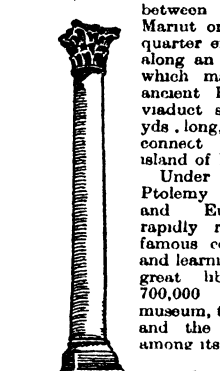
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS OR **CATHERINE ARCHIPELAGO** Chain of about 150 islands extending in curved formation W from the peninsula of Alaska The islands, most of which belong to the territory of Alaska, are bare and rocky, and contain numerous volcanic peaks, active and dormant. The inhabitants are principally Aleuts, a branch of the Eskimo race, and belong in the main to the Greek Church The industries include hunting whales and seals Unimak is the largest island, another is Unalaska

In July, 1928, the McCracken-Stoll expedition found on the summit of a precipitous crag in one of the islands the mummified bodies of three adults and a child of the Stone Age The bodies were in a perfect state of preservation.

ALE WATER. River of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire It flows 24 m N E and E to the Teviot, is a trout stream, and has falls in its upper course

ALEXANDRETTA. Seaport of N Syria It is known also as Skanderoon, from its Turkish name of Iskanderun, and lies on the E shore of the gulf of the same name, about 70 m N W of Aleppo Anciently called Alexandria ad Issum, it was founded by Alexander the Great to commemorate his victory at the Issus, 333 B C In the Great War it was occupied by British and French troops, Nov 9, 1918 It is the port for Aleppo, has a fair harbour, and is a busy commercial centre Pop 13,997

ALEXANDRIA. City and chief seaport of Egypt Founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B C, it lies on a narrow and sandy spit between the sea and Lake Mariut or Mareotis, its native quarter extending seawards along an artificial piece of land which marks the site of the ancient Heptastadium, a great viaduct seven stadia, or 1,400 yds. long, built by the Greeks to connect the shore with the island of Pharos



Alexandria Pompey's Pillar a famous landmark for sailors

Under Alexander's successors, Ptolemy Soter, Philadelphus, and Euergetes, Alexandria rapidly rose to be the most famous centre of art, science, and learning in the world The great library housing about 700,000 papyrus rolls, the museum, the temple of Serapis, and the royal palaces were among its famous buildings, but all of them have disappeared except the so called Pompey's Pillar, really a landmark for sailors, in the centre of the Serapeum, erected in A D 302 The two obelisks, now known as Cleopatra's needles, stood in the E part of the city and were removed to London and New York in the years 1878 and 1880 respectively

Alexandria came under Mahomedan rule in 640 and thereafter declined, especially after being taken by the Turks in 1517, until in the 19th century prosperity revived under Mehemet Ali The town was taken by Napoleon in 1798, but surrendered to the British in 1801, five months after the battle of Alexandria, at which British troops under Sir Ralph Abercromby checked the French advance into Egypt In 1882 it was bombarded by the British during the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, whose followers then sacked the town

To-day Alexandria is Egypt's most important trading centre and forms the summer headquarters of the Egyptian government Its buildings include two palaces and a museum. The Place

des Consuls is a magnificent thoroughfare. There is a fine harbour with a floating and a graving dock In Nov, 1929, a stadium covering 70,000 sq yds was opened Pop 573,063

ALEXANDRIA. Town of Rumania The centre of a fertile wheat-growing district, it is situated on the river Vedea, about 30 m above its junction with the Danube, and some 50 m from Bucharest The road from Bucharest via Turnu Măgurele to Sofia here crosses the Vedea. The town is on the railway from the river port of Zimnicea on the Danube, to Pitesti and Câmpu-Lung

ALEXANDRIA. Town of Dumbartonshire. It is on the Leven, 3 m N of Dumbarton by L N E Rly Its importance is due to cotton printing, bleaching, and dye works Pop. 10,359.

ALEXANDRIA. Town of the Ukraine Standing on the Inguletz, 200 m N N E of Kherson, with a station on the rly from Krementchug to Zmovievsk, it manufactures soap and leather, and has a trade in cattle. Pop 15,000

ALEXANDRIA. City of Louisiana, U S A. Standing on the Red River, about 193 m N W. of New Orleans, it has some fine public buildings, is a manufacturing centre, and trades in cotton and sugar Here was formerly an Indian village, and the city, which obtained municipal rights in 1819, grew out of a trading station It was named after Alexander Fulton, who was responsible for its settlement by whites in 1785 Pop. 12,000

ALEXANDRIA. City and port of entry of Virginia, U S A It is 100 m from the mouth of the Potomac river and 7 m S of Washington. The city engages in chemical and other manufactures and has a good harbour Pop 20,000

ALEXANDRINA. Freshwater lake in S Australia. It is an expansion of the Murray river, being near its mouth

ALEXANDROPOL. Former name of the town now called Leninakan (q v)

ALEXANDROVSK. Seaport of Russia It is on the estuary of the river Tuloma in Kola Bay, an inlet on the Murman coast, and is served by the Murman Rly. It is ice free throughout the year

ALEXANDROVSK. Town of the Ukraine, now known as Zaporozhie (q v)

ALEXANDROVSK-GREESHEVSK. Name of the Russian town now called Shakhty (q v)

ALEXANDROVSKY (Alexandrovskaya Manufaktura) Town of Russia It lies on the left bank of the Neva, 5½ m E of Leningrad, and has manufactures of glass, porcelain, and woven products Pop 10,000

ALEXINATZ. Town of Yugoslavia Situated on the Morava, about 110 m S E of Belgrade and 20 m N W of Nish, it is the centre of a tobacco growing district, and on the trunk railway from Belgrade to Sofia-Istanbul. During the Great War it was captured by the Bulgarians Nov 7, 1915, and recovered by the Serbians Oct 15, 1918 Pop 7,000

ALFAQUES. Seaport of Spain It stands on the delta of the Ebro, 14 m from Tortosa Sandbanks in the river have hindered the development of the port

ALFOLD. Plains of Hungary The Little Alfold lies across the Danube east of Pozsony (Pressburg), and the Great Alfold occupies the whole area between the Danube and the Bihar mountains on the edge of Transylvania The Alfold is sometimes referred to as the puszta or steppe, it is a typical treeless grassland which has become one of the granaries of Central Europe, and great efforts have been made to increase the total crop yield The towns of the Alfold are not unlike garden cities, being built round an open space for a fair or market at the cross roads The houses are set each in its own plot, and the people, mostly Magyars, live in the towns or villages and not on the farms

ALFORD. Urban district of Lincolnshire It is 130 m. from London and 23 m from Boston, and has a station on the L N E Rly. It has a fine old church that has been restored, and a large market place. Market day, Tues. Pop (1931) 2,227.

ALFORD. Village of Somerset It is on the river Brue 8 m. from Glastonbury and has a beautiful church Alford Well is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood.

ALFORD. Village of Aberdeenshire. It stands on the river Don, 29 m from Aberdeen It is served by the L N E. Rly. and is the centre of an agricultural district, with important grain and cattle markets

ALFRETON. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire It is 14 m from Derby, on the L M S Rly., the station being Alfreton and South Normanton, and the centre of a busy industrial district, with potteries, stone quarries, collieries, ironworks, and hosiery manufactories The name is supposed to come from that of its founder, Alfred the Great Market days, Fri, Sat Pop (1931) 21,232

ALFRISTON. Village of Sussex It is 10 m. from Eastbourne and is noted for its inn, the Star, one of the oldest in the country and once a rest house for pilgrims The church is called the cathedral of the Downs, the 14th century clergy house belongs to the National Trust

ALGARKIRK Village of Lincolnshire It is on the L N E Rly, 7 m from Boston Pop 590

ALGARVE. Province of Portugal, co-extensive with the modern district of Faro In the S of the country, it is mountainous on the N border and in the E and W, but fertile and well cultivated in the S. Large quantities of fruit are grown, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing The capital is Faro, and the area 1,937 sq m Pop (1930) 292,634

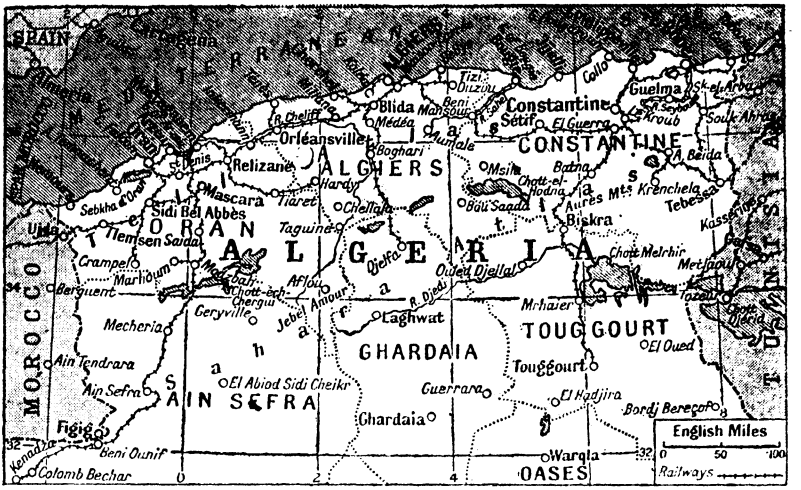
ALGECIRAS. Seaport and winter resort of S Spain It stands on the W side of the bay of Algeciras, 6 m W of Gibraltar Oranges, charcoal, and leather are exported The old town was founded by the Moors in 713, the modern town dates from the 18th century

The Convention of Algeciras was an international agreement signed in 1906 regulating the privileged position of France with regard to Morocco Pop 19,400

ALGERIA (Fr Algérie) French dependency on the N African coast It is not regarded as a colony, but is politically a portion of the French Republic itself, which is represented by the governor general in Algiers Algeria has an area of 847,552 sq m and is divided into two parts, Northern and Southern, the former (area 80,117 sq m) consisting of three departments, Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, and the latter (area 767,435 sq m) of four territories, Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt, and the Saharan oases

The Atlas Mts, running roughly parallel with the coast, consist of two series of chains, the Little, or Tell, Atlas to the N, and the Great, or Saharan, Atlas to the S, and form a broad belt of highlands, tablelands, and ravines, their highest summit never attaining 8,000 ft., and separate the coastal region of undulating cultivated land known as the Tell from the desert region of the Algerian Sahara The Algerian rivers are short and are useless for navigation The climate is of the Mediterranean type, but is subject to considerable fluctuation The flora, which comprises about 3,000 species, is closely related to that of S. Europe In the Sahara the date palm is characteristic

The country is rich in minerals Of these, iron ore is the most important Antimony ore is yielded, and large quantities of phosphates



Algeria. Map of the land on the northern coast of Africa which was the last stronghold of piracy in Mediterranean waters. In the 19th century, under French rule, its condition was vastly improved

are obtained near Constantine. Good marbles and building stones are quarried. Agriculture, which provides employment for nearly three-fourths of the entire population, has been greatly developed by the sinking of artesian wells, especially in the Sahara, and the construction of roads. About 8,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Vegetables and fruits (oranges, figs, almonds, bananas, grapes, dates, etc.) are grown on an extensive scale. Wine, sheep, wheat, barley, fruit, esparto grass, iron and zinc ore, tobacco, and phosphates are exported, and cottons, machinery and metal goods, clothing, sugar, coffee, and furniture are imported.

The chief towns are Algiers (the capital), Bougie, Sidi-bel-Abbes, Mostaganem, Mascara, Blida, Setif, Constantine, Philippeville, Bône, Orleansville, Tlemsen, and Oran, all connected by railway.

The population of Algeria is very mixed. Of the 6,560,000 inhabitants the majority, 5,600,000, are natives, consisting of Arabs and Berbers. The Europeans number 921,000.

ALGHERO. Seaport of Sardinia. On the West coast of the island, it is connected by railway with Sassari. There is a trade in the produce of the island, and the coral fishery is another industry. Pop. 11,000.

AL GHAIL. Town of Yemen, Arabia. It is the capital of the region of Lower Al Jauf, and the headquarters of the powerful Bakil clan. See Al Jauf.

ALGIERS (Fr. Alger; Arabic Al-jeza'ir, the islands). Capital of Algeria. Distant about 500 m. from Marseilles, with which it has regular steamboat communication in 26 hours, the modern commercial town is European in appearance and contains the government offices, wharves, and business buildings and several mosques. The new town contrasts strangely with the old, or Arab, town, wherein is congregated a motley throng of Arabs, Moors, Jews, and Europeans. The heights around the town are strongly fortified and armed with modern guns. Public buildings include the palaces of the governor-general and the archbishop, the Grand Mosque, probably the oldest in the city, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a library, college, and museum. There is a broadcasting station.

Algiers is one of the principal coaling stations on the Mediterranean and has a spacious port with an inner and an outer harbour. It has an important foreign trade, chiefly with France. The city is rich in vestiges of Roman, Christian, and Moorish civilization. Pop. (1931) 257,122.

ALGOA BAY. Wide roadstead on the E. extremity of the coast of S. Africa. Port Elizabeth lies in the S.W. angle of the bay.

ALGOMA. District in the S. of Ontario, Canada. Occupying an area of over 71,378 sq. m., it extends from Lake Nipissing in the E. to the Lake of the Woods in the W. It is a rich mining region, where iron, copper, silver, nickel, platinum, etc., are found, and is served by the C.P. Rly. Pop. 100,000.

ALGOMA. Town of Ontario. It stands on the North Channel, an arm of Lake Huron, 70 m. from Sudbury. It is served by the C.P. Rly. and is in a mining region.

ALGONQUIN. Tribe of N. American Indians. They give their name—meaning at-the-fish-spearing-place—to the Algonquian linguistic family, which once extended across the continent S. of the Eskimos, and may be related to the taller Magdalenian race. The Vikings encountered them about A.D. 1000.

AL HAZM. Town of Yemen, Arabia. It is the capital of the region of Middle Al Jauf. See Al Jauf.

ALHUCEMAS. Small island off the N. coast of Morocco. Situated 4 m. S.E. of Cape Morro, in Alhucemas Bay, it was formerly a Spanish fortress and prison settlement. Pop. 300.

ALICANTE. Maritime province of S.E. Spain. It is mountainous in N. and W., and level and fertile elsewhere. Formed from parts of the old provs. of Valencia and Murcia, it has an area of 2,185 sq. m. It has an equable climate, and produces wine, fruits and esparto grass, while some of the inhabitants are engaged in lead, iron, and copper mining. Pop. (1930) 512,104.

ALICANTE. Seaport and winter resort of Spain. Anciently known as Lucentum, it lies on the Mediterranean, is the capital of Alicante province, and has railway communication with Madrid and Murcia. It enjoys an equable climate, has a modern cathedral and a good harbour, exports wine, fruit, esparto, and minerals.

and manufactures cigars and textiles. The French air line from Toulouse to Casa-blanca touches at Alicante. Pop (1930) 70,479.

ALICE. Town of Cape Province, S Africa. It is on the Tyumie river, 88 m by rly W N W of East London, and is a tourist resort. Near by is the missionary station of Lovedale. Pop. 1,500.

ALICE SPRINGS. Town of Australia It is situated 1,120 m N W of Adelaide, on the transcontinental line to Darwin In 1927 it was made the capital of the territory of Central Australia

ALI EL MUNTAR. Hill of Palestine Overlooking the city of Gaza from the S E, it was captured by the British during the battle of Gaza, Nov 6–7, 1917.

ALIGARH. District of India It forms part of the Meerut division of the United Provinces. Its area is 1,946 sq m

ALIGARH. Town of India It is situated 55 m N of Agra The fort, which gives its name to the place, was captured from the Mahrattas by Lord Lake in 1803 Aligarh College, founded by Sir Syed Ahmad in 1875, a Mahomedan centre of learning, became a Mahomedan university in 1920. The town trades in cotton, grain, and indigo Pop 66,963

ALIMA. River of French Equatorial Africa Rising near Ogowe Springs, it flows E and S E. to the Congo some 250 m N. of Brazzaville Discovered by De Brazza in 1878, its length is 400 m

ALINE. Sea-loch of Argyllshire Forming an arm of the Sound of Mull, it is 2¼ m long and ¼ m wide Near by are the ruins of Kinlochaline Castle

ALIPUR Suburb of Calcutta, India To the south of the city, it contains public offices, Belvedere House, the residence of the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, a large gaol, and cantonments for native troops Here are also the zoological gardens, and the horticultural society's gardens

ALIPURA. Native state of Central India In the Bundelkhand agency, it has an area of 73 sq m, and produces grain Alipura is the chief town Pop 16,146

ALIQUIPPA Town of Pennsylvania It is 20 m from Pittsburg and is a centre of the iron and steel industry Pop (1930) 27,116

ALI-RAJPUR. Native state of Central India About 20 m N of the river Narbada, in the old province of Malwa, it is mountainous and has an area of 836 sq m The ruler is called the rana The inhabitants are mostly members of jungle tribes, for example, the Bhils Pop 72,454

ALISE SAINTE REINE Village of France In the department of Cote d'Or, it is 8 m from Semur, and has a spa It occupies the site of the Gaulish stronghold of Alesia, where Cæsar defeated the tribes in 52 B C. In 1864 a statue of their leader Vercingetorix was erected here

ALIWAL. Village of the Punjab, India It is on the Sutlej, 9 m W of Ludhiana, and was the scene of a battle fought on Jan 28, 1846, between the British and the Sikhs By it Britain obtained the territory E of the Sutlej.

ALIWAL NORTH District of Cape Province, S. Africa Bounded N by the Orange River and W. by the Stormberg Mts, it has an area of 809 sq. m Pop 13,000

ALIWAL NORTH. Town of Cape Province, S. Africa. On the Orange river, 280 m by rly. and about 170 m direct N N W of East London, it was captured from the Boers Mar. 11, 1900 The Aliwal sulphur springs are near the town. Pop 6,500

ALIWAL SOUTH. Old name of the S. African port now known as Mossel Bay (q v.).

AL JAUF. Region of Yemen, Arabia, situated N. of Sana and the Marib district, and watered by the R. Kharid It is divided into Lower, Middle and Upper Al Jauf, of which the respective capitals are Al Ghail, Al Hazm, and Al Matamma. The region, ruled by the imam of Yemen, is largely peopled by the Shawaf clan of the powerful Al Bakil tribe.

ALJUBARROTA. Village of Portugal. It is 63 m N N E of Lisbon Here on Aug 14, 1385, King John of Portugal defeated the Spaniards and made his country independent

ALKMAAR. Town of the Netherlands. On the N. Holland Canal, 4 m from the sea and 20 m by rly N W. of Amsterdam, it is the chief market for cheese in Holland Its architectual features include the 15th century church of St Lawrence, called usually the Great Church and containing some old tombs There is a town hall and a weigh house dating from 1582 Pop. 28,294

ALLAHABAD. District of India It has an area of 2,858 sq m. and produces grain, cotton, oil, seeds, sugar, and ghi

ALLAHABAD. City of India The capital of the United Provinces, it stands on the left bank of the Jumna, at its confluence with the Ganges, 565 m. N N W of Calcutta A holy place from a very early period, it was not until the construction of the fort by Akbar, in 1575, that the city acquired political importance. In 1801 it was ceded to the English, and was the scene



Allahabad. Bridge that carries the railway across the river Jumna at this important trading centre

of a massacre during the Mutiny in 1857 Its industries include an iron foundry, indigo factories, and printing presses It has a wireless station, and among its principal buildings are the Government House, the government offices, the Mayo Memorial Hall, the Thornhill and Mayne Memorial, with a public library and museum, the Anglican and the Roman Catholic cathedrals, the university, and the Muir College A fine railway bridge crosses the Jumna here The fort contains an underground temple and the Pillar of Asoka, on which is inscribed an edict by that emperor (3rd century B C) Outside the fort are the mausoleum and gardens of Khusru. Pop 183,914

ALLATOONA Variant spelling of the pass in Georgia, U S A, more commonly known as Altoona (q v)

ALLE. River of E Prussia It is a tributary of the Pregel, into which it falls 30 m. above Konigsberg, and is about 125 m long

ALLEGHENY OR **ALLEGHANY** River of U S A. Rising in the N part of Pennsylvania, it passes into New York and curves again into Pennsylvania, where it follows a S W and S course to Pittsburg and unites with the Monongahela to form the Ohio Its length is about 300 m, and it is navigable by small vessels for nearly 200 m.

ALLEGHENY. Suburb of Pittsburg, U S A. Formerly a separate city of Pennsylvania, it stands on the right bank of the Ohio river. It has several important educational institutions, a public library and observatory. An important

rly. centre, it engages in the manufacture of pickles and preserves, and has rolling mills, foundries, breweries, etc

ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS. Name sometimes applied to the Appalachian Mts., U.S.A., but more correctly to a W. division of that system This comprises a series of parallel and uniform ridges forming the watershed of rivers flowing to the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean Their forests yield much timber, and their output of iron, coal, and brimstone is valuable. Their mean elevation is about 2,500 ft. See Appalachians

ALLEMANT. Village of France It lies N. of the river Aisne and N.E. of Soissons. It was captured by the French in the battle for Laon. Oct 23, 1917

ALLEN. River of Cornwall. It is a tributary of the river Camel

ALLEN. River of Northumberland It rises on the borders of Durham and Cumberland, and flows 14 m. N. to the S. Tyne, 3 m. above Haydon Bridge

ALLEN Lough or Lake of Ireland About 5 m. long by 3 m. broad, with an area of 8,000 acres, it is a widening of the Shannon, which is navigable from here It is in the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon

ALLEN, Bog of Tract of bogland in the province of Leinster, Ireland It extends into the counties of Kildare, Offaly, Laois, and Westmeath, and its area is about 240,000 acres It is not quite a continuous bog, strips of arable being found here and there. The peat goes down on the average for about 25 ft., and its nature varies from surface moss to lignite, while oak stumps and pine trunks are also found

ALLENDALE District of Northumberland It is the valley of the little river Allen, a tributary of the Tyne, and in it are lead mines The village of Allendale, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly., is 13 m. from Hexham

ALLENSTEIN. Town of E. Prussia On the Alle, it is 64 m. direct and 82 m. by rly. S. of Konigsberg It has breweries, saw mills, iron foundries, and machine shops In Aug., 1914, it was taken by the Russians, but they evacuated it during the struggle around Tannenberg. Pop. 34,700

ALLENTOWN. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. On the Lehigh river, 60 m. by rail from Philadelphia, it is on the Philadelphia and Reading and other rlys. It manufactures furniture, silk, and cement, and has large ironworks, rolling mills, and forges Pop. 92,563

ALLEPPI Seaport of India It is 33 m. S. of Cochin, and has a fine harbour, from which coffee, spices, etc., are exported The town has oil mills Pop. 26,000

ALLER River of Germany Rising near Seehausen, some 20 m. W. of Magdeburg, it flows N.W. through Hanover, joining the Weser near Verden It is about 100 m. long

ALLERHEILIGEN. Town of Baden, Germany Situated 5 m. E. of Oberkirch, it is a pleasure resort in the Black Forest It has some remains of a monastery founded in 1196

ALLERTON District of Liverpool It is in the S.E. of the city, with which it was incorporated in 1913

ALLESTREE Village of Derbyshire It is situated 2 m. from Derby, and has a church with a Norman doorway and a 13th century tower

ALL HALLOWS Watering place of Kent It is on the estuary of the Thames 45 m. from London and 8 m. from Rochester In 1932 it was opened as a pleasure resort by the S. Rly. The name is that of an adjacent village

ALLI-ABAD Town of Persia It is 3 m. from Kasvin It was occupied by the Russians on March 16, 1917, after a battle with the Turks

ALLIANCE. City of Ohio, U.S.A. On the Mahoning river, it is a junction on the Pennsylvania and other rlys., 57 m. S.S.E. of Cleveland. It has rolling mills, steel and boiler works, and manufactures machinery, etc Pop. 23,047.

ALLIER. River of Central France. Rising in Lozere and flowing N.N.W. through Haute-Loire, Puy-de-Dôme and Allier departments, it joins the Loire about 4 m. below Nevers. Of its 356 m., 140 m. are navigable

ALLIER. Department of France. Intersected by the river Allier it includes some of the richest land in France, and has coal and iron mines. The capital is Moulins and the area is 2,848 sq. m. Vichy is in the department. Pop. (1931) 373,924

ALLINGTON. Village of Kent It is one mile from Maidstone, and is famous for its castle, which has been carefully restored by its owner, Lord Conway of Allington

ALLOA. Burgh and seaport of Clackmannanshire Situated on the N. bank of the Forth, 32 m. W.N.W. of Edinburgh, it is on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. via Stirling Its buildings include a town hall, county and municipal offices, and several churches, and it has several industries Close by are the earl of Mar and Kellie's seat, Alloa House, and Alloa Tower, the ancient residence of the earls of Mar Market day, Sat Pop. (1931) 13,322



Alloa arms

ALLOWAY. Village of Ayrshire On the N. bank of the Doon, 2½ m. S. of Ayr, it contains the cottage, now a museum, in which Robert Burns was born The Auld Brig and a new bridge cross the Doon, and a monument stands near the ruined "haunted kirk," famous as the scene of The Witches' Dance in Tam O'Shanter

ALLUVIUM Matter derived from the natural waste of rocks It is carried by running water and deposited where the flow of water becomes insufficient to support the load Alluvium will be deposited on the convex banks of meandering streams, at the point where a river enters a larger sheet of water, such as a sea or lake, and also over areas adjacent to rivers liable to floods. Marine alluvium is deposited on coastal platforms forming beaches and on tidal flats forming salt marshes

ALMA. River of Russia (U.S.S.R.) in the Crimea Its length is about 45 m., and it enters the Black Sea 18 m. N. of Sevastopol The battle of the Alma was the first pitched battle of the Crimean War, fought Sept 20, 1854 A flank attack by the French, coupled with an advance by the British against the Russian front, led to desperate fighting before the Russians were forced to withdraw, leaving the allies in possession of the heights

ALMA-DAGH. Mountain range on the N.W. border of Syria The ancient Amanus and known also as the Akma and Ekma Dagh, it extends from near Alexandretta in a N.E. direction about 160 m.

ALMADEN. Town of Spain It is 170 m. S.W. of Madrid, standing in a valley amid the Sierra Morena mts Here are the famous quicksilver mines which belong to the state, and form the staple industry of the town They have been worked for over 200 years Pop. 7,500.

ALMANSA OR **ALMANZA.** Town of Spain. It is 60 m. N.W. of Alicante by railway from that town to Madrid, and has a ruined castle and an obelisk marking the site of the battle.

The battle of Almansa was fought here April 25, 1707. After an initial success over the Spaniards,

the British and their German and Dutch allies were beaten by the French and lost 3,000 prisoners. Pop. 11,880.

ALMAS. Mountain in Transylvania, Rumania, near the Bekaz Pass It was occupied by the Russians Nov. 11, 1916.

AL MATAMMA. Town of Yemen, Arabia. It is the capital of the region of Upper Al Jauf. *See* Al Jauf

ALMEIDA. Town of Portugal It stands on the river Coa, near the Spanish frontier, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1762 and the French in 1810. Pop (c) 2,500

ALMELEY. Village of Herefordshire It is situated 4 m from Kington, and is served by the G W Rly

ALMELO. Town of the Netherlands. It is in the province of Overyssel, and the chief industry is the manufacture of cotton goods. Pop '1930) 32,516

ALMERIA. Province of S E Spain Formerly part of Granada, it has an area of 3,360 sq m It is well watered, rich in minerals, yields wine, olives and fruit, especially white grapes, and is celebrated for its cattle Pop. (1930) 379,347

ALMERIA City and seaport of Spain. The capital of Almeria province, it is 60 m S E. of Granada, on the rly to Madrid Beautifully situated on the gulf of Almeria, it is a winter health resort with a fine harbour, a Moorish castle, and a Gothic cathedral It exports the noted Almeria white grapes and other fruits, esparto, and iron ore Pop (1930) 51,330

ALMERIA, GULF OF Broad bay on the S E coast of Spain It is between Cabo de Gata and Punta de Elena

ALMIRANTE. Seaport on the N coast of Panama It stands on Almirante Bay, an arm of the Chiriqui lagoon, about 40 m E of the Costa Rica boundary A railway line connects it with the interior Bananas are exported

ALMISSA Seaport of Yugoslavia It is on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Cetina, and 14 m S E of Spalato.

ALMOND. River of Perthshire It flows 30 m S E to join the Tay some 2 m above Perth

ALMOND BANK Village of Perthshire It is 4 m W. of Perth, and on the Almond It is served by the L M S Rly

ALMONDBURY District of Huddersfield It lies to the south-east of the borough

ALMONTE. Town of Ontario, Canada It is on the Canadian Pacific Rly, 35 m S W. of Ottawa Pop (1931) 2,415

ALMORA. District of India In the United Provinces, it covers 5,120 sq m Tea is extensively grown

ALMORA. Town of India It is the capital of the Kumaon division of the United Provinces and lies 83 m N of Bareilly, on a ridge in the Almora hills, 5,494 ft high One of the chief routes into Tibet starts from here, and it is a health resort. For centuries a native stronghold, it became British in 1815 Pop 10,560

ALN. River of Northumberland It rises in the Cheviot Hills, and flows to the sea at Alnmouth It is 16 m long

ALNE. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is on a tributary of the Ouse, 9 m from York, and is served by the L N E Rly

ALNE, GREAT. Village of Warwickshire. It is on the River Alne, 2 m N E of Alcester on the G W. Rly. Pop. 376 Little Alne is a hamlet 2 m N E

ALNESS Village of Ross shire. It has a station on the L N E. Rly.

ALNMOUTH. Seaport of Northumberland. It is at the mouth of the little river Aln, 4 m from Alnwick, and has a harbour used by fishing boats. It is reached by the L.N E Rly.

ALNWICK. Urban district, market town, and the county town of Northumberland. On the Aln, 38 m N. of Newcastle by the L.N.E. Rly., it has breweries and a trade in corn, cattle, and fishing tackle. It retains vestiges of its old walls and one gate, the Bondgate, has an old church, S Mary and S. Michael, and S Leonards' hospital. Market day, Mon Pop. 6,882.

The castle, the chief residence of the dukes of Northumberland, overlooks the town. Of the old castle little remains save a gateway and an arch The main building was rebuilt in the feudal style in the 19th century In the large park are the ruins of two abbeys

ALOFI. Island in the Pacific Ocean It lies S. of the Wallis Islands, and with Futuna forms a dependency of the French colony of New Caledonia Pop (with Futuna) 1,500

ALONG OR HALONG Bay of the gulf of Tongking, French Indo-China. It is sheltered by Cac-Ba Island on the S W

ALORA. Town of Spain It is 25 m from Malaga and has a railway station Oranges, lemons, and olives are grown in the neighbourhood, and there are sulphur springs in the town. Pop 11,000

ALOR STAR. Seaport of the Malay States and capital of the state of Kedah It stands on the Kedah river, 70 m by sea from Penang and 60 m by rail, and is connected by good roads with the state of Perlis, with Province Wellesley, and with the Songgora frontier of Siam It has an aerodrome Pop 11,600

ALOST Town of Belgium In Flanders, it stands on the Dender, 19 m by rly W N W of Brussels The town has a magnificent church, S Martin's, a 13th century town hall, and a Jesuit college. It has bleaching works and several manufactures, and is a centre of the hop trade It was occupied by the Germans from Aug 1914, to Oct, 1918 Pop (1930) 38,370.

ALPENA. City of Michigan, U S A It stands on Thunder Bay, a branch of Lake Huron, and is a port, a pleasure resort, and a manufacturing place Water power is obtained from the river, minerals are found in the neighbourhood, and fishing is carried on. Alpena, first settled in 1835, became a city in 1871 Pop 15,000

ALPERTON. District of Middlesex It is 12 m from London with a station on the District Rly After the Great War it developed into an industrial and residential district

ALPES-MARITIMES. Frontier department of S E France It is bounded N and E by Italy, S E by the Mediterranean, and has an area of 1,443 sq m Spurs of the Maritime Alps extend to the sea, where the littoral is called the French Riviera It contains the health resorts of Nice, the capital, Mentone, Cannes, and Antibes, and surrounds Monaco The mildness of its climate is world-renowned, though in the highlands the cold is extreme The valleys are beautiful and fertile The department is divided into three arrondissements Pop (1931) 493,376

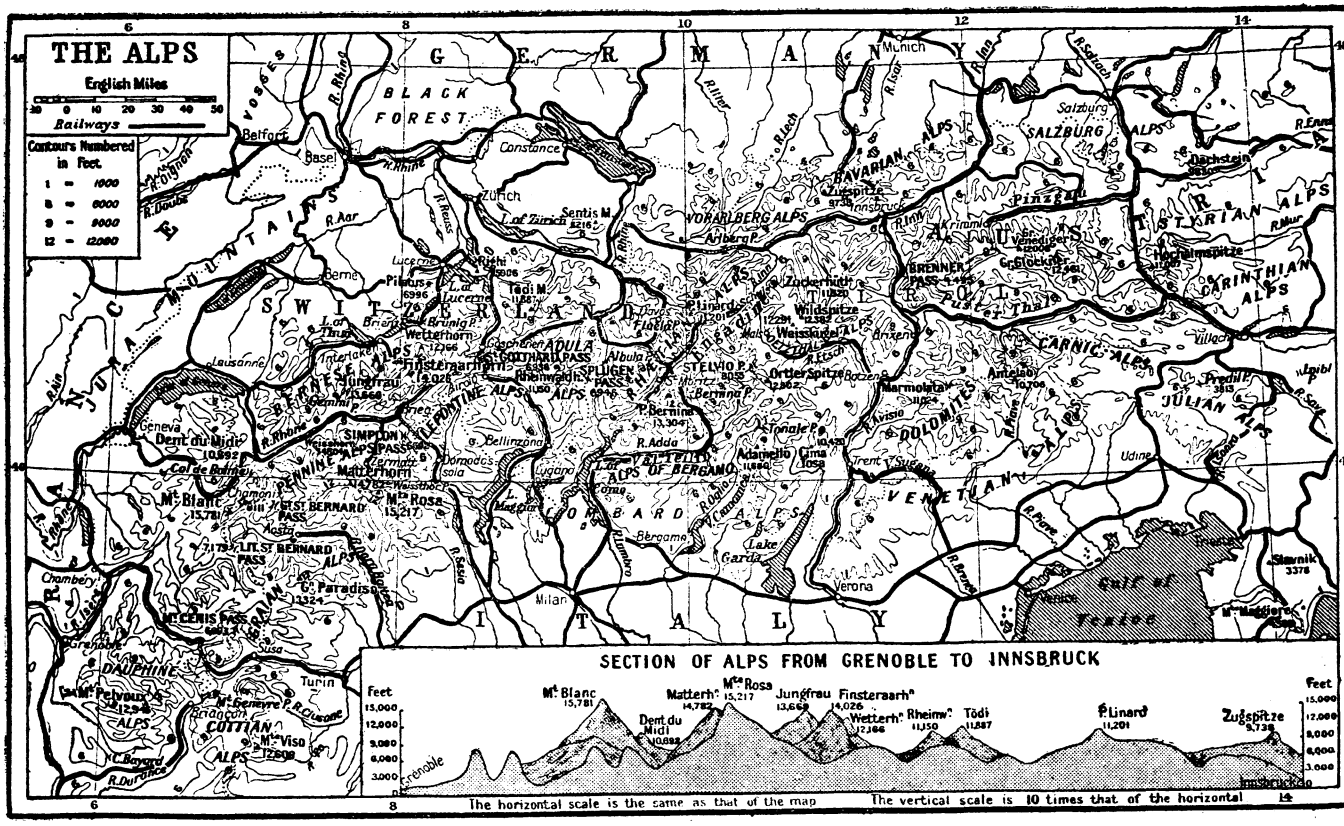
ALPHEUS Old name for the chief river of Peloponnese, now called Ruphia (q v).

ALPHONSE. Island in the Indian Ocean. It is a dependency of the Seychelles (q v.)

ALPNACH, OR ALPNACHT. Village of Switzerland It stands on the slopes of Mt Pilatus, 8 m S S W of Lucerne, and is a starting point for the ascent It has a station on the Lucerne-Brunig-Brienz Rly

ALPORT BRIDGE. Village of Derbyshire. It is 2 m from Rowsley, on the L M S Rly. The rivers Lathkill and Bradford unite here

ALPS. Term used to denote the ranges and groups of lofty mountains in the S of central Europe They are bounded, roughly speaking, on the S by the Italian plains, on the W. by the Rhône valley, stretching E. almost to the



Alps. Great European group of mountains that extends from Switzerland into France, Bavaria, Austria and Italy. The highest peak, Mont Blanc, is in French territory

plains of Hungary, and on the N. descending to the less elevated but still hilly country of N. Switzerland, Bavaria, and Upper Austria

They are usually treated as divided into three main sections, the W, Central, and E. Alps The W Alps include the Maritime, Cottian, Dauphiné, and Graian Alps, the Central Alps include the Bernese Oberland on the N. and the Pennine Alps on the S of the upper Rhône valley, the Lepontine, and Adula Alps, Todi range, N E Swiss and the Bernina Alps, and Rhaetian Alps, the E Alps extend through E Tirol and Styria and the N of Venetia and end in the Carinthian, Carnic and Julian Alps

The region of these Alps is from about 5,000 ft. to 7,000 ft or more above the sea level, the high mountain peaks rise above them to a height of from 10,000 ft to 15,000 ft. The few over 14,000 ft occur only in the group of Mont Blanc, of the central Pennines in the Zermatt region, and one, the Finsteraarhorn, in the Bernese Oberland The highest peaks of the Alps, further E, viz., the Ortler Spitze, the Gross Glockner, the Gross Venediger, and the Wildspitze, range between 11,000 ft and 13,000 ft While only two summits in the whole region are over 15,000 ft high, there are dozens over 12,000 ft, from Monte Viso in the far W, on the border of Dauphine and Piedmont, to the Gross Glockner in the E, and many scores over 10,000 ft

A marked feature of the Alpine region is its greater steepness on the S side, the plain of Lombardy is only a few feet above the sea, whereas the Lake of Constance, which is much farther from the great central ranges, is 1,300 ft above the sea level The rivers on the S side descend with fairly straight course to the Po, while on the N side the Rhine flows in its rapid upper course N E by E and then N, and, after passing through the great lake, nearly due W, until it turns again N. at Basel

On the south side of the Alps the great lakes which fill the deepest depressions in the folds of the mountains, Maggiore, Como and Garda, lie at right angles to the main chain, whereas the general direction of those on the north side, Lucerne, Zurich and Constance, is parallel to it No water from the Alps goes to the Baltic, the greater part is carried by the Danube

ALPUJARRAS. Mountainous district in Granada, Spain It is S of the Sierra Nevada and N of the Sierra Contraviesa Beautiful and fertile, it produces grapes, oranges and figs

ALRESFORD. Town of Hampshire It is 9 m. from Winchester and has a station on the S. Rly. Pop 2,208

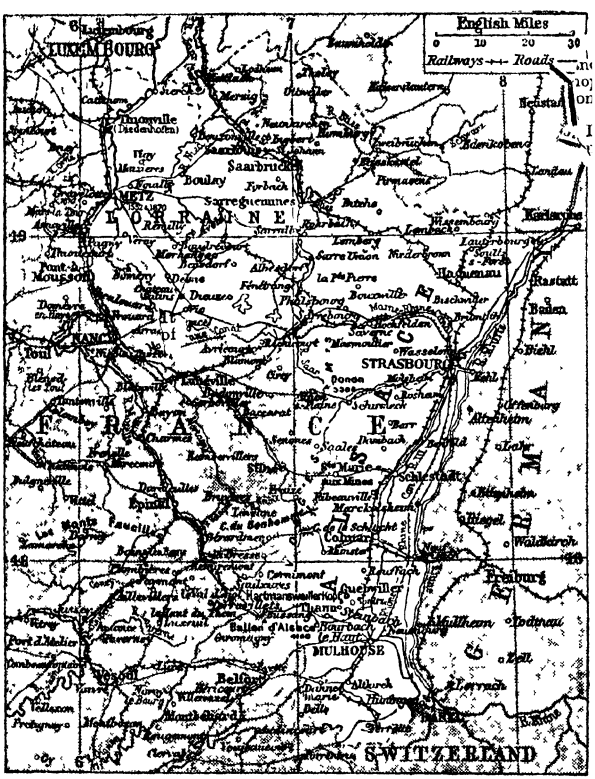
ALRESFORD. Village of Essex It is 7 m. from Colchester, and has a station on the L N E Rly.

ALREWAS. Town of Staffordshire. It is 5 m. from Lichfield, and has a station on the L N.E. Rly. It has an interesting church. Pop. 1,548.

ALSACE. District of France. It lies between the Rhine and the Vosges Mts, with Lorraine to the N and Switzerland to the S It covers about 3,200 sq m and its capital is Strasbourg, other important towns being Colmar and Mulhouse Its chief river is the Ill and the land is divided geographically into two parts, a mountainous region in the W and a plain in the E Well-timbered and fertile, its people are largely engaged in agriculture. Wine is produced, and the manufactures include leather, glass, chemicals, and cotton and woollen goods In 1914 there was fighting here between the French and Germans, but no decisive engagement took place in the area, the several French invasions being beaten back

ALSACE-LORRAINE. District of France It consists of most of Alsace and a considerable portion of Lorraine, taken by Germany from France in 1871 and restored to France in 1919 Its area is 5,605 sq m, and under the Germans it was divided into three districts—Upper Alsace, Lower Alsace, and Lorraine, and was known as the Reichsland, or imperial territory It now forms the French departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas Rhin and Moselle Pop 1,795,000

ALSAGER. Urban district of Cheshire. It is 7 m from Crewe and has a station on the L M S. Rly. Pop (1931) 2,852



Alsace-Lorraine. The district taken by Germany from France as a result of the war of 1870-71 was restored to France when peace was made in 1919

ALSEN. Island of Denmark, in the Little Belt Separated from the mainland by Alsen Sound, which narrows down from 2½ m to 300 yds, its area is 124 sq m Deeply indented on the W, it is picturesque and fertile and has fine orchards Sonderburg, its chief town, has a good harbour A railway line runs from the capital to Norburg As part of Slesvig, Alsen was German from 1864 to 1920, when it was returned to Denmark Pop 26,600

ALSOP-EN-LE-DALE. Village of Derbyshire It is on the L M S Rly, and is a starting point for visits to Dovedale

ALSTER. River of Germany A tributary of the Elbe, which it joins at Hamburg, it is 32 m long, and is navigable At Hamburg it forms a large lake, the Outer Alster, about 430 acres in area, and a smaller lake, the Inner Alster *See* Hamburg.

ALSTON. Town of Cumberland It is 13 m from Haltwhistle, with a station on the L N E. Rly Cattle markets are held at Alston Moor In the neighbourhood are limestone quarries and a Roman camp It is the centre of a rural district

AL SUDA. Town of Yemen, Arabia It is situated to the N of Sana

ALTA GRACIA Town of Argentina It is 23 m direct and 55 m by railway S W of the town of Cordoba Pop 3,000

ALTAIAN Term denoting a branch of the human race whose physical and social characters were developed under nomadism on the Central Asian steppes It is preferable to Tartar or Turanian, as Altaic or Ural-Altaic denotes its language family The physical type is marked by a sturdy, strong-boned, medium-sized, waddling body, with weak calves, shortish feet, wheat to bronze skin-tint, large mouth, broad face, flat nose, round head, prominent cheek bones, low forehead, wide set, deep-sunk eyes, coarse, lank hair, and scanty beard It includes the Mongol, Tungus, and Turkic stocks

ALTAI MOUNTAINS Great system of mountains in W. Siberia and Mongolia The Mongolian name is Altamula, meaning golden mountains They form in the Central Asian plateau on the S and S W, and comprise the Russian Altai, extending N from the river Irtysh to the Siberian Rly, and the Mongolian or Great Altai, running E into the desert of Gobi The Russian Altai contain the highest summit, Mt Bieluka, estimated at 14,800 ft The scenery for the most part is romantic The region is rich in minerals, including coal, iron, gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper, while porphyry, aquamarine, and jasper are found Agriculture is pursued in the valleys

ALTAMAHA River of Georgia, U S A Formed by the union of the Oconee and Ocmulgee, after a S E course of about 150 m it enters the Atlantic by a considerable estuary 11 m below Darien It is navigable as far as Macon

ALTAMURA. Town of Italy It is 56 m. by rly S W of Bari, and has a cathedral founded in 1230 There is a trade in wine, cereals, and cattle

ALTAR. Extinct volcano of Ecuador It is a peak of the Eastern Andes, and its altitude is about 16,300 ft

ALTCAR. Village of Lancashire It is 9 m. from Southport with a station on the Cheshire Lines Rly On the Flats here the race for the Waterloo Cup is run every February.

ALTDAMM. Town of Germany It is at the head of the Dammsche See, 5 m E of Stettin on the railway to Danzig During the Great War an internment camp for prisoners of war was here

ALTDORF. Capital of Uri canton, Switzerland. A station on the St Gotthard rly, it is the legendary scene of William Tell's shooting the apple from his son's head, a tradition commemorated by a bronze statue erected in 1895. In the immediate neighbourhood is Burglen, the traditional birthplace of Tell. Pop. 3,800

ALTELS. Mountain in Switzerland Rising 11,920 ft, W. of the Gemmi pass, it is the second highest peak in the Bernese Alps.

ALTENBURG. Town of Thuringia, Germany, formerly the capital of the little duchy of Saxe-Altenburg It is near the river Pleisse 26 m. from Leipzig, and is a railway junction The chief buildings are the castle, long the residence of the rulers of Saxe-Altenburg, the 16th century town hall, museums, library, churches, and schools There is a trade in cattle, corn, wood, etc, and some manufacturing industries. Pop. 42,570

ALTENDORF. Suburb of Essen, Germany. Here are Krupp's iron works and also brick and cement works The place became part of the municipality of Essen in 1901

ALTENGAARD Seaport of Norway At the head of Alten Fiord, 53 m S of Hammerfest, it has a meteorological and magnetic station

ALTHORNE. Village of Essex. It is 3 m from Burnham-on Crouch and has a station on the L N E Rly

ALTHORP. Hamlet of Northamptonshire Althorp Park, the residence of Earl Spencer, is 5 m N W of Northampton and 1 m from the station on the L M S Rly. The estate has belonged to the Spencers since the time of Henry VII The mansion dates from the Tudor period but has been largely altered, in part by the 1st countess of Sunderland, Waller's Saccharissa. The house contains some fine pictures and other treasures

ALTHORPE. Village of Lincolnshire It is on the river Trent, 4 m from Crowle It has a station on the L N E Rly

ALTKIRCH Town in Alsace It is 17 m. W of Basel, on the railway from Mulhouse to Belfort, has cotton factories and quarries, and trades in grain It was occupied by the French in Aug, 1914, and was the scene of fighting in Dec, 1914, and Jan 1915

ALTMUHL. River of Bavaria Rising 7 m N of Rothenburg, after a course of about 105 m it joins the Danube, at Kelheim With the Regnitz and the Ludwigskanal it is part of the waterways linking the Rhine and Danube

ALTOFTS Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m from Normanton with a station on the L M S Rly It is a coal mining centre Pop (1931) 4,980

ALTON Urban district and market town of Hampshire On the Southern Rly, 46 m S W of London, it is the centre of a hop growing and agricultural district and is celebrated for its ale The Perpendicular church of S Lawrence was restored in 1867 Here is Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital. Market day, Tues. Pop 6,172

ALTON. City and port of entry of Illinois, U S A It is on the Mississippi, 25 m above St Louis, and is a great rly centre The town, built on a high bluff, has a public library, park, and collegiate institutions, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop It has many manufactures and exports coal, stone, lime, and fruit Pop 30,151

ALTONA. City and seaport of Germany It is on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg, the two being united for several purposes. The buildings, which include churches, schools, museums, libraries, theatres, etc, are mainly new. The industries include fishing, shipbuilding, flour milling and brewing, the manufacture of cigars, carpets, and margarine and the preserving of fish There are ample docks for the shipping. Pop. 227,433.

ALTON TOWERS. Pleasure resort in Staffordshire It is on the L M S Rly, about 4 miles from Cheadle The house, formerly a residence of the earl of Shrewsbury, was built early in the 19th century. It has some fine rooms, but its chief glory is the gardens which stretch in terraces down to the river Churnet, and are full of temples, grottoes, fountains, waterfalls and statues In the 20th century the house and grounds were sold and converted into a public pleasure ground

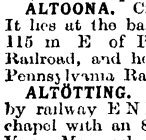
ALTOONA. Pass in Georgia, U S A Here, on Oct 5, 1864, a battle of the Civil War was fought The pass is sometimes called Allatoona

ALTOONA. City of Pennsylvania, U S A It lies at the base of the Allegheny Mountains, 115 m E of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and here are works belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co Pop (1930) 82,054

ALTÖTTING. Town of Bavaria It is 60 m by railway E N E of Munich, and has an old chapel with an 8th century black image of the Virgin Mary, which attracts thousands of pilgrims yearly In the chapel of SS Peter and Paul is the tomb of Tilly

ALTRANSTADT. Village of Saxony It stands between Merseburg and Leipzig Here, on Sept 24, 1706, peace was made between the victorious Charles XII of Sweden and Augustus II of Saxony and Poland

ALTRINCHAM. Urban district and market town of Cheshire Situate on the Bridgewater Canal, it is 8 m S W of Manchester by the L M S. Rly, the railway station being Altrincham and Bowdon Its market gardens supply Manchester with vegetables, fruit, and flowers, and there are engineering works The town has an aerodrome Altrincham gives its name to a county division returning one member to parliament Market days, Mon, Tues, and Sat Pop (1931) 21,356



Altrincham arms

ALTSTÄTTEN. Town of Switzerland It is 15 m S E of Rorschach, and has sulphur springs

ALTUN KEUPRI (the Golden Bridge). Town of Iraq Situated on an island in the Lesser Zab river, it is 25 m N. of Kirkuk The British in their great pursuit drove the Turks across the river here, May 11, 1918

ALTYN-TAGH. Range of mountains in Central Asia It forms in part the boundary between Tibet and Sinkiang The highest ascertained alt is 14,000 ft In this range the wild camel is found

ALUM BAY. Bay of the Isle of Wight It is on the west coast, 3 m from Freshwater The sandstone found here is of great interest owing to its remarkable colouring The name is due to the alum formerly found in the clay here The rocks known as the Needles are at the southern end of the bay

ALUTA. River of Europe Rising in Transylvania, on the N.W. slope of the Carpathians, it flows through the Roter Turm pass into Rumania, goes through Wallachia, and finally enters the Danube opposite Nikopolis Its length is about 315 m, and it is too rapid for navigation.

ALVA. Burgh of Clackmannanshire It stands under the Ochil Hills, 7 m. E N E of Stirling by the L N E. Rly It has woollen factories, and specialises in tartans, and tweeds Cochrane Park was given to the burgh in 1923 Here is Alva Glen, with its waterfall Pop (1931) 3,820

ALVARADO. Seaport of Mexico. It stands on the Bay of Campeachy, at the mouth of the Alvarado river, 38 m. by rly. S E of Vera Cruz Pop 8,000.

ALVASTON. Urban district of Derbyshire It is 3 m from Derby on the river Derwent Pop (1931) 3,280

ALVECHURCH. Town of Worcestershire. It is 3 m from Redditch and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 2,476

ALVERSTOKE. District of Gosport (q v) On Portsmouth Harbour it is a naval centre.

ALVERSTONE. Village of the Isle of Wight It is 2 m from Sandown on the river Yar and has a station on the S Rly

ALVERTHORPE. Town of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2 m from Wakefield with a station on the L N E Rly Pop 4,212

ALVES. Village of Morayshire It is 5 m. from Elgin and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 888

ALVESCOT. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 6 m from Witney and has a station on the G W Rly

ALVESTON Village of Warwickshire It is 2 m from Stratford-on-Avon on the river Avon

ALVSBORG. Government of Ian of Sweden. Its area is 4,913 sq m Pop (1930) 313,199

ALWAND or Khanaqun Town of Iraq Here is a large oil refinery The oil is pumped along the pipe line from the oilfields near the Persian frontier, some 30 m distant, and is refined for use in the country The town is connected with Baghdad, 110 m away, by rail

ALWAR Native state of India, also called Ulwar In Rajputana, it was founded by Pratab Singh (1740 91) from estates in Jaipur territory, and attained its present dimensions under his successor, who supported the British in the Mahratta War in 1803 The ruler is a maharajah and the people mainly Hindus In the early part of 1933 serious dissension between the maharajah of Alwar and his subjects culminated in riots, which were suppressed by the British Pop 701,000

ALWAR Capital of the state of Alwar Situated 98 m from Delhi, it is surrounded by walls in which are five gateways and commanded by a fort on a rock 900 feet high Here are the palace, armoury and jewel house of the maharajah and several mosques Pop 44,700

ALYTH. Burgh of Perthshire It is 23 m N W. of Dundee on the L M S Rly and has some manufactures, including woollens and jute In the neighbourhood are the remains of a British camp Pop (1931) 1,662

AMADEUS. Salt lake in the S W of Northern Territory, Australia Except on rare occasions there is only a thin crust, about half an inch, of salt on the lake bed, which is about 200 m long and of varying width It was discovered in 1872 by Ernest Giles

AMAGER. Island of Denmark It is separated from Copenhagen by the Sound Christianshavn, a suburb of the capital, is in the N Amager, is 9 m long by 5 m broad, with an area of about 25 sq m

AMAKURU. River of S America Above Issokoro it forms part of the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, it enters the sea on the S shore of the great mouth of the Orinoco

AMALFI. City and seaport of Italy Situated on the Gulf of Salerno, at the foot of Monte Cerreto, 23 m S E of Naples, it is noted for its fine coast scenery and magnificent trees and gardens Its antiquities include the 11th century cathedral and a 13th century Capuchin convent It is a tourist resort In 1930 the city was damaged by an earthquake

AMANA. Town of Iowa, U S A. It is 20 m by rly S W. of Cedar Rapids A German religious community, known as the True Inspiration Society and founded in Wurttemberg, settled here in 1855

AMA-NO-HASHIDATE. One of the three sights of Japan. It is a sand bar completely covered with pine trees, and is a scenic gem when viewed from the top of any of the neighbouring hills. The bar separates Iwataki bay from Miyazu bay in the S.W. corner of Wakasa bay, on the Japan Sea. It is about 2 miles in length, and is almost 100 miles due north of Osaka.

AMAPALA. Free port of Honduras. It is on Tigre Island, in the Bay of Fonseca, an opening of the Pacific Ocean, about 950 m. N.W. of Panama. The roadstead, which is well protected and has good holding ground in 4 fathoms quite close to the shore, was opened in 1868. It is a port of call for steamers from New York. The exports include silver, coffee, and hides. Pop. 3,000.

AMARAH. Town of Iraq. Situated on the Tigris, 130 m. above Basrah by the river, it is the largest town between Basrah and Baghdad. At Amarah a battle was fought between the British and the Turks, May 31–June 4, 1915, the Turks being defeated. Pop. 8,200.

AMARAPURA. Town of Burma, called the city of the gods. It is on the E. bank of the Irawadi, a few miles S.W. of Mandalay. Founded in 1783, of its former prosperity only ruined buildings and a colossal bronze image of Buddha remain. It was the capital from 1783 to 1823 and again from 1837 to 1860. Pop. 8,000.

AMARAVATI. Name of the city of India known also as Amravati (q.v.).

AMARILLO. City of Texas, U.S.A. An important rly. junction, and trade centre, it carries on zinc smelting and oil refining. There are grain elevators and creameries. Pop. (1930) 43,132.

AMARO. Mountain of Italy. It is situated to the S.E. of the Gran Sasso d'Italia, and is 9,167 ft. high.

AMASYA. Town of Turkey. Situated on the Yeshil-Irmak, it is a terminus of one of the few good roads in Anatolia, by which it is connected through the coast ranges to Samsun. In the neighbourhood are large fruit gardens, orchards, and mulberry plantations. In April, 1919, British troops occupied the town to protect the Christian inhabitants from the Turks. Pop. 30,000 of whom about 12,000 are Christians.

AMATITLAN. Lake of Guatemala, Central America. It is in the department of Amatitlán, and on its shore stands the town of the same name. The lake, 8 m. long and 3 m. broad, is girt by volcanic mts., and its outlet to the Pacific, the Rio Michatoyat, has a fine waterfall.

AMATITLAN. Department of Guatemala, Central America. It is traversed by the rly. linking Puerto Barrios with San José and Champerico, and has an area of 463 sq. m. The capital is Amatitlán.

AMATITLAN. Town of Guatemala, Central America. It stands on Lake Amatitlán, 23 m. by rly. S.W. of Guatemala city, and has hot springs in the vicinity. It was founded by the Jesuits. Pop. 3,300.

AMATONGALAND. Variant name of the territory in Natal, also called Tongaland (q.v.).

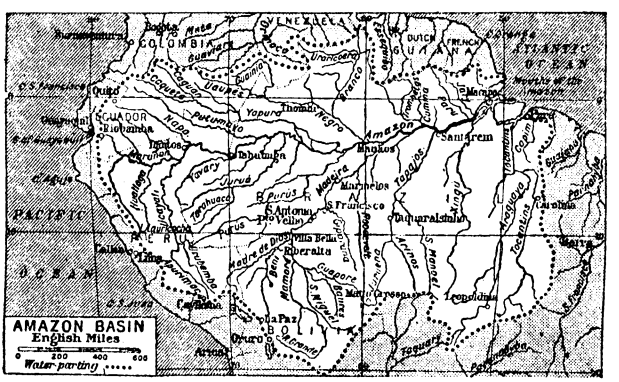
AMAXOSA. Branch of the southern Bantu peoples. They are the true Kaffirs, occupying the coast region S. of Natal, including Tembuland, Pondoland, and the Transkei. They are dark brown, muscular, averaging 5 ft. 10 ins. in height, and intelligent.

AMAZON. River of S. America. It is 3,550 m. long, and is the third in point of length of the world's rivers, coming next to the Mississippi and the Nile, but its valley and watershed cover 2,700,000 sq. m., or more than the Mississippi and Nile basins together.

There is some doubt about the exact source of the Amazon, but the best opinion is that it originates in the head-waters of the Marañon, which rises above Lake Lauricocha. Other large Peruvian tributaries are the Huallaga and the Ucayali. Ocean steamers ascend the Amazon to the Peruvian town of Iquitos, some 2,500 m. from the Atlantic, and thus navigation is afforded into the heart of S. America from Europe. Small steamers ascend to the foot of the Andes.

The Napo, the Putumayo, and other tributaries come from Ecuador and Colombia. The Negro also comes from the N., and on this tributary, near the confluence, stands Manaos. The Beni and Madre de Dios, from Bolivia and Peru, fall into the great Madeira, which, traversing the Brazilian plain from the S., empties into the Amazon below Manaos. Other Brazilian tributaries, coming also from the S., above Manaos, are the Purus and the Juruá, and below Manaos the Tapajos and the Xingú. The river falls into the Atlantic Ocean near Pará.

The Amazon, 2,000 m. from its mouth, on the Peruvian frontier at Tabatinga, is 9,000 ft.



Amazon. Map showing the territory watered by the river and its tributaries

wide, with a normal depth at that point of 66 ft., and a current velocity of 1½ m. per hour. Lower down, where the great Brazilian affluents enter, and nearer the mouth, it resembles a sea rather than a river. Tides are felt 500 m. above the mouth, where the river is 200 ft. deep; near the main mouth it is 50 m. wide.

The first European to navigate the length of the Amazon was Orellana, a lieutenant of Gonzalo Pizarro; who, embarking upon its headwaters (the river Napo), to the E. of Quito, floated downstream to the Atlantic in 1541. The name of the river has been ascribed to a mistake of Orellana's followers, who imagined that the long-haired Indians in their cotton shirts were Amazons or women warriors.

AMAZONAS. Largest state of Brazil. Occupying an area of 731,363 sq. m. in the basin of the Amazon, it is densely wooded, especially S. of the river. The rich soil produces rubber, coffee, rice, and fruits, while cattle are extensively reared. Manaos is the capital. Pop. 450,000.

AMAZONAS. Department or commissary of Colombia. It has an area of 13,211 sq. m. and the capital is Leticia. Pop. 2,013.

AMAZONAS. Department of Peru It has an area of 13,943 sq m, comprises the upper valley of the Marañon, the head stream of the Amazon, and produces tobacco and sugar cane Chachapoyas is the capital Pop 80,000.

AMAZONAS. Territory of Venezuela. Forming a wedge between Brazil and Colombia, and giving rise to the Orinoco, it is mainly covered with forests, and rubber is produced. San Fernando de Atabapo is the capital Pop. 60,276.

AMBACA. Town of Angola. It is on the rly. 140 m from Loanda. Coffee is grown in the district

AMBADO. Town of French Somaliland. It was ceded to France in 1885.

AMBALA or UMBALLA Town of the Punjab, India. It is about 55 m S of Simla, and is an important military centre It is also a railway junction, being on the line from Delhi to Lahore, and has some manufacturing industries Pop. 76,500

AMBATO. Town of Ecuador. It stands on the N E slope of Chimborazo, 8,600 ft above sea level and 80 m S W of Quito, on the rly to Guayaquil An eruption of Cotopaxi destroyed it in 1698 In 1932 it was decided to establish an air station here Pop 14,000

AMBELA. Mountain pass of India Situated in the N W Frontier Province, about 30 m. N E of Peshawar, it was the scene of punitive military operations in 1863 against the tribes of Swát and Buner

AMBENO. District in the Malay Archipelago It is part of the Portuguese possession of Timor

AMBERG. Town of Bavaria On the river Vils, 41 m by rly E of Nuremberg, it has some old walls, interesting churches, and a town hall dating from 1490 It manufactures beer, cotton, iron-mongery, firearms, and earthenware. Pop. 26,330

AMBERGATE Village of Derbyshire It is 3 m N of Belper, and is a junction on the L M S Rly It is named after the little river Amber, a tributary of the Derwent

AMBERLEY. Village of Sussex It is on the Arun 4 m N of Arundel, and is served by the S Rly It has a ruined castle and an old church, partly Norman Artists visit the village.

AMBERLEY. Village of Gloucestershire It is 3 m from Stroud At Amberley Mrs Craik wrote "John Halifax, Gentleman"

AMBERT. Town of France It is 55 m from Lyons in the department of Puy de Dôme The industries include paper mills, and the district is famous for its cheese Pop 8,000

AMBLE. Seaport and urban district of Northumberland It is on the estuary of the Coquet, 1½ m from Warkworth, and has a station on the L N E Rly The main industries are fish curing and the manufacture of firebricks Pop. (1931) 4,208

AMBLECOTE. Urban district of Staffordshire It is in the Black Country in the extreme south of the county and on the borders of Worcestershire Pop (1931) 3,098

AMBLESIDE. Urban district and market town of Westmorland It is in the valley of the Rothay, at the foot of Wansfell Pike, 1 m from the head of Lake Windermere There is a station on the L M S Rly The church of S Mary, designed by Sir G G Scott, has a memorial window to Wordsworth On the last Saturday in July a rush-bearing festival is held here It is an excellent centre for excursions in the Lake District Market day first Tues in the month. Pop (1931) 2,343

AMBOINA OR AMBOYNA (Dutch Ambon). Island of the Moluccas, Dutch E Indies Its area is about 360 sq m It consists practically of two peninsulas, Leitimor and Hitoe, with the bay of Amboina between them Although mountainous, it is fertile, and produces cloves (its speciality), sago, sugar, rice, coffee, and pepper Amboina wood, found on Amboina and on Ceram, is in demand for cabinet work The island was discovered by the Portuguese early in the 16th century, and was taken by the Dutch about 1609 The population consists of Malays, with a few Europeans and Chinese

Amboina is chiefly known from the massacre of 1623 Its trade was then confined by treaty to the two East India Companies, English and Dutch, and the Dutch tried to expel their rivals When some English residents were charged with conspiring to seize the castle at Amboina, their settlement at Cambello was destroyed, and many of them were tortured and put to death When England and Holland made peace in 1654 the Dutch paid £300,000 as compensation John Dryden made the incident the theme of a tragedy. Pop 45,000

AMBOINA. Seaport of Amboina The capital of the island, it has a good roadstead, an almost land locked inner harbour, and a wireless station. Pop 8,000

AMBOISE. Town of central France In the department of Indre-et-Loire, it is on the Loire, 15 m by rly E of Tours The castle was a royal residence, and Charles VIII was born and died here Its chief features are the Gothic chapel of S Hubert, where Leonardo da Vinci is said to have been buried, the three massive round towers, and the oubliettes or underground cells Other notable buildings are the restored hôtel de ville, the churches of S Denis and S Florentin, and one of the town's old gates Pop 4,700

AMBOY, SOUTH City of New Jersey, U S A It stands on the Raritan river, at its junction with Raritan Bay and Staten Island Sound, opposite Perth Amboy, and is served by several rlys Railway and trolley bridges connect it with Perth Amboy Coal is shipped in large quantities and pottery, asphalt, clothing, and cigars are manufactured The surrounding district is noted for its clay and sand pits Pop (1930) 8,476

AMBOYNA. Variant spelling of the name of the island of the Moluccas more commonly known as Amboina (q v)

AMBRIZ. Town of Angola, Portuguese W. Africa It is at the mouth of the Loje, 70 m N of Loanda, and was regarded as the most N point of the Portuguese possessions in W Africa before the Anglo Portuguese treaty of 1884 Coffee, rubber, and copal are exported Pop 3,000.

AMBRYM Island of the New Hebrides group, Pacific Ocean On it is an active volcano

AMELIA. City of central Italy It is 21 m S W of Spoleto One of the oldest cities of Umbria, it was known to the ancients as Ameria. There are remains of the city walls Pop 10,000

AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS. Watering place of France It is in the dept of Pyrénées Orientales, at the union of the rivers Tech and the Mondony. Standing high, it is visited for its sulphur waters, which are used for both bathing and drinking. They were known to the Romans, many remains of whose baths have been found The place is named after Amélie, wife of Louis Philippe

AMERICA. Second largest of the four great continents of the globe Often, however, it is regarded as two continents, South America being joined to North and Central America only by the narrow isthmus of Panama, through which a canal has been cut Altogether America has a surface of between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 sq m Canada comprises about 3,690,000, and the United States about 3,700,000 sq m, while the states of South America have an extent of more than 6,000,000 sq m

Between North and South America there are resemblances both of outline and of geological



America. Map of the connected continents of North and South America

formation which have given rise to many speculations about their origin. Each presents a triangular shape with the apex to the S., and each is traversed from N. to S. along the W. coast by lofty mountain ranges, and along the E. coast by comparatively low ranges, while their interiors consist of broad, unbroken plains.

In the 10th and 11th centuries it is almost certain that Norsemen from Iceland reached Greenland, which they called Vinland, and then, sailing south, visited Nova Scotia and New England. The chief of these rovers was a certain Leif, a son of Eric, the hero of the Saga of Eric the Red, in which the exploits of these early rovers are told. These expeditions ceased, as far as we know, for some 400 years and then, in 1492, came the memorable voyage of Columbus. The first part of the continent to be discovered was one of the Bahama Islands, where in October he dropped anchor. The object of his voyage was to discover a westward sea route from Europe to Cathay (China) and India. Columbus, when he found land after sailing across the Atlantic, imagined that it was part of India, and that belief accounts for the islands off the eastern coast of North America being called the West Indies, and for the natives of America being called by the Spaniards los Indios, the Indians. The name America came into existence after the Italian Amerigo Vespucci had in 1504 declared that he was the first to set foot on the mainland of the continent.

Very quickly other explorers added to the discoveries of Columbus, and one of them sailed from an English port. This was Sebastian Cabot, who discovered Newfoundland and Labrador. Whether these were the first men from other continents to land on American soil is a matter in dispute. There exists a tradition that Chinese sailors drifted in junks along the coasts of Asia and were carried to America. Upon better evidence rest the voyages of Scandinavian adventurers, who are supposed to have intended to settle on American soil, but provoked the hostility of the natives and found it prudent to return. The peoples found in America by the Spaniards and by those who colonised the northern part of the continent were, it is generally assumed, all of one stock, though in physique, language and habits they differed from one another in different regions. *See* Argentina; Brazil; Canada; Cuba; Mexico; North America; South America; United States; Venezuela, etc.

AMERICAN. River of California, U.S.A. Rising in three headstreams in the Sierra Nevada, it flows S.W. through deep and narrow ravines to the Sacramento, near Sacramento city.

AMERICAN INDIANS. Original inhabitants of the American continent, both N. and S. The name Indian was given to them about 1493 by Columbus, who wrongly imagined he had reached India, when he was in reality in America. It has persisted, although the Indians, especially those of N. America, are sometimes known from their colour as Redskins, or Red Indians, and the contraction Amerind has been suggested as a substitute.

At the time of the discovery the system of clans in which the woman and not the man was the dominating link was giving way in some tribal groups to the opposite system. The

Hurons lived in long houses of interrelated families with a matron in charge The separate family dwelling was rare Polygamy, where permissible, was in practice limited by ways and means, many tribes are essentially monogamous Prudential infanticide was practised and every clan had its totem name Taboos usually had an exogamous purpose

Tattooing, although less general than body paint, was widely spread This, as well as head-deformation and some other mutilations, probably came across the Pacific The commoner form of head-flattening was accomplished by pressing cradleboards upon the forehead, as among the Choctaws, a rarer form produced a conical occiput Initiation frequently involved torture.

Issues of peace and war were determined at tribal councils, whereat calumet and tomahawk were ceremonial accessories which have given rise to the phrases the pipe of peace and burying the hatchet. In the Iroquois and Muskogee region enemy scalps, as trophies of war, were sometimes mounted on poles for the women's scalp dances Wampum comprising strings of shell beads was used for ornament and currency, formed into belts they served as records of treaties concluded between various tribes.

To-day the Indians, like other aborigines, are probably decreasing in number in spite of measures of protection In the United States and Canada they live on reservations, and in each a department looks after their interests, teaching them trades and looking after their children. In 1930 the Indian population of the U S A was 355,500, about a third living in Oklahoma In Canada the total is about 110,000

AMERIND. Term denoting the aboriginal American race It was introduced in 1898 by Major J W Powell, director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, as a compendious synonym for American Indian (q v) or Redskin

AMERONGEN. Village of the Netherlands It is 20 m S E of Utrecht and contains the castle of Amerongen, the seat of Count Bentinck, to which the German emperor fled in Nov , 1918

AMERSFOORT. Town of the Netherlands It is on the Eem, 14 m by rly N E of Utrecht, and has woollen mills and tobacco factories. Pop 38,551

AMERSHAM. Town of Buckinghamshire It is 26 m W N W of London by the Met. and L N E Rlys , and has chair making, brewing, and other industries In St Mary's church, a fine old building, are brasses and other monuments In the main street are the market house, built about 1680, and some almshouses of earlier date It has two yearly fairs Pop 4,220

AMESBURY. Village of Wiltshire It is on Salisbury Plain, 8 m from Salisbury, reached by the Southern Rly The river Avon flows through the village The church is a large and interesting building, and there was once a famous abbey here in which Guinevere, the wife of Arthur, is said to have spent her last years In Amesbury Abbey, a modern house, John Gay wrote The Beggar's Opera

AMHARA Central division of Abyssinia It includes Gojjam and was at one time a powerful state. The capital, Gondar, was the residence of the Abyssinian rulers until the middle of the 19th century. The Amharic language, originally a provincial dialect, gradually displaced Geez or Ethiopic, the ancient language, and is now the official language of Abyssinia

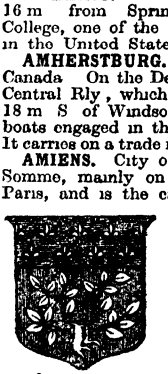
AMHERST. Seaport and town of Nova Scotia, Canada It is situated at the N E extremity of Chignecto Bay, 135 m N N W. of Halifax by the C N.R. The centre of a rich farming area, it has several manufacturing industries. Pop (1931) 7,450.

AMHERST. Town of Burma. It is 30 m from Moulmein and was founded by the British in 1826 For a time it was the seat of the government, but later it became of less importance It gives its name to a district of lower Burma that covers 7,000 sq m.

AMHERST. Town of Massachusetts It is 16 m from Springfield Here is Amherst College, one of the best known seats of learning in the United States Pop 6,000

AMHERSTBURG. Town and port of Ontario, Canada On the Detroit river and the Michigan Central Rly , which here crosses the river, it is 18 m S of Windsor, and is a calling place for boats engaged in the traffic of the Great Lakes It carries on a trade in timber. Pop. (1931) 2,759.

AMIENS. City of France It stands on the Somme, mainly on the left bank, 81 m. from Paris, and is the capital of the department of Somme The river divides into a number of branches, and these, with its tributaries the Avre and the Selle, form canals in the lower part of the town It has hence been called the Little Venice The oldest part of the city is on the right bank and the business quarters are on the left Boulevards occupy the site of the old fortifications



Amiens arms

The finest building in Amiens is the Gothic cathedral It was built mainly in the 13th century and is remarkable for its size (469 ft in length and 216 ft in breadth), for the wonderful stonework of the W façade, and for its choir stalls The citadel dates from the 16th century and the prefecture from the 18th The hôtel de ville has been almost entirely rebuilt Modern buildings include the palais de justice, the public library, colleges, and schools There are many old houses and some fine squares The museum of Picardy has a valuable collection of paintings, antiquities, etc , including frescoes by Puvis de Chavannes

Amiens is an important manufacturing and distributing centre as well as a great railway junction Its industries include the spinning and weaving of textiles—cotton, wool, flax, silk, etc —and the making of velvet, hosiery, etc Machinery, chemicals, and sugar are also produced

During the Great War Amiens was occupied by General von Kluck for a few days before the battle of the Marne in Sept 1914, but afterwards remained French, although the Germans made desperate attempts to take it Pop (1931) 90,211

AMINDIVIS OR AMINI Northern group of the Laccadive coral islands They are five in number—Chetlat, Kiltan, Kardamat, Ammi, and Bitra, of which only the first three are inhabited, and are ruled locally by native headmen The people are Mahomedans, and they speak Malayalam They depend largely for their existence upon coconut palms, with which the islands are densely planted

AMIRANTES ISLANDS. British archipelago in the Indian Ocean They lie to the S W. of the Seychelles Of coral formation and fertile, they produce coconut oil and are visited for turtle fishing They are a dependency of the Seychelles They were named after Vasco da Gama because he was styled admiral of India, and became British in 1814

AMISFIELD. Village of Dumfriesshire It is 5 m N.E of Dumfries, on the L M S Rly.

AMITY. Village in Colorado, U S A It is 495 m. from Kansas City on the railway to Los Angeles, and on the Arkansas river It was created a colony in 1898 by the Salvation Army. The alluvial flats are suited for the production, on irrigated land, of sugar beets.

AMLWCH. Urban district, market town, and seaport of Anglesey. The port is dry at low water It is on the N coast, 24 m N W of Bangor by the L M S. Rly It has an old church. Market day, Sat Pop. (1931) 2,561

AMMAN. Capital of Transjordania The Rabbath-Ammon of the Bible, and the Greek Philadelphia, it lies on the E. side of the Jordan, 30 m in a direct line E of Jericho In the Great War it formed an important Turkish base on the Hejaz Rly, and was the objective of two British raids, in March and April, 1918 It was finally captured and held by the British on Sept. 25 Later it was made the capital of the new state of Transjordania It is connected by road with Jerusalem, and has an aerodrome

AMMANFORD. Urban district of Carmarthenshire. It is 12 m N of Swansea, on the G W Rly. The industries include coalmining, tinplate working, and paint manufacture Pop (1931) 7,160

AMMER SEE. Lake of Bavaria It is 20 m S W of Munich, and is formed by the little river Ammer. It is 10 m long by 4 m broad, and lies 1,750 ft above sea level

AMOS. Town of Quebec, Canada It is 433 m from Quebec on the C N Rly., and lies between Lake Obalski and Lake Okakesha Pop (1930) 2,153

AMOY. City and treaty port of China Standing on the island of Hamen (Hiamen), at the mouth of the Lung kiang, its walls date from the Ming dynasty The East India Company first traded here in 1670, and it was one of the five ports to be opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Nanking (1842), but a customs station was not established until 1862 Amoy has lost much of its former importance as a tea centre, but still engages in an extensive foreign trade. It exports sugar, camphor, and paper, and has regular steamer communication with Hong-Kong and Formosa, and with Chinese ports In 1930 the British concession here was restored to China Pop (1929) 196,717.

AMPEZZO. District of Italy It is in the Tirol, and the chief place in the area is Cortina d'Ampezzo, which is situated in the Dolomites, 25 m S E of Bruxen It is 4,000 ft high and a tourist centre The Ampezzo pass, crossed by a carriage road, runs from Toblach to Cortina at an altitude of 5,000 ft The Ampezzo valley is surrounded by several of the finest summits of the Eastern Alps

AMPHIPOLIS (Gr amphi, round, polis, city) Ancient town in Greece. It is now represented by Neokhori (q v).

AMPLEFORTH Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is situated 4 m S W. of Helmsley, and is served by the L M S Rly Ampleforth College, near the village, is a Roman Catholic public school, conducted by the Benedictine order

AMPTHILL. Urban district and market town of Bedfordshire On the L M S Rly , 8 m S S W of Bedford, it has an old church, St Andrew's, restored in the 19th century, some almshouses, and a brewery. Near by are the ruins of Houghton House, said to be the original of Bunyan's House Beautiful. Market day, Thurs Pop. (1931) 2,167.

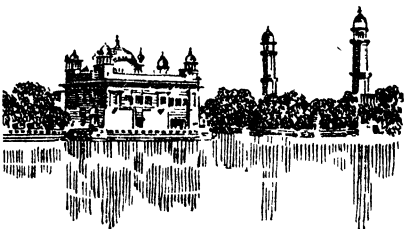
AMRAOTI District of India It covers 4,733 sq m and is inhabited mainly by Hindus

AMRAOTI OR UMRAWATI L Town in Berar, Central Provinces, India The capital of Amraoti district, it is 6 m from Badnera junction, on the Great Indian Peninsula Rly It is situated in the valley of the Purna, a tributary of the Tapti, at the end of an extensive alluvial plain A great cotton mart and grain market, it is famous for its temples, that of Bhawani being 1,000 years old Pop 40,694

AMRAVATI OR AMARAVATI. Ruined city of India. It is on the south bank of the Kistna, 23 m. N W. of Guntur in Madras. One of the centres of the old Buddhist kingdom of Vengi, its tope (monument) is famous The carvings, illustrating the life of Buddha, are preserved in the British and Madras museums.

AMRELI. Division of Baroda, India It covers 1,347 sq m. Pop 178,000

AMRELI. Town of Baroda It is situated in the Kathiawar peninsula and is a centre of the cotton manufacturing industry. Pop. 17,000.



Amritsar The golden temple standing by the pool of immortality in the religious centre of the Sikhs

AMRITSAR. City of the Punjab, India. It is 32 m. E of Lahore, on the North-Western Rly , and is the religious centre of the Sikhs. An important commercial centre, it has carpet, cashmere shawl, and silk manufactures, and is a trading centre for Kashmir and the N W Frontier Provinces Grave rioting took place here on April 10–11, 1919, following the removal of two native agitators, the mobs burned banks, government buildings, and railway premises On April 11 troops dispersed a meeting of 5,000 natives, of whom from 400 to 500 were killed and about 1,500 wounded. A public inquiry was held and the evidence aroused grave concern in Britain. Pop (1931) 264,840

AMROHA. Town of the United Provinces, India It is 20 m N W of Moradabad city It was a Mahomedan centre for centuries, and contains the tomb of Sheikh Saddu, a native saint Pop 42,000

AMRUM. Island of Germany Off the W. coast of Slesvig it is one of the Frisian Islands Its area is about 10 sq m , and at low water it can be reached by driving Nebel is the largest place on the island Amrum Bank, a few miles W , has a wireless station

AMSTEL. River of the Netherlands Formed by the union of the Drecht and the Mydrecht, it flows to the Zuider Zee, through Amsterdam It is about 10 m long

AMSTERDAM. Commercial capital, largest city, and a seaport of the Netherlands In the prov of N Holland, it is on the Amstel river where it joins the Ij or Y, an inlet of the Zuider Zee A ship canal joins it with Ymuiden on the North Sea The area of the city is 18½ sq m Built on piles, the oldest portions of the city lie round the Dam, a great square Later extensions are marked by concentric crescents of housed canals, some filled in, which form its principal structural lines The buildings include St Anthonie's Waag (weigh house), at the Nieuwe Markt, originally a city gate, once the surgeons' guild house, for which Rembrandt painted the Anatomy Lesson, containing the city archives, the Oude Kerk (Old Church, 1300), behind the Warmoesstraat, and the Nieuwe Kerk (New Church, 1408), beside the palace on the Dam, which was built in 1648-55 by Jacob van Kampen to serve as a town hall.



Amsterdam arms

During the 17th century Amsterdam expanded, by the stately Heeren and Keizergrachts or avenues, as far as the present Lynbaans-gracht Since then the city has overflowed in new suburbs In these suburbs building developments are supervised by the authorities, and the result is a pleasing arrangement of wide roads and open spaces in the midst of houses, shops, churches, and other modern edifices. The docks and quays, which extend along the Ij, have been improved to deal with the port's increasing trade

Amsterdam is Holland's chief money market and an important European mercantile mart Diamond polishing is almost a monopoly Other industries are shipbuilding, sugar refining, printing, brewing, dyeing, and the making of glass, paper, etc. It is also a great market for tobacco and timber The city's administration is vested in a burgomaster, wethouders (aldermen), and a municipal council The university, which has a library of 350,000 vols , dates from 1632 In the Rijks (National) Museum is the most representative collection of Dutch painting in the world. Other galleries are the municipal museum, the Fodor, the Six, and that of a private society, Arti et Amicitiae The city has a botanic garden (hortus) and one of the finest zoological gardens in Europe The city is intersected by canals, which are used for traffic and are crossed by over 300 bridges Pop 752,000

AMSTERDAM. City of New York, U S A It is on the Mohawk river and Erie canal, 33 m N W of Albany. Settled about 1775 and named Veedersburg, it was renamed Amsterdam in 1804 Pop (1930) 34,817

AMSTERDAM Island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to France Lying almost equidistant from S Africa and Tasmania, it is an extinct volcano, 2,980 ft. above sea level, with an area of about 23 sq m Discovered by Van Diemen in 1663, and acquired by France in 1893, it is barren and uninhabited It is sometimes called New Amsterdam

AMU-DARIA. River of Central Asia It rises on the Pamir plateau in two headstreams, and during its course of about 1,500 m forms part of the boundary between Afghanistan and Bokhara, whence it takes a general N W trend to enter the Aral Sea by two main branches It is less utilised as a commercial waterway than for irrigation

AMUR. River of Asia It is formed at Ust-Strjelka by the union of the Argun and Shilka, which rise in the Stanovoi Mountains In its upper course the Amur proper follows a S E direction, and separates Manchuria from the Siberian province of Amur, after which it flows N E , forces its way through the Khingan ranges, and enters the sea at Nikolaievsk, opposite the head of Sakhalin Frozen for half the year, it is navigable by large steamers for 1,500 m from May to Oct It is 2,920 m long from the source of the Argun , the Amur proper is 1,800 m Its chief tributaries are the Sungari and the Ussuri

AMUR. Province of E Siberia, part of the union of soviet republics It lies between the Stanovoi Mountains on the N and the Amur river, which marks the entire S. boundary Its area is 95,000 sq m From the lofty plateau in the N W the surface falls away to a series of fertile plateaux, bounded on the E by the Little Khingan Mts , beyond which occurs a broad strip of marshy lowland There is rich pasturage and much soil suitable for cultivation, but the climate is against agriculture, which nevertheless gives employment to about one-third of the people Gold is worked in the vicinity of the Stanovoi Mts , and coal of a poor quality is mined in the basins of the Zeya, Bureya, and Silinja The rly from Stretensk to Khabarovsk is open to a point N. of Blagovyeschensk, which is a branch terminus. Khabarovsk is the seat of government The province was ceded to Russia by China in 1858. Pop 261,500.

AMUR. Province of Manchuria, also known as Heilung-chiang It covers an area of 203,000 sq. m , and its capital is Tsitsihar (q v). It is separated from Siberia on the N. and E by the Amur river, and borders Siberia on the W., China on the S.W , and the province of Kirin on the S. Besides the capital it contains the large towns of Aigun and Nunkiang, and is traversed by the Chinese Eastern Rly. Pop. (1927) 2,500,000

ANA. Town of Iraq It is on the Euphrates, 80 m. from Hit. At one time it was the chief Arab trade centre on that river There is a trade in fruit and cereals to-day. Pop 15,000

ANACONDA. City of Montana, U S A. It is 27 m N W. of Butte Its copper smelting works, among the largest in the world, are principally fed by the rich Anaconda mines Pop (1930) 12,494

ANADYR. River of N E Siberia Rising in the Stanovoi Mts , it flows S W. and then E. through a desolate, thinly populated region, emptying in the gulf of Anadyr It is about 500 m long

On the gulf, which forms part of Bering Sea and is a resort of whalers, is a wireless station

ANAGNI. City of Italy It stands on a hill 1,500 ft above sea level, and is 46 m by railway from Rome The chief city of the ancient Hernici and a bishopric since 487, it possesses an 11th century cathedral, an early 12th century town hall, and remains of walls Pop 10,400

ANAHUAC. Central plateau of Mexico The region extends between the Rio Grande in the N. and the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the S , and was covered by lakes, hence its name, meaning amid the waters An ancient kingdom of Mexico was formerly known as Anahuac

ANAIZA. Town of Nejd, Arabia It stands on the Wadi Rummah, and is the centre of several caravan roads with considerable trade It is renowned among Arabs as the birthplace of Abd-ul-Wahab, the founder of the Wahabis. Pop about 15,000

ANAKAPALLE Town of Madras, India It is 18 m S W of Vizagapatam, on the railway to Rajahmundry, and has a trade in agriculture Pop 20,625

ANAKIE. Village of Queensland, Australia In the Springsure district, it is 193 m from Rockhampton, on the railway to Longreach

ANAMALAI. Mountain range in Travancore, S India Part of the W Ghats, these hills form a great tableland from 2,000 ft to 8,000 ft high and contain Anamudi (elephant forehead), 8,850 ft , the highest peak in S India An important station in the forest service, Mount Stuart, is situated in the midst of a dense bamboo jungle The elephant, bison, and ibex abound , on the lower hills teak, tea, and coffee are grown The name means elephant

ANANIEV. Town of the Ukraine On the Tiligul, 95 m N. of Odessa, its chief industry is connected with the growing of wheat Pop 18,000

ANANTAPUR. District of Madras, India It covers 5,557 sq m Pop 825,000

ANANTAPUR. Town of Madras, India It is on a branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly Pop 8,750

ANATA. Village of Palestine Standing N of the Jerusalem Jericho road, it was taken by the British, Dec. 28, 1917, in the campaign against the Turks

ANATOLIA. Greek name (Anatole, the East) for Asia Minor (q v) It was revived by the Turks, who called it Anadoli, and it is now part of Turkey.

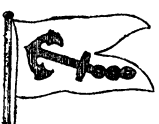
The Anatolian Railway is part of the Baghdad Railway (q v). It runs from Istanbul to Angora and Konieh, with a prolongation from Angora to Caesarea

ANAU. Delta-oasis near Askhabad, in the Turcoman soviet republic Two prehistoric kurgans or tumuli were excavated by H. Schmidt, 1904, for the Pumpelly expedition of the Carnegie Institution, Washington The N. kurgan yielded animal remains and hand-made pottery Metal-using was more fully developed in the S kurgan, where terra-cotta votive figurines and wheel made pottery suggest Sumerian contact The lower strata revealed cultivated wheat and barley, and wild animals, succeeded by the domesticated ox, pig, horse, and sheep, the upper strata added the goat, dog, and camel

ANCACHS. Coastal department of Peru It is S of Libertad and N of Lima and extends E. to the Marañon river. Mainly mountainous, it is rich in minerals which are not yet fully worked, and grows rice, cotton, sugar, and fruits, also coffee and cereals in its irrigated valleys Cattle and sheep are reared Its area is 14,700 sq m and Huaráz is the capital Pop 480,000

ANCASTER. Village of Lincolnshire It is situated 6 m W of Sleaford, and is served by the L N E Railway Pop 566

ANCHOR LINE. British steamship company. It carries passengers and cargo from Glasgow to Belfast, Londonderry, New York, and Boston, also from Glasgow to Gibraltar, Marseilles, Egyptian ports, Bombay, and Calcutta The headquarters are at 12 16, St Vincent Place, Glasgow. Its largest vessels are the California, Transylvania, and Tuscania



Anchor Line flag

ANCHOLME. River of Lincolnshire It rises near Market Rasen and flows 22 m N to join the Humber near Ferriby. It is navigable for 9 m. to Brigg.

ANCON. Hospital quarter of Panama city, Central America It stands on a hill near Panama city, and was founded during the construction of the Panama Canal

ANCON. Watering place of Peru It is 25 m. by railway N W of Lima It gave its name to the peace that ended the war between Chile and Peru in 1883 Pop 3,000

ANCONA. Province of N Italy. It is in the department of Marches, and has an area of 748 sq m Fruit and cereals are produced, silkworms are bred, and sulphur is mined. Pop (1931) 356,878

ANCONA. Seaport and city of Italy. The capital of Ancona province, it stands on the Adriatic, 130 m direct and 185 m. by railway N E of Rome The harbour, one of the best in Italy, is protected by two fine piers, one built by Trajan in 115 and bearing a triumphal arch in his honour. The cathedral dates from the 12th century and stands on the site of a temple of Venus, of which ten of the original columns survive, its dome is one of the oldest in Italy. There are several palaces and a museum in the city, the citadel of which is now a sugar refinery. Pop (1931) 84,437.

ANCRE. River of N. France. Rising a few miles S W of Bapaume, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, it flows generally W and S W. for about 25 m and joins the river Somme below Albert. The closing episode of the great series of battles in the Somme area during 1916-17 is known as the battle of the Ancre

ANCRUM. Village of Roxburghshire. It is 3½ m. N N.W. of Jedburgh. About 2 m away is Ancrum Moor, where on Feb 17, 1545, the English were defeated by the Scots. A monument marks the spot where Lilliard, a Scottish maiden, is said to have distinguished herself in the battle. Ancrum has one of the best-preserved crosses in the border district.

ANDALUSIA. Region of southern Spain. It now comprises eight provinces—Almeria, Granada, Málaga, Cadiz, Jaén, Cordoba, Seville, and Huelva, and has an area of 33,700 sq. m. It includes some of the most historic and interesting parts of Spain, e g the Moorish kingdom of Granada, the city of Seville, and the seaport of Cadiz. It was a Roman province, and later for about 800 years it was under the Moors, whose influence is still evident in the district Pop. (1930) 4,592,621.

ANDAMAN. Group of islands in the Bay of Bengal They are about 600 m from the mouth of the Hoogli Together with the Nicobar Islands they form a province of India They consist of six main islands, extending about 219 m., and about 200 small islands and islets, and have a total area of 2,508 sq m They are covered with dense tropical jungle, volcanic, and hilly, and have several well-sheltered natural harbours, the chief being Port Blair (q v) the capital From the forests large quantities of valuable timber are obtained Tea, Manila hemp, aloes, and coconuts are cultivated The islands were utilised from 1858 by the Indian government as a penal settlement, but prisoners are no longer sent there There is a wireless station at Port Blair, which has a steamer service with Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon. Pop. 17,814

ANDAMANESE. Aboriginal race inhabiting the Andaman Islands They comprise the last pure remnant of palaeolithic man Dark-skinned and frizzy-haired, they are of negrito stock, averaging 4 ft 10½ ins in height. They use arrows for land animals and fish, and hunt turtle and shark with detachable harpoons in dug-out canoes. Their utensils are largely of shell; their huts are roofed with cane leaves. Skulls of relatives are worn round the neck

ANDERIDA. Fortified Roman seaport on the Sussex coast It was destroyed and rebuilt by the Saxons after A D 491. In Norman times it became the castle of Pevensey, of which considerable remains still exist *See* Pevensey

ANDERLECHT. Town of Belgium. A western suburb of Brussels, on the railway to Enghien, it is an industrial centre Its most noted building is the subterranean church of St Guy

ANDERLUES. Town of Belgium It stands on the railway, 8 m from Charleroi It is a coalmining centre. Pop 10,200

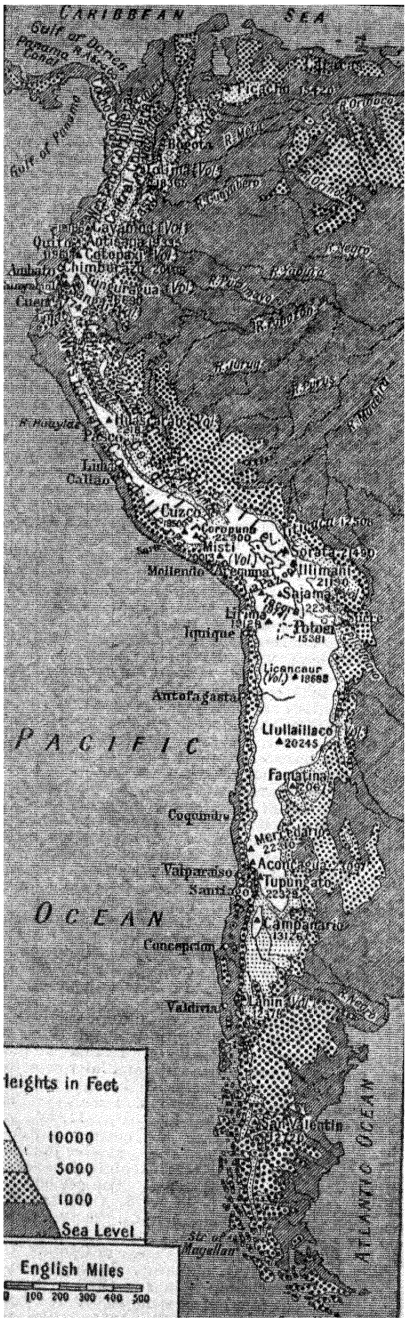
ANDERMATT. Tourist resort of Switzerland. It is situated in the upper valley of the Reuss, 3 m above Goschenen, 4,738 ft above sea level, near the junction, at Hospenthal, of the roads over the Furka and St Gotthard passes. It is visited for winter sports

ANDERNACH. Town of Germany. On the left bank of the Rhine, it is about 10 m N.W. of Coblenz Originally a Roman station, it was afterwards a free city, and later came under the electors of Cologne It became Prussian in 1815 Chemicals, cigars, and malt are made, and there is trade in wine Pop. 11,000

ANDERSON. City of Indiana, U S A It stands on the White river, at the junction of several railways, 35 m N E. of Indianapolis. It is a manufacturing centre Pop. 40,000.

ANDERSON. Town of S Carolina, U S.A. It is 120 m N.W of Columbia The manufacture of cotton is carried on. Pop 11,000.

ANDERSONVILLE. Village of Georgia, U.S A. It is 60 m S S W of Macon. In the prison, used by the Confederates in the Civil War, nearly 13,000 prisoners out of some 50,000 died between Feb., 1864, and April, 1865. The prison grounds are now a national park.



Andes. Map of the great mountain range of S. America

ANDERTON. Village of Cheshire, 4½ m. from Northwich on the river Weaver, which is navigable here. The chief industry is the mining of salt.

ANDES. Mountain system of S. America. It extends in an almost unbroken line throughout S. America from N. to S., a distance of over 4,000 m., parallel with the Pacific coast, traversing Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile, with Argentina, and contains some of the highest peaks and most stupendous mountain scenery in the world.

In Colombia the Andes split into four ranges, the most important being the Eastern Cordillera, along the eastern flanks of which is situated the main population of Colombia. The Andes in Ecuador embody two great chains enclosing the basins or tablelands of Quito, Ambato, and Cuenca, and forming as it were an immense avenue of snow-clad peaks, some of which are active volcanoes. Among them are Chimborazo, and Cotopaxi.

In Peru the Andes consist of three main chains, the Western, the Central and the Eastern Cordillera. The highest peaks are the Huascaran, 22,180 ft., Huandoy, 21,088 ft., and Coropuna, 22,900 ft. In the S. of Peru the Central Cordillera disappears, and the Eastern and Western enclose the basin of the great lake, Titicaca, 130 m. long and 13,000 ft. above sea level. The Andes in Bolivia form one of the most impressive mountain masses on the globe. In Chile they consist of one main chain, with a lesser maritime Cordillera, and the system approaches much nearer the coast. The great peak of Aconcagua, 22,850 ft., is the highest mountain in the New World.

These mountains are rich in metalliferous and other minerals, notably gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, zinc, and, in places, coal. They are treeless except in the ravines, but the uplands are generally covered with coarse grass, the natural food of the llama and the vicuna. They are served by several lines of railway, including the Guayaquil-Quito line; the Oroya and the Southern, in Peru, reaching 15,650 ft. and 14,660 ft.; and the Transandine in Chile.

Among the principal ascents of the Andes peaks are those of Chimborazo in 1802 by Humboldt, in 1831 by Boussingault and Hall, and in 1880 by Whymper; of Cotopaxi in 1880 by Whymper; and of Aconcagua in 1897 by Zurbriggen and Vines, in 1898 and 1900 by Conway, and in 1902 by Rankin.

ANDIJAN. Town of Asia and capital of the Uzbek Socialist Soviet republic. It stands near the Syr-Daria, 84 m. E.N.E. of Khokand by the Transcaspian Rly., of which it is the E. terminus. A centre of the cotton industry and noted for horticulture, Andijan was almost entirely destroyed by earthquake in 1902, but has been rebuilt. It was once the capital of the Khokand khanate. Pop. 73,465.

ANDKHUI. Town of Afghanistan. It is on the northern border, 100 m. W. of Balk and was subject to Bokhara until 1820, when Mahmud Khan captured and destroyed it. Its unhealthy climate, and the fact of its teeming with flies and scorpions, have earned it the name of hell upon earth. It was the capital of a khanate which became part of Afghanistan in 1885. Pop. 15,000.

ANDORRA. Republic in the eastern Pyrenees. It lies between the Spanish province of Lérida and the French department of Ariège, and covers an area of 175 sq. m. Agriculture thrives where the soil is suited to tillage, rye, barley, vines and tobacco being cultivated. There is also abundant mineral wealth. The inhabitants pay attention to

stockbreeding. The natives speak a Catalan dialect, and education is backward. French and Spanish currency are both used. Andorra is under the joint suzerainty of France and the bishop of Urgel, and its government is entrusted to a council consisting of 24 members holding office for four years, who elect a first and second syndic to preside Pop 5,231

ANDORRA LA VIEJA. Village of Andorra, the capital of the republic. The chief buildings are the church and the one where the legislature meets.



Andover arms

ANDOVER. Borough and market town of Hampshire On the Anton, Andover is 57 m W S W of London by the S Rly Situated in an agricultural district, it has malting works and here is the staff college of the R A F. There are Roman villas near the town Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 9,692

ANDOVER. Town of Massachusetts, U S A It is 23 m N of Boston, on the Boston and Maine rly Settled about 1643, it became notorious for its witchcraft trials about 1692 Woollen and rubber goods are manufactured Pop 10,000

ANDOVERSFORD. Village of Gloucestershire It is situated 5 m S E of Cheltenham, and is served by the G.W. Rly.

ANDRIA. City of Italy It is 35 m W of Bari, with which a light rly connects it, and has a trade in almonds, olive oil, and majolica ware Its cathedral, dating from the 11th century, was destroyed by fire in 1916. Pop 53,270

ANDRIEVITZA. Town of Yugoslavia About 50 m. N E of Cetynye, it is on the road from Ipek to Scutari. During the Great War part of the Serbian army retreated through it to the Adriatic in Nov.-Dec., 1915. The Austrians occupied it in Jan., 1916, and evacuated it in Nov., 1918. Pop. 8,000

ANDROS. Island of Greece The most N of the Cyclades, it is 25 m long and 9 m. broad. It is mountainous, but the soil is very productive Pop 20,000.

ANDROS. Chief town of the Greek island of Andros It is situated on the E coast

ANDROS. Largest island of the Bahamas (q v) It is 110 m long The chief industries are sponge collecting and the cultivation of sisal hemp Pop 7,000

ANDROSCOGGIN. River of Maine and New Hampshire, U S A It is formed in New Hampshire by the junction of the Magalloway and the stream issuing from Lake Umbagog, and flows S to join the Kennebec near Bath, 15 m. from the sea It is about 160 m. long

ANDUJAR. Town of Spain On the Guadalquivir, 48 m E N E of Córdoba, on the Madrid-Córdoba railway, it is noted for its alcarrazas, porous earthenware jars for keeping water cool. There are some mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 17,000.

ANECHO. Town of Togoland, Africa Once the capital of the country and known as Little Popo, it stands on the coast and is connected by rly. with Lomé (27 m.).

ANEGADA (Spanish, drowned). Northernmost isle of the Virgin Islands. It is of coral formation, low and flat, about 10 m long and very narrow. The encircling reefs are dangerous

ANEITYUM. Island of the New Hebrides group, Pacific Ocean. Kauri pine grows here, but it is not now worked.

ANEIZEH. Town of Nejd, Arabia, also known as Anaiza (q v.)

ANERLEY. Suburb of London. It is in Kent, 8 m. S. of London Bridge Station on the S. Rly. The parish church is a modern structure built in the Decorated style, with a fine reredos of Caen stone. There is an entrance to the Crystal Palace at Anerley. It is mainly in the urban district of Penge.

ANET. Town of France. It is in the dept. of Eure-et-Loir, 9 m N E. of Dreux. It has ruins of a château, built 1548–52, by Henry II for Diana of Poitiers, who was buried therein.

ANFIELD. Suburb of Liverpool To the north of the city, it has a station, Walton and Anfield, on the L M S. Rly. Its cemetery, opened in 1863, has a crematorium. To the S. is Stanley Park, 96 acres

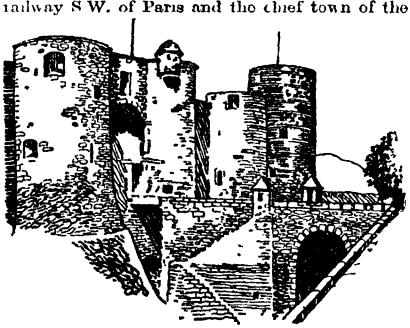
ANGAMOS POINT. Promontory of Chile. It is about 50 m. N. of Antofagasta. Off this cape, Oct. 8, 1879, the Chilean ironclads, Blanco Encalada and Almirante Cochrane, defeated the Peruvian battleship Huascar.

ANGARA. River of Siberia It rises as the Selenga in the Klangai Mountains of Mongolia, and as the Tola in the Yablon Mts. of Transbaikalia, passes through Lake Baikal, and flows thence N through Irkutsk to Panovsk, whence it follows a W. course to join the Yenisei above Yeniseisk. It is navigable to Irkutsk, and for steamers as far as its junction with the Ilim, to which point it is known also as the Upper Tunguska The stream usually labelled the Upper Angara, which flows into Lake Baikal at its northern extremity, is not the upper part of this great river. The river is frozen for six months of the year Its length is about 1,300 m

ANGASTON. Township S Australia It is 51½ m by rly N E of Adelaide

ANGERMAN. River of Sweden Rising near the Norwegian border, it flows S E and enters the gulf of Bothnia through a long estuary N. of Hernosand Its length, including the headstream and some lakes, is 242 m The river is used for floating timber from the extensive forests through which it flows It is navigable by small craft for about 70 m

ANGERS. City of France. It is 212 m by railway S W. of Paris and the chief town of the



Angers. Castle long the home of the counts of Anjou

department of Maine-et-Loire Here the rivers Sarthe and Mayenne meet to form the Maine, and the town is a natural converging point of roads and railways The cathedral, dedicated to St Maurice, was built in the 12th and 13th centuries, and added to in the 16th St Serge's is another old church. The castle, now an armoury, dates from the 13th century Angers has some picturesque old houses Until the Revolution it had a famous university and it is still an educational centre In the city are the noted mediæval abbey of St Aubin and the hospital of St. John. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of Anjou Pop 86,300

ANGERTON. Village of Northumberland. It is 7 m. W. of Morpeth, and is served by the L N E Rly.

ANGKOR Ruined city of Cambodia, French Indo-China It stands near the Tonle Sap or Great Lake Enclosed by walls 30 ft high, it covers an area of 4 sq m , has five splendid gates and remains of palaces and temples To the S. is the temple of Angkor Vat, a wonderful building where Brahma and later Buddha were worshipped. One of the finest remaining examples of Khmer architecture, it dates probably from the opening half of the 12th century It is a Buddhist place of pilgrimage

ANGLESEY or ANGLESEA. Island and county of North Wales It has a length of 21 m , a breadth of 28 m , and an area of 275 sq m Menai Strait separates it from the mainland of Wales, and it includes Holy Island. Anglesey has generally a flat, unpicturesque surface, relieved by slight undulations, the highest point being Holyhead Hill, 703 ft Copper is worked, and zinc, limestone, lead ore and marble (the green serpentine of Holyhead Island) are found Agriculture and cattle rearing receive considerable attention Beaumaris is the county town, but Holyhead is of greater importance Amlwch and Llangefni are other places The county is served by the L M S Rly , and returns one member to parliament Pop (1931) 51,700



Anglesey arms

ANGLE TARN. Small mountain lake of Westmorland It is on the E side of Patterdale 7 m from Ambleside.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN British protectorate in N Africa It covers 1,008,100 sq m and its pop is 5,605,848 Khartoum is the capital and Omdurman the largest place Port Sudan and Suakin on the Red Sea are the chief ports It is divided into 13 provinces and is governed by a governor-general and a council under whom are district commissioners The governor is appointed by Egypt with the consent of Great Britain, and a convention signed in 1899 settled the relations between the two countries. Imports from Egypt were allowed to enter the Sudan free of duty, and the slave trade was declared illegal The Sudan defence force protects the country.

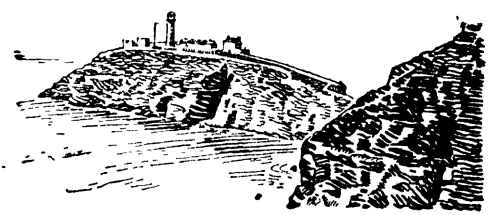
The Sudan exports ivory, cotton and gum arabic. The area under cotton has increased greatly, owing partly to irrigation, and ginning factories have been opened A little gold is mined, and there are large beds of salt Cattle, sheep, goats and camels are kept in great quantities, and much millet, the staple food, is grown. There is a forest area which is rich in rubber, ebony, bamboo and other valuable trees A railway owned by the state runs from Khartoum to Wadi Halfa, with branches to Port Sudan, Kassala, a cotton growing centre, and elsewhere, and motor road communications are rapidly being developed There are about 20 wireless stations The unit of currency is the piastre, of weight the kantar (99 05 lb), and of area the feddan of 5,024 square yards

Egypt ruled the Sudan until a revolt in 1882 destroyed her authority After a period of anarchy Great Britain, as the suzerain of Egypt, took up the matter, and in 1896–98 the country was subjugated by an Anglo-Egyptian force When Britain recognized the independence of Egypt in 1922 she retained her hold on the Sudan (q v)

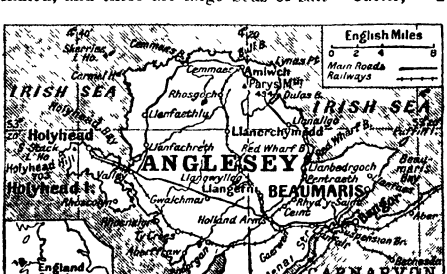
ANGMAGSALIK Eskimo village of Greenland It stands at the mouth of Sermilik Fiord on the S E coast Behind rises Ingolf's Fjeld, 6,000 ft high probably the first landmark of the early Norse visitors The chief settlement on the east coast, it is a missionary centre, and has a meteorological station

ANGMERING. Seaside resort of Sussex It is 66 miles from London with a station on the S Rly. The old village lies inland , on the coast is the modern pleasure resort called Angmering-on-Sea A tennis tournament is held here every August

ANGOLA. Portuguese possession in Africa On the west coast, it has a coastline of over 1,300 miles Its area is 510,670 sq m , and it is divided into eight administrative districts and two intendencias S Paulo de Loanda is the capital, other towns being Cabinda, Ambriz and Benguella The chief products are coffee, rubber, ivory, cotton, sugar, maize and hides Tobacco is grown and minerals, including diamonds, oil, copper, iron and salt, have been found The colony has about 1,500 miles of railway good roads and telegraph and cable services The Lobito Bay–Katanga Rly. has been extended to Kambore and links the colony with the Belgian Congo The unit of currency is the angolar, a coin introduced in 1928 Angola has been a Portuguese possession since 1575 except from 1641–48, when it was Dutch. Pop (1932) 4,000,000



Anglesey. South Stack lighthouse off Holy or Holyhead Island



Anglesey. Island county off the coast of North Wales

ANGONILAND. Plateau of central Africa It lies to the S W of Lake Nyasa, has a mean elevation of 4,000 ft , and is inhabited by the Angoni, who were formerly members of the Zulu confederation

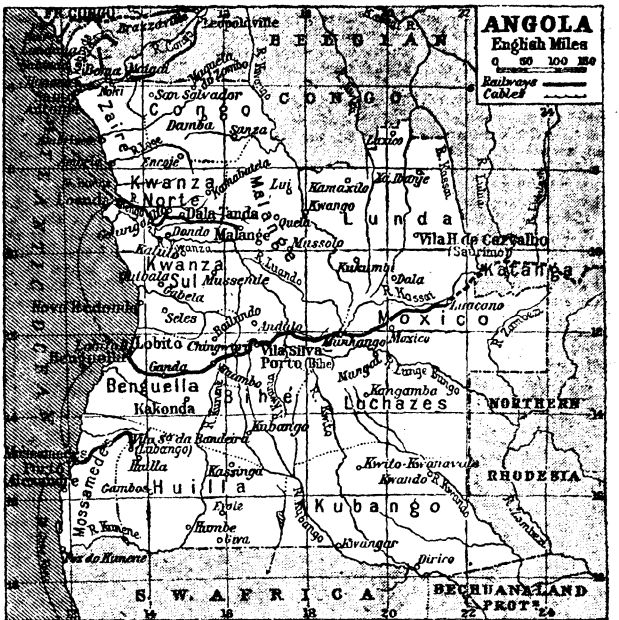
ANGORA. Vilayet of Turkey. It is mountainous, but has fertile valleys. It gives its name to the goats which are bred in the district for their fleece.

ANGORA. City of Turkey and since 1923 the capital of the republic. In Asia Minor, it stands on the Angora river, about 220 m. from Istanbul and is a terminus of a branch of the Anatolian Rly. Here, in 1919, Mustapha Kemal set up a nationalist government. The buildings

include mosques and the newer ones erected for government purposes, including the Parliament House. Great improvements were put in hand after 1919, and the city has modern systems of drainage and water supply, and is furnished with electric light. It has a wireless station and a telephone service, and industries, such as saw and flour mills, have been started. It was an important place on the caravan route from Istanbul. Pop. 74,553.

ANGOSTURA. Name of the city in Venezuela that is now called Ciudad Bolivar (q.v.).

ANGOULÊME. City of France. The capital of the department of Charente, it stands on a hill between the Charente and its tributary, the Anguienne, is 83 m. from Bordeaux on the rly. to Poitiers, and is at the head of the navigation of the river. It has a trade in wine, and paper is made here. The cathedral



Angola. Map of the territory in W. Africa which is a Portuguese possession



Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Map of the British possession lying to the south of Egypt

erected in the 11th and 12th centuries has been altered considerably. It is surrounded by boulevards which occupy the site once covered by the fortifications. The hôtel de ville, now a museum, is an imposing building. Pop. 34,900.

ANGRA DO HEROISMO. Seaport and the chief town of the Azores. It stands on the S. coast of Terceira Island, and exports wine, cereals, and fruit. The name is Portuguese for bay of Heroism. Pop. 10,057.

ANGRA PEQUENA. Former name of the port of S.W. Africa now called Luderitz (q.v.).

ANGRE. Village of Belgium. To the S.W. of Mons, it is on the rly. from Dour to Autreppe. It was taken by the British, Nov. 6, 1918.

ANGRES. Village of France. It is in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 2 m. N.E. of Souchez. It was captured by the British during the battle of Arras, April 13, 1917.

ANGRI. Town of Italy. It is 4 m. E. of Pompeii, and has cotton and silk manufactures.

ANGUILLA. One of the Leeward Islands. The northernmost of the Lesser Antilles, it has an area of 35 sq m and produces cotton, cattle, sheep, goats, salt, and phosphates It is also called little Snake island Pop. 4,000.

ANGUL. District of Bihar and Orissa, India. With the exception of the hilly S. part, the district is flat, and has an area of 1,681 sq. m. Coal and iron are mined Pop. 199,000

ANGUS Eastern maritime county of Scotland, formerly called Forfarshire. It is bounded S by the Firth of Tay, and has an area of 873 sq m. It contains some wild and beautiful scenery In it are Strathmore and the Sidlaw Hills Glas Meal (3,500 ft.), one of the Grampians, is the highest point The N and S Esk and the Isla are the main streams and of several small lakes Loch Lee is the largest Agriculture and cattle



Angus. County of Scotland formerly known as Forfarshire

rearing are prominent, and jute and flax manufactures occupy many people The L M S and L N E Rlys. serve the county Forfar, the county town, Dundee, Arbroath, Brechin and Montrose are the principal towns Glamis with its castle is in the county Excluding the burghs, it returns one member to parliament The antiquities include the castle ruins of Edzell and Melgund, and the round tower at Brechin. Pop. (1931) 270,190

ANHALT. State of the German republic. In the centre of the country and to the S. of Prussia, it lies on both sides of the Elbe and the Saale, another river being the Mulde. The soil is fertile and produces wheat, vegetables, tobacco, hops, etc., while cattle are reared. It has extensive forests and fish are plentiful in the rivers The railways are incorporated with those of Prussia. Dessau is the capital. Bernburg, Kothen, Zerbst, and Rosslau are the next largest towns. Before 1918 Anhalt was ruled by a duke The last holder of the office abdicated in 1918, and in 1922 a new constitution was adopted. By this the state has a small ministry and sends representatives to the Reich in Berlin. Its area is 893 sq. m. Pop. (1925) 351,045

ANHWEI OR NGANHWI. Province of China. It lies to the W. of the coast prov. of Kiangsu, of which it was formerly a part, and is traversed by the Yang-tse-Kiang. Its area is 54,826 sq m The part of Anhwei lying N. of the Yang-tse-Kiang is watered by the Hwaiko and its tributaries. There wheat and millet are grown In the south rice and tea are the chief products Pop. (1930) 21,715,396.

ANIE, PIC D'. Peak of the Pyrenees In France, it is in the west of the range, about 60 m. from Bayonne. It is a sacred mountain of the Basques, 8,215 ft high.

ANIO. River of central Italy. A tributary of the Tiber, which it enters 2 m. above Rome, it rises in the Hernician Hills, flows W past Tivoli, where it forms famous falls, and has a length of about 70 m. Known also as the Teverone, or Little Tiber, and Aniene, it supplied ancient Rome with water, which is conveyed by aqueducts.

ANJENGO. Town of Travancore, India On the coast, 78 m N of Cape Comorin, it was one of the earlier English settlements in India, being occupied by the East India Company in 1684. Although enclosed within the native state of Travancore, it is a British settlement. Pop. 5,572

ANJIDIV OR ANJADIVA. Island off the W. coast of India. It forms a dependency of the Portuguese settlement of Goa. It is about a mile long, and was the first piece of territory in what is now the Bombay Presidency to fall into Portuguese hands

ANJOU. Old province of France It lay around its capital, Angers, on the Maine, and came into existence in the 7th or 8th century It was ruled by counts who at one time were kings of England, and then by dukes Since the Revolution it has been covered by the department of Maine-et-Loire, and parts of the departments of Indre-et-Loire, Mayenne and Sarthe.

ANJOUAN. One of the Comoro Islands It is in the Mozambique Channel between Africa and Madagascar. *See* Comoro Islands.

ANKARA Turkish name for the city also known as Angora (q v)

AN-KING OR NGAN-KING Capital of Anhwei (Nganhwi) province, China On the Yang-tse-Kiang, 304 m. from Shanghai, it is a port of call for steamers Pop 38,000.

ANKLAM Town of Germany. It is in Pomerania, on the river Peene, 5 m from the Baltic and 52 m by rail N W of Stettin. It has a church dating from the 12th century.

ANKLESWAR. Town of Bombay, India. It is 5 m by rail S of Broach, and has cotton and paper mills. Pop 9,000.

ANKOBER. Town of Abyssinia. The former capital of Shoa, it stands 8,700 ft. high on the E. slope of the Shoa plateau, and is 90 m. N E. of Addis Abbaba. Pop 2,000.

ANKOLE. District of Uganda. Bordering on Lake Edward, it is a mountainous but fertile and rich grazing region, and produces a long-horned breed of cattle. It is governed by a native king.

ANKOR. Town of Afghanistan, better known as Andkhui (q v.).

ANNABERG. Town of Saxony. In the Erzgebirge, near the frontier of Czechoslovakia, it is 18 m by rail S S.E of Chemnitz. It has manufactures of lace and trimmings. Its 16th century church, St. Anne's, has interesting sculptures There are monuments to Luther and Barbara Uttmann Pop 18,500.

ANNAGASSAN. Village of co. Louth, I.F.S. It is 10 m. S. of Dundalk, and has a small harbour.

ANNALONG. Village of co. Down, Northern Ireland. It stands on the Irish Sea and has a small harbour used by fishing boats

ANNAM. French protectorate in S E. Asia; the central littoral of French Indo-China. Extending for 750 m along the China Sea, with a mean breadth of 98 m. and an area of 39,758 sq. m., it adjoins Tonking on the N., Laos and Cambodia on the W, and Cochin-China on the S.W. Hué is the capital, and Tourane is the chief seaport. The country's products include rice, cotton, silk, sugar, maize, spices, timber and bamboo, coffee and drug plants Copper, coal, iron, zinc, and salt are mined. A railway line runs along the coast. Irrigation is increasingly practised, 10,000 acres having been made available for agriculture by the Phan-tang river alone. The government is a native monarchy under French control

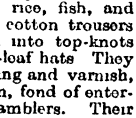


Annam. Man of the Moi tribe, who are dwellers in the backlands

For some centuries Annam was under Chinese rule, but a native monarchy, set up in 968, gradually gained power, and in 1428 the country became independent In 1787 the French appeared, and in 1884 a French protectorate was established. The unit of currency is the piastre. Pop. (1940) 4,820,000

ANNAMESE. Indigenous people forming five sixths of the population of French Indo-China Short, ungainly, tawny, flat-faced, small-nosed, round-headed, they are lowland dwellers, subsisting mainly on rice, fish, and poultry. Both sexes wear silk or cotton trousers and tunics, with the hair coiled into top-knots surmounted by turbans or palm-leaf hats They blacken the teeth by betel chewing and varnish, are industrious, independent, vain, fond of entertainment, and are inveterate gamblers. Their dialects and script are of early Chinese derivation.

ANNAN. River of Dumfriesshire. It rises close to the sources of the Clyde and the Tweed, and flows S for about 50 m. to the Solway Firth. It has good salmon and trout fishing.



Annan arms

ANNAN. Burgh and seaport of Dumfriesshire. It stands on the Annan, 1½ m. from its mouth, in the Solway Firth, and 18 m. E.S.E. of Dumfries, on the L.M.S. Rly. Its burghers have the right of fishing for salmon in the Solway. Edward Irving, founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church, was a native of Annan, and Thomas Carlyle was a schoolboy here. Pop (1931) 3,959.

ANNANDALE. Central division of Dumfriesshire. Consisting of the valley of the Annan, 30 m. long and about 16 m broad, it anciently formed part of Strathclyde and later of Valentia. Near the source of the river is a hollow known as the Devil's Beef-tub or Beef-stand with steep wooded sides, which figures in Scott's Red-gauntlet.

ANNANDALE. Municipality of New South Wales. Although for some purposes a distinct area, it is really an industrial suburb of Sydney. Pop 14,000

ANNAPOLIS. Town of Nova Scotia, Canada It is on Annapolis Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, 95 m by rail W of Halifax. Founded by the French as Port Royal in 1604, it became British in 1713, and was the capital of Nova Scotia until 1879. The English renamed it Annapolis in compliment to Queen Anne It has a good harbour with steamer service across the Bay of Fundy Pop. (1931) 739.

ANNAPOLIS. City and capital of Maryland, U S A On the S bank of Severn river, it is 26 m from Baltimore. It contains the U S. Naval Academy, St John's College, and other state, civic and educational institutions, and has a wireless station Founded in 1649 as Providence, it received the name Annapolis in honour of Queen Anne. Its chief industry is oyster canning. Pop (1930) 12,531

ANN ARBOR. City of Michigan, U S A. It stands on the Huron river, 39 m W of Detroit, on the Michigan Central Rly Here is the university of Michigan, it has an observatory and a large library Its manufactures include pianos, carriages, farming implements, and furniture Pop (1930) 26,944

ANNBANK. Village of Ayrshire It is situated 5 m from Ayr, and is served by the L M S Rly.

ANNECY. Lake of France It lies in the department of Haute-Savoie, is 9 m long, 2 m broad and nearly 1,460 ft above sea level The Fier carries its waters to the Rhône

ANNECY Town and pleasure resort of France The capital of the department of Haute-Savoie, it is an important railway junction at the N W end of Lake Annecy, 24 m by rail from Aix-les-Bains It has a castle, cathedral, and library, and manufactures linen, paper, and hats It became French in 1860, before which time it was part of Savoy Pop 15,600

ANNEN. Town of Westphalia, Germany It is 6 m S E of Dortmund, in a coal-mining district, and has also iron foundries Pop 13,700

ANNESLEY. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 6 m from Mansfield, and has a station on the L M S Rly Annesley Hall, standing in a large park, is the seat of the family of Chaworth-Musters Here lived Mary Chaworth, beloved by Lord Byron, who wrote of the hills of Annesley. Around the village are coal mines

ANNET. One of the Scilly Islands. It lies W of St Agnes.

ANNEUX. Village of France It is in the department of Nord, 7 m S W. of Cambrai. Captured by the British, Nov 21, 1917, in the battle of Cambrai, it was given up in the next month, and recovered during the second battle of Cambrai, Sept., 1918

ANNFIELD PLAIN. Urban district of Durham It is situated 4 m. E of Consett, and is served by the L N E. Rly. It is a coal-mining centre. Pop (1931) 15,922.

ANNISTON. City of Alabama, U S A A health resort on the slope of the Blue Mts, it is 63 m E N E. of Birmingham It has a number of manufactures, mainly connected with the coal and iron found around it, and is a centre of the cotton trade. Pop 15,000.

ANNITSFORD. Village of Northumberland It is situated 5 m. N E of Newcastle, and is served by the L N E. Rly

ANNIVIERS, Val d'. Valley of Switzerland In the Rhône district, it runs N and S in canton Valais from Sierre to the Dent Blanche, and contains the villages and resorts of St Luc, Ayer, Chandolin, and Zinal

ANNOBON. Small island in the gulf of Guinea It belongs to Spain. It is 110 m S W. of St Thomas, is 4 m long by 2 m broad, and has an area of 7 sq m The chief town is San Antonio de Praia, and the roadstead is visited by ships for water and provisions Annobon was discovered by the Portuguese on New Year's Day, 1471 Pop 1,200

ANNONAY. Town of France It is 50 m S of Lyons on the railway to Bordeaux, at the junction of two small rivers, the Cance and the Dôme It has manufactures of gloves and paper

ANPING. Seaport of Formosa It is on the W side of the island.

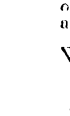
ANSARS. Tribe of Caucasian origin living mainly in the mountainous region N of the Lebanon Preferably called the Nosairis—to distinguish them from the Ansar or helpers of Mahomet—they appear to have brought from their Iranian cradleland in classical times a primitive nature-worship This was slowly permeated by early Christian elements, and in the 11th century was engrafted with a rigid and exclusive form of Gnostic Mahomedanism, with occult initiatory rites They may number 130,000 or thereabouts Believers in transmigration, their religious poesy is sometimes lofty, but for centuries they have been equally disliked by Christians and Moslems

ANSBACH or Anspach Town of Bavaria It stands on the river Rezat, 27 m by rail from Nuremberg, and trades in agricultural produce The palace of the margraves, erected 1713–23, now used for public offices, stands in a large park Ansbach has several fine ancient churches, schools, and a museum It has some manufactures, and at one time it was famous for its porcelain The little principality of which it was the capital was ruled by a branch of the Hohenzollern family from 1362 to 1886 They were called margraves. It was transferred to Bavaria in 1806 Pop 20,600

ANSDELL. Watering place of Lancashire It is 1½ m W of Lytham, and is served by the L M S Rly (station Ansdell and Fairhaven)

ANSONIA. City of Connecticut, U S A It is 12 m N W of New Haven by rail, and stands on the Naugatuck river, which is here crossed by a concrete bridge 2 m from its mouth The buildings include a free library and city hall. Brass and copper goods and clocks are manufactured Pop 20,000

ANSTEY'S COVE. Small bay on the S coast of Devonshire It is 1 m from Babbacombe, and is visited by pleasure seekers



Anstruther arms

ANSTRUTHER. Seaport and market town of Fifeshire It stands on the Firth of Forth, 9 m S S E of St Andrews and 19 m E of Thornton Junction by the L N E Rly It consists of the royal burghs of Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and Kilrenny, has a fine harbour, and is a centre of the Fifeshire fisheries Market day, Fri. Combined pop. (1931) 3,325

ANTALO. Town of Abyssinia It was the former capital of the province of Tigré, one of the three into which the land is divided Pop 1,000

ANTANANARIVO or Tananarivo (French Tananarive) Capital of Madagascar Situated on a hill, 4,750 ft above sea level, it is in the central plateau of the island, about 100 m from the E coast Here are the administrative offices, Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, numerous churches, the royal palaces, schools, and colleges It has several industrial establishments, including a meat preserving factory, and is connected by rail with Tamatave, the chief seaport The important wireless station here was opened in 1924 Pop 70,800, including 4,000 Europeans

ANTARCTICA. Circumpolar continent of the South Its area is about 5,000,000 sq m and it has a coastline of about 14,000 m Nearly all of it is within the Antarctic Circle Of its various divisions Graham Land is only 700 m from S America, and on the other side is Wilkes Land, about 1,700 m from Tasmania East of Graham Land is Weddell Sea, one of the great openings of the continent The other great bay is Ross Sea, fringed by the Great Ice Barrier and bordering S Victoria Land, which stretches almost to the Pole At the N W corner of Ross Sea are the Balleny Islands, about 1,400 m from New Zealand, and then going eastward come Oates Land, King George V Land, Queen Mary Land and Enderby Land Coats Land fronts Weddell Sea The Great Ice Barrier, sometimes called Ross Barrier, about the size of France, is the largest sheet of floating ice

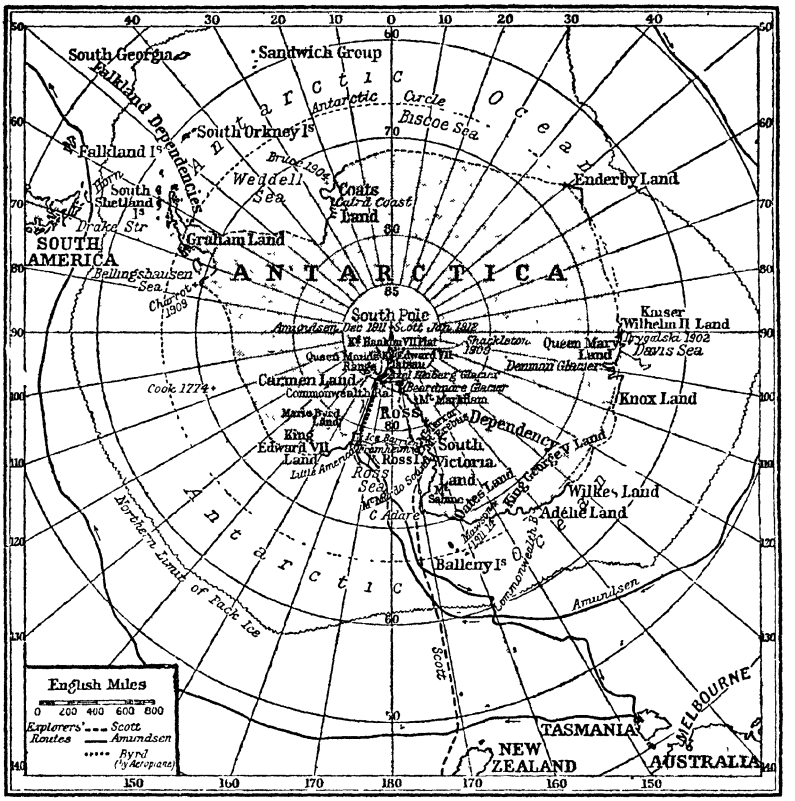
In certain parts, S Victoria Land, for instance, there are mountains rising to 8,000 ft or more Inland of the mountains, round the Pole itself, is a plateau where the overlying ice sheet is between 1,000 and 2,000 ft thick The greatest height is 15,500 ft and the average height about 3,000 and 4,000 There are many extinct volcanoes, but only one, Erebus on Ross Island, is active Coal has been found The continent is nearly devoid of life There are no land animals and only a few birds, notably the penguins on Ross Island and elsewhere Whales and seals are found The mosses and lichens seen on the coastal rocks are the only indications of plant life In addition to coal other payable deposits of minerals are believed to exist

At the Imperial Conference in 1926 it was declared that by right of discovery the British had a good title to part of Coats Land, Enderby Land, Kemp Land, Queen Mary Land, Wilkes Land, King George V Land and Oates Land

In 1933 an order in council handed over to the Commonwealth of Australia that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories other than Adelie Land situated south of the 60th degree of south latitude and lying between the 160th degree of east longitude and the 45th degree of east longitude

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE. Parallel of latitude It is drawn 23½ degrees (approximately) from the south pole *See* Arctic Circle

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION. Exploration in the Antarctic may be said to date from Jan 17, 1773, when James Cook was the first man to cross the Antarctic Circle The next great step forward occurred in 1819, when William Smith discovered what are now the South Shetland Islands In 1821 Bellingshausen, a Russian, discovered Peter I Island and Alexander I Land James Weddell, a Scotsman, reached 74° 15′ S in 1823, in the great bay to which his name has been given. Enderby Land was seen in 1831 by Biscoe, a captain in the service of Enderby Brothers, the next year Biscoe discovered Adelaide Island, the Biscoe Islands, and Graham Land. John Balleny was sent southwards by the same merchants and discovered the islands which bear his name in 1839. D'Urville made



Antarctic Exploration. Map of the South Polar region showing the points reached by various explorers and the routes taken by Amundsen, Scott and Byrd in their successful attempts to reach the Pole

Adelie Land in 1840, and in the same year Wilkes, of the U S Navy, sailed along the coast of Wilkes Land

In 1839 the British Admiralty placed James Clark Ross in command of the Erebus and of a British Antarctic expedition He discovered the Admiralty Mts , Possession Island, Coulman Island, Mt Melbourne, Franklin Island, and finally the volcanic mts Erebus and Terror, and Cape Crozier In each of the following seasons attempts were made by Ross to reach the high latitudes, the best effort being 71° 30′ S in the Weddell Sea in March, 1843

On Dec 21, 1872, the Challenger expedition sailed for the S , and on Feb 16, 1874, the Challenger was the first steam vessel to cross the Antarctic Circle King Oscar II Land was discovered by Larsen in 1893. In 1897 the Belgica sailed from Antwerp, under Adrien de Gerlache, with a company which included Roald Amundsen, Dr Cook, and Henryk Arctowski , the ship was gripped by the ice in March, 1898, and at 71° 30′ S , and for the first time an exploration party spent the winter in the Antarctic

In 1901 R F Scott sailed in the Discovery and landed a party at the foot of Mt Terror on Ross Island on Jan 22, 1902 The ship followed the Great Ice Barrier eastward and discovered King Edward VII Land. Winter was passed by the party in McMurdo Sound, and then sledge journeys were made S. over the barrier ice.

Drygalski sailed in the Gauss in 1901 from Hamburg and discovered Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, while Nordenskiold, in the Antarctic, reached King Oscar II Land, where he wintered W S Bruce sailed in the Scotia in 1902 from the Clyde, wintered at Laurie Island, and in 1904, after refitting at Buenos Aires, the Scotia reached 74° 1′ S at Coats Land Mossman remained for meteorological work until 1905 on Laurie Island

On New Year's Day, 1908, Shackleton, who had been with Scott on his sledge journey over the barrier ice, left New Zealand on the Nimrod, and wintered near Cape Royds He set out polewards over the barrier ice in Oct , climbed the Beardmore Glacier in Dec , and reached 88° 21′ S. on King Edward VII Plateau on Jan 9, 1909, an advance on the previous farthest S of some 420 m A second sledge party pushed N , ascended the plateau near Mt Bellingshausen, and discovered the South Magnetic Pole in 72° 25′ S , 155° 16′ E , at an elevation of 7,260 ft , on Jan 16, 1909 Charcot made a second Antarctic voyage and explored Bellingshausen Sea in 1909–10

Roald Amundsen left Norway on the Fram in Aug , 1910, and reached the Bay of Whales on the edge of the Great Ice Barrier on Jan 14, 1911 , winter quarters were established, and the dash for the Pole began on Oct 20 The inner edge of the barrier ice was reached on Nov 17, at 85° S , and the Pole was reached on Dec 16, 1911 Captain Scott left London on the Terra Nova on June 1,

1910, winter quarters being prepared in Jan, 1911, on Ross Island Sledge parties set out S. in Oct, and on Jan 4 Scott and four companions, Wilson, Bowers, Oates, and Evans, went onwards from lat 87° 35′ S and reached the Pole on Jan 17, 1912 On Dec 2, 1911, Mawson sailed from Hobart in the Aurora to explore the area W of Wilkes Land Sledging parties explored the neighbouring area, and the Aurora in her voyages to and from Australia made oceanographical discoveries, and the expedition returned on Feb 26, 1914 Shackleton left England in 1914 on the Endurance to attempt a sledge journey from Weddell Sea across Antarctica to Ross Sea The Endurance was frozen in off the Caird Coast, Jan 18, 1915, and drifted from 76° 30′ S to 69° S, where she was crushed on Oct 27, the crew reaching safety after difficulty

In 1928 two expeditions set out for the south polar regions, one under Adm Richard Byrd and the other under Sir Hubert Wilkins Byrd's first ship left Hoboken in Aug, and he himself left California in Oct In Nov, 1929, he flew over the Pole In Sept, 1929, Sir Douglas Mawson set out from Cape Town in the Discovery to lead another expedition A Norwegian expedition also went out for scientific purposes

ANTARCTIC OCEAN. Name conveniently applied to the waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans which girdle the Antarctic continent The arbitrary northern limit of the ocean is lat 60° S, where it merges with the Southern Ocean The chief seas of the Antarctic Ocean are the Weddell Sea, between Graham Land and Coats Land, the Biscoe Sea, between Coats Land and Enderby Land, and the Ross Sea, between South Victoria Land and King Edward VII Land The name Bellingshausen Sea is used for the waters to the W of Graham Land and N of Charcot Land Except in the vicinity of Graham Land there are few islands in the ocean The Antarctic is the shallowest of all the oceans, the depth averaging 2,000 fathoms

ANTEQUERA. Town of Spain Called Antiquaria by the Romans, it is 28 m N N W of Malaga by rail It has a Moorish castle, remains of the wall, and an arch built partly of Roman masonry in 1595 Near the town, which was taken from the Moors in 1410, is one of the largest *gravemounds in Spain* Pop 32,000

ANTI. Tribe of South American Indians They live in the forests E of the Andes in S Peru They and the Chunchos are a warlike outpost of the Guiana Arawak The Incas established them in Antisuyu Of fine physique, they wear woven ponchos, and are skilled in metal work

ANTI-ATLAS. Mountain plateau of S W Morocco Its average elevation is about 10,000 ft The Wadi Draa is parallel to the S face, which drops abruptly to the Saharan lowland, the W end is Cape Nun The plateau is separated from the Great Atlas by a depression of which the sea end forms the shore of Agadir Bay

ANTIBES. Seaport and holiday resort of France In the dept of Alpes Maritimes, it is 13 m by railway S W of Nice Its chief industries are fishing and the making of perfumes. There are remains of a Roman settlement. Pop 12,760

ANTICOSTI. Island of Canada Situated in the gulf of St. Lawrence, it belongs to Quebec province, and has an area of about 3,000 sq m The N coast has limestone cliffs, the S is low and dangerous The island was acquired in 1805 by M Monier, a Frenchman, who stocked it with wild animals Fishing is carried on Pop 450

ANTICYCLONE. Meteorological term for type of pressure distribution in which the isobars form closed curves, as a rule circular or oval in shape. Atmospheric pressure is highest at the centre and diminishes towards the margins, so that the movement of air is in a direction opposite to that in a cyclone Towards the centre of the system the air is usually very still, but nearer the margins the winds—which are rarely more than light, since the pressure differences are not great, and therefore do not give such steep gradients as in cyclones—blow outwards in a clockwise direction in conformity with Buys Ballot's law

Anticyclones, which are generally regarded as the bringers of fine or fair weather, are marked by an absence of rain, although in a land surrounded by the sea, e g, the British Isles, rain may occasionally fall in small amounts Two distinct types of anticyclones should be noted, the cloudless and the overcast In the first the diurnal range of temperature is considerable while in the second it is usually small In general the hot deserts are anticyclonic regions In the N hemisphere in summer an anticyclone centres on the Azores and occasionally spreads as far as S England, in winter the Siberian anticyclone is accompanied by intense cold and the fringe of it sometimes reaches E. England In the S hemisphere anticyclones move steadily from W. to E between the trade winds and the brave west winds

ANTIETAM. River of the United States It rises in the Allegheny Mts in Pennsylvania, and flows S. through Maryland to the Potomac It was the scene of a battle, Sept 16-17, 1862, during the Civil War

ANTIGUA. Island of the British W Indies Discovered by Columbus in 1493 and settled in 1632 by the British it has an area of 108 sq m and is, with Barbuda and Redonda, one of the five presidencies of the Leeward Islands It has an irregular coast, fertile soil, and several good anchorages, the best being English Harbour and St John, the capital It is the seat of government of the Leeward Islands and of the Anglican archbishop of the West Indies There is a wireless station The products include sugar, cotton, pineapples, molasses, and rum Pop. of presidency (1929) 30,974

ANTIGUA. Town of Guatemala It lies at the N foot of the volcano of Agua, 15 m W S W of Guatemala city There are coffee plantations near Pop 20,000

ANTI-LEBANON Mountain range of Syria Lying E of, and fairly parallel with, the Lebanon range, between Homs and Damascus, it is traversed by a branch railway from the latter city to Beirut The Anti Lebanon extends about 90 m and rises to a height of 9,050 ft in Mt Hermon It forms the eastern boundary of the Lebanese republic

ANTILLES. Name applied to the West Indies exclusive of the Bahama Islands. The Antilles are divided into two groups—Lesser and Greater—the former including Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St Vincent, Tobago, and Trinidad, and the latter consisting of Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and a number of smaller islands The Lesser Antilles are subdivided into the Leeward and Windward groups

ANTIOCH. (Turk Antakia) Town of Syria It stands on the left bank of the Orontes about 60 m W of Aleppo It was founded by Seleucus Nicator in 300 B C in memory of his father Antiochus, king of Syria, and for a time rivalled Rome in greatness Antioch played a leading part in the early days of Christianity Captured and destroyed by the Persians in A D 538, it was rebuilt by Justinian, and conquered by the Saracens about 638 Since 1268, when it was taken by the Egyptian Bibars, it has remained in the possession of the Mahomedans. The modern town, which is of slight importance, has remains of Roman walls Pop 28,000.

ANTIOQUIA. Department of Colombia. It contains branches of the Cordilleras and is watered by the Cauca Magdalena and other streams; its area is 25,516 sq. m. To the N. it extends to the gulf of Darien. The mts. are forest-clad and rich in gold, silver, platinum, iron, coal, galena, and rock salt. The agricultural produce includes rubber, maize, coffee, timber, cotton, sugar-cane, and tobacco. The capital is Medellin, where there is a university, maintained by the department. Pop. 1,011,324.

ANTIPAROS. Island of Greece. One of the Cyclades, it is in the Aegean Sea. It is near Paros (hence the name), is 8 m. long by about 3 m. broad, and has a famous stalactite cavern.

ANTIPODES (Gr. anti, against; podes, feet). Geographical term meaning directly opposite each other. Points are antipodal to each other when they are at opposite ends of a straight line joining the points and also passing through the centre of the earth. Thus one point is as far N. of the equator as the other is S., while each is separated from the other by 180° of longitude. Australia and New Zealand are, roughly speaking, the Antipodes of Great Britain.

ANTIPODES. Group of uninhabited rocky isles in the S. Pacific. They belong to, and are about 480 m. S.E. of, New Zealand. The name is due to the fact that the islands are, as near as possible, the antipodes of London.

ANTISANA. Volcanic peak of the Andes. In Ecuador, it is 35 m. S.E. of Quito, and is 19,335 ft. high. On its slopes is one of the highest inhabited villages in the world, Tambo de Antisana, 12,400 ft. high. The volcano is extinct.

ANTI-TAURUS. Mountain range in Asia Minor, the exact nature and extent of which are doubtful. It is generally regarded as being the range which begins near Mt. Argaeus, 13,100 ft., and extends for over 200 m. in a N.E. direction.

ANTIVARI. City of Yugoslavia. It is 3 m. from the Adriatic Sea and 16 m. from Scutari. It has a wireless station, and its buildings include the citadel built by the Venetians. On the coast is New Antivari, the terminus of a railway from Scutari. There are remains of a Venetian castle here. During the Great War it was occupied by the Austrians in 1916, and by the Italians in 1918. At the peace of 1919 it was given to Yugoslavia. Pop. 2,500.

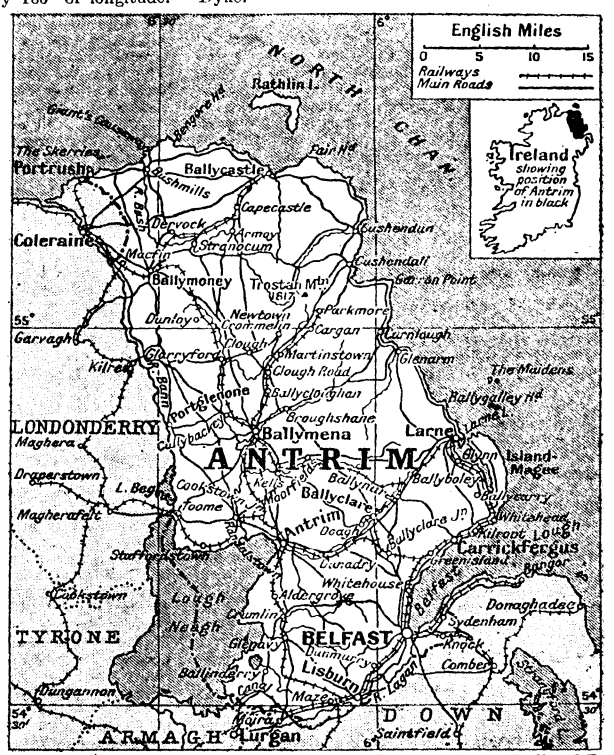
ANTOFAGASTA. Province of Chile. It has an area of 47,305 sq. m. It is rich in silver, copper, saltpetre, and other minerals. The desert of Atacama covers the province. Pop. (1930) 178,765.

ANTOFAGASTA. Seaport of Chile. The capital of Antofagasta province, it is the terminus of the Antofagasta and Bolivia Rly. Ships lie in the roadstead and discharge by means of lighters. Much of the trade of Bolivia passes through this port, which is the commercial centre for an extensive mining district. There is a wireless station. Pop. (1930) 53,591.

ANTONGIL BAY. Inlet of N.E. Madagascar. Extending N. for about 50 m., it is wide and deep, and at its head is the town of Maroantsetra.

ANTONINA. Seaport of Brazil. In the state of Paraná, it is at the head of the Bay of Paranagua and is connected by rly. (18 m.) with Paranagua and Curitiba. Rice and yerba maté or Paraguay tea are exported. Pop. 10,000.

ANTONINE'S WALL. Roman rampart between the Forth and the Clyde. It is 36 m. long and was erected by Lollius Urbicus in A.D. 140–1, during the reign of Antoninus Pius. Mainly of turf flanked by a ditch, it was protected by from 10 to 20 forts, some of which, e.g. Camelon and Barrhill, mark the side of Agricola's temporary works of about A.D. 80. The stone-ramparted Castlecary is well preserved. The wall was known in early Scottish history as Grime's Dyke and later as Graham's Dyke.


English Miles
0 5 10 15
Railways
Main Roads
Ireland showing position of Antrim in black
NORTH CHANNEL
Rathlin I.
Fair Hd
Ballycastle
Portrush
Ballymoney
Coleraine
Cushendun
Cushendall
Garvagh
Kilrea
Dungiven
Newtownlimavady
Parkmore
Cargan
Carnlough
Glenarm
The Maidens
Ballygalley Hd
Larne
Island Magee
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
Ballymena
Broughshane
Ballyclare
Antrim
Carrickfergus
Whitehead
Kilroot
Belfast Lough
Belfast
Lisburn
Dromara
Dromore
Banbridge
Newry
Warrenpoint
Rostrevor
Kilkeel
Newcastle
Dundrum
Saintfield
Downpatrick
DOWN
ARMAGH
TYRONE
Omagh
Cookstown
Magherafelt
Dungannon
Lough Neagh
Lough Erne
Portstewart
Ballycastle
Glenariff
Glenarm
Whitehouse
Holywood
Bangor
Donaghadee
Comber
Ballynahinch
Ballycastle Jn
Ballyclare Jn
Ballyboley
Ballyhenry
Whiteabbey
Greenisland
Knock
Sydenham
Ballymacarrett
Ballymacarrett Jn
Ballymacarrett Jn
Ballymacarrett Jn

Carrickfergus Belfast, the metropolis, Lisburn, Carrickfergus, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Larne, Antrim, and Portrush are the principal towns. Two members are returned to the British Parliament for the county apart from Belfast, and seven to the parliament of Northern Ireland. Pop (1926) 191,643

ANTRIM. Market town of co Antrim, Northern Ireland It is 22 m by rail N W of Belfast, on the Northern Counties (L M S) and G N I Rlys, and lies near the shore of Lough Neagh In the vicinity are Antrim Castle, Shane's Castle, and a round tower Market days, Tues and Thurs Pop 1,980

ANTSIRABE. Town of Madagascar It is 98 m by rail S of Antananarivo and is noted for its thermal springs There are meat-preserving factories here Pop 19,130

ANTUNG. Treaty port of Manchuria, it stands on the Yalu river, 7 m from its mouth in Korea Bay, and is connected with the Korean rly system It is 171 m from Mukden by rail Its exports include soya beans and timber Pop 75,500

ANTWERP (Anvers) City and seaport of Belgium Situated on the right bank of the Schelde, here a great tidal river, it is 55 m from the sea and 27 m by rail N of Brussels It is chiefly famous as a centre of import and export, being the continental Atlantic seaport nearest to the heart of Europe and connected by an extensive canal system with the Rhine valley and northern France The most famous of the old buildings is the magnificent cathedral of Notre Dame, completed in 1518 and containing masterpieces of Rubens Among other old churches is that of S Jacques, in which is the chapel of the Rubens family The Guild Houses, the Hôtel de Ville, and the Plantin Museum all date from the 16th century In the Grand Place is Lambeaux's celebrated Brabo fountain The numerous fine modern buildings include the royal museum, which contains a wonderful collection of Flemish art, both old masters and works of modern painters Great extensions and improvements in the harbour works were undertaken after the Great War



Antwerp arms

Antwerp was long a strong fortress, and in the 19th century its fortifications were renewed on modern lines In 1914, however, these fell quickly before the German guns, and until Nov , 1918, the city was in the possession of the Germans Pop (1930) 294,902

ANUPSHAHR. Town of the United Provinces, India It stands on the Ganges, 70 m E S E of Delhi, and is a place of pilgrimage Pop. 8,500

ANURADHAPURA Ruined city of Ceylon It is 84 m N of Kandy on the railway from Colombo The capital of Ceylon from 437 B C to A D 750, it is famed for its ancient monuments and its Bo tree It once covered 250 sq m and in the number and beauty of its temples vied with Babylon and Nineveh

ANVERS. Belgian and French name for the city known to the English as Antwerp (q v)

ANZIN. Town of France, a suburb of Valenciennes In the dept of Nord, it is on the Schelde, and is a coal mining centre During the Great War it was occupied by the Germans Pop 15,300

ANZIO. Seaside resort of Italy It is 33 m from Rome and occupies the site of the ancient Antium.

ANZOATEGUI. State of Venezuela It is bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, W by Guárico, E. by Monagas, and S by the Orinoco. Cattle raising is the chief industry, and coffee, coal, and hides are the principal products. Barcelona is the capital. Pop 112,797

AOMORI or **AWOMORI.** Seaport of Japan. On the N shore of Hondo island, it stands at the S W angle of Aomori Bay, 22 m by rail N E. of Hirosaki. It is connected by rail with Tokyo and has a steamer service to Hakodate. Pop. (1930) 77,100

AONLA Town of the United Provinces, India, it is 21 m S W. of Bareilly and contains the tomb of Ali Mahomed, the Rohilla chief. Pop 15,000

AOSTA. Province of N. Italy It is in Piedmont, and has an area of 1,837 sq m Pop (1931) 226,046

AOSTA. Town of Italy It is 49 m direct and 80 m by rail N N.W of Turin Its position at the junction of the routes over the Great and Little St Bernard induced Augustus to found a military camp here in 25 B C , and it was called Augusta Its Roman walls and gates are well preserved It has a 14th century cathedral, the church of Sant' Orso, dating from the 5th but rebuilt in the 12th century, and ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, baths, and other buildings The beautiful Val d'Aosta is noted for its pine trees and mineral springs S Anselm was a native of Aosta Pop (1931) 20,744

APACHE Group of N American Indian tribes Formerly they occupied parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas Of Athapascan stock, their name (Zuñi, enemy) properly denotes their Navaho neighbours They number about 6,500



Apache. Man of a N. American Indian tribe formerly living in New Mexico

APALACHEE. River of Florida, U S A Known also as S Mark's river, it rises near the N border of Florida and flows S by W. into Apalachee Bay

APALACHEE BAY. Opening on the S coast of Florida, U S A Forming an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, it is about 90 m across, receives several small rivers, and is a safe harbour for small vessels Its mean depth is about 18 ft

APALACHICOLA. River of Florida, U S A. Formed by the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, at the S W extremity of Georgia, it flows S to the gulf of Mexico through the bay of Apalachicola Its length is 90 m , and it is navigable throughout by steamers

APALACHICOLA. Seaport of Florida, U.S A. It is at the mouth of the Apalachicola river, and exports lumber, naval stores, and cotton Pop. 4,000

APAM. Town of Mexico It is in the state of Hidalgo, and stands on an elevated tableland, 57 m by rail N E of Mexico City. Maguey, or agave, from which the national drink pulque is made, is largely grown in the vicinity.

APAMEA. Ancient city of Syria It stood on the Orontes a few miles from the coast and 62 S W of Aleppo. It was founded about 300 B C. by a king of Syria and was a flourishing city in both Greek and Roman times. In 1932

a Belgian archaeological expedition discovered remains of the citadel and its surrounding walls and many fragments of ancient sculptures. A village called Kalaat-el Mudik occupies the site of the former city

APARRI. Town of the Philippine Islands. It stands on the N E. coast of Luzon, at the mouth of the Cagayan river. Though subject to earthquakes, it is the only practicable harbour on the N. coast of the island. It has a meteorological station and telegraphic communication with Manila Tobacco is grown in the locality. Pop. 20,000.

APATIN. Town of Yugoslavia. Situated on the left bank of the Danube, it is 12 m. by rail S W. of Sombor, on a loop line from that town to Gombos, where the rly. crosses the Danube It is a farming centre on the Alfold Pop. 13,000

APELDOORN. Town of the Netherlands It is 26 m. by rail from Amersfoort, and is served also by canals It has numerous paper mills and other industries. The Oranje and Wilhelmine are the finest of several attractive parks. Near is Het Loo, the summer residence of the Dutch sovereigns, and once a hunting lodge of William, prince of Orange Pop (1930) 60,232.

APENNINES. Mountain range of S Europe The mountains traverse the entire length of Italy, reappear in Sicily, and have a length of about 800 m. Geographically they are divided into three sections, viz , northern, central, and southern. As they traverse the peninsula they bear various local names, e.g , Etruscan, Roman, Neapolitan, and Calabrian Apennines, and form the watershed between the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas Always steep where they approach the sea, in central Italy the Apennines broaden out into parallel chains, terraces, and plateaux. They have their greatest height in Abruzzi e Molise, where the E of the two parallel chains of the Gran Sasso d'Italia attains an altitude of 9,560 ft. in Monte Corno The Apennines lack minerals, though they contain various mineral springs Over most of their area the vegetation is poor, only near the coast is it rich. In some parts wolves and bears are found Many passes cross the mountains, some following Roman roads, and railway lines run along some of them.

APENRADE. Seaport of Denmark. It is in Slesvig, 38 m from Slesvig on the Apenrade Fiord Its industries are mainly shipping and fishing, and it caters for visitors Pop 8,000

APETHORPE. Village of Northamptonshire It is 5 m N of Oundle Roman remains have been found in Apethorpe Park

APIA. Chief town and seaport of the Samoan Islands It is situated on the island of Upolu, and is the commercial centre of the group There is a wireless station and an observatory Robert Louis Stevenson died near here, Dec. 3, 1894

APOLDA. Town of Thuringia, Germany It is 9 m by rail from Weimar, is a centre for woollen and silk manufactures, and has also dyeing and engineering industries. Pop 28,000

APOLIMA. Small island of the Samoan group. It lies between Savaii and Upolu.

APOSTLE. Group of 27 isles in Lake Superior. They produce valuable timber, possess brown sandstone quarries, and contain several Jesuit mission stations and an Indian reservation. The area is about 200 sq. m. They belong to the American state of Wisconsin.

APOSTOLES. Town of Argentina. It is on the rly , 35 m. S of Posadas Founded in 1638 by Jesuit missionaries, in a fertile region, it has interesting architectural remains and picturesque surroundings. Pop. 1,500.

APPALACHIANS. Mountain system of the E. United States It stretches in a series of parallel ridges and valleys from Georgia to Maine, gradually approaching the Atlantic coast The western ridge—the Alleghany Mts —includes the Catskills at its N end The eastern ridge—the Blue Mts.—rises sharply from the Atlantic coastal lowlands The Black Mts , in which is the culminating peak of the system, Mt Mitchell, 6,711 ft., form the highest part of the eastern ridge.

APPENZELL. Canton of N E Switzerland. An Alpine district surrounded by the canton of St. Gall, its highest point is Mt Sentis, 8,216 ft It was divided in 1597, into Inner Rhodes, chiefly populated by Roman Catholics and consisting mostly of pasture land, and Outer Rhodes, largely Protestant, densely peopled, constituting the industrial portion The former has an area of 72 sq m , and the latter 93 sq m Both use the German tongue, and each retains its democratic annual assemblies The canton has muslin and cotton industries, and is noted for its goats' whey cure Appenzell is the capital, but Herisau is the largest town Pop (1930) Inner Rhodes, 13,988 , Outer Rhodes, 48,977

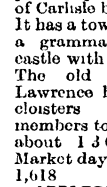
APPENZELL. Town of Switzerland. It is the chief town of the canton of Appenzell, on the Sitter. A health resort, it is also a centre for tourists Pop. (c) 4,000

APPERLEY BRIDGE. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is on the Aire, 4 m. N E of Bradford, and is served by the L M S. Rly (station Apperley Bridge and Rawdon)

APPIN. Mountainous district of Argyllshire It is bounded E by Glencoe and W by Loch Linnhe The highest point of the district is Ben Vair (3,362 ft)

APPIN. Port of Argyllshire. It is situated on the left bank of Loch Linnhe, 15 m from Oban. It is served by the L M S Rly Pop 564.

APPLEBY. Borough and market town and the county town of Westmorland, It is picturesquely situated on the Eden, 30 m. S.W. of Carlisle by the L M S Rly It has a town and a shire hall, a grammar school, and a castle with a Norman keep. The old church of St Lawrence has beautiful cloisters It returned two members to Parliament from about 1300 until 1832 Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 1,618



Appleby arms

APPLEBY. Village of Lincolnshire It is situated 15 m N of Gainsborough, and served by the L N E Rly Pop 768

APPLEDORE Village of N. Devon. Situated 4 m from Bideford, it was once a seaport of some importance Its cobbled streets and old houses are a reminder of its past

APPLEDORE. Village of Kent It is 5 m from Tenterden, and has a station on the S Rly at the junction of a branch line to Lydd. It has a fine church Pop 535

APPLETHWAITE. Village of Cumberland It is 2 m from Keswick, and commands a fine view of Lake Derwentwater

APPLETON. City of Wisconsin, U S A Situated on the Grand Chute Rapids of the Fox river, which supply power for numerous paper, flour, woollen, and saw mills, it is 98 m N W. of Milwaukee, by the Chicago and N W Rly. It is the seat of Lawrence University Pop. (1930), 25,267

APPLETON-LE-STREET. Village of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 3½ m from Malton, the church has an old Saxon tower and ancient font

APPLETREEWICK Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is on the river Wharfe 8 m from Skipton. Trawler's Gill, a picturesque spot, is in the neighbourhood.

APPOMATTOX. River of Virginia, U S A It rises in Appomattox county and flows E to the James river at City Point About 150 m long, it is navigable by small steamers to Petersburg, 15 m from its mouth, and by smaller vessels to Farmville, which is over 100 m up

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE. Village of Virginia, U S A It is 23 m E of Lynchburg Here the Confederate army under R E Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865, thus ending the American Civil War

APPULDURCOMBE. Down of the Isle of Wight It is 2 m from Ventnor, and on its summit is an obelisk erected by Sir R Worsley Appuldurcombe Park was long the seat of the Worsley family

APRA. Seaport of Guam Island It is situated on the W coast and the harbour is about 4 m. wide Formerly it was known as San Luis d'Apra

APREMONT. Village of France It is on the Aire, N E of the Argonne Forest, 40 m by rail E of Reims Here considerable fighting took place in the Great War during 1916–18

APRICA. Pass over the Bergamasque Alps There is a carriage road from Edolo, in the Val Camonica, to Tresenda, in Val Tellina The Italian village of Aprica is prettily situated just below the pass

APRICENA Town of Italy It is in Apulia, 23 m W and N of Foggia It is famed for its marble quarries Pop 8,000

APSHERON. Peninsula of the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan It extends for 40 m into the Caspian Sea and forms the E extremity of the Caucasus Mts It is remarkable for its volcanic condition, petroleum wells, mud volcanoes, and saline lakes Baku stands on the S coast

APT Town of France The ancient Apta Julia, it is 40 m by rail E of Avignon, and stands on the Coulon Some traces of its city walls remain, although to a large extent boulevards have replaced them Pop 6,000

APUAN ALPS Outlying range of the Apennines They extend for 30 m between the main range and the Mediterranean, and contain some of the finest marble in the world The quarries were known to the Romans and are still worked The highest point is Monte Pisanino, 6,383 ft

APULIA District of Italy In the S of the country it includes the provinces of Foggia, Bari, and Lecce, and has an area of 7,376 sq m Bounded E and N by the Adriatic, and S W by the Gulf of Taranto, it is largely level, the highest point being Monte Gargano, 3,464 ft The only large river is the Ofanto, about 100 m long The industries are mainly pastoral and agricultural The chief ports are Bari, Brindisi, Taranto, Barletta, and Gallipoli Other towns are Andria, Foggia, Corato, Lecce, Molfetta, and Monopoli Pop (1931) 2,480,966

APURÉ River of Venezuela Rising in the Cordillera de Mérida, on the Colombian border, it flows 700 m N E to the Orinoco It receives the Portuguesa, Guárico, Capairo, and Caucagua, and is navigable for about 600 m

APURE. State of Venezuela Bounded N by the states of Zamora and Guárico and S by Colombia, its main industries are cattle breeding and exporting hides San Fernando is the capital Pop 43,000

APURIMAC. River of Peru It rises in the Andes, and flows N E and N W to the Ucayali, a tributary of the Amazon, of which it is considered a headwater A turbulent stream, broken by rapids and only partly navigable, it is called the Tambo after its junction with the Perené, and is 600 m long

APURIMAC. Department of Peru It is watered by the Apurimac and its tributaries, and has an area of 8,187 sq m Mainly a plateau, with forests and pastures, it produces coffee, sugar, rice, cocoa, and rubber The principal towns are Abancay, the capital, and Andahuaylas. Pop 280,000.

AQABA. Alternative name for the Arabian seaport of Akabah (q v).

AQABA-MAAN. Northern province of the Hejaz, Arabia In 1925 it was annexed to the Palestine area mandated by the British Government It contains the port of Aqaba

AQUALATE MERE. Lake of Staffordshire It is on the border of Shropshire 2 m. from Newport and is the largest lake in the county.

AQUILA. Province of Italy It is situated between the two principal chains of the Apennines, and produces saffron, flax, hemp, cereals, and fruit. Its area is 1,945 sq m. Pop (1931) 344,206

AQUILA. City and pleasure resort of Italy. The capital of Aquila province, it is on the Aterno, 50 m direct and 145 m by rail N E of Rome It has a 13th century cathedral and a citadel built by the Spaniards in 1534, several palaces and old churches, and a 13th century museum Notable among its churches are St. Bernardino di Siena, dating from 1472, and St Maria di Collemaggio, built 1280 Pop (1931) 52,464

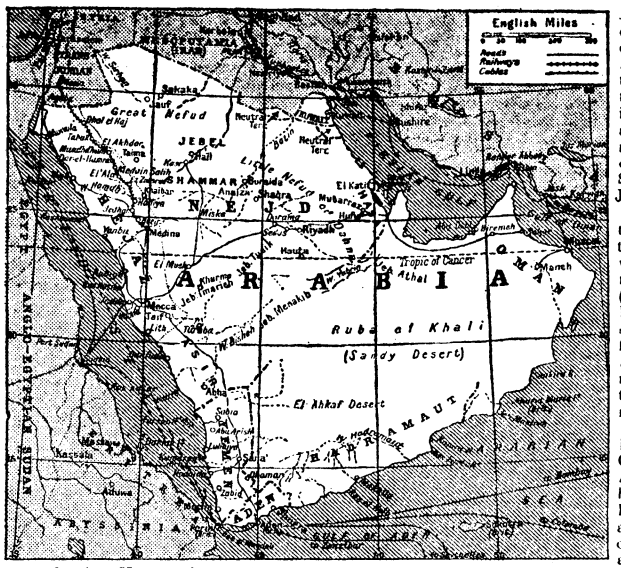
AQUILEJA Town of Italy Standing near the Adriatic, it is 26 m by rail N W of Trieste From its foundation as a frontier fortress about 200 B C until its destruction by Attila in A D 452, Aquileja was one of the great cities of the Roman Empire Excavations have proved its importance, and the museum contains a valuable collection of antiquities The cathedral, dating from the 11th century, occupies the site of an earlier edifice Pop (c) 2,600

AQUIN. Seaport of Haiti It stands on the S coast, 50 m W of Jacmel, and exports dyewoods Pop 22,000

AQUITAINE Name of the district between the Pyrenees and the river Garonne Gradually it spread farther N , and under the Romans Aquitania, as they called it, was divided into three parts, and in the time of Augustus it reached as far as the Loire After the fall of the Western Empire it fell into the hands of the Franks and eventually, through Eleanor, wife of Henry II of England, became united with England, in whose possession it remained until the days of Henry VI By then, the name Aquitaine had almost fallen into disuse, the S part being known as Gascony and the N as Guienne

ARABIA. Peninsula forming the S W part of Asia It lies between the Persian Gulf and the gulf of Oman on the E and the Red Sea on the W Its area is approximately 1,200,000 sq m , vast portions of which consist of sandy wastes, rendering about half the country uninhabitable Except in the north-central part, inhabited Arabia consists of a series of more or less well defined territories lying on the shores of the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf The population consists for the most part of nomadic Bedouin tribes, who flit from oasis to oasis, and of Arabs who live in settled communities There are many Jews

The low-lying coastal region to the W produces fruit, cereals, cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and indigo, and abounds in aromatic trees and plants Elsewhere the date palm supplies the chief means of subsistence Other products are cloaks, hides, livestock, wool, honey, and clarified butter Arabia is famous for its horses and camels, and for the pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf The climate has extremes of heat and cold, the coastal tracts being in summer among the most torrid regions of the world The country is almost destitute of means of communication, there are only the pilgrim roads, except in the W , where are the Hejaz Rly. and a line in the Yemen.



Arabia. Map showing the Kingdom of Nejd and Heias and other states

A good deal of the country is still unexplored desert. Before the Great War parts of it were traversed by C. M. Doughty, and in 1931-32 the adventurous journeys of H. St. John Philby and Bertram Thomas added much to our knowledge of this region.

In the 16th century Arabia passed under the rule of the Turks, but this was never very effectual. During the Great War Hussein, then ruler of Mecca, rose against the sultan, and aided by Great Britain, succeeded in ending his authority over a good part of the land. The result was that after the struggle Arabia became divided into several independent states, with other areas under British influence. The most important of the states is the kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd. Others are Yemen under an imam, Oman under a sultan, and Kuwait and Hadramaut which are under British influence. Aden and Bahrain are British protectorates. The estimated population of the country is 7,000,000. *See* Bahrain, Hejaz, Oman, Yemen, etc.

ARABIAN SEA. Part of the Indian Ocean lying between Arabia and India. Its N.W. extension is the Persian Gulf through the Gulf of Oman, and its S.W. arm is the gulf of Aden, connected with the Red Sea by the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It contains the Laccadives, the Kuria Muria Islands and Socotra, and receives the river Indus.

ARABISTAN. Province of Persia. Known also as Khuzistan, and in ancient times as Susiana, it lies between Luristan on the N. and Farsistan and the Persian Gulf on the S., and has Iraq Arabi, or southern Mesopotamia, on the W. It is watered by the Karun, and Dizful is its chief town. It contains extensive deposits of oil, which are worked by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The N. part of the province is hilly, the S. fairly level. Pop. 200,000, mostly nomads.

ARABKIR. Town of the Soviet republic of Armenia. It is 100 m. N.W. of Diarbekir, and was the scene of a massacre of the Armenians by the Turks in 1895. It trades in cotton goods, and is noted for fruit. Pop. about 15,000.

ARABS. Southern stock of the Semitic race. It consists of the nomad N. Arabians or Bedouins and the settled S. tribes. Owing to extensive migrations into India, Malaya, Iraq, and W. and S. Africa, the name has become a general designation for most living Semites other than the Jews.

Their physical characters tend to present wide variations, especially in Africa, where Arabs have intermarried freely with Hamito (Berber) and negro alike. Long-headed, black-haired, scantily bearded, lithe, fine-featured, the S. Arabian type is straight-nosed, the Bedouin inclined to the aquiline. They number about 7,000,000.

ARACAJU. Town of Brazil. It stands on the Cotinguiba, 7 m. from the Atlantic, and is connected by rail with the interior. It has some manufactures, and exports sugar, brandy, cocoa, coffee, cotton, salt, and hides. Pop. 30,000.

ARACATY. Seaport of Brazil. It stands on the Jaguaribe, 8 m. from the Atlantic and 75 m. S.E. of Ceará. It exports cotton, hides, rubber, and palm wax. Pop. 9,000.

ARAD. Town of Rumania. It is in the Alföld and on the right bank of the river Maros, 74 m. by rail E. of Szeged. It is an important rly. and trade centre. On the other side of the river is the suburb of New Maros. Pop. 77,225.

ARAFAT. Hill in Arabia. It is known as the mountain of Mercy, and is an object of pilgrimage to Moslems. It is about 200 ft. high, and lies 15 m. S.E. of Mecca. According to legend it was here that Adam met Eve after their expulsion from Eden. Its other name is Jebel-er-Rahm.

ARAFURA SEA. Sea in the E. Indies. It lies between the Northern Territory of Australia and the W. portion of New Guinea, and contains some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago.

ARAGON. District of Spain. The kingdom of Aragon, which was united with Castile in 1479, was bounded N. by the Pyrenees, E. by Catalonia and Valencia, S. by Valencia, and W. by Castile and Navarre. To-day it is covered by the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel. The Ebro flows through it, and in it are the highest summits of the Pyrenees. In a general sense the name is still retained by the district. Its capital is Saragossa.

ARAGONA. Town of Sicily. It is 7 m. by railway N.N.E. of Girgenti, and has an old castle containing some fine paintings, and sulphur mines. Near is the small mud volcano, Macaluba, 138 ft. high.

ARAGUA. State of N. Venezuela. It lies between Miranda and Carabobo states, and is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea. It produces cattle, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, and cotton. The capital is Maracay. Pop. 113,330.

ARAGUA. Town of Venezuela. It is 175 m. from Carácas, on the river Unare. There is a wireless station.

ARAGUA DE BARCELONA. Town of Venezuela. It stands on the Aragua river, 165 m. E.S.E. of Carácas. It manufactures textiles. Pop. 15,680.

ARAGUAYA. River of Brazil Rising in the Serra do Cayapó, it flows for 1,100 m to the Tocantins, whose chief tributary it is, entering that river at São João Known in its upper reaches as the Rio Grande, it bifurcates towards the middle of its course, the two branches, which form the island of Bananal with an area of 8,000 sq m, uniting again about 100 m lower down Navigation is obstructed by rapids

ARAKAN. River of Burma, better known as the Kuladan (q v) It gives its name to a division of the country and to a range of mountains, the Arakan Yoma

ARAKAN. Division of Lower Burma It consists of a narrow stretch of territory on the E. shore of the Bay of Bengal, and has an area of 14,807 sq m Formerly an independent kingdom, Arakan was overthrown by Aurungzebe towards the end of the 17th century, and in 1784 was completely subjugated by the Burmese It was ceded to Great Britain at the conclusion of the first Burmese war in 1826 The capital is Akyab, which lies 50 m S W of the old city of Arakan, now called Myohaung (q v) Pop 839,896

ARAKAN YOMA Range of mountains in Lower Burma They extend from Cape Negrais to the Chin hills, up to which point they form the E boundary of the Arakan division The highest peak is Blue Mt, about 7,000 ft

ARAL, Sea of Large inland sea or lake of Asia It is in the Kazan republic to the E of the Caspian Sea It derives its name from the Khirgiz Aral Denghiz, meaning the island sea It has a greatest length of 235 m, extreme breadth of 180 m, and a depth varying from 50 ft to 220 ft It covers an area of 26,000 sq m which is continually decreasing through evaporation Only slightly saline, it contains a variety of fish, sturgeon, carp, and herring abounding Seals are caught It is fed by the Amu Daria and Syr-Daria, but there is no outlet for its waters It contains many islands, the largest being Kug Aral

ARAM. Semitic name for Mesopotamia and part of Syria Its vernacular speech was Aramaic

ARAN. Three small islands of Galway, I F S Known also as South Aran Islands, they stretch across the entrance to Galway Bay and have an area of 18 sq m The largest and northernmost is Inishmore or Aranmore, the middle island is Inishmann, and the smallest is Inishcer Archaeological remains abound, the most noteworthy being Dun Angus, a remarkable round cyclopean fortress on Inishmore The name is sometimes spelled Aran Pop (c) 2,680

ARAN. Small island of the I F S It lies off the coast of Donegal

ARANGJELOVATZ. Town of Yugoslavia About 40 m S of Belgrade, it is an important point on the branch rly from Valievo, which connects at Mladenovatz with the main line to Belgrade In the Great War it was occupied by the Austrians, Oct, 1915, and was recovered by the Serbians three years later

ARANJUEZ. Town of Spain It stands on the Tagus, 29 m S S E of Madrid, on the rly to that city Its palace, standing in one of the most beautiful parks in Europe, was a favourite seat of several Spanish sovereigns The scene of Schiller's Don Carlos is laid here Aranjuez has a wireless station Pop 13,550

ARAN MAWDDWY. Mountain of Merionethshire. It is the summit of the Berwyn range, and is 2,970 ft high To the N is Aran Benllyn, 2,901 ft. high

ARANUKA. Island of the Pacific. It is one of Gilbert Islands and is a British possession

ARANYA PRADESA. Town of Siam On the frontier of Cambodia, it is the terminus of the eastern line of the Siam state railway, which was extended to here from Krabinburi in 1927.

ARAPPUKKOTTAI. Town in Madras, India. It is in the district of Ramnad. Pop 26,681

ARARAT. Region of Armenia watered by the river Aras (Araxes). The name has been erroneously applied to the highest mountain in the district, on which the Ark is supposed to have rested, but the Bible (Gen 8) speaks of the mountains of Ararat The double peaked volcanic summit of Ararat is known to the Armenians as the Massis, to the Turks as the Aghri Dagh, and to the Persians as the Koh-i-Nuh, or Mountain of Noah The first complete ascent was made in 1829

ARARAT. Town of Victoria, Australia It stands near Hopkins river, 130 m by rail W N W. of Melbourne and is surrounded by a region given over mainly to growing wheat and rearing sheep. Pop 5,100

ARAS River of Asia Minor, the ancient Araxes It rises in the Erzurum vilayet, flows E through S Caucasia, forms the boundary between Caucasia and N W Persia, and enters the Caspian Sea, partly by a direct channel and partly by uniting with the Kur It is 600 m long and its chief tributaries are the Arpa Chai and Kara Su.

ARAUCA River of Colombia It is 450 m long and is a tributary of the Orinoco

ARAUCA. Town of Colombia Standing on the Arauca, here bordering Venezuela, it is the capital of the commissary of Arauca Pop 4,000

ARAUCANIA. District of Chile In the S of the country, it was once a territory, but is now divided into four provinces—Arauco, Bio-Bio, Cautin, and Malleco It owes its name to the Araucanian Indians

ARAUCANIAN (Quichua, rebels) Group of S American Indians inhabiting S Chile The name shows their independent character Caupolicán, a warlike chief of the Araucanians, offered so fierce a resistance to the Spanish until his capture and execution in 1558, that his name and exploits became legendary, and were made the theme of a fine Spanish epic, La Araucana, by the poet Ercilla The figure of Caupolican, typifying his race, is a favourite and much copied sculpture in Chile After an attempt by a French adventurer to found an Araucanian kingdom in 1861, the Araucanians formally acknowledged Chilean rule in 1870 They number about 100,000 and give their name to Arauco, a province of Chile

ARAUCO. Coastal province of S Chile It comprises much of the former region of Araucania Its area is 2,189 sq m It has a productive soil, large forests, and coal deposits Lebu is the capital Pop 73,260

ARAVALI HILLS Mountain range of India It extends for about 300 m in a N E direction from Gujarat through Rajputana Its loftiest summit is Mount Abu (5,650 ft) The hills are the worn-down stumps of an ancient range

ARAWAK. Tribe of S American Indians Inhabiting parts of British and Dutch Guiana, they are in general a weak bodied, peace loving people, who at one time extended from Bolivia to the W Indies and Florida, where they were in process of displacement by the Caribs at the Spanish conquest They use bows and arrows and blow-guns Their dress is little more than an apron, ornament is furnished by feathers, seeds, and shells

ARBE Island of the Adriatic Belonging to Yugoslavia, it is in the gulf of Quarnero, and is about 12 m long The inhabitants are mainly fishermen and tillers of the ground

ARBE. Town of Yugoslavia The chief place on the island of Arbe, it has a cathedral, a castle, and other buildings of interest In the Middle Ages it belonged to Venice and until 1919 was with the rest of Dalmatia, part of Austria Pop 5,000.

ARBIL or **ERBIL.** Town of Iraq. It is 40 m S E. of Mosul and occupies the site of the ancient Assyrian town of Arbailu, or city of four gods Here Alexander the Great defeated Darius, 331 B C, in the battle of Arbela.

ARBINO. Mountain of Switzerland. In Sept. 1928, this mountain mass began to move, and on Oct. 2 its top crashed into the valleys below Three peaks disappeared completely and many buildings were destroyed, as was the Gesno highway for about two miles.

ARBOGA. Town of Sweden. It stands on the river Arboga, 25 m. by railway N E of Orebro, and has communication with Lakes Mälar and Hjelmar by river and canal. The church has an altar-piece by Rembrandt. Pop 5,500

ARBOR LOW. Megalithic structure near Bakewell. A circle of 30 stones, now overturned, enclosing a megalithic ruin, is surrounded by a fosse and rampart 250 ft. across. Its late Neolithic age was proved by a British Association Committee in 1901-2. The term low (O. E, hill) is due to an adjacent Bronze Age round-barrow.

ARBROATH or **ABERBROTHOCK** Burgh and seaport of Angus. It stands on the river Brothock, near its mouth, about 17 m. N E. of Dundee, on the L.N E. and L.M S Rlys. The industries are chiefly concerned with shipping, and the educational establishments include an art school. The harbour is accessible to vessels of 1,000 tons, the old harbour is now a wet dock There are ruins of an abbey. It is a popular holiday resort, with good sands, golf links, etc. Arbroath, the Fairport of Scott's "Antiquary," has a signal tower 50 ft. high, in communication with the lighthouse on Bell or Inchcape Rock, 12 m S E. Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 17,637.



Arbroath arms

ARBURY. Village of Warwickshire. It is 2 m from the L.M.S. Rly station at Chilvers Coton and 10 m from Coventry George Eliot (Marian Evans) was born and passed her early days at Arbury Farm.

ARCACHON. Town of France. On the Bassin d'Arcachon, a shallow opening of the bay of Biscay it is 34 m by rail S W. of Bordeaux A pleasure resort in summer, it is also popular for invalids in winter The dunes are covered with pine woods and the sands and bathing are good Arcachon is a fishing centre and has extensive oyster beds Pop 10,260

ARCADIA. Territorial division of Greece. It is in the south of the country and takes its name from one of the districts of ancient Greece. This occupied the centre of Peloponnesus and, a very mountainous country, its physical characteristics enabled the inhabitants continuously to preserve a semblance of independence. The chief towns were Mantinea, Tegea, and Orchomenus. According to ancient tradition the inhabitants were racially the oldest in Greece They were devoted to pastoral pursuits and fond of music; hence the poetic identification of Arcadia with romantic simplicity.

ARCADIA, GULF OF. Opening on the W. coast of the Morea, Greece. It lies between Cape Katakolo and Cape Konello, 35 m. apart, but the indentation is slight.

ARCHANGEL, GULF OF Bay of N. Russia (U S.S R.) An inlet of the White Sea, it extends inland about 65 m., and receives the waters of the river Dvina.

ARCHANGEL. Former government of N Russia Bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean and White Sea, it extended before the Russian revolution from the Ural Mts. to Finland, included the Kola Peninsula and Novaya Zemlya, and covered an area of 326,063 sq. m, exclusive of inland waters. To-day a portion of it is included in the Karelian republic of the U S S R Mountainous in the N E and N W., the surface is elsewhere flat, and barren N of the Arctic Circle, while farther S it is forest-clad, trees covering more than half its total area. It is drained principally by the Onega, Dvina, Mesen and Pechora, all flowing to the White Sea, to the W. of which numerous lakes occur Severe in the interior, the climate is considerably milder on the N W. coast. Agriculture, cattle rearing, and salmon, herring and cod fishing are important industries, a valuable supply of timber is obtained, and gold and naphtha occur in fair quantities.

ARCHANGEL (Russ Arkhangelsk) Seaport of the northern area of the U S S R It stands on the Dvina, at the head of the gulf of Archangel, 696 m N. of Moscow by the Archangel-Moscow Rly. It has a good harbour, free from ice from May to October, and a wireless station Timber, wheat, flax, pitch, and tar are exported, and it is a whaling centre A fish fair is held every year

Archangel came into prominence in the last year of the Great War (1918), when it was occupied by the Allies In June, 1919, they advanced up the Dvina, and on Aug 10 won a victory, taking 2,000 prisoners However, the attempt to join forces with the anti-Bolshevist armies W. of the Urals was a failure and evacuation was ordered On Sept 27 the Bolshevists occupied the town. Pop. 69,578.

ARCHIDONA. Town of Ecuador It stands on the Napo, 121 m E S E of Quito. Established about 1556, it became a centre of the Jesuit fathers, who were expelled in 1767 but returned a century later Pop 2,000

ARCHIPELAGO (Gr archi-, chief, pelagos, sea) Name originally given to the island-studded Aegean Sea It is now applied generally to groups of islands, e g, the East Indian Archipelago

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE. Town of France It stands on the Aube, in the department of that name, 16 miles N N.E of Troyes Of its old buildings a 15th century church and an 18th century château remain Pop 3,033

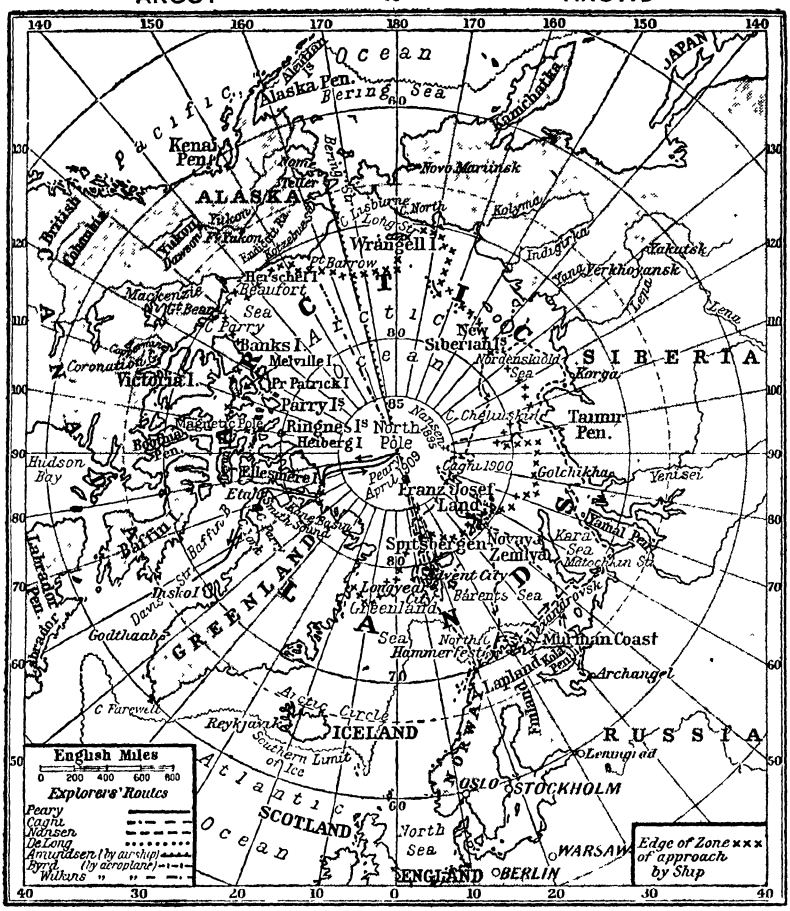
ARCONA Cape of Europe It is the northernmost point of the island of Rügen

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA Town of Spain. It is on the Guadaleto, 19 m N E of Jerez. Situated on a rocky bluff, and occupying the site of an Iberian settlement, it has a Gothic church, a ruined citadel, and remains of the palace of the dukes of Arcos The rock is pierced by numerous cave dwellings Pop 16,000

ARCOT Two districts in Madras Presidency, India North Arcot lies inland, W of Madras city, and South Arcot is a maritime district stretching S to Tanjore and Trichinopoly Famous as one of the great battlefields of India, the two districts were ceded to the British with the Carnatic, of which they form part

North Arcot has an area of 4,920 sq m and a population of 1,960,960 Its surface is mountainous in the W, but elsewhere generally flat Of its rivers, all of which dry up during the hot season, the largest is the Palar, on whose banks stand the towns of Arcot and Vellore Agriculture is the chief industry, and weaving is also largely carried on.

The district of South Arcot has an area of 4,208 sq m. and a population of 2,362,566. Mountainous in the W and low and sandy along the Coromandel coast, it is mainly a level plain drained by the Coleroon, Vellar, and other rivers, whose waters are drawn off by channels for irrigation purposes The occupation of the inhabitants is mainly pastoral and agricultural,



Arctic Exploration Map showing the North Polar region and various routes taken by explorers, including those followed by Amundsen in 1926 and by Wilkins, who in 1928 flew over the Pole

indigo and rice, millet and other cereals being the chief crops The French settlement of Pondichéry lies within South Arcot

ARCOT. City of Madras, India The capital of N Arcot district, and a military cantonment, it stands on the Palar, 65 m W S W of Madras, on the railway to Beypur Formerly the capital of the Carnatic, it was taken by Clive in Aug, 1751, and was held by him against repeated French attacks In 1758 it was taken by the French, who lost it in 1760 Hyder Ali captured it in 1780, and it became British in 1801 Pop 11,000

ARCTIC CIRCLE. Parallel of latitude drawn 23½° (approx.) from the North Pole At midsummer, June 21, the axis of the earth is so tilted with reference to the sun that the rays of the latter pass 23½° beyond the North Pole and fall short of the South Pole by the same distance. In midwinter, Dec. 21, the conditions are reversed. Thus it will be seen that the positions of the Arctic and Antarctic circles are due to the inclination of the earth's axis, for if that were vertical, the half of the earth's surface illuminated by the sun at any given time would extend from the North to the South Pole, a condition that is only true on the days of the equinoxes, i e , March 21 and Sept 23

ARCTIC EXPLORATION The exploration of the North Polar region has been actuated by two motives, the need for new trade routes or new trade commodities and a spirit of geographical inquiry. After the early searches for the N W. passage and the discovery of Newfoundland by Cabot in 1498, John Davis achieved a farthest north at 72° 41′ N , and explored long stretches of the coasts of Greenland and Labrador Henry Hudson explored the east side of Hudson Bay and was left to his fate by mutineers after a winter in the ice of James Bay, 1610-11. Baffin attained on July 5, 1616, the lat 77° 45′ N , which was a record in that area for 236 years Parry in 1819 traversed Lancaster Sound and reached 114° W in 1820 among the Parry Islands, after spending the winter on Melville Island, and by so doing earned a reward of £5,000 offered by the British Government to the explorer who first went westward beyond 110° W

Other explorers penetrated among the islands north of Canada, and in 1831 James Clark Ross located the North Magnetic Pole in Boothia

Peninsula in 70° 5′ N. and 96° 44′ W. In 1845 Sir John Franklin sailed with the ships Erebus and Terror, but failed to return.

The search for Franklin marks an epoch in the story of the N W. passage On one of the voyages McClure in the Investigator in 1850–3 reached Banks Island, which had been discovered by Parry, and demonstrated that there was a continuous N W passage by sea north of Canada. The passage was discovered, but it was not until Roald Amundsen navigated the Gjoa from sea to sea in 1903–5 that a ship made the complete voyage.

The 19th century saw many attempts to reach the Pole, which were chiefly made from the Spitsbergen area on the east and by Smith Sound, north of Baffin Bay, on the west. Parry sailed in the Hecla in 1827 and reached 82° 45′ N. north of Spitsbergen, on a sledge journey which kept him 61 days away from the ship Kane left New York in 1853 in the Advance with the intention of using Eskimo help in a journey to explore N W Greenland, he spent two winters in the Arctic, passed through Kane Basin into Kennedy Channel, and reached 80° 10′ N, a record for that region. In 1871 the Polaris in the Hall expedition had the good luck to sail through Kane Basin, Kennedy Channel, Hall Basin, and Robeson Channel into the Polar Sea and to achieve the record for a ship of 82° 11′ North

This success led to the British Nares expedition of 1875; with great difficulty the ships were taken through the unfavourable ice conditions and the Discovery wintered in Discovery Harbour and the Alert wintered at Flooberg Beach, 82° 24′ N and established a new record, sledge journeys were undertaken and Aldrich beat Parry's farthest by attaining 82° 48′ N, and A H Markham the next year reached 83° 20′ N; coast lands were explored and scientific observations of considerable value were made

Meanwhile Swedish expeditions had been at work north of Spitsbergen; von Otter took the Sofia to 81° 42′ N in 1868, and Nordenskiold tried to reach the Pole by reindeer sledging in 1872 In this year Weyprecht and Payer started on an Austrian expedition with the Tegetthof, discovered Franz Josef Land, and reached in 1874 Cape Fligely, 81° 51′ N, the nearest known land to the Pole, Leigh Smith in the Eira explored much of this archipelago in 1880–1

Scientific work in the Arctic received a great impetus by the establishment in 1881–3 of international circumpolar stations The importance of the scheme lay in the attempt to make throughout a whole year systematic and simultaneous observations by trained scientists at as many places as possible The most notable of these expeditions was that of Greely Lockwood, his second in command, explored the Greenland coast and discovered Lockwood Island in 83° 24′ N, and set up a new record for nearest the Pole, and both made land journeys and explored some 6,000 sq m of newly discovered land.

In 1893–6 Nansen made one of the most famous of polar voyages He had a specially constructed ship, the Fram, and set out deliberately to have his ship beset by the ice in order to drift over the Arctic Ocean and, if lucky, to float over the Pole Frozen in about 79° N, the Fram drifted along the track shown on the map Nansen and Johansen attempted a dash for the Pole over the ice, they reached 86° 14. N and were ultimately rescued by Jackson in Franz Josef Land The Fram, under Sverdrup, drifted on, gained 85° 57. N., rounded the N E of Spitsbergen and safely reached Norway. In 1899 Sverdrup took the Fram west of Greenland and explored Jones Sound. In the same year the duke of the Abruzzi's expedition sailed for Franz Josef Land, and Cagni reached 86° 34. N. by sledge in 1900 In 1897 a risky attempt to gain the Pole by balloon was made by Andrée; in it he lost his life, and it was not until 1930 that his body was found.

Robert E Peary commenced operations in 1886 by a journey on the Greenland ice cap, in 1891–2 and 1893–6 he made journeys across N Greenland, in 1898–1902 he explored Ellesmere Land, rounded the N. end of Greenland, and reached 84° 17. N. He wintered his ship, the Roosevelt, in the Arctic Ocean in 1905, and gained 87° 86. N In 1908 he took the Roosevelt to the earlier winter quarters, organized a thorough series of relay expeditions, and gained the Pole on April 6, 1909. Some doubt has been cast upon this exploit, notably by J G Hayes in a book published in 1929, but the balance of opinion is that Peary actually reached the Pole.

After the Great War aircraft were much used for polar exploration In 1926 Amundsen led an expedition in the airship Norge, which flew over the Pole on May 11, and landed at Teller, Alaska Two days earlier Adm R E Byrd, in an aeroplane flying from Spitsbergen, had also reached the Pole In 1928 an Italian expedition under General Nobile went out in the Norge, renamed the Italia This flew over the Pole, but was forced down on the return journey and destroyed Several of the crew were lost In a seaplane Amundsen set out to search for his former colleague Nobile, but was never heard of again In April 1928 Sir G. H Wilkins flew over the Pole in an aeroplane, travelling from Port Barrow in Alaska to Spitsbergen, the reverse route from that taken by Nobile. Later expeditions were concerned chiefly with the exploration of Greenland (q v).

ARCTIC OCEAN. Term applied generally to the waters N. of Europe, Asia, and America. These include the Greenland or Norwegian Sea between Greenland and Norway, the Barents Sea N. of Europe, the White Sea, the Kara Sea between Novaya Zemlya and Yamal Peninsula, and the Beaufort Sea N. of Alaska It communicates with the Atlantic by Davis Strait, Denmark Strait, and the sea between Iceland and Norway. Its only connexion with the Pacific is by Bering Strait

The Greenland Sea and the Barents Sea are the only parts of the ocean which are not blocked by ice in winter In summer the pack-ice of the Arctic Ocean is more or less loose, but dense enough to prevent navigation except in the Greenland, Barents, and White Seas, along the N coasts of Europe, Asia, and Alaska, and in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay For this reason the north-west and the north-east passages, although both accomplished by exploring vessels, are useless for commerce.

ARDABIL. Town of Persia, also known as Ardebil (q v).

ARDAGH Village of co. Limerick, I F S Here, in 1868, was found a chalice of remarkable beauty It is Celtic work of the 8th or 9th century, and is now in the museum at Dublin

ARDAHAN. Village of the Soviet republic of Armenia It stands on the Kur, 40 m N W of Kars, and became Russian when ceded by Turkey in 1878 Ardahan figured in the Caucasus campaigns during the Great War, being captured by the Turks in Dec, 1915, and recovered by the Russians in Jan 1916 By the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, it and the district of Ardahan were handed over to Turkey early in 1918 but they held it only for a short time

ARDALAN OR ARDILAN Province of Persia. It lies between Azerbaijan on the N and Luristan on the S., and is the same as Persian Kurdistan. It is mountainous and has an area of about 25,000

sq m Sometimes the name Ardalan is restricted to the N part of the province, of which the chief town is Senna or Sinna, the chief town of the S. part being Kermanshah During the Great War there was much fighting in this area between the Russians and the Turks. The British advanced through the S part of Ardalan in the spring of 1918, in their march to the Caspian Pop 150,000

ARDASA. Town of Turkey It is 45 m S W of Trebizond, and was occupied by the Russians in July, 1916

ARDEBIL. Town of Persia It stands on the Kara Su, 100 m N.E of Tabriz A place of pilgrimage, it has a fair trade and is famous for its hot mineral springs Near it is the extinct volcano, Savalan Dagh, 16,000 ft high Pop 16,000

ARDECHE. Department of S E France Bounded E by the Rhône and named after its tributary, the Ardèche, it contains part of the ancient province of Languedoc and has an area of 2,144 sq m Privas is the capital, Annonay is a manufacturing town, and Viviers is the seat of the bishop, whose diocese is equivalent to the department Pop. (1931) 282,911

ARDEE Market town of co Louth, I F S On the Dee, 48 m N W of Dublin by the G N of Ireland Rly, it has a grain trade, distilleries, and tanneries, and manufactures baskets Formerly the seat of a Carmelite friary, it has a 13th century castle, now the town hall, and was chartered in 1377 Market day, Tues. Pop. (1926) 1,730.

ARDEER. Village of Ayrshire It is a mile from the L M S Rly station at Stevenston, and was a centre for the manufacture of explosives

ARDEN. Forest district of Warwickshire To the N of the Avon, it was formerly a much larger forest tract Still well wooded, it is known as the woodland country, as distinct from the feldon, or open country to the S of the river Shakespeare was well acquainted with the forest, which inspired his description of forest scenery in "As You Like It"

ARDENNES. Range of wooded hills in France, Belgium, and Luxembourg They are on either side of the Meuse, and are the remains of a great forest which, extending probably to the Rhine, is mentioned by Caesar and other early writers The Belgian Ardennes, i e, the woods to the E and S of Dinant, are a popular holiday resort Game and wild animals are plentiful, and include the wild boar, once more abundant Coal, iron, lead, and other minerals are worked

ARDENNES Department of France It is bounded by Belgium and the departments of Aisne, Marne, and Meuse, and has an area of 2,027 sq m The rivers Aisne and Meuse flow through it, and are joined by the Canal des Ardennes Mining, especially of slate, and agriculture are the chief industries Part of the Argonne is herein Mézières is the capital, other towns being Sedan, Rethel, and Charleville In the Great War the department was occupied by the Germans and was the scene of many battles Pop (1931) 293,746

ARDGLASS Town of co Down, Northern Ireland Picturesquely situated at the head of a small bay, 6 m S E of Downpatrick, it is served by a branch line of the Belfast and County Down Rly The harbour is a station for the herring fishing fleet There are ruins of several old castles or forts, said to have been built as stores by an English trading company in the reign of Henry IV

ARDILAN. Province of Persia known also as Ardalan (q v)

ARDINGLY. Village of Sussex. It is 40 m from London with a station on the S Rly Here is Ardingly College, a public school for boys controlled by the Woodard trustees.

ARDISH. Variant spelling of the town of Armenia otherwise known as Akhlat (q v)

ARDLEIGH. Town of Essex Standing 56 m from London, it is on the L N E Rly The church, which has been much restored, has a lofty tower and a fine porch Implements of the paleolithic age have been discovered in the parish Pop 1,516

ARDLER. Village of Angus It is situated 19 m from Perth, and is served by the L M S Rly

ARDLEY Village of Oxfordshire Situated 57 m from London, it is on the G W Rly

ARDMORE. Seaport of Waterford, I F S It is 6 m from Youghal and is noted as the scene of the earliest Christian mission in Ireland. There is a round tower and ruins of an oratory It has a good harbour. Ardmore Head is nearly a mile to the E

ARDMORE. City of Oklahoma, U S A. It is 125 m from Oklahoma City The industries include oil refineries and cotton mills Pop (1930) 15,641

ARDNAMURCHAN. District of Argyllshire It is noted for its deer forests, beautiful rocky scenery, and salmon fisheries, and contains the ruins of Mingary Castle, the ancient seat of the MacIans

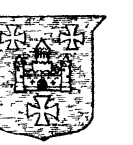
ARDNAMURCHAN POINT. Westernmost extremity of the mainland of Great Britain On it is a lighthouse

ARDOCH. Village of Perthshire It is 12 m N N E of Stirling, and has the best-preserved Roman camp in Great Britain The camp is 500 ft long by 430 ft, has huge ramparts and deep ditches, and retains three of its four gates

ARDRE. River of France. It flows into the Vesle, an affluent of the Aisne The Ardre valley figured prominently in the great Allied counter-attack against the Germans in July, 1918

ARDRISHAIG Seaport of Argyllshire It is 19 m S W of Inveraray, on the W shore of Loch Gilp, near the S end of the Crinan Canal Pop 1,280

ARDROSSAN. Burgh, seaport, and watering place of Ayrshire It is 30 m by railway S W of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly There are engineering works, and fishing by trawlers is another important industry Chemicals and coal are the chief exports The town owes its rise to the harbour, which was begun in 1806 by the 12th earl of Eglinton and completed in 1833 It covers nearly 20 acres, and from it cargo and passenger services go to various ports in England, Scotland, and Ireland There is a dry dock Ardrossan has ruins of the castle of the Montgomeries Pop (1931) 6,888



Ardrossan arms

ARDSLEY. Urban dist of Yorkshire (W R) About 4 m N E of Wakefield, by the L N E Rly, it has extensive collieries, and manufactures woollens and bricks It is divided into East and West Ardsley. Pop (1931) 9,215

ARDWICK. Suburb of Manchester It lies to the S W of the city and is an industrial area with a station on the L M S. Rly It gives its name to a division of Manchester which sends a member to parliament

ARECIBO. Town of Porto Rico It stands on the N coast, 30 m by rly W of San Juan, and exports coffee and sugar Its harbour is an open roadstead Pop 9,612

ARENDAL. Seaport of Norway Built partly on piles, it lies on the N W shore of the Skagerrak, near the mouth of the River Nid, 36 m. N E of Christiansand The harbour is sheltered by the island of Tromo Timber and wood pulp

are exported, and there are shipbuilding yards The name arendalite has been given to a variety of the mineral epidote found in the locality. Pop 10,403

ARENIG Mountain in N Wales In Merionethshire, its highest peak is 2,800 ft high The railway station of Arenig, on the G W line, is 7 m from Bala

ARENSBURG Seaport of Estonia It stands on the S coast of the Oesel, in the Baltic Sea, has a large and deep harbour, and is an important commercial centre It imports coal and skins, and exports timber In the Great War it was occupied by the Germans, Oct, 1917. Pop 5,000

AREOPAGUS Hill in Athens It lies to the W of the Acropolis, on which stood a temple to Ares It was the meeting-place of the famous council of the Areopagus, an assembly of elders drawn exclusively from the noble classes

AREQUIPA Variant name of a mountain in the Peruvian Andes, known also as El Misti *See* Misti, El

AREQUIPA Department of Peru To the S of the country, it is mountainous, with many fertile valleys It has an area of 21,948 sq m, produces cotton, wheat, rice, and sugar, and has valuable gold, silver and borax deposits Arequipa is the capital Pop 229,000

AREQUIPA. City of Peru It is 107 m by rail N N E of Mollendo, its port, and stands on the Rio Chile, 7,750 ft high, at the foot of El Misti or Arequipa volcano It is the seat of a bishop, and has a university It was founded in 1540 by Pizarro and has suffered from earthquakes Near by are hot mineral springs and an observatory founded by Harvard University Pop 58,000

AREZZO Province of Italy Mainly mountainous, it extends across the Apennines, and has an area of 1,275 sq m It produces cereals, oil, wine, and mulberries, and manufactures leather, woollens, and hats An earthquake on April 26, 1917, caused considerable damage, the village of Monterchi being entirely destroyed Pop (1931) 300,496

AREZZO City of Italy It stands near the junction of the rivers Arno and Chiana, 51 m by railway S E of Florence It is the ancient Arretium, and was one of the twelve Etruscan cities The Gothic cathedral, begun in 1277, contains fine sculptures and the tombs of Gregory X and Tarlati di Pietramala, its warlike bishop Other buildings are the 11th century church of St Maria della Pieve, and the museum The industries include pottery and silk and cloth manufactures Pop 56,845

ARGAEUS, Mount (Turk Arjish Dagh). Extinct volcano, and the loftiest summit in Asia Minor It has two craters and is regarded as being 11,480 ft high, one estimate makes it nearly 2,000 ft higher On a spur of the Taurus range, a few miles from Caesarea, it has not been in eruption for many centuries but the neighbourhood shows abundant signs of its past activities

ARGAO Town of the Philippine Islands It stands on the E coast of Cebu, 36 m S S W. of Cebu town, and was founded in 1608 The locality produces rice and sugar. Pop 35,400

ARGAUM Town in Berar, India It is 31 m N of Akola It is notable for the battle fought Nov. 28, 1803, between the British and the troops of the Mahratta chieftains, who were defeated The name means the city of wells

ARGENTA. City of Arkansas, U S A Standing on the Arkansas river, opposite Little Rock, it is served by three rly lines It has railway shops, and natural gas is found in the vicinity. Pop 11,138

ARGENTAN. Town of France In the department of Orne, it is 22 m N of Alençon and has some manufactures Pop. 7,000.

ARGENTARIO Peninsula of Italy. Situated in the S of Tuscany, it is projected into the sea by two narrow strips of land, enclosing a lagoon and a headland on which stands the town of Orbitello Its highest summit reaches 2,085 ft.

ARGENTERA Mountain of Italy, called fully the Punta dell' Argentera The loftiest peak of the Maritime Alps (10,880 ft.), it is in Piedmont, S W of Cuneo and N of Nice

ARGENTEUIL Town of France It stands on the Seine, 7 m N N W. of Paris, of which it is a suburb In its church is a garment said to be the seamless coat of Christ Pop 70,057

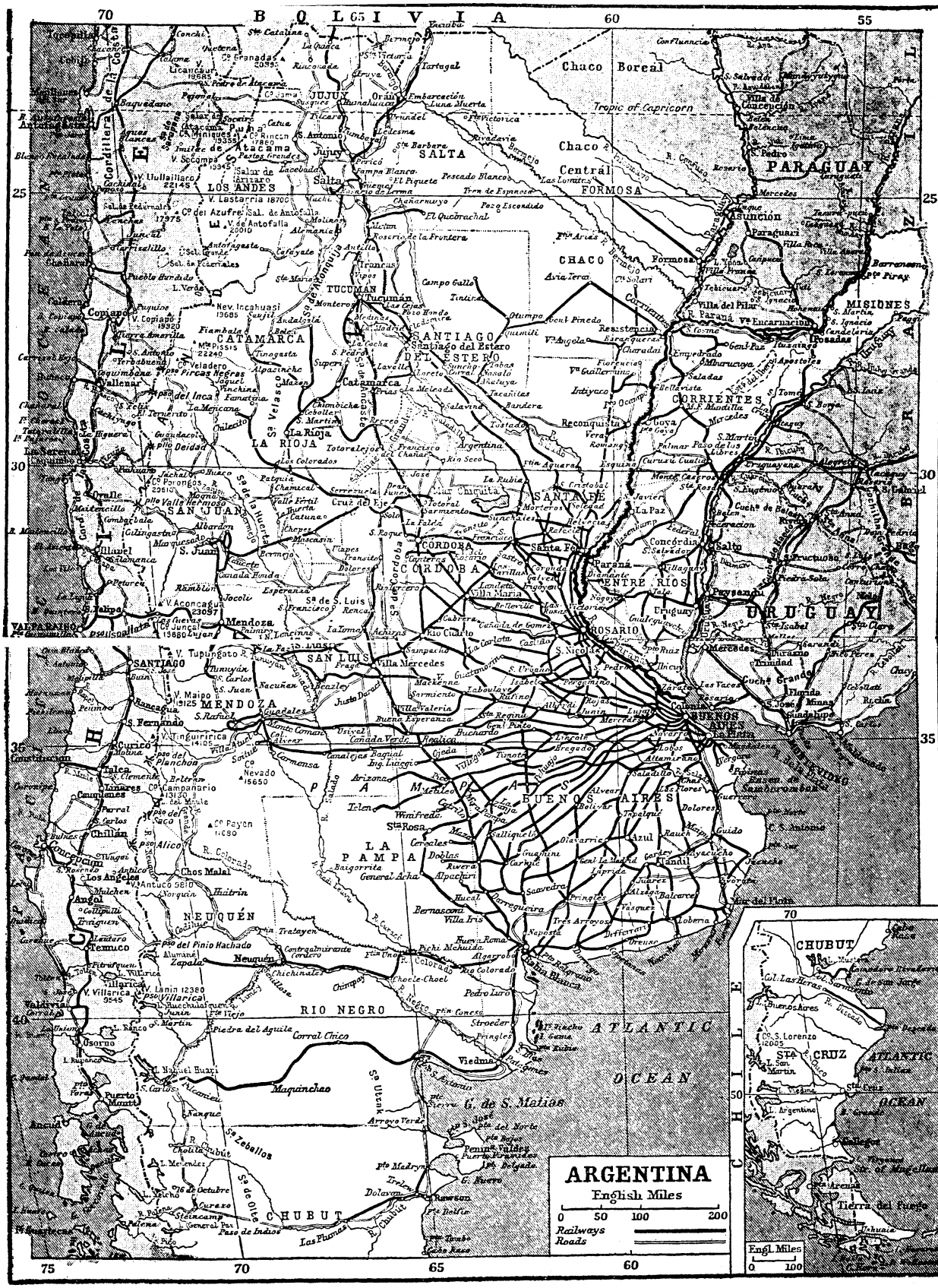
ARGENTIERE, Col de l' Pass in the Maritime Alps It is on the road from Barcelonnette in France, to Cuneo in Italy, and is 6,545 ft high.

ARGENTINA Republic occupying the greater part of the southern extremity of South America It is separated from Chile by the Cordillera, from Uruguay by the river of that name and from Paraguay by the Paraná and its great affluents The Brazilian frontier, but for a small intervening stretch, is marked by the rivers Uruguay and Iguassu and their affluents The Pilcomayo runs along part of the Bolivian frontier The area is 1,153,119 sq m Most of the population are Roman Catholics Buenos Aires is the capital: Rosario, Cordoba, and La Plata are the next largest cities In 1919 the country became a member of the League of Nations, but for some years has taken no part in its deliberations The estimated population is 11,500,000

Argentina extends N into the tropical forests and S to the shores of the Antarctic Ocean. Westward, it climbs to more than Alpine heights, where the summits of the Cordillera divide it from Chile Thus, within its limits is to be found every conceivable variety of climate, altitude, and physical features the towering volcanic snow clad peaks of the Andes, rivers winding through the tropical forests and swamps of the Chaco, the sub tropical wooded region of Andine slopes and spurs, the lofty desert plateau embraced between the mountain chains the irrigated vineyards of Mendoza, the salt deserts and lakes which border upon the Pampa, with their peculiar basins of inland drainage and disappearing rivers, and finally the windy terraces of Patagonia stretching away to the islands and rocky capes of the southern ocean

Constitution and Government The republic consists of 14 provinces, 10 territories, and the federal district of Buenos Aires With certain slight exceptions its constitution is identical with that of the U S A The executive power is in the hands of a president elected for six years and a council of eight ministers appointed by him The president must be a Roman Catholic and a native The legislative authority is vested in Congress, which consists of a senate of 30 members and a house of deputies of 158 members, elected for four years In addition each province has its own legislature The territories are under governors appointed by the president and there is a special form of government for the municipality of Buenos Aires The army consists of a national militia, in which all males must serve. There is a navy and an air force

Trade and Finance Argentina produces wheat, oats, maize, linseed, wool, chilled or frozen meat, and hides Cotton, sugar, and tobacco are also cultivated An important industry is meat refrigeration, and flour milling ranks next Exports consist largely of live stock products and agricultural products, while textiles, iron and steel, foodstuffs, glassware, and oil are the chief articles imported There are over 25,000 miles of railway lines in the republic Aviation has developed rapidly Aerial routes have been established from Buenos Aires to places in America (both N. & S) and Europe.


BOLIVIA
CHILE
PARAGUAY
BRAZIL
URUGUAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tropic of Capricorn
Chaco Boreal
Chaco Central
LOS ANDES
JUJUY
SALTA
FORMOSA
CHACO
TUCUMAN
CATAMARCA
SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO
LA RIOJA
SAN JUAN
MENDOZA
SAN LUIS
CORDOBA
SANTA FE
ENTRE RIOS
CORRIENTES
MISIONES
BUENOS AIRES
LA PAMPA
NEUQUÉN
RIO NEGRO
CHUBUT
Asunción
Paraguarí
Villa del Pilar
Encarnación
Posadas
Formosa
Resistencia
Corrientes
Goya
Reconquista
Santa Fé
Paraná
Concordia
Salto
Concepción
Pilcomayo
Bermejo
Salado
Colorado
Negro
Chubut
Deseado
Santa Cruz
Gallegos
Magallanes
Tierra del Fuego
Buenos Aires
La Plata
Rosario
Mendoza
Tucumán
Salta
Jujuy
Catamarca
La Rioja
San Juan
San Luis
Córdoba
Viedma
Maquinchao
Neuquén
Zapala
Chos Malal
Bahía Blanca
Puerto Madryn
Rawson
Comodoro Rivadavia
Río Gallegos
Ushuaia
Aconcagua 23037
Tupungato
Maipo 19125
Tinguiririca 14105
Nevado 15650
Payen 11690
Lanin 12380
Villarica 9545
Tronador 11450
Lullaillaco 22145
Llullaillaco
Socompa 19345
Incahuasi 19685
Copiapó 19320
Ojos del Salado 22240
Antofalla 20010
Galan 17975
Granadas 20395
Uspallata Pass 13465
Libertadores Pass 13385
Pircas Negras Pass 13780
Inca Pass 13780
Jama Pass 13845
Huaco Pass 9845
Patos Pass 9845
Come Caballos Pass 9845
Pehuenche Pass 9845
Planchon Pass 9845
Pino Hachado Pass 9845
Vergara Pass 9845
Huemules Pass 9845
Paso de Indios
Las Plumas
Cerro Payen
Cerro Nevado
Cerro Campanario
Cerro Negro
Cerro Colorado
Cerro Bayo
Cerro Chato
Cerro Leones
Cerro Pan de Azucar
Cerro Redondo
Cerro Blanco
Cerro Bonete
Cerro Galan
Cerro Granada
Cerro Uspallata
Cerro Aconcagua
Cerro Tupungato
Cerro Maipo
Cerro Tinguiririca
Cerro Nevado
Cerro Payen
Cerro Lanin
Cerro Villarica
Cerro Tronador
Cerro Lullaillaco
Cerro Socompa
Cerro Incahuasi
Cerro Copiapó
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65

The unit of currency is the peso, which circulates chiefly as paper money The standard is the gold peso, five of which go to the £ sterling The metric system of weights and measures is compulsory. There is a state bank

HISTORY Argentine history begins in 1535, when Pedro de Mendoza was sent out by the king of Spain and founded a settlement which he named Buenos Aires Famine and the attacks of savages compelled the settlers to migrate and, sailing up the river, they founded Asunción Soon some returned, and Buenos Aires became the centre of a province under a Spanish governor responsible to Peru It soon acquired a predominating position

In 1806 a British expedition from Cape Town captured Buenos Aires, but the troops were soon forced to surrender, and in the next year another British expedition, failing to regain the lost city, signed a treaty and departed These events prepared the way for independent movement The invasion of Spain and the seizure of the Spanish royal family by Napoleon precipitated such a movement In May, 1810, the deposition of the viceroy virtually effected the bloodless revolution which was completed six years later, when the congress of Tucumán, representing most of the provinces, solemnly proclaimed independence

After twenty years of civil wars, confused personal rivalries, and ephemeral attempts at constitution making, Buenos Aires sank into uneasy tranquility under the rule of the Gaucho tyrant Rosas The fall of Rosas in 1853 brought relief, but not immediate peace The other provinces resented the preponderance of Buenos Aires, and for seven years that province formed a republic apart from the confederation, which made Parana its capital Reunion followed, but the cause of trouble remained, until the question was settled by forming the capital of the republic into a federal district This arrangement of the federal system may be said in a large sense to have brought about internal tranquility, notwithstanding some disturbances in 1890 and occasional troubles in the provinces A steadying influence was found in the astonishing economic growth, a minor influence being the introduction of wire fencing, which impeded the movements of Gaucho cavalry

The disputes concerning the Chilean frontier, which menaced the peace of the country were amicably adjusted The last and most troublesome of these, the delimitation of the Andine boundary, was settled by the arbitration of King Edward VII in 1902 Simultaneously with the completion of the federal system in 1880 the republic practically acquired a great increase of rich territory through the conquest of the desert by General Roca in 1878 Previously the Indian frontier was in parts scarcely 200 m from the capital Roca in an organized campaign swept the country as far as the Rio Negro, and made the Pampa safe

The Great War upset the republic's economic equilibrium. But the shock imposed the need of thrift and self dependence, and the recovery which followed was remarkable The meat freezing industry received a great stimulus Argentina became in a limited degree a creditor nation by advancing credits to the Allies for the purchase of Argentine cereals The country, however, did not escape the world depression, and the serious fall in commodity prices had grave consequences for producers, and for the country generally To stimulate trade between Great Britain and the republic the Prince of Wales visited Argentina, and in 1933 a mission from Argentina returned the visit

ARGENTINE. Pass in the Rocky Mts In the state of Colorado, U S A, not far from Denver, it is just over 13,000 ft in height and is among the highest wagon roads in the world.

ARGENTORATUM. Latin name for Strasbourg It was used by the early printers Most of the books printed at Strasbourg in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries bear the impress Argentoratum *See* Strasbourg

ARGESUL River of Rumania Rising in the Transylvanian Alps, it flows for about 150 m. S and S E to the Danube below Oltenitsa

An important battle was fought on Nov 30–Dec 3, 1916, between the Austro-Germans and the Rumanians on the Argesul. It ended in the heavy defeat of the latter

ARGHANA MADEN. Town of Turkey. It is in the vilayet of Diyarbekir, on the river Tigris, 35 m N W of Diyarbekir It has a rich copper mine

ARGIROCASTRO. Variant spelling of the name of the Albanian town, Argyrokastro (q v)

ARGOED Town of Monmouthshire It is 10 m W of Pontypool, and is served by the G W Rly Pop 3,810

ARGOLIS. District of ancient Greece. Occupying the N E part of Peloponnesus, bordering the Gulf of Aegina or the Saronic Gulf, and the Argolicus Sinus or Gulf of Nauplia, it was the territory surrounding Argos It became part of the Roman province of Achaea in 146 B C. It has many legendary associations

To-day Argolis is the name of part of the department of Argolis and Corinth, this being in the administrative division of the Peloponnese Pop 174,320

ARGONNE. District in E. France, known from its wooded character as the forest of Argonne. In the departments of Ardennes and Meuse, between Toul and Mézières, on high ground between the basins of the Meuse and the Aisne, it is about 10 m wide from east to west and 40 m long

The Argonne was the scene of almost incessant fighting throughout the Great War It was especially severe in 1918, when the American troops attacked here

ARGOS. Town of Greece In the department of Argolis and Corinth, it occupies the site of an ancient city of the same name This was 3 m inland from the head of the Gulf of Nauplia Said to be the oldest city of Greece, it became the nucleus of a kingdom, with Mycenae as its capital In the 7th century B C it fell under the influence of Sparta, but remained independent until conquered by the Romans in 146 B C Remains include those of the temple of Hera, massive walls, and the amphitheatre Pop 9,000

ARGOSTOLION City and seaport of the Ionian Islands, Greece The capital of Cephalonia Island, it stands on the E shore of the gulf of Argostoli, and has a good harbour It has a shipbuilding industry, exports currants, wine, and oil, and is noted for its mills, driven by seawater flowing through an artificial cut In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Cranii Pop 7,400

ARGOVIE. Alternative name for the canton in Switzerland known also as Aargau (q v)

ARGUN. River of Asia It rises in the W of Manchuria and flows generally N between that country and Siberia, through Lake Kulun It unites with the Shilka at Ust-Strycika to form the Amur At Dalai Nor it is crossed by the Trans Siberian Rly Its length is about 500 m

ARGYLLSHIRE Maritime county of Scotland It includes most of the Inner Hebrides, Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Lismore, Colonsay, Iona and Staffa Its area is 3,110 sq m Inland communication is afforded by the L M S Rly and the Crinan Canal The coast is broken by many sea-lochs (Linnhe, Fyne, Moidart, Sunart, Long) and land projections (Ardnamurchan,



Argyllshire Map o the westernmost county of Scotland Argyllshire is indented by many lochs and bays and includes many islands

Morven, and Kintyre, etc) The surface is generally rugged and mountainous (Bidean nam Bian 3,766 ft, Ben Cruachan 3,689 ft, Stob Ghabhar 3,565 ft, Ben Ime 3,318 ft, Ben More 3,169 ft), with low-lying coast districts Loch Awe is the largest lake, and the principal streams are the Orchy and the Awe Sheep and cattle rearing and herring and salmon fishing are the main industries Slate is quarried at Easdale and Ballachulish Kinlochleven has aluminium works Inveraray is the county town The county sends one member to parliament and is the home of the Campbells Pop (1931) 63,014

ARGYROKASTRO Town of Albania It lies about 50 m N W of Janina, on the E declivity of the Acroceraunian Mts. on a tributary of the Voyusa It is noted for its snuff Before the Great War it was part of Turkey It was occupied by the Greeks in 1916, and later by the Italians Pop 12,000, mostly Greeks

ARIANA OR ARYANA Ancient division of Asia In the widest sense it comprised the territory peopled by Aryans lying between the Tigris on the W and the Indus on the E Strabo and others confine it to the S E part of Iran.

ARIANO DI PUGLIA. City of Italy. It stands among the Apennines, 24 m by railway E. of Benevento, and has sulphur mines, marble quarries, and earthenware manufactures There are rock caves in the neighbourhood Pop 8,500.

ARICA. District of Chile. It is in the extreme north of the country on the border of Peru. With the neighbouring district of Tacna, its ownership has been a subject of dispute between the two countries since 1883. In that year both were given to Chile for ten years and that country retained them after the end of the period. Peru protested and after long negotiations it was decided that Chile should retain Arica, but surrender Tacna to Peru The combined area is 9,500 sq m, mostly an arid region

ARICA. Seaport of Chile. Situated 39 m by rly S of Tacna, it is the terminus of the rly. across the Andes from La Paz, for which it is the chief port of entry It has a wireless station. Pop. 4,500

ARICCIA. Town of Italy It is 16 m from Rome, and near it is the site of the ancient city of Aricia, which was conquered by the Romans in 338 B C

ARICHAT. Seaport of Nova Scotia, Canada It stands on the S side of Madame Island, and is served by the Cape Breton Rly It has a deep harbour, important fisheries, and a canning industry There is a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop 1,500

ARIEGE River of France It rises in the Pyrenees and flows N to join the Garonne It is 95 m long

ARIEGE. Department of S France It is bordered on the S by the Pyrenees, of which it includes some of the highest peaks, and is watered by the Ariège and the Salat Agriculture, the rearing of cattle, sheep, and goats, the cultivation of the vine, and the mining of iron and other minerals are the chief industries Foix is the capital The area is 1,892 sq m Pop (1931) 161,265

ARINANGOUR. Village of Argyllshire Situated on Coll Island, it has a harbour

ARINOS. River of Brazil It rises in the Arinos plateau of Matto Grosso, and flows nearly 700 m N N E to join the Tapajos, a tributary of the Amazon

ARISAIG. District of Inverness shire It lies between Lochs Aylort and Morar, and is partly covered by a deer forest

ARISAIG. Village of Inverness shire It is 34 m N W of Fort William on a branch of the L N E Rly

ARISH, FL Harbour of Egypt It stands on the Mediterranean, near the boundary between

the Sinai Peninsula and Palestine, and is on the caravan route from Beersheba to Egypt It was taken by Napoleon in 1799, and during the Great War was occupied by the Turks from whom it was captured by the British on Dec 21, 1916 Pop 4,185

ARIZONA State of the United States In the S W of the country it has an area of 113,956 sq m The Colorado river, which forms most of the W boundary, traverses a lofty plateau from 6,000 ft to 8,000 ft high in the N W Most of the surface exceeds a height of 5,000 ft, and the greatest alt, 12,795 ft, is attained in the San Francisco Mts In the S and W many low valleys separate the short mountain ranges Several canons of the Colorado river are within the state, the chief of these being the Grand Canon, which has been made a national park Agriculture is retarded by a limited rainfall, and irrigation works are necessary Reservoirs for the storage of water have been constructed, notably the Roosevelt dam, and extensive tracts have been and will be reclaimed by the Yuma and other irrigation schemes Sheep breeding is engaged in, and copper, gold, silver, asbestos, lead, and zinc are recovered in large quantities The chief cities are Phoenix, the capital, and Tucson, the seat of the state university Arizona was organized as a territory in 1863, and admitted to the Union in 1912 Pop (1930) 435,573

ARJISH River of Rumania, also called the Argesul (q v)

ARJISH DAGH Turkish name of an extinct volcano in Asia Minor, also known as Mt Argaeus *See* Argaeus Mount

ARKAIG. Lake in Inverness shire It is 10 m N of Fort William, and is 12 m long

ARKANSAS River of the United States Rising in central Colorado, it flows E and S E, through the Royal George cañon, traverses Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, and joins the Mississippi at Napoleon Next to the Missouri, it is the largest tributary of the Mississippi Its chief affluents are the Cimarron and the Canadian Its drainage area is about 187,000 sq m, and it is about 2,000 m long

ARKANSAS State of the United States In the centre of the country, it has an area of 53,335 sq m The surface is swampy and well wooded on the E, hilly in the N W and W, and centrally and S undulating Navigable rivers besides the Mississippi are the Arkansas, Red, White, Washita, and St Francis, and there are upwards of 5,000 m of railway Mainly agricultural, Arkansas produces maize, wheat, cotton, oats, and hay The state has a wide coal area, and also produces manganese ores and lead, whetstones from novaculite, bauxite, petroleum and natural gas, and limestone, granite, and slate are worked Lumbering is an important industry, as also is fruit growing The largest cities are Little Rock, the capital, and Fort Smith, Fayettoville is the seat of the state university Arkansas was organized as a territory in 1819, and was admitted to the Union in 1836 Pop (1930) 1,851,482

ARKANSAS CITY. City of Kansas, U S A It stands some 60 m S E of Pine Bluff on the Mississippi It is the centre of an important oil district Pop (1930) 13,946

ARKHOLME. Village of Lancashire It is 10 m N E of Lancaster, and has a station on the L M S Rly

ARKLET. Small lake of Stirlingshire Its water, raised 22 ft. by a dam 1,050 ft long, is conducted by tunnel into Loch Katrine, and thence to Glasgow.

ARKLOW. Market town and seaport of co Wicklow, I F S It stands at the mouth of the Avoca, 49 m S of Dublin by the Gt Southern Rlys. It has herring fisheries and oyster beds, and is engaged in the shipment of copper and lead from the neighbouring mines Traces remain of the castle of the Ormondes, razed by Cromwell in 1649 Pop (1926) 4,535

ARKSEY. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is situated 3 m N of Doncaster, and is served by the L N E Rly It is in a coal-mining area, and was the scene of serious floods in 1933

ARLBERG Branch of the Rhaetian Alps They are on the border of Tirol and Vorarlberg

ARLBERG Pass in the Rhaetian Alps Some 5,000 ft high, over it goes a carriage road which connects Stuben with St Anton The Arlberg railway tunnel is 6¼ m long and ascends to a height of 4,300 ft

ARLECDON. Village of Cumberland It is 5 m from Whitehaven, and has a station on the L M S Rly It is an iron mining district and forms part of the urban district of Arlecdon and Frizington Pop (1931) 4,332

ARLES. Town of S E France On the Rhône, 53 m by rly N W of Marseilles, it has flour, silk, hat, and shipbuilding industries The 7th century church of St Trophimus and the hôtel de ville are of interest, but the chief interest of the place is in its Roman remains These include the ruins of a magnificent amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a palace Pop 31,014

ARLESEY Village of Bedfordshire It is 4 m from Biggleswade and has brick works There is a station on the L N E Rly

ARLEUX Town of France It is 7 m S of Douai, on the railway to St Just It was the scene of much fighting in 1917–18 Pop 1,000

ARLEUX-EN-GOHELLE Village of France It lies N of the river Scarpe, about 7 m W of Douai It was captured, together with the German trench system in the vicinity, by British troops, Sept 27, 1918

ARLEY. Village of Warwickshire It is 5 m from Nuneaton, and has a station on the L M S Rly

ARLEY Village of Worcestershire It is 4 m from Bewdley and has a station on the G W Rly Near by is Arley Castle

ARLINGTON Village of Sussex It is on the Cuckmere, 3 m from Hailsham, its station being Berwick, on the S Rly The old church of St Pancras has some interesting features

ARLINGTON Town of Massachusetts, U S A It is 6 m N W of Boston, on the Boston and Maine Rly, and is an important market gardening centre It has a fine public library, a hospital, and there are factories It was settled about 1650 Pop (1930) 36,094

ARLON. Town of Belgium The capital of the province of Luxembourg, it stands on a hill 17 m by railway N W of the city of Luxembourg Its museum contains many relics of Roman occupation Pop 11,160

ARMADALE. Burgh of Linlithgowshire It is 2½ m. S W of Bathgate, on the L N E Rly, and has an extensive coal, iron, and limestone district Pop (1931) 4,854

ARMAGH City, market town, and co town of Armagh, Northern Ireland It is 89 m N N W of Dublin on the G N I. Rly The ecclesiastical metropolis of Ireland, it is the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant archbishop, both primates of all Ireland, and has two cathedrals and two archiepiscopal palaces Linen weaving is the only industry of importance Market days, Tues, Wed, and Sat. Pop (1926) 7,350



Armagh city arms

ARMAGH. County of Northern Ireland. Wholly inland, it has a greatest length of 35 m and a greatest breadth of 20 m, and an area of 512 sq m. Hilly in the S. and S E, where the

highest summit, Slievo Gullion, reaches 1,893 ft , the surface is generally undulating as it recedes towards Lough Neagh, partly in the county, and mainly bogland in the N The salmon fisheries of the Bann and Blackwater are important, the linen industry thrives, but agriculture is backward Oats, potatoes and wheat are grown, and cattle are reared The G N I Rly. traverses the county, while additional communication is afforded by the Newry and Ulster canals Armagh is the county town, and others are Lurgan, Portadown, Bessbrook, and Tandeiagee Armagh contains many relics of antiquity Pop (1926) 110,070

ARMAGNAC Former province of France It is now mostly included in the department of Gers The region is hilly but fertile, and noted for its wine and brandy Its capitals were Auch and Lectoure

ARMANCOURT. Village of France It is S of the river Avre and 4 m S W of Roye Captured by the Germans in the spring of 1918, it was retaken by the French on Aug 12

ARMANT Town of Egypt, also called Erment It is 450 m from Cairo, quite near Luxor and the ancient city of Hermonthis Excavation work done here during 1926-30 resulted in the discovery of a sarcophagus containing the remains of one of the sacred bulls These finds show that the sacred bull Buchis was worshipped by Alexander the Great and two Roman emperors

ARMATHWAITE. Village of Cumberland Situated 9½ m S E of Carlisle, it is served by the L M S Rly

ARMAVIR. Town of the Soviet republic of Kuban Founded 1848, it stands on the Kuban river, 40 m W of Stavropol, is a junction on the Caucasian Railway and the starting point of the railway to Tuapse on the Black Sea An important trading centre, it has oil, cotton, and tobacco industries Pop (1926) 74,537

ARMENIA. Soviet republic of Asia Minor and a member of the Union of Socialist Soviet republics It is situated S of the Caucasus mountains and is bounded on the N by Georgia, on the S by Persia, on the E by Azerbaijan, and on the W. by Turkey Its area is 11,945 sq m It consists of a fairly level plateau with mountain ranges from about 8,000 to 12,000 ft high and wide, fertile valleys Rain is scarce and irrigation has been necessary from the earliest times The rivers are the Tigris, Euphrates, Aras and others Erivan is the capital, other towns are Kars and Leninakan Pop (1931) 1,032,700

GOVERNMENT Armenia is governed on Soviet lines It is one of the three republics that form the Trans Caucasian Socialist federated Soviet republic and is also associated with the central organization at Moscow

TRADE. Armenia is chiefly an agricultural country Grain, tobacco, fruit, flax, and cotton are grown. Supplies of sulphur, bitumen and salt, as well as gold, silver, lead, and copper exist, but are little worked Extensive irrigation works have been carried out by the Soviet, these including the construction of six large canals There are ten stations for producing electricity from water power The railway from Tiflis to Persia passes by Erivan and Leninakan.



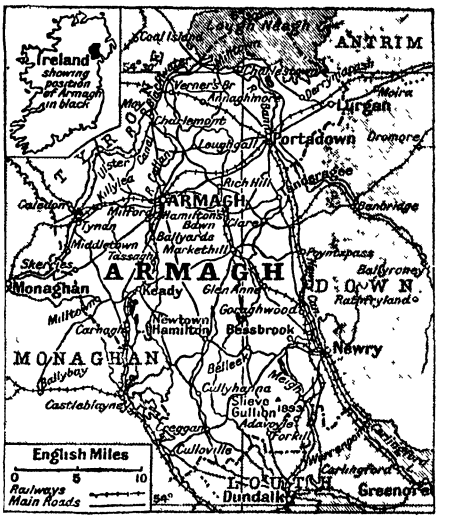
Armenia. Head of a household who rules like a despot

HISTORY In modern times, until after the Great War, the term Armenia was given generally to the territory comprised within the six provinces of the Turkish empire in the E half of Anatolia known as the Armenian vilayets, and the S part of Caucasia, which belonged to Russia To these districts was usually added the N W corner of the Persian province of Azerbaijan The meeting point of the territories was on Little Ararat In Jan , 1920, the Allies recognized Armenia's independence, which was embodied in the treaty of Sèvres in August, 1920 In 1921 Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet republic, and during the next ten years the collectivist ideas of Lenin and his associates were put into practice, these including industrial developments of various kinds

The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been introduced into Armenia in the 3rd century by S Gregory the Illuminator, who became patriarch Armenia has suffered much persecution from Islam, and wholesale massacres of the inhabitants have frequently taken place. The Armenians have their own alphabet This consists of 38 letters, and is particularly strong in consonants *See* Trans-Caucasia

ARMENTIERES. Town of France On the river Lys, it is 20 m by railway N of Lens Held by the British despite furious German attacks on the Ypres-Armentieres line Oct –Nov , 1914, it continued in their possession until on April 12, 1918, they evacuated it during the great German offensive It was reoccupied by the Allies in Oct , 1918 The town suffered serious damage throughout the war, but afterwards it was rebuilt The chief industries are brewing and the manufacture of linen. Pop. 18,000

ARMIDALE. Town of New South Wales, Australia It is 313 m by rly N of Sydney, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop The industries are chiefly pastoral and agricultural, but include



Armagh Inland county of Northern Ireland It has many ancient remains and contains the city of Armagh

the working of alluvial gold, antimony, and wolfram Pop (1930) 7,090

ARMITAGE. Village of Staffordshire It is 5 m from Lichfield and is on the L M S Rly.

ARMLEY. District of Leeds Situated on the Aire it is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys

ARMORICA (Celtic, land by the sea) Old name for Brittany, which was at one time inhabited by the Armorici

ARNCLIFFE Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 9 m N E of Settle, near the river Wharfe, and has an interesting church

ARNHEM Town of the Netherlands It stands on the Rhine, 35 m by railway E of Utrecht, is connected by tram with that city and Zutphen, and by steamer with Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Cologne, and other ports It manufactures tobacco, cotton and woollen goods, and other articles Sir Philip Sydney died here in 1586 Pop (1930) 78,201

ARNHEM LAND District in the Northern Territory, Australia It lies between the gulf of Carpentaria and Anson Bay, and is the extreme N portion of the territory It was named after the ship of the Dutch navigator who discovered it in 1618

ARNO. River of Italy It rises in the Apennines, flows S nearly to Arezzo, curves N W and then W to the Mediterranean, 7½ m below Pisa It is 150 m long and is navigable by barge as far as to Florence, where it is crossed by several bridges

ARNOLD Urban district and market town of Nottinghamshire It is 4 m N E of Nottingham and has lace and hosiery factories The church of S Mary is partly Norman but chiefly Early English, and has a 15th century tower, it was partly restored in 1868 and 1877 Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 14,470

ARNON River of Palestine Mentioned in the Old Testament, it is now known as the Wadi el Mojib *See* Wadi-el-Mojib

ARNPRIOR. Town of Ontario, Canada It is on the Madawaska River, near its confluence with the Ottawa, 38 m W of Ottawa It has a station on the C N Rly Pop (1931) 4,023

ARNSBERG Town of Germany In Westphalia, it stands on the river Ruhr, 44 m S E of Munster It is the capital of the district, has breweries and distilleries, and manufactures paper and railway materials There are ruins of an abbey and a castle, once a seat of the counts of Arnsberg Pop 11,500

ARNSIDE Seaport and seaside resort of Westmorland It is 6 m N of Carnforth, and is served by the L M S Rly Pop 1,678

ARNSTADT Town of Thuringia, Germany It is pleasantly situated on the Gera, 12 m S of Erfurt It has a fine 12th century church, the remains of a castle, a 16th century town hall, a palace (now a museum, with a collection of porcelain), and a school founded as a Latin school in the Middle Ages It manufactures beer, gloves, and porcelain, and trades in agricultural produce Its saline springs are famous Pop 21,693

AROA River of Venezuela It flows E to the gulf of Triste and is about 100 m long

AROA. Town of Venezuela It stands on the river Aroa, 50 m by rly S W of Tucacas, and is a copper mining centre

AROKSZALLAS OR **JASZAROKSZALLAS** Town of Hungary It is 61 m by railway N E of Budapest, and is also served by a canal There is a Gothic church The chief trade is in grain

AROLLA Village and pleasure resort of Switzerland Near the Arolla Glacier, at the head of the S W branch of the Val d'Herens, it is four hours by mule path from Evolena

AROLSEN Town of Germany It stands on the Aar, 23 m by railway W N W. of Kassel The 18th century castle contains large collections of books, coins, and pictures Until 1929 it was the capital of the state of Waldeck, but in that year was absorbed by Prussia Pop 2,800

AROOSTOOK. River of North America It rises in Maine, and flows 140 m N E to the St John river, New Brunswick, Canada It was concerned in the N E boundary dispute between the U S A and Great Britain, settled in 1842 by the Ashburton Treaty

ARORAE Island of the Pacific Ocean It is one of the Gilbert Islands and is a British possession.

AROS. Village of Mull It stands on the north coast of the island, at the mouth of a little river of the same name The industry is fishing

AROS. Negro tribe dwelling W of the Cross river in S Nigeria Their funeral customs suggest early Egyptian influence Human sacrifice at the bidding of a powerful juju deity and domestic slavery were practised until the tribe, the most intelligent and vigorous of the Ibo race, submitted to British control in 1902

AROSA. Pleasure and health resort of Switzerland It is 19 m E of Coir, in the Schanfigg valley Surrounded by pine woods, it is 5,900 ft high, and is visited by consumptives

ARPINO. Town of Italy Situated at an altitude of 1,475 ft, midway between Rome and Naples, it is 88 m by railway S E of Rome An old Volscian city, the ancient Arpinum, it retains parts of its walls, gateways, and round towers It manufactures parchment and leather, and has marble quarries Pop 10,500

ARQUA PETRARCA Village of Italy in Padua province It lies among the Euganean Hills, 8 m N E of Este Here Petrarch passed his last four years, hence the name Petrarch's house remains and his tomb of red marble stands in front of the church Near, on the Lago della Costa, are remains of a lacustrine village

ARRAH Principality of Bihar and Orissa, India The capital of Shahabad district, it is 33 m by rly W of Patna, and is connected by canal with the Ganges In 1857 twelve British with only 50 Sikhs held here two buildings for eight days against 2,000 sepoys and several thousand armed natives, until relieved by General Eyre Pop 38,549

ARRAM. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is 3 m from Beverley and has a station on the L N E Rly

ARRAN. Variant spelling of the name of three islands in Galway Bay, better known as the Aran Islands *See* Aran

ARRAN. Largest island in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland It forms part of Buteshire, is 20 m long, from 8 m to 11 m broad, and has an area of 165 sq m The N and N W are rugged and picturesque, with glens of great beauty, one of them being Glen Sannox Lamlash Bay is one of the finest natural harbours in the British Isles Loch Ranza is a lovely bay Agriculture, cattle and sheep rearing and fishing are the chief industries Brodick and Lamlash are the largest places, but there are other places round the coast which are visited by tourists Much of the interior is a large deer forest The castle of Brodick was long a seat of the dukes of Hamilton, afterwards passing to the duke of Montrose Kildonan Castle is a ruin of the 14th century Pop 4,600

ARRAS. City of France The capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, it stands on the river Scarpe 38 m by rly N E of Amiens Its 16th century town hall and its cathedral were laid in ruins during the Great War, as were many other buildings, such as the abbey of St Vaast and the church of St Nicholas The chief squares are the grande place, the petite place, and the place du théatre Portions of the town's fortifications remain A good deal of

restoration work has been done, and in 1932 a new town hall was opened There are some manufactures, and a corn market After the Great War it was adopted by Newcastle-on-Tyne Pop 24,800

During the 14th and 15th centuries the tapestries of Arras were so famous that the name arras was used in England as the general term for tapestry wall hangings The arras was often hung a considerable distance from the wall, thus providing a lurking place for eavesdroppers. Polonius, in Shakespeare's Hamlet, was stabbed while hiding behind the arras, which was a tapestry fabric woven with figures and scenes

Throughout the Great War there was intense fighting in front of Arras, an important strategic centre On Sept 18, 1914, French cavalry entered Arras and they held it during the rest of the struggle, although at times with great difficulty. The first battle of Arras, fought Sept –Oct , 1914, was an attempt by the Germans to take the city The second battle, fought in June, 1915, was an attempt by the French under Foch to carry the intricate German trench system 2 m N of Arras, known as the Labyrinth

The third battle was fought in April–May, 1917 In accordance with the general plan of campaign the task set the British was to capture the dominating position of Arras and reduce the salient between Arras and the Ancre They advanced some distance and the advance was continued into May Heavy fighting continued for many days about the Hindenburg line at Bullecourt, but the ground was held and the British position improved The main result of the battle was to make Arras secure from German capture.

The fourth battle coincided with the German offensive on the Somme in March, 1918 Two attacks were made on the British lines, on Mar 21 and Mar 28, but beyond slight gains the Germans were unable to break the British front, though the latter was withdrawn in places

The fifth and last battle was part of the great Allied offensive in the autumn of 1918 The Canadians stormed the formidable Drocourt-Queant line early in Sept , and carried important sections of the Hindenburg line.

ARRETON. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is 3 m from Newport Arreton Down commands a fine view of the greater part of the island

ARROCHAR. Village of Dumbartonshire. Situated at the head of Loch Long, it is 17 m N of Helensburgh, and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 670.

ARROWROCK DAM. Irrigation dam in the United States It holds back the waters of the river Boise in Idaho, with a view to irrigating some 200,000 acres of fertile land by means of about 1 000 miles of canals The dam is 350 ft. high and 1,075 ft across A railway 17 m in length was built to connect with the nearest railway at Barberton Alfalfa, clover, cereals, and potatoes are the chief crops of the irrigated area

ARRU ISLANDS Variant spelling of the name of a group of islands in the Dutch East Indies, known also as Aru Islands (q v)

ARSAMAS. Town of the Union of Socialist Soviet republics (U S S R) It stands at the union of the Techa and Arsha rivers, 75 m by rail S S W of Nijni Novgorod It is an active commercial centre, with tanneries, flour-mills, foundries, and oil refineries Its school of painting was formerly a famous institution. Pop 13,500

ARSIERO. Plateau of Italy It is in the province of Vicenza and was the scene of much fighting during the Great War, especially in 1915-16 The small town of this name is 5 m. N of Schio

ARTA. River of Greece It is about 60 m. long and flows into the gulf of Arta Before the Great War it was part of the boundary between Greece and Turkey An alternative name is Arachthus

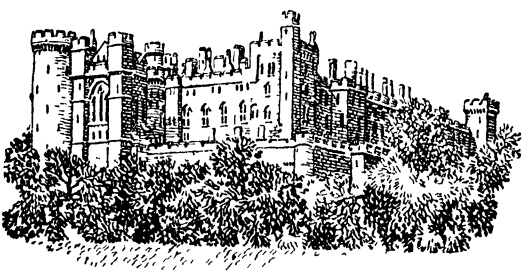
ARTA, GULF OF Inlet of the Ionian Sea. On the N W. coast of Greece, it is almost landlocked, and measures 25 m. in length and 10 m in extreme breadth.

ARTA. Department of Greece. It is in the administrative division of Epirus Pop 52,596

ARTA Town of Greece The capital of the department of Arta, it stands on the river Arta, 7 m from its mouth, and 40 m S of Janina The river is here crossed by a bridge, formerly a neutral zone between Turkey and Greece The town has a Byzantine castle, an archiepiscopal palace, a 9th century and other churches, and several mosques It has some manufactures and a trade in agricultural produce It was the ancient Ambracia Pop 52,400

ARTHINGTON. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 9 m from Leeds, and lies in the valley of the Wharfe It has a station on the L N E. Rly

ARTHOG. Village of Merionethshire It is beautifully placed in the hills above Barmouth, on the road to Cader Idris. It has a station on the G W Rly In the neighbourhood are the Arthog Falls, a noted beauty spot



Arundel. Castle splendidly placed overlooking the river Arun. It is the seat of the duke of Norfolk (see page 76)

ARTHUR'S SEAT. Hill overlooking Edinburgh. From the summit, said to be named after King Arthur, an unrivalled view is obtained of the city and its surroundings At its base is the palace of Holyrood, and close by are the Salisbury Crags

ARTHURSTOWN Seaport of co Wexford, I F S It is on the E side of Waterford Harbour, and is 25 m from Wexford

ARTIGAS. Department of Uruguay Its area is 4,390 sq m , it is bounded W by the Uruguay river and E by Brazil, and is traversed by two rlys From its extensive forests quebracho is obtained San Eugenio is the capital

ARTOIS. One of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution It was the district around Arras, its capital At present the name is used in a vague sense for the district

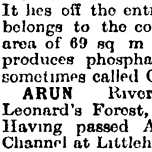
Artois gives its name to a battle fought in May–June, 1915 It was an operation undertaken by the Allies in order to hold the German forces in France and prevent the dispatch of troops to the eastern front The troops engaged were chiefly French, but the British assaulted the Aubers Ridge The main attack was from Arras to Notre Dame de Lorette, which plateau was captured on May 22 Other ground was gained, but the advance was finally stopped by the German trench system.

ARU. Group of more than 80 islands in the Dutch East Indies. Situated about 80 m S W. of New Guinea, they cover an area of 3,250 sq m, and are separated by narrow channels Low lying, with steep and rugged coasts, they are well wooded, and on the east are bordered by coral reefs Dobbo is the chief town Pop 25,000

ARUBA. Island of the Dutch West Indies It lies off the entrance to the gulf of Venezuela, belongs to the colony of Curaçao, and has an area of 69 sq m It has a wireless station and produces phosphates, guano, and aloes It is sometimes called Oruba Pop (1930) 6,139

ARUN River of Sussex Rising in St. Leonard's Forest, it flows mainly S for 30 m. Having passed Arundel, it enters the English Channel at Littlehampton

ARUNDEL. Borough of Sussex. It stands on the declivity of a hill overlooking the Arun, 10 m E of Chichester by the S Rly At the summit of this hill is the castle, formerly the seat of the Fitzalans, earls of Arundel, and now that of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk. The Perpendicular church of St Nicholas dates from the second half of the 14th century The Fitzalan chapel is the private property of the duke of Norfolk. The Roman Catholic church of St Philip Neri was built by the 15th duke of Norfolk Pop (1931) 2,489



Arundel borough seal

ARUNTA. Aboriginal tribe and tribal group occupying the centre of Australia Its social organization, probably of late development, differs radically from that of other tribes, and is related to its philosophic guesses at the mystery of human origin The Arunta totem is not inherited Marriage within it is permissible, and it may in some circumstances be eaten

ARAPUNI. Rapids on the river Waikato, North Island, New Zealand Here a station has been built to supply the district with electric power

ARUSHA. Town of Tanganyika Territory It is 56 m W S W of Moshi The projected continuation of the rly from that town will connect it with the port of Tanga During the Great War it was occupied by S African troops on March 20, 1916

ARUWIMI River of the Belgian Congo It rises near the Albert Nyanza and flows generally W to the Congo It drains an immense tract of forest country, estimated at 70,000 sq m, and is about 800 m long Its navigation is largely obstructed by rapids Stanley explored it in 1883 and 1887

ARUWIMI District of the Belgian Congo It forms part of the eastern province with its capital at Stanleyville The Congo traverses the entire district

ARVAD. Ancient city of Phoenicia There are remains of the city walls, a temple, tombs, and an amphitheatre The modern village of Ruad, which occupies the site, has a pop of 2,500

ARVE. River of France It rises in the Col de Balme, in the Pennine Alps, and flows 60 m. through the valley of Chamonix to the Rhône below Geneva

ARVEYRON. River of France Rising at the N end of the Mer de Glace, in the valley of Chamonix, it issues as a torrent through an ice grotto and flows to the Arve

ARVILLERS. Village of France It lies S E. of Amiens, on the railway from Albert to Montdidier In the Great War it was the scene of fierce fighting during March, 1918

ARZEU. Seaport of Algeria It is on the Mediterranean, 30 m by rly N E. of Oran, and has rly. communication with Algiers and the interior. It is a French military station and exports salt and esparto Near by are the Kleber marble quarries of Numidia It represents the ancient Arsenaria Pop. 7,275

ARZILA. Seaport of Spanish Morocco On the Atlantic coast, it is 25 m S W of Tangier. Pop 2,357.

ASABA. Town of Nigeria It is on the right bank of the Niger, about 150 m N of its mouth. It is a growing commercial town, and near by are important lignite deposits Pop 8,000

ASAMA-YAMA. Volcano of Japan The largest active volcano in the country, it is in Hondo, about 85 m N W of Tokyo It is 8,280 ft high, with a crater 1,000 ft in diameter. A destructive eruption occurred in 1783

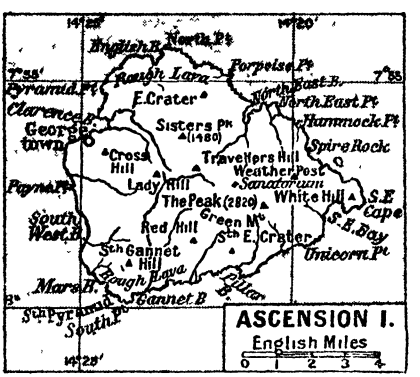
ASANSOL. Town of Bengal, India It is situated on the river Damodar in the W. of the province, and is a railway junction on the Raniganj coalfield Pop 21,919

ASBEN. Variant name of the oasis in the French Sahara known also as Air (q v)

ASBESTOS. Town of Quebec It is situated 15 m N E of Richmond Pop (1931) 4,396

ASBURY PARK. City and watering place of New Jersey, U S A It is on the Atlantic, 51 m S of New York by railway Wesley Lake separates it from Ocean Grove Pop 10,150.

ASCALON. Village of Palestine It is about 14 m N W. of Gaza, on the Mediterranean In Biblical times it was one of the five chief cities



Ascension Map of the little British possession in the S. Atlantic 900 m from the African coast

of the Philistines During the Great War it was occupied on Nov 9, 1917, by the British, who found only a few squalid huts among the ruins of its former greatness

ASCENSION. Island in the S Atlantic A British possession, it is situated about 700 m N W of St. Helena and 900 m from Cape Palmas on the coast of Africa, and has an area of 34 sq m and a length of 7½ m Of volcanic origin, it rises 2,820 ft in Green Mountain, in the S E, which has a sanatorium on its slopes The island is a coaling and supply station Sea turtle, land-crabs, rabbits, wild goats, partridges, and sooty terns or wideawakes abound, and guano and phosphates are collected Georgetown is the capital and the only secure anchorage Discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension Day, 1501, Great Britain acquired it in 1815 Pop about 150

ASCH. Town of Czechoslovakia It is in N W Bohemia, near the Bavarian frontier, 13 m from Eger The industries include the manufacture of woollen and silk fabrics, hosiery, and wire Pop 22,943

ASCHAFFENBURG. Town of Bavaria It stands on the Main at its junction with the Aschaff, 26 m by railway S E of Frankfort. It

has a cathedral dating from the 12th and 13th centuries and the castle of Johannisburg, built in the 17th century, formerly a summer seat of the electors of Mainz, and now a museum and picture gallery It manufactures paper, clothing, and tobacco, and is a centre for the trade carried along the Main Pop 34,000

ASCHERSLEBEN Town of Prussia, Germany It stands on the Eine near its union with the Wipper, and is 36 m by railway N W of Halle Founded in the 11th century, it possesses one of the old Latin schools and a 15th century church. It manufactures sugar, beer, earthenware, and woollen goods, and carries on a trade in agricultural produce Pop 28,300

ASCHHOOP. Village of Belgium It lies 7 m N of Ypres and E of Merckem It was captured by the French, Oct 27, 1917 Fighting also occurred here in Feb , 1918

ASCOLI PICENO. Province of Italy Bounded W by the Sibylline Mts , it is generally mountainous, and covers an area of 805 sq m in the centre of the country Pop (1931) 288,693

ASCOLI PICENO. City of Italy It stands on the Tronto, 20 m by rly W of Porto d'Ascoli and 73 m by rly S S W of Ancona The Asculum Picenum of the Romans, it retains portions of its walls, gateways, and bridges It has a cathedral said to have been founded by Constantine the Great, several churches, a palace containing a museum, a castle, a convent, and a picture gallery Majolica, silk, glass, cloth, and leather are manufactured Pop 36,979

ASCOT Village of Berkshire It is 29 m S W of London and 6¾ m S W of Windsor by the Southern Rly By order of Queen Anne a racecourse was laid out on Ascot Heath in 1711, and the annual meeting in June, notable for the royal procession instituted in 1820, is one of the most popular and fashionable fixtures under the auspices of the Jockey Club It is a circular course of a little less than 1½ m , the last mile being straight and slightly uphill The principal event of the meeting is the Ascot Gold Cup, run over a course of 2½ m

ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD. Village of Oxfordshire It is on the Evenlode, 5 m from Chipping Norton, and has a station on the G W Rly

ASEERGHUR. Alternative spelling of the town of India also known as Asirgarh (q v)

ASFI. Variant name of the Moroccan seaport of Safi (q v)

ASFORDBY Village of Leicestershire About 2 m from Melton Mowbray in the hunting country, it has a station on the L M S Rly

ASH. Village of Surrey It is 4 m N E of Farnham, on the Southern Rly , and is in the Aldershot district

ASHANGO. Negroid tribe of forest-dwellers in French Equatorial Africa Occupying a tableland midway between Cape Lopez and Stanley Pool on the Congo, they carry spears and poisoned arrows, and live in large, untidy huts, exploiting the Obongo pygmies dwelling around them They cultivate ground nuts, keep bees, and raise goats and poultry, whose flesh is forbidden to women and children

ASHANTI British possession in West Africa It is attached to the Gold Coast colony, and has an area of 24,560 sq m. The French Ivory Coast colony is on the W , Togoland on the E , and the Gold Coast colony on the S Much of the country is thickly covered with forests The Volta is the only navigable river Kumasi, the capital, is connected by rly with Sekondi and Accra in the Gold Coast colony The chief products are gold, rubber, cocoa, palm oil, bananas, and timber, especially mahogany and cedar The Ashantis are a number of associated tribes akin to the Fantis In 1896 Ashanti was made a British protectorate, and in Sept , 1901, it was annexed. It is governed by a chief commissioner at Kumasi, subject to the governor of the Gold Coast It is divided into two provinces, an eastern and a western, with headquarters at Kumasi and Sunyani respectively Pop 582,866.

There have been four wars between Great Britain and the Ashantis. The first began in 1821, but it was ten years before the Ashantis recognized Britain's authority over the neighbouring Fanti tribes The second (1873–74) was conducted by Sir Garnet Wolseley because the Ashantis invaded territory under British protection In the third (1896), a bloodless campaign, King Prempeh, who had refused to accept the treaty of 1874, was made prisoner and his capital entered In 1900 a British force marched to relieve Kumasi which was besieged by turbulent tribesmen

ASHBOURNE. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire, It stands on the Henmore, near its junction with the Dove, 13 m W by N. of Derby, on the L M S Rly It has a cruciform church, dating from 1241, with a central tower surmounted by a spire 212 ft high, referred to locally as the Pride of the Peak, and a grammar school founded in 1585 Ashbourne Hall was occupied by Prince Charlie in 1745 Market day, alternate Thurs Pop (1931) 4,507

ASHBURNHAM. Village of Sussex It is 5 m from Battle, and its church has some fine brasses Ashburnham Place was the residence of the earls of Ashburnham

ASHBURTON Urban district and market town of Devonshire It lies in a beautiful valley, near the Dart, 24 m N W of Plymouth, on the G W Rly , and close to Dartmoor and Holne Chase The 15th century church of St Andrew has a tablet to the first Baron Ashburton, who was educated at the grammar school Serge is manufactured, and close by umber is worked Pop (1931) 2,507

ASHBURTON. River of Western Australia Rising S W of the Great Sandy Desert, it flows 400 m N W and enters the Indian Ocean at Onslow It traverses the Ashburton goldfield, but is not navigable

ASHBURTON Town of South Island, New Zealand It stands on Ashburton river, 53 m. by rly S W of Christchurch Pop 2 851

ASHBURY. Village of Devonshire It is situated 5 m W of Okehampton, and has a station on the S Rly

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH. Urban district and market town of Leicestershire It stands on the Mease, 21 m N W of Leicester, and 118 m N N W of London by the L M S Rly The church of St Helen has monuments to the Huntingdon family The Moira mineral springs supply the Ivanhoe baths, frequented by sufferers from rheumatism Coal, lead, and other minerals are worked and hosiery manufactured There are remains of the castle which figures in Scott's Ivanhoe, and in which Mary, queen of Scots, was imprisoned Market day, alternate Mon Pop (1931) 5,093

ASHBY MAGNA. Village of Leicestershire It is 9 m S of Leicester, and has a station on the L M S Rly

ASHBY WOULDS. Urban district of Leicestershire It adjoins Ashby de la Zouch Pop (1931) 3,351

ASHCHURCH. Village of Gloucestershire. Situated about 2 m E of Tewkesbury, it has a station on the G W Rly

ASHCOTT. Village of Somerset It is 4 m W of Glastonbury, and is served by the S Rly

ASHDOD. Ancient city of Palestine, represented by the modern Esdud (q v)

ASHDOWN FOREST. District in Sussex It lies between Crowborough and E Grinstead, and is the only remaining part of the immense forest known to the Saxons as the Andredsweald Its area is about 14,000 acres

ASHEVILLE City of N. Carolina, U S A. It is 210 m W of Raleigh, and stands at the junction of the Swannanoa and French Broad rivers, in the Blue Ridge A popular health resort, it has tanneries, cotton mills, and timber works, and trades in livestock and dairy produce It is an important educational centre Pop. (1930) 50,193

ASHEY. Village of the Isle of Wight It has a station on the S Rly

ASHFIELD. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales

ASHFORD. Urban district and market town of Kent It stands on the Stour, 14 m S W. of Canterbury, on the Southern Rly , and has agricultural implement works, brickfields, and engineering works of the Southern Rly It has a fine Perpendicular church and an old grammar school During the Great War there was a Canadian ordnance depot here Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 15,239



Ashford, Kent, arms

ASHFORD. Village of Middlesex It is 2 m from Staines and 19 from London, and has a station on the S Rly The Gothic church is worthy of mention

ASHFORD. Village of Derbyshire It is on the Wye, 2 m from Bakewell, and has a fine old church Marble is quarried in the vicinity

ASHIH-HE-CHENG. Town of Manchuria Known formerly as Ai-so-ka, it is 26 m S E of Harbin, on the Chinese Eastern Rly It is a centre of trade for the agricultural produce of the locality and has flour and beet sugar factories Pottery, swords, and other relics of the Kin period have been found Pop 30,000

ASHIKAGA. Town of Japan It is on Hondo Island, 72 m by rail N W of Tokyo. It has important manufactures of silks and cottons, and also a famous school of learning, said to have been founded before the 9th century The town was restored in the 15th century and contains a statue of Confucius There is also a temple of the Shoguns Pop (1930) 43,896.

ASHINGDON. Village of Essex The ancient Assandun, it is 2 m N of Rochford There in 1016 Canute defeated Edmund Ironside

ASHINGTON. Urban district of Northumberland It is 4 m E of Morpeth by the L N E Rly , in a coal-mining district There was an aerodrome here during the Great War Pop (1931) 29,413

ASHIO. Village of Japan On Hondo Island, it is 15 m S W. of Nikko, and gives its name to the copper mines in the district Pop 30,775

ASHIRA. Negroid tribe in French Equatorial Africa. Occupying the hinterland S of the Ogowe river, they speak the same language as the Ashango They cultivate the plantain as their chief food *See* Negro.

ASHKALA. Village of the Soviet republic of Armenia. It stands on the Kara su, between Erzurum and Erzincan With the surrounding mountainous district it was captured by the Russians in their Armenian offensive, April 18, 1916, and was later the scene of heavy fighting

ASHKHABAD. Variant spelling of the town of the Turcoman republic also known as Askhabad (q v.).

ASHLAND. City of Kentucky, U S A It stands on the eastern border of Ohio, about 10 m. from the boundary of West Virginia The district is rich in iron ore, coal, timber, and clay, for which the city is a distributing centre Ashland, which was settled in 1854, was chartered as a city in 1870 Pop (1930) 29,074.

ASHLAND. City and lake port of Wisconsin, U S A It stands on Lake Superior, 70 m. E of Milwaukee, on the Chicago and North Western and other rlys An important rly junction, it has large iron, steel, and boiler works, saw mills, and rly repair shops It is a summer resort, has various educational and state institutions, and a good harbour with extensive docks Pop. 15,000

ASHLEY. Village of Cheshire It is 3 m S of Altrincham, in the valley of the Bollin, and has a station on the L M S Rly

ASHLEY. Village of Northamptonshire It is 5 m N E of Market Harborough, on the Welland Roman remains were discovered when the railway was being made It has a station on the L M S Rly

ASHOPTON. Village of Derbyshire It is 14 m N E. of Buxton, at the junction of the Derwent and the Ashop

ASHOVER. Village of Derbyshire Situated 5 m from Matlock, it has an old and interesting church, with a leaden font of the 12th century Near the village are some famous stones, including the turning stone

ASHPERTON. Village of Herefordshire It is 5 m N W of Ledbury, and has a station on the G W Rly

ASHRAF or ASHREF. Town of Persia It lies about 50 m W of Astrabad, and was once the residence of the kings, including Abbas the Great. It has a trade in silk and cattle Pop 7,000

ASHRIDGE PARK. Estate in Hertfordshire It was long the property of the dukes of Bridgewater, and later of the Earls Brownlow When the last Earl Brownlow died in 1921, the park was sold About 2,200 acres, including Ivinghoe Beacon, were bought for the National Trust, and another tract by the Zoological Society for an outdoor garden The house and the gardens were presented by Mr U H Broughton to the Conservative party for a training centre as a memorial to Mr Bonar Law The stained glass of the chapel was presented to the S Kensington Museum There was a monastery at Ashridge in the 13th century, and later this became a royal residence *See* Whipsnade

ASHTA. Town of Bombay, India It stands on the right bank of the Kistna or Krishna, 180 m by rail S E of Bombay An agricultural centre, it has a weekly market and a yearly fair Pop 12,500

ASHTABULA. City of Ohio, U S A It is situated on the Ashtabula river, 3 m from Lake Erie and 55 m N E of Cleveland, on the Pennsylvania and other railways It imports immense quantities of iron ore, exports coal, and has some manufacturing industries Pop (1930) 23,301

ASHTEAD. Village of Surrey It has a station on the S Rly , and is 15 m from London Near the village is a large common on which, in 1925, remains of a Roman villa were found Excavations brought to light a quantity of coins, pottery, ornaments, etc , of Roman times The place has brick and tile works

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD. Urban district and market town of Lancashire It is 4 m S of Wigan by the L N E and L M S Rlys , has coal mines, potteries, and cotton mills, and manufactures nuts, locks, hinges, files, and nails Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 20,541

ASHTON KEYNES. Village of Wiltshire It is 4 m. W. of Cricklade, and has a station on the G W. Rly

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL. Village of Gloucestershire It is 4 m from Evesham, and has a station on the G.W. Rly.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. Borough and market town of Lancashire It is on the Tame, 6 m E of Manchester, on the L M S and L N E Rlys Cotton and silk spinning, dyeing, bleaching, iron-founding, and hat making are the chief industries, and there are considerable collieries in the neighbourhood The 13th century church has been almost entirely rebuilt The old manor hall, with prison, and the Gallows Meadow recall the feudal powers of the Asshetons, lords of the manor. On Hartshead Hill there is a tower, 80 ft high, formerly used for a signalling station Stamford Park, the gift of the Earl of Stamford, is the joint possession of Ashton and Stalybridge It returns one member to parliament. There is a daily market Pop (1931) 51,573



Ashton-under-Lyne arms

ASHURADA. Island of the Caspian Sea. It stands at the S E end of the lake

ASHURST. Village of Kent It stands on the Medway, 5 m W of Tunbridge Wells, and has a station on the S Rly

ASHURST Village of Sussex It is 3½ m N from Steyning In the churchyard of the old church is the grave of "Michael Fairless" (Margaret Fairless Barber), author of The Roadmender and Brother Hilarius

ASHWATER. Village of Devonshire Situated 6 m S E of Holsworthy, it has a station on the S Rly

ASHWELL Village of Hertfordshire It is 4½ m from Baldock, and has a station on the L N E Rly The church has a fine tower, and near by are remains of a Roman camp

ASHWELL. Village of Rutland It is 4 m N of Oakham, and the church has some interesting monuments It has a station on the L M S Rly, and is a hunting centre

ASHWELLTHORPE. Village of Norfolk It is 3 m S E of Wymondham, and is served by the L N E Rly

ASIA. Largest of the world's continents Its area is more than 17,000,000 sq m. and its pop about 1,013,000,000 It has an extreme breadth of 6,700 m and an extreme length of 5,350 m On three sides the continent is bounded by great oceans, one of which is icebound The Arctic to the N, the Pacific to the E, and the Indian, without a land barrier between it and the South Pole, wash its shores, while on the W a clearly marked frontier is provided in the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian Seas, the Caucasus, and the Ural mountains and river

Asia includes some of the hottest and some of the coldest lands in the world, some of the most productive regions and some of the most barren, some of the grandest scenery, as in the Himalayas, and some of the dreariest, as in the Gobi desert It contains the highest mountain peaks in the world—Mounts Everest and Godwin-Austen, the most elevated plateaux where life is supportable, and depressed areas that have sunk to a lower level than that of the sea

The deserts, too, are on the grand scale That of Gobi or Shamo, the sea of sand, forms a great natural defence for China on the W It rivals the Sahara in size, and if its offshoots in Tibet are included, far exceeds it There are further the deserts of Arabia, the great salt desert of Persia, those of Seistan, Baluchistan, Rajputana, and Khiva, and that of Syria, which closes the land route from the Persian Gulf to the Levant. Many of these deserts are the sepulchres of departed civilizations.

For its size, Asia is not rich in rivers suitable for navigation In the north all are icebound for months. China is well served by its mighty central river, the Yang tse Kiang, but the Hwang-ho has been rendered useless for access to and from the sea by sandbanks In India inland steamer navigation is almost entirely confined to the Irawadi and to the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna group of waterways The Indus is not navigable by steamers Asia has few lakes of consequence

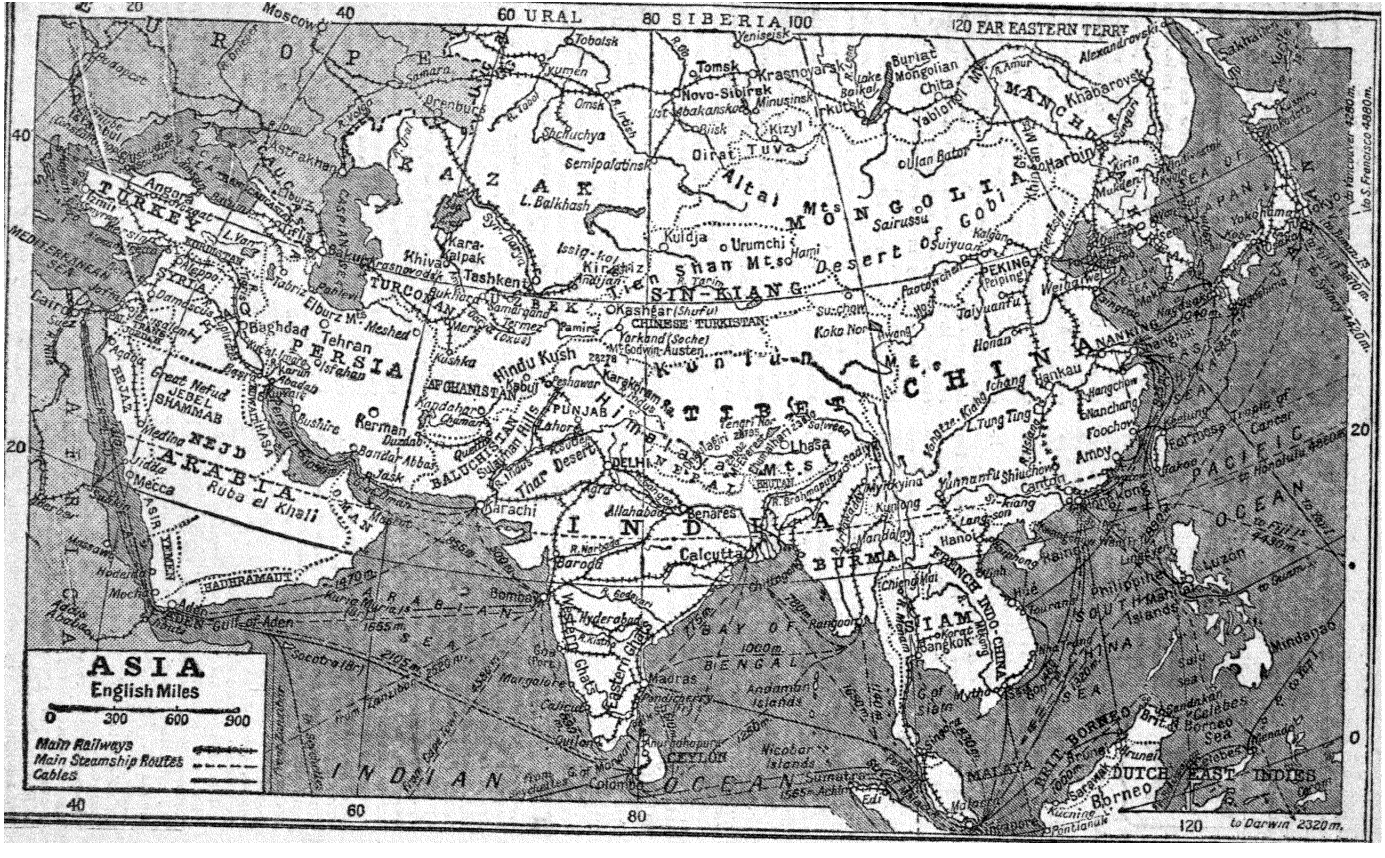
The fauna and flora of Asia comprise nearly every known tree, plant and animal. Typically Eastern trees are the palm, cedar and teak, in the production of which India and Indo-China rank highest, while spice trees, tea and indigo are not found in commercial quantities outside Asia The oak, ash, walnut and other western trees are plentiful, and coffee, cotton, sugar cane, the poppy, camphor, fruit, wheat, rice and other cereals have been cultivated from time immemorial The animals of Asia include the lion, tiger and leopard, as well as several beasts of burden not found in Europe, such as the elephant, camel, buffalo and yak Among the fur-bearing animals of the north are the sable, ermine, marten, bear, seal and fox Asia is very rich in minerals, having long been famous for diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, gold and silver

India includes in its economic range Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Siam, Malaya and Ceylon Its trade and commerce, though increasingly directed by natives, are fostered and controlled mainly by the British The country is covered with a network of railways, and its ports—Karachi, Bombay, Madras Calcutta, together with Colombo in Ceylon and Singapore in the Straits Settlements—are among the most important in the world In the Far East, comprising Indo-China, Manchuria, China and Japan the prevailing political influence is Japan, except in Indo China, which is under French control, and at Hong Kong, which is a British possession Considering its vast size and population and its wealth of natural resources the economic development of China is imperfect, although its commerce and trade are enormous In Siberia cattle raising and dairying are the main industries The forests produce timber and furs, and gold is found in some of the rivers The Caucasus is rich in oil The Netherlands East Indies, produce rubber, tobacco, rice, sweet potatoes, soya beans, and coffee and some yield oil

Large areas of Asia belong to the British Empire, and still larger ones to the Soviet union The former include British India and its dependencies, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States (both federated and unfederated), Aden, Hong-Kong, and other smaller possessions Under mandate Great Britain is responsible for Palestine and Transjordania The Soviet's possessions include Siberia, with which goes a vast tract in Central Asia and the republics of the Caucasus area, e g Georgia, and Armenia France has extensive colonies in Indo China, the principal ones being Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, and Tonking That country also governs by mandate Syria and the adjacent areas The Netherlands have possessions covering nearly 750,000 sq m , these include part of Borneo, Java, Sumatra, the Celebes, and other islands

Of the independent states the largest is China, and perhaps the most powerful is Japan Manchuria was declared independent in 1932, but China still claims authority over it as she does over Tibet Turkey, Persia, Siam, Afghanistan and Iraq are independent realms, Iraq having only attained that status in 1927. Of the states in Arabia the largest and most influential is the kingdom of Nejd and the Hejaz

As Asia extends from the Arctic circle to the equator every variety of human existence may be found within it At one extremity men


ASIA
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Main Railways
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Tomsk
Krasnoyarsk
Lake Baikal
Buriat Mongolian
Chita
Alexandrovsk
Yakutsk
Omsk
Novo-Sibirsk
Irkutsk
Minusinsk
Khabarovsk
Amur
Manchuria
Semipalatinsk
Altai Mts
Oirat Tuva
Kizyl
Harbin
Ulan Bator
Mongolia
Gobi Desert
Sairussu
Kuldja
Urumchi
Hami
Suiyuan
Kalgan
Peking
Peiping
Tientsin
Tsinan
Nanking
Shanghai
Hankow
Honan
Taiyuanfu
Paotowchow
Suichan
Koko Nor
Sian
Hangchow
Foochow
Amoy
Nanchang
Kiukiang
Tung Ting
Hankau
Ichang
Kiaochow
Wei Hai Wei
Port Arthur
Dairen
Vladivostok
Kirghiz Steppe
Aralsk
Kara-Kalpak
Khiva
Tashkent
Turkestan
Bukhara
Samarkand
Merv
Termez
Amu Darya
Syr Darya
L. Balkhash
Issiq-kul
Kashgar (Shufu)
Yarkand (Soche)
Khotan
Chinese Turkistan
Sinkiang
Tibet
China
Pacific Ocean
Turkey
Angora
Smyrna
Mediterranean Sea
Caspian Sea
Astrakhan
Samara
Orenburg
Ural R.
Volga R.
Caucasus
Baku
Batum
Tiflis
Black Sea
Constantinople
Aleppo
Damascus
Beirut
Jerusalem
Cairo
Suez
Red Sea
Persia
Tehran
Meshed
Elburz Mts
Baghdad
Ispahan
Shiraz
Bushire
Karun R.
Persian Gulf
Arabia
Nejd
Great Nefud
Jebel Shammar
Rub el Khali
Hasa
Medina
Mecca
Jidda
Asir
Yemen
Hadhramaut
Muscat
Oman
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Afghanistan
Kabul
Kandahar
Ghazni
Khyber Pass
Hindu Kush
Himalaya Mts
Punjab
Lahore
Delhi
Nepal
Bhutan
Lhasa
Tengri Nor
Thar Desert
Baluchistan
Sulaiman Hills
Quetta
Karachi
Jask
Bandar Abbas
Kerman
Duzdab
Nushki
Seistan
Helmand R.
Indus R.
Sutlej R.
Jumna R.
Ganges R.
Allahabad
Benares
Calcutta
Baroda
Bombay
Hyderabad
Madras
Pondicherry
Calicut
Cochin
Ceylon
Colombo
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
India
Burma
Mandalay
Myitkyina
Kunlong
Lashio
Kengtung
Chiengmai
Bangkok
Siam
Gulf of Siam
Mergui
Tavoy
Moulmein
Rangoon
Bay of Bengal
Irrawaddy R.
Salween R.
Menam R.
Mekong R.
Hanoi
Haiphong
Langson
Yunnanfu
Shiuchow
Canton
Kiang
French Indo-China
Philippine Islands
Luzon
Mindanao
Celebes
Borneo
Brit. North Borneo
Sarawak
Brunei
Dutch East Indies
Malaya
Singapore
Sumatra
Java
Indian Ocean
Arafura Sea
Timor Sea
to Darwin 2320 m.
to Vancouver 4250 m.
to S. Francisco 4860 m.
to Fiji 4530 m.
to Auckland 5430 m.
to Sydney 5340 m.
to Manila 1200 m.
to Hongkong 1200 m.
to Shanghai 1500 m.
to Yokohama 1500 m.
to Japan
Aden 1655 m.
Socotra 2520 m.
Karachi 3560 m.
Bombay 3470 m.
Colombo 1585 m.
Singapore 1000 m.
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cover themselves in skins and pass six months of the year underground for warmth, at the other cotton provides the only garment and many try to do without any at all There is an equally wide range in the spheres of mental capacity and social comfort. The primitive Ainu and the besotted Naga stand at the bottom of the scale, at the top of which pose the Indian Brahmin and the Chinese Buddhist, endowed with intellects as keen and subtle as any found in the western world. Socially there are men in the lowest stage who thrive on offal and in the highest who are as epicurean as a French gourmet Thickly populated as parts of Asia are and always have been, there is a sufficiency of food and nourishment for the inhabitants, although, owing to drought in the one case and floods in the other, famine is periodic in India and China *See* Arabia, China, India, Iraq, Persia, Siam, etc.

ASIAGO. Plateau of Italy. In the north-east of the country, it is in the province of Vicenza Here during the Great War three battles were fought between the Austrians and the Italians, helped by British and French troops The first battle in the winter of 1917–18 was indecisive The second, in June, 1918, ended in the defeat of the Austrians In the third battle, which began on Oct. 30, 1918, the Italians and British advanced until stopped by the Armistice on Nov 4

ASIAGO. Town of Italy, in the province of Vicenza The chief town of the district known as the Seven Communes, it lies 25 m by railway N of Vicenza, at an alt of 3,280 ft It has a museum of antiquities Pop 2,500

ASIA MINOR. Name of the peninsula forming the W extremity of Asia The territory so designated corresponds broadly to the Turkish territory in Asia known as Anatolia *See* Armenia, Turkey, etc

ASINARA. Island off the N W coast of Sardinia It is about 10 m long

ASIR. Emirate of Arabia It consists of a strip of coast on the E shore of the Red Sea between Hali Point and Jizan Ruled by an emir of the Idrisi family, it revolted against the Turks when Turkey entered the Great War and co-operated with the Hejaz Arabs and the Allies In 1926 it was placed under the protectorate of Ibn Saud, ruler of the Hejaz, and in 1930 was practically annexed to his dominions Its capital is Sabiya *See* Arabia, Hejaz.

ASIRGARH. Town of the Central Provinces, India It is 87 m S E of Indore, and stands 850 ft. high, on a detached hill of the Satpura range. Then a strong fortress, it was captured by Akbar in 1600, it was surrendered to the British in 1803, and again in 1819

ASKALON. Variant spelling of this village in Palestine, also known as Ascalon *See* Ascalon.

ASKAM. Village of Lancashire It stands 6 m N. of Barrow-in-Furness, and has a station on the L M S Rly.

ASKE. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2 m from Richmond. Aske Hall is the seat of the marquis of Zetland

ASKERN. Town of Yorkshire (W R) It is 6 m north of Doncaster with a station on the L N E Rly It has developed from a small village into a mining centre owing to the opening of coal mines, and here the mine-owners, the Askern Coal and Iron Co, have built over 500 houses for the workers. There are works here for the low temperature carbonisation of coal. Pop. 3,729

ASKHABAD. Capital of the Soviet republic of Turkmenistan It stands at the N. base of the Kopet Dagh, 345 m S.E. of Krasnovodsk on the Transcaspian Rly, 3,404 m. from Moscow. It has a museum and technical school, and since the Russian conquest of 1881 has become an important commercial centre. There is a motor road from here to Meshed, in Persia The town was formerly known as Poltoratsk. Pop. (1926) 51,598

ASKJA. Largest volcano of Iceland. Its crater is 34 sq. m. in area, over 700 ft. deep, and 4,633 ft. high Intermittently and sporadically active, its old lava floods cover an area of 1,500 sq. m.

ASKRIGG. Market town of Yorkshire (N R) It stands on Ure river, 11 m W. of Layburn by the L N E. Rly. It is noted for its grouse moors. Market day, Thurs

ASLOCKTON. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is on the L N.E. Rly., being a station on the line from Nottingham to Grantham. It is 11 m. from Nottingham

ASMARA. Capital of Eritrea, N E. Africa. It is 75 m. by rly S W of Massawa, stands 7,765 ft above sea level, and is garrisoned by Italian and native troops. Occupied in 1889 by the Italians, it has a wireless station, and is a busy agricultural and trading centre, with gold mines in the neighbourhood Asmara superseded Massawa as the capital in 1900 Pop 14,711, of which about 2,500 are Europeans.

ASNIERES. Town of France It stands on the river Seine, 3 m N W of Paris, of which it is really a suburb. It has boat building and other industries, and is a pleasure resort of Parisians. Pop 63,654.

ASODAKE. Volcano of Japan. It is situated 27 m. E of Kumamoto, on the island of Kiushu, and consists of one active peak, Nakadake, and four quiescent peaks, the highest, Takadake, being 5,500 ft above sea level. The outer crater, 17 m N. to S, 10 m. E. to W, contains the five peaks and is the largest volcanic crater in the world

ASOLO. Town of Italy The ancient Acelum, it stands on a ridge 685 ft high, 10 m. E of Bassano, and has ruins of Roman baths and a theatre The 13th century castle was once the home of Caterina Conaro, the last queen of Cyprus. Asolo was a favourite resort of Robert Browning, his house is marked by a tablet and the street bears his name The parish church has a fine altar piece by Lorenzo Lotto Pop 6,500

ASOLONE. Mountain in Italy. It was the scene of fierce fighting between the Italians and Austrians in Dec, 1917, and throughout 1918 It is 4,986 ft. high.

ASPACH. Name of two villages in Alsace, Aspach-le-Bas and Aspach-le-Haut They lie about 9 m W N W. of Mulhouse, and were captured by the French in Dec, 1914, intermittent fighting took place around here during 1915

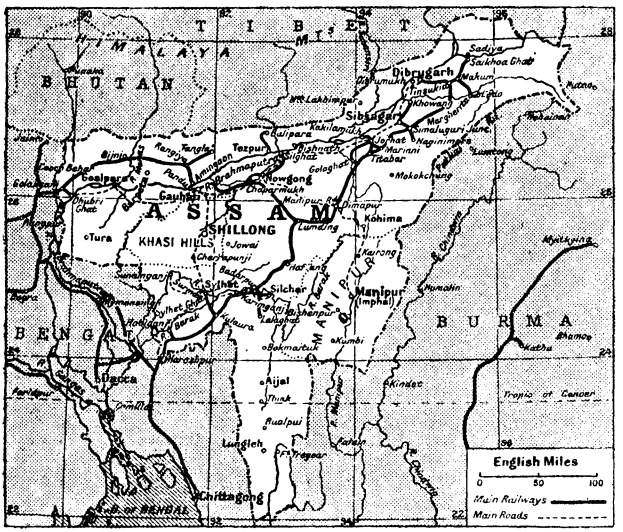
ASPALL. Village of Suffolk It is 2 m N W of Debenham, and has a station on the L N E Rly Earl Kitchener bears the title of Viscount Aspall

ASPATRIA. Urban district and market town of Cumberland. It is on the river Ellon, 7½ m. N E of Maryport, by the L M S Rly It has an agricultural college, established in 1874. Market day, Wed Pop. 3,239.

ASPE. Valley in the W. Pyrenees It extends from the border of Spain to Oloron in the French department of Basses-Pyrénées, and is about 30 m long The Gave d'Aspe, a mountain stream, runs through it, and the scenery is very beautiful

ASPERN. Village of Austria, since 1905 part of the city of Vienna. It stands on the Danube. Here, on May 21–22, 1809, a battle took place between the Austrians and the French, who were holding Vienna. In the end the French were defeated.

ASPHALT. Lake in Trinidad It yields large quantities of pitch or asphalt, and is better known as Pitch Lake (q v)


HIMALAYA
BHUTAN
TIBET
ASSAM
SHILLONG
KHASI HILLS
Cherrapunji
Sibsagar
Dibrugarh
Sadiya
Tezpur
Gauhati
Silchar
Manipur (Imphal)
Kohima
Tura
Jowai
Lumding
Karong
Mokokchung
Mytkyina
Myitkyina
Hukawng
Hkamti
Homalin
Kabaw
Kalewa
Monywa
Shwebo
Katha
Bhamo
BENGAL
BURMA
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Dacca
Comilla
Aijal
Kinwun
Tropic of Cancer
Rajshahi
Kushtia
Jessore
Chittagong
Akyab
Sandoway
Prome
Pegu
Rangoon
Moulmein
Bassein
Kyaukpyu
Thayetmyo
Minbu
Meiktila
Mandalay
Maymyo
Lashio
Kengtung
Tachileik
Mong Hsat
Mong Pawk
Mong Nai
Loilem
Taunggyi
Kyaingtong
Kyaington
Kengtung
Mong Yai
Mong Hsu
Mong Mit
Mong Nawng
Mong Kung
Mong Yang
Mong Pan
Mong Ping
Mong Yawng
Mong Kyawt
Mong Kyawng
Mong Kyawk
Mong Kyawn
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Mong Kyawr
Mong Kyaws
Mong Kyawt
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Mong Kyawa
Mong Kyawb
Mong Kyawc
Mong Kyawd
Mong Kyawe
Mong Kyawf
Mong Kyawg
Mong Kyawh
Mong Kyawi
Mong Kyawj
Mong Kyawk
Mong Kyawl
Mong Kyawm
Mong Kyawn
Mong Kyawo

ASSISI. City of Italy. It is 15 m. by rly. E. by S. of the town of Perugia, and is the birthplace of S. Francis (1182–1226). The monastery has two churches, built one above the other, with frescoes and pictures by Cimabue, Giotto, and others. Other ecclesiastical buildings are the cathedral, erected in 1140 and restored in 1572, and the churches of St. Maria, converted from a temple of Minerva, and Santa Chiara, containing the remains of Santa Clara, founder of the order of the Poor Clares. To the S.W. is the church of S. Maria degli Angeli, built over the oratory of S. Francis. Pop. 18,600.

ASSIUT. Alternative name for the Egyptian town known as Asyût (q.v.).

ASSOS. Ruined city of Asia Minor. It stands at the entrance to the Gulf of Adramyti, opposite Mitylene, near the modern village of Bahram. It was founded by colonists from Methymna. In 1881–83 the American Institute of Archaeology found fragments of bas-reliefs of the Doric Temple of Athene, and enabled a plan of the temple to be outlined. Some sculptured panels of the temple are in the Louvre, Paris.

ASSUAN. Province in Upper Egypt. It contains the districts of Assuan, Derr, and Edfu, and has an area of 363 sq. m. Pop. (1927) 267,357.

ASSUAN. Town of Upper Egypt. It is in the province of Assuan, on the right bank of the Nile, near the first cataract, and is the ancient Syēnē. Near by are granite quarries whence materials for monuments and temples were obtained. The neighbourhood is rich in archaeological remains, especially some of the islands in the Nile, such as Elephantinē and Philae. Pop. 16,453.

ASSUAN DAM. Three m. S. is a great dam across the Nile. Opened Dec. 10, 1902, it is 1¼ m. long, with 180 steel sluice gates, and was planned by Sir William Willcocks. In 1912 it was made higher and the capacity of the reservoir increased from 1,000 to 2,420 million cubic metres. In 1929 work was begun on a further raising of the dam, and this was completed in 1933.

ASSUMPTION. Island of the Indian Ocean. It is a dependency of the Seychelles.

ASSYNT. Loch of Sutherlandshire. It is 6 m. E. of Lochinver, is 6½ m. long by about ½ m. wide, and contains sea and loch trout. On its shores Montrose was captured in 1650.

ASSYRIA. Ancient empire of Mesopotamia. The Assyrian homeland was an arid, treeless, upland region. It stood high above the alluvial plain of Babylonia to the S., and was bounded on the N. by the Armenian highlands, on the E. by the Zagros ranges, and on the W. by the middle Tigris. Originally Assyria embraced no more than the city Asshur, which occupied a spur guarding the right bank of the Tigris. It was long a dependency of Babylonia, but under Tiglath-pileser I, who came to the throne about 1120 B.C., the positions were reversed. Vast accessions of territory were made by the usurping general Tiglath-pileser IV (745–727 B.C.), with Nineveh as the centre of government. The campaigns of another usurper, Sargon II (722–705 B.C.), were eminently successful, and his son Sennacherib (705–681 B.C.) kept the empire intact. Under Sennacherib's son Esarhaddon (681–668 B.C.) Egypt was added to the Assyrian empire, which then attained its greatest extent and power.

At Esarhaddon's death the empire was divided between his two sons. But dangers were threatening. The Medes and other enemies were gathering on the borders, Egypt was lost, and other parts of the empire were tottering to their fall. A Chaldaean prince became king of Babylon and added continually to his gains. Finally, in 612 B.C., the Medes and Babylonians made a united and successful attack on Assyria, and Nineveh was taken and destroyed. *See* Iraq : Mesopotamia.



Assyria. Map showing the position of the ancient empire, with its capital, Nineveh, about midway between the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas

ASSYRIA. Scaport of Persia. On the Caspian Sea, it is one of the chief outlets of the country's produce.

ASTBURY. Village of Cheshire. It is 1½ m. S. of Congleton, and has a fine church.

ASTI. City of Italy. It stands on the Tanaro, 34 m. by rly. S.E. of Turin. The ancient Asta Pompeia, it has a cathedral dating from the 13th and 14th centuries, with two fine altar pieces by a master of the Vercelli school; the church of San Giovanni, built over a 6th century Christian basilica; and an 11th century baptistery. The birthplace of the poet Alfieri (1749–1803), it has an Alfieri museum. At one time it was famous for its pottery. It has now some manufactures and is noted for its sparkling wine. Pop. 40,000.

ASTLEY. District of Lancashire. It is 8 m. W. of Manchester on the L.M.S. Rly. It has coal-mining and cotton industries. Dam House, now called Astley Hall, has been made into a hospital.

ASTON MANOR. District of Birmingham. It lies to the N. of the city proper and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The buildings include Aston Hall, now a museum and art gallery. Here is the ground of the Aston Villa football club. Until 1905, when it was included in Birmingham, Aston Manor was a borough, with its own mayor and corporation and sending one member to parliament.

ASTON ROWANT. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 3½ m. N.E. of Watlington, and has a station on the G.W. Rly.

ASTORIA. City and port of Oregon, U.S.A. It stands on the S. side of Columbia river, about 9 m. from the open sea. Grain and lumber are exported, and the canning of salmon is a big industry. Astoria owes its origin and name to John Jacob Astor, who here founded a fur trading station in 1811. It was the first settlement in the region, and was for some years in the possession of the English. It became a city in 1876. Pop.(1930) 10,349.

ASTRABAD. Province of Persia It is bordered on the N by the Caspian Sea and on the S by the Elburz Mts Mountainous and well wooded, it contains many fertile valleys which produce quantities of wheat, rice, and other cereals Its area is about 5,800 sq m. Pop 150,000

ASTRABAD OR ASTARABAD. Town of Persia The capital of Astrabad province, it lies at the foot of the N. slope of the Elburz Mts, about 105 m. N E of Baifurush It was once a residence of the shahs, and has remains of a palace Its exports include rice, cotton, and carpets Pop 15,000

ASTRAKHAN. Town of the Russian Soviet republic (U S S R) It is situated on an island of the Volga river, about 50 m from the Caspian Sea Astrakhan is an important entrepôt for fish, timber, grain, petrol, and other products, and for the Persian trade There is now a through steamer service from the Baltic Nearly half of the population live by the Volga fisheries, a specialty being caviare The city gives its name to a fine kind of fur made from the skins of young sheep A university was established in 1919 Previous to the revolution Astrakhan was the capital of the large government of the same name Pop 176,530

ASTROLABE BAY. Inlet on the N E coast of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, New Guinea On its shore stands the port of Madang, formerly called Friedrich Wilhelmshafen

ASTROP. Hamlet of Northamptonshire It is 4 m E S E of Banbury Here is a mineral spring, known as Rumbald's Well

ASTROPE. Hamlet of Hertfordshire It is ½ m E of Puttenham, is served by the L M S Rly (Marston Gate station, 1 m. S S E), and lies near the Aylesbury Canal

ASTURIAS. District of northern Spain It borders on the Bay of Biscay At one time a small kingdom, it is now represented by the province of Oviedo, although the older name is retained in a general sense

ASTWOOD. Hamlet of Buckinghamshire It is 5½ m. N E. of Newport Pagnell, and has a church with a clerestory and battlemented tower, and some 16th century brasses

ASTWOOD BANK. Village of Worcestershire It is 3 m S of Redditch on the L M S Rly, and manufactures needles

ASTYPALAEA. Island in the Aegean Sea It was ceded to Italy by Turkey in 1924, its Italian name being Stampalia It has an area of 36 sq m Pop (1929) 1,370

ASUNCION. Capital of Paraguay, S America It stands on the Paraguay, at the head of navigation It has through railway connexion with Buenos Aires, and communicates with Encarnacion, on the Paraná, by the Central Paraguayan Rly It has a cathedral, a university, and a wireless station There are some manufactures and a considerable trade in sugar, hides, etc It was founded on Assumption Day, 1536 Pop (1930) 90,003

ASUNCION, LA Town of Venezuela It is situated on the E shore of the island of Margarita. There is a small harbour Pop 3,000

ASWAN Alternative name for the town in Upper Egypt better known as Assuan (q v)

ASYUT. Administrative division of Upper Egypt With an area of 812 sq m, it is divided into eight districts and includes a large section of the Nile valley. Its capital is Asyut, below which is a great barrage erected across the Nile for irrigation purposes Pop (1927) 1,078,600

ASYÚT. Town of Upper Egypt It is situated near the Nile, 248 m S. of Cairo, in the province of Asyut The Greek Lycopolis, Asyut is a centre for caravan trade with Darfur and the interior Below El Hamra, its port, is a barrage across the Nile In the hills behind the town are rock tombs Pop 57,132.

ATACAMA. Desert of N Chile It comprises the greater part of the provinces of Atacama and Antofagasta, and covers an area of about 70,000 sq m It rises from the coast in rocky plateaux, broken by mt ridges, and attains an elevation of from 7,000 ft to 13,000 ft in the Cordillera Rain seldom falls, except in the E It is almost devoid of vegetation, and is partly covered with saline, nitrate, and borax deposits, dried lake beds, and shallow ponds

ATACAMA. Province of Chile Extending from the Pacific to the Andes, it has an area of 30,711 sq m Hilly and barren, it produces borax nitrates, salt, copper, and silver Copiapó is the capital Pop 63,893

ATAFU. Island of the Gilbert and Ellice group, Pacific Ocean It is administered by New Zealand and is also known as Duke of York (q v) island

ATAKPAME. Town in British Togoland, W Africa A terminus of the railway from Lome, 103 m away, it is the centre of a district where rubber and cotton are produced Pop 8,000

ATAMI. Watering place of Japan It is on the island of Hondu Situated within the crater of an extinct volcano, it has hot springs and a geyser which breaks out about every four hours Pop 5,850

ATBARA River of Egypt, a tributary of the Nile Rising near Lake Tana (Tsana), in Abyssinia, it joins the Nile below Berber, and is the last tributary to enter the Nile before that river reaches the Mediterranean Sea

The battle of the Atbara was fought April 8, 1898, between a British and Egyptian army under Sir Herbert (afterwards Earl) Kitchener and the followers of the Mahdi under Mahmud It ended in the total defeat of the Mahdists

ATBARA. Town in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan It is a junction on the rly from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum with the Nile–Red Sea rly to Port Sudan, and is 388 m S E of Wadi Halfa

ATCHAFALAYA. River of Louisiana, U S A Rising near the junction of the Red river with the Mississippi, it flows S through Grand Lake into the Gulf of Mexico at Atchafalaya Bay Most of its 224 m are navigable

ATCHAM. Village of Shropshire It is 4 m S E of Shrewsbury, and has an old church

ATCHISON. City of Kansas, U S A It stands on the Missouri, 50 m N W of Kansas City It is an important commercial centre, being well served by railways and has transport facilities along the river It was named after D R Atchison, who settled there in 1854 Pop 16,735

ATESHGA. Town of the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan It is in the centre of the peninsula of Apsheron on the Caspian Sea, about 15 m N E of Baku The fire worshippers have their principal temple here A naphtha spring feeds the sacred flame

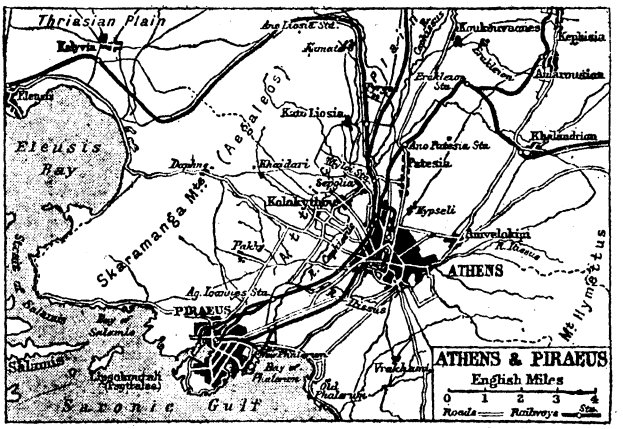
ATESSA. Town of Italy It stands on the E slopes of the Apennines, 25 m S S E of Chieti It is noted for its sausages, called salame. Pop 10,500

ATH. Town of Belgium It stands on the canalised river Dender, 32 m by rly S W of Brussels The Tour du Burbant dates from the 12th century, and the church of St Julian from the 14th century, although it has been almost wholly rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1817 Ath is noted for its annual procession of giants During the Great War it was the scene of the last fighting on the western front Pop 10,700

ATHABASKA. Lake of Canada Situated in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, it is 195 m long, and has an area of 2,842 sq m Its outlet to the N. is by the Slave river, and it is navigable by small steamers. There are trading

stations on its shores, which are rocky and infertile. It was discovered in 1771 by Samuel Hearne, who called it the Lake of the Hills.

ATHABASKA. River of Canada sometimes called the Elk. Rising near Mt. Brown in the Rocky Mts., it issues from a small lake and follows a N.E. direction before curving sharply E. above Athabaska Landing, after receiving the waters of the Little Slave Lake. Thence it turns N. and enters the S.W. end of Lake Athabaska after a course estimated at 776 m. Navigation begins just above Athabaska Landing, but is interrupted by the Grand Rapids, between which and McMurray the river makes a descent of 355 ft. in 85 m. From McMurray steamer navigation is continuous downstream.

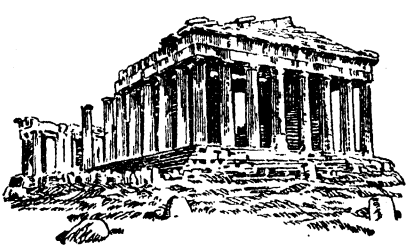


Athens. Map showing the position of the capital of Greece and its relation to its port, known as the Piraeus, situated on the Saronic Gulf

ATHABASKA. District of Canada. After 1867 it was part of the North-West Territories. It covered 251,000 sq. m. In 1905 the W. part was merged into the new province of Alberta, and the E. part, with the exception of a strip on the extreme E., was united with the district of Saskatchewan to form part of the new province of that name. The remainder was absorbed into the North-West Territories, and was acquired in 1912 by Manitoba. It is watered by Athabaska, Peace, Reindeer, and other rivers and the Athabaska, Reindeer, and other lakes. The name, sometimes spelled Athapascan, is that of an Indian tribe who lived in the district.

ATHABASKA PASS. Depression in the Rocky Mts. It is in Canada between Mts. Brown and Hooker, and crosses from Alberta into British Columbia. It is 10,500 ft. high.

ATHELNEY. Tract of land in Somerset. It lies within the angle formed by the confluence of the Tone and Parret rivers. After his defeat by the Danes in 878–9 King Alfred took refuge here.



Athens. Ruins of the Parthenon, the magnificent temple of the Virgin Goddess on the Acropolis

In gratitude for the asylum, he later founded a Benedictine monastery on the site. In 1693 the Alfred Jewel was found here.

ATHENRY. Market town of Galway, I.F.S. It is 12 m. E. of Galway, on the Gt. Southern Rlys. Market day, Fri. Pop. 790.

ATHENS. Capital of the republic of Greece. The earliest town consisted, according to Thucydides, of the Acropolis and its immediate surroundings. The tyrant Peisistratus began the great temple of Zeus Olympius. Shortly before the Persian invasion in 480 B.C. the Athenians became the chief sea power of Greece. It was one of the great achievements of Themistocles that he made them realize the value of the Piraeus. The age of Pericles was the time of the highest artistic activity. The Parthenon was built between 447 and 433 B.C., and the great columned gate house, or Propylaea, was begun in 437 B.C. The Erechtheum was probably begun in an interval of the Peloponnesian war.

In the Hellenistic age Athens had become the literary and artistic metropolis of the world. In the Roman age the chief period of artistic activity was the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117–138), during which the temple of Zeus Olympius was completed. The buildings of Athens remained practically unchanged until the 5th or 6th century A.D., when the old religion was officially abolished. After the capture of Athens by the Turks in 1456 the Parthenon became a mosque. In 1687 the Venetians exploded the powder magazine which had been placed in the Parthenon by the Turks, destroying all the central part of the temple. Athens was a small town until 1834, when it was made the capital of the new kingdom of Greece.

Modern Athens occupies for the most part the N. and E. sides of the ancient city. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan, the railway and financial centre of the country, and a centre of international archaeological study. In 1930 the city was provided with a new water supply. A dam, built at Marathon, formed a lake which feeds a reservoir capable of passing out 9,000,000 gallons a day. In 1929 a scheme was set on foot to modernise its port, the Piraeus (q.v.) and to create a new one. Population, including the Piraeus, 750,000.

ATHENS. City of Georgia, U.S.A. It stands on the Oconee river, 69 m. N.E. of Atlanta. An important rly. and educational centre, it is the seat of the university of Georgia and of the state college of agriculture. It has several industries. Athens was founded in 1801 as the seat of the university, and became a city in 1872. Pop. 16,000.

ATHENS. City of Ohio, U.S.A. On the Hocking river, 74 m. S.W. of Columbus, it is served by the Toledo and Ohio Central and other rlys. It is the seat of Ohio university. Athens lies in an important coal region and has brick, furniture, shirt, and lumber industries. It was incorporated in 1811. Pop. 5,463.

ATHERSTONE. Market town of Warwickshire. It is on Watling Street 102 m. N.W. from London, on the L.M.S. Rly. It has a milestone equidistant from London, Liverpool, and Lincoln.

The church of St Mary, dating from the 12th century, was rebuilt in 1849, except for the tower and chancel The remains of Merevale Abbey are near The town gives its name to a hunt. Market day, alternate Tues Pop 5,957.

ATHERTON. Urban district and market town of Lancashire About 5 m. S W of Bolton, it is on the L.M S Rly, and has cotton factories, iron works, and collieries Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 19,985

ATHIES. Village of France It is 17 m W. of St Quentin, on the rly from Albert to Ham. It was taken by the British, April 9, 1917, in the great offensive from Lens to St Quentin. Retaken by the Germans, March, 1918, it was recaptured by the Allies in Sept 1918

ATHLONE. Urban district and market town of co Westmeath, I F S It is 78 m W of Dublin, on the Gt Southern Rly, and is divided by the Shannon, which river and the Grand and Royal canals enable it to trade with Limerick and Dublin A fine bridge spans the Shannon Athlone has linen and woollen manufactures, and salmon fishing is engaged in In 1933 a broadcasting station for the I F S was opened here Market days, Tues and Sat. Pop (1926) 7,510

ATHOLL. District in Perthshire It surrounds Ben Dearg in the Grampians, and has an area of about 450 sq m It is sometimes spelled Athole

ATHOS. Mountain of Greece It is the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice and is about 80 m S E of Salonika It is famous for its monasteries The majority of the monks are Greek, they engage in farming, fishing, and weaving, in addition to their religious offices In 1932 an earthquake destroyed several villages in the district and killed more than 100 persons

ATHRIBIS. Greek form of the name of two Egyptian towns One, at Kom el-Atrib near Benha in the Delta, yielded XIII dynasty sculptures and a lion of Rameses II, now in the British Museum The other, on the left bank of the Nile below Akhmim, excavated by Petrie in 1908, revealed tombs and Ptolemaic temples

ATHY. Urban district and market town of Kildare, I F S It is 45 m S W of Dublin, by the Gt Southern Rlys, and has water communication with Waterford by the Barrow river, and with Dublin by a branch of the Grand Canal. There are monastic and other remains Market day, Tues Pop. (1926) 3,530

ATINA Town of the Soviet republic of Armenia It is on the Black Sea, 25 m N E of Rizch

ATITLAN. Lake of Guatemala About 24 m long by 10 m broad, it is 64 m in circumference It occupies a crater of great depth, and lies about 4,700 ft above sea level

ATITLAN. Volcano of Guatemala It lies at the S end of Lake Atitlán, is 11,720 ft high, and was occasionally active during the 19th century

ATIU One of the Cook islands A dependency of New Zealand, it is 20 m in circumference, being a mere bank of coral 10 ft to 12 ft in height It is called also Vatiu Pop 760

ATJEH. Town and province of the Dutch E Indies, better known as Achin (q v).

ATLANTA. Capital of Georgia, U S A Situated at an altitude of 1,000 ft, it is in the N W. part of the state, near the river Chattahoochee, and is the centre of several rlys It is an important educational centre and is the seat of the Atlanta and Clark Universities From a commercial standpoint it ranks first amongst the cities of Georgia. It has many factories, and exports cotton and tobacco in large quantities It is also famous for its breed of mules. Atlanta owes its origin to the development of the early rlys in Georgia, and when the Western and Atlantic rly was first built it was the site chosen for its S terminus It was granted a town charter in 1843, and a city charter in 1847 The battle of Atlanta was fought July 22, 1864. The Northerners under Sherman besieged Atlanta, and to relieve the pressure the Confederates made desperate attacks, but on Sept 1 were forced to abandon the city Pop (1930) 270,366

ATLANTIC CITY. City and seaside resort of New Jersey, U S A. It is 56 m S E of Philadelphia, on the Atlantic City rly, and stands on a long, narrow, sandy island It has a splendid beach, several long ocean piers, and a long promenade There is an aerodrome Pop (1930) 66,198

ATLANTICO. Department of Colombia It lies between Magdalena and Bolivar, and borders on the Caribbean Sea It has an area of 1,008 sq m Cocoa, tobacco, and sugar cane are produced Barranquilla is the capital. Pop 114,887

ATLANTIC OCEAN Second largest of the four great oceans From N to S it is about 8,500 m and from E to W between 2,500 m and 4,500 m, its area is about 30 million sq m Roughly midway between the E and W margins a long ridge rises from the floor of the Atlantic to within about 1,700 fathoms, nearly 2 m, of the surface The N end of this edge forms the Telegraph Plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland, farther S the Azores rise above it, whence to the Equator it is called the Dolphin Ridge Near the Equator the ridge is less definite, but as the Challenger Ridge stretches beyond lat 50° S, from it rise Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

Between the ridge and the margins the hollows contain a series of deeps more than 3,000 fathoms, 3½ m, below the surface, in two places the floor slopes steeply beyond 4,000 fathoms The border seas of the north—Hudson Bay, the Baltic and North Seas—are shallow, the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Seas are deep The British Isles and Newfoundland rise from extensive continental shelves which are the most important fishing grounds of the world

The ocean has been crossed several times by aeroplane and airship The first flight was made in June 1914 when Sir J Alcock and Sir A W Brown crossed in 15 hours 57 min The first flight from east to west was made in April 1928 by a German aeroplane

ATLANTIS Mythical island in the Atlantic Larger than Asia Minor and Libya together, according to Plato it was populous and flourishing But its immorality brought upon it the wrath of the gods, and it was swallowed up in a day and a night The island has been variously identified with the Azores, the Canaries, and Crete, but some modern scholars believe that Plato's idea of it as a great land mass in the Atlantic is correct

ATLAS (Berber adrar, a mountain) Mountain system in the N of Africa It consists of two main ranges with many minor ramifications, and extends for about 1,500 m from the Atlantic coast through Morocco and Algeria to the E coast of Tunisia on the Mediterranean Tagharat, nearly 15,000 ft high, is the culminating peak of the entire system The minerals include copper, iron, antimony, salt, and marble Vegetation is mostly of the Mediterranean and African varieties, but Alpine flora occasionally occurs The valleys are well watered and fertile In 1931 a road was made across the range from Algiers to Bou Saada

ATMOSPHERE (Gr atmos, vapour, sphaira, sphere). Name given to the gaseous envelope, chiefly a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, which surrounds the earth It is probably a thin

remnant of an atmosphere of much greater volume and density.

The mechanical mixing of the chief constituents of the atmosphere is extraordinarily uniform, the differences being almost negligible, except where special factors intervene, e g , in the immediate vicinity of an active volcano, where the proportion of carbon dioxide appreciably increases The uniformity is partly due to the extreme mobility of the atmosphere, partly to the property which gases possess of rapid diffusion or mixture Samples of air freed from water vapour have been found to contain approximately the following percentages by volume nitrogen, 78 03 , oxygen, 20 99 , argon, 0 94 , carbon dioxide, 0 03 ; and other gases in minute amounts.

Nitrogen, which constitutes the major portion of the atmosphere, appears to act as a diluent of the oxygen Its chief characteristic is its inertness, which probably accounts for the fact that, although so common in the air, it is a comparatively rare element in the earth, since it does not readily combine with other elements to form liquids or solid substances It is, however, of great importance to plants Most plants are incapable of assimilating nitrogen from the air directly, but derive their supplies from the soil Oxygen is of the utmost importance, being directly concerned with the phenomenon of combustion and respiration In all animals the breathing of oxygen produces slow combustion, which gives the heat necessary for life

Carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas is present in very small amounts It is derived from the respiration of animals, from the combustion of organic matter, and from volcanoes or earth fissures Its presence is of the utmost importance to plants It is taken in by the green cells of the leaves, and under the influence of sunlight it is decomposed, the oxygen being freed and the carbon retained for food Thus, since oxygen is of vital importance to animals and carbon dioxide to plants, and animals inhale the former and exhale the latter, a process reversed in the case of plants, the two are intimately dependent upon each other Of the rarer inert gases present argon is the commonest, but helium, neon, krypton, and xenon are also present in minute quantities

Water vapour is invariably present in the atmosphere, but is constantly changing in both quantity and condition Water vapour is essential to the manifold forms of plant life, without water vapour the whole earth would be a Saharan waste The moving air may be regarded as a means of conveying water vapour from the ocean surface to the land, the water is absorbed from the sea surface until the atmosphere is full, and the wet air moves landwards to drop the refreshing rain from the dark, heavy clouds When the air is not completely soaked with water vapour the clouds are lighter, higher, and of different shapes

If the atmosphere were of the same density throughout, it would be easy to compute its height and it would be correct to assume that the air only extends to some 26,910 ft. But in reality pressure decreases with altitude, so that at a height of about 3½ m the pressure is half what it is at sea level. This means that one-half of the air, by weight, is below this level At a height of 7 m the pressure is less than one-quarter of the sea-level pressure There is clear evidence that the atmosphere extends to considerable heights Meteorites, or shooting stars, are invisible until they come into contact with the atmosphere, when they become incandescent, some have become luminous at a height of nearly 200 m At great altitudes the atmosphere is exceedingly rarefied, and is probably of a composition somewhat different from that at lower levels *See* Cloud.

ATOLL. Round coral reef which constitutes an island enclosing a lagoon in the middle. Atolls vary considerably in size, from tiny rings to others whose diameters reach several miles, but they are all very low, as the coral polyp cannot live above the water level Usually the reef is closely grown with coconut palms which take root in the sand formed by the decayed coral The shallow lagoon often contains numerous pearl oysters Frequently the coral ring is broken, and the atoll is shaped like a horse-shoe or a fret-saw.

ATRAF-I-BALDA (Suburb of the city) District of the native state of Hyderabad, India It is the smallest district, 2,561 sq m , and surrounds the capital city, Hyderabad As more than a quarter of the cultivated area is irrigated, a proportion which is being increased, the district tends to become more densely peopled. Most of the people are Hindus , the vernaculars in use are Telugu and Urdu

ATRATO. River of Colombia Rising in the western Cordillera, it flows about 400 m N to the gulf of Darien, which it enters through 16 mouths. Its mouths admit vessels only of about 4 ft draught, though the upper river is navigable by steamers for more than 250 m

ATRAULI. Town of the United Provinces, India It lies 70 m by rail N of Agra, is an old town, and was a headquarters of the mutineers in 1857 More than half the inhabitants are Hindus , most of the remainder are Mahomedans. Pop 15,730

ATREK. River of Persia It rises in Khurasan (Khorassan) and flows into the Caspian Sea after a course of 350 m At its mouth it is normally only 30 ft wide, but when flooded in spring spreads to a width of 2 m , during the rest of the year it is almost exhausted

ATRI. City of Italy It is 8 m from the Adriatic and 7 m W of its station, Atri-Mutignano, on the line to Brindisi It has a fine 13th century Gothic cathedral, a palace of the Acquaviva family, and Roman remains It occupies the site of the ancient Hatria Pop 14,040

ATROPATENE. Old name of a district of N Persia, now approximately the province of Azerbaijan It owes its name to Atropates, a general of Alexander the Great, who, after the death of his master, established an independent kingdom here For about five centuries after 100 B C Atropatēnē was under the suzerainty of Armenia.

ATSUTA. Seaport of Japan. It stands on the S coast of the island of Hondo, near Owari Bay, 70 m E of Kyoto and almost adjoining Nagoya It is connected by railway with other large towns. It is noted for its 7th century Shinto temples, where the sacred sword, one of the three imperial regalia, is stored After the Great War the harbour was improved and enlarged Pop 25,000.

ATTENBOROUGH. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 5 m from Nottingham and has a station on the L M S Rly Henry Ireton was born here

ATTERCLIFFE District of Sheffield It has a station (Attercliffe Rd) on the L M.S Rly , and gives its name to a division of the city sending a member to parliament

ATTICA. District of Greece With Boeotia it constitutes a department of Greece. It is partly plain and partly mountainous, with the sea on both sides Athens is in the district The speech of its inhabitants is still regarded as the highest standard of literary Greek

ATTILLY. Village of France In the department of Aisne, it is 4 m W of St Quentin It was captured by the Germans in March, 1918, and retaken by the British, Sept 11, 1918

ATTLEBORO. Town of Massachusetts, U S A It is 32 m S W of Boston on the New York, New

Haven, and Hartford rly There are some manufactures It was incorporated in 1694 Pop 18,480

ATTLEBOROUGH. Market town of Norfolk It is 16 m S W of Norwich by the L N E Rly The ancient capital of Norwich, it had a Holy Cross college, founded in 1387 Market day, alternate Thurs Pop 2,453

ATTLEBRIDGE. Village of Norfolk It is 8 m N W of Norwich and has a station on the L N E Rly

ATTOCK. District of the Punjab, India Bounded on the W by the river Indus, it contains over 500,000 people, mostly Mahomedans, within an area of 4,025 sq m , of which only two-fifths are cultivated The rainfall is scanty and the crops insecure Attock Bridge across the Indus links Peshawar with Lahore

ATTOW. Ben or mountain of Scotland It is on the borders of the counties of Ross and Cromarty and Inverness and reaches a height of 3,383 ft

AUBAGNE Town of France It stands on the Huveaune, 10 m by rly E of Marseilles It has some manufactures, and around it are vineyards and orchards Pop 9,740

AUBE. River of France Rising on the plateau of Langres, it flows W to the Seine near Romilly Its length is about 150 m

AUBE Department of France In the N E of the country, it is an agricultural district watered by the Seine and the Aube Much of it is sterile soil, but the vine, vegetables, wheat, and other cereals are grown Fruit is cultivated and cattle and horses are reared Troyes is the capital Aube was formerly part of Champagne Its area is 2,326 sq m Pop (1931) 242,596

AUBERIVE. Village of France On the river Suippes, it is 18 m S E of Reims Having been held by the Germans, it was captured by the French April 17, 1917

AUBERS RIDGE. Village of France Close by is a ridge of low hills overlooking the plain of the river Lys It came into prominence in the Great War when on May 9, 1915, the British attacked the German positions here The assault failed and the ridge remained in the possession of the Germans until Oct , 1918, when the Allies captured it

AUBERVILLIERS. Town of France It lies near the river Seine, on the canal St Denis, and is a N E suburb of Paris Pop (1931) 55,714

AUBIN. Town of France It stands on the Enne, 25 m N W of Rodez Its industries are connected with the mining of the coal and iron found in the vicinity Pop 9,570

AUBURN. Name used for the village in co Westmeath, I F S , properly named Lissoy. It is 7 m from Athlone and is supposed to be the sweet Auburn of Goldsmith's poem The Deserted Village

AUBURN. City of Maine, U S A It stands on the Androscoggin river, which supplies it with water power, 34 m N of Portland, and is served by two railway lines It has manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton goods, and furniture Pop 16,395

AUBURN Town of New South Wales It is 11 m W. of Sydney, of which it is a suburb, on the railway to Parramatta Pop 5,602

AUBURN. City of New York, U S A It is 24 m W S W of Syracuse, on the New York Central and other rlys , and has various manufactures Here is a state prison Water power is supplied by Lake Owasco Pop 35,677.

AUBUSSON. Town of France It stands on the river Creuse, 24 m by rly S E of Guéret, and is noted for its manufacture of carpets, an industry 400 years old Pop 6,500

AUCH. City of France The capital of the department of Gers, it is picturesquely placed on a hill and along both banks of the river Gers, 55 m by rly W of Toulouse Its chief buildings are the magnificent Gothic cathedral and the episcopal palace It manufactures cotton and woollen goods, and trades in wine and fruit Auch, a very old city, takes its name from a Celtic tribe, the Ausci It was an important place under the Romans, and in the Middle Ages was the capital of Armagnac and later of Gascony Pop 13,640

AUCHENDINNY Village of Midlothian It is 8 m from Edinburgh on the North Esk It has a station on the L N E Rly

AUCHENGRAY. Village of Lanarkshire It is 6 m from Carstairs and has a station on the L M S Rly

AUCHENHEATH. Village of Lanarkshire It is 5½ m W of Lanark and is in a coal-mining district It has a station on the L M S Rly

AUCHINCRUIVE. Wood in Ayrshire It is 3 m N E of Ayr and has association with Wallace, who hid himself here, and Burns

AUCHINDACHY. Village of Banffshire It is 3 m from Keith, and has a station on the L N E

AUCHINLECK. Town of Ayrshire It stands on Lugar Water, 4½ m S E of Mauchline on the L M S Rly , in a rich coal district Auchinleck House was the ancestral home of the Boswells, lairds of Auchinleck, one of whom was the biographer of Johnson There in 1915 Sir Alexander Russell established the Auchinleck Press for producing rare works in early Scottish and English literature The Auchinleck MSS are in the National Library in Edinburgh

AUCHNAGATT Village of Aberdeenshire It is 7½ m N of Ellon, and has a station on the L N E Rly

AUCHTERARDER Burgh of Perthshire It is 15 m S of Perth, and has a station on the L M S Rly Here in 1834 took place the first dispute about church patronage which ended in the disruption of 1843 Pop (1931) 2,254

AUCHTERHOUSE. Village of Angus It is 13 m from Dundee, and has a station on the L M S Rly Near the village is Auchterhouse Hill (1,400 ft)

AUCHTERMUCHTY Burgh of Fifeshire It is 10 m S W of Cupar, and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 1,253

AUCKLAND. Volcanic group of uninhabited islands in the S Pacific Situated 180 m S of New Zealand, to which they belong, and discovered in 1806, they have an area of 329 sq m The largest, Auckland, covers about 280 sq m



Auckland, New Zealand. Plan of the city and seaport

AUCKLAND. Province of New Zealand It covers nearly half the area of North Island, its area is 25,364 sq m Pop (1931) 463,700

AUCKLAND. Largest city of New Zealand The capital of the province of Auckland and formerly of the Dominion, it is in North Island, standing on the river Waitemata, which here makes a magnificent harbour It was founded in 1848, was named after Lord Auckland and, as the first borough in the country, was the capital until 1865, when Wellington superseded it In addition to being the distributing and banking centre of the island, Auckland has shipbuilding yards, various manufactures, and does a large import and export trade The inner harbour is over 5 m long and possesses graving and other docks, equipped with modern appliances for handling the cargoes There is railway connexion with Wellington and a service of electric tramways The chief buildings are the cathedrals, Anglican and Roman Catholic, the art gallery, museum, banks, and other commercial edifices The city has a university college and a wireless station Pop 217,000



Auckland, N.Z., arms

AUCKLAND ST ANDREW. Village of Durham It is a mile to the E of Bishop Auckland Other villages in the neighbourhood are Auckland St Helen and West Auckland

AUDE. River of France Rising in the Pyrenees, it flows 130 m N and E through the dept of Aude to the Golfe du Lion near Narbonne Its tributaries include the Fresquel and the Cesse, and the Canal du Midi is alongside the river E of Carcassonne

AUDE. Department of France It has an area of 2,448 sq m Comprising mainly the valley of the Aude, the S contains the slopes of the Pyrenees From Carcassonne westwards a lowland gap, the gate of Toulouse, followed by the Canal du Midi, separates these hills from the S W corner of the Cévennes The coast is flat and marked by lagoons, and the climate is somewhat unhealthy Carcassonne is the capital Pop (1931) 296,880

AUDEGEM. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it is on the navigable river Dender, being 3 m S W of Termonde, on the railway from Ghent to Malines It was attacked by the Germans in Sept, 1914

AUDENSHAW Urban district of Lancashire It is 5 m E of Manchester, on the L M S Rly It has engineering works and cotton mills, and manufactures hats The church of St Stephen is Early English Pop (1931) 8,460

AUDLEM Market town of Cheshire It is 9 m S of Crewe, with a station on the G W. Rly. Market day, Thurs Pop 1,394

AUDLEY. Urban district of Staffordshire. It is 4 m N W of Newcastle-under Lyme, and is a coal-mining centre Pop. (1931) 13,619

AUDLEY END. Hamlet of Essex. Situated 1½ m S W. of Saffron Walden, it is on the L N E Rly. Here is Audley End, a beautiful Jacobean house built early in the 17th century and containing treasures of great value and interest It is the seat of Lord Braybrooke

AUE. Town of Saxony At the junction of the rivers Mulde and Schwarzwasser, it is 20m by rly S W of Chemnitz It has manufactures of textiles and there is a technical school Pop **24,702.**

AUERSTADT. Village of Saxony It is on the river Ilme, 25 m. from Weimar. Auerstadt was the scene of the victory of the French under Davout over the Prussians, Oct. 14, 1806

AUGHRIM. Village of Galway, I F S It is about 4 m from Ballinasloe Here, July 12, 1691, a battle between the English and the Irish was fought, in which the Irish with their French allies were routed

AUGSBURG City of Bavaria It stands high, about 40 m by rly N W of Munich, and between the rivers Lech and Wertach Its buildings include the cathedral, partly dating from the 10th century, the churches of St Ulrich and St. Anna, the episcopal palace the 17th century town hall with its magnificent Golden Hall, and the Fugger Haus The Fuggerei is a little enclosed town for needy Roman Catholics Cotton, linen, and silk goods, paper and machinery are among the chief manufactures There is a broadcasting station In the 14th and 15th centuries Augsburg was one of the chief commercial cities of Europe, and it was a free city until 1806 In 1530 the Lutherans drew up a statement of their doctrine here and this was called the confession of Augsburg Pop 165,522

AUGUSTA City and winter resort of Georgia, U S A It stands on the Savannah river, at the head of navigation, 231 m from its mouth, and is 132 m N W of Savannah, on the Southern and other rlys Water power for factories is brought by canals from a dam by the river Augusta is one of the chief cotton manufacturing centres of the southern states, and one of the largest cotton markets Pop. (1930) 60,342

AUGUSTA Capital and river port of Maine, U S A It stands on the Kennebec river, at the head of navigation, 44 m from its mouth and is 62 m by rly N E of Portland The Maine Central rly crosses the river here, and steamers call from Boston and other large ports The state house contains a large library, the city hall and the Lithgow Library are noteworthy Pop 14,170

AUGUSTA. Seaport of Sicily It stands on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, and is 19 m by rly N of Siracusa It has a spacious harbour, is a fishing centre, and exports salt, oil, wine, and sardines Pop 16,000

AUGUSTOW. Town of Poland In the district of Suvalki, it is in the lakes region W of the Niemen, and has canal connexions with this river and by the canalised Biebrza (Bobra) with the Vistula It is 18 m S of Suvalki, and has cattle and horse markets and a timber trade It gives its name to a battle fought between the Germans and the Russians, Sept 14–Oct 3, 1914 It resulted in the retirement of the Germans, whereupon the Russians entered the town Pop 12,000

AUJA River of Palestine, known as the Nahr el Auja It flows into the Mediterranean about 4 m N of Jaffa In the night of Dec 20-21, 1917, some Scottish troops crossed the river on rafts and light bridges, surprised the Turks, and drove them from the neighbourhood of Jaffa, enabling General Allenby's army to move forward.

AULDEARN Village of Nairnshire It is 3 m from Nairn with a station on the L M S Rly Here, on May 9, 1645 a battle was fought between the royalists under Montrose and the Covenanters It ended in a victory for the former, one of Montrose's greatest successes

AULD REEKIE. Name by which Edinburgh is often called It is due to the smoke or reek from the crowded buildings of the old town. *See* Edinburgh

AULIE-ATA. Town of the Kazan Soviet republic It stands on the river Talas, 150 m N E. of Tashkent, and has fruit gardens and cattle and horse markets It is peopled chiefly by Kirghiz Pop 12,000

AULLAGAS. Salt lake of Bolivia. Situated W of the Cordilleras, it is 70 m long by 28 m. broad It receives with the Desaguadero the outflow of Lake Titicaca

AULT HUCKNALL. Village of Derbyshire. It is 6 m. from Chesterfield, and has an interesting

Norman church with Saxon remains Thomas Hobbes, author of "Leviathan," is buried in the churchyard Hardwick Hall is 1 m S of the village

AUMALE. Town of France On the river Bresle, it is 47 m by rly N E of Rouen It has steel, leather, and cloth industries Pop 2,500

AUMALE. Town of Algeria It is 57 m S E of Algiers, on the site of the ancient Roman town of Auzia Named after the duc d'Aumale (1822–97), governor of Algeria, it is a military post Pop 6,413

AUNU'U. One of the Samoan Islands It belongs to the United States and is of volcanic origin

AURANGABAD District in the N W of the native state of Hyderabad It is highly cultivated, chiefly for cotton and native food grains

AURANGABAD. City of India It stands on the river Dudhna, 235 m. from Bombay by railway Pop 40,000

AURAY. Town and seaport of France It is a road and rly junction near the mouth of the Auray river, 12 m by rly W of Vannes There are valuable oyster beds, and fishing is carried on The church of St Anne d'Auray, in the neighbourhood, is a place of pilgrimage Pop 7,000

AURES Mountain range in the S E of Algeria The ancient Mons Aurasius, it forms part of the Saharan Atlas and extends east from Biskra for about 80 m Jebel Shellia, 7,611 ft, is the highest peak and the culminating point of Algeria The intervening valleys are fertile and peopled by a Berber tribe, the Shawia

AURIGNY. French name for Alderney (q v), one of the Channel Islands

AURILLAC. Town of France It stands on the river Jordanne, 135 m by rly N by E of Toulouse, on the slope of a hill crowned with an old castle It is on the road and rly across the southern end of the Auvergne Mts Aurillac was noted in the Middle Ages for its abbey, the church of which, rebuilt in the 17th century, still remains Another fine building, once a college, houses a museum and a library It is now the capital of the department of Cantal Pop 18,040

AURORA. City of Illinois, U S A It stands on Fox river, 39 m W S W of Chicago, on the Chicago and North Western and other rlys It has a college, a library, smelting works, cotton mills, and carriage and wagon works It is said to have been the first town in the U S A to use electricity for street lighting Pop 34,201

AURORA Town of Ontario, Canada It is about 25 m N of Toronto, and is on the C N R and other railways Pop (1931) 2,587

AUSSEE Pleasure resort of Austria In Styria, it stands on the Traun, 8 m N E of Hallstatt, and 63 m by rly E of Salzburg It is a health and pleasure resort, visitors being attracted by its saline baths and magnificent scenery, which includes therein several beautiful lakes. The vicinity produces much salt Pop 1,480

AUSSIG Town of Czechoslovakia It is situated amid mountains at the union of the Biala and Elbe (Labe), 68 m by rly N of Prague It is a centre of the chemical industry, trades in coal, has a fruit drying and preserving industry, is a railway centre, and carries on an active river trade It is also known as Usti Pop 43,802

AUST-AGDER. Fylker or county of S. Norway Formerly called Nedenes, it borders the Skagerrak Its area is 3,607 sq m. Arendal is the chief town Pop 73,735

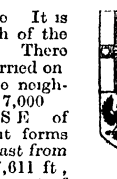
AUSTERFIELD. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2 m N E of Bawtry, and has an interesting Norman church There are remains of a Roman camp

AUSTERLITZ. Village of Czechoslovakia In Moravia, it is about 14 m from Brno. Here on Dec 2, 1805, Napoleon won one of his greatest victories, defeating the combined Russians and Austrians The battlefield lies to the S W. of the village, the ground is mainly hilly, but to the S it slopes to a region of lakes and marshes.

AUSTIN. Capital of Texas, U S A It stands on the Colorado river, 145 m W N W of Houston on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other rlys. It is the seat of the state university. The city exports livestock, hides, cotton, wool, and grain, and has a large lumber industry Pop 45,145

AUSTRALASIA. Term comprising the commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and their dependencies, among them part of New Guinea *See* New Zealand, Fiji Islands, etc

AUSTRALIA. Island continent in the Pacific Ocean and a dominion of the British Empire Officially known as the Commonwealth of Australia, its total area, including the island of Tasmania, is 2,974,581 sq m , with a coastline of about 8,800 m Its extreme measurements are from Cape York in the N. to Wilson's Promontory in the S , about 2,000 m , and from Steep Point in the W to Cape Byron in the E , about 2,450 m A considerable portion of three divisions of Australia is north of the tropic of Capricorn— that is to say, within the states of Queensland and Western Australia and the Northern Territory no less than 1,149,320 sq m belong to the tropical zone, and 1,020,720 to the temperate zone The whole area of Australia within the temperate zone, however, is 1,825,261 sq m , thus the tropical part is about 0 386 or about five-thirteenths of the whole, or the temperate region is half as large again as the tropical



Australia Arms of the Commonwealth

By reason of its insular position, and the absence of striking physical features, Australia is, on the whole, less subject to extremes of weather than are regions of similar area in other parts of the globe, and latitude for latitude Australia is, on the whole, more temperate The altitudes of the surface of Australia range up to a little over 7,300 feet, hence its climate embraces a great many features, from the characteristically tropical to what is essentially alpine, a fact indicated in some measure by the name Australian Alps given to the southern portion of the Great Dividing Range On the coast, the rainfall is often abundant and the atmosphere moist, but in some portions of the interior it is very limited, and the atmosphere dry The distribution of forest, therefore, with its climatic influence, is very uneven In the interior, in places, there are fine belts of trees, but there are large areas also which are treeless, and where the air is hot and parching in summer Again, on the coast, even so far south as latitude 35°, the vegetation is tropical in its luxuriance

TOPOGRAPHY A series of highlands runs along the eastern and north-eastern shores of the continent, coastal plains are the feature of the south-eastern littoral, which broaden out in the eastern half of the interior into a great plain through which flow the main rivers of New South Wales, Victoria, and S Australia—the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Murray This plain covers nearly the whole of New South Wales and adjacent parts of Queensland and Victoria It is separated by a slight ridge from a second plain farther west which forms the basin of internal drainage of Lake Eyre, and this basin is divided from the extensive coastal plains which fringe the Gulf of Carpentaria by an east-west ridge S E of Camooweal These three plains combined form the middle plain which extends across the continent from the mouth of the Murray to the Gulf of Carpentaria Another large plain stretches inland along the Great

Bight in the S, but both middle and southern plains give way to the western plateau, which reaches from the Indian Ocean to the Eyre Peninsula and comprises over half the continent.

The Australian Alps, the principal mountain range, stretch from the S E. corner northward through New South Wales, and are continued thence by the Blue Mts, the Liverpool and the New England ranges The mountains are continued northward near the Queensland coast as far as Cooktown, they reach lower altitudes, but still form an effective barrier to communication inland from the narrow coastal lowland The Australian Alps are prolonged to the S W by the Great Dividing Range, which reaches an altitude of 7,328 ft in Kosciusko, the culminating summit of the continent Australia is not rich in rivers and large areas have only been rendered fertile by the construction of irrigation works, especially in the valleys of the Murray and Murrumbidgee in Victoria and New South Wales These with the Darling are the three great rivers of the continent, smaller streams are the Fitzroy, Burdekin, and Diamantina

The unbroken isolation of Australia from a period long before historic times is the key to its whole development, and forms of vegetable and animal life, which have become extinct elsewhere, survive in Australia With few exceptions, the indigenous animals are monotremes and marsupials Of the monotremes, the most primitive form of existing mammals, the ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed platypus, and the echidna, or spiny anteater, are the chief, of the marsupials, the characteristic Australian animals, the wombat, opossum, and kangaroo are the most important Of the rich and varied bird life, the lyre-bird, laughing jackass, and emu are typical The typical vegetation of the forest is the eucalyptus, the gum, and the jarrah wood

Political Divisions Australia is divided politically into six states, including Tasmania, and two territories, which together constitute the Commonwealth The seat of government is now Canberra, but Sydney and Melbourne are much the largest cities Other large places are Adelaide, Brisbane, and Newcastle The area and population, excluding about 60,000 aborigines, of the separate divisions are as follows

Division	Area sq m	Population 1931
New South Wales .	309,432	2,507,055
Victoria ..	87,884	1,797,459
Queensland .	670,500	959,572
South Australia .	380,070	583,588
Western Australia .	975,920	420,616
Tasmania	26,215	219,133
Northern Territory	523,620 ..	4,654
Federal Capital Territory . ..	940 .	8,459
Totals .. .	2,974,581 ..	6,500,536

Papua belongs to the Commonwealth, which governs part of New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, some of the Samoan Islands, the Solomon Islands, the Admiralty Islands, and Nauru Island under mandate from the League of Nations In 1933 that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories other than Adélie Land situated south of the 60th degree of south latitude and lying between the 160th degree of east longitude and the 45th degree of east longitude, territory over which King George V has sovereign rights, was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia

Constitution. Australia is a self-governing Dominion and its constitution is "an indissoluble federal commonwealth under the crown of the United Kingdom." It is governed by a governor-general appointed by and responsible to the crown, assisted by an executive council of thirteen members, in practice a cabinet In 1932 it was arranged that one of the ministers should reside permanently in London.

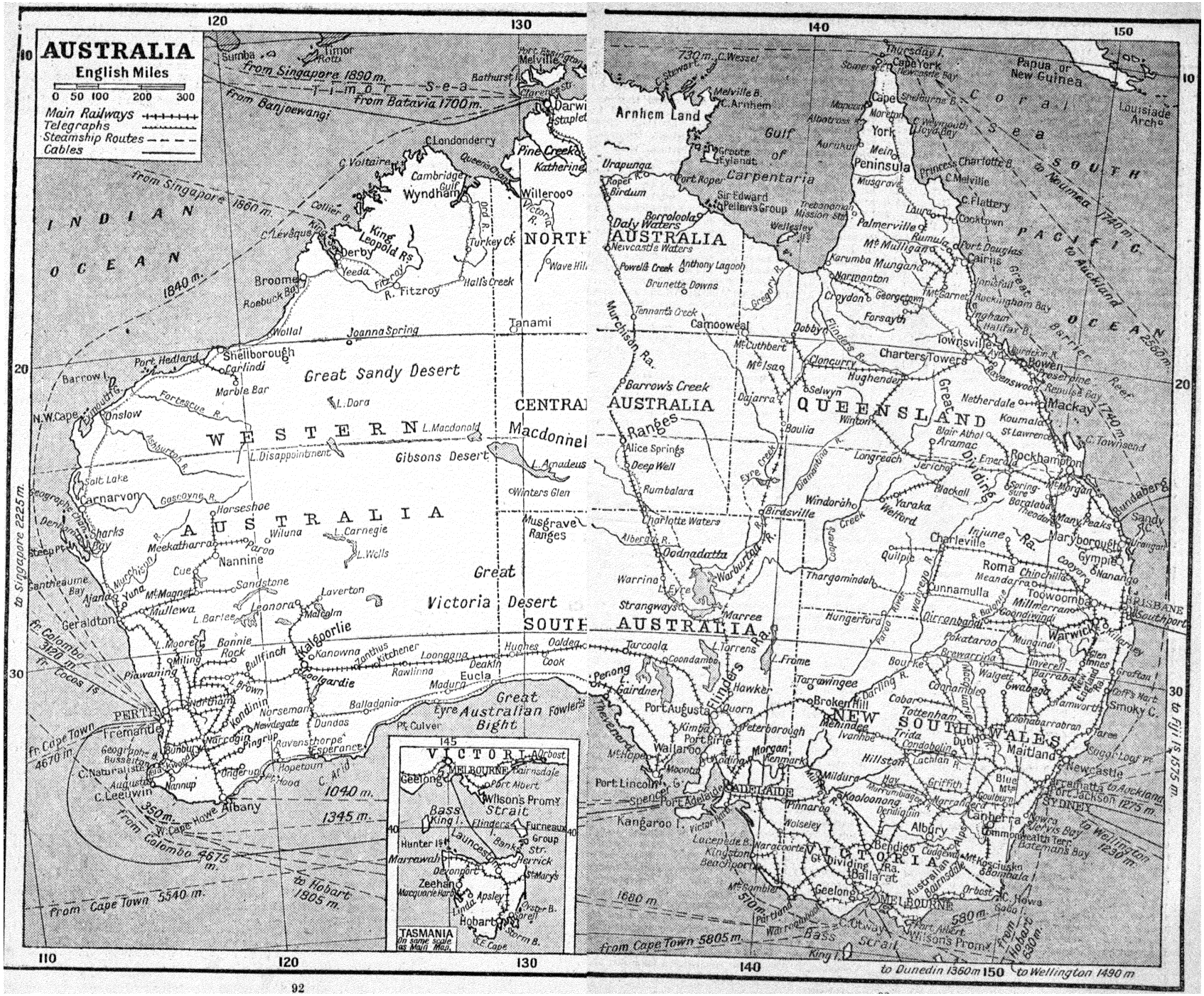
The Australian Parliament consists of two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 36 members, six returned by each of the original federating states Members of this chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the constitution half the members retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election In accordance with the constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as possible double that of the Senate In the House of Representatives the states are represented on a population basis, and the numbers stand at present as follows New South Wales, 28, Victoria, 20, Queensland, 10, South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5, Tasmania, 5, Northern Territory, 1—total, 76 The member for the Northern Territory may speak, but is not allowed to vote The constitution provides for a minimum of five members for each original state Members of the House of Representatives are elected for the duration of the Parliament, which is limited to three years In elections for Senators, the whole state constitutes the electorate For the purposes of elections for the House of Representatives, the state is divided into single electorates corresponding in number with the number of members to which the state is entitled Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £1,000 per annum. The right to vote is given to all adults.

Trade and Finance The main industry of Australia is the production of wool Cattle breeding forms a great though less important industry, and large quantities of meat and butter are produced for export, as is a considerable quantity of wheat The production of wine has become an important subsidiary industry and a considerable amount is exported Australia is one of the great metal producing countries, enormous quantities of gold having been found in Western Australia and of silver and lead at Broken Hill in New South Wales, and the output of these metals, and also of copper, is still considerable A good deal of coal is mined Western Australia produces great quantities of timber

The rlys are nearly all state or government property, and upwards of 26,000 m of government line are open to traffic Two beam stations have been erected for direct wireless communication with London and with Canada, the United States, and Mexico, and direct beam wireless service has been established with London

Australia has a state bank, called the Commonwealth Bank Its coinage is based on that of Great Britain Coins are minted at Melbourne and Perth, but the money in circulation is chiefly paper The country has a system of tariffs to protect its industries, but preferences are given to goods imported from Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire Excise duties and income tax are the next largest contributions to the Commonwealth revenue There is a large public debt, partly owing by the Commonwealth and partly by the several states

Each of the six states has its own legislature and court of justice There is a system of justice on the English model, from its supreme court there is an appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council in London Australia has a militia recruited since 1929 by voluntary service, with a small permanent military force, a navy, and an air force The Commonwealth is a member of the League of Nations


AUSTRALIA
English Miles
0 50 100 200 300
Main Railways
Telegraphs
Steamship Routes
Cables
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Coral Sea
Arnhem Land
Gulf of Carpentaria
Cape York Peninsula
Papua or New Guinea
Louisiade Archo
Thursday I.
Melville I.
C. Arnhem
Groote Eylandt
Urapunga
Roper R.
Port Roper
Sir Edward Pellew Group
Borroloola
Daly Waters
Newcastle Waters
Powell Creek
Anthony Lagoon
Brunette Downs
Tennant's Creek
Barrow's Creek
Alice Springs
Deep Well
Rumbalara
Charlotte Waters
Oodnadatta
Warrina
Strangways
Marree
Birdsville
Boulia
Dajarra
Selwyn
Mt Isa
Cloncurry
Camooweal
Dobbyn
Normanton
Croydon
Georgetown
Karumba
Mungana
Mt Mulligan
Palmerville
Cooktown
Laura
Musgrave
Coen
C. Melville
C. Flattery
Princess Charlotte B.
Port Douglas
Cairns
Great Barrier Reef
Innisfail
Mt Garnet
Rockingham Bay
Ingham
Halifax B.
Townsville
Burdekin R.
Charters Towers
Bowen
Proserpine
Repulse Bay
Ravenswood
Hughenden
Winton
Longreach
Jericho
Blackall
Barcaldine
Emerald
Rockhampton
Springsure
Mackay
Netherdale
Koumala
St Lawrence
C. Townsend
Blair Athol
Aramac
Yaraka
Windorah
Birdsville
Eyre Creek
Diamantina R.
Cooper Creek
Wetford
Warburton R.
Dividing Ra.
Meandarra
Chinchilla
Dalby
Toowoomba
Millmerran
Goondiwindi
Warwick
Stanthorpe
Killarney
Southport
BRISBANE
Tenterfield
Glen Innes
Inverell
Grafton
Coff's Harb.
Smoky C.
Taree
Gloucester
Barrabadeen
Gwabegar
Walgett
Darling R.
Coonamble
Cobar
Tottenham
Parkes
Forbes
Lachlan R.
Condobolin
Dubbo
Trida
Ivanhoe
Hillston
Mildura
Hay
Griffith
Blue Mts
Goulburn
Murrumbidgee R.
Murrumbidgee
Narrandera
Wagga
Albury
Kosciusko
Bombala
Canberra
Yass
Batemans Bay
Port Jackson
SYDNEY
Newcastle
Maitland
Muswellbrook
Scone
Tamworth
Moree
Narrabri
Coonabarabran
Gilgandra
Dubbo
Orange
Bathurst
Lithgow
Katoomba
Goulburn
Braidwood
Moruya
Eden
Twofold B.
Gabo I.
Wilson's Promy
Port Albert
Orbost
Sale
Bairnsdale
Omeo
Mt Howe
Mallacoota Inlet
Cape Howe
Port Phillip B.
Geelong
Ballarat
Dividing Ra.
Australian Alps
Mt Gambier
Kingston
Beachport
Lacepede B.
Victor Harbour
Kangaroo I.
Port Lincoln
Spencer G.
Port Adelaide
ADELAIDE
Murray R.
Murray Mouth
Goolwa
Meningie
Morgan
Renmark
Wentworth
Menindee
Broken Hill
Cockburn
Yancowinna
Barrier Ra.
Yarrawingee
Quorn
Port Augusta
Port Pirie
Peterborough
Wallaroo
Moonta
Kadina
Mt Hope
Eyre Peninsula
Thevenard
Penong
Fowlers Bight
Great Australian Bight
Eucla
Madura
Rawlinna
Loongana
Deakin
Cook
Oodla Wirra
Hughes
Tarcoola
Coondambo
L. Torrens
L. Frome
Bourke
Brewarrina
Walgett
Lightning Ridge
Goodooga
Hungerford
Cunnamulla
Quilpie
Thargomindah
Eromanga
Charleville
Injune
Roma
Chinchilla
Meandarra
Cooyar
Nanango
Gympie
Maryborough
Mt Morgan
Many Peaks
Sandy C.
Gayndah
Mundubbera
Biloela
Theodore
Borgalora
Springsure
Rockhampton
Emerald
Jericho
Blackall
Barcaldine
Longreach
Winton

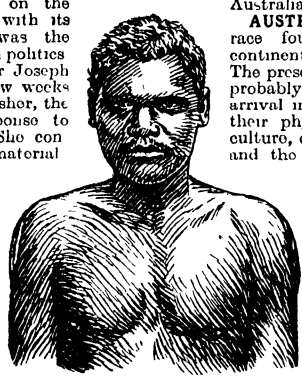
HISTORY. The first English seaman to reach Australia was William Dampier, who visited Roebuck Bay in 1688, but his report was unfavourable, and Australia was practically deserted until Captain Cook arrived in 1770 In 1788 the first settlement was made at Sydney Cove, now Port Jackson New South Wales The passage of the Blue Mts in 1813 ushered in the era of pastoral development The gold mining era began in 1851, followed by the development of copper, coal, silver and tin mines The mining era gradually merged into a period when pastoral, agricultural and mining industries were almost equal in importance The creation of the Commonwealth in 1900 was the beginning of the present era.

The first premier of the union was Sir E. Barton, who was succeeded by Alfred Deakin A tariff policy was adopted and this was continued by the Labour ministries which enjoyed a share of power between 1904 and 1914 Indeed the insistence of organized labour on the protection of home industries, with its concomitant of high wages, was the outstanding feature of Australian politics When the Great War began Sir Joseph Cook was premier, but in a few weeks he was replaced by Andrew Fisher, the labour leader Australia's response to the call for men was instant She contributed men, ships, and material 416,000 men and women volunteered, and of these 330,000 journeyed overseas Australian troops distinguished themselves in Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine and on the Western front The Australian navy did good service in the Pacific during the early days of the struggle The casualties were over 200,000 and the total war bill was about £464,000,000.

In 1917 a national government was formed with W M Hughes as premier, and during the War two referenda were held on the subject of compulsory military service Mr Hughes represented Australia at the peace conference in Paris in 1919–20, and Australia received a mandate from the League of Nations to take over the government of some of the German possessions in the South Seas In 1923 Mr Hughes was succeeded by Mr S M Bruce, whose ministry, although also a coalition, was somewhat different in composition from that of his predecessor He and his colleagues dealt with the serious troubles caused by the railway and dock strikes, and saw the removal of the federal capital from Melbourne to Canberra During these years, as later, adventurous airmen made several remarkable flights between the mother country and Australia

Mr Bruce's ministry was defeated in an attempt to abolish compulsory arbitration, and in October, 1929 a general election took place. This resulted in a majority for the Labour party, and under Mr J H Scullin a ministry was formed from members of that group In less than a year this was faced with an economic and financial crisis of the first magnitude The heavy fall in the prices of wool and wheat, coupled with other unfavourable factors, rendered it impossible for the country to make its payments abroad under prevailing conditions. To avoid something like national insolvency it was decided to restrict the volume of imports and to take other measures that made it possible for the Commonwealth to provide the funds for its London, New York, and other obligations Additional taxation was imposed, the interest on loans was reduced, and the premiers decided that at all costs the budgets of the Commonwealth and of the separate states should be balanced

But, as in Great Britain, the situation was too serious to be handled by a single political party, especially as the ministry was weakened by dissension and had to face a demand that the interest on the debt due in London should be repudiated A general election in Dec., 1931 resulted in the defeat of Mr Scullin's followers, and a coalition ministry was formed with his former colleague, Mr. J. A Lyons, as prime minister The chief associates of Mr Lyons were Mr Latham, formerly leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Bruce, once premier, who was sent presently to London as minister resident The ministry pressed forward with its schemes for retrenchment and dealt firmly with the refusal of New South Wales under Mr J T. Lang to provide funds to meet the interest on its oversea loans, a policy which, by 1933, had restored to Australia some of its former prosperity



Australian Aborigine Tribesman of the Gilbert river district

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES Primitive race found inhabiting the Australian continent by its European discoverers. The present number of these blackfellows probably doe not exceed 60,000 Their arrival in a remote past is deduced from their physical characteristics, primitive culture, diverse and undeveloped speech, and the absence of words for numbers beyond four There are no stratified remains as in palaeolithic Europe, but extensive kitchen middens are not unknown

In Australia a primal occupation by an eolithic race, entering from the N before the frizzy-haired Papuan was specialised, seems to have been followed by a Palaeolithic race, perhaps Mousterian, who crossed pre-Dravidian India and left the Veddas behind them They brought with them no pottery, bow and arrow, domesticated plant, nor animal—except, perhaps, the warrigal or dingo—and no specialised tool except the wommera, or spearthrower, and another weapon afterwards developed into the boomerang They drove the older people into the S E, with some intermingling, but no serfdom, until these crossed Bass strait and survived as the Tasmanians In later ages the northern tribes were influenced culturally from Malaysia

The uniformity of the physical type supports this view. Prominent brow-ridges, receding fore head, broad based nose with notched root, thick lips, long-headed skull, small brain, tall stature, are paralleled in prehistoric Europe, chocolate-brown skin, wavy or nearly straight black hair, and other Caucasian attributes may also be palaeolithic The flat-headed skull and other primitive characters are most marked in the south.

The food quest of these nomadic hunters was conditioned from the first by the lack of domestication Wild roots need no implement but the women's digging stick Moths and grubs are of importance in the dietary. Fish and emu may be poisoned by piturl, from a narcotic plant allied to tobacco, whose place it takes in the aboriginal life. While human flesh was never a regular article of food, all the motives for cannibalism are represented Ignorant of metals, the local technologist developed some neolithic features, such as the polished axes of the Arunta, bone awls, shell cutters, wood shields, and fanged spears. Clothing, if used, may comprise a hair net and a fur tassel or a shell, held in place by a grass or hair cord.

In the S. a winter cloak of bark or skin may be used. Ornament includes a film of fish oil or a pattern of ochre, a kangaroo-tooth necklet, or a bushy tail in the hair. Savage ornament easily passes into mutilation, such as the nose-pin and the removal of teeth, both affecting language by eliminating such consonants as f and s. Dwellings are usually little more than wind-screens, barked or leaved, with the occasional use of caves. The seamless bark canoe is characteristic.

Initiation into adult life occurs at the "bora" ceremonies. To the mutilations already mentioned should be added scar-tattooing, circumcision, and for the central area a more severe rite unknown elsewhere. The bora ground is specially prepared with earth reliefs of tribal animals and other devices, whose secret meaning is disclosed to the novices, the women being warned to avoid the mysteries by the divine voice of the bull-roarer.

Each member of a tribe has a totem usually chosen from the animal world, but in the N. tending to include plants, and the rule forbidding the indiscriminate use of one's totem as food reflects its animistic side. For invitations to bora or corroboree message-sticks are used whose memory-aiding signs suggest the threshold of writing. The ground drawings prepared at initiations have a magical intention, like the designs that adorn the churinga. But in several places mural paintings of animal and human forms, with scenic compositions—some recent, some of unknown age—together with stencilled hands, recall the art of prehistoric Europe.



Austria. Peasant from the district of Tirol in native dress

The practice of infanticide, under the impulse of hunger or tribal usage, is not inconsistent with kindliness and affection. Woman is a chattel, and owes little to ancestral matriarchy. The customs attached to the disposal of the dead—in tree, earth, or cave —with smoke preservation and cremation here nd there, attest an inherent belief in an ter-life. The religion is a low animism th some magical adjuncts, which find ir expression, as among the Warramunga, in ch ceremonial pantomime. There is no hism, prayer, or sacrifice; but a copious iology has been claimed, especially in the to betoken a more or less inarticulate ition of an All-Father.

RALIAN ALPS. Mountain range in S.E. It extends for roughly 300 m. from ie to Canberra. The S. portion, in , to which the name is more strictly , is a wide plateau with heights, Bogong .t., Feathertop 6,300 ft., Hotham 6,100 ft., 5,930 ft. N. of the border within New Wales the plateau narrows, and the names wy Mts. and Kosciusko Massif are applied to more elevated S. portion. Here Kosciusko, 28 ft., and Townsend, 7,260 ft., near the head- ers of the Murray river, are the main heights. ie whole area is snow-capped in winter, and now lies in the sheltered hollows near the tarns ost of the year. Overlooking Canberra, mberi rises to 6,264 ft. The S.W. portion is own as the Great Dividing Range, and still rther W. as the Pyrenees.

The whole system is due to erosion, the moun- ns being technically known as residuals or untains of circumdenudation. The uppermost rocks of the present peaks are the remnants of a plain that was formerly continuous between them. This plain gradually rose and, as it rose, the original river system carved out valleys, which were cut down steadily as the plain was elevated. The Australian Alps are thus a dissected peneplain, and in this regard resemble the Grampians of Scotland. They form part of the Main Divide, which forms the watershed between the short rivers, such as the Snowy river, which flow to the E. and S.E. coasts, and the great fluvial system of the Murray-Darling. Both the Murray and the Murrumbidgee have their source in the Kosciusko Massif. The range has many forested areas, chiefly yielding giant eucalypts, and provides Australians with opportunities for winter sports, while the scenic beauties, limestone caverns, and other natural attractions make the Australian Alps a resort of tourists.

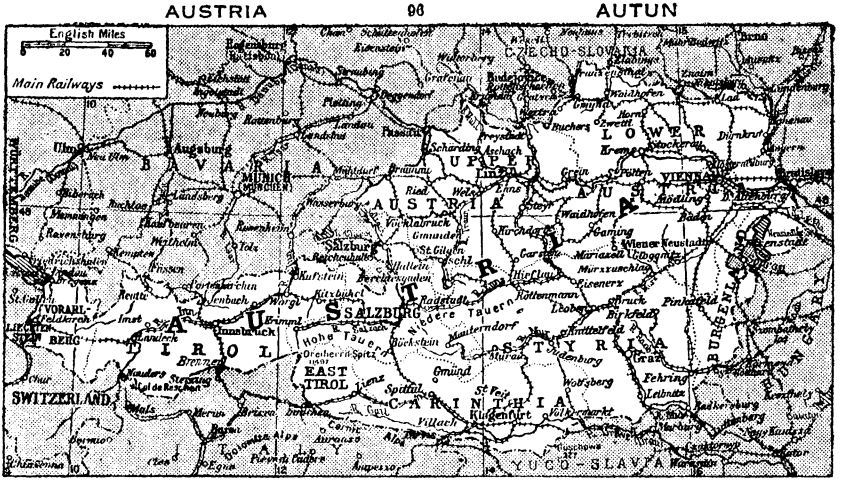
AUSTRALIAN BIGHT, GREAT. Opening of the ocean S. of Australia. From Cape Arid in W. Australia to Eyre Peninsula in S. Australia the bight is 1,600 m. long. E. of Fowler's Bay are headlands, bays, islands, and inlets with submerged reefs. Here is Streaky Bay, the only safe anchorage. In the bight the continental shelf extends roughly 200 m. from the coast; beyond it the ocean floor drops in the next 200 m. from 100 to over 3,000 fathoms in Jeffrey's Deep.

AUSTRIA. Republic of Europe. German-Austria, as it is sometimes called on account of its dominant German population, is one of the states formed out of the fragments of the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is bounded on the N. by Germany and Czechoslovakia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Yugoslavia and Italy, and on the W. by Switzerland. Its area is 32,369 sq. m. It is entirely cut off from the sea. Its frontiers were provisionally defined in the treaty of St. Germain, that was signed Sept. 10, 1919.

The republic consists of nine provinces. These are the city of Vienna, the Burgenland, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tirol, and Vorarlberg. It is watered by tributaries of the Danube, the Inn, Enns, Murz, Mur, and Drava. The chief towns are Vienna, the capital, Graz, Linz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Wiener Neustadt. Agriculture is the main occupation, but the foodstuffs produced are not sufficient for the population. The forests are extensive and produce large quantities of timber. The chief minerals are coal, iron, lead, and zinc. The railways are mainly owned by the state, which subsidises an aviation service. The population is estimated at 6,722,395.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. Austria is ruled by a president, elected by the people for four years, and a ministry, the members of which are appointed by him. The legislature consists of two houses. One is elected by all adults for four years; the other consists of persons sent by the legislatures of the several provinces, which have a certain amount of local government. The country has an army, but this is limited by treaty to 30,000 men. There is neither navy nor air force. Austria is a member of the League of Nations.

TRADE AND FINANCE. The main industry is agriculture. Cereals and potatoes are extensively grown and the output of sugar beet is large. The country has a national bank founded in 1925. The unit of currency is the gold schilling which is worth 10,000 krone. The metric system of



Austria. Map showing the boundaries of the republic as defined by the peace treaty of 1919

weights and measures is used. After 1922 the finances of the country were reorganized by the aid of an international loan, but further assistance was found necessary in 1933.

HISTORY. Austria owes its existence and its name to the fact that it began as a border or mark district along the Danube. It was the east, or ost, mark set up by Charlemagne about 800 to protect his eastern frontier. In 1156 the mark was made into a duchy and Vienna became its capital. In 1282 the duchy was given to a member of the Hapsburg family, and from then until 1918 it was the core of their possessions. At the close of the Middle Ages Austria covered 50,000 sq. m.

From the time of the emperor Charles V to that of Napoleon, Austria and the Holy Roman Empire were almost identical. The duke of the one was also emperor of the other and was also, during most of that time, king of Hungary and king of Bohemia. In 1804 the ruler took the title of emperor of Austria; in 1806 his other empire (the Holy Roman) was dissolved. In 1867 the empire of Austria became the empire of Austria-Hungary. As such it entered the Great War which resulted in its complete collapse.

The republic was proclaimed in Nov., 1918, but its early years were marked by economic and financial difficulties and boundary disputes with Hungary and Yugoslavia. The latter were settled, more or less satisfactorily, and in 1922 the League of Nations put in hand a great scheme for the reconstruction of Austria. In 1928 and 1929 there were serious disturbances owing to disagreements between the Heimwehr a Fascist organization, and the socialist Schutzbund, the former demanding a drastic revision of the constitution. In Sept., 1929, Dr. Johann Schober became chancellor and, in order to avert civil war, secured the assent of the assembly to constitutional changes. By these the president of the republic obtained larger powers and a longer term of office.

AUSTRIA, LOWER. Province of the republic of Austria, sometimes described as Austria below the Enns. Until November, 1918, it formed a crownland of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and with the crownland of Upper Austria constituted the archduchy of Austria. It has an area of 7,452 sq. m., and is divided into two almost equal parts by the Danube which crosses from W. to E. The N.W. is an extension of the Bohemian plateau; the S. is mountainous, containing minor ranges of the Alpine region; the centre is the great basin of Vienna. It is watered by the Danube and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Enns, March, and Leitha, and by the Lainsitz, an affluent of the Moldau. The forests yield valuable timber, but the soil is rather infertile, the chief crops being wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes. The chief farm animals are horses and pigs. The vine is cultivated, and coal and iron mining are carried on, but the principal industries are saw-milling, brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of textiles, chemicals, tobacco, leather, sugar, etc. Vienna, the capital, is the chief industrial centre. It was the most thickly peopled province in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Lower Austria has a pop. of 1,480,450, nearly all Germans and Roman Catholics.

AUSTRIA, UPPER. Province of the republic of Austria, described sometimes as Austria above the Enns. Until November, 1918, it formed crownland of the Austro-Hungarian empire, ar with the crownland of Lower Austria constitute the archduchy of Austria. Its area of 4,626 sq. is divided by the Danube, which crosses fr N.W. to E. The larger S. portion belongs to Alpine region, and the N. portion is an exten of the Bohemian Forest. In addition to Danube, it is watered by the Inn, Traun, Salzach, and Mühl. About one-third is w and another third under cultivation, wheat rye, barley, fruit, and vegetables being p Cattle and pig rearing are carried on, coal, gypsum, granite, and other minera Metal-ware, machinery, paper, cotton, and glass are made. Linz is the capita 876,075, nearly all German-speaking Catholics.

AUTEUIL. Suburb of Paris. It lies S.W. of the city, between the Seine and the de Boulogne, is connected with Paris by rly. tramway, and can be reached by river. I famous for its racecourse and railway viad Boileau and Molière lived here.

AUTHORPE. Village of Lincolnshire. It 6 m. S.E. of Louth, and has a station on t L.N.E. Rly.

AUTUN. City of France. It stands on t river Arroux 62 m. by rly. S.W. of Dijon. T ancient Augustodunum, it has a cathedral beg in 1060 but mainly of the 12th and partly of 15th century, two magnificent gateways, P

d'Arroux and Porte St André, dating from Roman times, and remains of walls and of a theatre. A fair is held in Sept on the feast of St Lazare, the city's patron saint. Pop 13,860.

AUVERGNE. Range of mountains in France In the centre of the country, it forms a branch of the Cevennes They are in the departments of Puy de Dôme and Cantal and the highest peaks are over 6,000 ft high The region is of volcanic origin and lava covers many miles, while in it are hundreds of extinct volcanoes The scenery is very fine.

AUVERGNE. District of France Until the Revolution it was a province which is now represented by the departments of Cantal, Puy de Dôme, and part of Haute-Loire In the 13th century Auvergne was divided into four parts One of these was ruled by a dauphin and called the Dauphiné of Auvergne, the second was the Terre de Auvergne, the third was the county of Auvergne, and the fourth the county of Clermont

AUX CAYES. Seaport of Haiti It is situated on the S coast, 93 m S W of Port-au-Prince It exports coffee and logwood. The anchorage is good, but is exposed to squalls Pop 12,000

AUXERRE Town of France The ancient Autissiodorum, it stands on the river Yonne, 105 m by rly S E of Paris Until 1790 Auxerre was the seat of a bishop, and its Gothic cathedral, the church of St Etienne, dates from the 13th–15th centuries It has finely sculptured portals, magnificent rose windows, an exquisite Gothic choir, and many fine pictures The church of St Eusebius dates in part from the 12th century. The choir has some beautiful painted glass Some remains exist of the abbey of St Germain, built in the 13th century. It is now the capital of the department of Yonne Pop 21,200

AUXONNE. Town of France The ancient Assonum, it stands on the Saône, and is 20 m by rly S E of Dijon The 14th century church of Notre Dame, built on the site of an 11th century building of which only one tower remains, has a fine 16th century porch Other buildings are the hôtel de ville, the arsenal, now used as a market, and a château, now used as barracks It has an interesting gateway, and remains of fortifications restored by Vauban in 1673 In the Place d'Armes there is a statue of Napoleon I. The trade is mainly in agricultural produce Pop 6,303

AVA Ruined city of Burma It stands on the Irawadi river, here about 4,000 ft wide, opposite Sagaing, and 10 m S W of Mandalay Founded in 1364, it was the capital of the Burman empire until Amarapura superseded it in 1782 In 1823 it again became the capital, but lost the honour in 1837 It is surrounded by walls, and has several Buddhist temples crowned by gilded domes

AVALANCHE (Lat. ad, to, vallis, valley) Fall of masses of snow or ice or large quantities of earth from mountain slopes to the valleys Snow which falls on steep mountain slopes evaporates, melts, and runs away as water, or remains as snow That which remains is in so unstable a condition that when a further fall occurs the additional weight sets the whole mass in motion and sends the snow, accompanied by loose earth and rocks, crashing into the valley. Such avalanches are common in all high mountainous districts It is estimated that one-third of the total snowfall in the S Gotthard region disappears in this manner An avalanche also occurs when quantities of ice break away from a glacier and rush down the valley Rock avalanches occur when large masses of rock fragments slide down mountain slopes. *See* Glacier

AVALLON. Town of France. On the river Cousin, on the slopes of the mts of Morvan, it is 34 m by rly. S E of Auxerre It contains the 13th century church of St. Lazare a 15th century gateway with tower, and remains of fortifications Its industries include woollen manufactures, tanning, and distilling. Pop 5,900

AVATCHA. Bay on the S E. coast of Kamchatka It is the finest harbour of the peninsula. On an inner bay stands Petropavlovsk, and N is the active volcano of Avatcha, with two peaks, 10,000 ft and 8,500 ft high

AVEBURY. Village of Wiltshire It is 7 m. from Marlborough It contains the ruins of a supposed Druidical temple, a large outer circle of stones and two lesser inner circles, forming one of the most remarkable examples of stone monuments in Great Britain. The stones vary from 5 ft. to 20 ft in height and from 3 ft to 12 ft in thickness, and the diameter of the outer circle is about 1,400 ft

AVEIRO. District of Portugal. It is in the province of Beira, and has an area of 1,065 sq m Cattle are reared, and there are copper and lead mines Pop (1931) 365,073

AVEIRO. City of Portugal. The capital of the district of Aveiro, it is on the river Vouga, 40 m by rly S of Oporto, and is connected by canal with the Atlantic It exports salt, sardines, fruit, wine, and oil. Pop 11,525.

AVELLANEDA. Town of Argentine On the river Riachuelo, it is connected by rly and tramway with Buenos Aires An important manufacturing town, it has a handsome town hall, a market hall for agricultural produce, and cold storage and meat canning industries The town was named after the Argentine statesman, Nicolas Avellaneda (1836–85), who was president of the republic from 1874 to 1880 Pop (1930) 209,512

AVELLINO. Province of Italy It contains the highest portion of the Neapolitan Apennines, has an uneven surface, and covers 1,165 sq m. In its fertile valleys large quantities of chestnuts and hazel nuts are grown. The capital is Avellino Pop (1931) 422,743

AVELLINO. City of Italy It is 59 m by rly E of Naples and has a ruined 10th century castle, a cathedral, and a college It manufactures linen, hats, boots, paper, and sausages, and is noted for hazel nuts Founded in the 9th century, it is named from the ancient Abellinum, some 3 m to the N E, with ruined town walls and amphitheatre On Monte Vergine, at the base of which Avellino stands, is a 12th century convent, the church of which contains a miraculous picture of the Virgin Pop 27,404

AVELUY. Village of France It is 3 m N. of Albert, on the river Ancre and the rly to Arras In the German offensive against Amiens, March 1918, Aveluy Wood was the scene of a splendid stand of Welsh troops

AVENCHES. Town of Switzerland The ancient Aventicum, it is 5 m S W of Morat, and contains a castle, a museum, and remains of Roman walls and an amphitheatre One of the chief towns of the Helvetii, it became a Roman colony, but was destroyed by the Huns in 447 Pop 1,800

AVENING. Village of Gloucestershire It is 5 m S E of Stroud, and is served by the G W Rly The church is partly Norman

AVENTINE HILL One of the seven hills of Rome In the early days of the republic, it was inhabited chiefly by plebeians

AVERNO. Lake of Italy The ancient Lacus Avernus, it is 10 m W of Naples, and stands at the N W foot of Monte Nuovo It is an old volcanic crater The lake was regarded by the ancients as the entrance to the infernal regions, and is referred to by Virgil

AVERS. Valley of Switzerland In the canton of Grisons, it is 6,397 ft. high and is one of

the highest inhabited valleys in Europe Cresta-Avers, the chief village, has a sanatorium The Averser Rhine is one of the head-streams of the Rhine

AVERSA. Town of Italy Connected by railway with Naples 12 m S , it is the seat of a bishop Its cathedral and church are both partly Norman, and it is noted for wine and oranges Pop 23,200

AVESNE Village of France. In the department of Aisne, it is 8 m S W of St Quentin. It was captured by the French, Sept 7, 1918

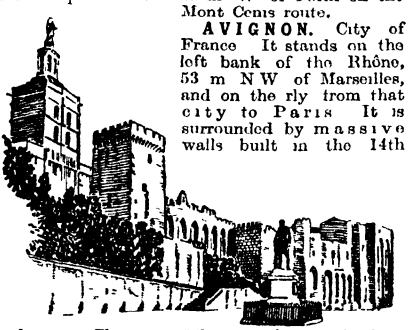
AVESNES-LES-BAPAUME. Village of France It is just outside Bapaume It was lost by the Allies in March 1918, and retaken by New Zealand troops Aug 24, 1918

AVETON GIFFORD. Village of S Devon At the head of the estuary of the Avon it is 4 m N W of Kingsbridge The 13th century church is one of the most ancient and beautiful in the county of Devon

AVEYRON. Department of France In the south of the country the rivers Lot, Tarn, and Aveyron flow through it to the Garonne The limestone plateau is typical Causse country, with sink holes, subterranean streams, and caves rich in stalactites The chief industries are mining, the making of cheese and wine, and the rearing of sheep, mules and cattle Coal is worked Rodez is the capital, and the area is 3,385 sq m Pop 323,782

AVIEMORE. Tourist resort of Inverness-shire It is 5 m east of Loch Morlich, on the Spey It is noted for its picturesque scenery and is a centre for the Cairngorms Near is Craigellachie

AVIGLIANA. Village of Italy It is on the Dora Riparia and is 14 m W of Turin on the Mont Cenis route.



Avignon. The palace of the popes showing also the Romanesque cathedral built in the 12th century

AVIGNON. City of France It stands on the left bank of the Rhône, 53 m N W of Marseilles, and on the rly from that city to Paris It is surrounded by massive walls built in the 14th century In the 12th century Romanesque cathedral of Notre Dame des Doms is the tomb of Pope John XXII. St Pierre is a fine Gothic church The ancient Avenio, its bishopric was founded in the 3rd century, and it became the seat of an archbishop in 1475 In 1309, when driven from Rome, Pope Clement V chose it as his residence, and here the popes lived for seventy years Their palace is one of the principal buildings of the city Avignon is now the capital of the department of Vaucluse. Pop. (1931) 57,228

AVILA. Province of Spain In the centre of the country, it is bounded S. and E. by the Sierra de Gredos and the Sierra de Guadarrama, and has an area of 3,042 sq. m Flat and barren in the N , it is mountainous in the centre and S , and agriculture is confined to the fertile valleys of the Aberche, Adaja, and other rivers. Silver, lead, copper, and other minerals abound in the mountains, but are little worked. Livestock is reared, and the production of merino wool is one of the chief industries. Avila is the capital. Pop (1931) 218,026

AVILA. City of Spain It stands on the Adaja, 54 m by rly N W of Madrid, on the route to Paris Almost surrounded by mountains and encircled by walls, with gates and towers, its buildings include a Gothic cathedral and a Moorish castle The ancient Abula, it flourished under the Moors, and has a convent named after St Teresa, who was probably born here Pop 12,000

AVILES. Seaport of Spain The Roman Flavionavia, it stands on Aviles Bay, an arm of the Bay of Biscay, 24 m by rly W of Gijon It is a fishing and coasting port Its full name is San Nicolas de Avila Pop 13,660

AVION. Town of France It is a great rly junction a mile S of Lens, and was captured by the British, June 29, 1917 Pop 9,000

AVLONA, Bay or Inlet of the Adriatic Sea On the coast of Albania, it extends inland for 10 m and is 5 m broad The port of Avlona is on its E side

AVLONA. Seaport of Albania The ancient Aulon, it is situated on the bay of Avlona in the Adriatic, about 60 m S of Durazzo It has an excellent harbour, through which most of the country's foreign trade passes In 1915, during the Great War, it was used by the Italians as a naval and military base It is sometimes called Valona Pop 6,300

AVOCA. River of co Wicklow, I F S Formed by the union of the Avonmore and Avonbeg, it flows 9 m S E to the Irish Sea at Arklow, through the "sweet vale" of Moore's poem A railway line and lead and copper mines detract from its beauty

AVOCH Fishing village of Ross-shire It is in Black Isle, on the Moray Firth, and is 1¼ m S W of Fortrose It has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 1,408

AVOCOURT. Village of France In the department of Meuse, it is 8 m N W of Verdun During the Great War heavy fighting between the French and Germans took place here in March, 1916, during the great battle for Verdun

AVOLA. Town of Sicily It is 22 m by rly S W of Syracuse, and occupies the site of a former town destroyed by earthquake in 1693 Almond trees and sugar canes flourish in the neighbourhood Pop 17,700

AVON River of England, known as the Lower or Bristol Avon Rising on the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, it flows through Wiltshire and Somerset, past Malmesbury, Chippenham, Melksham, Bath, and Bristol, to the Severn estuary at Avonmouth. It is 75 m long and is navigable to Bath by small and to Bristol by large vessels

AVON River of England, known also as the Warwickshire or Upper Avon Rising near Naseby, in Northamptonshire, it flows through Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire to the Severn at Tewkesbury It is 96 m long and is navigable to Evesham It flows past Stratford, the birthplace of Shakespeare, the "sweet swan of Avon" and also past Warwick Castle

AVON. River of Devonshire It rises on Dartmoor and flows to the English Channel at Thurlestane Its length is 22 m

AVON. River of Glamorganshire It rises in the county and enters the Bristol Channel at Aberavon Its length is 15 m , and it flows through a coal mining district.

AVON, East. River of Wiltshire. Rising near Devizes, it flows S. across Salisbury Plain and past Salisbury to the English Channel at Christchurch It is about 50 m. long and is navigable to Salisbury

AVON. River of Banffshire Rising in Loch A'an, it flows 30 m. N. to the Spey near Ballindalloch.

AVON. River of Lanarkshire It rises at the foot of Wedder Hill flows 29 m N E, past Stonehouse to join the Clyde near Hamilton.

AVON. Mountain of Ben of Scotland It is on the borders of Banffshire and Aberdeenshire Overlooking Glen Avon, it forms part of the Cairngorm range and is 3,843 ft. high

AVONMOUTH Seaport of Gloucestershire It stands at the mouth of the Lower Avon, 6 m N W of Bristol by the G W Rly It is the outport of Bristol and dates from 1877 The Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, belonging to the Bristol corporation, have extensive accommodation for the storage and handling of grain and oil, and large cold stores A new arm of the Royal Edward Dock was opened in 1928

AVONWICK Village of Devonshire In the S of the county, it is 2½ m from Brent and has a station on the G W Rly

AVRANCHES Town of France On the river Sée, on a hill overlooking Mont St Michel, it is 87 m by rly S of Cherbourg, and on the coast road from St Malo to Granville Formerly an important place in Normandy, it had a magnificent cathedral, wherein Henry II was absolved of all complicity in the murder of Thomas Becket This has now been destroyed, but an inscribed stone in the open square marks the spot where Henry knelt Pop 6,600

AVRE River of France It is a tributary of the Somme and figured in the fighting in April, 1918, when the Germans tried to capture Amiens

AWAJI Island of Japan At the E end of the Inland Sea, between Hondo and Shikoku, it is 33 m long 16 m broad and 218 sq m in area Very fertile and low, it has a dense population and many ferry and steamer services with the main island

AWE Lake or loch of Argyllshire The longest freshwater lake in the country, it extends N N E for 22¾ m from Ford to the foot of Ben Cruachan, is from ¼ m to 3 m broad, and covers an area of 15½ sq m Its many islands include Fraoch-Eilean, with remains of a castle, once a stronghold of the Macnaughtons, and Inishail, with a ruined convent and a church The ruins of Kilchurn Castle stand on an island at its N E end

AWE River of Argyllshire Traversing the deep gorge of the Pass of Brander, it is noted for its salmon and sea trout It is 5 m long and carries the waters of Loch Awe into Loch Etive

AWOMORI. Seaport of Japan, also known as Aomori (q v)

AWRE. Urban district of Gloucestershire It is 3 m from Newnham, and has a station on the G W Rly Pop (1931) 1,032

AWSWORTH. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 8 m N W of Nottingham, and has a station on the L N E Rly It has collieries and brickyards Pop 1,601.

AXBRIDGE Town of Somerset It is 10 m N.W. of Wells, and has a station on the G W Rly It is the centre of the district wherein strawberries are grown Pop 919

AXE. River of England. It rises in the Mendip Hills, Somerset, and flows past Cheddar and Axbridge to the Bristol Channel, near Weston-super-Mare It is 25 m long

AXE. River of England It rises in Dorset and flows S. past Axminster to the English Channel near Seaton It is 21 m long

AXE EDGE Hill in Derbyshire It is on the moors about 2 m to the S W of Buxton.

AXEL HEIBERG. Island of Canada In the Arctic region, it lies W of Ellesmere Island.

AXENSTRASSE. Road in Switzerland It is the part of the St Gotthard carriage road which is carved out of, or tunnelled through, the rocky cliffs on the bay of Uri, Lake of Lucerne.

AXHOLME. Tract of land in Lincolnshire. Known as an isle or island, it lies between the Trent, Idle, and Don rivers It was formerly afforested and later became a marshy swamp, which was drained (1625–34) at the command of Charles I by Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutchman It covers about 48,000 acres and is of great fertility, corn and potatoes being grown.

AXIM Town of the Gold Coast Colony, British W Africa. It lies E. of the mouth of the Ankobra river, 70 m. W of Cape Coast, has a good harbour, and exports timber Gold is mined near by Built by the Portuguese, it was taken by the Dutch in 1642 and ceded to Britain in 1872 Pop about 3,500

AXMINSTER. Market town of Devonshire. It stands on the Axe, 27 m E of Exeter, on the Southern Rly The town was once famed for the carpets to which it gave its name, but that industry is now extinct and it now makes tooth and nail brushes and has flour, corn, and saw mills. The church of St Mary the Virgin, with several styles of architecture, was restored in 1871 Axminster's midsummer fair dates from 1246 Market day, alternate Thurs Pop 2,327

AXUM. Town of Abyssinia. In the province of Tigré, it was once the capital of an Ethiopian kingdom and contains monoliths, apparently associated with Semitic sun-worship, and ruins of a Christian church An alternative spelling is Aksum Pop 5,000

AYACUCHO. Department of Peru A mountainous and somewhat barren region it is watered by the Ayurmac and its affluents. Silver and other minerals are worked, sheep and cattle are reared, and coffee, cocoa, cotton, and grain produced Ayacucho is the capital and the area is 18,185 sq m Pop 320,000

AYACUCHO City of Peru It stands on a plateau, at an altitude of 9,000 ft , 145 m W N W of Cuzco It is the seat of a bishopric, has a cathedral and a university founded in 1677 Founded by Pizarro in 1539 as San Juan de la Victoria, its present name, meaning the corner of death, was adopted after Peru gained its independence, Dec 9, 1824 Pop 16,000

AYAMONTE Frontier town and harbour of Spain, in Huelva prov On the Guadiana 2 m from its entrance into the Gulf of Cadiz, and 80 m W S W of Seville, it has a good harbour, sardine and tunny fisheries, and manufactures silk Pop 9,471

AYCLIFFE. Village of Durham It is 6 m. N of Darlington, on the L N E Rly. There is a 13th century church and two Saxon crosses

AYDIN Vilayet of Turkey It has an area of 25,800 sq m , much of which is forest Timber is exported, and the vilayet also produces olive oil Pop (1931) 212,541

AYDIN. Town of Turkey It stands on the railway, 81 m. S E of Smyrna Built near the ruins of the ancient Tralles, it manufactures leather and is noted for its sweetmeats, fruit, and cotton. Turkish and Greek forces contended for its possession in 1919, the Turks being defeated. Pop 36,000

AYETTE Village of France In the department of Pas de-Calais, it is 8 m S by W of Arras. In March, 1918, the Germans made desperate but unsuccessful attempts to capture the high ground before the village



Aylesbury arms

AYLESBURY Borough, market town, and county town of Buckinghamshire It is 38 m from London and is reached by the L N E and Metropolitan Rlys The church of St. Mary is an interesting building, in the market there are statues of John Hampden and Lord Beaconsfield The town is the centre of the duck rearing and dairying industry, and has printing works and

other industries. Near the town is Hartwell House, where Louis XVIII lived, 1810–14. Until 1885 Aylesbury sent two members to parliament. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 13,382.

AYLESBURY. Vale of Buckinghamshire. It is a district around Aylesbury, and is remarkable for the fertility of the soil. In it there are many dairy farms and it is noted for its ducks.

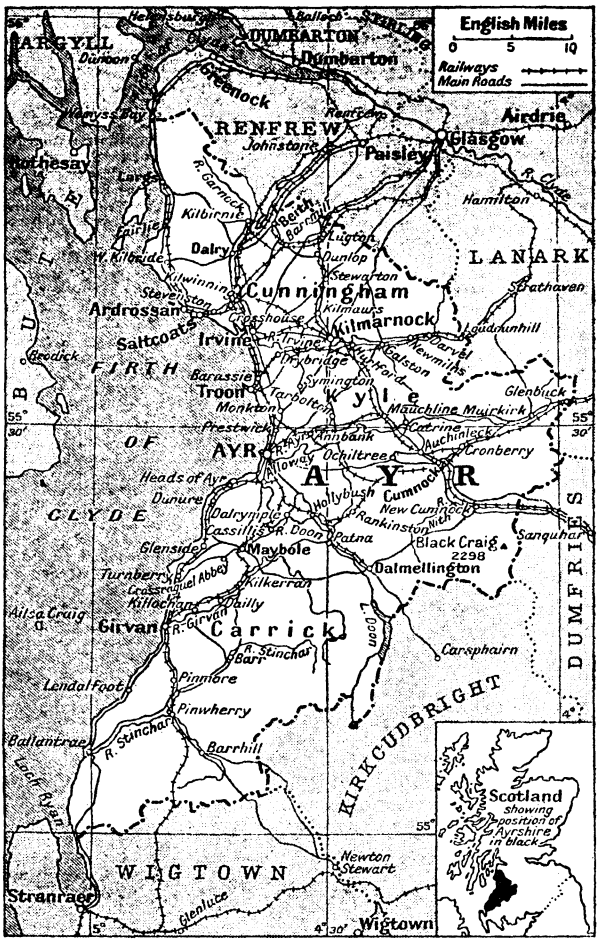
AYLESFORD. Town of Kent. It is on the Medway, 38 m. from London by the S. Rly. Here are Kit's Coty House, a cromlech of three perpendicular stones and a covering stone, and a larger group close by, the Countless Stones. There are remains of a 13th century Carmelite friary, and at Horsted is the supposed tomb of Horsa, slain in battle in 455. Pop. 3,644.

AYLESHAM. Village of Kent. About 4 m. from Dover, it was planned in 1921 as a garden city for workers in the collieries that have been opened near by. The name is taken from a wood. Pop. 3,000.

AYLMER. Town of Ontario, Canada. It is about 45 m. S.E. of Brant, on the C.N. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,283.

AYLMER. Town and inland watering place of Quebec, Canada. Situated on Lake Deschenes, an expansion of the Ottawa river, it is 8 m. from Ottawa, with which, and also with Hull, it is connected by electric tramway. It has a station on the C.P. Rly. Sawmilling and nickel refining are the chief industries. Pop. (1931) 2,835.

AYLSHAM. Market town of Norfolk. It is situated on the Bure, 12 m. N. of Norwich, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Market day, Fri. (Jan. 1. to June 30).



Ayrshire. County of Scotland, associated with Burns. It has a long coastline along the firth of Clyde, and is an industrial and agricultural area

AYMARA. South American Indian people. Their proper name is Colla; the other was incorrectly transferred to them from a Quichua-speaking tribe who were settled among them by the Incas and acquired the Colla language. This pre-Incan people apparently came under immigrant influences which introduced megalithic building and advanced industrial arts.

The Aymara remains include rock-cut seats, colossal statuary, stone cists, sometimes two-storied, cylindrical towers or *chullpas* up to 40 ft. high, dolmens, and massive sepulchral chambers erected against cliff sides. At Tiahuanaco, S. of Lake Titicaca, stands a pyramidal mound 83 ft. high, with remains of a cyclopean palace, monolithic stairway, five rows of menhirs, and a portal formed out of an andesite block 10 ft. high and 13½ ft. wide, which bears in relief the hero Viracocha and convergent rows of winged warriors and condors. The Colla physical type, established by long residence at high altitudes—lighter-tinted, sturdier than the Quichua—still dominates the indigenous Bolivian population and cultural survivals lurk under their nominal Christianity. They are found in Bolivia and the S. of Peru.

AYNHO. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 6 m. S.E. of Banbury, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. It has an interesting church.

AYOT ST. PETER. Village of Hertfordshire. It is 5 m. N. of Hatfield, and has a station (Ayot) on the L.N.E. Rly.

AYR. Burgh, seaport, and county town of Ayrshire. It stands at the mouth of the river Ayr, 41 m. S.S.W. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. Of the five bridges, the Auld Brig (15th century) and the New Brig (1788, rebuilt 1879) are the "twa brigs" immortalized by Burns. The Wallace Tower was erected in 1834 on the site of a former building. Bruce's parliament in 1315 met in the church of St. John. There are commodious docks, and the town has some manufactures. The district sends one member to parliament. Races are held here. Market days, Tues. and Fri. Pop. (1931) 36,784.

AYRSHIRE. County of Scotland. In the south-west of the country, it has a long coast-line on the firth of Clyde. It is popularly divided into Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick, has a greatest length of 78 m., extreme breadth of 29 m., 70 m. of coast, an area of 1,132 sq. m. Off the coast is Ailsa Craig. The surface, mainly undulating, is mountainous S. and S.E., the highest summit being Black Craig, 2,298 ft. Loch Doon is the largest lake, and the Garnock, Ayr, Irvine, Doon, Girvan, and Stinchar are the chief rivers. Ayrshire is noted for its breed of cows and for dairy-farming. Coal, iron, limestone, and standstone are worked, and there are numerous blast furnaces and manufactures of woollens. Ayr is the county town, and other towns are Kilmarnock, Irvine, Saltcoats, Troon, Ardrossan, and Girvan. Ayrshire unites with Bute to return three members to parliament. The antiquities include ruins of Crossraguel and Kilwinning abbeys and of castles at Turnberry, Dunure, and Loch Doon. Pop. (1931) 285,182.

AYR WATER. River of Ayrshire. Flowing in a W. direction for 38 m., it falls into the firth of Clyde at Ayr. It divides the county into two almost equal parts.

AYSEN. Territory of Chile. It covers 38,351 sq. m. Pop 9,711.

AYSGARTH. Village of Yorkshire (N. R.) It is on the Ure, 25 m. from Northallerton, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. The church is noted for its rood screen that was once in Jervaulx Abbey. The Ure is crossed by a picturesque bridge of the 16th century, and close by are the two waterfalls called Aysgarth Force, one above and the other below the bridge.

AYTON. Village of Berwickshire. Situated 7¼ m. N.W. of Berwick it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,413.

AYUDHYA. City of Siam. On an island in the river Menam, 42 m. by rail N. of Bangkok, it is largely built on piles. There are ruins of Hindu temples. Founded in 1351, it was the capital until 1767, when it was sacked by the Burmese. It is the chief town of one of the circles into which the country is divided. Pop. 59,000.

AZAMGARH. District of India. It is in the Gorakhpur division of the United Provinces. It is bounded on the N. by the river Gogra, and is traversed by the Tons river. Its area is 2,207 sq. m. Rice sugar cane, and indigo are grown in the fertile valleys and depressions between the mountain ridges. Pop. 1,493,000.

AZAMGARH. Town of India. In the Gorakhpur division of the United Provinces, it stands on the Tons river, 55 m. N. of Benares, on a branch of the Bengal and N.W. Rly., and was a centre of disaffection during the Mutiny. Pop. 11,000.

AZAZIMA (plural of Azzami). Bedouin tribe living in Palestine. Small, spare, shrivelled, they are a degraded Arab tribe dwelling in tents and pasturing their flocks on the scanty vegetation of upland wadies. They carry spears, and are predatory, violent and superstitious.

AZERBAIJAN. Soviet republic of Russia. It occupies a district to the W. of the Caspian Sea and is a member of the Transcaucasian federated Soviet republic. With an area of 32,686 sq. m., it is chiefly an agricultural district, but contains the valuable oilfields around Baku, which is the capital. It is peopled partly by Tartars and partly by Armenians, Russians, and Georgians. The chief crops are grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit, and grapes. Industries include fishing, cattle breeding, and the manufacture of salt, copper, and cloth. Pop. 2,463,100.

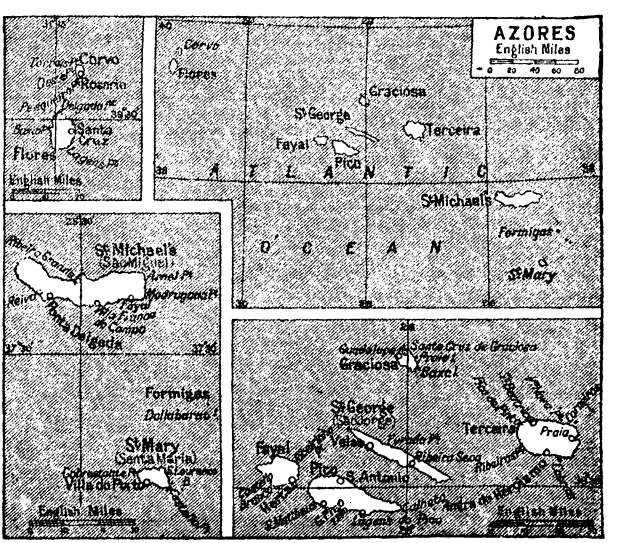
AZERBAIJAN. Province of N.W. Persia. It is bounded N. by Armenia and the Azerbaijan Soviet republic, W. by Asia Minor and Iraq, S. by Persian Kurdistan, and E. by Ghilan prov., and has an estimated area of 40,000 sq. m. A mountainous country, its chief natural features are the volcanic Savlan Dagh, 15,795 ft. high, and the saline Lake Urmia, 85 m. by 30 m. There is a scanty rainfall, but the streams are perennial, being fed by the melting snows; the land is therefore parched, except near the rivers and the numerous springs. Lead, iron, copper, and other minerals are found, and the valleys produce wheat, rice, barley, maize, flax, and hemp, while camels, horses, and cattle are raised. The inhabitants are Turcomans, Kurds, Persians, and Armenians. A dialect of Turkish is spoken. Tabriz is the capital. Pop. about 2,000,000.

AZIZIA. Town of Tripoli. On the rly. between Tripoli and Gharian, it was occupied by Italy, Nov. 16, 1912. The Arabs call it Chedua. Pop. 14,000.

AZIZIYEH. Town of Iraq (Mesopotamia). On the river Tigris, between Kut-el-Amara and Baghdad, it figured in the two advances of the British on Baghdad, in 1915 and 1917.

AZOGUES. Province of Ecuador. It is also known as Canar, and has an area of 1,521 sq. m. Pop. 95,000.

AZORES (Port. Açores, Hawk islands). Group of islands in the Atlantic. They belong to Portugal, from which they are about 830 m. distant to the W. Extending some 400 m. and having an area of 922 sq. m., the three



Azores. Maps of the Portuguese islands situated in the Atlantic Ocean

clusters comprise St. Michael's and St. Mary's, with Formigas, in the S.E.; Flores and Corvo in the N.W.; Terceira, Pico, Fayal, St. George, and Graciosa in the centre. They form a chain of volcanoes and contain hot mineral springs. The climate is very mild. Fruit is cultivated, and fishing is engaged in. The few secure harbours include Angra do Heroismo, the capital of the Azores, on Terceira, Ponta Delgrada, the capital of St. Michael's, and Horta, the capital of Fayal. The Azores were colonised by emigrants from Portugal. In 1591, off Flores, the English ship Revenge, under Sir R. Grenville, met the Spanish fleet, the subject of Tennyson's poem. Pop. 232,012.

AZOV. Sea of Europe, really a part of the Black Sea. It is almost enclosed by the Crimea and is entered by the strait of Kertch or Yenikale. It has a greatest length of 220 m., an extreme breadth of 110 m., and an area of 14,520 sq. m. Its greatest depth is about 50 ft. The N.E. extremity is called the Gulf of Taganrog, and in the W. a sandy strip separates it from the Putrid Sea. It receives several rivers, including the Don. Ports on its shores are Berdiansk, Mariupol, and Taganrog. Its comparatively fresh waters abound in fish, the drying of which is a local industry.

AZOV. Town of Soviet Russia (U.S.S.R.). It stands on the river Don, in the N. Caucasian area, 10 m. from the river's entrance into the sea of Azov. It has a fishing industry and trades in grain, but its importance has declined with the silting up of the harbour. Pop. 31,110.

AZTEC (crane people). American Indian tribe. They lived on the Mexican tableland at the time of the Spanish conquest. They spoke a Nahua dialect and the name included all the ancient tribes of Nahuan stock. The early home of these people was in British Columbia, whence they moved to the Mexican tableland. There they found a people called Toltecs, whose empire was broken up by the advance of the more virile Nahuans. The invaders were in several tribes, but in a comparatively short time the Aztecs had become predominant.

The warlike skill of the Aztecs soon gained for them, about 1325, the opportunity of fortifying the Tenochtitlan island, where Mexico city now stands. Electing a king in 1376, they secured the hegemony of the valley and formed into various confederacies, and waged war with organized armies upon the outlying peoples, exacting tribute of cotton, gold, and other products. These confederacies had extended to both oceans when their ruler Montezuma II was overthrown by Cortes in 1519.

The Aztec civilization, taken over from subjugated peoples, embraced several elements, material, intellectual, and social, clearly due to cultural drift from the Old World. The elective chiefs were held in check by a priestly aristocracy, which exploited the servile peasantry. At present they number about 500,000.

AZUA. Province of the Dominican Republic. It is in the S. of Santo Domingo, and has petroleum wells. Pop. 100,577.

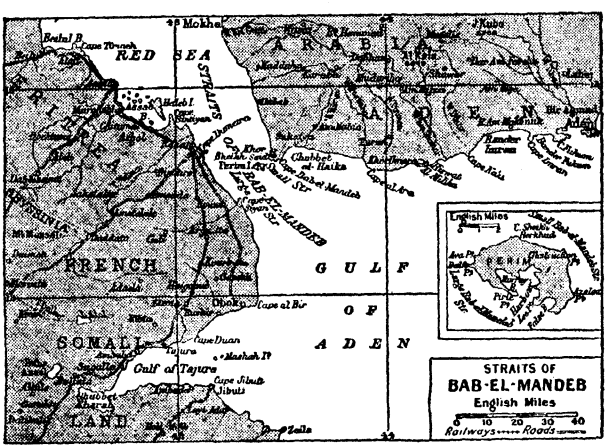
AZUA. Town of the Dominican Republic. In the province of Azua, it is 55 m. from Santo Domingo. Pop. 4,797.

AZUAGA. Town of Spain. It is 54 m. by rly. N.W. of Córdova, and has a market for cattle. It has some Roman remains, and near by are mines of lead and silver. Pop. 14,500.

AZUAY. Province of Ecuador. A mountainous district in the S.W. of the country, about 4,000 sq. m. in extent, it has quicksilver mines and produces cinchona and maize. Cattle rearing is another industry. Cuenca, the capital, is the seat of the university of Azuay. Pop. 220,000.

AZUL. Town of Argentina. It stands on the river Azul, 170 m. by rly. S.W. of Buenos Aires. Pop. 7,800, including many Italians and Basques.

BAALBEK. Town of Palestine. Situated 35 m. N.N.W. of Damascus, near the river Litani, in ancient days it commanded an important Phoenician trade route, and became a centre of Baal worship. Two great temples, built by Antoninus Pius in the 2nd century, A.D., impress the beholder, even in decay, by their massive construction and their decoration. In a quarry a mile away is an unfinished monolith,



Bab-el-Mandeb. The straits, called by the Arabs the gate of tears, which divide Africa and Arabia, with inset map of Perim a British possession

68½ ft. long, and weighing 1,500 tons. Baalbek became Turkish in 1840, and was occupied by the British in Oct., 1918. There is rly. communication with Rayak and Aleppo. Pop. about 5,000.

BAANFU. Town of China. The capital of the administrative area of Sikang, it stands, at an altitude of 9,000 ft., 40 m. from the E. border of Tibet, near the river Yangtse and about 550 m. from its source. It is a station on the trade route from Cheng-Tu to Katmandu in Nepal. Before Baanfu became the capital of the area in 1908, it was known as Batang or Patang.

BABA BUDAN. Mountain range of India. In the Kadur district of Mysore state, it is in the form of a crescent, 35 m. in length, and its highest point is Mulaingiri (6,317 ft.). Baba Budan is the centre of coffee plantations. The name is derived from a Moslem saint, Baba Budan, who took up his residence on the range.

BABA BURUN. Headland of Asia Minor. The ancient Laetum, it is the most westerly point of Asia. It stands at the entrance to the gulf of Adramyttium, about 12 m. from Mitylene. On its S. slope is a village of the same name.

BABAHOYO. Town of Ecuador On the Guayas river, 40 m direct and about 75 m by boat N E. of Guayaquil, it is the capital of Los Rios province It is in a district producing cotton, cocoa, sugar, rice, and tobacco Pop 4,000.

BABALAN Channel or roadstead in Aroe Bay, Sumatra It is lighted at night by gas buoys, has a good anchorage, and leads to the port of Pangkalan-Brandan, which exports petroleum

BABANANGO. District of the province of Natal, Union of South Africa

BABBACOMBE Pleasure resort near Torquay It stands on Babbacombe Bay, an opening on the S coast of Devonshire A cliff railway takes visitors to and from the beaches Here was committed a crime rendered memorable because of abortive attempts to hang the murderer John Lee, aged 20, was convicted at Exeter Assizes, Feb , 1885, of the murder of his employer, Miss Keyse, an elderly lady living in a bungalow here After three attempts to execute him, Feb 23, 1885, Lee was reprieved and his sentence commuted to imprisonment He was released in 1907

BAB-EL-MANDEB. Straits or channel separating Arabia from Africa Called by the Arabs the Gate of Tears, because of its difficult navigation, it leads from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, through the gulf of Aden About 15 m wide, it is divided by the British island of Perim into Large Strait and Small Strait

BABIN. Village of the Ukraine It is on the river Lomnica, W of Halicz, and on the railway from Kolomea across the Carpathians into Hungary It was occupied by Kornilоff on July 11, 1917, in his offensive towards Lemberg, but was evacuated ten days later, when the defection of his troops forced him to retreat Before the Great War it was in Austrian Galicia Pop 1,400

BABIT Lake of Latvia It lies to the W of Riga Near here, in Jan , 1917, General Radko Dmitrieff, commanding the right wing of the Russian northern army, delivered a surprise attack, breaking through the German front between Tirul Marsh and the river Aa

BABLOCK HYTHE Beauty spot on the Thames It is 11 m to the W of Oxford, and is mentioned by Matthew Arnold in The Scholar Gipsy

BABUNA. Pass in the Balkan Mts It goes between Veles and Bitolje Here a battle was fought between the Bulgarians and the Serbians, Nov 4-16, 1915 After heavy fighting, the Bulgarians carried the pass on Nov 16

BABUYAN ISLANDS. Group of small volcanic islands They form part of the Philippine Islands They lie N of Luzon and S of the Batan group Of the chief islands Kamigum has an area of 65 sq m , Babuyan Claro, 38 sq m , and Calayan, 30 sq m Musa, on Musa Island, is the principal town Grain, rice, and tobacco are grown, and livestock and lard exported Pop 11,000

BABYLON Site of an ancient city of Asia It is situated on the Euphrates, in an extensive plain about 60 m S of Baghdad The ancient city was built on both banks of the Euphrates, and consisted of palaces, temples, and fine streets Its ruins, among which the modern town of Hilla or Hillah (q v) stands, extend over an area of 50 sq m Excavations have, among other architectural wonders, brought to light the Ishtar Gate, which was built by Nebuchadrezzar at the N E corner of the southern citadel for an approach to the processional road leading to the temple of Marduk, Nebuchadrezzar's fortress palace with its hanging gardens, and the temple of Esagila

BACARRA. Town of the Philippine Islands In the N.W of Luzon, 4 m N E of Laoag, it lies in a well watered district Pop 15,000.

BACAU. Town of Rumania, in Moldavia. Situated on the Bistritza, just above its junction with the Sereth, it is the capital of a department of the same name It is a road and railway centre It manufactures paper, trades in timber, and has petroleum wells Pop 18,846.

BACCARAT. Town of France. On the river Meurthe, 15 m S E of Lunéville, it is noted for its glass works Pop 5,740

BACHARACH. Town of Germany It stands on the left bank of the Rhine, about 22 m S E of Coblentz. It has a 13th century church, and is a centre of the wine trade Pop 1,840

BACHIAN. Variant spelling of the island of the Dutch East Indies commonly known as Batjan (q v).

BACHMUT. Town of the Ukraine, U S S R On an affluent of the Donetz, it is 130 m E of Dnepropetrovsk (late Ekaterinoslav) It has soap factories and beds of rock salt, and is an important market for cattle Pop 21,000

BACK Alternative name for the Great Fish river of Canada It was discovered by Sir George Back

BACKBARROW. Village of Lancashire It is 5 m from Cartmel on the river Leven The river at this point makes a fall of 30 ft and has been harnessed to supply Barrow-in-Furness with electric power

BACKERGUNGE. District of India In the Dacca division of Bengal, it has an area of 4,642 sq m It forms part of the fertile delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and contains a portion of the jungle region of the Sunderbunds Backergunge, the former capital, is ruined and Barisal has taken its place It is an agricultural area and the people are mainly Mahomedans Pop 2,428,911

BACKWELL Village of Somerset It is 1¼ m S E of Nailsea and Backwell station on the G W Rly

BACKWORTH Town of Northumberland It is 6 m N E of Newcastle-upon Tyne, on the L N E Rly Pop 2,338

BACON Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands On the gulf of Albay, 20 m S E of Albay, it lies in a volcanic but fertile region The neighbouring volcano, Bacon or Pocdol, is 4,667 ft high , near it is a remarkable hot spring, the reddish waters of which issue from an elliptical crater Their temperature is 70° C Pop 15,000

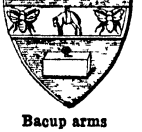
BAC ST. MAUR Village of France It is 4 m S W of Armentières, on the rly to St Omer The Germans established themselves in Bac St Maur, April 11, 1918, but by Sept the Allied advance had driven them out

BACTON. Village of Herefordshire It is 10 m from Hereford and has a station on the G W Rly

BACTON. Seaside resort of Norfolk It is 4 m. from N Walsham Organized games for children on the lines of the Olympic Games are held here

BACTON Village of Suffolk It is a mile from Stowmarket, and its church has a fine roof

BACUP. Borough and market town of Lancashire On the river Irwell, it is 22 m N E of Manchester, by the L M S Rly Of modern growth, Bacup was incorporated in 1882, and is an industrial town, with spinning and weaving mills, iron foundries, paper mills, and dye works It possesses a mechanics' institute, a fine library and wells planned recreation grounds. Coal mines and stone quarries are near Occupying an elevated position near by is Broadclough Dykes, an ancient camp Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 20,606.



Bacup arms

BADACHRO. Village of Ross and Cromarty It is 5 m from Gairloch on Loch Gairloch It has a small harbour and a fish curing station

BADAGA Primitive tribe living in the Nilgiri hills, S India Numbering about 38,000, of medium height, and very long-headed, they engage in agriculture and cultivate bearded wheat, barley, and native cereals, but are abandoning cultivation for the more profitable pursuit of daily labour They speak a Dravidian dialect and are now Hinduised, with some animism, due to contact with other hill tribes

BADAGRI Harbour of Nigeria It is on the lagoon running from Porto Novo (Dahomey) to Lagos, about 38 m W of the latter, and has a trade in palm kernels Founded by Benin colonists, it has been superseded as a port by Lagos It gives its name to a district

BADAJOZ Province of Spain Separated from Portugal by the Guadiana, except in the S W , and traversed by that river and the Madrid-Lisbon Rly , it produces cattle, goats, silk, wool, pork, olive oil, and cork The capital is Badajoz, and its area is 8,451 sq m Pop (1930) 735,061

BADAJOZ. Town of Spain On the Guadiana, here crossed by a fine granite bridge, 315 m by rly S W of Madrid, it is close to the Portuguese frontier It has a cathedral, a Moorish castle, an arsenal, and various manufactures When a frontier fortress, it was several times besieged, notably by the Portuguese in 1660 , by the Allies in the War of the Spanish Succession, 1705 , by the French, 1808–9 and 1811 , and three times by the British The most important of these took place in March, 1812, when Badajoz was stormed, the British losing 5,000 men in their desperate assaults Pop (1930) 43,051

BADAKSHAN. District of Afghanistan It is bounded S by the Hindu Kush and N by the Amu Daria (Oxus), and includes the region of Wakhan It has an area of 8,500 sq m The people are mostly Tajiks, who speak Persian Its capital is Faizabad It is a mountainous land, drained by the Kokcha, and is famous for its ruby mines and cliffs of lapis lazuli Pop 100,000

BADALONA. Seaport of Spain It is on the Mediterranean, 6 m by rly N E of Barcelona, of which city it is really a suburb It stands at the mouth of the river Besos, here crossed by a stone bridge carrying the rly There are orange groves in the district, which produces grain and fruit Pop 20,960

BADARI. Settlement near Asyût in Egypt It was inhabited between 15,000 and 10,000 B C , and excavations begun in 1925 have brought to light articles which show that the Badarians were a skilled and cultured folk They made pottery of the finest quality and flint instruments of the most delicate kind, and carved ivory They could spin and weave, and knew how to grow and store corn

BADBURY RINGS. Prehistoric stronghold in Dorset It is 4½ m from Wimborne The hill is 327 ft high, surmounted by two earthen ramparts separated by a broad berm or pathway from an earthwork, perhaps later, lower down

BADDOW, GREAT Village of Essex It is a suburb of Chelmsford, and has a fine church Hoards of bronze have been discovered in the district

BADDOW, LITTLE Village of Essex It is 6 m from Chelmsford, and has a church with some 14th century work

BADEN. Republic of Germany and a state of the Reich The Rhine separates it from Alsace, while on the S it borders Switzerland and on the E Württemberg and Bavaria Karlsruhe is the capital and Mannheim the most populous town The greater part of Baden is mountainous and includes the Black Forest. It is drained by the Rhine and its tributaries, the Main, Neckar, and others, and has many lakes, including Lake Constance Wheat, rye, barley, oats, fruit, hemp, vines, and tobacco are grown, and salt and building stone occur Its area is 58,193 sq m.

Until 1771 Baden was ruled by margraves, but in that year the land was united under a single sovereign In 1803 he was made an elector and in 1806 a grand duke In 1918 the last grand duke abdicated and in Jan , 1919, a republic was proclaimed Under it the country is governed by a single legislature, the members of which are elected by all adults for four years, and a small cabinet The state sends members to both branches of the legislature in Berlin Pop 2,312,462

BADEN Pleasure resort of Baden, Germany It stands on the little river Oos, 23 m by railway from Karlsruhe It owes its popularity to its climate, its situation near the Black Forest, and its saline waters There are a pump room (Trinkhalle), assembly rooms (Konversationshaus), and baths for both sexes The chief of the older buildings are the church, with monuments to the rulers of Baden, and the 15th century castle Baden was a Roman town, and remains show that the Romans used its waters Pop 25,692

BADEN Pleasure resort of Austria On the Schwechat, 17 m by rly S S W of Vienna, its sulphur springs and baths attract many visitors The most picturesque spot is perhaps the Helenenthal valley The district has an area of 350 sq m The inhabitants of town and district are nearly all Roman Catholics Pop 24,000

BADEN. Health resort of Switzerland It stands on the river Limmat, at an alt of 1,200 ft , 14 m by rly N W of Zurich Its sulphur baths, known to the Romans, are visited by sufferers from rheumatism, gout, and lung complaints Pop 9,215

BADENECCHE Mountain of Italy It is near the Tirol border, 7 m N W of Asiago It was the scene of a fierce struggle in the battle of the Asiago Plateau, Nov –Dec , 1917

BADENOCH District of S E Inverness-shire Roughly 40 m by 16 m in extent and mountainous, it is traversed by the Spey It contains Loch Ericht, and has fine deer forests It was owned by Robert II's son, the Wolf of Badenoch

BADENWEILER. Pleasure resort of Baden It is situated on the outskirts of the Black Forest, 27 m from Basel by the railway

BADGHIZ District of Afghanistan It lies in the N W of the country, on the frontiers of Persia and Turkmenistan, between the rivers Hari Rud and Kushk A railway crosses the district

BADGWORTHY WATER Stream of N Devonshire It is in the Doone Valley near Lynmouth and figures in R D Blackmore's novel, Lorna Doone

BAD LANDS Extensive areas of land in the United States They are in the arid areas on the E side of the Rocky Mts in Nebraska, Montana, N and S Dakota, and Wyoming, U S A The surface consists of easily eroded rock, which is compact in the dry weather, but is quickly carved away by the heavy rain squalls which are characteristic of arid areas Because of the rapid run-off of the water, there is no vegetation, and the whole area is made up of deep, steep-sloped gullies and narrow ridges, which readily change their shape , such districts are useless for settlement and are shunned by travellers

BADMINTON. Village of Gloucestershire It stands on the borders of Wiltshire and has a station on the G W Rly Badminton House, the seat of the duke of Beaufort, stands in a large park The village gives its name to a hunt. The church has some interesting memorials

BADOC. Town of the Philippine Islands.

Near the N W. coast of Luzon, it is 21 m S of Laoag Pop 13,000

BADONVILLER. Town of France It is 25 m by rly. S E of Lunéville It was bombed and destroyed by the Germans, Aug , 1914, and was the scene of fighting between French and Germans almost throughout the Great War

BADRINATH. Peak of the Himalayas In the Garhwal district of the United Provinces, India, it is 23,190 ft. high On its slopes, at an altitude of 10,294 ft , stands the celebrated temple of Vishnu, a conical building crowned by a cupola, with a gilt ball and spire surmounting it It is a place of pilgrimage

BADSEY. Village of Worcestershire Situated 2½ m E of Evesham, it is on the G W. Rly. Pop 1,013

BADSWORTH. Village of Yorkshire (W R) Situated 5 m S of Pontefract, it has a 15th centur church with remains of old glass It gives its name to a hunt

BAENA. Town of Spain. The Roman Bamana, it is situated 32 m S E of Córdoba It has a castle formerly belonging to Gonzalvo de Córdoba There are some industries Pop 14,700

BAEZA City of Spain It is N E of Jaén, in the valley of the Guadalquivir, and is the terminus of a branch rly It has a cathedral, a once famous university (1533), now a seminary, and the monastery of St Philip Neri An annual horse fair is held in the city Pop 15,840

BAFFIN Island of British N America Lying W of Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, E of Fox Channel and the Gulf of Boothia, and N. of Hudson Strait, and largely within the Arctic Circle, it is mountainous, extremely indented, and barren After Australia and Greenland, it is the largest island in the world, its area being about 217,000 sq m It is uninhabited except for a few Eskimos along the E coast

BAFFIN BAY. Inland sea of N. America Within the Arctic Circle, between Greenland and Canada, it opens S through Davis Strait, N through Smith Sound and Kennedy and Robeson Channels, and N W. through Lancaster and Jones Sounds Whales, seals, and bears abound About 825 m long, it has an average breadth of 280 m and a maximum depth of 6,890 ft It was first explored by W Baffin in 1616

BAFULABE. Town of French W. Africa In the colony of Upper Senegal and Niger, it stands on a peninsula between two of the Senegal's head-streams, being 95 m S E of Kayes, on the railway to Bamako Pop 6,000

BAGABAG. Island of N E. New Guinea. *See* New Guinea

BAGAGEM. District of Brazil It is rich in diamonds, which are mined in large quantities

BAGALKOT. Town of India. In the Bijapur district of Bombay, it is on the river Ghatprabha, 50 m by rail S of Bijapur It has cotton and silk manufactures Pop 20,000

BAGAMOYO. Seaport of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa It is opposite the island of Zanzibar, between Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga. Before the construction of railways it was the principal starting point for caravans to the interior. It is the capital of a district Pop 12,000

BAGBOROUGH. Two hamlets of Somerset. East Bagborough is 7 m N W. of Taunton; West Bagborough 7½ m N.W. of Taunton

BAGE. Town of Brazil. In Rio Grande do Sul state, it is 170 m. by rly W N.W. of Rio Grande do Sul. It is the centre of a rich agricultural district Pop. 22,000

BAGENALSTOWN. Market town of Carlow, I F S It is 10 m S. of Carlow, and has a church with an elegant spire. Here are granite quarries and flour mills. Pop. (1926) 1,821.

BAG ENDERBY. Village of Lincolnshire It is 7 m. from Horncastle and has an interesting church.

BAGGARA (cowherds) Race of African Arabs They are mainly inhabitants of S Kordofan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Claiming unmixed descent from Bedouin Moslems, their dark-brown skin and mop like hair betoken Hamite-negro infusion

BAGHAL. Native state of India In the Punjab, it is one of the Simla hill states It lies S of the Sutlej river, and has an area of 124 sq m Pop 26,000, nearly all Hindus

BAGHAT. State of the Punjab, India One of the minor Simla hill states, it has an area of 36 sq m Pop. 8,797, mostly Hindus

BAGHCHE. Town of the Soviet republic of Armenia It is a station on the Baghdad Rly between Adana and Aleppo, near the tunnel under the Amanus Mts Here British soldiers taken prisoner by the Turks at the surrender of Kut el-Amara, 1916, were interned

BAGHDAD Province of Iraq Traversed by the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, it includes most of ancient Babylonia, and covers an area of 54,540 sq m It is served by the Baghdad Rly Its fertile soil received little attention under Turkish rule, but since the occupation by the British in 1917 considerable development has taken place, including the exploitation of its oilfields Pop (1920) 1,360,304

BAGHDAD OR BAGDAD Town of Iraq It stands on both sides of the Tigris, about 300 m from the Persian Gulf, and is the capital of the province of the same name Girt with date palms, its mass, from which rise many minarets and towers, is imposing from the outside, but its streets are narrow and its houses mean, the better part being on the east side of the river. Among its old buildings are the Gate of the Talisman and the tomb of Zobeida, the wife of Haroun-al Raschid , its colleges, once renowned, are crumbling into ruins New buildings include the British Residency and King Faisal's palace There is a school of archaeology

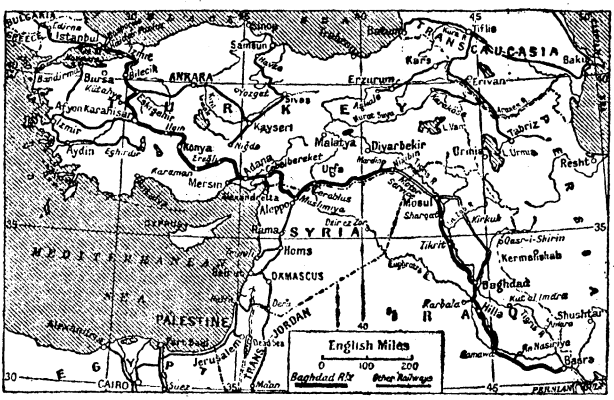
Situated on an extensive plain and easy of access from E , S , and N., Baghdad was long a great centre of trade but under Turkish rule its commerce declined, this being largely due to the opening of the Suez Canal In the 20th century, however, a new era of prosperity began and developments in communication made the city the great distributing centre for Iraq It exports wool, gum, galls, opium, dates, skins, hides, and carpets Its imports include Manchester and Indian cotton goods, coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, and tobacco The city is an important link in the air route from Europe to India and has an aerodrome It is also an important station on the Baghdad Rly Pop about 180,000

BAGHDAD RAILWAY, THE Railway line in western Asia The name is generally applied to the whole line running from Haydar Pasa, on the Bosporus, across Asia Minor and N Mesopotamia towards Baghdad, although the western part of it from Haydar Pasa to Konya belongs to the system of the Anatolian Rly

The length of the line with branches as originally projected was upwards of 1,500 m , the main route going south-east to Adana, thence almost due east to Amtab and Biredjik, and S E to Mosul, and then nearly due S along the Tigris to Baghdad and Basrah Germany took the lead in financing and carrying out the scheme, but the Great War interrupted it, and made changes in its ownership necessary

In Mesopotamia construction was proceeded with by the British after the capture of Baghdad in 1917, lines being built from Baghdad east and west Lines also were built south of Baghdad towards Basrah, and some progress was made north of Samarra, towards Mosul After the war extensions were made south from Baghdad to Basrah, and from the former north to Sharqat and

thence to Mosul, and in Oct., 1919, the system had 1,200 m. of line in operation. The line from the town of Karkuk is to be extended to Mosul. The line from Haydar Pasa to Basrah has a gauge of 4 ft. 8½ ins., but portions built by the British in Iraq are light railways.



Baghdad Railway. The line from the Bosporus to Basrah. It passes Mosul and Baghdad, and is connected with other railways in Asia Minor

BAGHELA. Town of Iraq. It is situated on the Tigris, 25 m. W. of Kut-el-Amara. It was occupied by the Turks in the earlier stages of the campaign in Iraq, and by the British early in 1917.

BAGHELKHAND (hill-garden). Region or agency of Central India. Including, with several smaller native states, the states of Rewa, Nagod, Maihar, Sohawal, Taraon, and Kothi, it has an area of 14,760 sq. m. and is rich in timber and minerals. Rewa is the capital and the largest place. Pop. 1,772,574.

BAGHERIA. Town of Sicily. It is 8 m. by rly. S.E. of Palermo. The Villas Palagonia and Butera contain curious works of art. Pop. 21,200.

BAGILLT. Village of Flintshire. On the left bank of the Dee estuary, it is 2 m. N.W. of the town of Flint, and is on the L.M.S. Rly. The industries are lead and coal mining and chemical works.

BAGINTON. Village of Warwickshire. It is 3 m. from Coventry and has an interesting church.

BAGIRMI. Country of Africa. Lying S.E. of Lake Chad, it forms the Bagirmi circumscription of French Equatorial Africa. The country extends some 250 m. from N. to S., and about 170 m. from W. to E. The population is estimated at about 150,000, but is much larger if former vassal states are included. The surface is generally flat, and is watered by the Shari and Logone rivers and their tributaries.

BAGNACAVALLO. Town of Italy. It is the ancient Tiberiacum, and is 14 m. by rly. W. of Ravenna. Its ancient walls, and a church, founded in the 5th century, are still preserved. Bartolommeo Ramenghi, the painter (1484–1542), called Il Bagnacavallo, was born here. Pop. 4,000.

BAGNARA. Town of Italy. On the Gulf of Gioja, it is 20 m. by rly. N.E. of Reggio. It was damaged by an earthquake in 1783, and almost destroyed by another in 1908. Pop. 11,000.

BAGNERES-DE-BIGORRE. Inland watering place of France. In the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, it is situated on the Adour, 13 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Tarbes. It has hot mineral springs. Pop. 8,261.

BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON. Inland watering place of France. In the department of Haute-Garonne, it lies in a valley of the Pyrenees, a few miles from the Spanish frontier. It is a tourist centre for the Central Pyrenees, and has a bathing establishment, and a casino. Pop. 3,415.

BAGNES. Valley of Switzerland. In the canton of Valais, it is watered by the Durance, a tributary of the Rhône. Le Châble, its chief town, is also called Bagnes.

BAGNEUX. Village of France. In the department of Aisne, it is situated between the rivers Ailette and Aisne, 5 m. N.N.W. of Soissons. Captured by the Germans in the early summer of 1918, it was reoccupied by the Allies during the advance of Aug., 1918.

BAGNI DI LUCCA. Inland watering place of Italy. It is 15 m. by rly. N.N.E. of Lucca, and its hot springs, known in the 11th century as the Bagni (baths) di Corsena, attract numerous visitors. Ponte a Serraglio, where are the best baths, has a casino; at Villa there is an Anglican church, and Bagni Caldi has mud baths and a grotto with a natural vapour bath.

BAGNI DI SAN GIULIANO. Inland watering place of Italy. On the railway, it is 5 m. from Pisa. Its hot mineral springs were famous in Roman times. It has soap and textile industries.

BAGNOLI. Pleasure resort of Italy. It stands on the gulf of Pozzuoli 5 m. from Naples. It has mineral springs and is much visited in the summer months.

BAGNOR. Village of Berkshire. It is 2 m. N.W. of Newbury, on the G.W. Rly.

BAGOTVILLE. Town of Quebec. About 110 m. N. of Quebec City, it has a railway station. Pop. (1931) 2,468.

BAGSHOT. Town of Surrey. It is 4 m. S. of Ascot, and has a station on the S. Rly. Bagshot Heath was formerly a royal forest, which in coaching times was frequented by highwaymen. Bagshot Park, the residence of the duke of Connaught, is crown property. The mansion is built in the Tudor style.

BAGUIO. Town in the Philippine Islands. About 40 m. N.E. of Lingayen, it is in the mountain province of N. Luzon. It is the summer capital and seat of government. Pop. 8,450.

BAGULEY. Village of Cheshire. It is 2½ m. E. by N. of Altrincham, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 1,325.

BAGWORTH. Town of Leicestershire. It is 10 m. W. by N. of Leicester, on the L.M.S. Rly. It is in a coal-mining district. Pop. 1,481.

BAHAMA CHANNEL. Two straits communicating between the gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The old channel separates Cuba and the new one Florida from the Bahama Islands.

BAHAMAS (Span. Los Cayos). Group of islands in the British West Indies. They extend some 650 m. between Florida and Haiti and cover 4,400 sq. m. The chief islands are New Providence, Great Abaco, Grand Bahama, Eleuthera, Andros, San Salvador or Cat, Acklin, Long Island, Great Inagua, Crooked, and Mayaguana. Geographically the Caicos and Turks

Islands belong to the Bahamas, but politically they form a dependency of Jamaica. The islands are of coral formation. The soil, though poor, produces oranges, lemons, pineapples, and other fruits. Sponge and turtle fisheries are carried on. Sisal and sponges are the mainstay of the islands. Nassau, on New Providence, is the seat of government, and has a wireless station. The Bahamas were the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492. Settled by the British in 1629, their possession was frequently disputed by the Spanish until their cession to Great Britain in 1783. The islands are under a governor who is assisted by a legislative and an executive council. There is also a representative assembly. Pop. (1931) 61,741.

BAHARIA. Oasis of the Libyan desert, Egypt. It is 100 m. W. of the Nile. In the campaign against the Senussi in 1916 a British force cleared the enemy out of the oasis. *See* Senussi.



Bahamas. Group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, the first land sighted by Columbus on his voyage of discovery in 1492

BAHAWALPUR. Native state of India. In the Punjab, it is bounded N.W. by the Sutlej and Indus rivers and S. by the Rajputana Desert, covers an area of 15,000 sq. m., and produces cotton, sugar, and indigo. The manufactures are chiefly textiles, and include silk and chintzes. The ruler is the nawab. Rice, wheat, and millet are grown, and agriculture has been greatly encouraged by the Sutlej irrigation scheme. Pop. 781,191.

BAHAWALPUR. Town of India. The capital of the native state of Bahâwalpur, in the Punjab, it is situated near the left bank of the Sutlej, 69 m. by rail S. of Multan. It is a walled town, dating from 1718, and has a fine modern palace. Pop. 18,494.

BAHIA. Maritime state of Brazil. Largely mountainous, but fertile, it is traversed by the São Francisco, its tributaries, and many other rivers. It has an area of 164,601 sq. m., and produces Brazil-wood and cedar, sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, maize, rice, beans, copal, mangoes and other fruits, and rubber. A great part of the world's supply of monazite comes from here. Some gold, iron, copper, and diamonds are found. Pop. 4,135,894.

BAHIA OR **SÃO SALVADOR.** Seaport and city of Brazil. Standing on the Bahia de Todos Santos (All Saints' Bay), it has an excellent harbour and is the centre of rly. and telegraph systems. The seat of an archbishop, it has a handsome marble cathedral, an archiepiscopal palace, numerous churches, a university, museum, and library. It is the centre of the cocoa and tobacco trades, famous for its cigars and cigarettes, and has large exports of piassava, rubber, and coffee. Settled in 1510, it was the capital of Brazil from 1549 to 1763. Pop. 329,000.

BAHIA. Town of Ecuador. It is on the Pacific, 28 m. N. of Manta, and is in the province of Manabi. A narrow gauge railway serves the interior as far as Calceta and Chone, 60 m. distant, and it is connected by steamer with Guayaquil and Esmaraldas. Cacao and ivory nuts are exported. Pop. 3,000.

BAHIA BLANCA (Span., white bay). City and seaport of Argentina. On the Naposta, 3½ m. from its mouth in the bay, it is 425 m. by rly. S.W. of Buenos Aires. There are four subsidiary ports. Puerto Belgrano, which has been taken over by the Argentine government; Puerto Militar, the naval station of the Argentine; Puerto Galvan; and Puerto Ingeniero White. The harbour serves the rich farming area of the neighbouring provinces by exporting wheat and wool. The town has a wireless station. Pop. 44,143.

BAHIA HONDA (Span., deep bay). Seaport of Cuba. On the N.W. coast, it is 55 m. W.S.W. of Havana. It trades in sugar, and is a coaling station of the U.S.A. Pop. 1,500.

BAHIMA. People of Hamitic descent. They are mostly found in the Uganda Protectorate. Tall, fair, often handsome, with one-fourth caucasoid and three-fourths negroid blood, they retain their ancestral pastoralism, forming an aristocracy in Unyoro, a ruling caste in Toro, and a dynastic domination in Ankole. In Buganda they have become servile herdsmen. In the region, formerly German, between lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, they are called Batusi, and Baruanda. The singular is Muhima.

BAHOUR. Town of French India. It is in the colony of Pondichéry. Pop. (1931) 18,352.

BAHRAICH. District in the Faizabad division of Oudh. It is 2,645 sq. m. in extent. It is skirted by the river Gogra and drained by the Rapti and the Bhalka, and mainly consists of agricultural land. Pop. 1,047,677, chiefly Hindus.

BAHRAICH. Town of India. In the United Provinces, it is the capital of Bahraich district, on the river Sarju and 70 m. N.E. of Lucknow by a branch railway. It is a popular place of pilgrimage

both for Mahomedans and for Hindus, and contains the tomb of Masaud, an Islamic champion, who was killed in battle, 1033 It manufactures cloth The inhabitants are almost equally Hindus and Mahomedans Pop. 26,907.

BAHRAIN ISLANDS Group of islands in the Persian Gulf They are 20 m off Al Hasa, Arabia Bahrain, the largest, is 27 m long and 10 m wide Manama, on Bahrain, is the capital and chief port, and Muharaq on the island of the same name is another large place The inhabitants are chiefly Persians and Arabs The islands are ruled by a native sheikh, under British protection In 1927 Persia claimed them, but the claim was disallowed They produce dates and a fine breed of white donkeys The pearl fisheries are less valuable than formerly. The islands contain many thousands of conical tombs There is an electrical station at Manama, power being conveyed to Muharaq Pop. about 120,000

BAHR-EL-ABIAD. Arabic name for the White Nile It is applied to that part of the Nile from the junction of the Bahr-el Jebel and Bahr-el-Ghazal at Lake No to the confluence with the Bahr-el-Azrek, which flows from the highlands of Abyssinia It continues N and is thereafter known as the Nile It receives the waters of the Sabat and the Bahr-el-Zeraf When the Nile flood fills the valley below Khartoum the waters of the Bahr-el Abiad are dammed and spread over the surrounding lowlands, they drain away during the rest of the year and are responsible for the general level of the river at Cairo during those months The river banks are lined in parts by extensive forests containing a large number of valuable trees, among them being the gum acacia, the rubber creeper the ebony tree, and the bamboo Cotton growing is carried on in the district of Gezira, which is artificially irrigated. Khartoum and Kodok (formerly Fashoda) are situated on its banks, and mark the N and S. limits of the Bahr-el-Abiad Lake No is 603 m. from Khartoum The elevation of this lake is 1,276 ft and of Khartoum 1,256 ft. above sea level *See* Nile

BAHR-EL-ASWAD. Arabic name for the Atbara (q v) or Black Nile

BAHR-EL-AZREK Arabic name for the Blue Nile A tributary of the Nile, about 1,000 m long, it issues from Lake Tsana in Abyssinia, taking off the excess of water from the heavy summer rains, and flows ultimately N W to the White Nile at Khartoum With the Atbara it is responsible for the Nile flood which occurs between June and October During these months the river is a raging torrent overloaded with silt, during the rest of the year it is almost dry The chief towns on its course are Roseires, Senga, Sennar, and Wad Medani Roseires is 402 m from Khartoum and 1,525 ft above sea level, while Lake Tsana has an elevation of 5,756 ft *See* Nile

BAHR-EL-GHAZAL (Arabic, river of gazelles) Tributary of the Nile Flowing into that river at Lake No, 603 m S of Khartoum, it receives several tributaries and drains the country S of Darfur It is a sluggish river and formerly was frequently blocked with masses of sudd (decayed water plants), but during recent years successful efforts have been made to keep the channel open for navigation

BAHR-EL-GHAZAL. Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Bordering on the Ubangi-Shari-Chad territory, the Belgian Congo, and the Lado Enclave, it has an area of 114,100 sq. m , and is traversed by many rivers running from the Congo-Nile watershed towards the Nile. The headquarters of the province are at Wau The province is divided into the Central District, comprising the mamurias of Wau, Tonj, Meshra-el Rek, Nyamlell; the Western District, the mamurias of Raga, Dem Zubeir, Kafiakingi, the Eastern District, the mamurias of Rumbek, Lau, Shambe, Gnopp, and the districts of Meridi, Yambio, and Tembura. Wau is 898 m. from Khartoum on the Bahr-el-Ghazal, 295 m from Lake No The forests of the province yield large quantities of rubber of excellent quality.

The province is peopled by various tribes, including the Niam-Niam or Zande (plural Azande), who inhabit the hilly country of the southern plateau, and the different Dinka clans The territory was administered for a few years by the Belgian Congo on lease, but this was abrogated by the British government in 1906 Pop. 1,000,000.

BAHR-EL-JEBEL (mountain river). Arabic name of the upper Nile. It is applied to that portion of the river between Murchison Falls and Lake No For the last 800 m of its course it flows through almost level country in constantly decreasing volume, part of the water evaporates, much of it flooding and turning the neighbouring country into marsh. Rejaf is 493 m upstream from Lake No and its altitude is only 922 ft. higher. The stream branches into many channels, mostly short, but the most easterly, the Bahr el Zeraf, is of considerable length *See* Nile

BAHR-EL-YEMEN. Arabic name for the Red Sea (q v).

BAHR-LUT. Arabic name, meaning Sea of Lot or the Dead Sea (q v)

BAIA (anc Baiae) Village of Italy In the Campania district, it is situated on a bay 10 m W of Naples In Roman times, it was a town famous for its natural beauty and hot sulphur springs, a favourite resort of the emperors and the wealthy Here Julius Caesar, Marius, Nero, and Alexander Severus built villas, and Tiberius and Hadrian died There are remains of several Roman baths in the vicinity

BAIBURT. Town of Turkey Nearly midway on the Erzurum - Trebizond road, it figured prominently in Russia's Caucasian campaign in 1916 Before the outbreak of the Great War it was in Armenia

BAIDOA. Settlement of Italian Somaliland, E Africa It is a postal centre

BAIDYABATI. Town of India It is in Bengal, close to the Hooghli river and 15 m by rail N of Calcutta It is a market town and manufactures jute and hempen ropes Pop 20,516

BAIE ST. PAUL. Town of Quebec On the C N Rly it is 60 m. from the city of Quebec Pop (1931) 2,916

BAIJI. Settlement of Iraq It is a station on the Baghdad Rly , by which it is 136 m distant from Baghdad

BAIKAL (Mongolian Dalai Nor) Largest fresh-water lake in Asia In S Siberia, enclosed by the Baikal Mts , it is 390 m long, from 18 m to 60 m broad, and covers an area of about 14,000 sq m , its altitude is about 1,560 ft above sea level, and soundings have shown a maximum depth of over 5,000 ft. The Selenga is the largest river flowing into it, the Lower Angara carries its outflow to the Yenisei, and Olkhon is its largest island Salmon, sturgeon, seals, and herrings are caught The construction in 1904 of a line skirting the southern end of Lake Baikal completed the Trans-Siberian Rly

BAILDON. Urban district in Yorkshire (W R) It is 4½ m N of Bradford, on the L M S Rly , and is a centre of chemical manufactures Near by is Baildon Hill, with old entrenchments Pop. (1931) 7,704

BAILLESCOURT. Hamlet of France. In the dept. of Somme, it stands near the right bank of the Ancre, on the Beaucourt-Miraumont road. During the Great War its fortress-farm was captured by the British Feb 8 1917

BAILLEUL. Town of France It is in the department of Nord, near the Belgian frontier, 46 m by rly. S.E. of Calais. Before the Great War, during which it suffered much damage, it had woollen, cloth, and leather manufactures. Captured by the Germans, April 15, 1918, it was regained by the British on Aug 30, 1918 After the War it was adopted by Bradford and the damage done was repaired Pop 5,400

BAILLIESTON. Town of Lanarkshire It is 8 m E of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly , and is a mining centre Pop 13,390.

BAINBRIDGE. Village of Yorkshire (N R). On the river Ure, it is 2 m from Askrigg

BAINSIZZA. Tableland in the state of Montenegro, Yugoslavia During the Great War, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the Italians It took place in Aug , 1917, and had no definite result.

BAINTON. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is 5 m S W of Great Driffield, on the L N E Rly

BAIREUTH. Variant spelling of the name of Bavarian town Bayreuth (q v)

BAIRNSDALE Town of Victoria, Australia On the Mitchell river, 170 m by rly. E. of Melbourne, it is a rly terminus at the E end of the Great Valley of Victoria A tourist centre for steamer trips on Mitchell river and the Gippsland lakes, it is the coastal terminus of the road over the Australian Alps It ships grain, fruit, etc , to Melbourne Gold is mined in the vicinity. Pop 3,500

BAJA Town of Hungary It is on the Danube at the first place where the river is crossed by the rly S of Budapest, 66 m by rly E of Ujdombovar, and is a converging point for the rlys from the S and E across the Alfold Here alcohol is made, and trades in grain and swine are carried on Pop 21,000

BAJAU Native race of Malay stock They inhabit British North Borneo They are the principal inhabitants of the eastern seaboard, and number about 33,000

BAJAUR. District of India On the Afghan border of the North-West Frontier Province, it has an area of about 375 sq m It came under British protection as a result of a conference in 1893 between the amir of Afghanistan and Sir M Durand It has iron ore deposits

BAKALAHARI (Kalahari people) Bantu negroid tribe in the Kalahari veld, South Africa They may have descended from the old Batau (lion people), the earliest Bechuana to cross the Zambezi They have mingled with Bushmen, but still display their racial aptitude for cattle-rearing and agriculture

BAKALAI. Bantu negroid tribe S of the Ogowe, French Equatorial Africa Immigrant from the S E they formerly practised slave trading The chief traders of the equatorial coast, their Bakele speech is widespread. *See* Bantu

BAKEL Town of Senegal, French W Africa. On the left bank of the Senegal, about 280 m E S E of St. Louis, it is a caravan centre, trading in dates, rice, cattle, ivory, and gold-dust. Pop 3,000

BAKER. Lake of North-West Territories, Canada It is the lowest of an extensive system of lakes and rivers, forming the N W corner of the drainage area of Hudson Bay into which the lake outflows by Chesterfield Inlet Its area is 1,029 sq m

BAKER. Volcanic mountain of Washington, U S A West of and detached from the Cascade range, it is covered with forests There were serious eruptions in 1854–5, 1870, and 1880. It is 10,877 ft high.

BAKER. Group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean They are situated to the N E of Gilbert Islands, and the N W. of Phœnix Isl , and are on the equator. They are mostly of coral formation

BAKERSFIELD. City of California, U S A. On the Kern river, which supplies power for factories, it is 168 m N W. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe rlys It has oil refineries, railway carriage works, foundries, and fruit and meat packing establishments, and in the neighbourhood gold, oil, and natural gas are found The city dates from 1872 Pop (1930) 26,015

BAKEWELL. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire. It is 25 m N W of Derby by the L M S. Rly The old cruciform church of All Saints, mentioned in Domesday, has a fine octagonal spire and contains monuments of the Vernon and Manners families In the churchyard is a cross dating probably from the 8th century The grammar school was founded in 1637, and there are almshouses of earlier date Bakewell's chalybeate spring is noted Haddon Hall and Chatsworth are in the vicinity Market days, Mon and Fri Pop (1931) 3,012



Bakewell arms

BAKHATLA. Native tribe of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Settled in a native reservation, they number about 11,000

BAKHTEGAN. Salt lake of Persia It is 60 m long and averages 8 m in breadth It partly dries up in summer, when immense quantities of salt are obtained from it

BAKHTIARIS. Nomad tribe in the western uplands of the Bakhtiari range between Ispahan and Susa, Persia Numbering about 250,000, they are allied to the nomad Lurs of Luristan Horse-riding, frugal, independent hillmen, addicted to raiding the lowlands, they occupy goat-hair tents, and may represent in part the Median stock of Persia *See* Kurds

BAKIL. Tribe of Yemen, Arabia They inhabit principally the northern frontier of the country, notably the region of Al Jauf, N of Sana' They are under the dominion of the imam of Yemen Fierce, warlike, and indomitable, they refused to submit to Turkish rule in Yemen, and in 1892 and in 1904 and 1905 expelled the Turkish troops and for a while held Sana', the capital

BAKIRKOY. Suburb of Istanbul (Constantinople)

BAKONG. Settlement of Sarawak, Borneo In the Baram district it is situated near Miri and about 75 m E of Brunei It is the centre of a valuable oilfield

BAKONY WALD Upland district of Hungary. Running N E from Lake Balaton to the Danube near Budapest, it is 70 m long and 25 m wide In its dense forests large herds of swine are fed, and marble is worked.

BAKOSSI. Range of hills in W Africa They are about 70 m N of Duala, and are in the centre of a tea growing district

BAKTSHI SERAI. Town of the Crimean republic (U S S R) It is 21 m by rail S of Simferopol Lying in a narrow and picturesque valley, it was formerly the residence of the Tartar khans of Krim, whose palace, built in the 16th century, is the chief object of interest Tobacco is grown and there are soap and candle factories , sheep skin coats are made Pop 14,500

BAKU. District of the Azerbaijan republic On the W shore of the Caspian Sea, with an area of 15,061 sq m , it has a diversified surface and includes the steppes of the Aras and Lower Kura and the eastern extension of the Caucasus Mts Rice, cotton wheat, millet, and other crops are raised, cattle are reared, and enormous quantities of oil are obtained. Pop. 1,119,000.

BAKU. Seaport on the Caspian Sea, capital of the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan It is connected by rail with Batum, 539 m , and Poti, 535 m , on the Black Sea, and has steamer communication with Krasnovodsk, the terminus of the Transcaspian Rly , and with Astrakhan and other ports A fine natural harbour has made Baku a commercial centre for merchandise dispatched from the Transcaspian region and Persia, but it owes its great prosperity almost entirely to the vast petroleum deposits in the neighbourhood There are also tobacco, flour, and chemical industries There is a large annual fair Pop (including district) (1926) 452,808

BAKUBA. Town of Iraq On the Diala river, 33 m N E of Baghdad, it is noted for dates Pop 2,500

BAKURIANI. Town and health resort of the republic of Georgia, U S S R It stands on the summit of a plateau, about 30 m from Borzhom, with which it is connected by rail

BAKWENA. Native tribe of the Bechuanaland Protectorate They live in a reservation, and their number is about 13,000

BAKWIRI. Bantu speaking negroid tribes living in the mountains N of the Cameroons delta They are lighter hued than the Duala, their coastal neighbours to the S Both migrated from the eastward, and have dominated the earlier negro population Their village chieftains control the clans in warfare and the chase Both peoples practise a secret drum-language *See* Bantu

BALA Lake of Merionethshire, Wales The chief source of the river Dee, it extends 4 m S W from Bala town, and is about ½ m broad and 530 ft above sea level

BALA. Market town and urban district of Merionethshire It is 14 m S W of Corwen by the G W Rly , and is on the Dee at the N end of Bala Lake It has a theological college, a grammar school founded in 1712, and is a great resort for tourists and anglers Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 1,395

BALACLAVA Village and harbour in the Crimea On the shores of the Black Sea 8 m S W of Sevastopol, it is famous for the charge of the British cavalry, Oct 25, 1854, during the Crimean War

BALAGHAT (above the Ghats) District of India It is in the Nagpur division of the Central Provinces A lofty plateau 3,132 sq m in extent, and covered with forests, the district is mainly waste land and has few roads Pop 388 920

BALAGHAT. Town of India It is in the Nagpur division of the Central Provinces Four-fifths of its inhabitants are Hindus Pop 7,400

BALAPUR Town of India In the Akola district of Berar, it is 12 m S W of Akola It is noted for its fort, completed in 1757 by Ismail Khan, the first nawab of Ellichpur Near the town are the ruins of the palace built at Shapur by Akbar's son, Sultan Murad Pop 5,953

BALASINOR. State of India It is in the Rewa Kantha agency of Bombay. It has an area of 189 sq m , and its ruler is a nawab. Pop 44,030

BALASINOR. Town of India. Capital of the state of the same name, it is 50 m. N of Baroda

BALASORE. Coastal district of India It is in Bihar and Orissa, and the district covers 2,085 sq m , and produces salt and rice.

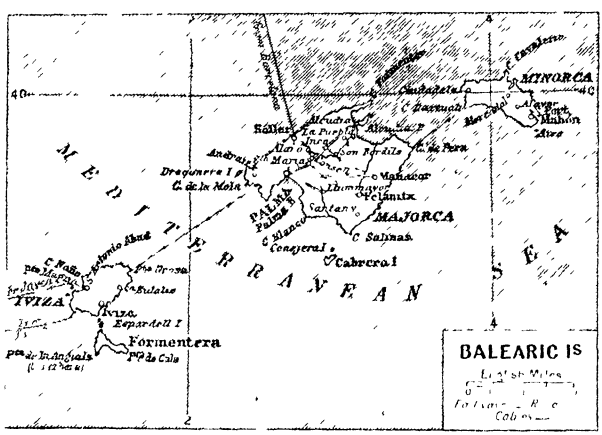
BALASORE. Town of India. It is 118 m by rail S W of Calcutta , in 1633 it was a considerable port on the Burhabalang river Later it had English, Dutch, Danish, and French trading factories, but the river mouth has silted up so that the town is now 7 m. from the sea. The French still own a plot of 38 acres Pop 21,362.

BALASSAGYARMAT. Town of Czechoslovakia It is situated on the Eipel river on the S fringe of the Carpathians, 69 m. by rly. N of Budapest Pop 11,000.

BALATON (German, Plattensee) Largest lake of Hungary Lying 55 m S W of Budapest, it has a length of 50 m , maximum breadth of 10 m , and area of about 250 sq m or, with adjacent marshes, often inundated, 420 sq m Fed by over 40 streams, it has a depth of 20 ft , and discharges into the Danube The lake, an important fishery preserve, is famous in Magyar poetry and folklore

BALAWAT. Ruined city of Iraq It is 10 m E of Nineveh There in 1879 the two-leaved door of an Assyrian palace was discovered

BALAYAN. Seaport of the Philippine Islands It is in the S W of Luzon On the gulf of Balayan, 55 m S W of Manila, it is a military post and has a good harbour The industries include fishing, cattle rearing and agriculture, and there is a coastal trade Pop 8,493.



Balearic Isles. With a chequered history of over 2,000 years, these Mediterranean islands have been under Spanish rule since 1803

BALBOA Port of Panama city It lies at the base of Ancon Hill, at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal, to the opening of which its existence is due Its harbour is approached by a channel 4 m long, 500 ft wide, and 35 ft deep at low water There is no anchorage room, and vessels are moored alongside the wharves The dry dock is 1,000 ft long, 29 ft deep at mean low water, and 110 ft wide at entrance The harbour is equipped with floating cranes, coaling plant, and oil tanks Balboa has a wireless station and railways connecting with Ancon and Panama, and is a naval station. It is sometimes called Port of Ancon

BALBRIGGAN. (Gaelic, Breccon's town) Watering place of co Dublin, I F S It is situated 22 m N E of Dublin on the G N I Rly , and has a coastguard station and a small fishing harbour. Its fine hosiery, muslins, calico, and cotton are so noted that the name Balbriggan is used for

varieties of cotton knit articles Market days, Mon and Sat Pop (1926) 2,281

BALCARRY. Small port of Kirkcudbrightshire About 9 m E of Kirkcudbright, it has a lifeboat station

BALCLUTHA. Town of South Island, New Zealand Situated 52 m by rly S of Dunedin, on the river Clutha, it has refrigerating works Near by are the Kaitangata coal mines Pop 1,409

BALCOMBE. Village of Sussex It is 9 m. E of Horsham, on the S Rly Close by is the beautiful district known as Balcombe Forest

BALDERSBY. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is 5 m N N E of Ripon, on the river Swale. It has a station on the L N E Rly

BALDERTON. Village of Cheshire. It is 3 m S of Chester, on the G W Rly

BALDOCK. Urban district of Hertfordshire It stands 37 m from London and 5 m from Hitchin by the L N E Rly. Near by, in 1925, a Roman cemetery was unearthed and excavations resulted in some interesting finds, now in the museum at Letchworth Pop (1931) 3,171

BALDOVAN. Village of Angus It is 4 m. N E of Dundee, on the L M S Rly

BALDOYLE. Watering place of co Dublin, I F S It is 5 m N E of Dublin Race meetings are held annually

BALDRAGON. Village of Angus About 4 m N W of Dundee, it is on the L M S Rly

BALE. Canton and city in the N W of Switzerland, better known as Basel (q v)

BALEARIC ISLES (Span. Baleares, Slingers' Islands) Group of four large and eleven small islands in the Mediterranean They are situated off the E coast of Spain, of which they form a province and a military district Apart from Majorca, the largest, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, and Cabrera, the rest are rocky islets The climate is fine, but variable, and the flora and fauna are similar to those of the nearest mainland The soil is moderately fertile The inhabitants are Spanish, with a mixture of Moorish blood, and in ancient times they had a reputation as slingers The capital and chief port is Palma, and the area is 1935 sq m There are many ancient remains in Majorca and Minorca Pop (1930) 354,520

BALERNO. Village of Midlothian It is 7 m S W of Edinburgh, on the L M S Rly Pop 701

BALESHARE. Island of Inverness-shire It is situated off the S W coast of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides The island is about 4 m in length and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is fishing

BALFOUR. Village of the island of Shapinshay, one of the Orkney Islands It lies about 5 m. from Kirkwall

BALFOURIA. Small agricultural colony in the valley of Jezreel, Palestine It is named after A J Balfour, afterwards earl of Balfour, as a tribute to his services in connexion with the proposed Jewish commonwealth in Palestine It was founded in 1919 by an American Zionist association

BALFRON. Town of Stirlingshire It is 15 m N N W of Glasgow, on the L N E Rly Pop 1,200.

BALFRUSH. Alternative spelling of the name of the Persian town Barfurush (q v)

BALGOWAN. Village of Perthshire It is situated 8 m W of Perth, on the L M S Rly

BALHAM. Suburb of London To the S W. of the city, it is reached by the S Rly and an underground line. It is in the borough of Wandsworth and adjoins Tooting Common

BALI. Island of the Dutch East Indies It lies E of Java, being separated from it by a narrow, shallow strait With Lombok it forms the residency of Bali and Lombok The channel between Bali and Lombok (known as Wallace's line), the main division between Asia and Australasia, has a depth in places of not more than 1,020 ft Bali is mountainous in the centre, the volcano Gunungagung being 10,497 ft high In climate, flora, and fauna it resembles Java Rice, cotton, coffee, sugar, and tobacco are produced Buleleng is the capital The area of Bali and Lombok is 4,072 sq m. Pop (1930) 1,802,146

BALIHRI. Ruined city of India It is in the Jabalpur district of the Central Provinces Formerly it was a famous place of pilgrimage, and a large city with many temples

BALIKESIR Town of Turkey It lies 75 m S W of Brusa, on the railway from Panderma to Soma, and is famous for its great annual fair in August. Standing in a plain of remarkable fertility, it produces grain and fruit in abundance Pop (1927) 25,740

BALK. Town of Afghanistan Its old name was Bactra, and it is the reputed birthplace and burial place of Zoroaster In the 3rd century B C it was the capital of Bactria, but it is now only a small place

BALKAN MOUNTAINS (anc Haemus) Mountain range of S E Europe Traversing Bulgaria from W to E, with the Stara Planina on the Serbian boundary, it extends from the Iron Gates of the Danube to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea Among the loftiest peaks are Yumrukchal, 7,786 ft, Kadimlia, 7,478 ft, and Ambarika, 7,317 ft Troyan, Rosalita, and Shipka are the best known passes

BALKAN PENINSULA. Easternmost of the great peninsulas of southern Europe It is bounded N chiefly by the rivers Danube and Sava, E by the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara, S E by the Aegean, S by the Mediterranean, and W by the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea It is regarded as consisting of Bulgaria and Turkey in Europe on the E, parts of Yugoslavia, and Albania and Greece, the total area being about 180,000 sq m The peninsula is mountainous The central range of the Balkans proper runs through Bulgaria from W to E, below this are the southern Balkans and the Rhodope Mts On the W are the Dinaric Alps, the Albanian Mts, and the Pindus Mts The Danube, which receives the Morava, Isker, and other streams, flows to the Black Sea, the Maritsa, Struma, and Vardar are the largest of the rivers falling into the Aegean Sea, and the Narenta, Viosa or Voyusa, and Drina the largest emptying into the Adriatic The principal lakes are Scutari, Ochrida, and Prespa The products include wheat, maize, cotton, tobacco, plums, grapes, olives, and mulberries, and cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats *See* Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, etc, also map page 112

BALKHASH. Salt lake of the Kazak republic, Central Asia About 120 m from the Chinese frontier, it is 330 m long and at its widest 55 m With an area of some 8,500 sq m, it is fed by the Ili and other streams, but has no outlet

BALLACHULISH. Village of Argyllshire On Loch Leven, it is 5 m W. of Glencoe, on the L M S Rly The largest slate quarries in Scotland are in the neighbourhood Pop 1,202

BALLACHURRY FORT. Building in the Isle of Man It is 5 m N W of Ramsey Now a well-preserved ruin, it was erected by the seventh earl of Derby when holding the Isle of Man for Charles I

BALLANTRAE. Seaside resort of Ayrshire On the Stinchar river, 12 m S W of Girvan, it has a pier and small harbour It has herring and salmon fisheries, and was notorious for smuggling Here R L Stevenson laid the scene of his Master of Ballantrae. Pop 1,285.

BALLARAT. City of Victoria, Australia It is 74 m. by rly. N W. of Melbourne, and is an important rly junction Apart from gold mining, it has woollen mills, flour mills, breweries, and

distilleries. It is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishoprics, has art galleries, a museum, botanic gardens, and a school of mines. Its rise is due to the discovery in 1851 of one of the richest alluvial goldfields in the world. The mines are working auriferous quartz at deep levels. The city proper and East Ballarat are separate municipalities. Pop. including suburbs (1930) 42,050.

BALLASALLA. Village of the Isle of Man. It is 7 m. S.W. of Douglas. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Rushen Abbey, a Cistercian foundation believed to date from 1098, and the last monastery in Gt. Britain to be dissolved by Henry VIII. Near by is monk's bridge, constructed in the 13th century.

BALLATER (Gael. town on hillside). Burgh and summer resort of Aberdeenshire. It is on the Dee, here crossed by a fine bridge, 43 m. W.S.W. of Aberdeen by the L.N.E. Rly. It was founded in 1770 to furnish accommodation for visitors to the Pannanich medicinal springs. It is the station for Balmoral Castle. Pop. (1931) 1,198.

BALLAUGH. Village of the Isle of Man. It is 7 m. W. of Ramsey. In the church is a well-preserved Runic cross.

BALLENY. Group of five islands in Antarctica. They lie 220 m. N. of North Cape, S. Victoria Land. Mountainous and of volcanic origin, Freeman's Peak, on Young Island, is nearly 12,000 ft. high. They are named after John Balleny, the whale fisher, who discovered them in 1839.

BALLIA. District of India. It is in the Benares division of the United Provinces. Its productions include rice, barley, and sugar. The majority of the inhabitants are Hindus. Pop. 845,400.

BALLIA. Town of the United Provinces, India. Standing on the Ganges, 70 m. N.E. of Benares, it is famous for its November bathing festival. Pop. 16,684.

BALLINA. Urban district, seaport, and market town of co. Mayo, I.F.S. On the river Moy, 8 m. S. of Killala by the G.S. Rlys., it has important salmon fisheries. It communicates by two bridges with Ardnarce, its suburb in co. Sligo. Taken by the French, Aug. 25, 1798, it was held by them for three weeks. Market day, Mon. Pop. 4,873.

BALLINASLOE. Urban district and market town of co. Galway, I.F.S. On the river Suck, it is 93 m. W.S.W. of Dublin by the G.S. Rlys. Its horse fair is one of the largest in Ireland, and it holds an annual race meeting in July. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1926) 5,245.



Balkan Peninsula. Map of the Balkan states, showing their boundaries, with the main railways, cable lines, chief towns and rivers (see page 111)

BALLINDALLOCH. Village of Moray. About 10 m. S. of Elgin, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Near by stands Ballindalloch Castle, a fine specimen of Scottish baronial architecture.

BALLINGHAM. Village of Herefordshire. It is 5 m. N. of Ross on the G.W. Rly.

BALLINLUIG. Village of Perthshire. It is 4 m. S.S.E. of Pitlochry, on the L.M.S. Rly., at the meeting place of the rivers Tay and Tummel.

BALLINROBE. Market town of co. Mayo, I.F.S. It is on the Robe, 3½ m. from Lough Mask, and 15 m. S.W. of Claremorris by the G.S. Rlys. A race meeting is held in Sept. Market day, Mon. Pop. (1926) 1,337.

BALLOCH. Village of Dumbartonshire. At the southermost point of Loch Lomond, 5 m. N. of Dumbarton, it is on the L.N.E. Rly., and is a port for steamers serving Loch Lomond.

BALLYBUNION. Village and watering place of co. Kerry, I.F.S. It is 9 m. N.W. of Listowel, on the G.S. Rlys., has cliff caves, castle ruins, and a wireless station. A mono rly. runs to Listowel.

BALLYCASTLE. Seaport, market town, and bathing resort of co. Antrim, Northern Ireland.

On Ballycastle Bay, opposite Rathlin Island, it is 68 m. N.W. of Belfast by the L.M.S. (N.C. of I.) and Ballycastle Rlys. The harbour is choked with sand. It has a wireless station, and fishing is an industry. Pop. (1926) 1,500.

BALLYCLARE. Market town of co. Antrim, Northern Ireland. It is 11 m. from Larne, and has some manufactures. Pop. 3,400.

BALLYMENA (Gael. middle-town). Urban district and market town of co. Antrim, Northern Ireland. On the river Braid, it is 33 m. N.W. of Belfast by the L.M.S. (N.C. of I.) Rly. It has linen and flax industries, and dyeing and bleaching works. Nearby is Ballymena Castle. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1926) 11,300.

BALLYMONEY. Urban district and market town of co. Antrim, Northern Ireland. On a tributary of the Bann, 53 m. N.N.W. of Belfast, on the L.M.S. (N.C. of I.) Rly., it has a trade in linen and agricultural produce. Market day, first and third Thurs. in the month. Pop. (1926) 3,100.

BALLYMOTE. Market town of co. Sligo, I.F.S. It is 14 m. S. of Sligo on the Gt. Southern Rlys. It has remains of a castle built about 1300, and of a monastery. Pop. 930.

BALLYNAHINCH (Gael. town on the island). Market town of co. Down, Northern Ireland. On the river Annacloy, it is 21 m. S. of Belfast, on the Belfast and County Down Rly. Close by are chalybeate springs, with baths. Market day, Thurs. Pop. 1,667.

BALLYSHANNON. Seaport and market town of co. Donegal, I.F.S. On the Erne estuary, in Donegal Bay, it is 15 m. S.S.W. of Donegal by the G.N. of I. Rly. The harbour is obstructed by a bar and available only for small vessels. There are salmon fisheries and a trade in grain and minerals. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1926) 2,112.

BALLYSADARE. Seaport of co. Sligo, I.F.S. It stands on a bay of the same name, and has a station on the G.S. Rlys. There is a coasting trade.

BALMACLELLAN. Village of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is 18 m. N. of Kirkcudbright. Here is a statue to Scott's "Old Mortality," whose wife kept a school in the village.

BALMAGHIE. Village of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is 8 m. N. of Kirkcudbright. The novelist, S.R. Crockett, is buried here.

BALMAIN. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. It is on the W. shore of Darling Harbour, Port Jackson, 2 m. by water from Sydney proper. It has large factories and docks and is an important manufacturing centre.

BALME, Col de. Pass in the Alps. Between Mont Blanc and the Dent du Midi on the frontier between France and Switzerland, it is a bridle path leading from Chamonix to Martigny. It commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc group. Alt. 7,235 ft.

BALMERINO. Village of Fifeshire. On the firth of Tay, 3½ m. S.W. of Dundee by water, it has a little fishing. Close by are remains of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1229. Pop. 600.

BALMORAL CASTLE. Royal residence in Aberdeenshire. It stands on the Dee near Lochnagar, 9 m. W. of Ballater, its station. Bought in 1848 by the Prince Consort, it was rebuilt in 1853–5 in the Scottish baronial style, and became a favorite residence of Queen Victoria from whom it passed to King Edward and then to King George. Additions have been made from time to time to the estate, and it now covers over 25,000 acres, largely deer forest.

BALMORE. Village of Stirlingshire. It is 6 m. N. of Glasgow, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,110.

BALNACOUL. Village of Moray. About 6 m. E. of Elgin, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

BALNE. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 10 m. N. of Doncaster, on the L.N.E. Rly.

BALOLO (iron people). Negroid people occupying the Congo bend on both sides of the equator, in Belgian Congo. Their well-planned villages exhibit much subdivision of labour, including remarkable iron working and weaving. *See* Bantu; Negro.

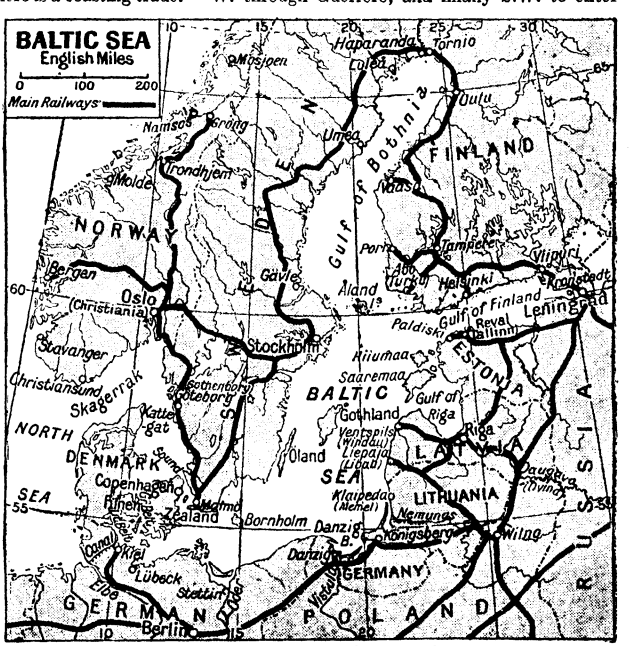
BALQUHIDDER. Village of Perthshire. On Loch Voil, it has a station 2 m. E. on the L.M.S. Rly. The Braes of Balquhidder are associated with Rob Roy, who was buried (1734) in the churchyard. Pop. 619.

BALRAMPUR. Town of the United Provinces, India. Close to the Nepal frontier, 85 m. N.E. of Lucknow, it has a palace, schools, and hospitals, and manufactures cotton. Pop. 13,937.

BALSALL COMMON. Village of Warwickshire. Situated 6½ m. W.S.W. of Coventry, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

BALSAS. River of Brazil. It is a tributary of the Parnahyba, wholly in the state of Maranhão, and is about 150 m. long. It joins the larger river at San Felix.

BALSAS. River of Mexico. It rises in the state of Tlaxcala, flows S. through Puebla, then W. through Guerrero, and finally S.W. to enter



Baltic Sea. An almost land-locked sea which washes the shores of Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Germany. (See page 114)

the Pacific by a delta below Zacatula. Its upper course is known as the Atoyac, and its middle course as the Mexcala. Its length is about 430 m., but it is not navigable, owing to rapids and sandbanks at its mouth.

BALSHAM. Village of Cambridgeshire. It lies about 10 m. S.E. of Cambridge.

BALTA. Island of the Shetlands. It is situated E. of Unst, and is separated from that island by Balta Sound.

BALTA. Town of the Ukraine. It stands on the Kodyma, a tributary of the Bug, 150 m. S.E. of Kamenets, near the junction of important railway systems. It trades in cattle, skins, wool, and grain, and has soap and candle works. Pop. 25,500.

BALTCHIK. Seaport of Rumania. It is in the Dobruja, and lies on the Black Sea, 25 m. N.E. of Varna, and has a good harbour. Tomi, in the vicinity, was the place of Ovid's exile. Pop. 7,000.

BALTIC PORT. Seaport of Estonia. It is on the N. coast of Estonia 33 m. W. of Tallinn, with which it is connected by railway. It is the only harbour in the gulf of Finland open all the year round. Its Estonian name is Baltiski.

BALTIC PROVINCES. Name given to the former provinces or governments of Russia either on or bordering on the Baltic Sea. They now form the republics of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

BALTIC SEA. Shallow inland sea of N.W. Europe. It is bounded N. by Sweden and Finland, E. by Russia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, S. by Germany and Poland, and W. by Denmark and Sweden. The Sound, Great Belt, and Little Belt give it entrance by the Kattegat and the Skagerrak on the N.W. to the North Sea, with which it is connected also by the Kiel Canal. It has an area of 170,000 sq. m. and a coastline of 6,800 m.

Included in the Baltic are the gulf of Bothnia on the N., the gulf of Finland and the gulf of Riga on the E., and several bays, e.g. the Bay of Danzig. Some 200 rivers flow into it, including the Neva, Dvina or Daugava, Niemen or Memel, Vistula, and Oder. Its islands include Zealand, Fünen, Bornholm, Gothland, Oland, Osel, Dago, and the Alands. The seaports include Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki or Helsingfors, Leningrad, Kronstadt, Riga, Memel, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Lübeck, and Kiel. *See* map, p. 113.

BALTIMORE. Fishing village of co. Cork, I.F.S. On Baltimore Bay, 8 m. S.W. of Skibbereen, by the G.S. Rlys., its harbour is the headquarters of a fishing fleet. It has a school of fisheries, founded by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in 1887.

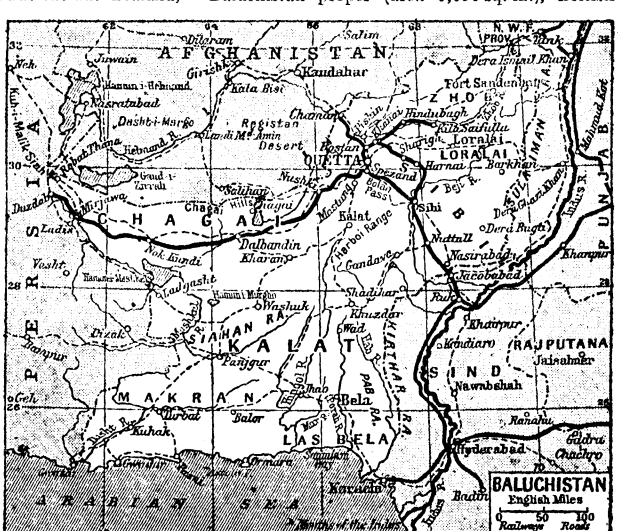
BALTIMORE. City and port of Maryland, U.S.A.; also the capital of the state. On the river Patapsco, it is 185 m. S.W. of New York. Seven lines of railway radiate from the city, which has direct steamship communication with the principal Atlantic and European ports. Its harbour, defended by Fort McHenry, has a depth of 27 ft. at the entrance. Baltimore is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Protestant bishop. Its canning and preserving industry is very valuable, while ship-building and the manufacture of clothing, cotton and woollen goods, cotton duck, boots and shoes, flour, fertilisers, and tobacco comprise a few of its interests. Among institutions giving higher instruction are Johns Hopkins University, the Peabody Institute, Goucher College, Loyola College, Maryland University, and Morgan College. The Memorial Hall commemorates the Great War. The city dates from 1729, was named from Lord Baltimore, and was granted its first charter in 1797. In 1918 the area was almost doubled by the incorporation of adjacent districts and now covers 95 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 804,874.

BALTISTAN. Mountainous region of N. Kashmir, India. Between the Karakoram Mountains and the Himalayas, it is drained by the Upper Indus and its tributaries. Among its many high peaks is K 2 or Mt. Godwin-Austen, 28,278 ft., the second highest known peak in the world, and it has in Baltoro the largest continental glacier. Iskardo or Skardo is the capital. It is sometimes called Little Tibet. Pop. 50,000.

BALUBA. Widespread Bantu negroid people living in the Belgian Congo. For three centuries past they have founded many communities. They are skilful ironworkers. In the W. they mingled with the aboriginal negroes and became the Tushilange. *See* Bantu.

BALUCHI. Name of heterogeneous tribes forming about one-fifth of the population of Baluchistan. Much racial fusion has produced a stalwart, self-reliant, chivalrous type. They are bearded, long-haired, white-robed, easy-going Sunni Moslems. They engage in horse breeding and many of them are nomadic.

BALUCHISTAN. District of India. It is bounded N. by Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier Province, E. by Sind and the Punjab, S. by the Arabian Sea, and W. by Persia. Its area is 134,638 sq. m. It consists of British Baluchistan proper (area 9,096 sq. m.), British


AFGHANISTAN
PERSIA
BALUCHISTAN
English Miles
Railways
Roads
Boundary of the Empire
ARABIAN SEA
Kandahar
QUETTA
Fort Sandeman
Zhob R.
LORALAI
Harnai
Bagh
Khanpur
Jacobabad
Shikarpur
Sibi
Kalat
Mastung
Khozdar
Panjgur
Bela
Las Bela
Karachi
Hyderabad
Jaisalmer
Nawabshah
Ranahu
Chachro
Badin
Gwadur
MAKRAN
SIND
RAJPUTANA
Dalbandin
Nushki
Chagai
Nushki Desert
Registan Desert
Helmand R.
Girishk
Kala Bist
Chaman
Spezand
Kalat Hills
Harboi Range
Gandava
Shahdadkot
Khairpur
Sukkur
Jacobabad
Kohat
Thal
Mianwali
Dera Ismail Khan
Dera Ghazi Khan
Dera Bugti
Jhal Jhao
Khuzdar
Wad
Pab Range
Hala Range
Kirthar Range
Sulaiman Range
Kuhak
Turbat
Gwadur
Jiwani
Dizak
Panjgur
Nushki
Saindak
Kharan
Kalat
Quetta
Sibi
Loralai
Zhob
Fort Sandeman
Khanpur
Jacobabad
Sukkur
Karachi
Hyderabad
Badin
Gwadur
Jiwani
Kuhak
Turbat

gency territories (area 45,132 sq. m.), and the native states of Kalat and Las Bela (area 80,410 q. m.). The chief town is Quetta. The country generally consists of barren mountains, deserts, and stony plains. The climate is subject to extremes of heat and cold, and the rainfall is scanty and uncertain. The highest mountain ranges are the Suleiman Mts. The rivers include the Zhob, Bolan, Mula, and Purali.

British Baluchistan contains some fertile valleys. The chief of the agency territories are the districts of Quetta and Bolán. The Bolán Pass, traversed by a railway, is one of the main lines of communication with the W. and N.W. from India. The native district of Kachhi is a vast alluvial plain. Most of the people belong to the Brahui, Pathan, and Baluchi tribes. The predominant religion is Islam. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, millet, lucerne, rice, maize, and fruit. Makran is famous for its dates. The North Western Rly. of India enters Baluchistan near Jhatpat, and proceeds to Sibi, and then past Harnai and Quetta, to Bostán and Chaman. From Nushki a line goes to the Persian frontier, and another to Fort Sandeman. Pop. 1931) 868,617.

BAM. Town of Persia. It stands on the Bam river, 115 m. S.E. of Kerman. The citadel near by has walls 40 ft. high, and was long an Afghan stronghold. The surrounding district produces dates and henna. Pop. about 13,000.

BAMAKO. Town and capital of French Sudan, W. Africa. It stands on the left bank of the Niger river, 270 m. S.E. of Kayes, and has railway and steamship communication with the coast. There is a wireless station here. Pop. (1931) 19,952.

BAMALETE. Native tribe of Bechuanaland Protectorate. They number about 4,500.

BAMANGWATO. Tribe of Bechuanaland Protectorate. Serowe, their capital, is about 40 m. from Palapye Road, on the main line northwards from Mafeking to Buluwayo. They number about 35,000.

BAMBARA. Negro tribe. They occupy the fertile upland plains between the chief headwaters in the French Sudan, W. Africa. The upper classes have adopted the Moslem faith and Fula culture. The name Bambara, meaning infidel, is used locally of the non-moslemised classes. They work in gold, ivory, and iron.

BAMBER BRIDGE. Village of Lancashire. It is 3 m. S.E. of Preston, on the L.M.S. Rly.

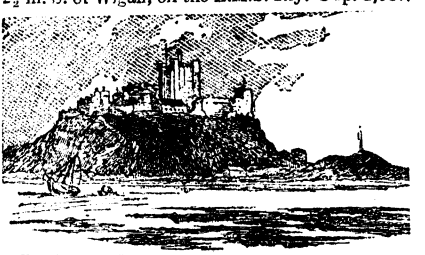
BAMBERG. City of Bavaria. It is situated on the Regnitz, near its junction with the Main, about 38 m. by rly. N. by W. of Nuremberg. The Main is navigable for barges to within 4 m. of the city, and the Ludwig canal passes it. The bishopric of Bamberg, founded about 1000, was one of the most important in Germany, the bishops being princes of the empire. The cathedral contains the tomb of its founder, the emperor, Henry II, and his wife. From 1648 to 1803 Bamberg had a university. Pop. 50,152.

BAMBUK. Region of the French Sudan, W. Africa. Lying in the angle between the rivers Senegal and Falemé, it is mountainous, but has extensive tracts of fertile soil producing wheat, rice, maize, cotton, and fruit. Cattle and sheep are reared, and its rivers contain valuable deposits of iron and gold. The natives are Mandingos and profess the Mahomedan religion.

BAMBURGH. Village on the coast of Northumberland. It existed in Saxon times, and its church, S. Aidan's, dates from the 7th century. Grace Darling is buried in the churchyard. The castle, founded about 547 by Ida, king of Northumbria, stands on a rock opposite the Farne Isles, 4 m. E. of Belford, on the L.N.E. Rly. In 1884 it was bought and renovated by Lord Armstrong.

BAMFORD. Village of Derbyshire. It is 10 m. S.E. of Sheffield, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 1,000.

BAMFURLONG. Town of Lancashire. It is 2½ m. S. of Wigan, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 2,347.



Bamburgh. Castle on the Northumbrian coast bought and restored by the first Lord Armstrong

From a drawing by C. G. Harper

BAMIAN. Valley of Afghanistan. It lies between Kabul and the Uzbek republic, is, 8,500 ft. above sea level, and forms what is known as the Bamian Pass, part of which is a wild defile, with huge walls of rock 12,000 ft. high in places. In the valley are the ruins of an ancient town of the same name, destroyed by Jenghiz Khan in 1222, and near these stands the village of Bamian. The valley is famous for its five colossal statues of Buddha carved out of the solid rock, and for its domed and decorated caves, which are inhabited. The largest Buddha statue is 173 ft. high.

BAMPTON. Urban district and market town of Devonshire. It is 7 m. N. of Tiverton, on the G.W. Rly. Market day is last Wed. of each month, except October, when the chief fair for Exmoor ponies is held on the last Thurs. of the month. Pop. (1931) 1,392.

BAMPTON. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 5 m. S.W. of Witney, on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 1,104.

BAMRA. Native state of India. It was one of the five Uriya states transferred by the Central Provinces to Bengal in 1905, and is now included in the province of Bihar and Orissa. It has an area of 1,988 sq. m., and Deogarh is the capital. Pop. 134,721.

BANAGHER. Market town of Offaly, I.F.S. On the Shannon, it is 19 m. S.W. of Clara, on the G.S. Rlys.

BANAM. Town of Cambodia, French Indo-China. Situated on the Mekong river, 100 m. W.N.W. of Saigon, it is the capital of Banam province. Pop. 9,000.

BANANA. Port of the Belgian Congo. At the mouth of the river Congo, it is the administrative centre of the territory of the same name. It has several factories and a wireless station, and exports rubber, ivory, palm oil, and other local produce.

BANANAL. District of Brazil. Formed by two arms of the Araguaya river, the Braço Mayor and Braço Menor, it is 270 m. long by 40 m. broad. It contains a lake, and was named after the banana trees planted by its discoverers in 1773. Well wooded, with a fertile soil, its area is about 5,500 sq. m.

BANANAL. Town of Brazil. In São Paulo province, it stands at an alt. of 1,255 ft. and is 72 m. W. by N. of Rio de Janeiro on the rly. to São Paulo. It is noted for cheese. Pop. 7,000.

BANAS. River of Rajputana, India. Rising in the Aravalli Hills, it flows about 300 m. N.E. to the Chambal.

BANAS KANTHA. Agency of the Western India States. It consists of Tharad, Vav, and several minor states.

BANAT. Former district of Hungary. It lay between the rivers Danube, Tisza, and

Maros and the Transylvanian Alps, and covered 11,260 sq. m. Its capital was Temesvar and its full name the banat of Temesvar, because originally it was a frontier district ruled by a ban. In 1919 it was taken from Hungary and divided between Rumania and Yugoslavia.

BANAVIE. Village of Inverness-shire. On the L.N.E. Rly., it lies at the head of Neptune's Staircase, a series of eleven locks on the canal which ascends from Corpach on Loch Linnhe. It is the starting point for the steamers to Inverness by the Caledonian Canal.

BANBRIDGE. Urban district and market town of co. Down, Northern Ireland. On the river Bann, 24 m. S.W. of Belfast, by the G.N. of I. Rly., it is a centre of the linen industry. Market days, Mon., Tues., Fri. Pop. (1926) 5,000.

BANBURY. Borough and market town of Oxfordshire. On the river Cherwell and the Oxford canal, it is 77 m. N.W. of London by the L.N.E. and G.W. Rlys. Famous for its cakes, Banbury has agricultural implement manufactures; also breweries and nursery gardens. An annual steeplechase meeting is held here. The parliamentary division of Banbury returns one member. Traces remain of the 12th century castle, but the original cross commemorated in the nursery rhyme was demolished in 1610, and a modern cross now takes it place. The chief buildings are S. Mary's church, and the town hall. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 13,953.



Banbury arms

BANCA. Island of the Netherlands East Indies. Separated from Sumatra by Banca Strait, it is about 145 m. long, from 30 m. to 65 m. broad, and has an area of 4,548 sq. m. The climate is humid and unhealthy for Europeans. Its mountains yield tin and other minerals, and its lowlands produce bananas, wax, sago, and areca nuts. Muntok is the capital. Pop. (1930) 205,433.

BANCHORY. Burgh of Kincardineshire. It is 16¾ m. S.W. of Aberdeen, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 1,690.

BANDA. Group of 12 small volcanic islands in the Netherlands East Indies. They lie in the Banda Sea, 60 m. S. of Ceram, and cover an area of 18 sq. m. Eruptions and earthquakes have frequently done damage to the islands, which produce nutmegs, sago, and mace. Banda, on Banda Neira, is the chief town. Pop. 10,000.

BANDA. District of the United Provinces, India. It lies S. of the Jumna on the hill slopes, and is notable for its large production of cotton, hemp, millet, wheat, barley, maize, and oil seeds, there being two harvests yearly. Large quantities of bamboos are exported. It is situated in the Jhansi division and has an area of 2,965 sq. m. Pop. 659,000.

BANDA. Town of the United Provinces, India. On the river Ken, 68 m. S. of Cawnpore, it is the capital of the district of the same name, and has a station on the Allahabad-Jhansi line. Pop. 21,000.

BANDA. Chief town of the Banda Islands, Netherlands East Indies. It is on the island of Banda Neira.

BANDAI-SAN. Active volcano of Japan. It is 150 m. N. of Tokyo on the island of Hondo, and is 6,481 ft. above sea level.

BANDA ORIENTAL. Former name of Uruguay. Formed in 1825, the state was called Banda Oriental del Uruguay, i.e., the eastern bank of the Uruguay. *See* Uruguay.

BANDAR ABBAS (harbour of Abbas). Seaport of Persia. It stands on the Persian Gulf, near its entrance on an open roadstead where cargo is discharged by lighters. It has a considerable trade with Bombay and the East. Pop. about 10,000.

BANDAR GAZ. Town and port of Persia. It is on the Caspian Sea, and is an outlet for the produce of the region.

BANDAS. Tribe of Central Africa. Originally occupying the territory of Dar Banda in French Equatorial Africa, they were dispersed by the Arab slave raiders in 1880.

BANDA SEA. Part of the Pacific Ocean. It contains the Banda Isles, and is situated S. of the Moluccas and E. of Celebes. It is separated from the Arafura Sea by Timor, the Timor Laut group, and smaller islands.

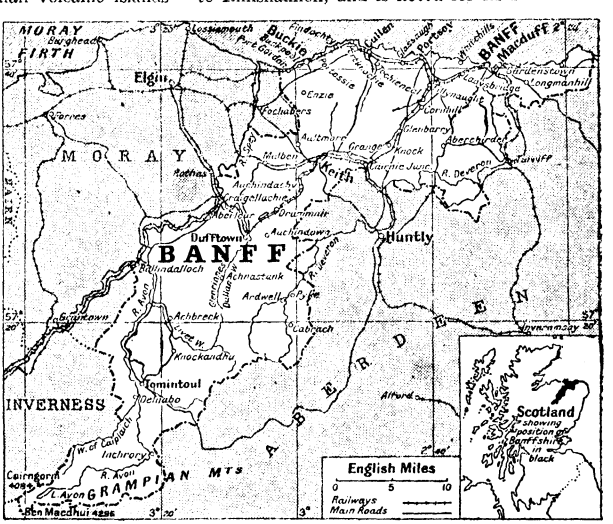
BANDAWE. Settlement of the Nyasaland Protectorate. It is situated on the W. shore of Lake Nyasa, 270 m. N.W. of Blantyre. In 1881 the Livingstonia Mission of the Free Church of Scotland established its headquarters here.

BANDHOLM. Seaport of Denmark. It stands on the N. side of Laaland island, and has railway communication with Copenhagen.

BANDOENG. Town of Java, Netherlands East Indies. It is 74 m. by rail S.E. of Batavia. Though surrounded by volcanoes, it is a prosperous commercial centre. It has a technical school and a broadcasting station. Pop. (1930) 167,000.

BANDOERY. Settlement of the Netherlands East Indies. It has a regular air service with Batavia and other places in the region.

BANDON. River to co. Cork, I.F.S. Rising in the Carberry Mts., it flows 42 m. E. and S.E. to Kinsale harbour. The "pleasant Bandon," as it was called by Spenser, is navigable by barges to Innishannon, and is noted for its salmon.



Banffshire. County in N.E. Scotland. It has a short coastline on the North Sea and contains some of the peaks of the Grampians

BANDON. Market town of co. Cork, I.F.S. It is on the Bandon and is 20 m. S.W. of Cork by the G.S. Rlys. It was founded in 1608 by the earl of Cork for Protestants and has some small industries. Its full name is Bandonbridge. Pop. (1926) 2,830.

BANDON QUAY. Port of co. Cork, I.F.S. It is 5 m. from Bandon, with which it is connected by railway. Bandon Quay is the port of Bandon and is also known as Kilmacsimon Quay.

BANEASA. Town of Rumania. It is 28 m. S. of Bucharest, and has a wireless station.

BANFF. Burgh, market town, seaport, and county town of Banffshire. Standing on the estuary of the Deveron in Moray Firth, it is 64 m. N.W. of Aberdeen by the L.N.E. Rly. It has an academy and a museum. It is a fishing centre. A bridge over the Deveron connects it with Macduff. Duff House, an unfinished copy of the Villa Borghese, was presented to the united towns by the duke of Fife in 1906. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 3,489.



Banff arms

BANFF. Village and summer resort of Alberta, Canada. Situated in the Canadian National Park, it stands on the Bow river, 88 m. W. by N. of Calgary on the C.P.R. Its scenery, hot sulphur springs, hotel accommodation, hunting, fishing, and golfing make it a favoured resort. Its alt. is 4,521 ft.

BANFFSHIRE. Maritime county of Scotland. It has a coastline of 30 m. along Moray Firth, a greatest length N.E. to S.W. of nearly 60 m., and an area of 630 sq. m. Ben Macdhui (4,296 ft.), the second highest summit in the United Kingdom, and Cairngorm (4,084 ft.) are on the borders of Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire. The principal rivers are the Deveron, Spey, and Avon. Loch Avon is the largest lake. Fishing and pastoral pursuits and the quarrying of slate and marble are carried on. Oats and barley are the largest crops, and woollens and whisky are manufactured. Internal communication is by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. Banff is the county town. The county returns one member to Parliament. Pop. (1931) 54,835.

BANGALORE (city of beans). City of Mysore State, India; also the capital of the state. Situated 3,113 ft. above sea level, it is 220 m. by rail from Madras. It is an important British cantonment, with a modern palace, a museum, colleges, schools, and a botanic garden. Its manufactures include silk, woollens, and carpets. Bangalore dates from the erection of its fort in 1537. Pop. 237,500.

BANGANAPALLE. Feudatory state of Madras, India. It has an area of 255 sq. m., produces wheat and rice, and carries on sericulture, lac cultivation, and weaving industries. The ruler is a nawab, a Mahomedan of the Shiite sect. Banganapalle is the capital. Pop. 39,000.

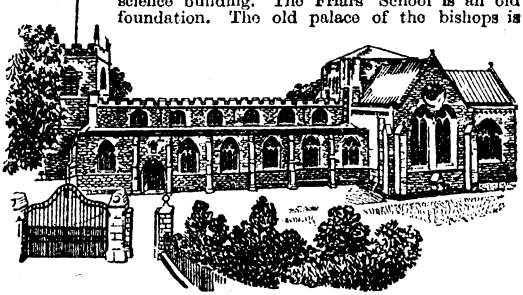
BANGANAPALLE. Town of India; also the capital of the state of the same name. In the province of Madras, it lies about 90 m. from Bellary, close to a branch line of the Southern Mahratta Rly. The diamond mines in the neighbourhood are nearly exhausted.

BANGAR. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. In the province of La Union, it is 17 m. N.E. of San Fernando. Surrounded by forest-clad mountains, it produces a little alluvial gold. Pop. 10,000.

BANGKA. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. Situated in Carimata Strait off the E. coast of Sumatra, it is 4,548 sq. m. in extent. Its valuable tin mines are worked by the government. Rice, pepper, coffee, and palms are grown. The chief rivers are the Waringin, Kotta, and Jering. The chief towns are Muntok and Koba. Pop. (1930) 205,433.

BANGKOK. Capital and seaport of Siam. It lies on both banks of the river Menam or Chao Phraya about 20 m. from its mouth. Over 10 sq. m. in extent, the city proper is enclosed by a wall. Among modern buildings are the museum, the government offices, the Pasteur Institute, and the Chulalankarana University. There are telegraph and wireless services, the latter including a beam transmitting station. A trading centre for the teak, rice, and ivory obtained in the neighbourhood, Bangkok exports these, as well as cattle, fish, and pepper; it imports cotton goods, machinery, and mineral oil. Several lines of steamships call, and a service communicates with Hong Kong. There are railway lines to the other parts of Siam and to Singapore and the Cambodian frontier. Pop. (1930) 550,000.

BANGOR. City and market town of Caernarvonshire. It lies at the angle of Beaumaris Bay and Menai Strait, 8 m. N.E. of Caernarvon, on the L.M.S. Rly. The old cathedral was destroyed in 1071; the present cathedral, dating from 1496–1532, was restored in 1869–80. Educational institutions include the university college of N. Wales, which was founded in 1884 and has some fine blocks of buildings, including a new science building. The Friars' School is an old foundation. The old palace of the bishops is now used as the municipal buildings. There is a free library and museum and a memorial to the men of N. Wales who fell in the Great War. Market day, Friday. Pop. (1931) 10,959.



Bangor. Cathedral, dating from the 15th century, and restored in the 19th

BANGOR OR BANGOR ISCOED (Bangor below the wood). Village of Flintshire. It is on the Dee, 5 m. S.E. of Wrexham, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. Here stood a large monastery founded in the 2nd century. Pop. 590.

BANGOR. Seaport and urban district of co. Down, Northern Ireland. It is on Belfast Lough, 12 m. from Belfast, by the Belfast and County Down Rly., of which it is the terminus. It is a popular watering place with golf links and has some small industries. Its abbey, founded in 555, was, until destroyed by the Northmen, one of the largest in Ireland. Pop. (1926) 13,316.

BANGOR. City of Maine, U.S.A. It stands on the Penobscot river, at the head of navigation, 60 m. from the Atlantic. A railway centre, 136 m. N.E. of Portland, it has a spacious harbour and the largest lumber trade next to Chicago. Manufactures include boots, shoes, and stoves. Settled in 1769 as Kenduskeag, the name was changed in 1791. Pop. (1930) 28,749.

BANGUI. Town of French Congo, E. The capital of the Ubangi-Shari Colony, it is on the river Ubangi, and has telegraphic communication with Brazzaville and Fort Lamy.

BANGWAKETSE. Tribe of S Bantu stock. Inhabiting Bechuanaland Protectorate, they number about 18,000 and live in a reserved area

BANGWEULU. Lake of Northern Rhodesia Known also as Lake Bemba, it is 3,765 ft above sea level and has an area of 1,600 sq m The S portion is an extensive swamp varying in size at different periods of the year Lake Bangweulu was discovered on July 18, 1868, by Livingstone, who died on its shore in 1873. The Chambezi flows into it from the E, while the Luapula issues from it on the S and thence flows N to Lake Mweru

BANIAS Village of Syria It occupies the site of Caesarea Philippi

BANJALUKA. Variant spelling of the name of the Yugoslavian district and town also known as Banyaluka (q v)

BANJERMASSIN. Seaport and capital of Dutch Borneo It stands on the Martapura river, near its union with the Barito. Large vessels cannot enter the harbour The town is subject to floods It exports spices, drugs, rattans, coal, iron, gold, and precious stones The East India Co made a settlement here in 1700, but it became Dutch in 1817 Pop about 50,000

BANKA. Island of the Netherlands East Indies, also known as Bangka (q v)

BANKHEAD. Village of Aberdeenshire It is 4½ m N W of Aberdeen, on the L N E Rly

BANKHEAD. Village of Lanarkshire About 2 m E of Carstairs, it is on the L M S Rly.

BANKIPUR Suburb of Patna, in India It is the headquarters of the Patna district and an important rly junction A large building called the Golá, 426 ft round at the base and 96 ft high, built by Warren Hastings as a grain storehouse but never used for that purpose, is the chief object of interest

BANKNOCK Hamlet of Stirlingshire It is 4 m E of Kilsyth, on the L M S Rly, and is in a coal mining district

BANKS Channel connecting Melville Sound with the Arctic Ocean Known also as Maclure Strait, it separates Banks Island from Melville Island

BANKS Strait between Tasmania and Furneaux Islands It has a breadth of 15 m

BANKS Headland in New Zealand On the E coast of South Island, S E of Christchurch, it is about 28 m long by 18 m broad, and contains a number of extinct volcanoes

BANKS Island of British N America In the Arctic Ocean, it is separated by Banks Strait from Melville Island It was discovered by Parry in 1819 and named after Sir Joseph Banks

BANKS. Group of 17 islands in the South Pacific A dependency of the New Hebrides, they lie between that group and the Santa Cruz Islands

BANKS Island off the coast of British Columbia It is one of the Princess Royal group

BANKS Village of Lancashire It is 4 m N E of Southport, on the L M S Rly

BANKSIDE District of Southwark, London It lies along the S bank of the Thames and is now covered with wharves and warehouses In Elizabethan and Stuart times it was noted for its theatres, which included the Globe, the Hope, and the Rose

BANKSTOWN. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales It lies about 10 m S W of the city, with which it is connected by rly, and was included in the metropolis in 1929

BANKURA. District of Bengal, India Bordered on the N and E by the Burdwan district and on the S and W by those of Midnapur and Manbhum, it has an area of 2,621 sq m. Low and swampy in the E, it rises to a hilly forest region in the N and W, and contains the Rupnarain and Kansai rivers. Coal, rice, lac, silk, indigo, and cotton goods are produced. The majority of the inhabitants are Hindus. Pop 1,138,000

BANKURA. Town of India Situated on the Dhalkisor river, 98 m N.W of Calcutta, it has a healthy climate, trades in rice and oil-seeds, and manufactures cotton and silk Pop 23,453

BANN. River of Northern Ireland Rising in Mourne Mts, co Down, it flows N W, passes through Lough Neagh, forms Lough Beg, and runs N to the Atlantic 4 m. below Coleraine. It has salmon and eel fisheries

BANNOCKBURN. Village of Stirlingshire It stands on the Bannock, a tributary of the Forth, 2¾ m S E of Stirling, on the L M S Rly Here a battle was fought between the English, under Edward II, and the Scots, under Robert Bruce, June 24, 1314 The English suffered a great defeat, losing perhaps 10,000, while the Scots lost some 4,000 The Boro Stone, on which Bruce is said to have planted his standard, is preserved In 1929 the site of the battle was acquired for a national park Bannockburn House, in the vicinity, has associations with Prince Charlie

BANNOW Parish of co Wexford, I F S It is 9 m S W of Taghmon, and includes Bannow Island and the site of a supposed "buried city," of which only the old church and graveyard remain

BANNU. District of the North West Frontier Province, India A broad, hill-girt basin watered by the Kuram and the Indus, it has an area of 1,674 sq m and produces salt, sugar, alum, and cereals The inhabitants are chiefly Pathans and Waziris Pop about 250,000

BANNU Town of Bannu district, North-West Frontier Province, India It lies in the valley of the Kuram river, 150 m S W of Rawalpindi, and is the head of a military road to Dera Ismail Khan Its other name is Edwardesabad Pop 17,000

BANSKA BYSTRICA Town of Czechoslovakia, also known as Besztercezebanya (q v)

BANSTEAD. Urban district of Surrey It is 14 m S W of London on the S Rly, and has an interesting church Banstead Downs, on which are golf links extend to Epsom Pop 11 236.

BANSWARA Native state in the S W of Rajputana, India Hilly and wooded, it lacks water The chief rivers are the Mahi, Eran, Anas, Haran, and Chap It has an area of 1,946 sq m, and passed under British protection in 1818 Banswara is the chief town Pop. 260,670

BANSWARA Chief town of the native state of Banswara, India It lies about 7 m W of the river Mahi, and has old battlements and several temples Pop about 7,000

BANTAM. Residency of Java, Netherlands East Indies At the W end of the island and including the islands off the coast, it has an area of 3,050 sq m It is swampy in the N and hilly to the S, and produces rice, pulse, and coffee. Near Serang, the capital, is the decayed seaport of Bantam, where the Dutch settled in 1595. Pop 897,391

BANTRY Market town of co Cork, I F S. At the head of Bantry Bay, it is 58 m S W of Cork by the Gt Southern Rlys It is a fishing and tourist centre, manufactures tweeds and frieze, and is a station on the coach route to Killarney Pop (1926) 2,685

BANTRY BAY. Inlet of co Cork, I F S It was the scene of an indecisive and almost bloodless battle between the English and French fleets in 1689, and of an attempted French landing in 1796 King William landed his forces here in 1697 It contains the islands of Bere and Whiddy Glengariff, at the head of the bay, is a famous beauty spot.

BANTU. Name of the main group of languages spoken in Africa It is found S of a line reaching, on the W., 50° N and running irregularly to Lake Albert, thence, with a deep curve enclosing the Masai, S E to the sea at a point S of the equator Bantu languages, in number nearly 400, exclusive of semi-Bantu spoken to the N and W, are the mother tongue of some 50,000,000 natives.

Bantu is also used as a racial term It includes all types from the Bahima, a pale-faced people, perhaps only half negro, to the very black Atonga of Nyasa, and from the tall Zulu to the pygmies of the forests or the Abongo of Gabun Generally speaking, however, S and Central Africa are populated by tribes who are indistinguishable from W coast negroes *See* Africa

BANTWA. Native state of Bombay Presidency, India A coastal territory, with an area of 208 sq. m., it is watered by the Bhadar and Ujit rivers, and produces grain, cotton, and sugar cane. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured The chief harbours are Veraval, Porbandar, and Mangrol Bantwa is the chief town Pop 40,000.

BANTWA. Chief town of the native state of Bantwa, Bombay Presidency, India Pop about 10,000

BANWELL Village of Somerset It is 3½ m N W of Axbridge, on the G W Rly.

BANYALUKA. District of Bosnia, Yugoslavia It is hilly, the Kozara Planina exceeds 3,000 ft at its culminating point. Its area is 630 sq m Pop 58,000

BANYALUKA. Town of Bosnia, Yugoslavia It is a road centre and the terminus of the rly. from Zagreb, 126 miles distant, to the N W. It has a fine 16th century mosque, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop Pop 15,000

BANYO. Town of Cameroons, W Africa It stands on a tributary of the Mbam river, about 240 m N E of Duala It was taken from the Germans by a Nigerian force, Oct 24, 1915, during the Great War

BANYORO. Negroid tribe of Bantu speech and culture They mostly inhabit the Banyoro district of the northern province of the Uganda protectorate The Banyoro people are shorter, fairer, on a lower cultural plane—practising tooth-extraction and scar-tattooing—and less Christianised than their easterly neighbours, the Baganda

BANYUMAS (golden water) Residency of Java, Netherlands E Indies Extending from the central hills to the S coast, it has an area of 2,145 sq m and produces sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, and indigo. On the volcanic plateau of Dieng is the so called valley of death, permeated by noxious gases Pop 1,300,000

BANYUMAS Capital of Banyumas Residency, Java, Netherlands E Indies It lies 22 m from the coast, on the Serajo river, it has a fort and a fairly large trade Pop 7,000.

BANYUWANGI (fragrant water). Seaport of Java. On Bali Strait, on the E. coast of the island, it is a trading town and an important link in the telegraph system between Europe and Australia Pop 9,000.

BAONI. State of Central India Its area is 121 sq m, and it is the only Mahomedan state in Bundelkhand Its ruler is a nawab, who bears the title of highness and receives a salute of 11 guns Pop 19,734

BAOULE. District of the Ivory Coast, French W Africa The products include gold, especially near Grand Bassam.

BAPAUME. Town of France In the department of Pas-de-Calais, it is 15 m. S E. of Arras. During the Great War the town was totally destroyed, the destruction involving the loss of its two finest buildings, the church of St. Nicholas and the town hall After the War it was adopted by Sheffield and was completely rebuilt

Bapaume was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, 1659, and was the scene of a fierce battle, Jan 2-3, 1871 In the Great War the Germans held Bapaume from Nov, 1914, to March 17, 1917, and recaptured it March 25, 1918. It was taken by the British, Aug 29, 1918

BAR. In geography, a shallowing of water in or at the mouth of, a river Whenever a river is heavily loaded with silt a slackening of the speed of the stream causes the deposit of silt, which accumulates to form a temporary or permanent ridge in the river-bed Where rivers flow into a shallow sea with high tides, the bar frequently interferes with navigation and may necessitate dredging operations

BARA. Native tribe of Madagascar Of Melanesian rather than African stock, they inhabit an extensive region in the S of the island They are grouped in tribes under native rulers and number about 157,000

BARABA (Russ, Barabinskaya) Vast steppe in W Siberia It lies between the rivers Ob and Irtish Low-lying and unhealthy, it has an alluvial stoneless soil, with salt lakes and marshes It was colonised by Russia in 1767, and covers 100,000 sq m Fairly fertile, it has forests in the N, and is traversed by the Trans-Siberian Rly The Baraba Tartars now live in settled villages

BARA BANKI. District of the United Provinces, India Level and marshy, it is drained by the Gumti and the Gogra, and has an area of 1,759 sq m It produces cereals, opium, and sugar, and manufactures cloth, brass utensils, etc Pop 1,030,000

BARA BANKI Town and capital of Bara Banki district, United Provinces, India It stands on the river Gogra, 17 m E of Lucknow, and is a railway junction Pop 3,000

BARABRA. Collective name for the agricultural Nubian tribes of the Nile valley S of Assuan They may once have extended to Berber Recorded in an inscription of Thothmes I (c 1540 B C), neither their name nor their Nubian dialect has any connection with the Hamitic Berbers They were Christian for centuries before the Moslem domination

BARACOA. Seaport of Cuba At the extreme E end of the island, it is 92 m E by N of Santiago, and has a wireless station Its harbour is poor Bananas and coconuts are exported The earliest settlement in Cuba, Baracoa was founded by Diego Columbus, brother of Christopher, in 1512 At one time it was the capital of the island Pop 6,000

BARADA. River of Syria Rising in the Anti Lebanon, it flows S and E through Damascus, below which is the Biblical Abana It flows into the Bahret-el-Ateibeh

BARAHONA. Province of the Dominican Republic It embraces the most southerly portion of Haiti Its N boundary runs from Lake Saumatra, on the W, to the bay of Neyba, on the E Its boundary on the W separates it from the republic of Haiti Pop (1931) 48,180

BARAKA. River of the Sudan. Rising in the eastern range of mts in Eritrea, it flows in a northerly direction towards the Red Sea, and some 30 m. from the coast forms an inland delta. Here much cotton is grown In 1930-31 about 60,000 acres were under cultivation

BARAM. River of Sarawak, Borneo Rising in Mt. Batu Lelhun, it flows N and E into the China Sea at Baram Point The second largest river of Sarawak, it is navigable for 100 m, although there is a difficult bar at its mouth. There are rich petroleum fields on its banks, especially at Miri and Bakong

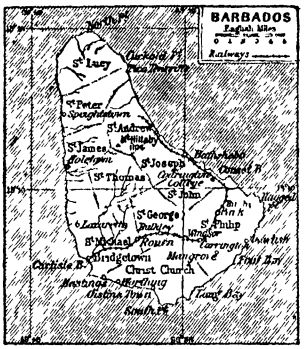
BARAMBA. Native state of Bihar and Orissa, India. It lies N. of the Mahanadi river, and has

an area of 134 sq m According to legend the state originated in the grant of two villages by the ruler of Orissa to a famous wrestler, a territory afterwards extended by him and his successors Pop 41,429.

BARANAGAR. Town of Bengal, India It is an industrial centre It is on the Hooghli, N of Calcutta Pop 25,895

BARANOF. Chief island of the Alexander Archipelago, off the S W coast of Alaska Mountainous and well wooded, it is 100 m long and 25 m wide Coal and gold occur, and fishing and fur-trading are carried on On the W coast is Sitka, the former capital of Alaska Pop. 1,450

BARANOVITCHI. Town of Poland It was formerly in the Russian government of Minsk An important rly. junction on the Warsaw-Moscow line, it is 125 m S E of Vilna In the vicinity a battle was fought between the Russians and Germans, July, 1916



Barbados Most easternly of the Windward Islands, West Indies

BARASSIE. Village of Ayrshire It is 1 m N E of Troon, on the L M S Rly

BARAUNDHA. State in Central India It is under the political agent in Baghelkhand, and its area is 218 sq m. Pop 16,890

BARBACENA Town of Brazil Situated 3,550 ft high on the Sierra do Espinhaço, it is 145 m direct and 235 m by rly N N W of Rio de Janeiro It is a health resort and a manufacturing and agricultural centre, with gold mines near by Pop 10,000

BARBADOS (Port bearded, from the bearded fig-tree found there) Easternmost of the Windward Isles, British West Indies It covers an area of 166 sq m Sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, indigo, and arrowroot are produced, while sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton are exported Barbados has a healthy climate, but is subject to hurricanes and earthquakes Bridgetown is the capital The island is chiefly inhabited by negroes It is administered by a governor, with an executive council and committee, a legislative council of nine members, and a house of assembly of 24 members It has 28 m of railway, and was colonised by the British in 1625 Pop (1930) 172,182

BARBARY. Term once applied to the native states of N Africa, mainly inhabited by Berbers It included Tripoli, Fezzan, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, extended from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, and was bordered on the S by the Sahara

BARBERTON. Town of the Transvaal It lies 2,825 ft above sea level, on the slope of the De Kaap valley, 283 m by railway E of Pretoria The capital of Barberton district, it dates from 1886, and owes its existence to the opening of the De Kaap goldfields

BARBERTON. City of Ohio, U S A It stands about 35 m S of Cleveland Served both by railway and canal, its industries include the manufacture of matches, machinery, chemicals, artificial lumber, and porcelain Originally known as New Portage, it was incorporated in 1892 Pop (1930) 23,934

BARBIZON Village of France It stands on the edge of the forest of Fontainebleau, about five miles from the town of that name A favourite resort of tourists and artists, about the middle of the 19th century it became the home of certain French landscape painters, who became known as the Barbizon school.

BARBON. Village of Westmorland It is 3 m N N E. of Kirkby Lonsdale, on the L.M.S. Rly.

BARBUDA (Port, bearded men isle) Island of the Leeward group, British W Indies A dependency of Antigua, it covers 62 sq m, is fertile, and produces salt, phosphates, tobacco, sugar, cotton, timber, and cattle Codrington is the chief town Pop 903

BARCA. Alternative spelling of the N African region also known as Barka (q v)

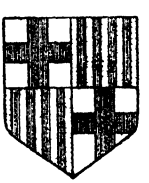
BARCALDINE. Town of Queensland It is 361 m W of Rockhampton, on the rly to Longreach Well watered by an artesian bore, it is a railway centre for the cattle and sheep stations of the western plains Pop 1,829

BARCE. Settlement in Cyrenaica It is connected by rly with Benghazi, some 67 m distant Under a government scheme, colonists from Italy are developing agriculture here

BARCELLONA. Town of Sicily Situated on the Longano, 28 m by railway W S W. of Messina, it has oil, wine, fruit, and silk industries, and contains sulphur baths Pop 16,500

BARCELONA Province of Catalonia, N E Spain Sloping from the Pyrenees to the Mediterranean, it is extremely mountainous, wooded, well watered, and highly cultivated, and covers an area of 2,968 sq m The fertile coast lands produce oranges, wine, cereals, etc, and nut and cork trees abound in the hills Inland the climate is cold, many of the peaks being snow-covered Barcelona is the most populous and industrious district of Spain The mountains are rich in minerals There are several railway lines in the province Pop (1930) 1,460,826

BARCELONA City and seaport of Spain It stands on the N E coast, at the mouth of the Llobregat valley, 430 m by railway N E of Madrid, and is connected by rly with France The capital of Barcelona province, it has a fine Gothic cathedral, and a new one in the modernist style, as well as nearly 100 churches The old palace of the kings of Aragon is now a museum The university was founded in 1450 The Rambla is the chief thoroughfare, and the city has fine parks and open spaces It consists of an old town, a new town, and a shipping quarter, with new suburbs around There is a large harbour for the enormous trade of the port A passenger air service connects it with Madrid, and in 1932 it was decided to inaugurate an air mail service to Cadiz It has a broadcasting station Pop (1930) 782,843


Barcelona arms

BARCELONA. Town of Venezuela It is on the Neveri river, 3 m from the sea, and connected by rly with the port of Guanta, 11 m E It was formerly a thriving shipping town, but has greatly declined Coffee, sugar, and other produce are exported, and coal and salt are worked locally It is served by the Guanta-Naricual Rly Pop about 8,500

BARCLAY SOUND. Inlet on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Its breadth at entrance is about 35 m, its extreme points being Cape Beale and Amphitrite Point, and it contains some islands The Alberni Channel connects the sound with the interior of the island

BARCOMBE. Village of Sussex It is on the Ouse, 5½ m. N. of Lewes, on the S. Rly. Pop. 1,290.

BARDERA. Town of Italian Somaliland On the river Juba, about 385 m from the sea, it has a wireless station and a steamer service to Kismayu.

BARDIGOO Town in Czechoslovakia, better known as Bartfa (q v)

BARDNEY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 10 m S E of Lincoln, on the L N E Rly Near by are the remains of Bardney Abbey, once a wealthy Benedictine house Pop 1,373

BARDON. Village of Leicestershire It is on the L M S Rly , and on the W edge of Charnwood Forest Close by is Bardon Hill, the highest point in Leicestershire, being 912 ft high On it are stone quarries

BARDON MILL. Village of Northumberland. It is 4½ m E of Haltwhistle on the L N E Rly

BARDOWIEK. Town of Hanover, Prussia. It is 4 m from Luneburg, on the river Ilmenau It was founded by Charlemagne, and was soon said to be the greatest trading centre of that part of Germany It was made the seat of a bishop, and it had a cathedral, of which some parts are included in the existing parish church, a Gothic building dating from about 1400 Pop 2,500

BARDSEY. Island of N Wales At the extreme S W point of Caernarvonshire, it has an area of 444 acres Traditionally the last retreat of the Welsh bards, it has a village and harbour, with a lighthouse Fragments remain of a 13th century abbey said to have been founded in 516. Pop 296

BARDSEY Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 7 m N E of Leeds, on the L N E Rly Congreve, the dramatist (1670-1729) was born here

BARDSLEY. Town of Lancashire It is 2½ m N of Ashton-under-Lyne The neighbouring coal mines and cotton mills provide the chief occupations Pop 2,214

BARDWAN. Division of Bengal, India With an area of 13,948 sq m , it comprises the districts of Bardwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghli, and Howrah The capital is the town of Bardwan Pop 8,467,000

BARDWAN District of Bengal, India Low lying and watered by tributaries of the Hooghli, the district has an area of 2,691 sq m and is traversed by the E Indian Rly It produces rice, silk, tobacco, and jute Gold, copper, and silver vessels are made Coal is largely worked at Raniganj Pop 1,538,371

BARDWAN Town of Bengal, India The capital of the district and division of Bardwan, it stands on the Damodar, 67 m by rail N W of Calcutta It consists of over 70 villages and contains the maharajah's palaces and many temples Pop 36,000

BAREGES. Inland watering place of France It is in the dept of Hautes-Pyrenées, high above the river Bastan, 12 m S E of Pierrefitte Its springs have been used for over 200 years for skin diseases A gauze-like dress fabric of silk and wool, or of wool only, called barège, is manufactured here

BAREILLY. Division of the United Provinces, India Formerly known as the Rohilkhand division, it has an area of 10,829 sq m

BAREILLY. District of the United Provinces, India With an area of 1,579 sq. m , it is chiefly a level plain, watered by the rivers Gogra, Ramganga, Gomati, and Deoha, and by a system of canals The jungle in the W part contains much big game. Pop 1,013,875.

BAREILLY. City of the United Provinces, India It is an important rly. junction, 154 m N W. of Lucknow, on the Ramganga river, and has a government college, cantonment, and native schools. It manufactures furniture and textiles, and trades in cotton, grain, and sugar, sugar refining being the chief industry. Pop. (1931) 144,031.

BARENTS. Small island in the Arctic Ocean It is one of the Spitsbergen group, lying off the E coast of the main island, and is uninhabited.

BARENTS LAND Northern division of the N island of Novaya Zemlya. It was discovered by William Barents

BARENTS SEA Part of the Arctic Ocean Between Lapland, Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land, and Novaya Zemlya, it is shallow and mostly ice-covered, though the S portion, called the Murman Sea, is open in winter

BARFLEUR. Watering place and port of France It is in the department of Manche, on the Cotentin peninsula. 15 m E of Cherbourg Off Cape Barfleur was fought the naval battle of La Hogue, May 19, 1692 in which the French were beaten and all hopes of restoring James II to the English throne destroyed

BARFRESTON Village of Kent It is 6 m from Dover and has a Norman church

BARFURUSH Town of Persia It lies 12 m S of the Caspian and about 100 m S W of Teheran, on the unnavigable river Bhawal It has a large trade by caravan and through its port Meshed-i Sar, and exports silk, cotton, and rice Commerce with Teheran and the interior is also carried on by road Pop 30,000

BARGA Mountain pass of India In Bashahr state, Punjab, it is the lowest of a series of three passes in close proximity across the Himalayas to Tibet Its altitude is about 15,000 ft

BARGEDDIE Village of Lanarkshire It is 2 m W S W of Coatbridge, on the L N E Rly , and has coal and iron industries Pop 3,013

BARHAM Village of Kent It is 8 m S E of Canterbury on the S Rly Near is a group of round tumuli in which Jutish graves have been found Pop 1,005

BARI. Nilotic negro tribe They live on both banks of the White Nile, in the Mongalla province of the Sudan and the northern province of Uganda Situate between the Dinka and Madi tribes, and occupying conical huts, they raise sheep, cattle, and cereals, but live chiefly by fishing The tall, lank men are mostly unclad , the smaller stouter women, when married, wear fringed girdles and goat-leather aprons Polygamy exists and girls are sold as wives Each tribal section has its iron making chief The Bari language is the same as that of the Fajallu, but contains many Masai words

BARI. Province of Italy Bordering the Adriatic Sea and forming part of Apulia, it has an area of 1,990 sq m Low lying and fertile to the E , it produces fruit, oil, wine, nuts, and cereals The limestone plateaux of Le Murgie to the W pasture sheep and cattle, and there are salt works near Pop (1931) 946,667

BARI (anc Barium) City and seaport of Italy On a peninsula in the Adriatic Sea, it is an important railway junction, 69 m N W of Brindisi, and is the capital of Bari province The old town is closely built, the modern one is huge and rectangularly planned Its cathedral, begun in 1025, was rebuilt 1170-8 and modernised in 1745 The basilica of San Nicola was founded in 1087 The city is the seat of a state university Bari manufactures furniture, soap, and candles, and exports brandy, wine, olive oil, almonds, grain, cotton, and wool It has a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 171,622

BARI DOAB. Region of the Punjab, India. Lying between the Ravi and Sutlej rivers, it is traversed by the railway between Multan and Lahore, and is irrigated by the Bari Doab canals. The upper canal was finished in 1859 and waters over a million acres in the Amritsar, Gurdaspur, and Lahore districts It receives its water from the Ravi The lower canal supplies Montgomery district with water from the river Chenab, which is siphoned under the Ravi

BARIMA. River of British Guiana and Venezuela Rising in the Imataka Mts, it flows E, N., and N W. to the sea on the S shore of the mouth of the Orinoco Its length is 220 m and it is navigable for 80 m Close to its source lies the small town of Barima

BARINAS. Town of Venezuela The capital of the state of Zamora, it is 170 m S W of Caracas It was once a flourishing city producing good tobacco, but its prosperity has declined Pop 6,000

BARINGO. Lake of British East Africa Lying N E of the Victoria Nyanza, 78 m N of Nakuru on the Uganda Rly, it is a freshwater lake 18 m long and covering an area of 195 sq m It contains several small islands, one inhabited, and has no sea outlet It is one of a series of small lakes within the rift valley which reaches from Lake Rudolf almost to L Nyasa

BARISAL. Town, river and port of India The capital of the Bakarganj, or Backergunge, district of Bengal, India, it stands on the Barisal river, 118 m E of Calcutta The strange noises heard here called Barisal guns, attributed to breakers, subsidence, or seismic disturbance, have not yet been explained scientifically Barisal is in a great rice-producing district, and is the eastern headquarters of the great system of navigable channels in the Ganges delta Pop 27,000

BARITO River of Borneo Rising in the Müller Mts, it flows about 500 m S into the Java Sea below Banjermassin, and drains an area of 35,000 sq m

BARKA. Region of N Africa It is situate between the gulf of Sidra and Egypt, and forms part of the Italian colony of Libya Occupying the site of the ancient Cyrenaica, it was at one time fertile, but is now mostly an arid desert Its industries are agriculture, cattle rearing, and sponge fishing Numerous remains testify to a high state of civilization in Roman times

BARKAL. Hill in the Anglo Egyptian Sudan The Holy Mountain of the Egyptian inscriptions, it is situated in the Dongola prov, in the neighbourhood of Merawi, and is 302 ft high On the plain near the hill are the ruins of nine small pyramids, there are eight more on the hill itself

BARKING Borough and market town of Essex On the Roding, 7½ m E of London, on the L M S, L N E, and Dist Rlys, it has markets gardens, jute factories and chemical works, and trades in fish and timber A large station for generating electric power was opened in 1925 At Barking Creek are large sewage works The church of S Margaret, a Norman building with later additions, contains some fine brasses The bishop of Barking is a suffragan of the bishop of Chelmsford The place was made a borough in 1931 A market is held daily Pop (1931) 51,277

BARKING. Village of Suffolk It is 2 m from Needham Market and has an interesting church

BARKISLAND. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 5 m S W of Halifax Pop (1931) 1,552

BARKLY EAST. Town of Cape Province, S Africa It is situated in mountainous country, 5,830 ft above sea level, on the Kraai river 82 m S E by E from Aliwal North Sheep pasturing is the chief occupation It is named after Sir Henry Barkly, governor of Cape Colony, 1870-77 It is the chief town of the district that is called after it, Barkly East European pop (1931) 1,400

BARKLY WEST. Town of Griqualand, S. Africa The capital of Barkly West district, it is on the N bank of the Vaal river, 22 m N W of Kimberley It is an important diamond mining centre. Pop 3,630.

BARKSTON. Village of Lincolnshire It is 4½ m N E of Grantham, on the L N E Rly

BARKUL. Town of Chinese Turkestan It is on the northern route from Peking to Kulja Lake Barkul, about 10 m N W, is 5,000 ft. above sea level

BARLAVENTO. Group of islands, forming part of the Cape Verde group The name means windward, and the group includes São Vicente, Santo Antaõ, São Nicolau, Santa Luzia, Sal and Bõa Vista, Branco, and Raso

BARLBOROUGH. Village of Derbyshire It is 8 m N E of Chesterfield Here are brick and tile works, and large collieries

BAR-LE-DUC. Town of France The capital of the department of Meuse, it is on the river Ornain, 62 m W of Nancy The upper town, formerly the capital of the duchy of Bar, contains the church of S Pierre, a clock tower, and the remains of a château At Bar-le-Duc the Old Pretender lived for a time Pop 17,000

BARLETTA. City and seaport of Italy On an island in the Adriatic, it is about 35 m. N W. of Bari It has a considerable trade by sea, exporting wine and other products of southern Italy, and importing coal, petroleum, corn, chemical manures, and timber It has a Romanesque cathedral, mainly 12th century, and an old Gothic church, S Sepulchre The castle dates from the 16th century The palace of Manfred is now a convent Pop 51,536

BARLEUX Village of France It is in the department of Somme, 3 m S W of Peronne, on the hill country overlooking that town During the Great War it was the scene of much fighting

BARLOW Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m S E of Selby, on the L N E Rly

BARMEN Town of Prussia, now included in Elberfeld It is on the Wupper, about 25 m N E of Cologne Its port is Dusseldorf on the Rhine On the main line from Aix la Chapelle to Berlin, Barmen is connected by rly with the busy industrial district round it, one line being an overhead electric one Its industries include bleaching, dyeing, and the manufacture of ribbon, dress trimmings and linings, cotton and woollen goods, carpets, and beer Pop 187,099

BARMING, EAST Village of Kent It is on the Medway, 2½ m S W of Maidstone It has a station on the S Rly Pop 1,113

BARMOUTH (Welsh, Abermaw) Urban district and watering place of Merionethshire On Cardigan Bay, at the mouth of the Mawddach, it is 9 m W S W of Dolgelly, on the G W Rly A popular watering place, it is picturesquely placed near Cader Idris Old Barmouth, with its parish church, is on a cliff above the modern town Pop (1931) 2,491

BARMSTON. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is on the coast, 5 m S W of Bridlington

BARNACK. Village of Northamptonshire It is 3½ m S E of Stamford, on the L M S Rly, the station being Uffingham and Barnack, and is famous for its building stone Pop 548



Barnard Castle arms

BARNARD CASTLE. Urban district and market town of Durham On the Tees, it is 15 m W of Darlington, on the L N E. Rly Dominating the town is the ruined castle founded about 1100 by one of the Baliol family and close by is the Bowes art museum Barnard Castle is the scene of Scott's Rokeby It gives its name to a division of the county that returns one member to parliament. Market day, Wed Pop. (1931) 3,883

BARNAUL. Town of Siberia, the W Siberian region, U.S S R. Standing on the Ob, at its

junction with the Barnaulka, it is 225 m S W of Tomsk, on a branch of the Altai to Buisk Rly It has smelters, foundries, and glass works It is under the rule of the Soviet authorities. Pop (1926) 74,243

BARNBOW. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is 5½ m. E of Leeds

BARNEGAT. City of New Jersey, U S A. Situated on Long Beach it stands at the mouth of Barnegat Bay. Near here the U S airship Akron crashed on April 4, 1933, with a loss of over 70 lives.

BARNEHURST. District of Kent It is situated 15 m from London, and has a station on the S Rly

BARNES. Borough of Surrey On the Thames, it is mainly a residential district, 7 m S W of London by the S. Rly. Mentioned in Domesday as Barne, it has a restored church, S Mary's The old manor house of Barn Elms is occupied by the Ranelagh Club Barnes Common is a large open space The district adjoining in the bend of the river is called Castelnau Barnes was made a borough in 1932 Pop (1931) 42,439

BARNET. Urban district and market town of Hertfordshire. It is 11 m N of London, on the L N E Rly Here was fought the battle of Barnet, 1471, between the Yorkists under Edward of York (afterwards Edward IV) and the Lancastrians under Warwick, in which Warwick was defeated and killed Barnet's horse fair, held in Sept , is still one of the largest in England Chipping Barnet is a parish within the urban district, and New and East Barnet are suburbs Market day, Wed. Pop (1931) 14,721

BARNETBY-LE-WOLD. Village of Lincolnshire Situated 3¾ m N E. of Brigg, it is on the L N E Rly Pop 1,626

BARNHAM. Hamlet of Sussex. It is 5 m. S W of Arundel, on the S. Rly The church dates from the 12th century

BARNIM. District of Germany It lies between the Spree, the Oder, and the Havel In the 15th century it became part of the mark of Brandenburg, and the name is now perpetuated by two Kreise (districts)

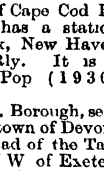
BARNOLDSWICK. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 9 m S W of Skipton, on the L M S Rly , and the Leeds and Liverpool canal Cotton weaving is the chief industry. Pop. (1931) 11,915



Barnsley arms

BARNSLEY. County borough and market town of Yorkshire (W.R) On the river Dearne, 16 m N of Sheffield, it is served by the L N E and L M S Rlys The Barnsley canal connects it with Leeds and Wakefield In a rich coal district, it has textile and other manufactures There is a grammar school, founded in 1660 Barnsley sends one member to parliament Its football club won the Association Cup in 1912 Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 71,522

BARNSTABLE. Seaport of Massachusetts, U S A It is situated on Barnstable Bay, a southern inlet of Cape Cod Bay, 73 m S E of Boston, and has a station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rly. It is a fishing centre Pop (1930) 7,271



Barnstaple arms

BARNSTAPLE. Borough, sea port, and market town of Devonshire At the head of the Taw estuary, 40 m N W of Exeter, it has stations on the G W and S Rlys , and is the terminus of a light rly to Lynton. Its bridge, 700 ft. long and having 16 arches, is in parts very ancient The church of S Peter and S Paul, with its twisted spire, is 14th century The town manufactures gloves, lace, and pottery called Barum ware An annual fair is held in September. Market days, Tues and Fri Pop (1931) 14,693

BARNT GREEN. Hamlet of Worcestershire It is 4 m N E of Bromsgrove, on the L M S Rly

BARNWELL ST. ANDREWS. Village of Northamptonshire It is 2½ m S of Oundle, on the L M S Rly The castle, now in ruins, is a good specimen of Norman architecture.

BARODA. Native state of India Intermingling with other native states and the British districts in Kathiawar and Gujarat, it is in the Bombay presidency It is well supplied with rlys and covers 8,127 sq m Fertile in the N , it produces cereals, cotton, opium, tobacco, sugar, oil seeds, and a breed of white cattle Sandstone is quarried The state is ruled by a gaekwar, as he is called Pop (1931) 2,443,007

BARODA. Division of Baroda state, Gujarat, India It has an area of 1,889 sq m , and is mainly peopled by Hindus Pop 587,555

BARODA. Town of India The capital of the state of the same name, it stands on the Vishnamitri river and is 246 m by rly N of Bombay It has palaces, temples, churches, hospitals, schools, a college, waterworks, several public institutions and parks, and a large military cantonment Pop (1931) 112,862, including military

BAROMETER (Gr baros, weight, metron, measure) Instrument which measures the pressure of the atmosphere A mercurial barometer consists essentially of a glass tube closed at one end This tube is filled with mercury, inverted, and the open end placed in a cup of mercury The mercury column then falls a little and some of the mercury runs back into the cup, leaving in the tube a column about 30 ins high When the air pressure upon the surface of the mercury is decreased, some mercury flows from the tube to the cup when it is increased some is forced into the tube, so that the column stands higher At sea level, if pressure is normal, the column stands about 29 9 ins , or 760 millimetres, high When it stands higher the pressure is called high , when it stands lower the pressure is called low

Aneroid barometers are in very common use, owing to the ease with which they can be carried They have a metal diaphragm inside a metal case Differences of pressure cause the diaphragm to move, because the air inside has been exhausted, and this movement is communicated by delicate levers to an index finger which is moved on a dial The dial is usually graduated in feet as well as in inches or millimetres Thus an aneroid barometer is very convenient for obtaining elevations, as pressure decreases with altitude Since April, 1914, the British Meteorological Office has adopted the millibar as the unit of pressure One thousand millibars are equivalent to 29 53 ins of mercury

BARONSCOURT Name of a London district between Earl's Court and Hammersmith It is 6 m from London and has a station on the District and Underground Rlys

BAROSSA Ridge of hills about 17 m from Cadiz Here a battle was fought between the British and the French in the Peninsular War, March 5, 1811 It ended in a British victory

BAROTSELAND District of Rhodesia Formerly a separate administration known as North-Western Rhodesia, it was amalgamated with North-Eastern Rhodesia Aug 17, 1911, to form Northern Rhodesia It is watered by tributaries of the Congo and the Zambezi Mongu is the chief administrative station and Lealui the residence of the paramount chief. The Barotse, who gave their name to the country, are a negro race

BARQUISIMETO. City of Venezuela Formerly called Nueva Segovia, it is on the Barquisimeto river, and is the capital of the state of Lara It is 103 m by rly S W of Tucacas, its port on Triste Gulf. Lying high in a healthy, fertile district, it has a cathedral, college, schools, and other public institutions, and a wireless station A busy trading centre, it exports coffee, cocoa, sugar, rum, hides, skins, and fibre Pop 23,500

BARRA. Island of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness shire About 4 m S of Uist, it contains two villages There is a steamer service with Glasgow Cattle rearing is carried on Pop 2,456

BARRA. Small kingdom of West Africa In the British colony of Gambia, it lies N of the river Gambia and extends to its mouth Barra Point is opposite Bathurst

BARRA. Town and health resort of Italy It is 3 m by rly E of Naples, at the N E foot of Mt Vesuvius Pop 13,000

BARRACKPUR. Town of Bengal, India On the Hooghli river, it is 15 m by rail N of Calcutta, It is a favourite resort for Europeans and contains the suburban seat of the viceroy It was the scene of sepoy risings in 1824 and 1857 Pop 40,000

BARRA DO RIO GRANDE Town of Brazil It stands at the junction of the Rio Grande with the Rio São Francisco, and is the terminus of the Sant' Anna branch of the Central Rly In a fertile district, noted for its wine, Barra is a growing commercial centre Pop 22,000

BARRAFRANCA Town of Sicily It is 10 m S E of Caltanissetta, and stands at an alt of 1,470 ft above sea level Pop 11,500

BARRA MANSA. Town of Brazil It is on the Rio Parahyba do Sul, 60 m N W of Rio de Janeiro, on the rly to São Paulo Iron manganese, kaolin, and other minerals are worked, and a trade in coffee, sugar, and grain is carried on Pop 26,000

BARRANQUILLA. Town of Colombia, S America It is on the Magdalena, 7 m above its mouth, and 16 m by rly S E of Puerto Colombia, its seaport The head of navigation on the Magdalena, it is the chief commercial centre of Colombia, is an important seat of the Panama hat industry, and has good wharfage It is connected by an air service with Buenaventura and with Bogota There is a broadcasting station here Pop 139,974

BARRASFORD. Village of Northumberland It is on the North Tyne river, 8 m N W of Hexham, on the L N E Rly Here is a ferry, and near by is Haughton Castle, dating from the 13th century

BARRE City of Vermont, U S A Situated 6 m S E of Montpelier, on the Vermont Central Rly, it has an important granite industry, and manufactures foundry products and tools Pop (1930) 11,307

BARREN River of Kentucky, U S A It rises in Monroe country and flows in a north-westerly direction, joining the Green river at Woodbury, 20 m N W of Bowling Green It is about 120 m long and is navigable as far as Bowling Green

BARREN Volcanic island in the Bay of Bengal Situated E of the Andaman Isles, it is 2 m in diameter and its cone is 1,015 ft high. Active in 1789, 1803, and 1832, it is now quiescent

BARREN GROUNDS. District of Canada It lies N of latitude 67° between the northern limits of the forest tract of Alaska and the Arctic Ocean It is desolate and unproductive

BARRHEAD. Burgh of Renfrewshire On the Levern, it is 7½ m S W of Glasgow by the L M S Rly Founded in 1773, it has developed into an industrial town with brass and iron foundries and other manufactures There is an annual fair. Pop (1931) 12,308.

BARRHILL. Village of Ayrshire. It is on the river Dusk, 12 m from Girvan, and has a station on the L M S Rly

BARRIE. Town of Ontario, Canada Standing on Lake Simcoe, it is 64 m N N W. of Toronto It is an important junction on the C P R. and C N R, and a port for the lake steamers Pop (1931) 7,776

BARRIER REEF. Coast formation either encircling an island or extending along a continental land mass The best example of the latter is the Great Barrier Reef, which for over 1,000 m follows the trend of the N E Australian coast at a distance from 20 to 50 m

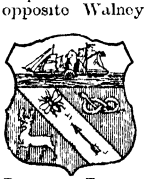
BARROW. River of Leinster, I F S Rising in the Slieve Bloom Mts, it flows 120 m E and S, and at its junction with the Suir broadens into Waterford harbour At Athy, below which it is navigable for barges, it is joined by the Grand Canal, and above New Ross receives the Nore With the Suir it drains an area of 3,550 sq m It is navigable for small vessels to New Ross

BARROWDEN Village of Rutland It is 5 m E of Uppingham, and is served by the L M S Rly, the station being Wakerley and Barrowden

BARROWFORD Urban district of Lancashire. It is 2 m W of Colne Pop (1931) 5,299

BARROW HAVEN Hamlet of Lincolnshire It is on the Humber, opposite Hull, 2 m E N E. of Barton, and has a station on the L N E Rly

BARROW-IN-FURNESS. County borough and seaport of Lancashire On Morecambe Bay, opposite Walney Island, it is 265 m by rly N N W from London on the L M S Rly Its rise is due to the discovery of haematite iron ore towards the middle of the 19th century, to the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process, and the development of railway facilities Copper and slate are recovered There are engineering, smelting, iron, jute, paper, and flax works, besides shipyards Railway rolling stock is manufactured The Devonshire, Buccleuch, and Ramsden docks afford ample accommodation Cavendish dock has been leased by the rly to Messrs Vickers for building hangars and manoeuvring airships and dirigibles There are also a graving dock and a depositing dock Objects of interest are the town hall and the ruins of Furness abbey which are near One member is returned to parliament The borough includes Vickerstown and other parts of Walney Island Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 66,366



Barrow-in-Furness arms

BARROW-ON-SOAR. Town of Leicestershire It is 10 m N of Leicester by the L M S Rly Lace, hosiery, and cement are manufactured It is the centre of a large rural district, and here are the kennels of the Quorn Hunt Pop 2,575.

BARROW STRAIT. Channel of the Arctic Ocean It connects Melville and Lancaster Sounds Discovered by Parry in 1819, it was named in honour of Sir John Barrow

BARRY. Urban district and seaport of Glamorganshire On the Bristol Channel, 7 m S W of Cardiff, it is a terminus of the G W Rly, which owns the docks It owes its commercial importance to the opening in 1889 of the first of its docks, which cover 114 acres and accommodate the largest vessels There are three large graving docks Coal and coke are exported. Of the ruined castle, only a gateway remains. Pop (1931) 38,916

BARRY. Town of Angus It is 9 m N E of Dundee, on the L N E Rly Close by lies Buddon Camp, one of the military training grounds in Scotland Pop. 4,508.

BARSI. Town of India. It is 190 m. S E of Bombay, and is connected by a light railway with the Great Indian Peninsula system It is a great cotton mart, and exports oil seeds. Pop. 18,097

BARSTON. Village of Warwickshire. It is 8 m W. of Coventry, and contains a church dedicated to S. Swithun, rebuilt in 1721.

BAR-SUR-AUBE. Town of France In the department of Aube, it is situate at the junction of the rivers Aube and Bresse, and is 35 m E. of Troyes on the rly. to Belfort Two of its churches, S Pierre and S Maclou, date from the 12th and 13th centuries respectively It has several flour, cotton, and other industries, and wine is made in the neighbourhood Bar was a Roman settlement and later an important place in Champagne Pop 5,000

BAR-SUR-SEINE. Town of France In the department of Aube, it stands on the left bank of the Seine, 20 m by rly S E of Troyes It possesses a 16th century church, S Etienne, and houses of the same period, and just above the town are the ruins of a castle long occupied by the counts of Bar In the Middle Ages it was a fortified town

BARTAN Town of Turkey It is situated on the Bartan-Su, near its entrance into the Black Sea, being 45 m N E of Eregli, with which it has irregular steamer communication Pop 7,000

BARTFA. Town of Czechoslovakia It is situated on the Tapoly river, at a terminus of a branch rly 28 m N of Eperjes Pop about 10,000

BARTHOMLEY. Village of Cheshire It is 4 m S E of Crewe and is served by the L M S Rly, the station being Radway Green and Barthomley

BARTLESVILLE. City of Oklahoma, U S A It stands about 35 m N of Tulsa, and is well served by rly. The centre of an important oil region, zinc ore and natural gas are also found in the vicinity Pop (1930) 14,763

BARTLOW. Village of Cambridgeshire It is 12 m S E of Cambridge, on the L N E Rly

BARTON-LE-STREET. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is 4½ m W N W of Malton The church, rebuilt in 1870, contains some fine Norman carving

BARTON MILLS Village of Suffolk It is a mile from Mildenhall, and is a boating and fishing centre

BARTON-ON-SEA. Watering place of Hampshire It is on the coast, 5½ m S W. of Lymington, and is served by the S Rly, the station being New Milton There is a golf course

BARTON SEAGRAVE. Village of Northamptonshire It is 2 m from Kettering and has an interesting Norman church.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER. Urban district of Lincolnshire On the S side of the Humber, 6 m S W of Hull, it is a branch terminus of the L N E Rly. The church of S Peter is noted for its tower, whose upper part is Early Norman, while the lower probably dates from Saxon times. S Mary's church dates from the 14th century The town is connected with Hull by ferry from New Holland, but it is proposed to build a bridge across the Humber here Pop (1931) 6,330

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL. Town of Lancashire It is 5½ m W of Manchester. Here in 1770 Brindley constructed an aqueduct to carry the Bridgewater Canal across the Irwell This gave place in 1893 to an aqueduct by which the canal is now carried over the Manchester Ship Canal The aqueduct swings to allow the passage of shipping Barton is the centre of a rural district

BARTSCH. River of Germany. Flowing in a W. direction, it enters the Oder above Glogau. It is about 100 m. long.

BARUGO. Town of Philippine Islands. It stands on Carigara Bay in the island of Leyte and trades in copra and hemp Pop 12,500

BARWANI Native state of Central India. In the Bhopawar agency, its area is 1,178 sq m. It lies mainly in the hilly tracts of Central India, and the inhabitants consist chiefly of jungle tribes Of the total area about a quarter is under cultivation, the chief crops being millet, cotton, and sesame Pop (1921) 120,150

BARWANI City of India The capital of the state of Barwani, Central India, it lies on the S. bank of the Narbada river Five miles away is Bawangaja hill, one of the holy places of the Jains.

BARWICK-IN-ELMET Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 7 m N E of Leeds West of the village are several remarkable mounds probably early Norman

BASCHURCH Village of Shropshire It is 7½ m N W of Shrewsbury, on the G W Rly It possesses an interesting church, and 1½ m to the N lies the Berth, a neolithic fortification Pop 1,435

BASEL (Fr Bâle) Canton of Switzerland Almost wholly separated on the N from Germany by the Rhine, it has an area of 177 sq m In 1833 it was divided into two half-cantons, Basel town and Basel country, the former including the city of Basel and adjoining communes and covering 14 sq m On the N slope of the Jura Mts, it is a district of hill and valley, the highest point being 3,400 ft Basel country is mainly agricultural, the soil is fertile and the climate mild Wine and fruit are grown, cattle are reared, and fishing is carried on, and there are textile and leather manufactures Basel is the capital of Basel town and Liestal of Basel country The people are mostly German-speaking and Protestants Pop (1930) 247,571

BASEL. City of Switzerland, also called Bâle and Basle On both banks of the Rhine, it is a great railway and distributing centre It has large electricity works and metal, chemical, and ribbon making industries There are four annual markets and an annual fair Its minster was a cathedral until 1529 and in its cloisters are buried several celebrated men, including Erasmus The university, founded in 1460, was a famous centre in the late Middle Ages The town hall dates from 1508, and the Basel rly station, completed in 1922, is one of the largest in Europe There is a broadcasting station here In 1929 Basel became the seat of the Bank of International Settlements The city was founded by Valentinian, and joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501 Pop (1930) 148,063

BASFORD Suburb of Nottingham It consists of Old and New Basford, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys Industries are bleaching and the making of hosiery, lace, basketware, etc The district was included in the city of Nottingham in 1877

BASHAHR. Simla hill state of the Punjab, India It covers an area of 3,881 sq m, and is traversed by the Sutlej It consists mainly of the upper portion of the Sutlej valley On the E frontier many peaks exceed 21,000 ft, along the S the watershed range rises from 12,000 to 20,000 ft Rampur is the capital Pop 93,203

BASHAN. Region of Palestine It lies to the E of the Sea of Galilee, in the upper Jordan valley There are remains of ancient cities here.

BASHKIR. Autonomous republic of Soviet Russia (U S S R) It is in the S Ural region, and has an area of 90,860 sq m. Ufa is the capital. The inhabitants are a pastoral people of Finnish stock Pop 2,741,000

BASILAN. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. They form part of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and number about 60 Basilan Island, the largest, has an area of 478 sq m and rises to an

altitude of 3,348 ft It contains Isabela, the capital of the group The chief industry is fishing, fruit, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and timber are grown Pop 8,000

BASILDON Village of Berkshire It is on the Thames, 8 m from Reading Near is Basildon House, long the residence of Alfred Morrison In 1929, with the estate it was bought by Sir Edward M Iliffe

BASILICATA Territorial division of Italy It contains the Matera and Potenza provs, and has an area of 3,855 sq m There are large farms here Pop (1931) 504,397

BASIM Town of Berar, India It is 51 m S E of Akola, on the Great Indian Peninsula Rly, and stands at an altitude of 1,758 ft Blankets and cotton cloth are manufactured Pop 9,068

BASIN In geology, a region in which the bedded deposits dip towards a centre The result is that the newest rocks occur in the central portion of the area, and are surrounded by successively older deposits The phenomenon is the converse of dome Typical examples are the Hampshire basin, the London and Paris basins, and the great sunken area around Utah lying between the Wahsatch Mts and the Sierra Nevada

In geography basin is the catchment area of a river, or the whole of the land drained by a river and its tributaries Most rivers are drained to the ocean, but many are not, for example, the Volga drains to the Caspian Sea, the Shari to Lake Chad, and the Tarim to Lake Lob Nor Such basins are termed basins of inland or internal drainage Rivers draining them suffer from the great commercial disadvantage of lack of outlet to the sea Lakes forming the centres of inland basins are usually salt, since they receive the drainage of an area where evaporation exceeds the rainfall The edge of the basin is the water parting, which need not necessarily occur on high ground and is frequently indefinite

BASING Village of Hampshire It is 2 m from Basingstoke, and has one of the largest churches in the county Here are the ruins of Basing House which, built in the 16th century, was held for the King by the marquis of Winchester against the Parliamentarians during the Civil War (1642–49) The siege lasted four years Loyalty House, as it was called, was destroyed by fire and has never been rebuilt

BASINGSTOKE Borough and market town of Hampshire An important rly junction on the S and G W Rlys, it is 48 m by rly W S W of London, with which it has communication by water through the Basingstoke Canal, the Wey, and the Thames It trades in malt, corn, and timber, and manufactures farm implements, beer, and clothing It gives its name to a division returning one member to parliament Basingstoke has a municipal aerodrome Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 13,862

BASINGSTOKE CANAL Artificial waterway It is 37 m. long and connects Basingstoke with the river Wey in Surrey, and so with the Thames Opened about 1794, it has lost most of its trade through railway competition

BASLE Alternative spelling of the name of the Swiss canton and city of Basel (q v)

BASLOW Village of Derbyshire It is a summer resort 3 m N E of Bakewell, its station It is part of the urban district of Baslow and Bubwell Pop (1931) 854

BASQUE Name of a people of the W Pyrenees, at the bend of the bay of Biscay They inhabit Vizcaya or Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, Navarra, in Spain, and the S W third of the Basses-Pyrénées department, in France There are some 400,000 in Spain, 150,000 in France, and more than 100,000 in America, mostly in Argentina The Basques call themselves Escualdunac, and their speech Escuarian.

BASQUE PROVINCES Division of N E Spain. It comprises the modern provinces of Guipúzcoa, Vizcaya (Biscay), and Alava, with an area of 2,739 sq m, and is diversified by low wooded hills W of the main heights of the Pyrenees. Crops of various kinds are grown, mostly on small holdings Iron ore is extensively mined, especially in Vizcaya province, and is exported from Bilbao and San Sebastian It is peopled by the Basques. Pop 800,000

BASQUE ROADS Part of the estuary of the French river Charente Here, April 11, 1809 a British fleet defeated a French one

BASRAH, BASRA Chief port of Iraq It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, 60 m from the Persian Gulf and about 270 m S E of Baghdad It is a great port, equipped in the most modern manner It has direct railway communication with Baghdad, being the S terminus of the Baghdad Rly, and is also an important air-station on the England-India route, the aerodrome being at Shaiba The chief exports are wool, barley, and dates, the latter being grown extensively in the district Pop about 85,000

BAS-RHIN Department of France In the east of the country, it consists of the district known previously to 1919 as Lower Alsace, and has an area of 1,848 sq m Strasbourg is the capital Pop (1931) 688,242

BASSA One of the counties into which the coast region of Liberia is divided It is under the jurisdiction of a superintendent

BASSALEG Village of Monmouthshire It is 3 m W of Newport, on the G W Rly

BASSANO City of Italy It stands on the Brenta, 52 m by rly N W of Venice Situated at the foot of the Venetian Alps, and enclosed by old walls, it is on the rly from Padua to Trent by the Val Sugana The old cathedral and the church of San Giovanni Battista contain paintings by Jacopo Bassano On the N side of the town, above the river Brenta, is the 13th century castle built by the Ezzelini Bassano trades in wine, olives, asparagus, and silk, makes straw hats and majolica, and has large printing works. Pop 18,000

BASSANO DAM. Irrigation works on the Bow river, in Alberta, Canada The structure has a total length of 8,000 ft and raises the level of the water by 45 ft The scheme is planned to irrigate 619,000 acres by means of 4,000 m of canals and ditches in an area extending N of the Bow river for 145 m E of Calgary It will provide water for the second largest irrigation block in the world Up to 1930, 131,500 acres had been irrigated

BASSEIN District of the Irawadi Division, Lower Burma With an area of 4,127 sq m, it includes a large stretch of the coastline, and is watered by the Bassein river Its capital is Bassein Pop 489,500

BASSEIN. Town and port of Burma Capital of the Irawadi division and of the district of Bassein, it stands on the Bassein river, an outlet of the Irawadi, 75 m from the sea It is connected by steamer with Rangoon and by rly. with Rangoon and the interior. Rice is largely exported Pop 42,563

BASSEIN Town of India It stands at the S. end of Bassein Island, about 27 m N of Bombay It has little trade other than the shipment of rice. There are remains of numerous churches and fortifications Pop 9,598.

BASSENTHWAITE. Lake of Cumberland. A few miles N W of Keswick, it lies 224 ft above sea level, is 4 m. long by ½ m wide, and has a depth of 70 ft It is served by a station, Bassenthwaite Lake, on the L M S Rly

BASSES-ALPES. Department of France. Adjoining Italy on the E, its area is 2,697 sq m. It is mainly mountainous and thinly

populated, sheep rearing being the principal industry. The highest point is the Aiguille de Chambeyron, 11,150 ft In the fertile valleys grain and fruit are cultivated Digne is the capital, and the chief rivers are the Durance and Verdon. It was once part of Provence Pop. (1931) 87,893

BASSES-PYRENEES. Department of France It lies in the region of the Pyrenees and fronts, between the Adour and Bidassoa, the Bay of Biscay Mainly mountainous, with much forest land, it has an area of 2,977 sq. m The chief rivers are the Adour, Gave de Pau, and Nive Agriculture flourishes, and horses and cattle are reared. Fruit, including the vine, is grown Pau is the capital and Bayonne the chief port The department is largely identical with the old province of Béarn. Pop (1931) 422,719

BASSETERRE. Seaport and capital of St Christopher (St Kitts), Leeward Isles Situated on the W coast, the chief exports are coconuts, sugar, syrup, and cotton Ships lie in the open roadstead to discharge cargo by lighters Pop. 7,736

BASSETERRE. Seaport of Guadeloupe, French West Indies It stands on an open roadstead on the S W. point of the western of the two islands forming Guadeloupe, the island itself being also known as Basseterre The town, which was destroyed by a hurricane in 1825, is the seat of the government Pop 8,379

BASSORA. Alternative name of the town in Iraq better known as Basrah (q v)

BASS POINT. Headland of Cornwall. Situated about 1 m. from Lizard Town it has a wireless station

BASS ROCK. Island in the Firth of Forth It is 3 m E N E of North Berwick, has an area of 7 acres and a greatest elevation of 350 ft On it is a lighthouse, and it is crowded with aquatic birds, especially solan geese It is penetrated for some distance by a tunnel 15 ft in height In 1671 it was purchased by the Government, who converted it into a prison for the Covenanters Tantallon Castle lies opposite, almost due South

BASS STRAIT. Shallow channel between Australia and Tasmania About 195 m long, with a greatest breadth of 140 m , it contains many islands and coral reefs It is named after George Bass, who sailed through it in 1798

BASTAR. Native state of India In the Central Provinces, it is mountainous and covered with jungle It has an area of 13,062 sq m , being the twelfth largest state in India, and produces rice, mustard, silk, hides, and timber About 11,000 sq m are forest land, much of the timber being used for making railway sleepers, and there are rich deposits of iron, tin and manganese There are 600 m of motor roads, and it is proposed to extend the railway to Jagdalpur (q v), the capital The chief river is the Indravati Pop (1931) 522,283

BASTARD GEBIET. District of the South-West Africa Protectorate. Situated in the centre of the country, S of Windhoek district, it is inhabited by the race of people known as the Bastards

BASTARDS. Race of people found in S.W. Africa Originating from an admixture of European and Hottentot blood, and numbering about 5,000, they inhabit the Bastard district Their language is Afrikaans.

BASTI. District of the United Provinces, India With an area of 2,802 sq. m., it is largely plain watered by the rivers Gogra, Rapti, Kuana, Banganga, Jamwar and Ami. The rich alluvial soil produces much rice, wheat, barley, and sugar some of which is exported. Pop. 1,830,000.

BASTI. Town of the United Provinces, India On the Kuana, a tributary of the Gogra, it is 40 m by rail W. of Gorakhpur, and lies in a marshy but fertile plain, where conditions are being steadily improved through the agency of European planters There is a trade with Nepal, exporting rice, sugar, and other produce of the district. Pop 11,447.

BASTIA. Seaport of Corsica On the N E coast, 98 m by rail N E of Ajaccio, it is the chief commercial town It has a good harbour at the rly terminus, and exports tan extracts, citrons, oil, wine, charcoal, copper, and antimony Coal, grain, and flour are imported The industries include fishing and the manufacture of tobacco, candles, soap, and macaroni, the distilling of oil, spirits, and liqueurs, and there are tanyards, dyeworks, and marble quarries Bastia was formerly the capital of the island Pop 30,000

BASUTO Tribe inhabiting S Africa They are sprung from several tribes which immigrated from Bechuanaland about 1800 For some time they were harassed by the Zulus, but about 1824 a young chief, Moshesh, welded the remnants of the tribes into a powerful whole and successfully resisted Zulu aggression By 1835 he had consolidated his position and the Basutos became formidable neighbours of the early Boer settlers, with whom they waged incessant warfare Eventually the Boers asserted their supremacy and Moshesh appealed to Cape Colony for protection Herdsmen and hunters rather than farmers, they are of remarkable intelligence



Basuto Policeman of this African tribe

BASUTOLAND. Territory in S Africa It is bounded by the Orange River Colony, Natal, and the Cape Province, and has an area of 11,716 sq m Maseru, the capital, is connected by rly with the Bloemfontein-Natal line The soil is fertile and much grain is grown, while cattle, sheep, and goats are reared The surface is mountainous, as here in are peaks of the Drakenberg over 10 000 ft high The country is a British crown colony, governed by a resident commissioner It was annexed in 1884 Pop 498,781

BATA Town of Spanish Guinea, W Africa It is in the Rio Muni district

BATALA Town of India In the Punjab, it is a busy trading centre, 55 m by rail N E of Lahore It manufactures silk, cotton, soap, leather, and brass utensils It is the centre of one of the most fertile and prosperous areas in the Punjab Pop 26,430

BATALHA (Port , battle) Town of Portugal. It is 7 m S of Leira, on the road from Lisbon to Coimbra, and is noteworthy for its Dominican monastery of Santa Maria da Victoria. founded by John I of Portugal Pop 4,000

BATAN Group of islands forming part of the Philippine Islands They lie N of the Babuyan Islands, and for administrative purposes belong to the province of Cagayan Their area is 80 sq m., Ibayat the largest, being 35 sq. m in extent. Santo Domingo de Basco, on Batan Island, is the capital. Pop 11,000.

BATANG. Town of China. now known as Baanfu (q v.).

BATANG. Variant spelling of the Island commonly known as Battam (q v)

BATANGAS. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is 1,201 sq m in extent, and produces coffee, cocoa, maize, rice, sugar, hemp, bananas, oranges, cattle, and a celebrated breed of horses. The soil is unusually fertile Batangas (q.v.) is the chief town Pop 258,000.

BATANGAS. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands It is on Batangas Bay, at the mouth of the Calumpang river, 70 m S of Manila Pop 41,182

BATAVIA. Old name for the Netherlands It comes from the Teutonic tribe, the Batavi The name was occasionally used for Holland and the Netherlands, just as Gaul was for France. *See* Netherlands

BATAVIA. Seaport of Java, and the capital of the Netherlands East Indies It is on the N W. coast, at the mouth of the Jihvong or Jacatra river. The old town comprises the business and native quarter, and the modern city contains the European residential quarter and the chief public buildings The harbours are at Tanjong Priok, 6 m N E Batavia is the chief emporium of the Netherlands E Indies Exports include coffee, rice, sago, sugar, tea, tobacco, hides, spices, trepang, rattans, edible birds' nests, tin, and timber At Buitenzorg, 35 m S, is one of the finest botanical gardens in the world There are regular air services with Semarang, Bandoeng, and other ports of the E Indies, and also with Singapore and Amsterdam Pop about 200,000

BATAVIA. City of New York, U S A On Tonawanda Creek, 36 m N E of Buffalo, it is served by the Erie and other rlys It contains a state school for the blind, a court house, and a public library, and manufactures agricultural implements, boots and shoes, and tires It was founded in 1801 Pop (1930) 17,375

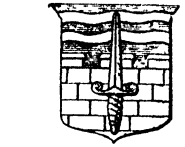
BATAWANA. Negroid tribe inhabiting the Bechuanaland Protectorate, S Africa They are a branch of the Bechuana family, and number about 17,500

BATCHIAN. Variant spelling of the name of the island commonly known as Batjan (q.v.)

BATEKE (sing Muteke) Negroid tribe of Bantu speech and culture They live in the basin of the middle Congo, mostly near Stanley Pool, and from the right Congo bank up to the Bateke plateau Vigorous, aggressive, using knives and poisoned arrows, they occupy riverside villages of rectangular huts, trade ivory for brass or copper, cultivate manioc and millet, and practise scar-tattooing

BATETELA (sing Mutetela) Negroid tribe of Bantu speech and culture They live in the Belgian Congo Their Sungo language is spoken from Lusambo on the Sunkuru river N for 120 m. across the upper Lukenye, on the E the Lomami separates them from the allied Bakusu The suppression of their cannibal practices occasioned a military mutiny at Luluabourg in 1895, followed in 1897 98 by another

BATH. City and county borough of Somerset. In the Avon valley, 107 m by rly W of London, and 11 m E S E of Bristol, it is served by the G W and L M S Rlys, and water communication with London is afforded by the Kennet and Avon Canal, and with Bristol by the Avon river The city is arranged in a series of natural crescents backed by hills Its sheltered position and mineral springs have made it a popular pleasure and health resort The Perpendicular Abbey Church, dating from 1499, superseded a Norman cathedral, begun in 1090, on the translation of the see of Wells to Bath, and completed 70 years later It is now the secondary cathedral of the diocese Other buildings include the Great Pump Room, the Victoria Art Gallery and Library, the Assembly Rooms, and the Holburne Art Museum. The Free Grammar School, established by Edward VI in 1552, was removed to its present site in 1752. S. John the Baptist's Hospital was founded in the 12th century and rebuilt in 1728 Other buildings are the guildhall, with the banqueting hall therein, and the new municipal offices The bath chair is named from the city, as also is the oolite or freestone worked in the district A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and there are two race meetings annually Bath was founded, according to tradition, in 863 B C, and was the Aquae Sulis of the Romans The remains of the Roman baths, in a modern building adjoining the Pump Room, are in a remarkable state of preservation Its modern prosperity is chiefly due to Beau Nash (1674-1762) It sends one member to parliament. Pop (1931) 68,801



Bath arms



Bath. Roman baths in the city They are in an almost perfect state of preservation

BATH City and port of Maine, U S A It is 36 m from Portland and stands on the Kennebec river, 12 m from the sea It is served by the Maine Central Rly and has a steamer service to and from Boston Pop (1930) 9,110

BATHAMPTON. Village of Somerset It is 2¼ m N E of Bath, on the G W Rly Arthur Phillip (1738-1814), the first governor of New South Wales, is buried here

BATHEASTON. Village of Somerset It is 2 m N E of Bath

BATHGATE. Burgh and market town of Linlithgowshire (W Lothian) Situated 25 m E. of Glasgow by the L N E Rly, it is a centre of an iron and coal mining district Market day, Mon. Pop (1931) 10,097

BATHURST Inlet on the N coast of Canada. An arm of Coronation Gulf, it lies within the Arctic Circle just N. of 66° N and pierces the North-West Territories for about 75 m It was here that H V Radford was killed while exploring the coast in 1912 The Stefansson Canadian expedition reported in 1916 the discovery of vast deposits of low-grade copper along Bathurst Inlet and Coronation Gulf

BATHURST. Island of the Arctic Ocean It is in the Parry Archipelago, lies just N of 75° N, and is crossed by the meridian of 100° W It has Melville Island to the W and Cornwallis Island on the E It was discovered by Sir E Parry, and here Sherard Osborn found the bones of an ichthyosaurus It belongs to Great Britain

BATHURST. Island of Australia It lies off the N W coast of Northern Territory immediately W of Melville Island, and is 30 m long. It is mountainous and well wooded

BATHURST. District of Cape Province, S. Africa It has an area of 573 sq m About three-quarters of the inhabitants are Bantus. Pop. 12,400.

BATHURST. Town of Cape Province, S Africa. It is 34 m. S E. of Grahamstown and 10 m. from the sea, and carries on a trade in oranges and pineapples grown in the district. Pop 590

BATHURST. City of New South Wales, Australia. On Macquarie river, 145 m. by rly. W. of Sydney, it is the centre of a wheat growing district, and is noted for horse breeding It has railway workshops, boot factories, tanneries, breweries, and flour mills The Bathurst goldfields were discovered in 1851, copper and silver also are mined and marble is quarried. Bathurst has an experimental farm. Founded in 1815, it became a city in 1862 Pop (1930) 9,690

BATHURST. Seaport of W Africa. Capital of the British colony of Gambia, it is situated on St Mary's Island, a sandbank about 3½ m. long and 1½ m. broad, 7 m from the mouth of the Gambia river. The island is largely a swamp, but the town is clean and well regulated, and trades in rice, flour, cotton goods, sugar, tobacco, nuts, spirits, rubber, hides, gum, and wax. It has cable communication with Sierra Leone and St Vincent (Cape Verde), and is in wireless communication with Georgetown, Kuntaur, and Basse Pop (1931) 14,370

BATHURST. Seaport of New Brunswick Canada It stands on the south coast of Chaleur Bay, 62 m. from its mouth It is 211 m from St. John and 529 m. from Montreal, and has a station on the C N. Rly. Pop (1931) 3,300.

BATIÁ. District of the Upper Volta Colony, French West Africa.

BATJAN. Island of the Netherlands East Indies. One of the Moluccа group, lying W. of Jilolo or Halmahera, it is mountainous and largely wooded, and has an area, with adjacent islands, of 1,020 sq m. Coffee, sago, and spices are produced. It became a Dutch possession in 1610 Pop 12,000

BATLEY. Borough and market town in Yorkshire (W R) It is 1½ m N. of Dewsbury, on the L M S. and L N E Rlys. All Saints' church, founded 1482, is chiefly a Perpendicular structure. Batley is an important centre of the heavy woollen trade, army cloths, shoddy, and druggets being largely manufactured It has also iron foundries, and in the locality coalmining and stone quarrying are extensively carried on With Morley it unites to return one M P. Market days, Fri. and Sat Pop (1931) 34,573



Batley arms

BATLEY CARR District of Yorkshire (W R). It lies ½ m S of Batley on the L N E. Rly

BATNA Town of Algeria It is an important trading centre and military station In the neighbourhood are the cedar forests of Mount Touggourt, and the Aurès Mountains, whose highest point, the Pic de Chelia, is 7,611 ft The Roman ruins of Lambessa and Timgad are 7 m and 23 m respectively from the town Batna is 50 m by rail from El-Guerra, 55 m from Biskra, and 210 m from Touggourt. Pop 5,500

BATON ROUGE (Fr. red stick) City and seaport, also capital of Louisiana, U S A On the Mississippi, it is 79 m by rly and 120 m by river N W. of New Orleans. It is the site of the state university A port of entry, it has a fine harbour, and trades in sugar, cotton, and lumber The town has oil refineries, sugar refineries, cotton seed oil mills, brick works, and an ice factory. It was the state capital from 1849 until 1862, when the seat of government was removed by the Confederates to Shreveport. In 1864 the capital was established at New Orleans by the Federals, but in 1882 again transferred to Baton Rouge Here, in 1862, the Federal troops defeated the Confederates in the American Civil War. Pop. (1930) 30,729.

BATTA. People of Indonesian stock inhabiting the north-central uplands of Sumatra. The Dutch call them Batak. They are swarthy, wavy-haired pre-Dravidians with some Mongoloid admixture, although in general taller and longer headed than Malays They grow upland rice by terrace-cultivation, and breed cattle and pigs.

BATTAM. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies It is 20 m S E of Singapore, and covers an area of 165 sq m It has a small harbour, Bulang Bay.

BATTAMBANG. Town of Cambodia, French Indo China It is about 160 m. N W. of Phnom-Penh, on a small stream flowing into the Talé or Tonle Sap, it lies in a mineral and fertile region, and carries on a small local trade Formerly belonging to Siam, it was ceded to France with surrounding territory in 1907. Pop. 5,500.

BATTERSBY. Village of Yorkshire (N R). It is 4 m from Stokesley with a station on the L N E Rly.

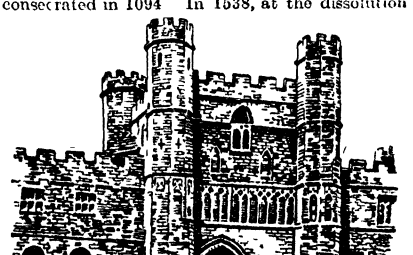
BATTERSEA. Metropolitan borough of London. It is on the S side of the Thames, here spanned by the Chelsea (or Victoria), Albert, and Battersea bridges Its area is about 3½ sq m. It has engineering works, the Morgan crucible works, foundries, and starch, flour, and candle factories, and conducts a considerable river trade The parish church of S Mary contains old stained glass and several monuments, including one to Viscount Bolingbroke Educational establishments include the Polytechnic Price's candle factory, now part of the Lever combine, occupies the site of York House, a former residence of the archbishop of York The open spaces include Battersea Park, which covers 200 acres near which is the home for lost dogs The little manor house is an object of interest. Modern buildings include the town hall on Lavender Hill The borough is governed by a mayor and council and sends two members to parliament Pop (1931) 159,542



Battersea arms

BATTLE Urban district and market town of Sussex It is 7 m. N W. of Hastings, by the S. Rly. Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 3,490

Battle Abbey, founded in 1067, by William the Conqueror to celebrate his victory at Hastings, was consecrated in 1094 In 1538, at the dissolution of the monasteries, it was given to Sir Anthony Browne, who pulled down the church and some of the monastic buildings and turned others into a residence The refectory is an isolated ruin, but the modern abbey includes portions of the abbot's house and other remains



Battle Gatehouse of the abbey, one of the finest existing examples in the country

of the original monastery. The beautiful gateway dates probably from the 14th century, and there is a fine banqueting hall. Long the seat of the Webster family, it became a school for girls. In 1931 some of the buildings were burned down and the school was temporarily transferred.

BATTLE. River of Saskatchewan, Canada. Rising in Alberta, it flows E. into Saskatchewan, where it takes a north-easterly course for about 20 m. before turning S.W. to join the N. Saskatchewan river at North Battleford. The united stream flows on to form the Saskatchewan.

BATTLE CREEK. City of Michigan, U.S.A. On the Kalamazoo river, at its confluence with Battle Creek, it is 120 m. W. of Detroit, and is served by the Michigan Central and other rlys. In an agricultural region, it enjoys a reputation for cereal foods. Manufactures include agricultural implements, pumps, printing presses, and flour. Settled about 1835, Battle Creek was incorporated in 1850 and received a city charter in 1859. Pop. (1930) 43,573.

BATTLEFIELD. Village of Shropshire. It is 3 m. from Shrewsbury. The battle of Shrewsbury was fought here, and in 1408 a church, still standing, was built to commemorate it.

BATTLEFORD. Town of Saskatchewan, Canada. At the junction of the Battle and Saskatchewan rivers, it is about 254 m. E. of Edmonton, and is served by the C.N.R. It lies in a fertile farming district and is a distributing centre. It was the chief town of the North West Territories, 1876-83. Pop. (1930) 1,096.

BATTLESBRIDGE. Village of Essex. It is on the river Crouch 9¾ m. S.W. of Maldon, on the L.N.E. Rly. Here are flour mills.

BATUM. Town of the Soviet republic of Georgia (U.S.S.R.), and capital of the autonomous area of Ajaria. It stands on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, and is connected with Baku, 600 m. E., by the Trans-Caucasian Rly. It has a good harbour and a wireless station, and exports naphtha products, manganese, maize, salt, and liquorice. It owes its importance to the transport for shipment of petroleum and other naphtha products from Baku, partly by pipe line. Pop. (1926) 45,450.

BATURITE. Town of Brazil. It is pleasantly placed at the foot of the Serra do Machado, close to the Choro river, 60 m. by rly. S.S.W. of Ceará. There are large coffee and sugar plantations in the surrounding districts. Pop. 45,000.

BATWA. Tribe of forest pygmies living in the upper Kasai basin, Belgian Congo. They are cunning hunters, attacking pythons and elephants with poisoned darts. They barter game and palm wine for vegetables with the neighbouring Baluba. The Bambute of the Ituri and Semliki forest region are an allied tribe.

BAUAN. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It stands at the head of Batangas Bay, 52 m. S. of Manila. Bamboo baskets, palm-fi mats and fans, and hemp cloth are manufactur and a trade is carried on in pigs, horses, and agricultural produce of the district. Pop. 39,0

BAUCHI. Province of Nigeria. Its area about 23,700 sq. m. It is mountainous in S.W., whilst the rest of the country is hilly marked by plateaux forming the principal wat sheds of the northern provinces. The coun is rich in minerals, particularly tin, most of tin mines of Nigeria being situated in the we ern portion of the province. These are reacl by a narrow gauge line running from the m Iddo-Kano line at Zaria to Bukuru. Electric for working the tin mines is provided by wa power. The chief centres are Bauchi, capital, Naraguta, Bukuru, Leri, Panyam, A Fali, and Yuli.

BAUCHI. Town of Nigeria. It is situa in the centre of the province, E.N.E. of Naragu and communicates by a narrow gauge line w the main railway system from Lagos to Kano

BAUTZEN. City of Saxony. Situated on hi ground above the Spree, it is about 35 m. by E.N.E. of Dresden. It has many manufactu among them being woollens and machine Its walls and ramparts are used as promenad The cathedral dates from the 15th century. suburbs extend to the left bank of the Spr Pop. 40,335.

BAVARIA. Republic of Germany. The secc largest of the German states, its area is 29, sq. m. The capital is Munich; the next larg cities are Nuremberg, Augsburg, Ludwigsha



Bavaria. In S. Europe, this is second largest state of the German republic

and Würzburg. The Germans called the state Bavern. Bavaria proper is bounded N. by Prussia, Thuringia, and Saxony, E. and S. by Czechoslovakia and Austria, W. by Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse. The Rhenish Palatinate is on the W. side of the Rhine, between Hesse, Alsace, and the Rhine Province. The rivers include the Danube and Main, connected by the Ludwig's Canal, the Inn, Isar, and Lech. Since 1920 the country, which is divided into eight districts, has included the former free state of Coburg. The crops comprise oats, rye, barley, wheat, fruit, hops, vines, sugar-beet, and tobacco. Industries include brewing and the manufacture of textiles, machinery, dyes, and colours, and, at Nuremberg, toys Coal and iron are found There are universities at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen

The country sends representatives to the assembly of the Reich in Berlin For its domestic affairs it has a diet or landtag The members of this are elected by proportional representation by all adults, there being one member for every 62,000 people The work of government is controlled by a small cabinet under a premier

Bavaria was long a duchy of the German kingdom Split into Upper and Lower Bavaria in the 13th century, in 1314 it was united under the emperor Louis the Bavarian. The elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon in 1806 In 1871 Bavaria joined the new German empire. In Nov , 1918, the king was deposed, and Bavaria was declared a republic The government was taken over by a cabinet under Kurt Eisner, an independent socialist, who was assassinated the following Feb. The extremists endeavoured to obtain control, but in April, 1919, a moderate government came into existence, and this lasted until 1933 in spite of schemes for a royalist restoration Later in that year, however, following the triumph of the Nazis under Hitler, the country was placed under a commissioner. *See* Germany.

BAWDSEY. Village of Suffolk It is 8 m. from Woodbridge, and is reached by ferry across the river Deben. The church is modern, the tower of the older one still stands Fossils have been found in the neighbouring cliffs. On the coast near the village is a curious hamlet called Shingle Street.

BAWIAN. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies in the Java Sea, N of the island of Java It has hot springs, and produces rice and indigo Sangapura is the capital Pop 42,000

BAWTRY. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is 9 m S E of Doncaster and was once a market town. It has a station on the L.N.E. Rly Pop 1,219.

BAXAR. City of India. It is on the Ganges, in the province of Bihar and Orissa, 63 m. by rail N E of Benares. Baxar is a sacred place of the Hindus Here, in 1764, Sir Hector Munro defeated the nawab of Murshidabad, thus securing Lower Bengal to the British. Pop. 11,309

BAXENDEN. Village of Lancashire It is 2¼ m S E of Accrington, on the L M S Rly

BAY. Group of islands off the coast of Honduras. They are situated in the gulf of Honduras about 35 m. N. by W of Trujillo. The port of entry is Roatan.

BAYAB. Administrative district, or circle, of Siam It covers 36,263 sq. m. Pop (1929) 1,549,300

BAYAMO. Town of Cuba It stands in a fertile plain on the Bayamo, an affluent of the Cauto, 60 m. N W of Santiago. Founded in 1513, it long carried on a flourishing contraband trade. It was strongly held by the insurgents during the insurrection of 1867–8, when it suffered much damage. Pop 4,000

BAYAZIT. Town of Turkey It lies about 15 m S of Ararat and 150 m E. of Erzurum. It was formerly a caravan centre, and its chief building is the palace of the former governors. It was prominent in the Russian wars of 1828, 1854, and 1878, in the last of which it sustained a lengthy siege by the Turks. Pop. 4,000.

BAYBAY. Town of the Philippine Islands On the W. coast of the island of Leyte, it is 40 m S.W. of Tacloban. It produces sugar, copra, cocoa, and rice, and exports hemp. Pop 36,934.

BAY CITY. City of Michigan, U S A. It stands at the head of navigation of the Saginaw river, 108 m. N by W. of Detroit. Among the chief buildings are the federal building, the city hall, a state armoury, and two public libraries. Its industries include coal-mining, fishing, and the manufacture of machinery, and a brisk trade in beet sugar, salt, and lumber is carried on. Settled in 1836, it was incorporated in 1859, and became a city six years later. In 1905 West Bay City was added to it Pop (1930) 47,355

BAYEUX (anc Augustodurum, later Baiocas, city of the Baiocasses) City of France. It is in the dept of Calvados, and stands on the river Aure, 5 m from the English Channel and 18 m. by rly N W. of Caen. It has a magnificent 13th century cathedral with an 11th century crypt and a museum containing the Bayeux Tapestry. The industries include lace and porcelain manufactures Pop. 7,206.

BAYHAM. Village of Sussex On the borders of Kent and Sussex, it is 4 m S E of Tunbridge Wells Here are the ruins of Bayham Abbey, a 13th century house Near by is the modern house, also called Bayham Abbey, the seat of the marquess Camden

BAY OF ISLANDS. Bay on the W. coast of Newfoundland About 150 m W. of Anticosti I , it is studded with many beautiful islands, and is known for its fisheries, timber, and marble

BAY OF ISLANDS. Harbour of New Zealand Situated on the N E coast of North Island, 112 m. N. of Auckland, the harbour is large, deep, and sheltered Russell, on the S side, is the chief port of the N. district Opua is an emergency coaling harbour

BAYONNE. City and seaport of France In the dept of Basses-Pyrénées, it stands at the junction of the Nive and Adour, 3½ m from the bay of Biscay and 124 m. by rly S by W. of Bordeaux on the main line from Paris to Madrid The rivers divide the city into three parts, Great Bayonne, Little Bayonne, and St Esprit The Gothic cathedral was restored in the 19th century. The citadel was designed by Vauban A large trade in local produce passes through the port Vessels drawing from 18 ft. to 25 ft can enter the harbour, but access is rendered difficult by the bar. Distilling, and the manufacture of leather, sugar, and linen are among the industries. Pop 28,215

BAYONNE. City of New Jersey, U S A. It stands on a peninsula separating New York harbour from Newark Bay, and is served by the Lehigh Valley and the Central of New Jersey rlys. and by the Morris Canal, which separates it from Jersey City It contains oil refineries, radiator, smelting, and insulated wire works, chemical and silk factories, and extensive docks for the shipment of coal. Part of Bergen until 1861, it was chartered as a city in 1869 and re-incorporated in 1872. Pop (1930) 88,979

BAYOU. Distributary of the Mississippi In its lower course the Mississippi has made natural embankments called levees which it may break during floods Through the gaps a stream may leave the main river and flow across the country, sometimes reaching the sea independently Such a watercourse is a bayou, a term now also used for other channels The state of Mississippi is frequently called the bayou state. *See* Mississippi

BAYREUTH. Town of Bavaria Standing on the Red Main, it is about 60 m. by rly N E of Nuremberg. It manufactures cotton and woollen goods, beer, spirits, bricks, and earthenware, and trades in grain. Bayreuth is famous as a musical centre Richard Wagner lived and was buried here, as were Franz Liszt and Jean Paul Richter The chief Wagner memorial is the theatre about a mile away, built, with the co-operation of Ludwig II of Bavaria, on lines suggested by Wagner The Bayreuth Festival, a musical festival in honour of Wagner, is held periodically Pop 35,306

BAYSWATER. Residential district of London It lies N. of Kensington Gardens, its chief thoroughfare being the Bayswater Road, and is part of the metropolitan borough of Paddington In the Bayswater Road is the Chapel of the Ascension, opened in 1897 for private prayer and decorated with Bible scenes and figures by Frederic Shields (d 1911), and in the adjacent cemetery is the grave of Laurence Sterne. In Moscow Road there is a Greek church The name is said to be a corruption of Baynard's Water

BAYUDA. Steppe or desert tract in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan It lies W of the Nile, in the vicinity of Khartoum, and is traversed by the Jebel Am and other caravan routes

BAZA. Town of Spain It is 53 m N W of Granada on the rly to Lorca, and lies in a valley of the Sierra Nevada, here called the Sierra de Baza Trade in pottery, hemp, leather, fruit, wine, and oil is carried on, and in the locality there are lead and quicksilver mines and sulphur springs. The Basti of the Romans, it has many ancient remains Pop 16,000

BAZARDJIK. Turkish name for the Rumanian town of Dobritch (q v)

BAZEILLES. Village of France It is in the dept of Ardennes, near the Meuse, and about 3 m from Sedan Here was fought, Sept 1, 1870, a battle between the French and the Prussians which preceded the capitulation of Sedan An inn, the only building not burned down in 1870, contains a small museum To commemorate the last stand of the French marines it is called A la dernière cartouche (to the last cartridge)

BAZENTIN-LE-GRAND. Village of France. It is in the department of Somme, 6 m E N E of Albert With Bazentin-le-Petit it was the scene of fierce fighting in the battles of the Somme, during the Great War

BAZIGAR. Nomad tribe of India Found mainly in the Punjab, they earn their livelihood by acrobatics, conjuring and mat weaving, and preserve a strict racial exclusiveness like the kindred tribes of the Bediyas and Nats The gipsies of India, they have no relation to their European prototypes

BAZIN. Town of Czechoslavakia It is situated on the southern edge of the Little Carpathians, on the edge of the Little Alfold, 12 m. by rly N. of Bratislava Formerly it was in the kingdom of Hungary Pop 5,000

BEACH. Coastal formation due to wave action The sea is constantly attacking a cliff coast, boulders are broken away and these are broken into fragments The set of the currents moves these fragments, which gradually become smaller, along the shore. Wherever an indentation in the shore line tends to reduce the speed of the moving water, part of the rock-load borne onward by the current is dropped, and accumulates to make a deposit, which becomes a beach The process is modified near the mouths of rivers by additional deposits of river silt

The character of a beach depends entirely upon the rock material of the neighbouring cliffs. In some cases the beach is mainly mud of riverine origin with occasional cliff fragments, at other places there are wide stretches of fine sand made from cliff boulders ground to tiny particles; in yet other places the beach is shingle, where the cliff material is only partially broken up. The shore line does not remain fixed; in past geological time the coastal area may have been depressed and beaches are left only at the head of the drowned valleys On the contrary, the land may have been uplifted, with the result that at varying heights above the present sea level are relics of former beaches.

Such elevated beaches, with and without beach-deposits, occur all round the W. coast of Britain and N W coast of France, being especially well-marked in the W of Scotland, S of Ireland, S. Wales, Normandy, and Brittany They occur usually at heights of 50 ft and 100 ft above the present sea level, and these narrow but continuous platforms, as in the island of Mull, often form an easy route across country that would otherwise be almost impassable.

Lake beaches may be left at a high level by the more or less sudden lowering of the level of a lake by drainage, and by evaporation during an extended period of drought They thus differ somewhat from raised beaches proper in owing their existence to the lowering of the water level rather than to the elevation of the land Horizontal notches on the hillsides marking old lake-beaches are not uncommon One notable example is the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy in Scotland, where a series of beaches, one below the other, marks the gradual lowering of the old glacial lake that at one time filled this and adjacent valleys Other good examples are the Great Lake region of N America and the Salt Lake district of Utah

BEACHLEY. Village of Gloucestershire It is 2 m S E of Chepstow, between the Severn and Wye Close to extensive coal and iron fields and deep-water channels, Beachley was selected in 1917 as the site of a naval dry dock—part of a scheme for three national shipyards

BEACHY HEAD. Promontory of the Sussex coast About 3 m S W of Eastbourne, at the E extremity of the South Downs, it is a steep chalk cliff, 533 ft high, with a lighthouse off the base, which replaced the Belle Toute lighthouse on the cliff to the W

The battle of Beachy Head was a naval engagement between the allied English and Dutch fleets and the French, June 30, 1690 It ended in a victory for the French

BEACONSFIELD. Urban district of Buckinghamshire It is 23 m N W. of London on the G W and L N E Rlys It was the home and burial place of Waller and Burke, to whom there are monuments in the church Burke's house, Gregories, has disappeared Pop (1931) 4,843.

BEACONSFIELD. Town of Cape Province, South Africa It is 3 m S W. of Kimberley and 614 m N E of Cape Town by the main railway Here are the Bultfontein and Du Toits Pan diamond mines, to which the town owes its origin Pop 20,000.

BEACONSFIELD. Town in Tasmania. On the river Tamar, 30 m. N.W. of Launceston, it lies in the chief gold field on the island The auriferous belt here, including Salisbury and Lefroy, was discovered in 1872 Pop 5,000.

BEAMINSTER. Market town of Dorset It is 6 m N of Bridport, and here cheese is made Its church dates from the 15th century, and is adjoined by the curious Mort House Parnham, a Tudor mansion, now a country club, lies to the south Market day, Thurs

BEAMISH. Village of Durham It is 11 m. S. of Newcastle on the L N E. Rly., and is a coal-mining centre The Gothic church of St Andrew was built in 1876

BEAR. Island of the Arctic Ocean It is in Barents Sea, midway between South Cape,

Spitsbergen, and North Cape, Norway, and is said to have been visited by the Scandinavian explorer Thorfinn in the 11th century. It was sighted by the Dutch explorer Willem Barents in 1595 The sovereignty of Norway over the archipelago to which it belongs was recognized in 1920 There are extensive coal deposits

BEAR. River of Utah, U S A Rising in the Uinta mts, it passes N N W. into Idaho, curves sharply S. at Soda Springs, and re-entering Utah, falls into Great Salt Lake It has a course of about 400 m, wholly unnavigable

BEARPARK. Village of Durham It is 2 m W N W. of Durham, on the L N E. Rly. It is a coal-mining centre

BEARSDEN. Suburb of Glasgow About 5 m. N W of the city, it has a station on the L N E. Rly

BEARSTED. Village of Kent. It is 3 m. E of Maidstone, and has a station on the S Rly. Pop 1,347

BEAS River of India It is one of the five rivers from which the Punjab receives its name Rising in the W Himalayas, at an altitude of 13,325 ft, it flows 295 m S W to the Sutlej, W of Sultanpur

BEATTOCK. Village of Dumfriesshire It is 2 m S W of Moffat on the L M S Rly

BEAUCAIRE Town of France In the department of Gard, it is on the right bank of the Rhône, about 17 m E S E of Nimes, on the Paris-Lyons Rly It is an ancient place, and has remains of a castle of the counts of Toulouse The town is a port on the Rhône for wine, building stone, and other local produce, and it manufactures silks and woollens The Beaucaire canal leads from the Canal du Midi to the Mediterranean Beaucaire is on the site of the Roman Ugernum, and its present name is a corruption of Bellum Quadrum, the beautiful square (of rock) Pop 9,000



Beaucaire arms

BEAUCAMP. Village of France Situated in the dept of Nord, it is 8 m S.W of Cambrai Near is a ridge of hills which runs N E towards Marcoing In the Great War both village and ridge were captured by the British during the final advance, Sept 27, 1918

BEAUCE, LA District of north-central France A plateau nearly 3,000 sq m in extent, bounded on the S by the Loire, it is almost waterless and treeless, and is noted for wheat and sheep It covers parts of four departments—Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, and Seine-et-Oise. Chartres is the chief town

BEAUCOURT. Village of France In the department of Somme, it stands on the river Ancre, 7 m N by E of Albert, on the rly to Arras During the Great War it was strongly fortified and was the scene of fierce fighting

BEAUFORT. Town of Monmouthshire It is 11 m W. of Abergavenny, on the L M S Rly, and is in a coal and iron mining area Pop 4,757

BEAUFORT. Town of France In the department of Maine-et Loire, it is about 16 m E of Angers, and has a trade in cattle and other local produce From it the English family of Beaufort took its name.

BEAUFORT. Town of France It is in the dept of Savoie, about 30 m E N E of Chambéry, and is noted for its cheese

BEAUFORT. Seaport and pleasure resort of North Carolina, U S A. It stands at the mouth of Newport river, 165 m from Raleigh Pop. 2,483

BEAUFORT SEA. Division of the Arctic Ocean. It is between Banks Island and N.E. Alaska Mackenzie Bay, its S extension, indents the N W. coast of Canada and receives the Mackenzie river

BEAUFORT WEST Town of Cape Province, S Africa Capital of Beaufort West division, it lies at an alt of 2,792 ft on the Great Karoo, at the base of the Nieuwveld Mts It is 339 m by rly N E of Cape Town on the rly. to Kimberley, and is a centre of the wool trade Pop 6,140.

BEAUGENCY. Town of France In the dept of Loiret, it stands on the Loire, about 16 m. by rly S W of Orleans Its church of Notre Dame dates in part from the 11th century, and that of S Etienne is almost as old; both are Romanesque buildings Other features are the abbey ruins, traces of the old fortifications, and the castle with its massive keep Here Joan of Arc defeated the English in 1429 Pop 4,000

BEAUHARNOIS. Town of Quebec, Canada It stands on Lake Louis, 21 m S W of Montreal. Pop (1931) 3,729

BEAUJOLAIS. Old province of France. Lying on the upper Rhône, it was small in extent, little more than the territory ruled by the lords of Beaujeu It was almost independent until about 1400, when it passed to a Bourbon prince About 1530 it was united with the crown Its capital was first Beaujeu and later Villefranche.

BEAULIEU. Village of Hampshire It is on the estuary of the river Beaulieu, 6 m N E. of Lymington, and is served by the S Rly It has ruins of a Cistercian abbey, founded by King John, in which Margaret of Anjou took refuge after the battle of Barnet The Palace House, representing the old gatehouse of the abbey, is now the seat of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu Pop 1,011

BEAULIEU. Pleasure resort of France It is on the Riviera, about 4 m E of Nice, in the dept of Alpes-Maritimes Electric trams run to and from Nice and Mentone

BEAULY. Town of Inverness shire It is on the R Beauly, 10 m W of Inverness, just where it falls into the Moray Firth It has a station on the L M.S Rly. Beauly Castle is the seat of Lord Lovat

BEAUMARIS. Borough and county town of Anglesey It is situated on Beaumaris Bay, near the entrance to Menai Strait, 7 m N of Bangor It has a grammar school, a 13th century church, and golf links The town grew up round the ruined castle built by Edward I about 1283 Pop (1931) 1,708

BEAUMETZ-LES-CAMBRAI. Village of France In the dept or Pas-de-Calais, it is 13 m W S W of Cambrai It was the scene of fierce fighting during the Great War

BEAUMONT. City of Texas, U S A It is on the Neches river, 20 m from the Gulf of Mexico, and 84 m N E of Houston. It has a wireless station, and exports timber, polished rice, and oil Its oil fields, discovered in 1900, are among the largest in the U.S A Beaumont was settled in 1828 and became a city in 1899. Pop (1930) 57,732

BEAUMONT-HAMEL. Village of France. It is 6 m N of Albert, near the river Ancre, and was the scene of fierce fighting in 1916 during the battle of the Somme It was stormed by British troops Nov. 13, 1916, and was again the scene of savage attacks during the German offensive of March, 1918.

BEAUNE. Town of France In the dept of Côte d'Or, it is on the Paris-Lyons Rly, about 23 m S by W of Dijon It contains two old churches, one, Notre Dame, dating from the 12th and 13th centuries, and the remains of the old castle and fortifications. The hospital, founded in 1443, is still used Beaune is chiefly noted for its wine, which was in high repute as early as the 4th century. Pop. 12,000.

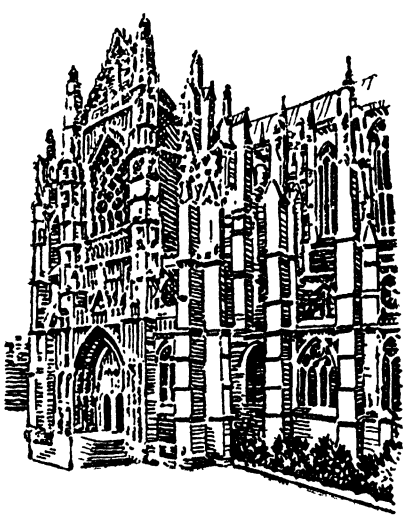
BEAUPORT. Town of Quebec, Canada It is on the St Lawrence river about 6 m. from the city of Quebec. Pop. (1931) 3,242.

BEAUREGARD. Village of France. In the dept of Somme, it is 8 m. N N E of Albert, on the Miraumont-Puisieux road. It was famous in the Great War for its "dovecot." This was a very strongly fortified German point just N W. of the village, and in 1918 heavy fighting took place for its possession.

BEAUREVOIR. Village of France. It is in the dept. of Aisne, on the rly. from Guise to Le Catelet, and was the scene of considerable fighting in the battle of Cambrai, 1917.

BEAUSEJOUR. Village of France. It is in the dept. of Marne, about 32 m E of Reims, and was the scene of heavy fighting between French and Germans throughout 1915.

BEAUVAIS. City of France The capital of the dept of Oise, it is 54 m. N N W of Paris on the rly. to Calais, and stands near the union of the rivers Thérain and Avelon Its chief building is the magnificent Gothic cathedral, begun in 1225 Adjacent is a Romanesque building, probably the nave of the earlier cathedral Of the manufactures, that of tapestry is old and celebrated In 1472, when Beauvais was besieged by the duke of Burgundy, the women under Jeanne Lainé, or La Hachette (little axe), as she was called, so distinguished themselves that they are commemorated by an annual festival A



Beauvais. The cathedral, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in France

banner which Jeanne captured hangs in the town hall, and her statue is in the city. Pop 20,000.

BEAVER FALLS. City of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the W. bank of the Beaver river, 31 m N W of Pittsburg, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys A bridge connects it with New Brighton on the opposite bank. A busy manufacturing centre, it lies in a coal and natural gas region, and has motor, steel, glass, and clay industries Here is Geneva College. It became a town in 1868. Pop (1930) 17,147.

BEAWAR. Town of India The headquarters of Merwara district, it was founded in 1835 It is the chief cotton market for Merwara, which is a district in Rajputana. Pop 22,500.

BEBEK. Town of Turkey. It stands on Bebek Bay, an arm of the Bosporus, 6 m. N.E. of Constantinople. There the sultan had a palace.

BEBINGTON. District of Cheshire Comprising the former urban district of Higher Bebington, Lower Bebington, and Bromborough, it forms part of the urban district of Bebington and Bromborough It stands on the river Mersey, 3 m. S of Birkenhead, on the G W. Rly. Higher Bebington is a residential district for Liverpool business people; bricks are manufactured and a white freestone is quarried. Pop. (1931) 26,742.

BEBSIDE. Village of Northumberland. It is 1 m S. of Bedlington on the L N E. Rly. Here are collieries

BECCLES. Borough and market town of Suffolk. It stands on the navigable Waveney, 8 m W. of Lowestoft by the L N E. Rly The Perpendicular church of S Michael has a detached belfry tower The town possesses a grammar school, founded in 1712, a town hall, the old one being utilised as a library, and a corn exchange. Its industries include printing, milling, malting, and the making of agricultural implements. Beccles received its charter in 1584 and at one time was a centre of the herring fisheries Roos Hall, a 16th century moated manor house, is near Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 6,544



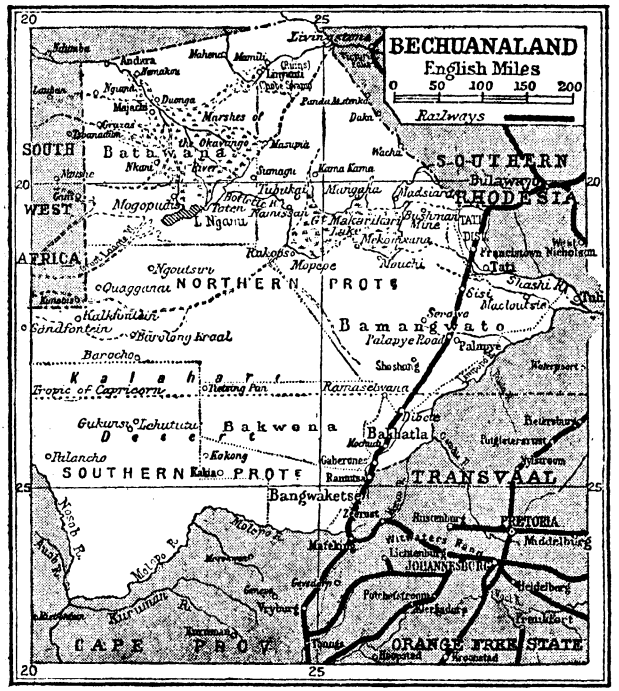
Beccles arms

BECELAERE. Town of Belgium. It is 6 m. E. of Ypres In the Great War it was prominent in the third battle of Ypres, 1917.

BECHUANA. Group of Bantu negroid tribes. Living N of Orange river, S Africa, they arrived in successive waves, the earliest being represented by the Bakalahari The name is preserved in Bechuanaland (q v) Their tribal names are derived mostly from animals They are swarthier, shorter, less muscular, but more progressive than the Zulus To the E dwell the allied Basuto. *See* Zulu

BECHUANALAND. British Protectorate in South Africa It is bounded S. and E. by the Union of South Africa, N by Rhodesia and the Zambesi river, and W by South West Africa. Its length and breadth are 500 m and 550 m. respectively, and its area is about 275,000 sq m. The mean altitude is 3,300 ft. The arid Kalahari Desert, a region of dense bush, occupies a large area of the S part of the country, and much of the remainder is covered with grass and swamps. Water is generally scarce L. Ngami, in the N W, is the largest lake, and the principal rivers are the Zambezi, Molopo, and branches of the Limpopo The Kalahari region abounds in big game, including the lion, leopard, elephant, jackal, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, and many varieties of antelope The chief industries are the rearing of cattle, sheep, and goats, and the growing of maize, Kaffir corn, pumpkins, mealies, beans, melons, and some tobacco Some gold and silver are mined The railway from the Cape to Rhodesia passes through the E part of the Protectorate The inhabitants are chiefly Bantu negroid tribes. The principal towns are Serowe, Francistown, and Palapye Road. Pop. (1921) whites, 1,743, natives, 150,185

BECHUANALAND. District of Cape Colony, S. Africa It is bordered on the N by the Molopo river, on the E by the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and on the W by Namaqualand. It has an area of 51,524 sq m Annexed to Cape Colony in 1895, it is administered by the S. African Government It is watered by the Molopo, Orange, and Kuruman rivers The principal towns are Mafeking, Vryburg, and Taungs, all on the railway from Cape Town to


BECHUANALAND
English Miles
0 50 100 150 200
Railways
SOUTH
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RHODESIA
NORTHERN
PROTE
Bamangwato
Bakwena
Bakhatla
TRANSVAAL
SOUTHERN PROTE
CAPE
PROV
ORANGE FREE STATE
PRETORIA
JOHANNESBURG
Kalahari
Desert
Tropic of Capricorn
Bathwana
Marshes of
the Okavango
Lake
Ngami
Mafeking
Vryburg
Kuruman R.
Molopo R.
Notwane R.
Limpopo R.
Zambesi R.
Bulawayo
Francistown
Palapye Road
Serowe
Palapye
Shoshong
Mochudi
Rustenburg
Middelburg
Heidelberg
Potchefstroom
Krugersdorp
Frankfort
Bloemfontein
Thaba Nchu
Kroonstad
Vereeniging
Bangwaketse
Ramathlabama
Gaberones
Lobatse
Kanye
Molepolole
Serowe
Francistown
Tati
Shashi R.
Nuclouside
Selebi Phikwe
Tuli
Nchoka
Tsau
Maun
Ngamiland
Makarikari
Lake
Nokaneng
Nauchi
Mopepe
Rakops
Ngoutsu
Quaggaraat
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(including the Isle of Ely), Northampton, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk. Formerly a morass, it was drained about 1640 by Cornelius Vermuyden at the expense of Francis, 4th earl of Bedford, and thirteen co-adventurers, who obtained a concession on condition that it was properly drained. It is now fertile and productive of grain, flax, etc. It consists of the north, middle, and south levels, and is intersected by the Nene, Cam, Ouse, and Welland rivers, and some artificial channels. Two cuts, the Old and New Bedford rivers, cross the Isle of Ely from the Huntingdon border to the Ouse and pursue a parallel course (1 m. apart) for 21 miles.

BEDFORD PARK. Suburb of London. In the borough of Acton, it is noted as the first garden suburb founded in England. It is reached by the District Railway.

BEDFORDSHIRE. South midland county of England. It has an area of 473 sq. m., mainly flat. The Dunstable Downs, a spur of the Chilterns, are in the S. and chalk hills in the N.W. Watered by the navigable Great Ouse and its tributary, the Ivel, it is very fertile, especially in the vale of Bedford. Wheat, barley, and market garden produce are grown. For sheep rearing the pasture in the S.E. is unrivalled. Minerals include phosphate of lime, stone, fuller's earth, and silver sand. The L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. afford communication. Bedford is the co. town; other important places are Luton and Dunstable. Three members are returned to parliament. It is in the diocese of St. Albans. Pop. (1931) 220,474.



Bedfordshire. Map of the fertile agricultural county fringed by the Chiltern Hills

BEDGEBURY. Hamlet of Kent. About 2 m. to the S. of Goudhurst. Here is Bedgebury Park, once the residence of Marshal Bercsford. It is now a girl's school and the estate is used for forestry purposes.

BEDLINGTON. District of Northumberland. It stands on the Blyth, 5 m. S.E. of Morpeth on the L.N.E. Rly. Industries include coal-mining and the manufacture of nails and chains. It gives its name to a breed of terriers.

BEDLINGTONSHIRE. Urban district of Northumberland. It includes the mining town of Bedlington and was formerly a detached portion of Durham. Pop. (1931) 27,315.

BEDLOE'S. Small island in New York Bay, U.S.A. It is 1½ m. S.W. of the Battery, Manhattan Island. On the site of Fort Wood stands the colossal bronze statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, by Bartholdi. This was given by France to the U.S.A. in 1886.

BEDMINSTER. Suburb of Bristol. It is situated on the Somerset side of the river Avon, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. *See* Bristol.

BEDNŪR OR **NAGAR.** Village of India. In the state of Mysore, it is situated about 150 m. N.W. of Seringapatam. It was formerly a city of great wealth and became the capital of the rajahs of Kiladi in 1640. Captured by Haidar Ali in 1763, it was taken by the British in 1783, but it was shortly afterwards surrendered to Haidar's son Tippoo Sahib.

BEDOUIN. Name given to the descendants of the Arabs of Arabia. Traditionally they claim Ishmael as their ancestor. In very early times the Bedouins migrated to Egypt and Syria, and to-day they are found not only in the Arabian, Syrian, and Sinaitic deserts and in the Nile valley, but have spread to the Atlantic edge of the Sahara, the southern Sudan, and the Iraq valley. The typical Bedouin is a nomadic herdsman, an occasional plunderer of travellers and caravans, his only tribal authority the sheikh; but with the development of Arab nationalism and civic life many of the tribes are giving up their nomadism, and, with that, their right to the Bedouin name. In the kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd the Bedouins make a steady income by the annual export of camels to Syria and Egypt.

BEDWAS. District of Monmouthshire. It is 10¾ m. W. of Newport, on the G.W. Rly., and is in a coal-mining district. With Machen it forms an urban district. Pop. (1931) 9,190 (Bedwas and Machen).

BEDWELLTY. Urban district of Monmouthshire. It is 5½ m. S. of Tredegar, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. It lies in a coal-mining district. Its Early English church, S. Nannan, was restored in 1858. Market day, Sat. Pop. 30,069.

BEDWORTH. Market town of Warwickshire It is 3½ m S of Nuneaton on the L M S Rly, and is traversed by the Coventry canal Coal and iron are mined Market days, Tues, Fri, Sat Pop (1931) 12,058

BEDWYN, GREAT. Town of Wiltshire It is 5 m S W of Hungerford, on the G W Rly It possesses a fine church Pop 1,261

BEDZIN. Town of Poland Situated about 100 m S S W of Lodz, on the Prussian border, it lies in a coal region, and has iron works Pop. 42,000

BEECHBURN, NORTH Hamlet of Durham It is 3 m N W of Bishop Auckland, and has a station (Beechburn) on the L N E Rly

BEECHEY Small island of the Arctic Ocean It lies to the N of Barrow Strait and is a British possession Franklin's second expedition passed two winters here, 1845–6, memorials of this and another English surveying party being erected It is named after Admiral F W Beechey

BEECHWORTH. Town of Victoria, Australia It is 172 m by rly N E of Melbourne, and is the centre of the Ovens mining district. Pop 3,500

BEEFORD. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is 7 m S E of Driffield, and possesses a good Perpendicular church with brasses

BEER. Village of Devonshire It is on Seaton Bay, 1½ m S W of Seaton Formerly a centre for smuggling, Beer's main industry is now fishing

BEERSHEBA. Town of Palestine On the Wadi Saba, it is about 50 m S W of Jerusalem It was captured during the Great War from the Turks by the British, Oct 31, 1917 The native name is Bir-es Saba

BEESTON. Urban district of Nottinghamshire Close to the Trent and 3 m S W of Nottingham on the L M S Rly, it has motor works and lace and other factories Pop (1931) 16,016

BEESTON. Suburb of Leeds It has an old church and a station on the L N E Rly

BEESTON TOR Hamlet of Staffordshire It is 7 m S E of Leek and has a station on the L M S Rly

BEGA Town of New South Wales, Australia It is situated where the Bega river is crossed by the main coast road from Sydney to Eden on Twofold Bay The Bega Plains are a dairy farming district

BEGELLY Village of Pembrokeshire It is 4½ m S of Narberth It possesses a church with an unusual type of tower

BEGLES. Town of France In the dept of Gironde, it is on the left bank of the Garonne, 2 m S E of Bordeaux Ancient remains, including those of a Roman aqueduct, have been found here Pop 14 000

BEHBAHAN Town of Persia The capital of a district in Farsistan, it is about 130 m. N W of Shiraz, and near the ruins of the ancient Arrajan Pop 10,000

BEHEIRA Province of Lower Egypt Bordering the Mediterranean, it is largely under cultivation, cotton being the chief crop Damanhur is the capital Its area is 1,639 sq m Pop (1927) 976,965

BEHISTUN. Village of Persia It is situated on the Samas-Ab river, in the Zagros Mts It is famous for its trilingual inscription chiselled upon the precipitous face of a rock 1,700 ft high Upon a hewn area 20 ft high and 60 ft broad, 200 ft above the cliff base, the characters, 1 in high, are accompanied by sculptured panels depicting Darius I and some vanquished rebels overshadowed by the divine Ahuramazda The inscriptions are in Babylonian, Susian, and old Persian, and their decipherment in 1846 unlocked the secret of cuneiform. At the cliff base Parthian sculptures portray a mounted king unhorsing a foe, about 50 B C.

BEIGHTON. Village of Derbyshire It is 6¼ m S E of Sheffield, on the L N E Rly It has an old church, restored in 1882-4

BEIJERLAND Island of the Netherlands It is in the prov of S Holland, and lies between the Hollandsch Diep and the Oude Maas, or Meuse, 6 m S of Rotterdam It is 15 m long and 8 m. wide, and flax is grown there

BEILAN Town of Syria It stands 5 m S of Alexandretta, in the Beilan pass, a route anciently known as the Amanian or Syrian Gates, by which Syria is entered from Cilicia The pass was used by Alexander the Great and the Crusaders Pop 5,000

BEIRA Province of Portugal It lies between the Douro and Tagus rivers, Spain, and the Atlantic, and has a coast line of 71 m and an area of 9,208 sq miles The coast land is low and marshy and indented by the lagoon of Aveiro, but the interior is mountainous, the Serra da Estrella attaining 6,535 ft The climate is fine and the scenery diversified and beautiful, but the soil is infertile Sheep, cattle horses, and pigs are reared, cereals, fruit, wine, oil, maize, and rice produced, and iron, coal and salt worked The province contain many mineral springs. Coimbra is the capital Pop (1930) 1,663,921.

BEIRA. Town of Portuguese East Africa. At the mouth of the Pungue and Busi rivers, it is 374 m by rail S E of Salisbury, and is the capital of the territory of the Mozambique Co Beira is the chief trading outlet of Rhodesia As the coastal terminus of the Beira Mashonaland railway from Bulawayo and Salisbury, it forms an outlet from the Katanga regions, and the extension of the railway from Blantyre, in the Nyasaland Protectorate, to Beira has made it the chief outlet for the Lake Nyasa regions Pop 11,871

BEIRUT. Chief seaport of Syria On the Mediterranean, about 60 m by rail N W of Damascus, it is a busy commercial centre exporting silk, oil, gums, and fruits, and importing ironware, cotton goods, coffee, etc Silk and tobacco are produced It has a French and an American university There is railway communication across the Syrian desert with Baghdad A line to Mameltein was opened in 1930 There is also an air mail service with Marseilles. Pop (1929) 134,655

BEISAN. Village of Palestine It lies on the W. side of the Jordan, about 55 m N E of Jericho, in the valley of Jezreel, a short distance S of the railway from Haifa to Damascus During the Great War it was occupied by British cavalry, Sept, 1918

BEI-SHEHR GOL Lake of Turkey It lies 50 m W of Konieh and is 40 m by 10 m in extent On its E shore is the small town of Bei-shehr, and on its N E side is the village of Kirili

BEIT DURAS Village of Palestine It is about 35 m W by S of Jerusalem It was the scene of a charge by Scottish territorials in Nov, 1917, in the battle for Jerusalem

BEIT EISSA. Village of Iraq It is situated on the right bank of the Tigris It was stormed by the British April 15, 1916, in the battle of Sanna i-Yat

BEIT-EL-FAKIH Town of the Yemen, Arabia It lies on the S E of the Red Sea 40 m S E of Hodeida The neighbourhood produces coffee similar to that of Mocha Pop 7 000

BEITH. Market town of Ayrshire It is 18 m S W of Glasgow on the L M S Rly It contains the Speir School, founded 1887, and manufactures ropes, linen, thread, leather, and cotton Market day, Fri Pop 5,977

BEIT HANUN Town of Palestine It is situated 5 m N E of Gaza It was captured by the British after the Turks' defeat at the battle of Gaza, Nov 7, 1917

BEITIN. Modern name of the Biblical Bethel. *See* Bethel.

BEIT-UR EL FOQA. Name of a village of Palestine also known as Beth-Horon (q v)

BEIT-UR ET TAHTA. Village of Palestine also known as Beth-Horon (q v)

BEJA. Nomad tribes of Hamitic stock They occupy the Nubian desert between the frontiers of Egypt and Abyssinia Descended from the Blemmyes of classical historians, they exhibit some admixture of Himyarite blood, especially in the S The Bisharin, the best known and most widespread Beja tribe, have resisted the Egyptian culture that has affected their northern congeners, the Ababda, and preserve some animism

BEJA. Inland district of Portugal It is part of Alemtejo province, and has an area of 3,958 sq. m Watered by the Guadiana, it is mountainous in the S W. Pop (1930) 235,943

BEJA (anc Pax Julia) City of Portugal The capital of Beja district, it is 95 m by rly S S E of Lisbon It has remains of Roman walls, a 13th century citadel, and a cathedral, and manufactures pottery, cloth, and oil Pop 10,500

BEJA. Town of Tunis, N. Africa It is in a plain, about 50 m W S W of the city of Tunis

BEJAR. Town of Spain It stands on the river Cuerpo de Hombre, at an alt of 3,165 ft , 49 m by rly S of Salamanca Its ruined walls are still extant, and the town contains the old residence of the dukes of Bejar, besides several old palaces and churches There are hot sulphur springs in the vicinity, and manufactures include cloth, flannel, soap, and thread. Pop 9,500.

BEKAA. Valley of Syria Between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon ranges, it is traversed by the Nahr-el-Litani and the Orontes, and is 100 m long It contains the ruins of Baalbek

BEKAS. Mountain pass in the Carpathians It is crossed by a wagon road and is the most northerly pass from Moldavia into Transylvania , it leads to the valley of the Maros, the great N -S route between the Hargitta and Carpathian Mts It was forced by the Rumanian army during the invasion of Transylvania, Aug 31, 1916

BEKESBOURNE. Hamlet of Kent It is 3 m S E of Canterbury, on the S Rly , and possesses the scanty remains of a manor house, once a residence of the archbishops of Canterbury

BEKESCSABA. Town of Hungary. It is an important rly centre, 123 m by rly. S E of Budapest, on the White Koros. It trades in grain, wine, and cattle, and manufactures hemp and linen cloth Pop (1930) 49,295.

BELA. Town of Baluchistan. It stands near the river Purally, and is also known by the name of Las Bela. Pop 9,000.

BELANGIAN. Settlement of Sarawak, N. Borneo It has a wireless station.

BELASHNITSA. Mountain range of Macedonia. It figured prominently in the Great War There is also a river of this name in the region.

BELBAIS. Town of Upper Egypt. It is situated at the junction of routes to the East, 36 m. by rail N E. of Cairo, and is the centre of numerous light railways Pop. 13,485

BELBROUGHTON. Village of Worcestershire. It is 5 m N W of Bromsgrove Belbroughton Lodge has a late 12th century chapel.

BELCHER. Group of islands in Hudson Bay They are nearly 5,000 sq m. in area, and are inhabited by Eskimos.

BELCHITE. Town of Spain. It is on the Aguas river, 23 m. S S E of Saragossa. Here the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake, June 18, 1809. Pop 4,000

BELEM. Suburb of Lisbon It is near the mouth of the Tagus. A monastery was built here to commemorate Vasco da Gama's discovery of the ocean route to India. The church contains his tomb and that of Camoens.

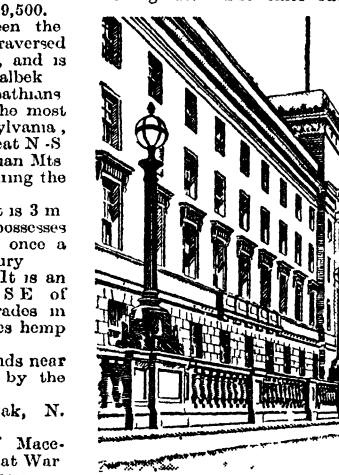
BELEM. Variant name of the Brazilian seaport Pará (q v)

BELFAST. Capital of Northern Ireland and of co. Antrim. On the Lagan where it enters Belfast Lough, it is a terminus of Northern Counties (L.M S), Great Northern, and Belfast and County Down Rlys. and is 101 m from Dublin. A large part of the centre of the city has been built on land reclaimed from sandbanks and marshes. The two chief industries are shipbuilding and linen manufacture. Other works are tobacco factories, engineering shops, bacon curing works, and distilleries The city is also the banking, commercial, and distributing centre for Northern Ireland Belfast is one of Britain's great ports Its graving dock is one of the largest in the world, and a channel, 4 m. long, has been cut to deep water Other improvements and extensions have been carried out, and ample docks, sheds, and wharfage exist for the trade



Belfast arms

Belfast's chief church is the Protestant cathedral, the west front of which was completed (1928) as a war memorial. The art gallery contains some good paintings, and there is a new museum The city hall is a fine edifice, others are the Ulster Hall and the public library. The Ulster Theatre corresponds to the Abbey Theatre in Dublin. Royal Avenue is the main thoroughfare The chief educational centre is



Belfast. Parliament Buildings at Stormont near the city, opened in 1932 by the Prince of Wales

Queen's University, which occupies a fine modern block of buildings There is a technical college and several good secondary schools, notably the Royal Academical Institute and Campbell College. The corporation owns the tramways, markets and an abattoir, and maintains parks and the botanic gardens. The city has a broadcasting station.

The formation of a separate government for Northern Ireland increased the importance of Belfast. At Stormont, just outside the city, a Parliament House and other buildings for the administration were erected, and there are new law courts in Chichester Street. Belfast was made a city in 1888, and has had a lord mayor since 1892. It sends four members to the parliament at Westminster. Pop. (1926) 415,151.



Belfast. Plan of the business quarter of the capital of Ulster and Northern Ireland

BELFAST. Town of New Zealand. It is situated in the South Island. 15 m. N. of Christchurch, with which it is connected by rly. Pop. (1921) 650.

BELFAST. Town of South Africa. It is an important point on the railway which crosses the Transvaal from E. to W. Situated 40 m. E. of Middelburg, it is at a point where a railway line from Lydenburg to Ermeto crosses the main line from Lourenço Marques to Pretoria. It is nearly 6,500 ft. above sea level.

BELFAST. Town of Victoria, Australia, known also as Port Fairy (q.v.).

BELFAST. Port of Maine, U.S.A. It is situated 30 m. from the Atlantic Ocean on the western side of Penobscot Bay. It has a station on the Maine Central Rly., and a good harbour, which in exceptionally hard winters is sometimes blocked with ice. Pop. (1930) 4,993.

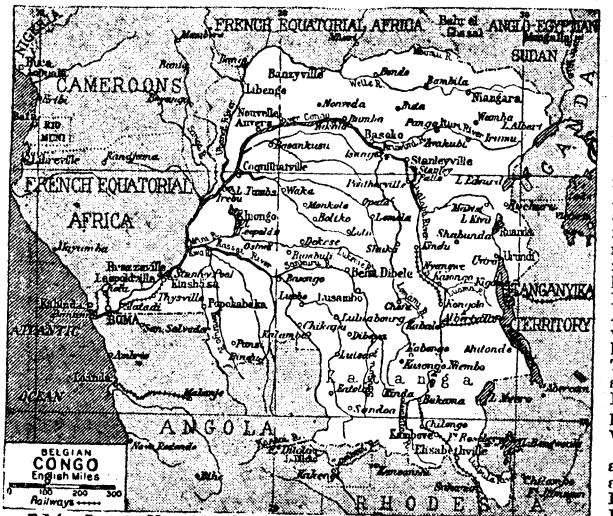
BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY. Line serving Belfast and neighbourhood. It began in 1848 with a line between Belfast and Holywood and now owns 103 m., from Belfast to Bangor, Newcastle, Downpatrick, Ardglass, and elsewhere. It includes the Belfast, Holywood and Bangor line, taken over in 1884, and also works steamers between Belfast and Bangor. The headquarters are at Belfast.

BELFAST LOUGH. Arm of the Irish Sea. Extending inland for 12 m. between cos. Down and Antrim, it has a mean breadth of 3 m. and affords excellent harbourage for the shipping activities of Belfast, at its head. Other places on its shores are Carrickfergus and Holywood.

BELFORD. Market town of Northumberland. It is 15¼ m. S.E. of Berwick, on the L.N.E. Rly. Market day, Thurs. Pop 663.

BELFORT, TERRITORY OF. Department of France. It is 235 sq. m. in extent and borders Switzerland to the S.E. The territory is the remains of the former department of Haut-Rhin, the rest of which was given up to Germany in 1871, but recovered in 1919. The chief town is Belfort. Wheat and other crops are grown, and there are iron and cotton manufactories and some mineral wealth. It contains some of the summits of the Vosges, the famous height known as the Ballon d'Alsace rising at its N. extremity, and has one or two small rivers. Pop. (1931) 99,403.

BELFORT. Town of France. On the river Savoureuse, in the dept. of Belfort, 275 m. S.E. of Paris and 35 m. N.W. of Basel, it is an important rly. junction and road centre The chief industries are the making of cotton goods and machinery, and there is trade in agricultural produce. The place is chiefly notable as the fortress commanding the passage between the Vosges and the Jura, known as the Gap of Belfort. Having become French in 1648, the town was fortified by Vauban. In the Franco-Prussian War it was besieged from Nov., 1870, to Feb. 1871, and was only surrendered at the request of the government. It was recovered at the peace of 1919 and was again fortified.



Belgian Congo Map of the Belgian possession formerly the Congo Free State

During the Great War the Germans left Belfort untouched. Pop. 39,301.

BELFORT, GAP OF. Plain between the Vosges and the Jura mountains. It is 18 m. wide, and is crossed by the canal connecting the Rhône and the Rhine. From early times it has been a great highway for invasion, peaceful and otherwise.

BELGAUM. District of Bombay Presidency, India. Its area is 4,613 sq. m. The N. part consists chiefly of cultivated land, whilst in the S. are the well-timbered Sahyadri Mts. Rice, millet, wheat, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, spices and oil seeds are grown, and there is much weaving of cotton cloth. The capital is Belgaum. Pop. 953,000.

BELGAUM. Town of India. The capital of the Belgaum district of Bombay Presidency, it stands 2,500 ft. above sea level and is 245 m. by rail S. of Poona. It is a military station, has an old fortress, temples, and native schools, and trades in cotton cloth, salt, dates, and coconuts. Pop. 48,320.

BELGIAN CONGO. Territory in Central Africa. It has a small coastline at the mouth of the Congo. Its land frontier of some 6,000 m. faces French Equatorial Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the N.W. and N., Uganda and Tanganyika Territory to the E., and Northern Rhodesia and Angola to the S. It is a Belgian colony and includes Ruanda and Urundi, formerly part of German East Africa now ceded to Belgium under a mandate of the League of Nations. Area about 918,000 sq. m.; pop. about 8,830,000, of whom some 25,000 are Europeans.

The country is a vast basin drained by the river Congo and its tributaries. Lying on both sides of the Equator, it has a tropical climate. Products include palm nuts, palm oil, white copal, rubber, cocoa, coffee, ivory, rice, and cotton. The forests yield mahogany and other valuable timber. Cattle are raised in the highlands, but in the lowlands the tsetse fly makes cattle farming impossible. The Katanga province is one of the world's chief producers of copper. *Other minerals include* gold, diamonds, tin, and radium. The capital is Leopoldville. The chief seaports are Banana, Boma, and Matadi. The river ports include the capital, Coquilhatville, Stanleyville and Ponthierville.

The country is divided into twenty-two districts. The capital, formerly Boma, was changed to Leopoldville by royal decree in 1923. The Congo is navigable for 95 miles from its mouth and for a further 1,000 above Stanley Pool, as far as Stanley Falls. Above the falls the river is known as Lualaba and becomes navigable again for over 500 m. Railways link up the navigable sections of the river, and a new, important line has been built from Katango to Lobito Bay in Angola by arrangement with the Portuguese. This line was opened in 1931. There are regular air services between Boma and Elisabethville and other points, and there are several wireless stations.

The Congo Free State, as the country was originally called, was founded by Leopold II, king of the Belgians, in 1885, and was ruled by him as his personal property. It was transferred to the control of the Belgian Parliament, through the colonial minister, in 1908, and thenceforth was known as the Belgian Congo.

BELGIUM. Kingdom of Europe. It is bounded N. by the Netherlands, E. by Germany and the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and S. by France. Its short, low-lying W. coastline is washed by the North Sea. The area is 11,755 sq. m. By the treaty of Versailles Germany ceded to Belgium neutral Moresnet and part of Prussian Moresnet, and Belgium also received provisionally the cantons of Malmédy and Eupen, a cession later confirmed by the League of Nations, of which Belgium is a member.

Much of the country is flat. In the S.E. the Ardennes, which are well-wooded and intersected by river valleys, have an average elevation of 500 ft. The chief rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Sambre, and Yser. The principal towns include Brussels (the capital), Antwerp, Liége, Ghent, Bruges, Malines, Louvain, and Borgerhout.

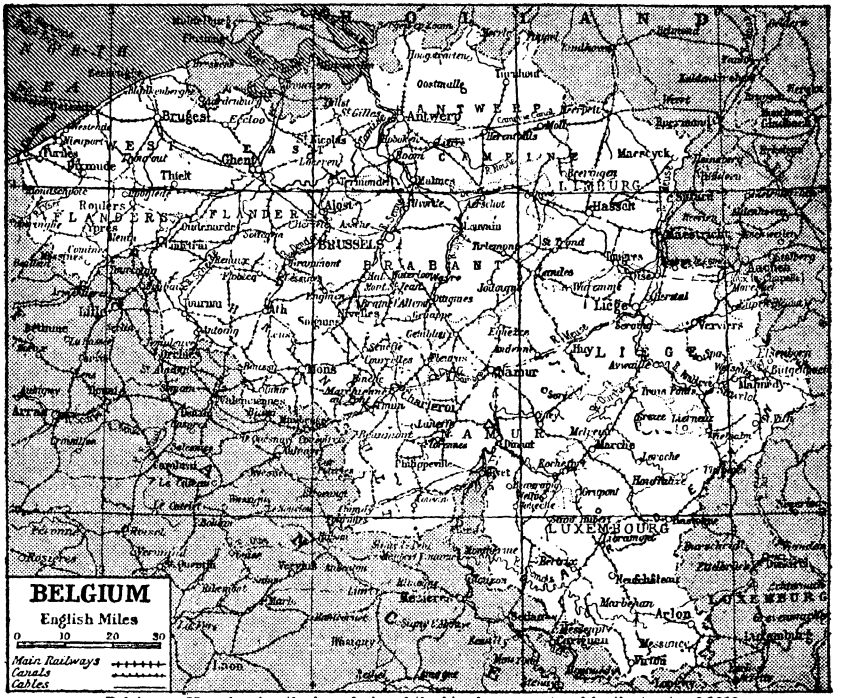
Of the two branches of the Belgian people, the Walloons speak French and the Flemish the language known by their name, which is almost identical with Dutch. Most of the people are Roman Catholics. Pop. 8,092,004.



Belgian arms

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. Belgium is an hereditary monarchy. The king and a parliament of two houses, the senate and the chamber of representatives, are responsible for legislation. The executive consists of a prime minister and a cabinet. Members of the chamber of deputies are elected by all adult males and some adult women, and sit for four years. Senators are elected by the councils of the provinces. The army consists partly of conscripts, partly of volunteers. The country has no navy.

The laws were codified in 1835, and are framed in accordance with the Code Napoléon, on which have been grafted the ancient privileges and rights acquired under the old charters of the communes and cities. The courts are divided into appeal first instance, and justices of the peace for civil cases; and for crimes into assize, correctional



Belgium. Map showing the boundaries of the kingdom as restored by the treaty of 1919

and police. There is also a court of appeal which does not hold trials, but revises all judgements in civil matters. It sits as a court of open trial only in the case of a minister of state being arraigned. Capital punishment remains on the statute book, but is never enforced. It is commuted to solitary confinement for life.

TRADE AND FINANCE. The soil is fertile and much of the country is cultivated. Agricultural products include wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beet, flax, and hops. Horses and cattle are reared. The chief minerals are coal, iron, zinc, and lead. The coalfields are principally in the district called the Borinage and around Liége. There is a good railway system, and there are many canals. The unit of currency is the franc, but in 1926 a new unit, the belga, was introduced. This is equal to five paper francs, and 35 belgas go to the pound gold. There is a national bank. The metric system of weights and measures is in force.



Belgium. Fishwife of Flanders wearing the indispensable shawl

HISTORY. Having been part of the Netherlands since 1815, Belgium became an independent state in 1830. The first king of the Belgians, Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, was elected by the national congress in 1831, and was succeeded in 1865 by his son Leopold II, who reigned until 1909 and was succeeded by his nephew Albert. The treaty of April 19, 1839, established the status of Belgium as an independent and neutral kingdom, and this was in force when the Great War began. After being occupied by the Germans during the Great War, reconstruction proceeded in every direction from the early summer of 1919 and onwards. Railways, canals, and roads were almost restored to pre-war usefulness by the end of 1919. The coal mines had suffered less than other branches of industry; the textile industry had been crippled by the loss of machinery, but here, as also in the case of the metal workers, relief was afforded by the return of plant from Germany.

The years after the Great War were filled with political interest. The coalition government, which was in power in 1919, favoured a military alliance with France and an aggressive policy towards the Netherlands. In 1921 the Socialists withdrew, and for the next few years a union of Roman Catholics and Liberals carried on the government. In 1925, after securing many successes at the general election, the Socialists again joined to form a ministry, and under Henri Jaspar a coalition was formed. This was replaced in 1931 by another coalition. In 1921 the constitution was revised in the direction of an extension of the franchise, and an economic treaty for 50 years was made with Luxemburg. In 1932 the language difficulty was to some extent alleviated by French and Flemish being put on an equality.



Belgrade. Plan of the capital of Yugoslavia. Inset, map of the environs

BELGRADE (White City). Capital of Yugoslavia, formerly of Serbia. On the S. side of the Danube at its junction with the Save, it lies opposite Zemun (Semlin).

It has a cathedral, a university, a national museum and library, as well as various buildings erected for public purposes. It is also a river port and the chief centre of the country's finance and trade. Since the Great War it has been very much modernised. Air services connect it with Istanbul (Constantinople), Bucharest, Sofia, and Paris, and it has a broadcasting station. As the Serb capital Belgrade had grown into a flourishing town of nearly 100,000 inhabitants by the beginning of the Great War, during which it underwent two bombardments and changed hands four times. There are docks and wharves along the Danube. Pop. (1931) 241,542.

BELGRAVIA. District of S.W. London. It lies around Belgrave Square, and is bordered by Grosvenor Place on the E., Knightsbridge on the N., and Sloane Street on the W. Belgravia was originally an open space called The Five Fields, forming part of Ebury Farm. About 1825-35 this was laid out by Thomas Cubitt, who built many of the houses, and now includes Belgrave and Eaton Squares, Wilton Crescent, and other squares and streets. *See* London.

BELITOENG. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. Situated between Borneo and Bangka, it is circular in shape, about 52 m. long by 50 m. broad; its area, including many islets, is 1,872 sq. m. It is rich in tin, iron, and timber, and exports rice, trepang, tortoiseshell, wax, and spices. Pandang is the capital. Pop. (1930) 73,409.

BELIZE. Seaport and capital of British Honduras. At the mouth of the Belize river, in the Caribbean Sea, it is surrounded by swamps, which render the climate unhealthy. The harbour is accessible only to small vessels through a channel. Mahogany and other woods are exported, also sugar and bananas in large quantities. It has a wireless station, and is connected by air mail and passenger service with Miami and Cristobal. In 1931 the town was destroyed by a hurricane. Pop. (1931) 16,687.

BELL. Island of Newfoundland. In Conception Bay, about 12 m. N.W. of St. Johns, it is 6 m. long and 3 m. wide. It has large beds of iron ore.

BELLAGIO. (anc. Bilacus). Town of Italy. At the point of the promontory separating the two lower arms of Lake Como, and some 15 m. by steamer N.E. of Como, it is a favourite tourist resort. The natives are famous for carving in olive wood, and make silk. Pop. 3,936.

BELLAIRE. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on the Ohio, 4 m. S. of Wheeling, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other lines of railway. Iron, glass, enamel ware, and agricultural implements are manufactured, and iron and limestone are worked in the locality. Settled in 1794, Bellaire was incorporated in 1858 and became a city in 1874. Pop. (1930) 13,327.

BELLARY. District of Madras, India. Situated between the Eastern and Western Ghats, it is elevated and healthy, but subject to famines, through lack of water. Cereals, pulse, cotton, iron, and copper are produced. Its area is 5,714 sq. m. Pop. 969,436.

BELLARY. City of India. The capital of the Bellary district of Madras, it is a military station and important rly. junction, 305 m. by rail N.W. of Madras. It has a 16th century fort built on a rock 450 ft. high. Cotton and silk are manufactured. Pop. 39,842.

BELL BUSK. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 6¾ m. N.W. of Skipton, on the L.M.S. Rly.

BELLEEK. Village of Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. It is on the river Erne, 4 m. E. of Ballyshannon, and has a station on the G.N. I. Rly. It is famous for its pottery. The works were opened in 1857 to use local clays. Parian and biscuit wares were made; also glazed pottery. The decorative motifs were mostly marine subjects, dolphins, sea horses, tritons, etc. Belleek Falls on the Erne is a noted beauty spot.

BELLEGARDE (Fr. belle, beautiful; garde, protection, fort). Town of France. In the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, it commands the road from Figueras to Perpignan, from which it is about 17 m. distant. It stands on a rock 1,385 ft. high and was at one time a fortified town. It was several times taken and retaken during the wars between France and Spain.

BELLE-ILE-EN-MER. Island of France. Off the W. coast of Brittany, it is 11 m. long and from 2½ m. to 7 m. broad, and 33 sq. m. in area. In the department of Morbihan, it is about 8 m. from Quiberon Point. Le Palais, a small port, with fortifications and a prison, is the chief town. Off the island the English fleet defeated the French in 1759, and from 1761-63 it was held by the English. It is also called Guerveur, a corruption, through its medieval

name Gueidel, of its Roman name Vindilis, and contains remains of prehistoric man. There are some remarkable grottoes along the coast. Agriculture, fishing, and the preserving of sardines and anchovies are the chief industries. The island has a fine breed of draught horses. Pop 11,000

BELLE ISLE. British island in the Atlantic. It is situated between Newfoundland and Labrador at the entrance to the strait of Belle Isle. Rocky, 700 ft high, it is 21 m in circumference and has two lighthouses and a wireless station

BELLE ISLE, STRAIT OF. Northern entrance to the gulf of St. Lawrence It is 85 m. long by about 12 m. broad, and is open only in the summer.

BELLENGLISE. Village of France In the department of Aisne, it is 6 m N by W of St. Quentin. It was the scene of two notable feats in the Great War In Sept , 1918, British troops of the 46th Division, equipped with lifebelts and carrying mats and rafts, stormed the western arm of the canal at Bellenglise Here, too, the 4th Australian Division penetrated the Hindenburg line A memorial in the form of an obelisk was erected by the Australian government to mark this feat The village was captured by the British, Sept 29, 1918

BELLEVILLE. City and port of Ontario. Situated on lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Moira river, it is 106 m E N E of Toronto, and is served by the C N R. Pop (1931) 13,790.

BELLEVILLE. City of Illinois, U S A It is 14 m S E of St Louis, on the Illinois Central and other rlys , and has numerous flour mills, and manufactures of stoves, nails, pumps, glass, threshing machines, and drills. There are rich mines of bituminous coal which are extensively worked It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and contains a public library and hospitals It was settled in 1814 and incorporated in 1816 Pop. (1930) 28,425.

BELLEVILLE Town of New Jersey, U S A. It stands on the Passaic River, 3 m N of Newark, 10 m from New York City. Pop. (1930) 26,974.

BELLEY. City of France. In the dept. of Ain, it is about 18 m N W of Chambery and 3 m from the Rhône It has a fine cathedral, part of which dates from the 15th century, a bishop's palace, and a museum There are cotton and silk industries, and lithographic stone is found in the district Belley was a Roman town, and has been an episcopal see since about 500 It formed part of Savoy until 1601. Pop 6,200

BELLINGHAM. District of London. In the borough of Lewisham, it is 9 m. from the city, and has a station on the S Rly. It owes its existence to the London County Council, which has built a large number of houses here.

BELLINGHAM. Village of Northumberland. Situated 17 m N W. of Hexham, it has a station on the L N E Rly. Pop. 1,392.

BELLINGHAM. City and seaport of Washington, U S A It is about 100 m. N. of Seattle on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Rlys It is the seat of a state normal school, and has colleges, hospitals, and public libraries. Noted for its lumber, it has large sawmills and wood working factories Salmon tinning and the manufacture of condensed milk are also important industries The city has a good natural harbour. Pop (1930) 30,823.

BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA. Portion of the Antarctic Ocean It is S W. of Drake Strait and W. of Graham Land, and is named after the Russian explorer, Fabian Gottlieb Bellingshausen.

BELLINZONA (Ger. Bellenz) Town of Switzerland. Capital of the canton of Ticino, it is on the Ticino river, and is 105 m. S S E of Lucerne, on the St Gotthard rly , and about 20 m. N. of Lugano. The old key to the St. Gotthard and San Bernardino passes, it was defended by castles and walls In 1503 it became politically Swiss, though in character, climate, and language it is Italian. San Biagio, a 13th century church, has a curious 14th century fresco. The abbey church is a fine building. Pop (1930) 10,706

BELLO HORIZONTE. City of Brazil. It is at the foot of the Espinhaço range, about 48 m. by rly. N W of Ouro Preto, the former capital, and some 390 m. N. of Rio de Janeiro. It has cotton factories and meat canneries, and gold is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 108,849

BELLOT STRAIT. Channel between Boothia Felix and North Somerset Island, Arctic Ocean Leading from Franklin Strait to the gulf of Boothia, it is about 20 m long by 1 m wide, and is subject to strong W. currents of wind and water It is named after J. R. Bellot, and is a British possession.

BELLOY. Village of France. It is 9 m S E. of Montdidier It was captured by the Germans on June 9, 1918, and was retaken by the French, June 11, 1918, when they struck back after straightening their line between Montdidier and Noyon

BELLOY-EN-SANTERRE. Village of France. In the dept of Somme, 5 m S W of Peronne, it was the scene of much fighting in the Great War, from 1916 to 1918

BELL ROCK. Reef off the coast of Angus It is better known as the Inchcape Rock (q v)

BELLSHILL. Town of Lanarkshire It is 11 m. S E of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly , and has coal and iron mining industries Pop 17,411

BELLUNO. Province of Italy It is traversed by the Dolomites and the Carnic Alps, and covers an area of 1,419 sq m Watered by the Piave, it is a pastoral region with no large towns except Belluno, the capital, and Feltre. Pop. (1931) 210,316

BELLUNO (anc Belunum) City of Italy. Situated on a hill above the junction of the Piave and Ardo, it is 72 m by rly N of Venice, and has a Renaissance cathedral, several palaces, and a museum Leather, silk, and straw are manufactured Captured by the Austrians, Dec , 1917, it was reoccupied by the Italians, Nov. 2, 1918. Pop (1931) 25,423

BELLVILLE. Town of Argentina It is in the province of Cordova, about 130 m S W of Santa Fé, and stands in a rich agricultural district.. Pop (1930) 8,732

BELLY. River of Canada It rises in the United States just below the southern border of Alberta and flows in a northerly direction until it reaches Lethbridge. Here it turns eastward and after a winding course joins the Bow river. It flows through one of the richest coal areas in Canada

BELMAR. Seaside resort of New Jersey, U S A. It is situated on the railway 45 m. S. of New York, and has a large trans-Atlantic wireless station Pop (1930) 3,491.

BELMONT. District of Surrey. It is 15 m. from London on the edge of Banstead Downs, and has a station on the S Rly.

BELMONT. Town of S. Africa In the Cape Province, it is 50 m by rly S of Kimberley and about 25 m N of the Orange river. A narrow gauge rly connects it with Douglas It was the scene of an early battle in the S African war, Nov 23, 1899, when the British, advancing to the relief of Kimberley, pushed back the Boers

BELMONT. Town of Massachusetts, U S A. It lies on the Fitchburg river, 6 m W.N.W. of Boston Pop (1930) 21,718

BELMULLET. Village of co Mayo, I F S. It lies 39 m W of Ballina and has a small harbour. A canal has been cut from here to allow access to Blacksod Bay.

BELOIT. City of Wisconsin, U S A. It is situated on Rock river, 67 m S W. of Milwaukee, and has direct rly communication with Chicago. It has paper, iron, tool, machinery, and boot industries, and contains Beloit College (Congregational) Beloit was settled in 1824, and became a city in 1865. Pop (1930) 23,611.

BELPASSO. Town of Sicily. It stands on the S slope of Mt Etna, 1,800 ft high, and is 9 m by rly. N W. of Catania. The old town was destroyed in an eruption of Mt Etna in 1669. Pop 9,500

BELPER. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire It stands on the Derwent, 8 m N. of Derby by the L M S. Rly It owed its rise chiefly to the cotton works established in 1776 Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 13,023

BELSES. Hamlet of Roxburghshire. It is 7½ m. N E. of Hawick, on the L N E Rly.

BELT, GREAT Channel separating the Danish islands of Zealand and Fünen It is dangerous to navigation owing to the presence of shoals and ice. It connects the Kattegat with the Baltic Sea, and is 40 m long and 10 m to 20 m broad Its maximum depth is 26 fathoms

BELT, LITTLE Channel between the Danish islands of Fünen and Jutland It forms the western and less direct route between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea, and the same navigation difficulties exist as those in the Great Belt It is 30 m long, from ½ m to 18 m. broad, and from 5 to 20 fathoms deep

BELTON. Village of Lincolnshire In the Isle of Axholme, it lies 1½ m N of Epworth, and has a station on the L N E Rly There is an unreclaimed peat moor here Pop 1,528

BELUR-TAGH. Alternative spelling of the mountain range of Asia, also known as Bolor-Tagh (q v)

BELVAL. Village of France It is in the dept of Oise, 7 m W S W of Noyon, and 1½ m. S. of Lassigny In the battle for the Lassigny massif, Aug , 1918, fierce fighting took place in its streets

BELVEDERE. District of Kent It is on the Thames, 1½ m N W of Erith and 14 m S E of London by the S Rly

BELVOIR. District or vale in Leicestershire On a hill overlooking the vale is Belvoir Castle, the seat of the duke of Rutland Situated 7 m from Grantham, it is a large, quadrangular modern Gothic mansion It was built in 1808 to replace an earlier structure destroyed by fire It contains valuable tapestries and old masters The Belvoir Hunt has its district in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, the country lying between Melton Mowbray and Newark Pron Beaver

BEMBRIDGE. Village of the Isle of Wight. On the E coast of the island, it is 2½ m N E of Brading, on the S Rly It has a seaplane station, and there is an old fort on Bembridge Down Pop 1,973

BEMERTON. Village of Wiltshire It lies 1½ m to the N W of Salisbury, of which it is a suburb It is famous for its associations with George Herbert, who was incumbent here from 1630 to 1633 The church in which he preached still stands, but has been superseded by a modern one There his tercentenary was celebrated in 1933

BEMPTON. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is 3½ m N of Bridlington, on the L N E Rly , and has lofty chalk cliffs, the breeding place of many sea-birds

BEN. Gaelic word for a mountain It is much used in Scotland In this work the various bens, or mountains, will be found under their distinctive names, e g , Attow, Cruachan, Ledi, Lomond, Nevis, etc.

BENADIR. Former name of the Italian colony, now known as Somalia Italiana Meridionale, or Southern Somalia It extends from 4° 30′ N. lat to the mouth of the Juba In Aug , 1892, the sultan of Zanzibar leased the Benadir ports to Italy, and ceded his sovereign rights for a payment of £144,000 in 1905, when the ports, hitherto administered by the Italian Benadir Co , were placed under the administration of the Italian Government The chief ports are Mogadiscio, the capital, Merca, and Brava.

BENALLA. Town of Victoria, Australia. It is 121 m by rly. N E. of Melbourne, and is the centre of an agricultural and mining district. Pop 3,500.

BENARES. Division of the United Provinces, India It has an area of 10,427 sq m , and comprises the districts of Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Ballia. Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, and Ghazipur are the chief towns. Pop 4,809,478.

BENARES. District of the United Provinces, India It has an area of 1,008 sq m , mostly agricultural land, the chief crops being rice, wheat, barley, opium, and sugar cane. It is watered by the Ganges, Gumti, Barna, and Karamnasa Pop 897,000

BENARES. Native state of the United Provinces, India It was constituted in 1911 from the family domains of the maharajah of Benares, and has an area of 875 sq m In 1918 the town of Ramnagar and the surrounding villages were ceded to the state and became its capital Pop 362,735.

BENARES. City of the United Provinces, India. Situated on the Ganges, here spanned by the great Dufferin bridge, 3,518 ft long, it is of great antiquity It is celebrated for its temples and shrines, and is one of the holiest places of the Hindus The principal temple is the Bisheshwar, or Golden Temple, dedicated to Siva. Great numbers of pilgrims visit Benares every year, and its prosperity is largely dependent upon the pilgrim traffic Benares is a mart for shawls, silks, embroideries, and diamonds, and manufactures ornamental brass ware, jewelry, and lacquered wooden toys It is an educational centre of some importance, containing Benares College, opened in 1791, and the Hindu university, opened in 1916 Pop (1931) 205,315

BENBECULA (Gaelic, mountain of the fords). Island of the Hebrides Situated between N. and S. Uist, it covers 8 sq. m. The inhabitants are crofters.

BENDER (Russ Bendéry) Town of Rumania. It is on the Dniester, in Bessarabia, 37 m S E of Kishinev, and trades in cattle, grain, and timber. There are salt mines, paper factories, and tanneries In April, 1919, it was taken by the Soviet forces from the Rumanians, who recaptured it and made it a base for operations in the Ukraine Pop 36,000

BENDER ABBAS. Variant spelling of the name of the Persian town Bander Abbas (q v)

BENDER SHEHR. Alternative name for the seaport of Persia also known as Bushire (q v).

BENDER ZIADE. Town of Italian Somaliland In the gulf of Aden, it stands in the extreme N W corner of the colony, on the boundary of British Somaliland

BENDIGO. City of Victoria, Australia. It is 100 m by rly N N.W. of Melbourne, in a gold mining region Other products are wheat, fruit, wine, beer, pottery, tiles, and bricks. There are some fine modern buildings Its earlier name was Sandhurst Pop (1930) 33,690.

BENDZIN. Variant spelling of the name of the Polish town of Bedzin (q v).

BENEVENTO. Province of Campania, Italy. It is traversed by the Apennines, and is a pastoral and agricultural region It has an area of 999 sq m Pop. (1931) 330,554

BENEVENTO (anc. Beneventum). City of Italy Situated on a hill between the rivers Sabato and Calore, it is 31 m. direct and 61 m. by

rail N.E. of Naples. It has a 15th century castle, a 12th century cathedral, and the 8th century circular church of S. Sofia. Its triumphal arch, built in 114-16 in honour of Trajan, is one of the best preserved in Italy. It makes parchment and gold and silver articles, and trades in grain. Captured by the French in 1798, Napoleon made it a principality in 1806, but it reverted to the pope in 1815, becoming part of a united Italy in 1860. Pop. (1931) 36,962.

BENFIELDSIDE. Urban district of co. Durham. It is situated on the Derwent, 13 m. S.W. of Gateshead. Pop. (1931) 9,193.

BENFLEET. Urban district and watering place of Essex. It is 29 m. from London on the L.M.S. Rly., and consists of South and North Benfleet. Pop. (1931) 12,091.

BENGA. Tribe of Africa. They inhabit the Guinea Coast, and are of Bantu negro extraction. They cultivate yams, bananas, and manioc, and are expert fishers and huntsmen. Many of them are converts to Roman Catholicism.



Bengal. Province of India that includes the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra

BENGAL. Province and presidency of India. It comprises the Bardwan (Burdwan) Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions, the Darjeeling district, and the semi-independent states of Cooch Behar and Tripura. Its area is 82,955 sq. m., of which 76,843 sq. m. are British. It chiefly comprises a large alluvial plain, traversed by the Ganges and Brahmaputra, which enter the Bay of Bengal by a combined estuary. Rice and jute are the chief crops, others being barley, wheat, maize, tea, tobacco, and oil seeds. Jute manufacture is the principal industry, others being the making of cotton twist and yarn, silk yarn, and hand-made cloth. Coal is mined, and iron, mica, manganese, and slate are obtained. There are universities at Calcutta and Dacca. Calcutta, the capital, is the centre of the commercial and industrial activities. Other important cities are Dacca and Howrah. Darjeeling is the hot weather capital. The most important railway is the East Indian, which serves the Ganges valley. Others are the Eastern Bengal Rly. and the Bengal–Nagpur Rly. Additional transport is also afforded by extensive canals. The presidency is under a governor and a number of ministers or councillors. There is a legislative council of 140 members, most of whom are elected. Pop. (1931) 51,087,338.

BENGAL, BAY OF. Northern extension of the Indian Ocean. Triangular in shape, it is situated between the Indian peninsula on the W. and Burma on the E. It receives on the N. the Ganges and Brahmaputra, on the E. the Irawadi, and on the W. the Mahanadi, Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery. Calcutta is the chief port.

BENGHAZI (anc. Berenice). Seaport of N. Africa. It is in the Italian colony of Libya, on the gulf of Sidra, and is the capital of Cyrenaica. Its harbour is shallow and exposed, and admits only light-draught vessels. Barley, ivory, sponges, sheep, and horses are exported. An inland trade is carried on by caravan. The port is connected by railway with el-Abiar, Barce, and Soluch. Pop. 33,749.

BENGHOELOE. Seaport of Sumatra. It is also known as Benkoelen (q.v.).

BENGUELLA. Town of Angola, Portuguese W. Africa. About 260 m. S. of Loanda, it is on the Atlantic Ocean, and exports rubber, wax, and ivory. It is important as a railway centre.

The Benguella Rly. runs eastwards from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic through Angola to the border of the Belgian Congo, a distance of 800 m. The section to Luao on the border was opened in Nov., 1929, and a further extension to Katanga is planned. The line shortens the route between England and parts of Central Africa by something like 2,500 m. Pop. 4,000.

BENHA. Town of Lower Egypt. It is about 50 m. N. of Cairo on the Nile delta. A mixed commission, composed of Europeans and Egyptians in equal numbers, governs the place. Pop. 28,626.

BENI. Tribe of Nigeria, W. Africa. They are a pure negro tribe, speaking a distinct language, and at one time they possessed a well-organised government and a culture far above the average. In 1863 Sir Richard Burton made an unsuccessful attempt to put a stop to their human sacrifices.

BENI. River of Bolivia Rising in the Cordilleras, it flows 900 m N. and N E. and joins the Mamoré to form the Madeira. It is navigable from the Esperanza rapids to the port of Reyes. Its chief tributary is the Madre de Dios

BENI, EL. Department of Bolivia. Bordering on Brazil, it is watered by the Beni and Mamoni rivers, and covers an area of 95,354 sq m. Inhabited chiefly by Indians engaged in cattle-rearing and agriculture, it is fertile, and has a moderately healthy climate. It produces gold, iron, rubber, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and timber. Trinidad is the capital. Pop 53,221

BENI-AMER (Arabic for sons of commanders) Tribe of Hamitic pastoral nomads They live in the Baraka valley, Eritrea, and along the Red Sea coast towards Suakin, and number about 200,000 Nominally Moslem, they have mingled with the Abyssinian Himyarites, and their Beja dialect is correspondingly affected. Some of their sheikhs claim Semitic origin

BENICARLO Seaport of Spain. It is on the Mediterranean, about 140 m. S.W of Barcelona Fishing is the chief industry, and fish, salt, wine, and fruit are exported, while manufactured goods and hardware are imported Pop 7,200

BENICIA Seaport of California, U S A It is situated in Solano county on the strait of Carquinez, about 28 m by water from San Francisco There is a good harbour Of its various industries the shipping trade is the most important

BENI HASAN. Village of Upper Egypt It is on the right bank of the Nile, 169 m above Cairo In the limestone cliff are 39 rock tombs of princes and monarchs of the XI and XII dynasties Their mural scenes, depicting social and industrial life, were re surveyed by Newberry (1893 94) Garstang opened up (1903 4) a necropolis of 1,000 pit tombs in the valley beneath the cliff terrace

BENIN. River of Nigeria It rises near Sapoba and Umutu, N of 6° N lat , under the names of two of its principal tributaries, the Jamieson and Ethiope, which unite about 50 m above the gulf of Guinea, into which it flows With its tributaries it drains a large and fertile area The Benin is navigable for steamers as far as Sapele, and is connected with the Niger by numerous creeks

BENIN. City of Nigeria It is some distance N of the river of the same name and is a trading centre exploiting palm oil, rubber, and timber It is the chief town of the province Pop 15,000

BENIN BIGHT OF Bay of Nigeria Part of the gulf of Guinea, W of the Niger, it has a coastline of 480 m , and receives several rivers

BENI-SAF. Port of Algeria Opposite the island of Rachgown, it is at the mouth of the river Tafna, between Oran and Nemours Close by are the valuable iron mines of Mokta el-Hadid Pop about 3,500

BENISHANGUL. Province of Abyssinia It lies immediately S of Fazogli district, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and is rich in gold, being sometimes known as the gold country

BENI-SUEF. Province of Upper Egypt It has an area of 423 sq m Pop 452,893

BENI-SUEF. Capital of the province of Beni-Suef, Upper Egypt It is on the Nile, 65 m by rly S S W of Cairo, and is the outlet for trade with the Fayum district and has alabaster quarries and cotton mills It was the scene of rioting on March 15, 1919, when several government offices were wrecked Pop 39,595

BENKOELEN. Seaport of Sumatra, Netherlands E Indies. It is on the W coast, about 175 m S W. of Palembang Owing to coral reefs and surf, vessels must lie in the roads Pepper, coffee, and camphor are the chief exports Maize, sugar, coconuts, and rubber are grown The district around was British from 1685–1825, when it was exchanged for Malacca Pop. 7,700.

BENKOVAC. Town of Yugoslavia It is 22 m I S E of Zara The ruins of the Roman town of Assesia are near Pop 17,500

BENKULEN. Variant spelling of the name of a seaport of the Netherlands East Indies also called Bankoolen (q v)

BEN-NA-CAILLICH. Two mountains of Skye. One is 2½ m W of Broadford (alt 2,403 ft); the other is 2 m N of Kyle Rhea (alt 2,396 ft).

BENNACHIE. Group of hills in Aberdeenshire. They are 6 m N E of Alford The highest point is Oxenbraig (1,733 ft) On Mither Tap (1,698 ft), the E summit, are the remains of earthworks.

BENNINGTON. Village of Lincolnshire It lies 5 m N E of Boston, and has a fine church.

BENONI. Town of S Africa In the Transvaal, it is about 25 m S of Pretoria European pop. (1931) 17,612

BENRATH. Town of Germany Situated on the Rhine, immediately above Düsseldorf, it has iron foundries and allied industries It is a railway junction, and the castle, now public property, was once a residence of the elector palatine of the Rhine Pop 26,000

BEN RHYDDING. Watering place of Yorkshire (W R) It is on the river Wharfe, 5 m. W of Otley on the L N E Rly It is also served by the L M S Rly In its hydropathic establishment the compressed air bath was introduced

BENSHAM. Suburb of Gateshead Lying S W of the town, it is on the L N E Rly

BENTHAM Market town of Yorkshire (W R). It is 15 m N W of Hellifield, on the L M S Rly. Market day, Wed Pop 2,463

BENTLEY. Colliery centre of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m N W of Doncaster Its station is Arksey, which is served by the L M S. and L N E Rlys In 1932 there were serious floods here With Arksey, it forms an urban district Pop (1931) 16,458

BENTLEY. GREAT Village of Essex Situated 8 m S E of Colchester, it is on the L N E Rly. It has a partly Norman church Pop 1,105. Little Bentley lies 2½ m to the N E

BENTON HARBOR. Town of Michigan, U S A Situated in Berrien county, 1½ m from Lake Michigan, it is the centre of a fruit-growing and lumbering district It is connected with the lake by canal Pop (1930) 15,434

BENUE. River of W Africa Rising in Adamawa, it enters Nigeria about 22 m above Yola and flows W to the Niger at Lokoja Unbroken by rapids, it is navigated by stern wheelers, is shallow in the dry season but small boats can then reach Ibi (342 m) and Yola (520 m). Beyond Yola it is navigable for shallow boats as far as Garua and Lere Its length is over 800 m , and the chief tributary is the Gongola

BEN-Y-GLOE. Mountain of Perthshire It is on the E side of Glen Tilt, 8 m N E of Blair Atholl Its alt is 3,671 ft

BEOGRAD. Variant name of the Yugoslavian town of Belgrade (q v)

BERAR. District of the Central Provinces, India Its area is 17,767 sq m Since 1853 Berar has been administered by the British government on behalf of the nizam of Hyderabad, and in 1902, by a new agreement with the nizam, it was transferred to the Central Provinces It consists of a broad valley between two ranges of hills, and is watered by tributaries of the Godavari and Tapti Much cotton is grown in its fertile plains Wheat and other cereals, and oil seeds are also produced Pop 3,075,316.

BERAT. City of Albania Situated on the Osum or Ergene, a tributary of the Semeni, it is about 30 m N E of Avlona, near the site of the ancient Elyma It exports olives and oil, and is the seat of a Greek archbishop, many of its inhabitants being Greeks During the Great War it was occupied by the Austrians after the

conquest of Serbia and Montenegro, 1915–16. Pop (1930) 10,403

BERBER. Group of peoples of the Caucasian or white race, inhabiting Africa N of the Sahara. They are the living representatives of the Libyans of early Egyptian history Though usually brunette and dark-eyed, with wavy black hair, they sometimes exhibit blond characters, especially in the higher altitudes of the Atlas. They are mainly agricultural and village-dwellers In Morocco and Libya they are the dominant race; in Algeria and Tunis they pertain chiefly to the settled Kabyles, and in the Sahara they become the nomad Tuaregs

BERBER. Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan It contains the districts of Abu-Hamad, Berber, Ed-Damer, and Shendi The capital is Ed-Damer. Much cotton is produced in the province. It has an area of 91,970 sq. m. Pop. 122,500.

BERBER. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan On the right bank of the Nile, below its confluence with the Atbara, it was the capital of the province of Berber until 1905 It is on the rly from Khartoum to Wadi Halfa and was formerly an important caravan station on the Red Sea and Cairo routes A trade in the produce of the Nile valley is carried on Pop about 10,000

BERBERA. Capital and chief port of British Somaliland. On the gulf of Aden, about 160 m S. of Aden, it has a small harbour and a wireless station Pop about 20,000.

BERBICE. River of British Guiana. Rising in the S, it flows N. and N E. for 350 m, entering the Atlantic through a wide estuary It is navigable by small vessels for 175 m The great water lily, Victoria regia, was discovered on its upper reaches in 1836. Its drainage area is 13,500 sq m.

BERBICE. Easternmost division of British Guiana. Separated from Dutch Guiana by the river Corentyn, it is named after the Berbice river It has an area of about 21,000 sq m, with a coastline of 95 m It produces sugar, rum, cocoa, vanilla, tobacco, hard timber, and fruits The chief town is New Amsterdam or Berbice Pop 60,000

BERBICE. Another name for the town of British Guiana more commonly known as New Amsterdam (q v)

BERCHEM. Town of Belgium It is some 2 m S E of Antwerp, and is well served by rly In 1914, together with Antwerp, it passed into the hands of the Germans, and remained in their possession until the conclusion of the armistice Pop 42,038

BERCHTESGADEN. Town and pleasure resort of Bavaria About 1,700 ft. above sea level, its beautiful situation in the Bavarian Alps makes it popular with tourists The Konigssee and other lakes are in the vicinity There are two old churches and an abbey Mines of rock salt have been worked for nearly 800 years, and the inhabitants are skilled in making toys. Berchtesgaden was long the capital of a little principality ruled by an abbot. Pop 3,214.

BERCK. Watering place of France. In the dept. of Pas-de-Calais, it is on the English Channel, 28 m S of Boulogne The actual town stands somewhat inland, a newer quarter having sprung up by the sea Pop 8,914

BERDIANSK. Seaport of the Ukraine It is on the N.W. coast of the Sea of Azov, 140 m. S W. of Taganrog. It trades in wool, grain, skins, and salt, and has a large manufactory of reaping-machines. Pop 40,300

BERDITCHEV. Town of the Ukraine. It is 120 m W S W. of Kiev, on the Brest-Litovsk rly. Its chief trade in in grain, cattle, and horses, it has tobacco factories and dye and iron works. Pop. 55,613.

BERE. Island of co. Cork, I F S. It lies on the N. side of Bantry Bay, 4 m. S of Castletown Berehaven It is 6½ m long, and has slate quarries.

BEREA. District of Basutoland It is bounded on the N by the river Phutiatsana, and on the W. by the Orange Free State Apples are grown in the district.

BERE ALSTON. Town of Devonshire It stands on the Tamar, 11 m N.W. of Plymouth. It has a station on the S. Rly.

BEREGSZASZ. Town of Czechoslovakia. Situated N. of the river Theiss it is on the edge of the Alfold Pop 13,000

BEREHAVEN. Channel of co Cork, I.F.S. It is between Bere Island and the mainland

BERE REGIS. Town of Dorset It is 10 m. E N E. of Dorchester, and has a fine church, with memorials of the D'Urberville family In the churchyard is a cross erected as a war memorial in 1919. The Saxon kings had a palace here Near the town are large beds of watercress

BERESINA. River of Russia Rising in the marshes of Borisov, N of Minsk, it flows 350 m S.E. to the Dnieper It is much used for timber floating, and is connected with the Dvina by a canal Its passage by Napoleon during the retreat from Moscow is famous.

BERESNIKI. Town of Russia (U S S.R) In the Ural area, it is on E bank of the Kama river, about 180 m N. of Perm It is a new industrial centre.

BERETTYO. River of Hungary Rising in the mountains in the E, it flows W to the Koros, near Szarvas Its length is about 200 m

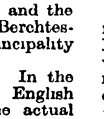
BERGAMA. Town of Turkey It stands on the Bakir-chai, the river anciently known as the Caicus. Built on the site of the ancient Pergamum, it lies about 50 m. N. of Smyrna, and has a trade in wool and cotton Pop 8,000.

BERGAMO. Province of Italy. It has an area of 1,076 sq. m, and is traversed by the Rhaetian Alps Pastoral and agricultural pursuits are carried on in the N and central parts. Bergamo is the capital. Pop (1931) 584,636

BERGAMO (anciently Bergomum) City of Italy It is 33 m. by rly N E of Milan. The walled town, standing on a hill, contains the cathedral, begun in 1459, and the church of S. Maria Maggiore, built 1137. In the lower town are several churches and monasteries, and the Carrara academy, with paintings by artists of the Lombard school A large railway junction, Bergamo stands in an extensive mining area Its old cattle fair is still important. Pop (1931) 82,101

BERGDAMARA. Tribe of German S.W. Africa They inhabit the region known as Damaraland, and are also known as Cattle Damara, or Damara of the plains A Bantu race, their chief occupation is cattle rearing. They are a warlike tribe, and possess considerable military skill, as was demonstrated in their campaigns against the Germans in 1904.

BERGEDORF. Town of Germany. On the river Bille, it is about 10 m S E of Hamburg. It has several small industries, and fruit and vegetables are grown locally. A canal connects it with the Elbe. It became a town in the 13th century For over four centuries it belonged to the free cities of Lübeck and Hamburg, and since 1867 has been part of Hamburg, which city purchased Lübeck's share. Pop 15,000



Bergen arms

BERGEN. Seaport and city of Norway On a peninsula in a deep bay, 190 m by rly W N.W. of Oslo, it is a tourist centre. Built largely of wood, it was damaged by fire in 1702, 1855, and in Jan. 1916 The cathedral, founded in 1248 and rebuilt in 1537, was restored in the 19th



Bergen. Map of the city and its excellent harbour

century. The 12th century Gothic Mariae Kirke, with Romanesque nave, was used as a German church by the Hansa merchants from 1408 to 1763. The Hanseatic Museum is housed in one of the original wooden warehouses of the German fish merchants. The castle of Bergenhus, formerly the residence of Norwegian kings, has two towers and the fine 13th century King's Hall. Bergen has a commodious harbour and a wireless station. Fish is the chief export. Its area is 14 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 98,546.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM. Town of the Netherlands. On the river Zoom, near its junction with the Schelde, it is about 20 m. N. of Antwerp, with which it is connected by steam tramway. An old town, it has remains of a castle, a palace, now used for barracks, and a fine Gothic church; but most of the buildings are modern. The manufactures include tiles, bricks, pottery, and cloth, and there is an export trade in fish, as well as a beet sugar industry. Oyster culture is a local industry. Pop. (1930) 21,618.

BERGERAC. Town of France. It is on the river Dordogne, about 60 m. E. of Bordeaux. It is in a region of vineyards, and gives its name to a wine. Its industries include tanning, milling, distilling and brewing, the manufacture of casks and other accessories of the wine trade, and the making of hosiery, hats, etc. The fine church of Notre Dame is modern. Pop. 16,000.

BERHAMPUR. Town of India. In the presidency of Bengal, it is the headquarters of Murshidabad district. It is on the Bhagirathi, 5 m. S. of Murshidabad, and has large barracks, now a prison, a college, and hospitals. It was the scene of the first open act of mutiny in 1857. Pop. 22,777.

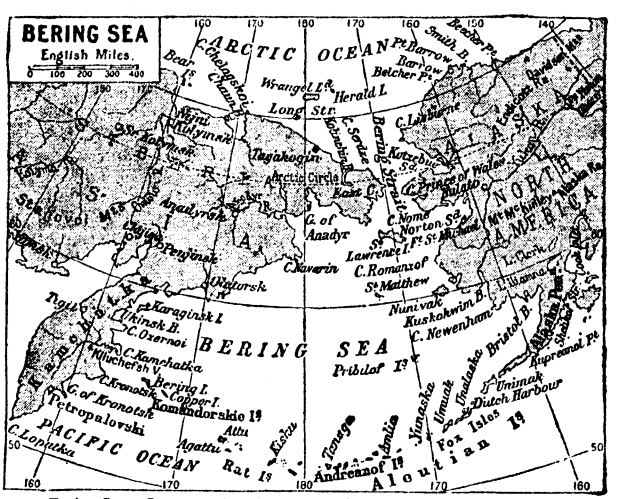
BERHAMPUR. Town of India. In the presidency of Madras, it is 18 m. by rail S.W of Ganjam, and 9 m. from the coast. It was formerly a cantonment. It trades in sugar, and manufactures gold-work and silk cloth. Pop. 31,455.

BERING SEA. Northern division of the Pacific Ocean. Separating N. America from Asia, it lies N. of the Aleutian Islands, and is connected with the Arctic Ocean by the strait which extends between Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, and East Cape, Siberia: here it is about 50 m. across. The sea, which contains several islands, receives the Yukon, the Anadyr, and other rivers. One of the islands, Bering, covers 615 sq. m. Bering Strait, which leads from the sea to the Arctic Ocean, was discovered by Deshnev in 1648, and navigated by Vitus Bering in 1728.

Soon after the purchase of Alaska by the U.S.A. from Russia in 1867, a dispute arose between Great Britain and the United States in reference to the fishing rights in the Bering Sea. The Pribilof Islands, also assigned to the U.S.A., were the chief breeding ground of the seals, and Congress had passed laws to preserve them. In 1886 three Canadian sealing vessels were seized and condemned by an American court for fishing in forbidden waters. Acts of a like nature followed, and in 1892 it was agreed to submit the question to arbitration. The court met in Paris in 1893. The case for the United States turned largely upon the rights possessed by Russia before 1867, and the arbitrators found in favour of Great Britain. Regulations for the future control of the industry were agreed upon, and in 1896 the sum of £95,000 was awarded to the Canadian sealers.

BERJA. Town of Spain. In the province of Almeria, it lies on the S.E. side of the Sierra de Gádor, 10 m. N.E. of Adra, its port on the Mediterranean. There are lead mines near. It produces grapes and esparto, and manufactures cotton and linen goods and paper. Pop. 12,500.

BERKELEY. Market town of Gloucestershire. It stands on a hill, overlooking the Severn, 24 m. N. of Bristol, on the G.W. & L.M.S. Rlys. joint line. Berkeley Vale is famed for its Double Glos'ter cheese and its castle, one of the finest in England, in which Edward II was murdered in 1327. The Berkeley hunt is one of the most famous in the country. Here Dr. Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, was born. Market day, Tues. Pop. 790.



Bering Sea. Ice-encumbered sea separating Asia from North America



Berkshire. Map of the southern county which contains Windsor Forest and the Vale of the White Horse

BERKELEY. City of California, U.S.A. It is 10 m. N.E. of San Francisco, on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Rly., and stands on a hill overlooking San Francisco Bay and the Golden Gate. Here is the university of California. It manufactures coconut oil, petroleum, soap, motors, etc., and has important fishing interests. It was settled in 1868. Pop. (1930) 82,109.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, GREAT. Urban district and market town of Hertfordshire. On the Bulbourn river and the Grand Union Canal, it is 10 m. N.W. of Watford by the L.M.S. Rly. There are ruins of a castle on which restoration work was done in 1931. The public school, founded in the time of Henry VIII, was refounded in 1841, after a period of decay. Near the town is a large common. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 8,053.

BERKSHIRE. Southern county of England. S. of the Thames, it is 53 m. long, 30 m. broad, and has an area of 724 sq. m. Chalk hills (White Horse Hill, 856 ft.), a spur of the Chilterns, traverse the W. of the county, to the N. of which is the Vale of the White Horse, and to the S. the Kennet valley. In the S.W. is Inkpen Beacon (1,011 ft.), the highest chalk down in England; Windsor Forest and Castle are on the E. border; and Bagshot Heath penetrates into Surrey. Oats and wheat are cultivated, and sheep and pig breeding and dairy farming engaged in. Railway communication is provided by the G.W., L.N.E., and S. Rlys., and water transit by the Wiltshire and Berkshire and Kennet and Avon Canals, in addition to the Thames. Wellington school and Sandhurst college are in the county. The towns include Reading, the county town, Windsor, Abingdon, Maidenhead, Wallingford, Newbury, Wantage and Faringdon. The county is divided into three parliamentary divisions and is in the diocese of Oxford. Pop. (1931) 311,334.

BERKSWELL. Village of Warwickshire. It is 6 m. W. of Coventry, on the L.M.S. Rly. It possesses a church with a Norman chancel.

BERLAD. Town of Rumania. It is in Moldavia, and is on the river Berlad, 145 m. by rail N.E. of Bucharest. It has an annual horse fair, and trades in grain and timber. Pop. 25,367.

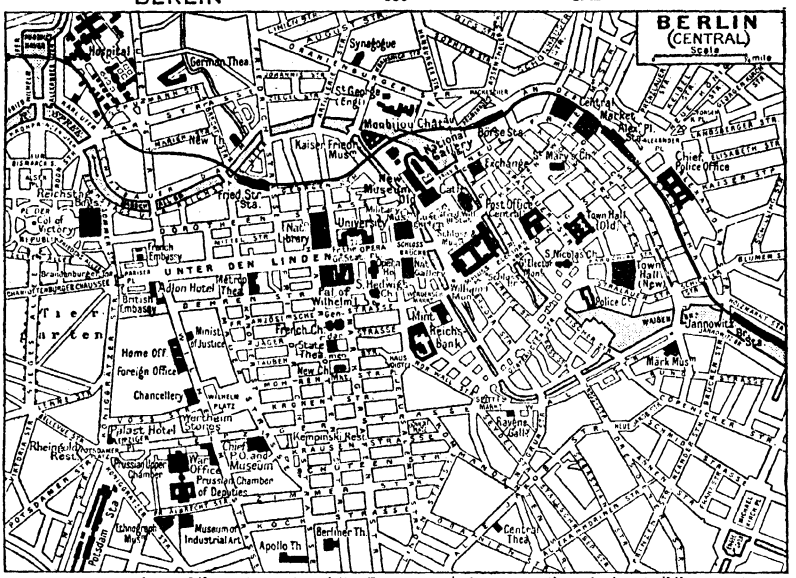
BERLIN. City of Germany. It is the largest city in the country, and the capital of the republic. It stands in a plain on both sides of the Spree. The city proper has an area of 29 sq. m., but Greater Berlin covers 340 sq. m. Unter den Linden may be regarded as the centre of the city. The Friedrichstrasse is a great shopping centre.



Berlin arms

The Wilhelmstrasse houses the various ministries. The Behrenstrasse is Berlin's Lombard Street. Among the many squares are those of the Opera House, the Castle or Schloss, the Leipzigor, the Potsdamer, and the Pariser. At the E. and older end of Unter den Linden are the university buildings, the nucleus of which was a palace. The Brandenburger Tor leads into the Tiergarten, a public park containing the zoological gardens. Overlooking the Tiergarten are the buildings of the Reichstag, which were partly burned down in 1933. A fine group of buildings centres round the palace, until 1918 the home of the Kaiser and now used for educational purposes. On one front is the Lustgarten, and on the other the Schloss Platz. Other fine buildings are the national gallery, the opera house, and those erected for the university, which was founded in 1807. The column of victory was finished in 1873.

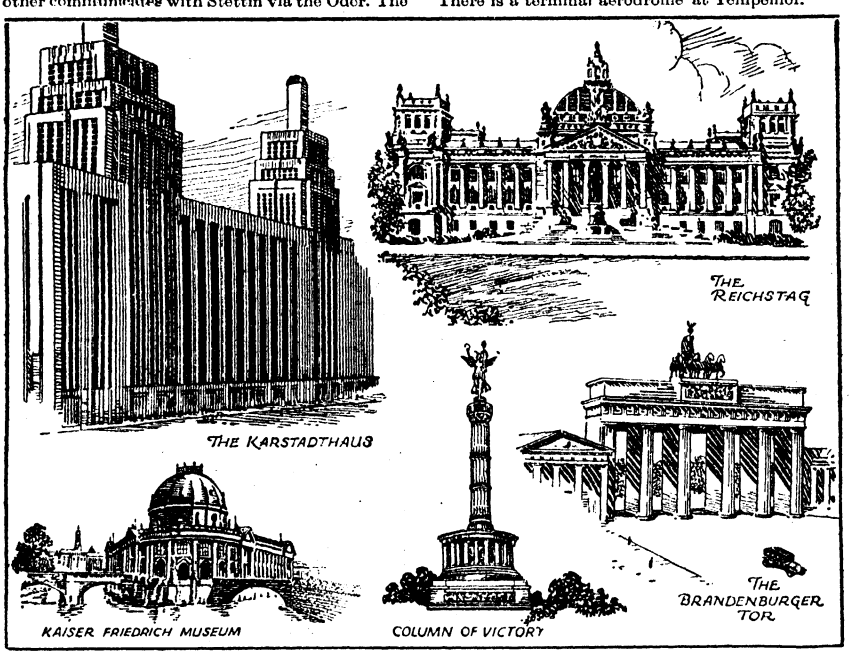
In the old town are the exchange, the old and the new town halls, and the post office. Other buildings include the house of the Prussian Landtag, and the Reichsbank. Of the many museums may be mentioned the Pergamon museum, the Jewish museum opened in 1933, the museum of industrial art, and the Kaiser Friedrich museum. The largest church is the cathedral. Of the few old churches only S. Nicholas and S. Mary are of any note. The most imposing bridge is the castle bridge, built in 1822-24 and adorned with eight large allegorical groups. The elector's bridge, with an equestrian



Berlin. Plan of the main portion of the German capital, showing the principal buildings

statue of the great elector, a century older, was restored under William II.

There are five great railway stations and several local railways. Of the canals, the Teltow connects the city with the Havel river, and another communicates with Stettin via the Oder. The industries include the manufacture of machinery and railway stock, chemicals, clothing, furniture, and fancy goods, as well as electrical apparatus. Berlin is a commercial, banking and insurance centre, and the city has a broadcasting station. There is a terminal aerodrome at Tempelhof.



Berlin. Some of the chief buildings and monuments in the capital of the German republic

From 1881 until 1918 Berlin was a distinct administrative district of Prussia. In 1920 a new municipality was formed, uniting Berlin and all its suburbs into a single uniform municipal region. Pop. 4,024,286.

BERLIN. Former name of the Canadian town now called Kitchener (q.v.). It was changed at the request of the inhabitants early in the Great War.

BERLIN. City of New Hampshire, U.S.A. On the Androscoggin river, 95 m. N.W. of Portland, it is served by the Grand Trunk and the Boston and Maine rlys. For its paper, pulp, and other industries abundant water power is derived from the streams from the hills. Pop. (1930) 20,018.

BERMEJO. River of South America. It is more properly known as the Vermejo (q.v.), i.e., the vermilion or red river.

BERMONDSEY. Borough of the county of London. It is S. of the Thames, which it borders, between Deptford, Camberwell, and Southwark.



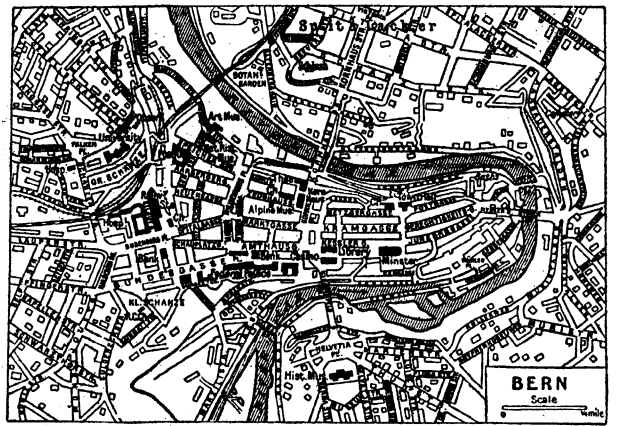
Bermondsey borough arms

It includes Rotherhithe, and its chief industries are connected with leather, but there are also factories for the making of biscuits, chocolate, etc. Bermondsey possesses a leather market in Weston Street, a technical institute, and tanneries. It contains Tooley Street, the S. approach to the Tower Bridge, S. Saviour's Dock, and Jacob's Island; the latter is supposed to be the place where Dickens laid the scene of Bill Sikes's death. S. Olave's grammar school was founded in 1539. Public buildings include the town hall and the parish church. Bermondsey is governed by a mayor and council and sends two members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 111,526.

BERMUDAS. Group of British islands in the Atlantic, midway between the W. Indies and Nova Scotia. Of some 360 only 20 are inhabited. Practically an atoll, they have an area of 19 sq. m. A naval base on the N. America and W. Indies station, they possess good harbours, with dockyards, victualling yards, and floating docks. The climate is so healthy that they are a popular resort for Americans. They produce and export onions, potatoes, and tomatoes, with arrowroot, bananas, and lily bulbs. The largest islands are Great Bermuda, also known as Long or Main Island (area 13 sq. m.), St. George, Somerset, Ireland, and St. David. The capital is Hamilton. There are no rlys., but many excellent roads and causeways. There are telegraphic, wireless, and telephonic services, and steamship communication is maintained with Halifax, Jamaica, New York, and other ports.

Discovered by the Spaniard, Juan Bermudez, early in the 16th century, the Bermudas were settled by Sir George Somers, who was wrecked here in 1609, and were long called the Somers Islands. They are administered by a governor, assisted by executive and legislative councils and an assembly of 36 members. Civil pop. (1931) 27,789, of whom 11,353 are whites.

BERMUDEZ. Lake of Venezuela. Asphalt is found there, and exported to the United States in large quantities.



Bern. Plan of the capital of Switzerland. It is famous for its old houses

BERN. Canton of Switzerland. It borders France on the N. and has an area of 2,657 sq. m. Mountainous in the N., where it is traversed by the Jura, and in the S., where rises the famous Bernese Oberland, it is comparatively level in the centre. It is watered by the Aar and its tributaries, and contains the lakes of Brienz, Thun, and Bienne. The Jura portion, N. of Bienne, was acquired in 1815; the population in this part is French-speaking and Roman Catholic, but elsewhere the inhabitants are German-speaking and Protestant. Cattle breeding is the chief industry, while cheese and wine, wood carvings, and watches are made. Pop. (1930) 688,774.



Bern. Arms of the canton

BERN. (Ger. Bären, bears.) City of Switzerland. It is the capital of Bern canton and of the Swiss Confederation. Picturesquely placed on a sandstone bluff 1,788 ft. above sea level, it is enclosed on three sides by the Aar, here crossed by six bridges. Bern is an important railway junction; it has direct communication with the Simplon Rly. and N. Italy by the Loetschen tunnel through the Bernese Oberland. The Minster is a late-Gothic church, built 1421–1598. In the Bears' Den bears have been kept continuously. The Historical Museum contains many relics of Bern's historic past. Other noteworthy buildings are the university, founded 1834, the art and natural history museums, the 15th



Bermudas. British islands off the coast of N. America

century town hall and the towers of the old town walls. The city has a broadcasting station. It is the seat of several international bureaux, such as the Universal Postal Union, the International Telegraphic Union, and the Transport and Copyright Associations.

Founded in 1191, Bern became a free city of the Empire in 1218. It allied itself with the three forest cantons in 1323, and joined the Swiss Confederation in 1353. Pop. (1930) 111,783.

BERNBURG. Town of Germany. In the state of Anhalt, it is situated on the Saale, about 23 m. S. of Magdeburg. It consists of the old town, the new town with a newer suburb, Waldau, and the so-called Bergstadt or hill-town on the other side of the river. The three were at one time separate municipalities, being united early in the 19th century. In the chief salt-mining district of Germany, its manufactures include chemicals, pottery, and paper. At one time the capital of the little duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, Bernburg is a very old town, with a moated castle on the Bergstadt. Pop. 34,305.

BERNE Variant spelling of the names of the Swiss canton and city commonly known as Bern (q.v.).

BERNESE OBERLAND. Division of the Swiss Alps. Mainly in canton Bern, and N. of the Rhône, it extends N.E. from the lake of Geneva nearly to the lake of Lucerne. The term embraces also Hasli. Lauterbrunnen, and other valleys, and such resorts as Interlaken, Meiringen, Mürren, Grindelwald, Adelboden, Kandersteg, Château d'Oex, and Thun. The range increases in height from W. to E., culminating in the Finsteraarhorn. Among the next highest summits are the Aletschhorn, the Jungfrau, the Mönch and the Schreckhorn.

BERNINA. Mountain pass of Switzerland. In the canton of Grisons, it is on the carriage road between Pontresina and Tirano, Italy, in the Bernina Alps. It is 7,645 ft. high, and has a hospice.

BERNINA ALPS. Mountain range bordering Switzerland and Italy. Largely in the canton of Grisons, they divide the valleys of the Inn and the Adda, and run generally W. and E. between the Maloja and the Reschen Scheideck and the Stelvio. Composed mainly of granite and syenite, they are remarkable for their extensive glaciers. Piz Bernina, 13,304 ft., the highest point, was first ascended in 1850.

BERNY-EN-SANTERRE. Village of France. In the dept. of Somme, 6 m. S.W. of Péronne, it was prominent in the battle of the Somme, 1916, when fierce fighting took place around the village and its cemetery.

BEROEA (mod. Verria). Town of Greece. It is in Macedonia, 40 m. by rly. W. of Salonika. It was besieged by the Athenians, 432 B.C., and captured by the Romans, 168 B.C. In the 9th century it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. In 1375 it was taken by the Turks, from whom it was captured by the Greeks in the Balkan War, 1912-13. S. Paul preached here.

BEROMUNSTER. District of Munster. It has a broadcasting station. *See* Munster.

BEROUN. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it carries on manufacturing and mining, is 30 m. by rly. W. of Prague, and is an important railway and road centre on the route between Pizen and Prague. The surrounding valley is one of the most fertile areas in the country. Pop. 10,000.

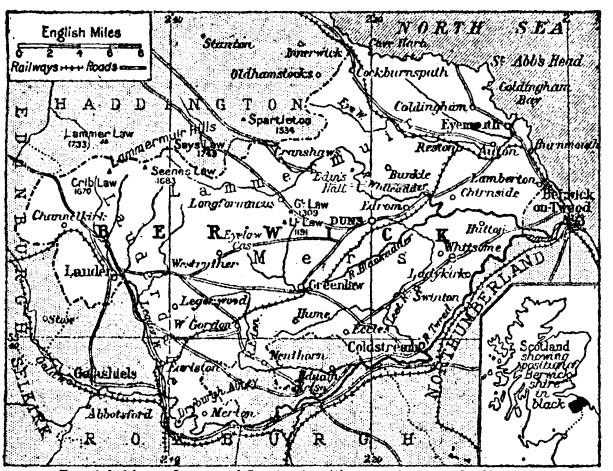
BERRE, ETANG DE. Lagoon of France. In the dept. of Bouches-de-Rhône, it is connected with the Mediterranean by the narrow Canal-de-Bouc. It is about 3 m. long, and has an area of about 60 sq. m.

BERRIMA. Township of New South Wales. It is 84 m. S.W. of Sydney. There are coal, iron, and copper mines in the district.

BERRINGTON. Village of Shropshire. It is on the river Severn, 4½ m. S.E. of Shrewsbury, on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 629.

BERRY-AU-BAC Village of France. On the river Aisne, 12 m. N.W. of Reims, it was prominent during the Great War.

BERRY BROW Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 2 m. S.E. of Huddersfield, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.



Berwickshire. County of Scotland with a coastline on the North Sea

BERRY NARBOR. Village of Devon. It lies on the coast, 2½ m. from Ilfracombe. It has a 15th century manor house, now converted into a farm, and a church with a fine tower.

BERRY POMEROY. Village of Devonshire. It is 1¾ m. N.E. of Totnes. In the neighbourhood is Berry Pomeroy castle, dating from the 14th century.

BERTAT. Negro tribe of the Sudan. They now live peacefully under native chieftains (meks) and cultivate several valleys W. of the Blue Nile.

BERTHIER. Town of Quebec, Canada. It lies on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, with a station on the C.P.R. Pop. (1931) 2,431.

BERU. Island in the Pacific Ocean. One of the Gilbert group, it is about 85 m. N.E. of Avoráe, and is on the equator.

BERUKIN. Village of Palestine. It is situated about 18 m. N.E. of Jaffa. During the Great War it was the scene of a British victory over the Turks, April, 1918.

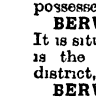
BERVIE. Burgh, seaport, and market town of Kincardineshire. It stands at the mouth of Bervie water, 13 m. N.E. of Montrose by the L.N.E. Rly., and manufactures woollens, yarns, and chemicals. Its full name is Inverbervie. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 1,032.

BERWICK. Village of Sussex. It lies on the Cuckmere, 7½ m. S.E. of Lewes, and has a station

on the S Rly. It is an angling resort, and possesses an interesting 13th century church

BERWICK. Township of Victoria, Australia It is situated 27 m. by rly. S E. of Melbourne, and is the centre of a dairying district. Pop. of district, 6,500.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED. Borough, seaport, and market town of Northumberland. It stands at the mouth of the Tweed, on the north bank, 67 m N W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the L N E Rly. The borough includes Spittal and Tweedmouth, on the south bank It is connected with the S bank of the Tweed by two bridges, one opened in 1928 supplementing the 17th century stone one, too narrow for modern traffic, and another a railway viaduct designed by Robert Stephenson and built in 1850. Constantly in dispute between England and Scotland, Berwick was declared a neutral town in 1551. Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 12,299.



Arms of Berwick-upon-Tweed

BERWICKSHIRE. County of S E Scotland A border county, it falls into three natural divisions—the Lammermuir Hills in the N., the valley of Lauderdale in the W, and the richly fertile district of Merse in the S E. Its length N to S is about 21 m , breadth E to W., about 31 m , its area is 457 sq m. The steep and rocky coast affords little shelter to the few but important fishing harbours. The loftiest summit is Meikle Says Law, 1,749 ft , on the Haddington border Two rivers flow to the sea, the Tweed, which partly separates the county from England, and the Eye. More than half the area is under cultivation, and the fisheries are among the most valuable in Scotland. The L N E Rly. traverses the county Duns is the county town, other towns are Eyemouth, Coldstream, and Lauder Berwickshire and East Lothian unite to return one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 26,601.

BERWYN. Mountain range of Wales They are between the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth. Moel Soch (2,713 ft) and Cader Fronwen (2,568 ft) are the highest summits

BERWYN. Town of Illinois, U S A. Situated 9 m W of Chicago, it is mainly a residential suburb for that city Pop (1930) 47,027.



Besançon arms

BESANÇON Town of France Situated on a peninsula on the river Doubs, it is 76 m by rly. E. of Dijon. The cathedral of S Jean dates in part from the 11th century, two palaces from the 16th century It has a university, a library, and an observatory. The making of watches and clocks is carried on. Besançon was the capital of Franche-Comte, became a free city in 1184, and belonged to Spain from 1648 to 1678, when it was ceded to France Victor Hugo was a native Pop. (1931) 60,367

BESCAR. Hamlet of Lancashire It is 4½ m. S E of Southport, on the L M S Rly.

BESCOT. Village of Staffordshire It is 1¾ m. S W of Walsall, on the L M S Rly

BESIKA BAY. Opening on the N W coast of Asia Minor Opposite the island of Tenedos, it was used as a naval station by the British Fleet in 1853-54, and was a base of operations in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78.

BESKID. Mountain range of Europe. It is the northern portion of the Carpathian system, lying between Galicia on the N. and Slovakia on the S The Western Beskids extend from the W side of the Jablunka pass to the valley of the Dunajetz, and the Eastern Beskids from the Dunajetz to the Lupkov pass. Fighting took place in the Beskid passes between the Russians and the Austrians in 1914-15

BESSARABIA. District of Rumania. It lies between the Dniester, the Pruth, and the Black Sea, and has an area of 17,146 sq m. The country is generally low and flat, except in the N , where it is relieved by wooded offshoots of the Carpathians It is watered by the tributaries of the Dniester and the Pruth Large quantities of wheat, maize, fruit, flax, and tobacco are cultivated The leading industry is stock rearing. Marble, salt, and other minerals are obtained, and the forests provide timber The chief towns are Kishinev, the capital, Bender, Ismail, and Akkerman Before the Great War Bessarabia was a province of Russia It was declared an independent republic in 1917, but by a convention of 1920 the sovereignty of Rumania was recognized by the Powers Pop 2,344,800

BESSEMER. City of Alabama, U S A. It is 13 m S W of Birmingham, and is served by the Illinois Central and other rlys In the midst of a district producing coal and iron, its main industries are the making of iron and steel goods and bricks It was founded in 1887 and incorporated in 1889 Pop (1930) 20,721

BESSHI. Town of Japan Situated in Shikoku Island, it is 12 m by rail S E of Niihama, and is the centre of a copper mining district.

BESZTERCZEBANYA Town of Czechoslovakia It stands at the confluence of the rivers Gran and Bistritz, 75 m N of Budapest. The local manufactures include hardware, paper, lace, and cloth The German name is Neusohl Pop 12,000

BETALE, Col de Mountain pass in the Pyrenees It leads from Bayonne to Pamplona, and is a carriage road 2,850 ft high.

BETCHWORTH. Village of Surrey On the Mole, it is 2¾ m W S W of Reigate, and has a station on the S. Rly. The church is one of the most interesting in the county In Betchworth Park are the ruins of a castle.

BETHANCOURT. Village of France. It is in the dept. of Aisne, 6 m N E of Noyon The Germans captured it on June 12, 1918, but the French regained it several days later

BETHANY. Ancient village of Palestine It is now represented by the hamlet of El Azariyeh, or Lazariyeh (q v)

BETHEL. Ancient town of Palestine It lies 12 m N of Jerusalem, at a height of 2,880 ft The village on its site is called Beitin It was here that Abraham pitched his tent and Jacob dreamed In the Great War it was occupied by the British on Dec 30, 1917

BETHESDA. Urban district of Caernarvonshire It is 5 m S E of Bangor, on the L M S Rly. Named after its Nonconformist chapel, it has extensive slate quarries The slate is conveyed to Port Penrhyn by a light rly Pop (1931) 4,476

BETH HORON. Biblical name for two neighbouring villages of Palestine They lie 11 m N W. of Jerusalem and command the ancient main pass from the coast to the city The two villages, now called Upper and Lower Beit-ur (Beit-ur el Foqa and Beit-ur et Tahta), were the scene of bitter fighting with the Turks before the British captured Jerusalem in Dec , 1917

BETHINCOURT. Village of France It is in the dept of Meuse, 10 m N W of Verdun. It was fiercely bombarded by the Germans in the battle of Verdun, Feb -April, and evacuated by the French early in April 1916

BETHLEHEM. Town of Palestine, the birthplace of Jesus Christ and of King David The modern Beit Lahm, it lies 5 m S W of Jerusalem, and contains the grotto of the Nativity said to have been built by the empress Helena, wife of

Constantine, on the spot where the Saviour was supposedly born. The Church of the Nativity, built over the grotto or crypt, is perhaps the oldest church in the world It is surrounded by several chapels and convents belonging to various Christian communities During the Great War Beit Lahm was captured by British troops on Dec 8, 1917 Pop (1931) 6,817

BETHLEHEM. City of Pennsylvania, U S A On the Lehigh river and canal, it is 56 m N of Philadelphia. Here are iron and steel works, silk and knitting mills, and paint works It is the American headquarters of the Moravian sect and an educational and musical centre Pop (1930) 57,892

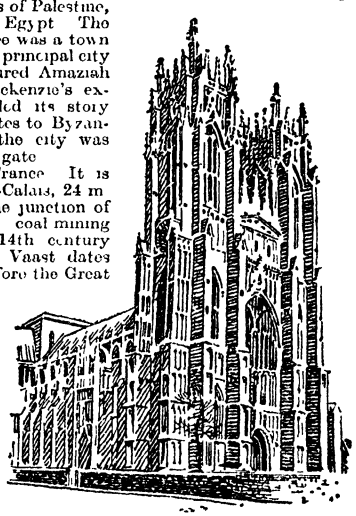
BETHLEHEM, South Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A It is 58 m N N W of Philadelphia, on the Lehigh river and canal On the opposite side of the river is Bethlehem South Bethlehem is a centre of the iron and steel industry, and here are works of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, it also produces brass, bricks, and zinc It is the seat of the Lehigh University Pop 23,500

BETHNAL GREEN Borough of the county of London It lies E of Shoreditch, S of Hackney, and N of Stepney Its industries include the making of furniture, boots, and matchboxes, and the weaving of silk The museum, opened in 1872, in Cambridge Road, is a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum Other buildings are the town hall in Cambridge Road and several churches Part of Victoria Park is in the borough, as are also Oxford House and a chest hospital The L N E Rly. serves the borough which sends two members to parliament. Pop (1931) 108,178

BETHSAIDA Ancient town of Galilee It stood N E of the Lake of Galilee, and was the scene of the feeding of the five thousand by Christ (Luke 9) It is the modern Et Tel

BETHSHEMESH (Heb house of the sun). Name of three ancient cities of Palestine, and of a temple of On, in Egypt The most important of the three was a town of the Levites, in Judah, the principal city of Dan Here Jehoash captured Amaziah (2 Kings 14) Duncan Mackenzie's excavations (1911–12) revealed its story from the coming of the Semites to Byzantine times By 1500 B C the city was walled, with a strong south gate

BETHUNE. Town of France It is in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 24 m by rly N W of Arras, at the junction of two canals and in a rich coal mining region It has a fine 14th century belfry, and the church of S Vaast dates from the 16th century Before the Great War its industries were oil distilling, salt refining, and earthenware and linen manufacture During the Great War Bethune was a principal railway head for the Allies' positions N. of the Lys river, strategically covering their communications with the Channel ports In April, 1918, when the German forces all but captured it, the town suffered severe damage from the heavy bombardments Pop 15,840



Beverley. West front of the magnificent minster

BETLEY. Village of Staffordshire It is 5 m S S E of Crewe, on the L M S Rly Near by is Betley Mere, a small lake Pop 715

BETSIBOKA. River of Madagascar. Rising near Antananarivo, it flows N to Mozambique Channel, through Bombatuka Bay It is 250 m long and navigable in flood time to the Mevatanana mines, on its tributary the Ikopa.

BETSILEO. Negroid people occupying the south-central highlands of Madagascar Their territory lies S. of Imerina, and their chief town is Fianarantsoa Tall, swarthy longheads, they may be descended from an early Oceanic immigration They number about 480,000

BETSIMISARAKA Tribe of Madagascar They are of Bantu extraction, and number about 400,000

BETTIA Town of India In Bihar and Orissa, it is 105 m by rail N. by W of Patna It contains the maharajah's palace, an English school, and a Roman Catholic mission founded in 1746 Pop 24,291

BETTWS-Y-COED. Urban district of Caernarvonshire It is 4 m S of Llanrwst on the L M S Rly Beautifully situated at the confluence of the Llugwy with the Conway, it is a tourist, fishing, and coaching centre The old church has a 12th century font, while the bridge is 15th century It was a resort of David Cox, who is said to have painted a signboard for the Royal Oak Inn Pop (1931) 912

BETTYHILL. Hamlet of Sutherlandshire It stands near the mouth of the river Naver, at the foot of the Strath Naver

BETUL. District of the Central Provinces, India Partly a wooded plateau, it covers 3,825 sq m, is watered by the Tapti and other streams, and yields timber, cereals, cotton, and sugar Kherla, now ruined, was the capital of the old Gond kingdom The capital of the district is Badnur Pop 286,000

BETUL. Town of the Central Provinces, India It lies about 3 m S of Badnur Pop. about 5,000

BETWA. River of India Rising in the Vindhya Mts in Bhopal, it flows 360 m N E through Bundelkhand to the Jumna at Hamirpur. Its water is largely drawn off for irrigation

BEULT. River of Kent It rises in mid Kent and flows 18 m N W to join the Medway at Yalding

BEUTHEN. Town of Prussia In Upper Silesia, it is about 50 m S E of Oppeln It is a mining centre, coal, iron, and zinc being found in the neighbourhood There are foundries and rolling mills in the town, and manufactures of woollens and furniture Pop 86,881

BEVELAND, North Island of the Netherlands In the estuary of the Schelde, it is low and marshy, and measures 11 m long by 4 m broad

BEVELAND, South Island of the Netherlands In the estuary of the Schelde, it is 25 m long by 5 m to 10 m broad It has a fertile soil and is traversed by the rly from Flushing to Bergen op Zoom and the South Beveland canal Goes or Ter Goes is the chief town Pop 23,000

BEVERLEY (anc. Beverlac, beaver lake) Borough and market town of Yorkshire (E R) It stands near the river Hull, with which it has canal communication, 8 m N W of Hull, on the L N E Rly Its minster, 13th to 15th cent, is one of the finest Gothic churches in England,

the Percy shrine is of exquisite workmanship. S. Mary's church also is a fine example of later Gothic; while North Bar is a 15th cent gateway. Until 1868 Beverley sent two members to parliament. Races are held near the town which, in 1929, celebrated the 800th anniversary of the granting of its charter. Market days, Sat. and alternate Wed. Pop (1931) 14,011.

BEVERLY. City and seaport of Massachusetts, U.S A. On an inlet of the Atlantic, opposite Salem, it is 18 m. by rly. N.E. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine rly. It has a good harbour and fisheries, and manufactures shoes and machinery Pop (1930) 25,086.

BEVERLY HILLS. Town of California, U S A. It stands about 5 m. S.W. of Hollywood and is a popular residential district especially for those connected with the film industry. Its growth dates entirely from after 1920. Pop. 17,429.

BEWCASTLE. Village of Cumberland. It is 11 m N E. of Brampton. In the churchyard is a runic cross 14½ ft high. Close by are coal and lead mines Pop 618

BEWDLEY (originally Beaulieu) Borough of Worcestershire On the river Severn, it is 3 m W S W. of Kidderminster by the G.W. Rly. It manufactures malt, combs, ropes, bricks, and leather, and has tanneries and brass works Its grammar school was founded in 1591 Bewdley was separately represented in parliament until 1885, and at one time was famed for making caps Pop (1931) 2,868.

BEWLEY. Alternative name of the village better known as Beaulieu (q v)

BEX. Town of Switzerland. In the Rhône valley, it is 29 m. by rly S E of Lausanne It is a popular resort frequented for the grape cure, and is connected by electric rly with Gryon and Villars Salt, first found in 1544, is extensively worked Pop. 4,500.

BEXHILL. Borough and watering place of Sussex It is 5 m S W. of Hastings, with which it is connected by electric tramway, and is served by the S Rly Bexhill old town, with a Norman church, lies inland, Bexhill-on-Sea is a modern seaside resort with a kursaal, and other attractions Pop. (1931) 21,229.

BEXLEY. Urban district of Kent It stands on the river Cray, 4 m W of Dartford, and 14 m S E of London by the S Rly The church of S Mary was restored in 1883 Hall Place occupies the site of a house in which the Black Prince is stated to have been born At Bexley and Bexley Heath, there are several dene-holes, or excavations. Pop (1931) 32,940

BEXLEY HEATH. Town of Kent It is 4 m W N W of Dartford, on the S Rly. It has a Gothic church

BEYERLAND. Variant spelling of the name of the Dutch island of Beijerland (q v)

BEYLA. Territory of French Guinea, W. Africa It embraces the S E portion of the colony, and is bounded on the E by the Ivory Coast territory The chief town is Beyla

BEYPORE Seaport of India Virtually a suburb of Calicut, it is situated at the mouth of the Beypore river, 413 m. by railway from Madras During the south-west monsoon (from the end of May to the end of August) the port is practically closed

BEYROUT. Variant spelling of the name of the Syrian seaport Beirût (q v).

BEZIERS (anc Beterrae) Town of France On the river Orb, it is 47 m by rly. S W of Montpellier Its most interesting building is the church of S Nazaire, partly 12th century, and there are remains of a Roman arena and of the town walls Béziers is the terminus of the Canal du Midi, which here joins the Orb It has a trade in wine and is a broadcasting centre. Pop. (1931) 71,527.

BEZONVAUX. Village of France. It is 7 m N.E. of Verdun and was prominent in the battle of Verdun. Captured by the Germans, Feb, 1916, it was recovered by the French on Dec. 16, 1916.

BEZWADA. Town of India. In the presidency of Madras, it stands on the Kistna river, 44 m. N W. of Masulipatam It is a junction on the Madras-Calcutta and inland railways, and the headquarters of the Kistna canal system, which is largely used for irrigation. Bezwada stands at the busiest crossing of the Kistna and is an important commercial centre It has temples cut in the rocks and several ancient Hindu pagodas Pop. 25,000.

BHADRESWAR. Town of Bengal, India. It stands on the Hooghli, 8 m by rly N. of Calcutta, and is a rising factory town. Pop. 24,353.

BHAGALPUR. District of Bihar and Orissa, India. It is divided by the Ganges into two nearly equal parts Other rivers are the Ghagni and the Kusi. The district is fertile and richly wooded Cereals, pulses, cotton, tobacco, flax, hemp, sugar, indigo, and opium are grown, whilst lac, silk, and resin are obtained from the jungle Some gold is found The chief industries are the preparation of indigo and the making of silk cloth and glass Pop 2,033,770

BHAGALPUR. Town of Bihar and Orissa, India It is on the Ganges, 265 m. by rly. N W of Calcutta, and has grown in importance owing to increased trade in agricultural produce It manufactures coloured glass and coarse silken goods, and contains a college, monuments and Jain shrines. Pop. 68,878.

BHAGIRATHI. River of Bengal, India It is an outlet of the Ganges Passing through the Murshidabad district, it unites with the Jalangi to form the Hooghli at Nadiya Though shallow in the dry season, it is an important channel for trade. Owing to sandbanks and other obstructions which accumulate during the dry season, the river frequently changes its course. The river is sacred to the Hindus

BHAGIRATHI. River of the United Provinces, India Rising on the Gangotri Peak, it flows through a wild and rocky gorge, containing numerous rapids, and unites with the Alaknanda at Deoprayag to form the Ganges

BHAJJI. State of the Punjab, India One of the Simla hill states, its area is 96 sq m It is ruled by a Rajput, who bears the title of rana.

BHAMO. District of Upper Burma It covers about 4,145 sq m of the Irawadi basin, and is largely occupied with the production of teak. Fishing is also a large industry The inhabitants are chiefly Kachins, Shan-Burmese, and Shans. Pop about 80,000.

BHAMO. Town of Upper Burma It is 40 m from the Chinese frontier and about 300 m N E of Mandalay, standing at the head of the navigation on the Irawadi A centre of trade between Burma and China, it has a British garrison Pop about 10,000

BHANDARA. District of the Central Provinces, India Hilly on the N and E, it has an area of 3,965 sq m, and is watered by the river Wainganga Its numerous lakes are used for irrigation purposes Much of the country consists of jungle, the resort of big game and a source of gum, lac, honey, and fruits Agricultural produce includes cereals, pulses, sugar cane, and oil seeds Gold and iron are found Pop 660,000

BHANDARA. Town of the Central Provinces, India It stands on the Wainganga river, 38 m E of Nagpur and 7 m. from its station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway It manufactures cotton and brass goods Pop 14,000

BHARATPUR Native state of Rajputana, India With an area of 1,993 sq m. and an altitude of 700 ft., it consists chiefly of a level

plain The N part is hilly. The state is watered by the Banganga river, a tributary of the Jumna, and is served by the Rajputana Rly. Pop. 496,437

BHARATPUR. Town of India The capital of the native state of Bharatpur, Rajputana, India, it is 35 m by rly. W of Agra Unsuccessfully besieged by the British four times in 1805, it was captured by Lord Combermere in 1827. The town was named after Bharat, a famous character in Hindu mythology It has a palace, a hospital, and huge mud fortifications Pop. 33,491

BHATGAON. Town of Nepal, India Situated 9 m S E of Khatmandu, it has many fine buildings and is a favourite residence of Nepalese Brahmins Pop 25,000

BHATKAL. Town of India It is on the coast of Bombay and was a great trade centre from the 14th to the 16th century A Portuguese factory was established here in 1505 Pop 7,000

BHATPARA. Town of Bengal, India It stands on the Hooghli, about 27 m N of Calcutta It is an industrial centre of some importance and a famous seat of Sanskrit learning Pop 65,609

BHAVNAGAR. Native state of Kathiawar, Bombay, India Situated at the head and on the W side of the gulf of Cambay, it has an area of 2,860 sq m Bhavnagar is the capital and the Bhavnagar-Gondal Rly traverses the state Pop (1931) 500,274

BHAVNAGAR. Town and seaport of Bombay, India It is the capital of the native state of Bhavnagar On the W coast of the gulf of Cambay, 60 m N W of Surat, it is a terminus on the Gondal rly , and exports cotton Founded in 1743, it rapidly rose in importance, owing to its commodious harbour for ships of light draught, becoming the principal port in Kathiawar for the export of cotton Pop 59,392

BHERA. Town of India On the Jhelum river, 80 m S of Rawalpindi, it is a branch terminus of the North-Western Rly , and makes cotton and brassware Pop 18,500

BHILS (bowmen) Primitive forest tribe They occupy hill ranges in India, principally in Bombay, the Central Agency, and Rajputana They are descended from the low Caucasian race which made India its home until driven out of the plains by the Aryan invaders They number upwards of a million, two-thirds being animists and one-third Hinduised Most of them speak, instead of their original Munda dialect, a debased Gujarati Of medium height, dark, broad-nosed, and small-headed, they are clever trackers and expert bowmen

BHILSA. Town of Bhopal, Central India It is 32 m by rly N E of Bhopal, and gives its name to several groups of topes, the most remarkable being the great tope at Sanchi



Bhutan. Inhabitant of the Himalayan state

BHIMA. River of India It rises in the Western Ghats and flows 400 m S E through Bombay and Hyderabad, to the Kistna, about 16 m N of Raichur

BHIR. District of India In the Aurangabad division of Hyderabad, India, it has an area of 4,460 sq m and produces millet, wheat, and rice

BHIR. Town of Hyderabad, India It is 70 m E of Ahmadabad, and is noted for leatherwork Pop 18,000

BHIWANI. Town of the Punjab, India It is 38 m by rly S E of Hissar, and is a commercial centre trading in cotton, metal ware, sugar, and spices Pop 31,000

BHOPAL. British political agency of India In the centre of the country, it has an area of 11,653 sq m It includes the native state of Bhopal and is administered by an agent responsible to the governor general.

BHOPAL. Native state of Central India With an area of 6,902 sq m , it is generally hilly and uneven, containing the Vindhya Mts Forests are large and valuable, and the fertile soil produces cotton, cereals, sugar cane, and tobacco The country is rich in ancient Buddhist topes and other archaeological remains After 1844 the throne descended in the female line, but this was changed in 1926, when the begum abdicated in favour of her son He is called the nawab and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. Pop 729,995

BHOPAL. City of India The capital of the state of Bhopal, it is situated 110 m N E of Indore, on the Great Indian Peninsula Rly It is surrounded by an ancient stone wall, and has a palace, fortress, mint, and arsenal Cotton weaving and printing are carried on, and there is a large oil depot Pop 43,094

BHOR. Native state of India In the presidency of Bombay, it is situated in the W Ghats It has an area of 923 sq m , and produces rice and other cereals The pass of Bhor Ghat is the chief route between the Deccan and the coast The Great Indian Peninsula Rly traverses the state The capital is Bhor Pop 130,420

BHOTIA. Race of Tartar origin They inhabit Bhutan, Sikkim, and the northern hills and valleys of Nepal Strong, hardy, and industrious, they are chiefly engaged in agriculture and are neat and ingenious craftsmen , they are also generally poor, oppressed, and unclean in their habits Their prevailing religion is a nominal Buddhism, largely alloyed with superstition and devil worship They use the Tibetan language and alphabet

BHUJ. Town of India The capital of the native state of Cutch, it lies at the foot of a hill, 35 m N. of the gulf of Cutch It has many picturesque buildings of the 16th century and a palace, and is noted for its gold and silver ware Pop. 21,579

BHUKET. Division or circle of Siam On the S W. coast, washed by the straits of Malacca, it has an area of 6,482 sq m. Pop (1929) 242,041

BHUSAWAL. Town of India It is 300 m N E of Bombay on a branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Rly , which has works here Pop. 16,000

BHUTAN Independent state of India. On the S. declivity of the eastern Himalayas, it is bordered on the S by Bengal and Assam, and covers an area of about 18,000 sq m , with an extreme breadth of 190 m Almost wholly mountainous, it is watered by tributaries of the Brahmaputra The fertile soil is successfully cultivated in terraces, the chief crops being maize, rice, and millet. Other productions are wax, lac, cloth, musk, and silk Ponies and elephants are bred Punakhá is the winter capital and Tásichozong (Tashichodzong) the summer capital A treaty in 1865 regulated the state's relations with India Bhutan formerly

possessed two rulers. the Dharm Rajah, the spiritual head, and the Deb Rajah, the temporal head In 1907 the Deb Rajah, who was also Dharm Rajah, resigned and an hereditary maharajah was appointed. Most of the people are Buddhists Pop about 300,000.

BHUTIA. Alternative spelling of the name of the native race known as Bhotia (q v).

BHUVANESWAR. Town of India It is in Bihar and Orissa, 16 m. S. of Cuttack It was from A D. 474 to 950 the capital of the Kesaris or Lion dynasty of Orissa Yayati, the first of the line, restored the worship of Juggernaut and began the building of the great Sivaite temple here in 500 Its lake was at one time surrounded by 7,000 shrines, of which some 500 remain Pilgrimages are made to Bhuvaneswar by Siva worshippers

BIA. River of the Ivory Coast, W Africa Rising in Ashanti, it flows in a S W. direction across the N W. corner of the Gold Coast Colony into the territory of the Ivory Coast, where it bends S , and flows for some 65 m into the Atlantic Gold is found on the river in the vicinity of Grand Bassam.

BIACHES. Village of France About a mile W of Péronne, it figured in the battles of the Somme in 1916 and 1918, falling into German hands on three occasions

BIAFRA, BIGHT OF Large bay of West Africa An E extension of the gulf of Guinea, it is situated between Capes Formosa and Lopez, and contains Fernando Po, Principe, and São Thomé island It receives the Niger, Old and New Calabar, Cameroons, Sanaga, and Gabun (Gabon) rivers, and the Rio del Rey

BIALA. River of Poland A short stream, it became known because of the fighting along its banks in 1915 between the Austro-Germans and the Russians

BIALA. Town of Poland It is 63 m by rly W S W of Cracow, on the Biala river It stands at an important road and rly junction for routes down the river valley and the E and W route along the northern edge of the Carpathians

BIALA (Russ , Byela) Town of Poland It is on the river Krzna (Krasnaya) and the Warsaw-Brest-Litovsk rly , 48 m E S E of Siedlce The chief industries include a trade in grain, cattle rearing, tanning, brewing, soap manufacture, and flax growing. Pop. 12,000

BIALYSTOK. Town of Poland. It is 45 m by rly S W of Grodno, and stands on the Bialy river It has wool, linen, silk, and felt hat manufactures, and trades largely in grain and timber. It is one of the largest industrial centres of Poland It became part of Poland in 1919 There was a massacre of Jews here in 1906 Pop (1931) 91,335.

BIANA. Town of Rajputana, India It is 20 m S W of Bharatpur An old town, it once had a famous fort, and contains many Mahomedan temples Pop 6,500.

BIANCAVILLA (Ital , white town) Town of Sicily. On the S.W slope of Mt Etna, 1,680 ft high, it is 23 m by rly. N W of Catania It was founded by Albanians in 1480, and is noted for its cotton and silk. Pop 16,500

BIARRITZ. Watering place of France. Picturesquely situated on the Bay of Biscay, 5 m S W of Bayonne, it has a mild climate and a fine beach. Originally a fishing village, it became the summer residence of Napoleon III and the Empress Eugénie and attained popularity as a health and pleasure resort, in both summer and winter There are casinos, fine hotels and villas and three harbours Pop. 18,353.

BIBAN-EL-MOLUK. Valley of Egypt. Near Thebes, it contains tombs of Rameses III and other kings, from the XVIII to the XX dynasty.

BIBBY LINE. British steamship line. Its ships carry mails, passengers, and cargo between Liverpool and London and Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Port Sudan, Colombo, and Rangoon. The vessels are named after English counties—e g , Lancashire—and the headquarters are at 26, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

BIBERACH. Town of Germany. In the state of Württemberg, it is on the Riss, a tributary of the Danube, 22 m S.W. of Ulm. It has some leather and machinery manufactures, and is a centre of the fruit trade Its walls date from the time when it was a free city of the Empire. It possesses a 12th century church and an old hospital Biberach lost its privileges as a free city in 1803, and in 1806 was given to Württemberg Pop 10,000.

BIBRACTE. Ancient Gaulish settlement in France. On Mont Beauvray, it controlled the traffic route from Marseilles into the Loire and Seine basins The Aedui made the hill-top their capital, protected by a rampart enclosing 334 acres Excavations have brought to light houses, streets, a market place, and quarters devoted to metal working and enamelling

BIBURY. Village of Gloucestershire It stands on the Colne, 6½ m N E of Cirencester, and is regarded as one of the prettiest villages in England A group of picturesque cottages, called Arlington Row, became the property of the National Trust in 1928 The church has Saxon remains, and the village is a centre for angling It has a trout hatchery

BICESTER. Urban district and market town of Oxfordshire It is 12 m N E of Oxford on the L M S Rly , and is also served by the G.W. Rly It is an agricultural and hunting centre, the town giving its name to a hunt Its industries include brewing and the manufacture of leather, rope, sacking, and clothing A wool sale is held in June, and a sheep fair in August The church of S Eadburg, the holy nun of Aylesbury, was originally Norman, but embraces several later styles There are remains of an Augustinian priory, founded in 1182 In 1928 excavations proved the existence of a Roman settlement near Bicester Market day, alternate Fri Pop (1931) 3,109 Pron Bister

BICETRE. Village of France. Just outside Paris, it lies to the S of the city, near the rly. to Sceaux, and is the site of one of the Paris forts The name is a corruption of Winchester, John of Pontoise, bishop of Winchester, having built a manor on a hill in the village (c 1284) and given it the name of his bishopric

BICKENHILL. Village of Warwickshire. It is 8 m S E of Birmingham

BICKLEIGH. Hamlet of Devon It is on the edge of Dartmoor, 7¾ m N E of Plymouth on the G W. Rly The old church tower has crocketed pinnacles

BICKLEY. District of Kent It is 12 m S of London, with a station on the S Rly

BIDA. Town of Nigeria, W Africa The capital of Nupé province, it is 25 m N of the Niger and 40 m by rly from Baro. It has metal, glass, and dyeing industries Pop about 50,000

BIDAR. Town of Hyderabad, India. It is 73 m. N W. of Hyderabad, and is noted for its metal ware Pop. 11,000.

BIDASSOA (Basque, clean river) River of France In its lower reaches it forms the boundary with Spain About 33 m long, it enters the bay of Biscay near Fuenterrabia On an island in the stream the treaty of the Pyrenees was signed in 1659 In 1813 Wellington forced the passage of the Bidassoa.

BIDBOROUGH. Village of Kent. It is 2½ m. N W. of Tunbridge Wells.

BIDDEFORD. City and summer resort of Maine, U S A. On the Saco river, 15 m. S.W.

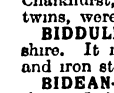
of Portland, it is served by the Boston and Maine rly. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, shoes, and machinery. Settled in 1630, it was incorporated in 1718 and became a city in 1855 Pop. (1930) 17,633.

BIDDENDEN. Village of Kent It is 4 m N W. of Tenterden on the Kent and E Sussex Rly. It has an old Clothworkers' Hall, and the church which is partly 13th century has some interesting features. The rent from some land, called bread-and-cheese land, is given to the poor on Easter Day This originated in an ancient custom whereby small cakes stamped with figures of the sisters Eliza and Mary Chalkhurst, who were united like the Siamese twins, were distributed Pop 1,245

BIDDULPH. Urban district of Staffordshire. It is 4 m S E of Congleton, in a coal and iron stone district Pop (1931) 8,346.

BIDEAN-NAN-BEAN Mountain of Argyllshire It lies to the S of Glencoe, 4½ m. S.E. of Ballachulish, and is 3,766 ft high.

BIDEFORD. Borough, seaport, and market town of Devonshire. On Torridge estuary, it is 4 m S of Barnstaple Bay and is 9 m S W. of Barnstaple, on the S. Rly. Its two portions are connected by an old bridge The parish church is modern except for the tower. In the Royal Hotel are remains of the merchant house There is a museum in the municipal buildings and a grammar school The mine of Bideford black, a mineral deposit used for anti-fouling composition for ships, was modernised in 1929.



Bideford arms

It was the birthplace of Sir Richard Grenville, and the scene of much of Kingsley's Westward Ho! Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 8,782

BIDFORD. Village of Warwickshire It is on the Avon, 6½ m W of Stratford-on-Avon on the L M S Rly A Saxon cemetery of the 5-6th century was discovered here in 1924 Pop 1,698.

BIDSTON. Village of Cheshire. It is on the Wirral, 1 m W of Birkenhead, on the L M S Rly It is also served by the L N E. Rly. Pop 899

BIDSTON Hill of Palestine. It was captured from the Turks along with Forfar Hill in the British offensive in Sept, 1918

BIEBRICH. Town of Prussia In the province of Hesse-Nassau, it is on the Rhine, 3 m S of Wiesbaden. It is a river port and has iron foundries and cement and soap manufactures. It was seized by Prussia in 1866 Pop 21,500.

BIEL. German name for the Swiss town better known as Bienne (q v).

BIELAIA. River of Russia In the Tartar-Bashkir republic, it rises in the marshes of the Ural Mts and, running first S.W , then N W., flows into the Kama About 450 m in length, it is navigable to Ufa, and has a considerable carrying trade in grain, timber, and iron.

BIELAYA-TSERKOV (Russ , white church). Town of the Ukraine (U.S S R) It is on the river Ross and the Fastov-Znamenka rly , about 50 m S.W. of Kiev It has iron and agricultural machinery works, and is an important centre of the grain and cattle trade Pop 61,000.

BIELDSIDE. Village of Aberdeenshire. It is on the Dee, 4½ m S W of Aberdeen, on the L N E Rly.

BIELEFELD. Town of Prussia It is in the province of Westphalia about 70 m. by rly. S.W. of Hanover, standing at the base of the Teutoburger Wald, on both sides of the river Lutter. The 12th century castle of Sparenburg has been rebuilt as a museum Its chief industry is linen manufacture , others are the making of silk and plush goods, sewing machines, agricultural machinery, and motor-cars. Bielefeld consisted of two towns until 1520. In 1666, as part of the duchy of Julich, it passed to Brandenburg, and so to Prussia. Pop. 114,180.

BIELGOROD (Russ , white town) Town of Soviet Russia. It is on the river Donetz and the Kursk-Kharkov rly., about 45 m. N E. of Kharkov, on a picturesque chalky hill, whence its name. It has tallow and soap works, tanneries, lime-kilns, brick and tile works, and a trade in chalk, wool, leather, honey, wax, and tallow. It was captured in June, 1919, by General Denikin's army from the Bolsheviks, but was later recovered Pop. 22,000.

BIELITZ. Town of Poland. It is on the river Biala, 60 m by rly. S.W of Cracow. It dates from the 13th century, and contains an old castle. It is a centre of the wool industry, and manufactures machinery, jute, furniture, and paper. The town of Biala stands on the opposite bank of the river. Pop. 18,500

BIELLA. City of Italy Situated on the Cervo, 56 m by rly N N E of Turin, it has a fine 15th century cathedral, an early Christian baptistery, handsome old palaces, and arcaded streets. It manufactures silk, cotton and woollen goods, and paper. At the foot of the Pennine Alps, it is a tourist resort, and there are hydropathic establishments near. Pop 22,500

BIELOE OZERO (Russ , white lake) Lake of Russia It is connected by canals with Lake Onega and the Dvina river, and is drained to the Volga by the Sheksna. Almost circular, it is 25 m long and 20 m broad. Its waters are full of fish, especially sterlet. On its S shore is Bielozersk, once the seat of the principality of Sineas, the brother of Rurik, founder of the Russian Empire

BIELOPOLIE (Russ , white field) Town of the Ukraine. It is 100 m N W. of Kharkov, on the rivers Vira and Kriga, and on the Sumy line of the Kharkov-Nikolaiev rly It carries on a trade in grain and cattle. Pop 17,000.

BIELOSTOK Variant spelling of the Polish town more correctly known as Bialystok (q v)

BIELSKO. Variant spelling of the name of the Polish town generally known as Bielitz (q v)

BIELTSI. Town of Rumania. In Bessarabia, it stands on the Reut, a tributary of the Dniester, 85 m by rly N W of Kishinev It carries on an extensive trade in cattle and horses, and has brick, oil, soap, and candle works Pop 20,000

BIELUKHA. Two mountain peaks of the Siberian Area, U S S R. They are the highest points, about 14,800 ft., of the Altaic system.

BIEN-HOA. Town of Cochin-China On the river Donnai, 20 m. N.E of Saigon, it is the capital of the arrondissement of the same name. The name is Cochin-Chinese for great lake Pop 20,000.

BIENNE Lake of Switzerland In the canton of Bern flanking the S slope of the Jura, and stretching S.W. from Bienne, it is 9½ m long and nearly 3 m broad Its alt. is 1,420 ft and depth 248 ft. It receives the Thiele from Lake Neuchâtel and the Suze at the N.E. end It contains the Ile de St. Pierre, where Rousseau lived in 1765.

BIENNE. Town of Switzerland. In the canton of Bern, it is situated at the N. end of the lake of Bienne, just below the Jura and on the river Suze, 20 m. N.W of Bern. Its industries include the making of watches and clocks, railway machinery, nails, cement, and earthenware, and it has a large technical institute The Schwab museum contains relics of prehistoric men and Celtic and Roman antiquities The health resorts of Macolin and Evilard are reached by cable-railways Pop. 36,800

BIESBOSCH (Dutch, rush thicket). District of the Netherlands. In the estuary of the Maas (Meuse), it is between the provinces of North

Brabant and South Holland. It is composed of many islands, marshes, and waterways connected with the Haringvliet by the Hollandsch Diep. It was formed by a disastrous inundation in 1421, when over 70 villages were submerged and 100,000 lives lost. About half of the land has been reclaimed.

BIG. River of Quebec, Canada. It flows in a westerly direction from the centre of the province for about 500 m. into James Bay.

BIG. River of Saskatchewan, Canada. It rises in Lake Witchekan and takes a winding easterly course for about 25 m. It then changes its course and flows S. for a short distance, until it finally turns and flows due N. into Cowan Lake. It is about 75 m. long.

BIGBURY. Watering place of Devon. It is at the mouth of the Avon, 3½ m. S. of Modbury. Bigbury Bay, on which it stands, stretches for 6 m. W. to E. from Beacon Point to Bolt Tail, and is practically unnavigable owing to the presence of rocks. In the bay is Borough Island.

BIGGAR. Market town of Lanarkshire. It is on Biggar Water, 15½ m. W. of Peebles, on the L.M.S. Rly. Market day, Mon. Pop. (1931) 1,323.

BIGGAR. Town of Saskatchewan, Canada. It is on the C.P. Rly., 60 m. from Saskatoon. Pop. (1931) 2,369.

BIGGARSBERG. Mountain range in Natal, S. Africa. A branch of the Drakenberg, extending E.S.E., below Dundee, it cuts off the N. corner from the rest of the province.

BIGGLESWADE. Urban district and market town of Bedfordshire. On the navigable river Ivel, it is 9 m. N. of Hitchin on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief building is the parish church. It trades in corn, timber, coal, and market garden produce. Market days, Wed., Sat. Pop. (1931) 5,844.

BIGHA. Sanjak of Turkey. In the N.W. of Asia Minor, it almost corresponds with the ancient Troad, borders the Aegean Sea, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmora, and covers an area of 2,550 sq. m. It is drained chiefly by the Mendere and Tuzla rivers, and produces pine, oak, and other timber, fruit, cotton, maize, and wheat. Pop. 130,000.

BIGHA. Town of Turkey. The capital of the same name, it stands on the Bigha Chai, about 100 m. W. of Brusa. Pop. 10,000.

BIG HORN. River of the U.S.A. Rising as the Wind river in the Shoshone mts., Wyoming, it flows through Montana, to the Yellowstone river. Its length is about 445 m., and it is navigable to Fort Custer, where it is joined by the Little Big Horn.

BIG HORN. Range of mountains in the U.S.A. In the state of Wyoming, it lies E. of the Big Horn river, and extends for 180 m. It has many summits between 8,000 ft. and 12,000 ft.; Cloud Peak, the highest peak, is 13,165 ft. high.

BIGNOR. Village of Sussex. It is 4½ m. S.S.E. of Petworth. Here are the remains of a Roman villa, including some fine tessellated pavements.

BIGORRE. Name of a former district of France. It was part of Aquitaine and then of Gascony, and is now virtually included in the dept. of Hautes Pyrénées. Its chief town was Tarbes.

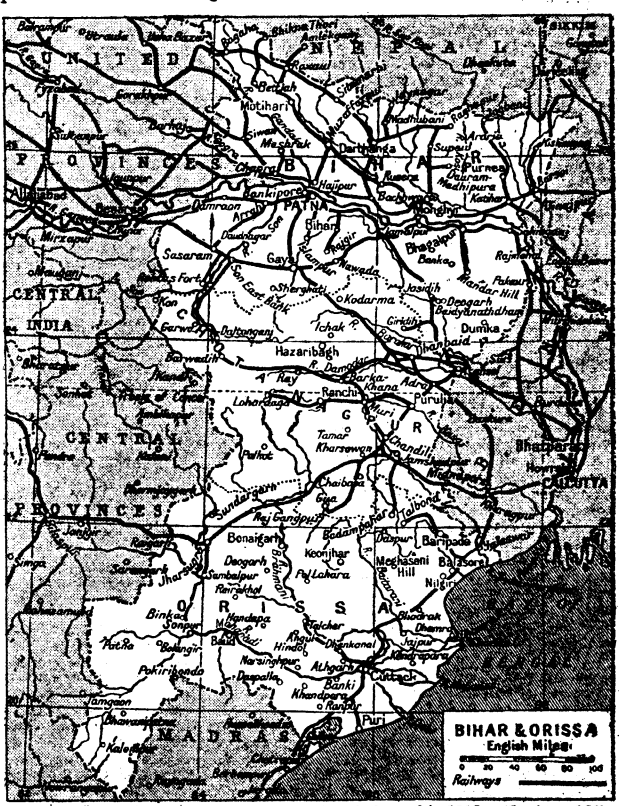
BIG SANDY. River of the U.S.A. Formed by the union of the Tug Fork and the West or Louisa Fork at Louisa, Kentucky, it flows N., separating Kentucky from West Virginia, and enters the Ohio river at Catlettsburg.

BIG SIOUX. River of the U.S.A. It rises in the N. part of the state of S. Dakota and flows S., serving for a distance as the boundary between it and Iowa. It joins the Missouri near Sioux City, and is about 200 m. long.

BIHAC. District of Yugoslavia. It is mainly composed of the valley of the middle Una. Its area is 220 sq. m. Pop. 28,000.

BIHAC. Town of Yugoslavia. It lies near the Croatian boundary, on an island in the river Una, and is a military station. It contains a fine mosque, formerly a Gothic church. Pop. 4,500.

BIHAR. Sub-province of Bihar and Orissa, India. Divided into N. and S. Bihar by the Ganges, it mainly consists of an alluvial plain, and has an area of 42,361 sq. m. It is a great agricultural centre, and has been called the garden of India. Rice, wheat, maize, indigo,



Bihar and Orissa. Map of the province of India formed in 1912. (See page 160)

sugar cane, and tobacco are grown. There is much forest land. Identical with the ancient kingdom of Magadha, Bihar was the cradle of Buddhism. The language spoken in the sub-prov of Bihar, is known as Bihani, and belongs to the E. group of Indian languages. It is also encountered in parts of the neighbouring provs of Agra and Chota Nagpur, and in the Tarai districts of Nepal. Only one of its dialects Maithili, has any literature. Pop. 23,380,288.

BIHAR. Town of India. The capital of the sub-province of Bihar, it is 38 m. from Patna, and has remains of Buddhist buildings. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Magadha and is regarded as sacred by Buddhists Pop. 36,700.

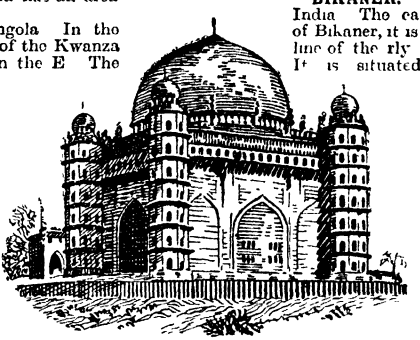
BIHAR AND ORISSA. Province of India. It was formed in 1912 by uniting five divisions of the old province of Bengal, and consists of the three sub-provinces of Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, with a total area of 83,181 sq m The capital is Patna. Other large towns are Bhagalpur, Jamshedpur, and Gaya Ranshi is the hot weather capital Chota Nagpur is in the hill country, the remaining sub-provinces consist of the valleys of the Ganges, Mahanadi, and other rivers. In the cultivated area rice is the most important crop, others being wheat, barley, oats, sugar cane, pulse, indigo, tea, and oil seeds Coal-mining is the chief industry Large quantities of iron and mica are found, whilst at Jamshedpur, in Chota Nagpur, are the huge Tata iron and steel works The preparation of lac, shellac, and tobacco also gives employment to the people There are extensive canals and irrigation works and an important system of railways. The province is mainly peopled by Hindus, to whom the territory is particularly sacred At Puri in Orissa is their great temple of Juggernaut. The province is ruled by a governor and an executive council. There is a legislative council of 103 members who are mainly elected Pop. (1931) 42,233,812. *See* map p. 159

BIHAT. State of Central India It is under the Bundelkhand Agency, and has an area of 16 sq m

BIHE. District of Angola In the region of the head-waters of the Kwanza river, it is mountainous in the E The climate is good and the soil fruitful, corn and other crops being grown

BIISK. Alternative spelling of the town of Soviet Russia also known as Busk (q v).

BIJAGOZ. Group of islands of Africa. Consisting of 16 larger and many small sandy islands, they are part of Portuguese Guinea, lying opposite the Geba estuary. The climate is unhealthy, and the inhabitants are a wild negro race. Products include rice, fruit, and cattle. The larger islands, Bolama, Orango, and Gallinhas, contain many good harbours. The chief town is Bolama



Bijapur. Mausoleum of a former sultan, it is one of the most magnificent tombs in the world

BIJAPUR. Town of Bombay, India It is 60 m by rail S of Sholapur and was once the capital of a powerful Mahomedan kingdom It contains a fort 6 m in circuit, palaces, and mosques Here is Gol Gumbaz, the tomb of Adil Mahomed Shah, a former sultan It is one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. The city became British in 1848 Pop 32,485

BIJAWAR. Native state of Bundelkhand, Central India. Hilly and largely covered by forests, it has an area of 973 sq. m. and produces ironstone and diamonds. Pop. 110,000.

BIJAWAR. Chief town of the native state of Bijawar, Central India It was founded by a Gond chieftain in the 17th century. Pop. 5,000

BIJAYANAGAR. Alternative name of the ruined Indian city Vijayanagar (q v).

BIJELJINA. District of Yugoslavia. In Bosnia, it is bounded by the Sava on the N, and Serbia across the Drina on the E The whole district is a well-watered lowland, and the area is 340 sq. m. Pop 58,000

BIJNA. Sanad state of Central India It is under the Bundelkhand Agency and has an area of 27 sq m. Bijná, the chief town, is on the route from Jhansi to Bánda.

BIJNAUR. District of India. In the Bareilly division of the United Provinces, it has an area of 1,791 sq m, is mostly level and well watered, and produces sugar. It is traversed by a railway line from Moradabad to Saharanpur The capital is Bijnaur. Pop. 778,000.

BIJNAUR. Town of the United Provinces, India Standing about 3 m. from the left bank of the Ganges and 35 m. by rail N of Meerut, it has a large trade in sugar Pop 17,000.

BIJOUTIER Island in the Indian Ocean It is one of the dependencies of Seychelles

BIKANER Native state of Rajputana, India. A desolate, sandy region with no perennial streams, it has coal deposits, and its shallow lakes produce salt. Excellent horses and camels are bred, and the industries include sugar-refining, weaving, tanning, dyeing, and working in leather, gold, ivory, and metals The capital of the state is Bikaner It is anticipated that, by the completion of the Sutlej irrigation scheme, some 340,000 acres of this country will be rendered suitable for cultivation The people of Bikaner are Rajputs, Jats, and Bhattus The area is 23,315 sq m Bikaner is ruled by a maharajah, who is entitled to a salute of 17 guns He has a famous camel corps which did good service against the Turks during the Great War Pop 659,685.

BIKANER. Town of Rajputana, India The capital of the native state of Bikaner, it is the terminus of a branch line of the rly from Jodhpur to Jaipur. It is situated in a desolate tract, surrounded by walls 3½ m in circuit It contains carved Jain monasteries and a palace. Carving and the manufacture of pottery, blankets, and candy are the main industries Copper, fuller's earth, and red sandstone are found There is an annual sheep and cattle fair Pop 69,410

BILASPUR. District of the Central Provinces, India With an area of 7,602 sq m, it is generally mountainous except on the south, its ranges including the Maikal, Sonakhan, Korba, and Vindhya. It is watered by the Mahanadi river and several smaller streams, including the Agar, Maniari, Hamp, Arpa, and Tesua The fertile soil produces rice and other cereals, pulses, cotton, oil seeds, and mustard Silk and cloth are manufactured Coal and iron mining is carried on, and lac and timber are obtained from the extensive forests. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindus, Pankas, and Gonds The district is served by the Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Pop. 1,150,000.

BILASPUR. Town of India In the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces, it stands on

the river Arpa, 254 m by rly N.E. of Nagpur It is a junction on the Bengal rly. Pop 20,000.

BILBAO. Seaport of Spain. On the river Nervion, it is 8 m from its mouth, and 348 m by rly. N. of Madrid. It owes its importance to the neighbouring iron mines The old and new towns are connected by five bridges It has the largest dry dock in Spain, and a wireless station It has long been noted for its iron and steel, and in addition to iron ore it exports pig iron and wine, most of its trade being with England. There are iron-smelting works and foundries, breweries, distilleries, flour mills, and tanneries, manufactures of rope, leather goods, paper, soap, cotton, and glass Founded in 1300 as Belvao, it was long celebrated for sword blades It is the largest Basque town Pop (1930) 153,630.

BILBILIS. City of Spain It is 2 m. E of Calatayud, on the rly from Saragossa to Madrid. It was the birthplace of the poet Martial, and a centre of Roman culture, and was celebrated for its sword blades and steel weapons.

BILBSTER Hamlet of Caithness-shire. It is 5¼ m N W of Wick, on the L M S Rly., which crosses the Wick Water at this point

BILECA. District of Yugoslavia. It is bounded on the E by Montenegro, and is in Herzegovina The district is mountainous, and its area is 320 sq m Pop 19,661.

BILECA. Town of Yugoslavia. It is the chief town of the district, and stands at the base of the Vidusha Mts, 30 m S E of Stolatz. Pop 1,500

BILECIK Town of Turkey Standing on a hill at an alt. of 1,900 ft, it is 55 m E of Brusa, and has a station on the Anatolian rly Silk is manufactured Pop 10,000

BILETON. Variant spelling of the name of the island of the Netherlands E Indies also known as Belitoeng (q v)

BILGRAM. Town of India In the United Provinces, it lies near the left bank of the Ganges, 50 m N.W of Cawnpore There are ruins of a fort and temple It became British in 1856. Pop 10,000

BÍLINA. Town of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Bilin, it is 84 m by rly N W. from Prague, in the midst of the mining district in the valley of the Biela at the foot of the Bohemian Ore mts It has a fine castle and noted mineral springs, from which before the Great War a great quantity of the waters was exported Pop 9,000.

BILLERICAY. Town of Essex and the centre of a rural district. It stands on high ground, 5 m E of Brentwood, on the L N E Rly The ancient church of S Mary Magdalene has a tower which is considered one of the finest examples of brick architecture extant It dates from the time of Edward IV. There is a grammar school, founded in 1684 Pop 1,500

BILLESDON. Village of Leicestershire It is 8½ m S E of Leicester, and has earthenware and hosiery works

BILLING, GREAT. Village of Northamptonshire It is 5 m N E of Northampton, on the L M S Rly The church of Little Billing, 1 m. to the N W, has a Saxon font

BILLINGE. Urban district of Lancashire It comprises the parishes of Billinge Chapel End, Billinge Higher End, and Winstanley, and lies 4½ m S W. of Wigan. Pop (1931) 5,111.

BILLINGHAM Urban district of Durham On the river Tees, 3½ m N E of Stockton-on-Tees, on the L N E Rly, it has chemical works Its church has a Saxon tower. Pop (1931) 17,972

BILLINGS. City of Montana, U S A On the Yellowstone river, 238 m E S E of Helena, it is served by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and other railways Its importance is due to its situation in the midst of an immense area devoted to sheep and cattle rearing. One of the most important markets in the U S.A. for wool, cattle, and sheep, it has flour, lumber, and other industries Its buildings include the city hall, court-house, and library. Pop (1930) 16,380.

BILLINGSGATE. Fish market of London It is on the N. side of the Thames close to the Custom House, and just below London Bridge. The oldest market in London, Billingsgate became a free and open market for all sorts of fish in 1699. In 1830 a building was erected for the market by the city corporation. This was superseded by a larger structure in 1877. *See* London.

BILLINGSHURST. Village of Sussex. It is 7 m S W of Horsham on the S Rly. It stands on the Roman Stane Street, and its church has a 17th century porch. Pop 1,873.

BILLITON. Alternative spelling of the name of the island of the Netherlands E. Indies also known as Belitoeng (q v)

BILMA. Oasis of the Sahara, Africa The southern part of the Kawar region, it is also called Garu, and is 800 m S of Tripoli and some 350 m N of Lake Chad It is a caravan centre and the chief place of the Tibbu country. There are important salt lakes in the vicinity. It is a French possession

BILSTON. Urban district and market town of Staffordshire About 2½ m S E of Wolverhampton, it has a station on the G W Rly A centre of the hardware trade, it has extensive iron foundries, smelting works, and potteries Bilston is noted for grindstones Market days, Mon and Sat. Pop (1931) 31,248



Bilston arms

BIMLIPATAM. Seaport of India In the province of Madras, it is on the Bay of Bengal, and 19 m N E of Vizagapatam. It exports hides, jute, and oil seeds Ships anchor in an open roadstead. Its Dutch factory, founded in the 17th century, was ceded to the British in 1825. Pop 10,000.

BINAB. Town of Persia Standing about 55 m S W of Tabriz, it is at the foot of the Binab pass It is E of Lake Urmia, in the mountainous S part of the province of Azerbaijan Pop. 8,000.

BINAN. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It stands in a fertile district on the W shore of Laguna Bay, 19 m S S E of Manila It exports rice, timber, and fruit. Pop 20,000.

BINATANG. Settlement of Sarawak, British N Borneo It has a wireless station.

BINCHE. Town of Belgium. On the river Haine, about 10 m E by S of Mons, it manufactures glass, cutlery, and leather, and trades in coal and marble

BINCHESTER. Village of Durham. It is on the river Wear, 2 m from Bishop Auckland. Here was the Roman station of Vinovia, stones of which are said to have been used to build the 7th century church.

BINGEN (anc Bingium) Town of Germany. In the state of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine at its junction with the Nahe, it is 17 m. W of Mainz It has a 15th century church, an old town hall, and a technical school The chapel of S Roch is a pilgrim resort, in the Mouse Tower Hatto II, archbishop of Mainz, is said to have been devoured by mice It manufactures starch, leather, and tobacco, and trades in wine, grain, cattle, and coal. It was a Gaulish and later a Roman settlement. Long the territory of the electors of Mainz, it became part of Hesse in 1815 Near it are the famous rapids, the Bingerloch Pop 9,146.

BINGERVILLE. Capital of the French Ivory Coast Colony Formerly called Adjamé, it is situated 3 m from Abidjan, the coastal terminus

of the rly to Bouaké. Here are the government offices and the courts of justice. The town is laid out upon the shores of the Ebrié lagoon and has steamboat communication with Grand Bassam and other towns. Pop 1,358, including 111 Europeans.

BINGHAM. Town of Nottinghamshire. It is 8½ m. E. of Nottingham, on the L N E. Rly. The chief building is the parish church, a fine edifice in the cruciform style. There is a large market place, as Bingham was once a market town Pop. 1,676.

BINGHAMTON. City of New York, U S A. On the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, 215 m. by rly. N.W. of New York, it is served by the Erie and other rlys. It manufactures flour, machinery, carriages, electrical and photographic appliances, glass, leather, and cigars. Settled in 1787, it was incorporated in 1834 and became a city in 1867. Pop (1930) 76,662.

BINGLEY. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is on the river Aire, 3 m E of Keighley, on the L M S Rly., and has worsted, woollen, cotton, and paper manufactures Market days, Fri. and Sat Pop (1931) 20,553

BINHAM. Village of Norfolk It is 5 m. S E of Wells. The Norman nave of the ruined Benedictine priory is now the parish church

BINH-DINH. Town of Annam, French Indo-China. It is 275 m N E of Saigon, and about 11 m N W. of Qui-Nhon or Kwinhon, its port on the China Sea It trades in cereals, cotton, and cinnamon bark Pop 74,400.

BINMALEY. Town of Luzón, Philippine Islands It stands in the gulf of Lingayén on an arm of the Agno river delta It is 3 m. from Lingayén and within easy reach of the railway which runs from Lingayén to Manila

BINSTEAD. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is a mile from Ryde.

BINTANG. Island of the Netherlands East Indies. On the equator, it is 40 m. S E of Singapore. It is 454 sq m in area, and produces gambier, spices, sago, and sugar Pop. 18,000

BINTON. Village of Warwickshire. It is 4 m. W of Stratford-on-Avon, on the L M S Rly.

BINTULU. Town of Sarawak, British N Borneo On the coast, about 215 m. N E. of Kuching, it has a wireless station

BIO-BIO. River of Chile. Rising in the Andes, and flowing N W. through Bio Bio province for some 230 m., it enters the Pacific below Concepción, where it is 2 m wide. It is navigable for small craft up to Nacimiento, nearly 100 m. from its mouth

BIO-BIO. Province of Chile It is situated between Nuble and Malleco, with Arauco on the W., and has an area of 6,129 sq m Cereals, vines, and timber are produced and cattle are reared. Los Angeles is the capital Pop. (1930) 180,688.

BIORNEBORG. Seaport of Finland now known as Pori (q v).

BIR. Arabic name of the Iraqi town known also as Birejik (q v.)

BIRBHUM (Sanskrit Virabhumi, land of heroes). District of Bengal, India It has an area of 1,756 sq m, produces rice, and manufactures lac and silk It has large deposits of copper Birbhum or Suri is the capital Pop 900,000

BIRCHINGTON. Watering place of Kent It is 3½ m. W.S W. of Margate, on the S. Rly. There are good bathing facilities. Pop. 3,756.

BIRCH VALE. Village of Derbyshire. It is 1 m W. of Hayfield, on the L N E Rly

BIRDBROOK. Village of Essex. It is 3 m. S E. of Haverhill, on the L N E Rly

BIRDINGBURY. Village of Warwickshire. It is on the river Leam, 6½ m. S.W. of Rugby, on the L.M S Rly.

BIRDJAND. Town of Persia. About 250 m. S. of Meshed, it stands at an altitude of over 4,500 ft. It is famous for its carpets and saffron. Pop. 20,000.

BIRDOSWALD. Site of the Romano-British station of Amboglanna, Cumberland. It is 6½ m N.E. of Brampton. The largest fort on Hadrian's Wall, its masonry ramparts enclose 5½ acres and it held 1,000 men Important excavations were made in 1929, Roman coins, pottery, and inscriptions being found It was proved that the fort was built by Hadrian about 125 A D. and, after destruction by the Picts, was restored by Severus In 306 Constantine again restored it, but it was abandoned in 383

BIRDWELL. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R). It is 7 m. S. of Barnsley, on the L N E Rly.

BIREH. Village of Palestine. It is built on the site of the ancient Beeroth. The latter, mentioned in Josh. 18, was a city of Benjamin, lying between Jerusalem and Bethel The village contains some historic tombs and a small 12th century church. It was captured during the Great War by the British, on Dec 29, 1917.

BIREJIK Town of Iraq It is situated on the Euphrates, at the head of navigation, 78 m. N E of Aleppo. It is a caravan centre, and has a ruined castle and several mosques Pop 10,000

BIR-EL-HASSANA. Village of Egypt. It is in the Sinai peninsula, 85 m from the Suez Canal, and due E of the head of Great Bitter Lake It was the advance base of the Turks in their invasion of Egypt, during the Great War.

BIR-ES-SABA. Arabic form of the name of the town of Palestine known as Beersheba (q v).

BIRJEND. Alternative spelling of the name of the Persian town, known also as Birdjand (q.v.).

BIRKA. Old capital of Sweden. It is on the island of Bjoerkoe in Lake Malar and can be reached by steamer from Stockholm Here, about 830, S Ansgar built the first Christian church in Sweden Birka is now only a village, but is much visited by pilgrims

BIRKDALE. District of Southport. Until 1911 it was a separate urban district and a market town It has a station on the L M S.

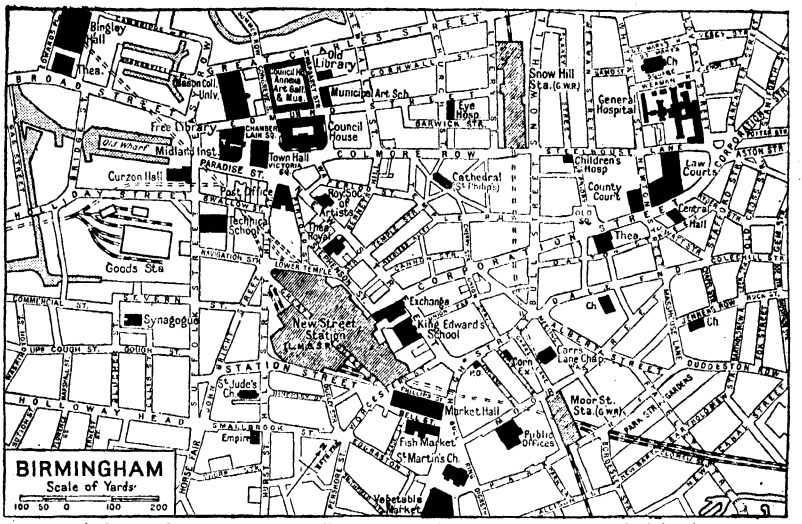
BIRKENFELD. Province of Oldenburg, Germany It has an area of 194 sq m, and is politically part of Oldenburg, although geographically widely separated from it, being entirely surrounded by parts of the Rhine province. It was formed as a principality in 1815 and given to the grand duke of Oldenburg. Pop 51,263

BIRKENFELD. Town of Germany It is the chief town of the province of the same name and was earlier the capital of the little principality. It has a castle and a museum and is served by railway Pop 2,325

BIRKENHEAD County borough, seaport, and market town of Cheshire. Opposite Liverpool on the W bank of the Mersey estuary, it is 194 m N W from London, on the L M S. Rly. It is also served by the G W. Rly. The opening of the first dock at Wallasey Pool in 1847 was the beginning of Birkenhead's rise. The docks now cover an area of 171 acres, and are controlled by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The principal docks are the Egerton, Morpeth. Morpeth Branch, Wallasey, and Alfred, and the 9½ m of quays are equipped with large warehouses. Shipbuilding is the most important industry. Birkenhead has ferry and railway connexion with Liverpool, the latter by the Mersey tunnel. The buildings include a town hall, market hall, hospital, public abattoir, free libraries, museum, and an art gallery, called



Birkenhead borough arms



Birmingham. Plan of the central portion of the great commercial city of the English midlands

after its founders, the Williamson. In 1928 the town bought from Lord Leverhulme Arrowe Park, Woodchurch, for the use of the public. On Bidston Hill are a lighthouse and an observatory. Birkenhead was created a co. borough in 1888. Two members are returned to parliament. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 147,946.

BIRKENHEAD. Town of North Island, New Zealand. It is virtually a suburb of Auckland.

BIRKENSHAW. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 3½ m. S.E. of Bradford on the L.N.E. Rly. In the vicinity are coal and iron mines. Pop. (1931) 2,816.

BIRKET-EL-HADJI (lake of the pilgrims). Marshy depression in Egypt. Lying about 2 m. N.E. of Heliopolis, it is reached by the line from Cairo to El Merg.

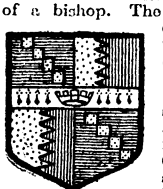
BIRKET-EL-KERUN (lake of the horns). Lake of Egypt. It lies a few miles N.W. of Medinet-el-Fayum, and forms all that remains of the lake Moeris of the Greeks. Its area is about 770 sq. m. The waters, about 140 ft. below sea level, are only slightly brackish.

BIRLING GAP. Inlet in the cliffs of Sussex. Situated between Eastbourne and Seaford, it is 2 m. from Beachy Head and near the Seven Sisters. The cable from France lands here. The Gap is much visited in the summer and has golf links.

BIRMINGHAM. City of England. In Warwickshire and Worcestershire, it lies 111 m. from London, and is the third largest city of Gt. Britain. It is served by the L.M.S. and G.W. Rlys., and is the centre of a canal system. The city is governed by a lord mayor and an elected council, and returns 12 members to parliament. The total area is 63 sq. m.

Birmingham is the chief centre of the brass and other non-ferrous metal industries. Among its manufactures are railway carriages and wagons, steam engines, electrical machinery, machine tools and other engineering products, scales and weighing machines, edge tools, screws, nails, coinage, buttons, military ornaments, medals, japanned, galvanised, and enamelled ware, motor vehicles of all kinds, bicycles, tires and other rubber goods, chemicals and glass ware, sporting guns and rifles, military rifles, cartridges and cartridge cases of all sizes, jewellery, gold, silver, and plated goods, and leather goods. Near by is Bournville, with its chocolate and cocoa works. An enormous power station supplies a great area with electricity. The city owns a district on the Lickey Hills, Frankley Beeches and a number of parks.

Since 1904 Birmingham has been the seat of a bishop. The mother church, S. Martin's, dating from the 13th century, was rebuilt in 1874. S. Philip's church, now the cathedral, built in 1719 and since enlarged, is in the Palladian style. Four large windows are by Burne-Jones. Birmingham became a Roman Catholic bishopric in 1850, and an archbishopric in 1911. S. Chad's, the Roman Catholic cathedral, designed by A. W. Pugin, is in Bath Street. Of many Nonconformist places of worship the oldest and best known is Carr's Lane chapel. The Central Hall is the Wesleyan Methodist centre. There is a Jewish synagogue in Blucher Street. The town hall, in the style of a Greek temple, the scene of the first production of Mendelssohn's Elijah, has a fine organ, and is used for the triennial musical festivals. In Colmore Row, near the town hall, is the council house, begun in 1874. In Edmund Street there are extensive additions. The corporation museum and art gallery is in the upper part of the council house. The newer part is known as the Feeney Galleries. Plans for a new civic centre have been prepared.

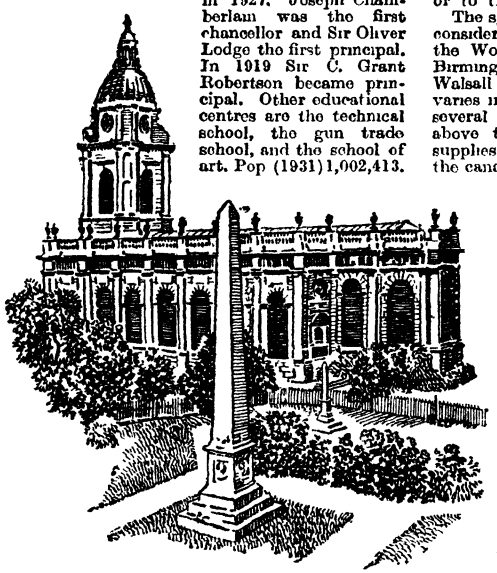


Birmingham arms

The city's art treasures include one of the finest pre-Raphaelite collections and the largest collection of the works of the local artist, David Cox. The Central Free Library contains the Shakespeare memorial library. Birmingham Library is in Margaret Street. Chamberlain Square has a marble Gothic fountain commemorating Joseph Chamberlain's municipal services. New Street, the oldest street of modern Birmingham, contains, besides King Edward's Schools, the Theatre Royal, the gallery of the Royal Society of Artists, and the Exchange. Aston Park contains Aston Hall, a fine Jacobean mansion, used as a branch museum and art gallery. The corporation

purchased Canwell Hall and estate, near Sutton Coldfield, for small holdings for ex-soldiers. A large area has been acquired in the centre of the city for a new civic centre. The Hall of Memory, a war memorial, was opened in 1925, and in 1928 a new stock exchange was erected The Birmingham Daily Post, founded in 1857, is one of the leading daily papers in the country.

The university grew out of Queen's College, founded as a school of medicine in 1828, and afterwards merged in Mason College The site at Edgbaston was presented by Lord Calthorpe, and thereon extensive buildings have been erected, these including a science block, opened in 1927. Joseph Chamberlain was the first chancellor and Sir Oliver Lodge the first principal. In 1919 Sir C. Grant Robertson became principal. Other educational centres are the technical school, the gun trade school, and the school of art. Pop (1931) 1,002,413.



Birmingham Cathedral of the diocese of Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM. City of Alabama, U S A. It lies 97 m N W. of Montgomery, and is served by several rlys Birmingham owes its origin to the discovery of coal and iron. Its iron and steel manufactures are of first importance, and wire, nails, rails, stoves, and sugar are also produced Lumber is also an industry of importance, and meat and chemicals are exported Buildings of note include a municipal market house, and an auditorium seating 6,000. Birmingham Southern College was created in 1918 by uniting Birmingham College and the Southern University. It was founded in 1871, and was named after the English city It is the largest city of the state, and has an area of 32,166 acres. Pop (1930) 259,678.

BIRMINGHAM CANAL NAVIGATIONS. English canal system It is controlled by the London, Midland and Scottish Rly, the successor of the London and North Western Co. It comprises nearly 159 miles of waterway coiling through and about the city of Birmingham and the surrounding mining and manufacturing district, and extending into Staffordshire and Worcestershire In addition to Birmingham, it serves such important centres as Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Walsall, Wednesbury, Dudley, Lichfield, and Tamworth.

This system is connected with the Thames by two routes One is by way of the Oxford canal, which joins the Thames near that city, and the other is by means of the Grand Junction canal, which links up with the Thames at Brentford and Limehouse. Two routes also link it with the Severn. The Worcester and Birmingham canal joins the Netherton canal, part of the Birmingham system, with the Severn at Worcester. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal links the system with the Severn at Stourport. The same canal serves to connect the Birmingham system with the Trent and Mersey canal, and so with the estuary of the Mersey For this there are two routes, one leading to the Manchester Ship Canal at Ellesmere Port and the other leading to the same canal at Weston Point locks or to the Bridgwater canal at Preston Brook.

The system has 216 locks and there are three considerable stretches without locks These are the Wolverhampton level, 54 miles long; the Birmingham level, 33 miles long; and the Walsall level, 20 miles long The waterway varies in width from 25 to 45 ft, and there are several tunnels In consequence of its height above the sea and the deficiency of natural supplies, it is a matter of some difficulty to keep the canals supplied with water This is done by using four reservoirs and by pumping water up from the mines *See* Canal

BIRNAM. Village of Perthshire. It is on the river Tay, 15 m. N N W. of Perth by the L M S Rly The church of S Mary is in the Early English style. To the S is Birnam Hill (1,324 ft. high), with the remains of a camp where King Duncan is said to have held his court Of the Birnam Wood of Shakespeare's Macbeth no traces are visible

BIRNBECK. Islet of Somerset In Weston Bay, it is connected by a long pier with the N promontory of the bay On it is a fun city *See* Weston-super-Mare.

BIRNEY. Island in the Pacific Ocean. One of the Phoenix group, it is about 50 m N.W of Phoenix I

BIRR. Old name of the Irish town known as Parsonstown (q v).

BIRRENSWARK. Hill of Dumfriesshire It is 3 m N. of Ecclefechan, and has four entrenched works at its foot, which are attributed to Agricola or Hadrian On the top (alt 920 ft.) are traces of fortifications, probably British

BIRS. River of Switzerland Rising in the Jura Mts, it flows N E to the Rhine which it enters near Basel

BIRSAY. District of Mainland, Orkney Islands. It lies 20 m N W of Kirkwall and includes a loch known variously as Twatt, Birsay, Kirbuster, and Boardhouse. There are many standing stones and other antiquities Marwick Head, in Birsay Bay, was chosen as the site for a monument to Earl Kitchener, who went down in H.M.S. Hampshire close to this spot on June 5, 1916.

BIRSTALL. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R) It is 7 m S W. of Leeds on the L.M.S. Rly, and has worsted and cotton manufactures, and coal and ironstone mines It was the Briarfield of Charlotte Bronte's Shirley. Pop. 7,205

BIRSTWITH. Village of Yorkshire (W.R) It is 6¼ m N.W of Harrogate, on the L.N E. Rly.

BIRTLEY. Town of Durham. It is on the L N E Rly, 5 m S E. of Gateshead, on the Durham coalfield. Pop 11,279

BIRTLEY. Village of Northumberland. It is on the N bank of the Tyne, 5 m S E. of Bellingham, and possesses an interesting Early English church.

BISALNAGAR. Town of Bombay, India. In the native state of Baroda, it is 50 m. N. of Ahmadabad. It has a station on a branch line, and manufactures cotton and copper ware. Pop 18,000

BISCAY. Maritime province of N Spain Bordering the bay of Biscay, it lies between Guipúzcoa and Santander, and has an area of 836 sq m A Basque province, it is densely populated The coast is indented, the surface mountainous, and the only large river is the Nervion Iron and other minerals abound, the fisheries are important, cereals, flax, grapes, peaches, and other fruits are grown Bilbao is the capital Pop (1930) 460,272

BISCAY, BAY OF (anc Sinus Aquitanicus or Sinus Cantabricus) Opening of the Atlantic Ocean Along the coast of N Spain and W France, it measures some 325 m from Brittany to Galicia The Spanish coast is bold and rocky, but much of the French shore is low and sandy, with lagoons It receives the waters of the Loire, Garonne, Adour, and other French rivers, but only a few unimportant ones from Spain. With winds from the N W. it may become dangerous to navigation

BISCEGLIE (anc Vigiliae) City and seaport of Italy Situated on the Adriatic, it is 15 m by rly S E of Barletta There is a 12th century cathedral and remains of a Norman castle. Pop 35,000

BISCOE. Group of islands of the Antarctic Ocean They lie W of Graham Land, just outside the Antarctic circle, and were discovered by John Biscoe in 1832

BISCOE SEA. Part of the Antarctic Ocean It is within the Antarctic circle, between Weddell Sea and Enderby Land It is named after John Biscoe, who explored it in 1837

BISE. North and north-easterly wind It is a dry, keen wind blowing down from the Swiss Alps into the neighbouring parts of France, Italy, and Germany, but prevails chiefly down the Rhône valley The low pressure air of the warmer lowlands draws off the colder currents from the mountains Like the mistral farther south it is exceedingly dry and tends to shrivel vegetation

BISHARIN. Nomad tribe of Hamitic stock They live in the Nubian desert between the Nile and the Red Sea They are dark, lithe, and shaggy haired, and wear leather aprons and blankets (melaya) They graze sheep and camels on the scattered uplands, and collect senna leaves for trading They have a permanent settlement at Assuan

BISHNUPUR Town of Bengal, India It is 79 m N W of Calcutta, and has many temples, mosques, and remains of antiquity It makes silk, cotton, and carved stone ware Pop 18,000

BISHOP AUCKLAND. Urban district and market town of Durham At the confluence of the Wear and Gaunless, it is 11 m S W of Durham on the L N E Rly Auckland Castle, the palace of the bishops of Durham, was founded by Bishop Anthony Bek about 1300 The centre of a mining district, the town has also engineering works and cotton factories Market days, Mon and Sat Pop.(1931) 12,269



Bishop Auckland arms

BISHOPBRIGGS. Suburb of Glasgow It is 3 m N E of Glasgow, and has a station on the L N E Rly

BISHOPSBOURNE. Hamlet of Kent It is 5½ m S E of Canterbury, and has a station on the S Rly

BISHOP'S CASTLE. Borough and market town of Shropshire It is 18 m S W of Shrewsbury, and is served by the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly A light rly connects it with Craven Arms It received its name from the castle of the bishops of Hereford, which no longer exists Market day, Fri. Pop 1,352.

BISHOP'S CLEEVE. Village of Gloucestershire It is 4 m N of Cheltenham, on the G W Rly Pop 615

BISHOP'S FALLS. Waterfall of Newfoundland On the Exploits river, 14 m from the mouth, they are about 10 m N E of Grand Falls, on the same river Here large paper and pulp mills have been erected

BISHOP'S LYDEARD. Town of Somerset. It is 5 m N W of Taunton, on the G W. Rly It possesses a Perpendicular church with wood carvings and a churchyard cross of the 14th century Pop 1,846

BISHOP'S NYMPTON. Village of Devon It is 4½ m S E of South Molton, with a station on the G W Rly Pop 843

BISHOP'S STORTFORD. Urban district and market town of Hertfordshire. On the river Stort, it is 15 m S of Cambridge, on the L N E Rly. The beautiful church, built in the 15th century, has some features of interest, and there are some fine old inns The town has an old grammar school and a public school under Nonconformist control It trades in grain, cattle, poultry, and lime Malting is the chief industry Cecil Rhodes was born here (1853) Market days, Thurs and Sat Pop (1931) 9,509

BISHOPSTEIGNTON. Village of Devon It is 2 m W of Teignmouth, and has an interesting church

BISHOPSTONE. Village of Sussex It is 2 m S E of Newhaven, and is served by the S Rly, Bishopstone Halt being some way from the station The church has Saxon, Norman, and Early English features

BISHOP'S WALTHAM. Market town of Hampshire It is 3¾ m N E of Botley, on the S Rly The ruined manor house of the bishops of Winchester (12th–15th cent) was erected by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester Here William of Wykeham died Pop 2,597

BISHOPTHORPE. Village of Yorkshire It is on the Ouse, 2½ m S of York, and contains Bishopthorpe Palace, the residence of the archbishop of York, which has a 13th century chapel

BISHOPTON. Village of Renfrewshire It is 5 m N W of Paisley, and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop. 560

BISHOPWEARMOUTH. District in Sunderland Originally it was a settlement on the south bank of the Wear, on land granted to the bishop of Durham in 930 It became a shipping and fishing centre, but about 1500 was merged in Sunderland The chief church, S Michael's, is on the site of an old one *See* Sunderland

BISHOP WILTON-WITH-BELTHORPE. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is 4 m N of Pocklington and possesses a church with a fine Norman doorway

BISITUN. Alternative spelling of the name of the village of Persia known as Behistun (q v)

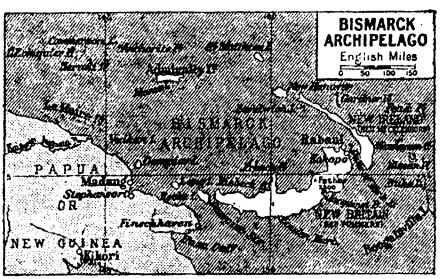
BISKRA. Health resort and oasis in Algeria In a valley of the Aures Mts, alt 360 ft, at the head of caravan routes, 140 m by rly S W of Constantine, it is noted for date palm and olive trees and has hot sulphur baths Burnous and carpets are made It was a Roman city, Ad Piscinam, and it was taken by the French in 1844 Pop 10,000

BISLEY. Village of Surrey It is 2 m N of Brookwood station on the S Rly A branch rly leads to Bisley Camp, which is on ground hired from the War Office by the National Rifle Association The longest range for shooting is 1,200 yds At the Bisley Meeting, held for a fortnight every summer, competitions for all classes and kinds of rifles are provided There are also revolver and pistol competitions The most important competition is for the King's Prize The Ashburton Shield is competed for by the public schools of Great Britain. At other times

of the year the ranges are available for private competitions and practice.

BISMARCK. City of North Dakota, U.S.A. The capital of the state, it stands on the Missouri river, and is served by the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Sainte-Marie Rlys. It has a court house, state library, and other state institutions. Its fine capitol was destroyed by fire in 1930. Coal, grain, and hides are extensively traded in, and the city has grain elevators and manufactures of flour, twine, and foundry products. A few miles outside the city is Fort Lincoln, a U.S. army post. Settled in 1873, Bismarck became the capital of Dakota Territory in 1883 and of North Dakota in 1889. Pop. (1930) 11,090.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Off the E. coast of New Guinea, they were acquired and so named by Germany in 1884–5. Captured in 1914 by an Australian force, they are administered by Australia as mandatory of the League of Nations. The largest is New Britain (formerly Neu Pommern); others are New Ireland (Neu Mecklenburg), Duke of York Islands (Neu Lauenburg), and Lavongai (Neu Hanover). The total area is about 15,570 sq. m. Rabaul is the capital. Pop. about 190,000.



Bismarck Archipelago. Group of islands in the Pacific

BISMARCKBURG. Former name of the district in Tanganyika Territory now known as Ufipa (q.v.). The port at the S. end of Lake Tanganyika, formerly known as Bismarckburg, is now called Kasanga (q.v.).

BISNULOK. Province or "circle" of Siam. It has an area of 15,918 sq. m. Pop. (1929) 576,951.

BISSAGOS. Another name for the group of islands off Portuguese Guinea, W. Africa, also known as Bijagoz (q.v.).

BISSAO. Small island in the Atlantic Ocean. It belongs to the archipelago known as the Bijagoz or Bissagos Islands, and is situated off the coast of Portuguese Guinea, W. Africa, in the estuary of the Geba river. The second in size and the nearest to the mainland of the islands in the group, it contains a seaport of the same name.

BISSAO. Seaport of Bissao Island, Portuguese Guinea, W. Africa. In the Geba estuary, it has a trade in hides, wax, and rice.

BISTRITZ. Town of Rumania. It lies in the valley of the Bistritza, 50 m. N.E. of Cluj, and has sawmills and tanneries. Pop. 12,000.

BISTRITZA. River of Rumania. Rising in the Carpathian Mts., it flows 185 m. through Bukovina and Moldavia, and joins the Sereth near Bacau. From its gold-bearing sands it is known as the golden Bistritza.

BITHUR. Town of India. In the Cawnpore division of the United Provinces, it stands on the Ganges, 12 m. by rly. N.W. of Cawnpore. A pilgrimage place for Brahmins, it has many fine pagodas and ghats. It was prominent in the Indian Mutiny. Pop. 4,000.

BITHYNIA. Ancient division of Asia Minor. It was bounded W. by the sea of Marmora, or the Propontis, N. by the Black Sea, S. by Phrygia, and E. by Paphlagonia.

BITLIS. Town of Turkey. It is built in a ravine surrounded by hills, and is 60 m. W. of Lake Van. It contains many mosques, bazaars, and convents, a palace, and a ruined castle. In 1895 many Armenians were massacred here by the Turks. Fighting took place between Turks and Russians for its possession in the Great War. Pop. about 15,000.

BITOLYE OR MONASTIR. Town of Yugoslavia. It is 30 m. N.W. of Salonika, with which it is joined by rail. An important trading centre for cereals and hides, it has tanneries, and manufactures stockings, ribbons, and carpets. It was given to Serbia in 1913, before which time it was in Turkey. During the Great War it was taken by the Bulgarians in Dec. 1915, but was regained by the Allies in Nov. 1916. Pop. (1931) 32,982.

BITONTO (anc. Butuntum). Town of Italy. In a fertile plain, it is 10 m. by light rly. W. of Bari, and 5 m. from the Adriatic. It retains its medieval walls and palace, has a fine Romanesque cathedral, and trades in olive oil and wine. Pop. 33,000.

BITSCH. Town of France. It stands in a pass of the Vosges, 15 m. S.E. of Saargemünd. Industries include the manufacture of boots and watches. Pop. 3,500.

BITTERFELD. Town of Germany. It is in the province of Saxony, on the Mulde, about 25 m. N. of Leipzig. Founded by Flemings in the 12th century, it is virtually a residential district for workers in Leipzig and other neighbouring towns. Its industries, which depend partly on the coal mines in the neighbourhood, include the manufacture of earthenware pipes, machinery, and paper material for roofing. It is also a railway junction. Pop. 15,000.

BITTER LAKES. Two lakes of Egypt, known as Great and Small. The Suez Canal was cut through them. When the operations began the lakes were nearly dry. They provide nearly 23 m. of the canal's course, and are divided into two basins, the first 15½ m. and the second 7 m. long. *See* Suez Canal.

BITTER ROOT. Mountain range of the U.S.A. It forms the greater part of the boundary between Idaho and Montana, U.S.A., and is the watershed of the Bitter Root and Snake rivers. The average height of the range is between 9,000 and 10,000 ft.

BITTER ROOT. River of the U.S.A. It rises in the Bitter Root Mts., and joins the Hell Gate river 2½ m. below Missoula. The united stream then forms a branch of Clarke's river. In its upper course it is called the St. Mary's river, and from Missoula, to its confluence with the Clarke's, it is known as the Missoula, or Bitter Root.

BITTIR. Village of Palestine. It is on the Ramleh-Jerusalem railway, 8 m. S.W. of Mizpah. During the Great War the station was captured by the British on Nov. 26, 1917, in the campaign for Jerusalem.

BIWA. Lake of Japan. In the S. part of Hondo, it is 36 m. long by 12 m. broad, and covers an area of 180 sq. m., being the largest lake in the country. Partly enclosed by mountains and dotted with islands, it is remarkable for its exquisite scenery. It abounds in fish, and is traversed by numerous steamers.

BIXSCHOOTE. Village of Belgium. It is situated 6 m. N. of Ypres and E. of the Yser Canal. In the Great War it was an important bastion of the British line.

BIZERTA (Fr Bizerte) Seaport of Tunisia It occupies a strategic position at the head of a bay, and is the most northerly point of Africa, 38 m N of Tunis, with which it is connected by rly It has a wireless station, and during the Great War was a transport base It was occupied by the French in 1881, and was made into a naval station Behind the city are two large lakes, the lake of Bizerta and the Garaat Achkel Pop (1931) 23,206

BJELOVAR. Town of Yugoslavia It is 62 m by rly E of Zagreb, and is situated on the southern slope of the low hills which surround the basin of the Cazma, a tributary of the Sava. Cattle and pigs are reared in the neighbourhood. Pop 7,500

BJORNEBORG. Former name of the Finnish seaport of Pori (q v)

BLACK. Town of Jamaica It is situated at the mouth of the Black river on the Caribbean Sea It has a harbour and trades in local produce The river is navigable for small vessels for some 25 m

BLACKBURN. City and county borough of Lancashire It is 11 m E of Preston, on the L M S Rly, and is on the Leeds and Liverpool canal Blackburn is celebrated for its cotton manufactures, which superseded in the 18th century the checks and greys for which the town was noted It made rapid progress from 1767, when James Hargreaves, a native, invented the spinning jenny There are also engineering works The Gothic church of S Mary dates from 1826, and was made a cathedral in 1926 Secular buildings include the town hall and the exchange There is a grammar school, established by Queen Elizabeth in 1567, and a technical institute Two members are returned to Parliament Blackburn became a municipal borough in 1851 and a county borough in 1888 In 1926 it was made the seat of a bishop, the diocese embracing the N part of Lancashire Market, daily Pop (1931) 122,695



Blackburn arms

BLACK COUNTRY. Name applied to a manufacturing district of England which is mainly in S Staffordshire and partly in Worcestershire and Warwickshire Extending between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, it includes Smethwick, West Bromwich, Dudley, Tipton, Bilston, Walsall, and other industrial centres

BLACKDOWN. Hill of Devonshire It lies on Dartmoor Near by is the hamlet of Blackdown, 3½ m N of Tavistock, on the G W Rly

BLACKDOWN. Range of hills in Somerset They lie to the S of Wellington On one point (900 ft) stands the Wellington monument, erected by public subscription in memory of the 1st duke of Wellington

BLACKDOWN Hill of Sussex It lies 2½ m S of Haslemere, is 918 ft in altitude, and is a famous viewpoint

BLACKFEET. North American Indian tribe Their native name Siksika or black feet, may refer to their black moccasins The English name is commonly derived from the discoloration of their footgear by prairie-fire ashes They belong to the Algonquin group

BLACKFORD. Village of Perthshire It is 10 m N E of Dunblane, on the L M S Rly Near are the ruins of Castle Ogilvie Pop 1,399

BLACK FOREST. Name of the district in Baden and Württemberg known to the Germans as the Schwarzwald It stretches for about 100 m from N to S parallel to the Rhine, which forms its southern boundary It varies in breadth from 12 m to 36 m, and its area is 1,844 sq m, with an average height of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft Between the hills are lovely valleys Its inhabitants are famous for their skill in making toys, some are engaged in felling and moving timber The forest, which figures in legend and romance, is much visited by tourists Pop 595,508

BLACKFRIARS. District of London It takes its name from the chief priory of the Dominicans (known as Black Friars) in London, which, before the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII, stood between Carter Lane and Queen Victoria Street It has a station on the District Rly and a bridge over the Thames, widened in the 20th century In 1596, on the site now roughly represented by The Times office in Printing House Square, James Burbage built the first covered theatre in London, hence the name Playhouse Yard which it now bears

BLACKGANG. Chine in the Isle of Wight It is 5½ m W of Ventnor, has a depth of 400 ft, and is much visited on account of the views

BLACKHEATH. Suburb of London It is 7 m S E of Charing Cross, on the S Rly. Its heath of 267 acres, adjoining Greenwich Park, was traversed by Watling Street Here Henry V was welcomed after Agincourt, and Henry VIII met Anne of Cleves Here also James I is reputed to have introduced golf into England, 1608 Near the heath is Morden College, a beautiful house in charming grounds left by Sir John Morden as a home for decayed turkey merchants Blackheath is famous for its football club, the premier club playing the Rugby game Its ground is the Rectory Field, in the Charlton Road Blackheath Preparatory School, where many noted scholars were educated, has been closed, the building is used as a printing works The Girls' Public Day School Trust has a school in Wemyss Road, and there is a school of art and a conservatoire of music The district is in the boroughs of Lewisham and Greenwich

BLACKHEATH. Village of Staffordshire It is 6¾ m W of Birmingham, on the G W Rly.

BLACK HILL Village of Durham It is on the border of the county, 1¼ m S. of Shotley Bridge, on the L N E Rly

BLACK HILLS. Isolated group of mountains in S W Dakota and N E Wyoming, U S A They cover 6,000 sq m, have an average height of 2,050 ft –3,500 ft, and reach in Harney Peak 7,216 ft Rich in gold, lead, silver, copper, tin, coal, petroleum, and other minerals, they are named from the black pines which cover a great part of them Nearly one third of their area has been set apart as a forest reserve

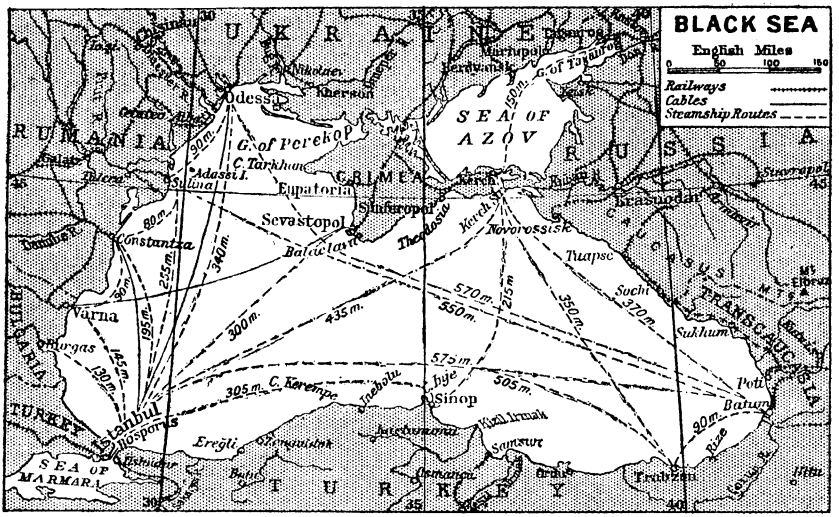
BLACK ISLE Peninsula of Ross and Cromarty. It is bounded by Cromarty, Beauly, and Moray Firths It comprises eight parishes, contains one of the most fertile districts of the Highlands, and is served by a branch of the L M S Rly, which connects the Muir of Ord with Fortrose There is some fishing

BLACK LAKE. Town of Quebec, Canada Situated 4 m from Thetford Mines, it is served by the Quebec Central Railway It is a mining centre

BLACKLEY. Suburb of Manchester It lies to the N of the city proper and gives its name to one of its parliamentary divisions

BLACKMILL. Village of Glamorganshire It is 5¾ m N N W of Bridgend, on the G W Rly

BLACK MOUNTAINS. Range of hills on the border of Herefordshire and extending into Brecknockshire They form a branch of the range which traverses Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire The highest peak is Waun Fach (2,660 ft). Its ridges extend in roughly parallel formation from Mynydd Troed (1,990 ft) W of the Rhiangoll to Vagar Hill (1,367 ft), which overlooks the valley of the Dore, and the intervening ridges of Penalltmawr (2,358 ft), Gader (2,660 ft), Fwddog (2,100 ft), Black Mountain (2,306 ft),



Black Sea. Inland sea of Europe which receives the waters of the Danube, and three great Russian rivers

and Crib-y-Garth (2,102 ft.) afford some of the finest moorland walks in the country.

The best centre for exploring the Black Mountains generally is Hay, but Talgarth and Three Cocks are nearer to the highest summits, while Crickhowel and Abergavenny are more convenient for the lower southern hills.

BLACK MOUNTAINS. Mountain group of N. Carolina, U.S.A. A division of the Appalachian system, it contains the highest points E. of the Rocky Mts. The highest peaks are Mount Mitchell, 6,711 ft; Hairy Bear, 6,681 ft.; and Balsam Cone, 6,671 ft.

BLACKPOOL. County borough and watering place of Lancashire. Between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Ribble, it is 16½ m. N.W. of Preston, on the L.M.S. Rly. The place has extensive sands, splendid bathing accommodation, excellent promenades, three piers, a pavilion, winter gardens, an aquarium, and a tower (520 ft.). These and other attractions, added to its wonderful air, have made it the most popular pleasure resort in the north of England. It is connected by tramway with St. Anne's-on-Sea and Lytham, and also with Fleetwood. There are aerodromes at Squires Gate and Stanley Park. Blackpool became a county borough in 1904. It sends one member to parliament. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 101,543.



Blackpool borough arms

BLACKPOTS. Village of Banffshire. Situated 2½ m. N.W. of Banff, it has a small harbour for the fishing industry.

BLACKROCK. Urban district and summer resort of co. Dublin, I.F.S. It is 5 m. S.E. of Dublin, on the G.S. Rlys. Pop. (1926) 9,934.

BLACKROD. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 5 m. S.E. of Chorley, on the L.M.S. Rly. Here are cotton factories, engineering works, and collieries. Pop. (1931) 3,599.

BLACK SEA, THE. Inland sea of Europe. The ancient Pontus Euxinus, and still known sometimes as the Euxine, it is surrounded by Russia and the Ukraine on the N., Transcaucasia on the E., Turkey on the S., and Bulgaria and Rumania on the W. It communicates with the Sea of Azov by the strait of Kerch, and on the S.W. with the Aegean and the Mediterranean by the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles. It is 720 m. long from E. to W. and about 350 m. wide from N. to S., its area being 150,000 sq. m.

The sea has no tide, but strong currents are caused by the large rivers draining into it, the most important of these being the Kuban and Don, through the Sea of Azov, the Dnieper, Bug, Dniester, and Danube on the N.W., and the Kizil Irmak and Sakaria on the S. Owing to the immense amount of fresh water it receives it is brackish. The sea is easily navigable in summer, but in winter severe storms make navigation dangerous. The only island is Adassi, at the mouth of the Danube, and the chief ports are Sulina, Odessa, Sevastopol, Batum, Trabzon (Trebizond), and Varna.

BLACKSOD BAY. Inlet of co. Mayo, I.F.S. A fine natural harbour, it penetrates about 10 m. inland, and is 4½ m. wide at the entrance. On Blacksod Point is a lighthouse.

BLACKSTONE. River of U.S.A. Rising in Worcester co., it follows a S.E. course through Rhode Island and unites with Providence river near the city of Providence. After passing Pawtucket it takes the name of Seekonk. During its course of 70 m. it makes a descent of 400 ft., and supplies power for a large number of mills.

BLACKSTONE. Town of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It is on Blackstone river, 37 m. S.W. of Boston, and is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rly. Cotton and woollen goods are manufactured. Settled in 1700, it formed part of Mendon until 1845, when it became a separate town. Pop. (1930) 4,674.

BLACKTHORN. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 3 m. S.E. of Bicester, on the G.W. Rly.

BLACKWALL. District of London. It lies on the N. side of the Thames in the borough of Poplar. It contains the E. India Docks. A tablet shows where, on Dec. 19, 1606, the first permanent settlers embarked for Virginia. Blackwall Tunnel, for pedestrians and vehicles, connects it with E. Greenwich. Opened in 1897, the tunnel is 6,200 ft. long, 1,220 ft. being under the Thames.

BLACK WARRIOR. River of Alabama, U.S.A. Formed by the union of several streams, and about 300 m. long, it rises in the N. part of the state,

and, flowing S, joins the Tombigbee near Demopolis It is navigable as far as Tuscaloosa —the Indian word for Black Warrior—where its falls supply power to the city. Part of it is sometimes called the Locust Fork

BLACKWATER. River of Essex It rises near Saffron Walden, and flows to the North Sea after a course of 40 m Having passed Maldon, it widens out into a large estuary in which are Mersea, Osea, and other islands

BLACKWATER. River of Munster, I F S It rises in the S E of co Kerry, and flows E through cos. Cork and Waterford, turning S before it enters Youghal harbour It is about 100 m long and is navigable for small craft to Mallow. It has salmon fisheries

BLACKWATER. River of co Tyrone, Northern Ireland It rises in co. Tyrone and flows along the boundary between Tyrone and Armagh for 50 m to Lough Neagh

BLACKWATER. Village of Hampshire It is 2½ m N W of Farnborough, on the S Rly

BLACKWATER. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is 2 m S E of Newport, on the S Rly

BLACKWELL. Village of Derbyshire In the Erewash valley, it has an interesting old church

BLACKWOOD. Village of Lanarkshire It is 3 m S of Stonehouse, on the L M S Rly

BLACKWOOD. Village of Monmouthshire It is 7¾ m S of Tredegar, on the L M S Rly, and lies in a coal-mining area Pop 6,209

BLADENSBURG. Village of Maryland, U S A On the Potomac river, it is 6 m by rly N E of Washington It was the scene of the British victory, 1814, over the Americans which led to the capture of Washington

BLADNOCH. Village of Wigtownshire It is on the river Bladnoch, 2 m S W of Wigtown. Here is a whisky distillery, and near by are the ruins of Baldoon Castle

BLAENAU FESTINIOG Village of Merioneth-shire It is 2½ m N of Festiniog, on the G.W. Rly It is also served by the L M S Rly In the vicinity are slate quarries

BLAENAVON Urban district of Monmouth-shire It is 5½ m N N W of Pontypool, on the G W Rly It has coal mines and iron and steel works Pop (1931) 11,075

BLAENGARW. Village of Glamorganshire It lies in a coal-mining district, and is 9½ m N. of Bridgend, on the G W Rly Pop 4,311

BLAEN-GWYNFY. Village of Glamorganshire. It is 3¾ m S W of Treherbert, on the G W Rly.

BLAEN-RHONDDA. Village of Glamorgan-shire It lies in a coal-mining district, and is 13 m N E of Aberavon, on the G W Rly

BLAGDON. Village of Somerset It lies on the N slope of the Mendip Hills, 3½ m S of Taunton Near by is the Yeo reservoir The parish church has a fine tower

BLAGODAT Mountain of Russia It is an isolated peak on the E slope of the Ural Mts and contains vast beds of magnetic iron ore

BLAGOVESHTCHENSK. Town of Siberia, (U S S R) In the Far Eastern area, it is situated on the left bank of the Amur at its confluence with the Zeya It is some 615 m by steamer from Khabarovsk, and is connected with Vladivostock by rly Iron founding and flour milling are important, and a large trade in cereals, tea, and cattle is carried on, but the prosperity of the town is chiefly due to the gold mines in the neighbourhood Pop 61,161.

BLAINA. Village of Monmouthshire It is 2½ m S of Brynmawr, on the G W. Rly

BLAIR ATHOLL. Village of Perthshire It is at the junction of the Tilt and Garry, 3 m. N W of the Killiecrankie Pass and 35 m N W. of Perth by the L.M S Rly Blair Castle, a fine specimen of Scottish baronial architecture, is the seat of the duke of Atholl. Built in 1269 and restored in 1872, it was occupied by Montrose before the battle of Tippermuir, and was partly destroyed in 1653 by Cromwell's troops

BLAIRGOWRIE. Burgh of Perthshire On the river Ericht, it is 5 m N W of Coupar Angus on the L M S Rly., and includes Rattray It has linen and jute factories, and is a fruit-growing centre It holds six fairs yearly Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 4,676

BLAKEDOWN. Village of Worcestershire It is 3½ m N E of Kidderminster, on the G W Rly

BLAKENEY. Village of Norfolk It is 5½ m N W of Holt Here are the ruins of a 13th century Carmelite friary. Blakeney Point, which is the property of the National Trust, is a sanctuary for birds

BLAKESLEY Village of Northamptonshire It is 4 m W.N W of Towcester, on the L M S Rly.

BLANCA PEAK. Mountain of Colorado, U S A In the Sangre de Cristo range, it is one of the highest points of the Rocky Mts , alt 14,390 ft

BLANCHE BAY. Bay of New Britain, New Guinea The principal settlement of the island is around its shores, and Simpson Harbour, in the bay, is the only one visited by oversea shipping

BLANCHLAND. Village of Northumberland It is in the valley of the river Derwent, 9 m S E. of Hexham Parts of the abbey founded here in 1165 survive in the church The original gate-way of the abbey is now the entrance to the village square

BLANC NEZ. Cape on the N coast of France In the dept of Pas de-Calais, it is 6 m W of Calais, and the northernmost promontory on the French coast There is an obelisk erected to mark the services of the Dover Patrol in the Great War

BLANCO. Headland on the W coast of Africa It is the southernmost point of the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro

BLANCO ENCALADA. Seaport of Chile It is 60 m S of Antofagasta and exports saltpetre and copper It is named after the Chilean patriot Manuel Blanco Encalada

BLANDFORD. Borough and market town of Dorset On the river Stour, it is 11 m N W of Wimborne, on the Somerset and Dorset (S & L M S Joint) Rly It has a 16th century grammar school transferred from Milton in 1775 There is also a blue coat school, founded 1729, and a church built in 1732 to replace one destroyed by fire in 1713 Near by is Bryanston school Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 3,371

BLANEFIELD. Village of Stirlingshire It is 17 m N W of Glasgow, on the L N E Rly

BLANGY. Village of France In the dept of Pas de-Calais, it is N E of Arras It was the scene of considerable fighting in the Great War

BLANKENBERGHE. Watering place of Belgium On the North Sea, 9 m by rly. N W of Bruges, it has a digue or parade over a mile long, an excellent bathing beach, and a casino There are some fine hotels Originally a fishing village, it has become a rival of Ostend as a bathing resort Pop 6,522

BLANKENBURG. Town of Germany It is in Brunswick, and stands on the N slope of the Harz Mts , 12 m S W of Halberstadt It is a health resort Pop 12,000

BLANKNEY. Village of Lincolnshire It is 8 m N of Sleaford, and has a station on the L N E Rly It gives its name to a hunt, founded in 1871, whose country extends from Sleaford to Newark The hall was long the residence of Henry (Viscount) Chaplin Pop 600

BLANTYRE. Town of Lanarkshire It is 2 m. N.W of Hamilton on the L M S Rly The parish, which contains High Blantyre, Low Blantyre or Blantyre Works, Stonefield, and other

villages is a coal-mining area Low Blantyre, on the Clyde opposite Bothwell, has a church and statue in memory of David Livingstone, who was born and worked in a mill here. In 1929 his birthplace and nine acres of land were set aside as a memorial museum Pop 18,154

BLANTYRE. Chief town of Nyasaland Protectorate, British Central Africa In the Shiré Highlands, it is 300 m by river N.W. of Chindo. It is connected by a narrow gauge rly. with Chindio, on the Zambezi, in Portuguese East Africa, and is in direct rly. communication with Beira via Murraça There is an electric light and power station here. Founded in 1876 by Scottish missionaries, it was named after Livingstone's birthplace Pop (1930) 7,600

BLANZY. Village of France In the dept. of Aisne, it lies S of Soissons on the Soissons-Château-Thierry road, between Soissons and the river Ourcq During the Great War it was the scene of fierce fighting.

BLARNEY (Irish blairne, small field). Village of co Cork, I F S It is 5½ m. N W. of Cork, on the G.S Rlys Its castle, founded in 1446 by Cormac McCarthy, is famous for the Blarney stone, built into its walls a little distance from the top, the kissing of which is said to confer the gift of persuasive eloquence

BLAYDON. Urban district of Durham It stands on the Tyne (navigable to this point), 4 m W of Newcastle, on the L N E Rly. A suspension bridge spans the Tyne, connecting the town with Newcastle In a colliery district, it has manufactures of chemicals, bottles, etc Pop (1931) 32,259

BLAYE (anc Blavia) Town of France It is on the right bank of the Gironde, about 25 m N of Bordeaux A little port, it depends largely upon trade in wine and timber along the river, and on one or two small industries such as boat building Earlier it was a fortified town, and its citadel still remains, with other fortifications Pop 4,500

BLEADON. Village of Somerset It is on the river Axe, 3½ m S of Weston-super-Mare, and is served by the G W Rly. Pop 646

BLEAN. Village of Kent It is 2 m N W of Canterbury and has a church with the unusual dedication to SS Cosmo and Damian The place gave its name to a forest which extended formerly for about 10 m from Selling towards Herne

BLEASBY. Village of Nottinghamshire It is near the Trent 11 m N E of Nottingham, on the L M S Rly The church has features of interest

BLEDLOW. Village of Buckinghamshire It lies in the Chiltern Hills 1½ m. W. of Princes Risborough on the G W Rly Its 12th century church has a 13th century nave, 14th century windows, and medieval wall paintings The village includes several 16th century houses Here are a paper mill and extensive watercress beds Bledlow Cross, a turf cutting on the chalk hills, is 1 m S S W Pop 879.

BLEKINGE. Lan or county of Sweden. It borders the Baltic and is known as the Garden of Sweden. Its area is 1,173 sq m , and it is rich in forests and salmon streams For several centuries it belonged to Denmark, but became Swedish by the treaty of Roskilde in 1658 The capital is Karlskrona Pop (1930) 144,841

BLEMMYES. Hamitic nomads, who entered the Nile valley above Aswan in early Egyptian history Fabled by classical writers to be headless, with faces in their breasts, they harassed the later Roman emperors, Diocletian being forced to appease them by tribute and grants of territory Finally the emperor Marcian's general Maximin (A D. 453) imposed a hundred years' peace, on the expiration of which Justinian withdrew their treaty privileges. Driven into the eastern Nubian desert, they have remained to this day as the Beja

BLENCATHRA. Mountain of Cumberland more generally known as Saddleback (q v). It gives its name to a pack of foxhounds

BLENCOW. Two hamlets of Cumberland called Great and Little They are 4 m W. of Penrith and are served by the L M S Rly. Near is Greystoke Castle

BLENHEIM. Town of New Zealand It is at the N end of South Island, near the coast on the navigable Wairau, and on the rly from Picton to Awatere There are gold mines in the neighbourhood Pop 3,500.

BLENHEIM. Village of Bavaria It lies near the Danube river, 30 m N E of Ulm. Here, on Aug. 13, 1704, the English, Austrians, and their allies, under Marlborough, gained a victory over the French and Bavarians It is also known as Blindheim

BLENHEIM PARK. Seat of the duke of Marlborough. It is in Oxfordshire, near Woodstock, on the river Glyme, and is served by the G W Rly. Blenheim Park received its name when granted to the duke of Marlborough as a reward for his victory at Blenheim in 1704. The magnificent mansion was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh It was famous for its valuable paintings (many the work of Rubens), and its splendid collection of gems, most of which were sold in 1886 The park has an area of 2,503 acres, and is 12 m in circuit.

BLESSINGTON. Market town of co Wicklow, I F S. It is on the Liffey, 19½ m S W of Dublin, with which it is connected by steam tramway. In the vicinity are granite quarries.

BLETCHINGLEY. Village of Surrey It is 4½ m E of Reigate A picturesque place, until 1832 it returned two members to parliament.

BLETCHLEY. Urban district of Buckinghamshire It is 1 m W. of Fenny Stratford, on the L M S. Rly The church of St Mary dates from the 12th century. Pop (1931) 6,169

BLEWBURY. Village of Berkshire It is 3½ m S of Didcot, and is served by the G W. Rly. Pop 565

BLEWFIELDS. Variant spelling of the name of the Nicaraguan port more generally known as Bluefields (q v)

BLICKLING. Village of Norfolk It is on the Bure, about a mile from Aylsham. The hall is the seat of the marquess of Lothian, who sold some of its books and other treasures in New York in 1932 In a fine park, it was built in the 17th century and occupies the site of an earlier house in which Anne Boleyn lived

BLIDA. Town of Algeria. It stands at the foot of the Little Atlas Mts , 32 m by rly S W. of Algiers Noted for its orange gardens, it has corn mills and trades in flour, cork, cedar, raisins, cotton, and tobacco The site of a Roman station, Blida was built in the 16th century, and is an important French military centre Pop (1931) 39,371

BLIDWORTH. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 5 m S E of Mansfield and is partly inhabited by coal miners At one time it was in Sherwood Forest and there are traditions of Robin Hood and his merry men The church, chiefly of the 17th century, is worthy of attention. In it a curious custom is observed on the day of the Pacification A newly-born child is placed in a cradle and, as part of a ceremonial, is then rocked by the vicar.

BLIGNY. Village of France. In the dept. of Marne, it is 8 m S W of Reims on the E. side of the river Ardre. It was the scene of fierce fighting during the Great War

BLIND RIVER. Town of Ontario, Canada. In the Algoma district, it has a station on the C P. Rly. Pop (1931) 2,805.

BLISWORTH. Village of Northamptonshire It is 3 m S W of Northampton on the L.M S. Rly Pop 800

BLITHFIELD. Village of Staffordshire. It is on the river Blyth, 2 m W S W of Abbots Bromley The church is an interesting building and there is an old cross in the churchyard. The hall was the seat of Lord Bagot

BLITONG. Alternative spelling of the name of the island of the Netherlands East Indies also known as Beltioeng (q v)

BLOCK. Island in the Atlantic Ocean It lies 10 m S of the mainland of Rhode Island, U S A It is 8 m long and 2 m to 4 m broad Visited in 1614 by Adrian Block, who named it, it was settled in 1662 and in 1689 was captured by French privateers It is now chiefly a pleasure and health resort Pop 1,500

BLOCKLEY Village of Gloucestershire. It is 3 m N W of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, on the G W Rly Pop 1,778

BLOCKSBERG. Variant spelling of the name of a summit of the Harz Mts , Germany, better known as the Brocken (q v)



Bloemfontein arms

BLOEMFONTEIN. Capital of the Orange Free State On the Modder river, 4,518 ft. above sea level, and 450 m by rail from Port Elizabeth and 750 m by rly from Cape Town, it was founded in 1846 The buildings include the cathedral, the law courts, where the appeal court of the Union of S Africa meets, a house built for the provincial legislature, and the town hall Grey University College is a constituent college of the university of S Africa An important livestock market, it has an annual agricultural show Near the city is the observatory erected by Harvard University Bloemfontein was occupied by Lord Roberts on March 13, 1900 Pop 45,000

BLOFIELD Village of Norfolk It is situated 7 m E of Norwich and the church has monuments to the Paston family

BLOIS. City of France The capital of the dept of Loir-et-Cher, it lies on the right bank of the Loire, 35 m by rly S W of Orleans. The cathedral of S Louis dates from the 17th century The magnificent château was from time to time the residence of the French court, and within its walls Louis XII was born and Henry, duke of Guise, assassinated The abbey church of S. Nicholas dates from the 12th century Pop 24,000

BLOODY BAY. Inlet of Argyllshire It is on the N of the island of Mull, 2¼ m N W of Tobermory, and was the scene of a famous clan battle Bloody Bay is also the name of a creek at the S end of the island of Iona

BLOOMFIELD. Town of New Jersey, U S A. It stands on the Morris canal, immediately N of Newark, and is served by the Erie rly The seat of the Newark German theological seminary, it has a memorial library and manufactures paper, pins, brushes, electric lifts, silks, and woollens Founded in 1796, it was named after Joseph Bloomfield, a soldier Pop (1930) 38,077

BLOOMINGTON. City of Illinois, U S A. It is 125 m S W of Chicago and is served by the Illinois Central and other rlys It has railway machine-shops, and coal-mining, vegetable-canning, and meat-packing industries It is the seat of the Illinois Wesleyan University and has hospitals, sanatoria, a library and orphanages Pop (1930) 30,930

BLOOMINGTON. Capital of Monroe county, Indiana, U S A It lies 60 m S S W. of Indianapolis, and is an educational centre, the Indiana University being situated here It has important manufactures. Pop. (1930) 18,227

BLOOMSBURY. District of London. Part of the parish of S Giles-in-the Fields, it lies between Holborn and New Oxford Street on the S.; Tottenham Court Road, W , Euston Road, N., and Southampton Row, E The original lord of the manor was William de Blemont, about 1203, and for 200 years the district was known as Blemond's-bury Many of its streets and squares are named after a later ground landlord, the duke of Bedford Once a fashionable quarter, it now contains many private hotels and boarding houses In Great Russell Street is the British Museum , in Gower Street are University College and University College Hospital In Bloomsbury is the site for the new headquarters of the university of London, on which work was begun in 1932

BLORE HEATH. District of Staffordshire It lies 3 m W of Market Drayton In 1459, during the Wars of the Roses, there was a battle here which the Yorkists won

BLOXHAM. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 8 m S W of Banbury, with a station on the G W. Rly Pop 1,384

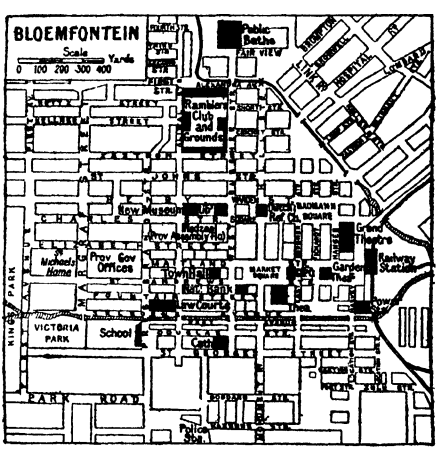
BLOXWICH. Town of Staffordshire It is 3 m N N W of Walsall, on the L M S Rly. It lies in a coal and ironstone district Pop 8,949.

BLUEFIELD City of West Virginia, U S A. It is 105 m W of Roanoke, on the Norfolk and Western rly Established in 1888, it owes its importance to its coalfields Pop (1930) 19,339.

BLUEFIELDS River of Nicaragua It flows E to Bluefields Bay, on the Caribbean Sea, and is navigable some 65 m from its mouth.

BLUEFIELDS Department of Nicaragua Originally known as the Mosquito Reserve, it is traversed by the Bluefields river.

BLUEFIELDS. Town of Nicaragua It stands near the mouth of the Bluefields river, being the chief port on the Atlantic side, and is a centre of the coasting traffic Bananas are the principal export, with coconuts, cabinet woods, and gold.



Bloemfontein. Plan of the capital of the Orange Free State

Steamers connect it with New Orleans and Port Limon It takes its name from the Dutch pirate Blewfeldt. Pop 5,000

BLUE FUNNEL LINE. British steamship company It is owned by Alfred Holt & Co. Ltd , and consists of two companies, the Ocean Steamship Co (q v) and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co (q v)

BLUE ISLAND. Town of Illinois, U S A. It lies 12 m S of Chicago, on the Calumet river. Pop (1930) 16,531

BLUE JOHN MINE. Cavern of Derbyshire. It is in Tray Cliff, 1½ m W of Castleton From it is got the purple fluorspar called Blue John.

BLUE MOUNTAINS. Range of mountains of Jamaica It runs E and W, and the highest point is Blue Mountain Peak (7,355 ft)

BLUE MOUNTAINS Range of mountains of New South Wales, Australia It is a branch of the Dividing Range The peaks, which average about 3,000 ft in height, are covered with eucalyptus forests, the highest is Mount Boomerang, 4,100 ft

BLUE MOUNTAINS Range of mountains of Oregon, U S A Composed of lava on granite, they are covered with pine and fir forests Their average altitude is 7,000 ft.

BLUE NILE. English name for the river more commonly known as Bahr-el-Azrek (q v)

BLUE RIDGE. Most easterly range of the Appalachian mountains, U S A They extend N E to S W. from West Point in New York through the intervening states to the N of Alabama, and reach their maximum altitude in Virginia and S Carolina, the Peaks of Otter, 3,875 ft to 4,000 ft, being in the former state The Black Mts, containing Mt Mitchell, 6,711 ft, the culminating summit of the Appalachians, are sometimes included as part of the Blue Ridge.

BLUE STAR LINE. British steamship company Its vessels, which have the word star in the name, e g Napier Star, carry cargo between the ports of South America and Great Britain, much of it for the Union Cold Storage Co The offices are at 40, St Mary Axe, London, E C 3

BLUFF (old Dutch blaf, flat) Name for a low cliff or high bank with a steep face.

BLUFF. Seaport of New Zealand. It is on the most southerly point of South Island, and is the first harbour on the S. route from Australia to Lyttelton.

BLUMENAU. German colony of Brazil. In Santa Catharina state, it lies near the coast, in the Itajahy valley, about 160 m. N.W. of Desterro. Its chief products are tobacco, cereals, sugar, coffee, rice, and fruits It was founded by Dr. Hermann Blumenau in 1850 Pop 30,000.

BLUMLIS ALP. Mountain mass of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, near Kandersteg To the W. rises the Blümlisalphorn, alt 12,040 ft.; to the E is the Morgenhorn, alt 11,905 ft.; and in the centre, the Weisse Frau, alt 12,010 ft.

BLUNDELLSANDS. Summer resort of Lancashire. It is 6 m N W of Liverpool, on the L M S Rly, near the entrance to the Mersey estuary. There is a grammar school, and the place has golf links

BLUNDESTON. Village of Suffolk. It is 3½ m N W. of Lowestoft, and has associations with Dickens and Gray. The church is Early English.

BLUNHAM. Village of Bedford It is on the river Ivel, 6 m E of Bedford, on the L M S Rly.

BLYTH. Borough, seaport, market town, and watering place of Northumberland At the mouth of the river Blyth, 15 m N.E. of Newcastle on the L N E Rly, it exports coal, has shipbuilding yards, and salmon and herring fisheries, and manufactures ropes, cables, and sails Its harbour is at North Blyth, on the opposite side of the river In 1907 the urban district of Cowpen was incorporated with Blyth. Market days, Fri and Sat Pop (1931) 31,808.

BLYTH. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 7 m N E of Worksop The church, once that of a Benedictine priory, has a Norman nave.

BLYTH BRIDGE. Hamlet of Staffordshire. It is 5½ m S E of Stoke, on the L M.S. Rly.

BLYTHBURGH. Village of Suffolk It is on the river Blyth, 3½ m. W.S.W. of Southwold, Formerly a port, it possesses a fine Perpendicular church and the remains of a priory.

BLYTON. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 4½ m. N E of Gainsborough, on L N E Rly Pop 807.

BOACO. Town of Nicaragua It is about 30 m. E of Lake Managua. There are gold and silver mines in the surrounding district Pop. 4,342.

BOARHUNT. Village of Hampshire. It lies 2 m. N E. of Fareham rly station (S Rly), which serves it It has a Saxon church North Boarhunt lies 1½ m to the N

BOAR'S HILL. Village of Berkshire About 4 m S of Oxford, it commands beautiful views and, associated with some of Matthew Arnold's poems, has become a place of residence for Oxford dons and others To preserve the view some of the land has been bought by the Oxford Preservation Trust

BOAT OF GARTEN. Village of Inverness shire It is a holiday resort on the Spey, 5 m N.E of Aviemore, on the L M S. Rly Formerly there was a ferry here across the Spey, from which circumstance the name is derived. In 1898 a bridge was constructed.

BOA VISTA (Portuguese, fine view). Easternmost of the Cape Verde Islands It produces salt, and has three good harbours Pop 5,000.

BOBBILI. Town of Madras, India. It is 68 m N of Vizagapatam, and was captured by the French in 1756 Pop. 17,000.

BOBBIO. City of Italy It stands near the junction of the rivers Bobbio and Trebbia, 27 m S W of Piacenza. The abbey church is dedicated to S Columbanus, who founded an abbey here in 612. Pop. 5,000

BOBER. River of Germany Rising in the Riesengebirge in Silesia, it flows N W. to the Oder, near Crossen. It is about 175 m. long and is unnavigable.

BOBLINGEN. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it is 16 m by rly S.W of Stuttgart It manufactures sugar and chemicals, and produces hops Pop 6,000

BOBO-DIOULASSO. District of Upper Volta, French West Africa Its chief town bears the same name

BOBO-DIOULASSO. Town of Upper Volta, French West Africa In the Bobo-Dioulasso district, it lies near the Black Volta river, about 200 m S W of Ouagadougou Pop (1931) 10,912

BOBRIKI. Town of Russia (U S S R). It is situated near Moscow, and is one of the industrial centres established by the Soviet government. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the chemical and electrical industries Pop about 50,000.

BOBRINETS. Town of the Ukraine (U S S R). It is on the Bobrinets river, a tributary of the Bug, 75 m. N of Nikolaiev. It has flour mills, manufactures tobacco, and trades in cattle and grain Pop. 15,000

BOBRUISK. Town and river port of Russia. It is in the White Russian republic (U S S R). It is on the Beresina, 105 m by rly S E of Minsk. It has a college, a hospital, ironworks, and flour-mills, and exports timber and grain It was unsuccessfully attacked by the French in 1812, and was damaged by fire in 1902 Pop 51,296.

BOCAS DEL TORO. Province of Panama It is in the N W corner of the country, and has as its capital a town of the same name Pop (1930) 15,851.

BOCAS DEL TORO. Town of Panama It is the capital of the province of the same name, and stands on the island of Bocas del Toro in the Chiriqui lagoon Pop 1,500

BOCHNIA. Town of Poland It is 24 m. by rail E. of Cracow, and has salt and gypsum mines Pop 11,000

BOCHOLT. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it is on the river Aa, near the Dutch frontier. It is a manufacturing centre, its chief production being cotton goods. Pop 27,000.

BOCHUM. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it is about 10 m E of Essen, in the Ruhr district It is an important coal-mining centre and has iron and steel industries There is a school of mining Pop 313,554

BOCKHAMPTON. Village of Dorset It is 3 m E of Dorchester, and was the birthplace of Thomas Hardy The cottage may still be seen

BOCKING Town of Essex. It is on the Blackwater, just N of Braintree, and has a station on the L N E Rly St Mary's church is a fine building Its incumbent is the dean and the district under his charge is called a peculiar

BOD. Native state of India In the west of Orissa, it covers an area of 2,064 sq m It is watered by the Mahanadi, on which river is Bod, the capital

BODDAM. Village of Aberdeenshire. It is 15½ m N E of Aberdeen, on the L N.E Rly. The village has two harbours, and is engaged in fishing and fish-curing Buchan Ness, near, is the easternmost point of Scotland, and ¾ m inland lie the quarries of pink Peterhead granite

BODEN. Town of Sweden It stands near the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, about 22 m N W of Lulea, with which it is connected by railway It has a broadcasting station Pop 7,000

BODENBACH. German name for the Czechoslovakian town of Podmokly (q.v.).

BODERG. Lough of Ireland It is an irregular expansion of the Shannon and forms part of the boundary between the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim Its extreme length is about 11 m

BODFARI. Village of Flintshire It is 4 m. N E of Denbigh, on the L M S Rly.

BODIAM. Village of Sussex It is on the river Rother, 3½ m N E of Robertsbridge, on the Kent and E Sussex Rly Here is Bodiam castle, formerly one of the finest moated fortresses in England The remains consist of four round towers, a gateway, a portcullis, parts of the hall, chapel, and kitchen, and the moat It was presented to the nation by the Marquess Curzon in 1925

BODMIN. Borough, market town, and county town of Cornwall It is on the river Camel, 12 m. S E of Padstow on the S. Rly, and is also served by the G W Rly It has a large Gothic church and an Elizabethan grammar school The county assizes for Cornwall are held here Market days, first and third Mon and Sat. Pop (1931) 5,526



Bodmin arms

BODMIN MOOR District of Cornwall It is a hilly district lying to the N E of Bodmin The highest point thereon is Brown Willy There is a beam wireless station on the moor

BODO. Seaport of Norway It stands on Salton Fiord and exports eiderdown and fish It has a broadcasting station Pop 4,800

BODY'S Island off the coast of N. Carolina, U S A Its S end is at Oregon Inlet, 2 m N. stands one of the highest lighthouses in the U S A. The seaside resort of Naghead is on Body's Island.

BOEKELO. Town of the Netherlands. In the province of Overyssel, it is 5 m W of Enschede

BOEOTIA District of ancient Greece It is separated from Attica by the mountains, and is washed by the Aegean Sea Attica and Boeotia form a department of Greece Pop. 1,024,667

The ancient Boeotia contained several fertile plains and one considerable lake, Copais. Its area was between 1,000 and 1,100 sq m The atmosphere was damp and oppressive, and to climatic conditions was attributed the proverbial dullness of the inhabitants Yet Boeotia produced some of the greatest men of ancient Greece, such as Pindar and Epaminondas.

BOERS. Settlers of Dutch race in South Africa The Dutch word, meaning originally a tiller of the soil, came to mean farmer The first settlement was in 1648, and for two centuries the Boers spread N by trekking This brought them into contact with the aboriginal peoples, whom they partly repressed and partly compelled to assist in cattle rearing and agriculture, the incidental result being half-breed populations The Boer colonists remained faithful to the material culture, Roman law, mental outlook, and religious temperament of 17th century Holland *See* Orange Free State, Transvaal.

BOESINGHE. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it is 3 m from Ypres and W of the Yser canal In the Great War it was prominent in the battles of the Ypres salient

BOFFA. Town of French Guinea It lies at the mouth of the Pongo river, and its exports include palm oil and nuts

BOGAN. River of New South Wales Also called the New Year river, it rises in the Hervey Mts, and after a N W course of about 350 m, it enters the Darling near Bourke

BOGHAZKOI (Turkish, gorge village) Village of Turkey. It is about 100 m E of Angora and has turreted walls, a palace, and several temples The neighbouring Iasilykaya grotto, a group of limestone rocks forming two galleries 90 ft and 43 ft long, displays processional figures in relief. Once known as Pteria, it was captured by Croesus of Lydia about 550 B C Winckler's excavations, 1906 7, unearthed 2,500 clay tablets and other records of the past

BOGNOR REGIS. Watering place and urban district of Sussex It is 6¾ m. S E. of Chichester, and is served by the S Rly It has a pier, with pavilion and theatre, esplanade, theatre, and other attractions for visitors, a Norman church, and a Roman Catholic priory The name regis was added in 1929 after King George had spent some time at Craigweil House, Aldwick (q v) Pop (1931) 13,510

BOGODUKHOV. Town of the Ukraine It stands on the Merla river, 45 m by rly N W of Kharkov An old town, it has tanneries, manufactures boots and fur coats, and trades in cattle, fish, and grain. Pop 15,000.

BOGONG. Mountain of Australia It is in Victoria, about 165 m from Melbourne, and is the highest point (6,500 ft) of the Victorian section of the Australian Alps

BOGORODSK. Town of Soviet Russia In the Moscow area, it stands on the Klyazma river, 38 m by rail E of Moscow. It manufactures cotton, woollen, and silk goods and has distilleries and dye works Pop 12,500

BOGOS. Pastoral nomad tribe of N E. Africa They are settled in the Eritrean highlands overlooking the valleys of the nomad Beni-Amer, who formerly enslaved them More primitive Hamites than the Beja, they have, while professing Islam, preserved some early animism (river-worship and serpent-worship) From their Himyarite neighbours they derived their pastoral culture and the self-government which they enjoyed when tributary to Abyssinia.

BOGOTÁ (formerly Santa Fé de Bogotá). Capital of Colombia It is in the department of Cundinamarca, and stands on the San Francisco and San Agustin, tributaries of the Magdalena river, on the E. side of a plateau, 8,760 ft. high, at the foot of the E. Cordillera. Its chief square is surrounded by the president's palace, the former viceregal palace, the cathedral, and the government buildings. Other buildings are the university, national library, natural history museum, mint, and observatory. Several of the churches are adorned by the works of Murillo and others. The commercial emporium for the central territories, its trade activities are limited by

difficulty of transport. There is wireless communication with all parts of Colombia. The manufacture of carpets, cloth, glass, and matches are among the chief industries. In the locality are large salt mines, and coal, iron, and other minerals are worked. Pop. 235,421.

BOGRA OR BAGURA. District of India. In the Rajshahi division of Bengal, its area is 1,359 sq. m. It is extremely fertile and largely under cultivation, rice and jute being the principal crops and providing the bulk of the exports. The imports include piece goods, gunny bags, and salt. Pop. about 1,000,000.

BOGRA. Town of India. It stands on the Karatoya river, in the Rajshahi division of Bengal. Pop. 7,000.

BOGUSLAV. Town of the Ukraine. On the Rossa river, it is 110 m. by railway S.E. of Kiev. It makes cloth and trades in leather, wool, and sheep-skins. Pop. 8,500.

BOGUTSCHUTZ. Town of Upper Silesia. Situated N.E. of Kattowitz, it has coal mines and zinc smelting works. Pop. 23,000.

BOHAIN. Village of France. It is on the rly. from Le Cateau to St. Quentin, and was the scene of considerable fighting in the later stages of the Great War.

BOHEMIA. Western portion of the republic of Czechoslovakia. It forms a province, the most important of the republic. Prague is the capital and the largest town; Pilsen (Plzen) and Budejovice Ceské are other populous centres. Its area is 20,102 sq. m. Pop. 7,100,766.



Bohemia arms

HISTORY. Little is known about the early history of Bohemia. It was at one time part of the Frankish kingdom and at another subject to Moravia. Christianity secured a footing about 900 and soon the land had its own rulers, these being the descendants, real or supposed, of a ploughman named Premysl. One of the earliest of these was Wenceslas, the hero of the carol, who was murdered in 938 and became Bohemia's patron saint. These rulers were called kings, but it was not until 1088 that this title was formally given to them by the head of the Holy Roman Empire, of which Bohemia formed part.

Ottokar, who became king in 1253, made it a European power, and the throne remained with his descendants until the family died out in 1306. In 1310 the crown, which was in theory elective, was given to John, who was killed at Crécy. He belonged to the Luxembourg family and his son Charles and his grandsons, Wenceslas and Sigismund, were emperors as well as kings of Bohemia for nearly a century. Charles, who reigned from 1346 to 1378, did much for his country's prosperity. In the next reign John Hus appeared in Bohemia and the wars that followed his execution disturbed the country during the reign of Sigismund.

On Sigismund's death in 1437 the close connexion between Bohemia and the Empire was broken. A national hero, George of Podebrady, was elected king in 1457 and his successors were Polish princes. When the last of these, Louis, was killed in battle in 1526 an arrangement made in 1364 came into operation. This provided for the succession of a Hapsburg if the ruling family died out. Consequently, Ferdinand, a brother of Charles V, who had married a sister of Louis, became king. Henceforward, until 1918, Bohemia was united with Austria and Hungary, and members of the Hapsburg family, rulers of the Empire in which Austria was the leading partner, were also its kings. In theory each one was elected, but it became a formal proceeding only and was finally abandoned in favour of the hereditary principle. In 1919 Bohemia was the centre round which the new state of Czechoslovakia was formed. *See* Czechoslovakia.

BOHEMIAN FOREST. Mountain range of Europe, known to the Germans as the Böhmer Wald. It lies between Bavaria and Bohemia, and stretches from the Fichtel Gebirge in the N.W. to the Danube near Passau in the S.E. Its length is about 150 m. and its average breadth about 30 m, With an average altitude of about 3,500 ft., the range is densely wooded and contains numerous lakes. The highest peaks are the Arber (4,790 ft.) and the Rachel (4,770 ft.). S.W. of this range is a separate range known as the Bavarian Forest (Bayrischer Wald), but the two together are referred to as the Wald.

BOHMISCH BROD. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is 20 m. by rly. E. of Prague. Lipau, in the neighbourhood, was the scene of the defeat of the Taborites, May 30, 1434, which ended the Hussite war. Pop. 4,000.

BOHMISCH LEIPA. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, on the river Polz, it is 40 m. N.E. of Prague. It manufactures velvet, starch, and leather, and has railway workshops. The Kahlenberg, in the vicinity, is a basaltic hill laid out with promenades. Pop. 14,000.

BOHOL. One of the Philippine Islands. It lies between Mindanao, Cebu, and Leyte, and has an area of 1,534 sq. m. It is mountainous and produces gold, copper, coal, timber, cocoa, tobacco, sugar, and cotton. Tagbilaran is the capital. Pop. 244,000.

BOHUS. Inlet between S.W. Sweden and S.E. Norway. It is connected with the North Sea by



Bohemia. Map of the western portion of the republic of Czechoslovakia

the Skagerrak, the Christiania Fiord being an inland extension. It derives its name from Bohus, a district forming part of the Swedish län or government of Goteborg and Bohus

BOIRY-BECQUERELLE. Village of France. In the dept of Pas-de-Calais, it is 6 m S of Arras In the Great War considerable fighting took place here in Aug, 1918

BOIRY-NOTRE-DAME Village of France. In the dept of Pas-de-Calais, it is 8 m E of Arras. In the Great War it was the scene of heavy fighting in Aug 1918

BOISE. City of Idaho, U S A The capital of the state, it stands on the Boise river and on the Oregon Short Line Rly It is in a mining and agricultural district, and much produce, especially wool, is marketed The manufactures include cement and cigars Natural hot water is used for heating purposes. Boise was originally a fort. In 1864 it became a town and the capital of Idaho, then a territory It has a park called The White City Pop (1930) 21,544.

BOIS-LE-DUC Town of the Netherlands better known by its Dutch name 'sHertogenbosch Both forms mean duke's wood *See* Hertogenbosch 's.

BOISSELLE, La Village of France In the dept of Somme, it is 4 m N E of Albert In the Great War it figured prominently in the battle of the Somme in 1916

BOJADOR Cape of Rio de Oro, Spanish W. Africa Situated in lat 26° 7′ N, long 14° 29′ W, it was first doubled by the Portuguese in 1433 Inflowing currents make navigation dangerous.

BOJANA Alternative spelling of the name of the Albanian river Boyana (q v)

BOKÉ. Seaport of French Guinea, W. Africa. It stands on the navigable river Nunez, about 48 m from its entrance into the Atlantic

BOKHARA. Alternative spelling of the name of the town of the Uzbek republic also known as Bukhara (q v)

BOKOTO Alternative name for the Pescadores Islands (q v).

BOKSBURG. Town and pleasure resort of the Transvaal It is 15 m by rail from Johannesburg, being at the eastern end of the rand In the vicinity are the most productive coal mines in the province, and also gold mines European pop. (1931) 13,973

BOLABOLA Another name for the E Pacific island also known as Bola-Bora-Maupiti (q v).

BOLAMA Seaport of Portuguese Guinea, W. Africa It stands on Bolama Isl, one of the Bissagos group, opposite the Jeba and Grande rivers, and is the capital of Portuguese Guinea. Pop about 4,000

BOLAN. Pass on the frontier of Baluchistan. It leads from Sibi to Quetta Traversed by the Bolan river, a military road, and a railway connecting Jacobabad, on the Indus plain, with the Afghan highlands, the pass is some 60 m long From an entrance 800 ft high it rises to a height of 5,900 ft at the exit

BOLBEC Town of France In the dept of Seine-Inferieure, it stands on the river Bolbec, 19 m by rly N E of Havre It manufactures cotton, woollen, and linen goods, has dyeworks, and trades in grain and livestock Pop 11,500.

BOLD HEATH Hamlet of Lancashire It is 4 m S E of St Helens

BOLDON, East and West. Two adjacent hamlets of Durham They are 3½ m. N W. of Sunderland East Boldon has a station on the L M S Rly. Bold Colliery is 1 m N W.

BOLGARY (Russian, Bulgarians) Village of Russia. It stands on the Volga, 60 m S of Kazan, and occupies the site of the capital of the old Bulgarian kingdom It was destroyed by the Mongols in 1238 and by Tamerlane in the 14th century The ruins of its walls are still extant. An important trading centre between Europe and the East in the early Middle Ages, it did not become Russian until after the 15th century Many of its antiquities, weapons, utensils, and coins, and inscriptions in Arabic, Armenian, and Tartar, are preserved in the national museum at Leningrad, Moscow, and elsewhere

BOLGRAD Town of Rumania. In Bessarabia, it stands on Lake Yalpukh, a feeder of the Danube, 26 m N of Ismail Soap, candles, and pottery are manufactured Pop 12,000

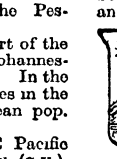
BOLI. Town of Turkey. It stands on the Boli Su, S of the Boli Dagh, and 135 m E of Istanbul It has an extensive trade in timber and manufactures cotton and leather To the E are the ruins of Bithynium, and to the S hot medicinal springs Pop 10,000

BOLIVAR. Department of Colombia Bounded N W by the Caribbean Sea, and E by the Magdalena river, it has an area of 23,515 sq m Mountainous in the S, its surface is generally low, being marshy in places, the climate is unhealthy. Watered by the Cauca and smaller streams, its fertile valleys produce tropical fruits, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and timber Asses and cattle are reared, turtles are caught, and caimans' eggs are collected for food The capital is Cartagena, and the chief commercial city is Barranquilla. Pop 642,777

BOLIVAR. Province of Ecuador. Part of the central plateau, it is well wooded and watered, and has an area of 1,159 sq m Guaranda is the capital Pop (1931) 70,000

BOLIVAR. State of Venezuela It extends from Colombia to the Atlantic, and covers an area of 88,380 sq m It slopes E and N to the Orinoco, by which, and its tributaries, it is watered It produces rubber, drugs, coffee, cocoa, cattle, and gold Ciudad Bolivar is the capital Pop 75,227

BOLIVIA. Republic of S America It is bounded N and E by Brazil, S by the Argentine and Paraguay and W by Chile and Peru. Estimates of the area vary from about 500,000 sq m to over 700,000 The boundary with Paraguay is undefined Sucré is the official capital, La Paz the commercial capital Other towns include Cochabamba, Oruro, Potosí, and Santa Cruz There is no coastline The country is divided into eight departments and three territories The population is estimated at 3,000,000 About 1,600,000 are Indians and over 400,000 are whites, the rest belonging to mixed races The republic is a member of the League of Nations Roman Catholicism is the official religion

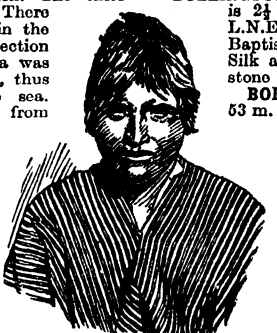


Bolivia arms

Although about three-fifths of Bolivia consists of low alluvial plains, great swamps and undulating forest tracts, the most characteristic, valuable and populous part of the country is the vast central plateau, a bleak, wind swept region of scanty vegetation, about 500 m long, and 120 m wide, with an alt of 12,000 to 13,000 ft On either side of this the two great chains of the Andes, the Eastern and the Western Cordillera, traverse the country from north to south, containing very high peaks e g Illampu (Sorata) and Illimani Rivers include the Guaporé, Mamore, Beni and its tributary the Madre de Dios Lake Titicaca is the largest lake in S America.

Constitution The president is elected by direct popular vote for four years The legislature called Congress consists of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies The senators are elected for six years and the deputies for four. All adult males who can read and write and have an assured income can vote The actual work of government is controlled by ministers appointed by the president There is a small standing army.

TRADE AND FINANCE. The country is very rich in minerals and produces about a quarter of the world's supply of tin. Other minerals include antimony, silver, copper, and lead. Maize, wheat, rice, coffee, and rubber are grown. The llama is the beast of burden. The chief exports are tin and rubber. There are some 1,400 m. of railway in the country. In 1928 the Bolivian section of the line from La Paz to Arica was handed over by Chile to Bolivia, thus giving Bolivia an outlet to the sea. The revenue is obtained chiefly from duties on exports and imports. There is a central bank. In 1928 the country adopted a gold standard for its currency. The gold boliviano was made the unit, but most of the currency in circulation is paper. The metric system of weights and measures is used, but so are some of the old Spanish units.



Bolivia. Indian of the uplands of the S. American republic

HISTORY. In the 16th century the country now called Bolivia belonged to the Incas. It then became Spanish and under the viceroy of Peru, being called Charcas or Alto Peru. After a long struggle the Spaniards were ousted in 1824, and the country became an independent republic, taking its name from Simon Bolivar. In 1879, with Peru, Bolivia was worsted in a war against Chile, being obliged to surrender some territory when peace was made. There was a serious dispute about boundary land with Brazil in 1903, and another with Paraguay, which nearly led to war, in 1928. The latter quarrel broke out again in 1932, when there was some fighting on the frontiers.

BOLKHOV. Town of Soviet Russia. In the central black soil area, it stands on the Nugra river, 36 m. N. of Orel. Surrounded by gardens, it has tanneries and a trade in hemp, tallow, linseed-oil, soap, hides, and cattle. Fruit and vegetables are largely grown in the surrounding district. Pop. 22,500.

BOLLINGTON. Urban district of Cheshire. It is 2¼ m. N.E. of Macclesfield on the L.N.E. Rly. The church of S. John the Baptist is in the Early English style. Silk and cotton are manufactured, and stone is quarried. Pop. (1931) 5,027.

BOLMEN. Lake of Sweden. It is 53 m. N.N.W. of Kristianstad, and is 20 m. long by 7 m. broad.

BOLNEY. Village of Sussex. It is 3 m. S.W. of Cuckfield, and has a Norman church with a Tudor tower.

BOLOGNA. Province of N. Italy. It lies between Modena on the W. and Ravenna on the E. Sloping from the Tuscan Apennines to the valley of the Po, and covering an area of 1,465 sq. m., it is fertile. It was formerly part of the Romagna. Pop. (1931) 682,178.

BOLOGNA (anc. Bononia). City of Italy. It is a junction 134 m. by rly. S.E. of Milan, on the rivers Reno and Savena and is intersected by the Reno Canal. Of its many churches, S. Stefano is composed of eight different buildings, the earliest, the former cathedral, dating from the 4th century. The present cathedral is modern. S. Petronio, the largest church, dates from 1390; S. Francesco, 1246–60, is a fine Gothic church with brick bell-tower. Of the leaning towers, that of Asinelli is 320 ft. high and 4 ft. out of the perpendicular; the Torre Garisenda is 160 ft. high and has a 9 ft. inclination. Bologna is a busy industrial city, its establishments including printing and lithographic works. The university, founded in the 11th century, was only housed in a special building in 1562. It was noted for jurisprudence in the 11th and anatomy in the 14th century. The Academy of Fine Arts has valuable examples of the paintings of the Bolognese school. Pop. (1931) 245,047.


English Miles
0 100 200
Railways
BRAZIL
PERU
CHILE
ARGENTINA
PARAGUAY
BOLIVIA
LA PAZ
Cochabamba
Oruro
Sucre
Potosi
Santa Cruz
Trinidad
Cobija
Riberalta
Guajara Merim
Villa Bella
Empreza
Mercedes
Exaltación
Magdalena
Reyes
Apolo
S. Ignacio
Carmen
Matto Grosso
Corumba
Puerto Suarez
Puerto Pacheco
Villa Montes
Tarija
Tupiza
Uyuni
Challapata
Corque
Curahuara
Cochabamba
Arani
Aiquile
Abapó
Santiago
S. José
Puerto Gaiba
Puerto Suarez
Puerto Pacheco
Puerto Kirye
Villazon
Tucuman
Oran
S. Pedro de Atacama
Calama
Oruro
Titicaca
Puno
Chucuito
Juliaca
Arequipa
Moquegua
Tacna
Arica
Iquique
Pisagua
Tarapaca
Iquique
Antofagasta
Mollendo
Matarani
Islay
Arequipa
Puno
Cuzco
Sucre
Potosi
Tarija
Oruro
La Paz
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz
Corumba
Matto Grosso
Paraguay
Parana
Rio Grande
Rio Pilcomayo
Rio Mamore
Rio Madre de Dios
Rio Beni
Rio Abuna
Rio Acre
Rio Purus
Rio Juruena
Rio Tapajos
Rio Guapore
Rio Jauru
Rio Paraguay
Rio Negro
Rio Salado
Rio Bermejo
Rio Pilcomayo
Rio Grande
Rio Mulato

BOLSENA (anc. Lacus Volsiniensis). Lake of Italy. It is 11 m. N.W. of Viterbo. The crater of an extinct volcano, 995 ft. high, it is 10 m. long by 8 m. broad, 480 ft. deep, and has an area of 72 sq. m. It contains the islands of Bisentina and Martana, and discharges its waters by the Marta river into the Mediterranean.

BOLSENA (anc. Volsinii) Town of Italy. On the shore of the lake of Bolsena, it is 9 m. S.W. of Orvieto. Its church was the scene of the so-called miracle of Bolsen, 1263, commemorated in the Corpus Christi festival, in Raphael's fresco, and in the founding of Orvieto cathedral. Pop. about 3,500.

BOLSOVER. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire. It stands 6 m E of Chesterfield, on the L N E. Rly It has a Norman church and the ruins of a castle There are coal mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 11,811.

BOLSTERSTONE. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is on the river Don, 8 m N W. of Sheffield. In the churchyard are the village stocks and the whipping-post

BOLSWARD. Town of the Netherlands. In the province of Friesland it lies 6½ m W N W. of Sneek and 20 m S W of Leeuwarden. Formerly a town of the Hanseatic League, it is the centre of an agricultural district.

BOLT HEAD. Headland of Devonshire. It lies 3 m. W N W. of Prawle Point, and is 420 ft. high. In 1928 it became the property of the National Trust.

BOLTON. County borough of Lancashire. It is 10½ m N.W of Manchester on the L M.S. Rly. and has canal communication with various places It is one of the oldest and largest centres of the cotton industry Besides the manufacture of muslins, fine calicoes, dimities, quiltings, etc , it has large dye-works, bleaching and paper mills, foundries, and chemical, steel, and iron works Coal is worked near by Although an old town, Bolton presents a modern appearance, most of its buildings being of recent construction. They include a fine town hall, to which considerable additions have been made, the art and natural history museums, the market hall, and several public libraries The grammar school was founded in 1641 Bolton was incorporated in 1838, and since 1832 it has returned two members to Parliament Bolton Wanderers is a noted football club. It won the Association Cup in 1923, 1926 and 1929. Market, daily Pop (1931) 177,253.



Bolton arms

BOLTON ABBEY. Village of Yorkshire W R) It is on the river Wharfe, 5½ m. N W. of Ilkley, on the L M S. Rly Bolton Priory (often miscalled Bolton Abbey) was founded at Embsay in 1121 The remains, beautifully situated near the river Wharfe, here crossed by a 14th century bridge, include the nave, now the parish church, and ruins of the choir and transepts. It is a seat of the duke of Devonshire. Included in the parish is the hamlet of Bolton Bridge

BOLTON-LE-SANDS. Village of Lancashire. It is 4½ m N of Lancaster, on the L.M.S Rly.

BOLTON PERCY. Village of Yorkshire (W.R). It is 8 m. S W of York, on the L M S Rly., and has a Perpendicular church (1411–23).

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE (anc. Bodetone). Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R). It is on the Dearne, 7 m. N of Rotherham, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop (1931) 14,242.

BOLZANO. Town of Italy. In Tirol, it is situated at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisak, 35 m. N.E. of Trent by the Brenner railway. It has a fine Gothic church, a Franciscan monastery, and a monument to the poet Walter von der Vogelweide. There is a broadcasting station. Before the Great War the town was an Austrian possession, and the Austrians call it Bozen. Pop. 24,000.

BOMA Town of the Belgian Congo On the N. bank of the river Congo, it is connected with Tshela (73 m.) by rly. It is an air station, and formerly it was the capital. Pop about 6,000.

BOMARSUND. Village on Aland Island. It is on the W. coast, near Bomar village. When under Russian rule it was a fortified post.

BOMBALA. Township of New South Wales. It is 320 m. S. of Sydney, and 32 m. from the railhead at Nimmitabel. Pop. 1,000.

BOMBAY. City of India. The capital of the presidency of Bombay and the chief seaport of Western India, it is situated on the island of Bombay (18° 53′ N. and 72° 52′ E.) to the S. of Salsette, with which it is connected by a causeway. Bombay island, off the coast of the Konkan, is a low-lying plain, on the E. side of which is the harbour. The city occupies the southern end of the island between the harbour and Back Bay, and bends round the latter from Colaba to Malabar. On the E. side the docks and embankments extend for several miles.

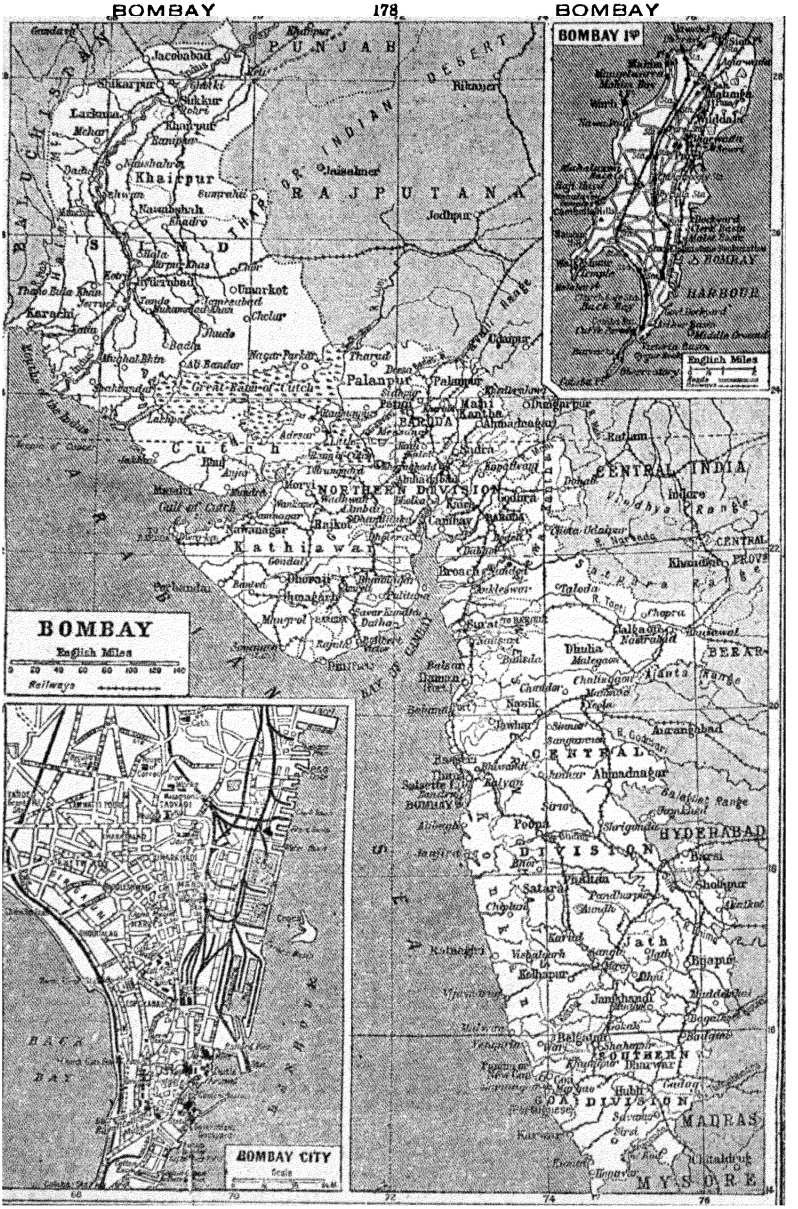


Bombay city arms

Bombay has grown up round the Fort. The western limits of the Fort area are marked by Hornby Road and Esplanade Road, the two meeting at Frere Fountain, where they are crossed by Church Gate Street. Within this area is comprised for the most part official and commercial Bombay. Notable public buildings include Elphinstone College, the Government Secretariat, the Mechanics' Institute, the Museum, the Clock Tower, the Courts of Justice, the Public Works offices, the general post office and the telegraph office. The cathedral of S. Thomas was erected as a garrison church in 1718. North of the Fort area is Victoria Station, the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. West of the railway terrain are a number of educational and medical institutions including S Xavier's College, the Elphinstone High School, Gokalda's Hospital, and the Pestonji Kama Hospital. The university was established in 1857, and is an examining and inspecting body only There are colleges affiliated to it at Ahmadabad, Karachi, Poona, and elsewhere. North of the Crawford markets is the native city, whose features include the Mombadevi Tank and the Great Jama Masjid At the Arab stables in the Bhendi Bazaar are to be seen some of the finest horses in the East. At Malabar Point is Government House. Between Malabar and Camballa Hills rise the five Towers of Silence, where the Parsees deposit their dead.

Bombay is served by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with its terminus at Victoria Station and branch lines to the docks; and by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, running from Colaba station northwards along the coast of the mainland through Surat. The Port Trust, founded in 1873, controls the port. Bombay is the great cotton market of Western India. Dyeing, tanning, and metal work are among the industries Pop. (1931) 1,161,383.

BOMBAY. Presidency of India. The westernmost division of the empire, it is bounded W. by the Arabian Sea, E. by the Central Provinces and Berar and Hyderabad, N by Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, and S by Madras and Mysore. It consists of the provinces of Bombay and Sind, Aden, and a large number of native or feudatory states, the whole covering an area of 151,673 sq. m Of this 123,621 sq. m. are



Bombay. Map of the Presidency, with inset plans of the capital, and the island on which it stands

itish territory. Through most of its length mbay is traversed by the western Ghats. the N. are the Hala Mts. and other ranges, l the S.W. boundary of Rajputana is buttressed the Satpura Hills. The coastline is indented the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay. There are eral good harbours, among them being Bombay and Karachi. The rivers include the Indus, Narbada, and Tapti. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, rice and cotton being the most important crops. By the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur an immense tract of irrigated land will be made available for cultivation.

The government is vested in the governor and an executive council of four for the reserved subjects, and in the governor and three Indian ministers for the transferred subjects. The legislative council consists of 114 members. The presidency is served by upwards of 5,700 m. of rlys. Pop. (1931) 26,398,997.

BOMMELÖ. Island off the S W. coast of Norway. It lies N. of the entrance to Hardanger Fiord, and is long, narrow and hilly.

BON (Arab. Ras Addar). Cape on the coast of Tunis. Next to Cape Blanc, it is the northernmost projection of Africa.

BONA. Seaport of Algeria. At the mouth of the Seybouse river, it is 220 m. by rly. W. of Tunis. It is a French naval station, and has a cathedral and barracks. With an inner and an hab' harbour, it exports phosphates and other minerals, cork, esparto, barley, and wool, and manufactures tapestry and leather goods. It is connected with Marseilles by cable and steamer, and by rly. with other parts of Algeria. Near by is the ruined city of Hippo Regius. Pop. (1931) 68,778.

BONAI. State of Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa, India In the extreme S of the territory, surrounded by the Bonai Hills, it has an area of 297 sq. m. It is in general arid and waterless, a valley of the Brahmani river forming the only fertile tract.

BONAIRE. Island of the Netherlands West Indies. It is off the N. coast of Venezuela, about 130 m. E of the gulf of Maracaibo. Part of the colony of Curaçao, it has an area of 95 sq m., and produces timber and cattle Pop. (1930) 15,687.

BONAR BRIDGE. Village of Sutherlandshire. It lies at the head of Dornoch Firth, 13½ m. N.W. of Tain, on the L M S. Rly.

BONAVIS. Village and ridge of France. It is S. of Masnières, on the road from Cambrai. During the Great War it was prominent in the battles for Cambrai, 1917–18.

BONAVISTA. Cape of Newfoundland On the E. of the island, about 75 m. N. of St. Johns, it forms the S.E limit of the bay of the same name, which islands and rocks render difficult for navigation.

BONAVISTA. Seaport of Newfoundland. It is 75 m. N. of St Johns, with which it is connected by railway. It is one of the oldest settlements in the island. Fishing is the chief industry Pop. 4,052.

BONCATH. Village of Pembrokeshire. It is 6½ m S of Cardigan, on the G.W. Rly.

BONCHURCH. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is 1 m E of Ventnor, and is served by the S. Rly. The old church includes some Norman remains. In the churchyard of the new church A. C. Swinburne is buried.

BONDENO (anc. Padinum) Town of Italy. Situated on the Panaro river, 11 m. by rly. N.W. of Ferrara, it is in a rice-growing and hemp-producing plain. Pop. 10,000.

BONDOU KOU. Town of the Ivory Coast, French W. Africa. It lies close to the Ashanti frontier, and is a trading post for gold-dust, cotton, and salt. Pop. 3,500.

BONDU. State of Senegal, French W. Africa. It lies S. of the Senegal river and N. of the Gambia river, and produces cereals, tobacco, cotton, indigo, gold, and iron. The king of Bondu placed his state under French administration in 1845, and it was annexed by France in 1858. Buhbani, the capital, is on the Falemé river.

BONE. Another name for the Algerian seaport of Bona (q.v.).

BO'NESS. Abbreviation of the name of the Scottish seaport Borrowstounness (q.v.).

BONGA. Town of Abyssinia. The capital of Kaffa, which borders the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, it is a commercial centre for the surrounding provinces.

BONGO. Negro tribe of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Formerly harassed by slave raiders, they practise agriculture peacefully in small scattered villages. Reddish brown, of medium stature, their round-headed skulls, the steatopygia of the women, their poisoned arrows, and other cultural elements suggest pygmy influence.

BONHILL. Town of Dumbartonshire. It is on the river Leven, adjacent to Alexandria with which it is connected by a suspension bridge.

BONI. Native state of Celebes, Netherlands East Indies. It is in the S.W. extension of the island, covering an area of about 2,600 sq. m., and produces rice, sugar, coffee, tobacco, sago, and cassia. The people, mainly Bugis, are adepts in metal work. Boni is the capital. Pop about 200,000.

BONI. Town of Celebes, Netherlands East Indies. The capital of the native state of the same name, it lies 80 m N.E. of Macassar and about 2½ m. from the coast.

BONIFACIO, STRAIT OF. Channel between Corsica and Sardinia Rocky and difficult to navigate, it is 7 m. across in its narrowest part.

BONIFACIO. Town of Corsica. It is 87 m. S E of Ajaccio and overlooks the strait of Bonifacio between Corsica and Sardinia. Picturesquely situated on a peninsula sheltering a fine harbour, it has a citadel, a cathedral, and a church built by the Templars. It exports olive oil, wine, cereals, and cork, and has coral fisheries. Pop 2,500.

BONIN (Japanese, Ogasawarajima) Group of 20 volcanic islands in the N Pacific They lie N. of the tropic of Cancer, between Japan and the Ladrone Islands, and have an area of 27 sq m. They became a British possession in 1827, but reverted to the Japanese in 1876. Few of the islands are inhabited, the total population being about 4,000 They produce sugar and indigo, and afford turtle and shark fishing. For many years they served as a Japanese penal settlement. Port Lloyd, on Chichijima, is the chief harbour.

BONN. Town of Prussia. On the left bank of the Rhine about 15 m from Cologne it has a fine embankment, and a handsome bridge crosses the river to Beuel, the industrial district. There are a number of manufactures, and there is a transit trade along the Rhine The most interesting building is the minster, the earlier parts of which date from the 11th and 12th centuries, it was restored in the 19th century, and is famous for its great central tower. Among other churches is the Kreuzberg, once a famous place of pilgrimage The house in which Beethoven was born contains relics of the musician The university was founded in 1818 Pop 90,249.

BONNE BAY. Inlet on the W coast of Newfoundland It is about 25 m N. of the Bay of Islands, and contains Lomond, at which paper and pulp mills have been erected

BONNY. River of Nigeria An arm of the Niger delta, it flows S E into the bight of Biafra. Its banks are swampy, except near the mouth, and it is navigable by ships drawing up to 18 ft.

BONNY. Seaport of Nigeria On an island at the mouth of the Bonny river estuary, 80 m. E of the Niger, it lies low and is unhealthy. Palm oil is exported, and it was for centuries a centre of the slave trade. Pop. 6,500

BONNYBRIDGE. Town of Stirlingshire. It is 3½ m. W. of Falkirk, on the L.N E. Rly., and is also served by the L.M.S. Rly It lies in a coal-mining district and has paper mills, chemical, and other works. Pop 3,168

BONNYRIGG. Burgh of Midlothian. It is 9½ m. S.E. of Edinburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,483 (with Lasswade).

BONSALL. Urban district of Derbyshire It is 2 m S.W of Matlock, and has a church dating from the 13–14th cent. Pop. (1931) 1,173.

BOOBY. Island of Australia. Situated in Torres Strait off Queensland, it is rocky and dangerous to navigation, and has a lighthouse.

BOOKHAM. Two villages of Surrey. Great Bookham is 2 m S W. of Leatherhead, and has a station on the S Rly The church has some interesting features. A fine old barn is used as the village institute Great Bookham has a fine common About a mile away is the village of Little Bookham, also with an interesting church.

BOOM. Ravine near La Boisselle, France It is in the dept of Somme During the Great War it was a strong position of the Germans around which fierce fighting took place in 1916

BOOM. Town of Belgium It is situated at the junction of the river Rupel and the Brussels canal, 11 m by rly S of Antwerp It has brick and tile works, tanneries, salt works, breweries, and shipbuilding yards There is a fine suspension bridge Pop 17,200

BOOMPLAATS Village of Orange Free State It is 25 m S E of Fauresmith Here, in 1848, Sir Harry Smith defeated the Boers, thus temporarily securing the district to the British

BOONE City of Iowa, U S A It stands near the left bank of the Des Moines river, 43 m N N W of Des Moines and is served by the Chicago and North Western and other rlys. Among its chief buildings are the public library, the Biblical college and the high school An important trading centre for the grain, coal, and cattle of the neighbourhood, it has railway shops, brick, tile, and cement works, tobacco factories and flour mills Pop (1930) 11,886

BOOSBECK Village of Yorkshire (N R). Situated 4 m E N E of Guisborough, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 1,250

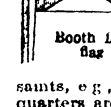
BOOT. Village of Eskdale, Cumberland It is situated 7½ m N E of Ravenglass and is a good centre for persons touring the Lake District

BOOTHBY PAGNELL. Village of Lincolnshire. It has 5 m S E of Grantham and has a manor house of the 12th century The church is also interesting with a Norman tower and arcades

BOOTHIA Gulf of the Arctic Ocean, N America About 315 m long, and from 60 m to 100 m broad, it separates Boothia Felix from Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula

BOOTHIA FELIX Peninsula of N America The most northerly part of the mainland, it was discovered by Sir John Ross, in 1829, and was named after his patron, Sir Felix Booth In 1831 Sir James Clark Ross, Sir John's nephew, located the north magnetic pole on the peninsula.

BOOTH LINE. British steamship company It has passenger and freight services between Liverpool and South America, the vessels calling at Havre, Leixoes, Lisbon, and Madeira on their way to Para, Manaos, Maranham, Ceara, Parnahyba, and Iquitos Other services go from New York and from London, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre to the S American ports. The ships are named after saints, e g , Benedict and Pancras The headquarters are in Cunard Building, Liverpool.



Booth Line flag

BOOTLE County borough of Lancashire. At the mouth of the Mersey, adjoining Liverpool, it is served by the L M S Rly Its extensive docks are among the finest along the Mersey, and form part of the system belonging to Liverpool. Industrial establishments include engineering works and tin smelters Bootle was incorporated in 1868 and became a county borough in 1888 The land passed to the Stanleys, earls of Derby, at the beginning of the 18th century, but much of it was sold after the Great War Pop. (1931) 70,799

BOOTLE. Village of Cumberland It is 4½ m S. of Ravenglass, on the L M S. Rly Pop 806

BOPPARD. Town of Germany. It is on the left bank of the Rhine, about 10 m S of Coblenz Formerly a free city, it contains two old churches, and a castle, once the residence of the electors of Trèves Traces of its medieval walls remain A trade in fruit and wine is carried on Pop 6,500.

BORA. Northerly and north-easterly wind It is the Italian name for a violent, cold wind prevailing in the N E end of the Adriatic. Along the W. coast of the Mediterranean in winter all winds tend to be northerly owing to the cold air from the mountains sliding down to the sea where the pressure is lower The currents in N W area of a cyclone over the Adriatic d. the air from the cold regions of the mountai and during the passage of the cyclone the bora prevails Its chief incidence is found along the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts, and during winter it renders navigation of the islands off the coast perilous Inland roads and railway cuttings are made impassable by the deep snowdrifts it forms

BORA-BORA-MAUPITI. Island in the Pacific Ocean One of the French Leeward group, it lies N W of Tahiti It is 30 m in circuit, is well wooded has a volcanic peak and is surrounded by coral islets Pop 1,330

BORAS Town of Sweden It stands on the Viska river, 43 m by rly E of Goteborg (Gothenburg), and has cotton mills There is a broadcasting station The town was founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632 Pop (1931) 38,326

BORBECK. Suburb of Essen It is 3 m from the city proper and shares its industrial life

BORCOVICUS. Roman name of a camp and town in Northumberland The site is in the vicinity of Housesteads, which lies 5½ m N E of Haltwhistle Considerable excavations have been made at this spot, which is the most extensive example of Roman work on Hadrian's Wall

BORDEAUX. City and seaport of France The capital of the dept of Gironde, it is on the left bank of the Garonne, about 60 m from the sea and 360 m by rly S by W of Paris It is connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi A suburb, La Bastide, on the right bank of the river, is connected by bridges Bordeaux has a fine harbour formed by a curve of the Garonne, and ample modern docks, its harbour was much improved and enlarged in 1932–33 It is the centre of the wine trade, the district around being noted for its vineyards Wine is the most important export The chief buildings are the Gothic cathedral of S André, of the 12th–14th centuries, and the churches of S Michel, with an isolated tower, S Seurin, of the 12th century, once the cathedral, and the restored S Croix There are remains of a Roman amphitheatre and four magnificent old gateways The city has a university and an observatory; and is an important broadcasting centre The government migrated to Bordeaux when Paris was threatened by the Germans in 1870, and again in 1914. Pop (1931) 262,990



Bordeaux arms

BORDELAIS Name given before the Revolution to that part of France of which Bordeaux was the capital It was in the province of Guienne The district is celebrated for wines.

BORDEN. Village of N. Kent It has 2 m. S W of Sittingbourne, and has an old church.

BORDEN. Seaport of Prince Edward Island, Canada Situated on the S coast, it is 13 m S.W. of Emerald Junction, and is a branch terminus of the Prince Edward Island Rly.

BORDERS. Literally meaning any land on the borders of two countries, the word is specially applied to the district where the borders of England and Scotland meet, and occasionally to the borders between England and Wales

On the English side the borders were divided into three marches—eastern, middle, and western—and over each a warden was set. The Scots also had their wardens, and the district was a continuous battleground. After the peace of 1549 between England and Scotland, attempts were made to restore order in this lawless district, but the habits of plunder were too strong to be speedily eradicated. Northumberland and Cumberland, on the English side, and on the Scottish, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, and Dumfriesshire, and to a lesser extent Selkirk and [illegible] habitants represent the border district The great hold markets, the English side were the Percies, at their own officials, reys, and the Dacres, on the towns or boroughs, lases, Hepburns, Armstrongs, in their privileges or t borders have a literature of their own, [illegible] stories of wild rides, blazing homes, and fierce affrays

BORDESLEY. Suburb of Birmingham. It is to the E. of the city proper and is an industrial area with a station on the G W Rly

BORDIGHERA. Pleasure resort of Italy. A popular winter resort of the Riviera, it is 6 miles by rly. W. of San Remo and 90 m. S W. of Genoa. Picturesquely situated on the Mediterranean amid luxuriant vegetation, it comprises the old town, on a hill, and the modern one with esplanades, gardens, and a museum. Pop. 5,750.

BORE (Icelandic bara, billow). Crest-fronted wave which rushes up certain rivers at the time of high or spring tides. In funnel-shaped estuaries the advancing tidal wave is concentrated on a steadily narrowing front, and as the river cannot accommodate itself to the increased volume, a wave is produced, which rushes upstream like a wall of foaming water several feet in height, often with disastrous results to shipping In England the Severn and Trent have bores. Bores are also seen on the Amazon, Yangtse-Kiang, Seine, and Bay of Fundy.

BOREHAM. Village of Essex. It is on the river Chelmer, 3½ m. N.E. of Chelmsford. There is an old and interesting church.

BOREHAM WOOD. District of Hertfordshire. It is adjacent to Elstree, 7 m from St Albans, and is served by the L M S. Rly Like Elstree it is a centre of the film industry and has large studios.

BORGA. City and seaport of Finland. It stands at the mouth of the Borgå river, 39 m. by rly. N.E. of Helsingfors. The seat of a Lutheran bishopric, it has a Gothic cathedral, founded in 1414, and a museum. It trades in timber, sail-cloth, wool, furs, and tobacco. An historic city, the constitution of Finland was framed here, March 27, 1809 Pop 5,500.

BORGERHOUT. Town of Belgium. It stands 2 m. E. of Antwerp, of which it is virtually a suburb, and manufactures linen; diamond cutting is another industry. During the Great War it was, with Antwerp, in the possession of the Germans. Pop. (1930) 53,928

BORGHAT. Pass of India It crosses the Western Ghats, in Poona District, Bombay, and its highest point is 1,831 ft. above its base

BORGHOLM. Seaport of Sweden. It is situated on the W. of the island of Öland The chief industry is fishing.

BORGNE. Gulf of Louisiana, U S A. An arm of Mississippi Sound, it extends N.E. to S W. for about 60 m, and is known often as Lake Borgne. It is connected with Lake Pontchartrain on the W. by the Rigoleto Pass.

BORGO. Pass in the Carpathian Mts., Rumania. It connects Transylvania and Bukovina and lies 3,935 ft. above sea level.

BORGOMANERO. Town of Italy. It stands near the river Agogna, at an alt. of 1,005 ft., 19 m. by rly. N. of Novara. It is a junction on the line to Orta, Arona, Domodossola, and the Simplon route to Switzerland, and a centre of the silk industry. Pop. 10,250

BORGO SAN DONNINO (anc Fidentia Julia). City of Italy. It is 14 m. by rail N W. of Parma It received its present name in 387, in honour of S. Domninus, to whom the cathedral is dedicated. This is Romanesque in style, and is one of the handsomest in N Italy, dating from the beginning of the 12th century. Borgo is a centre for local agricultural produce. Pop. 6,500.

BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO Town of Italy. It stands on the Tiber, 29 m by rly. N.E. of Arezzo. It has a citadel, a Romanesque cathedral, and a picture gallery with paintings by Piero della Francesca, and Raffaellino del Colle Among other features of interest are a hospital dating from the Middle Ages and the town hall. Pop. 5,000

BORGU. Former sultanate of W. Africa. It is now divided between the French colony of Dahomey and the British province of Nigeria.

BORGU. District of Nigeria Formerly a separate province of N Nigeria, it is now included in the Kontagora province The chief towns are Bussa, on the Niger, Ilesha, Yangbassa, and Kiama. Its area is about 12,000 sq. m.

BORGU. Administrative circle in the French colony of Dahomey. It formed part of the former sultanate of Borgu. The chief towns are Nikki, Paraku, and Perere.

BORINAGE. District of Belgium. In the province of Hainault, it lies around Mons, and contains highly productive coal mines.

BORISOGLIEBSK. Town of Soviet Russia. In the central black soil area, it stands on the river Vorona, 120 m. by rly E S.E of Voronezh, on the Orel-Tsaritsyn (Stalingrad) Railway. It trades in grain, cattle, wool, leather, tallow, soap, and bricks Pop. 29,000

BORISOV. Town of Soviet Russia. In the White Russian republic, it is on the Beresina river, 50 m by rly. N.E. of Minsk It has breweries, tanneries, and tobacco manufactures. Near Borisov Napoleon made his disastrous passage of the Beresina river, Nov., 1812. It became Russian in 1795. Pop. 19,400.

BORISOVKA. Town of Soviet Russia. Situated in the central black soil area, it is 80 m. S. of Kursk, and manufactures leather. Pop 17,000.

BORJOM. Town of Georgia (U.S S.R.) It is 18 m by branch rly. from Mikhailovo (Khashury), on the Tiflis-Poti line, and has warm alkaline springs and a seismological observatory Pop. 5,800.

BORKUM. Island of Germany. In the Frisian group, it is situated at the mouth of the Ems, about 9 m. from the coast of Holland It is about 5 m. long and 2½ m. broad It is reached by steamer from Emden, Hamburg, and Leer. For administrative purposes it is in the prov. of Hanover. Pop. about 3,000.

BORMIO. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Adda, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass, being 4,020 ft high. It has medieval towers and old churches. At Bagni di Bormio, near by, there are hot sulphur baths, supplied by springs which were known to the Romans. Pop. 2,500.

BORNEO. Island of the East Indian Archipelago. It is bounded N. by the South China Sea, W. and S. by the Carimata Strait and the Java Sea, and E. by the Strait of Macassar and the Celebes Sea. Its area is 284,000 sq m.

Politically Borneo is divided into four parts: (1) British North Borneo, administered by the British North Borneo Company; (2) Brunei, a Mahomedan state attached administratively

to the Straits Settlements; (3) Sarawak, a state under British protection; and (4) Dutch Borneo. This last is divided into two provinces: (1) West Borneo, with an area of 56,823 sq. m. and a pop. (1930) of 827,898; and (2) South and East Borneo, with an area of 149,238 sq. m. and a pop. (1930) of 1,366,635.

The principal native race, consisting of aboriginal Indonesians called Dyaks, is divided into numerous tribes. Chinese form large trading and mining communities. Malays are scattered along the rivers. The products comprise timber, sago, camphor, cinnamon, pepper, nutmegs, rice, rubber, gutta-percha, gum, edible birds' nests, seed pearls and bêche de mer. The great mineral wealth includes gold, copper, iron, tin, petroleum, and coal. Pop. about 2,000,000.



Borneo. Man of the Kenyah tribe that inhabits the highlands of the interior

BORNEO, BRITISH NORTH. State in the N.E. of the island of Borneo. Under the administration of the British N. Borneo Company, incorporated in 1881, it comprises the whole of the N. part of Borneo from the Sipitong river on the W., together with adjacent islands, and is held under grants from the sultans of Brunei and Sulu. The area is 31,106 sq. m. In 1904 about 200 sq. m. was made over to Sarawak in exchange for certain rights over coal mines on Brunei Bay. Along the 900 m. of coast are several excellent harbours, notably Sandakan, the capital, Lahat Datu, Tawao, Kudat, and Jesselton, the latter being the headquarters of the administration. The country is mountainous, the highest point being Kinabalu, 13,455 ft., but most of the surface is jungle. Timber, rice, tobacco, spices, sago, coffee, rubber, gums, and rattans are produced, and there are valuable deposits of iron, gold, coal, and petroleum. There is a railway from Jesselton to Melalap, a distance of 127 m. and a branch line extends from Beaufort to Weston on Brunei Bay. There is telephone, telegraph, and wireless communication. There are Protestant and Catholic missions. The state is split up into five residencies, which are sub-divided into districts. The inhabitants are mostly Dyaks, Sulus, Malays, and Chinese. Pop. 257,804 (533 whites, 37,856 Chinese).



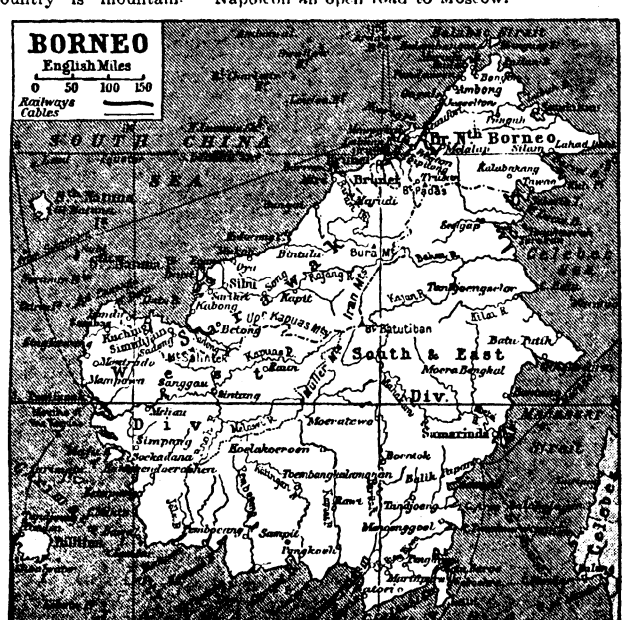
Borneo. Arms of British North Borneo Company

BORNHOLM. Island in the Baltic Sea. Belonging to Denmark, it lies 90 m. E. of Zealand and 25 m. S. of Sweden, and has an area of about 224 sq. m. It is mainly a low plateau. It contains granite, coal, porcelain clay, blue marble, and limestone. Pottery-making is the chief industry, and cattle-rearing, fishing, and agriculture are also carried on. The chief town and harbour is Rönne, and there are several other small towns, that of Nexö, or Neksö, being connected with Rönne by railway. Bornholm belonged successively to Denmark, Lübeck, and Sweden, finally becoming Danish in 1660. Its old name, Borgundarholmn, is Norse for Burgundians' Island. Pop. 42,000.

BORNU. Country of the Central Sudan. Formerly a negro kingdom to the S. and W. of Lake Chad, it was apportioned between Great Britain, France, and Germany towards the close of the 19th century, the largest portion being included in forming the Bornu mountains. The tributary zone the borassus and part of found along the in French W during winter the south-western portion is in the Cameroons. Bornu extended at one time to the borders of Egypt. The capital was Kuku, a town west of Lake Chad.

BORNU. Province of Nigeria. It is bounded N. and E. by French territory, S.E. by the Cameroons, S. by the Bauchi and Yola provinces, and W. by the Kano province. It covers 33,600 sq. m. and was annexed by the British in 1902. The capital is Maidugari. Pop. 700,000.

BORODINO. Village of Soviet Russia. In the Moscow area, it stands on the Kalacha river, a tributary of the Moskva, about 70 m. S.W. of Moscow. It is famous as the scene of a battle fought on Sept. 7, 1812, between the French under Napoleon and the Russians under Kutuzov. After a long and sanguinary struggle, the Russians retreated in perfect order, leaving Napoleon an open road to Moscow.


BORNEO
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Railways
Cables
SOUTH CHINA SEA
Dr. Nth Borneo
Brunei
Labuan
Miri
Sibu
Kapit
Bintulu
Baram R.
Rejang R.
Batang Lupar R.
Kuching
Simanggang
Sadong R.
Kapuas R.
Upper Kapuas R.
Betong
Batang Ai
Batang Rajang
Batang Kanowit
Batang Mujong
Batang Lassie
Batang Balleh
Batang Kayan
Batang Baleh
Batang Tinjar
Batang Belaga
Batang Tatau
Batang Oya
Batang Igan
Batang Mukah
Batang Oya
Batang Matu
Batang Daro
Batang Paloh
Batang Lupar
Batang Ai

BORORQS. South American Indian tribe. Living near the Paraná and the Paraguay headwaters, they are primitive hunters, using long bows and arrows, and have no canoes, domestic animals, or agriculture. The men occupy communal huts for implement-making and tribal counsel; family huts shelter the women and children. Bull roarers are used in funeral rites.

BOROUGH (O E. burh, a fortified town). In England, Wales, Ireland and other English speaking countries, a place to which privileges have been given and which is distinct from the surrounding country. The Scottish equivalent is burgh. The earliest boroughs were fortified towns called burgs, and at the time of Domesday there were 80 of them in England. After the Norman Conquest certain places obtained charters from the king or an overlord. These gave the inhabitants certain privileges, such as the right to hold markets, to collect their own taxes, to elect their own officials, etc. They were called chartered towns or boroughs, but there was no uniformity in their privileges or their methods of government.

In 1835 an important Act reformed the government of the boroughs, and since then they have all been ruled in much the same way Each has a mayor and a council consisting of aldermen and councillors, the latter elected by the ratepayers In 1888 boroughs with over 50,000 inhabitants were constituted a special class, called county boroughs, and were given the same privileges as counties In 1926 it was decided that no place should, in future, be made a county borough unless it had 75,000 inhabitants Any populous place can apply to the privy council for a charter making it a borough Places that have done this recently include Barking, Barnes, Brentford, Heston, Worksop and Rugby *See* Burgh; County Borough, England

BOROUGH, THE Name by which the London borough of Southwark is frequently known. It arose from the fact that Southwark was incorporated as a borough in the 13th century, and was called the borough, just as London across the Thames was called the city. *See* Southwark

BOROUGH. Island of Devonshire It is off the S coast, just opposite Bigbury-on-Sea, and can be reached on foot at low tide On it is an hotel

BOROUGHBRIDGE. Market town of Yorkshire (W.R) It stands on the river Ure, 11 m. N E of Harrogate, on the L N E Rly Here Edward II defeated, March 16, 1322, the barons under his uncle, Earl Thomas of Lancaster Near by are the Devil's Arrows, three monoliths, probably of the Celtic period Market day, alternate Mon. Pop 807.

BORRODALE. Hamlet in Inverness shire Now in ruins, the old mansion lies on the shore of Loch-na-Nuagh It was the first resting place of Prince Charles when he landed in Scotland in 1745.

BORROMEAN. Islands in Lake Maggiore, N Italy. They are four in number and lie off the W shore, between Stresa and Baveno, and belong to the Borromeo family On Isola Bella, Count Vitaliano Borromeo built (1650–71) a splendid château, which he made his summer residence, laying out a beautiful terraced garden. Isola Madre (mother isle), the largest island, is laid out in similar style, but with a luxuriant English garden, it also has a château. Isola dei Pescatori has a fishing village, and Isolino S Giovanni, a tiny island, lies off Pallanza.

BORROWASH. Village of Derbyshire It is 4 m. E S.E. of Derby, on the L M S Rly. Elvaston Castle, the seat of the earl of Harrington, lies 1 m to the south.

BORROWDALE. District of Cumberland It is 5 m. S of Keswick, in the beautiful valley of the Derwent, ascending from Derwentwater towards Honister Pass. Once famous for its blacklead mines, it contains the Bowder Stone.

BORROWSTOUNNESS. Burgh and seaport of East Lothian. It stands on the firth of Forth, 29 m. W.N.W. of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly. It has a good harbour and carries on a brisk coasting trade. On the heights to the S are traces of the Roman wall of Antoninus, known as Graham's or Grime's Dyke. Pop. (1931) 10,095.

BORSNA. Town of the Ukraine Situated on a sub-affluent of the Dneper, it is 51 m. by rly. S E of Chernigov. It is in a tobacco-growing district, and has tanneries. Pop 12,500

BORSOD. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is known also as Diós-Gyor (q v).

BORSZEK. Watering place of Rumania In Transylvania, it is situated in the Carpathian Mts, 60 m N E of Maros-Vásárhely It has springs and its waters are largely exported. Pop 2,000

BORTH. Pleasure resort of Cardiganshire. It is 8½ m. N N E of Aberystwyth, on the G.W. Rly. The sands, which stretch 4 m. N. to the estuary of the river Dovey, make this coast village an attractive watering place.

BORTHWICK. Hamlet of Midlothian In it is the ruined 15th century peel tower, Borthwick Castle, which lies 13 m S E of Edinburgh. Built about 1430, Queen Mary stayed here in 1567, after her marriage to Bothwell. In 1650 it capitulated to Cromwell

BORZHOM. Alternative spelling of the name of the Georgian town known as Borjom (q v).

BORZSLAW. Town of Poland It is in the Carpathian Mts, 7½ m by rly S W. of Drohobycz. It has valuable deposits of ozokerite Pop 12,000.

BOSA. Town of Sardinia. It stands at the mouth of the Termo, 29 m S of Sassari. It produces oil and wine, and has tanneries and fisheries. There is a fine cathedral Pop 7,500.

BOSBURY. Village of Herefordshire It lies on the river Leddon, 4 m N N W of Ledbury, and has an interesting church, the detached tower of which dates from the 13th century.

BOSCASTLE. Seaport of Cornwall Beautifully situated on the rocky north coast, it is 5 m N of Camelford, with which town it is connected by S. National motor omnibus There is a harbour and a golf course. In the vicinity are Pentargon caves, St. Nighton's Kieve, Crackington Haven, and the Rocky Valley. Pop 630

BOSCOBEL (pretty wood) District of Shropshire It is 5½ m E N E of Shifnal. Its manor house was the retreat of Charles II after his defeat at Worcester, Sept 3, 1651 The Royal Oak, in which he is said to have hidden himself is dead, but Boscobel House remains

BOSCOMBE. Watering place of Hampshire. It lies immediately to the E of Bournemouth, of which it is a suburb, and is served by the S Rly. It has a fine pier, an arcade, and is noted for its chine and pleasure gardens

BOSCO REALE (royal wood) Village of Italy. It is situated at the foot of Mt Vesuvius, 12 m. by rly E S E. of Naples The silver vessels found here in 1895 are in the Louvre, Paris

BOSHAM. Seaport of Sussex It is on Chichester Harbour, 3 m W S.W. of Chichester, with a station on the S. Rly. The small church, parts of which date from the time of Edward the Confessor, figures in the Bayeux Tapestry, and it is a tradition that a daughter of Canute is buried in this church. At one time it was an important seaport. Pop. 1,558.

BOSHERSTON. Hamlet of Pembrokeshire. It is 4½ m. S S.W. of Pembroke, and has a 13th century church of local type. In the churchyard is a remarkable cross with a curious carving of Christ's head. The limestone cliffs are honeycombed with caves, the largest of which, Boshestonmere, runs inland more than ¼ m. and is reputed to spout like a geyser when subjected to westerly gales.

BOSHOF. Health resort of S. Africa. In the Orange Free State, it is 80 m. N.W. of Bloemfontein. Pop. 1,500.

BOSLEY. Village of Cheshire. It is 6 m. S. of Macclesfield, on the L.M.S. Rly.

BOSMERE. Village of Suffolk. Situated 1 m. S.E. of Needham Market, it has a station (Claydon) on the L.N.E. Rly.

BOSNA. River of Yugoslavia. A tributary of the Sava, which it joins near Samac, it rises in a spring near Sarayevo. Its course is mainly N., and its length about 110 m.

BOSNA-SERAI. Alternative name of the capital of Bosnia, better known as Sarayevo (q.v.).

BOSNIA. District of Yugoslavia. It is bounded N. by the Sava, which separates it from Croatia and Slavonia, E. by the Drina, which divides it from Serbia, S. by Herzegovina, and W. by the Dinaric Alps and Dalmatia. Mainly it is a high, mountainous region, and it has an area of 16,206 sq. m. The Sava and the Bosna are the chief rivers. There are important iron mines. Sarayevo is the capital.

Conquered by the Turks in 1463, Bosnia remained under Turkish rule until 1878, when, with Herzegovina, it was, at the Congress of Berlin, placed under Austrian officials. This lasted until 1908, when Austria annexed the district. It was made into a province, Bosnia-Herzegovina, in 1910, and its inhabitants were allowed to elect a diet of 90 members. As part of Austria, Bosnia was the object of Allied attacks in the Great War. After the downfall of Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina became part of the new state of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Pop. about 1,620,000.

BOSPORUS. Narrow channel connecting the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, and separating Europe from Asia Minor. Less correctly called Bosphorus, and known also as the straits of Constantinople, it is 16 m. long, and varies in width from ½ m. to 2 m. One of its bays forms the harbour of Istanbul (Constantinople), and the Golden Horn. During the Great War the S. end of the passage was strongly fortified by the Turks, who after their defeat in Oct., 1918, were forced to open the Bosporus to the Allied fleet. The straits are sometimes called the Thracian Bosporus to distinguish them from the Cimmerian Bosporus, which is the ancient name for the straits of Kerch or Yenikale. They obtained the name from the old Greek kingdom of Bosporus. The word means ox ford.

BOSTON. Borough and seaport of Lincolnshire. It lies 4 m. above the entrance of the Witham into the Wash, and 31 m. S.E. of Lincoln, on the L.N.E. Rly. The Decorated and Perpendicular church of S. Botolph is one of the largest parish churches in Great Britain. Its western tower is popularly called Boston Stump. Part of the church was restored in 1857 by Bostonians of New England. Boston is a prominent grain market, and engineering, brewing, malting, fishing, and the manufacture of oil cake, sails and rope are among its industries. It is also a centre of the fruit canning industry. The docks are the property of the corporation.

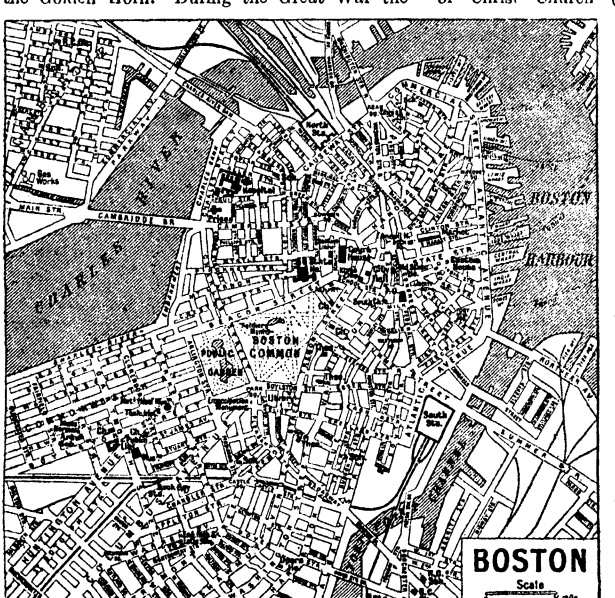


Arms of Boston

Boston, a contraction of Botolph's town, S. Botolph, it is believed, having founded a monastery here in 654, was one of the principal English ports during the early 13th century, and a guild was established here by the Hanseatic League. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 16,597.

BOSTON. Capital of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on Boston harbour at the head of Massachusetts bay The city comprises an area of 27,634 acres, is served by the Boston and Maine and other rlys., and has a system of street railways. Among buildings of historical interest are Faneuil Hall (1743), formerly the meeting house of revolutionaries; the Old South Church (1730), the scene of the protest meeting which preceded the Boston Tea Party; the Old North Church or Christ Church (1723), from the spire of which were suspended the signals for Paul Revere; the Old State House, built in 1748 and since restored; King's Chapel (1754), and the new State House (1795). Modern structures include the city hall, the county court house, the U.S. government building, the municipal library, the new museum of fine arts, and the new Old South Church. Boston has a reputation as a seat of learning and a centre of literature, science, art and music. Among its educational institutions are the Boston University, Emmanuel College, Northeastern University, Simmons College, and the Trade Union College. The Boston Opera House is in Huntingdon Avenue. There is a fine harbour.

Boston has a considerable coastal trade, and exports large quantities of meat, dairy produce, fish, leather and wool. Footwear, machinery, foundry products, clothing and confectionery are amongst its most important manufactures. Pop. (1931) 781,188.



Boston, U.S.A. Plan of the city and seaport—the most important in New England

BOSWORTH. Market town of Leicestershire, known as Market Bosworth (q.v.).

The battle of Bosworth was fought here between Richard III and Henry, earl of Richmond, on Aug. 22, 1485. It resulted in the death of Richard and the accession of Henry to the throne as Henry VII.

BOSZORMÉNY. Town of Hungary, also known as Hajduboszormeny (q.v.).

BOTA. Seaport of the British Cameroons, W Africa. Situated on a river which empties itself into Ambas Bay, S. of Buea, it exports the produce of the region.

BOTANY BAY. Inlet on the E. coast of New South Wales, Australia. It is 5 m. S. of Sydney, and its width varies from 1 to 3 m. Discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, it acquired its name from the variety of its plant life. It became a penal settlement in 1787, but was found to be unsuitable, and was supplanted by the locality on which now stands Sydney. The name continued to be a popular term for any Australian convict station.

BOTHNIA, GULF OF Northern extension of the Baltic Sea. Separating Sweden from Finland, it is about 410 m. long, has an average breadth of 100 m and a maximum depth of 890 ft. It receives most of the large rivers of Sweden and Finland, contains numerous islands, sandbanks, and rocks, and has many harbours and towns on its shores When the river-flow is great, its waters are only slightly salt, and in severe winters it is frozen over.

BOTHWELL. Town of Lanarkshire It is situated on the Clyde, in a coal and iron mining district, 10½ m. S E of Glasgow It is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys Near is Bothwell Brig, where the royalists defeated the Covenanters, June 22, 1697 Bothwell Castle, now in ruins, stands on Bothwell Bank, round the base of which the Clyde winds

BOTLEY. Village of Hampshire It is on the river Hamble, 3¾ m S W of Bishops Waltham William Cobbett lived here at one time Pop 1,166

BOTOCUDOS (Port botoque, bung) South American Indian tribe. They inhabit forests between the Rio Pardo and the Rio Doce, in Brazil The Portuguese name, indicating the wooden plugs worn in lower lip and ears, has displaced that of Aymores, their own name for these ornaments They are the best known representatives of the great primitive long-headed Tapuya race (Tupi, enemies), now alternatively called Gesan, which occupied the forest region until overcome by the Caraio They live without stone implements, unclad, and use leaf-shelters Their food, including earth, is cooked in canes or eaten raw

BOTOSANI. Department of Rumania. It is in Moldavia, and has an area of 1,220 sq m Botosani is the capital. Pop about 200,000

BOTOSANI. Town of Rumania. Situated on the river Shiska, in Moldavia, it lies about 60 m. N W of Jassy, with which it is connected by railway It is a commercial centre, with flour and starch industries Pop 33,000

BOTTESFORD. Village of Leicestershire It is 7½ m N W of Grantham, on the L N E Rly, and is the station for Belvoir Castle The Perpendicular church has a lofty spire

BOTTISHAM. Village of Cambridgeshire It is 6 m E N E. of Cambridge, on the L N E. Rly. Pop 624

BOTTROP Town of Prussia It is in the W. of Westphalia, 9 m N E of Duisburg. It is an industrial district, and has large coal mines. Pop 82,159.

BOTWOOD. Seaport of Newfoundland. On the W shore of the estuary of the [illegible] river, it is connected by rly. with the [illegible] The products of Grand Falls and district are shipped from here.

BOUAKE. Town of the French Ivory Coast, W Africa It is about 175 m N by W of Bingerville, and is connected by railway with Abidjan It is one of the chief centres of the interior.

BOUCAN. Seaport of France It stood formerly at the mouth of the Adour Since the river was diverted, however, its importance as a port has greatly diminished.

BOUCHAVESNES. Village of France. It is 4 m N of Péronne on the road to Bapaume. It was captured by the French, Sept 13–14, 1916, in the battle of the Somme

BOUCHES-DU-RHONE Department of France. At the mouth of the Rhône, its area is 2 025 sq m It has a seaboard of about 120 m on the Mediterranean, much of it covered by étangs or lagoons. Marseilles, the capital, is the largest town, others are Aix and Arles Pop (1931) 1,101,672.

BOUCHE WOOD. Wood of France It is S of the Arras-Cambrai road A German strong point, it was stormed, together with Loison Wood, by Canadian troops, Sept. 1, 1918

BOUFARIK. Town of Algeria Situated 23 m by rly. S of Algiers, it was originally named Medina Clausel after its founder Pop 11,000, including about 6,000 Europeans

BOUGAINVILLE. Largest of the Solomon Islands, Pacific Ocean. Formerly German, it is now administered by Australia, its area is 3,880 sq m The principal harbour is Kieta, on the N E coast Of volcanic formation, it rises in Mt Balbi, an active volcano, to 10,170 ft Pop 60,000

BOUGHROOD Hamlet of Radnorshire It is 11 m S E of Builth, on the G W Rly.

BOUGIE. Seaport of Algeria On the bay of Bougie and the declivity of Mt Guraya, it is 120 m E of Algiers, with which it is connected by rly via Beni Mansour As the Saldae of the Romans it formed an important station in Mauritania Part of the Roman wall is still in existence Bougie was captured by the French in 1833 It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of bougies (wax candles). Pop. (1931) 25,261

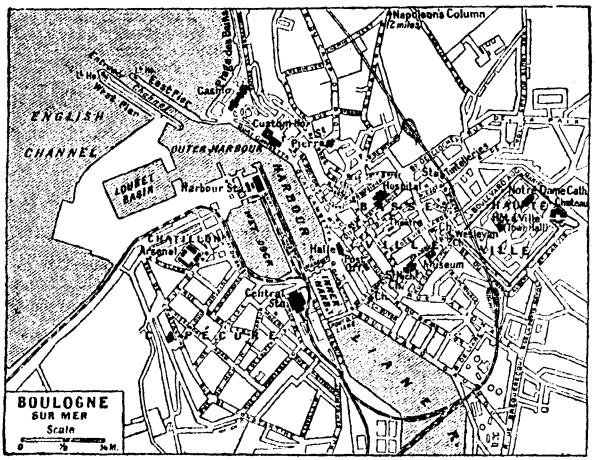
BOUILLON. Town of Belgium In the Ardennes, it is 9 m N E of Sedan, and is mainly famous historically It stands on both banks of the Semois, and there are remains of its castle, below which the river flows almost in a circle The family who ruled here and built the castle called themselves counts of Bouillon, and their most famous member was Godfrey of Bouillon, the crusader

BOUILLY. Village of France It is 5 m S W of Reims, and was taken by Yorkshire troops in the second battle of the Marne, July 21, 1918

BOULDER. Town of West Australia It is 379 m by rly from Perth, and just outside Kalgoorlie Its industries are connected with the group of mines forming the Golden Mile. It has a fine racecourse Pop (1930) 5,705

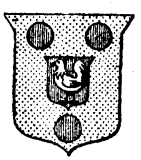
BOULDER. City of Colorado, U S.A It is 29 m N W of Denver, on the Union Pacific, Colorado and Southern, and other railways It is the seat of the state university, and near by is the famous Boulder canyon Gold and silver and other minerals are mined in the district A noted summer health resort, it has a sanatorium, and there are medicinal springs Pop (1930) 11,223

BOULEAUX WOOD. Wood of France It lies to the E of Guillemont In Sept, 1916, the British attacked from here to the N of the Albert-Bapaume road By Sept 25 most of the wood had fallen into British hands, the Germans evacuating it owing to the result of the fierce struggle in Morval.



Boulogne-sur-Mer. Plan of the town divided into two parts by the harbour

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. Seaport and town of France. In the dept. of Pas-de-Calais, it stands on the English Channel, 157 m. by rly. N. by W. of Paris at the mouth of the Liane River. On a hill is the old town, surrounded by walls, containing the castle, now used as barracks, the hôtel de ville, and the cathedral of Notre Dame. Boulogne has a fine modern harbour, and is one of the chief ports for the traffic between England and France. The industries include fishing and fruits, eggs, and fish. To the north is Napoleon's column, begun to commemorate the assembly of the army for the conquest of England in 1804, and completed in 1841. There is a wireless station. Boulogne was, according to some, the starting point of Cæsar's invasion of Britain. During the Great War the town and port were under British administration and were almost entirely devoted to military uses. For the conduct of its inhabitants during numerous aerial bombardments, Boulogne was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Pop. (1931) 51,854.



Boulogne arms

BOULOGNE-SUR-SEINE. Town of France. In the dept. of Seine, it lies S.W. of Paris, in a bend of the Seine, and gives its name to the adjacent park, the Bois de Boulogne. Pop. (1931) 86,234.

BOULTER'S LOCK. Lock on the Thames, near Maidenhead, Berks. It is in one of the most beautiful reaches of the river, and is a fashionable resort, especially on Ascot Sunday.

BOUNTY. Group of 13 islands in the S. Pacific. Belonging to New Zealand, they lie N. of the Antipodes Islands, about 415 m. from Port Chalmers. They are uninhabited, and the principal island, which has a depot with stores for shipwrecked mariners, is visited twice a year by a government steamer.

BOURAIL. Town of New Caledonia. On the W. coast, it is 105 m. N.W. of Nouméa.

BOURBON, Ile de. French island in the Indian Ocean, generally called Réunion (q.v.).

BOURBONNAIS. Province of France before the Revolution. It grew up around the town of Bourbon l'Archambault, whence it took its name, and its lords, from the 10th century among the most powerful of the French nobles, were the ancestors of the kings of France from Henry IV onwards. Most of the district is now covered by the department of Allier.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS. Town and health resort of France. In the department of Haute-Marne, it is close to the river Amance, 35 m. by railway N.E. of Langres. Its hot springs, known to the Romans as Aquæ Borvonis, are impregnated with chloride of sodium, and have a temperature of from 110° to 150° F. They are efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism. It has a 12th century church and a ruined castle, also saw mills and plaster factories. Pop. 4,500.

BOURBOULE, La. Inland watering place of France. In the department of Puy-de-Dôme, it stands on the Dordogne, 22 m. S.W. of Clermont. It is a flourishing health resort on account of its hot mineral springs, which have a temperature of from 80° to 130° F. The waters are beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism and skin diseases, and also for delicate children; they are strongly arsenical and impregnated with bicarbonate of soda, and possess great radio-activity. There are several bathing establishments and a casino. Pop. 1,500.

BOURE. District of French Guinea, W. Africa. It is in the N.E. corner of the colony and has gold mines.

BOURG-EN-BRESSE. Town of France. The capital of the old province of Bresse and of the modern department of Ain, it is situated on the Reyssouze, 37 m. by rly. N.E. of Lyons, at the junction of several railway lines. The church of Notre Dame dates from the 16th century. The church of Notre Dame de Brou, also of the 16th century, is well known from Matthew Arnold's poem. The town manufactures mineral waters, pottery, and soap, and trades in poultry, cattle, and grain. Pop. 20,500.

BOURGES. City of France. Capital of the dept. of Cher, it stands at the junction of the rivers Yèvre and Auron, 144 m. by rly. S. of Paris. The seat of an archbishopric, its chief building is the magnificent 12th century Gothic cathedral famed especially for its stained glass and its two towers. Other features of interest are the hôtel de ville, built about 1440, and the old house of Jacques Cœur, now used as law courts. The university, founded in 1465, was abolished at the Revolution. The city is noted for its engineering works. Pop. 45,942.

BOURGET. Lake of France. It is close to Aix-les-Bains. Its length is 11 m. and its breadth 2 m. The canal de Savières takes its water to the Rhône, 2½ m. away.

BOURGET, Le. Village of France. It is 6 m. by rly. N.E. of Paris, and during the siege of Paris in 1870 was the scene of French reverses. It has a large aerodrome, and is the air port for Paris. Pop. 6,185.

BOURKE. Town of New South Wales, Australia. It is on the S. bank of the Darling river, 503 m. by rly. N.W. of Sydney. It is a centre of sheep-farming, and has copper mines. Pop. 3,000.

BOURLON WOOD. Wood of France. Prominent in the Great War, it lies 3½ m. W. of Cambrai, and the village of the same name, ruined in the fighting, was at its N.W. edge. The wood played a most important part in the great series of battles fought before Cambrai in 1917 and 1918.

BOURNE. Urban district and market town of Lincolnshire. It is 9½ m. W. of Spalding, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. It has a Norman church and traces of a castle. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 4,889.

BOURNE END. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 2¾ m. E.N.E. of Marlow, on the G.W. Rly.

BOURNEMOUTH. Borough and watering place of Hampshire. It stands in the pine-clad valley of the Bourne rivulet on Poole Bay, 3½ m. S.W. of Christchurch, and 108 m. S.W. of London by the S. Rly. Its equable climate, soft air, and picturesque chines make it a popular health resort and residential district Bournemouth sprang into popularity about the middle of the 19th century. It has a long stretch of firm, clean sands affording excellent bathing, and two piers. There are numerous gardens and parks. The Winter Gardens are a great attraction, and a fine pavilion was opened in 1929. The public buildings include fine modern churches, free libraries, and the Russell-Cotes art gallery and museum There is a broadcasting station. About 3 m outside the town is an aerodrome. Bournemouth was incorporated in 1890, and became a county borough in 1900 In 1931 its area was extended and it now includes Southbourne, Boscombe, and other areas The corporation owns Hengistbury Head. Pop (1931) 116,780.



Bournemouth arms

BOURNVILLE. Town of Worcestershire. It lies 4½ m. S.W. of Birmingham on the L.M.S Rly., and is included in Greater Birmingham It was built on garden city lines in 1895 by George Cadbury for his chocolate and cocoa business. In 1901 the property was made over to a trust

BOUSCAT, LE. Town of France. In the dept of Gironde, it is a N.W. suburb of Bordeaux, and has a hydropathic institute.

BOUSSA. Town of Nigeria On the Niger, at the head of navigation, it occupies a large stretch of land and is encompassed by a wall. Here Mungo Park was drowned in 1806. Pop. about 12,000

BOUSSU. Town of Belgium Situated in the coal mining district, 7 m. by rly. W. of Mons, it has foundries, smelting works, and engineering shops. There is an old castle. Pop. 12,000.

BOUVET. Uninhabited island in the S. Atlantic. It was discovered in 1739 by Pierre Bouvet, but no flag was hoisted till 1825, when Captain Norris set up the British one In 1928 a dispute arose between Great Britain and Norway, but Great Britain waived her claim, and in 1930 Bouvet was recognised as a dependency of Norway.

BOUVINES. Village of France It is on the French-Belgian border between Lille and Tournai. Here, in 1214, was fought the battle of Bouvines between the French, under Philip Augustus, and an allied army collected by the Emperor Otto IV and King John of England. The French gained a notable victory.

BOVEY TRACEY. Town of Devonshire. It lies 6 m. S.E. of Moreton Hampstead, on the G.W. Rly., amid beautiful scenery in a district rich in lignites The Church of Thomas à Becket was built by Sir William de Tracey, one of the archbishop's murderers, as a penance. There are pottery works, Pop 2,788.

BOW. River of Canada. It rises in the Rocky Mountains and unites some miles W. of Medicine Hat with the Belly river, the two forming the South Saskatchewan. Its total length is 315 m

BOW. Eastern suburb of London. It lies within the borough of Poplar, 3 m. E. of St. Paul's. Named from the bow or arched bridge over the Lea, which replaced the ford in the reign of Henry II, it had a Norman-French school referred to by Chaucer in "French she spake . . . after the scole of Stratford-atte-Bow." Its full name is Stratford-le-Bow, and at one time it was noted for its pottery. Pop. 40,217.

BOW. Market town of Devonshire. It is 16 m W.N.W. of Exeter, on the S. Rly. Market day, 2nd Mon. each month. Pop. 616.

BOWDITCH. Island in the S. Pacific Ocean, also known as Fakaofo (q.v.).

BOWDON. Urban district of Cheshire. It is 8 m from Manchester, just outside Altrincham, which is its station on the L.M.S. and Cheshire Lines Rlys. There is a Perpendicular church with some interesting monuments Pop (1931) 3,285

BOWEN. Town of Queensland, Australia. It is 630 m N of Brisbane, on Port Denison harbour, and has one of the finest anchorages on the E. coast. Pop. about 2,000

BOWER. Village of Caithness-shire It is 11½ m. N.W. of Wick, on the L.M.S. Rly.

BOWES. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.) It is 6 m. S.W. of Barnard Castle on the L.N.E. Rly. A natural bridge of limestone, which is known as God's Bridge, crosses the Greta. Bowes, the Roman Lavatrae, has the ruins of a Norman castle Pop. 655

BOW FELL. Mountain of Cumberland. It is 4 m E. of Westwater, and is 2,960 ft. high.

BOWLAND. Forest area in Lancashire and Yorkshire. It covers about 30,000 acres and lies to the N.W. of Clitheroe. The river Hodder flows across it Proposals have been made to turn it into a national park.

BOWLING. Village of Dumbartonshire It is on the river Clyde, 3½ m E.S.E. of Dumbarton, on the L.M.S. Rly. The Forth and Clyde Canal begins here Pop 1,617.

BOWLING. Suburb of Bradford, Yorkshire It is situated 1 m S of the city, Bowling Junction is a station on the L.M.S.

BOWMANVILLE. Town and port of Ontario, Canada Situated 42 m N.E of Toronto, on the C.N. Rlys., it is a port of entry on lake Ontario and has a considerable trade in apples, cheese, and livestock There is a broadcasting station here. Pop (1931) 4,080

BOWMORE. Seaport of Argyllshire. Situated on the island of Islay, it has a small harbour. Fairs are held twice a year

BOWNESS. Village of Cumberland. It is on the Solway Firth and is chiefly known because Hadrian's Wall ends here.

BOWNESS. Village of Westmorland. It lies on a picturesque bay on the E shore of Lake Windermere It is now included in Windermere urban district Pop 3,860

BOWOOD. Seat of the marquess of Lansdowne In Wiltshire, 2 m from Calne, the estate was at one time part of a royal forest, afterwards becoming the property of the earl of Shelburne, the ancestor of the present marquess. The house contains many valuable works of art, and the gardens are noted

BOWRAL. Pleasure resort of New South Wales, Australia Situated at an alt of some 2,200 ft., it is 80 m by rly S.W of Sydney. It is in Camden co., and is a summer resort. Pop 2,000

BOX. Village of Wiltshire It is 5 m N.E of Bath, on the G.W. Rly. Here are subterranean quarries of Bath stone. Pop 2,120.

BOXFORD. Village of Berkshire. It is 4½ m. N.W of Newbury, on the G.W Rly

BOX HILL. Beauty spot of Surrey The hill, a spur of the North Downs, 590 ft high, is about a mile from Dorking, and takes its name from the numerous box trees thereon. It was bequeathed to the nation by Leopold Salomons, and was vested in the National Trust in 1914. George Meredith lived in the vicinity.

BOXLEY. Village of Kent Situated 2 m N E. of Maidstone, it has a remarkable church, with a 15th century narthex In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded 1144. These now form part of a private house

BOXMOOR. Village of Hertfordshire It is 1½ m S W of, and within the parish of Hemel Hempstead, and is served by the L M S Rly. Roman remains have been found Pop 4,593

BOXTEL. Town of the Netherlands In the prov. of North Brabant, it is 7 m. S of 's Hertogenbosch. Its chief manufactures are paper, linen, and salt It was the scene of the defeat of an Anglo-Dutch army by the French, Sept. 17, 1794 Pop 8,250.

BOYACA. Department of E Colombia Separated from Venezuela by the Meta and its tributaries, it is mountainous in the W, has vast prairies in the E, and covers an area of 27,230 sq m Largely agricultural, it produces cereals, cotton, coal, iron, copper, plumbago, and salt, fine emeralds are found at Muso Pop 950,264

BOYACA. Town of Colombia It is 22 m from Tunja Here in Aug, 1819, Simon Bolivar defeated the Spanish forces and thus secured the independence of the country

BOYANA River of Albania Issuing from lake Scutari, it follows a tortuous course of 14 m to the Adriatic, forming on its way part of the boundary between Albania and Yugoslavia It is navigable, and is joined by an arm with the Drin river

BOYLE. Market town of co Roscommon, I F S On the river Boyle, it is 9 m N W of Carrick-on-Shannon, on the G S Rlys It contains the ruins of a 12th century Cistercian abbey, and trades in flax, butter, and provisions Market days, Wed and Sat Pop 2,323

BOYNE River of the I F S Rising in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, in co Kildare, it flows to the Irish Sea, 4 m below Drogheda, to which town it is navigable Its length is about 80 m, and on its banks are Trim and Navan Its chief tributary is the Blackwater

The battle of the Boyne was fought between William III of England and the exiled James II, July 1 (July 11, new style), 1690 The Orangemen keep July 12 as the anniversary It resulted in the defeat of James and of his hopes of restoration. An obelisk marks the site of the battle

BOZEN. Austrian name for the Italian town of Bolzano (q v)

BOZRAH. Name of two towns of ancient Palestine Their sites have been identified with the modern villages of El Buseira (q v) and Busra (q v)

BRA. Town of Italy It is 31 m by rly S of Turin, and trades in silk, wine, cattle, and truffles. Near by are the ruins of Pollentia Pop 17,250



Brabant arms

BRABANT. District of Europe, now part of Belgium, and the Netherlands About 1190 Henry, duke of Lower Lorraine, called himself duke of Brabant Later it passed to Burgundy and came with the lands of Mary, the heiress of Charles the Bold, to the Hapsburgs and thus passed with Spain to Philip II The revolt of the Netherlands against Spain divided Brabant into two parts The northern portion (now the prov of the Netherlands called North Brabant) was conquered by the Dutch and was included in the United Provinces in 1648 The southern part (now the Belgian province of Brabant) remained under Spanish rule until 1713, when it passed to Austria In 1815 Brabant was included in the new kingdom of the Netherlands, but the southerners soon revolted against Dutch rule The outcome was the foundation in 1830 of the kingdom of Belgium

BRABANT. Province of Belgium. Between the Scheldt and the Meuse, it is a very fertile region, 1,268 sq. m in area, and is Belgium's most densely populated province Pop (1930) 1,680,065

BRABANT, North Province of the Netherlands. Bounded S. by Belgium and W. by Zealand, it is 1,920 sq m in area Grain, beet, and hops are grown, cattle are raised, and there are tanneries 's Hertogenbosch is the capital. Pop (1930) 897,810

BRABANT. Town of France It is on the river Meuse, 10 m N N W. of Verdun Captured by the Germans in the battle of Verdun, Feb 23, 1916, it was recaptured by the Americans and French, Oct 8, 1918

BRACADALE. Sea loch of Inverness shire Standing on an inlet on the W coast of the island of Skye, it is dotted with islands, among them Wiay and Oinsay

BRACADALE. Hamlet of Inverness-shire. It is on the island of Skye, on Loch Bracadale, and is 10 m S W. of Portree

BRACCIANO (anc Lacus Sabatinus) Crater lake of Italy About 18 m N W. of Rome, it is 20 m in circumference, and lies 535 ft. above sea level It is 525 ft deep, and famous for its fish

BRACEBOROUGH. Village of Lincolnshire. On the river Glen, it is 4 m S W of Bourn, on the L N E Rly, and possesses mineral springs, the value of whose waters was discovered in 1800 In 1920 Braceborough became a spa for the treatment of various disorders of the blood, skin, etc

BRACEBRIDGE. Village of Lincolnshire It is on the river Witham, and adjoins the city of Lincoln The church has a Saxon tower

BRACEBRIDGE. Town of Ontario, Canada It stands on the N branch of the river Muskoka, 125 m N of Toronto, and has a station on the C N Rlys Pop (1931) 2,436

BRACKLEY. Urban district and market town of Northamptonshire It lies on the Great Ouse, 7 m W N W of Buckingham on the L M S Rly, and is also served by the L N E Rly Market day, alternate Mon Pop (1931), 2,181

BRACKNELL. Market town of Berkshire. It is 4½ m E of Wokingham, on the S. Rly. Market day, Thurs

BRACKLINN. Series of waterfalls in Perthshire They are on the Keltie Water, 1½ m. N E. of Callander

BRADAN. Loch of Ayrshire Situated 6 m. S.S E of Straiton, it measures 1 m by ¼ m On one of its two islets are the ruins of an old castle Troon draws its water supply from here

BRADDAN. Village of the Isle of Man It is 2 m from Douglas, and is famous for its church. The present building dates from the 18th century, but has an older tower There are some Runic crosses in the churchyard

BRADDOCK. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A. Standing on the right bank of the Monongahela, it is 10 m S E of Pittsburg, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys. Pop (1930) 19,329

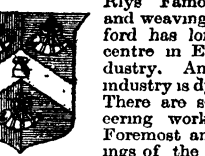
BRADDOCK, North Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A Situated 10 m by rly S E of Pittsburg, it is on the Pennsylvania rly, and manufactures steel rails It was incorporated in 1897 Pop (1930) 16,782.

BRADENHAM. Village of Buckinghamshire It lies 3½ m N W of W Wycombe, and has a church dedicated to St Botolph, in which Isaac D'Israeli is buried He lived at Bradenham House from 1829 until his death in 1848.

BRADFIELD. Village of Berkshire. It is 3 m. from Theale, which is its station on the G.W. Rly. The church is modern. There is a public school for boys, St. Andrew's College, which was founded in 1859. In the grounds is an open air theatre where Greek plays are performed.

BRADFIELD. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 7 m N W of Sheffield, and is served by the L N E. Rly. There are several reservoirs near.

BRADFORD. City and county borough of Yorkshire (W R.) It is in a hilly district on the Aire, 9 m. W of Leeds, and 191 m N.N W. of London, and is served by the L M S and L.N E Rlys Famous for the spinning and weaving of worsted, Bradford has long been the chief centre in England of this industry. An important allied industry is dyeing and finishing There are several large engineering works and foundries. Foremost among public buildings of the city is the French-Gothic town hall, erected in 1873, and since enlarged



Bradford arms

The Exchange, opened in 1867, contains a statue of Richard Cobden, and the Cartwright Memorial Hall, erected in 1904, in honour of the power loom, houses the art gallery and museum Bradford became a bishopric in 1919 The parish church of S. Peter, which became the cathedral church, is a Perpendicular building erected about 1458 Among educational institutions are the grammar school, founded in the 16th century, and lodged in a new building in 1873, the technical college, opened in 1882, and acquired by the corporation seven years later, and the mechanics' institute, established in 1832 There are many fine parks and open spaces Bradford was incorporated in 1847, became a co borough in 1888, and a city in 1897. First represented in Parliament in 1832, it returned two members down to 1885, when the number was increased to three, and in 1918 to four In 1907 the chief magistrate received the title of lord mayor Its famous football club, Bradford City, won the Association Cup in 1911 Market, daily Pop (1931) 298,041

BRADFORD. Suburb of Manchester It is 2 m to the E of the city proper.

BRADFORD. City of Pennsylvania, U S A. It is an important junction, 78 m S of Buffalo, on the Pennsylvania and other rlys. It has refineries, boiler shops, glass factories, railroad machine shops, and chemical works, with manufactures of motor cycles. Pop. (1930) 19,306.

BRADFORD ABBAS. Village of Dorset. Lying near the Somerset border, a little to the S E. of Yeovil, it has a fine, though much-restored church. A little to the E is Wyke Farm, a coated house, formerly belonging to the abbots of Sherborne.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON. Urban district of Wiltshire. It is 9 m. S.E. of Bath, on the G W. rly., and stands on both banks of the Avon, and on the Kennet and Avon canal. S. Lawrence, a Saxon church, is one of the oldest in England. Pop. (1931) 4,735.

BRADING. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is 4 m. S. of Ryde, on the S. Rly. It retains its stocks and bull ring, and has remains of a Roman villa. Pop. 1,696.

BRADLEY. Village of Staffordshire. It is 2 m. S.W. of Stafford, and its church has some notable features.

BRADNINCH. Village of Devonshire. It is 4 m. N E. of Exeter, and is served by the G.W. rly. The church is a Perpendicular building.

BRADSHAW. Village of Lancashire. It is 2 m. N.E. of Bolton. The church is modern, but the tower of the older one stands in the churchyard.

BRADWELL, NEW. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 1 m. S.E. of Wolverton, on the L.M.S. Rly.

BRADWELL-ON-SEA. Village of Essex. It is on the estuary of the Blackwater, 6 m. N.E of Southminster. The church includes 14th century remains, and 2 m. N E. has the ruined chapel of St. Peter at-the-Wall, one of the earliest churches in England, which was built by St. Cedd of Roman tiles (7th century).

BRAEMAR. District of Aberdeenshire. Surrounded by the Cairngorm Mts and watered by the Dee, it has typical Highland scenery and deer-forests, and is a great tourist resort. Balmoral and Abergeldie castles, and Mar Lodge are in the district

BRAEMAR. Village of Aberdeenshire. It is 16½ m. from Ballater on the L M S Rly. It has a meteorological station and Highland games are held here every year.

BRAERIACH. Mountain on the borders of Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire. It is a peak of the Cairngorm group, and its height is 4,248 ft.

BRAGA. District of Portugal It forms the central part of Entre Minho e-Douro province, and has an area of 1,040 sq m Mountainous in the N E , it is level in the coast districts Cattle-rearing, dairy-farming, and leather making are the main industries Pop (1930) 399,342

BRAGA (anc. Bracara Augusta) City of Portugal The capital of the district of Braga, it is 35 m by rly N. of Oporto The ancient capital of Lusitania, and seat of the primate of Portugal, it is a walled town, with a citadel Other buildings are a 12th century cathedral, an archiepiscopal palace, library, convents, and remains of a Roman theatre, aqueduct, and temple, and other antiquities It manufactures cutlery, jewelry, and felt hats. Near the town, on a lofty eminence, stands the sanctuary of Bom Jesus, which is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims. It is reached by railway. Pop 21,970

BRAGANCA. District of Portugal. It forms the N E portion of Tras-os-Montes province, and has an area of 2 513 sq. m Bounded S and S E by the Douro, and N E. and N. by Spain, it is largely mountainous, its river valleys sloping to the Douro It produces chestnuts, marble, iron ore, and coal, and raises sheep and silkworms. The family that ruled over Portugal until 1910 was known as the house of Braganza Pop (1930) 181,179.

BRAGANCA. City of Portugal It is picturesquely situated on the river Ferrenza, 32 m N.E. of Mirandella station, and 8 m from the Spanish border It is the seat of a bishopric, and consists of an old walled upper town, containing the cathedral, and a modern lower town Silkworm rearing and silk-making are the chief industries. Pop. 6,000.

BRAGANCA. Seaport of Brazil In the state of Pará, it is on the navigable Caeté river, near the coast, 145 m. by rly N E. of Pará. An agricultural town, it trades in sugar, cotton, maize, mandioca, cattle, and pigs. There are large grazing grounds in the immediate neighbourhood. Pop. 10,000.

BRAGMAN'S BLUFF. Wireless station of Nicaragua. On the E. coast, it is about 65 m. S. of the northern boundary of the country.

BRAHMANBARIA. Town of Bengal, India On the Titas river, 50 m. N.E. of Dacca, it is connected by rly. and river with Calcutta. It has a trade in rice. Pop. 19,000.

BRAHMAPUTRA (son of Brahma). River of India. It rises in the Kubigangri glacier of the northern Himalayas. Its length is about 1,800 m. and its drainage area about 361,200 sq. m. It traverses the Assam valley for 450 m., and then enters Rangpur district, continuing, as the

Jamuna, a southerly course for about 150 m. until it reaches the main stream of the Ganges, the Padma, at Goálanda Here the combined delta of the two rivers begins, the main body of the Brahmaputra waters finally reaching the Bay of Bengal by the Meghná estuary, about 170 m. N E. of Calcutta.

BRAHUI. Aggregation of tribes forming about one-fifth of the population of Baluchistan. The majority of them speak Brahui, a Dravidian dialect. Squat, flat-featured, brown-haired, they exhibit Arab, alpine, Pathan, and less certain Dravidian elements They are easy-going Sunni Moslems of patriarchal habits, three-fifths nomadic, and preferring a pastoral life to agriculture. Their head is the khan of Kalat.

BRAIDWOOD. Village of Lanarkshire. It is 1¼ m. S E. of Carluke, on the L M S. Rly. Here are limestone quarries.

BRAILI. River port of Rumania On the Danube, about 100 m N E. of Bucharest, it is connected by a branch line with the main rly. systems An important commercial town, it trades largely in grain Pop (1930) 68,310.

BRAINTREE. Urban district and market town of Essex. On the Blackwater river, it is 6 m. N.W. of Witham junction on the L N E. Rly, its station being Braintree and Bocking It manufactures artificial silk and has breweries and corn mills. In 1928 a new town hall was opened, the gift of Mr W. J Courtauld. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 8,912.

BRAINTREE. Town of Massachusetts, U S A. It is on the railway, 10 m S of Boston Pop. (1930) 15,712

BRAITHWAITE Village of Cumberland It is 2½ m W of Keswick, on the L M S Rly.

BRAITHWELL. Village of Yorkshire It is 2½ m S.E of Conisbrough There is an old church.

BRAKE. Seaport of Germany It stands on the river Weser in the state of Oldenburg, 15 m. from Bremerhaven, and 25 m below Bremen. It is a railway junction and has several manufacturing industries Pop 6,546

BRAKNA. District of Mauritania, French W Africa It is N of Sengal, and is bounded on the W by Trarza, and on the S E by Gorgol.

BRAMBANAN Ruined town of Java, Netherlands E Indies. Situated 15 m by rly S.W. of Surakarta, it has magnificent remains of Buddhist temples monasteries, etc, built of hewn stones without mortar. Around a central temple are five squares formed of shrines and cells, with figures.

BRAMBER. Village of Sussex It is 4 m. N.W of Shoreham-by-the-Sea, on the S. Rly. Here are the ruins of a castle built to protect the estuary of the Adur. There is an old church and in the village is an interesting museum.

BRAMFORD. Village of Suffolk. It is on the river Gipping, 2½ m. N W. of Ipswich, on the L N E Rly. Pop 1,473.

BRAMHAM. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3½ m W of Tadcaster. At Bramham Moor a battle was fought in 1408 when the Percies were defeated. It gives its name to a hunt.

BRAMLEY Village of Hampshire. It is 5 m. N of Basingstoke, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop 574

BRAMPTON. District of Derbyshire. It is 3½ m S W of Chesterfield and its church is a notable building. It is part of the urban district of Brampton and Walton. Pop. (1931) 2,323.

BRAMPTON. Market town of Cumberland. It is 9 m N.E of Carlisle, and is served by the L.N E Rly. Market day, Wed Pop. 2,590

BRAMPTON. Town of Ontario, Canada. It is 21 m. W. of Toronto, and is served by the C.N. Rlys. and the C.P. Rly. There are some industries, and the town is the centre of a district famous for its flowers. Pop. (1931) 5,532

BRANCASTER. Village of Norfolk. It is on the coast, 5 m. from Burnham Market, its station on the L N E. Rly. The old church has a fine tower. Brancaster occupies the site of a Roman station.

BRANCEPETH. Village of Durham. It is 4½ m S W. of Durham, on the L N E. Rly. It has an old church, but is more famous for its castle, long a seat of the Neville family. The present building is a fine modern pile.

BRANCO. Island off W Africa. It is one of the Barlavento or windward group of the Cape Verde Islands.

BRANCO, Rio (Port, white river) River of Brazil. Rising close to Venezuela in the Parima mountains, it flows S and joins the Rio Negro, a branch of the Amazon Some 374 m long it is navigable by vessels of light draught for most of its length

BRANDENBURG. Province of Prussia It is 15,072 sq m in extent, and lies around the city of Berlin, which, however, is not included in it for administrative purposes Divided into two governments, Potsdam and Frankfort, and largely a sandy plain, it is well watered, the chief rivers being the Oder and the Elbe, with their tributaries There are numerous lakes and many canals Excluding the Berlin neighbourhood, it is mainly an agricultural district producing barley, rye, wheat, flax, hemp, and fruit Sheep are extensively reared, and lignite, gypsum, limestone, and other minerals are worked

It was the nucleus of the electorate which developed into the kingdom of Prussia. Pop 2,592,292

BRANDENBURG. Town of Prussia It stands on the river Havel, about 36 m from Berlin, and is divided into three parts, the old town, the new town, and between them, on an island in the river, the cathedral town Brandenburg was a bishopric from 949 until 1544 The cathedral on the island is Gothic of the 14th century. S. Catherine's, also Gothic, has a finely decorated exterior, and the altar and font are notable. S Peter's is Gothic of the 14th century, S. Godehard partly Gothic and partly Romanesque. The town has both an old and a new town hall. The industries include the manufacture of textile paper, beer, bicycles, boots, and leather Pop. 60,953

BRANDON District of Durham It is 3 m from Durham, and has a station, Brandon Colliery, on the L N E Rly Brandon Hill, within the district, is crowned with a tumulus It is part of the urban district of Brandon and Byshottles Pop (1931) 17,099.

BRANDON. Town of Suffolk The centre of a rural district, it is on the Little Ouse, 7 m. N.W. of Thetford, on the L N E Rly Flint knapping work has been carried on here from prehistoric times There are extensive warrens, and rabbit skins are dressed and prepared. Pop 2,462.

BRANDON. Village of Warwickshire It is 5 m E S E. of Coventry, on the L M S. Rly

BRANDON. Village of co Kerry, I F S. It stands on Brandon Bay, 4 m E. of Brandon Head, and 23 m. W. of Tralee. It has a small harbour

BRANDON. City and river port of Manitoba, Canada. On the Assiniboine river, it is 132 m by rly. W. of Winnipeg An important railway centre served by the C P. Rly. and the C N. Rlys., it has a government experimental farm and Indian industrial school, and trades in farm produce and agricultural machinery Pop. (1931) 17,082

BRANDYWINE CREEK. River of Pennsylvania, U S A. Rising in Chester co, it flows S E. to join the Delaware below Wilmington. On its banks a battle was fought, Sept., 11, 1777 during the American War of Independence.

The English commander, General Howe, met Washington at Chadd's Ford and, while feigning a frontal assault, sent a detachment under Cornwallis, to cross the stream higher up. The Americans were soon in retreat, and a fortnight later Howe took Philadelphia.

BRANKSOME. Former urban district of Dorset. It is now part of the borough of Poole. A summer resort, with a station on the S. Rly., it is noted for its beautiful chine.

BRANSCOMBE. Village of Devonshire. It is on Branscombe Bay, 4½ m E. of Sidmouth, and has an interesting church, partly Norman. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman camp.

BRANSTON. Village of Lincolnshire It is 3½ m. S E of Lincoln, on the L N.E. Rly. The church here has a Saxon tower. Pop. 1,275.

BRANTFORD. City and port of Ontario, Canada. On the Grand river, communicating by a short canal with Lake Erie, it is 24 m. by rly S W of Hamilton, and is served by the C N Rlys and the C P. Rly It has manufactures of clothing, agricultural implements, and electrical fittings The town is named after the Mohawk chief Joseph Brant (1742–1807), who fought for the British against the French and the Americans Pop. (1931) 30,107.

BRANXHOLM. Hamlet of Roxburghshire. It is near the Teviot, 3 m S W of Hawick. The castle, largely modernised, is famous as the old seat of the Scotts and for its mention in The Lay of the Last Minstrel

BRANXTON. Village of Northumberland. It is 2 m S E of Coldstream Near the church, which is on the battlefield of Flodden, stands a monument at the spot where James IV is said to have fallen

BRAS D'OR. Gulf of Cape Breton Island, Canada It is deep and irregular, and almost bisects the island Some 50 m long by 20 m. broad, it communicates by ship canal with St Peter's Bay. It is divided into parts usually referred to as Little and Great Bras d'Or lakes Cod and mackerel fishing are carried on, and its picturesque shores attract many tourists.

BRASOV. Town of Rumania In Transylvania, and formerly known as Kronstadt, it lies 70 m E S E. of Sibiu (Hermannstadt) The inner town, some of whose towers and walls still stand, is commanded on the N. by the Schlossberg, on which there is a fort, built in 1553 The early 15th century town hall was restored at the end of the 18th century. St Bartholomew's Church is the oldest in the town, and there is an old Protestant church Brasov is a banking centre, and its industries include oil refining, glass-making, and cement works. Pop. (1930) 56,234.

BRASS. River of Nigeria. Although not a tributary of the Niger, it enters the sea at the Niger delta About 100 m. long it flows S. and E from its source to the sea. As it is connected to the main stream not far from its source, it forms in effect one of the mouths of the Niger.

BRASS. Town of Nigeria. Standing on an island at the mouth of the Niger river, it lies some 50 m. E. of Port Harcourt. The centre of a trading region, it is also a port of call

BRASSO. Alternative name for the Rumanian town of Brasov (q v).

BRASTED. Village of Kent It is 1½ m N E of Westerham, on the S. Rly. The church has a remarkable tower and, although largely rebuilt, contains some old and interesting features

BRATISLAVA. City and river port of Czechoslovakia. Known to the Magyars as Pozsóny and to the Germans as Pressburg, it is situated on the left bank of the Danube about 50 m. to the east of Vienna. It is the chief river port of the republic, and is on the E. slope of the Little Carpathians, a few miles east of where the Morava joins the Danube. The chief buildings are the Gothic cathedral and the Landhaus, where the Hungarian legislature met until 1848. The town hall houses the municipal museum; near by is the Franciscan Church, founded in 1272 The ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811, crown a wall-encircled plateau at a height of 270 ft. above the river, access to the enclosure is gained through a massive Gothic gateway. There is an iron bridge across the river Bratislava possesses a Slovak university and is an important broadcasting station. From 1526 until the 19th century Bratislava was the coronation place of the kings of Hungary. Pop. (1930) 123,852

BRATSBERG. Name of a county of Norway now called Telemark (q v.).

BRATTON FLEMING. Village of Devonshire. It is 8 m N E of Barnstaple, on the S. Rly.

BRAUGHING. Village of Hertfordshire It is 3½ m S S E. of Buntingford, on the L N E. Rly Pop. 902

BRAUNSBERG. Town of East Prussia. It stands near the mouth of the Passarge, about 40 m S.W of Konigsberg It has soap and leather manufactures Its church dates from the 14th century, and its old college ranks as a university The town owes its existence to the Teutonic Order, who had a castle here about 1240 Pop. 13,600

BRAUNSCHWEIG. German name for the state of Brunswick (q v).

BRAUNSTON. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 3 m N W. of Daventry, on the L M S Rly. Pop. 1,081

BRAUNTON. Village of Devonshire. It is at the mouth of the river Taw, 5½ m N.W. of Barnstaple, on the S Rly Braunton Burrows, a sandy flat 3 m long, 2 m wide, lies to the W.

BRAVA. One of the Cape Verde Islands. It is hilly, fertile, and healthful Its chief industry is the making of palm-leaf hats The port of Brava, or São João Baptista has a little shipping

BRAVA. Seaport of Italian Somaliland. It is 11 m S W. of Mogadiscio, and has a trade with Arabia and India

BRAY Village of Berkshire It is on the Thames, 1½ m S E of Maidenhead It is generally assumed that the vicar of Bray of the song was vicar here The chief building is the parish church

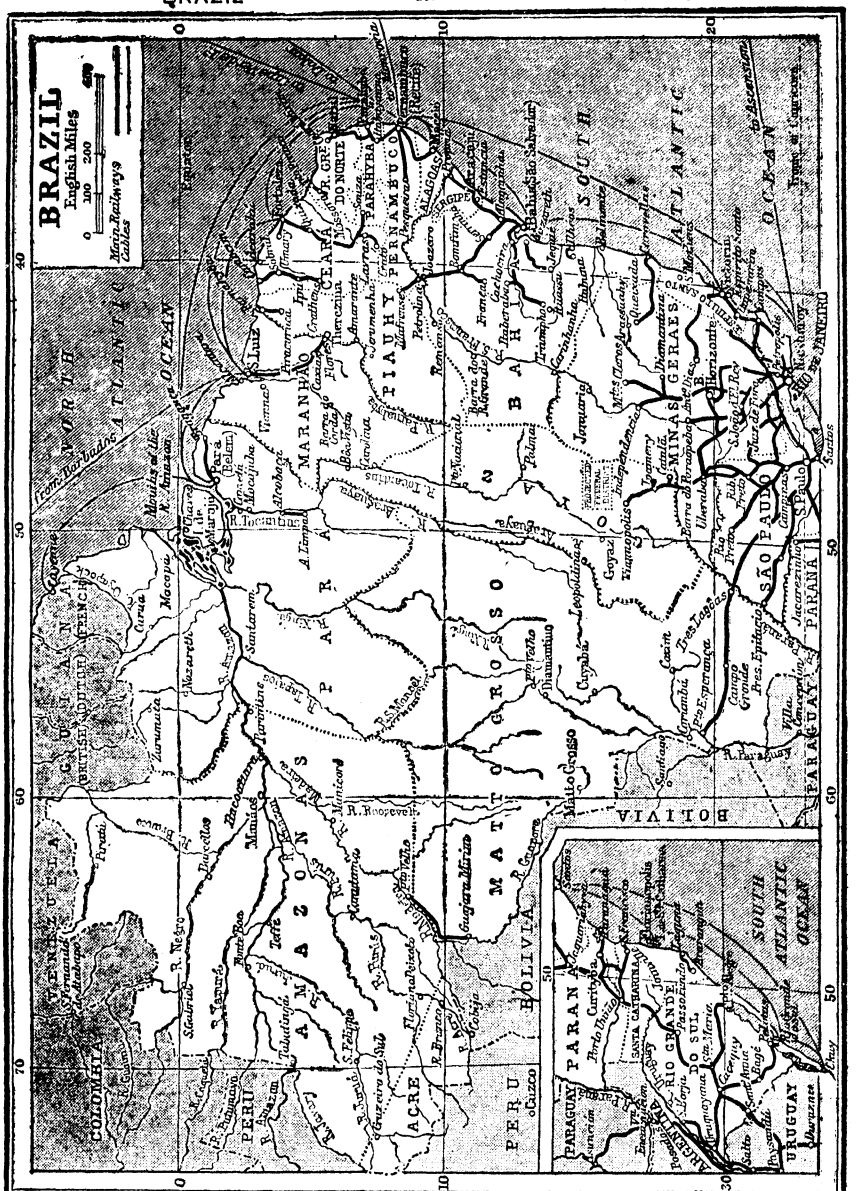
BRAY. Urban district, watering place, and market town, co Wicklow and Dublin, I F S. It is on the river Bray, 14½ m S E of Dublin, on the G S. Rlys It has a harbour, a fine esplanade, and good bathing Its Gaelic name is Bri Chualann Market days, Tues. and Sat Pop (1926) 8,637.

BRAY. Village of France. Also known as Bray sur Somme, it is in the dept. of Somme, on the river Somme, 5 m. S E of Albert It lay within the Allied line at the opening of the battle of the Somme in 1916

BRAZIL. Country of S. America. It is bounded N by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, Venezuela, and Colombia, S by Uruguay, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, W. by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina Its area is about 3,285,000 sq m Rio de Janeiro is the capital, other important towns including São Paulo, Bahia (São Salvador), Recife, Pará, Porto Alegre, Curityba, Bello Horizonte, and Nictheroy. The centre consists of a great plateau with an average height of 2,000 ft. In the E. and S. mountain ranges alternate with fertile valleys.



Brazil arms



The northern regions are chiefly low-lying thickly forested plains. Brazil has the greatest water system on the face of the globe. The rivers include the Amazon, Paraná, Araguaya, and Madeira. The majority of the people are Roman Catholics. There are about 100,000 Indians living in the valley of the Amazon. The population is estimated at 40,272,650.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. Brazil is a federal republic with a constitution very like that of the United States. The president and vice-president are elected by the people and serve for four years. Congress consists of two houses, Senate and House of Representatives. The deputies are elected by the people, serving for three years; the senators represent the states and the federal district of Rio de Janeiro, each of which elects three members. Each of the states has its own legislature, which is responsible for taxation and other matters. The right to

vote belongs to all adult males There is an army raised by compulsory military service, and a small navy There is a system of justice, culminating in the federal court at Rio There is no established church.

TRADE AND FINANCE Coffee is the most important product cultivated, the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and Minas Geraes being the chief coffee growing districts Rubber is another important product Other crops include maize, maté (Paraguay tea), sugar cane, rice, cocoa, tobacco, and cotton The country is rich in minerals and has long been famous for gold and diamonds There are widespread deposits of manganese, and a large proportion of the world's supply of monazite comes from Brazil The railway system extends to about 20,000 miles, and there are 70,000 m of roads The unit of currency is the milreis, but the money in circulation is chiefly paper There is a national bank, the Bank of Brazil The metric system is in force

HISTORY Brazil was discovered in 1500 by the Portuguese commander, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, and it became a Portuguese possession When the French armies approached Lisbon in 1807 the Portuguese royal family fled to Rio, which became for a time the capital of the Portuguese monarchy. In 1822, Pedro, eldest son of John VI of Portugal, declared the independence of Brazil and was chosen emperor In 1889 his son was dethroned, and Brazil became a republic known as the united states of Brazil In 1929, like the rest of the world, Brazil was faced with serious economic difficulties, and found it impossible to pay the interest on her foreign debts Con current political unrest led to a rising in 1930 and to a dictatorship, but this was ended in 1932 Unrest was also caused by boundary disputes Brazil was a member of the League of Nations until 1926



Brazil Mother and child of an Indian tribe of S America

BRAZOS (Span, arms) River of Texas, U S A Formed by the union of the Clear and the Salt Forks, it rises in Staked Plain, and flows S E through Texas to the gulf of Mexico, about 40 m S W of Galveston. About 940 m long, it is navigable for 40 m from its mouth at all tides, and for 290 m at high water

BRAZOS SANTIAGO. Seaport of Texas, U S A It is situated on Brazos Island, in the gulf of Mexico, where the Rio Grande del Norte enters the sea It has a coasting trade in cattle and agricultural produce.

BRAZZA (Slov Brac) Island of Yugoslavia It is in the Adriatic Sea and is the largest island in the Dalmatian archipelago.

BRAZZAVILLE. Town of French Equatorial Africa It is the residence of the governor-general and the capital of the middle Congo Colony Situated on the N. bank of the river Congo, it lies opposite Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo, through which town trade passes by means of the Matadi Leopoldville Rly It has a wireless station. A railway connecting it with Port-Noire on the Atlantic, was completed in 1930. Pop. 0,500.

BRCKA. District of Yugoslavia. It is in Bosnia, has an area of 365 sq. m., and is bounded on the N. by the Sava. Brcka is the chief town. Pop. 58,000

BREADALBANE. District of Perthshire. A rugged and mountainous area, it is drained by the Tay, Almond, Dochart, Orchy, and other streams, and among its lochs are the Tay and the Rannoch. It has extensive deer forests, and is noted for fishing The district gives its name to the title of earl borne since 1681 by the family of Campbell

BREADSALL. Village of Derbyshire It is 2¾ m N E of Derby, on the L N E. Rly. Pop 520.

BREAGE. Village of Cornwall It is 3 m W. of Helston The church, which dates from the 15th century, has wall paintings

BREAMORE. Village of Hampshire On the river Avon, it is 2¾ m. N. of Fordingbridge, and has a station on the S. Rly The church includes Saxon remains Pop 508.



Brechin arms

BRECHIN City and burgh of Angus. It is on the South Esk, 9½ m. W. of Montrose, on the L M S. Rly. It manufactures linen, sailcloth, rope, and paper, and has brewing and distilling industries. It was created a bishopric in 1150, and has a cathedral dating from the 13th century, and a round tower Brechin Castle is the seat of the earl of Dalhousie. The bishop of Brechin is the primus or head of the episcopal church in Scotland Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 6,838.

BRECHOU. Island in the English Channel. It is one of the Channel group and adjoins Sark

BRECKLAND. District of Suffolk On the borders of Norfolk, it is a sparsely inhabited region, as its sandy soil is of little use for agriculture After the Great War much of the land was acquired for afforestation purposes, and it has been made into one of the largest forest areas in the country Thetford is the nearest town

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. County of Wales Lying on the boundary between Wales and England, its greatest length is 38 m., greatest breadth 33 m , and its area 732 sq. m. The three mountain ranges, separated by the valleys of the Usk and Yrfon, attain their highest alt. in Pen-y-Fan (2,907 ft), the loftiest summit of the Brecon Beacons and of S Wales The chief rivers are the Wye and the Usk, but there are a number of shorter streams Part of the county lies within the Welsh coalfield, and iron, copper, lead, and limestone are found The county is intersected by the L M S and G W Rlys , and the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal. With Radnorshire, it returns one member to parliament, and it is in the diocese of Swansea and Brecon The towns include Brecon, Brynmawr, Builth, Crickhowell, and Hay Pop (1931) 57,771. (*See* map p 194)

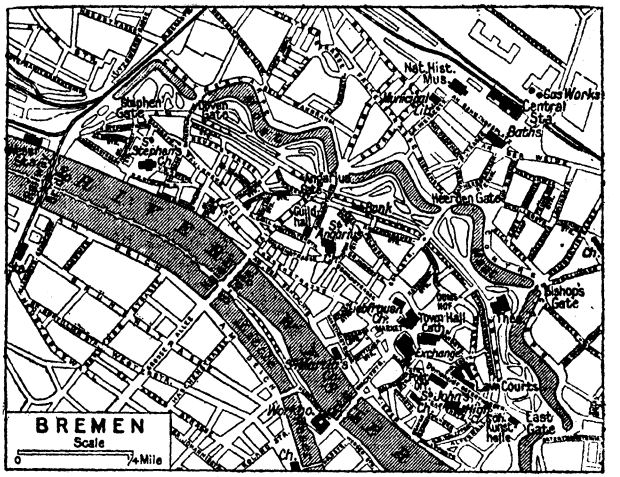
BRECON. City of Brecknockshire, also the county town It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Usk and Honddu, 35 m. from Cardiff, and has a station on the G W. Rly The fine priory church, dating in part from the 11th century, is now the cathedral of the diocese of Swansea and Brecon. Christ's College is a large public school for boys. Market days, third and fifth Tues and Fri. Pop. (1931) 5,334.

BREDA Town of the Netherlands. It is situated at the confluence of the Aa and the Merkl, 59 m by rly. E N E of Flushing The principal Protestant church, near the market place, dates from the 13th century. Carpets, cloth, and hats are manufactured Pop. (1930) 44,868.


England
showing position of Brecknockshire in black
BRECKNOCK
BRECON
Mountains
Builth Wells
Talgarth
Llandovery
Llandeilo
Llandilo
Llandeilo Fawr
Llandovery
Llandeilo Fawr
Llandeilo
Llandeilo
Llandeilo

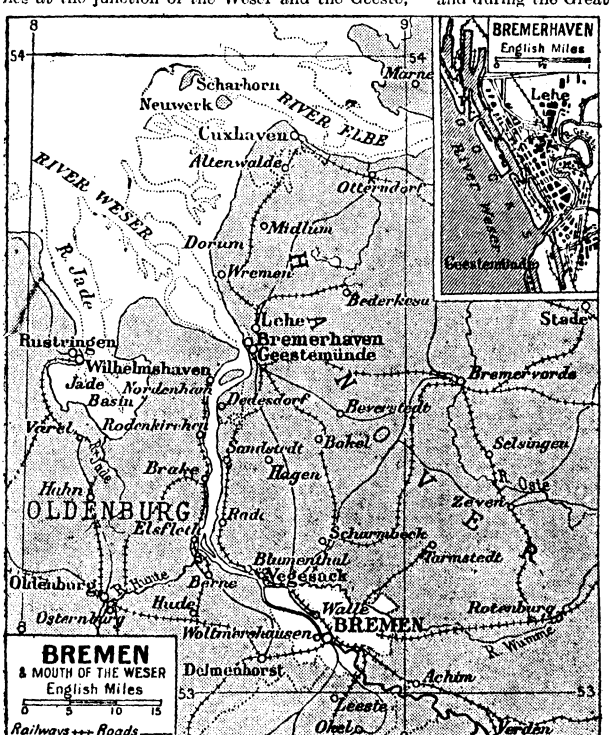
The Rathaus contains memorials of past glories. Of old churches the chief are the Romanesque cathedral, begun in the 11th century, now a Lutheran church; S. Stephen, S. Ansgarius, S. Martin, S. John, and the Liebfrauen. An immense statue of Roland stands before the town hall. Characteristic of the city are the gabled houses looking out on the narrow, winding streets of the old town.

Bremen is one of Germany's greatest ports. It is the headquarters of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The exports include linen and woollen goods, iron, machinery, and toys. Cotton, iron ore, grain and tobacco are important imports. Its industries include shipbuilding and the manufacture of ropes and sails, and there are iron foundries, engineering works, rice mills, and jute spinning factories. There is a broadcasting station in the city. Pop. (1931) 306,492.



Bremen. Plan of the seaport which stands on both banks of the Weser

BREMERHAVEN. Seaport of Germany. It lies at the junction of the Weser and the Geeste, about 40 m. N. of Bremen, of which it is the outport. The port was opened in 1830. The harbour has 112 acres of wet docks and several dry docks. The town is a shipbuilding centre, and was one of the bases of the German fleet before and during the Great War. Pop. (1931) 25,200.



Bremen. Map of this little state of the German republic. Inset, plan of Bremerhaven

BREMERSDORP. Town of Swaziland, S. Africa. It is about 20 m. S.E. of Mbabne, with which town it is connected by a motor service. It stands at an altitude of 2,175 ft. and is the old capital of the protectorate.

BRENDON. Range of hills in Somerset. They lie about 6 m. S. of Watchet and reach a height of 1,391 ft.

BRENNER. Village of Austria. Situated in Tirol on the Italian boundary, and near the head of the Brenner Pass, it has hot springs, and is a summer resort.

BRENNER PASS. Lowest pass over the Alps. On the Italo-Austrian boundary, between Innsbruck and Bolzano (Bozen), it has been a carriage road since 1772. It is traversed by a railway, passing over many bridges and viaducts, and through several tunnels, opened in 1867. The pass which is about 4,500 ft. high, was used by the Romans.

BRENT. River of Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It rises near Barnet, feeds the Brent Reservoir at Hendon, and, flowing in a S.W. direction, joins the river Thames at Brentford. The length of its course is about 20 miles.

BRENT, South. Village of Devonshire It is situated on the Avon, 7 m. W. of Totnes, on the G W Rly. Pop 1,601.

BRENTA. River of Italy It rises near Trent, and after a course of 100 m. flows into the Adriatic not far from Venice

BRENTFORD Borough, market town, and county town of Middlesex. It stands at the junction of the Brent with the Thames, 10 m. W of London, on the G W and S Rlys Brentford and its inn, The Three Pigeons, have figured largely in literature The inn which replaced the original Three Pigeons was closed in 1916, and a fire in 1920 destroyed a large portion of the interior Brewing and other industries are carried on The borough, which was created in 1931, includes Chiswick Market, daily (chiefly Mon, Wed, and Fri) Pop (1931) 62,617.



Brentford arms

BRENT KNOLL. Village of Somerset It is 15 m S of Weston-super-Mare, on the G W Rly Near by are the traces of a Roman encampment. Pop 750

BRENTOR. Village of Devonshire On the river Lid, it is 5 m N. of Tavistock, on the S Rly Brent Tor, 1,100 ft high, is near

BRENTWOOD. Urban district and market town of Essex It is 18 m from London and 11 from Chelmsford, and has a station on the L N E Rly The chief buildings are the church, a 19th century edifice, and the grammar school, which, founded in 1559, has a fine range of modern buildings There are remains of a chapel founded in 1221, and the White Hart Inn, once a famous coaching house, dates from the 15th century Bricks are made, and the town has a large lunatic asylum. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 7,209

BRESCIA. Province of Lombardy, Italy Bordered by Tirol, it is mountainous in the N. and level in the S, and covers an area of 1,823 sq m It produces coal, iron, hemp, flax, maize, silk, rice, and wine Pop (1931) 709,944

BRESCIA (anc Brixia) City of Italy The capital of the prov of Brescia, it is situated at the foot of the Alps, and is an important rly junction 51 m E of Milan Dominated by its old castle and enclosed by walls, it has Roman remains. The old cathedral, probably of the 10th century, was built over a Christian basilica, the present cathedral is modern The town hall (1492–1574) is the work of Sansovino and Palladio The Broletto, originally the council hall, is now the law courts Pop (1931) 118,861

BRESLAU. City of Prussia It stands on the Oder, 350 m from its mouth and 224 m S E of Berlin It is the capital of the province of Lower Silesia, and its size and importance are due to its position on the Oder, and to the rich coal and iron mines in the vicinity The cathedral was begun in the 12th century, and restored in the 19th The 14th century Protestant church of S Mary Magdalene is a model of it The church of the Holy Cross and the church of the Minorites date from the 14th century The Rathaus is a 14th century building, restored in the 19th century Underneath is the Schweidnitzer Keller, used since about 1350 as a beer house. The Silesian museum of fine arts is housed in a modern building; the museum of industrial arts and antiquities is in the old hall of the estates, Standehaus The Hohenzollerns had a modern palace here The university was founded in 1702 as a Jesuit college The city has a good library and zoological and botanical gardens It is a great railway centre, the south-eastern railways of Germany converging here, is connected by canals with the Elbe and the Vistula, and has a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, etc. The city has a broadcasting station. Pop 599,770



Breslau arms

BRESSAY. One of the Shetland Islands It is separated from the mainland by Bressay Sound, is 6 m long by 1 m to 3 m. broad, and covers 11 sq m Stone is quarried Pop 641.

BREST. Seaport of France It is in the W of Brittany, 155 m from Rennes, on the N side of the Brest Roads, into which the river Penfeld falls Along its banks are the establishments of the French navy, shipbuilding yards, foundries, magazines, repairing and other docks, barracks, etc There is a naval school It has an old castle, which was modified by Vauban The commercial harbour has ample docks A fishing centre, it manufactures bricks, chemicals, rope, soap, and oilskins There is a telegraph cable to Duxbury, Mass, U S A Pop (1931) 69,841

BREST-LITOWSK. Town of Poland On the Bug, near that river's confluence with the Mukhavetz, it lies about 130 m S of Grodno It is a great railway, road, and inland waterway centre, and carries on an active trade in grain, hemp, flax, timber, and leather An old Slav town, anciently called Berestov (elm town), it was the Polish Brzesc Litewski until 1795, when it passed to Russia Here, on March 3, 1918, the Bolshevist rulers of Russia signed with Germany the treaty that ended the Great War as far as Russia was concerned Pop 29,100

BRETBY. Village of Derbyshire It is 4 m from Burton-on Trent and has slight remains of a castle Here Inigo Jones built a stately residence for the great earl of Chesterfield This was pulled down in 1780 and a smaller house built on the site In the 20th century this was bought from the earl of Carnarvon for public purposes.

BREVIK. Seaport of Norway It is situated on the Vesterland road along the coast S W of Oslo, with which it is connected by railway Cellulose is manufactured here Pop 2,300

BREWOOD. Village of Staffordshire. It is 7 m N N W of Wolverhampton. The parish church has some fine tombs and there are some old houses

BREZNO. Town of Czechoslovakia In the Slovakia division of the republic, it is situated on the river Cran among the Tatra Mts, and is 42 m by rly from Zvolen Pop 4,500

BREZNOBANYA. Former name for the Czechoslovakian town and district now known as Brezno (q v)

BRIANÇON. Town of France Capital of the dept of Hautes-Alpes, it is one of the highest towns in France, 4,334 ft. above sea level. It lies just above the junction of the Durance and Guisane, 51 m. by rly N E. of Gap. It has an 18th century church and a fine bridge across the Durance Pop 5,780.

BRIANSK. Town of Soviet Russia. In the central area, it is on the Desna river, 76 m. by rly N.W of Orel It has iron foundries, glass, machinery, and railway carriage works, and carries on a trade in leather, spirits, cereals, and salt. Its cathedral dates from the 16th century Pop 35,000

BRIANZA. District of Italy In the province of Como, it lies between the Lambro and the Adda, and includes the peninsula between Lakes Como and Lecco Comprising mountains, small lakes, and fruitful valleys, it is called the garden of Lombardy, and is studded with villas nestling amid vines, mulberries, and orchards.

BRICKET WOOD. Village of Hertfordshire. It is 3½ m. N.E of Watford, on the L M S Rly.

BRIDE. Village of the isle of Man The church is modern, but in the churchyard is a fine Thor cross. On a hill near is a stone circle.

BRIDESTOWE. Village of Devonshire. It is 6½ m. S W. of Okehampton, on the S Rly.

BRIDEWELL. District of London In Blackfriars, it was at first a well dedicated to St. Bride or St Brigid Now covered by a pump, it gave its name to a palace, a parish, a church, and a prison. The first palace was Saxon, built on the site of a Roman fort Then came a palace of Henry I, which was rebuilt by Wolsey. The third act of Shakespeare's Henry VIII was laid there Later it became a prison, and afterwards a penitentiary with a department for idle apprentices Rebuilt after the fire of 1666, it was pulled down in 1864 The name survives in Bridewell Place

BRIDGE. Village of Kent It is 4 m S E. of Canterbury, on the S Rly It possesses a Norman and Early English church Pop 713

BRIDGEBURG. Town of Ontario, Canada It is 18 m from Wellard, and a mile from Black Rock, in New York state Pop (1931) 2,521

BRIDGEFORD, GREAT AND LITTLE Two hamlets of Staffordshire They are adjacent, and lie 3½ m N W of Stafford They are served by the L M S Rly The station is Gt Bridgeford

BRIDGEND. Urban district and market town of Glamorganshire It stands on both banks of the river Ormoie (Ogwe), 20 m W of Cardiff on the G.W Rly Of the ancient castle only a Norman gateway and a few other vestiges remain It has tanneries, joinery works, collieries, etc, and is a great centre for motor coaches and sporting events Market, daily (chiefly Sat) Pop (1931) 10,033

BRIDGENESS. Village of West Lothian It is on the firth of Forth, 16 m W of Edinburgh It has a small harbour which is chiefly used by vessels employed in the coal trade

BRIDGE OF ALLAN. Burgh of Stirlingshire On Allan Water, it is 3 m N. of Stirling on the L M S Rly Its mineral springs and mild climate make it a favourite winter resort, and it has a well house, baths, and a hydropathic establishment. Its industries include bleaching, dyeing, and paper making The annual Strathallan Gathering is held close by Pop (1931) 2,897

BRIDGE OF DEE. Hamlet of Kirkcudbrightshire It is on the river Dee, 3 m S W of Castle Douglas, on the L M S Rly

BRIDGE OF EARN. Village of Perthshire It is 3½ m S E of Perth, on the L N E Rly, and is a summer resort

BRIDGE OF WEIR Town of Renfrewshire. It is 6 m. W N W. of Paisley, on the L M S Rly, and is a centre of the cotton industry Pop 1,914

BRIDGEPORT. City and seaport of Connecticut, U S A On an arm of Long Island Sound, 58 m N E of New York, it is served by the New York, New Haven and Hart Rly It has a small but good harbour, carries on an extensive coasting business and has manufactures of machinery, motor vehicles, and sewing machines The buildings include the U S government buildings, a public library, and the Barnum memorial institute Steamboat communication with New York is maintained. Pop. (1930) 146,716

BRIDGETON. District of Glasgow. It lies to the S E of the city proper and gives its name to a division returning one member to parliament. It is served by the L M S and L N E. Rlys

BRIDGETON. City and seaport of New Jersey, U S A On Cohansey Creek, 38 m S of Philadelphia, it is served by railways and has a public library, hospitals and several schools Settled near the end of the 18th century, Bridgeton was incorporated in 1865 Pop (1930) 15,699

BRIDGETOWN. Capital and chief port of Barbados. On the W. coast, in Carlisle Bay, it is the seat of a bishop The buildings include the Codrington theological college, the governor's residence, House of Assembly, barracks, and arsenal, and it is the headquarters of the British West Indian troops The harbour is a fine, open roadstead Bridgetown has an export trade in sugar and mineral oil Pop 13,486

BRIDGEWATER. Seaport of Nova Scotia, Canada. It stands 80 m. W. of Halifax on the Lahave river. It is at the head of navigation on this river, and is served by the C N Rlys. Pop. (1931) 3,262

BRIDGEWATER CANAL. Artificial waterway of Lancashire and Cheshire It was constructed between 1761–65 by James Brindley, partly at the expense of the 3rd duke of Bridgewater, and was purchased in 1887 by the Manchester Ship Canal Co for nearly £2,000,000. Its course is from Worsley to Manchester, thence to Runcorn, a distance of 42 m A swing bridge carries the canal over the Manchester Ship Canal at Barton-upon Irwell

BRIDGNORTH. Borough and market town of Shropshire Divided by the Severn into an upper and a lower town, it is 22 m S E of Shrewsbury, on the G W Rly It has a grammar school founded at the beginning of the 16th century, an old town hall and a tower of the castle. Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 5,151.



Bridgwater arms

BRIDGWATER. Borough, river port, and market town of Somersetshire On both banks of the Parret, it is 12 m by river from Bristol Channel and 33 m S W of Bristol on the G W Rly It is connected by canal with Taunton The chief building is the parish church, a fine building with some interesting features There is a town hall, but hardly anything remains of the old castle Bridgwater is the only town in Britain engaged in the making of bath brick Ordinary bricks, tiles, pottery, and drain pipes are also made, and there are breweries, malting, and cake mills Bridgwater secured its first charter in 1260 In its castle the duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king in 1685. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 17,139

BRIDLINGTON. Borough, market town, and watering place of Yorkshire (E R). It is 30¾ m N of Hull on the L N E Rly, and consists of an old town lying 1 m in land, Bridlington Quay, its port on Bridlington Bay, and Hilder thorpe, a district to the S It has fine sands and promenades, a bathing pool, concert hall and gardens The harbour is one of the securest on the E coast Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 19,740



Bridlington arms

BRIDPORT. Borough and market town of Dorset On the river Brit, it is 9¼ m S W of Maiden Newton, on the G W Rly The main street and rly extend to the sea (1½ m. S) at West Bay, which has a small harbour. The chief buildings are the parish church and the town hall, and there are some curious old houses. Market days, Wed. and Sat Pop (1931) 5,917.

BRIEG. Town of Prussia On the Oder, it is 28 m. S E of Breslau on the rly. to Beuthen It manufactures textiles, machinery, and leather, and is a centre of the cattle trade Its fortifications were pulled down in 1807, promenades now occupying the site, but the palace of its dukes, a Renaissance building of the 16th century, remains It has an old town hall and grammar school, and two interesting churches, those of S. Nicholas and S. Hedwig. Pop. 29,000.

BRIEG. Town of Switzerland. In the canton of Valais, it stands on the Saltine, near its junction with the Rhône, 90 m by rly. E. of Lausanne. It is at the foot of the Simplon Pass, over which a carriage road was opened in 1807, and is the starting point of the Simplon rly. It has a castle and a convent. Pop. 2,700.

BRIEL. Seaport of the Netherlands It stands on Voorne Island in the province of South Holland, at the mouth of the Maas, 14 m. W. of Rotterdam. It has an arsenal, barracks, a town hall, and a 15th century Gothic church with a fine tower. The Capture of Briel by the water beggars (Gueux), 1572, was the first open act in the Dutch War of Independence. Admiral M. van Tromp was born here. Pop. 4,000.

BRIENNE-LE-CHATEAU. Town of France It is in the dept of Aube, on the river Aube, 26 m. by rly. N E of Troyes. It grew up around the château built in the 18th century by a member of the family that took its name from this place. The château is open to the public, and has some fine pictures. The church is a 16th century edifice, and there is an older one at Brienne-la-Vieille, close by. There was a military school here, attended by Napoleon Pop 2,000.

BRIENZ. Lake of Switzerland In the canton of Berne, in a valley N of Interlaken, it is 9 m. long, 1½ m across, and 11½ sq m in area, and has a greatest depth of 860 ft. On the S. shore is the Giessbach waterfall, and N E. lies the Rothhorn, with a view of the Bernese Alps.

BRIENZ. Village of Switzerland In the canton of Berne, it is on Lake Brienz, 8 m. W of Meiringen It is the centre of the Swiss wood carving industry, and has a railway up the Rothhorn Pop 2,500

BRIERFIELD. Urban district of Lancashire About 2 m. N. of Burnley, it is on the L M S Rly It has a Gothic church, built in 1872, and shares in Burnley's industries Pop (1931) 7,696

BRIERLEY HILL. Urban district and market town of Staffordshire. It is 2½ m N E of Stourbridge, on the G W Rly , and is also served by canals It has glass, firebrick, nail, and chain manufactures Market days, Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 14,344.

BRIEY. Town of France In the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, it is 14 m N W of Metz There was fighting here in the closing stages of the Great War (Sept , 1918) Pop 2,700

BRIGG. Urban district and market town of Lincolnshire It is 3½ m S W of Barnetby, on the L N E Rly , and on the little river Ancholme, being in the district of Lindsey. The church is modern. The town has a beet sugar factory A boat found here in 1885 and now in the museum at Hull, belonged to the Britons Market days, Thurs and Sat Pop (1931) 4,019

BRIGHAM Village of Cumberland On the Derwent, it is 2½ m W of Cockermouth, on the L M S Rly. In the vicinity are collieries and slate and stone quarries. Pop 772

BRIGHOUSE. Borough and market town of Yorkshire (W R) Situated on the Calder, 5¼ m S E of Halifax, on the L M S Rly , it has woollen and worsted factories, wire mills, flour mills, and stone quarries, and makes machinery There is a town hall, art gallery, and free libraries Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 19,756

BRIGHSTONE. Village of the isle of Wight. Near the S W coast of the island, it is 6 m from Newport, and has an interesting church

BRIGHTLING. Village of Sussex It is 5½ m N W of Battle In the vicinity is Brightling Down, on which is an observatory

BRIGHTLINGSEA. Urban district and seaport of Essex Situated on the estuary of the Colne, it is 10½ m S E. of Colchester, on the L N E. Rly , and is a noted yachting centre Pop (1931) 4,145 Pron. Bricklesey.

BRIGHTON. County borough and watering place of Sussex. It is 50½ m. S of London, on the S Rly. It stands high on the S. slopes of the South Downs, with a promenade stretching about 4 m along the sea front, from Kemp Town at the E end to Hove Brighton's rise was due to Dr. Richard Russell, a physician, and to the discovery of a chalybeate spring, while the opening of the London Brighton & South Coast Rly in 1841 helped to popularise it The Aquarium, opened in 1872, was replaced, in 1929, by a new building. Educational institutions include the technical college and Brighton college, a public school for boys The Royal Pavilion and the Dome, a group of buildings of Eastern design, begun in 1784 for George IV when Prince of Wales and finished in 1827, are used for entertainments, picture galleries, etc. The Booth Museum has a fine collection of British birds. The West Pier (1866) is 1,115 ft long, and the Palace Pier (1900), replacing the old Chain Pier, washed away in 1896, is 1,700 ft. long. The recreation grounds include Preston Park, Queen's Park, and Hollingbury Park, with an 18-hole golf course There is a racecourse at Kemp Town In 1928 the area was increased to 12,490 acres, or nearly 20 sq m , and it now includes Ovingdean, Rottingdean, Patcham, and other places In 1928 the town council bought Devil's Dyke, as well as 200 acres on the cliffs between Roedean and Rottingdean to extend the marine drive, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1932 Pop (1931) 147,427



Brighton arms

BRIGHTON. Watering place of Victoria, Australia. It stands on the E shore of Port Philip, 8 m S E of Melbourne, and has two piers and a long, sandy beach. Pop 12,000

BRIGHTONS. Village of Stirlingshire. It is situated ¾ m S W of Polmont, and has sandstone quarries

BRIGHTSIDE. District of Sheffield It has a station on the L M S Rly

BRIGSTOCK. Village of Northamptonshire About 5 m from Thrapston, it has a church dating from before the Norman Conquest Here are the kennels of the Woodland Pytchley hunt.

BRIHUEGA. Town of Spain It is about 50 m N E of Madrid, on the Tajuna, in the province of Guadalajara Here, in 1710, during the war of the Spanish Succession, the British were defeated by the French

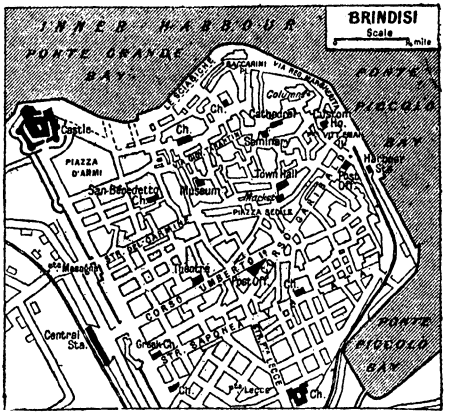
BRILL. Village of Buckinghamshire Standing 6 m N W of Thame, it is 6 m S W of Quainton Road Station on the Metropolitan and Gt Central Joint Rly It is also served by the G W Rly Here is an old windmill which is a landmark of the district and is the property of the National Trust Brill has chalybeate springs and was formerly a watering place. Pop 1,019

BRIMINGTON. Village of Derbyshire Situated 2½ m N E of Chesterfield, it is served by the L N E Rly

BRIMSCOMBE. Hamlet of Gloucestershire It is 3 m S E. of Stroud, and has a station on the G W. Rly

BRINDABAN. Town of India. In the United Provinces, it stands on the Jumna, 6 m N of Muttra, and contains many temples, shrines, bathing tanks and ghats It is a pilgrimage place, being visited annually by thousands of Hindu pilgrims Pop 18,443

BRINDISI (Gr Brentesion , Lat Brundisium) City and seaport of Italy Situated on the Adriatic, 473 m. by rly S E of Bologna, it has been a starting point for the E from earliest times and was the principal naval station of the Romans on the Adriatic. Its importance was



Brindisi. Plan of the Italian seaport

enhanced when it became the land terminus of the overland route to India on the opening of the Suez Canal. Mail and passenger boats leave here for Egypt, India, the Far East, and Australia and New Zealand. The city lies between the two arms of the harbour, which is accessible to large vessels and sheltered by several islands. The buildings include the cathedral, built 1089 and restored 1749; the castle, built by the emperor Frederick II, now a prison; the 11th century baptistery of S. John, which houses a museum; and San Benedetto, a Norman church dating from about 1200, with fine cloisters. Pop. (1931) 38,985.

BRINGTON. Village of Northamptonshire. In full Great Brington, it is 6 m. N.W. of Northampton, and 1 m. from Althorp Park station on the L.M.S. Rly. It has a church with monuments to the family of Spencer.

BRINKBURN. Two villages of Northumberland, High and Low. They are about 3 m. from Rothbury, on the river Coquet. There is a church, once belonging to a priory.

BRINKLOW. Village of Warwickshire. It is 5½ m. N. of Rugby, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The Fosse Way runs close to this village. Pop. 681.

BRINKWORTH. Hamlet of Wiltshire. It is 4 m. N.W. of Wootton Bassett, on the G.W. Rly. In the Perpendicular church are frescoes. Pop. 932.

BRINSCALL. Village of Lancashire. It is 4 m. N.E. of Chorley, and is on the L.M.S. Rly.

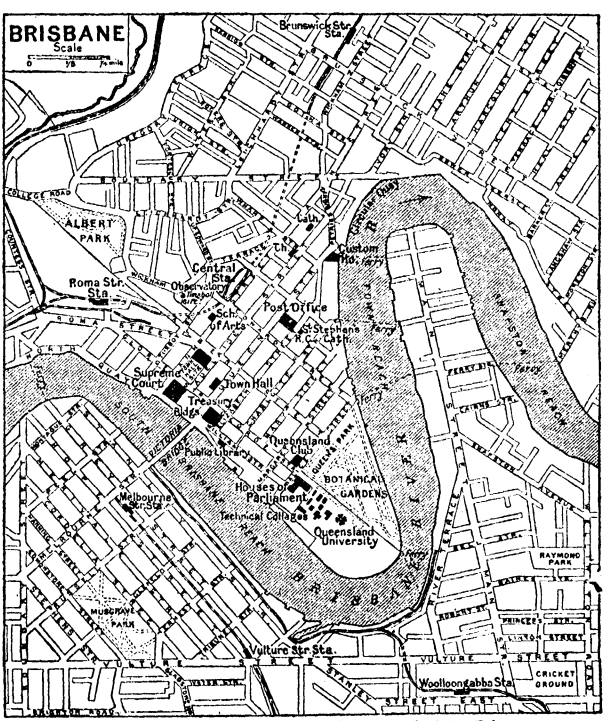
BRIONI. Island in the Adriatic Sea. Near Pola, off the W. coast of Istria, it is the largest of a group known as the Brionian Islands. Near here the Genoese fleet defeated the Venetians in 1379, and from the islands Venice obtained stones for its palaces. It is now a pleasure resort.

BRISBANE. City and seaport, also the capital of Queensland. On the Brisbane river, 18 m. from its mouth it has rly. connexion with Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and other large towns, and is accessible to large vessels. The municipality has an area of 385 sq. m. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and an Anglican bishop. Notable buildings include the Parliament House, custom house, the two cathedrals, law courts, and other buildings for state purposes. It is the seat of the university of Queensland, opened in 1911, and has a wireless station, botanical gardens, school of arts, and several parks and open spaces. In Albert Park stands the observatory. The industries include the manufacture of boots, tobacco, and leather. Occupied as a penal station in 1824 by Sir Thomas Brisbane, after whom it was named, Brisbane in 1859 became the capital of the colony. In 1930 its mayor became a lord mayor. Pop. (1930) 313,251.



Brisbane arms

BRISTOL. City, county borough, and seaport of Gloucestershire and Somerset. It stands at the confluence of the Avon and Frome, 6 m. from the Bristol Channel and 118 m. W. of London on the G.W. Rly. It is also served by the L.M.S. Rly. The modern harbour was constructed in 1869



Brisbane. Plan of the city, which is built in the bend of the Brisbane river

by diverting the course of the Avon, and forming the original waterway into a canalised dock (the floating harbour), well equipped with quays and warehouses. The port consists of the older docks in the city proper, together with the docks at Avonmouth and Portishead Brewing, engineering, and the manufacture of tobacco, cocoa, chocolate, and soap are thriving industries, and there is a valuable foreign and coasting trade The cathedral, originally the abbey church of the Augustinian Canons, was rebuilt in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries The nave is modern The magnificent Perpendicular parish church of S Mary Redcliffe, founded in the 13th century, and rebuilt in the 14th and 15th centuries, is a monument to the wealth of Bristol's most famous merchant prince, the younger Canynge. The first Wesleyan chapel was built in the Horsefair, Bristol, in 1739 Important public buildings are the exchange, Colston Hall, the Victoria Rooms, the city library, and the museum Among educational institutions are Clifton College, the grammar school and the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, now part of the university The city has an aerodrome at Whitchurch



Bristol arms

The university was founded in 1909, in which year the local university college, dating from 1876, was dissolved It has an agricultural and horticultural station at Long Ashton, and a research station at Chipping Campden In 1926, to celebrate the jubilee of the foundation of university college, a range of new buildings was opened by King George V In 1928 a physics laboratory, the gift of Mr H H Wills, was opened. Bristol sends five members to parliament The chief magistrate is the lord mayor Market, daily Pop (1931) 396,918



Bristol. West front of the cathedral

BRISTOL. City of Connecticut, U S A Standing on the Pequabuck river, about 18 m S W. of Hartford, it is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rly It has manufactures of clocks, hardware, and woollen goods Settled early in the 18th century, it became a town in 1893 and a city in 1911. Pop. (1930) 28,451.

BRISTOL. Seaport of Rhode Island, U S A. On Narragansett Bay, 15 m S E of Providence, it has a good harbour and is a port of entry of the island. There are some manufactures. Pop. (1930) 11,953

BRISTOL BAY. Arm of Bering Sea. It lies N. of the peninsula of Alaska, receives the waters of the Nushagak, and is a salmon fishing and canning centre

BRISTOL CHANNEL. Inlet of the British Isles. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean, it divides S. Wales from Somerset and Devonshire, and extends about 85 m from the estuary of the Severn to St. George's Channel. It has a breadth of from 5 m to 43 m, and an extreme depth of 40 fathoms The Severn is the chief of the many rivers that flow into it

BRITAIN. Name given to England and Scotland before the coming of the Teutonic invaders. Briton is the name of those tribes who formed the second and third (Brythonic and Belgic) waves of Celtic invaders which, before Roman civilization came into contact with them, subjugated the whole of what is now England, Wales, and the Lowlands of Scotland. The Belgic wave can hardly have been earlier than 150 B C, and the Brythonic hardly later than 400 B C.

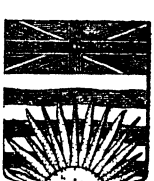
Early references point to commercial intercourse between the Phoenicians and Britain, whence they procured tin But Britain is first brought definitely into the orbit of the civilized world by Julius Caesar His first visit, in 55 B C, was merely a military reconnaissance, but he returned the following year with a much larger force, but again retired without effecting a conquest or leaving a garrison His picture of the natives, fair-haired warriors with their blue war paint, wicker coracles, primitive huts, loose tribal organization, human sacrifices, and priesthood of Druids is familiar

The Roman army of conquest, led by Aulus Plautius, landed in Britain A D 43 Agricola (A D 78-84) established the Roman rule as far as the Tyne, and carried his arms as far as the Forth, tracing a fortified wall across the neck of Scotland to hold back the Gaels (Caledonians and Picts) of the north The Romans remained in Britain until 407 Then the tribes of the north, Picts and Scots, surged in, and in the middle of the century the English tide began to flood the shores of Britain and to submerge the British population *See* England; Scotland, Wales.

BRITHDIR. Hamlet of Glamorganshire It is 18 m N of Cardiff, on the G W Rly In the neighbourhood are collieries and iron works.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Western province of the Dominion of Canada It is bounded E. by the Rocky Mts as far N as 54° N and thence by the 120° W meridian, W by the Pacific Ocean and the S extension of Alaska, N by the 60° N, and S by the U S A. Including Vancouver I, Queen Charlotte I, and a number of smaller islands off the W coast, it covers an area of 355,855 sq m, of which 5,885 sq m are water Victoria is the capital

British Columbia is highly mountainous The Rocky Mts contain many high summits Parallel with the Rockies and hugging the Pacific coast is the Coast or Cascade Range, and between the two ranges rise many subordinate groups The Fraser and Columbia, the most important rivers, rise in the Rocky Mts, the Fraser has its whole course within the province, but only the upper portion of the Columbia is Canadian. The coast has many long and narrow inlets, affording numerous excellent harbours From N. to S a diversity of temperature is met with, but in the coastal districts of the S W the climate is similar to that of the S of England The minerals include lead, copper, zinc, silver, gold, and coal



British Columbia arms

The territory was under the Hudson Bay Company down to 1858, when it was constituted a crown colony Vancouver I was leased by the same company from 1843-49, when it also became



British Columbia. Province of Canada, with a long coastline on the Pacific

a crown colony, and in 1866 united with British Columbia, which entered the Canadian Confederation in 1871. British Columbia is represented in the Senate by six members, and in the House of Commons by 16. The government of the province is conducted by a lieutenant governor, cabinet and legislative assembly of 48 members. Pop. (1931) 694,263.

BRITISH EMPIRE. Union of lands ruled by the king of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It consists of (1) Great Britain and Northern Ireland; (2) six Dominions or self-governing units, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Irish Free State; (3) the empire of India; (4) crown colonies such as Nigeria, Ceylon, and Jamaica; (5) protectorates such as Kenya and Nyasaland, and (6) lands such as Tanganyika, that are governed under mandato from the League of Nations. Southern Rhodesia occupies a position midway between a Dominion and a crown colony. The Empire belongs to the League of Nations, each of its Dominions being a distinct member.

The area of the Empire is 13,355,426 sq. m. and its pop. about 450,000,000. Almost every race and religion are found within it and it ranks as the greatest Mahomedan power in the world. Only about 65,000,000 of its inhabitants are white and more than one-half of the total live in India.

	Area.	Pop.
Africa	3,984,000 sq. m.	50,000,000
N. America ..	3,893,000 „	9,000,000
Oceania	3,125,405 „	8,000,000
Asia	2,126,263 „	333,000,000
Europe	121,758 „	48,000,000
Elsewhere	105,000 „	2,000,000

The Dominions govern themselves without any interference or control on the part of the mother country, which is represented in each by a governor-general. Their method of government with electors, parliaments and cabinets is modelled on that of Great Britain. India occupies a special position, and its relations with the rest of the Empire were the subject of exhaustive inquiries in 1928-32. The crown colonies are governed, wholly or partly, by officials sent out from Great Britain.

In theory the parliament at Westminster can legislate for the whole Empire, but it abandoned its right to legislate for the Dominions by the statute of Westminster of 1931. Their legislation, however, needs the assent of the king to make it valid, but this is never refused. Throughout the Empire the position of the judicial committee of the privy council as the final court of appeal from all the law courts is recognized, though S. Africa and the Irish Free State have raised certain objections to it.

The affairs of the Empire are looked after by the Dominions, Colonial and India Offices in London, each under a secretary of state. Until 1925 there was a secretary for the colonies only, but in that year a secretaryship for the Dominions was established. India has had its own secretary since 1858. The only recognized body that deals with the affairs of the Empire as a whole is the Imperial Conference, which meets periodically in London.

The Empire may be said to date from 1583, when Newfoundland was settled. After that additions in almost every quarter of the globe were made, some by discovery, others by conquest, but in 1783 the most valuable of these, the American colonies, were lost. Expansion, however, continued, the most notable acquisition being India, and the end of the Napoleonic wars saw Great Britain's second colonial empire in being. In the second half of the 19th century a halt was called. Then Egypt and the S. African republics were added, and the end of the Great War brought further extensions, chiefly of territories governed under mandate. Tracts of Antarctica of unknown extent were added by discovery. In 1922 Egypt was given its independence and is no longer included in the Empire's area. Iraq was recognized as an independent state in 1927. More important perhaps was the division of Ireland and the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922. *See* Australia; Canada; India, etc.

BRITISH INDIA LINE. British steamship company. Its vessels carry mails, passengers, and cargo between all the chief ports of Asia, Africa, and Australia. Among the ports served are Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, and Beira.

The European ports at which the ships touch regularly are London, Middlesbrough, Plymouth, Antwerp, Marseilles, and Genoa. The line has over 100 steamships. The headquarters are at 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3.

BRITISH ISLES. Archipelago of islands lying to the W of Europe. From it they are separated by the North Sea, Strait of Dover, and English Channel They consist of two large islands—Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) and Ireland—and about 5,000 smaller islands. The principal of the smaller islands are the Orkney and Shetland groups to the N. and the Hebrides to the W of Scotland, the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, the Scilly Isles to the S W, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands to the S. of England, and the islands off the mainland of Ireland The area is 121,633 sq m. *See* England; Ireland; Scotland, etc.

BRITON FERRY. District and seaport of Glamorganshire Situated at the mouth of the river Neath, it is 7 m E. of Swansea, on the G W. Rly. It has docks, iron and steel works, and coal mines.

BRITTANY (Fr. Bretagne). District of France. One of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution, it was earlier an independent duchy. It is now divided into the departments of Loire-Inferieure, Ille-et-Vilaine, Morbihan, Côtes-du-Nord, and Finistère. In the N W of the country, it is a peninsula bounded seawards by the English Channel and Atlantic Ocean, and landwards by Normandy, Anjou, and Maine Of all France, Brittany most preserves an individuality of its own, owing partly to the religious and racial nature of its inhabitants, but more to its geographical situation This shows itself in the piety of the people, and the survival of their own language, legends, customs, and dress The chief town is Rennes, others are Nantes, Vannes, Dol, Dinan, Brest, and Lorient. The largest river is the Vilaine.

BRIVE. Town of France. Picturesquely situated on the river Corrèze, 16 m. by rail S W. of Tulle, it is an important railway centre. It manufactures pâte-de-foie gras and other delicacies. The church of S Martin dates from the 12th century There are prehistoric caves in the vicinity. Pop. 24,000

BRIXEN (Ital. Brissanone). Town of Italy. It is situated at the confluence of the Eisack and the Rienz, 24 m. by rly N E of Bozen. It has been a bishopric since the 4th century and has a 15th century cathedral rebuilt in the 18th century, and a bishop's palace. Pop 6,500.

BRIXHAM. Urban district and seaside resort of Devonshire. It is on Torbay, 6 m. S. of Torquay, and is served by the G W Rly A coaling station, it has a secure harbour, from which an important fishing industry and a brisk coasting trade are conducted. Near are limestone quarries William of Orange landed here in 1688 Brixham Cave (600 ft long), discovered accidentally in 1858, contained bones of extinct animals. Pop. (1931) 8,147

BRIXLEGG. Pleasure resort of Austria. In the province of Tirol, picturesquely situated on high ground near the river Inn, 20 m. by rly N.E. of Innsbruck, it is a popular summer resort and has been the scene of Passion plays. Pop. 1,250.

BRIXTON. District of London. In the metropolitan borough of Lambeth, it is 3 m. S. of S. Paul's, and is served by the S. Rly., and by tramways and omnibuses. The chief buildings are the parish church, a Georgian building, the independent church, the Lambeth town hall and the free library Brixton has theatres and cinema houses, and is a great shopping centre.

BRIXWORTH. Village of Northamptonshire. About 7½ m. N. of Northampton, its church dates from the 7th century and was built of Roman bricks. Later additions were made to it, and it is now a building of unusual interest. Here are the kennels of the Pytchley Hunt. Pop. 1,184.

BRNO. City of Czechoslovakia. Formerly the capital of Austrian Moravia, it lies at the base of the Spielberg (846 ft), where the Schwarzawa joins the Zwitawa, 80 m. N. of Vienna. It has a 15th century cathedral. The Gothic church of S. James has good stained glass, and there are fine frescoes in the church of the Minorites Other notable buildings are the 16th century Rathaus and the university, opened in 1918. Its old citadel is on the Spielberg The supreme court of justice and the court of cassation sit here. The city has an important broadcasting station Pop (1930) 263,646.

BROACH. Seaport of India It stands on the Narbada river, about 200 m. N. of Bombay, and is one of the oldest seaports in western India Formerly noted for woven fabrics, it is now engaged in the manufacture of cotton and flour and the exportation of raw cotton and cereals An English factory was established here in 1616 and a Dutch factory the following year. Pop. 43,500

BROAD. River of Carolina, U S A. Rising in the Blue Ridge Mts. in N. Carolina, it flows S and joins the Saluda at Columbia in S. Carolina to form the Congaree. It is 220 m. long, and navigable for 140 m.

BROADBOTTOM. Village of Cheshire. Situated 7 m N.E of Stockport, it is served by the L N E Rly.

BROAD CLYST. Village of Devonshire. It is 5 m N E. of Exeter, on the S Rly. There is a fine Perpendicular church with an old cross in the churchyard. Pop. 1,859.

BROADFORD. Village of Inverness-shire. In the isle of Skye, it is on a river and bay of the same name, 8½ m W of the Kyle of Lochalsh, and is a fishing centre and a tourist resort.

BROADMOOR. Asylum for criminal lunatics. It is in Berkshire, 2 m from Crowthorne, and is served by the S Rly. Opened in 1863, it can take 700 inmates

BROADS, THE Low-lying district in the E. of England, mainly in Norfolk, but partly in Suffolk It consists of a number of shallow lagoons connected by dykes with the rivers Yare, Bure, Waveney, Thurne, and Ant, and is navigable by small sailing boats drawing up to 4 ft. The lagoons alternate with extensive reed marshes, the haunt of water-fowl Among the principal broads are Wroxham, Salhouse, Horning, Barton, Oulton, Hoveton Great, Hoveton Little, Ranworth, Hickling, Filby, Rollesby, and Ormesby The district is a popular resort, and its total area is about 5,000 acres.

BROAD SOUND. Inlet on the W. coast of Queensland, Australia Extending inland for about 55 m, it has a maximum breadth of 25 m, and affords secure anchorage

BROADSTAIRS. Urban district (with St. Peter's) and watering place of Kent. It is on the isle of Thanet, 2 m. N E of Ramsgate on the S Rly It was immortalised by Dickens, who made Fort House his summer residence from 1837–51, popularly but erroneously identified with the Bleak House of his story of that name. Pop. (1931) 12,748.

BROADSTONE. Village of Dorset It is 3 m. N.N W. of Poole, on the S. Rly.

BROADWATER. District of Worthing. It lies inland from Worthing proper, and in the 19th century was a distinct village. The fine parish church is the oldest in the district. Broadwater has schools and a large cemetery.

BROADWAY. Village of Worcestershire It is 5½ m S W. of Honeybourne on the G.W. Rly.,

and lies in the Cotswold Hills district at the foot of Broadway Hill. The church of S. Michael is Early English and the old church of S. Eadburg, now used as the mortuary, is in Norman and later styles There are some 17th century stone houses and a building thought to have been the manor house of the abbots of Pershore Pop 1,860.

BROADWELL. Village of Oxfordshire It is 8 m S W of Witney and has an interesting church.

BROCKDISH. Village of Norfolk. It is on the river Waveney, 5 m E of Diss, and has a fine church

BROCKEN. Mountain of Germany In Saxony, it is the highest point in the Harz Mountains (3,730 ft), its bare summit being reached by a railway and by two carriage roads In heathen times it was a place of worship where rites were celebrated on the eve of May 1 The spectre of the Brocken is an optical phenomenon, and consists of magnified shadows thrown on a wall of mist

BROCKENHURST. Market town of Hampshire It is 5 m N of Lymington, on the S Rly A picturesque village, it is a centre for visits to the New Forest Market day, alternate Mon Pop 2,159

BROCKHAM GREEN. Village of Surrey. It is just outside Betchworth and its houses are picturesquely placed around the green

BROCKHOLES. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 4½ m S E of Huddersfield, on the L M S

BROCKLEBANK LINE. British steamship line Its vessels carry cargo from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newport, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp to Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, and Port Said Other ports served are Hull, Dundee, and Glasgow, and some French and Spanish ones Across the Atlantic the line runs vessels from London, Southampton, and Avonmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Boston From the same American ports and also from New York services go to Calcutta, Colombo, and Port Sudan The headquarters are at Cunard Building, Liverpool

BROCKLESBY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 9 m from Great Grimsby, on the L N E. Rly. Here is Brocklesby Hall, the seat of the earl of Yarborough, standing in a large park The Brocklesby Hunt is one of the oldest in the country In the chancel of All Saints' Church are memorials of the Yarborough family

BROCKLEY. District of London Partly in the borough of Lewisham and partly in that of Deptford, it has stations on the S Rly, being about 5 m from the city. Part of the district is known as St John's

BROCKTON. City of Massachusetts, U S A. It is 20 m S of Boston and is famous as a boot making centre Settled in 1700, it became a city in 1881 Pop (1930) 63,797

BROCKVILLE. Town of Ontario, Canada It is on the St Lawrence river, 125 m by rly. S W of Montreal, and is served by the C N and C P Rlys An important railway junction, it is a port of call for the St Lawrence steamers The town is named after Sir Isaac Brock, who was killed when repelling an American invasion near Niagara, Oct 13, 1812 Pop (1931) 9,736

BROCKWELL PARK. London pleasure ground It is in the borough of Lambeth between Herne Hill and Tulse Hill. Once the property of the Blades family, it was made over to the public in 1892

BROCTON. Village of Staffordshire It is 4½ m S E of Stafford, and is served by the L M S Rly

BROD. Town of Yugoslavia It is 145 m from Belgrade, being situated on the left bank of the river Sava Pop 10,500

BRODICK. Watering place of Arran It is on Brodick Bay, 4 m N W of Lamlash It has a fine beach and a pier Near by is Brodick Castle, a residence of the duke of Montrose, long a seat of the dukes of Hamilton

BRODY. Town of Poland It is 55 m N E of Lwow It gives its name to a battle fought between the Germans and the Russians, July, 1916, which resulted in its capture by the latter Pop 18,000.

BROKEN HILL. Town of Australia On the W border of New South Wales, it is 925 m W of Sydney and is connected by railway with Port Pirie and Adelaide It is the centre of a great pastoral region, and has the largest silver mine in the world Lead, copper, and tin are also worked Pop (1930) 22,990

BROKEN HILL. Town of Rhodesia It is a station on the railway from Cape Town to the Belgian Congo, 655 m from Bulawayo The surrounding country contains large deposits of lead and zinc ores, and coal and gold have been discovered about 60 m S E

BROMBERG. Another name for the Polish town also known as Bydgoszcz (q v)

BROMBOROUGH. Urban district (with Bebington) of Cheshire It is on the left bank of the Mersey estuary, 5 m S E of Birkenhead and has a station on the L M S Rly The tidal Bromborough Pool has wharves and a dock which serve for the products of Port Sunlight Pop (1931) 26,742

BROMFIELD. Village of Shropshire It is 2½ m N W of Ludlow, on the L M S Rly, and has remains of a priory Pop 545

BROMHAM. Village of Wiltshire It is 3 m from Devizes Thomas Moore, the poet, spent much of the last 35 years of his life here, and is buried in the churchyard

BROMLEY Borough and market town of Kent On the Ravensbourne river, 11 m by rly S E. of London, it has two stations on the S Rly The parish church contains the tomb of Francis Atterbury There is also a college for the widows of clergymen and the palace was long the residence of the bishops of Rochester Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 45,348

BROMLEY. District of Poplar, London To the E of the city, it is served by the L M S, L N E and Metropolitan Rlys

BROMPTON. Residential district of Kensington, London Between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, it contains the Brompton Oratory (served by priests of the order of the Oratory of S Philip Neri), the Imperial Institute, S Kensington Museums, the parish church and a cemetery

BROMPTONVILLE. Town of Quebec, Canada It stands 6 m from Sherbrooke, on the St Francis river, and is served by the C N Rlys It has pulp and paper industries Pop (1931) 1,527

BROMSEBRO. Village of Sweden It is 29 m S of Kalmar, and has a castle, once a royal residence Here were signed treaties between Denmark and Sweden in 1541, 1641, and 1645

BROMSGROVE. Urban district and market town of Worcestershire It is 12 m N E of Worcester, on the L M S Rly It has a Gothic church and a public school for boys founded in 1553 Market days, Tues, Fri, Sat Pop (1931) 9,520

BROMYARD. Urban district and market town of Herefordshire It is on the Frome, 13 m E S E of Leominster, on the G W Rly There is Norman work in the church Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 1,571

BRONDESBURY. District of London Within the urban district of Willesden, it is 8½ m N W of London (Broad Street) by the L M S Rly and is also served by the Metropolitan Rly

BRONKHORST SPRUIT. Town of the Transvaal, S Africa It is 30 m S E of Pretoria, and was the scene of the opening event of the war of 1880-1, when in Dec, 1880, 250 British soldiers

were ambushed and shot down by Boers It is an agricultural centre, and stands at a height of 4,680 ft

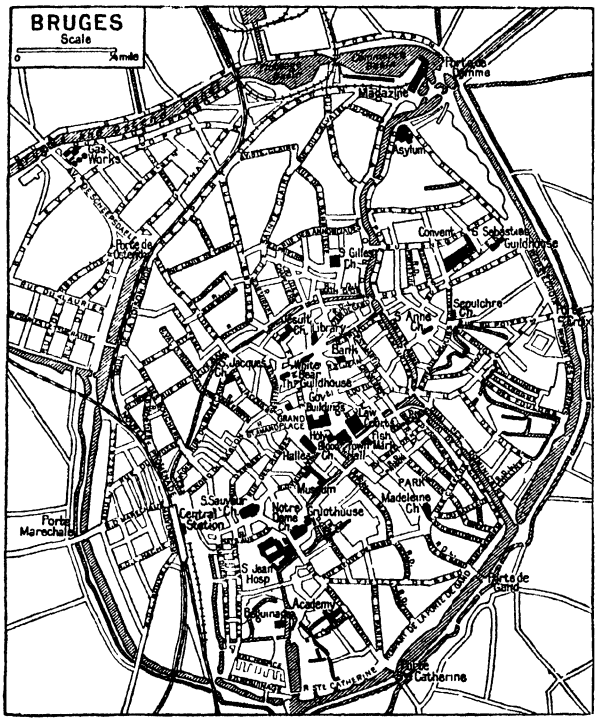
BRONLLYS. Village of Brecknockshire It is 7 m S W of Hay The rebuilt church has a font of the 12th or 13th century and other early remains

BRONTE. Town of Sicily It stands on the W slope of Mt Etna, 34 m by rly N W of Catania at an alt of 2,600 ft The neighbourhood produces good wine It was granted by Ferdinand I, King of Naples, as a duke-dom to Lord Nelson in 1799 Pop 18,260

BRONX, THE Northern-most of the five boroughs of New York City Lying partly along the Bronx river, N of Manhattan, it became a borough in 1898 It has botanical and zoo-logical gardens Its area is 41 sq m Pop (1930) 1,265,258

BROODSEINDE. Village of Belgium It is 5½ m E N E of Ypres It was prominent in the Great War, particularly in the battles of Ypres

BROOK. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is on the S W coast of the island 2 m from Brighstone. Brook Point is interesting for its submerged forest visible at low tide Brook House was the residence of Sir Charles Seely



Bruges Plan of the city, once the chief commercial centre of N Europe

BROOKLANDS. Racing track in Surrey It is just outside Weybridge, and is 19 m from London, being served by the S Rly, The motor racing track, which was opened here in 1907, has a maximum circuit of 3½ m and a minimum one of 2 m Its width is 100 ft Motor races are held here and on the track several world records have been made

BROOKLINE. City of Massachusetts, U S A. It is about 3 m from Boston, of which it is a suburb, and is bounded on the N E by the estuary of the Charles river Pop (1930) 47,490.

BROOKLYN. Borough of New York City, U S A It lies at the S W end of Long Island, opposite Manhattan, with which it is connected by three bridges across East river, and a tunnel It has an area of 45,440 acres The buildings of the borough include the city hall, hall of records, post office, and court house Among seats of learning are the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Polytechnic, Pratt Institute, and Packer Institute There is a broadcasting station To the W. of Prospect Park is the beautiful Greenwood Cemetery Ridgewood reservoir, with a capacity of nearly 300,000,000 gallons, is the property of the borough A memorial to Lafayette was unveiled May 10, 1917 The suspension bridge connecting Brooklyn with New York was opened in 1883, and at the time of its erection was the longest span in the world. Pop (1930) 2,560,401

BROOKMAN'S PARK. District of Hertford-shire It lies near Hatfield Here is the high power twin wave-length broadcasting station for S.E. England.

BROOKSBY. Village of Leicestershire. It is 9 m. from Leicester on the river Wreak, with a station on the L M.S Rly It has an interest-ing church and an Elizabethan manor house, the birthplace of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham

BROOKWOOD. District of Woking, Surrey. Here is the London necropolis, with a crematorium erected in 1889. It is served by the S. Rly.

BROOM. Village of Warwickshire. It is 3 m. S. of Alcester, on the L.M S Rly.

BROOME. Seaport of W. Australia. In the West Kimberley district, it stands on Roebuck Bay, has a submarine and wireless telegraph station, and is the centre of the mother-of-pearl shell industry It is connected with Perth by air service It is named after Sir F. N. Broome governor of Western Australia, 1882–90

BROOMIELAW. District of Glasgow. It adjoins the river Clyde and its chief interest is shipping It gives its name to a bridge across the river.

BRORA. River of Sutherlandshire It is 26 m. long, and enters the Moray Firth at Brora. It flows through a loch of the same name. This is 4 m. long and is famous for its salmon

BRORA. Village of Sutherlandshire. At the mouth of the river Brora, it is 6¼ m. N E. of Golspie, on the L M.S. Rly , which crosses the river at this point. The village is a summer and angling resort. At one time it was a burgh. Pop 1,210

BROSELEY. District of Shropshire. It is situated on the Severn, 14 m. S E of Shrewsbury on the G W. Rly., and is in the borough of Wenlock. It is noted for its clay churchwarden pipes and bricks, and near are coal and iron mines.

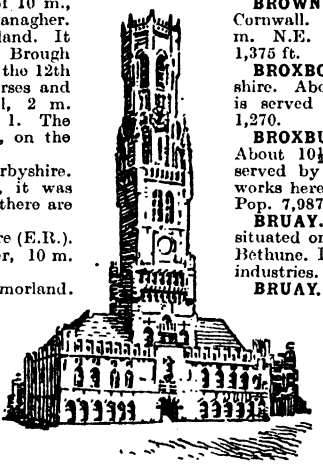
BROSNA. River of Ireland. Known as the Great Brosna, it flows 30 m. S.W. from Lough Ennell, through cos. Westmeath and Offaly to the Shannon 2½ m. above Banagher. The Little Brosna, after a N.W. course of 10 m., enters the Shannon 3 m. below Banagher.

BROUGH. Town of Westmorland. It is 5 m. from Kirkby Stephen. Brough Castle, now in ruins, dates from the 12th century. An annual sale of horses and cattle is held at Brough Hill, 2 m. N.W., on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. The station is Warcop, 3 m. away, on the L.N.E. Rly.

BROUGH. Village of Derbyshire. Situated 3 m. from Castleton, it was the Roman Anavio, of which there are scanty remains.

BROUGH. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is situated near the Humber, 10 m. from Hull.

BROUGHAM. Village of Westmorland. The Roman Brovacum, it is 2 m. S.E. of Penrith, and contains the ruins of an old Norman castle. The ruins were given by Lord Hothfield to the nation, and in 1928 the Office of Works restored the castle, which was long a seat of the powerful Clifford family. Brougham Hall, until 1932 the residence of the Brougham family, is a magnificent structure often called the Windsor of the North.



Bruges. Belfry dating from 13th century

BROUGHTON. District of Salford. It lies wholly within the borough of Salford, and contains a Norman church, a town hall, and Broughton Old Hall, at one time the seat of the Stanleys and the Cheethams. There are a fine park and golf links.

BROUGHTON. Village of Peeblesshire. It is 11 m. S.W. of Peebles, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 632.

BROUGHTON, UPPER. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is situated 10¾ m. S.E. of Nottingham, on the L.M.S. Rly.

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS. Market town of Lancashire. It is 8 m. S.W. of Coniston, on the L.M.S. Rly. Market day, Tues. Pop. 1,136.

BROUGHTY FERRY. Seaport and watering place of Angus, part of the burgh of Dundee. It is on the firth of Tay, 4 m. E. of Dundee, with which it was incorporated in 1914. A seaport and a watering place, it is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. Its 15th century castle is now used as a training centre. *See* Dundee.

BROUSSA. Alternative spelling of the Turkish town also known as Bursa (q.v.).

BROUWERSHAVEN. Town and seaport of the Netherlands. It is on the N.W. coast of the island of Schouwen, the most northerly island of the province of Zealand. The port is situated between the southern arm of the Mouse estuary, and the East Schelde. Pop. 2,000.

BROWN. Peak in the Rocky Mts., Canada. It is on the borders of British Columbia and Alberta, near the source of the Columbia river. Its height is 9,055 ft.

BROWNHILLS. Urban district of Staffordshire. On Watling Street, it is 6 m. W. of Lichfield, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is the centre of the Cannock Chase colliery district. Pop. (1931) 18,368.

BROWNSEA. Island lying at the entrance to Poole Harbour, Dorset, also called Branksea. It covers 500 acres, and on it are a Tudor castle and a Gothic church.

BROWNSVILLE. City and seaport of Texas, U.S.A. It stands on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoros, Mexico, and is served by railway. The final engagement in the American civil war took place in the neighbourhood, May 13, 1865. Pop. (1930) 22,021.

BROWN WILLY. Highest summit of Cornwall. On Bodmin Moor, about 10 m. N.E. of Bodmin, its height is 1,375 ft.

BROXBOURNE. Village of Hertfordshire. About 5 m. S.E. of Hertford, it is served by the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,270.

BROXBURN. Town of West Lothian. About 10½ m. W. of Edinburgh, it is served by the L.N.E. Rly. There are works here for extracting oil from shale. Pop. 7,987.

BRUAY. Town of France. It is situated on the river Lawe, 6 m. S.W. of Bethune. It has coal mining and brewing industries. Pop. 31,000.

BRUAY. Town of France. In the department of Nord, it is on the Schelde, near Valenciennes. Pop. 5,000.

BRUCHSAL. Town of Baden, Germany. On the Saalbach, it is 14 m. from Karlsruhe. It is an important rly. junction, with manufactures of paper, soap, and candles. There is a trade in wine. Pop. 16,469.

BRUCK. Town of Austria. Situated on the river Mur, 90 m. by railway from Vienna, it is one of several towns which have come into existence through the exploitation of the coal and iron deposits in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8,490.

BRUCKLAY. Village of Aberdeenshire. About 4 m. S. of Strichen, it is on the L.N.E. Rly.

BRUE. River of Somerset. It rises in Selwood Forest in the E. of the county and flows 30 m. into Bridgwater Bay.

BRUGES. City of Belgium. It is 63 m. from Brussels, and 9 from the North Sea, being on the little river Ruyc. Among notable buildings are the cathedral of S. Sauveur, the church of Notre Dame, with the tombs of Charles the Bold and his daughter Mary, the churches of S. Giles, of the Sepulchre, S. Anne, and the Madeleine, and the chapel of the Holy Blood, which contains the reliquary of St. Sang and some fine pictures. The hospital of S. Jean, dating from the 12th century, contains the shrine of S. Ursula, the panels being among the masterpieces of Hans Memling. Close to it is the Béguinage. Among secular buildings the Halles, with the famous 13th century belfry, the hôtel de ville, the Gruuthuuse, the palais de justice, the S. Sebastian guildhouse, the White Bear guildhouse, and the weighing house are remarkable. Other features of the city are the canals and the gates. A ship canal connects it with Zeebrugge.



Bruges arms

In the Middle Ages, Bruges was a great seaport, a prosperous trading city, and was known as the Venice of the North. Captured by the Germans on Oct. 14, 1914, Bruges was in their possession until reoccupied by Belgian infantry, Oct. 18, 1918. Pop. (1930) 51,191.

BRUGG. Town of Switzerland. In canton Aargau, it is on the Aar, commanding the bridge near the confluence of the Reuss and Limmat, 36 m. by railway E. of Basel. A picturesque place with conical towers, it stands partly on the site of Vindonissa (Windisch), the chief Roman station in Helvetia. Near by is the ruined castle of

Hapsburg, members of which family are buried in the neighbouring monastery of Konigsfelden, now a lunatic asylum Brugg has chemical, silk, and other industries Pop. 4,000.

BRUICHLADDICH. Hamlet of Argyllshire It is on the W coast of the island of Islay, 3 m. N.W. of Bowmore. It has fishing and distilling industries

BRUNEI. British protected state in the N W. of Borneo. It lies between Sarawak and British North Borneo, and has an area of about 2,500 sq. m. The climate is hot and moist, and most of the interior is jungle. The products include coal, cutch, rubber, jelutong, sago, and coconuts. Weaving, boat building and working in brass and silver are among the native industries Oil is found, notably at Seria on the coast, and is being developed. There are wireless stations at Brunei and Labuan, and also in the Temburong district, and in the Belait district. In 1906 the sultan handed over the general administration to a British resident. The governor of the Straits Settlements is high commissioner of Brunei. Pop (1931) 30,162.

BRUNEI. Capital of the state of Brunei. It stands on an expansion of the Brunei or Limbang river, 770 m from Singapore The houses of the old town are picturesquely built over the river, being supported on piles. The new town on the mainland dates from 1910. It has a wireless station Pop. about 12,000.

BRUNI. Island of Tasmania. Lying off the S E coast, between Storm Bay and D' Entrecasteaux Channel, it is 32 m long and from 1 m. to 11 m. broad Its area is 150 sq m.

BRUNIG. Mountain pass of Switzerland. Leading from Lucerne to the Bernese Oberland, it is N. of Meiringen and E of the Lake of Brienz. The road was made during 1857–62, and a railway over the pass was opened in 1889. Its height is about 4,000 ft.

BRUNN. German name of the Czechoslovakian city of Brno (q v.).

BRUNNEN (Ger., well) Summer resort of Switzerland It is on the lake of Lucerne, 4 m. by rly. S. of Schwyz, on the St Gotthard line. Here, after the battle of Morgarten, the deputies of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden founded the Swiss confederation, Dec 9, 1315. Pop 3,500.

BRUNNER. Town of South Island, New Zealand It is on the river Grey, 7 m by rly from Greymouth It is a coal mining centre Pop. 1,000.

BRUNSBUTTEL. Seaport of Prussia Lying on the N. bank of the Elbe estuary, 15 m E. of Cuxhaven, it is the W. terminus of the Kiel canal Pop 7,500

BRUNSWICK. Republic and state of Germany It is divided into nine distinct districts, the largest lying between the Prussian provinces of Hanover and Saxony. The country is fertile and largely agricultural. Brunswick is the capital. The area is 1,424 sq m. It is governed by a diet of 40 members and sends representatives to the Reichstag in Berlin.

Brunswick was ruled by dukes in the Middle Ages and later, and from these dukes the electors of Hanover were descended. Hence George I. of Great Britain and his five successors are sometimes known as the house of Brunswick. On Nov 8, 1918, the duke was deposed, and Brunswick was declared a republic. Pop. 501,875.

BRUNSWICK. City of Germany and capital of the republic of Brunswick. It is on the river Oker, 32 m. by rly. S E of the city of Hanover. The old town abounds in gabled houses with carved wooden fronts The 12th century cathedral contains the tombs of the founder, Henry the Lion, and his wife The churches of S Martin and S Catherine date from the 12th century. Other buildings include the ducal palace, the 14th century town hall, and the 13th century cloth merchants' hall The ducal museum has a fine collection of pictures, enamels, gems, etc In the 13th century Brunswick was one of the most important cities of the Hanseatic League Pop 146,725.

BRUNSWICK. Suburb of Melbourne, Australia. It is 4½ m N of the city proper.

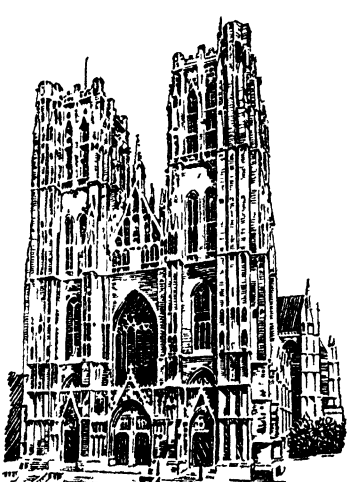
BRUNSWICK. City and seaport of Georgia, U S A It is 70 m S S W. of Savannah, and stands on St Simon's Sound, 12 m from the Atlantic. It is served by the Southern and other rlys, and by steamer services to New York, Boston, and other ports Its buildings include the government building, the city hall, and the Jekyl Island Club It has oil refineries, foundries, and oyster canneries, and cotton and lumber are exported. A city charter was granted in 1856 Pop. (1930) 14,022.



Brussels city arms

BRUSA. Variant spelling of the city of Turkey known also as Bursa (q v.)

BRUSSELS (Fr Bruxelles) City and capital of Belgium Situated on the river Senne, a tributary of the Scheldt, it is connected by railway with the industrial centres of Belgium, France, and the Netherlands Canals also connect it with Antwerp and with the coal mining districts It is also a centre for air services, the aerodrome being at Haren



Brussels. Collegiate church of S. Gudule

Brussels possesses but few memorials of its early days The principal of these is the collegiate church of S Gudule, which is one of the most imposing buildings in Europe. Of the original church of the 11th century nothing remains, and the oldest parts are attributed to the 13th century The bulk of the building, which is a specimen of pure Gothic, dates from the 15th century, and the massive towers and Gothic chapel of the sacrament were added early in the 16th century. A feature of the church is its magnificent old glass windows, some dating from the 15th century The building also contains a fine pulpit by Verbruggen, representing the fall of man. Scarcely inferior in interest is the hôtel de ville on the famous Grand Place. This building is almost entirely of the 15th century. Its most unusual feature is the lofty spire, 370 ft above the pavement, and surmounted by a gilded figure of S Michael, the original patron saint of Brussels. It contains fine tapestries, an inter-



Brussels. Map of the central part of the capital of the kingdom of Belgium

eating collection of archives, and some good modern pictures. The Grand Place itself has many historical associations. On the side of the square opposite the town hall is the building known as the Maison du Roi, although it was never intended as a royal residence. It is really a municipal office, and as the department of weights and measures was located there it was popularly known as the Bread House (Broodhuis). The original building was erected in 1514–25, but it was restored in the 18th century after being badly damaged in 1695.

The guild houses, which are in the style of the 15th century, and richly ornamented, complete the effect of a survival from the Middle Ages. Other old buildings include the church of the Sablon—strictly Notre Dame des Victoires—built in the 13th century by the guild of crossbowmen to celebrate the Crusades; and the Palais d'Arenberg, which contains part of Egmont's home. The palais de justice, which dominates the city, was the architectural masterpiece of the 19th century in Belgium, and ensured the fame of its architect, Poelaert. The picture gallery, the enlarged royal palace, the exchange, the museum of the Cinquantenaire, and the Congo Museum are among the principal modern constructions. There is a broadcasting station. The city has a university, various colleges, and a national library. The botanical gardens are noteworthy, and there are some fine parks. Boulevards, on the site of the fortifications, encircle the city.

Brussels, as a centre of art, is little inferior to Antwerp. The collection of the great Flemish masters in the new gallery is rich and varied. There are fine examples of Van Eyck, Memling, and Quentin Matsys, as well as of Jordaens, Crayer, and Van Dyck, and nowhere else can the varied art of Rubens be more profitably studied. Among the numerous theatres must be named the Monnaie, which, besides being one of the leading opera houses in Europe, is associated in the Belgian mind with the opening scenes of their revolution in 1830. So also is the park—with the Houses of Parliament at one end and the royal palace at the other—for here was fought the four days' battle in Sept., 1830, which led to the withdrawal of the Dutch garrison.

Brussels, although hardly a centre of commerce, has many industries which give it a prominent position in the industrial world. It is famous everywhere for its lace manufactures; carpets, curtains, tapestry, and furniture employ a large section of the population. Glove making is carried on on a large scale, and as the seat of government, as well as the favourite place of residence among wealthy Belgians, it flourishes on the luxury of the times. Ships of considerable tonnage are enabled to reach it by the deepened canal from Vilvorde and Antwerp, and it has been equipped with docks and quays on the scale of a seaport.

Throughout the greater part of the Great War it was occupied by the Germans, who entered it on Aug. 20, 1914, and remained in possession until Nov. 1918. On Nov. 22 King Albert made his formal re-entry into his capital. The city was fined £8,000,000 by the Germans, and its gallant burgomaster, M. Max, was imprisoned in Germany because the money was not forthcoming. Brussels has been the scene of several international conferences and a number of important exhibitions have been held here. Pop. (1931) 839,581.

BRUTON. Market town of Somerset. It is on the river Brue, 10 m. S.W. of Frome, with a station on the G.W. Rly. Buildings include the parish church, the Sexey Hospital, and two schools, King's and Sexey's. Bruton Bow is a packhorse bridge. Market day, alternate Tues. Pop. 1,724.

BRUX. German name for the Czechoslovakian town of Most (q.v.).

BRYHER. One of the Scilly Islands. It covers 350 acres and is the most N.W. of the group. The inhabitants live by fishing or growing vegetables.

BRYN. Hamlet of Glamorganshire. It is 4 m. N.E. of Port Talbot, and has a station on the G.W. Rly.

BRYN. Village of Lancashire. It is 3¾ m. S. of Wigan, on the L.M.S. Rly.

BRYNAMMAN. Town of Carmarthenshire. It is 5½ m. E.N.E. of Ammanford on the G.W. Rly., and is also served by the L.M.S. Rly. There are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood which is an iron smelting centre. Pop. 5,000.

BRYNMAWR. Urban district and market town of Brecknockshire. It is 9½ m. S.W. of Abergavenny, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is also served by the G.W. Rly. It is a coal mining centre. In 1930 the work of transforming some waste land into a pleasure ground was started by the unemployed, who were aided with money and personal service by members of the Society of Friends, and others. The gardens were opened in 1932, also a swimming and paddling pool, and

the appearance of the town has been transformed. Market day, Sat Pop. (1931) 7,247.

BRZEZANY. Town of Po'and Situated on the Zlota Lipa river, it hes about 50 m S E. of Lwow, with which and Tarnopol it is connected by railway There is an old castle. The town and the hilly and forested district were the scene of heavy fighting in the Great War, especially in Sept, 1916, and in July, 1917 It is the centre of an agricultural district and manufactures leather. Pop 12,500.

BUBAQUE Town of Portuguese Guinea, W. Africa It is about 50 m S.E of Bissau.

BUBI. Inhabitants of the island of Fernando Po People of Bantu stock, immigrants from the mainland, they are a finely developed race, but primitive, for as late as 1858 stone implements were in use among them. They are sportsmen and fishermen rather than agriculturists, and live in the dense forests in the interior

BUBWITH. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is on the Derwent, 6¼ m N E of Selby, on the L N E Rly. The church dates from the 12th cent.

BUCARAMANGA. Town of Colombia It stands on the Lebrija river, 3,248 ft above the sea, on the main road from Bogotá to Maracaibo. It is a coffee mart and the district is rich in gold, silver, copper, and iron Pop 44,083

BUCHAN. District of Aberdeenshire Between the Ythan and Deveron rivers, it embraces the towns from Peterhead to Fraserburgh The coastline, 40 m long, is precipitous, and at the famous bullers (boilers) of Buchan, 6 m S. of Peterhead, is a cavern amid rocks where the sea rushes through an arch and boils during storms

BUCHANAN. District of Stirlingshire It is wild and hilly Here is Buchanan Castle, the seat of the duke of Montrose Pop 795

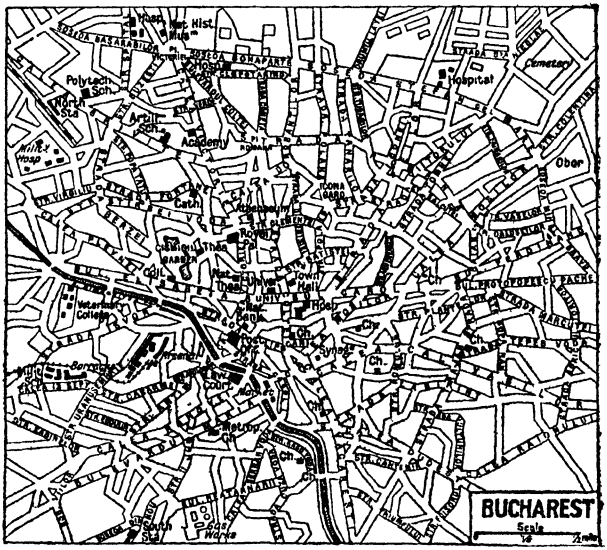
BUCHANAN. Seaport of Liberia, W Africa At the mouth of the river St John, it is about 50 m S E of Monrovia

BUCHAN NESS. Most easterly point of the Scottish mainland It has a lighthouse with a flashing light, visible for 18 m It is 3 m S of Peterhead, and is also called Boddam Point.

BUCHAREST. Capital of Rumania It stands on the Dimbovitza, a tributary of the Danube, and is a centre of the country's road and rly. system The name, spelled in several different ways, means the city of enjoyment A modern city, it is laid out like Paris or Berlin with wide streets, beautiful squares, and large parks It has over 100 churches, including the Metropolita (Greek), and the R. C. cathedral Other buildings are the royal palace, the offices of the various departments of state, theatres, banks, and hospitals. There are a university, founded in 1864, many colleges and schools, several libraries and a botanic garden. Bucharest has some manufactures, but its growth and prosperity are chiefly due to its position as a distributing centre. An air service connects it with Paris and Istanbul, and there is a broadcasting station During the Great War Bucharest was in the occupation of the Germans from Dec. 6, 1916, until just after the armistice, Nov, 1918. Pop. (1930) 631,288



Bucharest arms



Bucharest. Plan of the Rumanian city, sometimes called the Paris of the East

BUCHLYVIE. Village of Stirlingshire It is 4 m N N E of Balfron, on the L N E Rly.

BUCKDEN. Village of Huntingdonshire It is 3 m S W of Huntingdon, on the L M S Rly The remains of Buckden Palace, formerly a residence of the bishop of Lincoln, lie 1m to the N W Pop 998

BUCKEBURG. Town of Germany, also the capital of Schaumburg-Lippe It stands on the river Aue, and the Cologne-Berlin Rly, 30 m. S W of Hanover It has a castle, a 17th century and other churches, and a park Pop 5,632.

BUCKENHAM. Village of Norfolk. It is on the river Yare 7 m from Norwich, and has a station on the L N E Rly. A ferry here crosses the river Yare to Charleton St Peter

BUCKFAST. Hamlet of Devonshire. It is 2 m N. of Buckfastleigh The Cistercian Abbey, dating from the 10th century, was in ruins until 1882, when the site was purchased by a community of Benedictines In 1907 the monks started to build an abbey thereon, and in 1922 the church was dedicated. The buildings were completed in 1932, the whole of the work having been done by the monks themselves.

BUCKFASTLEIGH. Urban district of Devonshire. It is 7 m N W. of Totnes, on the G.W. Rly. The chief building is the fine cruciform church, and near are the ruins of a chantry chapel The town was once a centre of the cloth trade Pop (1931) 2,406

BUCKHAVEN. Burgh of Fifeshire. It is on the N shore of the firth of Forth, 1½ m. S.W. of Methil, on the L.N E. Rly. It has a good harbour and pier, and a fishing industry. The burgh includes Methil Pop. (1931) 17,643.

BUCKHURST HILL. Urban district of Essex. It is 10½ m N.E of London, on the L.N.E. Rly., and is within easy access of Epping and Hainault Forests. In 1933 it was included in the urban district of Chigwell Pop. (1931) 5,486.

BUCKIE. Burgh of Banffshire. It stands on Buckie burn, which divides it into Easter Buckie and Nether Buckie, and is 19 m. N. of Keith, on the L.N.E. Rly. It is a fishing centre. Pop. (1931) 8,688.

BUCKINGHAM. Borough and market town of Buckinghamshire. It is on the Ouse, 17 m. E.S.E. of Banbury, on the L.M.S. Rly. A branch of the Grand Union Canal also serves it. It trades in agricultural produce, and manufactures flour, malt, and pillow lace. Its grammar school was founded in 1548 by Edward VI. Other buildings of interest are the parish church and the gaol. Near is Stowe, once the seat of the Temples, dukes of Buckingham, but now a public school. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 3,082.

BUCKINGHAM. Town of Quebec, Canada. It is 20 m. S.E. of Ottawa on a tributary of the Ottawa river, and has a station on the C.P. Rly. Its industries are chiefly concerned with the timber which is felled in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1931) 4,088.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Inland county of England. Bounded N. by Northamptonshire, E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, S. by the Thames, and W. by Oxfordshire, its greatest length is 53 m., its greatest breadth 27 m., and its area 749 sq. m. Next to the Thames, with its tributaries the Colne and Thame, the Ouse is the largest river. Mainly undulating, the surface is relieved by the Chiltern Hills, culminating in Wendover Hill (852 ft.). Wheat and oats are important crops, while the vale of Aylesbury is noted for dairy produce, ducks, and sheep. Beech and oak trees are plentiful, the wood of the former being used in making chairs.

The county is served by the L.M.S., Metropolitan, L.N.E., and G.W. Rlys., and the Grand Union Canal. The district of the Chiltern Hundreds is within the county. Aylesbury is the county town; others are High or Chipping Wycombe, Slough, Buckingham (the former county town), and Chesham. The southern part of the county, where are Beaconsfield and Gerrard's Cross, is within the London area. The county also contains Stoke Poges, Hughenden, Hampden, Chequers, Chalfont St. Giles, and other places of literary and historic interest. It returns three members to parliament and is in the diocese of Oxford. Pop. (1931) 271,565.

BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR. Village of Devonshire. It is 3 m. from Ashburton on the river Dart. Buckland Beacon is in the neighbourhood.

BUCKLAND MONACHORUM. Village of Devonshire. About 4 m. S.E. of Tavistock, it has a good Perpendicular church. Near by is Buckland Abbey, a Cistercian foundation dating from 1280. The estate was bought in 1581 by Sir Francis Drake, and the house built to replace the old abbey contains some mementos of the great sailor.

BUCKLERS HARD. Village of Hampshire. It is on the Beaulieu river, New Forest, 6 m. N.E. of Lymington. In the days of the wooden navy warships were built here. The slips still remain.



Buckinghamshire. Map of the inland county famous for its beech woods

BUCKLEY. Urban district of Flintshire It is 2 m. E of Mold, and is served by the L M S Rly Fire bricks, earthenware, and tiles are manufactured, and there are coal mines Pop (1931) 6,900

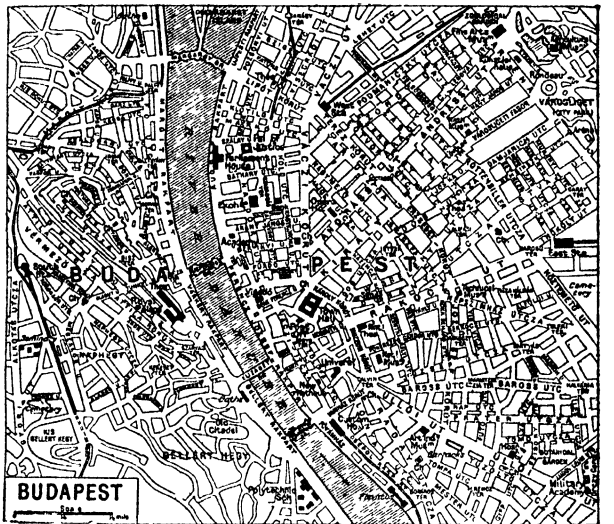
BUCKNALL. Hamlet of Staffordshire It is 2¾ m N E of Stoke-on-Trent, on the L M S Rly. Close by is the hamlet of Bucknall Eaves

BUCKNELL. Village of Shropshire It is 8 m. S W of Craven Arms, on the L M S Rly.

BUCKPOOL. Seaport of Banffshire It stands on Buckie burn, about a mile from the burgh of Buckie, and has a station on the L N E Rly It has a harbour and is a fishing centre

BUCKSBURN. Village of Aberdeenshire It is 4¼ m N W of Aberdeen, on the L N E Rly

BUCQUOY. Village of France It is 7 m N W of Bapaume In the Great War heavy fighting took place here in 1918



Budapest. Plan of the twin cities that form the capital of Hungary

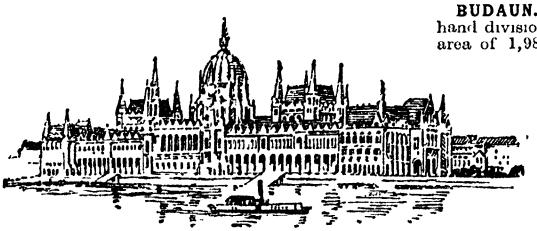
BUCSECS. Mountain of Rumania In the Transylvanian Alps, it is noted for its splendid peaks It is 8,230 ft high

BUCTOUCHE. Seaport of New Brunswick, Canada It stands near the mouth of the Buctouche river, and is connected by railway with Moncton, being an important junction on the C N Rlys The principal exports are coal and timber Pop 900

BUCZACZ. Town of Poland It lies on the Strypa, 47 m by rly N E of Stanislawow, in an agricultural and horse breeding district It has a fine town hall, and manufactures vinegar and potash In the Great War it was the scene of fierce fighting between the Russians and the Austro-Germans in 1916 Pop 14,241

BUDAMA. District of Uganda It is one of the seven districts into which the eastern province of the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes

BUDAPEST. City and river port of Hungary, also the capital of the country It stands on the Danube, and consists of two towns, Buda, called Ofen by the Germans, and Pest, which were united in 1873 Buda, on the west of the river



Budapest. The Hungarian legislature—a magnificent pile

and the official quarter, stands on hills; Pest, on the east, and the commercial and intellectual quarter, is in a plain Around both are extensive suburbs, and they are united by several bridges across the Danube. The city is 163 m from Vienna, and covers 78 sq m The most notable building is the palace, built about 1770 and restored in 1894 S Matthias is the oldest church, the finest are the Leopoldstadt and the Franzstadt, both in Pest The Jews have a fine synagogue Other buildings are the legislature, a magnificent Renaissance pile facing the river, and many others that house the public officials The palace of justice, the national and other museums, the picture gallery, and the town hall may be mentioned, as may the large central market, the opera house, and several fine theatres There is a broadcasting station The university, removed here in 1784, has some fine buildings and a large and valuable library There are other valuable libraries in the city, one belonging to the Hungarian academy of sciences Budapest has spacious boulevards, wide streets, fine squares, beautiful parks and monuments, and many of its banks and other commercial buildings are good examples of modern architecture It does a large trade both by land and water, there being extensive docks along the river Pop (1930) 1,004,699



Budapest arms

BUDAUN. District of India In the Rohilkhand division of the United Provinces, it has an area of 1,986 sq m, and consists principally of a level, fertile tract watered by the Ganges, Ramganga, Sot, and Mahawa There are several indigo factories Pop 1,024,000

BUDAUN. Town of the United Provinces, India It is 38 m S W of Bareilly Founded traditionally by Budh, an Ahir prince, about 905, it was a centre of disturbance during the Indian Mutiny Pop 38,230

BUDDH GAYA. Village of Bengal, India Situated 40 m S W of Bihar, it is the traditional resting place of Gautama, founder of Buddhism, and a place of pilgrimage It contains the famous peepul tree and remains of the palace of King Asoke

BUDE. River of Cornwall. It enters the sea at Bude and was canalized early in the 19th century. The waterway extended for 33 m. to Thornbury. It has now been abandoned.

BUDE. Seaport of Cornwall. It is on the N. coast, at the mouth of the Bude, 10 m. W.N.W. of Holsworthy on the S. Rly. Its full name is Budehaven. Pop. 3,140.

BUDEJOVICE CESKE. City of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, at the confluence of the Moldau and Maltsch, it is 80 m. by rly. S. of Prague. It has a 16th century cathedral with a detached belfry, and a fine town hall. Chemicals, bricks, tiles, machinery, beer, and paper are manufactured, and it has a large trade in grain, timber, and salt. Pop. (1930) 43,886.

BUDLEIGH, EAST. Village of Devonshire. About 7 m. N.E. of Exmouth, it has a station on the S. Rly. Pop. 756.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON. Watering place and urban district of Devonshire. It stands at the mouth of the river Otter, 4½ m. E. of Exmouth with a station on the S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 3,162.

BUDRUM. Seaport of Turkey. Situated on the N. coast of the gulf of Cos, 96 m. S. of Smyrna, it has a good harbour and a castle. Near by are the ruins of the ancient city of Halicarnassus. Pop. 6,000.

BUDWEIS. Formername of the Czechoslovakian town now known as Budějovice Ceské (q.v.).

BUDWORTH, GREAT. Village of Cheshire. It is 2 m. N. of Northwich and has an old church with monuments to the Leycester family. Budworth Mere is close by.

BUEA. Town of French Cameroons. It lies near the coast on Cameroons Mt., about 3,000 ft. above sea level. Under German occupation it was the seat of government of the protectorate.

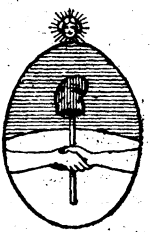
BUENAVENTURA. Seaport of Colombia. Near the Pacific coast, it stands on an island in Choco Bay, and is the port for the fertile valley of the river Cauca and the terminus of the Pacific Railway system. It is connected by air with Barranquilla and many other towns. A large part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1931. Pop. 25,000.

BUENA VISTA. Settlement in Mexico. It is about 7 m. S. of Saltillo, on the river San Juan. Here on Feb. 22 and 23, 1847, a battle was fought between American and Mexican troops, the Mexicans being beaten. Whittier's poem, The Angels of Bona Vista, refers to the battle.

BUENA VISTA. Spanish name for the Cape Verde island known also as Boa Vista (q.v.).

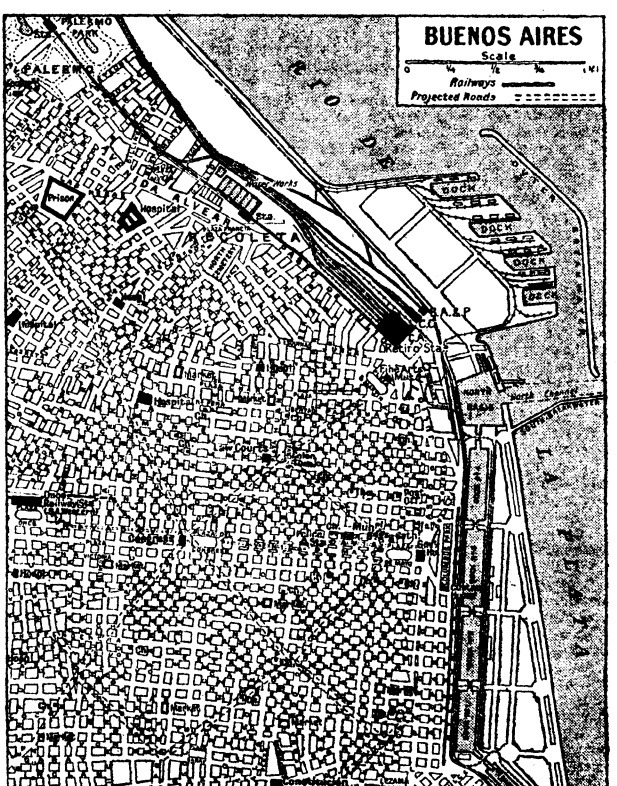
BUEN AYRE. Variant spelling of the name of the island of the Netherlands West Indies commonly known as Bonarie (q.v.).

BUENOS AIRES (Span., good airs). Province of Argentina. Bounded N. by the Paraná and Rio de la Plata, and E. and S. by the Atlantic, it covers an area of 117,777 sq. m. Except in the S., where it is traversed by two chains of mts., it is largely a level plain watered by the Salado, Negro, and Colorado rivers and many small lakes. The coastline is upwards of 900 m. long, about 750 m. being on the Atlantic; but there are few good ports, the best being Bahia Blanca and La Plata (Ensenada). The chief industries are sheep and cattle rearing and the cultivation of cereals, vines, sugar cane, alfalfa, and tobacco, and other products are phosphates, wool, hides, beef, tallow, horses, asses, and mules. The province is well served by railways. La Plata is the capital. Pop. (1931) 3,109,946.

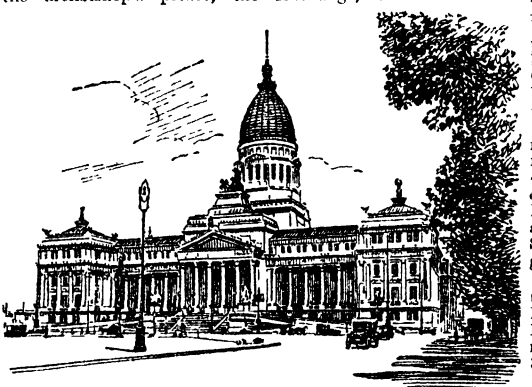


Buenos Aires. Arms of the province

BUENOS AIRES. City and seaport also the capital of the Argentine republic. On the S. bank of the Rio de la Plata, 150 m. from the Atlantic, the city lies on a low plain sloping gradually towards the N., and its average height above sea level is not more than 20 ft. The boundaries of the city, which covers an area of 72·8 sq. m., coincide with the federal district. Buenos Aires is a well planned city, and its


BUENOS AIRES
Scale
Railways
Projected Roads
PALERMO PARK
PALERMO
RIO DE LA PLATA
DOCK
DOCK
DOCK
DOCK
Retiro Sta.
Hospital
Prison
Barracks
Cemetery
Racecourse
Bridge
Tramway
Canal
Subway
Park
Gardens
Museum
Theatre
Church
Monument
Fort
Aqueduct
Reservoir
Gasworks
Waterworks
Slaughter House
Customs House
Post Office
Railway Station
Docks
Wharves
Quays
Warehouses
Cranes
Lighthouse
Breakwater
Jetty
Pier
Ferry
Steamer
Sailing Vessel
Barge
Tug
Dredger
Buoy
Anchorage
Shipping
Harbour
Basin
Channel
Shoal
Sandbank
Mudbank
Reef
Rocks
Island
Peninsula
Isthmus
Bay
Gulf
Strait
Sound
Lake
Lagoon
Swamp
Marsh
River
Stream
Creek
Estuary
Delta
Mouth
Source
Tributary
Confluence
Rapids
Waterfall
Dam
Weir
Lock
Sluice
Canal
Aqueduct
Tunnel
Viaduct
Bridge
Ford
Ferry
Road
Track
Path
Footpath
Bridleway
Cycle Track
Tramway
Railway
Station
Junction
Siding
Level Crossing
Signal Box
Signal
Semaphore
Lamp
Lighthouse
Beacon
Buoy
Mooring
Anchorage
Harbour
Dock
Basin
Quay
Wharf
Pier
Jetty
Breakwater
Groyne
Sea Wall
Embankment
Cliff
Beach
Dune
Sand
Shingle
Rock
Reef
Shoal
Sandbank
Mudbank

streets, crossing each other at right angles, are well paved and lighted The most noteworthy of its many fine avenues is the Avenida de Mayo, the leading business thoroughfare. The most central of the numerous plazas or squares is the Plaza de Mayo Notable buildings include the Casa Rosada (pink house) or Government House, the archbishop's palace, the Exchange, the



Buenos Aires. Building where the Congress of the republic meets

cathedral, and the stock exchange Palermo Park, the Hyde Park of Buenos Aires, officially the Parque 3 de Febrero, covers about 840 acres, and here are the zoological gardens, aquarium, motor track and flying ground, and boating lakes About 1 m nearer the centre of the city is the remarkable cemetery known as the Recoleta There is a broadcasting station

Buenos Aires is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop, and, in addition to the cathedral, modelled after the Madeleine of Paris, has many Roman Catholic and Protestant churches Other buildings are the university and the congress hall, and noteworthy among the business structures are the Prensa newspaper offices The favourite suburb of Belgrano is beautifully laid out and contains many fine country houses Besides the natural harbour called the Boca (mouth), on the river Riachuelo, there is a large artificial harbour, higher up the river The city has extensive abattoirs, and the central produce market is one of the largest in the world There are aerial routes from Buenos Aires to Salta, Catamarca, and other cities, as well as an aerial post service to Montevideo Pop (1930) 2,148,719

BUER. Town of Prussia It stands on the Emscher, 9 m from Essen, and is served by railways and a canal In the Westphalian coalfield, it has coal mines and its industries are connected with iron and steel products Pop 90,000

BUFFALO. City of New York State, U S A At the E extremity of Lake Erie, and at the head of the Niagara river, it is 423 m by rly N W from New York It is served by several railway lines, and is the port of transhipment for the Lake Erie and Erie Canal steamship services It is connected with New York and other cities by passenger and air mail services The city has some fine buildings, including those of the university One of the chief industrial and commercial centres of America, it has a great variety of manufactures, chiefly connected with iron and steel The water power of Niagara Falls generates electricity for lighting and other purposes President McKinley was assassinated here in 1901 Pop (1930) 573,076

BUFFALO PEAKS. Two mountains of Victoria, Australia Known as the Horn and the Hump, they are respectively 5,045 ft and 5,221 ft high

BUG River of Poland It rises midway between Lwow and Tarnopol, flows N, and, passing Brest-Litowsk, turns W to join the Vistula 21 m below Warsaw About 440 m long, it is navigable for half its course It is connected by an affluent and a canal with the Dnieper and is distinguished as the West Bug Severe fighting took place along the banks of the Bug between the Russians and Austro-Germans in 1915 in the battles for Warsaw, and fighting continued in this region in 1917

BUG. River of Russia Rising near Proskurov, in the Ukrainian republic, it flows S E for some 450 m, and forms near Nikolaiev an estuary 30 m long, opening into Dnieper Bay It is navigable for about 55 m It is known as the South or Black Sea Bug to distinguish it from the West Bug

BUGA. Town of Colombia Situated on the Cauca, 105 m N of Popayan, it is some 55 m by rly E of Buenaventura port It trades in sugar, coffee, and cocoa Pop 31,800

BUGANDA. Province of Uganda. It is situated to the N of Lake Victoria and includes the islands in the N of the lake and the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe The province is recognized as a native kingdom under a kabaka, with the title of his highness, who is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a lukiko, or native assembly For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by British courts

BUGIS. People of early Malayan stock inhabiting the island of Celebes, Netherlands East Indies Allied in race, culture, and speech to the Macassars, whose Mahomedanism, tinged with Hindu influence, they share, they are excellent weavers and dagger (kris) makers By their skilful seamanship and aptitude for barter they control the coasting trade of their group of islands

BUGISHU. District of Uganda It is one of the seven districts into which the eastern province is divided for purposes of administration

BUGLAWTON. Urban district of Cheshire It is just outside Congleton Pop (1931) 1,651

BUGLE Hamlet of Cornwall It is 14½ m E of Newquay, on the G W Rly

BUGOJNO. District of Yugoslavia A hilly country in Bosnia, it is traversed by the river Vrbas It contains branch rlys to the line from Sarayevo to Brod on the Sava The area is 650 sq m Pop 47,000

BUGOJNO. Town of Yugoslavia The chief town of the Bugojno district of Bosnia, it lies on the river Vrbas It is a railway terminus

BUGTHORPE. Village of Yorkshire (E R). It is 6 m W of Pocklington, and has a church with two chancel arches, one Norman and the other Decorated

BUGULMA. Town of the Tartar republic (U S S R) It stands at the junction of two roads between Ufa and Orenburg, 130 m W S W. of Ufa

BUGURUSLAN. Town of Soviet Russia In the Middle Volga area, it stands on the river Kinel, at its confluence with Tarkhanka, 106 m by rly N E of Samara A trade in leather, potash, wax, and cattle is carried on Brewing is an important industry Pop 13,000

BUGWERE. District of Uganda It is one of the seven districts into which the eastern province is divided for purposes of administration.

BUHI. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is finely situated on the picturesque lake of Buhi, 35 m S E of Nueva Caceres Pop 10,000

BUHL. Town of Germany. In Baden, it stands near the celebrated valley of the Buhl, whose are the beautiful falls of Gesthelbach, 26 m S W of Karlsruhe Pop 4,000.

BUHL. Village of France It is 6 m S S W. of Colmar, midway between the Rhine and the Vosges border. It has factories for the production of woollen goods, and other small industries. Pop 3,500

BUILDWAS. Village of Shropshire It is on the Severn, 3½ m N N E of Much Wenlock, on the G W Rly Here are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey dating from 1135

BUILTH WELLS. Urban district, spa, and market town of Brecknockshire Near the confluence of the Irfon with the Wye, 16 m N of Brecon, it is served by the L M S and G W. Rlys Here are the remains of a Norman castle, and saline, chalybeate, and sulphur springs Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 1,663

BUISK. Town of Siberia (U S S R) On the Biya river, at its confluence with the Katunga, it is 260 m S of Tomsk, and is connected by rail with Barnaul. It is a centre of trade for the Altai district, chiefly in soap, printed cloth, leather, and hardware Pop 46,000

BUITENZORG. Town of Java, Netherlands East Indies Situated 35 m by rly S of Batavia, it is a hill station, with an altitude of 875 ft Its palace is the summer residence of the governor general of the Netherlands E Indies, and its botanical garden is one of the best in the world. Pop 26,000

BUJALANCE. City of Spain. It is 20 m. E. of Córdova. It manufactures woollens and leather, and has remains of a Moorish castle built in 935 Pop 11,000

BUKA Island of the Pacific Ocean One of the Solomon group, it is situated immediately N. of Bougainville island, from which it is separated by King Albert Sound. It is about 30 m in length and has an area of 190 sq m. Carola Hafen, on the W. coast, is a good harbour. Pop, including adjacent islands (1930), 9,784

BUKAREST. Variant spelling of the name of the Rumanian capital Bucharest (q v)

BUKHARA. District of Soviet Central Asia. Formerly a vassal state of Russia, it now forms part of the Uzbek and Turcoman Soviet Socialist Republics After forming in turn part of the empires of Persia, Macedonia, and Bactria, Bukhara passed into the hands of Chinese, Turks, and others, and came under the suzerainty of Russia in 1873 In 1920 a Soviet republic was set up This was dissolved in 1924 and Bukhara was absorbed into the Uzbek and Turkoman republics

BUKHARA. Town of the Uzbek republic (U S S R) Situated on a branch of the river Zerafshan, it lies close to the Transcaspian Rly It is one of the chief commercial cities and the principal religious centre of Central Asia, with numerous mosques and fine bazaars It has long been famous and has several colleges Its chief industries are the manufacture of silk, hosiery, leather, and cutlery The bazaar wares include carpets and lambskins Pop 75,000

BUKKUR. Island of Sind, India It lies in a bend of the river Indus, between Sukkur and Rohri An oval limestone rock, 800 yds long by 300 yds wide, and 25 ft high, it is almost covered by an ancient fortress It supports the Lansdowne railway bridge and telegraph line which cross the river here.

BUKNFIORD. Large inlet of Ryfylke, Norway It is S of Hardanger Fiord and includes many branches, e g, the Sandeids, Sands, Hjosen, Hille, Hole, and Lyse fiords. The town of Stavanger lies to the S., near its mouth

BUKOBA. District in the N.W. of Tanganyika Territory. It is bounded E by Lake Victoria, N by the Uganda Protectorate, W by Ruanda and Urundi, and S. by Ujiji and Tabora districts. The principal river is the Kagera

BUKOBA. Port of Tanganyika Territory. It stands on Lake Victoria and is the administrative centre of the district

BUKOVINA. District of Rumania It is a mountainous country with an area of 4,030 sq. m., and belongs principally to the region of the Carpathians. Upwards of 40 p c. of its area is covered with forests, from which timber is obtained Its rivers are the Dniester, Pruth, Sereth, Suczawa (Suchava), and Moldava. Cernautzi is the capital It was part of the Austrian Empire from 1777 to 1918

The Bukovina district was strategically important in the Great War as it gave access to Transylvania (Hungary) The Russians invaded it in Sept, 1914, and from that time onward there was considerable fighting between them and the Austro-German forces.

BUKURU. Town of Nigeria It is situated near the W boundary of the province of Bauchi, and is the terminus of the Bauchi light railway which connects it with Jos and Zaria It is a centre of the Nigerian tin mining area, and stands at an altitude of over 4,000 ft

BULACAN. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands It has an area of 1,174 sq. m and produces iron, gold, alabaster, sugar, cocoa, and indigo It is intersected by the Pampanga river and spurs of the Caraballo Mts. Malolos is the capital Pop. 225,000

BULACAN. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands It stands on an arm of the Pampanga delta, 19 m. N W of Manila It has a town hall, and a handsome church. Sugar, silk and cotton fabrics are produced, and fruit and sesame are grown Pop 12,000

BULAIR. Town of Turkey Situated in the N E part of the Gallipoli peninsula, it was the scene of fighting in the first Balkan War, and of the armistice arranged on April 19, 1913 During the Dardanelles operations in 1915 the Bulair lines were bombarded by French warships

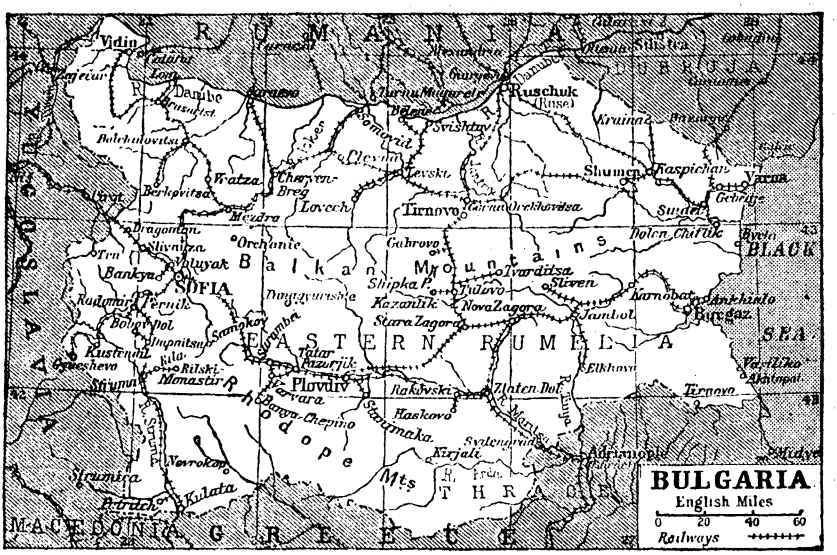
BULAK. Suburb of Cairo It is on the Nile and is connected with the city proper by electric railway.

BULAMA. Variant spelling of the names of the island and town of Portuguese Guinea, W. Africa, also known as Bolama (q v)

BULANDSHAHR. District of India. In the United Provinces, between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, it has an area of 1,910 sq m The Ganges Canal traverses the full length of the district from N. to S, and the Hindan is the chief river of the interior An alluvial plain, well cultivated and irrigated, it produces indigo, cereals, cotton, etc Pop 1,138,000.

BULANDSHAHR. Town of India. It is 40 m S E of Delhi, and has an English church, a court house, a prison, and other public institutions It is a city of great antiquity Pop 18,500

BULAWAYO (formerly Gubuluwayo). Town of Southern Rhodesia In Matabeleland, it is the chief railway centre of Rhodesia, being connected by rail with all the principal towns and ports of S Africa The distance from Cape Town is 1,360 m, from Port Elizabeth 1,198 m, from Salisbury 301 m, and from Elizabethville 944 m It is built round a market square, and has rectangular thoroughfares Between the town and its suburban district on the E are the North and South Parks, through which passes the Matzheumhlope river Among the public buildings are the market house, court house, stock exchange, hospital, public library, and museum. In North Park there are botanical and zoological gardens. Bulawayo dates from 1893. It was



Bulgaria. Map of the kingdom showing its boundaries as delimited after the Great War

formerly the headquarters of the Matabele, and its name signifies the place of the killing or the pathway of blood. Pop. (including suburbs) about 31,000, of whom 11,700 are Europeans.

BULDANA. District of India. In Berar, it measures some 55 m. long by 32 m. wide, and has an area of 3,660 sq. m. It is hilly, but has fertile valleys producing cotton, sugar, and vegetables. Pop. 613,000.

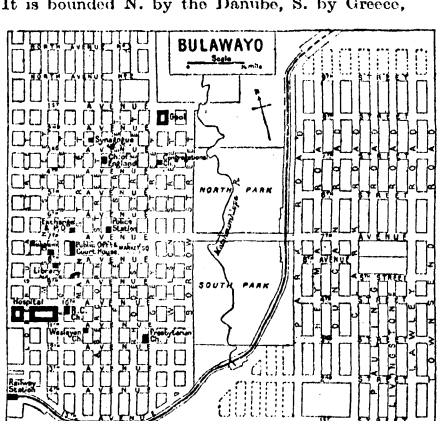
BULDANA. Town of Berar, India. In the district of the same name, it stands on the Pain Ganga river, 32 m. N.E. of Assaye. It has manufactures of cotton cloth, and exports wheat. Pop. about 4,000.

BULFORD. Military centre of Wiltshire. It is on the river Avon on Salisbury Plain, 1¼ m. N.E. of Amesbury, on the S. Rly. The buildings are chiefly those erected for military purposes.

BULGARIA. Kingdom of Central Europe. It is bounded N. by the Danube, S. by Greece, E. by the Black Sea, S.E. by Turkey, and W. by Yugoslavia. The area is 39,814 sq. m. The country is hilly and watered by numerous streams, of which the Isker, Struma, and Maritsa are the most important. The Balkan range separates the kingdom into two parts, and the S.W. boundary of what was Eastern Rumelia lies on the Rhodope range where it approaches Macedonia. The capital and seat of government is Sofia, Philippopolis (Plovdiv), the old capital of Eastern Rumelia, is the next largest town. Other important towns are Vidin, Ruschuk (Ruse), Sliven (Slivno), and Plevna (Pleven), while the chief ports are Varna and Burgaz. Pop. 5,478,741.



Bulgaria arms



Bulawayo. Plan of the city of Southern Rhodesia

CONSTITUTION. Bulgaria is a limited monarchy. Legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, the Sobranje or national assembly. It sits for four years, but may be dissolved at any time by the king. The principle of proportional representation was adopted in April, 1927. Members are elected by all adult males. The actual work of government is supervised by a council of ministers. The prevailing religion is that of the Greek Church. There is an army limited by treaty to 20,000 men.

TRADE AND FINANCE. Agriculture is the chief occupation and tobacco, maize, and other agricultural products form the staple exports. There is some shipping on the Black Sea and the Danube, and the country has about 1,500 miles of railway. The unit of currency is the leva, of which 673 go to the pound gold. The national bank has the sole right to issue notes. The metric system of weights and measures is commonly used.

HISTORY. Bulgaria was erected into a principality by the treaty of Berlin in 1878, and in 1885 Eastern Rumelia was united with it. In 1908 the independence of Bulgaria was recognized by the Great Powers, and Ferdinand, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, assumed the

title of king of the Bulgarians By the first Balkan War (1912–13) the territories of Bulgaria were increased, but at the end of the second Balkan War, Aug, 1913, the area acquired was reduced and about 2,000 sq. m were ceded to Rumania. In Oct, 1915, Bulgaria entered the Great War by declaring war on Serbia, and in Sept, 1918, surrendered to the Allies. By the treaty of Neuilly, Nov, 1919, Bulgaria ceded small portions of territory on the W frontier to Yugoslavia and lost a large part of Thrace, thus being deprived of her coastline on the Aegean Sea.



Bulgaria. Peasant woman

BULKINGTON. Urban district of Warwickshire It is 3 m from Nuneaton Pop (1931) 2,749.

BULLECOURT. Village of France It is 14 m W of Cambrai. In the Great War it formed a section of the Hindenburg line, and desperate battles, which commenced in April, 1917, were waged for its possession

BULLER. River of South Island, New Zealand Rising in an Alpine tarn, it is fed by the heavy rains of the Southern Alps and reaches the sea at Westport after a course of 105 m The stream is swift and has many rapids, its valley provides a through route from Nelson to Westport, and the coach road is a wonderful feat of engineering Near the mouth are the Westport collieries

BULLI. Town of New South Wales, Australia It is 59 m by rly S of Sydney, and is the headquarters of the Bulli and other colliery companies. Near by is Weber's Lookout, a tourist resort, on the picturesque Bulli Pass Pop 3,000

BULL POINT. Headland of Devonshire It is on the N W coast of the county, 4 m from Ilfracombe On it is a lighthouse, the light of which can be seen from a distance of 18 m

BULL RUN. Small stream in West Virginia It is noted because around it two battles were fought during the American Civil War The first took place on July 21, 1861, and the second on Aug 29–30, 1862 In both cases the Federals were defeated

BULSAR. Seaport of India In the Surat district, it is a port on the estuary of the Auranga, 115 m by rly N of Bombay It is suitably placed for trade both by sea and land It exports wood, grain, and oil, and manufactures cloth, silk, and pottery The timber obtained from the Dang forests is exported to Dholera and the various ports of Kathiawar, and gives employment to a number of the inhabitants Pop 12,500

BULWELL. Suburb of Nottingham It lies to the N W of the city and is served by the L M S Rly S Mary's is the chief church Bulwell Forest is a public open space, and has golf links, while Bulwell Hall and grounds have been acquired as a public recreation ground Tramways connect the district with the centre of Nottingham The industries include coal mining, quarrying, brewing, and bleaching

BUNBURY. Village of Cheshire. It is 3¼ m S E. of Tarporley, and has a church dating from the 14th–15th cent. with an unusual stone screen.

BUNBURY. Seaport and watering place of Western Australia Picturesquely placed on Koombanah Bay, 115 m by rly S of Perth, it is visited in summer by pleasure seekers The port exports coal, tin, timber, and agricultural produce Fish and wild birds, notably black swan, abound. Pop (1930) 5,100

BUNCRANA. Urban district, market town, and watering place of co Donegal, I F S It is on Lough Swilly, 12½ m N.W of Londonderry by the G S. Rlys It has a fine bathing beach, golf links, and remains of an old castle. Pop (1926) 2,309.

BUNDABERG. River port of Queensland, Australia Situated about 10 m from the mouth of the Burnett river, it is 217 m by rly N. of Brisbane The centre of a sugar-growing district, it exports sugar, treacle, and timber Pop (1930) 11,250.

BUNDELKHAND. District of Central India Lying between the Jumna and Chambal rivers, it includes 31 native states comprised in the Bundelkhand Agency, and has an area of 9,850 sq m It is well watered, irrigated, and fertile, and possesses iron, copper, and diamond mines Pop 1,375,317

BUNDI. Native state of Rajputana, India Situated N E of the Chambal river, by which and the Mej it is watered, it is traversed by a wooded, hilly range, parts of which are wild, and covers an area of 2,220 sq m Bundi is the chief town Pop 218,730

BUNDI. Town of Rajputana, India The capital of the native state of the same name, it is situated 45 m S W of Aligarh, and has a palace, many temples, and a high school Pop 20,000

BUNGAY. Urban district and market town of Suffolk. It is on the Waveney, 7 m. W. of Beccles, on the L N E Rly The Norman church has a round tower The grammar school was founded in the 16th century, and the market place contains an ancient octagonal cross Traces remain of the ancient castle of the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. Bungay has large printing works and flour mills, and holds a race meeting Market, daily (chiefly Thurs) Pop (1931) 3,098.

BUNKER HILL Elevation outside Boston, U S A. Here on June 17, 1775, took place the first encounter in the American Civil War. The English stormed the hill, which had been fortified by the Americans

BUNNY. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 6½ m N. of Nottingham, and has a 14th century church, in which is a memorial to Sir Thomas Parkyns (1663–1741), who lived at Bunny Hill. He was famous as a wrestler and a collector of stone coffins The school which he built still stands.

BUNTINGFORD. Market town of Hertfordshire. It stands on the Rib, 8 m N of Much Hadham, on the L N E Rly There are malt works and tanneries. Market day, Mon

BUNYORO. District of Uganda It is one of the four districts into which the northern province is divided for purposes of administration

BUNZLAU. Town of Prussia It is on the Bober, 27 m by rly N W. of Liegnitz. It is noted for pottery, linen, and woollen cloth, and trades in corn and cattle. Pop. 17,000

BURANO. Island of Italy It is in the Adriatic Sea, in one of the lagoons, 6 m. N E. of Venice.

BURANO. Town of Italy. It stands on the island of Burano and was long part of the republic of Venice. It is known for its school of lace-making; many of the inhabitants are fishermen. Pop 9,000

BURAO. Town of British Somaliland It is on the E. bank of the river Dehad about 75 m. S. by E. of Berbera, and has a wireless station. Pop about 10,000

BURBAGE. Village of Wiltshire. It is 5½ m. S E. of Marlborough, and has a station on the G.W. Rly.

BURDEKIN. River of Queensland, Australia Rising in Seaview range, it flows past Charters Towers and Ravenswood, and empties into Upstart Bay It is about 350 m long

BURDUR. Town of Turkey It stands near the salt lake, Burdur Gol, 67 m N N W of Adalia It has linen factories and tanneries Pop 12,000

BURDWAN. Variant spelling of the name of the town and division of Bengal, India, known also as Bardwan (q v)

BURE. River of Norfolk Rising near Hindolveston, it joins the Yare at Yarmouth It is 50 m long, and is navigable to Aylsham

BURES ST. MARY. Village of Suffolk It is on the river Stour, 5 m S E of Sudbury, on the L N E Rly Pop 783.

BURFORD. Town of Oxfordshire It is on the Windrush, 18 m from Oxford, its station being Shipton on the G W Rly With some beautiful old houses and inns, it is one of the most picturesque places in the county The church of S John has several chapels and some interesting memorials There is a grammar school founded in the 16th century Pop 1,050

BURFORD BRIDGE Hamlet of Surrey It is just under Box Hill, 24 m from London, and is much visited by pleasure seekers The inn has associations with Keats, Nelson, and Stevenson

BURG. Town of Germany In the Prussian prov. of Saxony, it is on the river Ihle, 15 m by rly N E of Magdeburg From the 12th century it has been noted for clothmaking, an industry fostered in the 17th century by Walloon and other refugees. It manufactures also boots and shoes, gloves, starch, and bricks, and trades in agricultural produce Pop 24,000

BURGA. Republic of Mongolia It is bordered on the E by the Khingan Mts , and on the N and W by the rivers Amur and Argun respectively Other rivers are the Khailar and the Gan Hailar is the capital, and the republic is traversed by the Trans Siberian Rly It was proclaimed a republic in Dec , 1929

BURGAZ, GULF OF. Inlet on the coast of Bulgaria An arm of the Black Sea, it has a fiord-like extension

BURGAZ. Seaport of Bulgaria On the Black Sea, it lies about 55 m S W. of Varna, and is the terminus of a railway connecting it with Sofia on the W and Adrianople on the S W It has a commodious harbour and exports agricultural products Pop 31,157.

BURGENLAND. Province of Austria It has an area of 1,532 sq m The capital is Eisenstadt Part of Hungary since 1647, it was transferred to Austria by the peace treaties of 1919–20 This led to a good deal of unrest, and in 1921 a plebiscite was held to decide the fate of Oedenburg (Sopron) and other parts The voting was in favour of Hungary, and after further disorder the decision was carried out, and this area was separated from Burgenland Pop 286,000

BURGERWIESEN Commune of Danzig It is on the left bank of the Vistula Pop 2,249

BURGESS HILL. Urban district of Sussex It is 9 m N of Brighton, on the S Rly The church of S John, built in 1863, is in the Early English style Pop (1931) 5,975

BURGH. Scottish equivalent of the English word borough They were originally of three kinds Royal burghs received their charters from a king , burghs of regality and burghs of barony were dependent on some lord, bishop, or baron, although the king had certain rights of jurisdiction, or regalities The royal burghs had greater independence, but to day the three classes are usually grouped together, as the difference disappeared with the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747.

Two newer classes of burghs arose after 1832 · parliamentary burghs, those that then obtained the right of sending a member to parliament, or of uniting with others to do so , and police burghs, places that have grown in importance since the passing of the Police Act of 1850 They obtained the right to elect a council to look after the drainage, lighting, etc , of the town, including all that is meant in Scotland by the word police. Since the 12th century commissioners from the older burghs have held a yearly convention in Edinburgh, and since 1879 parliamentary burghs have been represented in this assembly

The burghs of Scotland were reformed in 1833, their present method of government being then introduced This method includes the election of a corporation to manage the burgh's affairs, consisting of councillors who are elected by the ratepayers and of bailies elected by the councillors. The system is thus largely modelled on the English one, but one difference is that the Scottish bailies, unlike the English aldermen, are magistrates by virtue of their office *See* Borough

BURGH. Village of Lincolnshire It is 4 m. from Skegness and has an interesting church

BURGH-BY-SANDS. Village of Cumberland. It is 6 m N W of Carlisle, on the L N E Rly , and possesses a 14th century church, once a fortified building The monument commemorating the spot at which Edward I died on his way to Scotland lies 9 miles N Pop 754

BURGH CASTLE. Village of Suffolk It is 4 m S W of Yarmouth, near the junction of the Waveney and the Yare Close by are the remains of a Roman encampment

BURGHCLERE. Village of Hampshire It is 6¼ m N of Whitchurch, on the G W Rly Pop 802

BURGHEAD Burgh and seaport of Moray It is 2 m W of Hopeman, on the coast of Moray Firth, and stands on a promontory which was fortified by the Picts and later the Danes Fishing is the chief industry. Pop (1931) 1,255

BURGHERSDORP. Town of the Cape Province, S Africa It is close to Stormberg Spruit, 39 m by rly S W of Aliwal North, and near the railway junction for Bethulie It is an important market town Pop 3,000

BURGH HEATH. Hamlet of Surrey It is 2 m. from Epsom and lies between the two S Rly stations of Banstead and Burgh Heath and Kingswood and Burgh Heath.

BURGH-LE-MARSH Market town of Lincolnshire. It is 6 m E of Spilsby, and is served by the L N E Rly Market day, Thurs (Apl –Nov. weekly , Dec –Mar monthly) Pop 897.

BURGH ST. PETER. Village of Norfolk It is on the Waveney, 6 m N E of Beccles, and has a church with a tower of five storeys

BURGLEN. Village of Switzerland In the canton of Uri, it is 1½ m S E of Altdorf It is the reputed birthplace of William Tell

BURGOS. Province of Spain Mainly mountainous, it is traversed by the Cantabrian Mts and the Ebro and Douro rivers, and has an area of 5,480 sq m Its climate is severe and its soil poor, except in the Ebro valley. Gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, salt, sulphate of soda, and china-clay are found Sheep, horses, asses, mules, pigs, and goats are reared Apart from Burgos, the capital, it has few large towns Est pop. (1930) 344,385

BURGOS. City of Spain It is on the river Arlanzon, 230 m by rly N of Madrid on the Irun-Paris line It is the see of an archbishop, and was formerly the capital of Castile. The Gothic cathedral, founded in 1221 and completed in 1567, is one of the finest in the world Pop. (1930) 33,719

BURGUNDY. District of France. The name was applied at different times to different districts—kingdoms, duchies and counties in the E. and S E of France and the adjacent parts of

Switzerland. They were all in the neighbourhood of the valley of the Rhône and Saône, and around the cities of Dijon, Besançon, Geneva, Lyons, Arles, and Vienne. The great duchy of Burgundy, with its capital at Dijon, was seized by the king of France in 1477, and until the Revolution was a province of that kingdom. The name Burgundy is still borne in a general way by the district

BURHANPUR. Town of India In the Central Provinces, it is on the Tapti river, 205 m. E of Surat and 2 m. from Lalbagh station on the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. An important town under the Moguls, it was captured by Wellesley in 1803, and became British in 1860 It has a palace built by Akbar and a mosque built by Aurungzebe Silk, cotton, brocade, and muslin are manufactured Pop 22,777.

BURIAT. Branch of the Mongol race, chiefly inhabiting the Buriat-Mongol republic, E Siberia. Their primitive animism passed into a highly developed shamanism, characterised by the use of ritual objects (ongons) intermediate between fetishes and icons. The southern tribes practise Lamaism; many are Orthodox Christians

BURIAT-MONGOL. Autonomous republic of the U S S.R. It was formed in 1923, and consists of a large area lying S of the Yakutsk republic and chiefly to the E of Lake Baikal, which it includes Cattle breeding is the principal industry, and there are manufactures of leather and glass Wheat and other cereals are grown The Trans-Siberian Rly traverses the republic The capital is Verkhneudinsk. Pop. (1931) 575,000.

BURIN. Seaport of Newfoundland It is a fishing centre on the E coast of Burin peninsula, which extends for about 75 m. between Placentia Bay and Fortune Bay Pop. 3,500.

BURKETOWN. River port of Queensland, Australia. It is on Albert river at the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, 1,500 m. N W. of Brisbane. Wool and gold are exported Pop 300.

BURKHAN-BUDDHA. Mountain range of Tibet It extends for 120 m. S of the Tsaidam basin, and is an E. extension of the Kwen-lun Mts It has a height of 16,000 ft.

BURLESCOMBE. Village of Devonshire. It is 4 m N E of Tiverton, on the G W. Rly. It has remains of a priory. Pop. 620.

BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is on the Wharfe, 3¼ m E S E of Ilkley, on the L M S. Rly. Here are textile mills. Pop (1931) 3,960.

BURLINGAME. Town of California, U S A. It stands on the W. side of San Francisco Bay about 15 m from San Francisco city. Pop. (1930) 13,279

BURLINGTON. Town of Ontario, Canada. It stands on Lake Ontario, 32 m S W. of Toronto and is served by the C.N. Rlys. Pop (1931) 3,046

BURLINGTON. City of Iowa, U S A. It is on the Mississippi, 207 m. by rly S W of Chicago, and is served by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other rlys. Known as the Garden City, it is the seat of Burlington University, has a free library, a court house, an opera house, and a fine park It has railway repair shops, foundries, and boiler and machine works, and manufactures soap, flour, furniture, desks, pearl buttons, confectionery, engines, and brooms Founded in 1834, Burlington was incorporated in 1837, and became a city in 1838 Pop (1930) 26,755

BURLINGTON. City and port of New Jersey U.S.A It is on the Delaware river, about 20 m. N. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Rly. The manufactures include canned goods, ironware, and leather goods. Pop (1930) 10,844.

BURLINGTON. City of Vermont, U.S.A. It is on Lake Champlain, 40 m W.N W. of Montpelier, and is served by railway and by the New York State Barge Canal. It is the seat of the university of Vermont and state agricultural college, and has a Roman Catholic cathedral. With a secure harbour, Burlington has a large timber trade, stone and marble quarries, cotton, woollen, and planing mills. The town became a city in 1865 Pop (1930) 24,789

BURLUS Lagoon in the Nile delta. East of Rosetta, Egypt, it is 40 m long by about 16 m. broad Fish are plentiful, and its low-lying shores produce fine melons.

BURMA. Country of Asia, the largest and easternmost province of British India It is bounded N by Tibet, S. by the Indian Ocean, E by China, Indo-China, and Siam, and W by Assam, Bengal, and the Bay of Bengal Its area is 262,732 sq m Of this Burma proper covers 184,102 sq m., the Shan States cover 62,305 sq m, and 16,325 sq m are unadministered The most important towns are Rangoon, the capital, and Mandalay Pop (1931) 14,667,146



Burma arms

The chief rivers are the Irrawaddy and its tributaries, and the Salween Rice is the most important crop, others being millet, maize, sesamum, cotton, tobacco, and rubber The forests yield immense quantities of timber, especially teak The mineral products include gold, silver, tin, tungsten, lead, iron, coal, rubies, jade, amber, salt, and petroleum Buddhism is the prevailing religion

In 1612 the East India Company had factories at Syriam, Prome, and Ava In 1824 a war with Great Britain began, and in Feb., 1826, the Burmans renounced all claims on Assam, ceded the provinces of Arakan, Mergui, Tavoy, and Ye, and paid an indemnity. The second war, in 1852, resulted in Lower Burma being annexed by the British The third war was occasioned by the aggressive attitude of the Burmans under their king, Theebaw or Thibaw. A British force was organized in Oct., 1885, and taken up the Irrawaddy Before the end of Nov Mandalay was captured and Theebaw made prisoner On Jan 1, 1886, Upper Burma was annexed by Great Britain and later it was made a province of India

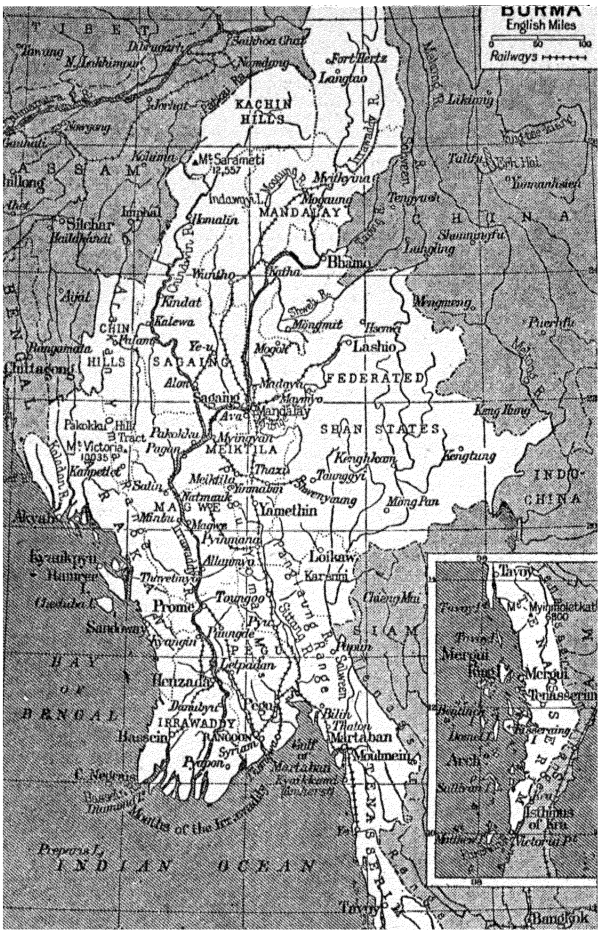


Burma. Woman of the upper classes

The Simon commission on India gave special attention to the future status of Burma and in 1930 recommended that the people should themselves decide by vote whether they wish to remain with in or to stay without the proposed federation

The governor and two members of the executive council, of whom one is a Burman, are in charge of the reserved subjects, and the governor and two non-official ministers are in charge of the transferred subjects. The legislative council consists of 103 members, 80 elected and 23 nominated or ex officio members. (*See* map p 218)

BURN. Name of several short streams in England. One joins the Calder near Burnley, to which it gives its name Two others are in



Burma. Map of the largest province of British India (See page 217)

Yorkshire, one being a tributary of the Ure. A fourth Burn is in Norfolk.

BURNAGE. District of Lancashire. It is in Witlington urban district, 4½ m. S. of Manchester, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 2,179.

BURNBANK. Town of Lanarkshire. It is 1 mile N. of Hamilton, on the L.N.E. Rly., and lies in a coal mining district. Pop. 12,139.

BURNESIDE. Village of Westmorland. It is 2 m. N.W. of Kendal, on the L.M.S. Rly.

BURNETT. River of Queensland, Australia. It rises in Bowen county, and pursues an easterly course of about 120 m. to fall into the sea in Hervey Bay.

BURNHAM. Town of Buckinghamshire. It is 3 m. N.E. of Maidenhead on the G.W. Rly., and possesses the remains of an abbey, dating from 1165. Close by are Burnham Beeches, the remnant of an old forest which was bought by the corporation of the city of London in 1879 and opened to the public. Pop. 4,113.

BURNHAM MARKET. Village of Norfolk. It is 6 m. W. of Wells-on-Sea, on the L.N.E. Rly. The church has some interesting sculptures on the tower and other features of interest.

BURNHAM NORTON. Village of Norfolk. It is 6 m. from Wells and has a church with a pulpit of interest.

BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH. Urban district and watering place of Essex. It is on the N. shore of the Crouch estuary, 2¼ m. S. of Southminster, on the L.N.E. Rly. Oysters are cultivated and it is a yachting centre. Pop. (1931) 3,395.

BURNHAM-ON-SEA. Urban district and watering place of Somerset. It stands on Bridgwater Bay, 14 m. N.W. of Glastonbury on the G.W. Rly. There are golf links and other attractions for visitors. Pop. (1931) 5,120.

BURNHAM OVERY. Village of Norfolk. It stands on a creek which forms part of the port of Wells, on the N.W. coast of the county, and is 5 m. from Wells. The church has a wall painting of S. Christopher.

BURNHAM THORPE. Village of Norfolk. It is 4 m. from Wells. Lord Nelson was born here and the church contains the font at which he was christened and a lectern made of wood from the Victory.

BURNIE. Seaport of Tasmania. It is on Emu Bay, 91 m. by rly. N.W. of Launceston and 210 m. by sea S. of Melbourne. It is a centre of the pulp and paper making industry. Pop. (1930) 4,200.

BURNLEY. County borough of Lancashire. At the junction of the Burn and Calder, 29 m. N. of Manchester, it is on the L.M.S. Rly. It is also served by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It is engaged in cotton spinning and weaving, and has machinery works, brass foundries, and breweries; near by are coal mines and slate quarries. The 14th century church of S. Peter contains a monument to Charles Towneley (d. 1805), whose collection of marbles is in the British Museum. The town hall, market hall, technical school, school of science, and Victoria Hospital are among the chief buildings. In Towneley Park is a museum and art gallery. The grammar school was founded during the reign of Edward VI. The bishop is a suffragan of the bishop of Blackburn.



Burnley borough arms

Burnley has a famous Association football club. Founded in 1881, this won the Association Cup

in 1914 and the League Championship in 1924. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 98,259.

BURNMOUTH. Village of Berwickshire. It is 5½ m. N.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the L.N.E. Rly., and has the remains of a 12th cent. church. Fishing is the chief industry. Pop. 802

BURNSALL. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is on the R. Wharfe, 7 m. N.E. of Skipton. It possesses a 13th century church, a grammar school, and two holy wells. In the neighbourhood are Roman remains.

BURNSWARK. Hill of Dumfriesshire, also known as Birrenswark (q.v.).

BURNTISLAND. Burgh of Fifeshire. It is on the firth of Forth, 20¼ m. N. of Edinburgh on the L.N.E. Rly. It is connected with Granton, 5 m. distant, by steamboat ferry. A summer resort, with golf links, it has an excellent harbour. The 16th century parish church is built in the form of a square, and is surmounted by a short, irregular tower. Pop. (1931) 5,389

BURRA. Town of South Australia. It is on Burra Creek, 101 m. by rly. N.E. of Adelaide. The copper mine, discovered here in 1844, and once very rich, is now exhausted. Pop. 2,500.

BURRARD INLET. Arm of the strait of Georgia, British Columbia. About 9 m. long, it forms one of the best natural harbours on the Pacific coast. It abounds in fish, and game is plentiful along its shores. Vancouver stands on its S. shore.

BURRAY. Island of Scotland. It is one of the Orkney Islands, lying between S. Ronaldshay and Mainland. It is about 4 m. long and has a pier which is used by fishing boats.

BURRELTON. Village of Perthshire. It is 2½ m. S.W. of Coupar Angus, on the L.M.S. Rly. Near are the remains of a Roman encampment.

BURRENJUCK. Mountain of New South Wales, Australia. Near it a huge dam impounds the waters of the Murrumbidgee and irrigates much of the Riverina district.

BURRIANA. Town of Spain. It is 8 m. by rly. S. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Rio Seco, one mile from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Oranges and melons are exported. Pop. 14,000.

BURRY PORT. Urban district of Carmarthenshire. It is on Burry Inlet, 4 m. W. of Llanelly, on the G.W. Rly. It exports coal. Pop. (1931) 5,752

BURSA. City of Turkey. It is in Asia Minor, at the foot of Mt. Olympus and about 60 m. S.E. of Istanbul. The ancient Prusa, capital of Bithynia and for a time of the Turkish empire, it is a commercial centre with a large production of silk. It is connected by rly. with its port Mudania. Brusa is the seat of Greek and Armenian archbishoprics. Pop. (1927) 61,690

BURSCOUGH. Town of Lancashire. It is 3 m. N.E. of Ormskirk, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. It has cotton mills. The ruins of Burscough Priory, an Augustinian foundation dating from the 12th cent., lie to the S. Pop. 3,165

BURSLEDON. Village of Hampshire. It is on the R. Hamble, 4½ m. S.E. of Southampton, on the S. Rly. Pop. 1,203

BURSLEM. District of Stoke-upon-Trent, formerly a separate borough. It is 4½ m. N. of Stoke, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is also served by the Grand Union Canal. The manufacture of pottery was begun here in 1644, and it was the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood. The Wedgwood Institute includes a school of art, museum, and library. Market days, Mon. and Sat. *See* Stoke-upon-Trent.



Burslem arms

BURSTEAD. Villages of Essex, known as Great and Little. They are respectively 1½ m. S. and 2 m. S.W. of Billericay. At Little Burstead on Sept. 24, 1916, a Zeppelin was brought down in flames. Roman remains have been unearthed at Great Burstead.

BURSTON. Village of Norfolk. It is 2½ m. N.E. of Diss, on the L.N.E. Rly.

BURSTWICK-CUM-SKECKLING. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is 7½ m. S.E. of Hull, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly.

BURTON AGNES. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is 5½ m. S.W. of Bridlington, on the L.N.E. Rly. The church of S. Martin contains early 17th cent. monuments. Burton Agnes Hall is an Elizabethan mansion (c. 1600).

BURTON JOYCE. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 5 m. N.E. of Nottingham with a station on the L.M.S. Rly., and is a residential district for the city.

BURTON LATIMER. Urban district of Northamptonshire. It is 3 m. S.E. of Kettering, on the L.M.S. Rly., and possesses an interesting church and a Jacobean schoolhouse. There are boot factories, and in the neighbourhood are iron mines. Pop. (1931) 3,586

BURTONPORT. Village of co. Donegal, I.F.S. It is 50 m. W. of Letterkenny, and has a rly. station and a small harbour for the accommodation of fishing vessels.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT. County borough of Staffordshire. It is on the river Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal, 30 m. N.E. of Birmingham, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is also served by the L.N.E. Rly. The buildings are modern and include the town hall and the church built by Sir M. T. Bass. There is also a grammar school. A centre of the brewing industry, Burton has been noted for ale for nearly 300 years, the industry benefiting from the sulphate of lime in the water. There are also engineering, rubber, and toy works. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 49,485



Burton-upon-Trent borough arms

BURTSCHEID (anc. Porcetum). Suburb of Aix-la-Chapelle. Until 1897 it was a separate municipality of Prussia. It has hot sulphur springs and baths.

BURU. Island of the Moluccas, Netherlands E. Indies. It lies between Celebes and Ceram, and is a dependency of Amboyna. The most important of its many rivers is the Kajeli. In the W. is Mt. Tomahu, 8,530 ft., and in the centre the large lake of Wakolo. Mountainous and well wooded, the island produces cajuput oil, sago, teak, dye-woods, rattan, betel nut, spices, rice, cotton, tobacco, and coffee. Its area is about 3,400 sq. m. Pop. 20,000

BURUDJIRD. Town of Persia. It stands at a height of 5,315 ft. and is 70 m. by road S. of Hamadan. A business centre, is has manufactures of cotton and felt, and a trade in skins. Pop. 25,000

BURUTU. Town and port of Nigeria. It is on the E. coast, near the mouth of the river Forcados, about 20 m. S. by W. of Warri.

BURWARTON. Hamlet of Shropshire. It is 9½ m. W. of Cleobury Mortimer, on the G.W. Rly.

BURWASH. Village of Sussex. About 8 m. N.W. of Battle, it has a Norman church. It is known as the residence of Rudyard Kipling.

BURWELL. Village of Cambridgeshire. It is 10 m. N.E. of Cambridge, on the L.N.E. Rly. The Perpendicular church has 16th cent. brasses. Burwell Fen, 2 m. from the village, is a nature sanctuary belonging to the National Trust. Pop. 2,108

BURWOOD. District of New South Wales, Australia. It is 6 m. W. of Sydney, of which it is a suburb.

BURY. County borough of Lancashire. It stands high between the Irwell and Roche, 10½ m N of Manchester, on the L M S Rly Kay's free grammar school dates from 1726 The church of S Mary was built in the 10th century The art gallery and public library (1901) contains the Wrigley collection of paintings, engravings, and statuary There are calico printing, dyeing, paper making, iron and steel, and machinery works Bury has a football club that won the Association Cup in 1900 and 1903 Market, daily (chiefly Sat) Pop (1931) 56,186



Bury borough arms

BURY. Village of Sussex Situated on the Arun, it is 4 m N of Arundel It has a 12th century church with a 15th century rood screen, and a 17th century manor house

BURY ST. EDMUNDS. City and market town of Suffolk It is on the Lark, 27 m N W of Ipswich, on the L N E Rly With the exception of the Norman tower or church gate (about 1120) and the beautiful decorated abbey gate (1337), little remains of the once magnificent Benedictine abbey The old parish church of S James, begun by Abbot Anselm, partly rebuilt in the 14th and 15th centuries, and completed in the reign of Edward VI, was in 1914 made the cathedral of the new diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich It was restored under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott in the 19th century S Mary's church contains the tomb of Mary Tudor Moyses Hall, now a museum, is a fine specimen of a Jew's house of the early 12th century The grammar school, founded by Edward VI, was transferred to a new building in 1883 The city is a centre of the agricultural industry, and is the county town of the administrative county of West Suffolk Before 1918 it was separately represented in parliament It was at one time the capital of East Anglia, and was named after Edmund the Martyr, who was buried here Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 16,708



Bury St. Edmunds arms

BUSACO. Hamlet of Portugal It is 20 m. N N E of Coimbra Here a battle was fought between the British and Portuguese on one side, and the French, Sept 27, 1810, the French being defeated

BUSBY. Village on the borders of Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire It stands on the river White Cart, 7 m S of Glasgow, in a mineral district Pop 692

BUSH Term used in South Africa and Australia to denote a wild country covered with small trees and shrubs

BUSHBURY. Village of Staffordshire It is 2½ m N N E of Wolverhampton, and has a Decorated church

BUSHEY. Urban district of Hertfordshire It is 16 m N W of London and just outside Watford on the L M S. Rly The modern church was built by Sir Gilbert Scott A mile away, on the Middlesex border, are Bushey Heath and Little Bushey. Pop (1931) 11,243

BUSHEY PARK. Royal park in Middlesex On the Thames, it is 14 m S W of London, and is served by the S. Rly. It adjoins the grounds of Hampton Court Palace, and contains the National Physical Laboratory Its area is 1,110 acres. The triple avenue of horse chestnuts and limes was planted by William III

BUSH HILL PARK. District of Middlesex It is 10 m N. of Liverpool Street station on the L N E. Rly , and is a suburb of London

BUSHIRE. Seaport of Persia. On a sandy peninsula on the N E shore of the Persian Gulf, it is about 125 m S W of Shiraz It has a large trade, especially with India, and is an important cable centre. Its harbour is accessible to vessels of 13 ft draught In Nov , 1914, Indian troops landed here to maintain order Pop 20,000

BUSHMEN (Dutch Boschjesmans) Aboriginal race in S Africa Their physical characters, while resembling those of true negroes in the long head and bulging forehead, differ in their yellowish skin, straight face, shorter stature (5 ft), and lack of the negro odour A crossing with Bantu-speaking peoples produced the Hottentot race. Their skilful rock engravings and cave paintings bear a genetic resemblance to those of palaeolithic Europe They are the oldest inhabitants of S W. Africa, where they are found in considerable numbers, especially in the E portion

BUSKERUD. Southern county of Norway. Mountainous and largely barren, its area is 5,735 sq m Drammen is the capital Pop (1930) 142,996

BUSLINGTHORPE Village of Lincolnshire It is 10 m N E of Lincoln, and has a church with a very old brass

BUSOGA. District of Uganda It is one of the seven districts into which the eastern province is divided for purposes of administration It is traversed by a railway which connects Jinga with Namasagali on the White Nile, between which ports rapids impede navigation It provides communication between the Victoria Nyanza and the Nile

BUSRA Village of Syria Situated about 75 m S of Damascus, it has been identified with the site of the ancient Bozrah, a city of the Mishor, or plains of Moab The Bostra of Roman times, it was conquered by Trajan in A D 105 There are extensive and important ruins

BUSRA. Variant spelling of the name of the town of Iraq also known as Basrah (q v)

BUSSELTON. Seaport of Western Australia On Geographe Bay, it is 125 m by railway from Perth Timber is exported Pop 900

BUSSORAH. Variant spelling of the name of the town of Iraq also known as Basrah (q v)

BUSSUM. Town of the Netherlands In the province of N Holland, it is 3 m N W of Hilversum Pop (1930) 25,046

BUSTO ARSIZIO. Town of Italy It is 21 m by railway N W of Milan, and is a junction for Novara and Seregno The church was built in 1518–23 by Lonati in the style of Bramante It has a beautiful dome, a fine altar piece by Ferrari, and frescoes by Luini There are manufactures of cotton Pop 26,000

BUTA. Town of the Belgian Congo It is on the river Rubi, about 160 m N. by E of Stanleyville It has a government school

BUTARITARI. Island in the Pacific Ocean It is one of the Gilbert group, and is about 100 m N of Marakai island

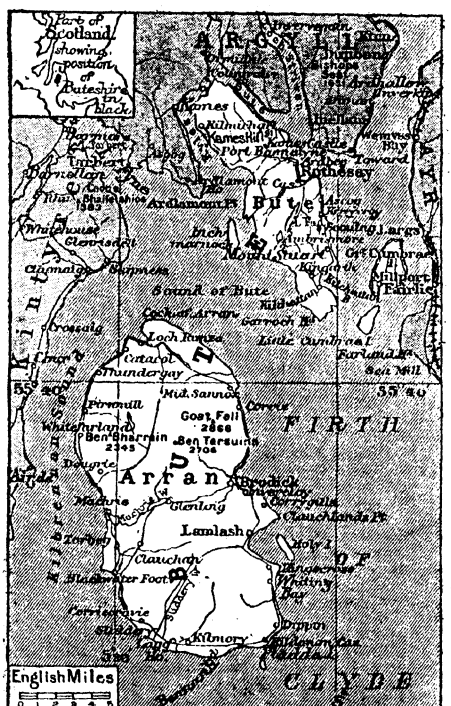
BUTE. Island of Scotland Separated from the mainland of Argyllshire by the Kyles of Bute, Bute has an area of 47 sq m. It has a rugged coast, indented by the bays of Rothesay, Kames, Ettrick, Scalpsie, St Ninians, and Kilchattan, several inland lochs —Ascog, Fad, and Quien— and fertile, well cultivated soil The highest point is Kames Hill (911 ft) Kilmichael is in the extreme N , while Garroch Head is at its southern extremity The climate is moist, but so mild that flowers can be grown here which will not flourish anywhere else in Great Britain Rothesay is the chief town Other small towns are Kilchattan and Port Bannatyne



Bute. Arms of the island

BUTE, KYLES OF. Arm of the firth of Clyde, It is between the island of Bute in the county of Argyll, and extends from Toward Point to Ardlamont Point. It is 16 m. long and is noted for its beautiful scenery.

BUTESHIRE. County of Scotland. It is composed of the islands of Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes (Great and Little), Holy Isle, Inchmarnock, and Pladda, all in the firth of Clyde, and has an area of 218 sq. m. The inhabitants are largely engaged in agriculture and fishing, and sheep and horses are reared. Buteshire unites with the northern division of Ayrshire to return a member to parliament. The islands were wrested from the Norwegians by Alexander III, king of Scotland, in 1266. Pop. (1931) 18,822.



Buteshire. Map of the island county of Scotland

BUTLEIGH. Village of Somerset. It is 4 m. from Glastonbury. The church contains a monument to the sailor, Lord Hood, who was born here.

BUTLER. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands on Conoquenessing Creek, 30 m. N. of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania and other rlys. Lying in a rich oil and natural gas region, it has coal and iron industries, and manufactures steel rly. cars, silk, flour, paint, and glass. It was incorporated in 1803. Pop. (1930) 23,568.

BUTLEY. Village of Suffolk. It is 3 m. W. of Orford, and possesses the gateway of a 12th cent. priory, now used as the vicarage.

BUTON. Island of the Netherlands East Indies. Lying S.E. of Celebes, it is 1,650 sq. m. in area. Pop. 100,000, mostly Malays.

BUTON. Strait of the Netherlands E. Indies. It separates the island of Buton from Celebes and Muta. Buton Passage is the strait separating Buton island from Wangi Wangi.

BUTRINTO. Town of Albania. It is on the coast, facing Corfu, and is referred to in the Aeneid as the place where Aeneas met Priam's son Helenus, who made his home here after the fall of Troy. Excavations begun in 1924 show that the town was influenced by Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Venetian civilizations. Buildings erected by all these peoples, as well as prehistoric remains, were unearthed, these including a fine theatre.

BUTTE (Fr., hillock). Flat-topped hill common in plateau regions. Plateaux are dissected by rivers into large tabular-shaped blocks called mesas (tables); a butte is a small detached portion of a mesa. The names mesa and butte are used in the western states of the U.S.A., where these flat-topped hills lend themselves very well to the fortress-like pueblos in which many Indian tribes live. The term is also used in France, and during the Great War a number of these hills were very prominent in the fighting, e.g., the Butte de Warlencourt.

BUTTE. City of Montana, U.S.A. In a range of the Rocky Mts., it is 65 m. by rly. S.W. of Helena, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other rlys. In one of the richest mining regions of the U.S.A., Butte has large copper and silver smelting works and a school of mines. Near is the Anaconda Mine. Pop. (1930) 39,532.

BUTTERLEY. Village of Derbyshire. It is 3½ m. E. of Ambergate, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is a coal mining centre.

BUTTERMERE. Lake of Cumberland. It lies at an altitude of 329 ft., 9½ m. S.W. of Keswick. It is 1½ m. long, and its greatest depth is 93 ft. Near the village of Buttermere the Sour Milk Ghyll descends from Bleaberry Tarn into the lake.

BUTTERMERE. Village of Cumberland. It lies to the N. of Lake Buttermere, 9½ m. S.W. of Keswick.

BUTTERTON. Village of Staffordshire. It is 16¼ m. E. of Leek, on the L.M.S. Rly.

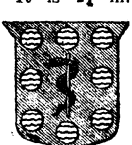
BUTTEVANT. Market town of co. Cork, I.F.S. It is on the river Awbeg, 28 m. N. of Cork on the G.S. Rlys. It is the Mulla of Spenser, and it has remains of a Franciscan monastery. Close by are the ruins of Ballybeg Abbey. Kilcolman Castle, the residence of the poet from 1587-1598, is 3 m. to the N.E. Market days, Tues. and Fri. Pop. (1926) 834.

BUTUAN. River of the Philippine Islands. Rising near Pujada Bay, in Mindanao Island, it flows N. to Butuan Bay. With a length of 160 m., it is the largest river in the island.

BUTURLINOVKA. Town of Soviet Russia. It is in the central black soil area, 33 m. S.E. of Bobrov. Flour milling and tanning are among its industries. Pop. 38,100.

BUXAR. Variant spelling of the name of the Indian town also known as Baxar (q.v.).

BUXTED. Town of Sussex. It is 2¼ m. N.E. of Uckfield, on the S. Rly. It has a 13th cent. church and here in 1543 were cast the first cannon made in England. Pop. 2,869.



Buxton arms

BUXTON. Borough, market town, and health resort of Derbyshire. It is 22 m. from Manchester and 37 m. N.W. of Derby on the L.M.S. Rly. The highest town of England, it stands at an altitude of 1,000 ft. Its mineral springs supply tasteless water, that of the hot springs being 82° Fahr., and are used to treat

rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and allied diseases. The hot baths, where the water is artificially heated, are at the W. end and the natural or tepid baths at the E end of the Crescent, a fine block of buildings There is an old chapel, but the town hall and other buildings are modern. In the vicinity are Diamond Hill, celebrated for its crystals, and Poole's Hole, a stalactite cavern of great historic interest, and the reputed source of the Wye. Buxton was granted a charter of incorporation in 1916 Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 15,353

BUXWORTH Village of Derbyshire Formerly known as Bugsworth, it is ¾ m W of Chinley, on the L M S Rly In the vicinity are a colliery and paper and cotton factories Pop 1,968

BUZANCY Village of France In the dept. of Aisne, it is 5 m S of Soissons In the Great War it was prominent in the German offensive against Paris, July 15, 1918

BUZANCY Village of France In the dept of Ardennes, it is 27 m N.W of Verdun In the Great War it was a German railhead, and was captured by American troops on Nov 1, 1918

BUZAU. River of Rumania Rising in the S E Carpathians, it flows in an easterly direction and joins the Sereth river about 12 m W of Galatz

BUZAU. City of Rumania On the Buzau river, 60 m direct, and some 100 by rly, N E. of Bucharest, it is a rly junction and a mart for timber, grain, hides, and petroleum

BUZULUK. Town of Soviet Russia It is in the middle Volga area, on the Buzuluk river, 107 m by rly E of Samara It has tanneries and copper smelting works, and trades in cereals Pop 15,500

BUZZARD'S BAY. Opening on the S coast of Massachusetts, U S A Sheltered from the ocean, it has a number of harbours, including Wareham and New Bedford It is 30 m long, and from 6 m to 10 m broad On its shores are several popular watering places

BYDGOSZCZ. Town of Poland A railway junction, it stands on the Brahe (Brda), not far from its junction with the Vistula, 32 m from Torun. It owes its importance to Frederick the Great, who built through it a canal between the Brahe and the Netze (Notec), thus connecting the Vistula and the Oder Pop 117,519

BYERS GREEN Town of Durham It is on the river Wear, 3¼ m N N E of Bishop Auckland, on the L N E Rly Pop 2,207

BYFIELD. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 11½ m W. of Towcester on the L M S Rly The church of the Holy Cross dates from the 14th century. Pop 879

BYFLEET. Town of Surrey. It is 8 m. N.E of Guildford, on the S Rly The church, dating from the 14th century, has some interesting features Byfleet is a residential area for Londoners Pop 4,819

BYKER. District of Newcastle-on-Tyne It is on the Tyne, and is served by the L N E Rly It manufactures glass, pottery, and chemicals

BYLAND. Hamlet of Yorkshire (N R) Here is a Cistercian abbey founded in 1177 by Roger de Mowbray, the 2nd baron Its first members belonged originally to Furness Abbey. The ruins, chiefly of the church and refectory, were given to the nation in 1920 by Lady Julia Wombwell, and restoration work has been done

BYNEA. Hamlet of Carmarthenshire. It is 2¾ m E S E of Llanelly, on the G W Rly

BYWELL. Village of Northumberland It is on the Tyne, 7 m E of Hexham. Here are the twin parish churches of S Andrew and S. Peter, formerly known as the White Church and the Black, from the White Canons of Blauchland and the Black Benedictine monks of Durham, who respectively owned them. The oldest part of S. Peter's retains four of the original late 11th century windows, S. Andrew's has a west tower dating from Saxon times

CAAZAPA. Department of Paraguay The capital is Caazapá

CAAZAPA Town of Paraguay It is 22 m. by rly S of Villa Rica, and is an agricultural centre Pop. 9,000

CABANO Town of Quebec, Canada It is on the W. shore of Lake Temiscouata about 30 m S E. of Fraserville. Pop (1931) 2,187

CABARETE. Town of the Dominican Republic. It is on the N coast of the island of Haiti on a bay some distance E of Puerto Plata Cocoa beans are cultivated in the neighbourhood and sent to the town for export The principal exports are mahogany and tobacco

CABATUAN. Town of Panay, Philippine Islands It stands on the river Tigum, 14 m. N W. of Iloilo The neighbourhood produces maize, rice, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and cocoa. Pop 17,000

CABEDELLO. Seaport of Brazil. It is situated on the estuary of the Parahyba river, and is the outport for the city of Parahyba, which stands about 12 m farther up the river. It is a port for sea-going and large ships, and has wharves which are connected with Parahyba by railway The chief exports are cotton, cotton seed and timber

CABINDA. Portuguese enclave on the W. coast of Africa It is part of Angola Lying N of the mouth of the Congo, it is some 80 m long by 20 broad, and covers about 3,000 sq m

CABINDA. Town of Angola, W Africa The capital of the Portuguese enclave of Cabinda, it has a good harbour at the mouth of the Bele river, and exports palm-oil, ground nuts, etc. Pop about 10,000

CABO GRACIAS Seaport of Nicaragua It is on the Caribbean Sea, and has a wireless station

CABOT STRAIT. Channel between Newfoundland and Cape Breton Island Forming the entrance to the gulf of St Lawrence, it is about 60 m wide It is named after John Cabot

CABRA Town of Spain It is 28 m S of Cordova, on the rly to Malaga It was long the seat of a bishopric, its former cathedral was at one time a mosque Its ruined Moorish castle is of great interest Cabra has jasper quarries, and potteries, and trades in wine Pop 12,500

CABUL. Variant spelling of the capital of Afghanistan, also known as Kabul (q v)

CACERES Province of Spain Bordering Portugal, and traversed by the Tagus, it is the second largest (7,667 sq m), but one of the least developed of Spanish provinces It raises cattle and pigs, and N of the Tagus wine, fruit, and olives are grown Pop (1930) 450,355

CACERES City of Spain It is 20 m S of the Tagus, on the railway to Mérida The old walled town has towers, palaces, a Gothic church, and a monastery turned into a hospital The modern part contains the palace of the bishops of Coria, the civic institutions, schools, etc It trades in grain, cork, oil, bacon, leather, pottery, and phosphates Pop 18,000

CACHAR District of Assam, India Situated in the valley of the Surma, it covers an area of 3,565 sq m The rich, alluvial plain and moist climate favour rice-growing, three crops yearly being raised, while the hilly parts produce great quantities of tea Timber also is exported Silchar is the chief town Two-thirds of the people are Hindus, most of the remainder being Mahomedans Pop 497,463.

CACHEU. Town and seaport of Portuguese Guinea, W Africa. Situated at the head of the

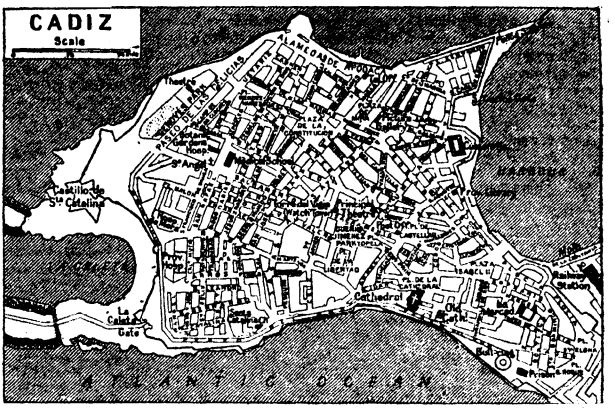
Cacheu river estuary, it is 85 m. S.E. of Bathurst. Pop. 15,000.

CACHEU. River of Portuguese Guinea, W. Africa. It is about 265 m. long.

CACHOEIRA. Town of Brazil. It stands on the Paraguassu river and the Bahia Central rly., 55 m. N.W. of Bahia, with which it has steamboat communication. It exports tobacco, coffee, and sugar, and has cotton and cigar factories. Pop. 14,000.

CADBURY, NORTH. Village of Devonshire. It is 6½ m. N.E. of Crediton.

CADBURY, SOUTH. Village of Somerset. It is 5½ m. S.W. of Wincanton. Adjacent is Cadbury Castle, also called Camalet and sometimes identified as the Camelot of the Arthurian legend. It is a British circular encampment, 30 acres in area.



Cadiz. Plan of the Spanish seaport, one of the oldest in the world

CADDER. Village of Lanarkshire. It stands on the Forth and Clyde Canal, 1½ m. N.E. of Bishopbriggs. It contains remains of the wall of Antoninus and of Robroystone, associated with Sir W. Wallace.

CADELEIGH. Village of Devonshire. It is 4 m. S.W. of Tiverton, on the G.W. Rly.

CADENABBIA. Pleasure resort of Italy. It is on the W. shore of Lake Como, and contains the Villa Carlotta, with statuary by Canova and Thorwaldsen.

CADER IDRIS (Seat of Idris). Mountain of Wales. In Merionethshire, 4 m. S.W. of Dolgelly, it consists of a long, precipitous ridge. Its summit, Pen-y-gader, 2,929 ft. high, commands a magnificent view. The mountain may be ascended from Dolgelly, Barmouth, or Towyn.

CADE STREET. Hamlet of Sussex. It is ½ m. N.E. of Heathfield. A pillar marks the spot where Jack Cade was killed.

CADISHEAD. Hamlet of Lancashire. It is 7 m. E. of Warrington, on the Cheshire Lines Rly.

CADIZ, BAY OF. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. On the S.W. coast of Spain, it is divided into an inner and an outer bay, and has a breadth of 7 m. At the point of the peninsula to the S.W. is the city of Cadiz, and at the N. entrance stands the town of Rota. La Carraca, on the E. shore of the inner bay, contains shipbuilding yards.

CADIZ. Province of Spain. It is bounded E. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Straits of Gibraltar, and W. by the Atlantic, Cape Marroqui being the southernmost point of the main land of Europe. Its area, including Ceuta, is 2,834 sq. m. Flat and marshy in the W., and mountainous in the E., it is watered by the Guadalquivir, Guadalete, and Barbate. Though the country is subject to droughts, the climate is temperate, and the soil is fertile. Cadiz is one of the wealthiest provinces of Spain, its wine being world famous, while it produces also olives, fruits, fish, and salt. Among its famous places are Cadiz, the capital, Jerez, Gibraltar, Algeciras, and Cape Trafalgar. Pop. (1930) 530,762.



Cadiz arms

CADIZ (Phoenician Agadir, Lat. Gades). City and seaport of Spain. The capital of the province of Cadiz, it stands at the end of a narrow isthmus projecting 5 m. into the Bay of Cadiz, 93 m. by rly. S. of Seville. It owes its importance to its geographical position and has a fine natural harbour. There are many public gardens and promenades, and a botanic garden. Cadiz has two cathedrals, a picture gallery, library and museum, hospitals, an observatory, theatres, and a bull ring. A watch tower, the Torre del Vigia, stands in the centre of the city, which has a broadcasting station. Shipping is the principal industry, and there are some manufactures. Pop. (1930) 79,242.

CADOXTON. District of Glamorganshire. It is 7 m. S.W. of Cardiff, on the G.W. Rly. Coal and iron are largely worked here, and near by are the Barry Docks.

CADZAND. Village of the Netherlands. It is in Zealand, near the Belgian border. Here, in 1337, the English defeated the Flemings.

CADZOW. Hamlet of Lanarkshire. It is just outside Hamilton and is famous for its ruined castle and its park, which formerly contained a herd of wild cattle.

CAEN. City and river port of Normandy, France. It stands on the Orne, about 9 m. from its mouth in the English Channel, and is in the department of Calvados, being its capital. It is a river port, having good accommodation for ships, is a fishing centre, and has a canal which, in addition to the navigable river, connects it with the sea. Caen stone is quarried in the neighbourhood. Caen is chiefly interesting historically for its connexion with William the Conqueror. Here is the church of S. Etienne, which once contained his body. The castle still stands, although there is not much of the original building. Caen possesses a small university, a town hall with a fine library, a palais de justice, a museum of antiquities, and gardens. Near the city is a racecourse. Caen proper is on the left bank of the Orne; the suburb of Vaucelles stands on the right. Pop. (1931) 57,528.

CAER CARADOC. Name of two hills of Shropshire. One, 1,250 ft. high, is 3 m. S. of Clun; the other, 1,506 ft. high, is 2 m. N.E. of Church Stretton. Both have remains of British encampments, and the hill to the N.E. of Church Stretton has a cavern known as Caractacus's Cave.

CAERLAVEROCK. Village of Dumfriesshire. It is on the river Lochar, 5½ m. S.E. of Dumfries. On the N. shore of Solway Firth, near the mouth of the Nith, stand the ruins of its old castle, for four centuries the seat of the Maxwells, earls of Nithsdale. Captured by Edward I in 1300, it was the original of Scott's Ellangowan.

CAERLEON. Urban district of Monmouthshire. It is on the Usk, 2¾ m. N.E. of Newport,

on the G.W. Rly. The ancient capital of Britannia Secunda (Wales) and one of the traditional capitals of King Arthur, it is famous both from its Roman and its British associations. It was the Roman Isca Silurum, and its legends are preserved in Tennyson's Idylls of the King. Much excavation work has been done, especially on the site of the Roman amphitheatre. The relics found are in the museum, which in 1930 was made part of the National Museum of Wales. Pop. (1931) 2,326.



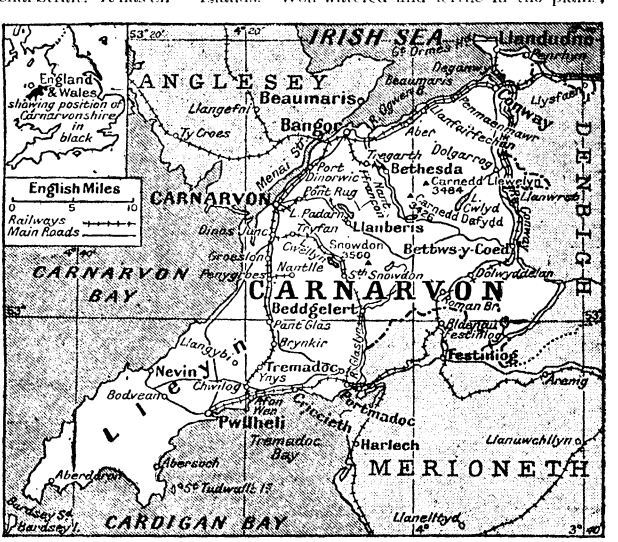
Caernarvon arms

CAERNARVON. Borough, market, and co. town of Caernarvonshire. It is at the mouth of the river Seiont, near the S. entrance to the Menai Strait, 8½ m. S.W. of Bangor on the L.M.S. Rly. Its castle, begun by Edward I in 1283, is in good preservation. In the Eagle Tower Edward II is said to have been born. The parish church dates from the 14th century. Much of the old town wall is still intact.

An old Roman station, Caernarvon was the residence of Welsh princes down to 873. There are a circular mound and vestiges of a Roman fort, villa, and baths. Close by is the well-known Twt Hill. Caernarvon is the centre of a district that sends a member to parliament. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 8,469.

CAERNARVON BAY. Opening of the Irish Sea. It lies in the angle formed by the counties of Caernarvon and Anglesey. From Briach-y-Pwll in the former to Holyhead it is 30 m. across, and it narrows to the Menai Strait.

CAERNARVONSHIRE. County of Wales. It is bounded N. by the Irish Sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by Merionethshire and Cardigan Bay, and W. by Caernarvon Bay and Menai Strait. It has an extreme length from N.E. to S.W. of 56 m., a greatest breadth of 27 m., and an area (including a small detached part surrounded by Denbighshire) of 572 sq. m. The peninsula of Lleyn occupies about one-half the total length. Great Orme's Head is the N. extremity. The surface is mountainous, especially towards the centre, where the maximum elevations are attained in Snowdon (3,560 ft.), the loftiest summit of England and Wales, Carnedd Llewellyn (3,484 ft.), and Carnedd Dafydd (3,426 ft.). The chief river is the Conway. There are several lakes. The county has the Penrhyn slate quarries. There is a little mining, agriculture being the chief industry. Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway, Llandudno, Bethesda, and Pwllheli are the principal towns, and there are several small watering places along the coast. The county sends one member to parliament, but another is sent by the Caernarvon boroughs. Pop. (1931) 120,810.



Caernarvonshire. Map of this mountainous county of North Wales

CAERPHILLY. Urban district and market town of Glamorganshire. It is 7 m. S.E. of Pontypridd on the G.W. Rly., and has the remains of a 13th cent. castle covering 30 acres of ground—the largest castle in Wales. It is a centre of the coal mining, iron working, and wool manufacturing industries. Market days, Fri. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 35,760.

CAERSWS. Hamlet of Montgomeryshire. It is 5¾ m. N.W. of Newtown, on the G.W. Rly. Near by was a Roman encampment, sometimes identified with the Mediolanum of Tacitus.

CAERWENT. Village of Monmouthshire. It is 5 m. S.W. of Chepstow. Here are considerable remains of the Roman city of Venta Silurum. Many of the antiquities found are preserved in a local museum. Others have been transferred to Caerleon.

CAERWYS. Market town of Flintshire. It is 9½ m. N.W. of Mold, on the L.M.S. Rly. Sometimes identified with the Roman Varae, it has a church with a square embattled tower, some medieval glass, and an old rood screen. The second recorded Eisteddfod was held here in 1523. Market day, last Tues. in each month. Pop. 814.

CAESAREA. Ancient name of a town in Asia Minor, and of a ruined seaport of Palestine, both now called Kaiseriyeh (q.v.), or Kayseri.

CAESAREA PHILIPPI. Site of an ancient city of Palestine. This stood at the foot of Mt. Hermon, near one source of the Jordan. The ancient Panias (mod. Banias), so called from its worship of Pan, Philip the Tetrarch refounded it, building here a temple to Caesar Augustus and renaming the city.

CAESAR'S CAMP. Popular name given to several earthworks in S. England. Almost invariably pre-Roman, they may be round, as at Wimbledon, Surrey; or oval, as at Sandy, Bedfordshire. Another good example is at Easthampstead, Berkshire. That on St. George's Hill, Weybridge, is incorrectly associated with Caesar's passage of the Thames.

CAGAYAN. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Well-watered and fertile in the plains and wooded on the mountains, it has an area of 5,052 sq. m., and produces fine tobacco and timber. It contains the Rio Grande de Cagayán. Tuguegarao is the capital. Pop. 156,239.

CAGLI. City of Italy. It is 18 m. by rly. S. of Urbino and has a citadel and remains of an older city. Silk is manufactured. Pop. 13,000.

CAGLIARI, Gulf of. Bay on the S. coast of Sardinia. It is bounded E. by Cape Carbonara and W. by Cape Spartivento, and at its head is the city of Cagliari.

CAGLIARI. Province of Sardinia. Comprising the S. half of the island, it has an area of 3,568 sq. m., and contains the capital, Cagliari. Pop. (1931) 475,680.

CAGLIARI (anc. Carales). City and seaport of Italy, the capital of Sardinia. In the middle of the S. coast on the gulf of Cagliari, it is connected by railway with the other chief towns in the island. The old town lies on a hill 300 ft. high, and the modern one on level ground surrounding the harbour. The cathedral dates from the 13th, and the university from the 16th and 18th centuries. It has a Phoenico-Roman necropolis, Roman amphitheatre, Punic and Roman tombs and other remains of antiquity. Pop. (1931) 101,869.

CAGNICOURT. Village of France. It is 11 m. S.E. of Arras, E. of the Canal du Nord. It was the scene of fierce fighting during the Great War, especially when, in 1918, it was captured by the Canadians.

CAGOT. French name for scattered groups of people inhabiting parts of the western Pyrenees and Brittany. In the Middle Ages they were confined to separate cagoteries, like the Jewish ghettos, and in church they were segregated from the general community. Popular tradition regarded them as heretic descendants of Gothic marauders (5th century). Still ostracised by neighbouring opinion, they betray no distinctive racial characters, and have long outlived any tendency to the leprosy or cretinism that may once have occasioned their social isolation.

CAHA. Mountain range of the I.F.S. It extends along the borders of cos. Cork and Kerry, and between the estuary of the river Kenmare and Bantry Bay for about 11 m. in a N.E. to S.W. direction. It encloses a large number of small lakes; Hungry Hill, 2,251 ft., is the culminating height.

CAHER (stone fort). Market town of co. Tipperary, I.F.S. It stands on the Suir, 11 m. W. of Clonmel, on the G. S. Rlys. Caher Castle, on a rock in the river Suir, was founded in 1142. Near by are the remains of Caher priory. Market day, Fri. Pop. 1,709.

CAHIRCIVEEN. Market town of co. Kerry, I.F.S. It is at the mouth of the Caher, 2½ m. N. of Valentia Harbour, on the G.S. Rlys. Market day, Wed. Pop. 1,773.

CAHORS. City of France. The capital of the department of Lot, it stands on a peninsula formed by the river Lot, 70 m. N. of Toulouse, on the rly. to Limoges. The Romanesque-Byzantine cathedral was begun in the 11th century. Other buildings are the church of S. Urcisse, remains of the palace of Pope John XXII, a native, and the Barbacane of the 15th century. There are an old town and a new town, divided by a boulevard, and the city is connected with the other side of the river by three bridges, of which the Pont Valentré is the finest fortified medieval bridge in the country. The château, or logis, du roi is now used as a prison. The university was amalgamated with that of Toulouse in 1751. Pop. 12,000.

CAIBARIEN. Seaport of Cuba. It exports sugar and sponges. Pop. 11,000.

CAICOS. Small group of the Bahamas. Situated about 100 m. N. of Haiti. With the Turks group they form a dependency of Jamaica, and cover an area of 165 sq. m. They include North, East, and Grand Caicos and 30 smaller islands. The seat of government is at Grand Turk, and here there is a cable station. The chief exports are sponges, salt, and dried fish. Pop. (1930) 4,886.

CAILLETTE WOOD. Wood of France. On the E. side of the river Meuse, it is between Douaumont and Vaux. During the Great War it figured in the battle of Verdun.

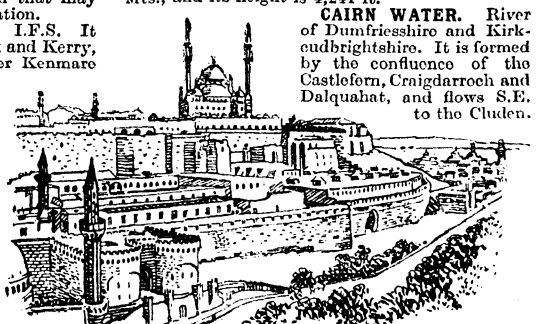
CAIRNGORM. Mountain range of Scotland. This section of the Grampians, lying partly in Inverness-shire, partly in Banffshire, and partly in Aberdeenshire, is the loftiest mountain mass in Britain, for though no one peak attains the alt. of Ben Nevis (4,406 ft.), it has six peaks of over 4,000 ft. alt., among them Cairngorm (4,084 ft.), Cairntoul (4,241 ft.), Braeriach (4,248 ft.), and Ben Muich dhui (4,296 ft.). A proposal has been put forward for making the district into a national park.

CAIRNGORM. Mountain of Scotland. On the borders of Inverness-shire and Banffshire, it is 12 m. N.W. of Braemar, alt. 4,084 ft. A summit of the Cairngorm group of the Grampians, it is usually snow-capped. It produces topazes and Cairngorm stones, a variety of quartz, yellow-brown to dark brown, and nearly opaque, much used in Highland jewels. Similar stones are found in Switzerland and Colorado.

CAIRNS. Seaport of Queensland, Australia. On Trinity Bay, 890 m. N.W. of Brisbane, it is the terminus of a railway to the gold, copper, tin, and silver mines of Chillagoe. It has a good harbour (Trinity Inlet), and its exports include minerals, timber, and coffee. Pop. (1930) 9,750.

CAIRNTOUL. Mountain of Aberdeenshire. It is a peak of the Cairngorm group of the Grampian Mts., and its height is 4,241 ft.

CAIRN WATER. River of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It is formed by the confluence of the Castlefern, Craigdarroch and Dalquahat, and flows S.E. to the Cluden.



Cairo. Citadel built by the Saracen conqueror Saladin in the 12th century

CAIRO. Capital of Egypt. It lies on the right bank of the Nile, between that river and the Ismailia Canal. In the Middle Ages Cairo was the residence of the caliphs and the chief centre of Saracenic art. More than 250 mosques attest the splendour of the medieval city. The mosque of El-Azhar, originally built by Gohar, now a university and largely rebuilt, contains many examples of Arabic art. The most ancient Mahomedan building is the mosque of Amru, in Old Cairo (Masr-el-Atika). Notably beautiful mosques are that of El-Hâkim, begun about 990, the mosque and tomb of Kalaun (1288), the mosque of Ak-Sûnkur (1347), covered with blue and green porcelain tiles, the mosque of Sultan Hasan (1358), and that of El-Muayyad (1412). Other interesting old buildings are the citadel, built by Saladin in 1166 with stones brought from the small pyramids at Gizeh; the Bâb-el-Nasr and Bâb-el-Futuh gates; the Coptic churches, including the cathedral of S. Mark; the Arabian Museum; the Sultania Library, and the Tombs of the Caliphs which, however, are outside the city.

The medieval city was divided into the Christian or Coptic, the Jews', and the "Frank" quarters, shut off from each other by gates. Modern Cairo is now virtually one city, but with special European districts. The modern portion, Ismailia (Ismailiyeh), lies W. of the Oriental part, near the banks of the Nile, and is built on European lines, in striking contrast to the native quarter, with its tortuous and narrow streets and overhanging houses. Grouped around the Esbekia Gardens (20 acres), the centre of the foreign community, are fine hotels and villas. Notable modern buildings include the government buildings, the museum of Egyptian antiquities, the British Consulate, the exchange, and the Abdin Palace. The Gezira (island) contains the palace built by Ismail, now an hotel, and the grounds of the Sporting Club. To the west there is a racecourse. Besides being a railway centre, Cairo is the distributing centre for Egypt and a trading centre of goods from the Near and Far East, the Sudan, and Upper Egypt. Passenger and air mail services connect it with India, the Near East, the Sudan, and Central Africa. Pop. (1927) 1,064,567.

CAIRO. City and river port of Illinois, U.S.A. It stands at the confluence of the Mississippi and the Ohio, 125 m. S. by E. of St. Louis, and is served by the Illinois Central and other rlys. It has a federal building, a custom house, and a public library, and ships grain and oil. It is the scene of Charles Dickens's New Eden in Martin Chuzzlewit. Cairo became a city in 1857. Pop. (1930) 13,532.

CAISTER. Village of Norfolk. In is on the coast, 2½ m. N. of Yarmouth and has a station on the Mid. & G.N. joint railway. Near the village are the ruins of a castle built by Sir John Fastolf, and later a seat of the Paston family. The parish church is worthy of mention. Caister was probably a Roman camp.

CAISTOR. Town of Lincolnshire. Situated 8 m. S.E. of Brigg, and served by the L.N.E. Rly., it stands on the site of a Roman camp. Its church is interesting architecturally.

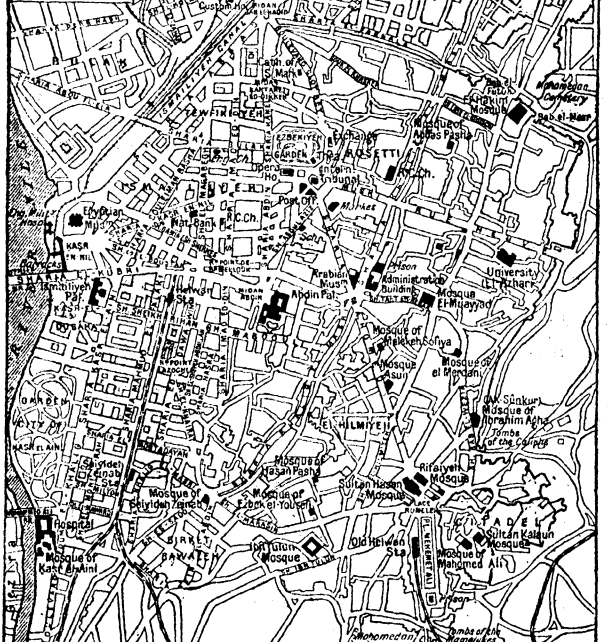
CAISTOR ST. EDMUND. Village of Norfolk. It is 3 m. S. of Norwich. It has remains of a Roman camp, sometimes identified as Venta Icenorum, which is 30 acres in extent, and is one of the most remarkable of its kind in Britain. The church, of Early English and Perpendicular periods, is built of Roman materials.

CAITHNESS. Maritime county of Scotland. Bounded N. by Pentland Firth and E. by the North Sea, it has about 75 m. of generally rugged coast, and an area of 685.7 sq. m. Duncansby Head, to the W. of which is the site of John o' Groat's House, and Dunnet Head are the most prominent land-projections. The Thurso is the chief river, and there are many shorter streams. Its fisheries are among the most important in Scotland. Wick is the county town, other towns being Thurso, Castletown, and Lybster. Caithness unites with Sutherland to return one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 25,656.



Caithness arms

CAIX. Village of France. It is in the dept. of Somme, on the river Luce and on the Albert-Montdidier railway. During the Great War the village was captured by the Germans in March, 1918, and retaken on Aug. 9, 1918.


CAIRO
Scale
1 mile
Central Station
Post Office
Cabin of St. Mark's
Esbekiya Gardens
Opera House
Ezbekiya Mosque
Mosque of Abbas Pasha
Mosque of Sultan Hassan
Mosque of Ibrahim Agha
Mosque of Sultan Kalaun
Mosque of Mahmed Ali
Abdin Palace
Abdin Pal.
Kasr en Nil Barracks
Kasr el Nil
Ezbekiya
Boulak
Gezira
Abbasiya
Citadel
Old Cairo
Tombs of the Mamelukes
Mohammedan cemetery
Tombs of the Khedives
Sultan Hassan Mosque
Rifa'iyeh Mosque
Mosque of Ibn Tulun
Mosque of Kaid Bahrid
Mosque of Ezbek el-Yousefi
Mosque of Sayyidah Zeinab
Mosque of Barkuk
Mosque of el Mu'ayyad
Mosque of Asun
Mosque of el Mardani
Mosque of Malikeh Safiya
Mosque of Kait Bey
Mosque of Kalaun
Mosque of Sunkuri
Tombe of the Caliphs
Hospital
Nat. Bank
Ch. of St. Mark
Ch. of St. Joseph
Ch. of St. Paul
Ch. of St. Simon
Ch. of St. Mary
Ch. of St. Matthew
Ch. of St. Andrew
Ch. of St. Peter
Ch. of St. Mary
Ch. of St. Mary
Ch. of St. Mary



Caithness. Most northerly county of Great Britain, noted for its fisheries

name of a river and port about 100 m. to the E. There is a good harbour. Calabar was the name given by the Portuguese in the 15th century to the tribes of this part. Pop., including Creektown, 15,000.

CALABAR, NEW. Harbour of Nigeria. It is situated at the mouth of the New Calabar river, the most easterly mouth of the Niger, about 100 m. E. of Calabar.

CALABOZO. Town of Venezuela. It stands on the Guárico river, 125 m. S. by W. of Caracas. The seat of a bishopric, it has several churches and educational institutions, and carries on a large trade chiefly in cattle and cheese. Low lying, it is subject to floods, and suffers excessive heat in the summer. Pop. 7,000.

CALABRIA. Territorial division of S. Italy. It consists of a peninsula stretching from Basilicata to Sicily and has an area of 5,819 sq. m. Traversed by the Apennines, its rivers, all short, have fertile valleys, and its coasts are low and malarious. It is divided into the provinces of Catanzaro, Cosenza, and Reggio di Calabria; their respective capitals, similarly named, are the only large towns. Cereals, chiefly grain and rice, cotton, sugar, saffron, liquorice, tobacco, oil, wine, figs, mulberries, and other fruits are produced, and iron, lead, graphite, and marble are worked. Communications, except along the coast, are poor. The inhabitants, who, especially in the interior, are backward, retain many of their old costumes. There are several colonies of Albanians founded in the 15th century; these preserve their old speech, costume, and religion. Here earthquakes have often caused great havoc, among the most disastrous being those of 1783, 1905, 1907, and 1908. Pop. (1931) 1,670,539.

CALAH. Ancient city of Assyria. It stood on the left bank of the Tigris, 19 m. S. of Nineveh (the modern Kuyunjik), Iraq. Shalmaneser I (c. 1300 B.C.) transferred the capital thither from Asshur (Gen. 10). Abandoned for Nineveh by Ashurbelkala, c. 1100, if not before, Ashurnatsirpal III's restorations made it a royal city again down to the time of Sargon (722–705). Layard's excavations (1845–51), followed by those of Rassam, Smith, and Andrae, revealed palaces of Ashurnatsirpal III, Shalmaneser III, and Esarhaddon.

CALAHORRA (anc. Calagurris). City of Spain. It is 75 m. by rly. N.W. of Saragossa, on the river Cidacos, near its entry into the Ebro. One of the oldest Spanish cities, the birthplace of Quintilian, it became a Roman city, distinguished by the additional name of Nassica. Its cathedral, founded in the 5th and restored in the 15th century, has since been completely altered. There are remains of a Roman theatre and aqueduct. Calahorra trades in wine and agricultural produce. Pop. 10,000.

CALAIS. Seaport of France. On the strait of Dover, it is 18 m. E. by S. of Dover and 185 m. by railway N. of Paris. It consists of an old town on an island, formed by the harbour and canals, and of the surrounding suburbs. The town is one of the chief ports for the traffic between England and France. Calais was in the hands of the English from its siege by Edward III in 1347 until its loss under Mary. Its modern prosperity began with the introduction of the lace manufacture early in the 19th century and the increasing intercourse with England. In the Great War it was an Allied base, and underwent many bombardments by enemy aircraft. Pop. (1931) 70,213. (*See* map p. 228.)



Calais arms

CALAMA. Town of Chile. It is situated in the Andes at an altitude of about 6,800 ft. It is on the river Loa and the railway from Antofagasta to La Paz, in Bolivia. There are valuable copper mines near by. Pop. 1,000.

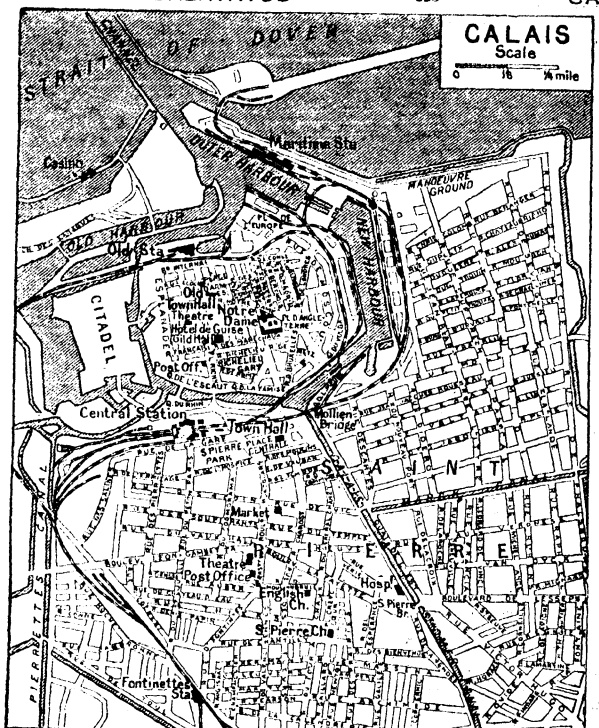
CALAMAR. Town of Colombia. The capital of the Vaupés commissary, it is on the Lower Magdalena river, and is connected by canal and rly. with Cartagena, 66 m. distant. Pop. 10,000.

CALAMATA. Variant spelling of the name of the Grecian seaport of Kalamata (q.v.).

CALAMIANES. Group of the Philippine Islands. They lie between Mindoro and Paragua, and cover an area of 680 sq. m. The principal islands are Busuanga, Culion, and Coron. Hilly, hot, and unhealthy, and mostly infertile, they produce timber, wax, honey, and edible birds-nests. Pop. 20,000.

CALARASI. River port of Rumania. It is on an arm of the Danube, opposite Silistria, 55 m. by rly. S.E. of Bucharest, and exports grain, timber, hemp, and fish. Pop. 13,000.

CALATAFIMI. Town of Sicily. It is 30 m. direct and 52 m. by railway S.W. of Palermo,



Calais. Plan of the seaport showing the harbour and the old town (see page 227)

and takes its name from Kalat-al-Fimi, a Saracenic castle dominating it. Near by are ruins of Segesta, and 2 m. to the S.W. the Neapolitans were defeated by Garibaldi May 15, 1860. A street in the town is named after Samuel Butler, the author of Erewhon, who lived here at one time. Pop. 11,000.

CALATAYUD. City of Spain. It is 52 m. S.W. of Saragossa, on the railway to Madrid. The Moorish town has many dwellings cut in the rock on which Kalat Ayub (castle of Ayub) was built out of the ruined *Bilbilis*, 1½ m. to the E., the birthplace of Martial. The former mosque is now the church of S. Maria. Santo Sepulcro, founded in the 12th and restored in the 17th century, was the church of the Knights Templars. Calatayud is an agricultural centre. Pop. 12,000.

CALATRAVA. Ruined city of Spain. It is on the Guadiana, 12 m. N.E. of Ciudad Real. It gives its name to the order of Calatrava, which originated amongst the knights who, in 1147, recovered the city from the Moors and defended it against them in 1158. The order received its first statutes in 1164.

CALAURIA (mod. Poro.). Island in the gulf of Aegina. It lies off the E. coast of the Morea, Greece. Here, in 1828, the ambassadors of England, France, and Russia settled the government of the new kingdom of Greece. In Calauria was the temple of Poseidon, famous as a sanctuary, where Demosthenes killed himself, and within the precincts of which he was buried (322 B.C.). Excavations in 1894 revealed remains of this temple and of other sacred buildings.

CALAVERAS. River of California, U.S.A. It rises among the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and flows in a S.W. direction for 120 m., when it joins the San Joaquim river. A human cranium found in 1866 in Calaveras county was alleged to have come from undisturbed gravels, 130 ft. deep. The Calaveras Skull was accepted by Josiah Dwight Whitney and others as evidence of American man in Pliocene times, but this and similar skulls and their associated implements were shown to be typical of modern aboriginal tribes.

CALBAYOG. Town of the Philippine Islands. It is on the W. coast of Samar island, at the mouth of the Calbayog river, 30 m. N.W. of Catbalogan. Its chief industries are connected with the production of abaca and other fibres, and the export of hemp, timber, and copra. There are hot springs and important fisheries. Pop. 15,895.

CALBE. Town of Prussia. In the province of Saxony, it is on the Saale, a few m. from its junction with the Elbe. It manufactures cloth and paper, and has sugar mills. It is in Germany's chief beet sugar district. Pop. 11,500.

CALBOURNE. Village of the isle of Wight. It is 5½ m. S.W. of Newport, on the S. Rly. The church has a Norman font, and old brasses. Pop. 670.

CALCHAQUI. South American Indian tribe. They lived in N.W. Argentina. The most important tribe of Diaguite stock, their name usually embraces the whole Diaguite culture in this upland region at the time of the Spanish conquest. An early immigrant wave of megalithic builders is attested by their drystone dwellings (pirca), stone terraces for maize cultivation, and sculptured monoliths. They wove llama wool and apparently tamed the rhea and peccary. Their metal work betrays Inca influence. In the Lerma valley there are 1,500 earthen mounds, mostly surrounded by stone circles. Infants were interred in painted pottery urns. The mestizo population still exhibits Calchaqui elements.

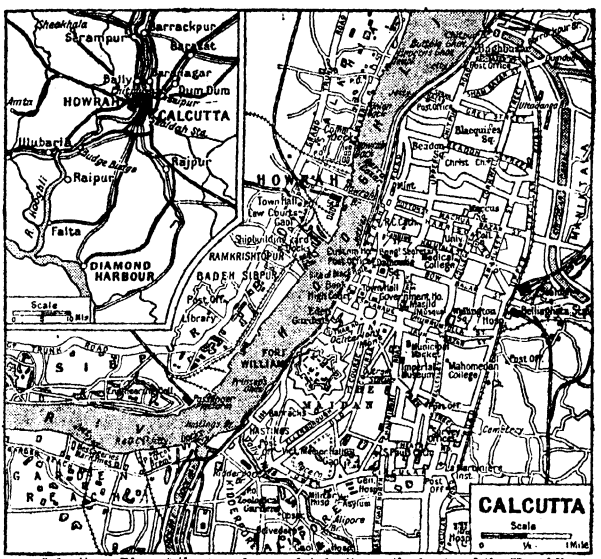
CALCHI. Italian name for the island in the Aegean more commonly known as Karchi (q.v.).

CALCUTTA. City of India, capital of the province of Bengal. Formerly the capital of the Indian Empire and the official residence of the viceroy, it extends for 6 m. along the left bank of the Hooghli. On a navigable river, 86 m. from the sea, it is the gateway and emporium of the rich valleys of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, with which it is linked up by railways, and waterways. The aggregate area of Calcutta and its three suburbs, Cossipur Chitpur, Maniktala, and Garden Reach, is 42 sq. m. Greater Calcutta includes Howrah, an important



Calcutta arms.

industrial centre on the opposite bank of the Hooghli. Of the total area, 1,283 acres make up the enclosure occupied by Fort William and the Maidan, the latter a wide open space S. of the business quarter, between the river and Chauringhi road. East of the business quarter is the European residential quarter with the native town all round. In the Maidan are several monuments, and round it are some of the most notable buildings. On the N. side is Government House, now the residence of the governor of Bengal, with the town hall and the High Court between it and the river; on or near the E. side are the principal hotels, the United Service and Bengal clubs, and the Imperial Museum; to the S.E. lies S. Paul's Cathedral, and due S. the race-course. Across the Lower Circular road is a group of hospitals, and farther on, S. of Tolly's Nula, are the Zoological Gardens. A large part


Sheakhala
Serampur
Barrackpur
Barasat
Bally
Dum Dum
Amtta
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
Howrah Sta.
Illubaria
Bridge Barge
Raipur
Falta
DIAMOND HARBOUR
Scale
10 Mls
RAMKRISHTOPUR
BADEH SIBPUR
Post Off.
Library
Town Hall
Law Courts
Shipbuilding Yard
Dalhousie Sq.
Bentinck St.
Burrabazar
Jorasanko
Chitpur
Lower Circular Road
Upper Circular Road
Wellington Sq.
Beadon Square
Corporation St.
Chowringhee
Park St.
Free School St.
Lindsay St.
Wellington St.
Bowbazar St.
Cornwallis Sq.
Amherst St.
Cornwallis St.
Harrison Rd.
Dharamtala St.
Lansdowne
Ballygunge
Kalighat
Tollygunge
Circular Canal
Circular Rd.
Entally
Beliaghata
Kidderpore
Kidderpore Docks
Garden Reach
Alipore
Asylum
Zoological Gardens
Botanical Gardens
Cossipore
Baranagar
Dum Dum
Maidan
Esplanade

Dochfour, and 22 m. of artificial cuttings, and is navigable by ships of 600 tons There are 28 lochs, each 160 ft long, 38 ft broad, and 15 ft deep, they begin at Corpach in a series of eight, known as Neptune's Staircase. Begun in 1803, it was first opened in 1822, before it was properly completed It proved unnavigable and fell into disuse In 1838, repairs and additional works were begun, and in 1847 it was reopened

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY. Scottish railway company, now merged in the L M S Rly Its main line ran from Carlisle to Aberdeen, and between Glasgow and Edinburgh Its total length including sidings was 2,827 m Its headquarters were in Glasgow, where it owned the Central Station It was also owner or part owner of steamers, hotels, docks, and harbours, and of two canals, the Forth and Clyde Navigation and the Monkland The line was begun in 1845, and later took over the Glasgow, Garnkirk, and Coatbridge, the Wishaw and Coltness, the Scottish Central, and the Scottish North-Eastern

CALETA BUENA. Seaport of Chile It is about 20 m N of Iquique, and is connected by railway with Tarapaca It has a safe anchorage The harbour is protected by three moles, which are used for loading and unloading cargo It is a principal port for exporting nitrates Pop 1,500

CALETA COLOSO Seaport of Chile It stands on the coast, about 9 m from Antofagasta, of which town it is a sub port It has no docks or quays, but has a good anchorage, cargoes being dealt with by means of lighters Nitrates are exported

CALGARY. City of Alberta, Canada It stands on the Bow and Elbow rivers, and is a junction on the main lines of the C P and C N Rlys An important trading centre for the surrounding agricultural and mining district, it manufactures flour, leather, machinery, etc There are large railway workshops The city has some fine modern buildings, including several churches and those erected for the university It is a station of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the headquarters of the C P R irrigation system Natural gas is piped from Bow Island, and electric power is developed from Bow River Pop (1931) 83,362

CALI City of Colombia In the valley of the river Cauca, it is 65 m by rly S E of Buenaventura, on the Pacific Ocean Lying in a coal and iron region, it is connected with the Cauca by the Rio Cali, and has a large transit trade Pop 122,847

CALIACRA. Department of Rumania It is one of the two districts into which the land ceded by Bulgaria to Rumania by the treaty of Bucharest (Aug 7, 1913) is divided, the other department being Durostor The area of Caliacra and Durostor combined is 2,969 sq m, and the pop 273,000, mostly Turks

CALICUT. Seaport of India It is in the Malabar district of Madras, 6 m N of Beypur The Portuguese explorer Pedro de Corvilhão landed here in 1487, and was followed by Vasco da Gama in 1498 Connected by railway with Madras, it is now an important seaport The calico which was largely made here, and took its name from the town, is no longer made The town became British in 1792 Pop 82,334

CALIFORNIA, Gulf of Branch of the Pacific Ocean It separates Lower California peninsula from the mainland of Mexico, and is about 710 m long and from 50 m to 125 m wide Its coasts are irregular, forming many small bays, and it contains many islands Deep at the S, and shallow to the N, especially where the Colorado river enters it, it produces pearls, sponges and coral San Jose, San Felipe, and La Paz are the chief ports

CALIFORNIA. Maritime state of the U S.A. Known as the Golden State, it has about 1,000 m of coastline and an area of 158,297 sq m, or more than three times the size of England The interior consists of the Great Valley, nearly 600 m long, 70 m in extreme breadth, and attaining an elevation of 500 ft, enclosed by the Sierra Nevada on the E and the Coast Range on the W. These mountain masses traverse almost the entire state and embrace much grandly picturesque scenery, the Yosemite Valley, with its wonderful mountain walls and waterfalls, being especially imposing. They effect a junction both in the N and S, and contain many of the highest summits of the U S A, including Mt Whitney (14,500 ft), in the Nevada range, the loftiest peak outside Alaska In the S a smaller range stretches in a S E direction into Lower California, and attains a maximum elevation in San Bernardino Peak (10,630 ft) Apart from the Sacramento and San Joaquin, with their main tributaries, few of the rivers are navigable to any extent Vast forests of conifers, oaks, and other trees enshroud the mts of the N W, the cultivable area being confined generally to the Great Valley and the valleys of the south California experiences hot, dry summers and warm, wet winters in the lowlands, with severe winters at higher altitudes

Agriculture is the main industry, and has been much helped by the construction of irrigation works Maize, oats, and barley are grown, but of even greater importance is the output of fruit, especially apples, peaches, plums, grapes, figs, melons, etc California is rich in minerals, notably gold, which is found nearly all over the state Silver, too, is mined in large quantities, while copper and lead are important products There are vast fields of oil, and the refining of petroleum has become a leading industry California is the largest producer of quicksilver in the U S A The fisheries are valuable, and there are works for canning and preserving foodstuffs

The chief commercial ports of the state are San Francisco and Los Angeles, and other important towns include Oakland, San Diego, Long Beach, and Sacramento, which is the capital First settled in 1769, California was part of Mexico until 1849 It was admitted to the Union in 1850, and is represented in Congress by two senators and eleven representatives The university of California has colleges at Berkeley, San Francisco and Los Angeles Pop (1930) 5,677,251

CALIFORNIA, Lower Territory of Mexico Extending for about 750 m between the Pacific Ocean and the gulf of California, it varies from 30 m to 145 m in breadth and covers an area of 58,340 sq m. It is traversed by a mountain range, a continuation of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range, with summits reaching above 8,000 ft, and has an indented coastline, but apart from La Paz and Magdalena contains few good harbours Spanish moss and sisal hemp are largely grown, and where irrigation has been introduced maize, wheat, sugar, grapes, tobacco, and cotton are cultivated Pearl fishing is carried on, and the territory has rich mineral deposits La Paz is the capital Pop (1930) 94,469

CALIFORNIA PLATEAU. Tableland of France In the dept of Aisne, it lies just S of Craonne at the terminus of the Chemin des Dames, N of the river Aisne Heavy fighting occurred here in the battles of the Aisne in the Great War

CALINO. Another name for the Aegean island also known as Kalymnos (q v.).

CALLANDER. Burgh and market town of Perthshire On the river Teith, it is 16 m N W of Stirling, on the L M S Rly Market day, Thurs. Pop (1931) 1,572

CALLAO. Seaport of Peru On a bay sheltered by islands, 7 m by rly S W. of Lima, it has one of the finest harbours on the Pacific coast, and a wireless station The modern city lies N of the old city, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1746 Pop. 77,000

CALLERNISH District of Ross and Cromarty Situated on Lewis, it is on the E coast of Loch Roag, 16 m W of Stornoway It is famous for four neolithic stone circles In the principal one 12 unhewn gneiss monoliths enclose an area 42 ft across Near a central menhir, 17 ft high, a two chambered dolmen was disclosed, 1858 It is approached from the N by a stone avenue 270 ft long Single rows running S, E, and W complete the design of a cross

CALLINGTON Urban district and market town of Cornwall It is 9¼ m S of Launceston, and is served by the G W and S Rlys The church dating from the 14th century has some features of interest Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 1,801

CALMAR. Variant spelling of the name of the Swedish city Kalmar (q v)

CALNE. Borough and market town of Wiltshire It is 5½ m S E of Chippenham, on the G W Rly The chief buildings are the church of S Mark, the town hall, and the 17th century grammar school Bacon curing is carried on At one time Calne sent members to parliament Market days, Sat and third Mon Pop (1931) 3,463

CALPE. Old name for Gibraltar (q v) With Abyla, on the African coast, it formed the Pillars of Hercules

CALSHOT. Hamlet of Hampshire It is 7 m S E of Southampton Calshot Castle was erected as a coast defence by Henry VIII On a promontory near, on the W shore of Southampton Water, at its junction with the Solent, is the R A F school of aerial navigation and a training school for flying boats and seaplanes

CALSTOCK Town of Cornwall It is on the river Tamar, 4½ m S W of Tavistock, and is served by the S Rly, which crosses the Tamar at this point It is surrounded by strawberry gardens

CALTAGIRONE City of Sicily It is 36 m direct and 55 by rly S W of Catania Well built, on two hills, joined by a bridge, it has fine public buildings and palaces, and is a favourite place of residence for the Sicilian nobility Noted for its schools, potteries, and statuettes, it has numerous Siculi, Greek, Roman, and Saracenic remains Pop 43,000

CALTANISSETTA Province of Sicily Mountainous in the N, where it rises to over 3,000 ft, it is watered by the Salso It produces sulphur, salt, cereals, and fruit, and is one of the most developed mining districts in Sicily It has an area of 1,379 sq m Pop (1931) 257,685

CALTANISSETTA City of Sicily It stands near the Salso, 1,940 ft high, 43 m by rly N E of Girgenti Of Saracenic origin, it has a cathedral, a castle, a mining school, sulphur works, mineral springs, and potteries Near by is the Norman abbey of San Spirito, founded in 1153 Pop (1931) 51,615

CALTHWAITE. Hamlet of Cumberland It is 7½ m S E of Carlisle, on the L M S Rly

CALTON HILL. Eminence in Edinburgh To the east of the city, which it overlooks, it is 355 ft high It contains a number of monuments, the chief being the one erected to commemorate the battle of Waterloo Here is also a monument to Nelson, and a cemetery The gaol has been pulled down *See* Edinburgh

CALUIRE-ET-CUIRE Town of France It is about 2 m N by E of Lyons, of which it is virtually a suburb It has foundries and earthenware manufactures, while in the neighbourhood are nursery gardens

CALUMPIT. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands It is about 26 m by rly N W of Manila, on the Pampanga river, here crossed by one of the longest bridges in the archipelago Calumpit is a great market for rice, and trades also in sugar and maize. In 1899 the chief buildings were burnt by the insurgents Pop 14,000

CALVADOS. Department of France In Normandy, it borders on the English Channel, where are the rocks from which it obtains its name, and has an area of 2,197 sq m The surface is hilly and wooded, especially in the northern district known as the Bocage. Caen is the chief town, others are Honfleur, Vire, Bayeux, Lisieux, and Trouville Pop (1931) 401,356

CALVELEY. Village of Cheshire About 8 m. N W of Crewe, it is on the L M S Rly

CALVERLEY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 5¾ m W N W. of Leeds, on the L M S Rly Here are textile works and a reservoir of the Bradford corporation Pop (1931) 3,655

CALVERTON. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 7 m to the N E of Nottingham, and has an old and interesting church The Rev W Lee, the inventor of the stocking frame, was vicar here in the 16th century

CALVI. City of Italy It is in the province of Caserta, 8 m N W of Capua It has an old cathedral and an amphitheatre, and is famed for its wine Pop 33,000

CALVI. Seaport of Corsica It stands on Calvi Bay, 44 m N of Ajaccio The nearest Corsican port to France, it contains the old palace of the Genoese governor, and other historical remains, and trades in wine, oil, fruit, and timber At the capture of the citadel by the British in 1794, Nelson lost an eye Pop 2,500

CALVINIA. District of S Africa In the N W of Cape Province, its area is 23,800 sq m

CALVINIA. Town of Cape Province, S Africa It is 185 m by railway from Cape Town, and is the capital of the district of the same name Pop (white) 1,000

CAM. River of Cambridgeshire Rising on the S W border, it flows for 40 m to the Ouse, 3½ m S of Ely It is navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge Its old name is the Granta

CAM. Village of Gloucestershire It is 1 m N of Dursley, on the L M S Rly

CAMAGUEY. Alternative name for the Cuban city of Puerto Principe (q v)

CAMAJORE (anc Campus Major) Town of Italy It is 12 m N W of Lucca, and is connected by a narrow gauge rly with Viareggio The town is noted for its olives Pop 19,000

CAMARD WOOD. Wood of France To the E of the river Meuse, it was very prominent in the battles for Verdun

CAMARGUE. District of S France Often called the Ile de la Camargue, it is a marshy plain between two chief mouths of the Rhone and forms its delta Its area is about 300 sq m Dikes protect it from the sea and rivers There are several lagoons

CAMARINA. Ruined city of Sicily It is situated on the coast, 45 m S W of Syracuse, from which it was colonised 599 B C. Destroyed by the Syracusans 553, by the Carthaginians 405, and by the Romans 258, it was razed to the ground by the Saracens A D 853 Very few ruins of the old city remain

CAMAYENNE. Village of French Guinea, N. Africa Near Conakry, the capital, it has experimental gardens where the culture of pineapples, bananas, and other plants is studied

CAMBAY, GULF OF Inlet of the sea in N W India Between Kathiawar and the mainland of Bombay, it is about 80 m long by 25 m broad, and receives several rivers including the Narbada and the Tapti

CAMBAY. Small native state of India In the Gujarat division of Bombay, it is mainly an alluvial plain It has an area of 350 sq m. Pop. 71,715.

CAMBAY. Town of India. The capital of Cambay state, it stands on the Mahi river, at the head of the gulf of Cambay, 52 m. S of Ahmadabad, and is connected by rly with Baroda. It was formerly an important place, but the silting up of the harbour caused its decline. It exports cotton, and is noted for its agate, cornelian, and onyx ornaments. There are many ruined Jain temples, partly buried in the sand Pop 28,098

CAMBER. Hamlet of Sussex It is on the coast, 2 m S E of Rye, and has a ruined castle.

CAMBERLEY. District of Surrey. It is 7 m. S W of Ascot on the S Rly. Here is the army staff college, which was built in 1858.

CAMBERWELL. Metropolitan borough of London. Lying to the S. of the Thames, it has an area of 4,480 acres It includes the districts of Peckham, Nunhead, and Dulwich, and in Peckham Rye and Park and Dulwich Park possesses large open spaces. Camberwell Green was noted for its fairs. The chief buildings are the church of S Giles and the town hall Educational centres include the school of arts and crafts and Wilson's grammar school The borough sends four members to parliament Pop (1931) 251,373



Camberwell arms

CAMBERWELL. Town of Victoria, Australia It is 5½ m from Melbourne, of which it is a residential suburb Pop 12,500

CAMBODIA. French protectorate in Indo-China It is bounded by Siam on the N W, Annam on the E, Cochin-China on the S E, and has a coastline on the Gulf of Siam of some 200 m Its area is 67,550 sq m

Cambodia is ruled by a king The chief products are rice, pepper, tobacco, indigo, sugar, coffee, cotton, silk, and rubber, whilst cattle are reared. The forests contain valuable timbers, and iron ore is found The other minerals include limestone, phosphate and sapphires There are many good roads, and a railway is being built between Phnôm-Penh and Battambury Phnôm-Penh, on the Mekong, is the capital, and Kampot the only harbour



Cambodia inhabitant, partly in European attire

Splendid ruined cities recall the greatness of the former empire, and there are prehistoric remains of an earlier Khmer civilization The old empire spread Brahmanism in the E, and the Angkor Vat ruins contain many statues of Hindu deities, although images of Buddha have since displaced earlier monuments. Pop (1929) 2,602,914

CAMBORNE. Urban district and market town of Cornwall It is 3½ m S W of Redruth, on the G W Rly The centre of a mining district, where tin, lead, and copper are found, the town has a school of mines The old church has features of interest Market days, Sat and alternate Tues. Pop (1931) 14,157



Cambodia Map of the French protectorate in Indo-China

CAMBRAI. City of France It stands on the right bank of the river Schelde, 37 m S by E of Lille, and is a terminus of the St. Quentin Canal Most of its historic or otherwise notable buildings were destroyed during the Revolution Others, including the old belfry or tower of S Martin, the Porte de Paris, the 19th century cathedral, and the 18th century church of S Géry, were badly damaged by bombardment or fire in the Great War The hotel de ville has been rebuilt Cambrai is famous for fine muslin, one variety of which is known as cambric. Early in the Great War Cambrai was entered by the Germans, who retained it until Oct 9, 1918 Pop 20,000

In the Great War there were two battles of Cambrai The first began on Nov 20, 1917, and was at first a great success for the British troops A German counter-attack, however, recovered most of the ground The second battle was part of the great Allied offensive It began on Sept 27, 1918, and by Oct 5 considerable ground had been won and the German defences shattered

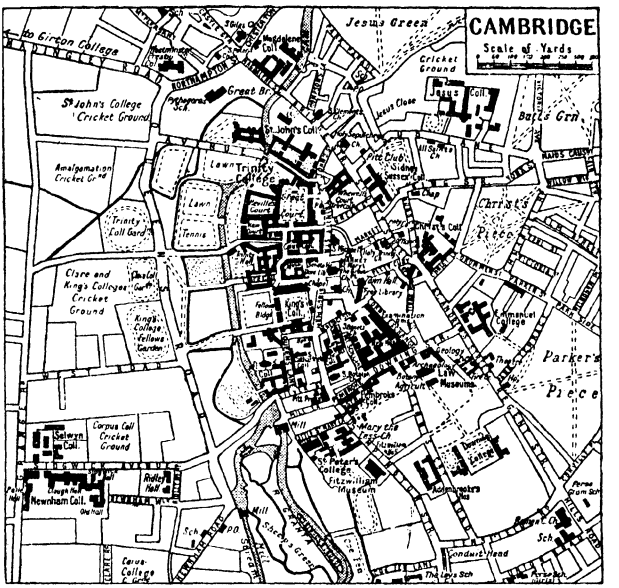
CAMBRIA. Old Latin name of Wales, the land of the Cymry, a Celtic people Strictly, it is distinguished from Cumbria, the Cymric territory farther N, between the Solway Firth and the Ribble, including Cumberland

CAMBRIAN RAILWAY Welsh railway system, now part of the G W Rly An amalgamation of a number of lines, brought about since 1864, it had a total mileage, including leased lines, of 396 m, and ran along the coast from Aberystwyth to Pwllheli, with lines going inland to connect with the English railways The headquarters were at Oswestry, its capital was about £6,500,000 It owned the harbour at Aberdovey

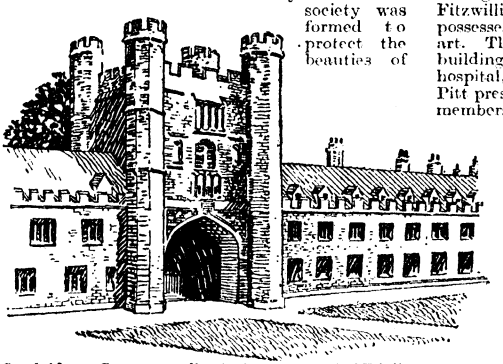
CAMBRIAN RANGE Name given to the mountain system of Wales The main portion extends N to S, through the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Cardigan, Brecknock, and Carmarthen The section in the N W is the most important, the highest summit, Snowdon, 3,560 ft, being the culminating point of England and Wales To the S E rise the Berwyn Mts (2,713 ft), which are joined by the Cader Idris group, containing Pen-y gador (2,929 ft) Farther S the system broadens out between Cardigan

Bay and the English border, and here Plynlymmon attains 2,468 ft., and gives rise to the Severn, Wye, and other rivers. From Plynlymmon the Mynydd Bach (1,183 ft.) strikes off to the S.W., being continued to the coast by the Mynydd Prescelly (1,760 ft.), and to the S.E. lies Radnor Forest (2,186 ft.). The S. extremity of the Cambrian Mts. embraces the Brecknock Beacons (2,907 ft.), the Black Mts. (2,660 ft.), and the Black Forest (2,624 ft.).

CAMBRIDGE. Borough and county town of Cambridgeshire. On the Cam, 57 m. N. of London, it is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. Its main interest centres in the university. S. Mary the Great is the university church, and S. Benet's, with fine pre-Norman tower, and the church of the Holy Sepulchre, one of the four round churches in England, are noteworthy. Educational establishments, outside the university proper, include Girton and Newnham Colleges for women, theological colleges, notably Westminster for Presbyterians and Ridley Hall for Church of England men, the Leys School and the Perse grammar school. Stourbridge Fair was held at Barnwell down to the 18th century. In 1928 a society was formed to protect the beauties of Cambridge and the neighbourhood. The town has an agricultural trade and sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 66,803.

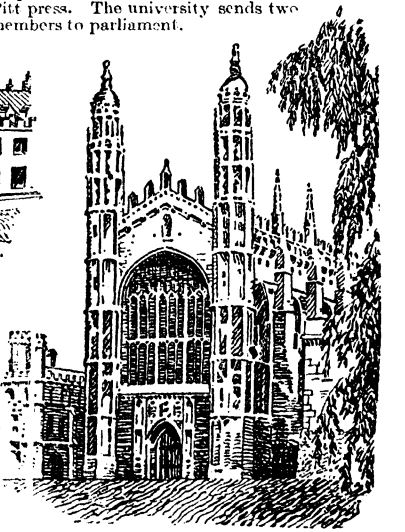


Cambridge. Plan of the county and university town of Cambridgeshire



Cambridge. Gateway leading to the great court of Trinity College. Right: The chapel of King's College

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. This originated in the monastic communities which settled in the town. The first college, S. Peter's, or Peterhouse, was founded by Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely. The other colleges are Christ's (1505), Clare (1326), Corpus Christi (1352), Downing (1800), Emmanuel (1584), Gonville and Caius (1348), Jesus (1496), King's (1441), Magdalene (1519), Pembroke (1347), Queens' (1448), S. Catharine's (1473), S. John's (1511), Sidney Sussex (1595), Trinity (1546), Trinity Hall (1350), and Selwyn College (1882). There is also a hostel for non-collegiate students called Fitzwilliam Hall. In 1923 women, most of whom are members of Girton College and Newnham College, were admitted to degrees. The university library ranks among the great libraries of the world, and the Fitzwilliam Museum, in Trumpington Street, possesses collections of antiquities and works of art. The latter was enlarged in 1931–2. Other buildings are the senate house, Addenbrooke's hospital, the observatory, and the university on Pitt press. The university sends two members to parliament.



CAMBRIDGE. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. On the Charles river, and close to Boston, it is

served by the Boston and Albany and other rlys. It is the seat of Harvard university, Massachusetts institute of technology, and Radcliffe College. Near by are the Harvard observatory and the botanic gardens. Cambridge was the home of the first printing press of British N. America, the site of the first American camp in the War of Independence, the birthplace of James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the home of the poet Longfellow. Pop. (1930) 113,643.

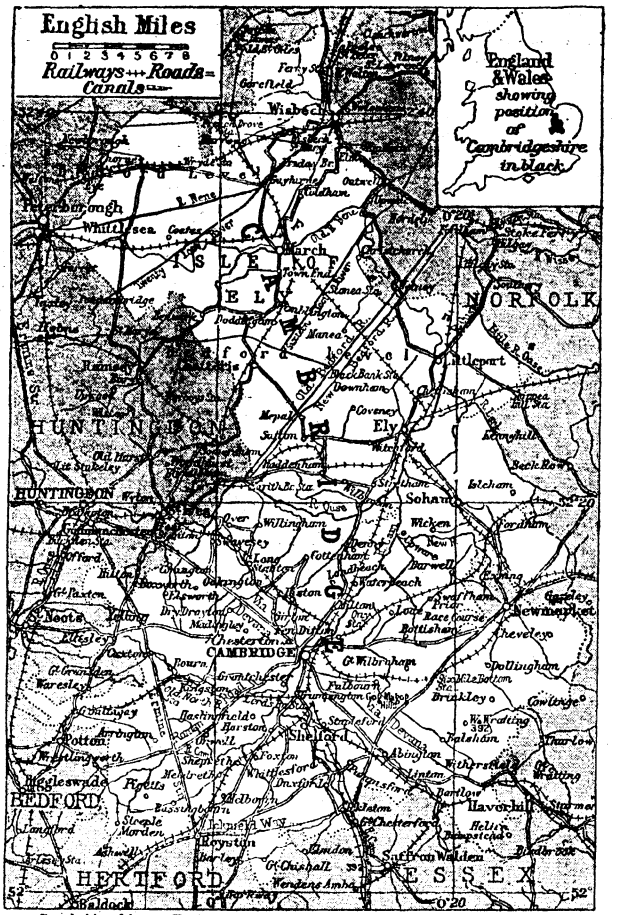
CAMBRIDGE. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It is 86 m. E. of Columbus and is served by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio rlys. It has coal, oil, and natural gas deposits, and manufactures pottery, glass, and furniture. It was incorporated as a city in 1837. Pop. 11,327.

CAMBRIDGE HEATH. Former open space of N.E. London. Its name is preserved in that of a station on the Enfield, Chingford, and Palace Gates branches of the L.N.E. Rly., 1¾ m. N. of Liverpool Street.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Inland county of England. Including the isle of Ely which forms a separate administrative county, it is 48 m. long, has a breadth varying between 16 m. and 30 m., and an area of 864 sq. m. To the S. and S.E. the surface is elevated. The isle of Ely forms part of the Bedford Level (q.v.), but most of the fen is drained. The Ouse, Cam, Nene, and Lark are the chief rivers. Agriculture flourishes, the Cam valley being noted for its dairy farms and breed of sheep. Railway facilities are provided by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys., and waterway communication by the Old and New Bedford rivers. The chief towns are Cambridge, which is the county town, Ely, Wisbech, Chesterton, and March. Other places are Soham, Shelford and Littleport. Cambridgeshire is rich in archaeological remains; at Thorney and Denny are abbey ruins, and ancient dykes are in the S.E. It sends two members to parliament and is in the diocese of Ely. Pop. (1931) 140,004.



Cambridgeshire county arms


English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Railways
Roads
Canals
England & Wales showing position of Cambridgeshire in black
CAMBRIDGE
HUNTINGDON
HERTFORD
BEDFORD
ESSEX
NORFOLK
ISLE OF ELY
March
Ely
Soham
Littleport
Newmarket
Saffron Walden
Haverhill
Sudbury
Braintree
Bishop's Stortford
Royston
Biggleswade
Wisbech
Thorney
Peterborough
Whittlesea
Huntingdon
St Ives
St Neots
Sandy
Potton
Shelford
Cambridge
Chesterton
Grantchester
Trumpington
Barton
Foxton
Melbourn
Shepreth
Whittlesford
Duxford
Abington
Linton
Bartlow
Hadstock
Castle Camps
Ashdon
Chrishall
Wendens Ambo
Littlebury
Audley End
Saffron Walden
Elmdon
Chesterford
Great Chesterford
Ickleton
Hinxton
Whaddon
Meldreth
Harston
Haslingfield
Barrington
Orwell
Wimpole
Arrington
Croydon
Tadlow
Gamlingay
Hatley
Potton
Sandy
Biggleswade
Stotfold
Arlesey
Henlow
Shefford
Clifton
Hitchin
Baldock
Letchworth
Willian
Knebworth
Codicote
Welwyn
Stevenage
Graveley
Fenstanton
Hilton
Godmanchester
Huntingdon
Brampton
Buckden
Offord
St Ives
Somersham
Earith
Chatteris
Manea
Wimblington
Doddington
Benwick
Coveney
Sutton
Mepal
Haddenham
Stretham
Wilburton
Witcham
Downham
Littleport
Southery
Feltwell
Lakenheath
Mildenhall
Brandon
Thetford
Bury St Edmunds
Newmarket
Cheveley
Kirtling
Bottisham
Lode
Quy
Swaffham Bulbeck
Swaffham Prior
Reach
Burwell
Wicken
Isleham
Fordham
Chippenham
Kennett
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Landwade
Moulton
Dalham
Gazeley
Higham
Stoke by Clare
Clare
Cavendish
Glemsford
Hadleigh
Sudbury
Long Melford
Lavenham
Bildeston
Kersey
Boxford
Stanstead
Polstead
Nayland
Wiston
Pinner
Harrow
Watford
Rickmansworth
Chorleywood
Amersham
Chesham
Berkhamsted
Tring
Aylesbury
Wendover
Princes Risborough
Thame
Watlington
Henley
Reading
Wallingford
Abingdon
Oxford
Witney
Burford
Cirencester
Fairford
Lechlade
Faringdon
Wantage
Newbury
Hungerford
Marlborough
Swindon
Calne
Chippenham
Bath
Bristol
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Tewkesbury
Evesham
Stratford-on-Avon
Warwick
Leamington
Coventry
Rugby
Daventry
Northampton
Wellingborough
Kettering
Thrapston
Oundle
Peterborough
Stamford
Grantham
Sleaford
Boston
Spalding
Holbeach
Wisbech
Downham Market
King's Lynn
Swaffham
Dereham
Fakenham
Wells
Holt
Cromer
Sheringham
Aylsham
Norwich
Diss
Harleston
Bungay
Beccles
Lowestoft
Yarmouth
Great Yarmouth
Acle
Loddon
Bungay
Halesworth
Saxmundham
Aldeburgh
Woodbridge
Ipswich
Colchester
Harwich
Clacton
Frinton
Walton
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Coveney
Ely
Littleport
Downham
Earith
Somersham
Chatteris
Manea
Wimblington
Doddington
Benwick
Whittlesea
Peterborough
Thorney
March
Wisbech
Upwell
Outwell
Downham Market
Stoke Ferry
Wretton
Methwold
Feltwell
Lakenheath
Mildenhall
Brandon
Thetford
Bury St Edmunds
Newmarket
Cheveley
Kirtling
Bottisham
Lode
Quy
Swaffham Bulbeck
Swaffham Prior
Reach
Burwell
Wicken
Soham

then a N W direction, flows into the Atlantic Ocean between Pentire and Stepper points It is about 30 m long

CAMELFORD. Market town of Cornwall It lies on the Camel, 17½ m W of Launceston on the S Rly The large Delabole slate quarries are in the vicinity of the town It sent two members to parliament from 1553 to 1832 At Slaughter Bridge, near the station, a battle took place between the Britons and the Saxons in 823. Market day, Thurs. Pop 1,400

CAMERINO (anc Camerinum) City of Italy It stands on a spur of the Apennines, 69 m by rly S W of Ancona The episcopal see dates from the 3rd or 4th century, but the cathedral is modern, the citadel dates from 1503 It has a university Pop 12,000

CAMERON BRIDGE Village of Fifeshire It is on the R Leven, 15 m W. of Ariston, on the L N E Rly Here are distilleries

CAMEROONS. Country of W Africa Formerly a German protectorate, it is now divided between Great Britain and France It is bounded W by the bight of Biafra, N W by Nigeria, N by Lake Chad, E and S. by French Equatorial Africa The small Spanish colony of Rio Muni forms an enclave on the W coast Cameroons forms a rough triangle, with its apex resting on Lake Chad in the N and its base on the Gabun Colony From N to S it is about 990 m long, and from W to E about 600 m broad in its widest part The chief rivers are the Logone, Chari, Benue, Sanga, and Sanaga Early in the Great War British and French forces invaded the Cameroons, and occupied Duala and other centres At the settlement after the war Cameroons was allotted to France and Britain under mandates of the League of Nations



Cameroons. Warrior of the Fondong tribe heavily tattooed on the arm

The British portion is a strip of territory stretching from the Atlantic along the Nigerian frontier to Lake Chad Its area is 34,236 sq m. The N part is administered by the residents of the adjoining provinces of Nigeria, and the S part, known as the Cameroons Province, with Buea as its capital and Victoria as the chief port, is attached administratively to the southern provinces of Nigeria Pop 700,000

The French portion, with an area of 166,489 sq m, is an autonomous territory under a commissioner, with its capital at Yaunde, and its chief ports Duala (the former capital) and Kribi Pop 1,878,683 (*See* map p 236)

CAMERTON. Village of Cumberland It is 3 m N E of Workington, on the L M S Rly

CAMETA. Town of Brazil It is on the W bank of the Tocantins estuary, 85 m S W of Para The centre of a cocoa growing district, it exports rubber and nuts Pop 30,000

CAMILING. Town of Luzon, Philippine islands On the Camiling river, it is 25 m S E of Lingayen It has trade in timber, rice, sugar, maize, and cotton Pop 29,000

CAMLACHIE. District of Glasgow It lies to the E of the city proper and gives its name to one of its parliamentary divisions

CAMOOWEAL. Village of Queensland, Australia. It is situated on the border of the Northern Territory, 240 m S W. of Burketown, and is connected by aerial mail services with Brisbane, Normanton, and other towns. It is in a stock rearing district

CAMORTA. Island of the Nicobar group, Bay of Bengal. It lies between the islands of Teressa and Nankauri There is an excellent land-locked harbour between Camorta and the latter island, known as Nankauri harbour.

CAMPAGNA. Low-lying region surrounding Rome Mostly an undulating plain, flat and marshy, by the Mediterranean, it rises on the N E to the Sabine Hills, and on the S E to the Alban Hills Since the Great War much of the land has been drained and made suitable for agriculture, with the result that it is now covered with farms and villages

CAMPANA. Town of Argentina It is on an arm of the river Paraná, 45 m by rly N W of Buenos Aires. An agricultural centre, it exports cattle, leather, and soap Its chief industries are meat freezing, oil refining, and grain storage. Electric power is generated here Pop 15,000

CAMPANIA. Territorial division of Italy It comprises the provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Naples and Salerno, and has an area of 5,276 sq m

CAMPBELL. Island in the S Pacific It is situated about 400 m S of New Zealand in lat. 52° 34′ S and long 169° 10′ E Belonging to New Zealand, it is used as a provision depot, but is not permanently inhabited

CAMPBELLFORD. Town of Ontario, Canada It is about 27 m. E of Peterborough on the C.N Rlys Pop (1931) 2,744

CAMPBELLTON Town of New Brunswick, Canada On the estuary of the Restigouche river, it is about 15 m W. of Dalhousie, and is served by the C N Rlys Pop (1931) 6,505

CAMPBELLTOWN. Village of Inverness-shire It is 1½ m N W of Gollanfield, on the L M S Rly The station is called Fort George

CAMPBELLTOWN. Town of New South Wales, Australia It is 34 m by rail S W. of Sydney Pop 1,500

CAMPBELTON. Town of Newfoundland On the N coast, it is on Exploits Bay, and has a trade in wood pulp and deals

CAMPBELTOWN Burgh and seaport of Argyllshire Situated 11 m N E of the Mull of Kintyre, and 83 m. by boat S W of Glasgow, it is an important fishing centre, and has a fine natural harbour, distilling is an industry A Celtic cross (c 1500) still stands in the main street Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 6,309

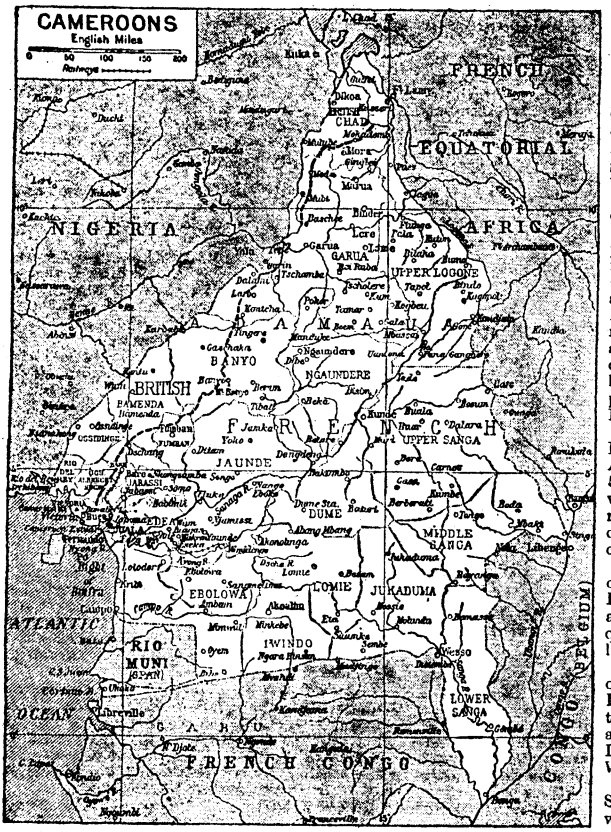


Campbeltown arms

CAMPDEN. Market town of Gloucestershire. It is 10 m S E of Evesham, on the G W Rly Once the centre of the Cotswold wool trade, Campden is now a resort of tourists and artists It possesses numerous old houses, a grammar school founded in 1487, and a handsome Perpendicular church Its full name is Chipping Campden Market day, last Wed Pop 1,627

CAMPECHE State of Mexico It forms the W part of Yucatan peninsula, is bounded W by the bay of Campeche, and has an area of 18,089 sq m Composed largely of sandy plains with low hills, it produces logwood (Span campeche, from which it is named) Pop (1930) 84,971

CAMPECHE. City and seaport of Mexico. The capital of the state of Campeche, it is on the



Cameroons. Map of the former German protectorate in West Africa now divided between Great Britain and France. **(See page 235)**

bay of Campeche, 90 m. by rly. S.W. of Merida. Formerly an important place, its trade has declined. It has an old citadel, university, and wireless station, and exports logwood, hides, and cigars. Its harbour is insecure, and cannot accommodate vessels of large draught. Founded in 1540, it was taken by the British in 1659, and was plundered by buccaneers in 1678 and 1685. It is connected by air with Mexico City, Vera Cruz and other places. Pop. 18,000.

CAMPERDOWN. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Lying to the W. of the city proper, it contains several educational establishments, including Sydney University.

CAMPERDOWN. Town of Victoria. It is 123 m. by rly. W. of Melbourne. Near is the salt lake Corangamite, which covers 90 sq.m. Pop. 3,900.

CAMPERDOWN. English name for the coast village of the Netherlands called Kamperduin (q.v.).

CAMPIDANO. Region of Sardinia. In the S.W. part of the island, it is a fertile plain with an average width of 10 m., and stretches diagonally N.W. and S.E. between the gulfs of Oristano and Cagliari. Noted for wine, fruit, and cereals, its fertility formerly justified the claim of Sardinia to be the granary of ancient Rome.

CAMPINAS. City of Brazil. It is 65 m. by rly. N.W. of São Paulo city, is an important rly. junction, and is the centre of a rich coffee and sugar growing district. It has manufactures of cotton, machinery, and other industries. Pop. 150,000.

CAMPINE (Dutch Kempen). Sandy area of Belgium. Covering parts of provinces of Antwerp and Belgium. A large part has been irrigated and put under cultivation.

CAMPOBASSO. Province of Italy. Corresponding largely with the former province of Molise, it slopes from an elevation of over 6,000 ft. N.W. to the Adriatic and has an area of 1,783 sq.m. In the hilly parts cattle rearing is the chief industry, and in the lower parts cereals, vines, olives, and hemp are grown. Silk and paper are manufactured. Pop. (1931) 375,182.

CAMPOBASSO. City of Italy. It is situated in the Apennines, 2,131 ft. high, 52 m. by rly. N. of Benevento. It has a ruined medieval castle and modern churches, and manufactures cutlery. Pop. (1931) 26,802.

CAMPOBELLO. Island of New Brunswick, Canada. It lies in the bay of Fundy, at the entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay, is some 9 m. long, and well wooded.

CAMPOBELLO. Village of New Brunswick, Canada. It stands on the W. coast of the island of the same name, almost opposite Eastport. Its alternative name is Welsh Pool.

CAMPOBELLO. Town of Sicily. It is 19 m. by railway N. of Licata, and has sulphur mines. Pop. 14,000.

CAMPOBELLO. Town of Sicily. It is 24 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Marsala. Near by are large quarries from which stone was obtained to build the temples of Selinus. Work in the quarries was stopped in 409 B.C. and has never been resumed. Pop. 8,500.

CAMPO FORMIO. Village of Italy. It is a few miles from Undine. Here was signed a treaty between the French Republic, represented by Bonaparte, and the Austrians, Oct. 17, 1797.

CAMPOS. Name given to the tropical grasslands which form the natural vegetation of large areas of the comparatively dry southern Brazilian highlands. The undulating relief and the broad expanses of tall grasses, interrupted by clumps of trees, which reach the dimensions of woods in hollows or other places where water collects, give the campos a park-like appearance. They may be compared with the savannahs of Florida with similar regions in Africa, or the llanos of the Orinoco basin.

CAMPOS. City of Brazil. On the Parahyba river, 30 m. from its mouth, and 37 m. by rly. from São João de Barra, it is connected by railway with Rio de Janeiro, the capital. It has a trade in sugar, coffee, brandy, timber, and fruit. Pop. 30,000.

CAMPSIE. District of Stirlingshire. It is 12¼ m. N.E. of Glasgow on the L.N.E. Rly., and contains Lennoxtown. Coal and limestone are

worked, and there are chemical works and bleaching grounds In the district are the Campsie Falls, and Campsie Glen, a beauty spot

CAMPSIE. Village of Stirlingshire It stands at the entrance to Campsie Falls, and has a ruined church There is a station on the L N E Rly

CAMPSIE. Town of New South Wales, Australia. It is 7 m. from Sydney and is practically a suburb of that city.

CAMPU LUNG. Variant spelling of the name of the Rumanian town known as Kimpolung (q.v.).

CAMPVEERE. Town of the Netherlands On the island of Walcheren, it was a privileged port for Scottish merchants from 1444–1795. The cathedral and the town hall are relics of its former greatness Pop. 1,000.



Canada arms

CANADA. Self-governing dominion of the British Empire It includes the whole of the N American continent N of the United States, except Alaska and Newfoundland, with which goes a strip of Labrador 120,000 sq m in extent Canada owns the whole of the Arctic lands north of the Dominion proper, her title to the Sverdrup group of islands having been formally recognized by Norway in 1931.

The Dominion consists of nine provinces and two territories Of the provinces Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward I are called the maritime provinces and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the prairie provinces Their areas and populations are as follows

	Area (sq m)	Pop (1931)
Prince Edward I. ..	2,184	88,038
Nova Scotia	21,428	512,846
New Brunswick ..	27,985	408,219
Quebec	594,434	2,874,255
Ontario	412,582	3,431,683
Manitoba	251,832	700,139
British Columbia ..	355,855	694,263
Alberta	255,285	731,605
Saskatchewan	251,700	921,785
Yukon	207,076	4,230
North West Territories	1,309,682	7,133

The total area is thus 3,690,043 sq m, of which 180,035 sq. m are covered with water, this being chiefly in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and the North-West Territories The water area of Ontario includes the Canadian portions of the Great Lakes. The population (1931) is 10,374,196. Of these about 110,000 are Indians who live chiefly in reservations Ottawa is the capital, but the largest cities are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, and Quebec Other places of some size are Calgary, Edmonton, London, Windsor, Halifax, Regina, St John, Saskatoon, and Victoria Montreal is the greatest seaport, but is only open for eight months of the year Nearly half the people are Roman Catholics, and in Quebec the majority are French by descent and retain their own laws and customs. Canada is a member of the League of Nations and has its own diplomatic representative in Washington, Paris, and Tokyo

Topography. The mountain ranges of the west, the Cordilleras on the Pacific coast, are in parts more than 400 m. wide, and include the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Cariboos The highest peak in Canada, Mt. Logan, 19,539 ft high, is in the St Elias range in the Yukon Territory. Farther S, Mt Robson, in the Yellowhead Pass, is 13,700 ft There are numerous mountains over 11,000 ft in height. The most important series of waterways is the St Lawrence river system, starting at the river St Lawrence It connects up with Lake Ontario, and thence, by the aid of a series of artificial canals through the great lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, St Clair, Erie, and Ontario—establishes connexion between the Atlantic and Fort William and Port Arthur, cities in easy railway communication with Winnipeg and the west An international commission controls the wate way, which suffers, however, from the disadvantage of being closed by ice for four winter months Other large lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Winnipeg, and Athabaska Smaller lakes, over 20 sq m, and some well over 2,000 sq m in area, are numbered by the hundred There are eight rivers over 1,000 m in length, the Mackenzie, the St Lawrence, the Nelson, the Saskatchewan, the Churchill, the Columbia, the Yukon, and the Peace

The islands of Canada include the numerous unsurveyed and little known areas of the Arctic regions, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific coast, those of the maritime provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic Ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters The international boundary between Canada and the U S A passes through the centre of Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, St. Clair, and Ontario, while Lake Michigan is entirely within U S A. territory.

The habitable portion of Canada can be divided into five main regions

(1) The Laurentian plateau extends from the Labrador coast through the Hudson's Bay region to a western line stretching from Great Bear Lake to Lake Winnipeg and thence to Lake Huron taking in nearly the whole of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec It is a gently sloping plateau with few hills

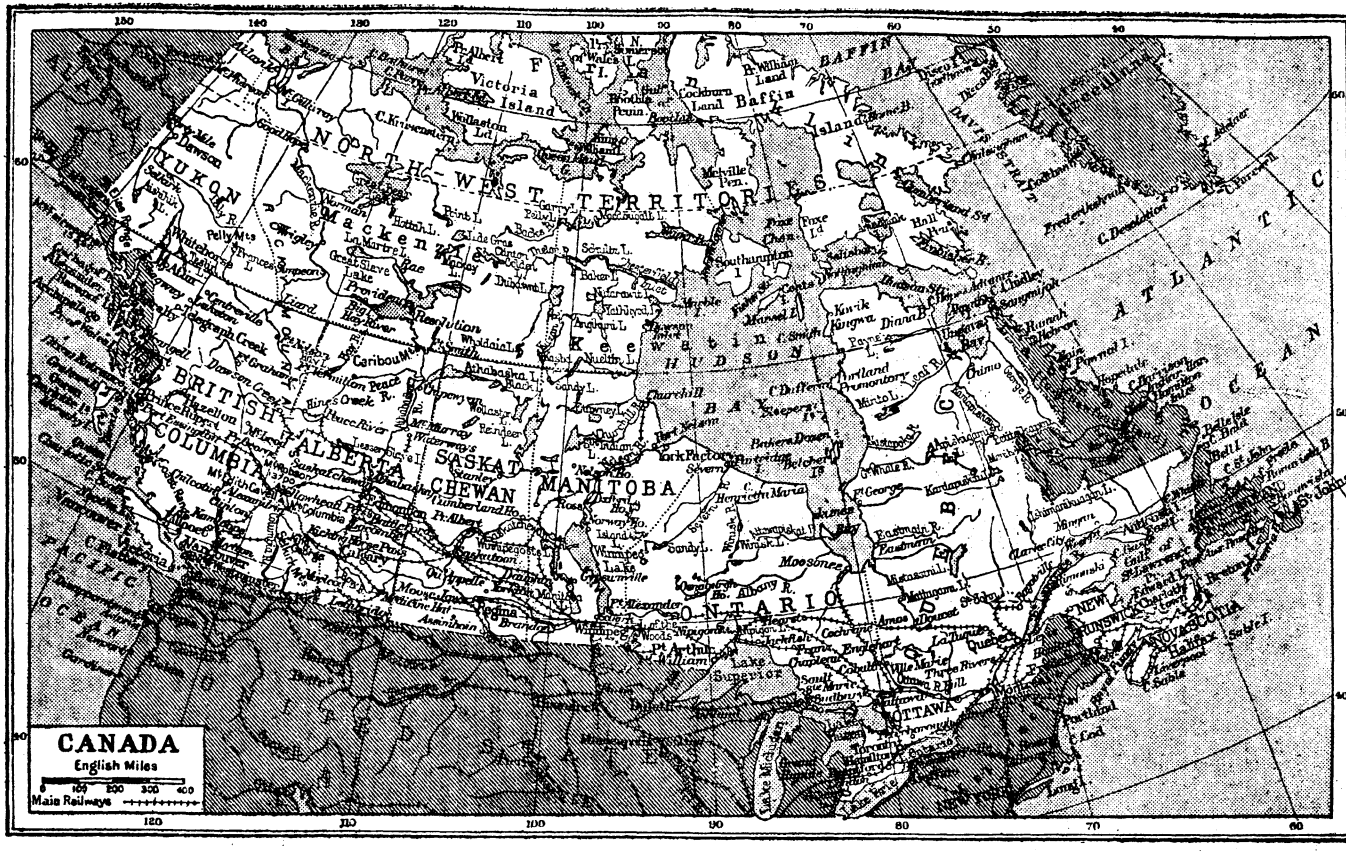
(2) The Appalachian region—limestone, sandstone, and shale—covers the eastern parts of S E Quebec, and the maritime provinces While much of this country is rocky and poor, it is forested and contains areas of great fertility

(3) The St Lawrence lowlands, the belt of arable land S of the Laurentian plateau, embrace the great fruit-growing and farming districts of Eastern Canada, usually known as the Lakes Peninsula.

(4) The plain region, the prairie lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, is composed of shales and sandstones that have weathered down into magnificent loamy land, rich in mineral constituents and stored with nitrogenous organic matter, thus, the wheat belt of Canada, is the main source of its prosperity

(5) The Cordillera region, the region of the Rocky Mts and the Pacific coast, is underlaid by igneous folded sediments and rocks The silt carried down by mt streams makes fertile valleys

The Arctic zone of Canada, including the bleak islands of the North Atlantic coast, is tundra In this region are found the Arctic fox, the polar bear, the musk ox, the lemming, and the barren ground caribou Here, too, are the chief breeding grounds of nearly all the waders and the larger birds Farther S is the sub-Arctic zone, with forests of spruce, poplar, birch, and jack pine, the hunting ground and the home of the Canadian big game and fur-bearing animals, deer, elk, moose, and woodland caribou The black bear, fox, beaver, otter, marten, mink, and ermine are all found here The transition zone contains the forests of hardwoods, beech, maple, ash, oak, hickory, elm, and yellow-birch. Farther S a still more generous flora is found In the S of British Columbia there are great trees of the type found also in Oregon, and abundant vegetation.


CANADA
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400
Main Railways
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
OTTAWA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
Victoria Island
Baffin Island
Hudson Bay
Great Slave Lake
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Huron
Lake Athabasca
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake Nipigon
Lake Nipissing
Lake Timiskaming
Lake St. John
Lake Simcoe
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Abitibi
Lake Mistassini
Lake Kamouraska
Lake Champlain
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Megantic
Lake Temiscouata
Lake Metapedia
Lake Matapedia
Lake Metis
Lake Matane
Lake Mitis
Lake Rimouski
Lake Temiscouata
Lake Kamouraska
Lake Champlain
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Megantic
Lake Temiscouata
Lake Metapedia
Lake Matapedia
Lake Metis
Lake Matane
Lake Mitis
Lake Rimouski

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. The government of Canada is based upon the British North American Act of 1867, framed to give the people a constitution "similar in purpose to that of the United Kingdom." By this the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were united in a dominion with a federal government possessing supreme authority under the Imperial Government, not only for the provinces but for the whole of Canadian territory Later Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba joined the federation, and in 1905 the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were created The authority of the Dominion Government is limited by the right of appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council for final decisions upon points of law. Otherwise the Dominion enjoys self-government in all internal legislation, including even the right to tax goods, and to exclude undesirables from other parts of the Empire This virtual independence is fully recognized in the statute of Westminster passed in 1931.



Canada. Chief of the Indian tribe called Sioux or Dakotas

The executive government consists theoretically of the governor general and a council styled the privy council, called upon to aid and advise in the administration. In practice, the executive is the government chosen by the predominant political party, members of which form a cabinet on the English model This is responsible for the affairs of the Dominion, and must be supported by a majority in the House of Commons. The legislative power is vested in a Senate of 96 members, and a House of Commons The senators are nominated to represent the various provinces They hold their seats for life. Members of the House of Commons are elected by the votes of all adults. They number 245, the principle being that Quebec shall send 65 members and the other provinces a number that shall bear the same relation to their population as 65 does to that of Quebec Women, equally with men, have the right to vote. The provinces have each a separate government under a lieutenant governor Each consists of a legislature, usually of one house, and a ministry under a premier, responsible to it

The Dominion Parliament controls all services which affect Canada as a whole, such as posts, the army and navy, navigation, coinage, banks and banking, weights and measures, bankruptcy, patents and copyrights, naturalisation, marriage and divorce, and the criminal laws It has the right to raise money by taxation for federal purposes While each province has the power of control over purely local railways, the Parliament of Canada can take over the control of interprovincial communications, or even communications within provinces which it declares are for the general advantage of Canada This gives the central government the supreme authority over railways, telegraphs, and canals It has also the control of Indians and Indian lands

The provincial legislatures have the right to borrow money on the credit of their provinces, to impose taxes, to direct local works and undertakings other than shipping, to control the management and sale of their public lands, to establish and control provincial reformatories, hospitals, asylums, and charitable institutions, to regulate their marriage laws, to administer justice, and to maintain property and civil rights

Local government is under the control of the provincial authorities Every township or village has its reeve and councillors who administer its affairs Towns and cities are usually divided into districts, which each elect councillors and aldermen to form a council. These are presided over by a mayor. In some cities the actual administrative work of government is handed over to a small board, usually composed of the mayor and four aldermen, who control the expenditure of all civic moneys, and whose decisions can only be upset by a two-thirds vote of the city council The towns, townships, and villages in a county unite in a county council presided over by a warden City, town, township, and village councils are chosen by popular vote

French civil law persists in the province of Quebec, otherwise English law prevails throughout Canada At the head of the judiciary is the supreme court of appeal, established in Ottawa in 1875 All judges of superior district and county courts, with unimportant exceptions, are appointed and paid by the Dominion Government, and the independence of the judiciary is strongly protected In most towns or cities a police magistrate, appointed by the provincial government, administers summary justice. The chief councillor of each municipality is also by virtue of his office, a justice of the peace The police in many cities are governed by police commissioners

Canada has an army, called a militia, which consists of a small permanent force and a reserve. There is a navy and an air service, the whole controlled by the ministry of national defence For service in the territories, Arctic regions, national parks, Indian reservations, etc., there is a mounted police force

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY. The system of public finance includes a consolidated fund to which are credited, and out of which are paid, the public revenues and expenditures. The revenue is mainly raised from customs and excise duties Income tax and death duties are levied by the various provinces.

The decimal coinage is in use, the unit of value being the cent, one hundred cents going to the dollar. Silver coins are minted in the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and there is a copper coin, the one cent piece. Most of the money in circulation is paper. The English sovereign and half-sovereign and U.S.A gold pieces are legal currency. The British system of weights and measures is used, but the hundredweight is equal to 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb.

Banking is only permitted in Canada under charter from the Dominion Government, and is subject to the provisions of the Bank Acts There are 11 chartered banks, most of them with branches, in the Dominion They are allowed to issue their own notes against reserves of gold and Dominion notes, and their gold coins and Dominion notes are inspected and audited at least once a year by officers of the department of finance. The three leading banks are the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Royal Bank of Canada

Agriculture is the staple industry of the country, the crops including wheat, the most important, oats, barley, rye, flax (for seed), maize, and hay, while an immense amount of fruit is grown. Stock raising, dairy farming, and

fishing are important. The forest resources of Canada are enormous, the more important timber areas being in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. Pulp and paper making are growing allied industries. Mining is another large industry. The minerals and metals include gold, copper, lead, nickel, silver, asbestos, coal, and petroleum. Most of the world's asbestos comes from Canadian mines, and her output of gold is increasing fast. Canada is the greatest fur preserve of the world. Water power has been enormously developed.

The principal railway system is the Canadian Pacific Rly. (C P R.), which operates in all over 20,000 m. of line. This vast corporation played a large part in the opening-up of the New West. In 1928 it bought the rly. system of the province of Alberta. The other system consists of all the lines built or acquired by the government, and is known as the Canadian National Railways.

HISTORY. Canada was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, but the first attempts at settlement were made by Frenchmen, Cartier and Champlain. French folk settled in Nova Scotia and around Quebec, and there prosperous French colonies arose. In 1713 Nova Scotia was ceded to England, and in 1763 Canada proper shared the same fate. The French remained in Lower Canada, but Upper Canada, or Ontario, was colonised by British, many being loyalists who left the United States when it became independent. Both were governed from Quebec until 1791, when they were separated and each given its own constitution

In 1840, after some trouble, including a rising led by Papineau, Upper and Lower Canada were united. This paved the way for the larger union of 1867 by which the Dominion was created. Four provinces then joined it, two came in later and three were carved out of the western areas. The capital was fixed at Ottawa and Sir J A. Macdonald was the first prime minister. Matters of importance were the rebellion of Louis Riel, the acquisition of the lands owned by the Hudson Bay Co, and the construction of a railway across the continent. Macdonald, who was in power until his death in 1891, except for the years 1874–78, introduced protection, which has since been the national policy. His Conservative successors held office until 1896, when the Liberals, under Sir W. Laurier, came into power. He and his party remained in office until 1911, when their proposals to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States led to their defeat The Conservatives, now led by R L. Borden, took their place and were responsible for Canada's decision to enter the Great War.

On the outbreak of the Great War the Canadian government raised a first contingent of 32,000 men Further contingents were organized, and by the autumn of 1916 the number enlisted had exceeded 370,000 The war casualties totalled 215,545, of whom over 50,000 were killed in action or died of wounds

In 1917, as in Britain, a coalition, with Borden at its head, was formed to carry on the struggle, and this lasted until July, 1920, when Borden retired. He was succeeded by Arthur Meighen, who was premier until 1921 In that year the Liberals won the general election and came into power under W. L Mackenzie King. The next election in 1925 gave the Conservatives a majority, but they enjoyed only a few months of office, because in Sept, 1926, another election reversed the verdict of 1925, and King became premier for the second time. He continued in office until 1930, when a general election ended adversely for his party. His successor was R. B Bennett, leader of the Conservatives, who called the Imperial Conference at Ottawa in 1932, when trading agreements were made between Great Britain and the daughter countries.

CANADIAN. River of the U S A Rising in New Mexico, it flows S. and E. through Texas and Oklahoma to the Arkansas at Tamaha Though about 900 m long, it is of little importance for navigation.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS. Railway system of Canada Owned by the government, the railways serve the nine provinces of Canada and possess 23,958 miles of track. The system is a consolidation of many railways the principal of which were formerly known as the Grand Trunk Rly., Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern, and the Intercolonial Rly It is operated by a board of directors under the chairmanship of the president of the company, and was consolidated into its present form by an order in council, dated January 30, 1923, and another order in council on February 5, 1923, established the headquarters at Montreal

Although the first Canadian railway was built in 1836 between St John's and Laprairie, Quebec, the rly. era in Canada really began with the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto in 1856 Leases of other lines, the completion of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence in 1859, the construction of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway in 1880 and the building of the St Clair tunnel in 1891, which secured direct connexion with lines in the United States, finally gave the Grand Trunk Rly. termini at Chicago, Ill, and Portland, Maine, U S A About 1900 the Grand Trunk Rly wished to participate in the development of Western Canada and came to an arrangement with the Canadian government whereby the latter was to build a line from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Winnipeg, afterwards leasing it for 50 years to the company for operation, and guarantee the interest on bonds to 75 per cent of the cost of the construction by the company of a line from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, B C.

The Canadian Northern Rly, begun in 1896, and which acquired charters of various Manitoba and Ontario lines, became the third transcontinental rly. of Canada and extended from Montreal to Port Arthur, Winnipeg, and through the Yellowhead Pass to Port Mann near Vancouver B C. In this achievement it was greatly helped by the boom in emigration to the Canadian West.

The Intercolonial Rly joins the Maritime with Eastern Provinces Proposed as early as the 1830's, the project fell through until, in 1853, Nova Scotia undertook to construct a line from Halifax to the New Brunswick boundary After 220 miles had been built in New Brunswick and 145 miles in Nova Scotia, the Dominion Government undertook the completion of this rly In 1876 the line was opened, and in 1898 running rights from Ste Rosalie Junction over the Grand Trunk lines gave direct connexion with Montreal

From 1900 the Canadian government, the people, and the railway companies confidently expected that, in accordance with former experience, the influx of capital and the immigration of people from Europe would rapidly settle the lands in Central and Western Canada opened up by the new lines, and result in abundant and lucrative traffic But the Great War came, immigration ceased, and owing to the scarcity of labour and materials and the rising values of both, the cost of maintenance and operation increased The government found itself obliged to make loans to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Rlys The former was unable to undertake the operation of its new line, and finally the government was obliged to appoint the minister of railways as receiver on March 9, 1919. The stock of the Canadian Northern had been acquired two years earlier In the second session of 1919 the Grand Trunk Rly was

acquired under conditions which provided for arbitration as to the consideration to be given to its shareholders. After the award steps were taken to consolidate the various railways under government operation and control, leading to the present Canadian National Rlys system in which the Intercolonial Rly. is included for purposes of operation.

Since 1922 the Canadian National Rlys. has made great progress in unifying the various services and especially in the technical field. Its International Limited, running between Montreal and Chicago, holds the world's speed record over 334 miles, which distance, including five stops, it covers in six hours. The company also led in the development of Diesel oil-electric locomotives, and as early as 1925 constructed an oil-electric car which made a record non-stop run of 2,937 miles between Montreal and Vancouver, completing the journey in 67 hours and crossing the Rockies through the Yellowhead Pass at 40 miles an hour The company also operates hotels, a telegraph system having 180,000 miles of wire, and is responsible for the operation of vessels of Canadian National Steamships between Canada and the British West Indies; Vancouver and Alaska, and freight services between Canada, Australia, and New Zealand The headquarters of the C N Rlys are at Montreal, and the London offices are at 17, Cockspur St, S.W 1.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Canadian railway company. One of the great transcontinental lines, it was formed in 1881 to carry out the delayed undertaking given to British Columbia when that province entered the Dominion. Earlier attempts to complete the promised line had failed when Donald A Smith and George Stephen, afterwards Lords Strathcona and Mount Stephen, took up the scheme They and their associates received from the Dominion 713 m of line already laid, a sum of £5,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land In 1886 6,800,000 acres of this land were returned for a cash payment of £2,000,000 The work of extension was pressed forward with vigour, and in 1886 the line from east to west was opened for traffic. Other grants of land amounting to about 10,000,000 acres were afterwards made

The main line runs from Montreal by Port Arthur, Winnipeg, and Calgary to Vancouver, its Pacific terminus Branch lines go to Toronto, Quebec, and St John, N B, as well as into N Ontario and to the cities of the west From Medicine Hat a second line goes through the Rockies, running south of the main one By controlling two American lines, the Minneapolis, St Paul and Sault Ste Marie, and Duluth, South Shore, and Atlantic, the C P R is connected with Chicago and other places in the U S A

Before the Great War the company was engaged on a policy of extensions, double tracking many hundreds of miles of line and constructing new branches. In 1931 it owned and operated 15,752 miles in Canada with 425 miles under construction, and operated in all 22,472 m Its steamship interests are in the hands of an associated company, The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd, which operates a fleet of 24 large modern ocean-going liners on the Atlantic and the Pacific with a total tonnage of 399,310, of which the famous Empress of Britain, 42,500 tons, is the latest unit. The headquarters are in Montreal, and the London offices are at 62–65, Charing Cross, S.W.1

CANAL (Lat. canalis) Artificial open water channel. They are used to carry water for irrigation, for supplying towns and villages, or for purposes of navigation Canals of the first class are more properly called aqueducts Navigation canals fall naturally into two classes · (1) Those which have the same level throughout, a comparatively small class, which includes the Suez, Kiel, and Corinth. (2) Those which cross ground higher than the water level at their extremities, and are divided into steps or reaches at different levels. Transference of vessels from one level to another is made by locks or some other mechanical device. Of this type the largest is the Panama Canal.

The longitudinal section of a canal is decided partly by physical conditions and partly by considerations of expense The making of deep cuttings and long tunnels through high ground is very costly in the first instance, while, on the other hand, cheaper construction, involving long detours and breaking of level, constitutes a permanent handicap on traffic.

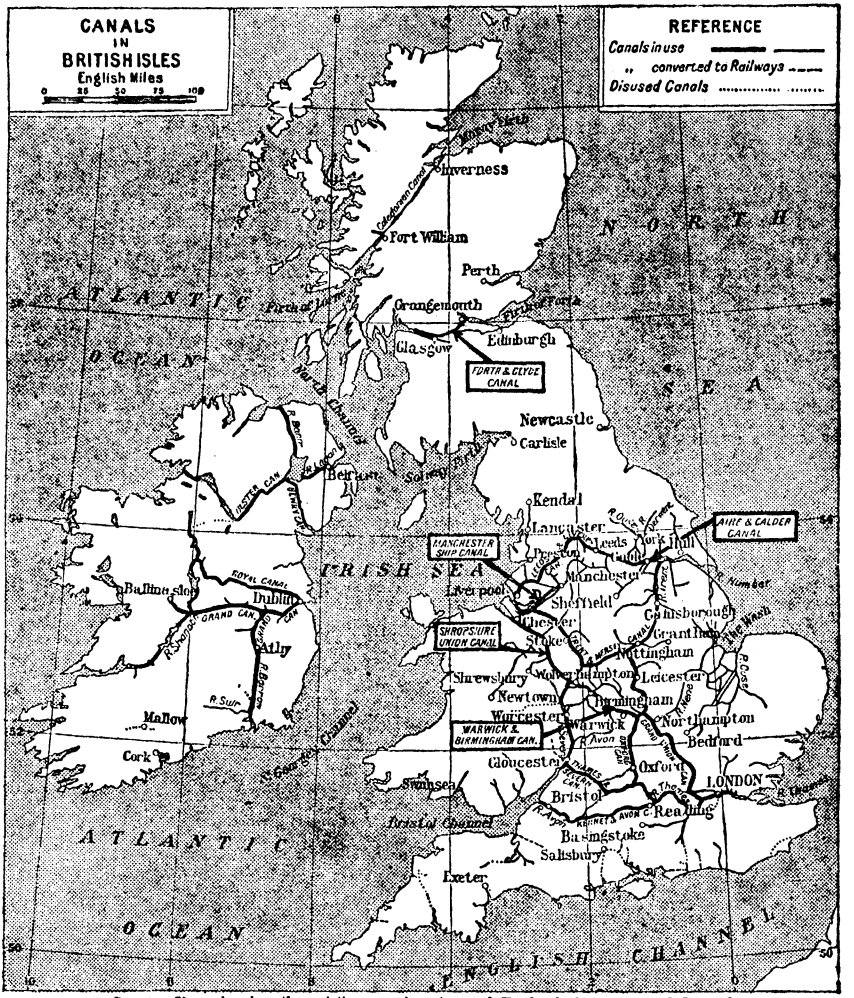
Locks are the common means of raising and lowering boats A lock is a chamber lined at the sides and bottom with masonry, concrete, or wood. The bottom is at the same level as the bed of the lower reach, the top rather higher than the water level of the upper reach At each end are two gates opening towards the higher level, and having a united width rather greater than that of the lock, so that when they are closed water pressure tends to force their edges more tightly together The two pairs of gates are never open simultaneously Sluices are provided in the sides of the chamber or in the gates for admitting water from the upper reach, and emptying it into the lower.

In order to pass a boat through the lock, the water level in the lock must first be reduced or raised to that of the reach in which the boat is. This is done either by letting water out or in The near gates are then opened and the boat enters The gates are closed and water is admitted or released until the level of the other reach is attained The boat then passes out through the other pair of gates Where the vertical lift at one place is high, it is distributed among a flight of two or more locks, opening one into the other The bottom level of the one lock is half-way between the top and bottom levels of the lock below it The three Panama Canal locks at Gatun have a lift of 25 ft each In ordinary practice the range of a single lock does not exceed 12 ft

Mechanical boat lifts move vertically, and usually include two boat tanks, balancing one another when full In the hydraulic lift the tanks are carried on hydraulic rams, the cylinders of which are connected by a pipe The stroke of the rams is equal to the difference in level of the two reaches A tank is raised by emptying a little water out of it and destroying the balance The pneumatic lift works on the same principle, but here the hydraulic cylinders are replaced by large inverted, open-bottomed caissons, working in wells of water. A large tube with a control valve in it connects the caissons If the upper tank be slightly over-weighted, air is driven from its caisson into that under the other tank, which rises while its fellow falls

A large lift of this kind has been built at Cohoes on the Erie Canal to raise vessels of over 1,000 tons. A lift on the Ems-Dortmund canal, has only one tank, supported on five large cylindrical floats which move in deep wells Under normal conditions the buoyancy of the floats is just equal to the weight of the tank Vertical motion is imparted to the tank by four huge upright screw-spindles, geared together and driven by a 150 horse power electric motor, which transfers the tank a distance of 50 ft. in three minutes

The traffic capacity of a canal is limited by its depth, and to a smaller extent by its bottom width. The depth decides the maximum size of boats that can use it, the width and depth



Canal. Map showing the existing canal systems of England, Scotland, and Ireland

combined, ease of navigation. Where possible the bottom width should be at least twice the beam of the largest boat that, when loaded, can pass through it with not less than 18 ins. of water under its keel, and the cross area should be six times the greatest submerged section of the boat to give plenty of room for displaced water to move easily between the boat and the sides of the canal. The slope of the sides will depend on the nature of the material passed through.

BRITISH CANALS. Most of the waterways of England form part of a connected system; that is to say, a cargo boat of the narrower kind can pass, though often by devious routes, from any point to any point upon that system. This connected system lies chiefly in the midlands and in the southern part of the northern counties. It is entirely unconnected by inland water routes with the Scottish canals and rivers. It lies within an imaginary quadrilateral bounded on the south by a straight line drawn from the north coast of Somerset to the north coast of Kent, on the east by a line drawn from London to Scarborough, on the north by a line drawn from Scarborough to Barrow-in-Furness, and on the west by a line drawn from Barrow to Bristol.

The chief systems are the Aire and Calder Navigation in Yorkshire and Lancashire uniting the east and the west coasts, and the Grand Union, a group of canals in the south and midlands centring on London and Birmingham. In Scotland there are the Caledonian, Monkland, Crinan, and Forth and Clyde Canals. In Ireland the chief canals are the Ulster, Grand, and Royal, the last two being in the Irish Free State. The total length of the canals in England is 3,641 miles, and in Scotland 184 miles.

OTHER CANALS. Of countries outside Great Britain, Canada has a remarkable canal system. By its aid vessels are able to pass round the

obstacles that lie between the Great Lakes and in the channel of the St. Lawrence and steam during the summer months from the head of Lake Superior to Europe. The United States, especially in the east, has a number of canals, one of the most important being the New York State Barge Canal. In Europe, France, Germany, and Belgium make good use of this method of transport. In Russia the Soviet authorities have given some attention to the construction of canals between the principal rivers.

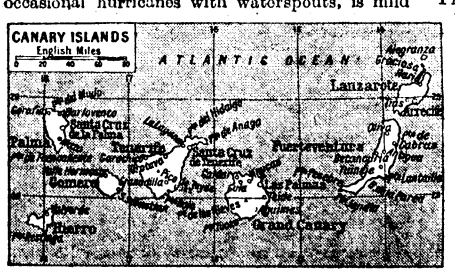
SHIP CANALS. The most important ship canals are the Panama, Suez, Kiel or North Sea, Sault Ste. Marie and Welland. Another cuts the isthmus of Corinth in Greece and another unites Amsterdam with the sea. In Germany one unites the Elbe and the Trave and in 1932 one was completed in Russia uniting the White and the Baltic Seas. The great Swedish ship canal is the Gota. In England the longest ship canal is the Manchester and there is a short one uniting Exeter with the sea.

CANAR. Province of Ecuador. Lying between the provinces of Chimborazo and Azuay, it has an area of 1,521 sq. m. The chief industries are agriculture and straw hat making. It contains numerous Inca remains. The capital is Uzogues. Pop. (1931) 95,000.



Canberra. Plan of the capital of the Australian Commonwealth

CANARY ISLANDS (Span. Las Canarias). Archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean. Some 60 m. off the N.W. coast of Africa, they belong to Spain, of which for administrative purposes they are considered a province, and have an area of 2,810 sq. m. The islands are mountainous, and of volcanic origin, rising to 12,100 ft. in Pico de Teyde or Teneriffe. The volcanoes are intermittent. The climate, though subject to occasional hurricanes with waterspouts, is mild and equable, and has made the islands a favourite winter resort both for pleasure seekers and invalids.



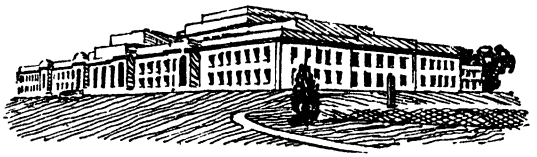
Canary Islands. Map of the beautiful Atlantic group

The people of the Canaries are mainly of Spanish descent, with traces of the original inhabitants, the Guanchos, now extinct. The islands have no railways, but possess many good roads. There are three wireless stations. The chief islands are Grand Canary, Teneriffe, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Palma, Gomera, and Hierro or Ferro; the chief towns are Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, the capital and an important coaling station, Las Palmas, the chief commercial town, Santa Cruz de la Palma, and Orotava. The ports are free ports. Amongst its products are Canary wine (Teneriffe), and Canary wood, a coarse kind of mahogany. Vast quantities of bananas are grown and tobacco is another export. The fisheries are important.

The Canaries were known probably to the Phoenicians and certainly to the Romans. They were rediscovered accidentally by a French ship in 1334, and taken possession of, in 1402, by Jean de Bethencourt, who relinquished his rights to Spain and they have since been a dependency of that country. Pop. 503,151.

CANBERRA. City and capital of the Commonwealth of Australia. It is in the Federal territory, which has an area of 940 sq. m. and is directly under the Commonwealth Government, and is surrounded by Murray co., New South Wales. The Murrumbidgee flows through it. The site of the capital is on the Molonglo affluent of the Murrumbidgee, with the Australian Alps as a background on the E. It is an irregular amphitheatre dotted with Mt. Ainslie, Black Mt., Mt. Pleasant, and the Mugga Mugga hills. A railway connects it with Queanbeyan, 196 m. by railway from Sydney. A survey for the line to Jervis Bay has been completed, and, in addition, a line from Canberra to Yass, New South Wales, by way of the Federal border, has been planned. The latter line will, when it is completed, cover a total distance of approximately 43 miles.

The city has been planned on spacious lines, and many buildings have been erected The finest block is the one used by the Commonwealth Parliament, which was opened by the Duke of York in May, 1927 Other buildings for public purposes have been erected, and there is a cathedral and the nucleus of a university Near the city is an observatory Pop 7,700



Canberra Parliament House of the Commonwealth, opened in 1927

CANCALE. Pleasure resort of France It stands on a height above the Bay of Cancale, 9 m E by N of St Malo A fishing centre, famous for its oysters, it has a tidal harbour. An army landed here in 1758 under the duke of Marlborough Pop 8,000

CANDABA. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands On the river Pampanga, it is 13 m N E of Bacolor It has weaving mills and fisheries in Lake Candaba Pop 12,000

CANDIA. Old name for the island in the Mediterranean usually known as Crete (q v)

CANDIA (Gr Megalokastro or Herakhion) Largest city of Crete It is on the N coast Founded about 824 by Saracens, it was taken and fortified by the Genoese in the 12th century, and afterwards by the Venetians, who built the city walls, arsenal, and a cathedral. The cathedral was demolished in the 19th century, and a new Greek cathedral consecrated in 1893 Pop 33,404

CANDON. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands It is on the W coast, 200 m N N W of Manila, and has considerable trade in indigo, tobacco, and rice Its manufactures include woollen, cotton, and silken goods Pop 19,000

CANEA. Seaport and capital of Crete. On the site of the ancient Cydonia, on the N. coast, it has many Turkish mosques and Greek churches a synagogue and numerous relics of the Venetian occupation Pop 26,604.

CANELONES Department of Uruguay It is bounded N. by the dept of Florida, and S. by Montevideo and the Atlantic coast Cattle breeding is the most important industry The rivers Colorado and Las Piedras water the soil, which produces vines and cereals The capital is Guadalupe or Canalones. It has an area of 1,833 sq m Pop (1931) 175,447

CANFORD, LITTLE Village of Dorset It is 2¼ m E of Wimborne Canford Manor, formerly the residence of Viscount Wimborne, has been a public school for boys since 1923

Canford Cliffs, a residential district adjoining Bournemouth, lies on Poole Bay, over the county border in Hampshire

CANGAS DE ONIS Town of Spain It stands on the river Sella, here crossed by a 12th century bridge, 35 m E of Oviedo. It trades in cattle and coal It retains evidences of Roman occupation Pop 9,500

CANGAS DE TINEO. Town of Spain Situated in a fertile district, 35 m. S W. of Oviedo, it trades in farm produce and has factories for linen, woollen, and leather goods Pop 24,500.

CANGO District of the Cape Province, S Africa It is 18 m N of Oudtshoorn, and is remarkable for its limestone caves, in the Zwart berg range. The chief products are lucerne and ostrich feathers

CANICATTI Town of Sicily. It is on the Naro river, 23 m by rly N E. of Girgenti. The district produces wine, fruit, and grain, and has sulphur mines Pop 31,500.

CANIGOU. Peak of the Pyrenees. In France, it is 24 m S W of Perpignan. Its height is 9,140 ft , and it has manganese mines.

CANMORE. Town of Alberta, Canada It is about 68 m W of Calgary, and has a station on the C P Rly It is on the Alberta coalfield

CANNA. Island of the Hebrides, Inverness shire Situated 12 m. S W of Skye, it is 4½ m long by 1 m broad, and has an area of 4½ sq m It has a small but secure harbour, from which an active fishing industry is carried on.

CANNAE. Village of Apulia, Italy Here a battle was fought between some 80,000 Romans and a Carthaginian army of about 40,000 under Hannibal, who completely defeated his enemies

CANNANORE. Town of India In Madras, it is 49 m by rly N of Calicut Vasco da Gama landed here in 1498, and a Portuguese factory was established in 1501 The Dutch, who succeeded the Portuguese in 1656, built the fort, which was captured in 1783 by the British Pop 28,957

CANNES Watering place of France In the dept. of Alpes Maritimes, it overlooks the Mediterranean It is protected by hills on the N and is 120 m by rly. E of Marseilles Its equable climate and beautiful surroundings have made it a popular winter resort Near by is Le Cannet, also a winter resort The hill of La Californie, whereon is an observatory, is said to afford the finest view on the Riviera In front of Cannes are the Iles de Lérins The chief are S Marguérite, on which the Man with the Iron Mask, and later Marshal Bazaine, were imprisoned, and S Honorat, with an ancient abbey Pop 30,907



Cannes arms

CANNING TOWN. Industrial district of E. London At the junction of East India Road and Barking Road, it has a station on the L N.E. Rly Here are the Victoria and Royal Albert Docks. A bridge over the Lea was opened here in 1933. The district is in the borough of West Ham

CANNOCK. Urban district and market town of Staffordshire On the L M S Rly , 130 m N.W. of London and 8 m N W. of Walsall, it is a mining centre Market days, Tues and Sat. Pop (1931) 34,588



Cannock arms

CANNOCK CHASE. District of Staffordshire Lying between Lichfield and Stafford, it is now chiefly notable for its coal and iron mines. The name derives from the original forest, some small part of which still remains, which was a hunting land of the kings of Mercia.

CANNSTADT. Town of Württemberg, Germany. It stands on both sides of the Neckar, at the head of navigation, and since 1905 has been part of the city of Stuttgart. It is chiefly famous for its mineral springs, which are efficacious in diseases of the throat and nervous complaints. There is a kursaal and other attractions for visitors It has railway shops, spinning and weaving mills, chemical works, and manufactures of automobiles and beer. Near the town the kings of Württemberg had two palaces, Wilhelma, with its famous gardens, and Rosenstein , on the Rotenberg was the family mausoleum It was known in the 8th century, and in the 14th became the capital

of Württemberg, a dignity it retained for more than a century. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here on July 21, 1796.

CAÑON OR CANYON (Span., tube). Deep, steep-sided, gorge-like river valley. Best developed in high, arid plateaux, the typical example of such formations is found in the W. states of the U.S.A. where there is an almost rainless plateau, in parts over 8,000 ft. high, crossed by the Colorado river, which receives its water supply from the Rocky Mts. The river and its tributaries have cut their way vertically downwards through the plateau, which is composed of horizontal layers of hard and soft rocks; but owing to the lack of rainfall there has been a minimum weathering of the valley sides such as takes place in an area where the rainfall is not deficient. The hard rocks form steep cliffs and the soft rocks gentle slopes, thus causing the valley to assume the shape of a very narrow letter V. The deepest of the Colorado river cañons is the grand cañon of Arizona, in which the river flows for over 200 m. at the bottom of a chasm more than 6,000 ft. deep and varying in breadth from 10 m. to 12 m. One of its most wonderful features is the colouring of the rocks, the grey of the limestone, the red of the sandstone, and the darker colours of the old layers below the sedimentary rocks through which the river has cut.

CANONBIE. Village of Dumfriesshire. It is on the Esk, 6 m. S.E. of Langholm, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Holehouse Tower, the stronghold of Armstrong of Gilnockie, a noted border reiver in the days of James V, stands on the bank of the Esk, 2 m. from the village.

CANONBURY. District of London. In the borough of Islington, it is bounded by Upper Street on the E. and by Southgate Road on the W., and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. Canonbury Tower, in Canonbury Place, was first occupied by the prior and canons of S. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. It then passed to Sir John Spencer and next to the marquess of Northampton. It is now used for a club. Pop. 29,997.

CANONS PARK. District near Edgware, Middlesex. Named from the priory of S. Bartholomew, Smithfield, it passed in 1710 to James Brydges, afterwards duke of Chandos, who built a mansion and laid out a park. The estate was sold for building purposes in 1929.

CANOPUS. Ancient town of Lower Egypt. Near Abukir, it gives its name to the Canopic arm of the Nile, and was a busy trading mart until superseded by Alexandria. Here was a celebrated temple of Serapis. The Canopus stēlē (Gr. pillar), found at Tanis, 1866, and now at Cairo, is a limestone slab inscribed in hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek. It records a priestly decree in honour of Ptolemy III. At Canopus were made the so-called Canopic jars, a set of four jars, of alabaster, terra-cotta, or wood, to contain the entrails of embalmed human bodies in ancient Egypt.

CANOSA. Town of Italy. It stands on a hill near the Ofanto river, 15 m. S.W. of Barletta. It occupies the site of the ancient Canusium, and has a 12th century cathedral, a ruined castle, and remains of the Roman amphitheatre. In the immediate neighbourhood is the battlefield of Cannae, celebrated for the victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans in 216 B.C. Pop. 26,500.

CANOSSA. Village of Italy. It is 12 m. S.W. of the city of Reggio. Its castle is noted as the scene in 1077 of the humiliation of the emperor Henry IV before Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand). It was destroyed in 1255, and the ruins are now a national monument.

CANSO. Cape of Nova Scotia. On the S. side of Chedabucto Bay, it is the most eastern point of the province.

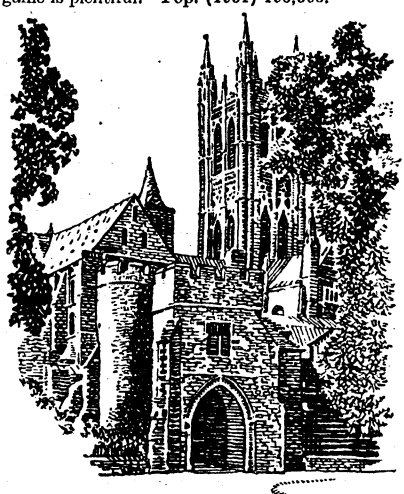
CANSO. Village of Nova Scotia. It is near Cape Canso, in the east of the province. It is a fishing station and the terminus of cables.

CANSO, GUT OF. Channel between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, Canada. Connecting the Atlantic with Northumberland Strait, it is some 17 m. long and has an average breadth of 2½ m.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS. Section of the Pyrenees. They extend along N. Spain to Cape Finisterre for more than 300 m., and have a breadth of 60 m. to 110 m. They descend abruptly to the sea, and more gradually towards the south. Among the highest points are the Peña Vieja, 8,744 ft.; Peña Prieta, 8,304 ft.; and the Espinguete, 7,895 ft.; there are many other peaks above 6,000 ft. The Puerto de Pajares, 4,475 ft., carries a railway.

CANTAING. Village of France. It is 3 m. S.W. of Cambrai. In the first battle of Cambrai it was captured, with Fontaine Notre Dame and Moeuvres, on Nov. 21, 1917. Subsequently lost, it was recaptured by the British on Sept. 29, 1918.

CANTAL. Department of France. In the centre of the country, it was formerly part of the province of Auvergne. It is mainly a volcanic region, embracing an area of 2,230 sq. m. and including the Cantal range, which gives to it its name. Aurillac is the capital, and the dept. is divided into four arrondissements, Aurillac, St. Flour, Murat, and Mauriac. The chief rivers are all short—the Alagnon, Celle, Truyère, Cère, and Rue. There are some mineral deposits here, and game is plentiful. Pop. (1931) 193,505.



Canterbury. Central tower of the cathedral

CANTERBURY. City of Kent and the ecclesiastical metropolis of England. It lies in a valley on both banks of the Stour, 55 m. by road and 62 m. by rly. S.E. of London on the S. Rly. The cathedral, a double cruciform pile, was founded by S. Augustine, who constituted the see in 597, consecrating a Roman church as his cathedral. Partly rebuilt by Odo about 950, it was destroyed by fire in 1067, and in 1070 Lanfranc began the construction of a new building, which Ansolm carried on and Prior Conrad finished by adding the choir. Fire demolished the choir in 1174, its reconstruction being undertaken by William of Sens and completed by William the Englishman in 1184. Prior Chillendon erected a new nave and nave transepts in the 14th century, and the

addition of the central, or Bell Harry, tower by Goldstone and Archbishop Morton about 1495 completed the building, which is an example chiefly of the Transition Norman and Perpendicular styles Of the parish churches in the city the most notable is S Martin's, which has a font reputed to be that in which Augustine baptized Ethelbert, king of Kent



Canterbury arms

S Dunstan's Church contains memorials of the Roper family, and in the vault is the head of Sir Thomas More Of interest are the remains of the ancient walls, the Dane John (Donjon), an artificial mound, the ruined Norman keep of the old castle, the Guildhall, and the Checquers Inn of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales There are, besides, the King's School, traditionally founded in the 7th century, and refounded by Henry VIII (1541), S John's Hospital, founded by Lanfranc, the Clergy Orphan School and the Simon Langton Schools, which incorporated the blue coat school founded by Queen Elizabeth During the reign of Elizabeth, Walloons settled in Canterbury and introduced silk weaving Modern industries include brewing, and tanning It is also a military centre and has an agricultural trade Canterbury was a British city and a military station of the Romans The murder of Thomas Becket here caused it to become a resort of pilgrims Pop (1931) 24,450

CANTERBURY Provincial district of New Zealand In the east-central part of South Island, it has a coastline of about 200 m and an area of 13,940 sq m It is celebrated for its sheep, reared in the vast Canterbury Plains (nearly 4,000 sq m in extent) lying to the E of the Southern Alps Christchurch is the capital Pop (1931) 225,730

CANTERBURY. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales It lies 6 m from the city proper

CANTIGNY Village of France It is in the dept of Somme, 5 m N W of Montdidier, and was the scene of the first important engagement of the American army in the Great War

CANTLEY. Village of Norfolk It is on the Yare, 10 m S E of Norwich on the L N E Rly, and is connected by ferry with the other side of the river The church is partly Norman, and the village is a popular angling resort In 1912 the first sugar beet factory in England was established here.

CANTON. Name of a territorial division in Switzerland and France In Switzerland the cantons are the states of the federation In France the word is used for a much smaller area, ranking between the arrondissement and the commune Each arrondissement is divided into cantons, each of which has its magistrate (juge de paix) *See* Switzerland

CANTON (Chinese, Chu-kiang, the pearl river) River of China It is the main channel of the Si kiang and Pe-kiang, S China, in the prov of Kwang tung Below Canton it is called Bocca Tigris, and farther S Outer Waters The estuary has many islands, on which rice is cultivated

CANTON (Chinese, Sheng cheng or Kwang-chow-fu) City of China On the Chu-kiang or Canton river, 80 m from its mouth, it is the chief commercial city of southern China after Hong-Kong The city proper is surrounded by a wall 6 m in circumference, an inner wall separating the old and new portions, and along both banks of the river extend its suburbs The city contains upwards of 120 temples and two pagodas The Plain Pagoda, dating from the 9th century, is a Mahomedan mosque 160 ft high, and the other is a 6th century octagonal nine-storeyed structure, 170 ft high Other buildings are the Roman Catholic cathedral, the mint, and the arsenal A feature of the city is the large number of boats on the river which are used as permanent residences The harbour is shallow Large vessels discharge at Whampoa, 10 m below Canton There is a daily air passenger service to Wuchow The city is the seat of a government that exercises authority over part of southern China Pop (1929) 812,241

CANTON. City of Illinois, U S A It is 27 m. W of Peoria, and lies in a coalmining and agricultural district It has foundries and lumber yards, and manufactures agricultural implements, bricks, and cigars It was incorporated in 1849 Pop 10,928.

CANTON. City of Ohio, U S A It is on the Nimishillen Creek, 56 m S S E of Cleveland, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other rlys Among its public buildings are the city hall, county court house, government building, library, and auditorium It has a wireless station, and many manufactures, and exports coal and cereals, and the district produces wheat, coal, clay, and limestone Canton was the home of President McKinley, who is buried here It was incorporated in 1822, and became a city in 1854 Pop 87,091

CANVEY Island and urban district off the coast of Essex It is in the Thames estuary, 30 m. E of London, covers about 7 sq m, and is reached by the L M S Rly, the station being Benfleet, with which it is connected by a bridge It is much visited in summer The island, which is low and marshy, was reclaimed from the sea in the 17th century Pop (1931) 3,530

CAP BON. Peninsula of Tunis It forms the E. arm of the gulf of Tunis The soil in the district is particularly suited for the cultivation of oranges, lemons, and olives

CAPE (Lat caput, head) Part of a coastline or shore of a lake which projects beyond the rest. If high and bold it is usually called a headland or promontory Other names for capes are head, ness, hill, point, mull, foreland Some capes are only the fractured end of a range of hills, e g, Beachy Head, others are mere spits of sand due to the set of the ocean currents, e g Spurn Head

CAPE BRETON Island of Canada Politically part of the province of Nova Scotia, it is separated from the mainland by the gut of Canso and has an area of 3,120 sq m Its coast is deeply indented by bays, forming many good harbours, including Aspey, Sydney, Louisburg, Gabarus, and St. Peter's Bras d'Or Lake, a gulf penetrating from the E. coast, almost divides the island into two, the severance being completed by St Peter's Canal There is a good deal of coal in the island, Sydney being the chief mining town Pop. 130,000

CAPE COAST (formerly Cape Coast Castle) Seaport of W Africa In the British Gold Coast Colony, it is 80 m. W of Accra It was first settled by the Portuguese in 1610, and was named by them Cabo Corso, the name Cape Coast Castle referring both to this and the fortress built by the Swedes in 1652 In 1659 the Dutch took it, but in 1661 it was seized by the British, and it has always remained British It was the chief town of the colony until 1876, when Accra became the capital. At its open roadstead vessels discharge passengers and cargo by surf boats Pop 15,000

CAPE COD. Peninsula of Massachusetts, U S A It forms a S E extension of the state and separates Cape Cod Bay from Nantucket Sound About 65 m long, and from 1 m to 10 m broad, it is served by railway, and contains several good harbours Its outline is continuously being modified by currents A canal at its W end connects Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, saving about 75 m on a journey from Long Island Sound to Boston. Cape Cod has a wireless station

CAPE COD BAY. Inlet of Massachusetts, U S A. It is formed by Cape Cod peninsula On a W.

arm stands Plymouth, the place where the Pilgrim Fathers landed in 1620.

CAPE COLONY. Old name of the present province of the Cape of Good Hope (q.v.), S. Africa.

CAPE FEAR. River of North Carolina, U.S.A. Rising towards the N. part of the state, it flows for over 300 m. S.E. to the Atlantic. It is navigable for about 150 m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU. City of Missouri, U.S.A. It is on the Mississippi, about 20 m. N.W. of Cairo, and is connected by rly. with St. Louis and other towns. Pop. (1930) 16,227.

CAPEL BANGOR. Village of Cardiganshire. It lies in the Vale of Rheidol, 4½ m. E.S.E. of Aberystwyth, on the G.W. Rly.

CAPEL CURIG. Hamlet of Caernarvonshire. Situated 6 m. W. of Bettws-y-Coed, it is served by the L.M.S. Rly., and is a tourist and angling centre frequented also by artists, botanists, and geologists.

CAPE LOPEZ. Peninsula of French Equatorial Africa. It is the S. extremity of the gulf of Guinea, and is about 100 m. S.S.E. of Liberaville.

CAPE MOUNT. Another name for the Liberian port also known as Robertsport (q.v.).

CAPENHURST. Hamlet of Cheshire. It is 5 m. N.W. of Chester, on the L.M.S. Rly.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. South-western extremity of Africa and the termination of Table Mountain. On the E. is False Bay and on the N. Table Bay. The cape itself, which terminates the peninsula, was discovered and doubled by the Portuguese voyager, Bartholomew Diaz, in 1488, and was first called Cabo Tormentoso, or Cape of Storms, but re-named Cabo da Bõa Esperanza by John II of Portugal.



Cape of Good Hope arms

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Province of the Union of South Africa, in short, the Cape Province. Its coastline extends over 1,300 m. from the mouth of the Orange river on the W. to that of the Umtamvuna on the E. The Orange separates it from the S.W. Africa Protectorate and the Molopo from the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The province consists of Cape Colony proper, together with Pondoland, Bechuanaland, East Griqualand, Tembuland, and Transkei. Its area is 276,536 sq. m. Cape Town is the capital, Port Elizabeth being the next town in size. The chief rivers are the Orange and its tributary, the Vaal, which receives the waters of the Harts, Riet, and Modder. The Orange system drains the great interior tableland. There are forest regions in Pondoland and Knysna. The plateaux of the interior are covered with shrub, but in the coastal regions plant life is rich and varied. Sheep feed on the veld, from which the elephant, rhinoceros, and other large animals have almost disappeared.

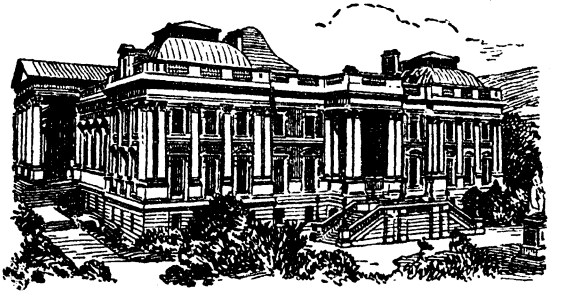
The province sends 58 members to the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, and eight to the Senate. Local affairs are managed by an elected council, with an executive of four members, presided over by an administrator, appointed by the Union Government.

The history of the province begins with the discovery of the headland by the Portuguese in 1488. They named it the Cape of Storms or the Cape of Good Hope, and the term the Cape has stuck to the district. In 1651 the Dutch made their first settlement. In 1795 Cape Town was taken by Great Britain, but in 1802 it was returned to the Dutch. In 1806 it was again seized, and in 1814 was ceded to Britain. In 1865 Kaffraria was added to Cape Colony, as was Transkei, the land across the river Kei, in 1877. In 1850 the colony was given a constitution, which consisted of a legislature of two houses. In 1910 it entered the Union of S. Africa. The total population is nearly 3,000,000, of whom 748,455 (1931) are whites.

CAPE PALMAS. Town of Liberia. It is near the S.E. extremity of the republic, a few m. W. of Kavalli. It has a small harbour, which is impeded by a bar, but there is a good anchorage outside in an open roadstead. Cargoes are dealt with by means of surf-boats. Considerable quantities of ivory are exported.

CAPERNAUM. Village of Palestine. It stands on the N.W. coast of the Sea of Galilee, and was intimately associated with Christ's ministry (Matt. 4, 8, and 17; Mark 1; Luke 4; John 2 and 6). It is identified by some critics with Tel Hum, by others with Khan Minyeh.

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY. Projected line to connect Cape Town and Cairo. Originally the dream of Cecil Rhodes, it was to be about 6,000 m. long and was planned to run through Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, Belgian Congo, Rhodesia, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, with long branches at several points to the E. and W. coasts of Africa. The project in its original form has been abandoned in favour of a combined rail, road, and steamer system which has in fact been completed. From the N. the rly. runs from Cairo to Sennar in the Sudan, S. of Khartoum, with branch lines to the Red Sea coast at Suakin, from Atbara and the S. terminus. From Khartoum an all-British route is open via Nile steamer to Juba and thence by motor road through Nairobi and Livingstone, to Broken Hill in N. Rhodesia, whence the rly. to the Cape runs through Johannesburg. Alternatively, a shorter route from Juba is open via motor road through the Belgian Congo to Bukama, whence the Cape rly. via Broken Hill can be picked up. A third route consisting of steamer and motor transport is available from Juba via Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika to connect with the Cape rly. at Elizabethville in the Congo. The time taken on the journey varies according to the route taken, etc., from 32 to 45 days, the quickest being the route through the Congo. S. of the Belgian Congo the rly. serves most of S.W., S. and S.E. Africa, including Portuguese W. and E. Africa and the Union of S. Africa. *See* map p. 248.



Cape Town. Houses of Parliament of the Union of S. Africa

CAPE TOWN. City of S. Africa, and the capital of Cape Province. It is the oldest settlement in S. Africa, and the seat of the legislature of the Union of S. Africa. Between Table Mountain and Table Bay, it was laid out by the Dutch in 1652. It is beautifully situated and presents a striking appearance from the sea. Its geographical situation and harbour facilities have made it one

of the great world ports of call. There are extensive commercial docks and a breakwater. Exports include wool, wines, ivory, gold, diamonds, and ostrich feathers.

Capo Town is laid out regularly in blocks, and many of the old Dutch houses still stand. Notable buildings are the Houses of Parliament, the cathedral, the city hall, the castle, and the Old Town House. It has a wireless station. At Rondebosch, the chief residential suburb, is Groot Schuur, the residence of the late Cecil Rhodes, and now the official residence of the prime minister of the Union, near which is the Rhodes Memorial. The university of Cape Town, established in 1918 as one of the three universities of South Africa, consists of the college erected at Groot Schuur. Pop. (1931) 149,236.



Cape Town arms

CAPE VERDE (Port. Cabo Verde, green cape). Most westerly promontory of Africa. It is between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, and was discovered and named by the Portuguese in 1443.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (Port. Ilhas do Cabo Verde). Group of 14 islands in the Atlantic Ocean. Situated 350 m. W. of Cape Verde, they were discovered in 1441–56 by the Portuguese, and belong to Portugal. They are mountainous and volcanic.

The chief islands are Santiago (São Thiago), containing the capital, Praia; Santo Antão; São Vicente, with the coaling station of Porto Grande (Mindello); São Nicolão, Bôa Vista, Sal, Fogo, Brava, and Maio. São Vicente has a cable station and a wireless station. The inhabitants are of mixed negro and Portuguese origin and speak a dialect of Portuguese. The area is 1,517 sq. m. Pop. 150,160.

CAP HAITIEN. Seaport of Haiti. It is on the N. Coast, 89 m. N. of Port-au-Prince. It has a good anchorage where ships unload from lighters. It was so flourishing under French rule that it was called the Paris of Haiti, but in 1842 an earthquake, and in 1865 a British bombardment almost destroyed it. The centre of a busy district, it exports coffee, timber, and hides. Pop. 22,000.

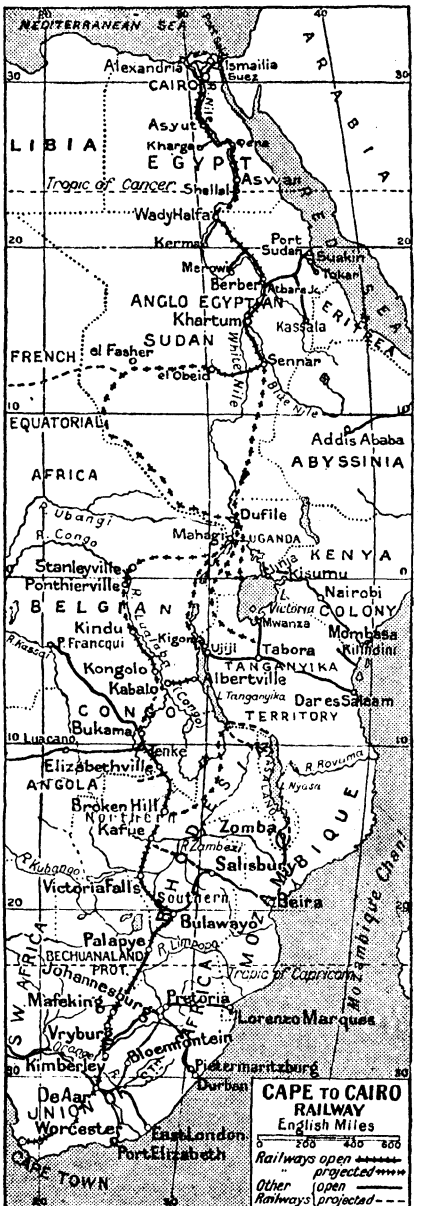
CAPITOL. General name for the Capitoline *Hills* (Mons Capitolinus), one of the seven hills of Rome. Its S. extremity ends in the Tarpeian Rock, over which criminals were thrown. The *Capitol*, or temple of Jupiter, founded by Tarquinius Priscus, was completed by Tarquinius Superbus. Three times it was burned down, in 83 B.C., A.D. 69 and 80. Restored by Domitian, it was the chief temple in Rome. On the Capitoline Mount were many other temples and statues of deities. The present buildings—Il Campidoglio—were designed by Michelangelo at the suggestion of Pope Paul III, and comprise palace, museum, etc. The name is now used for the building at Washington in which the legislature of the United States meets and for similar buildings in the capitals of the separate states and in the capital cities of S. America.

CAPIZ. Province of Panay, Philippine Islands. It is a district rich in sugar, rice, tobacco, and cotton, and has an area of 1,661 sq. m. Its capital is Capiz. Pop. 240,000.

CAPIZ. Seaport of Panay, Philippine Islands. It lies near the mouth of the Panay river, 200 m. S.W. of Manila, in a fertile district, producing rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and minerals. It exports fish, fibre, copra, and alcohol. Pop. 18,500.

CAP MARTIN. Promontory and winter resort of France. It is on the Riviera, between Mentone and Monaco. The promontory is 235 ft. high, and on its summit are traces of an 11th century convent.

CAPODISTRIA. Town of Istria, Italy. It is built on a rock in the gulf of Trieste, 9 m. S. by W of Trieste, and is an old town, bearing a great



Cape to Cairo Railway. The transcontinental line projected by Cecil Rhodes. (See page 247)

resemblance to Venice. It is connected by a causeway with the mainland. The cathedral, a modern structure, and the Gothic town hall, the most important buildings. There are several other churches. It has works for obtaining salt from sea water, and carries on fishing and the cultivation of fruit. Pop. 8,192.

CAPORETTO. Village of Italy. On the river Isonzo, it gives its name to a battle which was a German-Austrian victory over the Italians in Oct., 1917. This battle was one of the greatest disasters sustained by the Allied armies during the Great War.

CAPOSILE. Village of Italy. It stands on the river Sile, and was prominent in the Austrian offensive against Italy, June 15–24, 1918. By June 24, the Italians had recovered the right bank of the Piave and retaken the Caposile bridgehead.

CAPPADOCIA. District of Asia Minor. This rough, hilly country was in Roman times bounded N. by Pontus, E. by Armenia, S. by the Taurus mts., and W. by Lycaonia and Galatia. After forming part of the Persian and Greek Empires, it was for a time independent, but became a Roman province A.D. 17. Its capital was Mazaca, afterwards Caesarea, the modern Kaiseriyeh.

CAPPEL OR KAPPEL. Village of Switzerland. In the canton of Zurich, 4 m. N. of Zug, it is noted as the scene of Zwingli's defeat and death, Oct. 11, 1531.

CAPRERA (Lat. and Ital. capra, a goat). Island of Sardinia. Off the N.E. coast, it is connected by causeway and drawbridge with the island of Maddalena. It was the home of Garibaldi from 1854 till his death, June 2, 1882. He was buried in his garden, and the island was bought by the state.



Capri. The Blue Grotto, the most beautiful and celebrated of the island's caverns

CAPRI (anc. Capreae). Island of Italy. At the S. end of the Bay of Naples, 3 m. off the Sorrento peninsula and 21 m. S. of Naples, it has an area of 5½ sq. m. It is mountainous, with cliffs rising to 900 ft., its highest point being Monte Solarao, 1,920 ft. The only safe landing place, Marina Grande, is on the N. side. The climate is mild and the scenery beautiful. Among attractions are the grottos, or sea-caverns, the best known being the Blue Grotto. Capri was celebrated in Roman times. Augustus and Tiberius resided here; the latter built twelve villas. There are remains of Roman villas, cisterns, and baths. In 1932 the island was proclaimed a bird sanctuary. Pop. 7,000.

CAPUA. City of Italy. On the river Volturno, it is 27 m. by rly. N. of Naples. It is the seat of an archbishop and has an 11th century cathedral, now mostly modernised. Founded 856 B.C., Capua became second in commerce and wealth to Rome, and was famed for its dyes, wine, and textile wares. But luxury led to degeneracy, and the city was conquered, after its alliance with Hannibal, by the Romans in 211 B.C. There are many remains of antiquity, the chief being those of the amphitheatre and baths. Pop. 13,195.

CAQUETA. River of S. America, better known as the Yapurá (q.v.).

CAQUETA. Division of Colombia. It is one of the seven commissaries of the country, and has an area of 49,014 sq. m. It is largely wooded and peopled with Indians. Floroncia is the capital. Pop. 14,154.

CARABANE. Town of Sengal, W. Africa. It stands at the mouth of the Casamance river, about 65 m. S. of Bathurst, Gambia, and is a trading station.

CARABOBO. State of Venezuela. It has an area of about 2,950 sq. m. The fertile region round Lake Valencia produces cocoa, coffee, sugar, cotton, grain, dye-woods, and rubber; cattle are reared, and hides exported. Valencia is the capital, and Puerto Cabello the chief port. Pop. 147,204.

CARACAL. Town of Wallachia, Rumania. It is 95 m. W. by S. of Bucharest, and carries on a trade in grain. It was named after the emperor Caracalla. Pop. 15,000.

CARACAS. Capital of Venezuela. It is near the foot of the Silla de Carácas, 7 m. S. of La Guayra, its port on the Caribbean Sea, with which it is connected by a narrow-gauge rly. 24 m. long. The city contains a palace, cathedral, presidential house, and university. It has cotton mills, cement and glass factories, and a broadcasting station. Pop. 135,253.

CARACOLES. Town of Chile. It stands 9,400 ft. above sea level, and is 75 m. N.E. of Antofagasta, and 25 m. from Sierra Gorda station on the Antofagasta-La Paz Rly. It has important silver mines. Pop. 2,500.

CARAGUATAY. Department of Paraguay. It is one of the twelve departments into which the oriental section of the republic, E. of Paraguay river, is divided.

CARAIO. South American Indian race. Their cradle land lay between the Paraná and Paraguay rivers. Their chief medicine-men, hereditary shamans, were called Caraibes. Under their guidance, and aided by stone axes and large canoes, they pressed northward through the Tapuyas and N.W. through the Arawaks along the Andean foothills into Guiana, and thence to the Antilles as the Caribs. Their river-canoes, holding 60 men, were enlarged for sea-travel—without sails—to hold 100. Tall, well-knit, once occupying two-thirds of S. America, they include the ethnic elements usually described as Caribs, Tupi, and Guarani.

CARAPEGUA. Town of Paraguay. It is 36 m. S.E. of Ascunción, and close to the rly. to Villa Rica. In a fertile district, it produces tobacco, sugar, and cereals. It was founded 1725. Pop. 12,000.

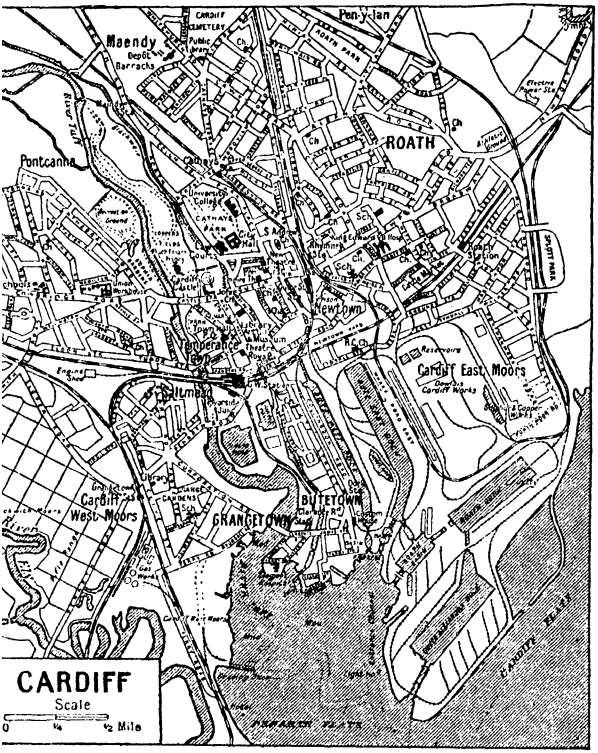
CARAVACA. Town of Spain. It is 39 m. N.W. of Múrcia, and belonged to the Knights Templars, ruins of whose castle remain. It has a fine church with a celebrated cross. Situated in a valley surrounded by mountains, it is rich in iron, marble, and jasper, and is a wine producing region. Pop. 16,500.

CARAVAGGIO. Town of Italy. It is 16 m. S. of Bergamo. Here is the pilgrimage church of the Madonna di Caravaggio, which dates from 1575. Caravaggio was the birthplace of the painters Polidoro Caldara and Michelangelo Amerighi. Here in 1448 the Milanese defeated the Venetians. Pop. 8,000.

CARAVELLAS. Town of Brazil. On the Caravellas river, 5 m. from its mouth, it is 475 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, and is connected by rly. with Santa Clara. It was formerly a whale fishing centre, and carries on a small trade in timber, coffee, and coconuts. Pop. 8,000.

CARBERRY HILL. Hill of Midlothian. It is 2¾ m. S.E. of Musselburgh, and has an altitude of 500 ft. Here the forces of Mary Queen of Scots met those of her foes, June 14, 1567. The queen was surrendered without fighting.

CARBIS BAY. Watering place of Cornwall. It is 1⅛ m. S.E. of St. Ives, and has a station on the G.W. Rly.



Cardiff. Plan of the city, showing the docks and their railway connexions

CARBONDALE. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. is 15 m. N.E. of Scranton on the Erie and other lways, and close to the head of the Lackanna river. Lying in an anthracite coal district, has foundries, machine, and car works, and nufactures chemicals, glass, and metal ware. was incorporated in 1851. Pop. (1930) 20,061.

CARBONEAR. Seaport of Newfoundland. It nds on the W. shore of Conception Bay, and is out 7 m. N. of Harbour Grace, and 25 m. N.W. St. John's. Pop. 3,320.

CARCAGENTE. Town of Spain. It is near the ear river, 25 m. S. of Valencia on the rly. to rcia. A picturesque old town, it has Moorish ics and Roman remains. In a region rich in ange and mulberry trees, it manufactures tiles and trades in rice. Pop. 13,500.

CARCAR. Town of Cebu, Philippine Islands. the E. coast, it is 23 m. by railway S.W. of bu city. Founded in 1624, it has a coast trade sugar, maize, and fish. Pop. 32,000.

CARCASSONNE. City of France. On the river de, 57 m. S.E. of Toulouse, it is divided by the er into two parts, the old city on a hill on the ht and the new town on the left, connected two bridges. The former contains the old manesque and Gothic cathedral of S. Nazaire, gun in the 11th century, and the castle. The h century cathedral of S. Michel and the rch of S. Vincent are in the newer town. The ne of Carcassonne rests upon the fortifications rounding the old city. Restored in the 19th ntury by Viollet-le-duc, they consist of two nparts protected by 54 towers and pierced by two gates, both elaborately defended. The city is a centre of the wine trade and a port on the Canal du Midi. Pop. 34,000.

CARCHI. Province of Ecuador. Bounded N. by Colombia, it is mainly mountainous and covers an area of 1,495 sq. m. Cattle rearing is carried on and cereal and fruit are produced. Tulcan is the capital. Pop. (1931) 60,000.

CAR COLSTON. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 4 m. N. of Bingham, and has a fine church dating mainly from the 14th century. Robert Thoroton, the county historian, is buried here.

CARCROFT. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 4½ m. N.W. of Doncaster, on the L.N.E. Rly.

CARDAMOM. Range of hills in Travancore, India. They have an altitude of between 3,000 and 3,500 ft., and on their slopes immense quantities of cardamoms are raised, hence the name.

CARDENAS. Town of Cuba. It stands on a shallow bay on the N. coast, 75 m. by rly. E. of Havana. Its harbour is poor, but it carries on a large shipping trade in sugar, and has sugar refineries, distilleries, and tobacco factories. It has several fine buildings. Its batteries were bombarded in May, 1898, by U.S.A. vessels. Pop. (1930) 29,304.

CARDENDEN. Village of Fifeshire. It stands in Cardenden Glen, 9¾ m. E.N.E. of Dunfermline, on the L.N.E. Rly. Here are collieries.

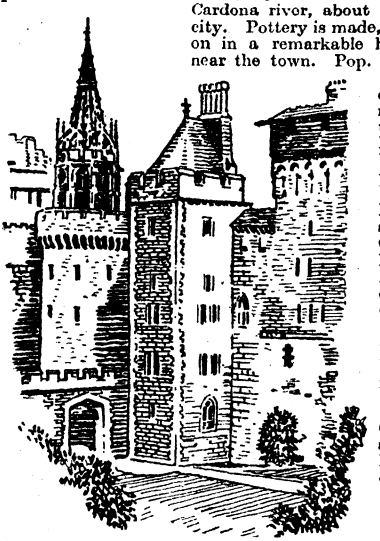
CARDIFF. City, county borough, and seaport of Glamorganshire. It stands on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the rivers Taff, Rummey, and Ely, 38 m. W. of Bristol, and 152 m. W. of London on the G.W. main line. Made a city in 1905, its chief magistrate is called the lord mayor.



Cardiff arms

Cardiff's main industry is the shipping of the South Wales steam coal. The docks, known officially as the Bute Docks, are five in number, Queen Alexandra, Roath, Roath Basin, East, and West. Facilities for shipping are supplemented by the Penarth Docks and Barry Docks in the vicinity. Here are steel works, copper works, flour mills, biscuit factories, dry docks for ship repairing, engineering shops, wagon building and repairing works. Other products are chemicals, patent fuel, paint and paper. The town is the chief shopping centre for the mining valleys, and the principal wholesale distributing centre for the surrounding districts. The two buildings of historic interest are S. John's Church and the castle, largely rebuilt by the 3rd marquess of Bute, and still the residence of the family. In Cathays Park (60 acres) are the city hall and law courts, the national museum of Wales, the University College of S. Wales and Monmouthshire, the registry of the university

of Wales, the Glamorgan county hall, and the technical school. Roath Park covers 166 acres. The S. Wales Engineers' Institution, the public library, the medical school and King Edward VII hospital, and the general post office in West-gate Street are important buildings. The high school is the chief of several schools. There is a stock exchange and a broad-casting station. Cardiff is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. It sends three members to parliament. The Western Mail and the S. Wales Echo are the chief newspapers. In 1929 the Canadian Pacific Rly. made Cardiff a port for their Atlantic services. Cardiff City is a famous football club, which won the Associ-ation Cup in 1927. Its ground is in Ninian Park. The Rugby football club is also famous. Races are held here. Pop. (1931) 223,648.



Cardiff. Castle in the centre of this busy seaport

CARDIGAN. Borough, market town, and county town of Cardiganshire. It is on the river Teifi, 3 m. from its mouth and 42¼ m. N. of Carmarthen. It is served by the G.W. Rly. Little remains of the castle (1160). The ruins of St. Dogmael's Abbey are about 1 m. away. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 3,309.

CARDIGAN BAY. Branch of St. George's Chan-nel. It extends right round the coast of Wales from Caernarvonshire to Pembrokeshire. It is about 66 m. from N. to S., and has a coast measurement of about 130 m. It receives the rivers Mawddach, Dovey, Ystwith, Aeron, Rheidol, and Teifi. The N. portion is called Tremadoc Bay. A strong current flows round the bay from S. to N.

CARDIGANSHIRE. Maritime county of S. Wales. It has a coastline of about 50 m. on Cardigan Bay, and is bounded N. by Merionethshire and Mont-gomeryshire, E. by Radnor-shire and Brecknockshire, and S. by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 40 m., its greatest breadth from N. to S. is 30 m., and its area is 692 sq. m. The surface is fairly level on the coast, but mountainous in the interior and N. and E., Plynlymmon, on the Montgomeryshire boundary, being 2,468 ft. high. The Teifi, Dovey, Aeron, Ystwith, and Rheidol are the chief rivers, and there are numerous lakes, especially in the northern part. The county is served by the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. Cardigan is the county town, and Aber-ystwyth, Lampeter, New Quay, Aberayron, Tregaron, and Llandyssul are other places. Cardiganshire returns one member to par-liament. Pop. (1931) 55,164.

CARDINGTON. Village of Bedfordshire. It is 2 m. S.E. of Bedford, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Here were the aircraft works at which the R101 and other airships were built.

CARDONA. Town of Spain. It is on the Cardona river, about 40 m. N.E. of Barcelona city. Pottery is made, and salt mining is carried on in a remarkable hill of rock salt situated near the town. Pop. 4,000.

CARDONALD. Town of Renfrewshire. It is 4 m. from Glasgow, being to the W. of the city proper. Here, during the Great War, was an enormous projectile factory.

CARDROSS. Village of Dumbartonshire. It stands on the firth of Clyde, 3½ m. W.N.W. of Dumbarton, on the L.N.E. Rly. Robert the Bruce died, June 7, 1329, at Cardross Castle, now des-troyed, which stood between Cardross and Dumbarton. Tobias Smollett, the novelist, was born here. Pop. 11,105.

CARDWELL. Town of Queensland, Australia. It stands on Rockingham Bay, about 800 m. N.N.W. of Brisbane. Its harbour is one of the safest on the coast. Pop. 3,500.

CARENCY. Village of France. It is on the Carency river, 7 m. N.W. of Arras. During the Great War it was prominent in the French offensive in Artois in the spring of 1915.

CARESTON. Hamlet of Angus. It is 10¼ m. N.E. of Forfar, on the L.M.S. Rly. To the S. lies Careston Castle, a building that dates from the 15th cent.

CAREYSBURG. Town of Liberia. Situated in Montserrado, it is about 30 m. N.E. of Monrovia. It is the capital of the republic.

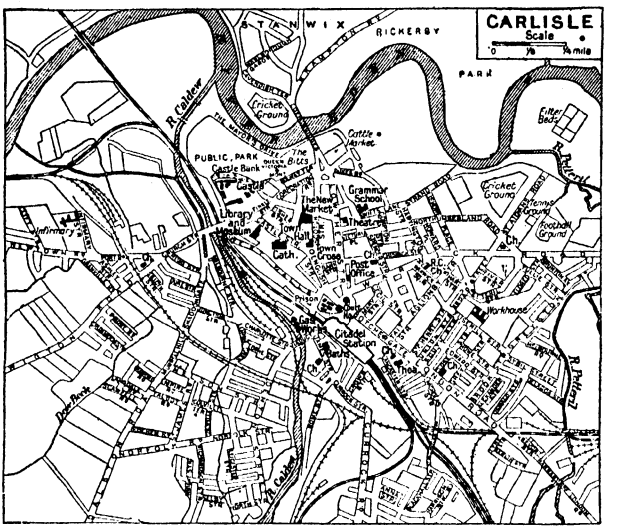


Cardiganshire. Map of the coastal and mountainous county of South Wales

CARGILL. Village of Perthshire. It is on the river Tay, 11¼ m. N.E. of Perth, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 1,257.

CARHAM. Village of Northumberland. It is on the Tweed, 19 m. S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed, on the L.N.E. Rly. Here the English were defeated by the Scots in 1018. Pop. 841.

CARIA. Mountainous region in Asia Minor. In ancient times it was bounded N. by Lydia and Ionia, E. by Phrygia, S.E. by the Lycia, and W. by the Mediterranean. Originally under independent princes, it fell into the hands of the Persians, but was conquered by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. It became Roman in 66 B.C., and passed to the Turks in 1330. Its principal stream, the Maeander, was famous for its numerous windings, and gave the word to literature. Its chief towns were Miletus, Halicarnassus, and Cnidus.



Carlisle. Plan of the city, one of Britain's main railway centres

CARIBBEE. Name sometimes given to the Lesser Antilles. *See* Antilles.

CARIBBEAN SEA. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean. Lying between the Antilles, the N. coast of S. America, and the E. coast of Central America, it is connected on the N.W. with the Gulf of Mexico by Yucatan Strait, and with the Pacific by the Panama Canal. It has a maximum length of 1,750 m. It takes its name from the Caribbee Islands.

CARIBOO. District of British Columbia. It is one of the ten divisions of the province, and is bounded on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, which separate it from Alberta. It has an area of 148,594 sq. m.

CARIBS. Family of S. American Indian tribes. Their name is embodied in the word cannibalism. Of the Caraio race, the coastal tribes are short and rounder-headed than their southern congeners. Some tribes use blowguns, and—all monogamists—practise the couvade. The black Caribs of Nicaragua and Honduras have negro blood.

CARIGARA. Town of Leyte, Philippine Islands. It is on the N. coast, about 20 m. W.N.W. of Tacloban, and has fisheries and cotton manufactures. Steamers from Manila call here. Pop. 16,500.

CARIGNANO. Town of Italy. On the river Po, it is 11 m. by rly. S. of Turin. It has several churches and palaces, manufactures silk, and trades in citron peel. Pop. 7,000.

CARIMATA. Strait of the Netherlands E. Indies. In the Java Sea, W. of Borneo, it separated the islands of Grand Carimata and Billiton.

CARIMATA. Group of islands in the Netherlands E. Indies. They lie in Billiton Passage, W. of Borneo, and have an area of 57 sq. m. They number about 100. Grand Carimata rises to 2,600 ft. and contains Palembang, the largest village.

CARINI. Town of Sicily. It is on the slope of a hill near the Carini river, 17 m. by rly. W. of Palermo. It has a Gothic castle, and near by are the ruins of the ancient Hyccara, plundered by the Athenians during the Sicilian expedition 415 B.C. Pop. 14,000.

CARINTHIA (Ger. Kärnten). Province of Austria. It is a mountainous district, with an area of 3,680 sq. m., bordered S. by Italy and Yugoslavia. It is largely covered by the Alps, and the Drava, the chief river, cuts it in two. There are a number of small but beautiful lakes. Much of the land is forested; elsewhere cattle and horses are reared. Klagenfurt (Celovec) is the capital. From Carinthia there are important passes into Italy. The valleys of the Gurk and Lavant are rich in iron ore, and the famous lead mines of Bleiberg are in the Gurk valley. By the peace treaty of 1919 it remained Austrian except the S.E. corner, which voted for fusion with Austria in 1920. Pop. 370,817.

CARISBROOKE. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is 1 m. S.W. of Newport. An ancient and historic place, a Roman villa was found in the valley of the Lugley. The Norman castle was built by William Fitz Osbern, the first lord of the island. The keep was added in the time of Henry I, and Elizabeth enlarged the fortifications. Charles I was imprisoned here for 14 months, 1647–48; as were his two youngest children, one of whom, Elizabeth, died here in 1650.

CARK. Fishing village of Lancashire. It is on Morecambe Bay, 1¼ m. S.W. of Cartmel, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. Cark Hall, built in 1597, is in the neighbourhood.

CARLETON PLACE. Town of Ontario. It is 27 m. S.W. of Ottawa, and is a divisional point on the main line of the C.P. Rly. There are railway shops, foundries, and factories for making woollen goods and furniture. Pop. (1931) 4,105.

CARLINGFORD. Market town and seaport of co. Louth, I.F.S. It is on the S. shore of Carlingford Lough, at the foot of Carlingford Mt., 10 m. N.E. of Dundalk, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. Said to have been the spot on which S. Patrick landed, it is now a favourite watering place. Its fisheries, especially of oysters, are important. It has remains of King John's castle, erected about 1210, and a monastery, founded 1305. Market day, Wed. Pop. 547.

CARLINGFORD LOUGH. Inlet of the Irish Sea between cos. Down and Louth, Ireland. It is a fiord, or drowned land valley, about 10 m. long by 2 m. wide, and can take the largest ships, though the entrance is dangerous, owing to rocks

and shoals. It is connected with Lough Neagh by the Newry Canal, and dominated S. by Carlingford Mt., 1,936 ft. high, and N. by the Mourne Mts.

CARLISLE. City, county borough, and county town of Cumberland. It is on the Eden, 60 m. W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the L.N.E. Rly.



Carlisle arms

It is also served by the L.M.S. Rly. Silloth, its port, lies 22¼ m. away. Carlisle is one of the principal railway junctions of Great Britain. The Augustinian church, founded by William Rufus in 1092, was created a cathedral by Henry I in 1133. It is noted for its fine E. window. In its nave Sir Walter Scott was married in 1797. The 11th century castle, with a Norman keep, is now used as a barracks. Other prominent buildings are the court house, town hall, library and museum, and grammar school. The town cross was erected in 1682. Among the industries are cotton and woollen manufactures, iron founding, tanning, and brewing, besides a large railway repair works. Biscuits are also made in the city. It sends one member to parliament. The liquor trade in and around Carlisle has been controlled by the Government since 1916. Market, daily, chiefly Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 57,107.

CARLISLE. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It is 18 m. W.S.W. of Harrisburg, and has machine and axle shops, shoe and hosiery factories, and cotton mills. The Confederates bombarded the place on July 1, 1863. Pop. (1930) 12,596.

CARLOFORTE. Seaport of Sardinia. It is on the island of San Pietro, just off the S.W. coast of Sardinia, and exports lead, iron, and calamine. Pop. 8,000.

CARLOW. Inland county of the I.F.S. Generally flat or undulating, its surface becomes elevated in the S.E.; Mt. Leinster (2,610 ft.), Black stairs Mt. (2,409 ft.), and Knockroe (1,746 ft.) are the loftiest summits.



Carlow arms

The Barrow and the Slaney are the chief rivers. Agriculture occupies most attention. The county is served by the G.S. Rlys. Carlow is the county town. Its area is 346 sq. m. Pop. (1926) 34,476.

CARLOW. Urban district, county and market town of co. Carlow, I.F.S. At the confluence of the Barrow and Burren, it is 56 m. S.W. of Dublin on the G. S. Rlys. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral and S. Patrick's College (1795), a Protestant church, court house, and county buildings. Market days, Mon. and Thurs. Pop. (1926) 7,163.

CARLSBAD. Variant name of the watering place in Czechoslovakia better known as Karlsbad or Karlovy Váry. *See* Karlsbad.

CARLSCRONA. Variant spelling of the name of the Swedish naval station Karlscrona (q.v.).

CARLSRUHE. Variant spelling of the name of the German town Karlsruhe (q.v.).

CARLTON. Urban district of Nottinghamshire. It is 3½ m. N.E. of Nottingham, and is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. Here are lace and hosiery factories, engineering works, and other industries. Pop. (1931) 22,336.

CARLTON. Suburb of Melbourne, Australia. It is about 2 m. N. of the city, and contains the university.

CARLTON-ON-TRENT. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 6½ m. N. of Newark, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

CARLUKE. Town of Lanarkshire. It is 20 m. S.E. of Glasgow on the L.M.S. Rly. A coal, iron, and limestone mining centre, it has foundries, engineering works, timber yards, boot and shoe, and fruit-preserving factories. Pop. 5,400.

CARMAGNOLA. Town of Italy. On the river Po, 18 m. by rly. S. of Turin, it is a junction of the Savona and Cuneo lines. It has a fine Gothic church. The town capitulated to the French in 1796. Pop. 12,000.



Carmarthen borough arms

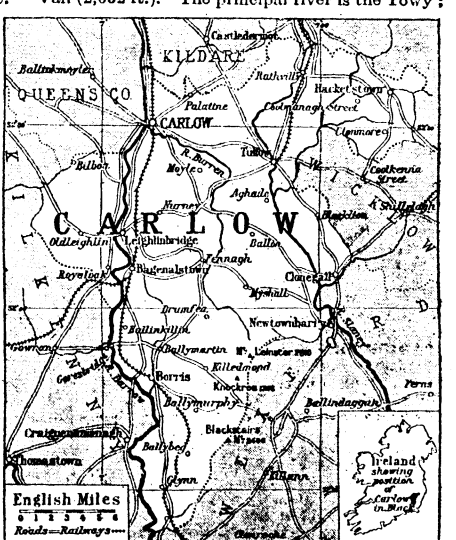
CARMARTHEN. Borough and county town of Carmarthenshire. Situated on the Towy river, 9 m. N. of Carmarthen Bay, it is served by the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. It has a grammar school. The county gaol incorporates part of the old castle. Near the town are large iron and tin works. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 10,310.

CARMARTHEN BAY. Arm of the Bristol Channel. An extension of Bristol Channel, it is between St. Gowan's Point, Pembrokeshire, and Worms Head, Glamorganshire. It receives the Taff, Towy, and several smaller rivers. Burry Inlet is an E. arm.



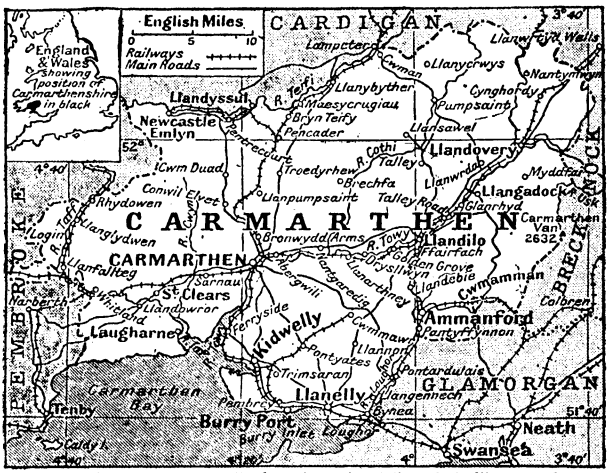
Carmarthenshire county arms

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Maritime county of S. Wales. With about 35 m. of coast on Carmarthen Bay, it has an area of 919 sq. m. Mountainous on the N. and E. borders, the remainder of the surface is hilly and undulating and traversed by many valleys; the highest point is Carmarthen Van (2,632 ft.). The principal river is the Towy; the Vale of Towy, a fertile tract, is 30 m. long and has an average breadth of about 2 m. Agriculture and breeding of stock are the most important industries; others are coal-mining and tinplate working. The G.W. Rly. main line to Pembroke and Fishguard, with its branches, affords communication. Carmarthen, Llanelly,



Carlow. Map of an inland county of the Irish Free State

Ammanford, Llandilo, Kidwelly, and Llandovery are the chief towns. The county sends two members to parliament and is in the diocese of St. David's. Pop. (1931) 179,063.



Carmarthenshire. Map of the largest county of the principality of Wales

CARMAUX. Town of France. It stands on the little river Cérou, 10 m. by railway N. of Albi. The centre of a coal mining district, it has glass and other manufactures. At Monestics, 4 m. away, is a chapel containing a figure of the Entombment dating from 1490. Pop. 11,600.

CARMEL, Mount (Heb. orchard). Hill in Palestine. It gives its name to a range of hills 14 m. in length from N.W. to S.E. The mount itself (1,750 ft.) lies W. of the plain of Esdraelon and overlooks Haifa and the Mediterranean. It was the scene of Elijah's sacrifice (1 Kings 18).

CARMEN. Island of Mexico. It lies just off the N. coast, in the gulf of Campeche. It is about 22 m. long and from 1 to 4 m. broad, and lies across an indentation of the coast called Laguna de Terminos.

CARMEN LAND. Portion of the Antarctic continent. It lies S. of Queen Maud Range, near the South Pole, and was discovered by Roald Amundsen in 1911.

CARMIGNANO (anc. Carminianum). Town of Italy. It is in the Val d' Ombrone, 8 m. S.E. of Pistoja. It has an ancient castle, and is engaged in the wine industry. Pop. 2,500.

CARMONA (anc. Carmo). Town of Spain. It is 26 m. by rly. N.E. of Seville. It has a trade in oil, wine, cereals, and cattle, and a yearly fair is held. An ancient town, Caesar called it the strongest city of Further Spain. It was long held by the Moors, but was eventually captured by Ferdinand III of Castile, in 1247. Its citadel was a fortress of Pedro the Cruel (1350–69). Near the town is an ancient Roman cemetery of great interest. Pop. 18,000.

CARMYLE. Village of Lanarkshire. It is 4¼ m. S.E. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. Here are meal-mills. Pop. 4,319.

CARNABY. Hamlet of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is 2½ m. S.W. of Bridlington, on the L.N.E. Rly.

CARNAC. Village of France. It is 10 m. S.W. of Auray, and is noted for its megalithic monuments. Rows of granite menhirs, 18 ft. down to 2 ft. high, stand in definite alinements. An oval chambered tumulus, Mont St. Michel, 380 ft. long, averaging 33 ft. high, yielded fine jadeite celts, turquoise and ivory beads.

CARNARVON. Old name for the town and county now known as Caernarvon (q.v.).

CARNARVON. Town o Cape Province, S. Africa Situated 102 m. N.W. o Beaufort West, it is the chief town of Carnarvon district. Situated in a waterless region, though fertile after the rains, it produces cereals and sheep Van Wijk's Vlei is an irrigation reservoir for the district; water is also ob tained from bore holes. It is the terminus of a rly which it is proposed to ex tend to Calvinia. Pop 1,500.

CARNARVON. Township of Tasmania. Formerly known as Port Arthur, it stands on an inlet in the S. of Tasman Peninsula 42 m. S.E. of Hobart. It was a penal settlement during the first half of the 19th century.

CARNATIC. District o India. It comprises the S.E. of Madras and the southern part of the Bom bay Presidency E. of the W Ghats. Originally the name of the Kanarese country, it came to mean the Tamil country of Madras, one of the principal scenes of the struggle between English and French in the 18th century.

CARN BREA. Hamlet of Cornwall. It is one m. S.W. of Redruth, on the G.W. Rly. In the neighbourhood is a huge rocky mass, 741 ft. high which, according to tradition, was one of the principal seats of the Druids. There are tin mines near

CARNEDD DAFYDD. Mountain of Caernarvonshire. About 6 m. N.E. of Snowdon, it is included in the Snowdon system, and is 3,426 ft. high.

CARNEDD LLEWELLYN. Mountain of Wales It lies 8 m. E. of Snowdon, and has an altitude o 3,484 ft. Here are traces of ancient earthworks

CARNEGIE. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A It is 8 m. S.W. of Pittsburgh and was formed in 1894 by the union of Mansfield and Chartiers It has a Carnegie library and several benevolent institutions. Its industries include the manufacture of glass, iron goods, steel goods, tin ware and agricultural implements. Coal is extensively mined and shipped from here. Pop. (1930) 12,497

CARNFORTH. Urban district of Lancashire Situated 6½ m. N.N.E. of Lancaster, on the L.M.S Rly., it is an important railway centre. It is near the mouth of the Keer. Market day, Tues Pop. (1931) 3,193.

CARNIC ALPS. Small division of the S.E. Alps Between Italy and Austria, they adjoin the Dolomites to the W., the Julian Alps to the E., and the Venetian Alps to the S. The highest peaks are the Kellerwandspitze, 9,220 ft., and Monte Cogliano, 9,120 ft., and there are others over 7,000 ft. high. The Pontebba, or Pontafel, Pass, 2,615 ft., is a main route from Venetia to Carinthia. During the Great War the region of the Carnic Alps was prominent in the fighting between Italy and Austria, being part of the mountain front of both nations.

CAR NICOBAR. Island of the N. Nicobar group. The most northerly of the entire group, it has an area of 49 sq. m. Pop. about 3,500.

CARNIOLA (Ger. Krain). District of Yugoslavia. In the N.E. of the country, it comprises the

valley of the upper Sava, and is surrounded by Styria, Carinthia, Istria, Croatia, and Gorizia and Gradisca, and covers an area of 3,845 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, several ranges traversing the country, which is noted for its numerous caverns. The loftiest summits are Terglon, 9,390 ft, in the Julian Alps, and Mangart, 8,784 ft The Sava is the principal river, and the most important lakes are the Wochein and the Weissenfels. The mines of Idria yield a large portion of the world's mercury; iron, coal, and copper ore are also worked Textile weaving, mining, silkworm rearing, the manufacture of leather goods, and agriculture are the chief occupations The vine is cultivated, flax is extensively grown, and there is some timber trade. The chief towns are Laibach (Ljubljana), the capital, on the Sava, Oberlaibach, and Idria.

CARNO. Village of Montgomeryshire It is on the river Carno, 11½ m. N W. of Newtown, on the G W. Rly Here is the site of a battle fought in 1081 at which Gruffydd ap Cynan gained the crown of N Wales Pop 665.

CARNOUSTIE. Burgh and watering place of Angus. It is 10 m. N E of Dundee, on the L N E. Rly. Facing the North Sea, it is a popular resort, with good bathing facilities and golf links. Pop. (1931) 4,806.

CARNWATH. Village of Lanarkshire On the Carnwath Burn, 26 m S W. of Edinburgh on the L M S Rly, it lies in a coal and ironstone district Near by are the ruins of Cowthally Castle Pop 5,258

CAROLA HAFEN. Town of Buka, Solomon Islands It is on the W. coast, and has a good harbour.

CAROLINA, North State of the United States Its area is 52,426 sq m of which 3,686 sq. m. are water The W portion, traversed by the Appalachian system, contains many summits above 6,000 ft, a number of which are clad with forests Separated from the mainland by Pamlico, Albemarle, and Currituck Sounds is a chain of long, narrow sandy islands or beaches, which throw out three prominent capes, Fear, Lookout, and Hatteras The chief occupation of the state is agriculture, wheat and corn are grown extensively, and cotton is an important product. Horses, mules, milk, cattle, and sheep are reared. Minerals in great variety, but not in great quantity, are found in the state, the chief being clay, limestone, soapstone, and coal. Monazite and zircon, used in the manufacture of gas mantles, are also found The state contains close on 5,000 m of rly, and about 8,500 m of roads. The general assembly consists of a senate of 50 members and a house of representatives of 120 members. It is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 10 representatives Raleigh is the capital Pop (1930) 3,170,276.

CAROLINA, South State of the United States Its area is 30,989 sq m. The surface rises from a low and level coast belt to a height of more than 3,500 ft in the W, where it is broken by spurs of the Appalachian system The coast is barred in parts by islands separated by narrow straits The chief occupation of the state is agriculture, and maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco are extensively grown Cotton, however, is of the greatest importance. Cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses are reared, and the most important minerals include phosphate rock, granite, clay, gold and silver, manganese, iron ore, and lime. The state maintains about 4,000 m. of rlys., and about 6,000 m. of roads. It is divided into 46 counties, and the general assembly consists of a senate of 46 members and a house of representatives of 124 members It is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 7 representatives. It is one of the 13 original states. The capital is Columbia. Pop. (1930) 1,738,765.

CAROLINE. Group of islands in the N.W. Pacific. They are situated between Ladrone and Pelew islands, and are held under mandate by Japan. The group consists of about 550 coral islets with a total area of about 390 sq m. For administrative purposes they are divided into two groups, the Eastern Carolines, with Truk and Ponapé as centres of administration, and the Western Carolines, with Palau and Yap as administrative centres. The climate is damp and the soil fertile, and coconut trees are grown in large numbers There are a number of trading stations, and the chief exports are copra and turtle shells Pop (1930) 38,647.

CARONÍ. River of Venezuela. Rising in the Sierra Pacaraima, on the S. boundary, it flows 400 m N W. and N. to the Orinoco, about 50 m. E of Ciudad Bolivar. Owing to cataracts and the rapidity of its current it is unnavigable.

CARPATHIANS. Range of mountains in Central Europe. It extends in a curve from the N. of Bratislava (Pressburg) in Czechoslovakia to Orsova in Rumania The range traverses Czechoslovakia and forms the boundary of that state with Poland and Ukraine, thereafter becoming the natural division between Transylvania and Rumania proper Its total length is about 900 m, and its breadth varies from 20 m to about 200 m. On the N W the range connects with the Alps by the Little Carpathians, continues N E and E by the White Mts and the Beskids to the Forest Carpathians, and finishes S E. in the Transylvanian Alps. In the central Carpathians are the Tatra Mts, S of the Beskids The Gerlsdorfer (8,737 ft), in the High Tatra, is the highest peak in the whole range

On Jan. 23, 1915, the Austrians, supported by German forces, started a great offensive over the whole Carpathians on a front 200 m in length, but this definitely failed after the capture of Przemysl, by Russians, on Mar 22.

CARPATHUS (Ital Scarpanto) Island in the Mediterranean It belongs to Greece, but was formerly Turkish It is 28 m S W of Rhodes, has a length of 30 m and a breadth of eight Its surface is mountainous, the highest point reaching 4,000 ft Pop 8,000

CARPENTARIA, Gulf of Indentation of the N. coast of Australia Its length and breadth average about 350 m, and its extreme headlands are Capes York and Arnhem The gulf is shallow, its coasts are low, and it contains a large number of islands. The ports are Burketown and Normanton Discovered by the explorer Tasman in 1606, it was named after the governor general of the Dutch East Indies, Pieter Carpentier.

CARPENTRAS. Town of France. It is on the Auzon, 16 m. by rly N E. of Avignon. The chief buildings are the Gothic church of S Siffrein, formerly a cathedral, the bishop's palace, now the palais de justice, and the Hôtel Dieu, dating from the 15th century The chief industries are dyeing, tanning, and the making of silk, hats, and confectionery Pop 11,800.

CARPI. City of Italy It is the junction for Reggio nell' Emilia, and is 9 m by rly N.W. of Modena It has a 16th century cathedral with old Romanesque façade, a palace, and fortifications Silk is manufactured. Pop 27,500.

CARRA. Lake in co Mayo, I F S It is 3 m long, and its surroundings are of great beauty

CARRABELLE. Seaport of Florida, U S A. Standing about 10 m E of the mouth of the Apalachicola river, opposite Dog Island, it carries on a considerable lumber industry and exports timber Pop 3,000

CARRADALE. Fishing village of Argyllshire. It is on Carradale Bay, 13 m N E of Campbeltown, and has an iron pier used by the herring fishing boats and by the steamers. There is good fishing in the bay, and salmon fishing in

the Carradale Water, a stream about 7 m. long which flows into the bay at Carradale. Near by are the ruins of Aird Castle, and the remains of a vitrified fort, 450 ft. in circumference.

CARRANTUOHILL. Mountain of co Kerry, I F.S A summit of the Macgillycuddy Reeks, 11 m S W of Killarney, it is the highest mountain of Ireland Its altitude is 3,414 ft

CARRARA. Town of Italy. It is 3 m. by railway N E of Avenza, its port, itself 16 m S E of Spezia It has a 13th century Gothic church, and is noted for its marble quarries The marble is mostly white, but yellow, green, and black are also found Much of the finest white marble is exported for statuary. Pop, with Avenza, 52,729

CARRBRIDGE. Village of Inverness-shire It stands on Dulnan Water, 28 m. S E of Inverness, on the L M S Rly

CARRICK (Celtic, rock) Division of S Ayrshire S of the river Doon, its W portion is covered by rugged hills and the centre is mainly moorland As Great Steward of Scotland, the prince of Wales is earl of Carrick Robert the Bruce and other kings were earls of Carrick

CARRICK-A-REDE. Rocky islet of co Antrim, Northern Ireland It lies off the coast, 4 m N W. of Ballycastle Of volcanic formation, it is 350 ft. high, and is used as a salmon fishing station. A rope bridge, 60 ft long at a height of 84 ft, spans the chasm between it and the mainland.

CARRICKFERGUS Urban district, seaport, and market town of co Antrim, N Ireland. It stands on the N side of Belfast Lough, 9½ m N E of Belfast, on the L M S Rly Its industries include flax, spinning, oyster fishing, salt mining, and the manufacture of linen The 12th century castle and portions of the old walls remain Market day, Sat Pop 4,610

CARRICKMACROSS. Urban district of co Monaghan, I F S. It is 14 m W. of Dundalk, and was famous for its lace. The convent of S. Louis stands on the site of a castle erected by the earl of Essex

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON Market town and county town of co Leitrim, I F S Part of it is in co Roscommon. On the river Shannon, 38 m. S E of Sligo, it is served by a branch of the G.S Rlys. The assize town, it carries on a trade in grain and dairy produce Market day, Thurs Pop (1926) 1,026

CARRICK-ON-SUIR. Urban district and market town of co Tipperary, I F S It is on the Suir, 14 m E of Clonmel by the G S Rlys. The river is spanned by bridges connecting it with Carrickbeg It has a ruined castle, formerly the seat of the dukes of Ormonde Market day, Sat. Pop. (1926) 4,657

CARRINGTON District of Nottingham In the N. of the city, it was formed into a separate parish in 1850, the church of S John being then built

CARRIZAL BAJO. Town of Chile It stands on the coast, about 140 m N of Coquimbo, and is connected by rly. with Carrizal Alto and Yerbabuena The harbour gives protection from N and S winds, and can accommodate eight vessels at a time Pop 2,500.

CARRON Name of five rivers and one sea loch of Scotland The most important of the former is a river of Stirlingshire which rises in Carron Bog and flows E to the Firth of Forth at Grangemouth Its length is 20 m The others are shorter streams. One is a tributary of the Nith in Dumfriesshire and another is in Kincardineshire The remaining two are both in Ross and Cromarty, and the sea loch Carron is in the south-western part of that county

CARRON Village of Stirlingshire It lies near the river Carron, 2 m N W. of Falkirk, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys. The Carron ironworks here were founded in 1760. They gave the name carronade to a short naval cannon of cast iron, invented in 1776 by General Robert Melville, and still manufacture iron ware. Pop 3,586.

CARRONBRIDGE. Village of Dumfriesshire. It is on Carron Water, 1¼ m. N.W. of Thornhill, on the L M S Rly.

CARS. District of Nottinghamshire. In the north of the county, it stretches for about eight miles from the Trent to Bawtry Once part of Hatfield Chase, it was drained in the 18th century

CARSE. Scottish term for the fertile lowlands on the banks of a river, e g , Carse o' Gowrie

CARSE O' GOWRIE. Fertile district of Perthshire and Angus It lies N of the Firth of Tay, between Invergowrie and Kinnoull Hill, and is 15 m. long by 2 m. to 4 m broad.

CARSHALTON. Urban district of Surrey. It stands on the Wandle, 12 m S. of London, on the S Rly It has a fine old church, and the grounds of Carshalton Park are now a public park Pop (1931) 28,769

CARSO. Limestone region of Yugoslavia. It lies at the head of the Adriatic Sea, and before the Great War was part of Austria. During the Great War four battles were fought in this district between the Italians and Austrians.

CARSON CITY. City and capital of Nevada, U S A. It lies near the base of the Sierra Nevada, 30 m by rly. S. of Reno. Near by are a govt Indian school, the state prison, and Shaw's Hot Springs Carson City lies in an agricultural, stock-rearing, and mining region, and has important rly. works. Founded in 1858, it became the capital three years later and a city in 1875. Pop (1930) 1,596

CARSTAIRS. Village of Lanarkshire It is on the Clyde, 1 m from the junction on the L M S Rly where the main line branches to Edinburgh and to Glasgow.

CART. River of Renfrewshire. It is formed by the junction of the Black Cart, which flows from Castle Semple Loch, and the White Cart, which rises on the moors of Eaglesham, at Inchinnan Bridge The Black Cart is 9 m. long and the White Cart 19 m long, and the combined stream enters the Clyde after a course of 1 m The Cart and Forth Junction Canal affords direct communication with the Forth and Clyde Canal

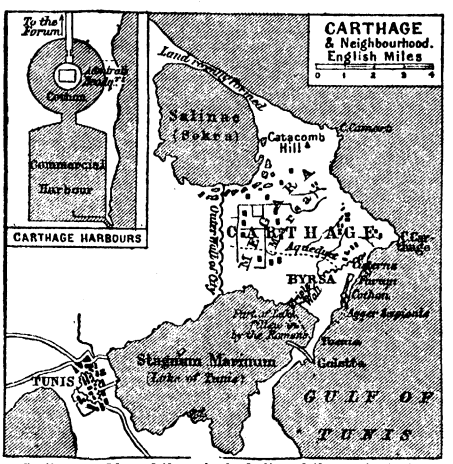
CARTAGENA. City and seaport of Spain It is on a deep bay of the Mediterranean, 326 m by rly. S E of Madrid, and is the principal naval harbour of Spain. The site was chosen by Hasdrubal about 242 B C , for the new citadel of the Carthaginian dominion in Spain , he named it Nova Carthago The exports include lead, copper, iron, sulphur, zinc, wine, fruit, and grain. It has a wireless station Pop (1920) 96,981.

CARTAGENA. City and seaport of Colombia It stands about 50 m S W of Barranquilla, and has rly communication with Calamar, on the river Magdalena Founded in 1533, it was heavily fortified, but was captured by pirates in 1544, and again by Drake in 1586 The forts that were captured by Drake are still standing In the war of independence it fell to Bolivar, but although soon recaptured, was freed from Spain in 1821 It has a cathedral and a university Pop 92,494

CARTAGO. Town of Colombia. It is on the Viejo, a tributary of the Cauca, 145 m W. of Bogatá, and is served by the Pacific and Caldas Rly. It was founded in 1540 The surrounding district yields plentiful supplies of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and cattle Pop 22,000

CARTAGO. City of Costa Rica Built at an elevation of nearly 5,000 ft , it was founded in 1553, and has rly. communication with San José. It is the centre of one of the richest agricultural districts in the country. Pop. 16,261.

CARTHAGE (Phœnician Karthadisha, new city). Ancient city of Africa. It was situated on the coast near the modern Tunis. According to tradition it was founded by Phœnician settlers from Tyre under Dido. The oldest part of the town was called Byrsa (citadel), perhaps from the story that Dido purchased as much land as could be covered by the hide (Gr., byrsa) of an ox, which she cut into strips so that it surrounded a large tract of ground. There were two harbours, the inner, called Cothon, for warships. On the land side the town was protected by a triple wall. The Carthaginian empire was at the height of its power before the first Punic war (264 B.C.). In the 4th century B.C. it extended from the altars of the Philaeni, near the great Syrtis (gulf of Sidra) on the E., to the Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar) on the W. Sardinia, Corsica, and



Carthage. Plan of the principal sites of the ancient city

Malta were in its hands, Hanno the navigator founded colonies on the W. coast of Africa.

Although defeated (480) by Gelon, the tyrant of Syracuse, the Carthaginians would probably have succeeded in subjugating Sicily but for the intervention of the Romans. The three Punic wars (264–241, 218–201, 149–146) ended in the triumph of the Roman arms. Cato's demand, delenda est Carthago (Carthage must be destroyed), was carried out to the letter; after a three years' siege the city was taken by storm by the younger Scipio and razed to the ground. The territory became the Roman province of Africa.

In the time of Augustus, Carthage again began to prosper. During the 1st and 2nd centuries of the Christian era next to Rome and Alexandria it was the most important city in the Roman empire. It was also a stronghold of Christianity and numerous church councils or synods were held there. From the end of the 2nd century Carthage had a bishop, and such fathers of the church as Augustine, Cyprian and Tertullian were natives of North Africa.

In 439 the Vandals under Geiseric (Genseric) made themselves masters of the Roman dominions, and Carthage the capital of their kingdom. Carthage was reconquered by Belisarius (533) and re-united to the eastern empire under the name of Justinianopolis. Finally it was burned in 698 by the Arabs. Since the French occupation of Tunis, researches and excavations have led to important Punic and Roman discoveries.

CARTHAGENA. Variant spelling of the name of the Spanish seaport and of the S. American city called Cartagena (q.v.).

CARTMEL. Market town of Lancashire. It is 6 m. E. of Ulverston, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. the station being Cark and Cartmel. The cruciform church, once part of a priory, is one of the finest in Lancashire. Market day, Mon.

CARTMEL FELL. Hill of Lancashire. It is 7 m. N. of Cartmel. On its slopes is a church mentioned in Mrs. Humphry Ward's Helbeck of Bannisdale.

CARUPANO. Town of Venezuela. It stands on the Caribbean coast on the Paria peninsula, 60 m. N.E. of Cumaná. Its harbour is fortified. There is trade in coffee, sugar, rum, timber, and horses. Pop. 25,000.

CASABLANCA (Arab. Dar-el-Beida, the white house). Port of Morocco. In the French zone, it is situated on the Atlantic coast between Mazagan and Rabat. It has a large trade and there are railways to Rabat, Fez, Morocco city, and elsewhere. There is a large electric power station. A daily air service connects it with Toulouse. The town, which has a broadcasting station, was built by the Portuguese in the 15th century, and occupied by the French in 1907. Pop. 161,113, of whom 55,986 are Europeans.

CASALE MONFERRATO. City of Italy. It stands on the Po, 21 m. by rly. N.W. of Alessandria. It is an important rly. junction, and manufactures silk, lime, and cement. A bishop's see, it has a Romanesque cathedral, founded 742, rebuilt and consecrated 1106, and some fine palaces. An historic town, it was from 1474 the capital of the marquisate of Monferrato. Pop. 34,000.

CASAMANCE. River of Senegal, French W. Africa. It enters the Atlantic 60 m. S. of the river Gambia, and at the mouth of its estuary is Carabane.

CASAS GRANDES (Sp. great houses). Village of Mexico. In the state of Chihuahua, on the railway to El Paso, it has extensive ruins of Aztec buildings and ancient mounds containing stone implements, etc. The old city was in ruins on the arrival of the Spaniards.

CASCADE. Mountain range in North America. Heavily forested, it is a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, and extends in a S. to N. direction from the N. part of California through the states of Oregon and Washington, into British Columbia, where it is known as the Coast Range. Named from the cascades of the Columbia river, which has cut deep gorges in it, and mainly of volcanic origin, its loftiest summits occur mostly in the S. section, and are among the highest in the U.S.A. Mt. Mazama is an old volcanic cone, the crater of which has collapsed to form Crater Lake; the collapse reduced the altitude from about 15,000 ft. to 8,228 ft. The chief peaks, are Tacoma or Rainier, 14,525 ft., and Adams, 12,470 ft., in Washington; Hood, 11,225 ft., and Jefferson, 10,250 ft., in Oregon; and Shasta, 14,390 ft., in California.

CASCINA. Town of Italy. It is on the river Arno, 8 m. by rly. E.S.E. of Pisa. There is an elegant Romanesque church. Cotton weaving is an industry. Pop. 27,000.

CASCUMPEQUE. Town and seaport of Canada. It is on the E. coast of Prince Edward Island and stands on a bay of the same name. The port is engaged mainly in the fish trade, and oysters, cultivated in the bay, are canned. The port is icebound from December to April.

CASENTINO. Name applied to the upper valley of the river Arno, Italy. A picturesque resort, its beauties were sung by Dante and Milton. The railway line N. from Arezzo passes Bibbiena and Poppi, and ends at Stia, a centre from whence the district may be explored.

CASERTA. City of Italy. It is 21 m. by rly. N.E. of Naples. It grew up round the magnificent palace of the Bourbons, built 1752–54. In Sept., 1919, the palace and grounds were presented by the king of Italy to soldiers who had fought in the Great War. There are silk factories here. Pop. 35,000. Caserta Vecchia, 3 m. N.E., has a remarkable 12th century cathedral.

CASHEL. Urban district and market town of co. Tipperary, I.F.S. It is 96 m. S.W. of Dublin, and is served by the Gt. S. Rlys. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and of a Protestant bishop. A flat-topped limestone mass, the Rock of Cashel (300 ft.), is surmounted by the ruins of a 12th century cathedral, Cormac's chapel, round tower, and ancient cross. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1926) 2,953.

CASHMERE. Alternative spelling of the name of the Indian native state known as Kashmir (q.v.).

CASINO. Town of New South Wales, Australia. On the Richmond river, 67 m. by rly. N. of Grafton, it is a railway junction. The road from Darling Downs here comes down from the coast ranges to the coastal plains, where sugar cane is grown. Pop. 3,635.

CASIQUIARI. River of Venezuela. The S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, which it leaves below Esmeralda, it flows S.W. to join the upper Rio Negro, near San Carlos. Communication is established by this natural canal between the interior of Brazil and the Caribbean Sea. So low is the watershed of this region that sometimes the Casiquiari flows S. towards the Amazon, and at other times N. to the Orinoco.

CASKETS. Group of rocky islets in the English Channel. They are 8 m. W. of Alderney, and were the scene of the wrecks of the White Ship, 1120; the Victory, 1744, when all on board perished, and the Stella, 1899. On the highest is a lighthouse in lat. 49° 43′ N., long. 2° 22′ W., with a group flashing light visible 17 m.

CASLAV. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is 52 m. by rly. E. of Prague, on the main line to Vienna. Sugar refining is carried on.

CASOS. Island in the Aegean Sea. It belongs to Italy and has an area of 23 sq. m. Pop. 1,760.

CASPE. City of Spain. It is on the Ebro, 48 m. by railway S.E. of Saragossa. At Fronte, near by, are sulphur baths. Pop. 8,000.

CASPER. Town of Wyoming, U.S.A. It is 150 m. N.W. of Cheyenne and is served by the Chicago and North Western and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy rlys. On the river Platte, it occupies the site of Fort Casper, and carries on a large trade in petroleum, wool, and livestock. Pop. (1930) 16,619.

CASPIAN SEA. Inland sea between Europe and Asia. The ancient Mare Caspium or Mare Hyrcanium, this inland salt sea has an area of 170,000 sq. m., and is the largest inland body of water on the globe. It is 760 m. long from N. to S., and its width varies from 120 m. to 300 m. It is about 85 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, has no outlet, and virtually no tides. The principal rivers draining into it are the Ural, Volga, Terek, Kur, Aras, Sefid Rud, and Atrek. The chief Russian ports on the Caspian include Guriev, Astrakhan, Briansk, Makhach-kala, Derbend, Baku, Lenkoran, Krasnovodsk, and Mikhailovsk. The Persian ports include Barfurush, Astara, Enzeli, Meshed-i-sar, and Bandar Gaz. It abounds with sturgeon.

CASQUETS. Variant spelling of the name of islets in the English Channel, more usually known as the Caskets (q.v.).

CASSABA. Town of Turkey. In Asia Minor, it is 63 m. by rly. N.E. of Smyrna, on the line to Ala-shehr. Famed for its melons, it also exports cotton, silk, and silkworms. Pop. 22,000.

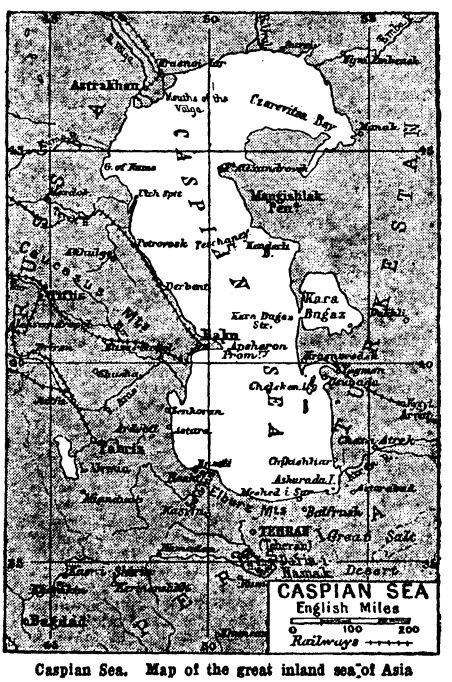
CASSANDRA (anc. Pallēnē). Westernmost promontory of Greece. It juts into the Aegean Sea, between the gulfs of Salonika and Cassandra (anc. Toronaicus Sinus). The gulf of Cassandra is 35 m. long.

CASSANO. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Adda, 16 m. by rly. N.E. of Milan. Silk is manufactured. Here, in 1705, the French defeated the imperialists under Prince Eugene. In 1799 the Russians and Austrians defeated the French under Moreau. Pop. 9,000.

CASSEL. Town of France. It is 27 m. N.W. of Lille, 11 m. E. by N. of St. Omer, and 18 m. W. by S. of Ypres. It is situated on an isolated hill 500 ft. in height, which commands an extensive view of the surrounding flat country.

CASSEL. Variant spelling of the name of the Prussian town, Kassel (q.v.).

CASSINO (anc. Casinum). Town of Italy. It is 85 m. by rly. S.E. of Rome. Picturesquely placed at the foot of Monte Cassino (1,700 ft.), on which stands the famous Benedictine monastery, it was called until 1871 San Germano. It has a ruined castle, some old churches, and remains of a Roman amphitheatre, etc. The monastery, founded 529, on the site of the temple of Apollo, and now a national monument, contains a large library, a picture gallery, and many valuable relics. Pop. 14,200.



Caspian Sea. Map of the great inland sea of Asia

CASSIOBURY. District of Hertfordshire. It is a mile to the N.W. of Watford and was the park of Cassiobury House, a seat of the earls of Essex. After the Great War the house was pulled down and the park sold for building land, except 75 acres, which were bought by the urban district of Watford for a park.

CASSITERIDES (Gr., tin islands). Traditional name for the places whence the Phoenicians obtained their tin. These supposed tin-islands have been identified with islands in Vigo Bay, Spain; with the Scilly Isles; with Cornwall;

and even with the British Islands as a whole. A later theory is that the Cassiterides were the Hebrides

CASTELFRANCO. City of Italy. It is on the river Musone, 16 m by rail W of Treviso, and is an important railway junction The old town, surrounded by walls dating from 1218, contains a castle and a cathedral with a fine painting of the Madonna by Giorgione, a native of the city Pop 6,000

CASTELFRANCO D'EMILIA Town of Italy Situated 7 m by rail S E of Modena, it has silk and paper manufactures Thought to be the Forum Gallorum where Antony was defeated by Octavian and Hirtius in 43 B C, it has an old papal fort. Pop 3,500

CASTELLAMARE, GULF OF Opening on the N W coast of Sicily It takes its name from the city at its head

CASTELLAMARE DEL GOLFO. Town of Sicily The ancient Drepanum it is on the N. coast, 17 m E of Trapani Wine, oil, fruit, tunny, and anchovies are exported It was the port of ancient Segesta Pop 17,500

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA Seaport and city of Italy It is on the gulf of Naples, 17 m. by rail S E of Naples A popular sea bathing place, with mineral springs in the vicinity, it has a dockyard, an arsenal, and a cathedral. It manufactures macaroni, cotton, sail-cloth, soap, and leather, and exports olive oil, sponges, and fruit The castle was built by the emperor Frederick II The City is built on the site of Stabiae, and a fine view of Vesuvius is to be obtained from here. Pop 34,000

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA Maritime province of Spain It borders the Mediterranean, and lies between Tarragona and Valencia, and has an area of 2,495 sq m Mainly mountainous, it has many streams, and is very fertile It produces silver, lead, iron, fruit, oil, brandy, wine and fish, and manufactures paper, silk, cotton, and woollens Agriculture and cattle raising are important industries Pop (1930) 318,126

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA. Town of Spain It is 4 m from the sea, on the rly from Tarragona to Valencia Situated in a fertile plain irrigated by Moorish aqueducts, it exports oranges, wine, and oil, and manufactures linen and hempen fabrics, ropes corks, sugar, and paper. Pop (1930) 37,227

CASTELLORIZO. Island of Asia Minor It is off the S coast, 60 m E of Rhodes It was occupied by the Greeks in the first Balkan War in 1912 On Dec. 29, 1915, it was occupied by the French as a base, but by the treaty of Sèvres it passed to Italy Pop 12,000.

CASTELNAUDARY Town of France It is a port on the Canal du Midi, midway between Toulouse and Carcassonne Its industries include the manufacture of tiles and earthenware, flour milling, and the building of canal boats. There is trade in grain and wool Near by is the village of St Papoul This had at one time a bishop, and still has a fine church, once part of an abbey Pop 8,000

CASTELNUOVO. Another name for the Yugoslavian seaport of Ercegnovi (q v)

CASTELO BRANCO. District of Portugal It has an area of 2,582 sq m The capital is C. stelo Branco Pop (1930) 256,696.

CASTELO BRANCO Town of Portugal It is 45 m N E of Albrantés on the rly to Guarda An episcopal see, its chief buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace It manufactures woollens, and trades in wines, spirits, and cork Parts of its old walls stand, and the locality has many Roman remains Pop 10,486

CASTELROSSO. Island in the Aegean Sea It belongs to Italy, and has an area of 3 sq m Pop 2,740.

CASTEL SAN PIETRO. Town of Italy It is on the Sillaro river, 15 m. by rail S E. of Bologna. It has a castle, built by the people of Bologna in the 13th century Pop 14,500

CASTEL TERMINI. Town of Sicily. It is 16 m by rly. N of Girgenti In the vicinity are large sulphur mines, and it trades in sulphur and rock salt Pop 15,000

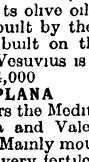
CASTELVETRANO. Town of Sicily. About 27 m by rly S E of Marsala, it has interesting churches, and a museum of antiquities from Selinus, 8 m to the S It trades in wine, oil, flax and silk Pop 25,000

CASTERTON. Village of Westmorland It is on the river Lune, 1½ m N of Kirkby Lonsdale

CASTIGLIONE. Town of Sicily It stands on the N slope of Mount Etna, 35 m by rly S W of Messina It is noted for its filberts and wine Pop 15,000

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE Town of Italy It is 20 m. N W of Mantua and 6 m. S of Lake Garda Its castle was restored by the Gonzagas in the 16th century, and contains in its Museo del Risorgimento Garibaldi's travelling carriage Silk is manufactured The French occupied the town in the war of the Spanish Succession, and defeated the Austrians here, Aug 5, 1796 Pop 7,500

CASTILE District of Spain It was one of the kingdoms into which Spain was divided before it was united under Ferdinand and Isabella It occupied the centre of the country and consisted of Old and New Castile, the latter or southern part having been added to the original kingdom after its formation Old Castile, in the north of Spain, is covered to-day by the provinces of Burgos, Logrono, Santander, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Palencia, and Valladolid, New Castile by those of Madrid, Toledo, Cuenca, Ciudad Real and Guadalajara



Castile arms

CASTILLON. Town of France. It stands on the Dordogne, 26 m by rail E of Bordeaux It was the scene of an English defeat in 1453

CASTLE ACRE Village of Norfolk It is on the river Nar, 4 m N of Swaffham, and has the ruins of a Norman castle and of a priory founded in 1090

CASTLE ASHBY. Village of Northamptonshire About 6½ m E. of Northampton, it is served by the L M S Rly Here is Castle Ashby House, a seat of the marquess of Northampton It is an Elizabethan mansion with additions by Inigo Jones, and stands in a park of 645 acres

CASTLEBAR. Urban district and market town of co Mayo, I F S On the river Castlebar, at the head of Lough Lanach or Castlebar, it is 11 m N E of Westport on the G S Rlys The chief town of the county and an agricultural centre, it has a castle Market day, Sat Pop (1926) 4,266

CASTLE BROMWICH. District of Warwickshire It is 5 m N E of Birmingham, with a station on the L M S Rly, on which line it is a junction Here are the buildings in which the heavy section of the British Industries Fair is held each year There is a racecourse

CASTLE BYTHAM. Village of Lincolnshire About 5 m W of Bourn, it is on the Midland and Gt Northern Joint Rly

CASTLECARY (Roman Coria) Roman fort in Stirlingshire It is 6½ m W S W of Falkirk. Massive masonry ramparts, with an angle turret, enclosed four acres, the N side being on the line of Antonine's Wall A granary 89 ft by 21 ft was supported on piles, a ramparted annexe contained the baths Close by is the church of All Saints with a 15th century font.

CASTLE DONINGTON. Village of Leicestershire. It is near the Trent, 11 m S W. of Nottingham. Of its old castle, only vestiges exist. Donington Hall was an asylum for French refugees, including Charles X, in 1830, and was used for captured German officers during the Great War.

CASTLE DOUGLAS. Burgh and market town of Kirkcudbrightshire It is on Loch Carlingwark, 19½ m. S W of Dumfries on the L M S Rly. Its sheep and cattle sales are among the most important in S W Scotland It has tanning, agricultural implement, and mineral water industries Down to 1765 it was called Causewayend, then Carlingwark, and in 1792 it was renamed Castle Douglas Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 3,008

CASTLE EDEN. Village of Durham It is 7 m N W of Hartlepool, on the L N E Rly

CASTLEFORD. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W.R). It is on the river Aire, 10 m S E of Leeds, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys It occupies the site of a Roman camp, and has glass and earthenware factories Market days, Mon and Sat Pop (1931) 21,781

CASTLEHAVEN. Village of co Cork, I F S It is on the coast, 5 m S E of Skibbereen, and possesses a harbour from which mackerel fishing is carried on A group of rocks called the Stags of Castlehaven lies off the coast

CASTLE HOWARD. Hamlet of Yorkshire (N.R) It is 5 m. S W. of Malton Here is Castle Howard, the magnificent seat of the earl of Carlisle It was built by Sir John Vanbrugh in the early 18th cent.

CASTLE KENNEDY. Hamlet of Wigtownshire It is 2½ m. S E of Stranraer, on the L M S Rly. Here are the ruins of a castle, formerly a seat of the earls of Cassilis, which was destroyed by fire in 1715

CASTLEMAINE. Town of Victoria, Australia Situated 78 m. by rly. N W. of Melbourne, it is an important rly and road junction It has trade in wine, fruit, and stone. Pop 7,170.

CASTLEREA. Market town of co Roscommon, I F S. Situated on the river Suck, it is 16½ m N W. of Roscommon.

CASTLE RISING. Village of Norfolk. It is 4 m N E. of King's Lynn, and is served by the L N E. Rly. At one time a borough and seaport, it sent two members to parliament until 1832. In 1835 it lost its rank as a chartered town It is famous for its castle. Built in the 12th century, it is one of the most interesting buildings of its kind in the country. The church is a beautiful example of Norman work Near it is the bede house, an almshouse, also called Trinity Hospital.

CASTLETON. Village of Derbyshire. It is 10 m. N E. of Buxton, and is the capital of the Peak district. Its ruined castle was built by William Peverel, a natural son of William I. Near by are the Peak caverns and fluorspar mines, including the Blue John. Pop. 646.

CASTLETON. Village of Lancashire. About 2 m S S W of Rochdale, it is on the L M S Rly

CASTLETON. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is 16½ m W. of Whitby, on the L N E. Rly.

CASTLETON. Town of New York, U S A. It stands on the Hudson river, 9 m. S. of Albany, and is served by the New York Central Rly It has large paper mills and there is a service of steamers to Albany. Here is the famous Castleton Cut-off, the great railway bridge across the Hudson river, which is known as the A H. Smith Memorial Bridge. The Cut-off includes 28 m of double track railway, with one of the largest and most modern freight yards in the United States Pop (1931) 1,506.

CASTLETOWN. Village of Caithness-shire. On Dunnet Bay, 5½ m E of Thurso, it is a summer resort. Near by are stone quarries.

CASTLETOWN (Manx, Bully Cashtel) Seaport and, until 1862, capital of the Isle of Man. It is on the W shore of Castletown Bay, 10 m. S W of Douglas on the I of Man Rly. Here is Castle Rushen. The first castle was built about 960, but the present one dates probably from the 14th century. The court house dates from 1644, and the old House of Keys was the seat of the Manx parliament for two centuries. Near the town is the public school for boys called King William's College Pop 1,880

CASTLETOWN BEREHAVEN. Seaport of co Cork, I F S. It is 32 m by road and 20 m. by sea W of Bantry. Pop. (1926) 721.

CASTOR. Village of Northamptonshire It stands 5 m. W of Peterborough, on the L M S Rly On the site of a Roman station, it has a fine Norman church (1124). Here are the kennels of the Fitzwilliam Hunt.

CASTRES. Town of France. It stands on the river Agout, 25 m. S E of Albi. Its industries include tanning, weaving, and the making of earthenware, paper, soap, furniture, and machinery A picturesque place, with a number of old houses, its church of S. Benoit was once a cathedral, and the hôtel de ville was the bishop's palace It has a museum and library In the Middle Ages, it was a stronghold of the Albigenses, and in the 16th century the inhabitants set up a little republic Pop. 27,000.

CASTRIES. Seaport and capital of St Lucia, British W Indies It is on Carenage Bay, and is strongly fortified Exports include sugar, cocoa, coffee, hides, cotton, rum, and honey. There is good sea fishing, including tarpon. It is a coaling station of the British Navy Pop. 8,500.

CASTRO. Variant name of the capital of the island of Chios (q v)

CASTRO DEL RIO. Town of Spain It is on the Guadajoz, 16 m. S E. of Córdova It manufactures linen, woollens, and earthenware, and trades in cereals and cattle A ruined Moorish castle stands in the vicinity Pop 12,000.

CASTROGIOVANNI (anc Castrum Ennae). City of Sicily It is situated on a mt plateau, 2,615 ft high, and its Saracenic citadel commands one of the best views of the island Here is a cathedral, founded 1307, and a museum The ancient Enna, its once famous temple of Demeter has disappeared. The existing fortifications were constructed during the Middle Ages Pop 26,500

CASTROP-RAUXEL. Town of Prussia, In Westphalia, it is on the Dortmund-Hesse Rly. Coal mining is carried on, and there are chemical industries Pop 53,360

CASTRO URDIALES. Seaport of Spain It is on the Bay of Biscay, 17 m N W. of Bilbao, with which it is connected by a branch line. It has an old castle and a medieval church, trades in tinned sardines, and exports timber and iron ore Pop 12,500.

CASTUA. Town of Italy. In the district of Istria, it stands at the head of Quarnero Bay, 5 m. N W. of Fiume. The old capital of Liburnia, its walls and ruined church attest its antiquity.

CAT. Island of the Bahamas. It is a few miles N of the tropic of Cancer, and was long regarded as the first land sighted by Columbus, but his first landing in the New World is now believed to have been made in the neighbouring Watling's Island

CATALAUNIAN FIELDS (Lat Campi Catalaunici) Plain near Troyes, France. It was the scene of the battle long called the battle of Châlons, from its situation being wrongly identified The battle took place on June 24, 451, between the Huns under Attila and the army of the Roman empire under Aëtius, assisted by a

strong force of Visigoths under Theodoric The result was an overwhelming defeat of the Huns Theodoric himself fell in the battle

CATALONIA. Province of Spain Forming a peninsula in the north-east of the country, it covers 12,000 sq m and is divided into four provinces, Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida and Gerona Barcelona is the capital and the largest place With their own language and literature the Catalans have always been somewhat apart from the rest of Spain, and from time to time they have agitated for independence The matter was brought before the peace conference in Paris in 1919, and since then there have been frequent risings in Barcelona and the neighbourhood In 1931–32, after Spain had become a republic, a large measure of home rule was granted to the province

CATAMARCA. Province of Argentina. On the Chilean border, it slopes from the Andes to the Salinas Grandes Mountainous in the W with peaks of nearly 20,000 ft, elsewhere it is low lying, with salt deserts to the E Its fertile valleys produce, under irrigation, cereals, cotton, tobacco, excellent wine, fruit, chillies, etc, while many cattle and mules are raised on the plateaux It abounds in gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, lead, graphite, and other minerals The forest trees yield tannin, and tanning is a large industry Catamarca, which is served by the Cordoba Central and other rlys, is one of the main highways to Chile, and has an area of 36,800 sq m Pop (1931) 128,422

CATAMARCA Town of Argentina, on the Northern Argentine state railway It is on the Rio del Valle, at the foot of the Ambato Sierra (alt 1,772 ft), 250 m by rly N W of Cordoba Founded 1683 in a fertile valley, it has a fine church and a national college It exports flour, wine, fruit, and leather Its embroidery is notable Pop (1930) 13 262.

CATANDUANES Island of the Philippines It is separated from Luzon by the Maqueda Channel It has an area of 682 sq m, and yields rice, maize, cotton, indigo, hemp, and gold Binac, about 230 m E S E of Manila, is the capital and Bato, another town, has fisheries, and manufactures native fabrics Pop 40,000

CATANIA Province of E Sicily Mt Etna rises to the E, and the fertile plain of Catania in the S of the province is watered by the Simeto Mountainous elsewhere it rises from 2,000 ft to 4,000 ft, and has an area of 1,175 sq m It yields sulphur and produces cereals, wine, oil, oranges and lemons, and has manufactures of silk and cotton Pop (1931) 697,573

CATANIA. City and seaport of Sicily It stands at the base of Mt Etna, 59 m by rly S of Messina It has a cathedral, a university, a Benedictine monastery, and remains of a Roman amphitheatre, temple, baths, and aqueduct The port is protected by a breakwater, and has facilities for dealing with coal and other articles of commerce Pop (1931) 226,800

CATANZARO. Province of S Italy Its shores are indented by the gulf of S Eufemia on the W and the gulf of Squillace on the E, and has an area of 2,034 sq m Largely mountainous and forest-covered, cattle raising is the chief industry, it also produces cereals, wine, oil, silk, and fruits In 1905 and 1907 earthquakes caused much damage Pop (1931) 570,047

CATANZARO City of Italy It stands on an eminence 6 m by rly N W of Catanzaro Marina, 1,125 ft above sea level, and has a trade in olive oil, silk, woollens, and velvet Pop (1931) 40,569

CATAWBA. River of N. and S Carolina, U S A. Rising in the Blue Ridge Mts, North Carolina, it flows E and S to Rocky Mount, S C, where it assumes the name of Wateree After a course of about 300 m it unites with the Congaree to form the Santee.

CATCLIFFE. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m S of Rotherham, and is served by the L N E Rly Here are flint glass works

CATEAU CAMBRESIS. Name often given to the French town of Le Cateau (q v) It means the castle of Cambrai, and was given because the bishop of Cambrai built a castle here

CATERHAM. District of Surrey It is 7 m S of Croydon on the S Rly Here are the barracks where recruits for the Foot Guards are trained Caterham valley is finely situated between wooded hills With Warlingham, Caterham forms an urban district Pop (1931) 19,503

CATFIELD. Village of Norfolk It is 15½ m N W of Yarmouth, on the Midland and Gt Northern Joint Rly

CATFORD. Suburb of London In the metropolitan borough of Lewisham, it is 8 m S E of Victoria station on the S Rly Here are S Dunstan's College for boys, Lewisham town hall, and various cinema houses At Catford Bridge, over the Ravensbourne, are the grounds of the Catford Bridge Rugby football club, and there is a stadium for greyhound racing Pop 40,666.

CATHAY. European name for China in the Middle Ages, still used in poetry It is derived from Khitai, the kingdom of N China conquered by the Khitan tribes of Mongolia in the 10th century

CATHCART. District of Glasgow It is on the river White Cart about 3 m to the S of the city proper, and has a station on the L M S Rly It contains Queen's Park, which occupies the site of the battle of Langside, and the ruins of the castle of Cathcart

CATHCART. District of Cape Province, S Africa Mountainous and sparsely populated, but suitable for sheep rearing, it is traversed by the rly from King William's Town to Queenstown The chief town is Cathcart

CATHCART. Town of Cape Province, S Africa It is 85 m by rail N W of East London and stands at the foot of the Windvogel Mts at an altitude of 3,906 ft There is a town hall, three churches, a library and golf links Founded in 1876, the town stands in a region well suited for sheep and cattle, and grain and fruit do well There is a large flour mill in the neighbourhood European pop (1931) 843

CATON Village of Lancashire It is 4½ m N E of Lancaster, on the L M S Rly

CATORCE Town of Mexico In the state of San Luis Potosí, it is 108 m by rly N of San Luis Potosí and is 8,700 ft above sea level. It is famous for its silver mines Pop 18,000

CATRAIL. Ancient earthwork, comprising fosse and double rampart, in the shires of Selkirk and Roxburgh It is in places called Deil's Dyke and Picts' Work Ditch Traces of it remain in a semicircular sweep starting from near Galashiels, and ending near Peel Fell in the Cheviots Some 48 m long by 28 ft to 30 ft wide, it is supposed to be a defensive work raised in early British times

CATRINE. Town of Ayrshire It stands on the river Ayr, 3½ m S E of Mauchline, on the L M S Rly Here are cotton mills

CATSKILL. Group of mountains in New York State, U S A The highest peaks attain just over 4,000 ft To the west of the Hudson river, it is a picturesque region much visited by tourists The scene of Washington Irving's whimsical tale Rip Van Winkle is partly laid in the Catskill region

The great Catskill aqueduct, by which water is conveyed to New York, is fed by the Ashoken



Caucasus. Map of the mountainous region lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea

reservoir, created by damming the Esopus river in the Catskill mountains.

CATSKILL. Pleasure resort of New York state, U.S.A. It stands on the Hudson, 33 m. by rly. S. of Albany, at the mouth of Catskill creek. It is served by river steamer and a mountain railway which runs to the various summer resorts in the neighbouring hills. Pop. (1930) 5,082.

CATTAL. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is on the river Nidd, 10 m. W.N.W. of York, on the L.N.E. Rly.

CATTARO. Former name of the Yugoslavian seaport of Kotor (q.v.).

CATTEGAT. Strait between Denmark and Sweden. It is also called the Kattegat (q.v.).

CATTERICK. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is on the river Swale, 4½ m. S.E. of Richmond, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly. It is on the site of the Roman Cataractonium, some traces of which remain. Here is a large military camp and race meetings are held.

CATTISTOCK. Village of Dorset. It is 4½ m. W.S.W. of Cerne Abbas, and is served by the G.W. Rly. The church has a carillon of 35 bells, cast at Louvain in 1882.

CATUMBELLA. River of Portuguese W. Africa. Rising in the mountains of Benguela, it flows W., entering the Atlantic near Catumbella village, about 15 m. N.E. of Benguela.

CATWATER, THE. Estuary of the river Plym, Plymouth Bay. It forms part of the port of Plymouth, and is a fine harbour with an area of about 200 acres. The S. Rly. has sidings extending almost all round the basin, while the harbour is also connected with the G.W. Rly. The depth of the channel is 17 ft. at low water. Above Turnchapel it is 11 ft. Turnchapel wharves, on the south side of the harbour, are the property of the Admiralty and have a depth of 25 ft. alongside.

CAUCA. River of Colombia. From its source in the Páramo de las Papas, part of the Andean system, it runs a northerly course between the Central and Western Cordilleras, effecting a junction with the Magdalena near Tacaloa. Its length is 650 m. and it is navigable between Popayán and Cali.

CAUCA. Department of Colombia. It stands on the W. coast of the republic, and on the Pacific. It is traversed from S. to N. by the Andes, and by the rivers Cauca and Atrato. It has extensive forests, rich mines of gold and silver, with copper, lead, zinc, salt, and precious stones. It produces rubber, coffee, tobacco, and cocoa. The area is 10,917 sq. m. Popayán is the capital. Pop. 317,782.

CAUCASIAN. Term for the white or European race of mankind. It originated in the selection in 1775 of a Georgian skull as the perfect type, a view since proved wrong. The term, however, is retained in modern ethnology, but with certain reservations.

CAUCASUS. Range of mountains between Europe and Asia Minor. They run from the Black Sea to the Caspian. The highest peaks are Mt. Elbrus (Elburz), 18,540 ft. and Mt. Kazbek, 16,550 ft. The Little Caucasus lies S. of the main range, from which it is separated by a broad depression. The mountains present magnificent scenery, and their slopes are luxuriantly wooded, producing oak, beech, and other valuable trees. Grain, cotton, and tobacco are grown in the plains. The most important of the many rivers that take their rise in the mountains are the Kuban and the Rion, flowing into the Black Sea, and the Terek and the Kur, flowing into the Caspian. The numerous native tribes, speaking a variety of languages, for long resisted Russian aggression. The mts. are very rich in minerals, especially oil and manganese.

CAUCASUS. District of Europe and Asia Minor. It lies between the Black and Caspian Seas, with Turkey to the S.W. and Persia to the S.E. A mountainous area, it covers 180,000 sq. m. and is traversed by the Caucasus Mts. Before 1917 it was a territory of the Russian Empire, being divided into Ciscaucasia, the European part, and Transcaucasia, the Asiatic part. It is now covered by a group of Socialist Soviet republics, including Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

During the Great War the Caucasus was the scene of prolonged fighting between the Russians and the Turks, chiefly in favour of the former The district is rich in minerals and valuable timber, whilst grain, cotton, silk, vegetables, and tobacco are also produced Around Baku, on the Caspian Sea, is one of the most important petroleum fields in the world

CAUDEBEC-EN-CAUX. Town of France It is on the Seine, 27 m N W of Rouen It is famous for its 15th cent church, with wonderful stained glass, lofty tower, west portal, and balustrades in the form of Gothic letters

CAUDEBEC-LES-ELBEUF. Town of France. It is on the left bank of the Seine, 14 m S by W of Rouen It has textile manufactures Pop 9,000

CAULFIELD Suburb of Melbourne, Victoria It is 6 m by rail S E of the city

CAURES WOOD Wood of France It is on the E side of the river Meuse, N of Verdun, and N E of Samogneux It was very prominent in the battles of Verdun in the Great War

CAURIERES WOOD. Wood of France It is on the E side of the Meuse, N of Vaux, and was prominent in the battles of Verdun in 1916

CAUSEWAYHEAD. Village of Stirlingshire It is 1½ m N E of Stirling, on the L N E Rly Above the village stands the Abbey Craig (362 ft high) on which the Wallace monument (220 ft high) was erected in 1869 Pop 690

CAUTERETS Health resort of France It lies in a valley enclosed by mts, 3,250 ft above sea level and 41 m S by E of Pau Its mineral springs contain sulphates and silicates, and are efficacious in anaemia, rheumatism, and skin diseases Pop 1,300

CAUTIN. Maritime province of Chile It is situated on the Pacific, S of Malleco and N of Valdivia The Cautin is the principal river The prov produces cattle and cereals, and is crossed by the state rly. from Santiago to Puerto Montt Temuco is the capital Its area is 10,472 sq m. Pop (1930) 383 791

CAUVERY. River of India It rises in Coorg, in the W Ghats, and flows S E through Mysore and Madras into the Bay of Bengal by several mouths, the most northerly of which is the Coleroon, in the Tanjore dist It is unnavigable, but valuable for irrigation purposes It forms the islands of Seringapatam and Sivasamudram, around which are the celebrated Cauvery Falls By Hindus the river is considered sacred Its length is 475 m, and the area of its basin nearly 28,000 sq m By the Cauvery reservoir project, to be completed in 1934, it is expected, by the construction of a large dam at Mettur, in Madras Presidency, and a system of canals, to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres of agricultural land

CAVA DEI TIRRENI. City of Italy It is situated in the valley of Fenestra, 6 m by rly N W of Salerno There is a fine cathedral, and silk, woollens, cotton, and linen are manufactured The city is also a pleasure and health resort Pop. 26,000

CAVALLA. Variant spelling of the name of the Greek seaport Kavalla (q v)

CAVAN Inland county of the I F S It is in Ulster, and has an area of 467,025 acres It is undulating, the only considerable heights being in the N, where is Cuilcagh, over 2,100 ft The chief rivers are the Erne and the Blackwater Cavan is the chief town; others are Cootehill, Belturbet, and Kilmore In 1584 the district, formerly known as the Brenny, was made into a county Pop (1926) 82,452



Cavan county arms

CAVAN. Urban district, county and market town of co. Cavan, I F S It is 80 m S W of Belfast on the G N (Ireland) Rly It is also served by the G S Rlys It has an old grammar school Market day, Tues Pop (1926) 3,060

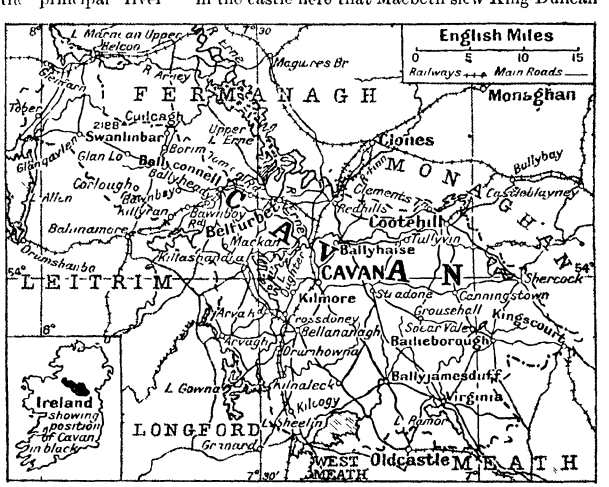
CAVE. Two villages of Yorkshire (E R) North Cave is 15 m W of Hull, with a station on the L N E Rly South Cave is a little to the S

CAVERSHAM District of Berkshire Formerly a separate urban district, it now forms part of the borough of Reading It is served by the G W and S Rlys Here are Queen Anne's school for girls and the Oratory School, removed from Edgaston in 1922

CAVITE. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands It is E of Manila Bay and has an area of 619 sq m Hilly, well wooded and watered, it yields sugar, coffee, rice, fruit, and indigo Pop 135,000

CAVITE. Seaport of Luzon, Philippine Islands It stands on Manila Bay, 8 m by rly S W of Manila It is a coaling station, with arsenal, government buildings, and a large tobacco factory Pop 22,000

CAWDOR. Village of Nairnshire It is 5½ m, S W of Nairn According to Shakespeare, it was in the castle here that Macbeth slew King Duncan



Cavan. Map of a small inland county of the Irish Free State

CAWNPORE. District of India In the Allahabad division of the United Provinces, it forms part of the alluvial plain between the Ganges and the Jumna Its area is 2,372 sq m Wheat, cotton, rice, and barley are among the chief crops Pop 1,142,286

CAWNPORE. City of the United Provinces, India The capital of the Cawnpore district, it is on the right bank of the Ganges, 45 m S W. of

Lucknow An important commercial centre and railway junction, its industries include tanning, and cotton, wool, and jute milling Cawnpore is a military cantonment It has an agricultural college During the sepoy mutiny of 1857 it was the scene of the massacre of the Europeans who had surrendered to Nana Sahib A memorial church, statue, and well perpetuate their memory. Pop (1931) 243,755.

CAWOOD. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is on the river Ouse, 5½ m. N W. of Selby Here stands the gateway of the old palace of the archbishops of York where Cardinal Wolsey was arrested (1530).

CAWSTON. Village of Norfolk Situated 4 m S W of Aylsham, it is on the L N E Rly Here is a Perpendicular church with a double hammer beam roof Pop 970

CAXIAS. Town of Brazil. It is on the Itapicuru river, 178 m. S E of Maranhão, with which it has steamer connexion It trades in sugar, cotton, and rice Pop 10,250

CAXTON. Village of Cambridgeshire About 9 m W of Cambridge, it is served by the L M S Rly Two places in the neighbourhood, one 2 m N W. and one 1½ m. S , are called Caxton End.

CAYAMBE Volcano of Ecuador On the border of Colombia, 48 m E N E of Quito, it is 19,186 ft in height.

CAYENNE. Town of French Guiana A penal settlement, it is the capital of the colony, and lies at the mouth of the Arapa river, on the island of Cayenne It has a wireless station Pop 13,936

CAYES. Seaport of Haiti. Situated on the S W coast, it is 90 m S W. of Port-au-Prince Its trade is chiefly connected with logwood and coffee Pop. about 12,000

CAYMAN Group of three islands in the British West Indies They lie about 200 m W N W of Jamaica, and are administered by the government of that island The largest, Great Cayman, is 17 m by from 4 to 7 m , capital Georgetown Cayman Brac is 11 m by 1 m , and Little Cayman 9 m by 1½ m They are of coral formation Pop of the group (1930) 5,987

CAYOR. District of Senegambia, French W Africa It lies between Senegal river and Cape Verde The inhabitants are a warlike race, and before the building of the railway from St Louis to Dakar, caused much trouble The soil is fertile and produces cotton, indigo, cereals, and other tropical products

CAYSTER. River of Asia Minor Called in Turkish Kut-chuk-Mendere, or Little Maeander, it flows W for some 75 m past Mt Timolus, and enters the Gulf of Scala Nova, near the ruined Ephesus Its swans, still numerous, were referred to by Homer

CAYTHORPE Village of Lincolnshire It is 9¾ m N N E of Grantham, on the L N E Rly , and possesses a Decorated church of unusual style Pop 764

CAYUGA Lake of New York State Situated about 110 m E of Buffalo it is 38 m from N. to S , with a width of 3 m Steamers ply between Ithaca, at its head, and other towns on its shores

CAZEMBE. Region of N Rhodesia It lies between lakes Mweru and Bangweulu The chief settlement is Cazembo, about 30 m S of Lake Mweru It produces cereals, ivory, and copper. Cazembe, which was crossed by Livingstone on his last journey, was formerly a native kingdom

CEARA. Maritime state of Brazil Bordering on the Atlantic, and mainly mountainous, it lies between the states of Piauhy and Rio Grande do Norte, and has an area of 40,241 sq m Its chief river, the Jaguaribe, is only partly navigable. Its forests yield valuable timber and rubber, while the state produces coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, salt, tobacco, and hides. Cattle and mules are reared and exported Fortaleza, or Ceará as it is sometimes called, is the capital. Pop. 1,626,025

CEARA-MIRIM. Town of Brazil. It stands near the river Mirim, some 17 m N W. of Natal It has a good climate, and commerce in sugar, coffee, maize, spirits, etc. Pop 3,000

CEBU. One of the Philippine Islands Belonging to the Visaya group, it lies between Negros on the W. and Bohol on the E Long, narrow, and mountainous, it has an area of 1,695 sq m , and is fertile. It yields rice, grain, cotton, mangoes, sponges, sugar, cocoa, tobacco, lignite, and petroleum. The climate is fairly healthy. Pop 855,000

CEBU. Capital of the island of Cebu, Philippine Islands On the E coast, it was formerly the chief town of the Visaya islands, and for a few years from 1565 the capital of the Philippines The oldest city of the archipelago, it contains an episcopal palace, the cathedral of S Nicolás, and the Rizál, in which is a cross erected by Ferdinand Magellan, who is thought to have been killed in 1521 on Mactan Island Pop 86,152

CEDAR. River of U S A Rising in the S of Minnesota, it flows 280 m S E across Iowa to join the Iowa about 30 m above the union of that river with the Mississippi

CEDARBERG. Mountain range of Cape Province, S Africa It lies E of Olifant river, and the loftiest peak is the Sneeuw Kop, alt 6,340 ft Here is found the Cape Cedar

CEDAR CREEK. River of Virginia, U S A A tributary of the Shenandoah, it joins the north fork of that river in the vicinity of Strassburg Its course is mainly N E

CEDAR RAPIDS. City of Iowa, U S A On the Cedar river, 89 m by rly N W of Burlington, it is served by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other rlys The seat of Coe College, it has a Federal building, an auditorium, and Masonic and Carnegie libraries It manufactures cereal foods, machinery, agricultural implements, and starch The river rapids furnish power for pork packing and other industries Cedar Rapids was settled in 1845 and incorporated in 1856 Pop (1930) 56,097

CEFALU (anc Cephaloedium) Seaport of Sicily It is on the N coast, 42 m by rly S E. of Palermo. It has a Norman cathedral, and remains of its fortifications The industries include marble quarrying and sardine fishing Pop 14,000

CEFN. Village of Denbighshire Situated 2 m S W of Ruabon, it is on the G W Rly

CEFN-Y-BEDD. Hamlet of Denbighshire It is 4 m N W of Wrexham, on the L N.E Rly

CEGLIE. Town of Italy It is 27 m W of Brindisi, and has a trade in wine, olive oil, cereals, and fruit There are quarries near by. Pop 18,000

CEHEGIN. Town of Spain. It stands on the Caravaca river, 34 m N W of Murcia There is trade in wine, oil, hemp, paper, and cereals, and fine black marble is obtained from the neighbouring quarries The church, monastery, and other buildings were built from material obtained from the adjacent ruins of the Roman Begastri Pop 13,500

CEIBA, LA. Seaport of Honduras, Central America It stands on the gulf of Honduras, 57 m W of Trujillo It is the terminus of a railway running through the banana country, and a place of considerable commercial importance. There was a disastrous fire here in 1931. The surrounding plantations produce bananas, cotton, and cocoa Rubber, mahogany, and hides are exported. Pop (1931) 13,000.

CELAYA. City of Mexico. It stands on the Rio Laja, 21 m. by rail W. of Queretaro. It has a cathedral, several fine churches and plazas, and trades in woollen goods. Pop. 26,000.

CELEBES. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. It lies E. of Borneo, from which it is separated by Macassar Strait, and covers an area of 48,061 sq. m., or with its dependent islands 73,160. From the main portion stretch four long peninsulas to the N.E., E., S.E., and S., forming the gulfs of Tomini, Tolo, and Boni. Near the E. extremity of the northernmost peninsula are several active volcanoes. The longest river is the Sandang, and there are many lakes. The climate is tropical, but tempered by the sea breezes. Macassar, on the S.W. coast, is the chief port and the principal trading centre of the archipelago; it has a wireless station. Celebes was discovered by the Portuguese in 1512. Pop. (1930) 4,226,586.

CELEBES SEA. Division of the Pacific Ocean. Lying between Celebes and Borneo in the Netherlands E. Indies, and Mindanao in the Philippine Islands, its deepest sounding is about 16,770 ft.

CELILO CANAL. Waterway of Idaho, U.S.A. It is situated on the Oregon side of the Columbia river, and has, since 1915, connected Idaho with the Pacific Ocean. Through the canal vessels can pass from the Pacific to Lewiston.

CELLARDYKE. Fishing village of Fifeshire. Forming part of the royal burgh of Kilrenny, it is served by the L.N.E. Rly. Cod-liver oil is prepared here and fishing tackle is made.

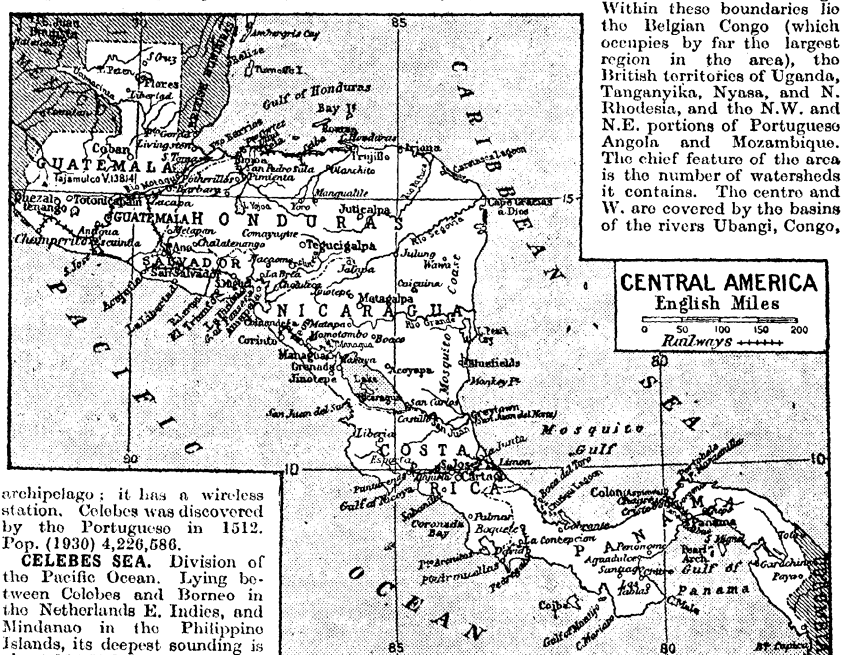
CELLE. Town of Prussia. It is in Hanover, 23 m. by rly. N.E. of Hanover, at the head of navigation on the Aller. It has a town hall dating from the 16th century, and several old churches, a museum, and a large library. Printing inks, umbrellas, and biscuits are manufactured. Pop. 25,000.

CELOVEC. Former name of the Austrian town now known as Klagenfurt (q.v.).

CENIS, MONT. Mountain and pass between France and Italy. The carriage road in the pass was built between 1803–11 by Napoleon's engineers. To the S.W. of the pass is the Little Mont Cenis, a mule path leading from a hospice on the Italian side to Etache in Savoy. It is higher (7,164 ft.) than the main pass, which rises to 6,893 ft. Probably used by Hannibal, it was one of the chief routes over the Alps to Italy. The Mont Cenis tunnel, on the rly. from Lyons to Turin, pierces the Col de Frójus, 17 m. to the W. of the pass. It is 7¾ m. long, and at its summit reaches a height of 4,245 ft. It was begun in 1857, opened in 1871, and cost £3,000,000.

CENTO. City of Italy. It stands on the Reno, 16 m. N.W. of Bologna, and is connected with that town and with Ferrara by canal.

CENTRAL AFRICA. General term for a large area in the centre of the continent. Although there are no precise boundaries to the area, it is generally taken to include the inland territories lying N. of the Zambesi river and S. of the Ubangi. Within these boundaries lie the Belgian Congo (which occupies by far the largest region in the area), the British territories of Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasa, and N. Rhodesia, and the N.W. and N.E. portions of Portuguese Angola and Mozambique. The chief feature of the area is the number of watersheds it contains. The centre and W. are covered by the basins of the rivers Ubangi, Congo, Lualaba, and Kasai, while in the E. the great Nyanzas, Victoria, Albert, and Edward together with lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika form almost an inland sea. The Congo basin has a mean altitude of approximately 2,000 ft.



Central America. States on the isthmus between N. and S. America

The territory forms a broad belt lying on both sides of the equator, and the climate is generally dangerous for Europeans. Malaria and sleeping sickness are everywhere prevalent, and the general tropical diseases abound. In spite, however, of the climatic disadvantages, European colonization has been rapid and extensive. Towns and settlements are numerous though scattered, and roads and railways are opening up the whole region. Large tracts of its interior are still but very slightly known. (*See* Africa, Uganda, etc.)

CENTRAL AMERICA. Isthmus connecting the continents of N. and S. America. Bounded on the N. by Mexico, on the S. by Colombia, and lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, it includes the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and the colony of British Honduras.

Its general direction is from N W to S E , it is approximately 1,000 m in length, with a width varying from over 500 m in the N to less than 50 m in the S It contains a mountainous core, which with the W Indian Islands forms the remainder of a mainland, most of which is now beneath the sea

Discovered by Columbus in 1502, Central America was under Spanish rule until 1821 It was known as Guatemala, and its five departments corresponded to the five republics that existed before Panama was called into existence in 1903 In and after 1821 Spain's authority was overthrown, and in 1823 a republic, the United States of Central America, was formed. This did not last long, while its successor had a still briefer life, from 1842 to 1845 only

During the next 50 years there were further attempts at union, but none had any result save to add to the prevailing disorder In 1895 a republic, with a constitution and a diet, was formed of three of the states, but this came to an end in 1898 In 1907 there was a conference ending in a treaty, and in 1920 an agreement for a union was signed, but nothing came of it. In 1923 a general treaty of peace and friendship was signed by five republics, one clause providing for the establishment of an international tribunal In these later developments the United States took a leading part, and the conferences were held in Washington *See* Costa Rica; Guatemala, Honduras, Honduras, British, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador

CENTRAL ASIA Term applied to that portion of Asia lying E of the Caspian Sea, N. of Persia, India, and China proper, and S of Siberia It comprises about one third of the continent, and is very sparsely populated It contains the Sea of Aral and Lake Balkash, the Syr Daria, the Amu Daria, and the head streams of the Hwang-ho, Yang-tse-kiang, Irtish, Ishim, and the Ural Other features are the desert of Gobi, the immense Han-hai steppe, and the Tian-shan and Kwen lun mountains This vast expense of steppe and marsh has an arid climate and great extremes of temperature, the people, especially in the W section, are essentially nomadic Central Asia is composed almost entirely of desert or semi desert tracts wherein explorers have found relics and other evidences which indicate a wetter climate in earlier ages, and a much more numerous population than there is at the present day

Before the revolution of 1917 much of this vast area formed part of the Russian empire This then came under the rule of the Soviet and is now parcelled into the Uzbek, Turcoman, and Tajik republics, the autonomous regions of Kara-Kalpakia and Kara Kirghizia, and regions N of Tashkent included in the Kazak republic *See* Kazak, Uzbek, etc

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA Name given to one of the two territories into which the Northern Territory was divided in 1927, but in 1931 the two areas were again united The capital was Alice Springs, and the area 236,393 sq m

CENTRAL FALLS City of Rhode Island, U S A It stands on the Blackstone river, four m by rly N of Providence With good water power, it manufactures cotton, woollens, leather, paper goods, machinery, and glass The city received its charter in 1895 Pop (1930) 25,898

CENTRAL INDIA. Agency or group of native states in India It is under the supervision of the agent of the governor general, and includes 87 states The chief are Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Rewa Two of the chief groups of the smaller states are the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies, they form together an almost detached eastern portion of the area, and are drained to the Jumna or Ganges by the Betwa, Ken, Tons, Son, etc. Only a quarter of the total area is cultivated, the chief crops being native food grains This section includes the Malwa Plateau, a land of open rolling plains with flat-topped, basaltic hills, the forested Vindhya and Satpura ranges, and the lowland S of the Jumna The Chambal and its right bank tributaries, the Sindh and the rivers previously mentioned, are the most important streams, in addition to the Nerbudda in the S Since the rainfall increases from 30 inches per annum in the west to 50 inches in the east there is little need for irrigation

The people are chiefly of the Dravidian stock. Five sixths of them are Brahmanic Hindus, whose vernaculars are Hindi, Rajasthani, and Gujarati In the south, near the Satpuras, there is a large number of aboriginal animists, chiefly Gonds and Bhils, who speak Dravidian dialects. With the exception of a few primitive industries, agriculture occupies the bulk of the inhabitants. In former days diamonds were found in considerable quantities near Panna.

The chief towns are Indore, the residence of the Agent General of Central India, the other state capitals Gwalior, Bhopal, Panna, and Rewa, Ujjain, one of the most sacred cities of the Hindus, Bhilsa, noted for its tobacco, and Nimach, a military station The state was organized after the third Maratha War in such fashion as to maintain most of the rights of the chiefs, consequently, some of the smaller states are tributary to the larger ones, and others include detached portions The total area is 51,597 sq m Pop (1931) 6,632,790

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR. Province of India It lies S of the Central India Agency and the United Provinces, and contains alternating tracts of upland and plain country The chief rivers are the Nerbudda, Godavari, and Mahanadi Its area is 131,095 sq m , of which 82,177 sq m is British territory Agriculture is the chief occupation, the chief crops being rice, wheat, and cotton There is extensive forest land. Industries include cotton spinning, coal mining, and quarrying The province is administered by a governor, who is assisted by two executive councillors and two ministers, and by a legislative council of 73 members The seat of administration is Nagpur, but it is transferred to Pachmarhi during the hot weather Pop 17,990,937

CENTURIPE. Town of Sicily It stands on a rocky eminence, at an elevation of about 2,400 ft , 30 m by rly N W of Catania It flourished under the Romans, but was destroyed by Frederick II in 1233 There are ruins of the old town and walls, and many relics of ancient times Sulphur is worked in the vicinity Pop 13,000

CEOS Island in the Aegean Sea, usually known as Zea (q v)

CEPHALONIA. Largest of the Ionian Islands In the Ionian Sea, a part of the Mediterranean, it is mountainous, reaching an alt of 5,320 ft in Mt Amos It has an area of 260 sq m It produces currants, wine, oranges, lemons, and figs The chief town is Argostoli

CEPHISSUS Name of three rivers of Greece The first is the modern Podoniphti, which rises on the W slope of Mt Pentelicon, and falls into the Saronic Gulf near Phalerum The second, now known as Sarantaporos, flows to the sea near Eleusis The third, now known as the Mavronero, passes through Phocis and Boeotia, and discharges its waters into Euboea Channel

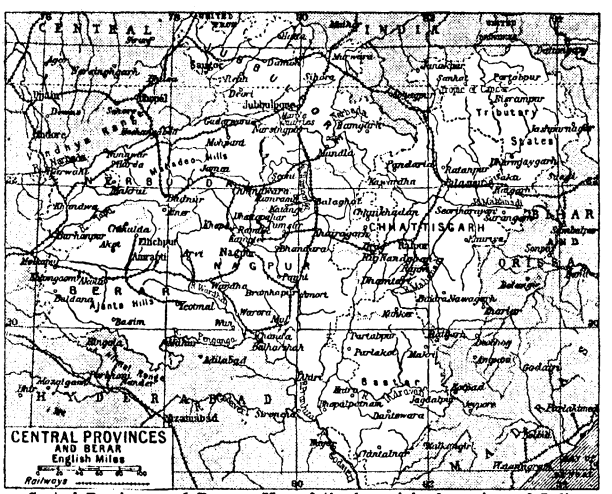
CERAM. Island of the Netherlands E Indies It is the second largest island of the Molucca group and lies between Buru and New Guinea It is traversed by several mountain ranges, and is densely vegetated, chiefly by coconut and sago palms, but cultivation is restricted to the coastal tracts It covers an area of 6,625 sq m Pop about 67,000

CERES. Town of the Cape Province, S. Africa. It stands on the Warm Bokkeveld near the Hex river valley at an elevation of 1,500 ft., 70 m. N.E. of Cape Town. Surrounded by mountains, it enjoys an equable climate. The town is prettily laid out with wide streets crossing each other at right angles, and lined with oak trees. Ample water is brought to the town by a canal from the Witzenberg Mts., and swimming baths have been erected. European pop. (1931) 1,282.

CERIGNOLA. City of Italy. It stands on an eminence in a fertile plain 25 m. by rly. S.E. of Foggia. An agricultural trade is carried on. Near by the Spaniards defeated the French on April 28, 1503. Pop. 36,000.

CERIGO (anc. Kythera). One of the Ionian Isles. It lies off the S. point of Morea, and has an area of 116 sq. m. It is rocky and hilly, rising to some 1,650 ft., and has no good harbours. The soil is poor, but cereals, pulses, cotton, olives, and vines are grown; it also produces cattle, sheep, and goats. At the S. extremity is the chief town, Capsali. In ancient times Cerigo was celebrated as the abode of Venus. Pop. 13,500.

CERNA. Variant spelling of the name of the Yugoslavian river Tcherna (q.v.).



Central Provinces and Berar. Map of the large inland province of India

CERNAUTZI. Town of Rumania. Situated on the Pruth, 107 m. S.E. of Lwow, it is the seat of a Greek archbishop and has a university. Until 1918 it was the capital of the Austrian province of Bukovina. A trade in grain is carried on, and paper is manufactured. Pop. (1930) 111,112.

CERNAVODA. Town of Rumania. On the E. side of the Danube, in the Dobruja, it gives its name to the great bridge across the river, also known as the Carol Bridge. During the Great War the town was occupied by Germans and Bulgarians on Oct. 25, 1916. Pop. 5,863.

CERNE ABBAS. Village of Dorset. It is on the river Cerne. Here is the gatehouse of a Benedictine abbey dating from the 10th century.

CERRO DE MERCEDARIO. Mountain peak of the Andes. Situated in Chile, it is on the Argentine border; its height is 22,310 ft.

CERRO DE PASCO. Town of Peru. It stands among the Andes at an alt. of 14,275 ft. It is served by railways. Near by are rich copper and silver mines, and the town's industries are connected with these. There is a model village 200 ft. above the mining plant. Pop. 25,000.

CERRO GORDO. Mountain pass of Mexico. Situated on the national road from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, it is 60 m. to the N.W. of that place.

CERRO LARGO. Department of Uruguay. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, W. by the Rio Negro, and S. by the dept. of Treinta y Tres, and has an area of 5,763 sq. m. Its surface is undulating, with forests and large savannahs, and it is watered by the Muerto, the Zapatar, the Acegua, and the Caraguatá. Cattle raising is the chief industry. Melo is the capital. Pop (1931) 83,364.

CERTALDO. Town of Italy. It stands on an eminence 425 ft. high, overlooking the Elsa river, 35 m. by rly. S.W. of Florence. Here is a palace dating from the 13th century. The town was the residence of Boccaccio (1313–75), who lived and died here, and to whom a statue was erected in 1875. Pop. 10,500.

CERTOSA. Carthusian monastery of Italy. It is situated 5 m. by rly. N. of Pavia. Begun in 1396 by Galeazzo Visconti in the Gothic style, it was finished in early Renaissance about 1465, although decorative additions were made up to 1543. It contains many valuable works of art, and the church and cloisters are among the most luxuriant examples of Renaissance art in the world. The monastery was suppressed in 1866, and the building became a national monument in 1891. In 1932 it was partly re-occupied by the order, permission being granted by the civil authorities.

CERVETRI OR CERVETERE. Town of Italy. It stands on the site of the ancient city of Caere, one of the 12 great cities of Etruria, 19 m. N.W. of Rome. Near it is an Etruscan cemetery with rock-hewn tombs. Once an important city, during the Middle Ages its prosperity declined towards the close of the 13th century.

CERVIA. Town of Italy. Situated on the Adriatic, it is 15 m. S.E. of Ravenna. It has a cathedral, and is noted for its salt works. Pop. 8,500.

CESENA (anc. Caesena). City of Italy. At the base of the Apennines, it is 19 m. by rly. N.W. of Rimini. Formerly a Roman station and fortress, it has a citadel, a cathedral, the Capuchin church, noted for its fine painting by Guercino, and the Malatesta library. It has been noted from classic times for its wine. It was the birthplace of Popes Pius VI and Pius VII, and the scene of Murat's defeat of the Austrians on March 30, 1815. Pop. 51,000.

CESIS. Another name for the town of the republic of Latvia, also known as Wenden (q.v.).

CESSNOCK. Town of New South Wales, Australia. It is the terminus of a branch railway, 17 m. from Maitland, and is on the edge of the Newcastle coalfield. Pop. (1930) 13,930.

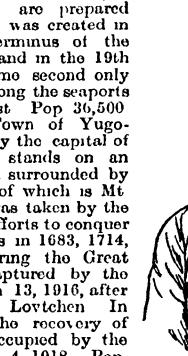
CETATEA ALBA. Alternative name for the Rumanian seaport called also Akerman (q.v.).

CETINJE. Alternative spelling of the name of the Yugoslavian town Cetynye (q.v.).

CETTE. Seaport of France. On the Mediterranean, it is 18 m. S.W. of Montpellier. The old town is on the hill, Mont St. Clair, at the foot

of which are the canals, including the Canal du Midi, which link it with the interior of France. Cette has a large trade in wine brandy, chemicals, and coal It is also a fishing centre and exports sardines, which are prepared here The port was created in 1666 as the terminus of the Canal du Midi, and in the 19th century it became second only to Marseilles among the seaports on the south coast Pop 36,500

CETYNYE Town of Yugoslavia Formerly the capital of Montenegro it stands on an elevated plateau surrounded by mts, the chief of which is Mt Lovtchen It was taken by the Turks in their efforts to conquer the Montenegrins in 1683, 1714, and 1785 During the Great War it was captured by the Austrians on Jan 13, 1916, after the fall of Mt Lovtchen In the course of the recovery of Serbia it was occupied by the Serbians on Nov 4, 1918. Pop 5,300



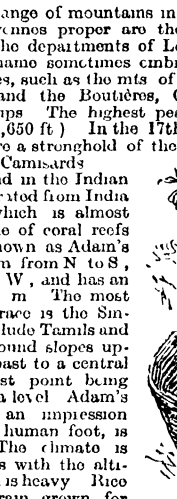
Ceylon Trader belonging to a race of Arab descent

CEUTA. Seaport of Morocco A Spanish possession, it is situated on the African coast directly opposite Gibraltar, and occupies the site of the Roman settlement Septem Fratres, thus named after the seven hills on which it was built One of these, Abyla, formed with Gibraltar the Pillars of Hercules It is a free port, possesses a modern fort and a wireless station, and is connected with the European telephone system A railway runs between Ceuta and Tetuan Pop 38,165

CEVEDALE, Monte (Ger Zufall Spitze) Mountain of Italy Situated to the S E of Ortler Spitz, its height is 12,382 ft It has three peaks and the summit commands a magnificent view. Glaciers extend N, S, E, and W for some 17 m

CEVENNES. Range of mountains in southern France The Cévennes proper are the S part of the range, in the departments of Lozère and Gard, while the name sometimes embraces also the adjacent ranges, such as the mts of Charolais and Beaujolais, and the Boutières, Carrigues, and Vivarais groups The highest peak is the Mont de Lozère (5,650 ft) In the 17th century the mountains were a stronghold of the religious sect known as the Camisards

CEYLON. Island in the Indian Ocean It is separated from India by Palk Strait, which is almost cut in two by a line of coral reefs and sandbanks known as Adam's Bridge It is 271 m from N to S, 139 m from E to W, and has an area of 25,332 sq m The most important native race is the Sinhalese Others include Tamils and Veddahs The ground slopes upwards from the coast to a central massif, the highest point being 8,296 feet above sea level Adam's Peak, containing an impression resembling a huge human foot, is 7,353 ft high The climate is tropical, but varies with the altitude The rainfall is heavy Rice is the principal grain grown for home consumption Tea is the staple product, others including rubber, coconut products, cinnamon, and cocoa The forests yield ebony. Plumbago is mined, and cat's eyes, rubies, sapphires, and other gem stones are found. Native industries include weaving, basketwork, carving, and the manufactures of articles in lacquer, pottery, jewellery, and metal. There are valuable pearl fisheries The chief towns are Colombo, the capital, Kandy, the old capital Jaffna, Galle, and Trincomalee.



Ceylon Tamil woman engaged in picking tea leaves for export

The Portuguese landed in Ceylon in 1505 Their settlements were seized by the Dutch about the middle of the 17th century, and in 1796 were annexed by the British to the Presidency of Madras In 1802 the island was separated from India and formed into a crown colony. It is administered by a governor, assisted by an executive council of nine members and a legislative council of 49 Pop (1931) 5,312,548.

CHABLIS. Town of France. It stands on the Serein, 14 m. E of Auxerre, and is noted for its white wine Pop. 1,890

CHACEWATER. Village of Cornwall It is 5 m. W of Truro, on the G W Rly, and is a tin mining centre

CHACHAK. City of Yugoslavia Situated on the W Morava, it is 80 m S of Belgrade, with which it is connected by railway. It is the seat of a bishop In 1915, during the Austro German invasion, the city was taken and retaken several times Pop 5,000

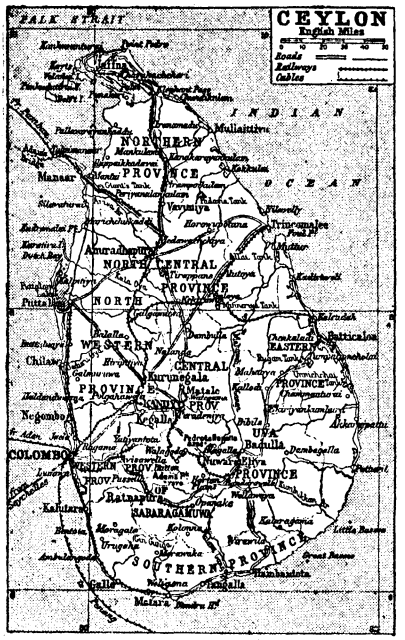
CHACHAPOYAS. Town of Peru A well-built town, it is situated at an elevation of 7,600 ft, 78 m N E of Cajamarca, and is famous for its thermal springs Pop 6,500

CHACO, El Territory of Argentina It lies S of the Bermejo river, and touches the Paraná on the E In the S E corner is Resistencia, the capital Much of the territory is unexplored There are many lakes and swamps The area is 52,741 sq m Pop 46,274

CHACO, El Gran Extensive region of central S America It includes parts of N E Argentina, S E Bolivia, and N W Paraguay. Traversed by the rivers Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and other tributaries of the Paraguay, it is mainly level country, with many lakes and swamps, subject to flooding in the rainy season. Parts are sandy desert, others bear grass and forests yielding valuable timber The area is estimated at 200,000 sq m The N Chaco, an area of about 100,000 sq m between the river Pilcomayo and the Paraguay, has been long in dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia In Dec 1928 serious trouble arose, and preparations for war were begun The matter was referred to the Pan-American conference, but hostilities continued intermittently.

CHAD Lake in the Sudan With an estimated area of over 10,000 sq m in the dry season, it has double that figure in the wet season Its shores are partly British and partly French

CHAD French colony in Equatorial Africa. Embracing an area of 398,955 sq m, it extends across Africa from Lake Chad to the frontier of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Originally included under the Ubangi Shari territory, and for long under military control, by the decree of 1920 it was formed into a separate colony and placed under the administration of a lieutenant governor



Ceylon. Map of the island in the Indian Ocean

(whose seat is at Fort Lamy), responsible to the governor-general of French Equatorial Africa at Brazzaville. The territory is mainly pastoral and supports large herds of cattle, sheep, horses, asses and camels. Ostriches are also raised and much ivory is procurable, but the trade of the colony is hampered by limited means of transport. Pop. 973,611.

CHADDERTON. Urban district of Lancashire. On the river Irk, it is 1½ m. W. of Oldham. It has cotton and chemical manufactures. Pop. (1931) 72,455.

CHADDESDEN. Hamlet of Derbyshire. It is 2 m. E. of Derby, and possesses a church of great interest.

CHADWELL HEATH. District of Essex. About 10 m. N.E. of London, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

CHAFARINA. Group of three islands off the coast of Morocco. They are opposite the mouth of the Muluya river, and belong to Spain, and are known for the natural harbour which they afford. There are fortifications on the middle island. Pop. 320.

CHAGFORD. Market town of Devon. It lies near the river Teign, 3 m. N.W. of Moreton Hampstead. Now mainly a summer resort, it was at one time a stannary town where the tin then mined in the district was weighed and stamped. Here sales of livestock are held periodically. There is a fine church and a picturesque old inn, The Three Crowns. Chagford is a good starting place for excursions on Dartmoor. Markets are held at intervals on Mondays and Thursdays.

CHAGOS. Archipelago of small coral isles in the Indian Ocean. The largest, Diego Garcia, some 12 m. long by 6 m. broad, has a good harbour. Mostly of coral formation, the islands yield coconuts and export copra. They belong to Gt. Britain and are a dependency of Mauritius. The total area is 76 sq. m. Pop. about 2,000.

CHAGRES. Seaport of Panama. It stands at the mouth of the river Chagres, 8 m. W. of Colón. The harbour is difficult of entry, and only admits vessels drawing 10 ft. of water. Discovered by Columbus in 1502, it was long an important port, but its prosperity declined after the opening of the Panama Rly. in 1855. Pop. 1,000.

CHAHAR. Administrative area of Inner Mongolia. It consists of a large stretch of land lying S. of Barga, W. of Jehol, and N. of the Great Wall, and is governed by a Tartar general, appointed by the Chinese government.

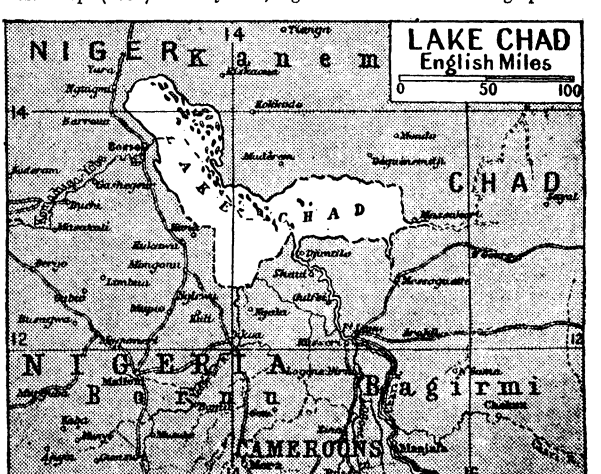
CHAILEY. Village of Sussex. Situated 6 m. N.N.W. of Lewes, it is served by the S. Rly. Here are the Hermitage Craft schools.

CHALCEDON. Ancient city of Asia Minor. On its site is the modern town of Kadiköi (q.v.).

CHALCIDICE. Department of Greece. In Macedonia, it stands on the peninsula known anciently as Chalcidice. Polygyros is the capital. Pop. 64,799.

CHALCIS. Town of Greece. It is on the island of Euboea, and overlooks the strait of Euripus, here 120 ft. wide. It became an important trading centre and founded some 30 colonies in Chalcidice, Sicily and Campania in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C. Subject in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. to Athens, it became in succession Macedonian and Roman, Venetian in 1209, and Turkish in 1470. There is a Byzantine church and a splendid mosque. Pop. 17,297.

CHALDEA. Biblical name for a region, varying from age to age, in the plain of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Under the new Babylonian or Chaldean empire, which was founded by the Kaldu Nabopolassar about 625, the name Chaldea was applied to the whole alluvial plain of N. and S. Babylonia, together with some bordering uplands.



Chad. Map of the great lake in the Central Sudan and the area surrounding it

CHALDIR-GOL. Lake of Asia Minor Situated 35 m. N. of Kars, it is some 12 m long by 10 m. broad, it has an area of 33 sq m It abounds in fish, especially carp and trout, and water-fowl

CHALDON. Village of Surrey It is 1¼ m. W of Caterham. In the church is a tempera wall painting, "The Ladder of Human Salvation," dating from about 1200

CHALE. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is 6½ m W of Ventnor Close by rises St Catherine's Down (781 ft high) on which stand the remains of a 14th century beacon

CHALEURS, Bay of Inlet of the gulf of St Lawrence, Canada Between Quebec and New Brunswick, it is about 90 m long, deep and well sheltered It is visited for mackerel fishing

CHALFONT ST. GILES. Village of Buckinghamshire It is 3 m S E of Amersham Milton retired here during the Great Plague, 1665, to a cottage hired for him by his friend, Thomas Elwood, the Quaker, and in it he is said to have finished Paradise Lost The cottage is national property Adjoining is the village of Chalfont St. Peter Its church contains some fine brasses

CHALFORD. Town of Gloucestershire About 4 m E of Stroud, it is on the G W. Rly. Here are broadcloth factories and dyeworks Pop 2,985

CHALGROVE. Village of Oxfordshire About 5 m S W of Tetsworth, it is memorable for an engagement between Prince Rupert and the parliamentarians on June 18, 1643, in which John Hampden was mortally wounded A monument marks the place where he fell

CHALK FARM. District of London It lies 1¼ m N W of Euston, and a large portion of it is occupied by rly goods yards The name is a corruption of Chalcot Farm, the site of Upper Chalcot manor house being in England's Lane, Haverstock Hill

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE. City of France Built on both sides of the Marne, it is 107 m by rly N E of Paris The cathedral dates from the 13th century Secular buildings include the hôtel de ville, with library and museum, and the prefecture Châlons, in ancient times the chief town of the Catalauni, became the seat of a bishop and one of the chief places in Champagne The camp of Châlons, established north of the town by Napoleon III, is still used for military purposes The principal industry is brewing, and there is a trade in grain, hemp, and champagne. Pop 31,200.

CHALON-SUR-SAONE. Town of France On the right bank of the Saône, it is 80 m. by rly N. of Lyons In Roman times a great road centre, from the 3rd century to the Revolution it was the see of a bishop The cathedral is now the church of S Vincent The old church of S Pierre, and the episcopal palace, with remains of the old town walls, still stand It is a river port and the terminus of the Canal du Centre Wine, corn, and timber are shipped from here Pop 31,610.

CHAMAN. Settlement of Baluchistan Situated about 65 m N W of Quetta, on the border of Afghanistan, it has a station on the North-Western Rly and a cantonment of regular troops.

CHAMBA Native state of the Punjab, India. It lies S E of Kashmir and N. of Kangra dist, and is surrounded by hills Its area is 3,216 sq m Watered by the rivers Ravi and Chenab, the land is fertile, producing rice, millet, and maize, while large herds of cattle are reared There are slate quarries and iron and copper mines Big game is found in the extensive forests, which yield valuable timber Dalhousie sanatorium and two cantonments are within the state. The capital is Chamba Pop. 142,000.

CHAMBAL. River of India. One of the chief tributaries of the Jumna, it rises in Málwá, near Mhow, flows down the slopes of the Vindhya range, and, after a generally N.E. course of 570 m, effects a junction with the Jumna 40 m below Etawah. It is unnavigable in times of flood, when it discharges more water than the main river

CHAMBERSBURG. Town of Pennsylvania, U S A Standing 53 m. S W. of Harrisburg, it is on the Western Maryland and other rlys. It contains several churches, and a public library, and is the seat of woollen, boot and shoe, furniture, condensed milk, machinery, and silk industries The town was partly destroyed by Confederate troops in 1864 Pop (1930) 13,788.

CHAMBERY. Town of France. It stands on the rivers Leysse and Albane, 80 m by rly S W. of Geneva The chief buildings are the cathedral of the 14th and 15th centuries and the château, which incorporates some parts of the castle, once the residence of the dukes of Savoy Others are the palais de justice and the hôtel de ville. Chambéry is the seat of an archbishop. Once the capital of the duchy of Savoy, it was definitely secured by France in 1860 Near by are Lemenc, with its church, Les Charmettes, once the residence of Rousseau, and Challes les Eaux, known for its mediæval waters Pop 23,400

CHAMBEZI. River of Rhodesia Rising in the highlands S of Tanganyika, it flows S W, falling into Lake Bangweulu It has several tributaries, and becomes a large stream, the lower third is navigable by boats at all seasons, the middle third after the rains, and the upper third not at all.

CHAMBON-FEUGEROLLES. Town of France. With a railway station, it is 7 m S W of St Etienne There are manufactures of paper, swords, woollen goods, and screws, and coal mining is carried on. Pop 14,790

CHAMBORD. Town of France It is on the Cosson, a tributary of the Loire, 10 m E. of Blois It is famous for its 16th cent château, one of the finest Renaissance houses in existence The estate, after belonging to the counts of Blois, passed to the kings of France Francis I began to build the present château, where Louis XIV and other kings lived at times Chambord was given by Napoleon to Marshal Berthier, from whose widow it was purchased for the duke of Bordeaux, the grandson of Charles X He took the title of comte de Chambord, and when he died in 1883 left the château to his kinsman, the duke of Parma

CHAMDO. Town of Tibet It stands on the Upper Mekong, or Lantsing river, about 400 m. N E of Lhasa Here are several Lamaist monasteries

CHAMONIX. Valley of France In the dept. of Haute Savoie, it is famous for its scenery. It occupies the upper portion of the Arve basin, and extends N E to S W for about 12 m

CHAMONIX. Village of France It lies in the Chamonix valley, at an altitude of 3,416 ft A noted tourist resort, it is the chief starting point for the ascent of Mont Blanc A Benedictine priory was founded here in 1091 from which Chamonix derives its variant name of Le Prieuré. Pop 1,360

CHAMPAGNE (Lat campus, plain). Former province of France It covered the east central part, through which the Marne and Seine flow before they unite near Paris Within it are the towns of Troyes, Reims, Châlons, Brienne, and Soissons. Since the Revolution it has been divided up between the depts of Marne, Aube, etc Champagne was famous in the Middle Ages for its fairs, and has always been noted for its wines, more especially a white, sparkling wine produced in the Marne department The best is made from small black grapes, grown either on the slopes of chalk hills or the alluvial plain of the river Marne During the Great War heavy fighting took place between the French and Germans in the Champagne district.

CHAMPAIGN. City of Illinois, U S A Standing 129 m. S S W. of Chicago it is on the Illinois Central and other rlys Situated in an agricultural district, it has large foundries, railway workshops, and cold stores, and manufactures cloth and tools It was incorporated in 1860. Pop (1930) 20,348

CHAMPARAN. District of India It is bounded on the N by Nepal, and its area is 3,531 sq m Saltpetre refining is the chief industry The capital is Motihari Pop 1,908,385

CHAMPEAUX. Village of France About 5½ m from Vitry, it has a ruined château dating from the 14th century Here is a 16th cent church. The place is famous as the birthplace of the schoolman known as William of Champeaux and as Guilelmus Campellensis

CHAMPERICO. Seaport of Guatemala Situated on the Pacific, it stands at the mouth of the Salamo, 100 m direct S.W of Guatemala city, on the San Felipe Rly The exports are coffee, rubber, and hides Pop 1,500

CHAMPIGNY. Town of France It stands on the Marne, 10 m E S E of Paris In the battles of Nov and Dec , 1870, the French here tried to force a way through the German lines around Paris Pop 6,000

CHAMPLAIN. Lake of the United States It lies between the states of Vermont and New York, the former containing about two-thirds of its area of 750 sq m Drained N by the Richelieu river into the St Lawrence, it penetrates for a few miles into Canada It is 120 m long, and from one to 15 m broad It is named after its discoverer, Samuel de Champlain

CHAMS. People of Indonesian affinities, found in French Indo-China Sturdy, light-brown, often wavy haired, full eyed and narrow-nosed, they betray Caucasian elements which ally them to the early Polynesians

CHANAK. Town of Turkey Known also as Kale Sultanieh and Dardanelles, it stands on the Dardanelles, at its narrowest part, opposite Kilid-Bahr During the Great War it was unsuccessfully attacked by the Allied fleet in March, 1915 Pop 8,000

CHANARAL DE LAS ANIMAS. Seaport of Chile It is 49 m N of Caldera, and is connected by railway with Copiapó An important shipping centre, it is in a rich mining and copper smelting district The Chilean national air service has a station here Pop 3,000

CHANCELLORSVILLE. Farmhouse on the old plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, in Virginia, U S A , 70 m N W of Richmond It has given its name to one of the battles in the American Civil War, fought in the Wilderness region, May 1–4, 1863 Here the Federal armies under Hooker were defeated by the Confederates under Lee and Jackson

CHANCTONBURY RING. Prehistoric earthwork in Sussex It is on the South Downs, 2½ m N W of Steyning The tree-topped hill, 814 ft high, was defended by an oval rampart 500 ft by 400 ft , with outworks 380 yds distant in two directions Excavations in 1909 revealed Roman coins and other remains

CHANDA. Town of the Central Provinces, India It stands at the junction of the Virai and Jharpat rivers, 90 m S of Nagpur The battlemented walls, 16 ft high, are 5½ m in circumference Silks, cotton, and brassware are manufactured, and the town has old temples and other antiquarian remains Pop 19,866

CHANDAUSI. Town of the United Provinces, India Situated near the Sot river, it is 45 m W of Bareilly, and is the principal mart for the neighbouring parts of Rohilkhand, with an extensive trade in sugar There are large quarries of limestone in the vicinity. It is a junction on the Oudh and Rohilkhand rly. Pop 26,000.

CHANDERNAGOR (the city of sandalwood) City of Bengal, India It stands on the Hooghli, 22 m. by rly. N of Calcutta, and is a French possession Its former importance has passed, and it is now virtually a residential suburb of Calcutta It was settled by the French 1673–83, and definitely became French in 1816 Pop. (1931) 27,262

CHANDLER'S FORD. Village of Hampshire It is 5 m E of Romsey, on the S Rly. Pop 1,831.

CHANDWAR. Town of India In Bombay, it stands at the base of a mountain, 40 m N E of Nasik Its fort, at an alt of 3,994 ft , commands the pass between Khandesh and Bombay Taken by the British in 1804, it was ceded to them in 1818 Pop 5,500

CHANG. Province of Tibet It is traversed by the Brahmaputra, and the chief town is Shigatse

CHANG BHAKAR. Native state of Bengal, India In the Chota Nagpur division, it has an area of 906 sq m , and is bounded by Rewa on the N , S , and W The surface is hilly, and is covered in parts with dense jungle, the haunt of elephants, tigers, leopards, and other big game Agriculture is backward Pop 9,000

CHANG-CHIA-WAN. Village of China. It is 6 m from Tung-chow A battle took place in the neighbourhood on Sept 18, 1860, between a Franco-British force and the Chinese, who had treacherously seized Lord Loch, Sir H Parkes, and others

CHANG-CHOW-FU. City of China A walled city, it is 30 m W of Amoy, and has been identified with Marco Polo's Chiguiu

CHANGO. Tribe of Chile They inhabit the N coast region, and work chiefly as labourers They are short in stature, rarely exceeding 5 ft in height, and are skilful fishermen

CHANG-PAI-SHAN. Range of mountains between Manchuria and Korea It culminates in Peik tu san, some 8,000 ft high The Yalu and the Sungari rivers have their sources in the range

CH'ANGSHA. City of China It stands on the Hsiang, and manufactures silk, matches, and tinplate There is a trade in timber Here is the Yo Lo College The city is the capital of the province of Hunan Pop (1929) 606,972

CHANG-TE-FU. City of China On the Yuan river, it is 30 m W of Lake Tung ting Hu

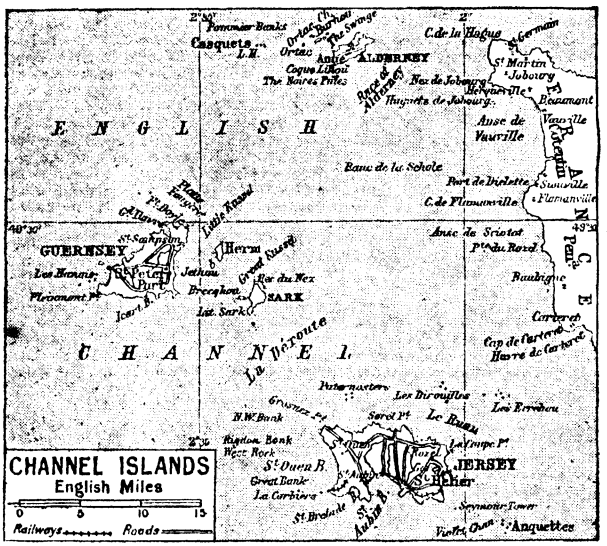
CHANNEL (Lat canalis) Sheet of water acting as a passage between two larger portions of the ocean It is thus a broad strait, e g , the English, St George's, and North Channels The name is also loosely used for large arms of the sea such as the Bristol Channel. Tidal currents in channels are often very strong owing to the restriction of the incoming tidal waves by their journey along a continuously narrowing passage

CHANNEL ISLANDS. Group of islands in the English Channel It consists of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and a number of smaller islands and rocks—Herm, the Caskets or Casquets, Ortac, Brecqhou, Burhou, Jethou, Minquiers, Chausey, and others With the exception of the Chausey, which are French, the islands belong to Great Britain, but geographically they are attached to France, lying from 4 m to 40 m W of the Cotentin peninsula The passages between the islands have been the scene of numerous wrecks, as have the jagged Casket rocks They are reached by boat from Southampton and Weymouth The total area is 75 sq m The islands are administered according to their own laws and customs Jersey is under a lieutenant governor and a bailiff, both appointed by the Crown. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are



Channel Islands arms

under a single lieutenant governor. Guernsey and Alderney have a government of their own, and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey. The islands are not bound by the Acts of the British parliament unless this is specially stated therein. They are in the diocese of Winchester. The islands became attached to the English crown after the Norman Conquest. *See* Alderney; Guernsey, Jersey; Sark, etc.



Channel Islands. Map of the group of islands in the English Channel

CHANTABURI. Seaport of Siam. It stands 12 m. from the E. coast of the gulf of Siam, 123 m. E. of Bangkok. The exports include precious stones and pepper. It was occupied by the French in 1893 as security for the observance of a treaty. Pop. 5,050.

CHANTILLY. Town of France. It is on the Nonette, 25 m. by rly. N.E. of Paris. Chiefly famous as a pleasure resort, it has a racecourse and large racing establishments. There was a castle here in the 10th century or earlier. The Great Condé rebuilt the château, making it one of the most magnificent in France, but this was pulled down at the Revolution. The present Grand Château was built in 1876-82 by Henri, duc d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe, who inherited the Condé estates. The duke left his pictures, statuary, furniture, and other art treasures to the nation and the house is now known as the Musée Condé. Adjoining is the châtelet or petit château, a Renaissance building erected in the 16th century, which served as a model for the new Grand Château. The château d'Enghien was built in the 18th century as a guest house. Near the town is the forest of Chantilly. Pop. 5,539.

CHAO-CHOW-FU. City of China. It stands on the Han river, near its mouth, and 16 m. N. of Swatow, its port. Pop. 200,000.

CHAPADA DIAMANTINA. District of Brazil. It is in Bahia, and is rich in diamonds. The rivers Paraquassu and Jacaré rise here.

CHAPALÁ. Lake of Mexico. It is at an altitude of over 6,000 ft., is 40 m. long from E. to W., and has an area of over 15,000 sq. m.

CHAPARRAL. Town of Colombia. It stands in a mining district, 108 m. S.W. of Bogotá, and produces copper, coal, iron, and petroleum. In the neighbourhood are Aipe rock paintings. Pop. 9,000.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH. Market town of Derbyshire. Situated 5½ m. N. of Buxton, on the L.M.S. Rly., it has iron works and cotton factories. There are coal and lead mines and lime works in the neighbourhood. Market day, Thurs. Pop. 5,283.

CHAPEL HILL. Town of North Carolina, U.S.A. Situated 28 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh, it is on the Southern Rly. Here is the university of N. Carolina. Pop. 1,200.

CHAPELTOWN. Market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 7½ m. N. of Sheffield, on the L.M.S. Rly. The industries include coal and iron mining and the manufacture of bricks. Market day, Fri. Pop. 9,077.

CHAPRA. Town of India In the province of Bihar and Orissa, it stands on the Ganges, 33 m. N.W. of Patna. Formerly a place of great wealth, with Dutch and English factories, it has now some trade in saltpetre. Pop. 42,373.

CHAPULTEPEC. Town of Mexico. Situated 2 m. from Mexico city, it is an important broadcasting station. Here there is a rock which is crowned by the palace of the president of the republic, built 1783-85, on the site of Montezuma's palace. It was stormed and captured by the U.S.A. army, Sept. 13, 1847.

CHAR. River of Dorset. It rises in the S.W. of the county, and flows S.W. to enter the English Channel at Charmouth. Its length is 5 m.

CHARA. Town of British East Africa. It stands on the river Tana, 4 m. above its mouth, and 120 m. N.N.E. of Mombasa.

CHARCOT LAND. Island of the Antarctic Ocean. Situated about long. 70° W., lat. 70° S., it was discovered by Dr. Charcot, the French explorer, in 1905. Long considered part of the mainland, it was found to be an island in 1929.

CHARD. Borough and market town of Somerset. It is 15 m. S.E. of Taunton, on the G.W. Rly., and has manufactures of lace, linen, iron goods, and brassware. Roman villas have been discovered in the vicinity. In 1928 Chard School was refounded by Mr. W. Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham. It dates from 1671. Market day, alternate Thurs. Pop. (1931) 4,053.

CHARENTE. River of France. Rising in Haute Vienne, it sweeps through the department named after it. From Angoulême its course is mainly W., and it falls into the bay of Biscay near Rochefort. It receives, with other tributaries, the Boutonne, the Touvre, and the Né; and its length is about 225 m.

CHARENTE. Department of S.W. France. A hilly and inland region, watered by the Charente and its tributaries and the Vienne, much of it is covered with forests. It has an area of 2,305 sq. m., and is divided popularly into the Terres Froides, or cold lands, and the Terres Chaudes, or warm lands. An agricultural district, its products include vines, potatoes, cattle, and poultry. Limestone and granite are quarried and paper is manufactured. Angoulême is the capital. Pop. (1931) 310,489.

CHARENTE-INFERIEURE. Department of S.W. France. It has a coastline on the bay of Biscay, while the Gironde is its south-western boundary, and has an area of 2,791 sq m The region is mainly flat, especially towards the coast, although there are some hills in the interior. The chief rivers are the Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre Niortaise It is an agricultural district, producing wheat, barley, potatoes, etc, and grazing horses and cattle Salt is obtained from the marshes, and the vine is cultivated La Rochelle is the chief town The dept includes the islands of Ré and Oléron Pop (1931) 415,249

CHARENTON-LE-PONT. Town of France It stands on a canal at the junction of the Marne and the Seine, and is really a suburb of Paris. Its industries include boat building and the manufacture of porcelain The hospice of Charenton at St Maurice, a fine building, now a lunatic asylum, was founded in 1641. Alfortville across the Marne, where is an important veterinary college, is connected by a stone bridge with Charenton Steamboats, trams, and trains connect it with the centre of Paris Pop 20,000

CHARFIELD. Hamlet of Gloucestershire Situated 16¾ m N E of Bristol, it has a station on the L M S. Rly Pop 630.

CHARING. Village of Kent It is 6 m N W. of Ashford, on the S Rly. Here are the ruins of a manor house which belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury. Pop. 1,442.

CHARING CROSS. District of London. It derived its name from the former village of Chering or Charing, which stood here, and the stone cross, one of a series of twelve set up (1291–94) by Edward I to commemorate his queen, Eleanor The cross was removed in 1647, but a copy, erected in 1865, stands in the courtyard of Charing Cross station, which is a terminus of the S Rly and a junction on the underground lines Charing Cross is the official centre of London for the measurement of taximeter motor cab distances. Proposals have been put forward for erecting a new bridge over the Thames here and removing the station to the S side of the river.

CHARJIUI. Town of the Turcoman republic. On the left bank of the Amu-Daria (Oxus), it is 65 m. S W. of Bukhara Here the Transcaspian Rly. between Merv and Bukhara crosses the river, which is spanned by a fine bridge over a mile in length Pop 6,000.

CHARKHARI. State of Bundelkhand, Central India It has an area of 880 sq m , and is ruled by a maharajah. The capital is Charkhari. Pop 123,500

CHARLBURY. Market town of Oxfordshire. It is 13¼ m. N W of Oxford, on the G W. Rly. Near by are the remains of Wychwood Forest. Market day, 1st Mon (Sept to March) Pop. 1,231.

CHARLEROI. Town of Belgium. It stands on the canalised Sambre, 22 m by rly E of Mons, and is connected by waterways with the great canal system of N E. France and Belgium On a coalfield, with chemical, glass, and pottery works, it is situated in one of the most densely populated areas in Belgium. The chief buildings are the church of S. Anthony, the hôtel de ville, and the palais de justice. Originally named Charnoy, in 1666 the village was renamed Charleroi, in honour of Charles II of Spain It was in German occupation throughout the Great War. Pop (1930) 27,887.



Charleroi arms

CHARLESTON. City and seaport of South Carolina, U S A. A port of entry, it is 7 m. from the Atlantic on a low peninsula formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, 82 m. N E of Savannah, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and other rlys. The city has a fine land locked harbour and a wireless station In 1886 great havoc was caused by earthquake, three-fifths of the town being destroyed, but it has been rebuilt and contains many fine edifices. Charleston was the state capital, 1783–90 Pop. (1930) 62,265.

CHARLESTON. City of West Virginia, U S.A. The capital of the state, it is 365 m W. by N of Richmond on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railways, and at the union of the Elk and Kanawha rivers Pop (1930) 60,408

CHARLESTON OF ABOYNE Full name of the village in Aberdeenshire usually known as Aboyne (q v)

CHARLESTOWN. Seaport of Cornwall. It is 2 m S E of St Austell on St Austell Bay, and has a good harbour with quay space for fifteen vessels of under 500 tons, and drawing up to 13½ ft of water. It has pilchard fisheries.

CHARLESTOWN. Seaport of Fifeshire It is on the N side of the firth of Forth, 3¼ m S W. of Dunfermline, and at one time had a considerable trade in exporting coal

CHARLESTOWN. Suburb of Manchester. It stands on the S bank of the river Irwell, to the N W of the city proper Its station is Pendleton on the L M S Rly. There is a race-course near.

CHARLESTOWN. Village of Natal, S Africa. It stands at an altitude of 5,386 ft on the railway from Durban to Johannesburg, 304 m N W. of Durban Near are Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek.

CHARLEVILLE. Town of Queensland, Australia On the river Warrego, it is 480 m. W. of Brisbane It is watered by an artesian bore, and forms the commercial centre of rich pastoral plains The mineral products include opal. There is an air service between Charleville and Cunnooweal Pop 1,934

CHARLEVILLE. Town of France It stands on the Meuse, opposite Mézières, 150 m. N E. of Paris The most interesting buildings are the houses on the ducal square and a Romanesque church During the Great War it was an headquarters of the German general staff, Aug , 1914, to the end of 1916. The French retook it in Nov , 1918. Pop 22,000.

CHARLOTTE. City of N. Carolina, U S A. On Sugar Creek, 175 m W S W. of Raleigh, it is served by the Southern and other railways. It contains Biddle University, two libraries, colleges for women, and a court house. An important centre of the cotton industry, it has also iron and machinery manufactures. Pop. (1930) 82,675.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE. Former name of the capital of St Thomas, Virgin Islands, now known as St. Thomas (q v)

CHARLOTTE HARBOUR. Inlet of the gulf of Mexico. On the W. coast of Florida, it is a shallow water, penetrating inland for 25 m , and having a maximum depth of 11 ft.

CHARLOTTENBURG. Town of Prussia. It is just outside Berlin, and stands on the Spree to the W. of the metropolis The most notable buildings are the palace, the technical school, the Kaiser Wilhelm memorial church, and the Rathaus Pop 322,766.

CHARLOTTETOWN. City and capital of Prince Edward Island, Canada. On the S coast, it stands on the Hillsborough estuary and has steamer communication with several Canadian ports Its buildings include the government offices, Roman Catholic cathedral, city hall, court house, and colleges. There is an experimental station. The city was named after Charlotte, the consort of George III. Pop (1931) 12,357.

CHARLOTTEVILLE. City of Virginia, U.S A. It is about 100 m. N. of Richmond, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern rlys. On the Rivanna river, it is the seat of the university

of Virginia and has several colleges and schools The city has woollen, flour, and silk mills, and manufactures cigars and cigarettes It stands in a rich agricultural and fruit growing neighbourhood. The city received its charter in 1888 Pop. (1930) 15,245

CHARLTON. District of London In the borough of Greenwich, it stands on the S. bank of the Thames, 7½ m S E of Charing Cross station on the S Rly In 1925 the Greenwich borough council bought Charlton House, one of the finest examples of Jacobean domestic architecture in the country, built from designs by Inigo Jones Part of the ground is a public park; the rest has been sold for building The parish church is an old building with some interesting features

CHARLTON KINGS. Urban district of Gloucestershire It is 3½ m E of Cheltenham, of which it is practically a suburb It has a station on the G W Rly Pop (1931) 4,764.

CHARLTON MACKRELL. Village of Somerset Situated 3½ m E of Somerton, it is on the G W Rly Pop 559

CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR. Village of Oxfordshire It is 5 m S S W of Bicester, and has a church built in the transitional style

CHARLWOOD. Village of Surrey It lies 6 m S of Reigate, and has a church with medieval wall paintings

CHARMINSTER. Village of Dorset It is 2 m from Dorchester, and has a church dating in part from the 12th century

CHARMOUTH. Village of Dorset At the mouth of the Char, it is 6 m S E of Axminster The house in which Charles II slept after his defeat at Worcester still stands Charmouth was a Roman station. Pop 668

CHARNWOOD FOREST. District of Leicestershire It is 5 m S W of Loughborough and is 20 sq m in area The loftiest area in the county, it rises to 912 ft in Bardon Hill On account of its geological interest it was made an enclosed area in 1812. In the forest is situated the abbey of Mount St Bernard, a Cistercian house founded in 1855

CHARNY. Town of Quebec, Canada On the St Lawrence river, about 5 m S of Quebec, it is served by railway, and is in Levis county Pop (1931) 2,823

CHAROLAIS. District of France A county in medieval times, it was at one time part of the duchy of Burgundy The district is famous for its breed of cattle

CHAROLLES. Town of France The capital of the district of Charolais, it is 40 m from Mâcon It has a noted cattle market, and near it are the ruins of a castle Pop 3,400

CHARRUAS. South American Indian tribe They formerly occupied Entre Rios, whence they forayed in Uruguay Of Guayeuru stock, they abandoned bows and arrows for firearms and the horse Charrua strains are still found in Uruguay and S Brazil

CHARSADDA. Town of India In the N W Frontier Province, it is on the Swat river, 14 m N E of Peshawar Pop 9,178

CHART (Lat charta, paper) Map used by navigators One of the earliest charts is that of Mercator, whose chart of the world is so arranged that a seaman can steer in the direction shown by a straight line The British Admiralty has issued charts for use in every sea, and in many cases these Admiralty charts are the only existing accurate maps of certain islands or comparatively unfrequented shores. The voyages of Captain Cook and many expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans were in part due to the desire of the Admiralty to have charts for the waterways of the world. Other governments, notably that of the U S A, publish similar charts.

Admiralty charts are of four main kinds: charts of the oceans, such as the North Atlantic, of the larger sea ways with several harbours, such as the Bristol Channel; of the entrances to harbours, such as the Mersey estuary, and of the harbour works in detail The scale becomes gradually larger as the area depicted becomes smaller Specimens of the ocean charts are the monthly pilot charts of the North Atlantic Ocean Here the coastlines are the sole land feature indicated In addition symbols are used to denote the average strength and direction of the prevailing winds for the month, etc These charts are kept up to date by using the information continuously provided by the reports of ships' captains, so that, for instance, it is possible to indicate the location from time to time of derelict ships The charts further show the best tracks to be followed by sailing and steam vessels in their voyages between the chief ports Space on the charts is also utilised to furnish information about the great tornadoes, waterspouts, ice-drifts, etc, observed in these waters at different times Another type of ocean chart is the chart on the gnomonic projection The shortest distance from A to B is along a great circle, and is shown on a straight line on the gnomonic chart.

The navigator requires to know the depth of the in shore waters, the location of sunken rocks, the situation of buoys, lights, lighthouses, navigable channels, etc Consequently these features are surveyed by naval officers by the ordinary methods of triangulation and the location is marked most carefully upon the chart The sea depths are entered, in fathoms, as spot depths on the charts, and serve to indicate the shape and extent of shoals and sunken rocks The harbour plans are on a large scale, i e, about the magnitude of 5 ins to the mile, the approaches to harbours such as Plymouth Sound are on a smaller scale, about 1 in or ½ in to the mile, while the charts of the larger areas are on a scale of 10 or more m to the inch

CHART, GREAT Village of Kent Standing 2 m S W of Ashford, it has a church with remnants of 15th century glass Here is the restored White House, a characteristic medieval home of a Kentish yeoman Little Chart lies 4 m N W

CHARTERHOUSE-ON-MENDIP. Village of Somerset It lies 4½ m E N E of Axbridge, on the slopes of Blackdown, and has within it the remains of a Roman amphitheatre

CHARTERS TOWERS Town of Queensland, Australia On Towers Mt, it is 80 m by rly S W of Townsville It is the centre of a gold-mining district Pop (1930) 9,200

CHARTHAM. Village of Kent It is 3 m S W of Canterbury, on the S Rly, and has a good church, including Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, with interesting brasses and some 14th cent stained glass Pop 3,333.

CHARTLEY HOLME. Village of Staffordshire. About 6½ m N E of Stafford, it is on the L N E Rly Chartley Hall stands on the site of a moated mansion in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for eight months in 1586, just before her execution Its park was long celebrated for its breed of wild white cattle, the last of which was removed in 1905

CHARTRES. City of France It stands on the Eure, 55 m S W of Paris The Gothic cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the finest in the world, was built in the 13th century Its chief features are the western towers, the stained glass, the choir screen, and the sculptures Other churches are those of S Pierre, of the 12th century, S. Aignan, and S. Martin. Secular buildings include the hôtel de ville and the episcopal palace. Chartres has a gateway and other remains of its fortifications, and a 14th century bridge. It was

the Roman Autricum, and later Civitas Carnutium Pop. 23,500.

CHARWELTON. Village of Northamptonshire. It is at the source of the river Cherwell, 12 m S. of Rugby, on the L N E Rly, and has a Perpendicular church and a 13th cent footbridge.

CHATALJA. Village near Istanbul, (Constantinople) It gave its name to the Turkish fortified entrenchments, known as the Chatalja Lines They stretched from Derkos, on Lake Derkos, to the head of the bay of Chekmeje, about 20 m W. of Istanbul, and held up the Bulgars during the first and second Balkan wars

CHATEAU D'OEX. Health resort of Switzerland It stands 3,180 ft high, 7 m by rly. E. of Montbovon, the junction for Montieux. A straggling village, overlooked by the Gummfluh, 8,074 ft, and the Rubli-horn, 7,500 ft, its fine climate and pure air attract both summer and winter visitors During the Great War many British soldier prisoners were transferred there from German camps Pop 3,500

CHATEAUDUN. Town of France It stands on the Loir, 30 m by rly S W of Chartres Here is a large castle, mainly of the 15th and 16th centuries, but with an earlier donjon Old churches are those of La Madeleine and S Valerien The industries include milling and tanning, and a trade in cattle and wool is carried on Pop 6,500

CHATEAU GAILLARD (Fr saucy castle) Ruined fortress of France It is on the Seine near Les Andelys, and was built in 1197 by Richard I to protect his duchy of Normandy from the king of France It stood on a promontory jutting into the Seine, and was approached landwards by a narrow strip After a long siege it was taken by Philip Augustus in March, 1204, and fell into decay

CHATEAUROUX. Town of France. It stands on the Indre, 88 m by rly S W of Orleans The old town is on the left bank of the river, the suburbs on the right The Château Raoul, which dates from the 14th century and gave its name to the town, is used for public purposes Other buildings are the hôtel de ville, with its collection of souvenirs of Napoleon, and the churches of S André, S Martial, and Notre Dame. The chief industries are tobacco and woollen manufactures, tanning, and brewing. At Déols, a suburb across the Indre, are the ruins of an abbey Pop 26,000

CHATEAU-THIERRY. Town of France It stands on the river Marne, 60 m N E of Paris The ruined castle, said to have been built by the Franks, gave its name to the town The church of S Crépin dates from the 15th century The battle of Château-Thierry was fought between American and German forces towards the close of the Great War In this the town was recovered on July 21, 1918, and it was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour Pop 7,751

CHATELET. Town of Belgium Standing on the Sambre, it is 20 m by railway S W of Namur. Around it are coal mines, and its industries include the making of hardware and pottery During the Great War it was held by the Germans Pop 12,500.

CHATELINEAU. Town of Belgium It stands on the Sambre opposite Châtelet, 20 m by railway S W. of Namur. Here are coal mines and iron works It is a rly junction, and a tramway connects it with Charleroi The chief building is the church of S Bartholomew During the Great War it was held by the Germans Pop 15,000.

CHATELLERAULT. Town of France On the right bank of the Vienne, it is 19 m. N E. of Poitiers, and is connected with the suburb of Châteauneuf by a fine stone bridge built in the 16th cent and guarded at the western end by massive towers. It was at one time a fortified town. Pop 17,600.

CHATHAM. Borough and seaport of Kent. On the S. bank of the Medway, 34 m S E of London, on the S. Rly, it is adjoined on the W by Rochester and on the E. by Gillingham. It is an important naval and military station, and its dockyard covers 515 acres and extends for about 3 m along the river The original dockyard was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1588 and transferred to its present site in 1662 Within the fortified lines are government establishments, including barracks, arsenal, artillery park, military school and institute, and convict prison The lines, now obsolete, have been superseded by a strong chain of detached forts of modern design. Fort Pitt, to the W of the town, has been converted into a military hospital The church of S Mary, rebuilt 1788, and S Bartholomew's Hospital, founded for lepers in 1078, are other notable buildings There is a fine town hall and assembly rooms, and the corporation maintains a library and museum, technical school, and several recreation grounds and pleasure gardens Pop (1931) 42,996



Chatham arms

CHATHAM. Small group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean Politically attached to New Zealand, they lie 535 m E of Lyttelton, and cover an area of 372 sq m They were discovered in 1771 by Lieut Broughton, who named them after his ship Chatham, the principal island, is 38 m long by 25 m. broad, and has an area of 321 sq m. It has a brackish lake, 72 sq m in extent, and a wireless station, and contains Waitangi, the chief settlement. Much of the archipelago is used for the pasturage of sheep, while horses, cattle, and pigs are reared, and wheat is extensively grown The climate is generally good The original inhabitants were Moriors, but they have been almost replaced by Maoris Pop 562, of whom 268 are Europeans.

CHATHAM. City of New Brunswick, Canada. It is on the Miramichi river, 24 m from the gulf of St Lawrence and 6 m N E of Newcastle, on the Canadian National Rlys A river port, with a good harbour, it has saw and pulp mills, machine shops, and fisheries, and exports lumber There is a fine town hall and a Roman Catholic cathedral Pop (1931) 4,017

CHATHAM. City and river port of Ontario, Canada It stands on the river Thames, 65 m. by rly S W of London, and is served by the C P R and other rlys There are foundries, soap factories, and wagon works, and a trade in grain, pork, and lumber is carried on The port is a calling place for steamers from the Great Lakes. Pop (1931) 14,569

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE. Town of France It is 44 m from Dijon It has an old church, S Nicolas, an hôtel de ville, formerly part of the Benedictine house, and a château standing in a large park This was erected by Auguste Marmont, one of Napoleon's marshals, whose name it bears A still earlier château has disappeared, but its Romanesque chapel remains. Pop 4,500

CHAT MOSS. Tract of land in Lancashire It is 7 m W of Manchester Formerly a morass, 12 sq m in extent, it has been largely reclaimed The carrying of the Liverpool and Manchester Rly across the Chat Moss in 1829 was one of George Stephenson's greatest engineering achievements Manchester has an aerodrome at Barton on Chat Moss

CHATSWOOD. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales Situated to the N of Port Jackson, it is 5 m by railway from Sydney.

CHATSWORTH. Parish of Derbyshire. It stands on the river Derwent, 2½ m N E. of Bake-

well Chatsworth House, a seat of the duke of Devonshire on the site of an earlier mansion, is a massive quadrangular structure in the Ionic style, erected, except for the N wing, which was added in 1820, in 1687–1706 The park is over 9 m in circumference, and the gardens are 12 acres in extent

CHATTAHOOCHEE. River of Georgia, U S A. One of the two head streams of the Appalachicola river, it rises in the N part of the state and flows 500 m almost due S, and is navigable to Columbus, 360 m from the gulf of Mexico

CHATTANOOGA. City of Tennessee, U S A On the Tennessee river, at the head of navigation, 150 m S E of Nashville, it is served by rly and is the seat of Chattanooga university It has a museum, library, college of law, a national cemetery The area is 10,348 acres A battle was fought here, Nov 23–25, 1863, between the Federal Army under Grant and the Confederates under Bragg It ended in a decisive victory for the Federals Pop (1930) 119,798

CHATTERIS Urban district and market town of Cambridgeshire It lies on the W border of the Isle of Ely, 8 m S of March by the L N E Rly. Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 5,153

CHAUDESAIGUES. Watering place of France It is situated 2,135 ft above sea level in a ravine at the foot of the mountains of Aubrac, 20 m S S W of St Flour Its mineral springs, known to the Romans, are the hottest in France Their waters are efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism and similar complaints, and are also used for heating and industrial purposes Close to the town, which derives its name from the hot springs, there is a cold spring Pop 1,500

CHAUDIERE. Lake of Canada An expansion of the Ottawa river, it is 18 m long by 5 m broad It terminates on the E at Ottawa in the famous falls of Chaudière, which supply power for the electricity service of the city

CHAUDIERE. River of Quebec, Canada Rising near the border of Maine, U S A, it passes through Lake Megantic and follows a generally N to N W course to the St Lawrence river, which it enters 7 m above Quebec Its length is 103 m

CHAULNES. Town of France It lies 9 m S W of Péronne and 6 m S of the river Somme An important rly junction, it became prominent in the Great War

CHAUME WOOD. Wood of France It lies N of Caurières Wood, in the Verdun district In the Great War much fighting took place here, especially in 1916 between the French and the Germans

CHAUMONT. Town of France It stands at the junction of the Marne and the Suize, 163 m E of Paris It is a rly junction, and is a centre for the trade of the surrounding district, where corn is grown and iron is mined Gloves are made The chief buildings are the church of S John and the modern law courts A tower of the old castle remains, a relic of the time when Chaumont was a residence of the counts of Champagne Pop 15,000

CHAUNY. Town of France Situated on the Oise, it is 76 m by rly N N E of Paris It is a centre for trade along the river and the canals, and there are also manufactures of mirrors, chemicals, and beer Bleaching is another industry There was much fighting around here during the Great War Pop 9,000

CHAUTAUQUA Lake of New York, U S A It is 10 m S E of Lake Erie, 1,300 ft above sea level, 20 m long, and averages 2 m in width

CHAUTAUQUA. Educational centre of the United States It is on the W side of the lake and is the seat of the Chautauqua literary and scientific circle, and of a summer school for teachers The Assembly Grounds, N. of the lake, contain 500 cottages for the students, lecture halls, an amphitheatre, a museum of archaeology, and other buildings

CHAUX-DE-FONDS, La Town of Switzerland It stands in a valley at an alt of 3,258 ft, 18 m by rly N W of Neuchâtel Here are hand some public buildings, including an industrial college, with picture gallery, library, and historical museum, and a large school of watch and scientific instrument making Pop (1930) 35,252

CHAVES (anc aquae Flaviae) Town of Portugal It stands on the Tamega river, 11 m by road N of Vidago station on the Villa Real-Regoa line Formerly a frontier fortress, it is named from its position, which makes it the keys (Port chaves) of the north Its hot saline springs were known to the Romans, who built the fine bridge which here crosses the Tamega and has 18 arches Silk and linen are manufactured Pop 6,500

CHAVONNE. Village of France On the river Aisne, it is 11 m E by N of Soissons It was prominent in the battles around the river Aisne throughout the Great War

CHAWTON Village of Hampshire It is 1 m S of Alton Here is the house in which Jane Austen lived from 1809–1817

CHEADLE. Town of Cheshire It stands near the river Mersey, 3 m S W of Stockport, of which it is a residential district The L M S Rly has stations at Cheadle and Cheadle Heath Here are bleaching and printing works The Perpendicular parish church of S Giles contains a 15th century altar tomb With Gatley it forms an urban dist Pop (1931) 18,469

CHEADLE Market town of Staffordshire It is 11 m E of Stoke on-Trent, on the L M S Rly, and has tape and metal working industries There are coal mines in the vicinity Market day, Fri Pop 6,178

CHEADLE HULME. Village of Cheshire It is 2½ m S W of Stockport, on the L M S Rly

CHEAM. District of Surrey It is 3 m N E of Epsom, and has a station on the S Rly The parish church of S Dunstan is modern Of the old church, a chapel still stands, and in it are some old and interesting tombs of the Lumley and other families There is an old wooden house, Whitehall, said to have been visited by Queen Elizabeth Cheam school, one of the oldest private schools in England, was established here in the time of Charles II In the neighbourhood is Nonsuch Park In 1928 Cheam became part of the urban district of Sutton

CHEB Town of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Eger, it lies in the extreme N W of Bohemia, 92 m W of Prague Its chief object of interest is the ruined castle on a rock above the town, built by the emperor Frederick I in the 12th cent The main buildings are the old Gothic church of S Nicholas, restored in the 19th century, and a museum The industries include the making of beer and machinery Pop. (1930) 31,549

CHEBOKSARA. Town of the Chuvash republic (U S S R) The capital of the republic, it stands on the Volga, about 75 m W of Kazan A picturesque old town, dating from 1555, it has a museum, founded in 1931, of objects relating to the Chuvash race

CHECKLEY. Village of Staffordshire It is 3½ m S S E of Cheadle, and has an interesting church, and two Saxon crosses

CHEDDAR. Village of Somerset It lies S of the Mendip Hills, 1½ m S E of Axbridge, on the G W Rly Adjacent are the Cheddar gorge and cliffs, with remarkable stalactite caverns In 1933 it was proposed to construct a reservoir here for the water supply of Bristol Cheddar gives its name to a variety of hard cheese. Pop 2,007.

CHEDDINGTON. Village of Buckinghamshire. Situated 7 m N E. of Aylesbury, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 539.

CHEDDLETON. Village of Staffordshire It is on the Uttoxeter Canal, 2½ m S S W of Leek, on the L M S Rly Pop 3,401

CHEDUBA. District of Burma It includes the island of the same name off the E coast of the bay of Bengal This is well wooded and fertile producing large quantities of rice and tobacco Sugar cane and cotton are grown. Pop 30,197

CHEDWORTH. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 6¼ m N E of Cirencester, on the G W Rly, and has a partly Norman church Here are extensive remains of a Roman villa Pop 671

CHEETHAM. Suburb of Manchester A residential district, it has several open spaces, and is connected with the city proper by tramway.

CHEFOO. Treaty port of China In the province of Shantung, it is on the gulf of Chih-li, 100 m N E. of Kiaochow It has a large foreign settlement Since 1922 the harbour has been considerably deepened and improved. Pop. (1929) 119,305.

CHEKIANG. Province of China It is roughly divided into two parts by the Nanshan mountains, running S W and N E., the southern portion being semi-tropical and mountainous, with an indented coastline; the northern part is level and more temperate in climate The chief products are rice, tea, silk, cotton, fish, and timber The province includes the Chusan archipelago. Hangchow is the capital The area is 36,680 sq m Pop (1930) 20,632,701

CHELAN. Lake of Washington, U S A On the E slope of the Cascade range, it is surrounded by snow-capped mountains, 4,000 ft to 5,000 ft high, and is some 70 m long by about 2 m wide It has a depth of 1,400 ft It is the gem of the Cascade range, and discharges into Columbia river

CHELEKEN. Island of the Caspian Sea Off the E coast, lying S of Krasnovodsk, it has important petroleum wells and deposits of asphalt

CHELFORD Village of Cheshire It is on the river Peover, 11 m. S W of Stockport, on the L M S. Rly

CHELIABINSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ural area, it stands at the E foot of the Urals, 154 m by rail S E of Sverdlovsk The head of the Trans-Siberian Rly, it has distilleries and tanneries Pop (1926) 59,226

CHELIUSKIN Most northerly point of Asia In lat 77° 41′ N, it is on the W arm of the E half of Taimyr peninsula, in the Siberian area, U S S R Some 50 m wide, it projects into the Arctic Ocean for 100 m It was named after a Russian, head of an exploring party, who died here in 1742

CHELMER. River of Essex Rising about 4 m S E of Saffron Walden, it flows S E to Chelmsford, turning E to join the Blackwater at Maldon The river was canalised along the 15 m stretch from Maldon to Chelmsford, and with the aid of many locks made navigable more than a century ago Its length is 45 m



Chelmsford arms

CHELMSFORD. City and county town of Essex It stands in the valley of the Chelmer, near its junction with the Cann, 30 m N E of London, on the L N E Rly It has corn mills, tanneries, and breweries, and manufactures electrical and wireless apparatus, farm tools, etc. In 1914 the diocese of Chelmsford was created and the Perpendicular church of S. Mary was made the cathedral. The diocese includes a large part of Greater London Other buildings comprise grammar and endowed schools, shire hall, and corn exchange. There is a racecourse in the vicinity. Market day, Fri (Pop 1931) 26,537

CHELMNO. Town of Poland On the right bank of the Vistula, it is 33 m by rail from Torun, and has a trade in oil and agricultural produce Pop. 11,000

CHELSEA Borough of S London It extends westward from Pimlico about 1½ m. along the N bank of the Thames About 1524 Sir Thomas More settled in the house later known as Beaufort House from the duke of Beaufort, to whom it passed, and who sold it to Sir Hans Sloane, by whom it was pulled down in 1740. On the site of Sir T More's garden has been reconstructed Crosby Hall Henry VIII acquired the old manor house and built the new manor house as a nursery. It adjoined the palace of the bishop of Winchester, which stood on the E side of the present Oakley Street and extended as far as Dou Saltero's coffee house in Cheyne Walk. Chelsea has a polytechnic and a public library. Chelsea Old Church dates from the 12th century, and contains the More chapel and some chained books, the gift of Sir Hans Sloane The church is a chapel of ease to the new parish church, S. Luke's, built in 1820–24, in which Charles Dickens was married Chelsea hospital is an institution for old and disabled soldiers with no family responsibilities Accommodation exists for about 550 in pensioners The hospital owed its foundation to Sir Stephen Fox (d 1716), and was built by Wren, 1682–92. Chelsea Embankment, between Victoria or Chelsea and Battersea bridges, was opened in 1873 There is a power station in Lots Road Its Association football club is one of the leading professional organizations Pop. (1931) 59,026

CHELSEA. City of Massachusetts, U S A. It is a N E suburb of Boston, from which it is separated by the river Mystic, and has churches, schools, and hospitals There are manufactures of boots, rubber, and tubing for electric wires. Founded 1624, it became a city in 1857 The Mystic river was the scene of one of the first conflicts in the Civil War Pop (1930) 45,816

CHELSFIELD Village of Kent It is 6¾ m. N N W of Sevenoaks, on the S Rly The church is an old building Pop 2,853.

CHELTENHAM Borough and market town of Gloucestershire In the valley of the Chelt to the W. of the Cotswold Hills, it is 7 m N E of Gloucester on the G W. and L M S Rlys, and it owes its fame as a health resort to the accidental discovery of mineral springs in 1716 The three saline spas, Old Well, Montpellier, and Pittville, and one chalybeate spa, Cambray, are considered beneficial for gout, dyspepsia, and liver complaints It is a hunting centre, the Cotswold having their headquarters here The buildings include the parish church, a modern town hall, winter garden, and free library, and among attractions is the annual county cricket week in Aug The town has a grammar school and two large public schools Cheltenham College was founded in 1840 and possesses a fine range of buildings, with large playing fields Cheltenham Ladies' College was founded in 1854 and under Miss Dorothea Beale became one of the leading schools in the country Market days, Tues, Thurs, and Fri. Pop (1931) 40,385



Cheltenham arms

CHEMIN DES DAMES. Road in the department of Aisne, France Known also as Route des Dames, or Ladies' Way, the road lies between the rivers Aisne and Lette, and runs E to W from Craonne to Malmaison along the summit of the Craonne plateau Incessant fighting for its possession took place during the Great War. It owes its

name to the fact that it was constructed for the royal princesses in the 17th century.

CHEMNITZ. Town of Saxony It is on the river Chemnitz, about 50 m by rly S E of Leipzig. The old town hall and the church of S James are Gothic Modern features include the art gallery, technical school, town hall and public library In the new town is an old Benedictine abbey, with its Gothic church still standing, known as the Schloss Engineering and textiles are the chief industries Its modern prosperity dates especially from the commercial union of Germany in 1834, and the discovery of the local coalfield, this was so great as to win for it the name of the Manchester of Saxony Chemnitz is also a centre for tourists visiting the Harz Mts Pop 335,982

CHEMULPO. Treaty port of Korea (Chosen), also known as Jinsen. It stands on the W coast, 30 m by rail S W of Seoul In telegraphic communication with Japan and China, it has an English mission with hospital The exports include rice, beans, and hides Cotton goods and metals are imported Here the Japanese landed, Feb 8, 1904, and it was the scene of the first operations in the Russo Japanese war There was serious anti-Chinese rioting here in July, 1931 Pop (1929) 59,558

CHENAB.. River of India In Kashmir and the Punjab, it rises in the Himalayas in two streams, which join at Tandi It is one of the five streams of the Punjab, and is navigable in the Punjab, joining the Jhelum at Trimmu It is of great importance to the Punjab The Lower Chenab Canal, one of the largest irrigation works in the world, irrigates Gujranwala and Lyallpur. the Upper Chenab Canal irrigates Sialkot and Gujranwala, altogether some 2,500,000 acres of crops The river often changes its course, and its total length is about 750 m

CHENE. Village of Switzerland It stands at an altitude of 1,385 ft, 2½ m S E of Geneva, of which it forms a suburb Here, in 1895, was erected a monument to Louis Favre, the engineer of the St Gotthard Tunnel, a native of the village

CHENGALPAT. Town of India In Madras, it is the capital of Chengalpat district It stands on the river Palar, 36 m by rly S W of Madras Here is a 16th century fort, which figured in the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries

CHENG-TE-FU Chinese name for the city better known as Jehol (q v)

CHENG-TU. City of China The capital of Szechwan province, it lies in the valley of the Min, a tributary of the Yangtse, 175 m N W of Chung king, a treaty port The surrounding plain is one of the most productive and densely populated areas in the world A centre of the tea and silk industries, the city is identified with Marco Polo's Sindafu There are two arsenals here Pop 800,000

CHENIES Village of Buckinghamshire On the river Chess, 4 m E of Amersham, it is served by the Metropolitan and Great Central Joint Rly It is famous for its connexion with the Russell family, who obtained land here at the dissolution of the monasteries Adjoining the old church of S. Michael is the Russell chapel, built in 1556, containing memorials of Lord William Russell and others of the family

CHENONCEAUX Village of France It is on the river Cher, 20 m E S E of Tours Close by is the famous Renaissance castle begun by Thomas Bohier in 1515 It is joined with the opposite bank of the river by a two storeyed gallery It became state property and was given by Henry II to Diane of Poitiers Later it was occupied by Madame Dupin.

CHEPSTOW. Urban district, market town, and river port of Monmouthshire It stands on the Wye, about 2 m from its junction with the Severn, 15 m S of Monmouth, on the G W Rly It trades in stone, coal, timber, and bark. Here the tide (bore) rises occasionally to 53 ft, the mean being 23½ ft Brunel's tubular rly bridge crosses the Wye, and a suspension bridge carries the road Much of the Norman castle still stands and there are remains of the town walls Other buildings include the parish church of S Mary. There is a wool sale in June, and a horse sale in October Market day, alternate Tues Pop. (1931) 4,303

CHEQUERBENT Hamlet of Lancashire It is 3½ m S.W of Bolton, on the L M S Rly

CHEQUERS Estate in Buckinghamshire. Situated 2½ m. S W of Wendover, it was presented, in Oct, 1917, by Sir Arthur Lee, M P, later Viscount Lee of Fareham, to the nation as the official country residence of the prime minister The house stands in a hollow of the Chiltern Hills, and the estate covers 1,500 acres

CHER. River of France It rises in the department of Creuse, and flows N and then W. until it joins the Loire below Tours Its tributaries include the Arnon and Yèvre, and it is navigable from Vierzon ville It is liable to floods, and its length is 220 m

CHER. Department of central France. Hilly in the S and E, in the N W is the marshy district of Sologne It has an area of 2,819 sq m, and though the land is largely used for pasturing horses and cattle, a good deal is forest Besides the Loire on the E boundary, the Cher and the two Sauldres, Grande and Petite, are the chief rivers, and the department is intersected by canals Bourges (the capital), St. Amand-Mont-Rond, and Sancerre are the chief towns Pop (1931) 293,918

CHERASCO. Town of Italy It stands on the Tanaro, 36 m by rly S E of Turin A trade in wine and cereals is carried on, and silk is manufactured. Here treaties between France and Savoy were signed in 1631 and 1796 Pop 9,500

CHERAT. Hill cantonment and sanatorium of India It is situated in the Peshawar district, near the Kohat boundary It is 4,500 ft above sea level, and the temperature rarely exceeds 90°

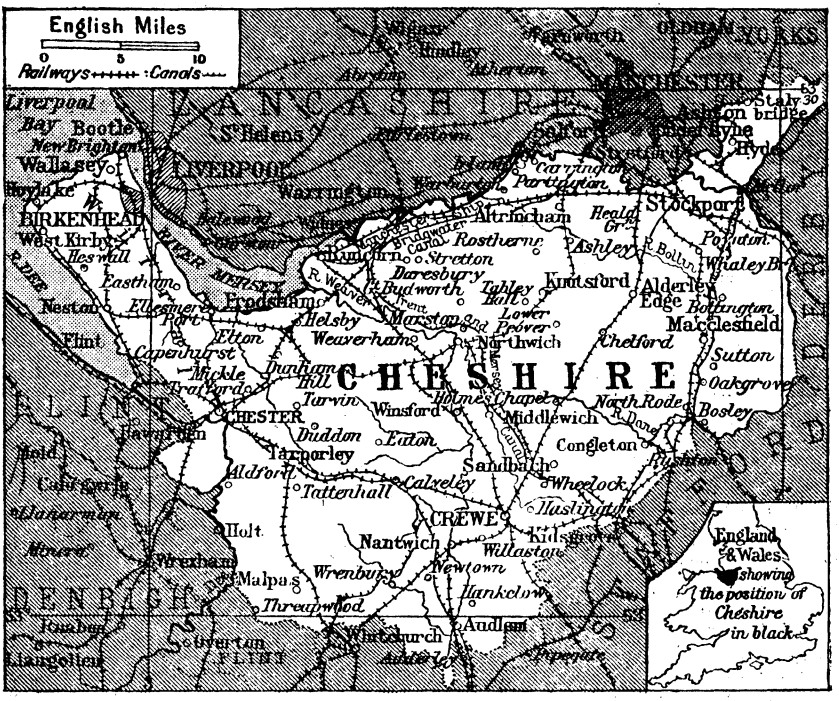
CHERBOURG Seaport and naval station of France It lies at the mouth of the Divette, at the N end of the Cotentin peninsula, on the English Channel It is 230 m by rly W N W of Paris The chief church is La Trinite, and there is a fine old hospital The naval harbour consists of three large and several smaller basins The commercial harbour is at the mouth of the Divette The roadstead is protected by an immense breakwater or digue Many improvements have been made since the Great War, and in 1933 a large maritime station was opened Steamers go to Southampton, the Channel Islands, and elsewhere It is also a port of call for the Atlantic liners. It has a wireless station, and exports the produce of Normandy Pop 38,000



Cherbourg arms

CHEREMISS People of Finnish stock in and adjacent to the Tartar Republic (U S S R) Numbering about 375,000, they are short, fair haired, straight-nosed blondes, or tall, black-haired, flat-faced brunettes, betraying Ugrian influence Horse breeders, herdsmen, and husbandmen, they have a Finno Ugric speech akin to Mordvinian, their Shamanism is veneered with Mahomedanism and Christianity

CHERHILL Village of Wiltshire It is 3 m E of Calne The church, restored in 1863, is of 14th century stone Near is a white horse cut in a slope of the chalk down in 1780 The Lansdowne Column, built to commemorate the birth of King Edward VII, crowns a steep hill



Cheshire. **Map of the English county noted for its salt mines, dairy farms, and meres.** **(See page 280)**

CHERIBON. Seaport of Java. It is the capital of Cheribon residency, 128 m. S.E. of Batavia. Old and unhealthy, it has a good roadstead; it exports sugar, coffee, and teak. The old palace of the sultans is of curious architecture. Pop. 20,792.

CHERISY. Village of France. It stands on the Sensée river, S.E. of Arras, and just S. of the Arras-Cambrai road. During the Great War it was the scene of stubborn fighting.

CHERITON. Urban district of Kent. It is 2 m. W.N.W. of Folkestone, and is served by the S. Rly It is on the Kent coalfield. Pop. (1931) 8,089.

CHERITON. Village of Glamorganshire. About 12 m. W. of Swansea, it is on Burry inlet. There is an interesting 13th century church.

CHERKASY. Variant spelling of the name of the town of Ukraine called Tcherkasy (q.v.).

CHERKESS. Primitive people in the former Kuban province of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Calling themselves Adighe, and allied to the Kabard plainsmen, they were formerly upland herdsmen, hospitable, revengeful, feudal, and warlike. Their women, famed for their beauty, were sold into the harems of Oriental potentates. Under the Soviet government the region inhabited by them was formed into the Cherkess Autonomous Area, with its capital at Batalpashinsk.

CHERNIGOV Variant spelling of the name of the city of Ukraine also called Tchernigov (q.v.).

CHEROKEE (Choctaw, cavemen). North American Indian tribe. Formerly occupying a large area in the S. Alleghenies, in 1835 they became one of the five civilized tribes in Oklahoma: their separate nationhood ceased in 1906. Their religion is a complex animal worship and nature worship. They are of Iroquoian stock.

CHERRY BURTON. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It stands 3½ m. N.W. of Beverley, on the L.N.E. Rly.

CHERRY HINTON. Village of Cambridgeshire. It is 3 m. S.E. of Cambridge, and has an interesting Early English church. Prehistoric and Roman excavations have been made.

CHERRY TREE. Hamlet of Lancashire. It is 2 m. S.W. of Blackburn, on the L.M.S. Rly.

CHERSO. Island in the Adriatic Sea. Lying in the gulf of Quarnero off the E. coast of the Istrian peninsula, it belongs to Italy. About 140 m. long and covering an area of 150 sq. m., it is mountainous and contains the remarkable Lake Vrana, which has no apparent inlet or outlet.

CHERTSEY. Urban district and market town of Surrey. It stands on the river Thames, 22 m. S.W. of London, on the S. Rly. There is a lock here. Chertsey was the site of a Benedictine abbey, founded in 666. Its fairs date from the 12th and 13th centuries. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 17,130.

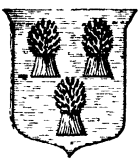
CHERWELL. River of Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire. Rising at Charwelton, it flows 30 m. S. to the Thames near Oxford. At Oxford it is known as the Cher.

CHESAPEAKE BAY. Largest inlet on the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A. It is in the states of Virginia and Maryland. The rivers emptying into it include the Susquehanna, Patapsco, Patuxent, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James, all from the W. Its length is 200 m., and its breadth (12 m. at the entrance) varies between 4 m. and 40 m. It is navigable for large vessels almost to the Susquehanna river. It was the scene of an indecisive naval engagement fought between the British and the French, Sept. 5, 1781.

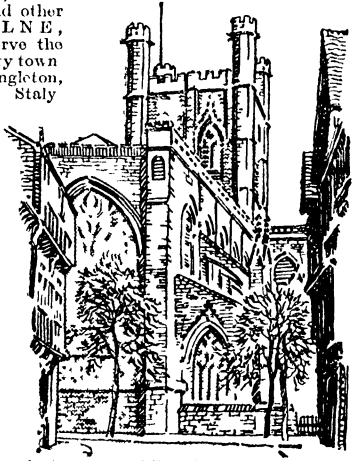
CHESHAM. Urban district of Buckinghamshire. It lies in the valley of the river Chess,

26 m N W of London, on the Metropolitan and Great Central Joint Rly. Pop (1931) 8,809

CHESHIRE. County of England On the border of Wales, its greatest length is 49 m., greatest breadth 33 m , and area 1,028 sq m The coast is confined to the Wirral peninsula between the Mersey and Dee estuaries Mainly flat, except on the E and W , the surface is thickly wooded in parts and dotted with small lakes, called meres, mainly in the south The county contains places which are really suburbs of Manchester and Liverpool Cheshire is a noted dairy farming county, its cheese enjoying a high reputation Salt is mined at Northwich, Winsford, Middlewich, etc The consequent chemical industry is important, and coal and ironstone are worked The Mersey, Dee, and Weaver are the chief rivers, and it has also the Manchester Ship, Trent and Mersey, Bridgewater, and other canals The L M S , G W , L N E , and Cheshire Lines Rlys, serve the county Chester is the county town Birkenhead, Stockport, Congleton, Crewe, Macclesfield, Hyde, Stalybridge and Wallasey are other important places There are watering places, Hoylake and West Kirby among them, on the Wirral peninsula The county sends nine members to parliament, and is in the diocese of Chester Pop (1931) 1,087,544 (*See* map p 279)



Cheshire arms



Chester View of the cathedral showing the central tower, 127 ft. in height

CHESHIRE LINES English railway system, the joint property of the L M S and L N E Rlys. It originated in 1865 when five short lines were amalgamated, and in 1867 this was taken over by the Gt Northern Gt Central, and Midland companies (the Gt Central being then the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln) The system now serves also Chester, Birkenhead, Warrington, Widnes, Stockport, and Southport

CHESHUNT. Urban district of Hertfordshire It is on the river Lea, 14 m N of London by the L N E Rly The Nonconformist theological college was removed to Cambridge in 1885 and the building bought by the Church of England for a training college Pop (1931) 14,651

CHESIL BANK. Shingle ridge on the coast of Dorset. It connects the Isle of Portland with the mainland at Abbotsbury Some 16 m by 170–200 yards, with an alt of about 30 ft , it is bounded for 9 m by an inlet called the Fleet, noted for its swannery

CHESKAIA, Gulf of Gulf in N Russia (U S S R) It is formed by the Arctic Ocean between the peninsula of Karsin and the border of the Timan tundra Navigation is difficult for large vessels The island of Kolguyev lies near its entrance

CHESLYN HAY. Village of Staffordshire It is 2 m S. of Cannock, and is served by the L M S Rly Pop 3,232

CHESME Seaport of Turkey It stands opposite the island of Chios, 40 m S W of Smyrna. Figs and raisins are exported There are sulphur springs in the vicinity In the neighbouring waters the Russian fleet, helped by the British, defeated the Turks in 1770 Pop. 6,000

CHESS. River of Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire It rises near Chesham, and flows S E to the Colne near Rickmansworth It is noted for watercress and trout, and it is about 8 m long

CHESTER. City, county, and county borough of Cheshire. It lies on a rocky eminence on the river Dee, 16 m S of Liverpool, being served by the L M S , G W , L N E , and Cheshire Lines Rlys and the Dee and Chester and Nantwich canals It is still enclosed by its old walls, dating from the 14th century , the gates are of the 18th The river is crossed by a seven-arched bridge, and by the single span stone Grosvenor bridge, 200 ft in length, which was erected by Thomas Harrison in 1828 The four main streets which converge on the market cross present a feature known as the Rows These are formed by continuous, paved galleries, occupying the front part of the first floor of the buildings, and reached by staircases from the street Many of the houses are timber structures of the 16th and 17th centuries Stanley Palace, built in 1591, the finest Tudor building in Chester, was presented to the city in 1928 by the earl of Derby The cathedral embraces all styles from Norman to late Perpendicular, the central tower, 127 ft high, has a fine Perpendicular west window Of the castle, only Caesar's Tower and a few other remains exist Outside the walls is the church of S John , its central tower fell in 1470 and the west tower in 1881 Among other buildings and institutions are the Grosvenor museum and school of art, town hall, king's school, bluecoat school, and the queen's school for girls Races are held, the Chester Cup being the most famous event Cheese fairs are held monthly In 1931 remains of a Roman amphitheatre were discovered here Chester was the Devana castra (camp upon the Dee) of the Romans Market, daily Pop (1931) 41,438



Chester arms

CHESTER City of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the right bank of the Delaware river, 14 m W S W of Philadelphia The manufacture of cotton and woollen goods is among the leading industries Originally known as Upland, it was settled by Swedes in 1645 Pop (1930) 59,164



Chesterfield arms

CHESTERFIELD. Borough and market town of Derbyshire It stands at the junction of the Hipper and the Rother, connected by canal with the Trent, 12 m S of Sheffield, on the L M S Rly It is also served by the L N E Rly. The spire of its Decorated church, 228 ft high, has been twisted owing to the warping of its timber framework Chesterfield has a large market place, a grammar school, and iron and brass foundries, tanneries, and silk factories. It is also a coal mining centre. Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 64,146.

CHESTERFORD, GREAT. Village of Essex. It is on the river Granta, 3½ m. N N.W. of Saffron Walden, and is served by the L.N E. Rly. Considerable Roman remains have been found here. Little Chesterford is ¾ m. S E

CHESTER-LE-STREET. Urban district of Durham It stands on Ermine Street, on the site of a Roman station near the river Wear, and is 6 m N of Durham, on the L N E Rly Hither the monks of Lindisfarne brought S. Cuthbert's body in 883, and here it remained until it was moved to Durham in 995 The church has a notable spire, and numerous monuments of the Lumley family. Coal mining and iron working are local industries Lumley Castle, an excellent example of a 14th century castle, lies 1 m E Pop. (1931) 16,639

CHESTERS. Hamlet and seat of Northumberland It stands on the Roman Wall, 4 m N W. of Hexham. In the park of the mansion a section of the Roman wall and remains of the Roman military station of Cilurnum are preserved The second largest fort on Hadrian's Wall, its masonry ramparts, with six gates, enclosed 5 acres A good deal of excavating work has been done here and headquarters, barracks, and two granaries have been traced A bronze tablet of A D 146 recorded a diploma of Roman citizenship The bridge over the North Tyne, 184 ft long, is the best preserved Romano-British example extant The museum in the park of Chesters has a splendid collection of Roman relics

CHESTERTON. Suburb of Cambridge. Standing on the river Cam N E of the town, it contains the county gaol and assize courts. It has a Gothic church, boat-houses of the university and college boat clubs.

CHEVIOT HILLS. Range extending about 35 m between England and Scotland They attain their highest elevation (Cheviot, 2,676 ft) in the extreme E in Northumberland, 6 m. S W. of Wooler Other prominent summits are Windygate Hill (2,034 ft), Cushat Law (2,020 ft), Peel Fell (1,975 ft), and Carter Fell (1,815 ft) The Coquet, Till, Tyne, and the tributaries of the Tweed rise in the hills

CHEYENNE. River of the U.S A An affluent of the Missouri, S Dakota, its two headbranches rise in Wyoming, the N branch, or Belle Fourche, flows N of the Black Hills, the S branch, flowing S of the Black Hills, traverses the Bad Lands Each branch is some 350 miles long, and the joint river is about 850 miles long

CHEYENNE. City and capital of Wyoming, U S A It is about 100 m N of Denver, Colorado, on the Union Pacific and the Colorado and Southern rlys It has a fine capitol, a Carnegie library and an opera house, and has railway shops and a stone depot belonging to the Union Pacific Rly The city is an important stock-raising centre, and has brick works and an ice-making plant It became the capital of Wyoming in 1869 Pop (1930) 17,361

CHHATARPUR. Native state of Bundelkhand, Central India. It adjoins the United Provinces on the N. Its area is 1,118 sq m Pop. 166,985

CHHATARPUR. Chief town of the native state of Chhatarpur, India It is 120 m S W of Cawnpore It has a high school and manufactures cutlery and paper Pop. 10,413.

CHHATISGARH. Division of Central Provinces, India. It embraces a British division, area 22,039 sq m, and two native states, Raigarh (1,486 sq m), and Sarangarh (540 sq m). It is mainly a grain producing plain, traversed by the Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Pop. 3,567,698, nearly all Hindus

CHHINDWARA. District of the Central Provinces, India. Comprising hills and fertile valleys, with a healthy climate, it produces coal and fruit. The area is 4,631 sq m. Pop 516,948.

CHHINDWARA. Town of the Central Provinces, India. Situated 70 m N.W. of Nagpur, at an altitude of 2,200 ft., it is a popular health resort Pop. 12,872

CHHOTA NAGPUR Variant spelling of the name of the division of Bihar and Orissa, India, better known as Chota Nagpur (q.v.)

CHHOTA UDAIPUR. Native state of Bombay, India. Its area is 873 sq m The land, though hilly and wooded, is not healthy Pop 103,639, nearly all Hindus or Jains

CHHOTA UDAIPUR Capital of the native state of Chhota Udaipur, Bombay. It lies 50 m. E. of Baroda Three-quarters of its inhabitants are Hindus Pop 3,524

CHHUIKHADAN. Feudatory state in India. In the Central Provinces, its area is 154 sq m. Pop. 31,150, nearly all Hindus

CHIA-HSING-FU. City of China It stands on the Grand Canal 50 m S W of Shanghai. It is chiefly engaged in the manufacture of silk. In the Taiping rebellion of 1865 the city was pillaged.

CHIANA River of Central Italy The ancient Clanis, it formerly flowed entirely into the Tiber and watered the valley of Clusium, which its overflowing frequently made a marshy and pestilential district Towards the end of the 18th century the river bed was deepened, and in 1823 the land was drained and canals constructed to connect with both the Tiber and Arno The Val Chiana is one of the most fertile districts in Italy.

CHIANG-YIN. Town of China It stands on the Yangtse Kiang, 100 m E of Nanking, and commands the narrowest part of the estuary.

CHIANTI. Range of hills forming part of the Etruscan Apennines, Central Italy Wine resembling a dry Burgundy is made from grapes grown on them

CHIAPAS State of Mexico Situated in the extreme S E of the country and bordered on the S by the Pacific, it has an area of 27,527 sq. m. The S portion is mountainous and contains a number of volcanic peaks, the centre being a fertile plateau, producing coffee, cocoa, sugar, corn, tobacco, and indigo Gold, copper, silver, and petroleum are worked In the N E are some fine ruins of ancient cities Tuxtla Gutierrez is the capital Pop (1930) 521,318

CHIARI. Town of Lombardy, Italy It is 13 m by rly W. of Brescia, and has silk and cotton factories Formerly strongly fortified, it was here that the Austrians defeated the French and Spaniards, Sept 2, 1701 Pop 13,000

CHIA-TING-FU. Town of China It stands on the river Min, near its confluence with the Ta-tung, and is a silk weaving and trading centre.

CHIATURI. Town of the Georgian republic (U S S R) Situated in the Kvirila valley, about 30 m. E of Kutais, it has manganese mines which are reputed to be the most important in the world.

CHIAVARI. Seaport of N Italy It stands near the mouth of the river Entella, 24 m by railway S E of Genoa Surrounded by vine and olive-clad hills, it manufactures silk, lace and wicker-work chairs, and trades in oil and wine It is a picturesque town with arcades and towers There is some fishing Pop 12,500

CHIAVENNA (anc Clavenna) Town of Italy Situated on the Mera, in the Val Bregaglia, it is the rly. terminus at the junction of the Alpine routes or passes of Splügen and Maloja, and has a ruined castle and a Renaissance church The industries include cotton milling and brewing. Pop 5,000.

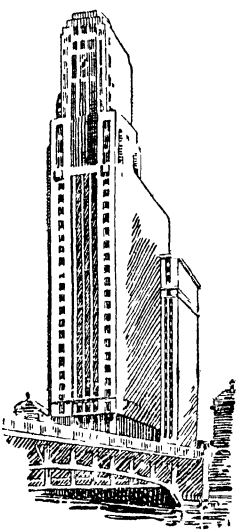
CHIBCHA. South American Indian tribe. They inhabit the Bogotá highlands of Colombia. The name is derived from their language, they called themselves Muysca At the Spanish conquest they displayed an advanced culture, being ruled by a zipa at Bogotá and a zaque at

Tunja, the latter was the historic original of the fabulous el Dorado They used obsidian tools for mining auriferous quartz, their gold work was skilful and abundant The Chibcha language-family, from Costa Rica to Ecuador, includes the Talamanca and Coconuco tribes

CHICACOLE. Town of India It stands near the mouth of the Languhya river, 30 m N E of Vizianagram, and contains several old mosques. Formerly it was a military station and was noted for its fine muslin Pop 17,852, nearly all Hindus

CHICAGO. City of Illinois, U S A The second city of the U S A in population and importance, it lies on the Chicago river, near the S end of Lake Michigan and covers over 200 sq m Around it is a great belt of woodland and much land has been reclaimed from the lake The terminus of nearly 30 lines of railway, the city is one of the greatest transport centres in the world For its shipping there are docks and wharves on the Chicago river and its branches, and there is also an airport

The city has been almost entirely built since a disastrous fire in 1871 Michigan Avenue is the finest thoroughfare, Jackson Boulevard one of the chief business centres Among the buildings, which include many skyscrapers are the Wrigley Building, the Masonic Temple the Auditorium Hotel, and the offices of The Chicago Tribune The city hall is a fine pile, and others are the post office, the public library, and the art institute with a good collection of pictures The academy of science stands in Lincoln Park and the Field Museum of natural history on the lake front Soldiers' Field is a stadium erected in memory of the fallen in the Great War Public grounds include Lincoln, Grant, Washington, and Jackson Parks The chief educational institutions are the university of Chicago in extensive grounds and the North-western university



Chicago Business building on Michigan Avenue

Chicago's chief industry is the preparing and marketing of foodstuffs It is the world's greatest grain market, and its Union stockyards, covering 500 acres, are the largest of their kind There are large meat packing establishments and printing is an important industry A distributing centre, in the city are the great firms of Marshall Field and Montgomery Ward Many exhibitions and political conventions have been held in Chicago To mark the centenary of its foundation a century of progress exhibition was held in 1933 The city is governed by a mayor and council In 1929–31 there was a serious crisis in its financial affairs Pop (1930) 3,376,438, including over 100,000 negroes

CHICAGO, East City of Indiana, U S A It stands on Lake Michigan, 21 m S E of Chicago on the Pennsylvania and other railways It has a good harbour, is connected by canal with the Calumet river, and manufactures iron and steel lumber, chemicals, and cement Pop (1930) 54,784

CHICAGO HEIGHTS. City of Illinois, U S A It is about 30 m S of Chicago on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Elgin Joliet and Eastern and other railways It is a manufacturing centre the most important products being chemicals, iron and steel goods, motor-cars, lumber, and bricks The buildings include a Carnegie library and a hospital The town was chartered as a city in 1900 Pop (1930) 22,321

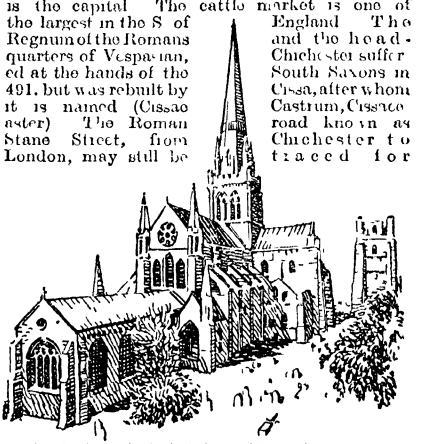
CHICHAGOV. Island off the S W. coast of Alaska It is the largest of the Alexander group, and lies immediately N. of Baiano island It is a wireless station and belongs to the U S A

CHICHEN-ITZA. Ruined city of Mexico In Yucatan, it stands on the N of the peninsula, 21 m. W of Valladolid. Its ruins include a sacrificial pyramid, a castle, a convent, and several temples. They are attributed to the Itzas, the forerunners of the Maya Indians

CHICHESTER. City and market town of Sussex It is on a plain between the sea and the South Downs, 28 m W of Brighton and 69½ m S W of London, on the S Rly, and is enclosed by an old wall, now converted into promenades The cathedral (11th to 16th centuries), 411 ft long and 131 ft wide, superseded a wooden building founded in 1078, it has a detached Perpendicular campanile or bell tower The present spire (277 ft) replaced one which fell in 1861 The bishop's palace is S W of the cathedral Other buildings are S Olave's Church, the Guildhall, and S Mary's Hospital The market cross, erected about 1500, is a very fine one In the city are the offices of the County Council of W Sussex, of which Chichester is the capital The cattle market is one of the largest in the S of England The Regnum of the Romans and the head-quarters of Vespasian, Chichester suffered at the hands of the South Saxons in 491, but was rebuilt by Cissa, after whom it is named (Cissaceaster) The Roman Castrum, Cissaceaster) The Roman road known as Stane Street, from Chichester to London, may still be traced for considerable distances. Market, daily Pop. (1931) 13,911



Chichester arms



Chichester Cathedral from the east On the right is the detached bell tower

CHICKAHOMINY. River of Virginia, U S A Rising 16 m N W of Richmond, it flows S E. to the James river, 22 m below City Point, its length is about 90 m A series of battles, Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savages' Station, and White Oak Swamp, were fought on its banks in the civil war, 1862, and Cold Harbour in 1864.

CHICKASAW. North American Indian tribe. Of Muskogian stock, they formerly dwelt in N. Mississippi and N. of the Tennessee river. Removed to Oklahoma with the Choctaws, their separate nationhood ceased in 1906

CHICKASAWHA. River of the United States. Rising in Kemper co, Missouri, it flows 190 m. S and unites with the Leaf to form the Pascagoula river

CHICKASHA. City of Oklahoma, U S A. It is about 50 m. S.W. of Oklahoma City on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railways It has a state college for women and a Carnegie library. The industries include large machine shops, flour and oil mills. Pop. (1930) 14,099.

CHICLANA DE LA FRONTERA. Town of Spain. It stands in a sheltered position on the Lirio river, 12 m. by railway S E. of Cadiz There are hot mineral springs, and its baths and equable climate render it a health resort and a residential town. The trade is chiefly in wine and fruit Near by are Chiclana la Vieja, with Roman ruins, and Barrosa, the scene of a British victory over the French, March 5, 1811. Pop. 12,000

CHICLAYO. City of Peru. Situated 10 m from the coast, it is 18 m by railway N W of Etén It is the centre of a rice and sugar district, and has rice mills and manufactures of pottery, soap, leather, and beer. Pop 35,000

CHICOPEE. City of Massachusetts, U S A. It stands on the Connecticut, near the mouth of the Chicopee river, 4 m. by railway N of Springfield. It manufactures cotton, fire-arms, swords, bronze statuary, bicycles, automobiles, machinery, and carpets. It includes Chicopee Falls, Fairview, Willimansett, and other villages. Pop. (1930) 43,930.

CHICOUTIMI. Town of Quebec, Canada On the Saguenay, 227 m N. of Quebec, it is a hunting and fishing centre and is important for its lumber, pulp, and paper industries It has a large electric station. Pop. (1931) 11,877.

CHICOVA. Town of Portuguese E. Africa. It stands on the Zambezi, 220 m N W. of Sena. Silver was formerly mined here.

CHIDAMBARAM. Town of India In Madras, it stands near the mouth of the Coleroon river, 21 m S W. of Cuddalore, and has many temples. It figured in the wars of the Carnatic Pop 21,327, nearly all Hindus

CHIDDINGFOLD. Village of Surrey. It is 4½ m. N E. of Haslemere, and is served by the S. Rly. A typical village of the Weald, it was at one time a prosperous centre of glass and iron manufactures.

CHIDDINGSTONE. Village of Kent It is on the river Eden, 5½ m W. of Tonbridge Opposite the village church are some picturesque old houses. Outside the village is a block of sandstone called the "chidingstone," which was possibly at one time a place of judgement. In the vicinity are the hamlets of Chiddingstone Heath and Chiddingstone Causeway.

CHIDDINGLY. Village of Sussex. About 4½ m. N W of Hailsham, it has a 14th century church with a stone spire.

CHIDLEY. Town of Labrador The most N settlement of the land, it is also known as Chudleigh

CHIEMSEE. Largest lake of Bavaria. It stands amid the mountains, 40 m S E of Munich. Some 9 m. long by 7 m. broad, it has an area of 33 sq. m., and drains through the Alz into the Inn. Herrenworth, the largest of its three islands, was the seat of a bishop, 1215–1805, it contains a palace built by Ludwig II (Louis), king of Bavaria.

CHIENGMAI. Town of Siam. It stands on the Me-ping river, 180 m. N.E. of Moulmein in Burma. The centre of the Siam teak trade, it has a British consulate. Pop. 20,000.

CHIERI (anc. Carea Potentia). City of Italy. It stands on an eminence 13 m. by rly. S E of Turin. The cathedral, founded in 1037 and rebuilt 1405, is a Gothic edifice. It has silk and linen manufactures. Pop. 13,600.

CHIETI. Province of Italy. Between the Apennines and the Adriatic it has an area of 1,001 sq m, and is mountainous inland, but lowlying near the coast The region is fertile, producing cereals, olives, vines, tobacco, flax, and salt. Fishing is carried on, and pigs are reared Pop (1931) 358,867

CHIETI (anc Teate Marrucinorum). City of Italy. It stands on a steep hill (alt 1,085 ft) near the Pescara river, 10 m by railway S S W. of Pescara An archiepiscopal see, it has an 11th cent cathedral, ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, and a Norman castle The ancient city of Teate, whose see dates from the 4th century, was destroyed by Pepin in 801 In 1521 the monastic order of Theatines was founded, taking its name from the city Pop. (1931) 34,077

CHIGNECTO. Bay and isthmus of Canada The former is an inlet between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, being a N E. branch of the bay of Fundy. It terminates in two arms, named Cumberland Basin and Shepody Bay It is 30 m long by 8 m broad From the head of the bay is but a short distance overland to the gulf of St Lawrence The isthmus connects Nova Scotia and New Brunswick It is about 14 m wide and is traversed by a railway line.

CHIGWELL. Village of Essex. On the borders of Epping Forest, it is 11¼ m N E of London, on the L N.E Rly The church of S Mary contains a brass to Samuel Harsnett, archbishop of York (d. 1631), who founded the grammar school, where William Penn was a pupil The old King's Head Inn, where the Verderers' or Forest courts were held until 1855, is the original of the Maypole in Barnaby Rudge In 1933 it was proposed to make the village the centre of an urban district. Pop 3,162

CHIHLI. Province of China The greater part of the province is mountainous, the remainder being a plain surrounding the gulf of Chihli The capital is Pao-ting fu, while Tientsin is its commercial capital and a treaty port Peking (Peiping), the capital of China, lies within the province Well watered, it is traversed by the Peking-Hankow, Peking-Mukden, Peking-Kalgan, and the Tientsin-Pukow railways, and the chief products are coal, corn, barley, sesamum, and beans. Gold is found. The area is 115,830 sq. m. Pop (1930), 27,952,932.

CHIHLI, GULF OF North-west extension of the Hwang hai or Yellow Sea, China It lies to the S W of the gulf of Liaotung At its entrance, known as Po-chihli Strait, between Tengchow and the Liau-tie-shan promontory, it is about 60 m. wide. From the strait it stretches W 180 m. and receives the water of the Hwang-ho or Yellow river, Pei-ho, and numerous smaller rivers. It contains several islands

CHIHUAHUA. State of Mexico. It is bounded N by the U S A, and N E. by the Rio Grande. Largely a plateau, it is hilly to the W, where the Sierra Madre and its streams form fertile valleys. In the E is an arid, alkali desert, except the Bolson de Mapimi, which is fertile under irrigation. Agriculture suffers from lack of water, though cotton, vines, indigo, and cereals are grown, and cattle raised. It produces gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, and coal, there are over 100 silver mines, many connected by branch lines with the Mexican Central Rly, which traverses the state. It has an area of 90,036 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 491,893, mostly Indians and Mestizos.

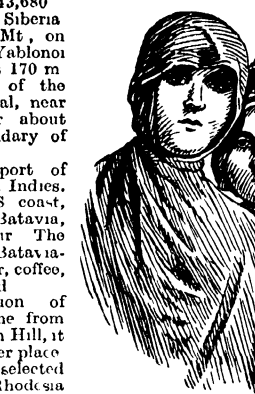
CHIHUAHUA. City of N Mexico. Beautifully placed amid hills, at an altitude of 4,635 ft., it is 225 m. S. of El Paso by the Mexican Central

Rly. It has a healthy climate, broad streets, and fine public buildings, the church of San Francisco being a typical example of Mexican 18th century architecture. There is a mint, and silver mining is the chief local industry, and there are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods It is connected by air with Mexico City and other places The town was captured by United States troops in 1847. Pop (1930) 43,680

CHIKO. River of Siberia Rising on Sokhondo Mt, on the N. slope of the Yablonoi range, it flows about 170 m to the Selenga, one of the feeders of Lake Baikal, near Novoselenginsk For about 50 m it is a boundary of Mongolia

CHILACHAP. Seaport of Java, Netherlands E. Indies. It is situated on the S coast, about 175 m S E of Batavia, and has a good harbour The town is on the Batavia-Surabaya Rly Rubber, coffee, and sugar are produced

CHILANGA. Station of Rhodesia On the line from Livingstone to Broken Hill, it is 80 m S of the latter place Near here is the site selected as the capital of N Rhodesia in place of Livingstone



Chile Santiago women wearing the mantil'a

CHILAS. Hill village of Kashmir, India It stands on the Indus, 35 m S W of Gilgit Of strategic importance, it commands two routes to Gilgit The village is the centre of an administrative division with an area of 2,800 sq m

CHILCOMPTON. Village of Somerset It is 11½ m S W of Bath, on the Somerset and Dorset (S and L M S) Rly

CHILDWALL. Suburb of Liverpool Formerly an urban district, it was incorporated with Liverpool in 1913, and now forms a S E suburb It contains Childwall Hall, which has remains of an old priory.

CHILE Republic of S America On the Pacific coast, it is bounded N by Peru, E by the Andes, while the S extremity terminates in lat 56° S, where the Pacific and South Atlantic unite The S and S W ends are fringed with islands Its extreme length is about 2,800 m The width varies from 50 m to 100 m throughout most of its extent Santiago is the capital Other important towns include Valparaiso, Concepcion, Iquique, Antofagasta, Vina del Mar, and Talca Chile is a member of the League of Nations It is divided into 15 provinces and two territories The area is about 290,000 sq m Pop (1930) 4,287,445



Chile arms

Chile may be broadly divided into three zones —the tropical rainless deserts of the N, the temperate cultivated zone in the centre, and the rainy and stormy forest zone of the S None of the rivers flowing down the steep slopes of the Andes are of much use as navigable highways, but attention is being increasingly given towards utilizing them for hydraulic and electric power. Earthquakes are frequent The majority of the population are of European origin The indigenous inhabitants comprise Fuegians in or near Tierra del Fuego, Araucanians in the valleys and western slopes of the Andes, and Changos on the coast of Atacama The language is Spanish.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT A new constitution came into force in 1925. The president is elected by direct popular vote for a term of six years The legislative power is vested in the national congress, which consists of a senate of 45 members and a chamber of deputies of 132. The voters are all adults who can read and write. The executive consists of a council of ministers. There is a special council of five for deciding disputes about elections All able-bodied male citizens from the age of 20 to 50 must serve in the army for a training period of 18 months and then for 12 years in the reserve The active strength of the navy is about 8,000, and there is an air force Most of the people are Roman Catholics, but in 1925 the church was disestablished

TRADE AND FINANCE Mining and agriculture are the chief occupations Chile is one of the greatest copper producing countries in the world For many years the world's supply of natural nitrate has come from the vast nitrate fields in the N, from which region are also obtained iodine, borate of soda, copper, gold and silver. The central zone yields copper, iron, manganese, and silver, while iron and coal are mined in the S Chile produces large crops of wheat, barley, oats, and maize, besides wine, fruit, tobacco, and vegetables There is a good deal of dairy farming and large tracts are covered with forest The grass lands of the far S, where Chilean territory embraces a considerable stretch of Patagonia and most of Tierra del Fuego, are mainly devoted to sheep farming The unit of currency is the gold peso, but the money in circulation is chiefly paper There is a national bank. The metric system of weights and measures is used

HISTORY Chile was discovered by the Spaniards in the 16th century and remained under Spanish rule until 1818, when its independence was finally secured and a republic set up The war between Chile and Peru over the nitrate lands in the N, which began in 1879, lasted until 1883, when the Peruvian province of Tarapaca was ceded to Chile in perpetuity and those of Tacna and Arica for ten years In 1929, after a lengthy dispute, Chile ceded Tacna to Peru and retained Arica for a payment of £1,200,000 In 1931, owing chiefly to the serious fall in the price of nitrate, the country's finances were seriously embarrassed, and there was a good deal of unrest A socialist group seized the control of affairs, and under it the payment of interest on the foreign loans was suspended and the great nitrate combine known as Cosach was liquidated

CHILECITO. Town of Argentina About 40 m S E of Cerro Negro, it is connected by railway with La Rioja Near by are the gold, silver, and copper mines of the Famatina, once of greater importance than they are to-day. There is a trade in wine Pop 4,000.

CHILHAM. Village of Kent. It is 5½ m S W. of Canterbury, on the S. Rly. Here the Romans had a standing camp and the Saxon kings a castle. Chilham Castle, originally a Norman structure, standing in a park of 400 acres, is on the old Pilgrims' Way. Pop 1,253

CHILKA. Lake of Bengal, India In Orissa, it is about 44 m. long by 12 m to 15 m. wide. It has an area of over 350 sq m and a depth of 6 ft at low water; but in the rainy season its area increases to about 450 sq m. It contains several inhabited islands, and salt is obtained from it The lake, which was originally a bay, is shut in

from the sea by a sandbank, which steadily increases in size. There is one channel which is in danger of being closed by silt. The tide rushes in through it during the dry season, and then the lake is salt; in the monsoon fresh water pours through the channel seawards, and the lake becomes fresh.

CHILKOOT. Indian trail between the Alaskan coast and British Columbia, N. America. It leads from Skagway to Yukon. Beginning at Dyea, it traverses the Coast Range, reaching an alt. of 3,501 ft.; it then descends to Lake Bennett. During the Klondyke gold rush of 1896–98, it was the path taken by the gold seekers

CHILLAGOE. Town of Queensland, Australia. It is 140 m. S.W. of Cairns, its port, on a branch of the railway to Georgetown. In the Herberton mining district, it produces copper and copper lead, with wolfram, scheelite, and molybdenite. Pop 1,500.

CHILLAN. Town of Chile. It is 108 m. by rly. N E. of Concepción, and has an active trade in cattle and grain. It is an important agricultural district, and is famed for its mineral springs. Founded in 1594, it was destroyed by an earthquake and rebuilt in 1836. Pop. (1930) 39,511.

CHILLIANWALLA. Village of India. In the Punjab, it stands on the Jhelum, 29 m. N.W. of Gujarat. The battle of Chillianwalla was fought between the British and the Sikhs, Jan. 13, 1849. It ended in the defeat of the Sikhs.

CHILLICOTHE. City of Ohio, U.S A. It stands on the Scioto river and the Ohio and Erie Canal, 51 m by rly. S. of Columbus. It manufactures machinery, paper, carriages, shoes, and cigars. Pop. (1930) 18,340.

CHILLINGHAM. Village of Northumberland It stands on the river Till, 4½ m. S.E. of Wooler. To the S. is Chillingham Castle, long the seat of the earl of Tankorville, which dates from Plantagenet times In the park, a remnant of the great forest of Northumbria, there is a herd of semi-wild cattle.

CHILLIWACK. River of British Columbia, Canada. It flows out of Lake Sumas, about 50 m. S.E. of Vancouver, and empties itself into the Chilliwack lake about 30 m. E. of Chilliwack.

CHILLIWACK. City of British Columbia, Canada. Situated W. of the Cascade Mts, it is about 55 m. E. of Vancouver, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1931) 2,461.

CHILLON. Castle of Switzerland. It stands on a rocky islet at the E. end of the lake of Geneva. Dating from the 8th century, it was partly rebuilt in 1298. It was long used as a prison. Bonivard, the prisoner immortalised in Byron's poem, was confined here, 1530–36.

CHILLY. Village of France. It is 7 m N. of Roye and 3 m. S.W. of Chaulnes. In the Great War it figured in the battle of the Somme, 1916.

CHILOANGO. River of W. Africa. Its upper course marks the boundary between French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo, and its middle course separates Cabinda from the Belgian Congo. It flows 120 m., generally S.W., and falls into the Atlantic N. of Landana.

CHILOE. Island of Chile. It is separated from the mainland on the N. by the Chacao channel, and on the S. by the Corcovado gulf. Well wooded and hilly, it rises in places to an alt. of 2,000 ft. San Carlos de Ancud, a port on the N. coast, is the capital. The inhabitants are mostly half-breeds. Chiloe was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558.

CHILOE. Province of Chile. It includes the Chonos Islands and the Taitao peninsula, and has an area of 12,680 sq. m. Pop. 183,499.

CHILPANCINGO. Town of Mexico. It is connected by railway with Acapulco, its port on the Pacific, and is about 120 m. S S.W. of Mexico City. Pop. 9,000.

CHILSWORTHY. Hamlet of Cornwall. It is 4 m N E. of Callington, on the S. Rly. There is another hamlet of the name in Devon, 2 m. N W of Holsworthy.

CHILTEPEC. Seaport of Mexico It stands at the mouth of the Chiltepec river, which here enters the gulf of Mexico The trade is confined to the export of mahogany. Anchorage is available in the river, but vessels are not always safe in an off-sea wind There is water connexion with Frontera, 30 m S W, where most of the trade is carried on

CHILTERN Town of Victoria, Australia. It stands on Black Dog creek, 22 m by railway S W of Albury Pop 3,000

CHILTERN HILLS Range of chalk hills in England They extend for some 45 miles northeastwards from the Thames at Goring in the counties of Oxford and Buckingham The highest points are Wendover Hill, 905 ft, and Ivinghoe Beacon, 904 ft. From the summits to the north-west there is a sharp drop to the valley of the Vale of Aylesbury, through which flows the river Thame In the opposite direction the land slopes gradually to the London basin of the Lower Thames At the foot of the scarp numerous streams flow across the plains to the Thame and Great Ouse, down the gentler slope the Misbourne, Chess, and Colne are almost the only streams

CHILVERS COTON. Suburb of Nuneaton On the Coventry Canal, it has a station on the L M S Rly George Eliot was born here

CHILWELL. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 4 m S W of Nottingham, its station being Trent Junction on the L M S line During the Great War there was a large munition factory here

CHILWORTH. Village of Surrey It is 2½ m S E of Guildford, and is served by the S. Rly St Martha's Hill (720 ft high) lies 1 m. N On it stands the Chapel of S Martha, believed to have been a halting place for pilgrims journeying to Canterbury Pop. 589

CHIMBORAZO. Mountain of Ecuador. An extinct, craterless volcano of the W Cordillera of the Andes, its height is 20,498 ft. It was twice ascended by Edward Whymper in 1880

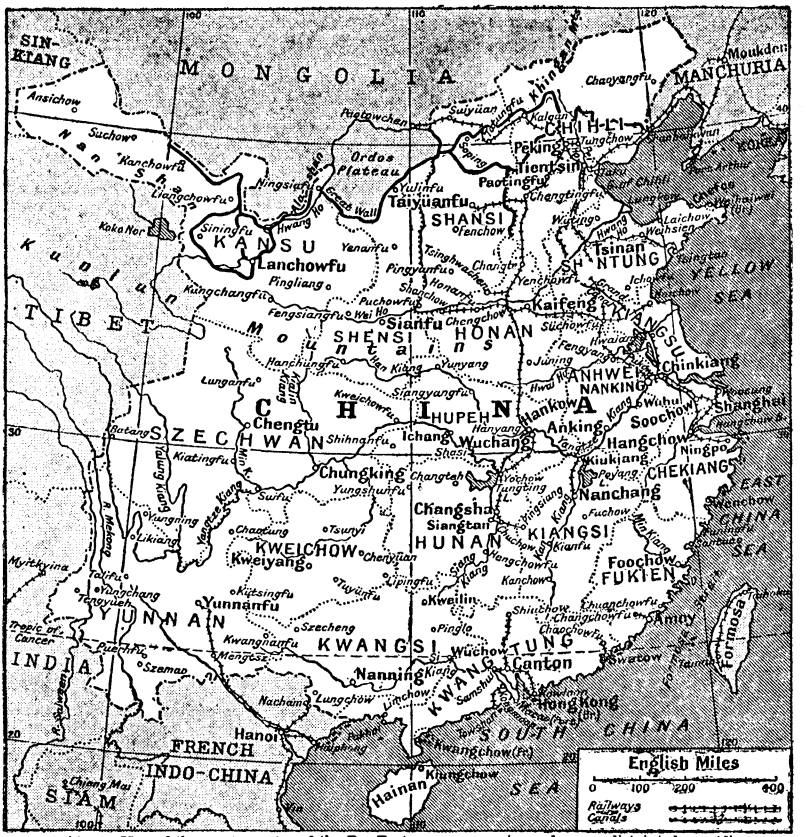
CHIMBORAZO. Province of Ecuador It is named from the volcano, and has an area of 2,989 sq m The capital is Riobamba Sulphur exists in great quantities in the district Pop. (1931) 210,000

CHIMBOTE. Seaport of Peru It stands on Ferrol Bay, 172 m by railway N W of Huarez. It has a good pier and a safe roadstead

CHIMKENT. Town of the Kazak republic (U S S R) It stands on an affluent of the Syr Daria river, 70 m by rail N E of Tashkent, and at the junction of the trade routes from Bukhara, Samarkand, Ferghana, and Tashkent It has a ruined citadel, and soap works and cotton mills. Pop 11,500

CHIMOIO. Station on the railway from Beira, Portuguese East Africa, to Mashonaland. It is situated 150 m N.W of Beira, at an altitude of 2,328 ft, and is an important local centre for traffic by road and rail.

CHINA. Republic of Asia. China proper, exclusive of Manchuria, Mongolia, Sin-Kiang, Tibet, and other dependencies, extends approximately from lat. 18° to 43° N, and from long. 98° to 122° E. over a total area of 1,532,800 sq. m. It comprises 18 provinces, viz Szechwan, Yunnan, Kansu, Chihli, Kwangtung, Hunan, Shansi, Kwangsi, Shensi, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Honan, Kweichow, Shantung, Anhwei, Fukien, Kiangsu, and Chekiang Important towns include Nanking, the capital, Peking or Peiping, the former capital, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Ningpo, Tientsin, Soochow, Hangchow, and



China. Map of the great country of the Far East, once an empire and now a disjointed republic

Foochow. The population cannot be stated with any certainty. In 1931 officials gave the figure of 474,500,000, but this includes Mongolia, Manchuria, Tibet and other districts that are only nominally part of the republic. China proper may have 420,000,000 people.

TOPOGRAPHY. The greater part of China is mountainous, the tableland of Tibet forming a centre from which various chains of mts. branch off to the E. The great Kwenlun range throws out several offshoots into Kansu and splits up into three principal systems as follows:



China. Arms of the republic

(1) The Alashan range runs N.E. through the Ordos plateau, and forms a natural boundary between Mongolia and China. It continues through the high Shansi plateau (6,500–11,500 ft.) and across the N. part of Chihli, as the Yinshan and the Khingan mts. The Nanshan, another branch of the Kwenlun, attains a height of 16,500 ft.

(2) The eastern Kwenlun range forms a massive barrier between the basins of the Yellow river and the Yangtse, and takes successively, as it runs from W. to E., the names of Siching, Chinling, Funiu, and Hwaiyangshan. The Chinling mts. rise in certain parts to 11,500 ft. The N. slope descends abruptly upon the Wei river in Shensi. The Funiushan is a somewhat lower range, while the Hwaiyangshan extends far into Anhwei at an average height of 2,500 ft.

(3) The Minshan and Kiulung ranges run parallel to the above and are comparable to them in height, though they do not penetrate so far to the E. The former runs along the N border of Szechwan, the latter separates the upper Han river from the Yangtse. Between the two there is a depression which is crossed by the high way from Peking to Ch'eng-tu.

The great E. plain of China is roughly in the shape of a triangle, having its apex near Peking and its base along the Yangtse from the region of Shanghai to somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ichang. This plain is broken by the Shantung massif, and in its south-west part the Hwaiyang shan runs obliquely across it.

The uplands to the N.W. of the great plain consist, geologically, of nearly horizontal beds of rock of the carboniferous and pre-carboniferous ages. But large areas are covered, often to a depth of over 1,000 ft., by the peculiar calcareous loam, friable and fine in texture called loess. This brownish-yellow earth consists of the fine dust brought by winds from the arid plateaux of Central Asia, and mixed with decaying plants by the agency of rain. Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu are largely covered by loess.

China has three great rivers: the Hwangho or Yellow river, the Yangtse-Kiang, and the Sikiang or West river, all of which traverse the country in a general easterly direction. The Yellow river has changed its course several times within the historical period. Previous to 1851 it entered the Yellow Sea S. of the Shantung promontory; now it is utilising the bed of the Chiho, a small stream flowing into the gulf of Chihli. The Yangtse, 3,200 m. long, is a magnificent river dividing China into two almost equal portions. Among its tributaries the Min river, on the left, is navigable as soon as it enters the Chengtu plain, and is more useful, as waterway and for irrigation, than the upper course of the main stream.



China. Fisherman, a native of the island of Chusan

The Kialing-Kiang also traverses Szechwan and enters the Yangtse at Chung-King. At the junction of the Han river, which is navigable in summer for the greater part of its length, stands the great emporium of Hankow. The Siang, in Hunan, and the Kan, in Kiangsi, both form part of important routes between the Yangtse valley and Canton, and flow northwards into the large lakes Tungting and Poyang respectively, which are connected with the Yangtse by short channels.

The lakes act as reservoirs—absorbing the surplus waters in summer, and feeding the river in winter. Nanking and several other important cities line the banks of the Yangtse in Kiangsu. The Grand Canal, which serves as a link between the basins of the Paiho, the Yellow river, the Hwai, Yangtse, and Tsientang, is still used throughout, except for a section in Shantung.

The Sikiang is the great artery of communication in S. China. Wuchow, on the border of Kwangtung, is the head of navigation for large junks; below this point it is often nearly a mile wide, though the North and East rivers do not join it until the Canton delta is reached. This is a densely populated plain, intersected by innumerable waterways on which a vast number of boats are constantly plying.

Smaller rivers of economic importance include the Paiho, which flows across the Peking plain through Tientsin, and provides the only outlet for an immense traffic; the Hwaiho, which flows into the large but shallow Hungtse lake; and the Min river, which is ascended by sea-going steamers to within 11 m. of Foochow. The Tsientang river, which enters the shallow bay of Hangchow and is famous for its tidal bore, is not visited by large craft. In general the northern section of the Chinese coast has few good natural harbours, whereas the part S. of Ningpo has more than any other seaboard of equal length in the world.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. The affairs of China are controlled by a nationalist government at Shanghai, but the authority of this is not accepted everywhere. At the head of the state is the president and a number of state councillors. There are also five yuan or councils, executive, legislative, judicial, examination, and control, which are responsible for the various forms of national activity. The country has a large army, raised by compulsory service, but it is not in a high state of efficiency. There is a small navy.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY. China is essentially an agricultural country. Rice is the staple crop throughout the S. and central provinces. In the N. the chief crops are wheat, barley, maize, millet, and beans. The central provinces produce ramie, mulberry, sesamum, and vegetable oils. Cotton is grown as far N. as the N. part of Chihli, but the lower Yangtse valley is the great cotton region. The tea gardens are in the W. and S. One of the most successful industries is silk culture. China produces about one-fourth of the world's supply of raw silk. Despite repeated efforts to suppress the opium traffic, the poppy is still grown. Other products include hemp, jute, ramie, flax, and indigo. Pigs are reared everywhere.

Coal is the most important mineral. Iron ores are abundant. Copper is found in most parts, and especially in Yunnan. Tin is the chief mineral export. China produces more antimony than any other country. Other minerals include gold, silver, lead, and tungsten. Petroleum is also found, especially in Shensi province and the upper Yangtse region.

The manufacture of silk is one of the most important industries. Modern industrial methods are being increasingly adopted. There are silk filatures and cotton mills at Shanghai, Canton, and other centres, sugar refineries at Canton, iron and steel works at Hanyang, and shipbuilding and engineering works at Shanghai, Hankow, and Foochow. Flour milling is an increasing industry. The exports include silk, beans, bean-cake, vegetable oils, cotton, and tea. There are 12,335 m. of railway, and the roads have been greatly improved and lengthened since 1920. The principal towns and centres are connected by numerous air lines. The rivers and canals carry most of the internal trade.

FINANCE. The revenue of the republic is obtained chiefly from a tax on salt and duties on imports. The dues known as Likin, charged on goods entering the provinces, were abolished in 1931. The duties on the foreign trade are collected by an international authority called the Chinese Maritime Customs and the proceeds are earmarked for the payment of interest on the foreign debt. The currency is a silver one, the chief coins in circulation being the tael and the dollar, but there are no generally accepted standards of value. Native systems of weights and measures are in use.



China. Lady in European dress

HISTORY. The Chinese empire, one of the oldest monarchies in the world, came to an end in 1912 when, after a revolution, the last Manchu emperor was deposed. Under the leadership of Sun Yat Sen a republic was established and this had a fairly tranquil career until the death of the first president, Yuan-Shih-Kai, in 1916. About this time the country was seriously disturbed by the rivalry between N. and S., and somewhat later the latter area was permeated by Bolshevist influence. In 1927 one of the war lords, Chang Tso Lin, set up his government at Peking while the nationalist party, called Kuomintang, made

Canton its headquarters This gave a new impetus to the civil war and in 1928 the nationalists captured Peking and made Nanking the country's capital, Chiang Kai Shek becoming president. The new government consolidated the southern areas, and was recognized by the powers of the world, but early in 1930 there was again friction between it and the northern party.

This incipient war was soon overshadowed by trouble with the Russian Soviet over the control of the Chinese Eastern Rly and still more by hostilities with Japan. After the Sino Japanese war of 1895 that country obtained a foothold on the mainland and to protect her interests advanced into Manchuria, where there was a good deal of unrest China protested and in 1931 the League of Nations sent out an international commission under the presidency of the earl of Lytton to report upon the situation. Before this enquiry was completed, however, Manchuria was declared an independent state with Henry Pu, formerly emperor of China, as its head Japan supported the new state, and refused to accept the proposals made by the international commission for settling the dispute In 1933 her armies advanced into the province of Jehol and in a few weeks had driven its Chinese defenders within the Great Wall and were only a short distance from Peking

CHINANDEGA. Department of Nicaragua Bounded on the W by the Pacific and on the N by the gulf of Fonseca, it is traversed by the Rio Negro At the N W. extremity is the active volcano Cosequina The district produces corn, sugar, cotton, and bananas. Its area is 2,100 sq m Pop 25,500

CHINANDEGA. Town of Nicaragua It is 10 m by railway N E of Corinto Pop 10,307

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. British steamship line Managed by Alfred Holt & Co , the owners of the Blue Funnel Line, its head offices are at India Buildings, Liverpool *See* Blue Funnel Line , Holt Line

CHINA SEA Western division of the Pacific Ocean Its N part, the Yellow Sea, lies between Korea and Kiangsu , the central part, the eastern China Sea, lies between Japan and Formosa while the S portion, or S China Sea, extends from Luzon, Philippine Islands, S to Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. These inland waters are subject to typhoons *See* Pacific Ocean

CHINCHA. Group of three small islands of Peru They lie about 14 m off the mainland in Pisco Bay, and are barren and rocky Their area is 6 sq m

CHINCHA. City of Peru It stands in the N end of Pisco Bay, about 20 m N of Pisco and 120 m S of Lima It is connected by rail and electric car with the port of Tambo de Mora, and is in a district where cotton, wines, and fruit are grown Pop 20,000

CHINCHAYCOCHA Another name for the Peruvian lake called Junin (q v)

CHINCHILLA Town of Spain It stands on a rocky eminence, 10 m by railway S E of Albacete The town is walled, and a castle crowns the hill There are marble and gypsum quarries in the vicinity Pop 7,000

CHINDE. River of Portuguese E Africa. Emptying into the Indian Ocean, it is an estuarine branch of the Zambezi, and reaches the sea after a course of 20 m A sand bar at its mouth precludes the admittance of large vessels

CHINDE. Port of Portuguese E. Africa (Mozambique) It is on the Chinde river, the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi It is important as an outlet for the Zambezi valley, and N Rhodesia and for Nyasaland by the Shire river The exports include cotton, sugar, and ivory Pop 3,400

CHINDWIN. River of Burma The principal tributary of the Irrawaddy, it rises by several headstreams in the Patkoi Mts , flows first N , then W , and, curving S effects a junction with the Irrawaddy below Mandalay. It has a swift current and is navigable for 300 m Its length is 500 m

CHINDWIN. Two districts of Upper Burma known as Upper and Lower The upper district is mountainous, the lower being so in the W. only , the E portion is flat and fertile, and yields rice and indigo Both have extensive teak forests The capital of Upper Chindwin, which has an area of 19,062 sq m and a pop of 170,622, nearly all Burmese Buddhists, is Kindat ; that of Lower Chindwin, which has an area of 3,480 sq m and a pop of 316,175, is Mongwa

CHINE (A S cinc, a fissure) Narrow valley or ravine opening to the coast The name is in common use along the S coast of England, e g , Alum, Durley, and Branksome Chines, all near Bournemouth

CHINGFORD. Urban district of Essex It is 12 m N E of London, on the L N E Rly , between Epping Forest and the river Lea The Tudor building known as Queen Elizabeth's hunting lodge may have been the manor house. The old church of All Saints dates from the 14th century Here is a reservoir, 1¼ m long, opened Mar 15, 1913 Pop (1931) 22,051

CHINGLEPUT. District of India In Madras, it is a flat coastal lowland, with many canals, and includes the city of Madras. The soil is poor, and of the total area about one-third is under cultivation, rice being the principal crop Although the district has a long sea border, it has no place suitable for a port Cotton and silk weaving are the chief industries Local produce is exported, and the imports include piece goods and metals The area is 3,072 sq. m Pop. 1,406,008, nearly all Hindus

CHINGLEPUT. Town of India In Madras, it was captured from the French by Clive in 1752 Pop 11,626, nearly all Hindus

CHINGWHA. District of China. It is situated in the N of Honan province, and has one of the most extensive coalfields in the country

CHIN HILLS. Mountainous country of Burma. Its area is 8,000 sq m. Pop 119,556.

CHINKIANG. Treaty port of China It stands on the right bank of the Yangtse-Kiang, at its junction with the Grand Canal. The town was destroyed by the T'ai p'ings in 1853 It was opened to foreign trade in 1861 Pop (1929) 153,613

CHINNAMPO Free port of Korea (Chosen). It stands on the N W coast, 105 m N W of Seoul, occupying a sheltered position in Pyong-Yang harbour, and has an active trade and an excellent anchorage It is the chief rice port in Korea Pop 12,500

CHINNOR. Village of Oxfordshire It is 3¾ m S W of Princes Risborough, on the G W. Rly Here are cement works Pop 973

CHINON Town of France It is on the Vienne, 22 m S W of Tours Its historic buildings include the churches of S Stephen, S Maurice, and the ruined S Mesme On a rock above the town are the ruins of the castle, which consists of three parts The Château du Milieu, built in the 11th century, has been repeatedly restored Henry II died in the town which was once a Roman station Pop 5,700

CHINOOK Warm, dry wind experienced in the belt stretching along the E margins of the Rocky Mts Air currents descend on the E. side of the Cordillera and become both denser and warmer, and consequently can then absorb water vapour Thus the descending warm, drying wind clears away snow, and allows cattle to find pasture even in winter. Similar warm, dry winds will be found wherever the same conditions obtain, i e , on the Canterbury Plains of the South Island of New Zealand.

CHINS (Chinese, men) Collective name for hill-tribes of Tibeto-Burman stock in N W. Burma. With the Lushais and Kukis they represent an early Tibetan migration, and cling tenaciously to their pre-Buddhist animism.

CHINSURAH. District of Bengal, India. It stands on the Hooghli, 24 m above Calcutta, and is included in the municipality of Hooghli. It has a government college and several schools. Founded by the Dutch in 1656, it was exchanged in 1825 for British possessions in Sumatra

CHINTECHI. Settlement of Nyasaland, Central Africa It is on the W shore of Lake Nyasa, about 20 m S of Nkata Bay

CHINWANGTAO. Treaty port of China. It stands on the gulf of Liao Tung, 150 m by the Peking-Mukden Rly E of Peking The harbour, made and maintained by the Kailan Mining Administration, is ice-free, and serves as a winter port for Peking and Tientsin It was opened to foreign trade in 1901 Pop (1929) 19,100

CHIOGGIA. City of Italy It is on Chioggia Island, at the S end of the Venetian Lagoon, 15½ m S of Venice A stone bridge connects it with the mainland The cathedral dates from 1663 It is an important fishing port and has an old corn market (1322) In 1379 it was the scene of a naval battle between the Venetians and Genoese, who were defeated Pop 36,100

CHIOS, KHIOS, OR SCIO Island of the Aegean Sea It belongs to Greece, and is about 8 m off the W coast of Asia Minor, S W of the entrance to the gulf of Smyrna The area is 321 sq m It is one of the most beautiful islands in the Levant Antimony is mined and marble quarried Chios is the capital Pop 75,680

CHIOS. Capital of the Greek island of Chios It is on the E coast, and is the seat of a Greek bishop Pop 22,122

CHIPCHASE Hamlet of Northumberland It is 6 m S E of Bellingham Adjacent, to the N, is Chipchase Castle, a 14th cent tower house incorporated in a mansion built in 1621

CHIPEWYAN. Group of North American Indian tribes They belong to the N division of the Athabaskans, in Canada Their name, in Cree meaning pointed skins, is derived from their tailed deerskin shirts, and gave rise to early travellers' reports of the Athabaska race of tailed men They should be distinguished from the Algonquian Ojibwas, often called Chippewas

CHIPILLY. Village of France It is on the N bank of the river Somme, 4 m S W of Bray In the Great War much fighting took place here during the first and second battles of the Somme

CHIPPENHAM Borough and market town of Wiltshire It stands on the Bristol Avon, 13 m. N E of Bath, on the G W Rly The entrance to the town is by a long old bridge, rebuilt in 1796 In the Market Square is the old guildhall. The Norman church has been largely rebuilt Here are bacon, cheese, and condensed milk industries Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 8,493

CHIPPERFIELD Village of Hertfordshire It is 6 m N W of Watford In the church is a monument to Edmund of Langley, duke of York, fifth son of Edward III (d 1402), and his wife, Isabella of Castile (d 1394)

CHIPPEWA FALLS City of Wisconsin, U S A It stands on the Chippewa river, 12 m. by rly N E of Eau Claire Its industries include canning, lumbering, and flour milling, power is obtained from the river. It is famous for the pure spring water which is obtained from the Chippewa springs and which is exported to all parts of the United States and abroad. The city was settled in 1838, and chartered in 1870. Pop (1930) 9,539

CHIPPING CAMPDEN. Full name for the town in Gloucestershire known as Campden (q v.).

CHIPPING NORTON. Borough and market town of Oxfordshire It is 19 m. S W of Banbury, on the G W. Rly, and has woollen and glove factories and a Gothic church. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 3,489

CHIPPING SODBURY. Market town of Gloucestershire Situated 13 m. N E of Bristol, it is on the G W Rly In a 16th century mansion at Little Sodbury (1 m N E) William Tyndale (c 1492–1536) translated the Bible. Market day, alternate Tues Pop 952.

CHIPPING WYCOMBE. Variant name for High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. *See* Wycombe, High

CHIPSTEAD. Village of Surrey. It is 3¼ m S W of Purley, on the S Rly. Pop. 1,513.

CHIQUIMULA. Town of Guatemala. It gives its name to a prov. and the isthmus of Chiquimula on the Caribbean Sea. The town is 65 m E N E of Guatemala city. Pop 4,000

CHIQUINQUIRA. Town of Colombia, S America It stands 8,600 ft above sea level near the Suarez river, 85 m. N of Bogotá. A place of pilgrimage, its handsome church has a reputed miraculous picture of the Virgin It is a large commercial centre and the headquarters of an important cattle industry The famous Muzo emerald mines are in the neighbourhood. Pop. 34,807.

CHIQUITOS (Span very little). Group of South American Indian tribes. Of Arawakan speech, they are found in the Santa Cruz prov., Bolivia, and may still number about 20,000 Their name arose from the use of low entries to their grass huts, now replaced by grass-thatched adobe They are vivacious and unaggressive, and taller than the Andean peoples, but have never emerged from their forestal culture, such as bows and arrows and clubs, feathers in lower lip and ear-lobes. They prefer valleys to mountain-sides Their sugar and cotton crops are communal property. They practise ceremonial dances, which survived their conversion to Christianity (1691–1767).

CHIRBURY. Village of Shropshire It lies 3 m N E of Montgomery, and has the remains of a 13th cent priory There is a chained library in the vicarage

CHIRIGUANOS. South American Indian tribe They are found in E Bolivia and the Gran Chaco, N Argentina Of Guarani speech, they are of Caraio stock, mixed with more primitive elements The Incas vainly endeavoured to subjugate them, and they retain a semi-independence. They grow maize, and work on the sugar plantations

CHIRIQUI. Lagoon of Panama. On the N coast, it is 90 m long by 38 m to 50 m broad It is fringed by islands, has three entrances—Boca del Drago, Boca del Toro, and Boca del Tigre, and is capable of holding the largest vessels On Colon Isle is the town of Boca del Toro The name is also applied to a river, archipelago, volcano, and administrative district in Panama Large deposits of manganese ore were discovered in this district in 1916

CHIRK Town of Denbighshire It is on the Ceiriog, 9 m S of Wrexham, on the G W Rly The Ellesmere Canal, by means of an aqueduct, here passes over the river, which is also spanned by a rly viaduct The castle occupies the site of one erected in the time of Edward I Pop 2,576.

CHIRNSIDE Village of Berwickshire. It is 4¾ m N E of Duns, with a station on the L N E Rly Pop 1,414

CHIROMO. Township of the Nyasaland Protectorate. On the Shiré river, in the Ruo district, it is connected by rail with Blantyre (81 m) to the N and Chindio (48 m), on the Zambezi, to the S. Chiromo was at one time the chief port of entry of the Protectorate, but the difficulties of navigation on the Shiré river, due

to the Murchison rapids, have rendered it necessary to prolong the railway to the Zambezi, whence it is continued to the port of Beira.

CHISHIMA. Variant of the name of the Kurile Islands (q v.)

CHISINAU. Town of Rumania. It is in Bessarabia, on a tributary of the Dniester, 85 m. N W. of Odessa. The centre of a fertile district, it is joined by rly. with the Danubian ports of Braila and Galetz, and it carries on a trade in wine, grain, tobacco, wool, and hides. Manufactures include leather, brandy, and soap. It was formerly known as Kishenev. Pop. (1930) 117,016.

CHISLEDON. Village of Wiltshire It is 3 m. S.W. of Swindon, on the G.W. Rly. The rly. station is known as Chiseldon. Pop. 1,688.

CHISLEHURST. Urban district of Kent. About 11 m. S E of London on the S Rly , it is known for its fine common. Camden Place, where William Camden, the antiquary, died in 1623, became later the home of Napoleon III. S. Nicholas is the oldest of the churches, and S. Mary's (R C) has associations with Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial. The ancient chalk caves, the original use of which can only be conjectured, were reopened to the public in 1920 In 1928 a school of church music was founded here Pett's Wood has been acquired as a memorial to William Willett, the promoter of daylight saving. Pop. (1931) 9,876

CHISTOPOL. Town of the Tartar republic (U S S R) It stands on the Kama, 74 m S E of Kazan, and is a river port, with a flourishing trade. Pop 20,050.

CHISWICK. District of Middlesex. Formerly an urban district, it is now part of the borough of Brentford and Chiswick It lies 5 m W. of Hyde Park Corner, in a loop of the Thames between Hammersmith and Brentford, and is served by the S. and District Rlys. The church of S Nicholas with a 15th century tower, was rebuilt in 1884. A bridge over the Thames was opened here in 1933 Chiswick House was built by the architect earl, Lord Burlington, about 1730, and passed into the possession of the 5th duke of Devonshire. C. J. Fox and G Canning died here. In 1928 it was sold by the duke of Devonshire to the district council, and the grounds were opened in 1929 as a public park. On Chiswick Ait, or Eyot, the Danes are said to have wintered in 879.

CHITA. Town of Asiatic Russia. In the far eastern area (U S S R.) it stands on Chita river, 500 m. E of Irkutsk. There is an active trade in agricultural produce and furs. Pop. (1926) 61,624.

CHITALDRUG. District of Mysore, India It is principally a flat, and plain, the total area being 4,022 sq m Agriculture is greatly handicapped by drought and the poverty of the soil, but cotton, rice, and flax are grown. The chief industry is the weaving of cotton cloth. Pop. 574,200

CHITALDRUG. Town of India. In the native state of Mysore, it stands 75 m S W. of Bellary, and is considered generally unhealthy. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient city The town has an industry in cotton cloth. Pop 8,500.

CHITAMBO. Village of Rhodesia. It stands 10 m S of Lake Bangweulu Here Livingstone died on May 1, 1873 A 20 ft. obelisk has been erected on the site of the tree under which his heart was buried.

CHITOR. Town of Rajputana, India. Chitor railway junction is 2 m to the W. Pop. 7,332.

CHITRAL. State in India. It is in the Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral) Agency of the North West Frontier Province. It covers 4,500 sq. m There are three fertile cultivated valleys in the state, which is shut in by spurs of the Hindu Kush mountains. The ruler of Chitral is called the mehtar. Chitral is the capital.

In 1895 a British fort in Chitral was attacked by turbulent tribesmen and the garrison shut in. Two expeditions were sent to its relief, which was effected Pop 99,000.

CHITTAGONG. District of Bengal, India. It is composed of a narrow slip of territory extending along the bay of Bengal. Hilly and generally unhealthy, it is watered by the Karnaphuli, Sangu, and Halda rivers, and covers an area of 2,492 sq m. It became British in 1760 Tea is grown Pop 1,508,433.

CHITTAGONG. Seaport of Bengal, India. On the Karnaphuli river, about 12 m from its mouth, it is the terminus of the Assam-Bengal railway. There are three bars to the port, an extensive anchorage, and a railway jetty, but most of the unloading is into lighters, etc Rice, jute, tea, and hides are exported, and a large local trade is carried on The harbour has been considerably deepened. Pop 28,766.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS. District of Bengal, India Lying between Chittagong district and Assam, it has an area of 5,138 sq m , much of which is covered by jungle. Pop 154,000

CHIUSI (anc Clusium) City of Italy. It is 55 m by rly S E of Siena There is a 12th century cathedral (restored), medieval walls, and a museum of Etruscan remains It is honeycombed with underground passages, probably drains, cut in the rock. One of the 12 cities of Etruria, it was the traditional home of Lars Porsena, who figures in Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome. Pop 6,500

CHIVASSO. City of Italy. It is situated on the river Po, 18 m by railway N E of Turin The cathedral dates from the 15th century It was a fortress until dismantled by the French in 1804 There are sulphur springs in the neighbourhood. The chief occupations are connected with cattle, cereals, and silk Pop 10,500

CHIVILCOY. Town of Argentina It stands in a fertile district, 99 m. by rly. W. of Buenos Aires Pop 15,000.

CHOBE. River of S Africa. A tributary of the Zambezi, it is commonly called the Kwando or Linyanti. Discovered by Livingstone in 1851, it rises in Angola, where it is called the Kwando, and falls into the Zambezi about 30 m. above the Victoria Falls It is believed the river once flowed through Lake Ngami to the Orange.

CHOBHAM. Village of Surrey It is 3 m N W of Woking, and is the seat of the Gordon Memorial Boys' Home In Chobham church, which has been to a considerable extent rebuilt, is the tomb of Nicholas Heath, lord chancellor of England in the time of Queen Mary, and some time archbishop of York Chobham Common is noted for its heather and scattered sandy hillocks topped with pines Chobham Ridge, a range of hills, lies 4 m to the W

CHOCO. Intendency of Colombia. It is bounded N by Panama and W by the Pacific Mountainous and watered by the Atrato and the San Juan rivers, it is one of the richest mineral regions in the republic, and has an area of 18,283 sq. m. Almost the entire pop of the region is engaged in platinum mining The chief town is Quibdo Pop 85,399.

CHOCTAW (Span chato, flat) North American Indian tribe Of Muskogian stock, their name refers to their practice of head-flattening, whence they are sometimes called Flat-heads They migrated from the W , and settled in middle and S Mississippi, becoming the chief agricultural tribe of this region. Removing to Oklahoma, they ranked as one of the five civilized tribes until their separate nationhood ceased in 1906. They number about 26,000.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY Inlet of Florida, U S A A long, narrow arm of the gulf of Mexico, it extends from W to E and is almost landlocked Into its E end flows the river Choctawhatchee, which rises in Alabama and runs 180 m S through Florida

CHOGA. Lake of Uganda On the Nile, it is formed by a number of interrupted waterways, and is 3,510 ft above sea level Its area is about 800 sq m

CHOISEUL Island of the Pacific Ocean One of the British Solomon Islands, it lies S E of Bougainsville Island, and N. of New Georgia

CHOISY HILL Hill of France In the dept of Oise, it is 5 m S E of Noyon Prominent in the Great War, it figured largely in the German offensive directed towards Paris in 1918

CHOISY-LE-ROI. Town of France It stands on the river Seine, 6 m from Paris, with which it is connected by railway, steamer, and tramway There are some industries, including the making of porcelain It is chiefly known for its château, built about 1680 and destroyed at the Revolution A bridge crosses the Seine here Pop 15,900

CHOJNICE. Polish name for the town of which the German name is Konitz (q v)

CHOLET Town of France It stands on the Maine, 40 m S E of Nantes It was a weaving centre in the 17th century, but was entirely destroyed during the Revolution Cholet is known for its cattle market, one of the most important in France The manufactures include linen, woollen, and cotton, and in the neighbourhood are stone quarries Pop 20,500

CHOLLERTON Village of Northumberland On the river North Tyne, it is 6¼ m N of Hexham, with a station on the L N E Rly In the church are several Roman columns

CHOLON Town of Cochin-China It is 4 m. S W of Saigon It does a large trade in rice. Pop (1926) 226,783

CHOLSEY. Village of Berkshire. It is 2½ m S W of Wallingford, and is served by the G W Rly Its church includes Norman remains. Pop 2,382

CHOLULA. Town of Mexico It stands on the Anahuac plateau, at an elevation of nearly 7,000 ft , 8 m by railway N W of Puebla The town was destroyed and many of its inhabitants massacred by Cortez in 1519 Some interesting Aztec ruins remain Pop 9,000

CHOLUTECA. Town of Honduras It stands on Choluteca river, 71 m S W of Tegucigalpa It is the centre of a cattle district, and there are mines in the locality Pop 8,065

CHOMUTOV. Town of Czechoslovakia It is in Bohemia, 50 m N W of Prague There is a large coalfield here, textiles and paper are manufactured, and brewing and distilling are carried on The town was formerly known as Komotau Pop (1930) 33,266

CHONOS Archipelago of Chile It is on the S. coast, between Chiloe and the gulf of Peñan, and is composed of some 1,000 islands, rocks, and reefs

CHONTAL. Name loosely denoting unrelated American Indian tribes found in Mexico and Central America The name less correctly designates Central American tribes of a widespread language-family now called Sumo-Mosquito In Nicaragua, one of whose departments is called Chontales, they include the Matagalpa, Sumo, Ulua, and Mosquito In Honduras they are called Lenca

CHOPDA. Town of India In Bombay, it stands near the Tapti, 150 m E of Surat, and 105 S W of Indore It trades in linseed and cotton Pop 170,008, mostly Hindus.

CHOPPINGTON Village of Northumberland It stands near the Wansbeck river, 2½ m E S E of Morpeth It is served by the L N E Rly, Choppington station being 1½ m S W of the village Pop 5,476

CHORLEY Borough and market town of Lancashire It stands on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and is 9 m S E of Preston, on the L M S Rly The church is Gothic Cotton, colours, chemicals, and railway wagons are manufactured, and there are brass foundries, bleaching yards, coal mines, and quarries Market days Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 30,795



Chorley arms

CHORLEY WOOD. Urban district and village of Hertford shire It is situated 2 m N W of Rickmansworth, and is served by the Metropolitan and Great Central Joint Rly About 400 ft above sea level, it is one of the beauty spots of the Chiltern Hills The Tudor Manor House was restored for Queen Elizabeth, and near by is the mausoleum built by the countess of Bedford in 1556 Pop (1931) 3,296

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY Suburb of Manchester About 3½ m to the S W of the city proper, it has a station on the L M S Rly.

CHOROKH River of Asia Minor Rising in the Ak Dagh Mts , in Armenia, it flows E and N into the Black Sea, about 8 m S of Batum Its length is about 215 m It was the scene of heavy fighting between Russians and Turks in the Caucasus campaigns in the Great War

CHOROTEGA American Indian tribes Of advanced culture, they dwelt in Central America at the time of the Spanish conquest Grouped along the Pacific coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in four sections, called Mengue, Dirian, Nicoyan, and Orotinan, they spread to Honduras and Salvador, and in the Mexican state of Chiapas were called Chiapanec Their fine polychrome pottery is of Maya type, but their urn-burials, stone-lined cists, sepulchral cairns, and monolithic statues suggest direct cultural immigration by sea They took over ceremonial cannibalism from the adjacent Nicarao of Aztec origin, and were submerged by the primitive Sumo Mosquito population

CHORUM. Town of Turkey It stands at an altitude of 2,300 ft , on the trade-route between Kaisarieh and the Black Sea port of Samsun, 100 m N E of Ankara Commercially important, it manufactures leather and earthenware Pop 12,550

CHOSEN Japanese name for Korea It was adopted in 1897, when Korea was taken from China and became a part of the Japanese Empire *See* Korea

CHOSI. Seaport of Japan It is on the island of Hondo, 65 m by rail E. of Tokyo. Pop 44,108

CHOS-MALAL Town of Argentina. At the junction of the Neuquen and Leufu rivers, it stands at an alt of 2,590 ft

CHOTA NAGPUR. Division of India In Bihar and Orissa, it is rich in mineral resources, especially coal, the principal field being the Jherria, Manbhum and Hazaribagh coalfields Mica is also extensively produced Its area is 27,077 sq m Ranchi is the chief town Pop 5,605,362

CHOTUSITZ. Village of Czechoslovakia A battle was fought here May 17, 1742, between the Austrians and the Prussians, who were victorious

CHOW-KIA-KOW. Town of China It lies in the E. part of the province of Honan, on the river Tasha Ho, about 250 m. N.W. of Nanking.

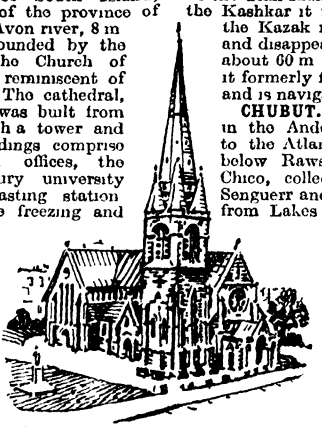
CHRISTCHURCH. Borough of Hampshire. It stands at the junction of the rivers Avon and Stour, 1½ m. from the sea, and 3½ m. E. of Bournemouth, on the S Rly. The priory church is a magnificent cruciform Norman and Early English structure, with a fine N porch and a monument to Shelley. Pop. (1931) 9,183.



Christchurch borough arms

CHRISTCHURCH. Village of Monmouthshire It lies 2½ m. N E of Newport, and has an interesting church, with a 13th century defensive tower.

CHRISTCHURCH. City of South Island, New Zealand. The capital of the province of Canterbury, it stands on the Avon river, 8 m by rail from Lyttelton. Founded by the Canterbury Association of the Church of England in 1850, the city is reminiscent of an English cathedral town. The cathedral, modelled on that of Caen, was built from designs by Sir G. Scott, with a tower and spire 240 ft. high. Other buildings comprise government and municipal offices, the museum, and the Canterbury university college. There is a broadcasting station The chief industries are the freezing and export of mutton. Hydro-electric power from Lake Coleridge in the S. Alps is used Pop (1931) 127,300



Christchurch, New Zealand. Modern cathedral designed by Sir Gilbert Scott

CHRISTIANIA. Former name of the capital of Norway It is now called Oslo (q v.)

CHRISTIANSAND. Alternative spelling of the Norwegian seaport Kristiansand (q v)

CHRISTIANSBORG. Town of the Gold Coast Colony. It is 2½ m. E. of Accra, of which it is now virtually a suburb. It was originally a Danish settlement.

CHRISTIANSTAD. Alternative spelling of the name of the Swedish city also known as Kristianstad (q v).

CHRISTIANSTED. Seaport of Santa Cruz, West Indies. The capital of the island, it is situated on the N. coast. It has a good harbour, land and reef locked, where cargo is discharged into lighters It exports sugar, treacle, and rum. A well-built town, it has an observatory and government buildings. It was the capital of the Danish W. Indies until 1916, when they were sold to the U S.A. Pop. 6,000.

CHRISTIANSUND. Alternative name of the Norwegian seaport Kristiansund (q v).

CHRISTMAS. Island in the Indian Ocean. It is 190 m. S W. of Java, belongs to Britain, and is a dependency of Singapore. An isolated atoll, it is densely wooded, and about 12 m. long and 4½ m. wide. The area is 62 sq m. The island is administered by a district officer, who is a member of the Malay civil service, and there is a small force of police. The chief industry is working the natural deposits of phosphate of lime to which the island owes its importance There is a wireless station. Pop (1931) 1,059.

CHRISTMAS. Atoll in the Pacific Ocean It is over 100 m. in circumference, and has one of the largest lagoons in that sea. Discovered by Captain Cook, 1777, it was annexed by Great Britain, 1888, and attached to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony in 1919. The cultivation of coconuts is carried on by the few inhabitants.

CHRISTOW. Market town of Devon It is on the river Teign, 9½ m. S.W. of Exeter, on the G.W. Rly. Here stands Canonteign House, dating from the 17th cent. Market day, 2nd Mon Pop. 588.

CHRUDIM. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is 60 m. E. of Prague. It manufactures spirits, beer, flour, sugar, and agricultural implements Pop 13,500

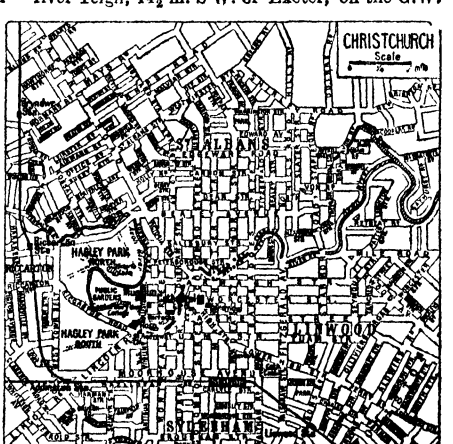
CHRZANOW. Town of Poland It is 28 m. by rly W of Cracow. In an important mining region, which produces coal, lead, zinc, and other minerals, it manufactures spirits, and carries on a brisk trade. Pop. 12,000.

CHU. River of Russian Turkestan It rises in the Tian-shan mts, near Lake Issyk-kul. As the Kashkar it takes a tortuous course through the Kazak republic towards the Aral basin and disappears in the Saumal-kul swamps, about 60 m from the Syr Daria, into which it formerly flowed. It is nearly 600 m. long and is navigable for 190 m below Tokmak

CHUBUT. River of Patagonia Rising in the Andes, it flows S E, E, and N E. to the Atlantic, entering it at Engano Bay, below Rawson. Its main tributary, the Chico, collects Andean drainage by the Senguerr and the Mayo, receives the outflow from Lakes Colhue and Musters, and then flows N E across Chubut Territory to join the main stream. Its length is about 500 m, most of which is navigable.

CHUBUT. Territory of Argentina. Bounded N. by Rio Negro, S by Santa Cruz, W. by the Andes, and E. by the S. Atlantic Ocean, on which it has a diversified coastline, it is watered by the Chubut, Chicos, and Senguerr rivers, and is mostly arid and partly covered with volcanic refuse. It has an area of 93,427 sq. m. There are large ranches, cattle, sheep, and horse rearing being the chief industries Gold, salt, and granite are exported. The capital, Rawson, near the coast, founded in 1865 by Welsh settlers, is connected by rail with Porto Madryn on Bahia Nueva. Pop 23,065.

CHUDLEIGH. Village of Devon. It is on the river Teign, 14½ m. S W. of Exeter, on the G.W.



Christchurch, New Zealand. Plan of the city

Rly. In the neighbourhood is Chudleigh Rock, where are a glen, a waterfall, and a cave. Syar Abbey, a convent, is ½ m. N N W. Pop. 1,869.

CHUFUT KALEH. Settlement of the Crimea (U S S.R.) Situated about 2½ m. to the E of Bakhchiserai, on the summit of a cliff, it was formerly the principal seat of the Karaite Jews.

CHUKCHI. Tribes of mongoloid stock living in the extreme N E corner of Siberia. They belong, like the neighbouring Gilyak, to the palaeoasiatic people representing the oldest mongoloid outpost in Asia, on the path along which this round-headed type crossed into America The coast tribes, Dog Chukchis, subsist scantily by hunting and fishing, the tribes on the inland tundra (treeless swamp), Deer Chukchis, breed untamed reindeer for food and transport. There is some cultural and linguistic interchange with the Alaskan Eskimos. Their spirit-worship is overlaid by a veneer of orthodox Christianity

CHUKE HEIGHTS. Mountain spur of Yugoslavia Situated N of the Tcherna river, 17 m S E of Bitolye (Monastir), it was notable in the war in the Balkans, 1916

CHU-KIANG. Main channel of the Si-kiang and Pe kiang delta, China, also known as the Canton River (q v)

CHULMLEIGH. Village of Devon It is on the river Taw, 8 m. S of South Molton, and is served by the S Rly It is visited by anglers

CHUMBI. Valley connecting Tibet with the frontier of British India It is on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, between Bhutan and Sikkim, and forms part of Tibet

CHUNG-KING. Treaty port of China. In the prov of Szechwan, it stands at the junction of the Kia ling and Yangtse, and is the principal trading centre of the province It was opened to foreign trade in 1891 An air passenger service connects it with Shanghai and Hankow Pop. (1929) 635,000

CHUNUK BAIR. Range of hills in Gallipoli, Turkey. It is 5 m S E of Suvla Bay, and was prominent in the later stages of the campaign in that peninsula It was seized on Aug 8, 1915, by New Zealand and other forces, but eventually they abandoned it

CHUQUICAMATA. Town of Chile It lies close to the mountain of the same name, being five miles west of the Antofagasta Bolivia Rly As a centre of the copper industry, it is of growing importance, the ore, though of a very low grade, existing in such immense quantities and so accessible to the ports of Antofagasta and Tocopilla, the direct distance to the latter being only 81 miles, that it can be worked more profitably than in the richer but more remote Bolivian copper districts Pop 15,000

CHUQUISACA Department of Bolivia It slopes from the Andes to the Paraguay valley, is watered by the Pilcomayo, and includes part of the Chaco region It has an area of 36,132 sq m Petroleum is found in the E and vines are cultivated in the W The capital is Sucre The E part is largely unexplored Pop. 327,929

CHUQUISACA Alternative name of Sucre (q v), the capital of Bolivia

CHUR (anc Curia Rhaetorum) City of Switzerland The capital of the canton Grisons, it stands on the Plessur, near its confluence with the Rhine, 74 m by rly S.E of Zürich Surrounded by mts , it lies in a fertile plain, at an alt of 1,950 ft The cathedral, 1178–1282, has many antiquities, including charters from Charlemagne and Lothair, embroideries, 14th century reliquaries, pictures, and tombs Other notable features are the 15th century town hall and the Rhaetian Museum The walls and towers still stand A tourist centre, it trades in wine, fruit, and grain Pop (1930) 15,574.

CHURCH. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 1 m W of Accrington, on the L M S Rly It is also on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal The industries include dyeworks and chemical factories Pop (1931) 6,185

CHURCHDOWN. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 3½ m E N E of Gloucester, on the G W. Rly Pop 1,161.

CHURCHILL Hamlet of Worcestershire About 3 m S W of Chipping Norton, it is on the G W. Rly Warren Hastings was born at Churchill, and died at Daylesford House, 3 m. to the W., where he was buried

CHURCHILL. River of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Canada Rising in La Loche, or Methy, Lake, it finds an outlet at Churchill into Hudson Bay It is 1,100 m long and has rapids

CHURCHILL. Seaport of Manitoba, Canada It stands on the W shore of Hudson Bay at the mouth of the Churchill river, and is a station of the Hudson Bay Co It is the N terminus of the Hudson Bay Rly , and liners run from here to Liverpool during the summer months

CHURCH STRETTON. Urban district, pleasure resort, and market town of Shropshire It lies on the slopes of the Longmynd'(alt 1,696 ft), 12¾ m S S W of Shrewsbury, on the L M S Rly Beautifully situated, it is a popular pleasure resort Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 1,705

CHURCH TOWN. Hamlet of Lancashire It is 2 m N E of Southport, on the L M S Rly

CHURN. River of Gloucestershire Rising in the Cotswolds, 3 m S E of Cheltenham, it flows S E to its confluence with the S headstream near Cricklade

CHURNET. River of Staffordshire A tributary of the Dove, which it joins near Rocester, it gives its name to a valley between Uttoxeter to Macclesfield, through which a railway line runs

CHURSTON FERRERS. Village of Devon It is 1½ m W of Brixham, and is served by the G W Rly , the station being called Churston

CHURT. Village of Surrey. About 5 m S of Farnham, it is known as the country home of Mr Lloyd George

CHUSAN. Archipelago of China There are about 100 islands, the principal of which is Chusan Camphor, rice, tea, and tobacco are produced The chief town is Tinghai Pop of archipelago, 70,000

CHUST. Town of Russian Turkestan In the Kazak republic, it is situated on the Kak Sarek, a tributary of the Syr Daria, and at the foot of the Chotkal mountains It is famous for the manufacture of knives and for its salt beds.

CHUVASH Sedentary tribe of Finnish stock They live mostly in the neighbourhood of Kazan, U S S R They include outlying bands in the Caucasus and W Siberia They are blonde, often reddish haired and medium-headed Tartar influence is perceptible less in race than in speech and shamanistic culture As with the Cheremisses on the opposite Volga bank, the Slav peoples have driven them into the less favourable uplands

CHUVASH. Autonomous republic of Soviet Russia It lies S of the Mariiskaia area, some 300 m E of Moscow The chief town is Cheboksara Its area is 7,192 sq m Pop 893,724

CHUZENJI. Lake of Japan It is situated at the base of Nantai san, 10 m from Nikko, in Hondo It is 5 m long and 2½ m broad, and lies at an altitude of 4,195 ft. On its N shore is a temple founded in the 8th century A D

CIENAGA OR **SAN JUAN** Seaport of Colombia It stands on the Caribbean Sea, 20 m by rail S. of Santa Marta It exports minerals, cotton, tobacco and cocoa Fishing is the chief occupation Pop 45,428

CIENFUEGOS. City of Cuba. Formerly called Fernandina de Jagua, it lies on the S coast, 195 m. by rly. S E of Havana It has a

splendid harbour, which is rather difficult of access owing to a strong current, and is the third principal seaport on the island The Castillo de Jagua, near the entrance to the harbour, is a relic of old Spain, erected as a protection against the pirates of the Caribbean Sea It has a cathedral and its streets are broad Sugar, molasses, and tobacco are exported. Founded in 1819, it was rebuilt in 1825 after a disastrous hurricane. Pop, excluding suburbs, (1930) 39,946

CIEZA. Town of Spain. It is picturesquely placed near the Segura river, between a mountain and a fertile plain, 29 m by rly N W of Murcia It has ruins of Roman fortifications in the neighbourhood. Products include wines, grain, and esparto grass Pop 14,000

CILGERRAN. Village of Pembrokeshire It lies 3 m S E. of Cardigan, with a station (Kilgerran) on the G W Rly. There are the ruins of a 13th century castle. In the neighbourhood are slate quarries

CILICIA. District of Turkey It is in Asia Minor, and has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea The chief products are wheat, sesame, cotton, and wool The principal port is Mersin

CILICIAN GATES. Pass of Asia Minor A deep gorge, at its narrowest about 25 ft wide, and over 3,000 ft above sea level, it leads across the Taurus Mts to the valley of Adana and Tarsus, and is traversed by the Cydnus It was through it that Alexander the Great entered Cilicia in 331 B C It is on the line of the Baghdad Rly

CILLI. Town of Yugoslavia It stands on the Sann, 38 m N E of Ljubljana It has zinc-smelting and coal mining industries Pop 7,500

CILMERY. Hamlet of Brecknockshire It is 2 m S W of Builth Road, on the L M S Rly.

CIMES BLANCHES, COL DES (Fr, pass of the white summits) Mountain pass of N E Italy On the route from Fiéry to Breuil, its altitude is 9,775 ft It commands magnificent views of the Matterhorn and other peaks

CIMIEZ. Village of France It is a pleasure resort of the Riviera, really a suburb of Nice, standing on a hill behind the city proper There are remains of an amphitheatre, a building known as the temple of Apollo, an old monastery, and a monument to Queen Victoria, who often stayed here

CIMONE, MONTE Mountain of Italy. It is the highest peak (7,100 ft) of the N Apennines

CINCINNATI. City of Ohio, U S A On the N bank of the river Ohio, and connected by bridges with Covington and Newport on the Kentucky side of the river, it is an important port and rly centre The city runs from the river to an amphitheatre of hills In the lowest levels are the manufacturing and wholesale districts, on the higher levels the shopping districts, while the finest residences are on the heights Notable buildings include the chamber of commerce, U S government building, city hall, masonic temple, art museum, S Peter's (R C) cathedral, S. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) pro cathedral, and the Union Central Life building of 34 storeys (495 ft high) In Fountain Square is the beautiful Tyler Davidson fountain Cincinnati has a municipal university, and is famous for its musical festivals The most important industries are the manufacture of soap and soap products, clothing, shoe leather and machine shop products There are foundries and printing works in the city. It has an area of 45,662 acres Pop (1930) 451,160.

CINDERFORD. Town of Gloucestershire. It is 3 m N W of Newnham, in the Forest of Dean It is served by the G.W. Rly, and is a coal mining centre.

CINGALESE. Variant name, based on the Tamil spelling, of the Sinhalese (q v) It is applied inaccurately to the whole Ceylonese population, including Tamils.

CINQUE PORTS (Fr, five ports). Group of seaports in Sussex and Kent. It consisted originally of Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, Winchelsea and Rye being added. Faversham is a member of the port of Dover They were relied upon to provide help to beat back the enemy in case of raids on the coasts, and in return enjoyed certain privileges, these being definitely set forth in a charter granted by Edward I. This provided that in return for a contribution of 57 ships for 15 days in the year the ports were to have exemption from all taxes and a criminal and civil jurisdiction of their own. The contribution of the Cinque Ports was the backbone of the navy until the time of Henry VII, after which their influence declined Their charter was surrendered to the crown in 1688, and by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 and other Acts, their administration was brought into uniformity with that of the rest of the country The ancient office of warden of the Cinque Ports still survives, but is now an honour only, it carries with it the official residence of Walmer Castle, near Deal, and the right to appoint justices of the peace within the ports Pron Sink Ports

CINTRA. Town of Portugal Situated 17 m by rly N W of Lisbon, it is a summer resort and was for centuries a royal residence Dominated by a Moorish castle, it has two palaces and a rock cut convent. By the convention of Cintra, made with the British in 1808, Napoleon engaged to evacuate Portugal Pop 7,000

CIOTAT. Seaport of France. It stands on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 24 m by rly S E of Marseilles A fine wine is produced here, olives and oranges are grown, and coral fishing is engaged in Pop 12,000

CIRCARS. Name given to the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, and Guntur districts of the Madras presidency The total area is 43,464 sq m Pop 10,759,058.

CIRCASSIA (Land of the Cherkesses) Name formerly given to the country N of the Caucasus mts It is now limited to parts of the North Caucasian area, and the Dagestan republic, with the republics adjoining them on the S After many changes of rulers, it was conquered by the Turks, from whom it was wrested by the Russians The Circassians, an Indo-European stock, who call themselves Adighe, are famous for their personal beauty

CIRENCESTER. Urban district and market town of Gloucestershire The Roman Corinium, it is situated amid the Cotswolds on the river Churn and on the Thames and Severn Canal, 21 m S E of Cheltenham on the G W Rly The parish church of S John the Baptist has an embattled tower 134 ft high Of the abbey founded 1177 by Henry I only an Early English gateway remains Cirencester Park, belonging to Earl Bathurst, contains an avenue 5 m long and a deer park The Royal Agricultural College is near the town Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 7,200



Cirencester arms

CISCAUCASIA. Name formerly given to the N division of the general lieutenancy of the Caucasus It included the governments of Stavropol, Terek, and Kuban

CISSBURY. Site of an early British earthwork, near Worthing The camp covers 60 acres, with oval fosse and vallum, and near by are 50 circular pits, 40 ft deep, with lateral tunnels. They are attributed to neolithic flint miners. Known as Cissbury Ring, the camp is the property of the National Trust.

CITEAUX. Village of France. It stands on the Vouge river, 16 m. S. of Dijon. Its fame rests on the great abbey founded in 1098, when it was an important place in the duchy of Burgundy. From this house monks went out to found others, and it became the head of the order of the Cistercians. There are no remains of the original abbey.

CITIUM. Ancient city of Cyprus. The Chittim (Kittim) of the Bible it is now known as Larnaka (q.v.).

CITLALTEPETL. Alternative name of the Mexican volcanic peak, better known as Orizaba (q.v.). The name signifies star mountain.

CITTADELLA. Town of Italy. It is on the Brentella river, 15 m. by rly. N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 12,000.

CITTA DI CASTELLO. Town of Italy. It stands near the Tiber, 38 m. by rly. E. of Arezzo. It has a Renaissance cathedral, many churches, several 15–16th century palaces of the Vitolli, lords of the town, and a picture gallery. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood. A trade in wine and oil is carried on, and silk is manufactured. Pop. 30,000.

CITY LINE. British steamship line. Its services go from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi. The head-quarters are at 75, Bothwell St., Glasgow.

CIUDAD BOLIVAR. City of Venezuela. Situated on the Orinoco, it exports rubber, cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, etc. It is the centre of the Orinoco river trade, and a considerable market for the cheaper classes of imported goods. There are important gold mines to the S.E. of the city. In 1819 its name was changed from Angostura to Bolivar. It is connected by air with Maracay, Tumeremo, and other towns. Pop. 16,762.

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN. Town of Mexico. It stands on Carmen Island, in the Terminos lagoon, where long quays have been built in deep water to accommodate vessels drawing up to 15 ft. The chief exports include deer and alligator skins, mahogany, cedar wood, rubber, coconuts, and gum. Pop. 8,500.

CIUDADELA (Span., citadel). Seaport of Minorca. It stands on the W. coast, 24 m. W. of Port Mahon. It has a 14th century cathedral, and was the former capital of the island. Cattle, wool, cheese, and stone are exported, and the place is noted for oysters. There are remains of its ancient fortifications. Pop. 10,000.

CIUDAD JUAREZ. City of Mexico. Formerly known as El Paso del Norte, it stands on the Rio Grande del Norte, opposite El Paso in Texas, with which it communicates by two bridges. Served by the Mexican Central Rly, it is a trade centre for the surrounding stock rearing and wheat and fruit growing district. Wine is largely made. Pop. (1930) 39,375.

CIUDAD REAL (Span., royal city). Province of Spain. Lying between the mountains of Toledo and the Sierra Morena, and traversed by the Guadiana, on the E. it forms part of the plain of La Mancha, with an area of 7,620 sq. m. Though excessively hot in summer and bitterly cold in winter, it produces cereals, vegetables, flax, fruit, and excellent wine, and many sheep, goats, and pigs are reared. Coal and lead are mined. The province contains the famous mercury mines of Almaden. Pop. (1930) 504,566.

CIUDAD REAL. City of Spain. It stands in a plain, midway between the Guadiana and the Jabalón rivers, 107 m. by rail S. of Madrid. The place has little of interest beyond its ruined 13th century walls, and a large Gothic church without aisles. It is the seat of a bishop, and holds a weekly market for local produce and cattle, besides an annual fair. It was the former capital of La Mancha. In the vicinity the French gained a victory over the Spaniards on March 27, 1809. Pop. 19,000.

CIUDAD RODRIGO (Span. Roderick's city). City of Spain. It is on the Agueda river, 56 m. by rly. S.W. of Salamanca. There is a 12th century cathedral (modernised) and remains of a Roman aqueduct, the bridge being built on Roman foundations. Founded in the 12th century, it was captured by the French in 1810, but was recaptured in 1812 by Wellington, who received from it the title of duke. Pop. 8,700.

CIUDAD VICTORIA. City of Mexico. It stands in a sugar-growing region, 50 m. S.E. of Hidalgo. Its original name of Santa Maria del Refugio was altered to Ciudad Victoria in 1825. Pop. 10,000.

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI (anc. Forum Julii). City of Italy. It stands on the Natisone river, at the foot of the Julian Alps, 10 m. by rly. E. of Udine. It is rich in relics of early medieval times. The 15th century cathedral has 8th century remains. The museum contains Roman and Lombard treasures, and the Ursuline convent, founded about 752, has antiquarian relics. The place was captured by Austro-Germans on Oct. 27, 1917, during the battle of Caporetto. Pop. 11,000.

CIVITA CASTELLANA. City of Italy. Crowning an eminence overlooking the Maggiore river, 40 m. by rly. N. of Rome. The cathedral, founded in 1210, was rebuilt in the 16th century. The



Clackmannan. Map of the smallest Scottish county

citadel was built by Pope Alexander VI in 1500 and has been enlarged later. In the neighbourhood are many Etruscan rock-cut tombs and the remains of the ancient city of Falerii. Pop. 6,000.

CIVITA VECCHIA (ancient city). City of Italy. It stands on the Mediterranean, 50 m. by railway N.W. of Rome, of which it is the port, and is enclosed by walls. The ancient Centum Cellae, founded by Trajan, it was also called Portus Trajani. The present harbour works lie on the old foundations, and vessels discharge their cargoes into lighters. There is trade in cement, calcium carbide, sulphur, alum, and charcoal. Many antiquarian remains exist in the vicinity. Portus Trajani was destroyed by the Saracens in 828, but in 854 it was rebuilt under the name of Civitas Vetus (old city), whence the modern name. Under the popes it became a free port; Julius II founded its fine castle and Alexander II its arsenal. Pop. 23,000.

CLACKMANNAN. County of Scotland. Bounded by Perthshire, the firth of Forth,

Stirlingshire, Kinross-shire, and Fifeshire The Ochil Hills traverse the northern border, whence the surface descends gently to the Forth Besides the Forth, the only rivers of note are its tributaries the Devon and Black or South Devon Clackmannan is the county town Other places are Dollar, Alloa, Alva, and Tillicoultry It unites with a division of Stirlingshire to send a member to parliament. Its area is 55 sq m Pop (1931) 31,947

CLACTON. Urban district and seaside resort of Essex It is 70 m N E of London, on the L N E Rly In 1929 a town hall and municipal offices were erected The attractions include a large swimming pool, gardens and promenades Steamboats go regularly to and from London during the summer months Pop (1931) 15,851

CLAIRVAUX. Village of France It stands on the Aube river, 35 m S E of Troyes Its name, a corruption of Latin clara vallis (clear valley), is due to its position in the valley of the Aube, where in 1115 S Bernard founded an abbey The abbey buildings, used as a prison, mainly date from the 18th century

CLANDON. Two villages of Surrey West Clandon is 3¼ m N E of Guildford, and is served by the S Rly Here is Clandon Park, seat of the Earl of Onslow Pop 829. East Clandon, with an Early English church, is situated 1 m N

CLAN LINE British steamship line It carries cargo only, and its services go from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Newport to all the chief ports of Africa and India It also serves the river Plate district and calls at some of the ports of the continent of Europe and the Pacific Islands The head offices are at 2, St Mary Axe, London, E C 3.

CLANQUE BATTERY Rock fortress in Alderney, Channel Islands It is the first of a series of old fortifications running for 5 m of coast to Fort Essex

CLANWILLIAM. Town of Cape Province, S Africa Capital of the district of Clanwilliam, it stands on a branch of Olifants river, 129 m N E of Cape Town The surrounding country is fertile, but has a small rainfall, and irrigation works are necessary In the neighbourhood are the government cedar forests on the slopes of the Cedar Bergen. Pop 1,050

CLAPHAM. Suburb of London In the borough of Wandsworth between Brixton and Battersea, it is served by the London Underground Rlys, and has a station on the Southern Rly The station and populous district known as Clapham Junction is in Battersea. Clapham Common has been public property since 1871 Clapham Park was laid out by Thomas Cubitt in 1824 The parish church of Holy Trinity was built 1774–76, and Grafton Square Congregational Church in 1852 Another building is the high school for girls. There is a school of art and a hospital for women. As a division of the borough of Wandsworth, Clapham returns one member to parliament. Clapham is known for its association with the Clapham sect of Evangelicals, a group of merchants who occupied houses round the Common. They included Zachary Macaulay, the Grants, the Thorntons, and others.

CLAPHAM. Village of Bedfordshire. It is on the river Ouse, 2 m. N.W. of Bedford, and has a Saxon church-tower.

CLAPHAM. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 4 m S E of Ingleton, on the L M S. Rly, and is an excellent centre for visiting the surrounding moorland district. Pop. 642.

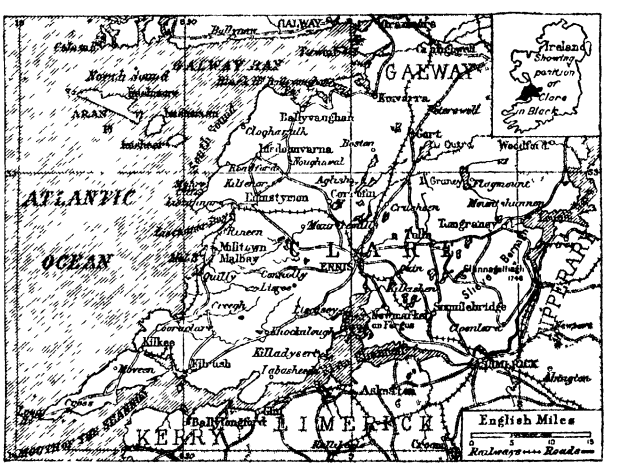
CLAPTON. District of N E. London. In the borough of Hackney, it lies N of Homerton, 4 m N of Liverpool Street station, on the L N E Rly. The buildings include the Congress Hall, owned by the Salvation Army There is a stadium Part of the locality is known as Clapton Park. Clapton Orient is a well-known Association football club.

CLARBESTON. Village of Pembrokeshire It is 6½ m N E of Haverfordwest, and is served by the G W Rly.

CLARE. Small island of co Mayo, I F S. It is in Clew Bay It has a lighthouse on its N. extremity, with light visible for 27 m, and ruins of an old castle and round tower and of a Carmelite Abbey The area is 3,945 acres.

CLARE. Town of Suffolk On the Stour, it is 6½ m W of Long Melford, on the L N E. Rly. It was in Anglo-Saxon times a border stronghold between the peoples of Suffolk and Essex, and later its honour was one of the greatest in England There are remains of a Norman castle and of a priory The church is of the 15th century, with an older tower. The market cross was pulled down in 1838 Pop 1,340

CLARE. County of the I F S In the province of Munster, it lies between Galway Bay and the river Shannon, and has an area of 1,330 sq m The Aran and other islands lie off the coast The county is studded with small lakes, and its river, the Fergus, empties into the



Clare. Western maritime county of the Irish Free State

Shannon. In Galway Bay and Ballyvaughan Bay are oyster beds Railway communication is provided by the G S Rlys. The largest towns are Ennis, the county town, Kilrush, and Kilkee Anciently known as Thomond, Clare received its present name in 1276. Pop (1926) 95,064.

CLARE. Town of co Clare, I F S. It is on the river Fergus, 2 m. S E. of Ennis on the G S. Rlys, the station being called Clare Castle. In the vicinity is Clare Abbey. It has a good harbour, and fairs are held here on May 30 and November 11.

CLAREMONT. District of Surrey. It is 14½ m. S W. of London, and is served by the S. Rly. The mansion here was erected by Sir John Vanbrugh in the early 18th century, and reconstructed by Lord Clive in 1768 It was bought in 1882 for the duke and duchess of Albany, and the duchess lived here for many years.

CLARENCE. River of New South Wales. Its length is 240 m. and Grafton is the chief town on its banks The bar at the mouth impedes navigation

CLARENCE. Alternative name for the lake of Tasmania, better known as Great Lake (q v)

CLARENDON. Village of Wiltshire It is 2 m S E of Salisbury Here are slight remains of Clarendon Palace, where the constitutions of Clarendon were issued by Henry II in 1164. It was at one time a place of some importance

CLARENS. Village of Switzerland On Lake Geneva, it is 3½ m. by railway S E. of Vevey. It was immortalised by Rousseau in his Nouvelle Héloise Byron lived here in 1816

CLARKE CITY. Town of Quebec It stands on the St Marguerite river, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, 300 m N E of Quebec. It is a centre of the pulp-making industry Pop 1,000

CLARKSBURG. City of West Virginia, U S A. It is about 80 m E of Parkersburg, on the Monongahela river, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other rlys It stands in a district rich in oil, coal, and natural gas, and has important shipping interests Settled in 1772, it was chartered as a city in 1897 Pop (1930) 28,866

CLARKSTON. Village of Lanarkshire About 1½ m E of Airdrie, it is on the L N E Rly.

CLAUSTHAL. Alternative spelling of the name of the Prussian town of Klausthal (q v.)

CLAVERDON Village of Warwickshire. It is 6½ m N. of Stratford on-Avon, on the G W Rly.

CLAVERLEY. Village of Shropshire It lies 5 m E of Bridgnorth, and has a fine Norman church

CLAXBY. Village of Lincolnshire Situated 3½ m N of Market Rasen, it is served by the L N E Rly

CLAY CROSS Urban district of Derbyshire. It lies in the centre of a large coal and iron district, 4½ m S of Chesterfield on the L M S. Rly. Pop (1931) 8,493

CLAYDON. Village of Suffolk On the river Gipping, it is 5 m N W of Ipswich, on the L N E. Rly Here are lime and chalk works Pop 613

CLAYDON STEEPLE. Village of Buckinghamshire It is 4 m S of Buckingham, and is served by the L M S Rly , the station being called Claydon Close by is Claydon House, seat of the Verneys, a Tudor mansion enlarged by Robert Adam in 1752 Pop 936

CLAYGATE. Village of Surrey About 1½ m S E of Esher, it is served by the S.Rly. Pop. 3,543.

CLAYPOLE. Village of Lincolnshire Situated 5 m S E of Newark it is on the L N E. Rly. It possesses a church with a specially tall and graceful spire Pop 547

CLAYTON District of Yorkshire (W R). It is 3½ m S.W. of Bradford, on the L N E Rly.

CLAYTON Village of Sussex It lies 7 m N of Brighton, and has a Saxon church, with interesting wall paintings of the early 12th century

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS. Urban district of Lancashire On the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 5½ m N E. of Blackburn, it has calico printing works and cotton mills Pop (1931) 7,910

CLAYTON WEST. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 12 m S E of Huddersfield, on the L M S Rly. Pop (1931) 1,846.

CLEAR. Island of co Cork, I F S. It lies 12 m. S W. of Skibbereen, and has an area of 1,504 acres

CLEAR. Cape of co Cork, I F.S It lies 12½ m. S.W. of Skibbereen, and is the extreme S. point of Clear Island, and of Ireland.

CLEATOR MOOR. Urban district and market town of Cumberland It stands on the river Eden, 4 m S E. of Whitehaven, in a coal and iron mining district Market days, Wed and Sat. Pop (1931) 6,582.

CLEBURNE City of Texas, U S A It is 55 m. S W. of Dallas on the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé and other railways A trading centre for the surrounding agricultural, stock-raising, and fruit-growing district, it has railway workshops, and cotton, flour, and canning industries Pop (1930) 11,539

CLECKHEATON. Market town of Yorkshire (W R) Formerly an urban district, in 1915 it was formed, with Gomersal and Liversedge, into the urban district of Spenborough It is 5½ m S E of Bradford, on the L M S Rly It has woollen, flannel, and machinery manufactures Market day, Sat.

CLEE. Chain of hills in Shropshire It extends for 14 m in a N E direction from Ludlow The principal summits are Brown Clee (1,790 ft) and Titterstone Clee (1,749 ft) Dhu stone, locally Jewstone, a black, igneous paving rock, is quarried, and coal is mined

CLEE. Village of Lincolnshire It is 1 m to the W of Cleethorpes and has a church dating in part from Saxon times, though its nave is Norman It is built of rubble



Cleethorpes arms

CLEETHORPES. Urban district and watering place of Lincolnshire. It stands on the Humber estuary, 3½ m S E of Grimsby, on the L N E Rly It is a popular watering place, and has attractions of all kinds for visitors. Pop (1931) 28,624.

CLEEVE. Village of Somerset It is 5 m S E of Minehead and is served by the G W Rly station at Washford Near are the ruins of Cleeve Abbey, a Cistercian house, founded in 1188

CLENT Range of hills in Worcestershire They lie to the S W of Stourbridge and form a popular pleasure area

CLEOBURY MORTIMER. Market town of Shropshire. It is on the river Rea, 7 m N E. of Tenbury, and is served by the G W Rly The church has a Norman tower. Market day, alt Wed Pop 1,487

CLERKENWELL. District of London It lies within the borough of Finsbury Named from a holy well where the parish clerks performed miracle plays, it grew up round the priory of S John of Jerusalem, of which the gateway remains S John's Church has a crypt dating from 1140 Finsbury town hall and public library and the offices of the Metropolitan Water Board are in the district Mount Pleasant, the headquarters of the parcel post, occupies the site of the house of correction Clerkenwell is a watchmaking centre Pop 57,121

CLERMONT. Town of Queensland, Australia It stands near the Peak Downs, 228 m by rail W. of Rockhampton It suffered severely from floods in 1916 The surrounding district produces gold, coal, and copper. Pop 1,200

CLERMONT. Town of France It is about 40 m N of Paris, on the line from Paris to Amiens. In the Great War, for a short period in Sept , 1914, it was in the possession of the Germans. Pop 5,500

CLERMONT. Town of France. In the Argonne, it is slightly W S W of Verdun In the Great War it was captured by the Germans in Sept , 1914.

CLERMONT-FERRAND. City of France. Near the Allier river, it is 112 m. W. of Lyons, and is overlooked by the Puy-de-Dôme mountain. It was originally two towns, Clermont and

Montferrand It is now an important junction, a market for the produce of Auvergne, and has iron and steel industries The cathedral of Notre Dame dates in part from the 13th century The Romanesque church of Notre Dame du Port, founded in the 6th century and restored in the 12th, has a long vestibule in front, fine sculptured capitals, and a black image of the Virgin There is a university and several colleges Clermont was the Clarus Mons of the Romans. Several ecclesiastical councils were held here, notably that at which Urban II ordered the first crusade in 1095. Pop (1931) 103,143.

CLERY. Town of France. It is situated on the river Somme, 8 m. N W of Péronne, on the Albert-Péronne rly. It was prominent in the battle of the Somme, 1916.

CLEVE. Alternative spelling of the name of the German town Kleve (q v)

CLEVEDON. Urban district and seaside resort of Somerset It lies on the Bristol Channel, at the foot of Dial Hill, 15 m W of Bristol, and is served by the G W Rly Clevedon Court, a 14th century mansion, was the home of the Hallams Henry Hallam, the historian, and his son Arthur, Tennyson's friend, are buried at S Andrew's Church Pop (1931) 7,033

CLEVELAND Moorland district of Yorkshire (N R) It is 28 m long and 15 m broad, extending from Yarm on the Tees to Whitby. It gives its name to a celebrated breed of horses, but is chiefly important for its deposits of ironstone, which supply the iron working industry of Middlesbrough Cleveland Dyke, a notable relic of volcanic activity, crosses the district

CLEVELAND. City and port of Ohio, U S A. At the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, it is 375 m E of Chicago, and is known from its broad, tree lined streets as the forest city It is one of the leading ports on the Great Lakes and an important railway centre It has an area of 45,289 acres Notable buildings include the city hall, county court house, museum of art, public auditorium and public library, federal building, and federal reserve bank There are three viaducts across the valley of the river Cuyahoga, the most famous being the high level bridge, which has a span of 591 ft , and is 96 ft above the water The total length is about 5,650 ft It is the seat of the Western Reserve University Cleveland has large iron and steel works, oil refineries, and motor vehicle works, and is the world's greatest ore market Pop (1930) 900,429

CLEVELAND, East City of Ohio, U S A It stands 5 m E of Cleveland, of which it is a residential suburb Pop (1930) 39,667

CLEW BAY Inlet on the W coast of co. Mayo, I F S It is 14 m W of Castlebar, and is 10 m long and 7 m wide It contains some three hundred small islands near its upper end, on one of which—Inishgort—is a lighthouse It is protected at the entrance by Clare island The conical hill of Croagh Patrick, 2,500 ft , on the S shore, is dedicated to S Patrick

CLEWER. District of Berkshire. Clewer Within forms part of the borough of New Windsor. Here is the Anglican sisterhood the Community of S John the Baptist, established in 1849 Under its direction are a number of schools and colleges, orphanages, hospitals, etc Clewer Without is outside the borough

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA. Village of Norfolk. On the coast, it is 4½ m N W of Holt The church has notable tombs and brasses

CLIBURN Village of Westmorland On the river Lyvennet, it is 6½ m E S E of Penrith, and has a station on the L N E. Rly.

CLICHY. Town of France. It stands on the Seine, and is really part of Paris, lying to the N of the city. It has a number of manufactures, being largely an industrial district, and a 17th century church. Clichy was in existence in the 7th century, when the Frankish kings had a residence here. Pop (1931) 55,692.

CLIFDEN. Seaport and market town of co. Galway, I F S It stands at the mouth of the river Owenghin, and is 49 m. N W of Galway, on the G S Rlys. Pop. (1926) 964.

CLIFFE. Village of Kent It is 5½ m E N E of Gravesend, and is served by the S. Rly , the village being 1 m. N. of the station.

CLIFFORD. Village of Herefordshire On the river Wye, it is 2¼ m. N E. of Hay, on the G W Rly The ruined castle, once the seat of the powerful Clifford family, lies 2 m. N E of the village. Pop. 729

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 3 m S. of Stratford-on Avon, and has an old church with 15th cent remains, and a half-timbered vicarage.

CLIFFSIDE PARK. Borough of New Jersey, U S A. Opposite New York City, with which it is connected by tramway and ferry, it is a residential district. Pop. (1930) 15,267.

CLIFTON. Watering place of Gloucestershire and a suburb of Bristol. It lies on the river Avon, which here passes through a gorge Brunel's suspension bridge (constructed partly of material from old Hungerford Bridge, Charing Cross, London), which spans the Avon, has a length of 702 ft and is 275 ft above low water It was opened in 1864 For upwards of 400 years Clifton has been celebrated for its hot springs, which are still frequented Clifton has been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric since 1850 A notable feature is the Rocks Railway Clifton Down and Durdham Down are public property The public school for boys, Clifton College, was founded in 1862 It has a fine range of buildings and extensive playing fields

CLIFTON. Village of Derbyshire It is 1½ m. S W of Ashbourne, on the L M S. Rly Pop 580

CLIFTON. Village of Nottinghamshire. On the Trent, it is 2 m to the S of the city The village church has features of interest and the houses around the green retain their former charm Clifton Hall has been for centuries the home of the Clifton family The village is known for its grove, a beautiful avenue of trees overlooking the Trent

CLIFTON. Village of Westmorland It is on the river Lowther, 2½ m S E of Penrith, and is served by the L M S (Clifton and Lowther station) and the L N E (Clifton Moor station) Rlys Lowther Castle lies 2 m S W of the L M S Rly station , Clifton Moor was the scene of an encounter between the Young Pretender and the duke of Cumberland in 1745

CLIFTON-ON-DUNSMORE. Village of Warwickshire On the river Avon and the Oxford Canal, it is 2 m N E of Rugby, and has a station (Clifton Mill) on the L M S Rly Pop 638.

CLIFTONVILLE. Watering place of Kent It lies to the E of Margate (q v), of which borough it forms part.

CLIMATE (Gr klima, slope, clime) Average weather, or the total of the average meteorological phenomena characteristic of a given area Climate is concerned with the mean conditions which prevail, and its data are based upon continuous daily observations of temperature, pressure, etc , over a long series of years The meteorological elements which are observed with more or less completeness at observatories and meteorological stations are the temperature, pressure of the atmosphere, the quantity of rainfall, the direction and force of the winds, the duration of sunlight, and the proportion of the sky which is covered with cloud In recent years such observations have been extended to the upper atmosphere. The values obtained by the observers at stated times are averaged and form the meteorological

means which are the basic material with which the climatologist deals By correlating the numerical averages with the geographical position of the place, he attempts to generalise the information in order to determine the main features of the several climatic regions of the world.

The simple climatic elements refer to winds, rain, and sunlight The world contains four fairly well defined wind belts · those of the N E and S E trades, the Brave West Winds of the S. and the Westerlies of the N hemisphere. Similarly there are definite areas with characteristic rainfall : the equatorial areas of heavy rains throughout the year ; the neighbouring belts of rains in the hotter and dryness in the cooler season , the belts of no rain lying still farther from the equator , the areas where the rains fall in the cool season and the hot season is dry, adjacent to the polar sides of the arid areas and the belts of rains throughout the year nearer to the poles These areas merge gradually into each other, and while they tend to lie uniformly E and W. across the world, they are modified in shape by mountain ranges Sunlight depends on the tilt of the earth, and is theoretically determined by the length of the day

Few places receive all the possible sunshine, and consequently the average numbers of actual hours of sunshine should be related to the possible total In Europe this proportion varies from a third in the N to two-thirds in the S , and from a quarter in the British Isles on the W. to a half in Russia on the E. May is usually the sunniest month In N America the arid areas of Texas, etc , receive more than two-thirds of the possible sunshine This consideration of the simpler climatic elements brings out the effect of variation in latitude , from the equator polewards a traveller journeys through a succession of climates which may be briefly summarised thus : (1) trade winds . heavy tropical constant rains, small quantities of sunshine , on the polar side of this belt the rains become summer rains only and the sunshine increases , (2) the belt of calms : light summer rains or no rains at all, the sunniest areas in the world , (3) westerly winds at first winter rains, then rain at all seasons, with decreasing hours of sunshine ; (4) circumpolar winds without definite character, snow and little sunshine

At this stage of the investigation the climatologist deals with averages of actual quantities ; when he penetrates more deeply into atmospheric conditions he deals with variations in temperature, pressure, and humidity, in order to determine the results of the distribution of land and water, of mountain and plain, upon the broad scheme of world climates In the study of temperature the climatologist determines first the gradual reduction in mean annual temperature from about 77° F near the equator to about 3° F at lat 80° N ; the accompanying changes in the mean annual range of temperature from 9° F near the equator to a maximum of 58° F. in lat 70° N , these results show the relation between temperature and latitude, and, combined with the observed result that temperature falls 1° F for every 300 ft rise in elevation, lead to a general notion of the temperatures which are to be correlated with the wind, rain, and sunshine belts already described

The next step is the study of the variations from these latitude temperatures which are regarded as normal It is found that in the southern hemisphere temperatures differ very slightly (not much more than 5° F) from the normal. In the northern hemisphere the differences are much more pronounced , in July (summer) European temperatures are normal, in N Africa, Asia, and N America they exceed the normal by about 5° F . and over the oceans they are below the normal by about 5° F ; in January (winter), over the N E Atlantic and N E Pacific, the temperatures exceed the normal by more than 25° F , and near Hudson Bay and in Mongolia they are the same amount below the normal It follows, therefore, that Ireland is 50° F hotter in January than Mongolia ; that Newfoundland and Japan are about normal , and that Vancouver and the British Isles are abnormally warm in winter

These observed results demonstrate the effect of the oceans upon climate The great southern oceans keep the temperatures uniformly under the influence of the sun, and prevent great variations , but the northern oceans have different climates on their eastern and western margins The eastern margins, towards which the prevailing westerlies and the consequent ocean surface drifts force quantities of warm air and warm surface water, are abnormally warm in winter The westerly wind belt contains therefore the following subdivisions · (a) western margins of the oceans (normal winters) ; (b) eastern ocean margins (abnormally warm winters) ; (c) western inland parts of America and Eurasia (normal winters and summers) , (d) eastern inland parts of America and Eurasia (abnormally cold winters with summers slightly warmer than the normal)

The variations in the height of the barometer, e g pressure differences, next require attention It is found that the two hemispheres are quite different , in the S between lat 20° and 40° S , from which the S E trades and Brave West Winds blow in different directions, there is always a belt of high pressure Within this belt the highest pressures always occur on the east side of the oceans, so that there are three crests of high and three troughs of low pressure , within it also a continuous procession of anticyclones moves from W. to E Northwards pressures decline towards the equator and southwards they drop to a greater extent towards the pole

In the N. hemisphere during the winter a belt of high pressure extends across the world , over the oceans this belt is very narrow and lies over the tropic of Cancer , it widens out in N America and Asia, until it reaches from the tropic to the Arctic circle, and attains a maximum height over Mongolia , at the same time well marked depressions develop in the N of both the oceans with the result that the westerly winds are due to cyclone storms of great intensity which whirl from W to E across the seas During the summer extensive high pressure areas develop over the eastern parts of the oceans between 23½° and 40° N , a slight depression arises in western U S A , and a deep depression is developed in Afghanistan and N W India, with its edges as far away as Peking and Khartoum This marked depression is accompanied by the failure of the N E trades in the neighbourhood of S E Asia, for the S E trades cross the equator and continue as S W winds across the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the South China Sea These S W winds, accompanied by dense clouds and heavy rains, are the monsoons of India Cloudiness is largely determined by pressure , where the pressure is high the sky is clear and there is little rain

The climatologist has, up to the present, been limited in his studies by the fact that his observations have been confined to the lower layers of the atmosphere Recent work in meteorology, largely stimulated by the needs of the flying men during the Great War, has added considerably to his information concerning the rest of the atmosphere, and has brought to light new facts, the chief of which are that above an elevation of about 30,000 ft the temperature is constant at approximately 53° C., that clouds do not occur above this elevation , and that the main causes of weather changes, and, therefore, of climatic

differences, are to be found in the layers of the atmosphere at about this level. While it is clear that many climatic phenomena are directly traceable to the influence of the sun, it has not been definitely ascertained how the highest mountains which almost pierce this causative layer, and the distribution of land and sea in the N hemisphere modify the solar influences. *See* Atmosphere

CLINCH. River of the United States Rising in the W part of Virginia, it flows 250 m S W into Tennessee, and unites with the Holston river at Kingston to form the Tennessee river

CLINTON. City of Iowa, U S A On the Mississippi river, it is 138 m by rail W. of Chicago It is an important railway centre served by the Chicago and North-Western and several other railways The city contains several parks, two academies and Wartburg Lutheran College, founded in 1894 It is a manufacturing centre, produces boilers, bricks, cloth, paper, etc , and has large stockyards and machine shops Pop. (1930) 25,726

CLINTON. Town of Massachusetts, U S A. It is on the river Nashua, 13 m N N E of Worcester, on the Boston and Maine Rly Here is Wachusett dam and reservoir, part of the water supply of Boston The town has a fine municipal building, a library, a hospital, an extensive park, and manufactures cloth, machinery and carpets Pop (1930) 25,726

CLIPSTON. Village of Northamptonshire It is 4 m S of Market Harborough, and is served by the L M S Rly

CLIPSTONE District of Nottinghamshire. It is in Sherwood Forest, on the river Maun, 3 m N E of Mansfield Clipstone palace, now in ruins, lies 5 m N E of Mansfield During the Great War there was a training camp at Clipstone

CLITHEROE Borough and market town of Lancashire It is on the river Ribble, at the base of Pendle Hill, 10¼ m N E of Blackburn on the L M S Rly , and has cotton industries and lime and cement works The grammar school was founded in 1554, the ancient church of S Mary Magdalene has been reconstructed There are remains of an 11th century castle Market days, Tues and Sat Pop. (1931) 12,008



Clitheroe arms

CLIVEDEN Hamlet of Buckinghamshire The residence here is charmingly situated among rocks and hanging woods on the river Thames, 3 m N E of Maidenhead and close to Dropmore It was a seat of the duke of Westminster before it was sold to Viscount Astor

CLOGHER. Village of Tyrone, Ireland On the Blackwater river, 2 m S W of Augher and 80 m N W of Dublin, it is served by the Clogher Valley light railway. Formerly an important ecclesiastical city, it has an 18th century cathedral and a bishop's palace Near the former is a stone, presumed to be the clogher, or golden stone, after which the village is named

CLONAKILTY. Urban district, market town, and seaport, co Cork, I F S It stands on Clonakilty Bay, 13 m S W of Bandon, on the G S Rlys Here are corn and flax mills, and close by are Druidical remains similar to those at Stonehenge Market day, Fri Pop (1926), 2,770

CLONCURRY. Town of Queensland, Australia It is a railway junction and road centre, 408 m by rail W of Townsville on the coast, and 210 m S of Burketown on the Gulf of Carpentaria Here the railway branches N. to Coolulla and S to Dajarra Copper has been mined here since 1884 It is connected by air mail service with Brisbane, Normanton, and other towns. Pop 1,100.

CLONES. Urban district and market town of co Monaghan, I F S. It is 39¼ m N.W. of Dundalk, on the G N I. Rly. There are abbey ruins and a round tower. Market day, Thurs. Pop (1926) 2,365

CLONFERT City of co Galway, I F S It stands on the river Shannon and the Grand Canal, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. S. Brendan founded a diocese and monastery here in 558 Pop 1,633

CLONMACNOISE. District of Offaly, I F S. On the river Shannon, it is 8 m S.W of Athlone, and includes the Shannon Bridge A chief seat of religion among the ancient Irish, it now has the ruins of seven churches, two round towers, three crosses, and a palace or castle St Kieran founded an abbey here in 548, and Roderic O'Conor, last of the native kings of Ireland, was buried here (1198) The ruins are perhaps the most extensive in Ireland

CLONMEL. Borough and county town of co Tipperary, I F S It stands at the head of navigation on the river Suir, 28 m N W of Waterford, on the G S Rlys, and is a railway centre. Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1926) 9,056.

CLONTARF. Suburb of Dublin On the coast to the N E. of the city proper, it is a popular pleasure resort Here in 1014 Brian Boru defeated the Danes.

CLOSEBURN. Village of Dumfriesshire. It is 11¼ m N W of Dumfries, on the L M S Rly. Here slate and stone are quarried, and near the village are mineral springs. Pop 1,074

CLOUD. Fogs or mists formed at some distance above the ground. They are composed of tiny water particles floating in the air Like fogs or mists, clouds can be produced only by the cooling of masses of air containing water vapour In most cases the condensation occurs on minute solid-dust particles, owing to the fact that solid particles radiate heat very quickly, and thus become cooler than the air which surrounds them; but it has been proved that water vapour may be condensed upon ions of the air itself, although in this case the temperature would have to be lowered to a point considerably below that at which condensation normally occurs The cooling of the air may be accomplished in several ways, the particular form the cloud takes being determined by the manner of cooling Clouds may be classified into (1) stratiform or sheet clouds, (2) heap or cumulus clouds

Stratiform or sheet clouds occur in more or less extended sheets, sometimes covering the greater part of the sky. The air is to a certain degree stratified, and layers at different altitudes differ not only in temperature, but also in their degree of dampness If the air in a damp layer is cooled by expansion caused by a diminution in pressure, dew point may be reached Such a layer would then become cloudy Frequently, particularly in cyclones, sheet clouds may be formed in several layers at the same time Sheet clouds would also be produced when air currents of different altitudes flow in various directions. In this case the clouds would be formed at the surface of contact Typical cloud sheets are cirrus clouds, the highest of all clouds, which on account of their great height must be composed of minute ice crystals, and stratus clouds, which are formed in horizontal layers at no great distance from the ground, and are really floating sheets of fog or mist

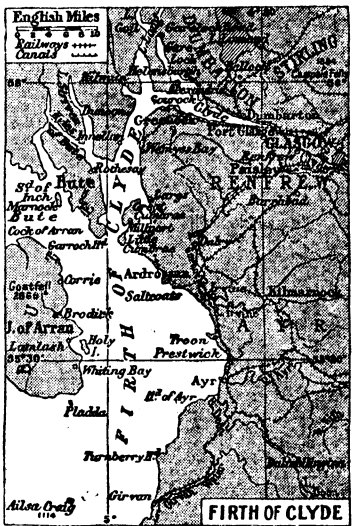
Heap or cumulus clouds are produced by the rising of currents of air, which accounts for their considerable vertical structure As air currents ascend pressure is reduced and expansion takes place. When dew point is reached condensation begins, but this checks further rapid cooling owing to the liberation of heat during the process of condensation This acquired heat enables

the current to rise higher than it would otherwise have done. Condensation continues with ascent, and may cause the cloud to attain a height of many thousand feet. The horizontal base of a heap cloud marks the altitude at which condensation commences. Cirrus, stratus, and cumulus clouds may be described as the three primary types of clouds. To these may be added the shapeless black mass known as the nimbus or rain cloud.

CLOVELLY. Village and holiday resort of Devon. It stands in a well-wooded combe on Barnstaple Bay, 11 m. S.W. of Bideford. Its principal street known as "up along" is formed by a series of cobbled steps. Herring and mackerel fishing is the main occupation. Pop. 634.

CLOVENFORDS. Hamlet of Selkirkshire. On Caddon Water, it is 3 m. W. of Galashiels, on the L.N.E. Rly. Here are the Tweed Vineries, a huge series of glasshouses heated by some 5 m. of steam pipes.

CLOWNE. Village of Derbyshire. It is 10 m. N.E. of Chesterfield, on the L.M.S. Rly. Coal mining is the chief industry and a cattle market is held.



Clyde, Firth of. Estuary of the Scottish river

CLOYNE. Market town of co. Cork, I.F.S. It is 15 m. E.S.E. of Cork, and has an Anglican and a Roman Catholic bishop. Opposite the 14th century cathedral is a round tower over 90 ft. high and 9 ft. in diameter. The Roman Catholic cathedral is at Cobh. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1926) 712.

CLUJ. Town of Rumania. In Transylvania, it is 48 m. N. of Alba Julia, and has railway connexion with Bucharest. S. Michael's Church, the Reformed Church, and the university (1919) are the chief buildings. The industries include paper-making and textiles. Formerly the town was known as Klausenburg. Pop. (1930) 96,866.

CLUMBER. Hamlet of Nottinghamshire. It is in the Dukeries 3 m. S.E. of Worksop. Clumber House, a seat of the duke of Newcastle, stands in a park, 12 m. in circumference. The church is a fine modern building. The Clumber spaniel takes its name from here.

CLUN. Market town of Shropshire. It is on the river Clun, 5½ m. N.N.E. of Knighton. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle, dating from the reign of Stephen, and an ancient bridge over the river. Market day, Tuesday.

CLUNES. Town of Victoria, Australia. It is 92 m. by rly. N.W. of Melbourne and 20 m. from Ballarat, and is a mining centre. Pop. 2,000.

CLUNY. Town of France. It stands on the river Grône, 12 m. N.W. of Mâcon. The town grew up around the abbey, founded in 910, which existed until the Revolution, and of which there are remains. There is a technical school. Leather, pottery, and paper are manufactured, and quarrying is carried on. Pop. 4,000.

CLUTHA. River of Otago, New Zealand. It drains the Southern Lakes, but is only navigable for 40 m. out of its 210 m. Gold is dredged here.

CLUTTON. Village of Somerset. It is 10 m. S. of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly. In the vicinity are a colliery and stone quarries. Pop. 1,234.

CLWYD. River of Denbighshire. Rising on Craig Bronbanog, it flows for 30 m. to the Irish Sea, which it enters at Rhyl. The Vale of Clwyd is a fertile tract 24 m. in length, and from 2 m. to 7 m. in breadth.

CLYDACH. Hamlet of Brecknockshire. Situated 2½ m. E.N.E. of Bryn Mawr, it is on the L.M.S. Rly., and lies on the edge of a coalfield.

CLYDACH. Village of Glamorganshire. It is situated 9½ m. N.W. of Llantrissant. There are some coal mines and quarries in the neighbourhood.

CLYDE. River of Scotland. It rises in Lanarkshire, flows past Bothwell, Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, and Renfrew, and opens out to form the Firth of Clyde. Its chief tributaries are the Medwin, Mouse, N. Calder, S. Calder, Kelvin, and Leven on the right; and on the left the Duncaton, Douglas, Nethan, Avon, and Cart. Near Lanark are the falls—Bonnington Linn, Corra Linn, Dundaff Linn, and Stonebyres Linn. Its length is 106 m. From Glasgow the Clyde is one of the most important highways in the world, and on its banks are some of the great shipbuilding yards. The largest vessels can ascend its channel as far as Glasgow.

CLYDE, FIRTH OF. Estuary of the river Clyde. Generally regarded as beginning at Dumbarton, this important commercial highway extends for 56 m. to Ailsa Craig. It varies in width from 1 m. at Dumbarton to 37 m. at the entrance, and has a greatest depth of 600 ft. It receives the waters of the Garnock, Irvine, Ayr, Doon, Girvan, and other rivers, throws off several sea-lochs, notably Gare Loch, Loch Long, Loch Goil, and Loch Striven, and contains Arran, Bute, the Cumbraes, and other islands. Among its principal ports, in addition to Dumbarton, are Port Glasgow, Greenock, Ardrossan, Irvine, and Ayr.

CLYDEBANK. Burgh of Dumbartonshire and Renfrewshire. It stands on the right or N. bank of the Clyde, 6 m. from Glasgow. Shipbuilding and engineering are the most important industries. It is served by the L.N.E. & L.M.S. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 46,963.

CLYDESDALE. Valley of Lanarkshire. It is watered by the Clyde, and is famous for its orchards and its coal and iron mines, and for a breed of heavy horses known as Clydesdales. They are rather smaller than the shire horses.

CLYDESDALE. Village of Lanarkshire. It lies adjacent to Mossend, and has a large iron works.

CLYDE SHIPPING CO. British steamship line. Its steamers are chiefly occupied in the coasting trade, but they also carry passengers. They go from Glasgow and Greenock to London, Newhaven, Southampton, Plymouth, and Liverpool, and also make journeys to Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford. The head offices are at 78, Carlton Place, Glasgow.



Clyde Shipping Co. flag

CLYNNOGFAWR. Village of Caernarvonshire. Situated on Caernarvon Bay, it is 9 m. S.W. of Caernarvon. The church, originally founded in 616, dates from the 16th century.

CLYTH. Hamlet of Caithness. It is 2 m E. of Lybster, and has an old castle. There are also a bay and a headland of the same name.

CNOSSUS. Ruined city of Crete. It was famed as the residence of Minos and has attracted great notice as the centre of a pre-Hellenic civilization, attested by excavations, especially those conducted by Sir Arthur Evans

COACOACHOO BAY (great owl) Inlet indenting the N shore of the river St Lawrence, Canada Opposite Anticosti Island, and 150 m. E of the mouth of the Mingan river, it affords safe anchorage.

COAHUILA. Frontier state of N Mexico. Separated from the U S A by the Rio Grande del Norte, it is bounded by the states of San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, and Nuevo Leon Mountainous in the N E, it is mainly a plateau gradually falling away to the Rio Grande. The Bolson de Mapami, a flat, low-lying, and arid region, occupies the W. part of the state, which is traversed N. to S. by the International Rly Agriculture is engaged in, cotton in large quantities, maize, and wheat being produced, and there are rich deposits of silver, lead, copper, and other minerals, mining being the chief industry It is the only Mexican state in which coal is produced. The area is 63,786 sq m , and Saltillo is the capital. Pop. (1930) 434,313

COALBROOKDALE. District of Shropshire. It lies along the bank of the Severn, from Newport to Broseley, and is 8 m long by 2 m broad. It yields iron and limestone, used in the great ironworks founded at the village of Coalbrookdale in 1709 by Abraham Darby, but the coal seams which formerly supplied the needs of the industry are nearly exhausted

COALBROOKDALE. Village of Shropshire. It lies on the Severn, 4½ m S of Wellington on the G W Rly Here are ironworks

COALBURN. Village of Lanarkshire It is 15 m S W of Lanark, on the L M S Rly.

COALEY. Village of Gloucestershire About 2½ m N E. of Dursley, it is served by the L.M S Rly. Pop 636

COALPIT HEATH. Hamlet of Gloucestershire It is 4 m S W. of Chipping Sodbury, on the G W Rly.

COALPORT. Village of Shropshire It is 2 m S E of Ironbridge, on the G W. Rly , and is famous for its china In 1751 a factory was established at Caughley, also in Shropshire, where an excellent type of porcelain was produced. Coming into the possession of John Rose, the works were removed to Coalport in 1814, and have continued there since Coalport vases are noted for their fine shapes, delicate scenery and figure paintings, and rich colours

COALVILLE. Urban district and market town of Leicestershire It is 5 m S E of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the L M S Rly. It lies in a coal bearing district, and manufactures tiles and silk. Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 21,886

COANZA. Variant spelling of the name of the African river Kwanza (q v).

COARY. River of Brazil. A S. tributary of the Amazon, it falls into that river above Carytown, 230 m W S W of Manaos

COAST. Margin of land next the sea, also known as the shore The shape and character of coastlines are determined by the action of the sea and of other agents of denudation and transportation, by the uplift and depression of the land, and by differences in the character of the rocks Frequently all three influences are active at the same time

Ocean waves and currents are ceaselessly at work wearing back the coastlines If the coast consists of loose or soft materials the waves themselves will readily eat into it and wash away fragments. Where hard rock exists, the cutting backwards is accomplished by means of stones and pebbles which are hurled against cliff faces. In the latter case, the cutting back is assisted by the formation of caves. Extensive masses of rock are thus undercut and eventually fall, forming in time the tools for further attacks. Most rocks contain fissures along which the waves can erode with comparative ease. When waves enter these fissures the air is compressed, but the falling back of the water reduces the pressure This alternate compression and expansion of the air in fissures is of great assistance in enlarging the fissures and in breaking off large pieces of rock. The cutting back of cliffs eventually produces a wave-cut platform which, along coasts where there is considerable rise and fall of the tides, is covered at high tide and exposed at low tide. These marine platforms slope gently to the sea Since the action of the waves is largely confined to the part of the coast lying between high and low water marks, there comes a time when the waves no longer reach the base of the cliffs and erosion ceases

But erosion along coasts is not confined to the action of waves. Above the high-water mark the ordinary agents of weathering are at work Therefore the outline or form of cliffs is dependent upon whether wave erosion or ordinary weathering is the more rapid In most cases the cliff will be overhanging where sea erosion is acting more rapidly, but will slope towards the land where weathering is the greater force The form of cliffs is also affected by the character of the jointing of the rocks as well as by the way they dip Thus in highly jointed rocks dipping seawards, large blocks will readily fall on the beach, and produce overhanging cliffs, while where the rocks dip landwards, the loosened blocks cannot fall until they are undercut, so that a different outline is produced

Where a coastline consists of rocks of different degrees of hardness, the harder strata, being less readily eroded, tend to form headlands or promontories, while the softer measures are more easily cut back and form gulfs or bays Bantry Bay, Kenmare River, and Dingle Bay, in S W Ireland, occupy the seaward ends of valleys composed of carboniferous limestone, which is more readily eroded than the old red sandstone ridges which separate the inlets from each other

Coast Protection For protection the coast is armoured, as it were, with a wall of masonry, concrete, or timber , and with banks of shingle collected by barriers, called groynes, built out more or less at right angles to the coast Massive sea walls, owing to their high cost, are used only where the land to be protected has great value—the frontages of seaside resorts, for example To ensure permanency, they should be carried down below low-water level, and be faced with granite, basalt, or other hard stone. Stepped walls are preferable to vertical, as they break up the waves better and reduce the scour of the back-wash, but they are more expensive Curved-faced and battered walls with a top cornice or bull-nose to project the wave seawards as it rises keep the ground beyond freer of water, and are suitable for esplanades , but as a rule they require an apron at the foot to prevent scour

Walls alone are seldom relied upon, as in the absence of groynes it is very difficult, if not impossible, to protect their foundations from scour. The purpose of groynes is to raise the surface of the foreshore, by trapping the shingle, sand, and other matter which the currents roll along the beach As compared with sea walls, groynes are cheap to make, being usually only wooden palisades a few feet high, though sometimes permanent masonry structures. The distance to which a groyne is carried out varies with

the slope and character of the beach, but where possible the groyne is extended to the low-water mark Very successful results have been obtained with the Case system of low groynes, which consist of stout horizontal planks on edge attached to a row of vertical piles, spaced a few feet apart. Tiers of planks are added as required to keep the top of the groyne slightly above the rising surface of the foreshore This method allows material to collect on both sides of the groyne, whereas with high groynes the level is generally much higher on the side facing the current than on the lee side With low groynes the shore may be built up to the desired contour.

COAST RANGE. System of mountains in N America They extend along the Pacific seaboard and traverse, with interruptions, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and California The range in British Columbia, sometimes called the Cascade Mts, has a mean breadth of 100 m and a general elevation of 6,500 ft, with peaks attaining more than 9,000 ft The range is forested on the W, where it makes numerous submerged valleys or fiords

The Californian section is a continuation of the Sierra Nevada range, and consists of a complex series of chains, gradually increasing in altitude from less than 2,000 ft to upwards of 8,000 ft Farther N., in Oregon, the alt is less marked, few peaks exceeding 5,000 ft, but in Washington, where the system is represented by the Olympic range, the peaks again attain considerable alt, Mt Olympus, the highest, being 8,150 ft Here the range is forest-clad and snow-capped In the S of California a system trending to the S E is sometimes regarded as a part of the Coast Range Its peaks develop the greatest altitude of the entire system, San Bernardino, 10,630 ft, and San Jacinto, 10,805 ft high

COATBRIDGE. Burgh of Lanarkshire It is 9 m E of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly, and is also served by the L N E Rly It is the centre of the Scottish iron smelting industry Its development is due to the establishment of the Gartsherrie Ironworks in 1830 Pop (1931) 43,056

COATDYKE. Village of Lanarkshire. It lies in a mining district, 1 m E of Coatbridge, on the L N E Rly

COATES, GREAT Village of Lincolnshire On the Humber, it is 2½ m W of Grimsby on the L N E Rly. Little Coates, ¼ m E, has natural springs from which Grimsby draws its water.

COATESVILLE. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on Brandywine Creek, 38 m W of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania and other railways It is an important industrial centre, and has iron and steel works, foundries, and machine shops Among its products are silk, tobacco, and phosphates Pop (1930) 14,582

COATICOOK. Town of Quebec, Canada It stands on the Coaticook river, 123 m S E. of Montreal, and 20 m S. by E of Sherbrooke, and is well served by rly The industries, for which electric power is provided by the municipality, include the making of butter and cheese The town has a board of trade Pop (1931) 4,044

COATS LAND. Part of Antarctica It is situated S. of the Weddell Sea and N. of Prinz Luitpold Land, in lat 74° 1′ S and 22° W It was discovered by Dr Bruce, 1903, and named after his patrons, the brothers Coats

COATZACOALCOS. River of Mexico. Known also as the Snake river, it rises in the Sierra Madre, flows N. for about 200 m across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and empties itself into the gulf of Campeche.

COATZACOALCOS. Town of Mexico Known also as Puerto Mexico, it is a harbour at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos river in the gulf of Mexico. A terminus of the Tehuantepec National Rly, it is 130 m S E of Vera Cruz Pop 10,000

COBALT. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on Cobalt Lake, about 330 m N of Toronto, it is served by the C N Rlys The major portion of the town was rebuilt after a fire in 1912 It owes its existence and its prosperity to the rich silver and cobalt mines around it. Pop. (1931) 3,885

COBÁN City of Guatemala It stands on the river Cojabón, 86 m N of Guatemala, at an altitude of 4,050 ft, and enjoys a salubrious climate It is in the centre of a rich coffee growing district, and is joined by railway with Panzos and Pancajche Pop. 26,774, mostly Indians

COBAR. Town of New South Wales, Australia In a pastoral district, it is 459 m by rly N W of Sydney and 98 m S of Bourke It is a railway terminus and a road junction The chief copper-producing centre in New South Wales, it also yields gold and wool. Pop 4,500

COBBINSHAW Village of Midlothian It is 18½ m S W of Edinburgh, on the L M S Rly Here are shale oil works, and a reservoir for the supply of the Union Canal

COBH. Urban district and seaport of co Cork, I F S Formerly known as Queenstown, it is on the S side of Great Island, in Cork Harbour, 13 m S E of Cork, on the G S Rlys It has a fine harbour, and is a port of call for American steamers and for the transmission of American mails It is also a yachting centre Pop (1926) 7,077

COBHAM. Village of Kent It is on Watling Street, 4 m. S S E of Gravesend The church possesses an extensive collection of brasses belonging to the 14th–16th cent Near the church is the Elizabethan Cobham College, almshouses built on the site of an earlier college (c. 1362), of which a fragment remains Mr. Pickwick discovered his inscribed stone close to the Leathern Bottle inn, where there are Dickens relics Cobham Hall, which is famous for its woods, is the seat of the earl of Darnley.

COBHAM. Village of Surrey On the river Mole, it is 19 m S W of London, on the S Rly The church contains fine brasses Its full name is Church Cobham Pop 5,831.

COBLENZ. City and river port of Prussia Capital of the Rhine province, it stands at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle, 58 m. by railway from Cologne In the older part of the city are the 12th century Romanesque church of S. Castor, the Liebfrauenkirche with Romanesque towers, the Kaufhaus, or merchants' hall, restored in the 18th century, the Schoffenhaus, a museum, the old palace of the electors of Treves, called the Burg, containing the municipal picture gallery, and the house in which Metternich was born In the modern part of the town is the palace, erected by the elector of Treves in the 18th century. There are some fine bridges across both rivers and a bridge of boats across the Rhine The old bridge over the Moselle, which dates from about 1340, partly collapsed in 1930, during some patriotic celebrations, and many lives were lost The city has a trade in wine, and manufactures paper, machinery, pianos, and chemicals Pop 58,322

COBOURG. Port of Ontario It stands on the N shore of Lake Ontario, 70 m E N E of Toronto, and is served by the C N Rlys There is steamboat communication with the St. Lawrence, and a large harbour. It is a summer resort. Pop (1931) 5,834

COBRIDGE. Hamlet of Staffordshire. It is ¼ m. S. of Burslem, of which town it forms part, on the L M S Rly

COBURG. Suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia It lies to the N. of the city proper.

COBURG. Town of Bavaria. It stands on the river Itz, 34 m. by rail N E. of Bamberg and

is surrounded by hills and beautiful scenery. Its finest buildings are those associated with the dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Among these is the palace called the Ehrenburg, formerly a monastery, with a collection of pictures. The castle above the town, the earlier residence of the dukes, is now a museum, and contains memorials of Luther, who lived here in 1530. Coburg has an old town hall, an arsenal, the Zeughaus, with a large library, and an old school. One of its palaces is called the Edinburgh, because Queen Victoria's son, the duke of Edinburgh, who became duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, lived there The finest church is S Maurice of the 15th century, with graves of the dukes There are sawmills and iron foundries, and the manufactures include porcelain, glass, and machinery An important trade in cattle is carried on. With the rest of Coburg it became part of Bavaria after the Great War. Pop 24,700

COCAMA. South American Indian tribe From their large 16th century villages they proceeded upon head hunting expeditions in long canoes. They ate their own dead Of Caraib stock, they have intermingled with other tribes, and influenced by Jesuit missionaries have embraced Christianity. They lived on the W. bank of the Ucayali river in Peru

COCANADA. Seaport of Madras, India. It has lost much of its importance as a port owing to railway extensions and to the silting up of the bay Cotton, oil seeds, sugar, and rice are the chief exports The imports include piece goods, twist, and yarn There is communication by canal with the Godavari delta. Pop. 53,348.

COCHABAMA. Department of Bolivia. It derives its name from the river Cochabama, the head-stream of the Rio Grande. It produces cereals, timber, dyewoods, cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, precious metals, and petroleum, and has an area of 25,288 sq m. Its fertile valleys are the most thickly populated parts of Bolivia. Cochabama is the capital Pop. 542,735.

COCHABAMA. City of Bolivia. It stands at an altitude of 8,400 ft, about 130 m S E of La Paz. It has some fine buildings, including the law courts, the palace, the town hall, the cathedral, and the university. It is connected by rail with Oruro, 125 m distant. The climate is mild and healthy, and fruit and flowers are grown in profusion. Pop. 36,196.

COCHIN. Native state of India. On the south-west coast, it has an area of 1,418 sq m., and is a fertile district, covered with immense forests and lagoons The chief products include rice, coconuts, timber, spices, and coffee. The ruler is a maharaja and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. The capital is Ernakulam. Pop. (1931) 1,204,235.

COCHIN. Town of Madras, India. In the Malabar district, it is one of the earliest European settlements in India. It lies in the midst of lagoons and backwaters, and is an important trading port. The chief exports are coconuts and tea. Shipbuilding is carried on. An extensive scheme of harbour improvement has been undertaken, and a portion of the new port was in use in 1930 Pop about 19,000.

COCHIN-CHINA. French colony in S E Asia. Forming the S portion of French Indo China, it is bounded on the N by Cambodia and Annam. It has an area of 26,476 sq m, mainly in the hot, marshy jungle of the delta of the Mekong. The colony is administered by a governor. The colonial council consists of 24 members, and one deputy is sent to the French parliament Cochin-China is very fertile. Rice is the staple product. Others are maize, yams, cotton, sugar cane, rubber, coffee, spices, tobacco, and fruit. River and sea fishing is an important industry. Saigon, the capital and chief commercial centre, and Cholon have rice mills, saw mills, and soap factories. There are wireless stations at Cap St. Jacques and other places. The people are mostly Buddhist Annamites, but most of the trade is in the hands of Europeans and Chinese. Pop. (1929) 4,392,886 including 17,195 Europeans

COCHRANE. Town of Ontario, Canada. It stands 480 m. N. of Toronto, and is served by the C N R, of which it is a divisional point. It owes its existence to the development of mining in the N. parts of the province. Gold, nickel, and iron ore are found in the neighbourhood, and there are also pulp and lumber mills Pop (1931) 3,963.

COCKATOO. Small island in Sydney Harbour, New South Wales. It contains two government graving docks, Sutherland and Fitzroy, and there are also three shipways Large deposits of haematite have been found here.

COCKAYNE HATLEY. Village of Bedfordshire. It is 5½ m N E of Biggleswade, and has a church containing Flemish wood carving of the 17th century

COCKBURN CHANNEL. Passage between Clarence Island and the mainland of Tierra del Fuego It leads from the S Pacific through Useless Bay and the strait of Magellan to the Atlantic

COCKBURN LAND. North-western portion of Baffin Island, Canada. It is bounded on the W. by the gulf of Boothia, and on the S by Fury and Hecla straits.

COCKBURNSPATH. Village of Berwickshire. It is 7½ m S E. of Dunbar, on the L N E Rly Cockburnspath Castle, an ancient tower, is thought to be the original Ravenswood Castle of the Bride of Lammermoor Pop 876

COCKENZIE. Seaport of East Lothian. It is on the firth of Forth, 1 m. E of Prestonpans, and has a herring fishing industry With Port Seton it forms a burgh. Pop. (1931) 2,526

COCKERMOUTH. Urban district and market town of Cumberland. It lies at the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent, 9 m E of Workington on the L M S. Rly. In its ruined castle Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1568. It has a grammar school, and was the birthplace of Wordsworth. In the neighbourhood are extensive coal mines, and woollen, iron, and agricultural machinery factories. Sales of horses are held annually in Feb. and Oct, and of stallions on the third Mon. in April. Market day, Mon. Pop (1931) 4,789.

COCKETT. Town of Glamorganshire. It is 2 m W. of Swansea, on the G W. Rly. Brick making and coal mining are engaged in.

COCKFIELD. Village of Durham It is 7 m N E. of Barnard Castle, and is served by the L.N E. Rly. (Cockfield Fell station). Here are coal mines. Pop. 2,693.

COCKFIELD. Village of Suffolk. It is 7 m. S E. of Bury St. Edmunds, on the L N.E. Rly. Pop. 816.

COCKFOSTERS. District of Middlesex Situated a mile N E of Barnet, it is connected with London by a tube railway In the neighbourhood is Trent Park, notable for its fine gardens.

COCKING. Village of Sussex. About 3 m S of Midhurst, it has a beautiful little Norman church.

COCKINGTON. Village of Devonshire. It is on the coast, 1½ m W. of Torquay, and has a Perpendicular church and a noted forge.

COCLE. Province of Panama, Central America. It covers an area in the centre of the country, and is bounded on the N by the Caribbean Sea. It is a rich cocoa and coffee growing area. Penonome is the capital. Pop (1930) 48,244.

COCO. Variant name of the river of Nicaragua often called the Segovia (q v).

COCOS. Group of about 20 small coral islands in the Indian Ocean. They lie 700 m. S W. of Sumatra and 1,161 m. S.W. of Singapore, and have been annexed to Singapore since 1903.

The islands were discovered by Captain Keeling in 1609. There is a trade in coconuts and their products. The islands have a wireless station. At Cocos Island the German cruiser Emden was sunk, Nov., 1914, by the Sydney. Direction Island, in the N E, is a station on the Cape-Australia cable route. Pop (1931) 1,162

CODFORD HILL. Eminence of Wiltshire. It is 13½ m. N W of Salisbury, and is served by the G W. Rly (Codford) Here is a Druidical circle.

CODOGNO. Town of Italy Situated 35 m by rly S E of Milan, it is a junction for the Cremona line It has silk and tanning industries, but its chief trade is in Parmesan cheese Majolica ware of good quality is made Pop 12,000

CODSALL. Village of Staffordshire. It is 4 m N W of Wolverhampton, and has a station on the G W. Rly Pop 1,805

COELESYRIA (El-Bukâ'a) Valley of Syria. It lies between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon mountains, about 1,710 ft above sea level In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Baalbek Traversed by the Litany and Orontes rivers, it has a length of about 100 m.

COETIVY. Small island in the Indian Ocean It lies in a cluster of small islands N W. of Madagascar and S of the Seychelles Formerly a dependency of Mauritius, it was transferred to Seychelles in 1907

COFFEYVILLE. City of Kansas, U S A. It stands on the river Verdigris, 170 m by rail S. by W of Kansas, on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas and other rlys It carries on a large trade with Oklahoma, and has flour and planing mills and railway shops. Among its most important exports are oil, bricks and glass. It was incorporated in 1871 Pop (1930) 16,198

COGGESHALL. Town of Essex It is on the river Blackwater, 6 m. E of Braintree. Here is a richly ornamented merchant's house of about 1500 Formerly famous for silk velvet, the town now manufactures isinglass and gelatine, and has breweries and maltings At Little Coggeshall, 1 m W, are the remains of a Cistercian abbey of the 12th century. Pop 2,600.

COGNAC. Town of France. It stands on the left bank of the river Charente, 30 m W of Angoulême The church of S Léger, with a Romanesque portal, dates in part from the 11th century, and there is a 15th century castle. The chief industry is preparing the special kind of brandy known as cognac. Pop 17,500

COHOES. City of New York, U S A. It stands at the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, 9 m. N of Albany, and is served by the Delaware and Hudson and other railways, and the Erie and Champlain canals, which unite a short distance to the S of the city. Power for the industrial establishments is furnished by the falls of the Mohawk, which here descend more than 100 ft. It is a centre for worsted and knitted goods, and has cotton, paper, and machinery manufactures There are machine shops, tube works, axe factories, box factories, soap works, and foundries. Settled by Dutchmen about 1630, it was incorporated in 1848 and chartered as a city in 1870 Pop (1930) 23,226

COIBA. Island in the Pacific Ocean Belonging to Panama, 15 m off Bahia Honda, it is some 28 m long by 14 m wide, and is mountainous in the S W It is sometimes called Quibo

COIMBATORE. District of India. In the Madras Presidency, it has an area of 7,196 sq m. Of the total area over half is under cultivation, millet being the principal crop Cotton and silk-weaving and carpet-making are carried on. The exports consist largely of agricultural produce; the imports include rice and piece goods. Pop. 2,117,000.

COIMBATORE. Town of India In the Madras Presidency, it stands on the left bank of the Noyil river, 305 m. from Madras It is an important industrial centre, engaging in spinning, weaving, distilling, tanning, and the manufacture of coffee, sugar, and saltpetre. It also contains a forest school and a college of agriculture, transferred from Madras Three miles from the town is the temple of Perur Pop. 65,788.

COIMBRA. District of Portugal It lies between the Serra da Estrella and the Atlantic, and has an area of 1,508 sq m Mountainous to the S E., it is flat and low-lying to the W, where the estuary of the Mondego opens into the sea. Cattle and wine are the chief products Coimbra is the capital Pop (1930) 370,644

COIMBRA (anc Aeminium) City of Portugal. Picturesquely seated on the Mondego, 115 m. N N E of Lisbon, it was the capital of Portugal for some 250 years It has two cathedrals, one dating from the 12th century, an episcopal palace, fine churches, and convents There is also a university The ruins of the monastery of S Clara, and the Quinta das Lagrimas, Villa of Tears, where Inez de Castro was murdered, 1355, stand on the river banks Six Portuguese kings were born at Coimbra, as was the poet Francisco Sa do Miranda, and, according to one tradition, the poet Camoens, who attended the university. Pop 20,841

COIN. Town of Spain It stands at the foot of the Sierra de Mijas, 17 m S W. of Malaga. Surrounded by vineyards and orange and lemon groves, its situation justifies its title garden of Andalusia It is an important centre for the agricultural districts around, and it exports fruit and marble. Jasper is found Pop. 12,000

COIRE. Another name for the city of Switzerland also known as Chur (q v)

COITY. Village of Glamorganshire It lies 2 m N E of Bridgend, and has a castle dating from the 13th century The church is 14th century, with an unusual 15th century tower.

COJEDES. State of Venezuela Bounded N. by Carabobo and S by Zamora, it is mountainous and wooded in the N, but to the S is a level plain, drained by the Cojede and Portuguesa rivers Cattle and mules are reared. San Carlos is the capital Pop 82,153

COJEUL. River of France. A tributary of the Sensée river, it was prominent in the last two years of the Great War.

COJUTEPEQUE. Town of Salvador, Central America It is situated at an altitude of 2,610 ft, 15 m N E of San Salvador. Pop. 10,000.

COLAC. Town of Victoria, Australia. It stands on Lake Colac, 95 m by rail W. of Melbourne Settlement began here in 1837 on the shores of the lake, which has an area of 10½ sq. m. Coal and iron are found near by. Pop 4,000.

COLASTINE. Seaport of Argentina, S. America Standing on the Paraná river, about 15 m E by S of Santa Fé, it has a deep and safe harbour on the W. bank of the river, and accommodates the vessels trading with Santa Fé. Grain is the chief export.

COLBREN. Hamlet of Brecknockshire. It is 11¼ m N E of Neath, and is served by the G W. Rly. (Colbren Junction) Sewd Henrhyd, a waterfall 100 ft high, lies ½ m from the station, in the ravine of the Llech

COLCHAGUA. Province of Chile It is bounded on the N. by the province of O'Higgins, S by the province of Curicó, and extends from the Andes to the Pacific. It is traversed by the Santiago-Talca Rly, and has an area of 6,141 sq m. The chief industries are stock rearing and mining. The capital is San Fernando. Pop. (1930) 295,971.

COLCHESTER. Borough, market town, and river port of Essex. It stands on the S bank of the river Colne, 12 m from the sea and 22 m. N.E. of Chelmsford on the L N.E Rly. Interesting old

buildings include the keep of the Norman castle, the largest in England, the ruins of the 12th century priory of S. Botolph, and the gateway of the 11th century monastery of S John In 1920 the castle was purchased by the town council. The oyster fisheries of the Colne are municipal property. The chief industries are engineering works, flour mills and breweries. The bishop is a suffragan to the bishop of Chelmsford



Colchester arms

The Camalodunum of the Romans, Colchester retains many evidences of their occupation The ancient walls still exist, and finds include tessellated pavements, inscriptions, pottery, and coins The Roman street has been traced across the Castle Park, as well as an apsidal ended chamber The baths comprise one of the most notable Roman remains in S E. England Market, daily. Pop (1931) 48,607

COLDBRANDSPATH. Alternative name for the village of Berwickshire also known as Cockburnspath (q v)

COLDHAM. Hamlet of Cambridgeshire. It is 4 m S W of Wisbech, on the L N E Rly

COLD HARBOR Village of Virginia, U S A. It is 10 m N E. of Richmond, and was the scene, in 1864, of a series of sanguinary conflicts between the Federal troops under Grant and the Confederates under Lee

COLD HARBOUR. Place-name found in over 40 places in England Its supposed meaning is the site of a building for the shelter of wayfarers on a Roman road Among places bearing this name the best known is the hamlet in Surrey Lying 3½ m S S W. of Dorking this has a beautiful common and near by are the remains of the prehistoric Anstiebury camp Others are hamlets in Hertfordshire, 1 m N E of Harpenden, in Lincolnshire, 4 m E of Boston, and in Gloucestershire, 5 m W. of Lydney

COLDINGHAM. Village of Berwickshire On the coast, it is 3 m N W of Eyemouth, and has ruins of an 11th century priory Fast Castle, about 4 m to the N W., is thought to be the Wolf's Crag of Scott's Bride of Lammermoor

COLD NORTON. Village of Essex It is 5 m. S of Maldon, on the L N E. Rly

COLDSTREAM. Burgh of Berwickshire It stands on the river Tweed, here crossed by a five-arch bridge built by Smeaton (1763-66), and is 13½ m S W of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the L N E Rly Until the Tweed was bridged at Berwick the great road to Scotland crossed the river at a ford here Coldstream at one time rivalled Gretna Green for the celebration of clandestine marriages It gives its name to the famous regiment of foot guards Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 1,933

COLE. Hamlet of Somerset It is 8 m N N W of Templecombe, on the Somerset and Dorset (S and L M S Joint) Rly

COLEFORD. Urban district and market town of Gloucestershire It is on the borders of the Forest of Dean, 4½ m E S E of Monmouth Here are coal mines and iron works Market day, 4th Tues Pop. (1931) 2,777

COLE GREEN. Hamlet of Hertfordshire Situated 3 m W. of Hertford, it is on the L N E Rly

COLENSO. Village of Natal, S. Africa On the Tugela, it is 15 m by rail S of Ladysmith It was occupied by the British on Feb 20, 1900

COLERAINE. Urban district, market town, and seaport of co Londonderry, N. Ireland It is on the river Bann, 4 m from the sea and 61 m. N W of Belfast on the L M S Rly The linen industry and salmon fisheries are important. Pop 7,785

COLEROON. Waterway of India. In Madras, it is the northern arm of the Cauvery delta, from which it branches off near Trichinopoli, and after a course of 94 m. enters the sea near Devikottai. A dam across the river above Srirangam island controls the irrigation system

COLESBERG. Town of Cape Province, S. Africa It is 308 m by rly N of Port Elizabeth, and 141 m S of Bloemfontein The old wagon route to the Orange Free State passes through the town and crosses the Orange river, 18 m distant, by a fine bridge It was the scene of important operations during the S. African War (1899-1902) Pop 2,117.

COLESHILL. Market town of Warwickshire It is on the river Cole, 8½ m E N E of Birmingham, on the L M S Rly , and has an old church. Market day, Fri Pop 3,177

COLIMA. Volcano of Mexico. It is in the state of Jalisco and is 12,600 ft high

COLIMA. State of Mexico Bordered on the S W by the Pacific, it is mainly mountainous and has an area of 2,272 sq m It is served by a branch of the Mexican Central Rly. Colima is the capital. Pop (1930) 60,845

COLIMA. City of Mexico On the Colima river, it is in a fertile valley, 57 m by rly N E of Manzanillo, its port on the Pacific Its buildings include the government offices, the town hall, and a fine market The commercial centre for the district, it manufactures cotton and cigarettes. It was founded in 1522, and is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop Pop 30,000.

COLINTON. District of Edinburgh It stands on the Water of Leith, 3½ m S W of Edinburgh, on the L M S Rly Once a village it is now included in the city

COLL. Island of Argyllshire It is one of the Inner Hebrides, and lies 10 m S W of Ardnamurchan Point Its extreme length is 13 m , and its breadth from 1 m to 5 m Black cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared, and there is some fishing The island contains slight remains of several Danish forts The coastline is bold and rocky

COLLE. City of Italy On a branch railway line from Poggibonsi, it is S W. of Florence. The old part, Colle Alto, has a 13th century cathedral and several palaces Pop 10,000

COLLESSIE. Village of Fifeshire It is 2½ m N W of Ladybank, on the L N E Rly Pop 1,955

COLLIE. Town of Western Australia. Standing 124 m by rail S of Perth, it is the centre of a coalfield approximately 50 sq m in area in the valley of the Collie river Pop (1930) 3,500

COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS. Village of Wiltshire It is 2½ m N W of Ludgershall, on the G W Rly (Collingbourne) The village of Collingbourne Kingston lies 1 m N W , and the hamlet of Collingbourne Sunton 1 m E Pop 1,035

COLLINGHAM. Village of Nottinghamshire Situated 5½ m N E of Newark, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 1,324

COLLINGWOOD. Town of Ontario, Canada It stands on Georgian Bay, 90 m N W of Toronto by the C N R , and is the eastern terminus for steamers on Lakes Huron and Superior. Pop (1931) 5,809

COLLINGWOOD. City of Victoria, Australia It stands near the Yarra Yarra river, 2½ m N E. of Melbourne, of which it forms a suburb

COLLO. Town of Algeria. It lies in the dept of Constantine and is situated on the coast 20 m W. of Philippeville It was a city of considerable importance during the Roman occupation, being the Kollops Magnus of Ptolemy. Pop. 2,250

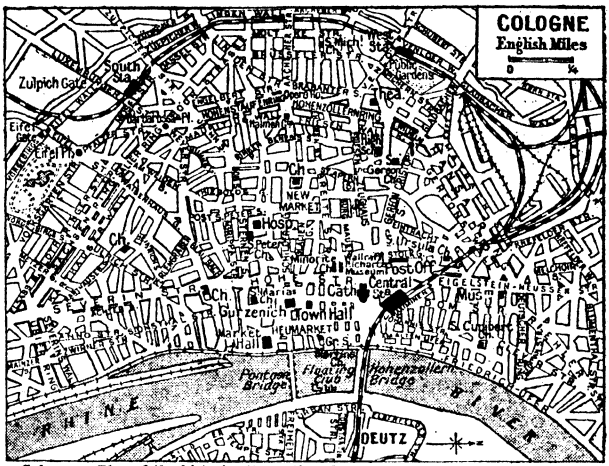
COLMAR. Town of France It is at the foot of the Vosges Mts on the Lauch, a tributary of the Ill, 42 m by rail and canal S W. of Strasbourg Declared a free city in 1226, it was held by the French from 1673 till 1871, when it became

German. It was returned to France in 1919. The town is a great cotton spinning centre. In the old part are houses of the 16th and 17th centuries, S. Martin's Church or cathedral, and the restored buildings of the old Benedictine convent of Unterlinden founded in 1232, and used as an art museum. Pop. 43,167.

COLN. River of Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Buckinghamshire. It rises near Hatfield and flows in a S.W. direction along the borders of Middlesex and Buckinghamshire until it joins the river Thames at Staines. Its length is 35 m.

COLNBROOK. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 4 m. N. of Staines, on the G.W. Rly.

COLNE. River of Essex. Rising in the N.W. of the county, it enters the North Sea at Mersea I. after a S.E. course of 35 m. The oyster beds are the property of the corporation of Colchester. Brightlingsea on the estuary is a yachting centre.



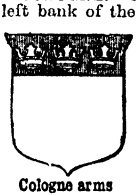
Cologne. Plan of the historic city on the Rhine, now a great commercial centre

COLNE. Borough and market town of Lancashire. It is on a small tributary of the Calder, near the Liverpool and Leeds Canal, 34½ m. N. of Manchester on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief buildings are the old church of S. Bartholomew, the grammar school, and the cloth hall. Its chief manufactures are printed calicoes and woven fancy goods. In the vicinity are slate and limestone quarries. Market days, Wed., Fri., and Sat. Pop. (1931) 23,790.

COLNEY HATCH. District of Middlesex. Its station, New Southgate, is on the L.N.E. Rly. Here is one of the largest of the County of London mental hospitals. Opened in 1851, it has accommodation for over 2,000 inmates.

COLOANE. Island of China. Situated at the mouth of the Canton river, together with the adjacent islands of Macao and Taipa it forms a province, belonging to Portugal.

COLOGNE. City of Prussia. Mainly on the left bank of the Rhine, it includes Deutz across the river and other suburbs. It is a great railway junction and river port and an important air station. The old town lies near the river. The newer parts are beyond the site of the old fortifications. The cathedral, begun in 1248 but only completed in 1880, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in the world. Other famous old churches are S. Maria im Capitol, S. Pantaleon's, Great S. Martin's, S. Andrew's, S. Gereon's, S. Ursula's, and S. Cecilia's. One of the finest modern churches is the R.C. cathedral at Deutz. Among old secular buildings are the Gürzenich partly used as the stock exchange, the Rathaus, Templars' Lodge, and House of the Staple. Modern buildings include the library and archives, the post office, and the fine central station. There is a university and several museums. The opera house is notable and near is the Ring, with streets named after the great composers. Several bridges cross the river, but the bridge of boats has been removed. Its manufactures include machinery, cottons, chemicals, and beet sugar.


Cologne arms

Cologne owes its name to the Romans, who founded a colony here. During the Great War its position and railway facilities made it one of Germany's chief military centres; after the armistice (1918), it was occupied by the Allies until they evacuated it in 1926.

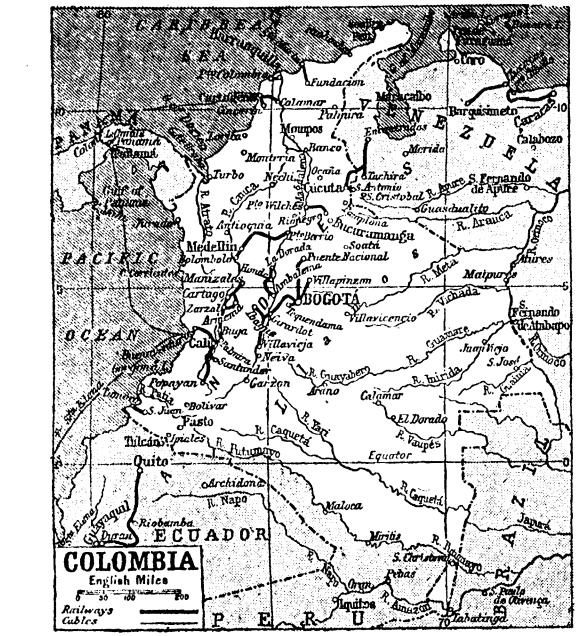
In the Middle Ages and later Cologne was the centre of a little state ruled by the archbishop, who was also one of the electors; it was therefore called an electorate. Its extent varied very much from time to time, but in the later Middle Ages it was a stretch of land lying for about 100 m. along the Rhine, mainly on the left bank. It included Bonn, where the archbishops often resided, as Cologne itself, a free imperial city, refused to accept their authority. The last elector died in 1801, and in 1815 the lands of the electorate were given to Prussia, being now included in the Rhine province. For a few years previously much of it had been French. Pop. 700,222.

COLOMB BECHAR. Village of Algeria. Situated at the extreme south-west corner of the department of Oran, in the heart of the desert, it is 460 m. from the coast. It is the terminus of the railway from Oran, and 14 m. from the Moroccoan border.

COLOMBES. Suburb of Paris. To the N.W. of the city, it is 5 m. from its centre, with which it is connected by tram and railway. It has a 16th century church, but the castle, in which Queen Henrietta Maria died, has disappeared. There is a stadium for international football matches and other athletic events, and a racecourse. Vinegar and measuring instruments are made here, and there are petroleum refineries. Pop. 42,300.

COLOMBIA. Republic of S. America. It is bounded N.W. by the republic of Panama, W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by Venezuela and Brazil, and S. by Peru and Ecuador. The area is estimated at about 447,500 sq. m. Pop. 7,851,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. The W. part of Colombia is traversed by three great ranges of the Andes—the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras. To the east are immense plains. The N. section of these is covered with rank grass, flooded in the wet season, parched in the dry. The S. part is watered by the Amazon and Orinoco and their tributaries, and is dense tropical forest. The Eastern Cordilleras consist of vast plateaux; this is the most densely populated part of the republic and the climate is temperate. The coastal plains



Colombia. Map of the little republic in the north of S. America

are hot and humid. The chief rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, and Patia. Bogotá is the capital, other important towns including Medellin, Barranquilla, Cartagena, and Manizales.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. The president of the republic is elected by direct popular vote for four years. The legislature consists of a Congress of two houses, a Senate of 58 members and a house of representatives, the 131 members of which are elected for two years. The departments of state are presided over by ministers, who are appointed by the president.

There is an army recruited by compulsory service. The religion of the country is Roman Catholicism, and the language is Spanish. Colombia is a member of the League of Nations.

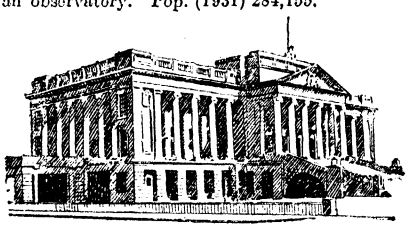


Colombia. Peon selling alligator pears

TRADE. The chief agricultural products are coffee, cotton, bananas, tobacco, and wheat and other cereals. The forests yield cedar, dyewoods, and medicinal plants. The mineral wealth is enormous. The products include emeralds, platinum, gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, and petroleum. There are valuable pearl fisheries. The chief exports are coffee, bananas, and platinum. The railways consist of small lines linking up the towns with the rivers or the sea. Aerial ropeways are widely used. Aeroplane services are very highly developed. There is wireless communication with Europe and U.S.A. The monetary unit is the gold peso, but the currency in circulation is silver, nickel, and paper. The metric system of weights and measures is used.

HISTORY. Originally under Spanish rule, Colombia gained its independence in 1819, when Simon Bolivar established the republic, consisting of what are now Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from it in 1830, becoming separate republics, and in 1863 the remaining portion became the united states of Colombia. Panama was separated from it in 1903. Other events of the 20th century have been boundary disputes with Peru and Brazil.

COLOMBO. Capital and chief port of Ceylon. The administrative and trade centre of the island, it is on the W. coast. It has one of the largest artificial harbours in the world, covering over 600 acres, and is an important coaling station. The leading export is tea. The business quarter lies at the S. end of the harbour, where are the governor's residence, government buildings, and principal hotels. Farther on is the lake, and beyond it Victoria Park, the chief residential quarter, while between the lake and the sea is a narrow isthmus, Gallo Face, where are promenades and recreation grounds. The two cathedrals, Christ Church and the Roman Catholic cathedral, are near the harbour. The hall of the legislative council, opened in 1930, is one of the finest modern buildings in the East. The new university of Ceylon is situated in Colombo which has an observatory. Pop. (1931) 284,155.



Colombo. Building of the legislature of Ceylon

COLON. Town of Argentina. It stands opposite Paysandu, on the Uruguay river, here navigable by large craft, on the railway between Concepción and Concordia. A cattle centre, it has meat preserving factories, and the exports include extract of beef, and hides. Pop. 4,000.

COLON. City of Panama, Central America. It stands on the Caribbean Sea, at the W. end of the Panama Canal, 47 m. by railway N. of Panama. Founded in 1850, it was first called Aspinwall, but was officially named Colón, after Columbus. It has an aerodrome. Pop. 29,765.

COLON. Official name of the Galapagos archipelago. *See* Galapagos.

COLONIA. Department of Uruguay. Fronting the Rio de la Plata, it has an area of 2,193 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 111,050.

COLONIA. Town and pleasure resort of Uruguay. It stands on the river Plate opposite Buenos Aires, and is about 150 m. from Montevideo, with which it is connected by railway and steamer. It has a casino and a bull fighting ring, and exports hides and wool. Pop. 8,000.

COLONNA (anc. Sunium Promontorium). Cape of Greece. It is the southernmost point of Attica. On the summit of the promontory, alt. 270 ft., are remains of a temple of Athena, and from these columns the cape takes its name.

COLONSAY. Island of Argyllshire. One of the Inner Hebrides, it was named after S. Columba, who founded a college here. It is 8 m. long and covers nearly 20 sq. m.

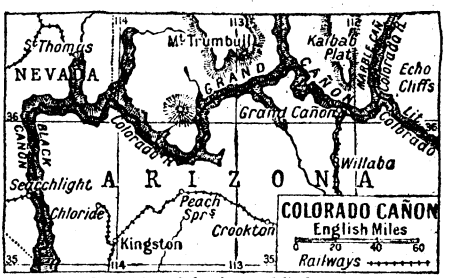
COLORADO. River of the U.S.A. and Mexico. Known also as the Colorado River of the West, it is formed by the union of the Green river, which rises on Fremont's Peak in Wyoming, and the Grand river, coming from the Rocky Mts. in Colorado. It flows through the dry plateau region of the S.W. to the head of the gulf of California, and drains an area of 250,000 sq. m. Its length is estimated at 2,200 m., including its principal headstream, the Green river. Of its many cañons the most remarkable is the Grand Cañon. To provide electric power a huge dam, called the Hoover, has been built on the river.

COLORADO, LITTLE. One of the chief branches of the Colorado river, U.S.A. Rising on the S. declivity of the White Mts. in Arizona, it flows 275 m. N.W. through the Painted Desert to the Colorado, which it joins from the left. The last 26 m. of its course is through a cañon about 1,800 ft. deep. A large section of the valley is followed by the Santa Fé rly. to Los Angeles. It was originally known as the Rio Leno, the Flax river.

COLORADO. River of Texas, U.S.A. It rises by many head-streams in the W. of the state, and flows generally S.E. to the gulf of Mexico, which it enters through Matagorda Bay. Called the Eastern Colorado to distinguish it from the larger river of the same name, it is about 900 m. long, and is navigable to Austin, about 300 m. from its mouth.

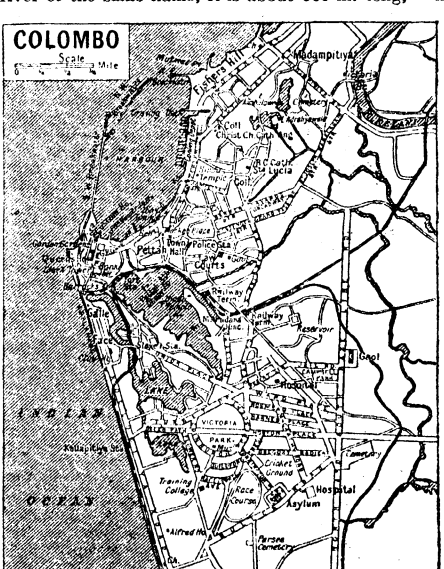
COLORADO. River of Argentina. Formed by the union of the Rio Grande and Rio de Barrancas, it rises in the Andes and flows S.E., entering the Atlantic through two mouths between Bahia Blanca and Union Bay. Its length is about 550 m.

COLORADO. State of the U.S.A. In the west central part of the country, it has an area of 103,658 sq. m. The surface consists of a collection of ranges belonging to the Rocky Mountains in the W., a vast plain, almost devoid of trees, in the E., and a well-watered and wooded region of foothills in the centre. The mountain region



Colorado. Map of the river and its famous cañon

is notable for its valleys, or "parks," which occupy the basins of dried-up lakes. It has a dry and healthful climate. There are mineral springs at Colorado Springs, Manitou, and other places. The numerous rivers are all unnavigable, many flowing through gorges or cañons. The chief are the South Platte, Grand, and Rio Grande del Norte, and the Arkansas. A remarkable effect is produced by earth pillars and rock pinnacles, as in the Garden of the Gods, near Colorado Springs. Colorado was admitted into the Union in 1876. The general assembly consists of a senate, and a house of representatives. Agriculture thrives, and by irrigation much of the soil has been rendered cultivable. Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal, and petroleum are mineral products. There are some 13,000,000 acres of national forests. Denver is the capital. Pop. (1930) 1,035,791.



Colombo. Plan of the capital and chief port of Ceylon

COLORADO SPRINGS. City of Colorado, U.S.A. Nearly 6,000 ft. above sea level at the foot of Pike's Peak, it is 75 m. S.S.E. of Denver, on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé and other railways. Its equable climate, magnificent scenery—the Garden of the Gods, the Cave of the Winds, and the Cheyenne Cañons—and the Manitou mineral springs have made it a health resort. Pop. (1930) 33,237.

COLTISHALL. Village of Norfolk. It is on the river Bure, 11 m. N.E. of Norwich, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 955.

COLUMBIA. River of N. America. Rising in British Columbia, on the W. slopes of the Rocky Mts., it flows S. through some narrow lakes into the U.S.A. Passing through part of Washington state, it forms the boundary of Washington and Oregon, and falls into the Pacific. It drains an area of some 260,000 sq. m., and is about 1,350 m. long. Navigation is impeded by rapids and falls. It is one of the chief salmon rivers of the world.

COLUMBIA. District of the U.S.A. Enclosed on three sides by Maryland, and bordered by the Potomac river on the S.W., it covers 69 sq. m., and contains the city of Washington. The surface is undulating, with fertile valleys watered by the Potomac and Anacostia rivers. The district originally covered 100 sq. m., the

land being granted by Maryland and Virginia, but in 1846 the portion, about 36 sq m , ceded by Virginia was restored to that state It was established as the seat of government in 1790, and is under a board of three commissioners, appointed by the president. Pop. (1930) 486,869

COLUMBIA. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A. It stands on the Susquehanna river, 81 m W N W of Philadelphia, and is served by several rlys A bridge across the river, here about 1 m wide, connects the borough with Wrightsville. Finely situated in one of the most fertile tobacco regions in the country, it is an active port and trade centre, and has engine and boiler works, flour mills, and lace, silk, machinery, and stove manufactures Settled in 1726, it was incorporated as a town in 1814. Pop (1930) 11,349

COLUMBIA. Capital of South Carolina, U S A Situated on the Congaree river, it is 130 m by rly N W of Charleston, on the Southern and other railway lines It is the seat of the state university, Allen University, Columbia Female College, and other educational institutions, and among the public buildings are the state house, city hall, and court house A progressive, industrial city, it has large cotton mills, foundries, and machine shops, and manufactures fertilisers and hosiery Settled about 1700, it was selected for the new capital in 1786, and was chartered as a city in 1854 In Feb 1865, during the Civil War, the city was occupied by the Union army under General Sherman, and later in that year it was greatly damaged by fire. Pop (1930) 51,581

COLUMBIA. City of Missouri, U S A It is about 120 m W N W of St Louis, on the Wabash and the Missouri-Kansas Texas Rlys , and is the seat of the university of Missouri The city has fruit farming and stock raising interests, and there are factories for the manufacture of flour, shoes, and other commodities Pop (1930) 11,967

COLUMBUS. City and river port of Ohio, U S A The capital of the state and the seat of the state university, it stands at the junction of the Olentangy and Scioto rivers, 135 m S W of Cleveland, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and several other rlys It has an area of 24,017 acres and has a number of fine buildings, including the Capitol, the judiciary building, the city hall, the chamber of commerce, and the post office, federal court and prison In the heart of a region rich in coal, iron, and natural gas, Columbus is an important commercial and industrial centre It is connected by a feeder with the Ohio canal Pop (1930) 290,564

COLUMBUS. City of Georgia, U S A On the Chattahoochee river, it is at the head of navigation, about 98 m S. by W of Atalanta It is served by the Southern and other railways There are foundries, flour mills, refineries, and machine shops, but the manufacture of cotton is the leading industry The river, which has a descent of over 100 ft near the city, supplies it with ample water power Founded in 1828, it was incorporated in 1829 Pop (1930) 43,131

COLUMBUS. City of Indiana, U S A It stands on the E branch of the White river, near the entrance of Flat Rock Creek, 41 m S E of Indianapolis, and is served by the Chicago and St Louis and several other railways Among its chief buildings are the court house and various schools The city is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and carries on the manufacture of farming tools, engines, saw mill machinery, starch, furniture, pulleys, etc , besides a brisk trade in leather goods Canning is an industry. Columbus owns its waterworks and electric lighting installations, and is connected with Indianapolis by an electric line It was settled in 1821 and received its city charter in 1864 Pop. (1930) 9,935

COLUMBUS. City of Mississippi, U S A It stands on the left bank of the Tombigbee river, 148 m S E of Memphis, and is served by the Southern and the Mobile and Ohio Rlys Among its buildings are the Mississippi Industrial Institute, the Franklin Academy, Union Academy, the State Female College, several other educational establishments, public library, and two hospitals The feeder of an agricultural region, the river is ascended by steamers and other craft as far as the city, which is the head of navigation Among the various manufactures are agricultural implements, wagons, machines, cotton goods, hosiery, stoves, bricks, staves, fertilisers, and cotton-seed oil Ironfounding is carried on, and there is a large trade in cotton, gravel, and hay Coal and iron are worked in the surrounding district. Settled in 1830, it was incorporated two years later Pop (1930) 10,743.

COLWALL Village of Herefordshire It is 4 m N E of Ledbury on the G W Rly Here Elizabeth Barrett Browning resided during her early life There is a racecourse at Colwall Park Pop 2,013

COLWELL. Hamlet of the Isle of Wight. It stands on a bay of the same name, 2 m N W. of Freshwater Bay, and is a summer resort

COLWICH. Village of Staffordshire Situated 6¼ m S E of Stafford, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 1,570

COLWICK. Village of Nottinghamshire It is on the river Trent, 2 m E of Nottingham Here is a beet sugar factory Colwick Park, long a seat of the Musters family, has been converted into a racecourse

COLWYN BAY. Urban district and watering place of Denbighshire It is 6 m W of Abergele, on the L M S Rly Situated in some of the finest Welsh scenery, it has good hotels and a hydropathic establishment Pop (1931) 20,885.

COLYFORD Village of Devon It is 1½ m N of Seaton, on the S Rly

COLYTON. Village of Devon It is on the river Coly, 2½ m N of Seaton, on the S Rly There is a Perpendicular church The manufacture of Honiton lace is carried on Pop 1,886

COMACCHIO (anc Comacula) City of Italy Built on 13 islands in the lagoon of Comacchio, which are connected by many bridges, the town is separated from the Adriatic by a strip of land 3 m wide The harbour is Magnavacca, 4 m to the E It has a R C cathedral, some handsome churches, salt works, and eel fisheries Pop 12,500

COMANCHE. North American Indian tribe Once inhabiting Wyoming, they were driven S by the Dakotas, and for two centuries maintained a desultory warfare with the Mexican Spaniards Nomad buffalo hunters living in skin tents (tipi), they became the finest plains horsemen

COMAYAGUA. City of Honduras It stands near the river Ulua, about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, 50 m N W. of Tegucigalpa, and is served by the Interoceanic Rly Its buildings include a cathedral, a college, and a hospital The dist is fertile and rich in antiquarian relics Founded in 1540 as Valladolid, in 1827 it was nearly destroyed by fire. Down to 1880 it was the capital of Honduras Pop 7,000

COMBACONUM. Town of India In the Tanjore district of Madras, it stands in the delta of the Cauvery, 194 m. from Madras, and is noted for its shrines and temples, the most outstanding of which is a richly ornamented gate-pyramid 100 ft high The town has a government college Its products include sugar, silk, and cotton cloth, and metal wares. Pop 60,700.

COMBE MARTIN. Village of Devon. It is 6 m. E. of Ilfracombe, and is served by the S. Rly. It has a battlemented church with a Perpendicular tower, nave, and aisles, and an Early English chancel. Its position amidst beautiful scenery has made it a popular resort.

COMBHAY. Village of Somerset. On the Radford canal, it is 3½ m. S.W. of Bath. Fuller's earth is prepared in the neighbourhood.

COMBIN, GRAND. Mountain of Switzerland. It is the highest peak of a large mountain mass in the canton of Valais. Its height is 14,164 ft. The group, which is isolated, extends between the Vallée de Bagnes and the Val d'Entremont, N.E. of the Gt. St. Bernard. From it the glacier of Corbassière flows N., passing the Combin de Corbassière and the Petit Combin.

COMBLES. Town of France. Situated 4 m. N. of the river Somme, it is 6 m. N.W. of Péronne. It was the scene of fierce fighting during the Great War. Pop. 1,000.

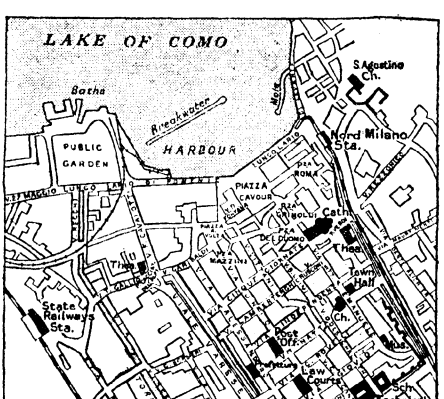
COMBRES. Village of France. It is 16 m. S.E. of Verdun. The French conducted a great offensive here in April, 1915, and American and French troops captured it in Sept., 1918.

COMERAGH. Mountain range of co. Waterford, I.F.S. It extends for 12 m. in a N.W. to S.E. direction; the highest summit is Knockanaffrin, 2,478 ft. The Suir flows between the range and Shevanaman on the N.

COMILLA. District of Bengal, India. Its area is 180 sq. m., and the greater part of it consists of an alluvial plain. Owing to its situation on the river Gumti, dykes have been built to prevent inundations. Pop. about 200,000.

COMILLA. Town of Bengal, India. It stands on the river Gumti, 96 m. from Chittagong, and has a station on the Bengal-Assam Rly., and an English church. Pop. about 23,000.

COMINES. Town partly in France and partly in Belgium. It stands on the river Lys, the French part on one side being in the dept. of Nord, and the Belgian on the other, in the prov. of W. Flandors. Comines is 14 m. N.N.W. of Lille. The chief features of interest, both in the Belgian town, were a restored belfry and the ruins of a château. In the Great War it was occupied by the Germans and practically all the buildings were ruined. Textiles are manufactured here. Pop. (Belgian) about 7,000; (French) about 6,000.



Como. Plan of the city beautifully situated on Lake Como

COMINO. Island in the Mediterranean Sea. It is a dependency of Malta, and is situated between that island and its neighbour, Gozo. It is one sq. m. in area and contains no permanent settlements.

COMISO. Town of Sicily. It stands at an altitude of 800 ft. above sea level, 8 m. W. of Ragusa. Pottery, soap, and cotton are manufactured. In ancient times Comiso had a fountain of Diana with reputed magical powers. Pop. 26,000.

COMMENDADOR. Town of the Dominican republic. It is the most W. point of the railways of the republic. Here the road joins the Haitien road to Port-au-Prince.

COMMENDAH. Town of the Gold Coast, W. Africa. Situated on the coast 15 m. W.S.W. of Cape Coast, it was formerly the capital of a small native kingdom.

COMMENTRY. Town of France. It stands on the Oeil, 10 m. by rly. S.E. of Montluçon. The main industry, apart from coal mining, is iron working. Pop. 10,000.

COMMITTEE BAY. Southern extension of the gulf of Boothia. It lies between Melville peninsula on the E. and Simpson peninsula on the W. It is about 170 m. long by 90 m. wide.

COMMONWEALTH BAY. Extension of D'Urville Sea. On the coast of Adélie Land, Antarctica, it contains Cape Denison, where the Australasian Antarctic expedition, 1911–14, established its headquarters.

COMMONWEALTH LINE. British steamship line, in full the Commonwealth and Dominion Line. Its services go from London, Hull, and Middlesbrough to the ports of Australia and New Zealand, calling at Antwerp and Hamburg. It has also services to New York and Boston and to New Zealand from Glasgow and Liverpool. The vessels are all named after ports in Australasia, e.g., Port Sydney and Port Hobart. Its headquarters are at 9-11, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.



Commonwealth Line flag

COMO (anc. Lacus Larius). Lake of N. Italy. Formed mainly by the river Adda, which emerges at the S.E. end, it is divided by the promontory of Bellagio into two arms, the eastern being called Lago di Lecco. It lies 652 ft. above sea level, is some 31 m. long, from 1 to 2½ m. broad, and about 1,350 ft. deep; its area is 56 sq. m. Highlands and mountains enclose it.

COMO. Province of Italy. It slopes S. from the Rhaetian Alps to the valley of the Po. It has an area of 798 sq. m. and contains Lake Varese, most of Lake Como, part of Lake Lugano, and the E. side of Lake Maggiore. With a mild climate, beautiful scenery, and fertile soil, it is thickly populated. It produces iron, silk, wine, oil, fruit, and fish, and manufactures silk, iron, glass, cotton, paper, lace, and hats. Pop. (1931) 486,982.

COMO (anc. Comum). City of N. Italy. It stands at the S. end of an arm of Lake Como, 30 m. by railway N. of Milan, and is one of the world's beauty spots. It has a marble cathedral dating from 1396, altered and rebuilt; a Romanesque church, rebuilt 1265; a basilica dating from the 8th and rebuilt in the 12th century; the Broletto, now the town hall, completed 1215 (restored), and most of the town wall, with three towers. The museum housed in the Palazzo Giovio contains Roman relics. Pop. (1931) 53,991.

COMOE. River of the Gold Coast, W. Africa. Rising in the hills north of Lera, it runs almost due south for 360 m. and drains into the gulf of Guinea. Unnavigable except for a few miles from its mouth, it is chiefly remarkable for its deposits of gold.

COMORIN. Headland of India In Travancore native state, it is the southern point of the peninsula The temple of Kanniyambal, the virgin goddess, is a resort of pilgrims

COMORO (Fr Iles Comores) Group of islands off the E coast of Africa They are situated N E Mozambique in the channel between Africa and of Madagascar, and have an area of 790 sq m Originally a French protectorate, they were made a colony of Madagascar in 1914 The chief islands are Great Comoro or Angaziva, Moheli or Mohilla, Anjouan or Johanna, and Mayotte They are of volcanic origin and mountainous Patchouli and other perfumes are successfully produced and are important exports The inhabitants are of mixed Malagasy, Arab, and Negro descent Pop 119,305

COMOX. Town of British Columbia, Canada It stands on Vancouver Island, on the Strait of Georgia, opposite Texada Island, and is about 7 m N E of Cumberland

COMPASS BERG. Mountain in Cape Province, S Africa It is the most elevated peak in the Sneeuberg Mts , 29 m N. of Graff Reinet Its height is 7,800 ft

COMPIEGNE Town of France On the river Oise, it is near its junction with the Aisne, 52½ m N E of Paris It has an hôtel de ville with a belfry, and its chief churches are S Jacques and S Antoine On the site of the old castle is the palace built by Louis XV. The industries include copper and iron founding In the forest of Compiegne, between Choisy-au-Bac and Rethondes, Marshal Foch, on Nov 8, 1918, presented to the Germans the armistice terms Pop 15,000

COMPOSTELLA. Short name for the city of Spain known in full as Santiago de Compostela (q v.)

COMPSTALL. Urban district of Cheshire It is 5 m. E of Stockport Near by are coal mines and cotton works Pop (1931) 865

COMPTON. Village of Surrey It is 2½ m S W of Guildford, and was the residence of G F Watts, whose memory is perpetuated by the Watts art gallery, a building erected to hold some of his works The foundations of a Roman villa have been excavated in the garden of his house, Limnerslease There is an interesting church dating from the 12th century

COMPTON. Village of Berkshire Situated 9½ m N E of Newbury, it has a station on the G W Rly Pop 594

COMPTON BAY. Inlet of the Isle of Wight. Situated on the W coast, it is 3 m S of Yarmouth It has five cliffs cut into two chines.

COMPTON WYNYATES Hamlet of Warwickshire The house here is a seat of the marquess of Northampton In a hollow between Edge Hill and Long Compton, and once moated, it was built by William Compton (d 1529), who was knighted at the battle of the Spurs A fine example of Tudor domestic architecture, it has a chapel with Tudor screen, great hall with gallery, many secret cupboards, and beautiful gardens When the Parliamentarians took it in 1646 they laid the adjacent church, which was restored in 1663, in ruins. The manor was known formerly as Wineyate and Compton-in-the-Hole.

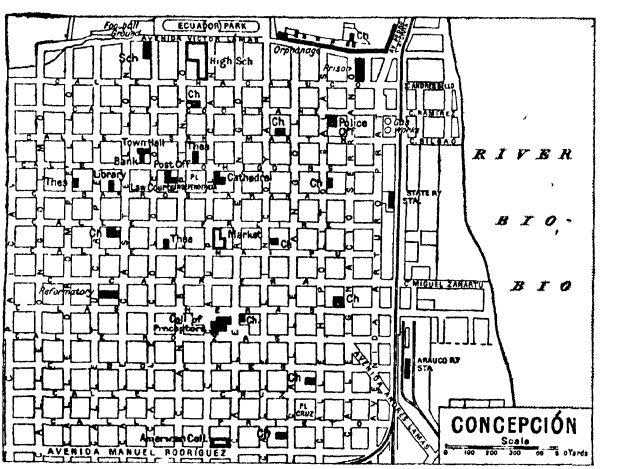
COMRIE. Town of Perthshire It stands on the river Earn 6½ m. W. of Crieff, on the L M S. Rly. Situated on the line of fault between the Highlands and the Lowlands, it is subject to frequent slight seismic disturbances

CONAKRY. Town of French Guinea, W Africa The capital and only port of the colony, it is connected by railway with Kankan on the Niger river and from it a network of roads has been built leading into the interior Thus it has become the outlet for most of the trade in the French W. African possessions of Upper Senegal, Niger, and Guinea There is a jetty over 1,000 ft long, and wireless station Pop 8,000

CONCARNEAU. Seaport of Brittany It stands on the E side of the Bay of La Forêt, 14 m by rly S E of Quimper, and is completely surrounded by the sea at high tide With a good harbour, it is chiefly known for its fisheries, sardines, mackerel, etc , being caught, and the former preserved The older part of the town is fortified and stands on an island in the bay, and has remains of its walls , it is called the Ville Close Concarneau is much frequented by artists, and Celtic monuments are numerous in the vicinity Pop 6,000

CONCEPCION. River of Chile. It is the name given to that part of the Bio-Bio from the city of Concepcion to its mouth in Concepcion Bay

CONCEPCION. Province of Chile Bounded N by Maule and S by Arauco provinces, it is one of the original and most densely populated provs It has an area of 4,404 sq m , and is watered by



Concepcion. Plan of the important city and river port of Chile

the Bio-Bio river and traversed by three railway lines Pop (1930) 329,495

CONCEPCION. City and river port of Chile Situated on the river Bio-Bio 7 m from its mouth, it contains three ports, accessible only to small shipping It is a commercial centre for the fertile province and does a considerable trade, especially through the important coastal port of Talcahuano, with which it is connected by railway Buildings of note include the university and the cathedral The golf course ranks with the best in the country, and there is also a racecourse Pop (1930) 77,589

CONCEPCION. Town of Paraguay It stands on the river Paraguay, 136 m N N E of Asuncion, and has a wireless station Pop (1930) 11,000

CONCEPCION DE LA VEGA City of San Domingo, W Indies It stands on the river Camu, 30 m S S E of Santiago, and has a handsome cathedral. Pop. 10,000.

CONCEPCION DEL URUGUAY. City of Argentina. A river port on the right bank of the Uruguay river, it is connected by railway with Buenos Aires, 298 m., and Paraná, 178 m. It is the seat of a university, and was founded in 1778. Pop. 10,000.

CONCHA. Mountain of Venezuela. It is one of a group of snow-capped peaks in the Sierra de Mérida, a branch of the Andes. Its height is 15,420 ft.

CONCHOS. River of Mexico. Rising on the E. slopes of the Sierra Madre, in the S. part of the state of Chihuahua, it flows 350 m. N. to join the Rio Grande del Norte at Presidio del Norte.

CONCORD. City of New Hampshire, U.S.A. The capital of the state, it is on the Merrimac river, 75 m. N.W. of Boston. Among the principal buildings are the state house, the court house, and the city hall. The manufactures include flour, cotton, and woollen goods. The Boston and Maine Rly. works are here, and granite is quarried. Founded in 1725, it became the capital of the state in 1853, and is known for the part it played in the Indian wars. Pop. (1930) 25,228.

CONCORD. Town of Massachusetts, U.S.A. On the Concord river, it is 20 m. N.W. of Boston by the Boston and Maine Rly. The oldest inland town in the state, it contains buildings of historic interest, and is noted for its associations with Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne. The manufactures include rubber and woollen goods and wooden articles. Pop. (1930) 7,477.

CONCORDIA. Town and river port of Argentina. It stands on the Uruguay, with a port on that river, 215 m. directly N. of Buenos Aires. Pop. 13,000.

CONDAMINE, LA. Town of the principality of Monaco. Situated on the W. shore of the bay of Monaco, it is a health and bathing resort. Pop. 11,787.

CONDE. Town of France. It stands at the junction of the rivers Scheldt and Haine, near the Belgian frontier. It is a mining town, and has a church with a curious tower. The town was in the possession of the Germans from Aug., 1914, until Nov., 1918. Pop. 4,702.

CONDE. Village of France. On the river Aisne, it was the scene of fierce fighting during the Great War.

CONDICOTE. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 3 m. N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold. It has a Norman church, and in the vicinity are traces of two ancient camps.

CONDOVER. Village of Shropshire. It is 4½ m. S. of Shrewsbury, on the L.M.S. Rly. Its church has a fine 17th cent. nave. Condover House is a good example of Elizabethan stone architecture.

CONEGLIANO. City of Italy. About 35 m. by railway N. of Venice, it is dominated by a huge castle, it has a cathedral with altar-piece by Cima. A trade in wine and silk is carried on. Pop. 15,000.

CONEY ISLAND. Pleasure resort of New York, U.S.A. It is a sandy island, forming part of New York City, and is included in the borough of Brooklyn. A popular resort, it was named by emigrants from Ireland after the largest island on Lough Neagh. The westernmost of a collection of sandbars fringing the S.W. shore of Long Island, it is 5 m. long, and ⅛ m. to over ½ m. broad, and is separated from the mainland by Gravesend Bay, Sheepshead Bay, and Coney Island Creek. It has three beaches. Sea Gate, at the W. end of the island, is a residential quarter. It can be reached easily from New York, and its provision for pleasure seekers is unrivalled in its variety.

CONFLANS. Town of France. It is a railway junction on the line from Étain to Metz. During the Great War it was of strategic value to the Germans operating against Verdun.

CONG. Village of co. Mayo, I.F.S. It is 27¼ m. N.W. of Galway, on a rapid stream connecting Lough Mask with Lough Corrib, and is connected with Galway by road and steamer. Here are remains of a 12th cent. abbey, built on the site of a 7th cent. structure.

CONGLETON. Borough and market town of Cheshire. It stands on the river Dane, 8½ m. S.S.W. of Macclesfield, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is also connected with Macclesfield by canal. It has silk and ribbon and cigar factories. The Swan is a famous inn. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 12,885.

CONGO. River of Central Africa. It takes its rise in British territory, on the S. slope of a plateau between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika, the Chambezi being generally regarded as its true source. The river issues from the swamp S. of Lake Bangweulu as the Luapula, and below Lake Mweru it is called the Lualaba. After Nyangwe, the point from which it is generally known as the Congo, it flows N. to the Equator, then N.W. and S.W., finally entering the Atlantic through an estuary 100 m. long. In its course of over 3,000 m. the Congo receives many tributaries, which drain an area of more than 1,300,000 sq. m.

It is navigable in three distinct stretches, the first from its mouth for approximately 100 miles to Matadi, the second some 250 m. farther up, from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls, a distance of approximately 1,000 m., and the third some 80 m. above the Falls, from Ponthierville to Katanga (with a short break), a distance of approximately 585 m. In respect of its basin it is the second largest river in the world.

The Congo was first made known to Europeans by the Portuguese discoverer, Diego Cam, who reached its mouth in 1484–85. Captain Tuckey, sent by the British government, explored the estuary in 1818. The discoveries of Livingstone on the Luapula and Lualaba in 1867–71, and the later journey of Stanley in 1876–77, revealed the full extent of the river.

CONGO FREE STATE. Former name of the state known now as the Belgian Congo (q.v.).

CONGO-KASAI. Province of the Belgian Congo. It comprises the five districts of Lower Congo, Urban Leopoldville, Kwango, Sankuru, and Kasai, and is one of the four administrative provinces of the Colony. Its capital, Leopoldville, is also the capital of the Colony.

CONGRESBURY. Village of Somerset. On the river Yeo, it is 11½ m. S.W. of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly. The church is Early English, and the vicarage dates from 1445. Pop. 1,258.

CONI. French form of the name of the city in Italy, better known as Cuneo (q.v.).

CONINGSBY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 7 m. S.S.W. of Horncastle, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly. It has a mineral spring and a 15th cent. church tower. Pop. 1,031.

CONISBROUGH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is on the river Don, 5 m. S.W. of Doncaster, on the L.M.S. and the L.N.E. Rlys. Here are brick and tile making works, near by are quarries. The 12th cent. castle, now in ruins, figures in Ivanhoe. Pop. (1931) 18,179.

CONISTON. Village of Lancashire. It lies ½ m. to the W. of Coniston Water, at the foot of the Old Man and Yewdale Crags, and is 8 m. N.E. of Broughton-in-Furness on the L.M.S. Rly. It is a tourist centre. Ruskin, who lived at Brantwood for many years, is buried here. Pop. 1,098.

CONISTON WATER. Lake of Lancashire. At the E. foot of Coniston Fells, 5 m. W. of Windermere, it is 5½ m. long, ¼ m. broad, 184 ft. deep, and 143 ft. above sea level. To the N.W. lies the Old Man of Coniston, 2,635 ft. high. In 1932, a stretch of woodland on its shores was presented to the National Trust.

CONJEEVERAM. Town of India In the Chingleput district of Madras, it is situated 45 m. W S W of Madras It is one of the seven holy cities of India, and has many shrines and temples, important by reason of their inscriptions It was captured by Clive in 1752 Pop 54,000

CONN Lough or lake of co Mayo, I F S It communicates in the S by a narrow channel with Lough Cullin The two lakes together measure 13 m in length, and have a breadth of from 2 m to 4 m , the water flows usually from Conn to Cullin

CONNAH'S QUAY. Urban district of Flintshire It is on the estuary of the Dee, 3½ m S E of Flint, on the L M S Rly There is some shipping Pop (1931) 5,982

CONNAUGHT. Province of the I F S It comprises the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, and covers 6,610 sq m The surface rises from the E , where the Shannon forms part of the boundary, and becomes mountainous in the W The coast is deeply indented, and contains well sheltered harbours Only two towns, Galway and Sligo, have more than 10,000 inhabitants Connaught had its own king before the English conquest of Ireland. After that the Burghs or Bourkes were the chief family Pop (1926) 552,907



Connaught arms

CONNEAUT City of Ohio, U S A Situated on the creek of the same name, it is 68 m N E of Cleveland and is served by several railways It is an import coal and ore port and there are extensive railway shops and factories for the production of bricks, lumber, leather, and canned goods The city has three hospitals a library, and a fine public park Pop (1930) 9,691

CONNECTICUT River of the U S A , rises in Connecticut Lake, New Hampshire, and forms the boundary between that state and Vermont It traverses Massachusetts and Connecticut, and enters Long Island Sound at Saybrook, after a generally S course of 370 m It is navigable for 50 m to Hartford for large vessels

CONNECTICUT State of the U S A In the N W of the country, it is one of the New England states, and has an area of 4,965 sq m The surface is hilly and uneven in the W and is traversed in the centre by the Connecticut river, in the W by the Housatonic and the Farmington, and in the E by the Thames Tobacco is grown in large quantities The state is represented in Congress by two senators and five representatives, and has its own federal assembly of two houses For local administration it is divided into five counties It was one of the 13 original states of the union Hartford is the capital and New Haven the largest city Pop (1930) 1,606,903

CONNEL FERRY. Village of Argyllshire Standing 6 m N E of Oban it is on the L M S Rly , and stands at the entrance to Loch Etive, here crossed by a cantilever railway bridge Close by are the Falls of Connel

CONNELLSVILLE Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A It is 53 m S by E of Pittsburg, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Rly The chief industry is connected with the production of coke Settled in 1770, it was incorporated in 1806 Pop (1930) 13,290

CONNEMARA. Western division of co Galway, I F S A boggy and mountainous expanse with deeply indented coastline and numerous lakes, its scenery makes it a favourite tourist resort The chief heights are the Twelve Bens or Pins, in the Bunabola group, reaching 2,695 ft A variety of marble found in the district is named Connemara The rivers abound with fish

CONON. River of Ross and Cromarty It flows 12 m N E into the Cromarty firth, 1 m S of Dingwall A little below its exit from Loch Luichart it forms a series of cascades called the Falls of Conon

CONON BRIDGE. Village of Ross and Cromarty. It stands on the river Conon, 2½ m S of Dingwall, on the L M S Rly , and is an angling resort

CONSALL. Village of Staffordshire It is situated 5 m S of Leek, on the L M S Rly Close by are coal and iron mines

CONSENVOYE. Village of France It stands 11 m N W of Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse, and was conspicuous in the Great War, particularly in the fighting around Verdun

CONSETT. Urban district of Durham It lies on the R Derwent, 19 m S W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the L N E Rly The town is a coal mining and iron working centre Pop (1931) 12,251

CONSTANCE (anc Lacus Brigantinus , Ger Bodensee) Lake of Europe Lying between Switzerland and Germany, and touching Austria at its S E end, it is formed by the Rhine The largest Alpine sheet of water after the lake of Geneva, its greatest length is 46½ m , and its greatest width 10½ m Its area is 205 sq m It lies 1,308 ft above the sea Remains of prehistoric dwellings have been found here

CONSTANCE. Anglicised form of the name of the town in Baden called Konstanz (q v)

CONSTANTIA Village of Cape Province, S Africa It stands at the E foot of Table Mountain, 6 m from Wynberg, and is celebrated for its wines, being the home of a famous dessert wine The government farm, Groot Constantia, contains some 140,000 vines There are some fine old Dutch buildings in the neighbourhood

CONSTANTINA. Town of Spain It is 40 m N of Seville, in a mountainous region, and has silver lead mines and a trade in timber and wine Pop 10,000

CONSTANTINE. Province of Algeria A department of French Algeria, its area comprises the divisions of Constantine, Batna, Bona, Bougie, Guelma, Philippeville, and Setif The principal city is Constantine At Tebessa, Lambessa, and other places are fine Roman remains Pop (1931) 2,484,201

CONSTANTINE City of Algeria It stands on a rocky plateau, 54 m by railway S S W of Philippeville Its manufactures include leather goods and woollens An important trade in wheat is carried on Formerly the capital of the Roman province of Numidia, called Carta by the Carthaginians and Cirta by the Romans, it was destroyed about A D 311 but was rebuilt by Constantine the Great The city has a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 104,902

CONSTANTINOPLE Former name of the city of Turkey, now known as Istanbul (q v)

CONSTANTZA (anc Constantiana) City and seaport of Rumania In the Dobruja, it is on the Black Sea, 110 m E of Bucharest, and is the terminus of the railway from Bucharest Its docks cover 150 acres The chief exports are grain and petroleum During the Great War, Oct , 1916, to Nov , 1918, it was occupied by Bulgarian and German forces Pop (1930) 58,258.

CONSTITUCION. Seaport of Chile It stands at the mouth of the river Maule, 115 m N E of Concepción, and is connected by railway with Talca and Linares It adjoins a large and wealthy district producing grain and lumber, and is equipped with wharves for small steamers A popular summer resort, it has a fine beach and beautiful scenery, and there are many hotels and pensions Pop 9,000

CONTALMAISON. Village of France It is 4 m. N E of Albert, lying slightly S of the Albert-

Bapaume road. In the Great War fierce fighting took place here in 1916 and 1918.

CONTINENT (Lat con, with, tenere, to hold). Name given to one of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe, or a large upraised portion of the earth's crust surrounded or almost surrounded by the ocean Accepting the second definition, the continents are (1) Eurasia, consisting of Europe and Asia; (2) Africa, (3) Australia, (4) North America, (5) South America; (6) Antarctica It is customary, however, to speak of Europe and Asia as separate continents, and this may be justified on economic grounds. In this case there are seven continents *See* Africa, etc.

CONTINENTAL SHELF. Platform covered by shallow seas which borders the oceanic margin of a continent Off all continents there occurs a comparatively gentle slope which descends to about 100 fathoms This is the continental shelf Beyond there is a steep inclination of the ocean bed to a point usually between 200 and 400 fathoms, beyond which is a gradual descent to the bed of the ocean Continental shelves vary in width, being extensive where lowlands have been submerged, but narrow along coasts like that of Africa

CONTOUR (Lat con, with, tornare, to round off) In physical geography, a term for the relief of an area, the distribution of its highlands, lowlands, and plains Contour lines are lines passing through places of equal elevation They give the commonest and most widely used means of showing on flat maps the relief of a portion of the earth's surface *See* Map

CONTREXEVILLE. Watering place of France It stands on the R Vair, 39 m W of Epinal, and owes its popularity to its curative medicinal waters Pop 900

CONVERSANO. City of Italy It is 17 m by railway S E of Bari Enclosed by ruined walls, it has a 13th cent. cathedral and a Norman castle Wine, oil, flax, and almonds are produced Pop 15,000.

CONWAY. River of Wales It issues from the mountainous districts where the counties of Merioneth, Denbigh, and Caernarvon adjoin, and flows generally N to Beaumaris Bay on the Irish Sea, forming the eastern boundary of Caernarvonshire Of its 30 m course, 10 m from Trefriw are navigable. In its upper course occur Conway Falls, a noted salmon leap, 50 ft. high, and the Swallow Falls at Bettws-y-Coed

CONWAY (anc Conovium) Borough, market town, and seaport of Caernarvonshire It stands at the mouth of the river Conway, 14¼ m N E of Bangor, on the L M S Rly The town is enclosed by a high wall with 21 round towers Among other features are the ruins of the castle, erected by Edward I in 1284, the Plas Mawr, a 16th century timbered mansion, and the two bridges over the river Conway Market day, Wed. Pop (1931) 8,769

CONWIL ELVET. Hamlet of Carmarthenshire It is 3½ m N W. of Carmarthen, and is served by the G W Rly

COOCH BEHAR. Semi-independent state of Bengal, India Its area is 1,318 sq m The soil is alluvial, rice being the chief crop Other products are mustard, jute, and tobacco The ruler is a maharajah, who has a salute of 13 guns The capital is Cooch Behar Pop 590,866

COOCH BEHAR. Town of India. The capital of the state of the same name, it stands on the Torsa river, 270 m. N E of Calcutta. There is a college Pop 11,461.

COODEN BEACH. Watering place of Sussex. It is 2½ m W of Bexhill, and has a station on the S Rly The chief building is the parish church.

COOK. Group of 15 islands in the Pacific Ocean. Also called the Hervey archipelago, they are 1,640 m. N E of Auckland, New Zealand, and are mostly coral atolls The largest is Rarotonga, which has a wireless station, with substations at Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia, Mauke, and Niue The archipelago was taken over by New Zealand in 1901 Its area is about 280 sq. m The chief exports are bananas, oranges, tomatoes, and copra Pop 13,877.

COOK (Maori, Aorangi) Mountain of South Island, New Zealand. It is 12,349 ft high, the highest peak in the Southern Alps. From it descends the Tasman glacier. It is reached by railway and motor from Timaru, 96 m distant.

COOK. Strait or channel between the North and Middle Islands of New Zealand It is from 16 m to 90 m wide

COOKHAM. Village of Berkshire It is on the river Thames, 3 m. N of Maidenhead, on the G W R There is a lock here and the village is visited for the boating Pop 5,848

COOKSBRIDGE. Hamlet of Sussex. Situated 2¾ m N W. of Lewes, it is on the S Rly. Close by is Lewes racecourse

COOKSTOWN. Urban district and market town of co Tyrone, N Ireland It is 53½ m W. of Belfast, on the L M S Rly. Its industries include linen and chemical manufactures. Market days, Sat and Tues Pop 3,700

COOKTOWN. Seaport of Queensland It is 1,050 m from Brisbane, on the Endeavour river, and is the terminus of the railway to the Palmer goldfields and tin mines It is the centre of a cane sugar district, and has pearl and bêche-de-mer fisheries Pop 1,500

COOLGARDIE. Town of W Australia Standing 357 m by rly E N E of Perth, it is on the transcontinental railway, and is an important junction for several goldfields This rich area, now somewhat worked out, originated in the sensational find of 1892 The Coolgardie aqueduct is part of the pipe line, 350 m long, that supplies water to the W Australian goldfields Pop 4,000

COOLHAM. Village of Sussex It is 6 m S W. of Horsham Here is the Quaker meeting house called "Blue Idol," which has associations with William Penn

COOLING. Hamlet of Kent On the river Thames, it is 7 m E N E of Gravesend, and 1½ m N E of Cliffe Station (S Rly) Here is Cooling Castle, once the property of Sir John Oldcastle, and here, in the Thames marshes, Dickens laid the scene of Great Expectations

COOMA. Town of New South Wales. Distant 264 m by rail from Sydney, it is a centre for tourists and sportsmen Dairying and sheep rearing are the chief industries of the Monaro district in which it is situated Pop. 2,500

COOMASSIE. Variant spelling of the name of the capital of Ashanti known as Kumasi (q v)

COOMB. Short valley on the flank of a hill. Coombs usually run inland from an elevated stretch of coastline. They are found chiefly in the counties of Somerset and Devon.

COOMBE. District of Surrey It is 2½ m. E of Kingston-on-Thames, on the S. Rly, and has noted golf links Coombe is part of the urban district of the Maldens and Coombe.

COOMBES. Hamlet of Sussex On the river Adur, it is 2 m S E of Steyning Its Norman church is of great interest

COONAMBLE. Town of New South Wales It is on the river Castlereagh, 375 m. by rail from Sydney It is a farming centre and has an experimental farm Pop 3,500

COONOOR. Town of Madras, India. In the Nilgiri district, 40 m N.E of Balaghat, it is an important sanatorium There is a Pasteur institute. Pop 10,000.

COOPER'S HILL. Eminence on the borders of Surrey and Berkshire. It overlooks the Thames valley and is described in a poem by John Denham.

COORG. Province of India. Adjacent on the S.W. to Mysore, its area is 1,593 sq. m. It is administered by the chief resident in Mysore, as chief commissioner of Coorg. The chief products are rice and coffee. Coorg was annexed by Britain in 1834. Nearly half the people use the Kanarese vernacular. Pop. (1931) 163,327.

COORONG, THE. Narrow lagoon or chain of salt marshes in S. Australia. It is 90 m. long and parallel with the coast of Encounter Bay.

COOSA. River of the U.S.A. Rising in the N.W. of Georgia in two head-streams, the Oostenaula and Etowah, it flows S.W. to form the Alabama on its junction with the Tallapoosa. Navigable from its mouth to Wetumpka, it has a length of 330 m.

COOTAMUNDRA. Town of New South Wales. A railway junction, it is 257 m. from Sydney, and is the centre of pastoral and agricultural activities and a mining industry. Pop. 3,500.

COPACABANA. Town of Bolivia. It stands in an elevated position on a peninsula jutting out from the S.E. extremity of Lake Titicaca, between the rivers Desaguadero and Pomata, 55 m. W. of La Paz. The town is dominated by a range of mountains on its S.E. and W. sides. Here is a beautiful sanctuary, much visited by pilgrims at certain times of the year. Pop. 8,000.

COPAIS. Lake of Greece. It is formed by the overflow of the river Cephissus in spring. Channels excavated to carry off the water, and a tunnel cut in the rock by Alexander the Great for this purpose fell into disrepair, and the district remained a malarious marsh until 1886, when it was reclaimed. About 53,000 acres of agricultural land have been gained by the drainage of the lake, and farm roads and buildings have been constructed.

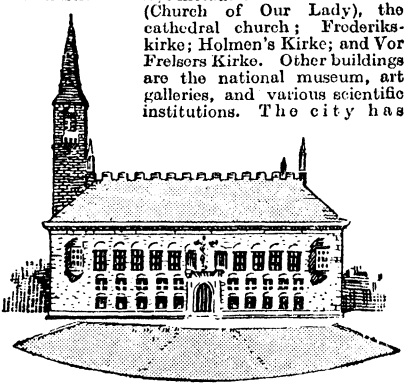
COPAN. Ruined city of Honduras. It is 20 m. N.W. of Santa Rosa, at the foot of the Omoa Mts., on the Guatemalan border. The ruins, 2 m. along the Copan river, include the walls of a huge temple, teocalli (truncated sculptures), scroll work, obelisks, and columns, constructed by a race with Mayan characteristics.

COPENHAGEN (Danish Kjöbenhavn, merchants' haven). Seaport and capital of Denmark. It stands partly on the E. coast of the island of Zealand, and partly on the island of Amager, which is separated from Zealand by the Kalvebodstrand, crossed by two bridges. The smaller and more modern portion on Amager is known as Christianshavn. The city is connected by train ferry with Malmö, in Sweden.



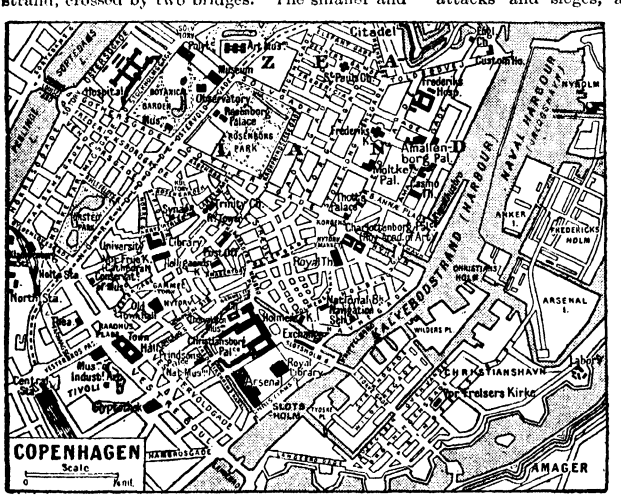
Copenhagen arms

The chief thoroughfare is the Gothersgade, between Kongens Nytorv (New King's Market) in the centre of the city, and the boulevards in the W. The commercial quarter lies between the harbour and Kongens Nytorv. The chief buildings are the palace of Charlottenborg, used as an academy of arts; the castle and palace of Rosenborg, the Thorwaldsen and Hirschsprung museums; the town hall; the university (dating from 1479); and the exchange. Ecclesiastical edifices include the Vor Frue Kirke (Church of Our Lady), the cathedral church; Frederikskirke; Holmen's Kirke; and Vor Frelsers Kirke. Other buildings are the national museum, art galleries, and various scientific institutions. The city has



Copenhagen. Town hall of the Danish capital

zoological and botanical gardens, and its industries include shipping and the making of porcelain. An important air port, it has a broadcasting station. Copenhagen grew up round a castle built by Bishop Absalon, and was originally called Axelhuus. In 1443 Christopher II, king of Denmark, made it the capital. Its history records many attacks and sieges, and in 1807 it suffered a severe bombardment by the English fleet. Pop. (1930) without suburbs, 617,069; with suburbs, 771,168.



Copenhagen. Plan of the capital of Denmark, showing the harbour

COPIAPO. Extinct volcano of Chile. It is on a spur of the Andes, N.E. of Copiapó city, and its altitude is 19,920 ft.

COPIAPO. River of Chile. In the province of Atacama, it rises in the Andes and flows N.W., finally entering the Pacific at Puerto de Copiapó. Its length is about 140 m.

COPIAPO. Town of Chile. It is a railway junction 50 m. by rly. S.E. of Caldera, and the centre of a district rich in gold, silver, copper, and lead. It has a school of mining, smelting works, and a tramway system. The buildings include a fine church and a hospital, and there is an air port. Pop. 12,000.

COPMANTHORPE. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is 4 m. S.W. of York, on the L.M.S. and L N.E. Joint Rly.

COPPER CLIFF. Town of Ontario, Canada. It stands about 5 m. S E. of Sudbury and 40 m. W. of Lake Nipissing. Pop. (1931) 3,173.

COPPERMINE. River of the N W. Territories, Canada. Named after the rich mineral deposits in the neighbourhood, it rises in an unnamed lake, flows S. into Lake Gras, N.W. through Lake Point, and finally N. to Coronation Gulf in the Arctic Ocean It is about 525 m. long.

COPPET. Village of Switzerland. It stands on the W shore of Lake Geneva, 8 m. by railway N. of Geneva. Necker and his daughter Mme. de Stael are both buried here. Pop. 600.

COPPLESTONE. Village of Devon. It is 6 m. N W. of Crediton, on the S. Rly , and has a remarkable cross more than a thousand years old.

COPTOS. Ancient town of Egypt. The modern Kuft, it is situated near the right bank of the Nile, 26½ m. below Luxor. It attained importance at the beginning of dynastic history as the Nile terminus of several desert routes. Flinders Petrie's excavations in 1894 revealed neolithic implements and cultural objects.

COQUET. Island of Northumberland. It lies 1 m S E. of the mouth of the river Coquet, and 1½ m E of Amble

COQUET. River of Northumberland. It rises on the E side of the Cheviots and flows to the North Sea about 1 m below Warkworth. Its length is 40 m., and it is navigable to Warkworth

COQUILHATVILLE. Town of the Belgian Congo The capital of the administrative centre of the District de l'Equateur, it is situated on the left bank of the Congo, at its junction with the Ruki. It is a stage for the air service between Leopoldville and Stanleyville

COQUIMBO. Province of Chile Bounded N. by Atacama and S. by Aconcagua, it is in the centre of the country. The surface is mountainous, and the climate healthy. Copper, iron, cattle, alfalfa, and wine are produced, and lapis lazuli is found. The river valleys are fertile, and cereals are grown near the coast. The capital is La Serena, and the area is 15,333 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 198,336.

CORAL SEA. Division of the Pacific Ocean. It lies to the N E. of Australia, W. of the New Hebrides and the New Caledonia groups, and stretches from Torres Strait (N) to Chesterfield Reef (S). It is so named from its numerous coral reefs.

CORATO. Town of Italy It is an agricultural centre in a fertile plain, 26 m W of Bari Near by, at an alt of 1,770 ft , is the ruined Castel del Monte, built in 1240 by Frederick II. It was purchased by the state in 1876. Pop 49,000.

CORBEAUX WOOD. Wood in France. In the dept of Meuse, it is a little to the N. of Cumières, N W of Verdun. It was a noted strong position in the Great War.

CORBEIL. Town of France. It is 21 m. S E. of Paris, at the junction of the Essonne and the Seine Mainly on the right bank of the Seine, it has modern suburbs. It has a large trade in grain and flour, and in industries, printing and paper-making. Among its buildings are the fine Gothic church of S. Spire, and the hôtel de ville.

CORBIE. Town of France. About 10 m. E. of Amiens, it is on the railway to Albert. It contains many historic buildings, of which the church of S. Pierre, all that remains of a Benedictine abbey, is the most conspicuous. During the Great War the town suffered considerable damage. Pop. 4,500.

CORBIE WOOD. Wood in France. It is on the outskirts of Beaumont and Cugny. In it, during the Great War, the Germans set up one of the "Big Bertha" guns which bombarded Paris.

CORBRIDGE. Town of Northumberland. It is on the N bank of the Tyne, 3 m E. of Hexham, on the L.N E. Rly. It has a square peel tower. The church of S Andrew is built partly of materials from the neighbouring Roman station of Corstopitum, now Corchester (q v). Pop. 2,415.

CORBY. Village of Northamptonshire About 7 m N of Kettering, it has a station (Weldon and Corby) on the L M S. Rly. In 1932 work was begun on the erection of a large steel producing plant to deal with the vast beds of iron ore in the neighbourhood

CORBY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is on the river Glen, 8 m S E. of Grantham, on the L N E. Rly. At Woolsthorpe Manor, 4½ m. W , Sir Isaac Newton was born Pop 664.

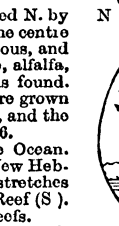
CORCHESTER. Place in Northumberland. It is the modern name for the site of the Romano-British military town of Corstopitum, which lay near Corbridge, 3 m S of Hadrian's Wall Within its partly ramparted, oval enclosure of 22 acres remains are traceable of large buildings, two granaries, barracks, a potter's kiln, and smiths' hearths It was not abandoned by the Romans until towards the end of the 4th cent A D The Corbridge lanx, a silver sacrificial dish, bears Greco-Roman divinities in relief The Corbridge lion, in stone, was perhaps a fountain ornament Besides silver coins, hoards of gold coins were found In 1913 a bronze scent-box in the form of a barbarian's head was unearthed

CORCOVADO GULF. Large inlet of Chile On the W coast, it separates the island of Chiloe from the mainland

CORCUBION. Seaport of Spain Situated on the bay of the same name, it is 34 m W of Santiago It is a coaling station Pop 2,500

CORDILLERA. Spanish term for extensive mountain systems It is applied in America to the various sections of the Rocky Mts and the Andes

CORDOBA. Province of Argentina Bounded N by Santiago, S by Buenos Aires, E by Santa Fé, and W by San Luis and Rioja, it is mountainous in the W , has a fine climate , the soil is rich and productive The chief products are gold, silver, copper, lead, graphite, salt, timber, cereals, horses, cattle, sheep, and goats The province is served by numerous rlys , and has an area of 66,912 sq m. Pop (1931) 1,081,682



Córdoba. Arms of the province

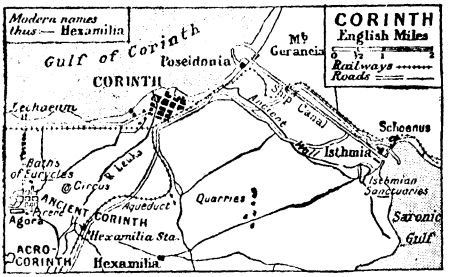
CORDOBA. City of Argentina. It is situated in the central part of the republic, on the Primero river, and is an important railway junction and a busy centre of communication between Buenos Aires and the northern provinces. There is a considerable trade in cattle and wheat The city has a cathedral, a 16th century Jesuit church, an observatory, and a university, founded in 1613 Pop (1930) 253,182

CORDOBA. Province of Spain Bordered by the Sierra Morena and watered by the Guadalquivir and its tributaries, it has an area of 5,299 sq. m It is partly mountainous and partly a plain, and its climate is varied Agriculture is its chief industry. Pop (1930) 618,487.

CORDOBA. City of Spain It stands on the Guadalquivir, 82 m by rly N E of Seville, and is an important railway junction. It has a Roman-Moorish bridge, an alcázar, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, colleges and schools, including an academy for girls (1590), which confers degrees. Its greatest glory is its mezquita, a mosque built on the site of an ancient Roman temple and a Christian (Visigothic) church, and



Córdoba. Arms of the city



Corinth. Map of the Greek seaport, showing the old city

transformed into a cathedral in 1236. Founded by the Carthaginians, colonised by the Romans and beautified by the Moors, Córdoba was the birthplace of the two Senecas, of Lucan, and Averroës. The famous Córdoba leather industry is dead, but the city is still famous for its silver and filigree work. There are orange plantations near by. Pop. (1930) 84,525.

CORDOBA. Town of Mexico. It is situated at an alt. of 2,875 ft., and is 50 m. W. by S. of Vera Cruz, on the railway to Mexico city. Pop. 10,000.

CORDOBA, SIERRA DE. Mountain system of Argentina. An outlying branch of the Andes, running N. and S., it is rich in minerals and precious metals. The highest peaks are Champaquí, rising to 8,500 ft., and El Gigante, some 7,000 ft.

CORDOVA. Town of Alaska. It stands on the E. shore of Prince William Sound, on the S. coast of the territory. It is connected by railway with Katalla, Cleave Creek, Chitina Kennecott and other places. Pop. (1930) 979.

CORENTYNE. River of S. America. It separates British from Dutch Guiana. Rising in the Guiana highlands, it flows N., and enters the Atlantic through a wide estuary. In length about 450 m., its lower course is navigable for steamers, and its upper course is broken by numerous cataracts.

CORFE CASTLE. Town of Dorset. It is in the isle of Purbeck, 6 m. S.E. of Wareham, on the S. Rly. The castle stands on the site of a hunting lodge, at the gate of which Edward the Martyr was murdered in 978. Edward II was incarcerated there in 1326. The castle was unsuccessfully besieged by the parliamentarians in 1643, but dismantled by them in 1646. Purbeck marble and fireclay are worked near by. Pop. 1,406.

CORFU, CHANNEL OF. Arm of the Mediterranean, between Epirus and the island of Corfu. Its length is 34 m., and its width from 15 m. to 1½ m.

CORFU. Island of Greece. In the Mediterranean Sea, it is one of the Ionian Islands, and is separated from Albania by the channel of Corfu. Its length is 40 m., width from 2½ m. to 19 m., and area 270 sq. m. The mountains are bare, but fertile valleys yield vines, olives, figs, and oranges. Many goats are reared. Sulphur, salt, honey, coal, and marble are produced. Corfu is the capital. Pop. 106,251.

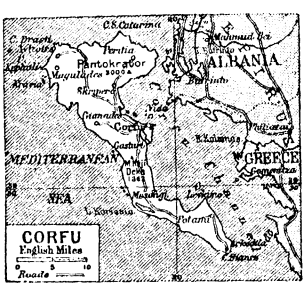
CORFU. Capital of the Greek island of Corfu. It is a seaport lying on the E. coast, and has a good harbour. Pop. 32,221.

CORIGLIANO CALABRO. Town of Italy. It stands on a hill, 4 m. from the gulf of Taranto, and 6 m. N.W. of Rossano. The chief building is the castle. It has a trade in wine and oil. Pop. 16,500.

CORINTH, GULF OF. Arm of the Mediterranean Sea. It enters Greece from the W. and almost separates Morea, or the Peloponnesus from the mainland, the W. part of the opening being called the gulf of Patras. Virtually an inland lake, it has a length of 80 m. and a width varying from 2 m. to 20 m. At its E. extremity the canal through the isthmus of Corinth connects with the Aegean Sea. On its shores are Corinth, Vostizza, Lepanto, and other ports. It is sometimes called the gulf of Lepanto.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF. Narrow neck of land in Greece. It is 4 m. to 8 m. wide, and joins Attica to the Morea, or Peloponnesus, and separates the gulfs of Corinth and Aegina. There are remains of the ancient wall built across it to stop invaders from the N. On the N. coast is Poseidonia, where are ruins of the temple of Poseidon; and on the S. is Isthmia, on whose site were celebrated the Isthmian games; relics of the stadium are still seen. The isthmus is crossed by the railway running from Corinth to Athens.

CORINTH (Gr. Korinthos). City of Greece. It is on the gulf of Corinth, and is sometimes called New Corinth to distinguish it from the old city, the ruins of which are 3 m. distant. In 1928 it was almost destroyed by earthquake. Currants, silk, cereals, and oil are exported. Pop. about 6,000.

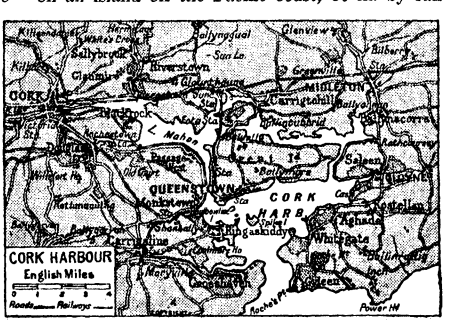


Corfu. Map of the Greek island

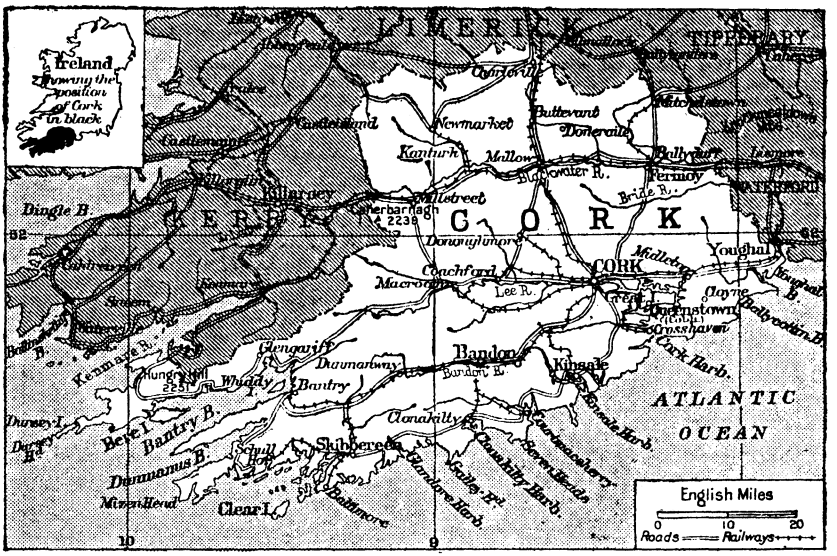
CORINTH. City of Mississippi, U.S.A. It is about 90 m. E.S.E. of Memphis, on the Southern, Illinois Central, and other railways. It manufactures machinery, has lumber interests, and contains a fine park, a museum, and a cemetery. An important place from a strategic point of view, it was occupied by the Confederates soon after the outbreak of the American Civil War and held until May, 1862. It was abandoned as the result of the battle of Shiloh. Pop. (1930) 6,220.

CORINTH CANAL. Ship canal of Greece. Connecting the gulfs of Corinth and Aegina, its length is 4 m., width 70 ft., and depth 26 ft. Cut mostly through the solid rock, it shortens the voyage for coasting steamers from the Ionian Sea to the port of Athens by 202 m, but presents difficulties of navigation. Begun in 1882 by a French, and completed by a Greek company, it was opened in 1893.

CORINTO. Seaport of Nicaragua. It stands on an island off the Pacific coast, 30 m. by rail



Cork Harbour. A beautiful, safe and spacious inlet

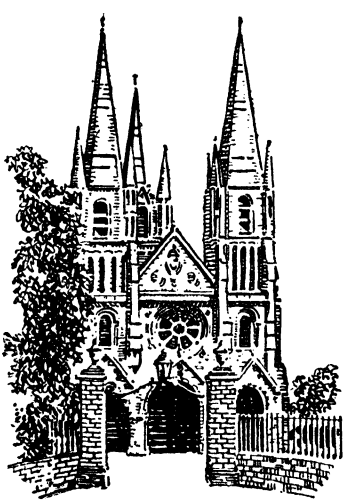


Cork. Map of the southernmost county of the Irish Free State divided like Yorkshire into three ridings

N.W. of Leon. It is the principal port of the country, and has railway communication with Managua, the capital, and with Granada on Lake Nicaragua. Its importance dates from the middle of the 19th century, when the harbour of Realejo became silted up. Pop. 2,307.

CORISCO. Island of Africa. It is in the gulf of Guinea, to the S. of the colony of Rio Muni, like which it is a Spanish possession. It has an area of 5½ sq. m. Pop. 1,500.

CORK. County of the province of Munster, I.F.S. Its area is 2,890 sq. m. Its irregular coast has many bays and sheltered harbours, the chief being Bantry and Dunmanus bays and Cork, Kinsale, and Clonakilty harbours. Mountainous in the W. and S.W., the surface declines to a fertile plain in the centre and E., and is again relieved in the N.E. by the W. extension of the Knockmealdown Mts. Bere, Clear, Whiddy, and other small islands lie off the S.W. coast. The Blackwater river crosses the county from W. to E.; the Lee flows to Cork harbour, and the Bandon empties into Kinsale harbour. Cork is noted for its dairy produce, especially butter, and has fisheries. Inland communication is supplied by the G.S. Rlys. It is divided into three ridings. Cork is the co. town, others being Cobh (Queenstown), Fermoy, Youghal, Kinsale, Bandon, Mallow, and Skibbereen. Pop. (1926) 365,747.



Cork. Cathedral of S. Finbar, the seat of the Anglican bishop

CORK. City, seaport, and capital of co. Cork, I.F.S. It stands on the river Lee, 11 m. above its entrance into Cork Harbour, and 166 m. S.W. of Dublin, on the G.S. Rlys. The city possesses more than 4 m. of quays. Cork has flour, woollen, and other manufactories, distilleries and breweries. It exports oats, butter, and cattle, and imports wheat, grain, sugar, and timber. The chief ecclesiastical buildings are the Anglican cathedral, the Roman Catholic cathedral of S. Mary, and the church of S. Anne, Shandon, famous for its bells. University College, founded as Queen's College (1849), is now part of the National University of Ireland. Race meetings are held in the City Park. There is a broadcasting station. The city occupies the site of a 7th century abbey, founded by S. Finbar. Pop. (1926) 78,490.



Cork city arms

CORK HARBOUR. Inland sea of co. Cork, I.F.S. Situated about 11 m. below the city of Cork, it is formed by the estuary of the river Lee, measures 1 m. across at the entrance, and has a maximum breadth of 8 m. On it are dry docks, slips, and upwards of 3,000 ft. of quays, and contains several islands, including Spike and Haulbowline. The former was the principal Irish convict station, 1847–85. Cobh, (formerly Queenstown), on Great Island, and Passage West are on the shores of the harbour.

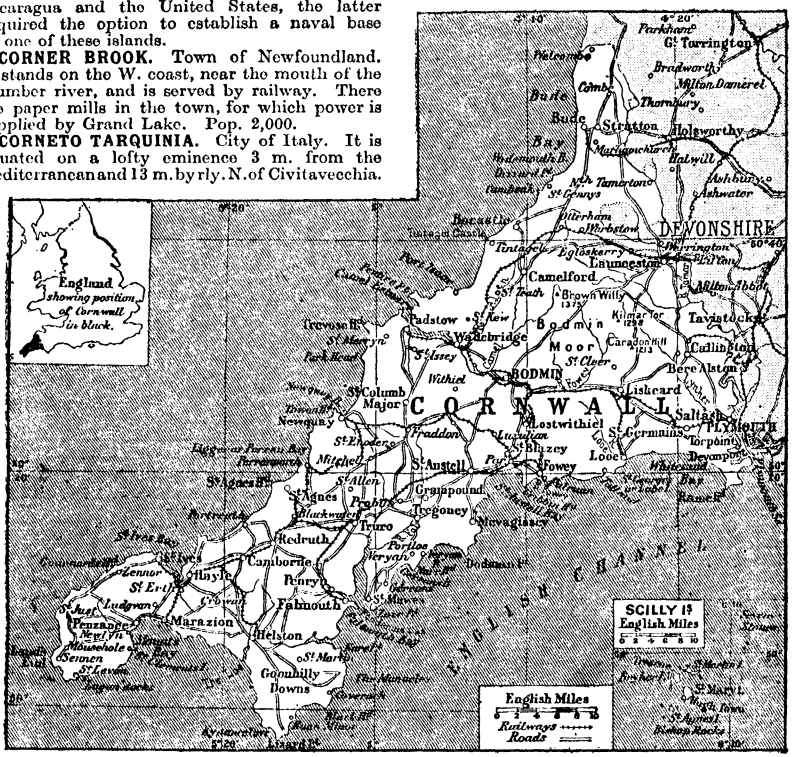
CORLEONE (Saracen, Korliun). Town of Sicily. It stands at the base of Mt. Cardellia, at an altitude of 1,950 ft., 42 m. by railway S. of Palermo. Founded by the Saracens, the emperor Frederick II

established a Lombard colony here in 1237. It has two medieval fortresses, and there are mineral springs. Pop. 15,500.

CORN. Two islands off Nicaragua. In the Caribbean Sea, they are about 55 m. N.E. of Bluefields. By the treaty of 1916, between Nicaragua and the United States, the latter acquired the option to establish a naval base on one of these islands.

CORNER BROOK. Town of Newfoundland. It stands on the W. coast, near the mouth of the Humber river, and is served by railway. There are paper mills in the town, for which power is supplied by Grand Lake. Pop. 2,000.

CORNETO TARQUINIA. City of Italy. It is situated on a lofty eminence 3 m. from the Mediterranean and 13 m. by rly. N. of Civitavecchia.



Cornwall. County, with its long and rugged coastline, in the extreme south-west of England

It has a cathedral, many churches, an imposing castle with an 11th century chapel, and museums containing interesting antiquities excavated at Tarquinii. An important place in the 10th century, Corneto was built out of materials obtained from the older city destroyed by the Saracens. The ancient necropolis is near the town. Pop. 7,000.

CORNHILL. Village of Banffshire. It is 8½ m. S.W. of Banff, on the L.N.E. Rly.

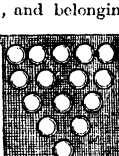
CORNHOLME. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 2½ m. N.W. of Todmorden, on the L.M.S. Rly.

CORNICHE, LA. Carriage-road along the S. base of the Maritime Alps and the Ligurian Alps. Built by Napoleon's orders, it leads from Nice to Genoa, along the Riviera di Ponente. The name is specially applied to the W., or Mentone, section.

CORNING. City of New York, U.S.A. On the Chemung river, 17 m. W. by N. of Elmira, it is served by the New York Central and other railways. The leading industries are glass manufacturing and iron working. Settled about 1790, its city charter dates from 1890. Pop. (1930) 15,777.

CORNOUAILLES. District of Brittany. A French form of Cornwall, it is the district around Quimper. In the early Middle Ages it had its own rulers, but in 1060 it was made part of Brittany. The name is occasionally used to-day for the district.

CORNWALL. County of England. Bounded on the E. by Devonshire and on all other sides by the sea, its area is 1,356 sq. m. Its rugged coast is pierced by many indentations, on the N. being the Camel estuary and St. Ives Bay, and on the S. Mount's Bay and Plymouth Sound. The most prominent headlands are Land's End and Lizard Point. About 25 m. S.W., and belonging to the co., are the Scilly Isles, between which and the mainland is said to lie submerged the Land of Lyonesse. The largest rivers, none long, flow to the English Channel, and of these the Tamar, Lynher, Looe and Fowey are the chief.



Cornwall. Arms of the county

Cornwall enjoys a mild climate. Vegetables and fruit are grown, and dairy farming and cattle raising engaged in. Mining is an industry, tin and copper being found, while china clay is also worked. Pilchard and mackerel are taken in great quantities. The S. and G.W. Rlys. serve the county. Bodmin is the county town, others including Falmouth, Penzance, Truro, Redruth, St. Austell, Camborne, Liskeard, St. Ives, and Launceston. Around the coast are many picturesque fishing villages and pleasure resorts, such as Looe, Boscastle, Tintagel, and Newquay. Helston, Callington, and Camelford are other

places of interest Cornwall is in the diocese of Truro and sends five members to parliament The Cornish language died out in the 18th century The estates in Cornwall, Devon and elsewhere owned by the prince of Wales, who is also duke of Cornwall, are known as the duchy of Cornwall They are administered by a council over which the prince presides Pop. (1931) 317,951

CORNWALL. Town of Ontario, Canada Near the Long Sault Rapids on the St Lawrence, it is 68 m S W of Montreal, and is the terminus of the Cornwall Canal Pop (1931) 11,126

CORNWALLIS. Island in the Arctic Ocean It lies between North Devon and Bathurst Islands, to the N of Barrow Strait, and belongs to Canada

CORNWELL. Mountain of Canada On the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, some 60 m S W of Calgary, it was named after J T Cornwell, V C, boy hero of the battle of Jutland Its height is 9,832 ft

CORNWOOD Village of Devon It is on the river Yealm, 7½ m N E of Plymouth, on the G W Rly Pop 978

CORO. Town of Venezuela It stands near the Golfo de Coro, on the Isthmus of Medanos Its port, La Vela, 7 m by rail, is on the E side of the isthmus. Coal, oil and salt are found in the vicinity, and goats are bred in large numbers. A large trade is done with the island of Curaçao, and there is connexion by air with Cristobal, Port of Spain, and other towns Pop 10,932

COROCORO Town of Bolivia Situated at an elevation of 13,000 ft, 55 m by rail S W of La Paz, it is the centre of the most important copper mining field in Bolivia Pop 9,000

COROMANDEL. Township of New Zealand In North Island, it stands on the E shore of the firth of Thames, about 40 m E by N of Auckland Here is the oldest goldfield in New Zealand, discovered in 1867

COROMANDEL COAST Name formerly in use for the E coast of the Madras Presidency, India It is said to be a corruption of Cholomandalam, i e, the country of the Cholas

CORONATION GULF. Large opening of the Arctic Ocean, Canada It lies S of Wollaston Land, between Dease strait (E) and Dolphin and Union strait (W), and contains the Duke of York archipelago

CORONEL Seaport of Chile Situated on the Bay of Arauco, 20 m by rly S of Concepción, it is a coaling station Pop 15,000

Just outside the port a small British squadron under Sir C Cradock was destroyed by a greatly superior German squadron under Von Spee in a sea fight on Nov 1, 1914

COROPUNA Dormant volcano of Peru It is one of a group of five of the loftiest mountains in the Peruvian Cordillera Its height is estimated at 22,900 ft

COROWA Town of New South Wales A river port on the Murray river, 300 m S W of Sydney, it is in an agricultural district, and is connected by railway with Melbourne and Sydney. Pop 2,500

COROZAL Town of Colombia It stands in a fertile prairie, 75 m S E of Cartagena Pop. 8,500

CORPACH. Village of Inverness shire It is on Loch Eil, 3¾ m N W of Fort William, on the L N E Rly, and at the S entrance of the Caledonian Canal

CORPUS CHRISTI, Bay of Lagoon of Texas, U S A Forming the N end of the Laguna de la Madre, it is separated from the gulf of Mexico by Mustang Island, but has access to it by channels on the N and S The Nueces river flows into it.

CORPUS CHRISTI City of Texas, U S.A. On Corpus Christi Bay, 190 m. W. by S. of Galveston, on the National of Mexico and other railway lines, it has a good harbour and an active coasting trade The city charter dates from 1870 On Sept 16, 1919, a tropical storm, accompanied by a tidal wave, swept over the city and neighbourhood. Many lives were lost, and property valued at £2,000,000 was destroyed Pop. (1930) 27,741

CORPUSTY. Village of Norfolk. It is on the river Bure, 6¾ m N W of Aylsham, on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly

CORREZE. Department of France It forms part of the great central tableland and much of it, especially in the N., is hilly, M Besson (3,200 ft) being the highest point It has an area of 2,272 sq m The chief rivers are the Corrèze and the Vezère, the Dordogne and Vienne also flow through it. The area is an agricultural one, and in the river valleys the soil is rich Cereals, tobacco and flax are grown, and the vine is cultivated. Much land is devoted to rearing sheep, and some coal and other minerals are worked. Tulle is the capital Before the Revolution, Corrèze was part of the province of Limousin. Pop (1931) 264,129

CORRIB. Lake of cos Galway and Mayo, I F S The second lake of the country in point of size in Ireland, its extreme length from N W to S E is 27 m and its width varies from 1 to 7 m. Its area is 68 sq m The lake is studded with about 300 islets, and receives the water of Lough Mask, the Clare and other streams, falling into Galway Bay through the Corrib river.

CORRIB River of co Galway, I F S It flows S.E from Lough Corrib to the sea at Galway, a distance of 4 m, and provides water communication between the sea and Cong, at the upper end of the lake Its greatest depth is 28 ft

CORRICHIE, Howe of Marshy tract bordering Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. N of the Dee and on the S E slopes of the Hill of Fare, it is crossed by the Corrichie Burn. Here, Oct 28, 1562, Queen Mary witnessed the defeat of her forces under the earl of Huntly by the earl of Moray

CORRIENTES. Cape of Argentina It is in the province of Buenos Aires, 10 m S of Mar del Plata.

CORRIENTES. Province of Argentina It is bounded on the N by Paraguay, S by Entre Rios, E by Brazil and Uruguay, and W by the Grand Chaco Low and marshy in the N, it has many lakes and fertile plains and is watered by the Corrientes and other rivers. To the N E it is wooded, its forests yielding valuable timber The climate, flora, and fauna are tropical Cattle, sheep, and horses are reared, and cereals, sugar, fruits, tobacco, and cotton are grown The province is traversed by two railway lines, and has an area of 33,538 sq m Pop (1931) 439,543



Corrientes arms

CORRIENTES City of Argentina It stands on the Parana, and is 830 m by river from Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail The public buildings include the government house, the cathedral, a museum, and an academy of arts, and it has a racecourse and several athletic grounds It exports hides, wool, maté wood, and oranges, and has boat building yards Pop. (1931) 26,681

CORRIEVRECHAN. Strait and tide race off the W coast of Argyllshire It is between Jura and Scarba, two of the Inner Hebrides, and is due to the opposition of a submerged rock to the tide stream

CORSHAM Town of Wiltshire. About 4½ m. S W. of Chippenham, it is on the G.W. Rly., and

has freestone quarries. Here was a royal residence in Saxon times. Corsham Court is the seat of Lord Methuen. Pop. 3,940.

CORSICA. Island in the Mediterranean Sea. Separated from Sardinia by the strait of Bonifacio, it belongs to France, of which it forms the department of Corse. Its area is 3,367 sq. m. On the N. it runs into a narrow needle of land, terminating in Cape Corso. The island is mountainous. The rivers are short and swift. The coast on the E. is steep and little indented, but on the W. are fine bays forming excellent harbours. Minerals exist, but are little worked; there are quarries of marble and other building stone. Among the products are grain, olives, wine, and fruit, particularly edible chestnuts. Ajaccio is the capital; other ports are Bastia and Calvi. It is an important naval station. Famous as the birthplace of the great Napoleon, the island was colonised by the Phoenicians, passed to Rome, and fell to the Goths and other Northern races. Later it was held by Genoa, who sold it to France in 1768. A quarter of a century later the Corsicans expelled the French, who regained possession in 1796. Pop. (1931) 297,235.



Corsica arms

CORSICANA. City of Texas, U.S.A. About 60 m. S.E. of Dallas, it is on the St. Louis and South-western and other railways. It has a fine court house and a Carnegie library, and manufactures cotton, bricks, flour, and has machine shops and planing mills. It is also the centre of an important oil industry, and there are a number of wells in the district. Pop. (1930) 15,202.

CORSTOPITUM. Roman town, on the site now known as Corchester (q.v.).

CORSTORPHINE. Suburb of Edinburgh. It stands at the base of Corstorphine Hill, 3½ m. W. of Edinburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly. The church dates from the 15th cent. The castle was burned down in 1790. On the hill (500 ft.) is a zoological garden.

CORTACHY. Village of Angus. It is on the S. bank of the South Esk, 5 m. N. of Kirriemuir. The chief building is the castle, which dates from the early part of the 16th century, and suffered severely by fire, Sept. 14, 1883. The seat of the earl of Airlie, it is associated with the legend of a ghost, or ghostly music, variously described as a drummer or a whole brass band, whose visitation is said to presage a death in the family.

CORTLAND. City of New York, U.S.A. On the Tioughnioga river, it is 36 m. S. of Syracuse on the Lehigh Valley and other railways. Manufactures include wire, trucks, forgings, wheels, silk, and flour. Here is a state normal school and the Cortland county hospital. Settled in 1792, it was chartered as a city in 1900. Pop. (1930) 15,043.

CORTON. Village of Suffolk. It is situated on the coast, 3 m. N. of Lowestoft, and has fine sands.

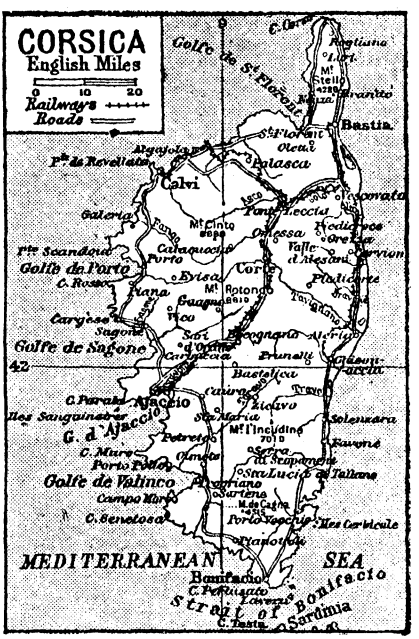
CORTONA. City of Italy. Overlooking the lake of Perugia, it is 73 m. by railway from Florence. One of the twelve cities of Etruria, its old walls still stand. The cathedral, dating from the 11th century, was restored in the 18th. Pop. 30,400.

CORUMBA. Town and river port of Brazil. It stands on the Paraguay river, near the Bolivian boundary, and has a good harbour. It exports hides, jerked beef, ipepac, and skins. Pop. 25,000.

CORUNNA (Sp. La Coruña). Province of Spain. Bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic, its coast possesses many good harbours. It has an area of 3,051 sq. m., and though it is mountainous, its climate is mild but rainy. In its fertile valleys fruit and vegetables are raised for export; wine, maize, and nuts are also produced, and cattle are reared on the uplands. Fishing is the chief industry. The inhabitants are a hardy race, and make good sailors. Corunna is the capital, and Ferrol, Santiago, and Belanzos are important towns. Pop. (1930) 733,766.

CORUNNA (Sp. La Coruña). Seaport of Spain. Situated on a peninsula in an inlet of the Atlantic, 320 m. by rail N.W. of Madrid, it consists of an old town, defended by a citadel and walls, and a modern town with arsenal, barracks, and a wireless station. The harbour is safe and well sheltered. In 1386 John of Gaunt landed here to claim the crown of Castile; the Armada sailed from here in 1588; the town was captured by Drake in 1589, and in the bay the English fleet defeated the French in 1747 and, on another occasion, in 1805. Corunna was the scene of a battle fought between the British and the French, Jan. 16, 1809, in which Sir John Moore defeated the French army under Soult, but was himself mortally wounded. Pop. (1930) 67,681.

CORVEI. Village of Westphalia. Standing on the Weser, it is about 1½ m. N.E. of Höxter. Its famous Benedictine abbey was founded by Charlemagne's son, the emperor Louis I, about 820, and was named after Corbie in Picardy,



Corsica. Island which forms a department of France

whence its first monks came. It soon became a centre of learning, and one of the foremost religious houses of its time. The monks discovered and preserved the MS. of the first five books of the Annals of Tacitus, and a history of the Saxons; and the Annales Corbejenses, 648–1148, were written at the abbey. The abbot ranked as a prince of the empire. In 1803 the abbey was secularised, and its lands were given to Prussia in 1815.

CORVO. Island in the Atlantic. It is the most northerly of the group of islands known as the Azores, and has an area of seven sq. m. Pop. 1,000.

CORWEN. Market town of Merionethshire. It stands on the Dee, 11 m N E of Bala, on the G W Rly, in a pleasant situation N of the Berwyn Mts, and is frequented by artists and anglers It has a church dating from the 14th cent, and on Caer Drewyn, a hill close by, is a prehistoric stone rampart ½ m round Market days, Fri, first Mon, and third Tues Pop 2,690

CORYGAUM Town of Bombay India On the river Bhima, it is 17 m S of Poona It was the scene (Jan 1 1818) of the third conflict with the Marathas, which broke their power A stone obelisk commemorates the event

COS Island in the Aegean Sea It belongs to Italy, and lies off the coast of Asia Minor at the head of the gulf of Cos A fertile plain in the N, it is mountainous in the S and has an area of 115 sq m The climate is equable, and large quantities of fruit including grapes and raisins, are raised Cos is the chief town Pop 16,000

COS. Seaport of the island of Cos The chief town, it is finely situated on the N E coast Pop 11,134

COSELEY Urban district of Staffordshire It is 2¾ m S E of Wolverhampton, of which it is virtually a suburb It is served by the L M S Rly and is a coal and ironstone mining area Pop (1931) 25,137

COSENZA Province of S Italy The northernmost portion of Calabria, it is bounded N by Potenza, E by the gulf of Taranto, and W. by the Tyrrhenian Sea It has an area of 2,566 sq m, and is almost wholly mountainous, rising in the Calabrian Apennines to 7,450 ft The products include minerals, rock-salt, timber, oil, and wine Pop (1931) 550,490



Costa Rica Girl of mixed Spanish and Indian descent

COSENZA (anc Consentia) City of S Italy It stands on a hill above the confluence of the Crati and Busento rivers, 12 m E of the Tyrrhenian Sea and 262 m by railway S E of Naples It was the burial place of Alaric (A D 410), and became an archbishopric in the 11th century There are iron and steel works, and a trade in silk, oil, and wine is carried on Pop (1931) 35,814

COSHAM Village of Hampshire It is 4½ m N of Portsmouth, on the S Rly Close by is Portsdown, 400 ft high, on which are some of the forts of Portsmouth

COSMOLEDO. Group of small islands in the Indian Ocean They are dependencies of the Seychelles and are situated S W of the principal island, Mahé

COSSIMBAZAR Town of India During the 17th and 18th centuries it was a great trade centre where the East India Company had an important factory Its decline began early in the 19th century owing to a change in the climate which rendered the locality exceedingly unhealthy and to an alteration in the course of the river Bhagirathi Its once magnificent buildings are now in ruins

COSSINGTON. Village of Somerset It is 4 m N E of Bridgwater, on the Somerset and Dorset (S and L M S Joint) Rly

COSSIPORE-CHITPUR Suburb of Calcutta It lies to the N of the city oper, and is an important industrial centre, with large jute mills

COSTA RICA. (Span rich coast) Republic of Central America It lies between Nicaragua and Panama, its W shores washed by the Pacific and its E coast by the Caribbean Sea. Its area is about 23,000 sq m Pop 471,525

TOPOGRAPHY The country is traversed from N.W. to S E by the Central Cordillera, which in parts reach a height of over 11,000 ft The slopes of the mountains from the tree limit are heavily forested, the timber including mahogany, rose wood, and other cabinet woods. The San Juan is the only navigable river The climate of the low E. coast lands is tropical, that of the W coasts and the mountain area is temperate Rainfall is abundant and earthquakes are frequent San José is the capital other towns include Cartago, Limón, Heredia, Punta Arenas, and Alajuela The language is Spanish San José and Colorado each have a government wireless station, and there is a high power international station at Paraiso



Costa Rica arms

GOVERNMENT The country is governed by a president elected for four years and a legislature of 43 members elected for four years by all adult males A group of secretaries of state, appointed by the president, constitutes the executive There is an army raised by compulsory service The people are Roman Catholics Costa Rica is a member of the League of Nations The country became a republic in 1821, but from 1824-39 was a part of the confederation of Central America The existing republic dates from 1848

TRADE AND FINANCE The country is an agricultural one, coffee, bananas, maize, sugar cane, cocoa, and tobacco being cultivated. Large areas are covered with forest, gold and silver are mined The unit of currency is the colon, of which 25 go to the American dollar Silver and nickel coins are current and there is much paper money The metric system and also some Spanish weights and measures are used

COSWIG. Town of Anhalt, Germany On the river Elbe, it is 38 m N of Leipzig Lignite is found in the district, and there are paper and dyeing industries Pop 10,103

COTCHERY Town or commune of French India It is situated N of Negapatam, in the Cauvery delta Pop (1931) 6,605

COTE D'OR (Fr, golden slope) Department of France In the E of the country, its area is 3,391 sq m It takes its name from a range of hills famous for its vines The chief rivers are the Saône, the Seine, which rises here, the Oureq, and the Arroux The chief industry is the cultivation of the vine Dijon is the capital, and other important places are Beaune, Châtillon, Semur, Auxonne, and Citeaux The Châtillonais is a wooded region in the N W Before the Revolution it formed part of the province of Burgundy Pop (1931) 333,800

COTE HILL. Hamlet of Cumberland It is situated 5 m S E of Carlisle, and is served by the L M S Rly

COTENTIN. Peninsula of N. France On the English Channel, it is a flat, marshy district, noted for cattle Coutances is the chief town and Cherbourg the chief port The Channel Islands lie off its W side

COTES DU NORD Department of France It lies along the English Channel, is part of Brittany, and has an area of 2,786 sq m The coasts are rugged, and the hilly interior includes the Monts du Méné The chief rivers are the Rance, Gouet, and Blavet, and a canal runs through the dept The output of agricultural produce, corn, potatoes, fruit, butter, milk, etc, is considerable, horses

are reared, and slate, stone, and lime are quarried. Fishing is an important industry St. Brieuc is the capital; other towns are Dinan, Guingamp, Lamballe, and Tréguier, and the seaports of Paimpol and Le Légué. Pop. (1931) 539,531

COTHAM. Village of Nottinghamshire. Situated on the river Devon, it is 5 m. S. of Newark, on the L N E Rly.

COTHEN. Alternative spelling of the name of the German town Kothen (q v.)

COTHERSTONE. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is on the river Tees, 3½ m N.W. of Barnard Castle, on the L N E. Rly. Pop 701.

COTOPAXI. Volcano of Ecuador. In the Andes, 35 m S S E. of Quito, with an alt of 19,613 ft., it is probably the highest active volcano in the world. The crater is over 2,300 ft in diameter The first recorded eruption was in 1532. Others occurred in 1698, 1768, 1877, and 1903 It was first ascended by Wilhelm Reiss in 1872, and by Edward Whymper in 1880

COTRONE. Seaport of Italy. It is 37 m by rail E N E of Catanzaro, and has a castle dating from the reign of Charles V and a cathedral church Pop 10,000.

COTSWOLD. Range of hills. They are chiefly in Gloucestershire, but extend into Oxfordshire and Worcestershire, stretching from the valley of the Bristol Avon towards the N E, where they slope away near the valley of the Cherwell Numerous short streams flow to the Severn, the chief of these have cut into the hills and separate the southern, central, and northern portions from each other. The gentle slope of the southern Cotswolds drains to the Bristol Avon, the Churn, Colne, Windrush, and Evenlode drain the central Cotswolds, and the northern Cotswolds give rise to a number of small streams which join the Evenlode or Cherwell At one time the district was famous for its sheep, which gave rise to a prosperous woollen industry There are many picturesque towns and villages in the district, which is one of great beauty.

COTTAM. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It lies 4½ m N of Garton on-the-Wolds, and occupies the site of an older village The modern church contains a Norman or Transitional font

COTTBUS. Variant spelling of the name of the Prussian town usually called Kottbus (q v)

COTTENHAM. Village of Cambridgeshire. It is 6½ m N of Cambridge, and is the centre of a fruit growing district. Here the Ministry of Agriculture has established an apple packing station Pop 2,461.

COTTESLOE. Suburb of Perth, W Australia. It is on the coast, 8 m from the capital, and is a popular pleasure resort.

COTTESMORE. Village of Rutland It is 4½ m N E of Oakham, and gives its name to a pack of foxhounds which hunts in Leicestershire and Rutland, covering about 400 sq m and touching the Quorn and Belvoir countries

COTTIAN ALPS (anc Alpes Cottiae) Division of the W Alps. It lies between France and Italy, S of the Graian Alps and N of the Maritime Alps, and culminates in Monte Viso, which has a height of 12,600 ft. The Closone and the Durance drain from it to the Po and Rhône respectively.

COTTINGHAM. Urban district of Yorkshire (E R) It is 4 m. N W of Hull on the L N E. Rly Here are the Hull Waterworks The castle occupies the site of Baynard Castle, destroyed by fire in 1541. Pop. (1931) 6,182.

COUCY-LE-CHATEAU. Village of France It lies N of the Ailette river, 10 m N. of Soissons. Its castle, a perfect specimen of a feudal stronghold, was blown up by the Germans during their retreat from the Somme, Mar, 1917

COUGHTON. Village of Warwickshire It is situated on the river Arrow, 2 m N of Alcester, on the L M S Rly. Here is Coughton Court, a 16th century mansion, the seat of the Throckmorton family.

COULMIERS. Village of France. It is 12 m. N.W of Orleans. A battle between the French and Bavarians was fought here, Nov 9, 1870, in which the Bavarians were totally defeated.

COULOMMIERS. Town of France. It stands on the Grand-Morin river, 13 m S E of Meaux. It is an agricultural centre, famous for its cheese, and also has printing and tanning industries. The chief building is the church of S. Denis. Pop. 6,000.

COULSDON. Village of Surrey It is 5 m. S of Croydon, on the S Rly, and with Purley forms an urban district At Farthing Down, close by, several barrows were opened in 1872 Cane Hill, with its mental hospital, is in the immediate vicinity The village has a picturesque church. Pop, urban dist (1931) 37,666.

COUNCIL BLUFFS. City of Iowa, U S A It is connected by bridges and railway with Omaha, Nebraska, 5 m to the W The chief industries are agricultural implement, carriage, waggon, paper, and tile manufactures. As Kanesville it was a Mormon headquarters from 1846–50, and it was chartered as a city in 1850. Pop (1930) 42,048.

COUNDON. Town of Durham Situated 2 m E. of Bishop Auckland, it has a station on the L N E Rly. Pop 6,937.

COUNTY. Division of the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire and a unit for purposes of local government The word comes from the French comté, and its equivalent was given in France to districts ruled by counts. From there it passed over to England about 1066. Gradually all England was divided into counties or shires, until there were 40 of them. Each, irrespective of size, sent two members to parliament, there being only one or two exceptions to this rule before the Reform Act of 1832. From Tudor times each had its own lord lieutenant and its own body of magistrates Each had its county town, some of these being miniature capitals, where county folks met; its county court, where knights of the shire were chosen and other business transacted, and its own militia Some were counties palatine—i e. their rulers had exceptional powers because they occupied positions of exceptional danger Such were the border counties of Durham, Lancashire, and Cheshire

Wales was organized into counties on the English model soon after its conquest by Edward I, as was Ireland The word also spread to Scotland. Wales now has 12 counties, Monmouthshire being part of England, although usually treated in legislation as part of Wales. Scotland has 33, and Ireland 32, six being in Northern Ireland and the rest in the Irish Free State In these three countries the counties are generally named after their chief towns

In 1888 legislation created a new class of county called administrative, i e, counties with a county council, and in England and Wales there are now 62 of these, compared with 52 geographical counties, as the older areas are called. Yorkshire is divided into three administrative counties, Lincolnshire similarly has three, London was made into a separate county, as were the Isle of Wight, the soke of Peterborough, and the Isle of Ely The others are East and West Sussex and East and West Suffolk. In Ireland, Cork was made into three administrative counties and Tipperary into two Each administrative county has its own county council, and in practice these areas are far more important than the older geographical ones.

The latter retain much of their old organization. They have each a lord lieutenant and a sheriff known as the high sheriff, and chosen each year by the crown. They retain also their

benches of magistrates, who hold courts of quarter sessions and petty sessions, and for this judicial work they have a clerk of the peace. Further, the older counties, called for this purpose parliamentary counties, still remain units for sending members to parliament. Until 1832 all save two or three of the largest were undivided. After then the more populous ones were divided into two or more divisions, each returning two members, and this lasted until 1885. In that year they were cut up into smaller divisions, each returning one member. For instance, Surrey had six divisions and Nottinghamshire four. This principle was maintained in the Act of 1918, though the number and size of the divisions were altered. The word county has been carried into Canada, Australia, the U.S.A. and other English-speaking lands, where it is used in a similar sense. It refers always to a rural area, or at least to one which is the opposite of a town or borough.

COUNTY BOROUGH. In Great Britain a borough or burgh which has the privileges of a county. In the Middle Ages certain English towns were made counties of themselves, i.e., they were given the right to have a sheriff of their own and to be therefore free from the attentions, often unpleasant, of the sheriff of the county. Such were Bristol, Norwich, and Nottingham, and in 1835 there were 18 of these. This principle was extended in 1888, when certain large places were made into county boroughs, and at the present day any place with over 75,000 inhabitants can be made into a county borough. These county boroughs are quite free from any control on the part of a county council.

COUPAR ANGUS. Burgh and market town of Perthshire. Though in Perthshire, it bears as its surname the county of Angus to distinguish it from Cupar Fife. It stands near the left bank of the river Isla, 16 m. N.E. of Perth, on the L.M.S. Rly. In the churchyard are remains of a magnificent Cistercian abbey founded in 1164. Near the town is the remarkable Weem or Picts' house of Pitcur. Pop. (1931) 1,883.

COUPEE. Causeway of Sark. An extraordinary natural causeway, it joins Great and Little Sark. It is 200 yards long and only 6 ft. wide, with sheer cliffs on each side falling 300 ft. to the sea. A road runs along the top.

COURBEVOIE. Town of France. It stands on the Seine, 5 m. N.W. from the centre of Paris, and is a residential suburb of the city, with which it is connected by rail and tram. The chief buildings are an 18th century church, the hôtel de ville, and barracks built by Louis XV for the Swiss Guards. Drugs are manufactured. Pop. (1931) 54,185.

COURCELETTE. Village of France. It is situated between Albert and Bapaume. In the Great War, it was captured on Sept. 16, 1916 by Canadian troops, retaken by the Germans in March, 1918, and finally captured by the British Fifth Army in Aug., 1918.

COURCELLES. Town of Belgium. About 5 m. N.W. of Charleroi, it is a railway junction. Its industries are chiefly mining and the making of iron goods. During the Great War it was occupied by the Germans. Pop. 16,000.

COURLAND. District of Latvia. Once a separate duchy, it has an area of about 10,435 sq. m. From 1795 to 1917 it was a province of Russia. Earlier it was a dependency of Sweden.

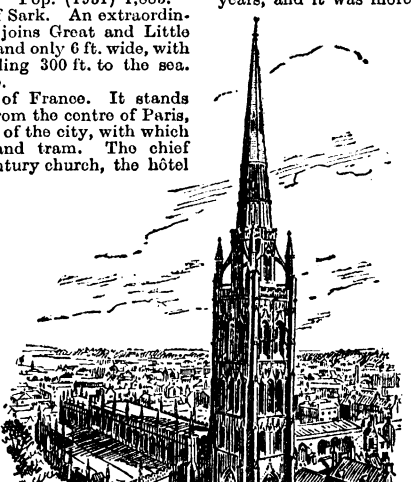
COURS. Town of France. It is 13 m. from Roanne, being reached by a branch line of railway. Its main industries are the manufacture of blankets and cotton goods. Pop. 6,000.

COURTALLUM. Village of Madras, India. It has a sanatorium, and is noted for its waterfall on the Chittar river.

COURTOWN HARBOUR. Fishing village of co. Wexford, I.F.S. It is 3¼ m. S.E. of Gorey, and provides safe shelter to fishing boats of shallow draught.

COURTRAI. Town of Belgium. On the Lys, it is 27 m. S.W. of Ghent. The 15th century church of Notre Dame was partly rebuilt in the 18th, and contains a painting by Van Dyck and some medieval wall-paintings. S. Martin's Church is Gothic, largely restored, with a beautiful W. portal, and S. Michael's is a 17th century church. The hôtel de ville, dating from the 16th century, has wonderful interior decorations, and was restored about 1850. There is an old bridge with two massive towers; a belfry dating from the 14th century stands in the market-place. A canal connects the town with the Schelde. Table linens and lace are manufactured. Courtrai is famous for the battle in July, 1302, when 700 spurs were collected from dead French knights and hung up in the church by the victorious Flemings. Pop. (1930) 38,740.

COUTANCES. Town of France. It stands on the Soulle, 58 m. S. of Cherbourg. Its most notable building is its cathedral of Notre Dame, a magnificent Gothic building dating from the 13th century. The town has a few industries and trades in agricultural produce. Its name is a corruption of that of the Roman emperor, Constantius Chlorus. It was early made a bishop's seat, and was the capital of the Cotentin. In the 15th century the English held it for some years, and it was more than once seized by the Huguenots. Pop. 6,000.



Coventry. Cathedral church of S. Michael, dating from the 14th century, and noted for its lofty spire

COUTRAS. Town of France. It stands at the union of the rivers Isle and Dronne, 26 m. E.N.E. of Bordeaux, in the centre of a vine-growing district, and is a market town for these and other products of the neighbourhood. Here, Oct. 30, 1587, during the wars of religion, the Huguenots under Henry of Navarre defeated the forces of the king. Pop. 5,000.

COVE. Watering place of Dumbartonshire. It is 6 m. N.W. of Greenock, and is served by L.M.S. Rly. steamers. With Kilcreggan it forms a burgh. Pop. (1931) 954.

COVE. Fishing village of Kincardineshire. About 5 m. S. of Aberdeen, it stands on the L.M.S. Rly. The station is called Cove Bay.

COVENTRY. City of Warwickshire. It is on the river Sherbourne and Radford Brook, 19 m. S.E. of Birmingham on the L.M.S. Rly. Originally it was walled and pierced by 12 gates, but

the walls were levelled by Charles II in 1662, and only two gates remain The present bishopric dates from 1918 The cathedral church is S Michael's, a Perpendicular building dating from 1373–94, with a lofty spire 296 ft high The guildhall (St. Mary's Hall), is a 15th century building, noted for its carved oak roof, stained glass, and tapestry. A new council house was opened in 1920 The city of three spires—thus named from its three prominent churches—was the centre of the cloth industry to the close of the 17th century, it afterwards became noted for ribbons, watches, and sewing machines, and is now actively engaged in cycle, motor cycle, motor car, aeroplane, telephone and other electrical apparatus, and artificial silk manufactures It sends a member to parliament Market, daily. Pop (1931) 167,046



Coventry arms

COVERACK. Village of Cornwall It stands on a cove of the same name, 10½ m S of Falmouth Here is a lifeboat station

COVILHAO. Town of Portugal It is built on the slopes of the Serra da Estrella, at an altitude of 2,180 ft In the vicinity are mineral springs Pop 14,049

COVINGTON. City of Kentucky, U S A It stands on the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, here spanned by a handsome bridge, and on the Licking river, a bridge connecting with Newport. It has an area of about 5¼ m, and has many fine buildings, including the city hall and the public library It is a centre of Roman Catholic influence, and the cathedral is one of the finest buildings in the state. The chief industries include meat packing, engine construction, and the manufacture of bricks, tinware, and pottery There are large cotton, tobacco and rope factories in the city It was chartered as a city in 1834 Pop (1930) 65,252

COWAL Peninsula of Scotland It lies in the W of Argyllshire, between Loch Fyne on the W and the firth of Clyde and Loch Long on the E It is 40 m in length, with a breadth of 14 m

COWAN BRIDGE. Hamlet of Lancashire It is 2 m S E of Kirkby Lonsdale Here Charlotte Bronte attended the Clergy Daughters' School The spot figures in Jane Eyre as Lowood

COWBIT. Village of Lincolnshire It is 3½ m S of Spalding, on the L N E Rly Skating championships are decided on Cowbit Fen Pop 528

COWBRIDGE. Borough and market town of Glamorgan It stands on the river Daw, 12 m by road W of Cardiff and 23 m by the G W Rly Cowbridge is the English translation of the Welsh name Pontfaen, a corruption of Pont y-Fôn The town dates from pre Norman times. Parts of the stone walls, built in the 11th century still remain It was the birthplace of Judge Jeffries Market days, Mon and Tues Pop (1931) 1,018

COWDEN. Village of Kent It is 4 m S S E. of Edenbridge, on the S Rly. Pop 738

COWDENBEATH. Burgh of Fifeshire It is 23 m N W of Edinburgh, on the L N E. Rly, and is a colliery centre Pop (1931) 12,731.

COWES. Urban district, seaport, and pleasure resort of the Isle of Wight. It is on the Medina river, 4½ m. N of Newport and 11 m S S E. of Southampton, with which and with Portsmouth and Ryde it has regular steamer communication It has a station on the S. Rly. On the opposite bank of the Medina, here 600 yards wide, and connected by a floating bridge and steam ferry, is East Cowes. Cowes is the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the regatta held here every summer is the leading event of its kind. Ship and yacht building are important industries, to which the manufacture of aircraft has been added. Of the two forts (erected 1540) which formed the nucleus of East and West Cowes, the western, now the Royal Yacht Squadron club house, still stands. Pop. (1931) 10,179.

COWES, I AST. Urban district of the Isle of Wight. It stands on the Medina river, immediately opposite Cowes, with which it is connected by a floating bridge and a steam ferry. Here are shipbuilding yards and a seaplane factory East Cowes Castle and Norris Castle lie adjacent Pop (1931) 4,595

COWFOLD. Village of Sussex It is 6 m. S E of Horsham The church has a fine 15th century brass, and 1½ m S. lies St Hugh's Charterhouse, a Carthusian monastery established in 1877

COWLAIRS. District of Lanarkshire. It lies 1½ m N of Glasgow, of which it is a suburb, on the L N E Rly Here are railway works

COWLEY. Suburb of Oxford. It consists of two villages, Church Cowley and Temple Cowley, and a district separated from them by Cowley Marsh, and is served by the G W Rly The military college has been closed, and the place is now known as the headquarters of the Morris motor works

COWPENS. Town of S Carolina, U S A It is about 10 m N E of Spartanburg, in the N. of the state, and is served by railway Near here, on Jan 17, 1781, was fought the battle of Cowpens, in which a British force under Colonel Tarleton was decisively beaten by the Americans under General Morgan Pop 1,500.

COWRA. Town of New South Wales, Australia It stands on the Lachlan river, 220 m by rail W of Sydney, and is the centre of an agricultural and mining district. Pop. (1930) 4,490

COWTON Three villages of Yorkshire (N R) East Cowton is 7 m N W of Northallerton, North and South Cowton are 8 m N W. of Northallerton They are all served by Cowton station on the L N E Rly

COXHOE. Village of co Durham It is 5 m E of Durham in a colliery and quarrying district, and is served by the L N E Rly Pop. 3,987

COXWOLD. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is 7½ m S E of Thirsk The Perpendicular church has medieval glass and interesting monuments, the grammar school and almshouses are 17th cent Laurence Sterne, who was perpetual curate here, lived at Shandy Hall

CRACOW. County of Poland One of the four meridional counties which formerly belonged to Austria, it has an area of 6,737 sq m Cracow is the chief town. Pop (1931) 2,297,027

CRACOW. City of Poland It stands on the left bank of the Vistula, 160 m S of Warsaw The old capital of Poland, it has many interesting buildings The cathedral, built on a rock, is a 14th century Gothic building Other churches include S Peter's, modelled on S Peter's at Rome; and those belonging to the Dominicans and Franciscans Of secular buildings the chief is the castle, where the Polish kings lived The university, founded in 1364, is now housed in a fine 19th century building, its older home is used for the library. Of museums the principal are the national museum in the old cloth hall, a 13th century building, largely rebuilt in the 19th, and the Czartoryski, with a valuable collection of pictures. The city has a broadcasting station. A busy commercial centre, its industries include chemicals, tobacco, and machinery.

Cracow was part of Poland until the third partition of that land, when Austria obtained

it. In 1815 it was made the capital of a little republic which lasted until 1846 It was again part of Austria from 1846 to the peace treaty of 1919, by which it was included in the restored state of Poland. In the Great War heavy fighting took place between the Russians and Austro-German forces for the possession of the city in Dec , 1914. Pop. (1931) 221,260.

CRADLE. Mountain of Tasmania On the W. edge of the Central Plateau, it rises to an elevation of 5,069 ft , and is the highest mountain on the island.

CRADLEY. Town of Worcestershire About 3 m E N E of Stourbridge, it is on the G W. Rly. There are iron and steel works. The parish includes the village of Cradley Heath, in Staffordshire, which has chain making works.

CRADOCK. Town of Cape Province, S. Africa. It is 183 m. by rly. N.N.E. of Port Elizabeth. The business centre for the valley of the Great Fish river, it has agricultural and cattle farming interests Pop. 7,630

CRAFERS. Township of S Australia. It stands on the slopes of Mt. Lofty, 21 m. S E of Adelaide. Fruit growing and canning are the chief industries. Pop. 2,000

CRAIGELLACHIE. Village of Banffshire It is on the river Spey, 13 m S.E of Elgin on the L N E Rly. Here is a distillery Elginshire and Banffshire are connected at this point by a bridge across the Spey.

CRAIGENDORAN. Hamlet of Dumbartonshire It is 1 m E of Helensburgh on the L N E Rly Here is a steamboat pier from which ships ply to Greenock, Dunoon, Rothesay, and other places on the Clyde

CRAIGENPUTTOCK MOOR. Upland of Dumfriesshire It lies 14 m N W of Dumfries At the S W base is Craigenputtock Farm, inherited by Jane Welsh Carlyle, and the home of the Carlyles from 1828–34. Here Carlyle wrote Sartor Resartus He left the farm to Edinburgh University

CRAIGMILLAR Village of Midlothian It is 3 m S E of Edinburgh on the L N E Rly The ruined Craigmillar Castle was a favourite residence of Mary Queen of Scots , the earl of Mar, brother of James III, was imprisoned here in 1477

CRAIGNETHAN Village of Lanarkshire It is 4½ m N W of Lanark and has the ruins of a castle the original of Tillietudlem in Scott's Old Mortality. The station on the L M S is called Tillietudlem

CRAIGO. Village of Angus It is 5 m N.W. of Montrose, on the L M S Rly

CRAIL. Burgh and seaport of Fifeshire It stands at the mouth of the firth of Forth, 11 m S E of St Andrews, on the L N E Rly First chartered in 1306, the town is now a growing seaside resort Pop (1931) 1,058

CRAIOVA. Town of Rumania About 120 m W of Bucharest, it is an important rly and road centre It manufactures leather and rope, and has a large export trade in grain and cattle During the Great War it was occupied by the Germans on Nov 21, 1916, after the Rumanian defeat in the second battle of Targul Jiu Pop (1930) 63,063

CRAMLINGTON. Urban district of Northumberland It is 7 m S E of Morpeth on the L N E Rly , and lies in a coal mining district Pop (1931) 8,238

CRANBORNE Village of Dorset It lies in Cranborne Chase, 10 m N E of Wimborne Here is Cranborne Lodge, a Tudor manor house, a seat of the marquess of Salisbury

CRANBORNE CHASE. Woodland district of Dorset and Wiltshire It lies to the S E of Shaftesbury and covers about 30 sq m It is one of the most unspoilt stretches of country still remaining in England Tollerd Royal, Farnham, and Woodyates are villages in the chase, which was once a royal hunting ground

CRANBROOK. Town of Kent. It is on the river Crane, 1½ m N of Hawkshurst, on the S. Rly Formerly the centre of the broadcloth industry introduced by the Flemings, it is now the centre of the agricultural district of the Weald of Kent, and has a trade in malt and hops. In 1928 the old cloth hall, formerly called Coursethorne, was sold The church, with its detached baptistery, is noteworthy, and there is an Elizabethan grammar school. Pop 3,878.

CRANBROOK. City of British Columbia, Canada In Kootenay county, it is about 70 m. E of Nelson. Pop (1931) 3,067.

CRANE. River of Kent It rises near Cranbrook and flows 10 m. N.E. to join the Boult at Headcorn

CRANFORD. Village of Middlesex It is on the river Crane, 3 m N W of Hounslow The church contains memorials of the Berkeley family, and a monument to Thomas Fuller, the topographer, who was rector here in 1658

CRANFORD. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 4½ m S E of Kettering, on the L M S Rly.

CRANK. Hamlet of Lancashire It is 2¼ m. N N W of St Helens, on the L M S Rly

CRANLEIGH. Village of Surrey On the Arun and Wey canal, it is 8 m S E of Guildford, on the S Rly It has a 14th cent church. Cranleigh School, founded in 1863, is a public school with accommodation for about 350 boys.

CRANMERE POOL. Boggy pond on Dartmoor, Devonshire Said to be the loneliest spot in England, it is about 7 m from Chagford, and is difficult to find There is a legend about the pool, and at the side is a low cairn of white stones built by Perrot, the famous Chagford guide

CRANSTON. City of Rhode Island, U S A It stands on Providence river, and is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rly It has cotton, wire, and other manufactures, and market gardens Settled in 1638, it formed a part of Providence city until 1754, and was chartered as a city in 1910, being an amalgamation of several villages including Edgewood, Arlington, Oaklawn, and Pontiac Pop (1930) 42,911

CRANTOCK RURAL Village of Cornwall On Crantock Bay, it is 7½ m N E of St Agnes The church has Norman features

CRANWELL. Village of Lincolnshire It is 4 m N W of Sleaford The old church presents a variety of architecture, from Norman to Perpendicular Here is the cadet college of the R A F , and also an aerodrome The college was founded in 1920, and new buildings were opened in 1929

CRAONNE. Town of France It is 11 m S E of Laon on the tableland between that town and Soissons It was prominent as a battlefield throughout the Great War

CRAPAUD. Seaport of Prince Edward Island, Canada On the S coast of the island, on Northumberland strait, it is connected with the interior by railway and has two wharves There is an export trade in oats, barley, butter, cheese, and canned goods Pop 600

CRATER (Gr krater, goblet, bowl) Mouth or orifice of a volcano Craters are usually hollows resembling inverted cones, whose rims are roughly circular and whose sides slope down to the vent or tube connecting the crater with the earth's interior *See* Volcano

CRATER LAKE. Lake formed in the crater of an extinct volcano One very large specimen, Crater Lake, in Oregon, U S A , in one of the government reservations, occupies the crater of Mt Mazama, and is about 6 m in diameter and about 2,000 ft deep They are found in the Eifel region in Germany, the Auvergne Mts. of France, and Mt Gambier in S Australia.

CRATHES. Hamlet of Kincardineshire. About 2¼ m. E. of Banchory it is on the L.N E Rly. Here is Crathes Castle, a double square tower dating from the 16th cent. to which modern additions have been made

CRATHIE. Village of Aberdeenshire. It is 7¼ m W of Ballater Here is the church, built 1893–95, attended by the royal family, when in residence at Balmoral

CRAVEN. District of Yorkshire (W R) It is a wild and hilly region around the sources of the Aire and Wharfe, on the borders of Lancashire Its chief town is Skipton, and here is the Craven Museum.

CRAVEN ARMS. Railway junction of Shropshire In full, its name is Craven Arms and Stokesay It is 7 m. S of Church Stretton, and is a junction of the G W and L M S Rlys A line, 10½ m long, runs from here to Bishops Castle

CRAWFORD Village of Lanarkshire On the river Clyde, it is 2½ m S E of Abington on the L M S Rly. Here are remains of Tower Lindsay, once a seat of the earls of Crawford Lead is mined in the district Pop 1,572

CRAWLEY. Village of Hampshire It is 5½ m N W of Winchester, and has an unusual church, the roof of which is supported by timber arcades Crawley Court has been identified with the seat of the Crawleys in Vanity Fair

CRAWLEY. Village of Sussex It stands in the N vicinity of Tilgate Forest, 7 m N E of Horsham on the S Rly The George is a notable inn

CRAY River of Kent It rises near Orpington and flows past Crayford until it joins the Darent near Dartford, after a course of 8 m On its banks are the picturesque villages of St Paul's, St Mary's and Foots Cray, known collectively as the Crays

CRAY. Village of Brecknockshire It is 10 m W S W of Brecknock on the G W Rly

CRAYFORD. Urban district of Kent It stands on the river Cray, 15½ m S E of London on the S Rly Here in 457 the Saxons defeated the Britons To day it is an industrial centre Pop (1931) 15,887

CREAGAN. Ferry of Argyllshire It crosses Loch Creran and is 16½ m N W of Oban on the L M S Rly There is an inn on the S shore, and the railway is carried over the lock by a bridge

CREDENHILL. Village of Herefordshire. It is 4 m N W of Hereford on the L M S Rly

CREDITON Urban district and market town of Devon It stands on the river Creedy, near its confluence with the Exe, 7½ m N W of Exeter, on the S Rly, in the centre of an agricultural district Crediton was the seat of a bishop from 909 to 1049 Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 3,490

CREE. North American Indian tribe Formerly ranging from Lake Athabaska to Hudson Bay, they dwelt in conical skin tipis, and used birchbark wigwams for tribal councils and religious ceremonies Of Algonquin stock a few of them are still found in Saskatchewan

CREEK. North American Indian tribe better known as Muskogee (*q v*)

CREEK. Synonymous with inlet, it is also a colloquial term for a cove, inlet, or bay The name is also used, especially in America and Australia, for a small river or brook, e g , Cooper's Creek, a seasonal river flowing into Lake Eyre in South Australia

CREEKTOWN. Port of Nigeria It lies near the right bank of the Calabar river, opposite the town of Calabar.

CREETOWN. Seaport of Kirkcudbrightshire It lies at the head of Wigtown Bay, 6½ m S E. of Newton Stewart, on the L M S Rly In the vicinity are granite quarries Pop 757.

CREFELD. Alternative spelling of the name of the Prussian town Krefeld (*q v*).

CREIL. Town of France It stands on the Oise, 32 m N. of Paris The chief building is the church, and on an island in the river are ruins of a church and a château. Creil is a railway junction, and its chief industries are the making of railway plant, machinery, bricks, and glass It was occupied by the Germans for a short period in Sept , 1914 Pop 10,500

CREMA. City of Italy It stands on the river Serio, 24 m by rail N W. of Cremona. The cathedral dates from the 14th century, notable features being a Romanesque façade, a campanile, and a 16th century clock-tower The round church of S Maria della Croce, built towards the end of the 15th century, contains several notable paintings by Campi Founded in the 6th century, the town was razed by Frederick Barbarossa in the 11th but was soon rebuilt Pop 12,000

CREMONA. Province of Italy In Lombardy, it lies S of Bergamo and Brescia, and N of Piacenza and Parma It has an area of 685 sq m , and Cremona is the capital. Pop (1931) 364,668

CREMONA. City of Italy It stands on the N bank of the Po, 55 m by rly S E of Milan The cathedral, consecrated in 1190, has a façade built of red and white marble The detached belfry is the loftiest in Italy (396 ft) and the baptistery is octagonal Most of the churches contain paintings of the Cremona school, as do the Palazzo Pubblico and other 13th century palaces The Campo Santo has an 8th or 9th century mosaic pavement At one time it was famous for its violins Pop (1931) 64,023

CRESSAGE. Village of Shropshire It is on the river Severn, 8 m S E of Shrewsbury, on the G W Rly

CRESSING. Village of Essex It is 2½ m S E. of Braintree, on the L N E Rly Pop 631

CRESSINGHAM Two villages of Norfolk Great Cressingham is 4 m from Walton and Little Cressingham is a mile nearer to that place The former has an interesting church and a picturesque manor house The church of the latter is in ruins

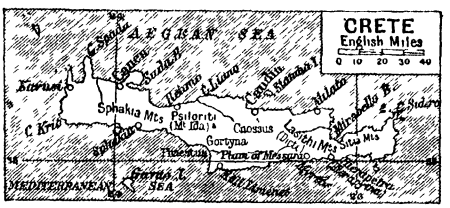
CRESWELL. Hamlet of Derbyshire It is 6½ m. S W of Worksop, and is served by the L M S Rly (Elmton and Creswell station) Close by lie Creswell Crags, in the caves of which palaeolithic remains have been discovered In 1875, in Robin Hood Cave, Sir W B Dawkins extracted a palaeolithic engraving, the first found in England In 1928, in Pin Hole Cave, an engraved bone and some flint implements were found The bone, probably of a reindeer, bears the engraving of a human masked figure and is the first of the kind found in Britain

CRESWICK. Borough of Victoria, Australia It is seated in an agricultural and gold mining region, 96 m by rly N W of Melbourne and 10 m N of Ballarat Pop 2,500

CRETE. Island of the Mediterranean, sometimes called Candia It belongs to Greece, lies across the S end of the Aegean Sea, and has an area of 3,195 sq m The surface consists of mt. ranges and fertile alluvial plains and valleys, well watered by numerous unnavigable streams. There are no rlys and few good roads The only good natural harbour is Suda Bay, near Canea. The valleys and plains are well suited for fruit growing, and provide good feed for stock There are no minerals. Modern towns are the capital, Canea, Candia, and Retimo

The civilization of Crete is of great antiquity and remarkable interest, as the ruins of Cnossus, Phaestus, and other cities show. It was the first European land to attain any high achievement in art, this taking place between about 2200 and 1000 B.C , the Middle Minoan period. This was

ended perhaps by an invasion from Greece, which was followed by other invasions, the result was that another civilization, in which Asiatic influences played a part, developed in the island, its date being about 1000 B C. The laws also at this time show a degree of social organization superior to that of any part of the mainland The rise of the maritime cities of Greece deprived Crete of its dominant position, and it was of minor importance until modern history began.



Crete One of the most ancient sites of European culture

It was included in the Roman and the Byzantine empires until 1204, when, for trading reasons, it was seized by Venice Attempts made by the Turks to capture it failed until 1669, when success came to their arms, and the island was a Turkish possession nominally until 1913

The 19th century was marked by repeated risings against Turkish rule and by constant feuds between Christians and Moslems From 1824 to 1852, by decree of the Powers, the island was governed from Egypt In 1868, after a further period of grave disorder, the Powers, while giving the islanders a certain independence, themselves, by means of consuls, took a hand in its government In 1897, with the aid of many Greeks, the islanders started upon a war of liberation. The Turks were driven out and the Powers decided to administer the island themselves After further troubles the island was, in 1913, handed over to Greece Pop. 386,427

CREUSE. River of France Rising in Mt Odouze, on the borders of the departments of Corrèze and Creuse, it flows N W through the latter, thence into Indre and Indre-et Loire, and falls into the Vienne Its length is about 140 m, and its chief tributaries are the Petit Creuse and the Gartempe.

CREUSE. Department of France In the centre of the country, it takes its name from the river that flows through it, and is 2,163 sq m in area It is fairly mountainous Coal is found The chief towns are Guéret, Aubusson, Boussac, and Bourganeuf Pop (1931) 207,882

CREUSOT Town of France It is 55 m from Dijon and stands in the centre of a coal and iron field It is well served by railways and near the Canal du Centre Here are the Creusot Works, one of the great munition producing centres of the world They were opened by Adolphe and Eugène Schneider in 1836 Pop 32,400

CREVASSE (Fr crever, to break) Fissure or crack in a glacier Where the valley floor over which a glacier passes is smooth and of uniform slope and width, the surface of the ice is generally unbroken and comparatively smooth Where the slope changes suddenly transverse cracks or crevasses are caused, but these may narrow or even close with a later change of slope If the valley widens, longitudinal crevasses tend to be formed. A notable crevasse is at the western edge of the Ross Sea ice barrier in the Antarctic. Frequently the open top of the crevasse is hidden by a thin ice bridge Such hidden crevasses are extremely dangerous in Alpine climbing and in Polar exploration. In the U S A the name crevasse is applied to gaps in river embankments caused by floods.

CREVILLENTE. Town of Spain It is 19 m. by rly S W of Alicante, and is noted for its melons Pop 11,000.

CREWE. Borough and market town of Cheshire. It is 21¼ m S E of Chester, on the L M S Rly. Crewe owes its prosperity to the L M S Rly, which has here some of the largest railway workshops in the world It has a school of art and a technical school In 1887 the company presented the borough with a recreation ground 40 acres in extent Lord Crewe's seat, Crewe Hall, built by Inigo Jones and burnt in 1866, was rebuilt in the Jacobean style by Edward Barry Market days, Mon, Fri, and Sat Pop (1931) 46,061



Crewe arms

CREWKERNE. Urban district and market town of Somerset It is in the valley of the rivers Axe and Parret, 8 m S W of Yeovil, on the S Rly It has a grammar school, founded in 1499, and a Perpendicular church Earl Poulett's seat, Hinton House, part of which dates from the 16th cent, is near Market day, alternate Tues Pop (1931) 3,509

CRIANLARICH Village of Perthshire It is 28¼ m N W of Callander, on the L M S Rly There is also a station on the L N E Rly here

CRICCIETH. Urban district and watering place of Caernarvonshire It stands on Tremadoc Bay, 4 m W S W of Portmadoc, on the G W. Rly The castle, now in ruins, dates from the 13th cent Pop (1931), 1,449

CRICK. Village of Northamptonshire It is 15½ m N W of Northampton, on the L M S Rly Pop 683

CRICKHOWELL (Rock of Howell) Market town of Brecknockshire Situated on the river Usk, here spanned by a 13 arch bridge, it is 14 m S E of Brecknock, and 2 m S of the British post of Craighywel, from which it takes its name Ruins of an old castle lie to the E The 14th cent church has an unusual shingled spire. Market day, Thurs Pop 1,307

CRICKLADE Market town of Wiltshire It stands on the S bank of the Upper Thames, 8½ m N W of Swindon, on the G W. Rly In Saxon times it was important owing to the ford over the river Market day, 3rd Tues Pop 1,425

CRICKLEWOOD. Residential district of N W London It is 5 m N W of St Pancras Station, and is a northward continuation of Brondesbury

CRIEFF Burgh, market town, and summer resort of Perthshire It is on the river Earn, 18 m W of Perth, on the L M S Rly The old stocks are still in place and the town has two interesting crosses, one dating from the 12th cent and one from 1688 Market day, first Wed of each month Pop (1931) 5,544



Crieff arms

CRIMEA (anc Chersonesus Taurica, Tartar, Krym) Peninsula of Russia On the N coast of the Black Sea, it is connected with the mainland by the isthmus of Perekop Its area is 23,312 sq m The N is mostly steppe, the S being hilly and fertile. The chief products are cereals, olives, wine, salt, and porphyry The chief towns are Simferopol, Sevastopol, Eupatoria, Kertch, Yalta, and Bakhchisarai (the old Tartar capital).

The Crimea was under Turkish rule from 1475 until 1792, when it was ceded to Russia It was the scene of the Crimean War (1854–55), when the Russians were faced with an alliance of British,

French, and Turkish troops. It ended in the evacuation of Sevastopol by the defenders.

CRIMEA. Autonomous republic of Russia (U S S R) It was constituted in 1921, and comprises the whole of the Crimean peninsula, its area being 23,312 sq m. The capital is Simferopol. Pop 700,000.

CRIMMITSCHAU. Town of Saxony, Germany. It stands on the Pleisse, 9 m N W of Zwickau, by the Leipzig-Hof Rly. The industries include wool spinning, weaving, and dyeing, and the manufacture of boilers, engines, chronometers, brushes, and watch cases Pop 27,119

CRINAN CANAL. Artificial waterway of Argyllshire Nine m long, it connects Loch Gilp, an arm of Loch Fyne, with Loch Crinan, an arm of the sound of Jura, and was constructed between 1793 and 1801.

CRIPPLE CREEK. Town of Colorado, U S A Situated at an altitude of 9,650 ft on the slopes of the Rocky Mts, about 10 m from Pike's Peak, it is 25 m W by S of Colorado Springs, and is served by three rlys Founded in 1890, it owes its existence to the rich gold deposits in the neighbourhood Cripple Creek, which was almost razed by fire in 1896, is notable for one of the most celebrated strikes in the history of gold-mining The Cresson bonanzas, discovered in 1914, considerably increased the yield of gold, which now tends to decline The town is also known for its scenery and healthful climate.

CRIŞANA. District of Rumania. Part of Transylvania, it has an area of 8,038 sq m and forms part of the W boundary between Rumania and Hungary Pop 1,316,981.

CRISE. River of France A tributary of the Aisne, it runs into the latter at Soissons It was prominent during the later stages of the Great War

CRISTALLO, Monte Peak of the Dolomites, Italy It is 10,495 ft in height, and was first ascended in 1865

CRISTOBAL. Port of Panama, Central America In the canal zone, it is the official Atlantic terminus of the canal All seaborne traffic for Colon and Panama proceeds through the ports of Cristobal and Balboa It is connected by air with Miami Pop, with Colon, 32,000

CROAGHPATRICK. Mountain of co Mayo, I F S It is on the S side of Clew Bay, 6 m S W of Westport Here S Patrick, in 441, is said to have received the papal blessing Its height is 2,510 ft

CROATIA-SLAVONIA. District of Yugoslavia Formerly it was part of Hungary It includes the land between the Drava and the Sava between Hungary proper and Bosnia, and an extension from the neighbourhood of Zagreb (Agram) S E to the Adriatic Sea It has an area of 16,920 sq m Important towns are Zagreb, Ossek (Eszek), Zemun (Semlin), and Warasdin Pop 2,700,000

CROCODILE. River of the Transvaal Formed by the junction of several streams, it has its source in a small lake in the E of the Magaliesberge range, some 30 m W. of Pretoria Flowing in a N W direction for nearly 200 m and fed by several large streams, including Elands river and the Marico, it finally merges into the Limpopo. The two rivers are continuous and the Crocodile is simply the head waters of the other stream The name Crocodile is sometimes given to the whole river, but it must be distinguished from the other Crocodile river of the Transvaal, a tributary of the Komati

CROCODILE. River of the Transvaal Rising in the Steenkampoberge, near the town of Dullstroom, it flows in a tortuous course for some 175 m until it joins the Komati, a few miles below the famous Crocodile Bridge It should be distinguished from the river of the same name which forms the head stream of the Limpopo, and from the Limpopo itself, which is occasionally called the Crocodile

CROCODILE. Alternative name for the S African river, also known as the Limpopo (q v).

CROFT. Village of Leicestershire It is on the river Soar, 5¼ m N E. of Hinckley, on the L M S Rly The church belongs to the late Decorated and Perpendicular periods. Pop 720.

CROFT. Village of Lincolnshire It is 2 m N E of Wainfleet, and possesses a typical marshland church of the Decorated and Perpendicular periods

CROFT. Village of Yorkshire (N R). It is on the river Tees, 3 m S of Darlington, on the L N E Rly The village lies on both banks of the river, here crossed by a bridge, the part on the Durham side being called Hurworth Place Here is a spa, with a pump room and baths. Pop 509

CROISILLES. Village of France It is 8 m. S E of Arras and 2 m W N W of Bullecourt In the Great War heavy fighting took place in the neighbourhood

CROMARTY. Burgh and seaport of Ross and Cromarty It is on the Black Isle, at the entrance to Cromarty Firth, 20 m N E of Inverness Two cliffs known as the Sutors guard the entrance to the harbour, which is in consequence safe and once sheltered a considerable herring fishing fleet. Cromarty House, to the S E, stands on the site of a castle, razed in 1772, belonging to the earls of Ross, in which Sir Thomas Urquhart (1611–60), the translator of Rabelais, was born. Pop (1931) 837

CROMARTY FIRTH. Branch of Moray Firth, Scotland It is less than 1 m wide at its entrance, which lies between the lofty wooded N and S Sutors Extending inland for 19 m, it has a varying breadth of from 1 m to 7 m and forms a safe and commodious harbour. At the S. entrance is a lighthouse

CROMARTYSHIRE. Former county of Scotland It consisted of lands along Cromarty Firth, and detached portions scattered throughout Ross shire, with which county it was incorporated in 1889 The combined co is now known as Ross and Cromarty

CROMDALE. Range of hills of Moray They are on the border of Banffshire, and reach an alt of 2,329 ft Between the hills and the river Spey lie the Haughs of Cromdale, the scene of a skirmish in which the Jacobites were defeated, May 1, 1690

CROMER. Urban district and watering place of Norfolk It is on Cromer Bay, known locally as the Devil's Throat, 24 m N of Norwich, on the L N E Rly The Midland & Great Northern Joint line also serves it Picturesquely placed on the top of cliffs, it has a fine stretch of sand, a promenade, a pier, and golf links The chief building is the 15th cent Perpendicular church of S Peter and S Paul Cromer is a popular pleasure resort, and some fishing is carried on. Pop (1931) 4,177

CROMFORD. Town of Derbyshire It is on the Cromford Canal, 1½ m S of Matlock Bath, on the L M S Rly Here Sir R Arkwright, in 1776, erected the first cotton mill in Derbyshire

CROMPTON. Urban district and market town of Lancashire It is 3 m N of Oldham, and is served by the L M S Rly. Here are cotton factories and collieries Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 14,750

CRONBERRY. Village of Ayrshire It is 2 m. N E of Lugar, on the L M S Rly

CRONSTADT. Town of the U S S R, also known as Kronstadt (q v)

CROOK. Urban district of Durham Situated 6 m N W of Bishop Auckland, it is on the L N E Rly. Here are coal mines. Pop. (1931) 11,690.

CROOKED Island of the Bahamas, W Indies It lies S E of Long Island and W of Acklin's Island, and is about 20 m long by 8 m wide The chief town is Pitts Town Pop. 1,481

CROPREDY Village of Oxfordshire It is 3½ m N of Banbury, on the G W. Rly The Cherwell flows through it, as does the canal between Oxford and Birmingham. Near the bridge over the stream the parliamentarians were defeated by Charles I in 1644

CROSBY, Great Urban district and watering place of Lancashire It stands near the entrance to the Mersey estuary, 6 m N W of Liverpool, on the L M S Rly The church of S Luke is Gothic. The Merchant Taylors' school, founded here in 1618, was transferred to a new building in 1878 Pop (1931) 18,283

CROSBY, Little Urban district of Lancashire It lies immediately to the N. of Great Crosby Pop (1931) 1,086

CROSS. River of Nigeria. Rising in the S W portion of the Cameroons, it flows N into Nigeria and then W and later S, finally forming a broad estuary below Calabar It is navigable by steamers at all seasons

CROSSENS. Hamlet of Lancashire It is 2½ m N E of Southport, on the L M S Rly

CROSS FELL. Mountain of Cumberland One of the chief peaks in the Pennine Range it lies 12 m N E of Penrith The Shield Water, a tributary of the S Tyne river, and the Crowdundle Beck, a tributary of the river Eden, both rise on its slopes Its height is 2,930 ft

CROSS GATES Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 4½ m E of Leeds, on the L N E Rly

CROSSGATES Village of Fifeshire About 3 m N E of Dunfermline, it is on the L N E Rly, and is a coal mining centre

CROSSHOUSE. Town of Ayrshire It is 2 m W of Kilmarnock, on the L M S Rly Pop 2,424

CROSS KEYS. Hamlet of Monmouthshire It is 8 m N W of Newport, on the G W Rly

CROSS KEYS Village of Virginia, U S A About 20 m N E of Staunton, it is noted for the battle fought here during the American Civil War in June, 1862

CROSSMICHAEL Village of Kirkcudbrightshire It is 3½ m N W of Castle Douglas, on the L M S Rly Pop 1,160

CROSTHWAITE. Village of Cumberland It lies immediately to the N of Keswick and has a Perpendicular church dating from the 16th cent, built on the site of an earlier structure erected by St Kentigern in 553 Inside is a monument to Southey with an inscription by Wordsworth

CROSTON. Urban district of Lancashire Some 8 m N E of Ormskirk, it stands on the L M S Rly Pop (1931) 1,935

CROUCH River of Essex It rises near Brentwood and flows in an E direction to the North Sea, which it enters at Foulness Its length is 24 m In the estuary is an oyster fishery It is a famous yachting centre

CROUCH END Suburb of London It is 3¾ m N of King's Cross station, on the L N E Rly, and is a residential district between Highgate and Hornsey, in which borough most of the district lies

CROWBOROUGH Village of Sussex It is 2½ m N E of Brighton, on the S Rly In the heart of the Sussex moorland, it has golf links

CROWBOROUGH BEACON. Hill of Sussex On the fringe of Ashdown forest, it commands splendid views of the surrounding country Its alt is 792 ft Here is a beacon for aircraft

CROWCOMBE. Village of Somerset Situated 7¾ m S E of Watchet, on the G W Rly, it has a Perpendicular church and two 14th cent crosses

CROWHURST. Village of Sussex. About 2 m. S of Battle, it has a station on the S Rly

CROWLAND. Town of Lincolnshire On the river Welland, in the Fen district, it is 8 m N E. of Peterborough It owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded by King Ethelbald in 716 The abbey was demolished by the Danes in 866, refounded, it was destroyed by fire in 1091, a magnificent Norman edifice taking its place in 1113 Most of this was also burnt down, and rebuilt in 1170 Pop. 2,700

CROWLE Urban district of Lincolnshire It is 6 m E of Thorne, on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 2,833

CROWN POINT Village of New York State, U S A It is on the W side of Lake Champlain, about 100 m from Albany Here the English built a trading station in 1714 About 1731 the French erected Fort Frédéric, to protect their road between Canada and the coast, but abandoned it in 1759 A fort was afterwards built by the English which was called Crown Point The village stands on the Champlain Canal, and has one or two small industries Pop 1,500

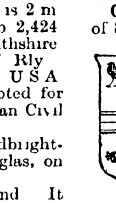
CROW'S NEST Pass of the Rocky Mts In Canada, it is about 50 m N of the U S border, near the boundary of Alberta and British Columbia, It is traversed by the S branch of the C P Rly, at a height of 5,500 ft The Crow's Nest coalfield is important

CROWTHORNE Village of Berkshire It is 2½ m S E of Wokingham, on the S Rly Wellington College, established in 1853, is here Close by is the Broadmoor criminal lunatic asylum

CROXDALE. Village of co Durham It is 3½ m S of Durham, on the L N E Rly

CROXTETH PARK. District of Lancashire It stands 3 m N W of Prescot Croxteth Hall is a seat of the earl of Sefton

CROYDON. County borough and market town of Surrey It is 10 m S E of London, of which it is virtually a suburb, although it has its own municipal organization It is served by the S Rly, which has several stations in the town Tramcars and omnibuses also connect it with London The centre of the town is a long high street, part of the main road between London and Brighton Here is Whitgift's hospital, still an almshouse, erected by the archbishop of that name in 1596 The municipal buildings form a fine block The chief church is that of S John the Baptist, erected on the site of one destroyed by fire in 1867 The town has a polytechnic, and Whitgift grammar school, which occupies a fine range of buildings in Haling Park, is the chief of many schools The manufacturing industries include bell founding Croydon is best known as the air port of London the aerodrome being at Waddon The town is in the metropolitan police district and sends two members to parliament The bishop of Croydon is a suffragan of the archbishop of Canterbury There are several parks and open spaces, including Addington Hills A very old place, Croydon existed in Anglo-Saxon times Before coal was brought by sea to London, in the 16th century, the metropolis obtained its charcoal from Croydon, which was the centre of this industry Croydon was made a borough in 1883, and a county borough in 1888. It includes Norbury, Upper and S Norwood, Addiscombe, Waddon Selhurst, Thornton Heath, and other areas Market, daily Pop (1931) 233,115



Croydon arms

CROYDON. Town of Queensland, Australia. Situated 94 m by rail E of Normanton, its port on the river Norman, it is a mining centre and is in a rich pastoral district Pop 2,000.

CROZAT. Canal of France It runs from the river Somme at S Quentin to La Fère, passing St. Simon and Jussy on its way In the Great War fierce fighting took place along its banks

CROZET. Group of islands in the S Indian Ocean They lie between Prince Edward Islands on the W and Kerguelen on the E, almost due S of Madagascar. Of volcanic origin and uninhabited, they are occasionally visited by sealers, whalers, and war vessels A French possession, the chief islands are Penguin, East, Possession, and Hog. Discovered in 1772, the Challenger expedition visited them in 1873.

CRUACHAN, Ben. Mountain of Argyllshire. It is between Loch Awe and Loch Etive Its height is 3,689 ft

CRUDEN. Village of Aberdeenshire It is 10 m N E of Ellon, on the L N E. Rly (Cruden Bay station), and is a golfing resort which has been developed by the rly company Slains Castle, a modern building and the seat of the earls of Erroll, lies ½ m N. Close by is the fishing village of Port Erroll Pop. 2,554.

CRUDGINGTON. Hamlet of Shropshire About 4½ m N N W of Wellington, it is on the G W Rly.

CRUMLIN Village of Monmouthshire It is 5 m S W of Pontypool, on the G W Rly, and is connected with Newport by the Crumlin Canal, which is 10 m long and runs through the Ebbw Valley Here is Crumlin viaduct

CRUMMOCK WATER. Lake of Cumberland In the basin of the river Cocker, it is 7 m S W of Keswick It lies at a height of 321 ft, and is 2½ m long and ¾ m broad

CRUMPSALL. District of Manchester It is 2½ m to the N of the city proper, and is reached by the L M S Rly

CRYMMYCH Village of Pembrokeshire Some 11 m S. of Cardigan, it is on the G W Rly (Crymmych Arms station)

CRYNANT. Village of Glamorganshire It is 5¾ m S W of Colbren Junction, on the G W Rly

CRYSTAL BROOK. Town of S Australia Situated 18 m S E of Port Pirie, it has a station on the railway to Broken Hill Lying in the wheat belt, it is an agricultural centre. Pop. 1,500

CRYSTAL FALLS. City of Michigan, U S A It is 210 m from Milwaukee, and is the centre of a region where timber is cut and iron mined It was made a city in 1899 The chief buildings are the court house and the high school

CSABA. Town of Hungary, also known as Bekescsaba (q v)

CSEPEL Island and river port of Hungary In the Danube, it is just below Budapest Some 30 m long, it was formerly a royal domain Its chief town is Ráczkeve, which is united by rail with Budapest The port was opened in 1928 to deal with the agricultural produce of the country Pop 35,988

CSONGRAD. Town of Hungary Situated on the Theiss, it is 97 m by rail from Budapest In the heart of the Alfold, it is an important point on the branch railway from Kecskemet to Arad through Szentes Pop 25,000

CTESIPHON. Village of Iraq It stands on the E side of the Tigris, 25 m S E of Baghdad, and was formerly a city of Assyria and later the capital of Parthia Conquered by the Romans (A D. 116 and 199), it was here that Julian the Apostate defeated the Persians in 363 In the 6th century the city flourished again as the seat of the Sassanid Chosroes I; part of his palace, with a gigantic arch, still remains Ctesiphon was devastated by the Arabs under Omar in 637. A village was built on the site, which was the scene of a battle fought between the British and the Turks on Nov 22, 1915. The British were forced to retreat, but later they again advanced and occupied the village in March, 1917

CUBA. Island of the West Indies. The chief of the group known as the Greater Antilles, it is separated from the mainland of Central America by the Yucatan channel and from Florida by the Florida straits Its shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean on the N and by the Caribbean sea on the S Havana is the capital Other important towns include Santiago, Camaguey, Cienfuegos, Cárdenas, Trinidad, and Santa Clara It has an area of 44,164 sq m.



Cuba arms

The island is mountainous, though a marshy depression covers much of the Zapata peninsula The coast is remarkable for the number and excellence of its harbours The staple products are sugar and tobacco Cattle breeding is extensively carried on. The forests yield mahogany, cedar, and dyewoods. Besides sugar and tobacco, exports include alcohol, rum, and fruit Iron, copper, and manganese are mined Gold is found, and there are deposits of asphalt Oil is known to exist over large areas Air services are in operation between Havana and the U S A There are about 3,000 m of railway connecting the principal ports and towns from Pinar del Rio, in the W, to Santiago de Cuba, in the E, and there are ten wireless stations

The island was a possession of Spain from its discovery in 1492 till 1898, when, after the war with the U S A, it became practically an independent state The U S A. intervened in a rebellion in 1898, but on May 20, 1902, Cuba was formally given her independence The U S A has coaling stations in the bay of Guantanamo and Bahia Honda. In 1906 there was an insurrection against the government The U S A. intervened and governed provisionally until 1909, when a Cuban government was again established The government is directed by a president elected for six years, a vice-president, and a cabinet of ministers The legislature consists of a senate of 36 members, and a house of representatives of 126 All men and women have the right to vote The unit of currency is the peso, which is equal to the American dollar and is coined in silver and nickel The metric system of weights and measures is used Pop (1930) 3,638,174



Cuba. Island of the West Indies, formerly for over 400 years a possession of Spain

CUBANGO. Variant spelling of name of the river in S W Africa known as Kubango (q v)

CUCHULLINS, The. Mountain mass in the island of Skye The group lies to the S, and attains its greatest height in Sgurr Alasdair, 6 m S of

Sligachan (3,309 ft) The mountains are remarkable for their beauty.

CUCKFIELD. Urban district of Sussex It is 14 m N of Brighton Cuckfield Place, a fine Elizabethan mansion, lies to the W. Pop (1931) 2,114

CUCKMERE. River of Sussex It rises near Heathfield, and flows in a S W. direction to the English Channel, which it enters through Cuckmere Haven, 4½ m N W of Beachy Head A district on the river is a bird sanctuary

CUCUTA. Town of Colombia. It stands near the river Zulia, on the Venezuelan border, 35 m by rly S of Puerto Villamizar It is of considerable commercial importance, and was rebuilt after a disastrous earthquake in 1875. Pop 49,279

CUDAHY. City of Wisconsin, U S A It is 5 m S of Milwaukee, on the Chicago & North Western Rly , and manufactures machinery, vinegar, and rubber goods There are foundries and meat packing establishments in the town Pop (1930) 10,631.

CUDDALORE. Town of India In Madras, it is on the Coromandel coast, 118 m by rail S of Madras. The ruins of Fort St David, built in 1690, lie 1½ m. E of New Town In 1758 and 1795 two indecisive actions were fought off the coast between the English and French Pop 50,527

CUDDAPAH. District of India In the presidency of Madras, its area is 8,723 sq m The E. Ghats divide it into two parts The chief river is the Pennar. Products include millet, rice, oil seeds, pulses, indigo, and cotton The district contains the fort of Gurramkonda, an ancient stronghold of the sultans of Golconda, perched on a precipitous rock The territory was ceded to the East India Company in 1800, and so became British. Pop 1,291,000

CUDDAPAH. Town of India It lies 6 m. from the bank of the river Pennar, and 160 m. N W of Madras An unhealthy spot, it is almost surrounded by hills The chief industries are in indigo and cotton Pop. 19,517.

CUDDESDON. Village of Oxfordshire It is 5½ m S E of Oxford Cuddesdon Palace is the residence of the bishop of Oxford Here is a college, founded in 1854, for training candidates for ordination in the Church of England

CUDDINGTON. Village of Cheshire It is 2 m. S W of Malpas, and is served by the Cheshire Lines Rly Pop 520

CUDDINGTON. Village of Buckinghamshire On the river Thame, it is 5 m S W of Aylesbury

CUDHAM. Village of Kent It is 17 m from London, and 3 from Westerham There are two noted yew trees in the churchyard

CUDWORTH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 4½ m N E of Barnsley, on the L M S Rly. The chief industry is the woollen manufacture Pop (1931) 9,380

CUE. Township of W. Australia Situated 262 m inland by rail from Geraldton, its port, and 540 m from Perth, it is the centre of the Murchison gold field Pop 900.

CUENCA. Province of Spain It is bounded N by Guadalajara and S by Albacete provinces, and is traversed by the Serrania de Cuenca, its S W portion forming part of the plain of La Mancha The area is 6,636 sq. m Its forests yield fine timber , in the valleys, olives, wines, wheat, silk, wax, and honey are sparingly produced Pop. (1930) 303,887.

CUENCA. City of Spain It stands at the junction of the river Jucar with the Huécar 84 m S E of Madrid Situated on a wooded plateau, some 3,000 ft high, it has a 13th century cathedral Taken from the Moors in 1177, it was captured by the British in 1706, and burnt by the French 1808–10. In 1874 it was sacked in the Carlist revolution. Its manufactures include paper, leather, and pottery, and a trade in timber is carried on. Pop. 12,500.

CUENCA. City of Ecuador It stands on the Paute, at an altitude of 8,400 ft above sea level, 73 m S E of Guayaquil Founded in 1557, it has a cathedral and a university Pop 40,000

CUERNAVACA. Town of Mexico It is picturesquely placed in a mountain valley at an altitude of 4,500 ft , 46 m. by rail S of Mexico City The residence of Cortés and of Maximilian, it has remains of a palace It manufactures chocolate, and has distilling and sugar industries Pop 7 000

CUEVAS DE VERA. Town of Spain Situated on the Almanzora river, 8 m from the sea, and 43 m N E of Almeria, it is the centre for the silver mines of the Sierra Almagrera, and of a rich agricultural district Pop 20,500

CUFFLEY. Village of Hertfordshire It is 13½ m N of London (Cuffley and Goff's Oak station) by L N E Rly There is a memorial on the spot where, on Sept 3, 1916, Lieut W L Robinson brought down the first Zeppelin in England

CUINCHY. Village of France. It is about 2 m S of La Bassée There was some hard fighting here in Jan and Feb , 1915, and at other times during the Great War The village was destroyed during the struggle, but has since been rebuilt

CULBIN. District of Moray It stands on the S. coast of Moray Firth, 3½ m N W of Forres Now a waste of shifting sand, 9,500 acres in extent, and in places 100 ft high, it was, until a great sandstorm about 1694, a district of exceptional fertility

CULCHETH. Village of Lancashire It is 13 m W S W of Manchester, on the L N E Rly

CULEBRA Island of the W. Indies It lies off the E coast of Porto Rico, N. of Vieques Island, and is about 20 m long, and from 5 to 10 m broad It is known for its good harbourage

CULEBRA. Town of Panama, Central America High on the slope of the hill of the same name, it is the healthiest spot in the canal zone The Culebra (Gaillard) cut for the canal was a crucial factor in the construction.

CULENBORG. Town of the Netherlands It stands on the river Lek, 12 m S E of Utrecht The river is navigable and is spanned by a railway bridge 500 ft. long Flour milling is carried on Pop 8,500

CULHAM. Village of Oxfordshire On the Thames, it is 7 m from Oxford, and has a station on the G W Rly The church has an old tower and there is a training college for teachers

CULIACAN. City of Mexico Situated on the Culiacán river, it is connected by rail with Altata, its port on the Pacific, 45 m W by S It has an old cathedral, and is a progressive place with cloth and tobacco industries Founded in 1531, it was once known as San Miguel Pop 13,500

CULKERTON. Hamlet of Gloucestershire. It is 3 m N E of Tetbury, and has a station on the G.W Rly

CULLEN. Burgh and seaport of Banffshire. On Cullen Bay, it is 21 m E of Elgin, on the L N E Rly Fishing is the chief industry. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 1,688

CULLERA. Seaport of Spain It is near the mouth of the Jucar, 4 m by rail S E of Sueca It exports rice, oranges, peanuts, wine and oil from the surrounding district. A walled town, it has a Moorish citadel, barracks, churches, and convents. Pop 13,500

CULLERCOATS. Seaside resort of Northumberland It adjoins Tynemouth and has a station on the L N E. Rly. It has a fine stretch of sands. Armstrong College has a marine biological institute here Pop 4,389

CULLINGWORTH. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 3¾ m S of Keighley, on the L N E Rly.

CULLODEN MOOR. Tract of land in Inverness shire. It is a part of Drummossie Moor, and is about 7 m E of Inverness. Here the royalists under the duke of Cumberland inflicted a decisive

defeat on the Jacobites on April 16, 1746 The battlefield is marked by a cairn, and a boulder—the Cumberland Stone—shows the spot whence the duke directed the battle. Near is Culloden House, where the Culloden Papers were discovered in 1812.

CULLOMPTON. Market town of Devon It is on the river Culm, 12¼ m N E of Exeter, on the G W Rly It has a fine Perpendicular church Market day, Ist Wed Pop 2,737

CULM. River of Devonshire. It rises in the Blackdown Hills and flows 25 m S W to join the Exe near Exeter.

CULMSTOCK. Village of Devon. On the river Culm, it is situated 9¾ m N E of Tiverton, on the G W. Rly Pop 760

CULRAIN. Hamlet of Ross and Cromarty It is 3 m N W of Bonar Bridge, on the L M S Rly Here Montrose made his last stand for Charles II in 1650

CULROSS. Burgh and seaport of Fifeshire It is on the N shore of the firth of Forth, 7½ m S E of Alloa A royal burgh since 1588, it has the ruins of a Cistercian abbey Linen is manufactured here Pop (1931) 495

CULTER. Town of Aberdeenshire On Culter Burn, it is 7½ m S W of Aberdeen by the L N E Rly Paper making, which has been carried on here since 1750, is the chief industry Pop 5,744

CULTS. Village of Aberdeenshire It is on the river Dee 4 m S W of Aberdeen on the L N E Rly On the other side of the Dee stands Blairs Roman Catholic college, founded in 1827, which owns a portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, brought over from Douai after the French Revolution

CULVER CLIFF. Headland of the Isle of Wight It is on the E coast, 2¼ m. S E of Brading Its altitude is 254 ft

CULWORTH. Village of Northamptonshire. Situated 7 m N E of Banbury, it is served by the L N E Rly

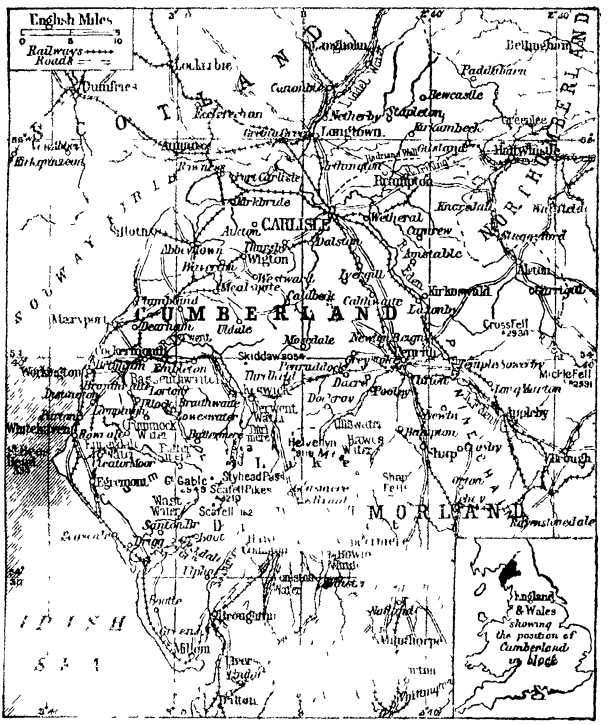
CUMANA. City of Venezuela It stands on the river Manzanares, near its entrance to the gulf of Cariaco, 1 m from its harbour, Puerto Sucre Probably the oldest European town in S America, it was founded in 1523 as Nueva Córdoba, and was burnt by Raleigh in 1595 It has suffered severely from earthquakes The exports include coffee, sugar, tobacco, cattle, dried meat, and pearls, and there are cotton mills in the city Salt and petroleum are found in the vicinity. Pop 18,737



Cumberland arms

CUMBERLAND. County of England Bounded N W by the Solway Firth, it fronts the Irish Sea on the W The coast is low and sandy along the Solway Firth, but below Maryport it becomes high and rugged in parts Carlisle is the county town, other places of importance are Workington, Whitehaven, Maryport, Keswick, Cockermouth, Penrith, Silloth, and Egremont. It has an area of 1,520 sq. m

The surface is generally mountainous, and falls into two natural divisions separated by the valley of the Eden. The N E and E are occupied by the N extension of the Pennine chain, which culminates in Cross Fell (2,930 ft) and the S and S W, except for a narrow coastal strip, embrace the Cumbrian Mts, and much of the Lake District The highest summits in England are



Cumberland. Map of the border county famous for its lakes and mountains

found here, including Scafell, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw. The lakes comprise Ullswater, Bassenthwaite, Thirlmere, Buttermere, Crummock Water, Wastwater, Ennerdale Water, and others Besides the Eden, the chief rivers are the Derwent, Esk, Dutton, and Liddel Water The climate is moist, a very heavy rainfall being recorded Sheep (Hardwick breed) and cattle rearing and dairy farming are largely practised, and the fishing industry, especially the salmon fisheries in the Solway Firth, is valuable The mineral wealth consists of coal and haematite iron ore The L M S and L N E Rlys serve the county Antiquities include stone circles, Roman camps, standing stones, and earthworks. Remains of Hadrian's Wall can be traced, and there are peel towers on the Scottish border. The county sends four members to parliament and is in the diocese of Carlisle Pop (1931) 262,897.

CUMBERLAND. Mountain range, or more properly plateau, of the U S A It forms the westernmost of the three main divisions of the Appalachian Mts, and traverses the E portions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the N parts of Alabama and Georgia. On the W, especially in Tennessee, it has a steep declivity, and on the

E it is defined by an escarpment descending to the Great Valley. The plateau has a mean elevation of about 1,000 ft., and reaches its greatest height of 2,500 ft. in Kentucky. It separates the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers Cumberland Gap, a pass through the mountains, had great strategic value in the Civil War; through it a railway was built in 1890

CUMBERLAND. Peninsula known also as Cumberland Island An irregular land projection, it lies on the E of Baffin Island, Canada, and extends S E into Davis Strait

CUMBERLAND. River of the U S A Rising on the W slope of the Cumberland plateau, near the Virginia border, it flows S W through S Kentucky into Tennessee, and enters the Ohio It drains an area of 18,500 sq m. and is 685 m. long

CUMBERLAND. Sound or inlet of Baffin Island, N E Canada It runs N W for about 200 m between Cumberland Peninsula on the N. and Hall Peninsula on the S

CUMBERLAND. Town of Vancouver Island, Canada It is on the E coast, on the strait of Georgia, about 90 m N W of Vancouver It is connected by railway with Nanaimo, Victoria and other towns Pop (1930) 2,371

CUMBERLAND. City of Maryland, U S A. On the Potomac, it is 150 m W. by N of Washington, on the Pennsylvania and other railways, and is a starting point of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and a busy railway junction Coal is worked in the locality, and there are extensive foundries, and steel rolling mills Bricks are made, hides are tanned, and cement and silk are manufactured Settled in 1750, Cumberland was incorporated in 1815, and received a city charter in 1850 Pop (1930) 37,747

CUMBERLAND VALLEY. Portion of the great Appalachian valley of the U S A Situated in Pennsylvania between the Blue Range and South Mts , it is an extension of the Shenandoah valley Highly fertile, the district is watered by the tributaries of the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers

CUMBERNAULD. Village of Dumbartonshire Situated in the detached portion of the county, 13 m. N E from Glasgow on the L M S Rly , it is a coal and iron mining centre Pop 4,829

CUMBRAE, GREAT Island of Buteshire It is between the island of Bute and Ayrshire, in the firth of Clyde The island is about 3¼ m long and 2 m broad

CUMBRAE, LITTLE Island of Buteshire It lies 1 m S of Great Cumbrae, and measures about 1 m in length and ½ m in breadth

CUMBRE PASS. Alternative name of the pass in the Andes more commonly known as Uspallata (q v)

CUMBRIAN. Mountain group of the Lake District It is parted from the Pennine chain by the valleys of the Lune and Eden, which are joined by the pass over Shap Summit The range is in the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and extends nearly 40 m N to S , and about 35 m E to W Scafell (3,162 ft) is the highest point There are several others around 3,000 ft in height, among them Helvellyn, and Skiddaw *See* Lake District

CUMIÈRES. Village of France It is on the E bank of the river Meuse, 8 m N W of Verdun With the wood of the same name it was prominent in the battles for Verdun during the Great War

CUMMERSDALE. Village of Cumberland On the river Caldew, it is 2½ m S W. of Carlisle, on the L M S Rly Pop 546

CUMMERTREES. Village of Dumfriesshire It is on the Pow Water, 3½ m W of Annan, on the L M S Rly Pop 970

CUMNOCK, OLD. Town of Ayrshire On the river Lugar, it is 18 m. E of Ayr on the L M S. Rly. Alexander Peden, the Covenanter (1628-1686) is buried here Bituminous coal and anthracite, limestone and sandstone are found in the vicinity With Holmhead, it forms a burgh Pop 5,637.

CUMNOCK, NEW Colliery town of Ayrshire At the junction of the Afton Water and the river Nith, it is 5 m S E of Cumnock, and has a station on the L M S Rly The district is rich in minerals Pop 6,419

CUMNOR. Village of Berkshire About 3½ m. S W of Oxford, its church has a massive square tower, Jacobean pulpit, memories of Amy Robsart and the tomb of Anthony Forster, steward of her husband, Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. Of Cumnor Hall (Cumnor Place), the theme of Mickle's ballad which inspired Scott's Kenilworth, nothing remains save the stones which, in 1814, were used in the reconstruction of Wytham church

CUMWHINTON. Hamlet of Cumberland It is 3 m S E of Carlisle, on the L M S Rly.

CUNARD LINE. British steamship line The most important of the Cunard's services is with N America It has an express passenger service from Southampton to New York, calling at Cherbourg, its finest steamers being employed on this route Another service is from Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow, Queenstown, Belfast, and Havre to New York, and from Liverpool, Queenstown (Cobh), and Galway to Boston Its Canadian services run between Southampton, Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow, Belfast, Queenstown, and Havre to Quebec and Montreal in the summer and to Halifax in the winter The line has regular freight services between Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and Swansea to all the principal ports of the Mediterranean, the Levant and the Black Sea, and between Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and the South Wales ports to Havre It has sailings to India, Australia, New Zealand, China, and Japan The head offices are at Cunard Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, the London offices are at 26-27, Cockspur Street, S W 1, and 11, Bishopsgate, E C 2 The line was founded in 1840 by Samuel Cunard The names of the steamers end in -ia, *e g* , Berengaria



Cunard Steamship Co. flag

CUNDINAMARCA. Department of Colombia, S America Between the Central and E Cordilleras, it is wholly mountainous, with fertile plateaux and fruitful valleys, is well wooded and rich in minerals Several lines of railway traverse the dept , and the river Magdalena is navigable for shallow draught vessels between Honda and Gerardo Bogota is the capital The area is 8,674 sq m Pop 1,056,570

CUNENE. Alternative spelling for the river of S W Africa, more commonly known as Kunene (q v)

CUNEO Province of N W Italy It is in Piedmont, between the Maritime Alps and the Ligurian Apennines, and has an area of 2,870 sq m Cattle breeding is carried on Iron and marble are worked. The capital is Cuneo Pop (1931) 619,058

CUNEO (Fr Coni) City of Italy It stands on a hill, 1,750 ft above sea level, between the rivers Stura and Gesso, 54 m by railway S. of Turin Its old cathedral has been restored, and there is a 12th century Gothic church. Ceded to the French in 1796, it was taken by Austrians and Russians in 1799 The fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1800 Silk is manufactured Pop. (1931) 35,904.

CUNNAMULLA. Town of Queensland, Australia About 560 m W. of Brisbane, it is on the Warrego river. Pop. 3,000.

CUPAR. Burgh and county town of Fife It stands on the river Eden, 44 m. N E of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly. Flax spinning and linen weaving are carried on. The chief buildings are the town hall, county hall, and the Duncan Institute. The town possesses a public park and an old burgh cross Market days, Tues and Thurs Pop (1931) 4,596.



Cupar arms

CURACAO. Colony of the Netherlands West Indies. It consists of two groups of islands, about 500 m apart, one group being made up of the islands Curaçao, Bonaire, and Aruba, and the other of St Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba The total area is 403 sq m. The colony is administered by a governor, who is assisted by a council composed of a vice-president and thirteen members, nominated by the sovereign The city of Willemstad, on Curaçao, is the seat of the government Pop (1930) 76,299

CURACAO. Largest island of the Netherlands West Indies. It lies in the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. N of the Venezuelan coast, and has an area of 210 sq m Tobacco, sugar, cotton, maize, beans, pulse, and cacao are grown, and cattle, salt, and phosphate of lime are exported The capital is Willemstad. Pop (1930) 49,444

CUREGHEM. Suburb of Brussels, Belgium. It lies S W of the capital Here is a state veterinary school

CUREPIPE. Town of Mauritius Situated in the centre of the island, 14 m by rail S of Port Louis, it stands nearly 2,000 ft above sea level, and is the second largest town on the island Pop. 17,000

CURICO. Province of Chile It is bounded N by Colchagua, S by Talca, E. by the Andes, and W. by the Pacific, and has an area of 3,045 sq. m. A fertile region growing cereals and the vine, it is rich in minerals, not yet fully exploited. Extensive irrigation works have been constructed, and the salt industry is important. The chief town is Curico Pop 115,000

CURICO. Town of Chile It is an agricultural town, 111 m. by rail S W of Santiago It has a large cattle market, and flour milling and tobacco manufacturing are the chief industries. Pop 20,327.

CURIEUSE. Island in the Indian Ocean One of the group known as the Seychelles, it has an area of only 900 acres. There is a leper asylum on the island

CURRAGH, THE Tract of land in co Kildare, I F S. It is 32 m. S W. of Dublin, covers 4,885 acres, and is famous for its beautiful turf. The property of the crown, George IV allowed it to be used as a racecourse, and its meetings soon became celebrated. Later it was used as a military camp, and before the Great War large numbers of British soldiers were trained here. It was handed over by the British government to the Irish Free State, May 16, 1922.

CURRAGHMORE. Hamlet of co. Waterford, I.F.S. Here is situated the seat of the marquess of Waterford.

CURY. Hamlet of Cornwall It is on the coast, 4½ m. S E. of Helston Here is a church dedicated to St. Corantyn, dating from the 13th century.

CURYTIBA. City of Brazil It stands on the Curytiba river, 80 m. by rail W. of Paranagua, on a plateau, about 2,950 ft above sea level. A modern town, it has a cathedral and a museum. Matches, cotton goods, tobacco, and porcelain are manufactured, and there is trade in beef, corn, fruit, and maté. The town, settled in 1654, became the capital of the state in 1831. Pop. 100,135.

CURZOLA. Island in the Adriatic Sea It belongs to Yugoslavia, and has an area of 100 sq m. Mountainous and forest-clad, it produces timber, corn, and fruit. The vine is cultivated and a rich wine made. Pop. 28,000.

CURZOLA. Capital and seaport of the island of Curzola, Yugoslavia. It stands on a rocky eminence at the N E. end of the island. Its medieval walls and fortifications are partially preserved, and the town contains the palace of the Venetian governors, a cathedral, and a Franciscan monastery. Curzola belonged to Venice from the 10th to the 12th century. Ceded to Austria in 1815, it was taken over by Yugoslavia after the Great War. Pop 7,000

CUSHENDALL. Village of co Antrim, N Ireland It is on the river Dall, 17 m N E of Ballymena, and is a centre for touring the Vale of Glenganiff

CUSHENDUN. Village of co Antrim, N Ireland It is 4 m N. of Cushendall Here is a ruined tower, the last remnant of a castle

CUTCH, RUNN OF Salt morass of Cutch, W India States Agency. It embraces the N and E of the state, and covers an area of 9,000 sq m This tract was probably the bed of a sea inlet which has been uplifted In the wet season it divides into two shallow lakes, called the Great Runn (7,000 sq m) and the Little Runn (2,000 sq m), while in the dry season it presents the appearance of a sun-baked, salt-covered desert

CUTCH. State of India It is bounded N and N W by Sind, W by the Indus and Arabian Sea, and S by the Indian Ocean and the gulf of Cutch. Its area is 7,616 sq m. excluding the Runn Two ranges of hills traverse the state from E to W, reaching an elevation of 900 ft The capital is Bhuj The soil is fairly fertile, yielding cotton, wheat, and barley The industries include the manufacture of silk and cotton, as well as silver working The ruler is a maharao, with a salute of 17 guns. Pop. 484,547

CUTTACK. District of India In Bihar and Orissa, it is bounded E by the bay of Bengal, and embraces the deltas of the Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and a hill tract to the N. and W The chief harbour is at False Point The area is 3,858 sq. m. Pop. 2,064,678.

CUTTACK. Town of India In Bihar and Orissa, it is the administrative headquarters of the Cuttack district. It stands at the head of the Mahanadi river, 175 m. E of Patna, and is known for its filigree work. It was an important city and stronghold of ancient Orissa, and had an immense stone embankment. Pop 51,007.

CUXHAVEN. Seaport of Germany. In the state of Hamburg, it stands at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 m. by rail N W. of Hamburg. The new port can accommodate the largest vessels, while the old does duty for coasting vessels. Cuxhaven is a port of call for the ships of the Hamburg-Amerika steamship company. It has a 14th century castle, and a wireless station. In 1873 the villages of Cuxhaven and Ritzebüttel were amalgamated to form the present town, which is a free port. Pop. 17,600.

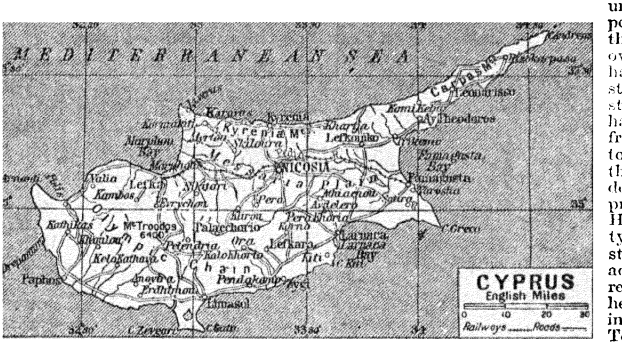
CUXTON. Village of Kent. It is on the river Medway, 2½ m. S.W. of Strood, on the S. Rly. Pop 628

CUYABA. Town of Brazil. It stands on the river Cuyaba, 850 m. (direct) N W. of Rio de Janeiro, and is of considerable commercial importance. It contains some fine buildings including the governor's palace, cathedral, arsenal, barracks, and schools. Pop. 15,000.

CUYAHOGA FALLS. Town of Ohio, U S.A., It is 33 m S by E. of Cleveland, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railways. On the Cuyahoga river, it contains a public library and manufactures rubber goods, flour, nails, and paper bags. Pop. (1930) 19,797.

CUYUNI. River of British Guiana. It rises among the mountains on the E. boundary of Venezuela and takes a generally S.E. course of about 650 m., receiving the waters of the Mazaruni from the S., shortly after effecting a junction with the Essequibo on the W. It is navigable for 500 m.

CUZCO. City of Peru. It stands in a mountain dip, 11,400 ft. above sea level, 205 m. N.W. of Arequipa, and was formerly the capital of the Incas. It has a fine cathedral, a university founded in 1598, and an Augustinian convent. The site of the Inca temple of the sun is occupied by a Jesuit church. The city abounds in ancient Peruvian architectural remains. The city was founded early in the 11th century by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. When captured by Pizarro in 1533, the Spaniards were astonished to behold its beautiful temples, palaces and shrines, and well-planned streets. Gold and silver had been lavishly used in decorating the buildings. Pop. 40,000.



Cyprus. Map of the Mediterranean island, formerly a Turkish possession

CWM. Welsh word meaning an upland hollow, corresponding to the English combe. It is used in place names.

CWM. Hamlet of Monmouthshire. Situated 3 m. S.E. of Ebbw Vale, it is on the G.W. Rly.

CWMAMMAN. Urban district of Carmarthenshire. It is 4 m. E.N.E. of Ammanford. Pop. (1931) 5,214.

CWMBRAN. Village of Monmouthshire. About 7 m. N.N.W. of Newport, it is on the G.W. Rly. Here are ironworks and collieries.

CWMCARN. Hamlet of Monmouthshire. It is 1 m. N. of Cross Keys, on the G.W. Rly.

CWMDU. Village of Glamorganshire. Situated 6½ m. N.W. Bridgend, it forms part of the urban district of Maesteg. Here are coal and iron mines.

CWMSYFIOG. Village of Monmouthshire. It is 1 m. S.E. of Tredegar, on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 3,138.

CYCLADES (Gr. kyklos, circle). Archipelago in the Aegean Sea. The islands belong to Greece, of which they form an administrative division. About 220 in number, their land area is about 994 sq. m. In ancient times they were supposed to form a circle round the sacred island of Delos, and they are extremely interesting to archaeologists and geologists. Mountainous in character, the loftiest point (3,300 ft.) is on Naxos, the largest of the group. The chief town is Hermoupolis on Syra. Pop. 129,702.

CYCLONE (Gr. kyklōn, whirling round). Region of low barometric pressure in which the winds blow spirally inwards towards the centre of the system. The reason is that the pressure is always lower towards the centre of the system than towards the margins. Cyclonic winds are usually strong, because the pressure differences between margin and centre produce what is called a steep barometric gradient. In the N. hemisphere the whole system rotates in a counter-clockwise direction, while cyclones in the S. hemisphere rotate in a clockwise direction.

Cyclones are of two types: (1) those of small diameter but great intensity; (2) those of great diameter but comparatively small intensity. To the first class belong cyclones originating in tropical regions where their movement is first westwards, and later, on reaching sub-tropical regions, polewards. These vary from 100 m. to 300 m. or more in diameter, and have gradients so steep that the winds blow with devastating violence. In these cyclones there is usually a central calm, known as the eye of the storm, whose diameter may be from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the whole system. Before the physical laws of storm were understood, many ships perished owing to sailors thinking that the storm was over, when in reality they had reached the eye of the storm. When that passed, strong winds from the back half of the cyclone, coming from an opposite direction to those experienced before the temporary calm, caused destruction to ships not prepared for their reception. Hurricanes, tornadoes, and typhoons are cyclonic storms of this group. The advance of meteorological research has done much to help the safety of navigation in this important respect. To the second class belong the easterly-moving low pressure systems of temperate latitudes. Those reaching W. Europe often extend from Iceland to S. Europe, and are far less dangerous than those of the first group, while their cyclonic peculiarities are sometimes so little developed that it is almost misleading to give them the name of cyclone.

CYDNUS (Gr. Kydnos). River of Turkey, in Asia Minor. Called by the Turks Tarsus-chai (Tarsus-river), it rises in the Taurus Mts. and flows into the Mediterranean at Tarsus. Navigable in ancient times, it is now closed by a bar.

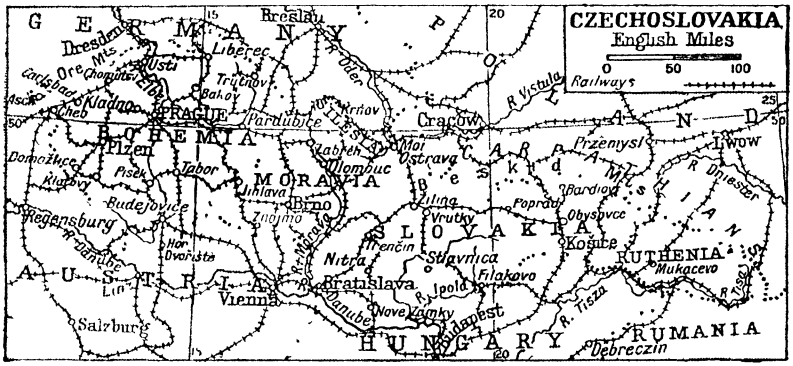
CYNGHORDY. Hamlet of Carmarthenshire. On the river Bran, it is 5 m. N.E. of Llandovery, on the L.M.S. Rly. At Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn, on the other bank of the Bran, is a 15th cent. church built inside the walls of a Roman station which has been identified as Ptolemy's Luentium.

CYNWYD. Village of Merionethshire. It is on the river Dee, 2¾ m. S.W. of Corwen, on the G.W. Rly. Here is an old bridge. The cascade of Trystion lies ¾ m. S.E.

CYPRUS (Gr. Kypros). Island in the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 60 m. W. of Latakia, Syria. Its surface consists of two mountain chains running from E. to W., with a wide alluvial plain, called the Mesaoria or Massaria, between them. Important towns include Nicosia (the capital), Limasol, Larnaca and Famagusta. Its area is 3,584 sq. m. Agricultural products include wheat, barley, vetches, oats, olives, carobs, cotton, hemp, raisins, and other fruits. Sheep, goats, cattle, and other live stock are reared. Asbestos, gypsum, umber, marble, iron pyrites, and salt are worked. The



Cyprus arms



Czechoslovakia Map of the republic formed out of portions of the empire of Austria-Hungary

ancient Phœnician and Roman copper mines are now worked mainly for by products of copper The forests are carefully preserved and developed, and there are valuable sponge fisheries There are good motor and carriage roads A narrow gauge rly runs from Famagusta, through Nicosia and Morphou, to Evrykhou, a distance of 76 m There are weekly flying boat services from Alexandria and Haifa

Colonised by the Phœnicians, Cyprus passed to the Greeks, who dedicated it to Aphroditē, with a temple at Paphos The Assyrians, Persians, Egyptians, Romans, and Byzantines occupied it in turn Under a convention with the sultan of Turkey, concluded in 1878, it was ceded to Great Britain for administrative purposes On the entrance of Turkey into the Great War, in Nov , 1914, the island was annexed by proclamation on Nov 5 In 1925 it was made a colony and was placed under an executive council, associated with which was a legislative one In 1931, after some disturbances, the legislative council was abolished and its authority transferred to the governor and his council Pop (1931) 347,932

CYRENAICA District of N Africa It is the eastern of the two administrative districts into which the Italian territory of Libya is divided and includes the hinterland zone of Cufra The area is 285,640 sq m Barley and bananas are grown There are sponge and tunny fisheries, and, at Benghazi, salt pans Ostrich feathers from central Africa are exported from Benghazi There are about 100 m of railway and some 20 wireless stations The principal towns are Benghazi, the capital and port, and Derna In 1925 Egypt ceded to Italy the oasis of Jarabub Pop (1931) about 225,000, of whom about 10 000 are Italians

CYRENE. Site of an ancient city of N Africa Between Alexandria and Carthage, it is on a tableland 1,800 ft high, about 9 m from the coast Originally a Greek colony, it became the chief city of Cyrenaica It was famed for its medical school, and was the birthplace of Aristippus, founder of the philosophical school known as Cyrenaics, and of the poet Callimachus Excavations carried on since the Italian annexation of the district have brought to light many ancient statues and monuments

CYZICUS. Mountainous peninsula of Asia Minor. It juts into the Sea of Marmora, 70 m S W of Istanbul (Constantinople) In ancient times it was an island connected with the mainland by bridges Colonists from Miletus settled on the S extremity about 700 B C , and it became a free city under the Romans This was destroyed by earthquake about the end of the 11th century and the site is marked by ruined walls and other remains.

CZASLAU. Town of Czechoslovakia, now known as Caslav (q v)

CZECH. People of Slav stock They live mostly in Bohemia, Moravia, and N Hungary, the western portion of Czechoslovakia With the Poles, Wends, and Slovaks they constitute the western branch of the Slav peoples

From the Slavonic cradleland in Carpathia and the upper Vistula, various tribes entered Bohemia in the 5th century, by the 9th the Czechs established their pre eminence so far as to impose their name as a generic designation for all Bohemian Slavdom Stone age and bronze age interments in Bohemia attest the prevalence of a long headed type, probably of Mediterranean origin, and this racial character marked the Czech population throughout the first six centuries of its history The broader headed type now observable may denote mixture with Alpine rather than Mongoloid elements, combined with the tendency to brachycephaly found in mountain dwellers generally Thus the national bond is less one of race than of speech and culture

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Republic of Central Europe One of the states that arose after the Great War, it comprises the whole or part of five areas formerly belonging to the empire of Austria or the kingdom of Hungary, namely, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia, and the autonomous territory of Carpathian Ruthenia An inland territory, it is bounded N by Germany and Poland, S by Austria, Hungary and Rumania, E. by Poland and Rumania, and W. by Germany Important towns are Prague (the capital), Brno (Brunn), Ostrava, Bratislava (Pressburg), Plzen (Pilsen), and Kosice Its area is 54,207 sq m Pop 14,726,000

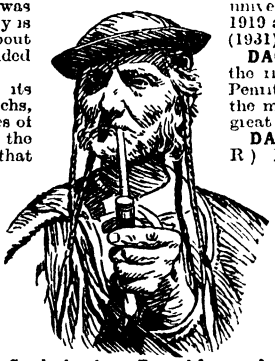


Czechoslovakia arms

CONSTITUTION Czechoslovakia adopted a constitution in 1920 At its head is a president who is elected for seven years by the legislature The executive consists of a council of ministers under a prime minister The legislature consists of two houses, a chamber of deputies and a senate The former consists of 300 members elected for six years, and the latter of 150 members elected for eight years All adults vote for the deputies and all over 26 for the senators The majority of the people are Roman Catholics There is an army and an air force The supreme court of justice of the republic sits at Brno

TRADE AND FINANCE The crops include wheat, rye, barley, oats, sugar beet, hops and fruit Among the minerals are coal, iron, radium, gold, silver, graphite, and rock salt. The forests form

an important part of the natural wealth The industries include the manufacture of textiles, iron and steel, glass, chemicals, pottery, leather, furniture, matches, and beer There are upwards of 8,200 m of rlys , mostly the property of the state. Lacking a seaboard, the country has no ports, but has the right of access to Stettin and Hamburg. The Danube is the principal waterway Regular commercial and passenger air services are maintained with Paris, Warsaw, Vienna, Berlin, and other towns. A national bank was set up in 1926 The unit of currency is the koruna or crown, of which about 163 go to the £ sterling. It is divided into 100 haleru or heler.



Czechoslovakia. Typical farmer of an enterprising young republic

HISTORY. The republic owes its existence to the recognition that Czechs, Moravians, and Slovaks are branches of the same Slav people, and to the national aspirations which followed that recognition and led to a long struggle for autonomy throughout the 19th century In 1918 a national council took over the control of the district, and in 1919 the peace treaty of Paris recognized the new republic Under the direction of T G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakia has made tremendous progress Peace has been maintained and full advantage taken of the opportunity for industrial development Until 1926 the dominant political party was a coalition of Czechs, but in 1926 this broke up A coalition in which Slovaks and Germans were also represented then came into power, and this ministry, in which Benes had charge of foreign affairs, was in office in 1933 In that year the alliance called the Little Entente, of which Czechoslovakia is a member, was renewed

CZERNOWITZ. Former name of the Rumanian town now called Cernautzi (q v)

CZESTOCHOWA. Town of Poland On the river Warta, about 120 m S W of Warsaw, it is celebrated for its monastery which attracts thousands of pilgrims The monastery was attacked by a Swedish army in 1655, but was heroically defended by its monks, assisted by a few soldiers The town is a textile centre. Pop (1931) 117,692

DABHOI. Town of India In the state of Baroda, it lies 40 m N E of Broach, and is a railway junction It is famous for its Hindu architecture. Pop 9,117.

DABOLA Province of French Guinea One of the smallest of the 20 provinces into which the colony is divided, it lies on the borders of the Ivory Coast Its capital is Kerwane

DABOU. Town of the Ivory Coast, W Africa Lying some 60 m to the W. of Bingerville, it is situated 10 m inland from the port of Jacqueville Manganese deposits are found in the neighbourhood

DABROWA GORNICZA. Town of Poland. Situated 38 m. N W of Cracow, on a coalfield adjoining Prussian Silesia, it is an important industrial centre. Pop (1931) 36,987.

DACCA. Division of Bengal Presidency, India. Situated in the delta of the Brahmaputra, it comprises the four districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge, and has an area of 16,244 sq m Pop about 13,000,000

DACCA. District of the Dacca division, Bengal Presidency, India. Lying between the rivers Padma and Meghna, it has an area of 2,777 sq m. The fertile soil produces rice and jute (the principal crops), pulses, mustard, and sugar cane. Industries include gold and silver work and boat-building, whilst the muslins produced are famous The district is greatly subject to floods. Pop about 3,000,000.

DACCA. Town of India. In the Presidency of Bengal, it was the capital of E. Bengal and Assam during 1905–12, when that prov was a separate government It stands on the N bank of the Burhi Ganga, an arm of the Dhaleswari, about 230 m N E of Calcutta, and is the chief trading centre of E Bengal, being noted for its muslins and for gold and silver work The university of Dacca was established in 1919 as a university for Bengal Pop. (1931) 138,518

DACRE. Village of Cumberland On the river Dacre, it is 4½ m S W of Penrith. Near by are the remains of the moated castle, long a seat of the great family of Dacre.

DACRE. Village of Yorkshire (W. R) It is 4 m. S E of Pateley Bridge, on the L.N E. Rly. Brimham Rocks, grotesquely shaped crags, lie 2 m N. Pop 517

DAGAMI. Town of the Philippine Islands Near the E coast of Leyte Island, on the Binahaan river, it is 15 m S by W of Tacloban, and is chiefly noted for handmade embroidery Pop. 2,329

DAGANA. Town of Senegal, W. Africa It is situated on the river Senegal, about 80 m. from its mouth, between Richard-Toll and Podor.

DAGENHAM. Urban district of Essex. On the Thames, it is 3 m E of Barking and 11 m. E of London, on the L M S Rly Here are the enormous motor car works of the Ford Motor Co , with blast furnaces, wharves, and other departments The town has huge towers for carrying the electricity supply across the river. The housing estate of Becontree is in the urban district Pop (1931) 89,365

DAGESTAN. Autonomous republic of Russia (U S S R). It is bounded E. by the Caspian Sea, N by the Kalmyk area, S by the Azerbaijan republic, and W by various other republics of the Caucasus. The area is 11,470 sq m , and the capital is Makhach-Kala The land is dry, mountainous and arid, although by irrigation cereals, cotton, tobacco, fruit, and wine are produced. Pop 786,877

DAGO. Another name for the island in the Baltic Sea known as Hiumaa (q v).

DAGUPAN. Town of the Philippine Islands. On Luzon Island, it is the N terminus of the Manila and Dagupan Rly A flourishing commercial centre, it exports rice, sugar, cotton, salt, copra, indigo, and maize Pop. 3,327.

DAHLAC. Group of islands in the Red Sea. They lie 23 m E of the port of Massowah and are included in the Italian colony of Eritrea. Known as the Dahlac archipelago they have an area of 420 sq. m , and are remarkable for their pearl fisheries Pop 1,500.

DAHOMEY. French colony of W. Africa. It is situated between Togoland and Nigeria and extends N. from the bight of Benin to the colony of the Upper Volta. Formerly a native kingdom, it was annexed by France in 1894 The littoral, 70 m. in length, contains the ports of Porto Novo, the capital, and Kotonu From Kotonu a railway runs to Savé, 162 m , with two short branch lines Its area of 41,302 sq m. is rich in forests containing oil palms. Cotton cultivation has been recently introduced and is proving successful Cotton, oil, and kernels are the chief exports A curious feature of Dahomeyan life has been the existence of a body of soldiery composed entirely of women.

Originally a king's bodyguard, they were formed into fighting battalions between 1820–50, and proved themselves to be the flower of the army

DAHSHUR Ancient necropolis in Upper Egypt It is situated on the left bank of the Nile S of Sakkara Two limestone pyramids are attributed to the 3rd dynasty, and of two Middle Kingdom brick pyramids one is that of Senwosri III In 1894–96, gold cloisonné jewelry and painted boats for the transport of royal mummies were found by De Morgan

DAILLY. Village of Ayrshire It is 5½ m N E of Girvan, on the L.M S Rly. Pop 1,726

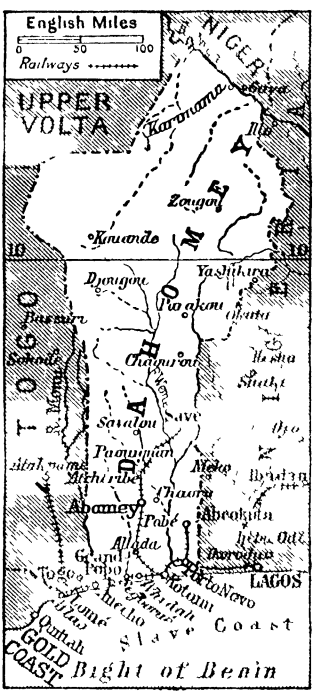
DAIMIEL. City of Spain It stands on the Auer, 28 m by rly. E N E. of Ciudad Real Cotton and woollen goods are manufactured Pop 16,000

DAIREN. Treaty port of Manchuria It is on the Liaotung peninsula, and was long a Chinese port Leased to Russia in 1898, it was ceded to Japan by the treaty of Portsmouth in 1905. A Chinese customs station was established here in 1907. The city is the headquarters of the administration of the territory of Kwantung Dairen has a good ice free harbour, protected by a breakwater 1,000 yards long, and has railway connexion with Port Arthur. Fishing is an important industry, and much of the exports of Manchuria pass through the port Pop 254,433

DAIRSIEMUIR. Village of Fifeshire It is 3 m N E of Cupar, and is served by the L N E Rly (Dairsie station) Dairsie Castle is a ruin 1 m S on rising ground near the river Eden

DAISY HILL. Hamlet of Lancashire It is 1½ m N W. of Atherton, on the L M S Rly.

DAKAR. Port of Senegal, W. Africa It is a naval station, and although not the capital of the colony is the seat of the government of French West Africa Situated on the extremity of Cape Verde, it forms an important port of entry to Upper Senegal. It is a coaling station, and the terminus of the French cable from Brest, and of two others from Spain and America. The chief exports are nuts, turtles, and hides. In 1924, Dakar and its suburbs were formed into a special territory called the circle and dependencies of Dakar The population is 53,982, of whom 6,559 are Europeans



Dahomey French colony of West Africa

DAKHALIYEH. Variant spelling of the name of the Egyptian provin e of Daqahliya (q v)

DAKHLA. Oasis in the Libyan desert, Egypt It is located 160 m. S W of Assiut, and includes two nomad villages, Kasr Dakhla and Mut In 1916 it was the scene of action by the British Camel Corps against the Senussi tribesmen

DAKOTA. River of the states of N and S Dakota, U S A , more commonly known as the James (q v)

DAKOTA, North State of the U S A It is largely an undulating prairie, relieved in the N by the Turtle Mts , and in the S W by the buttes In the E is the Coteau des Prairies, and between the Missouri and James rivers is the Coteau du Missouri, from 2,000 to 2,750 ft. high W of the Missouri the Bad Lands intervene. The Red river of the N. traces the E frontier The state covers an area of 70,837 sq m , and is a wheat growing district Important products include potatoes, oats, barley, and corn, and there is an active livestock industry, chiefly horse and cattle raising The mineral resources of the state are inconsiderable, but cement is made, and there are a few coal mines Dakota was admitted to the Union in 1889, and the legislative assembly consists of a senate of 49 members and a house of representatives of 113 members The capital is Bismarck Pop (1930) 680,845.

DAKOTA, South State of the U S A The surface is mainly flat, and the Bad Lands extend along the White river, a right bank affluent of the Missouri The Grand, Moreau, Cheyenne, and the Bad in the W. and the James and Big Sioux in the E. are tributaries to the Missouri, which divides the state The mineral products include gold, silver, lead, and copper. Chief industries include butter and cheese making, and flour and grist milling. The area is 77,615 sq m South Dakota, which was first settled in 1794, was admitted into the Union in 1889. The legislative power is vested in a senate and a house of representatives. Pierre is the capital. Pop. (1930) 692,849

DAKOTAS. N. American Indian tribe The word means allies, and they are of Sioux stock Nomad buffalo-hunters, roaming over the Mississippi plains with bow and tomahawk, they dwelt in winter in earth lodges and in summer in skin tipis They used dog transport until the advent of the horse in the 18th century.

DAL. River of Sweden. Rising in the Kjolen mountains, on the border of Norway, and flowing S E and then N E , it enters the gulf of Bothnia near Gefle Its length is about 250 m It is formed by the union of the Ostor and Wester Dal streams, and forms several lakes, e g , Siljan Near its mouth is the waterfall of Elfkarleby

DALAGUETE Town of the Philippine Islands Situated on the E coast of the island of Cebu, at the mouth of the Dalaguete, it is 48 m S W of Cebu It dates from 1711, and trades in local produce, chiefly maize, hemp, coffee, and coconuts Pop 5,242

DALAI-KUI. Island in the middle of Lake Kosso It is on the N frontier of Mongolia. Mongolian Buddhists call it the navel of the world

DALAI NOR (Holy Sea) Name given to certain lakes by the Mongolians Dalai Nor proper is in Inner Mongolia, some 250 m N of Peking Another, in N W. Manchuria, W of Hailar, is also called Kulun nor The name is applied by the Mongolians to Lake Baikal

DALARNE (The Dales) Division of Sweden. Mainly forest land, it lies around Lakes Runn and Siljan The inhabitants retain their old dialect, costume, and love of independence They revolted against the Danish conqueror in 1434, and in 1519–23 helped Gustavus Vasa to drive the Danes out of Sweden In addition to farming, they make saws, scythes, bells, and wooden wares The region is rich in copper.

DALBEATTIE Burgh of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is on the Dalbeattie Burn, near its confluence with the Urr Water, 5 m. E of Castle Douglas, on the L M S. Rly Its quarries have supplied the material for many important works, including the Thames Embankment Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 3,011

DALBY. Three villages of Leicestershire, great, little and old All three have churches with features of interest, and at Little Dalby is an Elizabethan hall Old Dalby has a station on the L M S.

DALBY. Town of Queensland, Australia It is 153 m by rail N W. of Brisbane, and is a junction for a number of branches, tapping agricultural and dairying districts It has a butter factory, and a state sanatorium has been established Pop 2,500

DALE (Swedish dal, Ger thal) Name for a hollow, vale or valley between hills In Britain the name is commonly applied to the upper valleys of rivers, e g, Wensleydale (Ure) and Nidderdale (Nidd), in Yorkshire In Scotland there are Annandale, Nithsdale, Teviotdale, Tweeddale, and other dales in the south of the country.

DALGETY. Township of New South Wales, Australia It is 296 m S S W of Sydney, and was one of the spots selected for the federal capital, but afterwards discarded in favour of Canberra.

DALHOUSIE. District of Midlothian It is 9 m S E of Edinburgh and has an old castle

DALHOUSIE. Hill station and sanatorium of India It is on the main Himalaya range, 7,700 ft above the sea Pop 1,582

DALI. Town of Cyprus The ancient Idalium, it stands about 10 m S E of Nicosia, the capital Inscriptions unearthed here indicate that the Cypriote tongue was originally a Greek dialect

DALKEITH. Burgh and market town of Midlothian. Standing between the N and S. Esk rivers, 8½ m S E. of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly, it is in a colliery district, and is noted for its corn market. Dalkeith Palace is a seat of the duke of Buccleuch, whose eldest son is known as earl of Dalkeith Market day, Mon. Pop (1931) 7,502



Dalkeith arms

DALKEY. Urban district and seaside resort of co Dublin, I F S It is on the coast, 9 m S E of Dublin on the G S Rlys On Dalkey island, which is separated from the mainland by Dalkey Sound, is a Martello tower Pop (1926) 4,129

DALLAS. City of Texas, U S A It stands on Trinity river, 230 m N W of Houston, and is served by several railways It is the seat of the Southern Methodist university There are a number of other educational institutions, including the Dallas university and St Mary's college The city possesses some fine buildings, the municipal building, the cathedrals of St Matthews and the Sacred Heart, and the court house being of special interest The leading manufacturing town of the state, it is also one of the largest cotton markets in the country The annual state fair of Texas is held here It covers an area of 18,235 acres Pop (1930) 260,475

DALLES AND CELILO CANAL. Waterway of Oregon, U S A Completed in 1915, it opens the Columbia and Snake rivers to navigation to a length of 570 m from the Pacific Ocean, and through it large ocean going vessels can navigate the Columbia and Willamette rivers as far as Portland, 100 m inland, through a channel 35 ft in depth

DALMALLY. Hamlet of Argyllshire It is near the N E end of Loch Awe, 24½ m S W of Oban, on the L M S Rly

DALMATIA. District of Yugoslavia Bounded W by the Adriatic Sea and E by the Velebit Mts and the Dinaric Alps, it consists of many islands on the E side of the Adriatic, a comparatively narrow coastal strip populated by hardy fisherfolk, and a wider mountainous region It has an area of 4,016 sq m The chief town is Sibenik (Sebenico), and the chief ports are Split (Spalato) and Kotor (Cattaro) Before 1918 the district was in the empire of Austria-Hungary Pop 622,000

DALMELLINGTON. Village of Ayrshire It stands on the river Doon, 15 m S E of Ayr, on the L M S Rly Coal and iron mining are important industries Pop 6,155

DALMENY. Village of West Lothian. It stands at the mouth of the river Forth, at the S end of the Forth bridge, 9½ m N W of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly It has an interesting Norman church, and near by is Dalmeny House, a seat of the earl of Rosebery, whose eldest son bears the title of Lord Dalmeny The ancient Barnbougle Castle is situated here

DALMUIR. Village of Dumbartonshire It forms part of Clydebank and stands on the Dalmuir Burn near its junction with the Clyde, 9¾ m N W. of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly

DALNY. Treaty port of Manchuria, also known as Dairen (q v)

DALRY. Town of Ayrshire It is 3½ m. N. of Kilwinning, on the L M S Rly Worsteds and woollens are manufactured In the vicinity are ironworks, coal mines, and slate quarries Pop. 7,243

DALRYMPLE. Village of Ayrshire It is 4 m S E of Ayr, on the L M S Rly In the vicinity limestone and ironstone are found Pop 1,360

DALSERF. Village of Lanarkshire Situated on the river Clyde, 5½ m S E of Hamilton, on the L M S Rly, it is a coal mining centre

DALSTON. District of London It is 2 m E of Broad Street station, and, included in the borough of Hackney, is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys

DALSTON. Village of Cumberland It is 4½ m S W of Carlisle, on the L M S Rly Here are cotton factories and collieries Dalston Hall incorporates a peel tower Pop 1,746

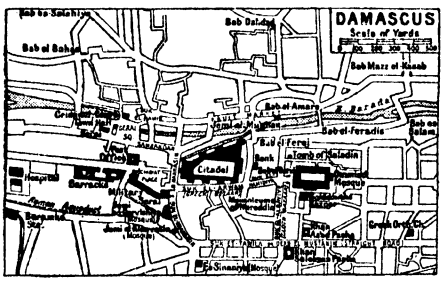
DALSWINTON. Village of Dumfriesshire It is 7 m N W of Dumfries On a loch on his estate here Patrick Miller experimented with a steamboat as early as 1788 Robert Burns was a passenger on the first trip, and Lord Brougham was a spectator

DALTON-IN-FURNESS. Urban district of Lancashire It is 3½ m N E of Barrow-in-Furness, on the L M S Rly There are numerous iron ore mines in the surrounding district George Romney was born here Adjacent are the ruins of Furness Abbey, founded in 1127, and the tower of Dalton Castle, where the manorial court of the abbey was held Pop (1931) 10,338

DAM. Structure of earth or masonry built across valleys to impound rivers and create storage reservoirs of large capacity Sometimes called barrages, they are used for irrigation purposes, for supplying cities and towns with water and for providing a supply for the generation of electric light and power Another use is for holding up water in order to prevent flooding

Earth dams are limited in height to 100 ft The whole of the area covered by such a dam is first cleared of soft material or material which would soften if mingled with water The largest earthen dam is that constructed to impound Gatun Lake, which forms an important part of the Panama Canal More than 1 m long, with a base width of nearly ½ m, it contains more than 20,000,000 cubic yds of material As the body of water ponded up by it has an area of 171 sq m, and a failure would spell disaster, an abnormally high factor of safety was allowed.

Masonry dams are used for all heights, and are universal for heights exceeding 100 ft. They must be founded on rock and be carried down to sound material at every point of the base. In section a masonry dam has roughly the form of a right-angled triangle, the right angle being at the "heel," i.e., at the base on the water side. In some dams the water face is slightly battered, and the other face made more or less concave vertically; in others the first is vertical and the second rectilinear; but no two important dams



Damascus. Plan of the central part of the city

have a quite similar section, as the conditions to be met vary on different sites.

Dam foundation sites are prepared with the greatest care. All unsound rock is cut away, even if this means going down to a great depth, and the surface is shaped to give a good key to the masonry. All water springs in the rock are plugged or drained by pipes carried through the masonry. For the interior of the dam uncoursed rubblework is more generally used, and uncoursed squared ashlar work for the faces; but coursed work of large blocks is found in some dams. The interstices between stones are solidly filled with mortar to prevent leakages.

Some of the greatest dams in the world are in the United States, but there are also large ones in Egypt, India, Australia, and elsewhere where the land needs irrigation. The greatest storage capacity in the world is provided by the great Gatun dam on the Panama Canal and the Aswan dam on the Nile. Another large dam in Egypt is the Sennar. In India the largest is the Lloyd barrage on the Indus and in Australia the one at Hume in New South Wales. In the United States the largest dams are the Wilson at Muscle Shoals in Tennessee, Elephant Butte on the Rio Grande river, the Coolidge and the Roosevelt in Arizona and the Martin in Alabama. The Ashokan and the Kensico are among those built to provide New York with water. The Soviet government has built an immense dam on the Dnieper. The Esla is a notable dam in Spain, the Barberine in Switzerland, and the Don Martin in Mexico. In Great Britain the largest is probably the one on Lake Vyrnwy.

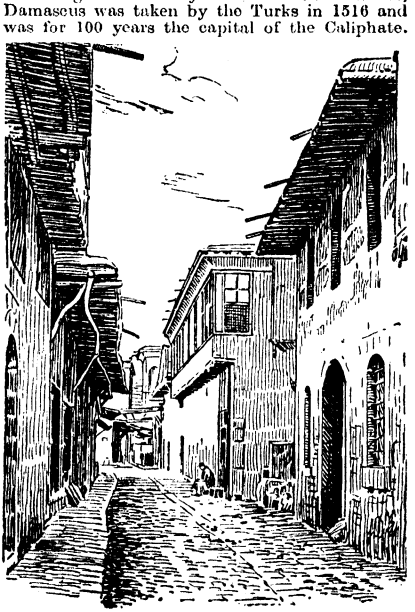
DAMANHUR. Town of Egypt. Occupying the site of an ancient Egyptian and Roman city, it is 38 m. by rly. S.E. of Alexandria, and is controlled by a mixed commission of Europeans and Egyptians in equal numbers. In 1798 it withstood an attack by Napoleon. Pop. 51,709.

DAMÃO. Portuguese settlement of India. It is on the gulf of Cambay, in Bombay Presidency, and comprises two sections, Damão proper, with an area of 22 sq. m., lying on the coast, and the detached territory of Nagar Havili, with an area of 60 sq. m. Teak forests abound. The town was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1531, rebuilt by the natives, and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558. The settlement is administered by a governor, under the governor-general of Goa. Its formerly extensive trade in dyed fabrics has diminished considerably. The chief crops are rice, wheat, and tobacco, and there is trade in salt. Pop. 49,000.

DAMARALAND. Territory of British South West Africa. It lies in the centre of the colony between Ovamboland on the N. and Gt. Nama Land on the S. The coastal region is a waterless desert, behind which lies a mountainous district with peaks rising to 8,500 ft. Further inland still there is excellent pasturage extending as far as the Kalahari desert in Bechuanaland. Previously in the possession of a people called Hereros, it is sometimes known as Hereroland. The most important towns are the capital, Windhoek, Karibib, and Swakopmund, and the only harbour is Walvis Bay, to the S. of the last named town.

DAMASCUS. Capital of the Syrian republic. It lies 70 m. S.E. of Beirût, and 180 m. S.W. of Aleppo, with both of which it is connected by railways, on a large and fertile plain, watered by the Barada and its canals. Its streets are narrow, and most of its houses, though many have fine interiors, are dull and depressing. The city has a Christian quarter at the E. end of the street called Straight (Acts 9), and a Jewish quarter S. of this, the main body of the town being Moslem. The most striking feature is the enormous Ommiad Mosque, erected on the site of a Christian church. The city has a wonderful bazaar and a Syrian university. From remote times it has been a great commercial centre, it has now lost its industry of sword-making, for which it once was famous. There is a trade in tobacco. The city has railway communication with Beirût, 93 m., and with El Hammé, 120 m.

Having been held by the Romans and Arabs, Damascus was taken by the Turks in 1516 and was for 100 years the capital of the Caliphate.



Damascus. Street called Straight, associated with S. Paul

During the Great War it was entered on Oct. 1, 1918, by the British and the Arab army of the Hejaz. In Oct., 1925, serious fighting broke out in Damascus between French troops and rebels. Pop. (1929) 193,912.

DAMBOVITZA or **Dimbovitsa.** River of Rumania. Rising in the Transylvanian Alps, W. of the Torzburg Pass, it flows N E. and then turns S. to join the Argesul S.E. of Bucharest, after a course of about 120 m.

DAMBULLA. Village of Ceylon. It is famous for its cave temple, situated in a huge black rock rising above the village.

DAMGHAN. Town of Persia. It stands at the N. base of the Elburz Mts, 50 m. S. of Astrabad. Pop. 15,000

DAMIETTA (Arab. Dimyat). Former governorship of Lower Egypt. It is now included in the province of Daqahliya (q v.).

DAMIETTA. City of Lower Egypt. On a tongue of land between Lake Menzala and the chief E mouth of the Nile, it is 113 m by rly. N.E. of Cairo It was founded about 1260 near the site of an older city, which was several times captured by the Christians during the Crusades and taken by Louis IX of France in 1249. Owing to the silting-up of the harbour, its export trade is now inconsiderable. The town was once famous for a fine cotton cloth called dimity and also for its leatherwork. Pop 34,907.

DAMLOUP. Village of France It is N.E. of Verdun, in the valley road from Ornes to Fresnes. In the Great War it was fortified by the French, and was captured by the Germans in their offensive against Verdun, 1916

DAMME. Village of Belgium Once a great port, it lies 3 m N E of Bruges The chief buildings are the church of Notre Dame, a 12th century structure, the hôtel de ville, and the hospital of S. John. It was a great city in the Middle Ages, having its own code of maritime laws. The river Zwyn, which was silted up about 1500, connected it with the sea

DAMODAR. River of India The chief tributary of the Hooghli, it rises in Palamau district, Chota Nagpur. Its total length is 368 m, navigable in the rainy season for nearly 200 m In 1913 a flood covered over 1,000 sq. m. Its valley contains several coalfields An important project for the irrigation of 180,000 acres of rice lands in the Burdwan and Hooghli districts was begun in 1926

DAMOH. District of India. In the Central Provinces, it has an area of 2,816 sq m, and is traversed by several streams, including the Sunar and the Bairma The chief products are wheat, millet, rice, and gram Pop 333,047

DAMOH. Town of the Central Provinces, India Situated about 50 m E of Saugor, it has a trade in cattle, and weaving, dyeing, and pottery industries Pop 17,000

DAMPIER. Name of two straits off New Guinea The first, between the N W. coast of New Guinea and the island of Waigiu, affords the best passage between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The other is off the N E coast of New Guinea, separating it from New Britain It forms the shortest passage from E Australia to China

DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO. Group of twenty islets lying off the N W coast of Australia Enderby, Lewis, Legendre, and Rosemary are the largest Guano is found on outlying islets Formerly German, the group is now administered by the Australian Commonwealth

DAMPIER LAND. Peninsula of West Australia. It is on the N W coast, between King Sound and the Indian Ocean Broome, on Roebuck Bay, a pearl fishing station, is the only settlement on the peninsula, which is named after William Dampier, the first Englishman to visit it

DANAKILIS. Tribe of Abyssinia Their home is in the sterile lowlands lying between the Shoa hill-country and the Red Sea coast Of Hamitic stock, they are nominally Moslem, but practise much primitive animism

DANBURY. Village of Essex It is 4½ m. E S E of Chelmsford Near by are Danbury Place, until 1877 a palace of the bishop of Rochester, and Danbury Hill, one of the highest points in Essex, with Danish remains

DANBURY. City of Connecticut, U S A On an affluent of the Housatonic river, it is 65 m N. by E of New York, on a branch of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Rly It has hat and silk manufactures Settled in 1684, it became a city in 1889 Pop (1930) 22,261

DANBY. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is 7 m W of Egton, on the L N E Rly To the S are the ruins of the 14th cent Danby Castle, while 3½ m N E is Danby Beacon, 988 ft high, 1 m N of which are the remains of an ancient British village Pop 1,359

DANBY WISKE. Village of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 3½ m N W of Northallerton, on the L N E Rly, it has a moated rectory and a church which has a Norman carved door and font

DANDENONG. Town of Victoria, Australia An important railway junction, it is 18 m S E of Melbourne Pop 4,500

DANE. River of Cheshire. It rises in Macclesfield Forest and flows for 30 m. to join the Weaver at Northwich.

DANES' DYKE. Prehistoric earthwork of Yorkshire (E R) It lies across Flamborough Head, is mostly double, and is 3 m long Structurally resembling early British promontory forts, the five sq m thus enclosed, locally called Little Denmark, have no proved connexion with the Danish occupation

DANES' GRAVES. Group of tumuli in Yorkshire (E R) They are at Kilham, 3¼ m N of Driffield, and form a cemetery of the early iron age Before the wolds were enclosed they may have numbered 500, the ordnance map still records 157 Chalk rubble barrows, seldom exceeding 24 ft across, they have no connexion with the Danish occupation The graves contain bones of goats, coral, jet, bronze bracelets and pins, iron combs, and chariots

DANGER. Island in the Pacific Ocean It is one of the Cook group, and is situated W. of Rierson I and N of Nassau I The inhabitants are a primitive Pacific race, whose original language is unintelligible to the Maoris, but they have acquired some knowledge of the Maori tongue.

DANGS. Tract of hill country of Bombay It comprises 16 petty states, ruled by Bhil chieftains The greater part of the territory is forest, and is considered extremely unhealthy The total area is 996 sq m One-quarter of the inhabitants are Bhils, the remainder being Kokuns and other tribes Pop 29,000

DANKALI. Province of Abyssinia Formerly a quasi independent territory lying in the S E. of the kingdom, it is now included under the administration of the central government

DANNEMORA. Village of Sweden It is 28 m N N E of Uppsala. Its famous mines, yielding the best iron ore in Sweden, have been worked since the 16th century

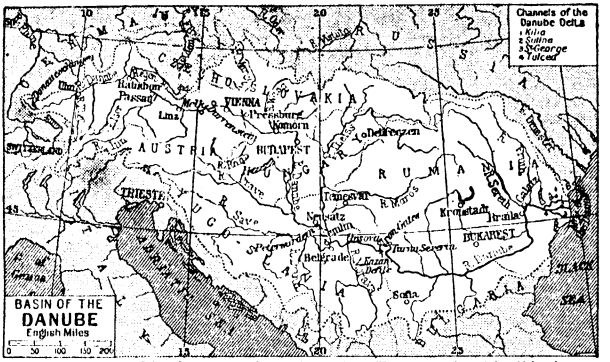
DANNEVIRKE. Town of North Island, New Zealand In Waipawa co, it stands on Hawke's Bay, 133 m by rail N W of Wellington, and is a centre of dairying and saw milling The business quarter was destroyed by fire in Oct, 1917 Its name is derived from the Danish town from which its first settlers came in 1872 Pop 3,500

DANTZIG. Variant spelling of the name of the German city, better known as Danzig (q v)

DANUBE (Ger Donau) River of Europe. If its source is assumed to be at Donaueschingen, in the Black Forest, its course totals 1,780 m, if at the junction of the Brigach and Brege, it is 20 m shorter It becomes navigable at Ulm, and the shipping enters at Sulina mouth Canals connect it with the Rhine and the Elbe.

Of its 300 affluents, those on the right bank include the Iser, Inn, Raab, Drava, Sava, and Morava; on the left are the Regen, Waag, Theiss, Sereth, and Pruth. The chief towns on the banks are Vienna, Bratislava, Belgrade, and Budapest. Near Orsova are the celebrated Iron Gates, and the river flows into the Black Sea by five channels.

The Ludwigs canal connects the Danube with the Main and so with the Rhine. A plan has been prepared to enlarge this canal and work on it has begun. This will make it possible for vessels to cross Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Black Sea.

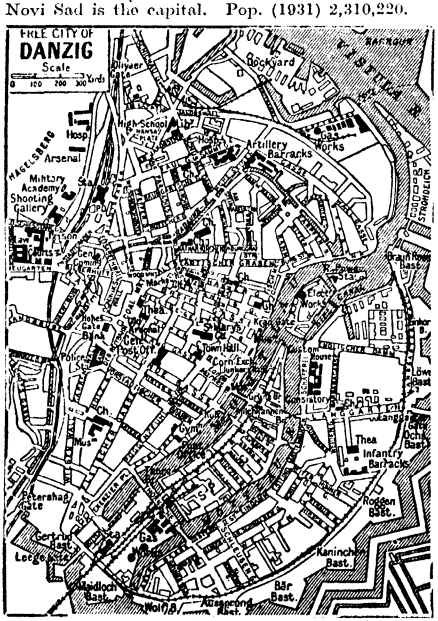


Danube. Map of the large area in south-eastern Europe watered by this river

Two international commissions control the Danube. The commission set up in 1856, and now consisting of Britain, France, Italy, and Rumania, controls the river from Braila to its mouth. The commission created in 1919 controls the river from Ulm to Braila. This is composed of representatives of the four countries mentioned, and also of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Württemberg.

DANUBE. District of Württemberg, Germany. It is bounded on the S. by Lake Constance, and N. by the district of Jagst. Traversed by the Danube, it has several rivers, most of which are tributaries of that river, and an area of 2,417 sq. m. Pop. 593,747.

DANUBE. County of Yugoslavia. It is bounded on the E. by Rumania, N. by Hungary, and W. and S. by the counties of Drina and Morava respectively. It has an area of 18,845 sq. m., and is traversed by the rivers Sava and Danube. Novi Sad is the capital. Pop. (1931) 2,310,220.



Danzig. Plan of the free city of northern Europe

DANVILLE. City of Illinois, U.S.A. On the Big Vermilion river, 125 m. S. of Chicago, it is served by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and other railways. It carries on an extensive trade in coal worked in the neighbourhood, and manufactures railway wagons. Pop. (1930) 36,765.

DANVILLE. City of Virginia, U.S.A. On the Dan river, it is 140 m. S.W. of Richmond by the Southern Rly. Cotton, tobacco, flour, furniture, and knitted goods are the leading manufactures. Settled in 1770, it was granted a city charter in 1833. Pop. (1930) 22,247.

DANZIG, GULF OF. Arm of the Baltic Sea. It indents the coast of Prussia and the territory of the free city of Danzig. A long, narrow strip of land, called the Frische Nehrung, nearly encloses the lagoon of Frisches Haff, which receives the waters of the Pregel and two arms of the Vistula. The gulf is 50 m. broad at its entrance.



Danzig arms

DANZIG (Polish, Gdonesk). Free city and seaport under the League of Nations. It stands on the Vistula about 4 m. from its mouth on the gulf of Danzig, and at its junction with the Mottlau. Some 280 m. N.E. of Berlin, it is connected by railways and air lines with various cities of Germany and Poland. The territory under the authority of the free city extends to 754 sq. m. The older parts of Danzig retain their mediæval appearance and there are some interesting old buildings, especially the houses of the merchants. The town hall is a magnificent Gothic building dating from the 14th century. S. Mary's is the finest of the many churches. Other buildings are the armoury, a monastery used as a picture gallery, and the technical high school. On the long market is the hall of the junkers, now used as the exchange. There is a monumental arch dating from the 16th century and several large parks, as well as theatres, etc. The harbour has ample accommodation for shipping, and the principal exports are timber, sugar, and corn. The city has a broadcasting station.

When, in 1793, Danzig became part of Prussia, it had been for well over 300 years a prosperous free city. In 1919, although claimed by both Poland and Germany, it recovered its former status and was placed under a high commissioner. The constitution provides for a legislature of two houses, the lower house being elected for four years by the votes of all adults. In 1924 the bank of Danzig was founded, and a new currency, 25 gulden to the pound sterling, was introduced. Pop. 390,000.

DAQAHLIYA. Province of Lower Egypt. It is an administrative division of the area and comprises the districts of Dikernes, Mansura, Mit Ghamr, Mit Samanud, and Simbellawein. Occupying the triangle of land formed by Damietta, Port Said, and Cairo, it has an area of 1,025 sq. m. Its seat of government is at Damietta. Pop. 1,080,693.

DARAB or DARABJIRD. Town of Persia. It stands in a fertile plain, 130 m. S.E. of Shiraz, and is celebrated for the sculptured rocks in its neighbourhood. Pop. 6,000.

DARAIYEH. Town of Nejd, Arabia. It stands on the pilgrim road from the Persian Gulf to Mecca, 6 m. W. of Riyadh. It was the former capital of the Wahabite empire, but has much declined. Pop. 2,000.

DAR BANDA. Country of Africa. It lies S. of Darfur and N. of the Belgian Congo, in the E. portion of the Ubangi-Shari-Chad province of French Equatorial Africa. Dispersed by the Arab slave raider Rabah in 1880–81, its inhabitants, the Bandas, fled. A few are now scattered between Forts Possel and Crampel.

DARBHANGAH. Dist. of Bihar and Orissa, India. A large alluvial plain, it is watered by the Ganges, the Burhi, or Little Gandak, and the Kamla-Tiljuga. The area is 3,348 sq. m. The chief crops are rice, millet, barley, maize, wheat, indigo, and tobacco. Pop. 3,000,000.

DARBHANGAH. Town of Bihar and Orissa, India. Standing on the left bank of the Little Baghmati river, 66 m. N.E. of Patna, it is the most populous town in the division, and is connected with Batzipur on the Ganges by the state railway. Although built on low and swampy ground, it is a place of considerable trade, exporting oil-seeds, and various kinds of wood. It possesses a palace and several handsome buildings. Pop. 62,628.

DARD. Greek name of an Aryan people living S. of the Hindu Kush range. It now denotes the Shins of Gilgit and allied primitive tribes along the mountainous course of the Indus, on the N.W. Indian frontier. They are short, dark, and wavy-haired with long heads. Their Shina speech is non-Sanskritic. Most of them have become Moslems, but their E. Baltistan congeners, the Brokpa, remain Buddhists.

DARDANELLES. Strait separating Europe from Asia Minor. It connects the Aegean Sea with the sea of Marmora, and was called by the ancients the Hellespont. It is about 48 m. long and its average width is from 3 m. to 4 m. On the European side is the peninsula of Gallipoli.

The strait was the object of naval attacks in the Great War. On Nov. 3, 1914, British warships bombarded the outer forts at the Dardanelles. Another attack was made on Feb. 19, 1915, when eight armoured ships engaged the forts at the entrance at long range. Other attacks followed a few days later. On March 18 an attempt to force the narrows was unsuccessful, resulting in serious loss in ships. Military operations on the peninsula of Gallipoli were then undertaken. Since 1923 the strait has been open to the ships of all nations.

DARDANELLES. Variant name of the town of Asia Minor, also known as Chanak (q.v.).

DARDISTAN. Region on the N.W. Frontier of India. It includes Chitral, a political agency in the N.W. Frontier province, and Hunza in Kashmir, which is under the political agent stationed at Gilgit. The native Dards are a braver mountain folk than the Kashmiris, but lack the sturdy independence of the Pathans.

DAR-EL-BEIDA (Arab., white house). Port of Morocco, better known as Casa Blanca (q.v.).

DARENT. River of Kent. It rises near Westerham, and flows N.E. for 20 m. to join the Thames 1¾ m. below Erith. It is navigable for boats as far as Dartford.

DARENTH. Village of Kent. Situated on the river Darent, 2 m. S.E. of Dartford, it has an early Norman church, partly built of Roman



Danzig. Map indicating the extent of territory governed by the free city

materials; close by are the remains of a large Roman villa.

DARESBURY. Village of Cheshire. It is 3 m. S.W. of Warrington, on the L.M.S. Rly. Lewis Carroll (Rev. C. L. Dodgson) was born here.

DAR-ES-SALAAM (Arab., the haven of peace). Seaport and capital of Tanganyika Territory. Situated on the coast S. of Zanzibar, it was the former capital of German East Africa, and was captured by the British on Sept. 4, 1916. The terminus of the railway from Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria, it is also the telegraph exchange for the British possessions in E. Africa. There is a wireless station and cable connexion with Zanzibar. Pop. 25,000.

DAR-FERTIT. Region of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. A wild, desolate country, it lies on the border between the Sudan and French Equatorial Africa. The few inhabitants make a meagre living from cattle-raising and agriculture. It was first visited by Schweinfurth in 1870–71.

DARFIELD. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 5 m. E.S.E. of Barnsley, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Here are collieries. Pop. (1931) 5,260.

DARFUR. Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated on the borders of the Chad district of French Equatorial Africa, and the Sudan, it lies to the W. of Kordofan. A range of

mts, the Jebel Marra, with peaks nearly 5,000 ft. high, runs N. to S. for more than 100 m, and the country contains the watershed separating the basins of Lake Chad and the Nile The administrative centre of the province, which has an area of 153,000 sq m, is at El Fasher. Pop. 750,000

DARGAI. Mountain peak of India In the North-West Frontier province, it is in the Samana range, and was the scene of an engagement in the Tirah campaign of 1897. Held by the Afridis, the heights hindered the British advance, so on Oct 20 they were stormed

DARGAI. Frontier station of India In the North West Frontier province, it is on the Peshawar border, and is the terminus of the rly. from Nowshera

DARIEL. Mountain pass of Russia It is 5 m long, in the Terek valley of the Caucasus, midway between the Black Sea and the Caspian The military road between Vladikavkaz and Tiflis runs through it, a fortress built in 140 B C. being demolished during its construction

DARIEN, GULF OF Opening of the Caribbean Sea Between Panama and Colombia, it is about 200 m broad at its mouth and penetrates inland for about 155 m Its southern extension is known as the gulf of Uraba

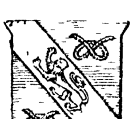
DARIEN Name formerly applied to the entire isthmus of Panama It was from a peak in Darien that Vasco Nunez de Balboa first saw the Pacific in 1513 It is now the name of a district of Panama, the Cordillera of Darien fronting the Caribbean Sea in the E of the republic

The Darien Scheme was a project to establish, with headquarters on the isthmus of Darien, a company which should be a counterpart to the East India Company in the E The experiment failed, largely owing to the unhealthy climate.

DARJEELING District of the Bengal Presidency, India In the Lower Himalayas, it is bounded N by Sikkim, with Nepal on the W and Bhutan on the N E It has an area of 1,164 sq m The main rivers are the Tista, Ranjit, Ramman, and Mahananda The district is one of magnificent mountain scenery, and abounds in game There is an immense tea industry, and cinchona is cultivated Pop 282,748

DARJEELING. Town of Bengal Presidency, India It is in the Bhagalpur div, in the Lower Himalayas, 367 m N of Calcutta A great tea centre, it is also the summer headquarters of the governor of Bengal, being picturesquely situated in the mountains, at an altitude of 7,200 ft The neighbourhood has suffered from severe earthquake shocks It is the starting place for the expeditions to Mt Everest Pop 23,000

DARLASTON Urban district of Staffordshire On the Bentley Canal, it is 1½ m N W of Wednesbury, and is served by the L M S Rly In a coal and iron-mining district, it has iron works and blast furnaces Pop (1931) 19,736



Darlaston arms

DARLEY. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R) About 5 m W of Ripley, it is on the L N E. Rly Pop 531

DARLEY DALE Village of Derbyshire It is on the river Derwent, 6 m S E of Bakewell, on the L M S Rly Here is a hydropathic establishment and the place is a pleasure resort

DARLING. River of Australia Discovered in 1828, it is about 1,760 m. long from its source in Queensland to its junction with the Murray at Wentworth It is fed almost entirely by the rains of S Queensland and N E New South Wales

DARLING DOWNS. Elevated area of S E Queensland, Australia. On the inland W side of the Great Dividing Range, they are a great sheep-rearing area, of which Toowoomba and Warwick are the chief centres. There are mines of cannel coal in the district.

DARLINGTON. County borough and market town of county Durham It stands on the river Skerne, near its junction with the river Tees, 9½ m W S W of Stockton-on-Tees, on the L N E Rly The chief church, S Cuthbert's, is a cruciform building in the Early English style There is an old grammar school, a public library, a technical school, and other modern buildings Standing on the Durham coalfield near the Cleveland district, Darlington is an important industrial centre. Here the L N E Rly has large shops, while there are also ironworks, engineering works, woollen mills, etc The first steam railway was opened in 1825 between Stockton and Darlington, and the town is famous for its association with the Peases and other great Quaker families Market days, Mon, Thurs, Fri, and Sat Pop (1931) 72,093



Darlington arms

DARMSTADT. City of Germany The capital of the republic of Hesse, it is situated 21 m. S E of Mainz It consists of an old and a new town, the latter until 1918 the residence of the grand duke The palace, mainly an 18th century building, stands in its gardens at the end of the Rheinstrasse, the chief street The chief industries are engineering works, and the making of chemicals, machinery, carpets, and beer The city is a railway junction Pop 89,465

DARNALL. District of Sheffield It has a station on the L N E Rly

DARNETAL. Town of France Situated 2½ m E of Rouen, it carries on cotton-spinning and allied industries Pop 7,500

DARRANG District of Assam, India It lies between the lower ranges of the Himalayas and the R Brahmaputra, and has an area of 3,418 sq m Tea is the most important product, although rice occupies a larger area The chief town is Tezpur Pop 377,000

DARSHAM. Hamlet of Suffolk It is 5 m. N N E of Saxmundham, on the L N E Rly

DART River of Devon It rises in Dartmoor Forest, near Cranmore Pool, its head streams being known as the E and the W Dart, which unite at Dartmeet It flows S E to the English Channel which it enters below Dartmouth Navigable to Totnes (10½ m), it has a total length of 46 m The district through which the river flows is one of the most beautiful in England

DARTFORD. Market town and borough of Kent It is situated on the river Darent, near where it falls into the Thames, 17 m E S E of London, on the S Rly The parish church of Holy Trinity was restored in the 19th century, but retains its Norman tower. The industries include engineering works and flour mills. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 28,928.

DARTMOOR. Tableland of Devon It lies between Brent and Okehampton, and measures about 22 m by 21 m Of granite formation, its peculiarity consists in the numerous tors of rock weathered to strange shapes The average elevation is about 1,200 ft, the highest points being High Willhays, 2,039 ft, and Yes Tor, 2,029 ft Here the two Darts, Tavy, Okement, Teign, and other rivers have their source Numbers of ponies run half wild upon the moor Princetown is the only place actually on it, but there are many towns and villages on its borders Two main roads cross it, their intersection being at Two Bridges, near Princetown The clapper bridges are a feature of the moor, on which there are some remains of the forest that once covered it. It covers about 260 sq m.

Near Princetown is Dartmoor Prison This was erected in 1806 for French prisoners of war. In 1850, having been unoccupied for over thirty years, it was turned into a convict prison In Jan , 1932, a riot occurred in the prison.

DARTMOUTH. Seaport, borough, and market town of Devon It stands near the mouth of the river Dart, on the W side of the river, 27 m. E of Plymouth, and 30 m S E of Exeter. The river here forms an almost land-locked harbour, affording safe anchorage Dartmouth is served by a ferry connecting it with Kingswear, a terminus of the G W Rly , on the other side of the river The chief buildings are the castle, erected by Henry VIII, the 14th cent church of S Saviour, and some old wooden houses The 17th cent Butterwalk is a notable feature The chief industries are shipbuilding and engineering, and the town is a yachting centre On Mt. Boone, to the N of the town, stands the Royal Naval College, an institution for the training of officers for the navy Market days, Fri. and 2nd Tues Pop (1931) 6,707.



Dartmouth arms

DARTMOUTH. City of Nova Scotia, Canada It stands on the E side of Halifax harbour and a ferry connects it with that city. It is a terminus of the C N Rlys and has machine shops, and sawmills Pop (1931) 9,100

DARTON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the river Dearne, 3½ m N W of Barnsley, on the L M S Rly , and is in a coal mining district Pop (1931) 12,595

DARU. Seaport of British New Guinea It stands on an islet near the mouth of the Fly river, and is a port of entry and the headquarters of the pearl-fishing industry

DARVEL. Burgh of Ayrshire It is 9 m E of Kilmarnock on the L M S Rly Curtains and carpets are manufactured here Pop (1931) 3,232

DARWEN Borough and market town of Lancashire It is 4 m S of Blackburn, on the L M S Rly An industrial town, it has cotton and paper mills and blast furnaces, while around are coal mines and stone quarries Market days, Mon , Fri , and Sat Pop (1931) 36,010



Darwen arms

DARWIN. Mountain of Chile, on the southernmost range of the Andes in Tierra del Fuego, it was named after the naturalist, and is a snow covered mountain, overlooking Beagle Channel Alt 6,800 ft

DARWIN. Seaport of Northern Australia It stands on the N W coast, and is about 45 m S W of Van Diemen Gulf It is a terminus of railway and air services Its former name was Palmerston Pop 1,000

DARWIN SOUND. Channel of the S Pacific. Off Chile, between Tierra del Fuego and Gordon Island, it is a W. extension of Beagle Channel

DASHKOVKA. Town of the White Russian republic (U S S R) It stands on the Dnieper, and was the scene of a battle in which the French were defeated by the Russians, July 10, 1812

DASPELLE. Native state of India. Situated in Orissa, it has an area of 568 sq m. The state contains extensive woods Pop 57,000.

DATCHET. Village of Buckinghamshire. Picturesquely situated on the river Thames, 2 m E of Windsor, on the S Rly , it has a fine church, S Mary's, and ruins of a priory.

DATIA. Native state of Central India It is bounded on all sides by the state of Gwalior except on the E , where it borders the Jhansi district. Its area is 911 sq m. Pop 148,659.

DAUGAVPILS. Town of Latvia. Situated on the right bank of the Dvina, it is an important rly centre for the traffic with Russia and Poland, and has a considerable trade in grain, flax, and timber. In 1772, having been hitherto Polish, it was added to Russia. During the Great War it was occupied by the Germans Feb. 18, 1917. Pop (1930) 43,226

DAUNTSEY. Hamlet of Wiltshire It is on the river Avon, 6½ m S E of Malmesbury, and is served by the G W Rly. The remains of Bradenstoke Priory, sometimes called Clack Abbey, founded in 1142, are now a farmhouse

DAUPHIN. Town of Manitoba, Canada It stands on the Vermilion river, 178 m N W of Winnipeg, and is served by the C N Rlys. The industrial establishments include flour mills and wood cutting factories Pop (1931) 3,971

DAUPHINE. District of France. Before the French Revolution it was a province in the S E of the country, roughly speaking, the district now covered by the departments of Isère, Drôme and Hautes Alpes Its chief town was Grenoble

DAURIA. District of Siberia, U S S R In the Far Eastern Area, it lies between the Yablonoi Mts and the river Argun The chief town is Nerchinsk Dauria, so called from the Daurs, its former inhabitants, was taken by Russia from China in the 17th century The district is now inhabited by Buriats and other tribes

DAVA. Summit of Moray It is 4 m N N W of Grantown, and has an alt of 1,052 ft Dava Moor, a desolate stretch of stone-studded heather, lies 3 m N Dava railway station, on the L M S Rly , is 1 m N of Dava Moor

DAVENPORT. City of Iowa, U S A On the Mississippi, facing Rock Island, with which it is connected by a fine iron bridge, it is 182 m W S W of Chicago by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railways. Among its buildings are a public library, and several colleges and benevolent institutions There is a Roman Catholic and a Protestant bishop It exports coal and agricultural produce, has foundries and machine works, and manufactures locomotives and woollen goods Incorporated in 1838, it became a city in 1851 Pop (1930) 60,751.

DAVENTRY. Borough and market town of Northamptonshire It is 4 m. N W of Weedon on the L M S Rly , and lies near the Grand Union Canal Its chief industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes A high power broadcasting station was built here in 1925, and another station in 1927 The first is a long-wave national transmitter, the second a medium-wave regional transmitter for the midlands. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 3,608

DAVID. Town of Panama, Central America It stands on the river David, 8 m from its mouth on the S coast, 205 m W by S of Panama Amid rich pasture land, with gold mines near by, it exports bananas, cattle, and tobacco A new road connecting Panama City with David was opened in 1931 It is connected by air with Taboga, Penononome, Santiago, and other towns. Pop 10,000

DAVIDSON'S MAINS. Village of Midlothian. It is 3 m N W of Edinburgh, on the L.M S Rly.

DAVIOT. Hamlet of Inverness shire On the river Nairn, it is 6½ m S E of Inverness on the L M S Rly In the vicinity are the remains of the 15th cent Daviot Castle, once a stronghold of the earls of Crawford Dun Daviot, a hill near by, was formerly a signalling station. Pop 789.

DAVIS SEA. Part of the Antarctic Ocean. Touching Queen Mary Land and running N E. past Shackleton Shelf, it is named after James Davis, a member of the Mawson Expedition, which explored it in 1914.

DAVIS STRAIT. Channel connecting Baffin Bay with the North Atlantic Ocean It separates Baffin Island from Greenland, and is nearly 200 m wide at its narrowest part, where it is also shallowest The greatest depth obtained is 5,550 ft , just W of Disko Numerous glaciers from the Greenland side fall into the strait, liberating huge icebergs which flow in a northerly direction The strait was named after John Davis, the navigator

DAVOS. Alpine valley of Switzerland. Situated in the canton of Grisons, it is 8 m long by ½ m broad It is a favourite resort for sufferers from tuberculosis

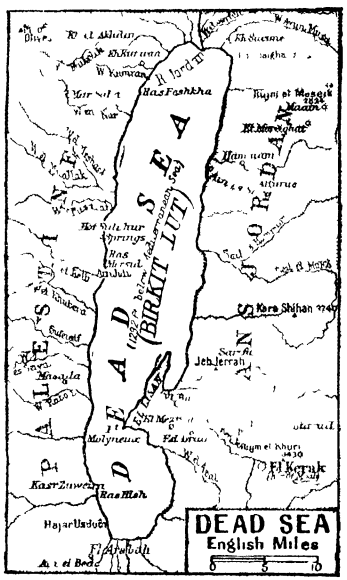
DAVOS PLATZ. Village of Switzerland In the valley of the same name, it is 40 m by railway S E of Coire It has hotels and sanatoria, and has winter sports

DAWLEY. Urban district of Shropshire It is on the Shrewsbury Canal, 4 m S E of Wellington, on the G W Rly Here are collieries and ironworks Pop (1931) 7,363

DAWLISH. Watering place, market town, and urban district of Devon It stands on the S coast at the mouth of Dawlish Water, 3 m from Teignmouth, on the G W Rly Market day, 3rd Mon Pop (1931) 4,578

DAWSON. River of Queensland, Australia It rises in a branch of the Great Dividing Range, called the Carnarvon Range, round the S end of which it curves and then flows N to join the Fitzroy below Boolburra The Fitzroy-Dawson has a length of about 350 m

DAWSON CITY. River port of Canada Capital of the Yukon Territory, it stands on the right bank of the Yukon, 1,500 m from its mouth, where the Klondike flows into it It was founded in 1896 on the discovery of gold in the Klondike region Pop (1931) 819



Dead Sea. Lake of Palestine into which the river Jordan flows

DAX. Inland watering place of France It is 92 m S W of Bordeaux The church of Notre Dame, rebuilt in the 17th century, is its finest building The waters and mud baths are good for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc There is a considerable trade in cattle, horses, and poultry. The production of salt, asphalt, and iron ore are carried on Pop 12,000

DAYBROOK. Village of Nottinghamshire. Situated 3 m from Nottingham, it is on the L N E Rly. It has a beautiful modern church, built by Sir Charles Seely, and a number of industries, including brewing Pop 4,648

DAYDAWN. Town of Western Australia About 265 m inland by railway N E of Geraldton, its port, it is 540 m N N E of Perth, and is a gold-mining centre Pop 1,500

DAYLESFORD. Village of Worcestershire About 5 m W S.W of Chipping Norton, it has associations with Warren Hastings, who lived at Daylesford House and is buried in the churchyard The church is the successor of the one built by Hastings.

DAYLESFORD. Town of Victoria, Australia. It stands in an agricultural and mining district, 25 m N E of Ballarat, and is connected by rail with Melbourne, 76 m distant Gold is found, and there are mineral springs and pyrites works in the neighbourhood. The school of mining is important, and the town is attractively laid out with extensive parks. Pop 4,000

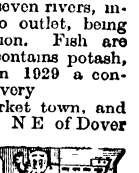
DAYTON. City of Ohio, U S A It stands at the junction of three rivers with the Great Miami, 59 m N N E of Cincinnati An important railway centre, it is served also by the Miami and Erie Canal, has several fine buildings, and is the site of the National Cash Register works S Mary's College became the university of Dayton in 1920 The Wilbur Wright Field is used by the engineering division of the U S air service Dayton is an important manufacturing centre The city was swept by a disastrous flood in 1913 Pop (1930) 200,982

DAYTONA. City of Florida, U S A On the Atlantic coast, it is about 100 m. S of Jacksonville, on the Florida East Coast Rly , and the Jacksonville-Miami Canal It is a popular summer and winter resort, and has many fine hotels The chief industries are orange and strawberry cultivation, gardening and fishing It is noted for its sands, and when the tide is low there is an uninterrupted stretch reaching for many miles This is used for motor racing, and on it many speed records have been made Pop (1930) 16,598

DE AAR. Town of Cape Province, S Africa. Situated 150 m by rly S W of Kimberley, it forms an important junction of the railways from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, and has through communication with S W Africa Besides being an important railway junction, it is the centre for large livestock fairs De Aar was the main base from which the British advanced on the Orange Free State and Transvaal in 1899–1900. Pop 3,203

DEAD SEA (anc Lacus Asphaltitēs) Lake of Palestine Called by the Arabs Birkit-Lut, or the Lake of Lot, it is termed in the Bible the Salt Sea, the Sea of the Plain, and the East Sea It is 46 m long, with an average breadth of 8½ m , and lies 1,300 ft below the level of the Mediterranean , its greatest depth is 1,300 ft Its N end is 25 m E of Jerusalem It is fed by seven rivers, including the Jordan, and has no outlet, being diminished solely by evaporation. Fish are unable to exist in it. The sea contains potash, bromide and other salts, and in 1929 a concession was granted for their recovery

DEAL. Seaport, borough, market town, and watering place of Kent It is 8 m N E of Dover on the S Rly , and is divided into three parts, Old or Upper Deal, once on the coast, but now inland, being the oldest The parish church is the chief building. Tradition has it that Deal was the spot at which Julius Cæsar landed in 55 B C It became an important port in the reign of Henry VIII, who built Deal castle At first an outpost of Sandwich, it was made a corporate town in 1699 Market, daily Pop (1931) 13,680



Deal arms

DEAN, FOREST OF. Forested district of Gloucestershire. It lies in the S.W. of the county between the rivers Severn and Wye, the former river separating it from the rest of Gloucestershire. It is about 20 m. from N. to S., and its extreme breadth is about 10 m. Much of it, about 25,000 acres, is crown property, and from the earliest times it has been a royal forest, timber being grown here in former days for the navy The forest, which is looked after by gavellers and verderers, retains some of its old laws and customs. In the middle of the forest is the Speech House, where the verderers held their courts. There are extensive coal mines, especially around Cinderford Coleford and Cinderford are the chief centres

DEAN PRIOR. Village of Devon. It is on the verge of Dartmoor, 6 m. N W of Totnes. The poet Robert Herrick (1591–1674) was rector of Dean Prior from 1629–47 and from 1662 till his death. He is buried here

DEARBORN. Town of Michigan, U S A A residential suburb of Detroit, it is 10 m W. of that city and stands on the river Rouge It is a terminus of the Ford air service Pop (1930) 50,358

DEARG. Ben or mountain of Ross and Cromarty It is 3,547 ft. high and is at the head of Loch Broom.

DEARHAM. Village of Cumberland About 7 m N W of Cockermouth, it is on the L M S Rly Here are coal mines. Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood Pop. 2,075

DEATH VALLEY. Narrow depression of California, U S A. It is 145 m. long, and varies in breadth from 10 m to 20 m Formerly the bed of a salt lake, it is about 480 ft. below sea level while bordered by mountain ranges from 5,000 to 10,000 ft in elevation. It receives the Amargosa, and other rivers during rainy seasons, but for most of the year it is dry It is the only portion of N America where the land is below sea level In 1931 a motor road was cut through the valley

DEAUVILLE. Town and watering place of France It stands on the English Channel, 10 m S. of Havre. The railway station is near the left bank of the river Touques, which is crossed by a bridge and a ferry. Deauville, a modern place entirely, is famous for its race meeting, held in August. Pop 4,240

DEBAR. Town of Yugoslavia It is situated on the S branch of the Drin, near the Albanian frontier and about 60 m E. of the Albanian town of Durazzo. The chief industries are the rearing of cattle and the cultivation of maize and tobacco. Through it part of the Serbian army retreated to Elbasan, about 30 m. S W , in Nov. 1915, during the Great War Pop. 7,500.

DEBEN. River of Suffolk. It rises near Debenham and flows generally S E to the North Sea, which it enters 5 m. N E of Harwich harbour by a narrow estuary, after a course of 30 m.

DEBENHAM. Village of Suffolk. It is 8 m S of Eye, near the source of the river Deben, and is served by the L N.E. Rly. (Aspall and Thorndon station)

DEBI PATAN. Village of the United Provinces, India. It is celebrated for its temple to Siva and its annual religious fair, which lasts 10 days.

DEBRA MARKOS. Town of Abyssinia It is in the centre of the country 100 m. N N E. of Addis Abbaba Hides, skin, and grain are produced. Pop 5,000.

DEBRA TABOR. Town of Abyssinia Situated in the prov. of Amhara, it lies some 200 m due W. of Addis Ababa and 30 m to the E of Lake Tsana The second town of the province, it has a local commerce in agricultural and farming products Pop 3,000.

DEBRECEN. Town of Hungary It is an important railway junction E. of the Theiss river in the N of the Alfold, 140 m by rly. E. of Budapest. The municipal area covers some 650 sq. m , of which the city, cramped round an old fortress, only occupies a small E fragment Four fairs are held annually and a noted horse market There is a university Much of the surrounding land, largely used for vineyards, has been reclaimed from the sandy waste by systematic planting of trees, chiefly acacias Pop (1930) 117,410

DECATUR. City of Alabama, U S A It stands on the S bank of the Tennessee River, about 40 m. E by S of Florence, and is served by the Louisville and Nashville and Southern rlys. It has railway shops, and manufactures cigars, flour, oils, and other products. It has also lumber interests Pop (1930) 15,593.

DECATUR. City of Illinois, U S A On the Sangamon river, it is 38 m E of Springfield on the Illinois Central and other railways The seat of the James Millikin university, founded 1901, it has a public library and four parks Its industries include the manufacture of iron, agricultural implements, starch, and electric lighting fittings Settled in 1829, it was incorporated in 1836 Pop (1930) 57,510.

DECAZEVILLE. Town of France It is situated on a tributary of the Lot, 19 m N E of Villefranche There are coal mines in the neighbourhood The town owes its foundation to the forges established by the duc Decazes Pop. 11,260

DECCAN (Sanskrit, southern). Region of S. India It consists of the Indian peninsula S of the Vindhya mountains, and includes part of Bombay and the Central Provinces, with Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Travancore It comprises one of the three great geographical divisions of India The chief rivers are the Godavari, Kistna, Cauvery, and Mahanadi Geologists believe that the Deccan is a relic of an ancient continent, of which S Africa also formed a part. The chief crops are rice, millet, oil seeds, cotton, tea, coffee, indigo, cinchona, and tobacco The jungles are a source of valuable timber, and abound in big game The mineral products include coal, gold, manganese, and mica The building of the Lloyd, Wilson, Mettur, and Bhandardara dams are steps in a great scheme for the irrigation of this district.

DECIN. Town and river port of Czechoslovakia. Formerly known as Teschen, it stands on the right bank of the river Elbe (Labe) about 50 m. N of Prague It carries on a river trade and exports paper and chemicals Pop 13,500

DEDDINGTON. Village of Oxfordshire. It is near the Oxford Canal, 6 m S of Banbury Its 14th cent church has many interesting features, and in the castle, of which only fragments of the ramparts remain, Piers Gaveston was arrested in 1312 Deddington was once a chartered town with its own market and sent two members to parliament

DEDE AGATCH. Town and seaport of Greece. Also known as Alexandroupolis, it stands on the N. shore of the Aegean Sea. Connected by rly with Istanbul (Constantinople) and Salonika, it has an exposed roadstead where vessels can ride safely except during southerly gales Pop 12,009

DEDHAM. Town of Essex It is on the river Stour, 3½ m N W of Manningtree, in the heart of the district painted by Constable The church is a fine building, with a tower 130 ft high There is an old grammar school and some fine old houses in the main street A feature of the town is the Bayo and Saye houses, dwellings built by Flemish weavers in the 17th century when Dedham was a prosperous centre of the woollen industry. The station for Dedham is Ardleigh, on the L N E Rly.

DEDHAM. Town of Massachusetts, It is 10 m S.W. of Boston, on the Charles river, and is

served by the New York, New Haven and Hart. Rly It is virtually a residential suburb of Boston, but manufactures cotton and woollen goods and carpets Settled in 1636, it was incorporated in the same year Pop (1930) 15,136

DEDOUGOU Province of the Upper Volta Colony, W Africa One of the 10 districts into which the French colony is divided, it lies on the W of the territory and includes the valley of the upper reaches of the Black Volta Its capital is a town of the same name

DEDOUGOU Town of the Upper Volta Colony, W Africa The capital of the district of the same name, it lies about 130 m W of Ougadougou. Pop 2,600

DEE. River of Merionethshire and Cheshire It rises in Lake Bala and flowing in a general N direction reaches Chester, near which its wide estuary begins The estuary, which is 13 m long, is over 5 m wide at the mouth It is of little use commercially as its course is almost entirely blocked with sand

DEE River of Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire Rising at a height of 4,060 ft in the Cairngorm Mts, it pursues a N E course of 87 m to the North Sea which it enters at Aberdeen Aberdeenshire is divided popularly into D eside and Donside

DEE River of Kirkcudbrightshire It issues from Loch Dee and flows 50 m S E and S into Kirkcudbright Bay It contains salmon, trout, pike and perch

DEEP BAY Inlet of the China Sea It lies to the W of Hong Kong, between British and Chinese territory, and was leased to Great Britain in 1898 for a period of 99 years

DEEPCAR Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m N W of Sheffield, on the L N E Rly Here are terra cotta and firebrick works, and coal mines

DEEPING ST JAMES Village of Lincolnshire It is on the river Welland, 7 m N of Peterborough, on the L N E Rly Here is a church that belonged once to a Benedictine priory

DEER Two villages of Aberdeenshire Old Deer is 9½ m W of Peterhead Here are the remains of S Mary's Abbey, founded in 1219, and here Edward Bruce defeated the Comyns It has distilleries, breweries, and wool factories New Deer is 15½ m W of Peterhead

DEERHURST. Village of Gloucestershire It is on the river Severn, 2½ m W of Tewkesbury Here is Odda's Chapel the earliest dated church in England (1056), while the church of S Mary was attached to a monastery whose documentary history goes back to 804

DEFFORD. Village of Worcestershire It is 9 m S E of Worcester, on the L M S Rly

DEGEMA. Small port of Nigeria Situated on the Niger estuary, some 15 m W of Port Harcourt, it is a useful port of call for the steamers on the lower reaches of the river

DEGGENDORF. Town of Bavaria It stands on the left or N bank of the Danube, 25 m N W. of Passau Its most famous church, the Holy Sepulchre (1337), is known for its gate of mercy, which when opened, as it is for a few days every year, is visited by thousands of pilgrims It has also a 16th century town hall and a large 17th century church It is a river port, timber being shipped, and has several industries Pop 7,500

DEHRA. Town of the United Provinces, India It is in the Meerut division, standing in the midst of a mango forest, at an elevation of over 2,000 ft, 70 m E of Ambala, and is the terminus of the Hardwar-Dehra continuation of a branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkand Rly It is the headquarters of the district administration and of the forest surveys of India Dehra was captured by a British force in the war against the Gurkhas in 1814 Pop 30,301

DEHRA DUN. District of the United Provinces, India Situated in the Siwalak hill tract, which includes the valley of the Dehra, more than one-third of its area of 1,190 sq m. is covered by reserved forests The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, tea, maize, grain, and oil seeds In 1900 the rly. from Hardwar to Dehra (48 m) was completed The district was formally annexed in 1815 The important Forestry Research Institute was founded in 1906 Pop 205,075

DEIR OR **DEIR EZ ZOR** Town of Syria. Situated on the right bank of the Euphrates, 170 m S E of Aleppo, it is the capital of the sanjak of the same name, and has a large trade in dates Pop 20,000

DEIR EL-BAHRI (Arab, northern convent). Early Coptic monastery of Upper Egypt Situated behind the western plain of Thebes, it lay between two magnificent terraced funerary temples, those of Mentuhotep III, XIth dynasty, and Hatshepsut, XVIIIth dynasty From a rockcleft 39 mummies, including those of Thothmes III, Seti I, and Rameses II, were recovered in 1881

DEIR EL KAMAR Town of Syria Formerly the chief town of the Druses, it lies on the W. side of Mt Lebanon, 12 m S E of Beirut, and trades in wines and silk Pop 8 000

DEIRUT Town of Upper Egypt Lying on the left bank of the Nile, some 45 m below Assiut, it has become known for the extensive irrigation work which has been done to the N of it An area of approximately 500,000 acres has been irrigated

DE KAAP District of the Transvaal About 800 sq m in area, it contains the famous De Kaap goldfields Its capital, Barberton, lies 283 m E of Pretoria The gold deposits are irregular and the ore is generally refractory at depth, but is amenable to roasting processes. The principal mine is called the New Consort

DELABOLE Village of Cornwall It is 2 m. W of Camelford, on the S Rly Here are quarries of roofing slate

DELAGOA BAY Inlet of the Indian Ocean, Portuguese East Africa Consisting of two bays, the outer of which is separated from the inner by a bar half a mile broad, it forms one of the finest natural harbours in the world The three rivers, the Tembe, the Umeluzi, and the Maputa drain into the W and S. of the bay, where is situated the town of Lourenço Marques The position of the bay gives it both strategic and commercial importance, as it is the natural outlet for a large part of S E Africa In 1875 it was given to the Portuguese, who had made the first European settlement on the bay in the 16th century, but had abandoned it early in the 18th The Delagoa Bay Railway connects Pretoria with Lourenço Marques in Delagoa Bay, and runs for 290 m in British territory and for 57 m in Portuguese, a total distance of 347 m.

DELAMERE. Village of Cheshire It is 10½ m N E of Chester, on the Cheshire Lines Rly It lies in the heart of the district known as Delamere Forest, although it is now largely denuded of trees Pop 671

DELAWARE River of the U S A Rising on the W slopes of the Catskill Mts in New York, it flows S W and then S E between that state and Pennsylvania, and again S W as the boundary between Pennsylvania and New Jersey It assumes a S course at Delaware Water Gap, turns S E and then S W again, passing Philadelphia on its way to Delaware Bay, which it enters after expanding into an estuary which merges into the bay About 400 m long, including the bay, it is navigable by steamers to Trenton, where there is a fall of from 8 ft to 12 ft, and by large vessels to Philadelphia

Several canals are connected up with the river. Its chief tributaries are the Lehigh and Schuylkill.

DELAWARE. State of the U.S.A. One of the thirteen original states, it has an area of 2,370 sq. m. The surface is mainly flat, hills occurring only in the N.; along the bay coast the land is frequently marshy, and swamps are found in the S. The Delaware, entering the Atlantic through Delaware Bay, is the chief river and Wilmington is the largest city. A canal connects Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. Dover is the capital. Dutch and Swedes first settled here in the first half of the 17th century.

It is mainly an agricultural state, and produces maize, wheat, fruit, and tomatoes. The mineral resources are small, and consist chiefly of clay, stone, sand, and gravel. Industries include tanning, fruit canning, and the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods. Pop. (1930) 238,380.

DELAWARE. City of Ohio, U.S.A. On the Whetstone river, 25 m. N. of Columbus, it is served by the Pennsylvania and other railway lines. The seat of Ohio Wesleyan university, founded in 1844, it has a state school for girls, and in the locality are several mineral springs. It trades in agricultural produce, and has railway works, foundries, flour mills, and glove, shoe, furniture, and carriage manufactories. Founded 1808, it was incorporated in 1827. Pop. 8,500.

DELAWARE BAY. Inlet of the U.S.A. On the Atlantic coast, and about 50 m. long, its breadth at entrance is about 12 m., and at its widest part nearly 30 m. The bay, which parts New Jersey and Delaware states, has a greatest depth of 60 ft., and a safe harbour, from 25 ft. to 35 ft. deep, which was formed in 1828 by the construction of a breakwater extending in a W.N.W. direction from Cape Henlopen.

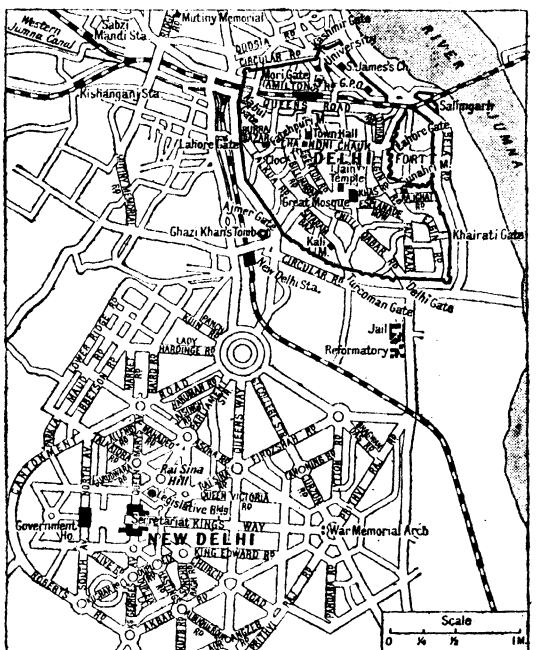
DELFSHAVEN. Town of the Netherlands. It is a suburb of Rotterdam, and stands on the Meuse to the W. of old Rotterdam. It has docks, and its industries, which are mainly connected with shipping, include engineering works. Electric tramways connect it with the centre of the city. Here, on July 22, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers embarked for America.

DELFT. Town of the Netherlands. It stands on the Schie, 5 m. from The Hague. The old church, dating, in its present form, from the 15th century, is famous for its monuments. The new church, a Gothic 15th century building dedicated to S. Ursula, was the burial place of the House of Orange, and has a magnificent monument to William the Silent. Modern buildings include a Roman Catholic church, the polytechnic, and the hospital. The house in which William the Silent was murdered is now the William of Orange Museum. Steam tramways connect with The Hague, and steamers go to Rotterdam. Agneta Park, an attractive industrial quarter, is a notable feature of the town, which dates from the 12th century.

Delft ware was first made at Delft about 1600, in imitation of the Japanese china imported by the Dutch merchants. Early Delft was decorated in blue, with scenery and crowded figure paintings set off by elaborate borders. Polychrome and gilding came later. Dinner services, large dishes, pots and plaques were among the articles made. Pop. (1930) 50,609.

DELFZYL. Town and seaport of the Netherlands. It stands at the mouth of the river Dollart, 16 m. N.E. of Groningen. It is opposite the German port of Emden. The harbour is well equipped and has quays amply provided with cranes, and a railway which runs alongside. The chief exports are potatoes and potato flour, straw and strawboard, oats, seeds, and moss litter. Pop. 10,000.

DELHI. Province of India. It is situated in the Punjab, and was formed in 1912, when the city of Delhi was made the capital of the Indian Empire. It was extended in 1915 by the addition of a tract of land in the United Provinces, and now has an area of 573 sq. m. It is administered by a chief commissioner. Pop. (1931) 636,246.



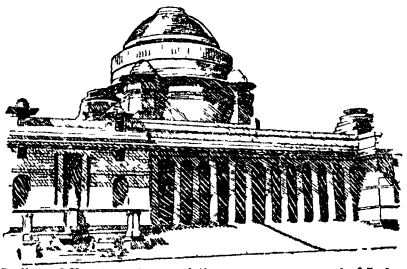
Delhi. Plan of the capital of India showing the old and the modern city

DELHI. City of India and the capital of the Empire. It consists of an old and new city, the latter erected since 1912. It stands on the right bank of the Jumna, 956 m. from Calcutta, and is an important railway centre.

The main thoroughfare of the old city is the Chandni Chauk, or Silver Street, which runs E. and W. from the Fort and Palace to the Fatehpuri Mosque, near the Lahore Gate. The Mogul Palace, now known as the Fort, was built by Shah Jehan. The entrance to the Fort by the Lahore Gate is under a vaulted arcade, which has been described as "the noblest entrance known to belong to any palace." To the N.E. of the Fort lies the outwork of Salimgarh, built by Salim Shah in 1546. S.W. of the Fort is the Jama Mosque. Other notable buildings are the Kali Mosque, the Sunahri Mosque of Roshan-ud-Daulah, and the Jain Temple, N.W. of the Jama Mosque. Among modern buildings are the town hall, the former Residency, S. James's Church, and the Northbrook clock tower. The university was founded in 1922. As an industrial centre, Delhi is of considerable prominence. Its native craftsmen are famous for their jewellery, ivory

carving, silver, brass and copper work, pottery, cotton spinning, and weaving and embroidery It is a leading port of the Indian state air service

The city was built by Shah Jehan in the 17th century, on the site of older ones, and passed under British control in 1803. In 1877 Victoria was proclaimed empress of India at Delhi, and in 1903 Edward VII was likewise proclaimed



Delhi Official residence of the governor general of India

On Dec 12, 1911, George V held a coronation durbar at Delhi, when the transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta was announced

New Delhi, capital of the Indian empire, lies some 5 m S W of the old city It was formally opened in 1931 Avenues bearing historic names converge on its focal point, on Raisina Hill North and south of this point stand the massive twin blocks of the secretariats, enclosing Government Court To the W is a raised platform called Viceroy's Court, at the W end of which is the Viceroy's House, with its copper dome rising 177 ft above the main entrance The Durbar Hall of the Viceroy's House consists of a circular marble court, 75 ft in diameter, supported by clusters of yellow pillars To the E of the secretariats is the Great Place, and farther E is a park known as the Central Vista The council of state, chamber of princes, and legislative assembly are housed in a huge circular building to the N of Kingsway, at the E end of which is the memorial Arch The King Edward VII memorial statue was unveiled in 1922 Pop (1931) 447,442

DELI ABBAS Village of Iraq On the Diela, a tributary of the Tigris, it lies on the W edge of the Hamrin Hills, 60 m N E of Baghdad It was the scene of considerable fighting during the Great War

DELITZSCH Town of Prussia Situated on the Lober, 12 m N of Leipzig, it is a railway junction, and has several manufactures, including tobacco It has a 14th century castle, churches, etc Long a part of Saxony, the town became Prussian in 1815 Pop 15,000

DELLYS Seaport and military post of Algeria Situated 50 m by railway E of Algiers, it has a good roadstead, the town is divided into a new European quarter with fine buildings and streets, and an old Arab quarter with squalid houses and narrow lanes There is a trade in olives and wines Pop 13,626

DELMENHORST Town of Germany In Oldenburg it stands on the Delme, 8 m S W of Bremen Its manufactures include linoleum, cigars, bricks, and iron ware Pop 24,500

DELNY Village of Ross and Cromarty It is 3¼ m N E of Invergordon, on the L M S Rly

DELORAINE. Town of Tasmania It is 32 m by railway W of Launceston, and lies in a rich agricultural and farming district Pop 2,000

DELOS Smallest of the Cyclades Islands, Greece According to legend it came into being from a blow of Poseidon's trident, whence the name Delos (visible) Originally a floating island, it was fastened by Zeus with chains to receive Leto (Latona), who there gave birth to Apollo and Artemis It was the seat of a temple and oracle of Apollo, in whose honour the Delian games were held After a period of independence (322-161 B C), Delos passed under the control of Athens It has since been part of Greece

DELPH Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 6 m N E of Ashton-under Lyne, and has a station on the L M S Rly

DELPHI Town of ancient Greece On the S slope of Mt Parnassus, it was famous for its oracle of Apollo The inhabitants were Dorians The principal seat of the worship of Apollo, Delphi was also associated with that of Dionysus, and it was the scene of the Pythian games The temple of Apollo was used as a safe deposit for their treasures by many Greek states Excavations have revealed the site of the temple

DELTA. Physical formation occurring at the mouth of certain rivers Most rivers are loaded with silt, some of which tends to be deposited whenever the current of the stream slackens. The deposit of silt at or near the mouth of a river may take the form of a bar, or may become a delta according as the sea or lake currents react with the moving water of the river When a slow moving, heavily loaded stream flows into comparatively still water, the load is deposited more or less evenly to form a flood plain of alluvium just below the level of the water, with a steep, abrupt slope at the seaward edge. In course of time the inevitable surface irregularities in this level of alluvium cause the river to flow more readily in certain channels, and the banks of these channels are built up and rise above water level In time the flood plain emerges permanently at its landward edge, and the river crosses it in a few channels, or distributaries, with banks slightly raised above the surrounding level

Not all rivers have deltas In some cases the sea or lake currents carry off the silt-laden water almost as rapidly as it reaches the mouth of the river, in others the land is sinking as rapidly as the silt is accumulating, yet again the rock formation at the mouth of the river prevents the sideways spread which precedes the formation of a delta, while in other cases, as in that of the Congo, the river is robbed of much of its load of alluvium before it reaches the sea The Po, Danube, Rhône, and Nile have deltaic mouths, the Vistula and Oder have not The Mississippi has a delta which, in reality, begins at the mouth of the Ohio and is much larger than the formation in the gulf of Mexico

The term delta originates from the shape of the Nile formation like the Greek letter Δ, but it now includes any formation where the river branches into distributaries The Mississippi delta advances a mile in 15 years, and its area is 12,000 sq m, while that of the Ganges Brahmaputra covers 50,000 sq m The Rhône delta in Lake Geneva is 20 m long, and has increased a mile in 1,900 years At Buttermere and Crummock Water in the English Lake district, and at Lakes Thun and Brienz in Switzerland, a delta has made two lakes where there was formerly but one

DELTA AMACURO Territory of Venezuela It is N of the main river, and contains several mouths of the Orinoco which flow into the Atlantic Serpent's Mouth Channel separates it from Trinidad It has rich iron mines and exports cocoa Tucupita is the capital of the territory Pop 26,582

DELVILLE WOOD Wood of France In the dept of Somme, it lies 10 m E by N of Albert, and is some acres in extent During the Great War it was taken from the Germans by a S African brigade, July 15, 1916, and

remained in Allied occupation until its recapture in March, 1918. The government of S. Africa purchased the wood from the French government in July, 1920, for the erection there of a memorial to those killed in the Great War.

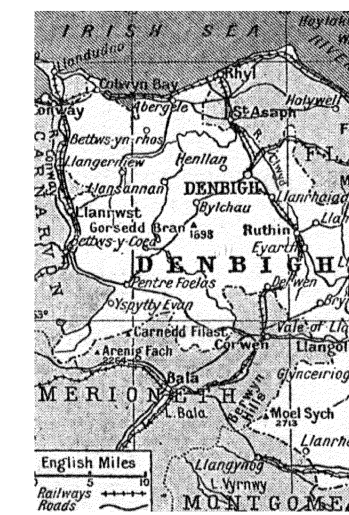
DEMAVEND. Mountain of the Elburz Mts., Persia. Situated 45 m. N.E. of Teheran, it is a snow-capped and dormant volcano, with an alt. of 18,000 ft. It yields sulphur.

DEMBA. Lake of Abyssinia. It is better known as Tsana (q.v.).

DEMBEA. Region of Abyssinia. Situated in the province of Amara, it is in the N.W. of the country, and contains the sources of the Blue Nile and Lake Tsana.

DEMERARA. River of British Guiana, S. America. It rises in the mountains in the interior, and flows N. almost parallel with the Essequibo, eventually entering the Atlantic at Georgetown. It is about 200 m. long, and is navigable for about 75 m.

DEMERARA. District of British Guiana, S. America. It lies mostly between the rivers Demerara and Berbice, and fronts the sea for some 65 m. It was originally a Dutch colony.



Denbighshire. County of North Wales containing districts of much beauty

The brown sugar known as demerara was first produced in this colony.

DEMERARA. City of British Guiana, S. America. Originally the Dutch Stabroek, it is now called Georgetown (q.v.).

DEMICOURT. Village of France. It lies 8 m. S.W. of Cambrai, near Flesquières. During the Great War it was captured by the British in 1917, in the operations undertaken towards Cambrai in the third battle of Arras.

DEMIR HISSAR. Town of Greece. In Macedonia, it is about 45 m. N.E. of Salonika, with which it is connected by rail, and has a considerable local trade. During the Great War it was occupied by the Bulgarians in July, 1916, and reoccupied by the Greeks in Oct., 1918, after the armistice with Turkey. The name means iron castle.

DEMMIN. Town of Prussia. In Pomerania, it stands on the river Peene, 30 m. S. of Stralsund. It has a trade in wheat and timber, and manufactures textiles and beer. As a fortified place, it was a member of the Hanseatic league, but its fortifications were levelled in 1759. Pop. 12,000.

DENAIN. Town of France. It stands near the junction of the Schelde and the Selle, 5 m. S.W. of Valenciennes, and is connected with neighbouring towns by rly. and tram. Its growth is due entirely to the opening of the coal mines about 1850. During the Great War it was in the hands of the Germans. Pop. 26,500.

DENBIGH. Borough and market town of Denbighshire, also the county town. It is 29 m. W. of Chester, on the L.M.S. Rly. On an eminence in the vale of Clwyd, Denbigh is a centre for trade in timber, poultry, and dairy produce. The buildings include the parish church and the grammar school, and there are ruins of a Carmelite priory. In Denbigh Castle Charles I sought refuge in 1645. Market days, Wed. and 2nd Tues. Pop. (1931) 7,249.



Denbigh arms

DENBIGHSHIRE. County of N. Wales. It has about 10 m. of coast on the Irish sea. Mountains are found in the S., the E. is hilly, and towards the N. the surface becomes flat. The valleys of the Clwyd, Conway, and Dee (vale of Llangollen) are noted for their scenery. Oats, barley, wheat, and rye are cultivated. Dairy farming and pony and sheep rearing are important industries, and coal, lead, zinc, and fireclay are among the mineral products. The G.W. and L.M.S. rlys. serve the county. Denbigh is the county town. Other places are Wrexham and Ruthin. Colwyn Bay and Abergele are watering places on the coast, which stretches from Llandudno to Rhyl. The area is 665 sq. m. Two members are returned to parliament. Pop. (1931) 157,645.

DENBY. District of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is on the river Dearne, 9½ m. S.E. of Huddersfield, on the L.M.S. Rly. (Denby Dale and Cumberworth station.) With Cumberworth it forms an urban district. Pop. (1931) 3,396.

DENDERA. Village of Egypt. On the left bank of the Nile, between Qena and Luxor, it is celebrated for its temple to the goddess Hathor, the Greek Aphrodité, begun by Ptolemy XIII, father of the great Cleopatra. The temple is composed of two rectangles, the first with a façade having six sculptured columns, the second containing the sanctuary. There are numerous passages and hiding places, and the walls bear inscriptions. A small building on the roof was used for the worship of Osiris. Close by is a small temple of Isis, built by the emperor Augustus, and in the neighbourhood is a cemetery, with tombs dating from the IVth to the XIth dynasties.

DENDERMONDE. Alternative name for the Belgian town also known as Termonde (q.v.).

DENE. Name given to a deep, wooded dell or valley. It is common in English place names, e.g. Tenterden, Marden, Rolvenden, and Biddenden, all in Kent.

DENE HOLE (Anglo Saxon, valley hole). Ancient excavation, chiefly in Essex, Kent, and the Somme valley, France. There are 72 near Grays, in Essex. A round shaft, 3 ft. across, was sunk through gravel, sometimes for 60 ft., until chalk was reached. A bell-shaped chamber, 16-22 ft. high, sometimes with trefoil branches, was then formed. The most reasonable theory

is that they were chalk quarries, as mentioned by Pliny, or store chambers.

DENHAM. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 2 m. N.W. of Uxbridge, on the G.W. Rly. In the church a 15th century wall painting of the Last Judgment was exposed in 1933. In the vicinity are golf links. Pop. 1,498.

DENHOLM. Village of Roxburghshire. It is 5 m. N.E. of Hawick. Sir James Murray (1837-1915), of the New English Dictionary, was born here. A deep wooded dell, Denholm Dean, lies W.

DENHOLME. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). About 6 m. W. of Bradford, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,662.

DENIA (Gr. Hemeroskopeion; Lat. Dianium). Seaport of Spain. It stands on the slopes of a hill, facing the Mediterranean, 45 m. N.E. of Alicante, and is connected by rail with Alicante and Valencia. The manufactures include textiles, esparto fabrics, and nails, and large quantities of fruit are exported. Founded as Hemeroskopeion by the Greeks, it afterwards became the Dianium of the Romans; it was enriched by the Moors, and has many remains of antiquity, including the famous temple of Diana and a mosque. It was besieged and captured by an Anglo-Spanish force in 1813. Pop. 13,000.

DENIECOURT. Village of France. It is 7 m. S.W. of Péronne. During the Great War it was captured by the French, Sept. 18, 1916, recaptured by the Germans in the spring of 1918 and finally taken by the Allies, Oct. 1918.

DENILIQUIN. Township of New South Wales, Australia. In the Riverina district, it lies between the Murray and the Murrumbidgee rivers, and is the railhead of a short line from Echuca in Victoria, which is connected with Melbourne. Pop. 3,000.

DENISON. Cape on the coast of Adélie Land, Antarctica. It was discovered and named by Dr. Mawson, of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14, which here established its main base.

DENISON. City of Texas, U.S.A. Lying near the Red river, 70 m. N.N.E. of Dallas, it is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and other railways. A railway centre, it has a large transit business in vegetables, fruit, and farm produce, and manufactures cotton, cotton-seed oil, and machinery. Settled and incorporated in 1872, it was chartered as a city in 1891. Pop. (1930) 13,850.

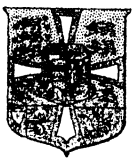
DENIZLI. Town of Turkey. In the vilayet of Aydin, Asia Minor, it stands in a valley, 50 m. S.E. of Ala Shehr, and is connected by a branch line with the Smyrna-Aydin Rly. The town is famous for its gardens, and near it are the ruins of the ancient Laodicea. It has considerable trade in leather, and around are vineyards. Pop. 20,000.

DENKERA. Tribe of the Gold Coast, W. Africa. They are found in a small region on the border of the Gold Coast and Ashanti, lying some 30 m. S. of Kumasi.

DENKERA. Alternative name for the town of the Gold Coast, W. Africa, known as Dunkwa (q.v.).

DENMAN GLACIER. Ice flow on the coast of Queen Mary Land, Antarctica. Emerging between Capes Jones and Harrison, it was discovered by the Mawson expedition, 1911-14. It descends N. between Mounts Sandow (4,000 ft.) and Amundsen, E., and Mounts Stratheona and Barr Smith (about 4,320 ft.), W.

DENMARK. Country of N. Europe. It comprises the peninsula of Jutland (Danish Jylland), including N. Slesvig, which was acquired after the Great War; an archipelago, of which the most important islands are Zealand (Sjaelland), Fünen, Langeland, Laaland, Falster, and Moen; and the outlying island of Bornholm, in the Baltic. The Faroe Islands are part of the country, and Greenland is a colony. Iceland is under the same king, but is otherwise independent. Copenhagen is the capital, other important towns including Aarhus, Odense, Aalborg, Horsens, and Randers. Its area is 16,568 sq. m. Pop. 3,434,555.



Denmark arms

TOPOGRAPHY. Denmark is a low-lying level country with little diversity of physical features, except in the rocky island of Bornholm. About one-fifth is peat bog, moorland, and sandy waste. The W. coast of Jutland is low, unindented, and fringed with sand dunes.

CONSTITUTION. The state is a limited monarchy, the king and his responsible ministers having the executive power. The Rigsdag or diet embraces two houses, the Folketing or lower house, and the Landsting or senate. The cabinet consists of eleven ministers individually and collectively responsible to the Folketing. Members of both are elected by a somewhat elaborate system of proportional representation. Military service is compulsory for all males from the age of 20 to 36. There is a small army. Lutheranism is the established religion.

TRADE AND FINANCE. Agriculture is the principal activity. The crops include oats, barley, rye, a little wheat, potatoes, beetroots, hay, pasture grass, and lucerne. Dairy farming and pig breeding are important occupations. The system of small holdings has done much to foster intensive agriculture. The krone is the unit of currency and there is a national bank. The metric system of weights and measures is legalised.



Denmark. Map of the kingdom as it was enlarged after the Great War

History. In the course of its history Denmark has at various times been intimately associated with Norway and Sweden It was permanently separated from Sweden in 1523, but it was not deprived of Norway until 1815 In 1864 Austria and Prussia enforced the separation of the duchies of Slesvig and Holstein from Denmark, but this did not prevent the country from enjoying a good deal of prosperity during the long reign of Christian IX Denmark remained neutral during the Great War, and North Slesvig was officially reunited to the country in July, 1920, as the result of a plebiscite of the inhabitants Since the War, socialism has made great progress In 1920 the king Christian X, by dismissing the government, brought about a political crisis, which, however, was composed In 1924, after an election, a socialist ministry came into power, and the socialists were still the strongest part in the popular chamber in 1933

DENMARK HILL Suburb of London It is in the extreme W of the borough of Camberwell, 4 m S of London Bridge Ruskin and Sir Henry Bessemer, who lived in the mansion now known as Bessemer House, were born here King's College Hospital was brought here in 1913, and has a fine range of buildings

DENMARK STRAIT Channel between Iceland and Greenland It connects the N Atlantic with the Greenland Sea

DENNY. Town of Stirlingshire It is 12 m S of Stirling Here are coal and iron works, and a distillery With Dumpace, with which it is connected by a bridge over the river Carrow, it forms a police burgh Pop (1931) 5,512

DENNYLOAN HEAD Village of Stirlingshire About 5¼ m E of Kilsyth, it is on the L M S Rly, and is a coal mining centre

DENSTONE Village of Staffordshire It is on the Uttoxeter Canal, 5¼ m N of Uttoxeter, on the L M S Rly Here is Denstone College, a school with accommodation for about 350 boys, opened in 1873 Pop 857

DENT Village of Yorkshire (W R) On the river Dent, it is 5 m S E of Sedbergh, and has a station 4 m E on the L M S Rly Dent Crag, 2 m S, marks the point at which Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Lancashire meet Pop 996

DENT BLANCHE (Fr, white tooth) Mountain of Switzerland In the Pennine Alps, N of the Matterhorn, and near Zermatt it was first ascended in 1862 Ascents, some of which are difficult are made from Zinal, Ferpècle, Arolla, or Zermatt Its height is 14,318 ft

DENT DU MIDI. Mountain group of Switzerland In Valais, it is an outlier of the Pennine Alps between the Val d'Illiez and the Rhône, and its highest point is Haute Cime, 10,696 ft. Other peaks are Dent Noire, 10,434 ft, Dent Jaune, 10 457 ft, and Cathédrale, 10,386 ft. It holds several glaciers, the largest being the Plan Névé The Haute Cime, ascended from Champery, commands an imposing view of Mt. Blanc, the Alps of Valais and Berne, and of parts of the lake of Geneva

DENTON Urban district and market town of Lancashire Situated 7½ m S E of Manchester, it is on the L M S Rly Coal mining and hat making are the chief industries Here are two reservoirs forming part of Manchester's water supply Market day Fri Pop (1931) 17,383

D'ENTRECASTEAUX Group of islands off the E end of New Guinea The chief are Ferguson, Normanby, and Goodenough, with several islets, and its total area is 1,084 sq m. Of volcanic origin, they are mountainous, rising to some 7,000 ft, there are volcanoes and hot springs Tin and some gold are found The islands belong to Australia, and were named after Brum D'Entrecasteaux, the French explorer, who discovered them in 1792.

DENVER. Capital of Colorado, U S A It stands on the S Platte river, 14 m E of the base of the Rocky Mts With its fine Union station, built in 1914, it is a junction of many important railways The city is situated 1 m above sea level, and has a mild and healthy climate It covers an area of about 37,000 acres and has over 50 m of thoroughfares There are numerous parks, a zoological garden, lakes, race tracks, and drives In addition there is a fine chain of mountain parks, which cover over 10 sq m and which are connected by a fine drive Buildings of note include the Capitol, on Capitol Hill, the Federal building, S John's Cathedral the Auditorium, and the mint Denver is the seat of the state university, and there are many other educational centres Industrially Denver occupies a position of considerable importance It stands near the great mining region of Colorado, which produces gold silver, iron, copper, radium, and other valuable metals It is also important as a live-stock market and the annual live stock show is second only to that of Chicago There are large flour mills It was settled in 1858 and became the capital of the state in 1867 Pop (1930) 287,861

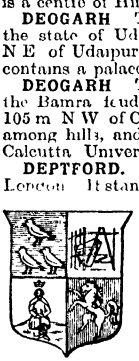
DEODAR State of India In the Palanpur agency, it consists of a group of states in Gujarat, Bombay Presidency Its area is 364 sq m

DEOGARH Town of India In the Bengal Presidency, 45 m S W of Bhagalpur, it contains a famous group of temples dedicated to Siva, and is a centre of Hindu pilgrimage

DEOGARH Town of India It is situated in the state of Udaipur, Rajputana, about 70 m N E of Udaipur It is encircled by a wall, and it contains a palace Pop 5,000

DEOGARH Town of India The capital of the Bamra feudatory state, Orissa, it lies about 105 m N W of Cuttack It is pleasantly situated among hills, and has a high school, attached to Calcutta University

DEPTFORD. Borough of the county of London It stands on the S bank of the Thames, about 3 m S E of London, being on the W side of Greenwich, with which it is closely associated, the older part of Deptford being in Greenwich It includes New Cross and part of Brockley. It has a station on the S Rly Formerly it had a dockyard, where Drake docked his Golden Hind and Peter the Great studied navigation, and here was Sayes Court, for some time the home of John Evelyn, the diarist Among places of interest are the royal army victualling yard, the Goldsmiths' College, now part of the university of London, the Haberdashers' Girls' School, S Nicholas' Church, where Marlowe, the poet, was buried, and the town hall Deptford has engineering works and soap, earthenware, and chemical factories It sends one member to parliament. Pop (1931) 106,886



Deptford arms

DERAA. Town of Syria. It is situated about 40 m S E of the sea of Galilee, or lake of Tiberias, at the junction of the Hejaz Rly with the Palestine system A short line through Mezerib connects it with Semakhs, at the foot of the lake It is joined by a good road to Amman The town was taken by the Hejaz Arabs from the Turks, Sept, 1918

DERA GHAZI KHAN. District of the Punjab, India It is in the Multan division, between the Indus and Baluchistan The name dates from the 15th century, when the chief town was founded by Ghazi Khan, a son of a Mirani (Baluch) chieftain The district has an area of 5,325 sq m, the chief crops being wheat, millets, rice, pulses, cotton, and indigo Pop 499,860.

DERA GHAZI KHAN. Town of the Punjab, India. It is in the Multan division, about 70 m. N.W. of Bahawalpur. It suffered considerably from the floods of the Indus, until a stone embankment was built in 1891. Several of its mosques are noteworthy. Pop. 18,000.

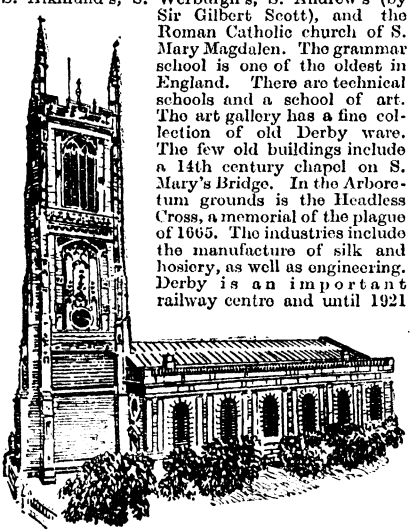
DERA ISMAIL KHAN. District of India. It lies in the N.W. Frontier Province, and has an area of 3,780 sq. m. It is named after the son of a Baluchi chieftain, who settled in the district in the latter part of the 15th century. Mahomedans form the majority of the population. The chief tribes are Pathans and Jats. Camels are bred in the district. Pop. 256,120.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN. Town of India. It is in the N.W. Frontier Province, about 210 m. W. of Lahore, and about 4½ m. from the Indus. Trade is carried on with Afghanistan by the Gomal Pass, and the native industries include inlaying and the manufacture of cotton cloth. Pop. 35,000.

DERAJAT. Plain of India. It lies between the Indus river and the Sulaiman range, in the Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province. It is so called from the three Deras situated in it—Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Fatch Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan. This region came under Baluchi rule in the 15th century, and passed into British possession in 1849. The Derajat is 325 m. long, with an average breadth of 50 m.

DERBEND. Port of the U.S.S.R. It is on the Caspian Sea, in the Daghestan republic, Caucasia, and has a station on the Petrovsk-Baku Rly. Madder, fruit, and tobacco are cultivated, and arms, silk, and woollen goods manufactured. The remarkable burying ground contains many Kufic inscriptions. The town was finally incorporated with Russia in 1813.

DERBY. City and market town of Derbyshire. Also the county town, it stands on the W. side of the river Derwent, 42½ m. N.E. of Birmingham, and is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. The chief churches are the cathedral of All Saints, with a magnificent tower, S. Peter's, S. Alkmund's, S. Werburgh's, S. Andrew's (by Sir Gilbert Scott), and the Roman Catholic church of S. Mary Magdalen. The grammar school is one of the oldest in England. There are technical schools and a school of art. The art gallery has a fine collection of old Derby ware. The few old buildings include a 14th century chapel on S. Mary's Bridge. In the Arboretum grounds is the Headless Cross, a memorial of the plague of 1665. The industries include the manufacture of silk and hosiery, as well as engineering. Derby is an important railway centre and until 1921

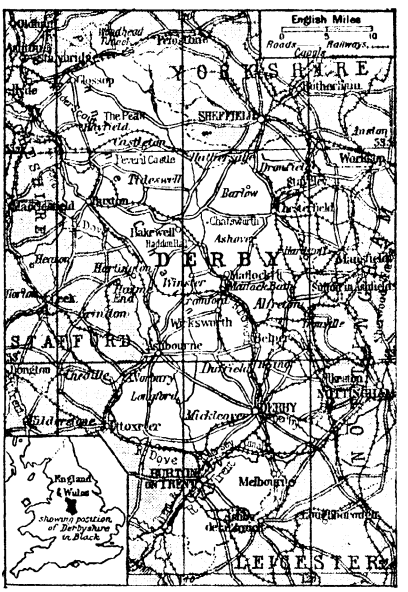


Derby. Cathedral church of All Saints

was the headquarters of the Midland Rly., which had large shops here. They now belong to the L.M.S. system. In 1715 the first silk mill in England was opened here. In 1927 Derby was made the seat of a bishop, his diocese covering the county. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 142,406.

DERBYHAVEN. Hamlet of the Isle of Man. It is 2 m. N.E. of Castletown, and is a subport of Douglas. It has a fine natural harbour, protected by a breakwater. The Derby race meeting was instituted in 1627 on the old racecourse at Derbyhaven by the 7th earl of Derby. It was transferred to Epsom Downs in 1780.

DERBYSHIRE. Midland county of England. Its area is 1,016 sq. m.. The surface is mainly



Derbyshire. Map of the midland county of England

flat in the S. but rugged towards the middle and E. In the N. is the Pennine Chain which terminates in the Peak district, the watershed between the rivers Mersey and Trent. The valley scenery of the Derwent and Dove is famous, and in the N. are Castleton and other places visited by tourists, as well as the wild moorland areas on the borders of Yorkshire. Much of the county is on a coalfield; other mineral products include limestone, gypsum, ironstone, fireclay, lead, and zinc. Permanent pasture makes up four-fifths of the agricultural area. The L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. serve the county, as do the Trent and Mersey, the Derby, and other canals. Derby is the county town, and others of importance are Chesterfield, Ilkeston, and Glossop. Buxton and Matlock are watering places. Chatsworth and Haddon Hall are in the county, which sends eight members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 757,332.



Derbyshire arms

DEREHAM. Market town and urban district of Norfolk. It is 22 m. W.N.W. of Norwich, on the L.N.E. Rly., and is an agricultural centre, the industries including the manufacture of agricultural implements, and malting. The church of S. Nicholas contains the tomb of William Cowper, whose residence here is commemorated by the Cowper Memorial Church of the Congregationalists. George Borrow was born at Dumpling

Green, 2 m. S E., and Dereham is the "pretty quiet D——," of Lavengro. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 5,641.

DERG Lough or lake of the I F S It is in the S. of co. Donegal, 4 m N W of Pettigoe On one of its many islands—Station Island—is the cave of S Patrick's Purgatory, formerly resorted to by pilgrims from Europe. The lake covers 25 sq m

DERG. Lough or lake of the I F.S. It forms part of the boundaries of counties Tipperary, Clare, and Galway. An expansion of the Shannon, due to the hard rocks of the Killaloe gorge, it is 24 m long and from 1 m to 2 m broad, with a greatest depth of 120 ft It is navigable between Killaloe and Portumna

DERKOS. Town of Turkey It is situated near the shore of the Black Sea, about 27 m N W of Istanbul, and is the centre of a bishopric of the Orthodox Church There is a lake of the same name a few miles N W of the town

DERNA. City of Cyrenaica Situated on the Mediterranean, it is 140 m. N E of Bengazi It is in the centre of a fruit growing district, bananas being successfully cultivated Pop about 8,000

DERNANCOURT. Town of France It is on the Ancre, 3 m S of Albert It was the scene of fighting during the Great War, and here, across the Ancre, April 5, 1918, the Germans struck in an endeavour to obtain a northward line of approach to Amiens

DERSINGHAM Village of Norfolk It is 8¼ m N E of King's Lynn, on the L N E Rly Pop 1,412

DERWEN Village of Denbighshire About 5 m N of Corwen, it is on the L M S Rly The church has a 15th century rood-loft

DERWENT. River of Cumberland It rises near Seafell and flows N through Borrowdale to Derwentwater, thence N W to Bassenthwaite, and thence W to the Solway Firth at Workington Its length is 33 m

DERWENT. River of Derbyshire Rising in the Peak it flows in a S direction for 60 m, past Chatsworth, Matlock, and Derby, to the river Trent near Sawley Its water, with that of the Ashop, is used to supply Sheffield, Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham, the controlling authority being the Derwent Valley water board

DERWENT River of Northumberland and Durham It rises near Allenheads, and flows for 30 m N E, to join the Tyne at Derwent Haugh

DERWENT. River of Yorkshire (N R) It rises on the Sleights Moor, 6 m S of Whitby, and flows mainly S, to join the river Ouse at Barmby-on-the Marsh Its length is 57 m, and it is navigable as far as Malton A canal connects it with Pocklington

DERWENT River of Tasmania It rises in Lake St Clair and flows S through a deep valley to Hobart Its length is 130 m

DERWENTWATER Lake of Cumberland It is an expansion of the river Derwent, its length being 3 m and greatest breadth 1¼ m Its wooded islets and the steep crags around its shores, combined with the surrounding hills, produce a fine scenic effect At the S of the lake are the Falls of Lodore, near which occasionally rises to the surface the remarkable Floating Island. Friar's Crag, Lord Island, and other areas are the property of the National Trust

DESAGUADERO (Span, outlet) River of Argentina Between the provinces of Mendoza and San Luis, it forms the N part of the Rio Salado

DESAGUADERO River of Bolivia It issues from Lake Titicaca, on the borders of Peru, flows S E, and empties into Lake Aullagas It is about 190 m in length, and is only partly navigable

DESBOROUGH. Urban district of Northamptonshire. It is 5¼ m S.E. of Market Harborough, on the L M.S. Rly, and has boot and shoe factories Pop (1931) 4,407

DESCHUTES. River of Oregon, U S A Rising on the E slopes of the Cascade range, it flows for 320 m N N E to the Columbia river at Fultonville, 12 m above the Dalles.

DESERT (Lat. desertum). Region in which few forms of life can exist owing to exceptional drought or exceptional cold Desert conditions obtain in most places where the mean annual rainfall is less than 10 ins, because, unless water is provided by other means, life cannot be supported. It is noteworthy that the great hot deserts of the world (Sahara, Kalahari, Colorado, Atacama, West Australian) are on the W of continents Others are situated either in the interior, e g the Gobi in Asia, or in Arctic and Antarctic latitudes, where the intense cold checks precipitation and makes life difficult All these regions are deserts, not because they never get any rain, but because the supply is deficient

It is incorrect to describe deserts as wildernesses of sand, or monotonous plains Many large areas in deserts are covered by drifting sand which is formed by the wind into an endless succession of dunes, but deserts are also often crossed by great mountain masses and have many bare, rocky tracts In hot deserts great diurnal changes of temperature are experienced, causing the surface layer of exposed rocks to expand in the heat of the sun and to contract when the sun sets This produces splitting, and fragments fall to the ground, the reduction to sand being accomplished by the agency of the wind Except where there are underground supplies of water, as in oases, there is little vegetation in deserts, and all desert plants, such as the cactus and thorny scrub, have to strike deeply to obtain moisture

DESERTAS Four small rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean They are situated S E of Madeira, to which they are administratively attached, and are called Bugio, Chao, Deserta Grande and Sail Rock Uninhabited, they are visited only by fishermen and herdsmen

DESFORD Village of Leicestershire Situated 6½ m W S.W of Leicester, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 1,167

DESHIMA. Artificial islet of Japan It stands opposite the city of Nagasaki, and, constructed in 1636, was until 1859 the only section of the port to which foreign traders were allowed access The Portuguese long had a factory here, connected with the mainland by a bridge, which they were permitted to cross only twice a year for on entering and leaving the island

DESIRADE Island of the West Indies Situated off the E Coast of Guadeloupe, N E of Chateaux Point, it is one of the five dependencies of that island It is about 8 m in length

DES MOINES. River of Minnesota and Iowa, U S A It rises in the S W of Minnesota and traverses the centre of Iowa state in a S E direction, joining the Mississippi 2½ m below Keokuk Its length is 450 m

DES MOINES. Capital of Iowa, U S A It stands at the junction of the Raccoon river with the Des Moines river 345 m W. of Chicago, and has an area of 33,597 acres Several rlys radiate from the city, which is the site of the state capitol, court house, university, and a fine state library Its industrial establishments include foundries, flour mills, machinery and clothing factories, and printing and publishing works, while a large shipping business is carried on. Settled in 1846, it was incorporated as the town of Fort des Moines in 1851, and in 1857 was chartered as a city Pop. (1930) 142,559

DESNA. River of the U S.S.R. It flows through Orel and Chernigov, and falls into the Dnieper near Kiev. It is navigable for nearly

half of its course of 560 m. It supplies fish in abundance, and is a waterway.

DESPOBLADO (Span., desert). Plateau of Bolivia On the borders of Argentina and Bolivia, its estimated alt is from 10,000 ft. to 12,000 ft. It is treeless and uninhabited

DESSAU. Town of Germany. The capital of the state of Anhalt, it stands on the left bank of the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, 69 m S W. of Berlin. Until 1918 it was the residence of the dukes of Anhalt, the chief of whose palaces stands in extensive grounds and contains valuable pictures and antiquities The Schlosskirche, the most interesting of the churches, has two paintings by Lucas Cranach. Its chief industries are sugar refining, the making of textiles, and an agricultural trade Pop 75,073.

DESSIE. Town of Abyssinia Situated some 20 m S E of Magdala, it is the last big halt of the caravan route across Abyssinia from Massawa to Assab, on the Red Sea

DESTERRO. Another name for the Brazilian city, better known as Florianopolis (q v).

DETHICK LEA. Village of Derbyshire It is 2 m. S E. of Matlock, and has a 13th cent. chapel with a 16th cent tower

DETMOLD. Town of Germany The capital of the state of Lippe, it stands on the Werre, 48 m S W of Hanover, at the E. edge of the Teutoburger Wald. Until 1918 it was the residence of the prince of Lippe-Detmold, whose palace, a 16th cent. Renaissance building, is the chief edifice in the town Near it is the new palace, in a large park There are several churches, a natural history museum and schools The chief industries are tanning and brewing, while marble and gypsum are worked in the vicinity. Detmold is a centre for visiting the Teutoburger Wald Pop 16,051

DETROIT. River of the U S A. Issuing from Lake St Clair, it forms part of the E boundary of Michigan, and flows S into Lake Erie Navigable for the largest vessels, it has a length of 27 m and a maximum width of 3 m It is crowded with shipping, is crossed by many ferries, and has a tunnel underneath it

DETROIT. City of Michigan, U S A. It extends for many miles along the W shore of the Detroit river, facing Windsor in Canada It is the terminus of many railways and has an immense river traffic Its area is 88,975 acres An attractively laid out city, with wide streets and many open spaces, Detroit has some fine buildings, including the public offices, city hall, Michigan college of medicine and surgery, Detroit college and public library, R C cathedral, museum of art, and Harper hospital Manufacturing has contributed largely to the growth of the city, and the most important products include motor cars, Pullman cars, automatic machines, and aeroplanes The largest industrial establishments in the city are those controlled by Henry Ford During the 20th century the growth of the city has been phenomenal, and it is now one of the most densely populated places in the United States Pop (1930) 1,568,662

DETSKOE SELO (Russ children's village) Town of Russia (U S S R) About 15 m S of Leningrad, here are palaces, before 1917 residences of the imperial family, when it was named Tsarskoe Selo.

DETTINGEN. Village of Bavaria It stands on the Main, 10 m N W of Aschaffenburg, and on the railway to Frankfort-on-the-Main Here, on June 27, 1743, the British and Hanoverians under George II in person defeated the French The result was celebrated by a Te Deum composed by Handel Pop. 1,362.

DEURNE. Town of Belgium. It is about m E of Antwerp, of which it is virtually a suburb, and is served by several railway lines Pop (1930) 42,832.

DEUX SEVRES. Department of France. In the W. of the country, the department of Vendée separates it from the sea. It is divided into three regions, the Marais, the Plaine, and the Gatine On the whole it is flat, although there are hills in the centre. The chief rivers are the Sèvre of Niort, the Sèvre of Nantes—hence the department's name—the Charente, and the Thouet In the S the soil is very fertile, elsewhere it is less so Considerable crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes are grown, and horses and cattle are reared Beet and flax, vegetables and fruit are also cultivated Niort is the capital The department has an area of 2,337 sq m Pop (1931) 308,481

DEVAPRAYAG. Village of the United Provinces, India It is situated at the confluence of the Alakananda with the Bhagirathi river, which unite to form the Ganges It contains the temple of Raghunath, and is a noted pilgrim resort

DEVAVANYA. Town of Hungary On the Alfold, near the Rumanian frontier, it is a railway junction, about 30 m S W of Debrecen, and is well known for stock farming. Pop 13,500

DEVENISH. Island of N Ireland It is in Lough Erne and is famous for its ruins, which include a fine round tower, a cross in good condition, and the ruins of an abbey and of the church of S Molaisse. It is public property

DEVENTER. Town of the Netherlands It stands at the junction of the Yssel and the Schipbeek, 66 m E S E of Amsterdam An old place, it has several interesting buildings, including the Gothic Groote Kerk, with its 11th cent crypt, the Berg Kerk of the early 13th cent, and the town hall The weigh house is a 16th cent edifice Until 1876 Deventer had a famous school, its Athenaeum. The chief industries include the manufacture of carpets and rugs, bicycles, cigars, and machinery, and cotton weaving is carried on Pop (1930) 36,227

DEVIL'S BEEF TUB. Hollow of Dumfriesshire It lies in hilly country, 5 m N W of Moffat, and is also known as the Marquess of Annandale's Beef Stand Scott made it the scene of an exciting escape in Redgauntlet

DEVIL'S BRIDGE. Hamlet of Cardiganshire. It is 11½ m S E of Aberystwyth, on the G W. Rly It derives its name from a double bridge spanning the Mynach, the lower bridge was erected by the monks of Strata Florida Abbey in the 11th cent, the upper one in 1753.

DEVIL'S CAUSEWAY. Roman road in Northumberland It ran from Bewclay, on the road misnamed Watling Street, 1½ m N of Hadrian's Wall, for 50 m or 60 m through Hartburn, Long Framlington, and Lowick to Berwick. A road from High Rochester, the ancient Bremenium, joined in the causeway at Thruxton

DEVIL'S DYKE. Name of several prehistoric entrenchments and natural formations in Great Britain The best known, 5 m N W of Brighton, Sussex, is an early British hill-fort whose name has been transferred to a natural combe close by In 1928 it was bought by the town council of Brighton

DEVIL'S ISLE. Island off the coast of French Guiana, also known as Île du Diable (q v)

DEVIL'S JUMPS. Local name of three conical hills 5 m N W of Haslemere, Surrey.

DEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL. Popular name of Highcomb Bottom A wooded glen 2 m N of Haslemere, Surrey, it is described in S. Baring-Gould's novel, The Broom Squire

DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL. Lough of co. Kerry, I F S It is 4 m E of Kenmare, near the summit of Mangerton, and is considered by some geologists to be the crater of an extinct volcano. It is very deep. Killarney draws its water supply from this lough.

DEVIZES. Borough and market town of Wiltshire. It stands on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 25½ m. N.W. of Salisbury, on the G.W. Rly. It is a great agricultural centre. For four centuries before 1750 it was a centre of the cloth manufacture. The chief building is the Norman church of S. John. There are a modern market cross, some old wooden houses, and a museum of antiquities. Devizes became a chartered town in the 12th century, and from 1295 to 1867 sent two members to parliament. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 6,058.



Devizes arms

DEVON. River of Scotland. It rises in the Ochil Hills and traverses parts of four counties—Perth, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling—before entering the Forth at Cambus, 2½ m. N.W. of Alloa. Its length is 33½ m. In its course it forms the falls of Devil's Mill, Rumbling Bridge and Caldron Linn.

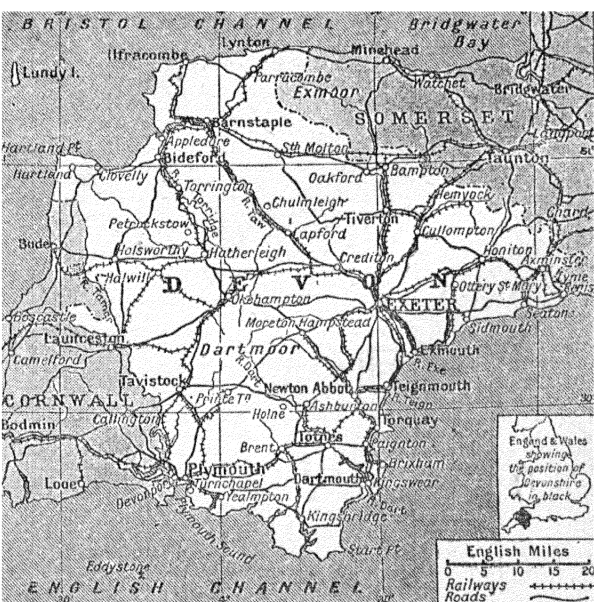
DEVON. Island of the N. American archipelago. It is N. of Baffin Island, S. of Ellesmere Island, and E. of Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands. Its N.W. extremity is called Grinnel Land.

DEVONPORT. Seaport, naval station, and market town of Devon. Formerly a borough, it is now part of Plymouth (q.v.). It is on the Tamar estuary, 229 m. S.W. of London, on the G.W. and S. Rlys. It was called Plymouth Dock until 1824, and in 1914 was amalgamated with Plymouth and Stonehouse to form the county borough of Plymouth. The town is one of England's chief naval ports, and its industries are closely associated with the navy. Along the Hamoaze, a fine natural harbour, are barracks, hospitals, and other accommodation for the fleet. At Keyham is the government dockyard where the largest battleships can be built or repaired; also the R.N. Engineering College. Mount Wise is the residence of the admiral commanding the port. Devonport returned two members to parliament from 1832 to 1918, and now forms a division of Plymouth, returning one member.

DEVONPORT. Suburb of Auckland, New Zealand. It stands on the N. shore of Waitemata harbour, communicating by ferry with Auckland, 2 m. distant, and is mainly a residential district. Calliope dock, now the property of the British Admiralty, is a naval arsenal.

DEVONPORT. Town of Tasmania. On the N. coast, it stands at the mouth of the Mersey river, 80 m. N.W. of Launceston, ranks as the third port of the island, and was formerly known as Formby and Torquay. It has a steamer service to Melbourne and rly. to Launceston and Hobart. Pop. 4,000.

DEVONSHIRE. South-western county of England. It lies between the Bristol and English Channels, its area being 2,610 sq. m. The county contains Dartmoor and part of Exmoor, and also regions where the climate is remarkably mild and the vegetation unusually rich. Most of it is hilly and the coastline is varied and rocky. The red cliffs which form part of the S. coast are a striking natural feature. The chief towns are Exeter, the capital; Plymouth, which includes Devonport; Torquay, Barnstaple, Tiverton, and Bideford. Others are Totnes, Tavistock, and Honiton. The coast is dotted with health and pleasure resorts, such as Sidmouth, Torquay, Salcombe, Paignton, Dartmouth, and Teignmouth in the S., and Ilfracombe and Lynton in the N. It includes Lundy Island. The chief rivers of the county are the Tamar, on the Cornish boundary, the Exe, Teign, Dart, and Tavy, all flowing through lovely valleys to the English Channel, and the Taw and Torridge, falling into the Bristol Channel. Of the hills the highest are those on Dartmoor, especially Yes Tor and High Willheys. The county is pastoral, but some minerals are found, including tin, copper, iron, granite, and china clay. Fishing is important, especially for pilchards, herrings, and mackerel. The county's cider, cream, and cattle are celebrated. Devonshire is served by the G.W. and S. Rlys. It sends seven members to



Devonshire. Map of the county famous for its cider, cream and cattle

DEVYNNOCK. Village of Brecknockshire. It is 7 m. W. of Brecknock, on the G.W. Rly. Here is a church with a 15th cent. tower of local type and a 12th cent. font.

DEWAS. Name of two Indian states. They belong to the Malwa agency of the Central India agency, and have separate administrations, but share the capital town, Dewas. The states were founded by brothers in the third decade of the 18th cent. The ruler of each of the senior and the junior branch is a rajah. The area of the senior branch is 449 sq. m., and of the junior branch 419 sq. m. Pop. senior branch 77,005 junior branch 66,993.

DEWSBURY. County borough of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands on the river Calder, 132 m. from London and 8 m S of Leeds, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys By the Aire and Calder navigation there is water communication with Hull The chief church is All Saints', an Early English building restored and rebuilt in the 18th century and retaining some of its old glass The chief industries are the making of blankets, shoddy, cloth, and carpets, while in the vicinity are coal mines Pop (1931) 54,303



Dewsbury arms

DHADI. Petty state of India It is situated in the Punjab, and is feudatory to the Jubbal State, one of the Simla Hill states It has an area of 25 sq m Pop 250

DHALESWARI. River of India Rising in the Lushei Hills, Assam, it flows N for 180 m and joins the Barak at Siyaltek

DHAMAR. Town of Yemen, Arabia It lies about 50 m S S E of Sana', on the caravan route to Aden, and at an alt of 7,650 ft Pop 5,000

DHAR. Native state of Central India It takes its name from the city of Dhar, which in the 9th century became the capital of Malwa under the Paramara rajputs, and for centuries occupied a prominent position in India It has an area of 1,777 sq m , and is ruled by a maharajah who is entitled to a salute of 15 guns Pop (1931) 243,521

DHAR. Town of India In Central India Agency, it lies 33 m W of Mhow, at an alt of over 900 ft It was once an important and flourishing city, and still has many remains of its long past, including several fine mosques, and a fortress containing the palace of the maharajah The Lat (or Pillar) Mosque, so called from an iron pillar dating from the early 13th cent , was built in 1405 Pop about 20,000

DHARMSALA. Hill station of the Punjab, India It lies on a spur of the Dhaola Dhar, 16 m N E of Kangra, at an alt ranging from 4,500 ft to over 7,000 ft , and has more rain than Simla The station was damaged by an earthquake in April, 1905 Pop 6,923

DHARWAR District of India It lies in the S division of Bombay Presidency, and is noted for the excellence of its cotton, which is the chief article of export Other products are millet, rice, wheat, pulse, oil seeds, and sugar cane Its area is 4,604 sq m Pop 1,026,005

DHARWAR. Town of India It lies in the S division of Bombay Presidency, 50 m S E. of Belgaum, and has a station on the South Mahratta Rly Cotton spinning is the principal industry The fort is said to date from the early 15th cent Pop 30,000.

DHAULAGIRI. Mountain of India In the Himalayan range, in the W of Nepal, its height is 26,795 ft.

DHEMI. State of India. It is one of the Simla Hill states in the Punjab Its area is 26 sq m. The chief has the title of rana Pop 1,184

DHENKANAL. Tributary state of Orissa, India It has considerable iron deposits, and has an area of 463 sq m. Pop 270,175.

DHIBAN. Village of Transjordania It is situated on the E. side of the Dead Sea, on the Wadi Moabjib, upon the site of the ancient Dibon. It was here, in 1868, that the Moabite stone of King Mesha, c 900 B C. was discovered

DHOLKA. Town of India In the Bombay Presidency, it is reputed to be one of the oldest towns in Gujarat, and contains many ruins of palaces, mosques, and mausolea Dholka was ceded to the British in 1804 It is connected by rail with Ahmadabad. Pop. 13,693.

DHOLPUR. State of India. It lies in the Rajputana agency, and has an area of 1,155 sq m., mostly agricultural land Red sandstone is an important product The principal river is the Chambal The state is traversed by the Jhansi-Agra Rly. Pop 230,188

DHOLPUR. Town of India It is in the Rajputana agency, about 34 m. S of Agra, and is an important centre of trade, with a station on the Indian Midland Rly. It is supposed to date from the 11th cent. Pop 20,000

DHOON. Glen and waterfall of the Isle of Man They lie 6 m S E of Ramsey The glen is steep and wooded, and the waterfall consists of two sheer drops, the first 60 ft high, the second just below 70 ft high.

DHRANGADRA. Native state of India. It is in the presidency of Bombay Situated in the N of the Kathiawar peninsula, it has an area of 1,167 sq m , and consists for the most part of rocky ground, from which a good building stone is quarried Cotton is the chief crop Salt and its bye-products constitute an important industry, and there is a large state factory for their production The capital is Dhrangadra Pop 79,142

DHRANGADRA. Town of India The capital of the native state of the same name, in Bombay Presidency, it lies 75 m. W of Ahmadabad, and has fortifications Pop 15,000

DHROL. State of India It is in Bombay Presidency, and has an area of 283 sq m The cultivated area is small, the crops including cereals and sugar cane The chief is a Rajput, with the title Thakur Sahib, and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns Pop 24,358

DHULIA. Town of India It is in Bombay Presidency, on the Panjhra river It is connected by a branch line with Chalisgaon, on the Great Indian Peninsula Rly It is the headquarters of the district, and the centre of a considerable cotton trade Pop 30,800

DHURWAI. State of India It is a small state in Central India, under the Bundelkhand agency, and has an area of 15 sq m Pop 1,530

DIALA. River of Iraq It joins the Tigris on its left bank, about 8 m below Baghdad It was prominent in the campaign for the conquest of Iraq during the Great War

DIAMANTINA River of Australia It flows S W through Queensland into South Australia, debouching as the Warburton into Lake Eyre In dry seasons it is a series of water holes Its length is 350 m

DIAMANTINA (formerly Tejuco) City of Brazil It is 170 m N. by E of Ouro Preto, and the terminus of a branch on the Sabara line In a mountain valley, at an altitude of 3,700 ft , it is the centre of the diamond fields, and an industrial town Pop 14,000

DIBRA. Another name for the town of Yugoslavia more generally known as Debar (q v).

DIBRUGARH Town of India In the Lakhimpur district of Assam, it is situated on the left bank of the Dibru river, just above its confluence with the Brahmaputra, and is the highest point reached by steamers from Calcutta. It is a centre of the tea industry. Pop 14,563.

DICKEBUSCH. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it is about 3 m S W of Ypres, and came into prominence during the Great War in the German drive for the Channel ports

DIDCOT. Town of Berkshire It is 4¼ m. S E of Abingdon and is an important junction on the G W Rly Here is a depot of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. Pop. 2,164.

DIDOUGOU. Alternative spelling of the name of the town of the Upper Volta colony, usually known as Dedougou (q v)

DIDSBURY. District of Manchester It lies to the S. of the city, with the centre of which it is connected by electric tramways. It is served by

the L M.S. Rly. It is largely residential There is a training college for Wesleyan ministers.

DIEDENHOFEN. German name for the town in Lorraine now known as Thionville (q v).

DIEGO GARCIA. Island of the Indian Ocean The southernmost of the Chagos group, it is situated N E of Mauritius, of which it is a dependent It has a good harbour, and exports coconut oil Its length is 12¼ m , and breadth 6¼ m The negro population, mostly emigrants from Mauritius, numbers about 445

DIEGO SUAREZ. Port of Madagascar. Situated near the N extremity of the island, it possesses a good harbour, and is the headquarters of the French military colony Meat preserving is an industry Pop 8,604

DIEKIRCH. Town of Luxemburg. On the river Sauer, it is about 20 m N of Luxemburg, and is a railway junction The chief industries are the manufacture of cloth and leather articles, and beer brewing Pop (1930) 3,858

DIEPPE. Seaport and watering place of France It stands where the Arques falls into the English Channel, 105 m by rail from Paris and 30 m N of Rouen. It has a good harbour, divided into an outer and an inner From here a regular service is maintained with Newhaven The chief buildings are the restored church of S Jacques, the churches of Notre Dame de Bon Secours and S Remy, and the castle The fine sea front and the casino are a great attraction to visitors. Other industries, in addition to the shipping, are the making of tobacco, cotton spinning, and shipbuilding There is a large fish market Dieppe was an important Allied base in the Great War Pop 25,000

DIEST. Town of Belgium. In Brabant, it is on the Demer, 20 m by rly N E of Louvain The chief ecclesiastical building is the Gothic Church of S Sulpice (1416-56) There is a hôtel de ville, and some of the old fortifications remain A railway junction, its industries include brewing and distilling A light rly connects it with Louvain During the Great War it was the scene of a battle between the Belgians and Germans in Aug 1914 being occupied by the latter until the armistice Pop 8,500

DIFFERDANGE. Town of Luxemburg It is about 12 m S W of Luxemburg, on the French boundary, and is served by railway Pop (1930) 17,567

DIGBY. Village of Lincolnshire Situated 6 m N of Sleaford, it is on the L N E Rly.

DIGBY. Town of Nova Scotia, Canada It is on the Bay of Fundy, 145 m W of Halifax, on the C N R. The harbour is virtually land-locked, and the chief occupations are herring fishing and curing. Pop (1931) 1,412

DIGGLE Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R) It is 10¾ m S.W. of Huddersfield, on the L M S Rly

DIGUE, La Small island in the Indian Ocean. One of the islands in the Seychelles group, it is situated to the E of Praslin Island About 2,500 acres in area, it supports a tiny village whose chief industry is the manufacture of beautiful hats and baskets from the leaves of the celebrated coco de-mer, which is found plentifully on the island

DIJON. City of France It is 210 m. by railway S E. of Paris, and was once the capital of Burgundy. The cathedral of S. Bénigne, once an abbey church, dates from the 13th century Notre Dame, with its wonderful W. front and an old clock, is noteworthy, as are the churches of S Michel and S. Jean The hôtel de ville houses a fine collection of paintings, etc Other buildings are the palais de justice, and an exchange, once a church There are remains of the Chartreuse, built by Philip the Bold for a mausoleum. Dijon has a university, a public library, colleges, and schools. It is an important railway junction and is the centre of the Burgundy wine trade. On Mt. Afrique is an air lighthouse, one of a series to mark the air route from Paris to Algiers Pop. (1931) 90,869.

DIKOA. Town of Nigeria. It is situated 26 m S of Lake Chad, in the division forming part of the sultanate of Bornu and included in British mandated territory. The former palace of Rabah is now the Government House. The sultan of Bornu resides in the town, and the inhabitants are Mahomedans Pop, 25,000.

DIKWA. Alternative spelling for the Nigerian town usually known as Dikoa (q v)

DILLINGEN. Town of Bavaria It lies on the Danube, 24 m. N E. of Ulm, and is a railway junction Here are an old castle and a high school Brewing is carried on Pop 6,000.

DILLY. Town and seaport of Portuguese Timor, Malay Archipelago The capital of the province, it is situated on the N coast, and exports coffee, sandal wood, sandal root, wax, and copra It has a wireless station Pop 3,000

DILOLO. Lake of Portuguese W. Africa It lies on the N E corner of Angola, near the S border of the Belgian Congo, and is one of the feeders of the Zambezi. Livingstone discovered it, Feb 20, 1851

DIMBOKRO Small town of the Ivory Coast, W. Africa It lies about 100 m N of Abijean, on the railway linking that town with Bouake, and is a useful centre for the rubber and coconut plantations in the surrounding district

DIMBOOLA. Township of Victoria, Australia It is on the main Melbourne to Adelaide rly , 223 m by rail W. of Melbourne, and is the wheat emporium of the Wimmera river district Here is a eucalyptus factory Pop 1,500

DIMBOVITSA. River of Rumania, also known as Dambovitza (q v).

DIMOTIKA. Town of Greece Situated on the river Maritza, a few miles from the Turkish boundary, it is about 25 m S of Adrianople Pop 7,500

DINAGAT. Island of the Philippine group Lying to the N of Mindanao, it belongs to the province of Surigao, and is about 309 sq m in extent It has a hilly backbone, culminating in a peak over 3,000 ft in height Rice and other cereals are cultivated and fishing is carried on Dinagat, the chief town, stands on the S W coast Pop 5,243

DINAJPUR District of Bengal Presidency, India Its area is 3,946 sq m It is noted for its archaeological remains, some of which date from the 9th century, while to others are attributed by tradition a much greater antiquity There are also some fine 18th century temples The district is unhealthy, with deserted sites now overgrown by jungle One of the chief rice-growing districts in E Bengal, it also produces mustard, jute and sugar cane Pop 1,687,863

DINAJPUR. Town of India It is situated in Bengal Presidency, on the E bank of the Punarbhaba river, near its confluence with the Dhapa 43 m S W of Rangpur It was the scene of a serious earthquake in 1897 Here is a government high school Pop 15,000.

DINAN. Town of Brittany It is 15 m S of St Malo, and is mainly on the left bank of the Rance , on the right is the suburb of Lanvallay The river is navigable, and steamers go to and from St Malo Dinan has its town walls partly intact, with three gateways , a castle, now used as a prison ; the cathedral of S Sauveur, partly Gothic and partly Romanesque, and the church of S Malo It has a river harbour There is a notable viaduct over the Rance The Tour de l'Horloge dates from the 15th century In the Middle Ages it was a famous Breton stronghold Pop 10,000

DINANT. Town of Belgium It is in the province of Namur, on the right bank of the

Meuse, 17 m. by rly. S. of Namur. The suburb of St. Medard is on the left bank of the river The fine Gothic church of Notre Dame was badly damaged in the Great War Formerly one of the largest towns in the Netherlands, it began to decay after the destruction of its walls and castle by Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1466. It belonged then and afterwards to the bishopric of Liége, and became Belgian on the foundation of that kingdom in 1830 During the Great War it was the scene of fighting in Aug., 1914 Pop 7,000.

DINAPUR. Town of India It is in the Patna division of Bihar and Orissa, 10 m W of Bankipore, and is a military station Its sepoy garrison started the Mutiny of 1857 for the district of Patna Pop 31,035

DINARD. Watering place of Brittany It stands on a headland at the mouth of the Rance, St Malo being on the other side of the river It has casinos and other attractions for visitors, among whom are many English Pop 7,000

DINARIC ALPS (anc Alpes Dinaricae) Name given to that range of mountains linking the true Alps with the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula The range trends S E from the Julian Alps and stretches for some 400 m along the E shore of the Adriatic Sea, between Bosnia and Dalmatia In Bosnia and Herzegovina it forms the watershed between the rivers flowing to the Adriatic and the basin of the Sava Mostly calcareous, with karst characteristics, they attain an altitude of some 6,000 ft., the chief peaks being Mts Dinara and Orjen

DINAS Village of Glamorganshire About 4 m N W of Pontypridd, it is on the G W Rly

DINAS POWIS Village of Glamorganshire It is 6 m S W of Cardiff, on the G W Rly. Here are the ruins of a mediæval castle

DINDIGUL (The Rock of Dindu) Town of India In the presidency of Madras, it is 30 m W of Madura It stands 880 ft above sea level and is commanded by a wedge shaped rock 350 ft higher, on which stands a fort Dindigul is a position of considerable natural strength, and has been the scene of much fighting Cheroot making and the manufacture of silk thread are the chief industries Pop 25,052

DINDINGS. Strip of territory on the S W coast of the Malay Peninsula Forming part of the Straits Settlements, it is 22 m long and 10 m wide, and is included in the Penang residency The island of Pangkor (Dinding), off the coast of Perak, is part of it The whole has an area of 180 sq m The headquarters are at Lumut Pop (1931) 19,592

DINGESTOW Hamlet of Monmouthshire It is 3½ m S W of Monmouth, on the G W Rly

DINGLE. District of Liverpool It has a station on the Liverpool Overhead Rly At Dingle Point, on the Mersey, there is a red group-flashing light

DINGLE. Seaport and market town of co Kerry, I F S On Dingle Harbour, a N arm of Dingle Bay, it is 32¾ m S W of Tralee, on the G S Rlys It is a centre for the coast fisheries Market day, Sat Pop (1926) 1,998

DINGLE BAY Inlet of the coast of co Kerry, I F S It penetrates 24 m inland and is 18 m wide at its entrance, where are Dunmore Head on the N and Bray Head on the S The bay harbours are Ventry, Dingle, and Valentia, with Castlemaine, separated from the bay proper by a peninsula called Inch, at the head

DINGRAS. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands It stands on the Grande de Laoag river, 9 m S E. of Laoag, in a fertile plain encircled by mountains Large quantities of rice are produced Pop 15,792

DINGUIRAY. Town of French Guinea, W Africa It lies some 250 m in the interior of the colony Gold deposits are found in the valley of the Tinkassi river, on the upper reaches of which the town is situated, and it is the administrative centre of the district.

DINGWALL. Burgh and county town of Ross and Cromarty It is at the head of Cromarty Firth, 18¼ m. N W. of Inverness, on the L M S. Rly There is a weekly corn market (Wed.) Pop (1931) 2,554.

DINKA. Tribe of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan They are a Nilotic negro people, found mostly in Mongalla, Upper Nile, and Bahr el-Ghazel provs The most powerful tribes breed milch kine, their poorer congeners in the Sudd marshes (Mom Tain) live by fishing and hippo hunting The scanty hide girdles, especially of the men, display their blue-black skin, often smeared with ashes at night as a protection against mosquitoes They worship a rain god (Dengdit) and the rain-makers (bain) possess great social power. Ancestral spirits (jok) are propitiated by animal sacrifices Each tribe has its headman, but there is no national cohesion. A rising of the Ahab Dinkas in the S Sudan took place Oct.-Dec 1919, and a British punitive expedition was successfully undertaken Mar.-May, 1920 The name is an Arabic corruption of the native name Jenge

DINKELSBUHL. Town of Bavaria A very picturesque place, it is still surrounded by walls and towers and possesses many old buildings, including a church. Fortified in 928, in 1928 the town celebrated its thousandth anniversary It has a railway station Pop 5,027

DINNINGTON. Village of Yorkshire (W R.) Situated about 14 m from Doncaster, it is a coal mining centre

DINTON. Village of Wiltshire Standing 8½ m W of Salisbury, it has a station, and is on the S Rly Here the historian Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, was born

DIOMEDE. Group of islands in Asia Between Alaska and Siberia, situated in the Bering Strait, they consist of Krusenstern, Ratmanov, and Fairway Rock, and are inhabited by Eskimos Between them runs the borderline separating Asia from America.

DIOS GYOR. Town in Hungary It is 5 m W of Miskolcz, with which it is connected by rly Here is a ruined castle. Pop. 17,000.

DIR. State of India It is in the Dir, Swat, and Chitral agency of the N W Frontier Province, and has an area of 3,000 sq m The nawab of Dir is the overlord of the territory The people are mostly Yusufzai Pathans Wherever possible cultivation is carried on, and the soil yields rich crops The region is mountainous, and is drained by the Panjkora and its tributaries

DIRECTION. Island of the Cocos, or Keeling, Islands In the Indian Ocean, it lies in the N E part of the group It is important as being a station on the Cape-Australia cable route, established in 1902

DIRE-DAWA. Town of Abyssinia. The second largest town in the country, it is 25 m from Harrar, and is connected by railway with the port of Jibuti, in French Somaliland, on the Red Sea Pop about 30,000, of whom about 300 are Europeans

DIRIAMBA Town of Nicaragua It stands about 20 m W of Lake Nicaragua, and about the same distance S of Managua, on Lake Managua Pop 6,151

DIRK HARTOG. Island off the W coast of Australia It lies off the most westerly point of the continent, and has a length of 40 m and a breadth of 10 m Near it are the islands of Dorré and Bernier, the former a sheep station, the latter an isolation hospital for aborigines.

DIRLETON. Village of East Lothian It is 20¼ m E N E. of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly. Here are a 17th cent church, and the ruins of a 13th cent. castle, destroyed in 1650 by Monk. Near by are coal mines and quarries. Pop. 2,824.

DIRSCHAU. German name for the town of Poland, called by its Polish name Tczew (q v).

DISCO. Island off the W coast of Greenland. It lies N. of Davis Strait, is separated from the mainland by Waigat Strait, and has an area of 3,005 sq. m. It has stone quarries, lignite coal mines, and valuable fisheries The harbour and town of Godhavn lies on the S coast

DISENTIS (anc. Desertinum) Health resort of Switzerland. It stands near the confluence of the Vorder with the Mittel Rhine, at an alt. of 3,764 ft , 34 m. W S.W. of Coire Its Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded in 614, is the oldest in Switzerland, and was rebuilt after its partial destruction by the French in 1799 Beautiful views of the Rhine valley can be obtained in the neighbourhood Pop 1,700

DISLEY. Village of Cheshire. It is 6 m S.E of Stockport, on the L M S Rly

DISS. Urban district and market town of Norfolk On the river Waveney, it is 20 m S W of Norwich, on the L N E Rly Formerly noted for "Suffolk hempen cloth," it now manufactures brushes and mats. Here are a notably fine church and the picturesque Diss Mere. Market day, Friday Pop (1931) 3,422

DITCHLING BEACON. Hill of Sussex It is 6 m. N. of Brighton, and is one of the highest points of the South Downs, being 813 ft high. On its summit are remains of a British camp In 1928 the beacon was bought by Brighton.

DITTERSBACH. Town of Germany. In Silesia, it is 42 m. S W. of Breslau It has a chemical industry, and coal mining is carried on Pop 15,000

DITTISHAM. Village of Devon On the river Dart, it is 3 m. N W. of Dartmouth On the opposite side of the river is Greenway, the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (d 1583).

DITTON PRIORS. Village of Shropshire. It is 7½ m S W of Bridgnorth, and is served by the G W Rly. In the church are 17th cent paintings

DIU. Island off the N.W coast of India It belongs to the Portuguese. Situated at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kathiawar, 170 m. N W. of Bombay, and 140 m W. of Damão, it has an area of 29 sq m , a length of 7 m , and a width of 2 m. It is the seat of a governor, who is subordinate to the governor general of Goa. Salt is the principal production

DIU. Town of India The chief town of the island of Diu, it was at one time a great trade centre with over 50,000 inhabitants, and its buildings bear evidence of its former prosperity The silting up of its harbour is the principal cause of its decline. Pop 13,844

DIVES-SUR-MER. Seaport and watering place of Normandy, France In the department of Calvados, 15 m from Caen, it stands at the mouth of the little river Dives A picturesque place, it has an old church and some wooden market buildings of the 16th century. It is from here that William the Conqueror is supposed to have sailed to England in 1066 Pop 4,000

DIVIDE. Word used in America and Australia for a mountain range that divides two valleys. An example is the Great Divide in Wyoming, or the Great Dividing Range in Australia

DIWANIYAH. Settlement of Iraq It stands on the left bank of the Euphrates, about 110 m. S S E. of Baghdad. It occupies an important strategical position on the fringe of the desert, and has a station on the Baghdad Rly

DIXCOVE. Seaport of the Gold Coast Colony, W Africa It is in the W. province, 10 m N E of Cape Three Points. There is an old fort situated on high ground overlooking the harbour, founded by the English in 1691.

DIXMUDE. Town of Belgium It is in Flanders, on the river Yser, 12 m N of Ypres and 42 m. from Ghent. The chief buildings are the church of S. Nicholas, with some valuable works of art, and the town hall During the earlier part of the Great War there was much fighting around Dixmude, which was taken and retaken by French and Germans in the autumn of 1914, the latter finally entering it on Nov. 10 The town was recaptured by the Belgians, Sept 29, 1918 In Jan , 1920, President Poincaré bestowed on the town the Croix de Guerre. Pop 1,113.

DIXON ENTRANCE. Strait separating Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, from Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia In length 100 m., with a maximum breadth of 70 m , it is noted for its scenery It was discovered about 1785 by George Dixon, an English navigator.

DIYALA. Division or liwa of Iraq It is included in the vilayet of Baghdad Pop 104,030

DIZFUL. Town of Persia It stands on the Diz river, 32 m N W of Shuster, and is noted for its mosques and bridge of 22 arches The town is the chief market of the province, and has a trade in indigo Pop 25,000

DJAKOVA. Alternative name for the town of Yugoslavia also known as Jakova (q v).

DJAMBI. Province of Sumatra, Netherlands E Indies Situated on the E side of the island, it covers an area of 17,158 sq m , and is watered by the Djambi river Sago and tin are among its products Pop (1930) 245,342

DJENNE. Town of French Sudan, W. Africa Lying on one of the tributaries of the Upper Niger it is some 220 m to the S W. of Timbuktu, and about the same distance W of Koulikoro, the terminus of the railway from Dakar. The neighbourhood is a fertile valley and is rich in nuts and gum Pop (1931) 5 994

DJERBA. Alternative spelling for the name of the island off Tunisia, also spelt Jerba (q v)

DJIBOUTI. Alternative spelling for the name of the port in French Somaliland, usually called Jibuti (q v)

DMITROV. Town of Soviet Russia (U S S R) It stands on an affluent of the Volga, 45 m. N of Moscow, in the Moscow Industrial Area, and does a considerable trade in grain and vegetables There are leather, cloth, and soap factories, and tanneries Much business is done in Russian leather, linen, and wax, and woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs Pop 9,050

DNEPROPETROVSK. Town of the U S S R In the Ukrainian republic, it stands on the Dnieper river, near the beginning of the rapids, 250 m N E of Odessa. There are iron foundries, flour mills, and tobacco factories Coal, iron, manganese, and nitre are found in the vicinity The town, formerly known as Ekaterinoslav, which is the chief emporium for the trade with Odessa, was built in 1786 by Potemkin as a summer residence for Catherine II, on the site of an old Polish fortress It was captured by the Germans in April, 1918. The Soviet authorities have constructed a dam across the Dnieper, with docks and a generating station The work was begun in 1927, and the full capacity of the station is 810,000 horse power Its former name was Ekaterinoslav. Pop 233,001

DNIEPER. River of Russia It rises in the Valdai plateau, near the source of the Volga, and is navigable almost from its source It traverses the White Russian and Ukrainian republics, and falls into the Black Sea by a large estuary Its chief tributaries are the Berezina, Pripet, and Desna The Dnieper is of great importance for the conveyance of corn to Odessa. Its length is 1,340 m. The chief towns on its banks include Smolensk, Mogilev, Kiev, Kremenchug, Dnepropetrovsk, and Kherson At Dneprostroi, in the Ukrainian republic, a large power station, utilising the dammed up waters of the Dnieper, supplies an extensive area with cheap electrical power.

DNIESTER. River of Poland, the U S S R , and Rumania. Rising in the Carpathians, it falls into the Black Sea, after a course of 750 m , midway between the mouths of the Danube and Dnieper. Like the Dnieper, it is an important waterway for the conveyance of grain and other goods, and the Soviet authorities have built on it a huge dam in order to utilise its waters for the supply of electric power. The river gives its name to a battle fought between the Austro-Germans and the Russians, June, 1915

DOAB. Name of the land between two confluent rivers in India. It is applied particularly to the territory between the Ganges and Jumna, in the United Provinces. In this are situated Cawnpore, Allahabad, Meerut, Hathras, Saharanpur, and Etawah The Doab is irrigated by the Upper Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Eastern Jumna canals, and is the greatest wheat producing area in the United Provinces. It is a stoneless alluvial plain.

DOBELN Town of Saxony, Germany. It stands on an island in the Mulde, 35 m S E. of Leipzig. It is a railway junction, and has a number of manufactures, chiefly of various kinds of iron goods The church of S Nicolas is a 15th century building Pop 22,508.

DOBERAN. Watering place of Mecklenburg, Germany. It stands near the coast of the Baltic, 7 m. W. of Rostock, in the state of Mecklenburg Schwerin Its attractive surroundings and its mineral springs make it a popular resort The chief building is a Gothic church dating from the 14th century and restored in the 19th century. Another is the palace, owned by the grand duke of Mecklenburg until the revolution of 1918, and there are ruins of an abbey. About 4 m. away is Heiligen Damen, known for its fine bathing Pop 5,500

DOBERITZ. Village of Prussia. It is near Potsdam. There are barracks, as the place was used as a parade ground for the troops During the Great War it was turned into a prison camp

DOBRITCH. Town of Rumania It is situated on a small tributary of the Danube, about 28 m. N W of Varna, with which it is connected by rly It is in that S part of the Dobruja ceded to Rumania by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war During the Great War it was captured by the Bulgarians in Sept , 1916 Pop 10,000

DOBRUJA. District of Rumania Covering 8,969 sq. m , it is bounded W and N. by the Danube, E by the Black Sea, and S. by Bulgaria. It is a great wheat growing region The most important town is Constantza, the principal port for export of Rumania In 1878 most of the Dobruja was ceded to Rumania, and the rest was handed to her by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war in 1913 During the Great War it was conquered by the Germans in 1916 It was given to Bulgaria by the treaty of Bucharest, 1918, but in 1920 was restored to Rumania

DOBSINA. Town of Czechoslovakia Situated among the Tatra ranges, near the source of the river Sajo, it is a noted mining centre, with a famous ice cavern in the locality Pop 5,000

DOCE (Port Rio Doce, sweet river) River of S E Brazil It rises in the Serra do Espinhaco, Minas Geraes, flows N E , curves S E , and, traversing Espiritu Santo, enters the Atlantic at Barra do Rio Doce It is about 430 m long Several cataracts impede navigation

DOCKING. Village of Norfolk. It is 5¾ m S W of Burnham-Market, on the L N E Rly Pop 1,127.

DODABETTA. Mountain of India In the Madras Presidency, it is 8,760 ft above sea level, being the highest point in the Nilgiri Mts , and the second highest point S. of the Himalayas Cinchona and ipecacuanha are cultivated on the slopes. Ootacamund, the hot weather seat of the Madras government, lies to the N

DODDINGTON. Hamlet of Lincolnshire It is 4½ m. W. of Lincoln, and has a station on the L N E Rly (Doddington and Harby).

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH. Village of Devon. On the river Teign, it is 5 m. N. of Chudleigh. Its church has well-preserved old stained glass

DODECANESE (mod. Gr. dodeca, twelve, nēsia, islands). Name given to twelve islands of the Aegean Nisyros, Kos (Cos), Kasos, Patmos, Charki, Leros, Tilos, Symi, Astropalia, Lipso, Karpathos (Scarpanto), and Kalimno. Sometimes Rhodes is included They lie S. of the islands of Nikaria and Samos, and N of the E. end of Crete, off the S W. coast of Asia Minor The islands were occupied by Italy in 1912, during her war with Turkey over Tripoli. In 1920 Italy transferred the islands to Greece, but in 1922 repudiated the cession, and they are now under Italian rule Pop. about 80,000, mostly Greeks

DODMAN POINT. Headland of Cornwall. On the S coast, at the E. end of Veryan Bay, it is 8 m S of St Austell. It stands 373 ft high and affords magnificent views In 1918 it passed to the National Trust. It is the Dead Man's Rock of Quiller-Couch's novel of that name

DODOWA. Town of the Gold Coast, W. Africa. It is situated some 30 m to the N. of Accra, with which it is connected by a good road.

DODWORTH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2 m. S W. of Barnsley, on the L N E Rly Here are coal mines and stone quarries Pop (1931) 4,248

DOESBURG. Town of the Netherlands. It stands at the junction of the Old and the New Yssel, 6 m E of Dieren. It possesses a 15th century church, built in the late Gothic style. Pop 5,000

DOGDYKE. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 11 m. N W of Boston, on the L N E Rly.

DOGGER BANK. Extensive sandbank in the North Sea It is almost equidistant from England and Denmark, with a mean depth of from 60 ft. to 120 ft , a length of 150 m , and a breadth of 70 m It is a noted fishing ground, especially for cod The term dogger, applied to a Dutch deep-sea fishing boat, denotes a large two-masted, broad, ketch-like smack, with a well for fish in the middle, used in the North Sea.

On Oct 21, 1904, during the Russo Japanese War, a Russian Baltic fleet fired on some British fishing trawlers on the Dogger Bank The incident was inquired into by an international commission, and compensation was made by the Russian government

On the Dogger Bank a naval action between the British and German fleets was fought, Jan 25, 1915 The Germans lost the cruiser Blucher and had two battle cruisers damaged On the British side, H M S Lion was badly damaged

DOGRA. Tribe of India. They are of Rajput stock, inhabiting Kashmir, Jammu, and the adjacent valleys They make excellent soldiers

DOGS, ISLE OF District of London It is in the borough of Poplar, on the Thames, opposite Greenwich Originally a peninsula, its insular character is due to the formation of the West India, East India, and Millwall docks, and the Limehouse and Blackwall basins The footway tunnel to Greenwich, opened in 1895 starts from the Island Gardens The name is said to be due to the fact that in Tudor times the kennels connected with the palace at Greenwich were here

DOINE. Lake of Perthshire It is 4 m S of Balquhidder, and is separated from Loch Voil by a short stream Its waters are carried through that and other lakes to the Teith

DOIRAN. Lake of Greece. In Macedonia, it is about 10 m E of the Vardar river. It has an area of 15 sq. m , and is 500 ft above sea level, With the river Struma, it was prominent in the

Great War, as being part of the front held by the British and French troops.

DOIRAN. Town of Greece In Macedonia, it is situated on the S.W. of lake Doiran, close to the S W. frontier of Bulgaria, about 40 m N N E of Salonika. It figured during the Great War in the operations of the Salonika force. Pop about 4,000

DOL. Town of Brittany. It stands in a level and fertile tract, 13 m. S E of St Malo An agricultural centre, it is the market for much of the produce of the surrounding district, and is famous for its market gardens, while tobacco is also grown Tanning is another industry An old town, Dol was a bishop's see from about 600 to 1790, the bishop being the spiritual head of all Britanny The cathedral, a fine Gothic building, dating from the 13th century, is dedicated to the English Saint Samson Pop 4,500

DOLBEAU. Town of Quebec, Canada It stands on the Mistrassini, about 10 m N of Lake St John, 28 m by rail N by E of St Félicien, and is served by the C N R. Pop (1931) 2,032

DOLCOATH. Copper mine of Cornwall It is 3 m W of Camborea, and has been worked since about 1800, having produced over £6,000,000 of ore. Its workings are 3,000 ft deep

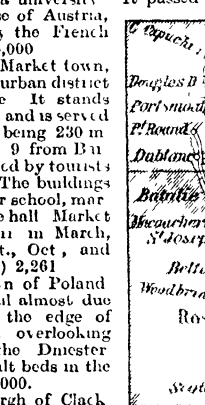
DOLDRUMS. Name given by sailors to the low pressure belt of equatorial calm Here the N E and S E trade winds meet, and very heavy rainfall and thunderstorms are often experienced Owing to the apparent migration of the sun, the position of the Doldrums changes, being farthest N in the northern summer, and farthest S in the southern summer, although even then it does not completely cross the equator Its mean position is N of the equator.

DOLE. Town of France. It stands on the river Doubs and on the Rhine Rhône canal, 29 m S E. of Dijon Its chief buildings include the church of Notre Dame, the hotel de ville, and the hôtel Dieu It is a centre for agricultural products, including wine. In the Middle Ages Dole was in Burgundy, and for about 250 years was the capital of Franche Comte, having then both a parlement and a university It passed about 1479 to the house of Austria, and was taken by the French in 1674 Pop 16,000

DOLGELLY. Market town, county town, and urban district of Merionethshire It stands under Cadei Idris, and is served by the G W Rly , being 230 m from London and 9 from Barmouth It is visited by tourists for its scenery The buildings include a grammar school, market hall, and assize hall Market days, alternate Fri in March, April, May, Sept., Oct , and Nov Pop (1931) 2,261

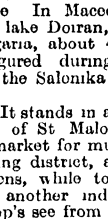
DOLINA. Town of Poland It is 73 m by rail almost due S. of Lwow, on the edge of the Carpathians, overlooking the valley of the Dniester There are rich salt beds in the locality. Pop. 9,000.

DOLLAR. Burgh of Clackmannanshire It is at the base of the Ochil Hills, 6½ m. N E. of Alloa, on the L N E Rly , near the river Devon. Here is the Dollar Institution, one of the great schools of Scotland, erected in 1819. Conspicuous above the burgh are the ruins of Castle Campbell, partially destroyed by Montrose in 1645 Coal and sandstone abound, in the neighbourhood, and bleaching is carried on. Pop (1931) 1,485.



Dominica Map of the island of the British W. Indies. (See page 366)

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES. American steamship company It has passenger and freight service round the world and also between European ports and those of the East Its other services are across the Atlantic and between California, Manila, and Singapore The vessels are named after presidents of the United States, and the headquarters of the line are in San Francisco



Dollar Steamship Lines flag

DOLLART, THE Arm of the sea, really a widening of the estuary of the Ems It lies between Holland and E Friesland, and is 10 m. long and about 7 m. broad The port of Emden lies a few miles from the E shore

DOLLIS HILL Residential suburb of London It lies between Hendon and Kingsbury-Neasden Dollis Hill House, then owned by the earl of Aberdeen, was constantly visited by Gladstone. Gladstone Park lies to the south

DOLOMITES. Division of the Tirolese Alps, Italy They extend N E from Trent to Monte Cristallo, and culminate in Mt Marmolata Of limestone formation, they are distinguished by their jagged peaks, steep precipices, secluded valleys, and magnificent scenery. In the Great War fierce fighting between Austrian and Italian troops took place in the Dolomites in 1915

DOLON. Town of China It stands on the highroad from Peking to E Mongolia, and is also called Lama Miao (Lama Temples), from the large number of monasteries in the neighbourhood. Pop 30,000

DOLORES. Town of Argentina It is about 130 m by rail S of the capital In its public gardens there is a fine monument to Liberty, identical with that in the Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires There is trade in fruit and grain. Pop 10,100

DOLPHINTON. Hamlet of Lanarkshire It is 11 m N E of Carstairs, and has a station on the L N E. Rly

DOLWYDDELAN. Village of Caernarvonshire It is 5½ m S W of Bettws-y-coed, on the L M.S Rly Llewellyn the Great was born here (1194–1240). The unaltered church dates from the early 16th cent In the vicinity is Dolwyddelan Castle, a tower in the Norman style, though probably built by a Welsh chieftain Pop 869

DOM. Tribal name of several menial peoples in India They include those classed as Dommara, Bansphor, Basor, and Mirasi The Bihar and Orissa Magaiyas are vagrants, the central Indian Bansphors bamboo workers, the Himalayan Doms scavengers, the Punjab Mirasis minstrels Mostly of aboriginal descent, their animism is partly Hindu sed

DOM. Mountain of Switzerland In the Lepontine Alps, it is the culminating point of the Mischabelhorner, between the valleys of Zermatt and Saas, and has an alt of 14,935 ft. The first to ascend it was the Rev J Llewellyn Davies in 1858

DOMFRONT. Town of France It stands on the Varenne, 43 m from Alençon Some ruins of its 11th century castle remain The town, which has an 11th century church, takes its name from S Front, a hermit who settled here in the 6th century Pop 4,000.

DOMINICA. Island of the British West Indies. It lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique, the largest of the Leeward Islands Covering 305 sq m, the island, of volcanic origin, is very mountainous There are thermal springs, a boiling lake, and sulphur deposits The staple industry is the growing of limes, Dominica being one of the largest producers of lime products in the world. Other products include bay oil, orange oil, cocoa, coconuts, copra, and fruit There is a wireless station. The capital is Roseau. The name commemorates its discovery by Columbus on Sunday (Lat dies Dominica), Nov 31, 1493 Pop 41,482. See map p 365

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Variant name for the republic of Santo Domingo (q v.)

DOMINION. Town of Nova Scotia, Canada. On Cape Breton Island, it is 13 m. E. of Sydney, on the Sydney and Louisburg Rly, and is also connected with Sydney by an electric line In the vicinity are collieries Pop (1931) 2,846

DOMODOSSOLA. Town of Italy It is 19 m by rly N N W of Pallanza, on Lake Maggiore It commands fine views of the Pennine Alps, especially of Monte Rosa, and is a convenient centre for tourists to the Alps A monument here marks the spot where the airman Chavez met his death after making the first flight across the Alps, Sept, 1910 Being on the frontier of France, it is a customs station Pop 6,000

DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE. Village of France It stands on the Meuse, 6 m N W. of Neufchâteau, and contains the house where Joan of Arc was born in 1411, and which became state property in 1818 Opposite the house is a monument to her, and on a hill in the neighbourhood where she is supposed to have heard the voices a magnificent church has been built

DON. River of Aberdeenshire It rises near the Banffshire boundary and flows for 78 m in an E direction to the North Sea, which it enters 1 m N E of Old Aberdeen Its valley contains the richest alluvial farm land in the county, and has great granite quarries The lower river drives paper and woollen mills The Bridge of Balgownie, also known as the Brig o' Don, is a picturesque old structure 2 m N of Aberdeen

DON. River of Yorkshire (W R) It rises in the Pennines, near the Cheshire border, and flows S E through Sheffield, thence N E past Rotherham and Doncaster to the Ouse, which it enters at Goole It is linked by canals with the Trent and the Calder Its total length is 70 m.

DON. River of Russia (U S S R). Rising from Lake Ivan, in the Moscow Area, it flows through the Central Black Soil, Lower Volga, and N Caucasian Areas into the sea of Azov at Azov. It is navigable, except in the winter, for half of its 1,160 m, and is one of the chief waterways for cattle and grain from the interior Its chief tributary is the Donetz The chief towns on its banks are Pavlovsk, Kalach, and Rostov.

DONAGHADEE. Watering place and market town of co. Down, N Ireland It stands on the North Channel, 22 m E of Belfast, on the Belfast and Co Down Rly. Market day, Wed. Pop 2,220

DONALDSON LINE. British steamship line It has cargo services from Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Avonmouth, Swansea, and Cardiff to Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and St John, in Canada, to Botwood and St John's in Newfoundland, and to Los Angeles, Seattle, and Vancouver The headquarters are at 14, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow An associated line is the Donaldson South America which runs cargo boats to and from Glasgow and Liverpool to Monte Video and Buenos Aires

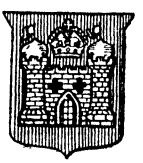
DONAU. German name for the river of Europe usually known as the Danube (q v).

DONAUWORTH. Town of Bavaria It stands just where the Wornitz joins the Danube, 25 m. from Augsburg. Among its churches are the Gothic parish church of the 15th cent., and the one formerly belonging to the monastery of the Holy Cross The abbey buildings are now used for a school, library, and other purposes. It has a Gothic town hall and the Tanzhaus (dance hall). There is trade in agricultural produce, as well as manufactures of beer and machinery. Donauworth developed from a group of houses around the castle of Mangoldstein, and for three centuries after 1307 was a free city Pop. 5,000

DONAWITZ. Town of Austria. It is 120 m. by rail S W of Vienna, and is a centre of the iron and steel industries Pop 15,600.

DON BENITO. Town of Spain It stands on the Guadiana, 27 m by rail E of Merida. In a district rich in grain and fruit, it trades in oil, wheat, and wine, and manufactures soap, jute, brandy, flour, cloth, and linen It dates from the 15th cent, when it was founded by refugees from Don Llorente, which was subject to inundation. Pop 21,000

DONCASTER. County borough and market town of Yorkshire (W.R). It stands on the river Don, 32 m. S of York, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys The chief church is S George's, rebuilt in the 19th century. There are an old grammar school, a town hall, and a corn exchange Doncaster is an important railway centre, and here are large shops of the L N E Rly There are manufactures of iron and steel goods, machinery, and artificial silk, and a trade in grain. It is also the centre of a coal mining area, developed during the 20th cent. There is water communication with Goole and Hull. Doncaster is famous for its race meetings, held on Turf Moor, where the St Leger, the Doncaster Cup, and other races are run Market days, Tues and Sat. Pop (1931) 63,308



Doncaster arms

DONDO. Town of Portuguese E. Africa Situated 18 m N N E of Bevia on the coast, it is the junction of the Trans-Zambesi Rly from Nyasaland, and the S Rhodesian Rly, which connects up with the line from the Cape.

DONEGAL. Maritime county of the I F S In the province of Ulster, it has about 165 m of rugged and deeply indented coastline on the Atlantic Ocean Donegal Bay, in the S, and Loughs Swilly and Foyle in the N, are the largest inlets, and the Foyle is the longest stream. Lough Derg is the only lake of any size Arran, Tory, and smaller islands lie around the coast The surface is mountainous and frequently boggy Lifford, the county town, Letterkenny, Ballyshannon, Donegal, and Bundoran are the chief towns. Rosapenna and other places are visited by pleasure seekers. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing. The area is 1,860 sq m Pop (1926) 152,508.

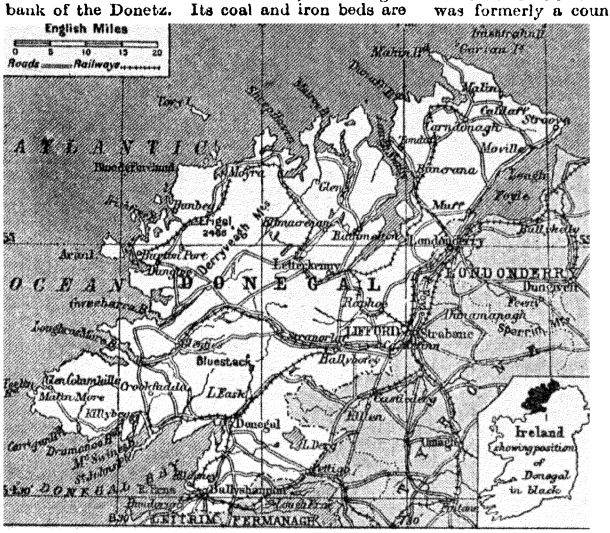
DONEGAL. Market town of co. Donegal, I F S It is on Donegal Bay, 46 m S W. of Londonderry, on the Donegal Rly. The Annals of the Four Masters (1636) were compiled in its Franciscan monastery, remains of which and of a castle of the O'Donnells still exist. Market day, Sat Pop (1926) 1,272.

DONEGAL BAY. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, off the N W Irish coast. It penetrates inland some 35 m, between the counties of Donegal on the N and E and Sligo and Leitrim on the S. It is 30 m across at its entrance between Malinmore or Teelin Head and Lenadoon Point. Several bold promontories project into the bay, the chief of which are Drumanoo Head, St. John's Point, Kildoney Point, and Rosheeragh Point. It receives the waters of the rivers Erne, Fask, and numerous smaller streams, and the towns of

Donegal, Killybegs, Bundoran, and Kildoney stand on its shores. Anchorage is not considered safe, but refuge may be sought in the numerous small inlets that open off the bay.

DONETZ. River of Russia. The chief tributary of the Don, it rises in the Central Black Soil area, near Bielgorod, and, flowing S. and then S.E., falls into the Don near Razdova. It is 675 m. long. In its lower part there are extensive coal-beds. It has been decided by the Soviet government to build 14 new towns in the basin of the Donetz; the first, called Gorlowka, was begun in 1930.

DONETZ PLATEAU. Mountain range of Russia. It runs from N.W. to S.E., on the right bank of the Donetz. Its coal and iron beds are connected by the Donetz rly. with the Kharkov-Azov and Voronezh-Rostov lines.



Donegal. Map of the mountainous county in the north-west of the Irish Free State

DONGOLA. Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Containing the districts of Argo, Debba, Dongola, Kerma, Khandak, Korti, and Merowé, with its administrative capital at Merowé, it embraces an area of 124,300 sq. m. Extensive irrigation has been carried out, and cotton is widely grown. Pop. 141,170.

DONGOLA, NEW. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It lies on the left bank of the Nile, above the 3rd Cataract, some 750 m. S. of Cairo. During the operations against the Mahdi in 1884–85, it formed the British base, but subsequently fell into his hands. It is now a flourishing town in the cotton district. Pop. 20,000.

DONGOLA, OLD. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It lies on the right bank of the Nile, some 75 m. S. of New Dongola. Formerly the capital of the old kingdom of Dongola, it was of considerable importance, but it was destroyed in 1820 by the Mamelukes.

DONINGTON. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 8½ m. N.N.W. of Spalding, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly. (Donington Road station). Here Matthew Flinders, the Australian navigator (1774–1814), was born. The church is a good specimen of late Decorated and early Perpendicular architecture. Pop. 1,604.

DONINGTON-ON-BAIN. Market town of Lincolnshire. It is situated on the Bain river, 6½ m. W.S.W. of Louth, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

DON-NAI. River of French Cochin-China. It rises in the highlands of Annam, at an altitude of 5,000 ft., and flows a generally S.W. course of 250 m., effecting a junction with the Saigon and other streams to form a delta discharging into the China Sea. Two arms of the delta are navigable. The town of Saigon stands on its banks.

DONNINGTON. Village of Berkshire. It is 2 m. N. of Newbury. Here are the remains of a 14th cent. castle.

DONNINGTON. Village of Shropshire. About 3½ m. S.W. of Newport, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

DONNYBROOK. Suburb of Dublin, I.F.S. It was formerly a country village. In 1204 King John granted a licence for an annual fair to be held here, and this became, especially in the 18th and 19th centuries, the most disorderly of all the Irish fairs. It was abolished in 1855.

DOON. River of Ayrshire. The river issues from Loch Doon into Glen Ness, and flows N.W. for 26½ m., through picturesque country, to the Firth of Clyde below Ayr. It is mentioned in Burns's ballad, Ye Banks and Braes.

DOON. Loch or lake of Ayrshire. It is on the Kirkcudbrightshire border, and is 5½ m. long. It contains five small islands, on one of which (Castle Isl.) is a tower in ruins, called Balliol's Castle.

DOONE VALLEY. District of Devon. It lies 5 m. N. of Simonsbath, on Exmoor, near the border of Somerset and Devon, and is the scene of a large part of R. D. Blackmore's Lorna Doone.

DORADA, LA. Town of Colombia. It stands on the Magdalena river, 592 m. from Barranquilla, and is an important place for river transport. A railway built to avoid the rapids connects it with Albalema, 70 m. distant. Steamers ascend the river from Barranquilla. It is connected by air service with Barranquilla, Bogotá, and other towns.

DORCHESTER. Borough, county, and market town of Dorset. It is on the river Frome, 6 m. N. of Weymouth on the G.W. Rly. It is also served by the S. Rly. The boulevards, or walks, occupying the line of the old Roman wall are a noted feature. Notable buildings are the town hall and market house, county gaol, county hospital, grammar school, and museum. There is a statue to William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet, and the place has associations with Thomas Hardy who has also a statue here. Dorchester is noted for its ale. The Durnovaria of the Romans, the place has many indications of early occupation, among which are remains of an amphitheatre at Maumbury Rings, and Maiden Castle, a British earthwork, the most perfect examples of their kind in England. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 10,030.



Dorchester arms

DORCHESTER. Village of Oxfordshire. It is on the river Thame, near its confluence with the Thames, 9 m. S.E. of Oxford. It dates from

Roman times, and was the seat of a bishop from 886 to 1050, then the see was removed to Lincoln It has a fine old abbey church with a famous Jesse window Pop 804

DORDOGNE. River of France It rises at the foot of the Puy de Sancy, and at Bec d'Ambès joins the Garonne, the two forming the estuary of the Gironde It is about 300 m. long, and at its mouth is over 2 m wide It flows westward through the departments of Corrèze, Lot, and Gironde, and is navigable for over 100 m Its chief tributaries are the Cère, Vezère, and Isle

DORDOGNE. Department of S W. France. A hilly inland area of 3,550 sq m , it is largely covered with forests of pine, oak, and chestnut, or barren heath , in the valleys the soil is fertile. Many cattle and pigs are reared, while the vine, wheat, maize, and tobacco are grown. Some minerals are found The chief rivers are the Dordogne, Vezère, Dronne, and Isle The capital is Perigueux Other places are Bergerac and Brantôme Dordogne was formed mainly from the old province of Perigord, in Guienne. In this dept have been found remains of very early man Pop (1931) 383,720

DORDRECHT. Town and river port of the Netherlands In S Holland, it stands on an island in the Meuse, 12 m S E of Rotterdam, and is cut by the Merwede and other streams and canals. The chief building is the great church, a Gothic 14th century structure, with a lofty tower and fine carved choir stalls There is an old town hall, restored in the 19th century, and the town has several museums, including one of antiquities, housed in one of the gates of the city Dordrecht is a river port and rly junction The river and canals afford communication with the sea and with other Dutch ports. A steam ferry connects with places on the other side of the Merwede. The industries include engineering

Dordrecht often called Dort, came into existence about 1000, and its history is linked with that of the rise of the Dutch republic. In the Middle Ages it was one of the wealthiest cities of Holland In 1618–19 the synod of Dort, which discussed the points of difference between Calvinists and Arminians, met here It is typically Dutch in appearance, with waterways, bridges, windmills, and quaint houses Pop (1930) 55,888

DORE. Lake of Canada In Saskatchewan, it has a length of 25 m , and a breadth of 14 m It is bounded on the E by the Birch hills, and is the source of the Doré river

DORE. Group of mountains in France. Included in the Auvergne chain, the loftiest peak is Puy de Sancy, 6,190 ft high. Hereabouts are the sources of the rivers Dor and Dogne.

DORE. River of Herefordshire It rises 2½ m S E of Hay, and, after flowing S E through the Golden Valley for 12 m , joins the river Monnow at Kenderchurch

DORE. Village of Derbyshire It is 5 m S W of Sheffield, on the L M S Rly Here are brick making works and quarries. Pop 1,786

DORI. River of Afghanistan Rising in the highlands of Baluchistan, it takes a N W course of over 300 m , and flows into the Helmand, about 10 m N E of Kala Bist.

DORKING. Market town and urban district of Surrey It stands on the river Mole, at the foot of Box Hill, 25 m S W. of London, and is served by the S Rly. (two branches) Lime burning is a local industry It is noted for a breed of fowls. The chief building is S Martin's church, rebuilt in the 19th century. The former King's Head in North Street is said to have been the Marquess of Granby of the Pickwick Papers In the vicinity is some of the finest Surrey scenery. Nearby are the mansion and grounds of Deepdene, now an hotel. In 1927 Lord Francis Glory Woods to Dorking. Market day, Mon. Pop (1931) 10,109

DORMANS. Town of France. It stands on the river Marne, 22 m. S W. of Reims. It was prominent in the Great War, particularly in the third battle of the Aisne and second battle of the Marne Pop 2,000.

DORMANS LAND. Hamlet of Surrey It is 2½ m N of East Grinstead, on the S Rly (Dormans station)

DORNBIRN. Town of Austria In Vorarlberg, it stands on the right bank of the Dornbirner Ach, 6 m S of Bregenz. It is the general name for the villages of Dornbirn, Oberdorf, Hatlerdorf, and Haselstauden, and is a manufacturing centre Pop 14,000

DORNIE. Village of Ross and Cromarty It is at the mouth of Loch Long, 7 m S of Strome Ferry There is a ferry across the loch On the rocky islet Eilean Donnan, just off the coast, is the ruined 13th cent stronghold of the earls of Seaforth Fishing is an industry

DORNOCH. Burgh and county town of Sutherlandshire It stands near the entrance to Dornoch Firth, a noted fishing ground, 58 m N E of Inverness, and is served by the L M S Rly It is a summer resort with admirable bathing facilities, and has an excellent golf course The original cathedral (1222–45), of which only the tower survives, was restored in 1837, and became the parish church , it contains the tombs of the Sutherland family Pop (1931) 725

DORNOCH FIRTH. Inlet of the North Sea It penetrates inland 22 m , between the counties of Sutherland on the N and Ross and Cromarty on the S At its entrance between Brora and Tarbat Ness, the distance is 11 m. The firth is a noted fishing ground, large quantities of cod and haddock being caught Dornoch and Bonar Bridge are the principal towns on its shores Navigation is rendered difficult owing to bars and sandbanks The shores are hilly and forested, except at Tarbat Ness, where they are sandy and low

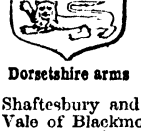
DOROGOBUSH. Town of the U S S R It is in the Western Area 55 m. E of Smolensk, on the Dnieper and near the Moscow-Brest Rly It has considerable trade in grain, flax, hemp, wax, skins, leather, wool, and glass-ware An old fortress, its earth ramparts are still standing The town has been successively occupied by Lithuanians, Poles, and Russians. Pop 7,020

DOROHOI. Town of Rumania In Moldavia, it is an important road and railway junction, 18 m. N of Botosani. Pop 10,000

DORPAT. Alternative name of the Estonian town now known as Tartu (q v)

DORRINGTON. Village of Shropshire. It is 6½ m S of Shrewsbury, on the L M S Rly. Stapleton, with a 13th cent. church, is near.

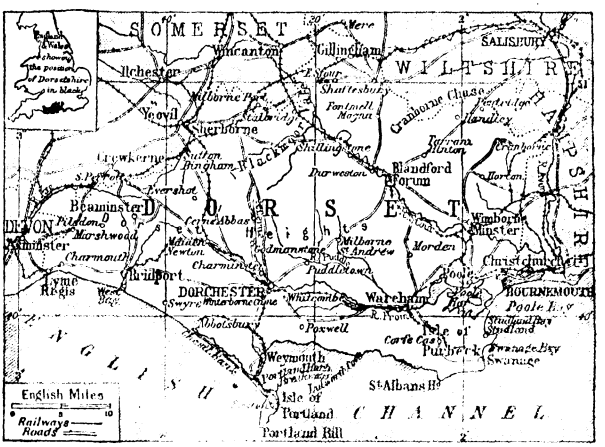
DORSETSHIRE. Southern county of England Its area is 977 sq m and it has about 75 m of bold and picturesque coast on the English Channel, of which the chief features are Chesil Bank, St Alban's Head (440 ft high), and Poole Harbour Chalk downs traverse the central and S. parts, on which are pastured the celebrated Dorset horned sheep. The Frome, flowing to Poole Harbour, Stour, and Puddle are the longest streams. Portland and Purbeck stones are largely quarried The S. and G W Rlys serve the county. Dorchester is the county town ; Poole, Weymouth, and Swanage are the chief ports and watering places Inland towns include Shaftesbury and Blandford. In the N are the Vale of Blackmore, with famous pastures, and part of Cranborne Chase. The antiquities include



Dorsetshire arms

county sends four members to parliament and it is included in the diocese of Salisbury.

Dorset has its own dialect which is preserved in the writings of its poet, William Barnes. It is still better known as the Wessex of Thomas Hardy's novels and stories, which depict under faint disguises, many of its villages and much of its village life. Pop. (1931) 239,247.



Dorsetshire. Beautiful maritime county associated with Hardy's novels

DORSTONE. Village of Herefordshire. It is 5½ m. E. of Hay, on the G.W. Rly.

DORT. Alternative name of the town in the Netherlands usually known as Dordrecht (q.v.).

DORTMUND. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it stands on the Emscher, 50 m. N.E. of Düsseldorf. There are several beautiful old churches, including S. Reinold's, a 13th century building with later additions, the Romanesque S. Mary's, S. Peter's, and one formerly belonging to the Dominicans. The 13th century town hall was rebuilt in the original style in the 19th; it contains a museum. The town walls have been replaced by promenades. Dortmund was a free city until 1803, and in 1815 became part of Prussia. The largest town on the Ruhr coalfield, it has foundries, and manufactures iron goods, including railway stock and machinery. A trade in corn and wood is carried on. It is well served by railways. Pop. 525,837.

DORTMUND-EMS CANAL. Canal of Germany. The small river Ems flows parallel to the Dutch-German frontier from Rheine to its mouth near Emden, on the Dollart. Above Rheine on the northern border of Westphalia the tiny stream flows in a curve from the heights in N.E. Westphalia. The river was canalised to a short distance above Lingen, and a canal was made to Dortmund, the great industrial centre in the Ruhr coalfield. Barge navigation commenced in 1899 over the total length of some 150 m. The canal provides an entirely German outlet for the coal and metallic products of Westphalia, and is an alternative route to that provided by the Rhine.

DORVAL. Town of Quebec, Canada. It is on the St. Lawrence, about 12 m. W. by S. of Montreal. Pop. (1931) 2,052.

DOSS-MEGEN-ORA. Group of mountains of Chinese Turkestan. They lie W. of Urumtsi, and are connected with the Tienshan range. They attain over 19,700 ft. in height. The name means Loftiest of Mountains.

DOTHAN. City of Alabama, U.S.A. It is about 120 m. S.E. of Montgomery on the Atlantic coast line, Central of Georgia and other rlys., is a commercial centre and has extensive cotton interests. The chief manufactures include cotton, oil, ice, and fertilizers. Settled in 1885, it became a city in 1901. Pop. (1930) 16,046.

DOUAI OR **DOUAY.** Town of France. It is on the Scarpe, 18 m. S. of Lille. The hôtel de ville is a fine Gothic building. In the palace of justice the parliament of Flanders met. The chief churches are S. Pierre, with its 16th century tower, and Notre Dame, dating from the 12th century. There are a 15th century gateway and the old hall of the parliament of Flanders, since occupied by an appeal court. Douai has a state college of agriculture and a school of mines. From 1652–1793 there was a R.C. university here, but the town is chiefly known for its English college (1568–1903), where priests were trained to work for the conversion of England. The Old Testament of the Douai Bible was issued from here in 1610. It was occupied practically throughout the Great War by the Germans. Pop. 34,130.

DOUALA. Alternative spelling of the name of the town in the Cameroons usually known as Duala (q.v.).

DOUARNENEZ. Town of France. It stands on Douarnenez Bay, 12 m. N.W. of Quimper, and manufactures fishing nets and ropes. There is an active coasting trade, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the sardine fishery. Pop. 11,000.

DOUARNENEZ BAY. Inlet of the N.W. coast of France. In the department of Finistère, it lies between Brest Harbour on the N. and Raz Point on the S. It penetrates inland about 12 m., and is 6 m. wide at its entrance.

DOUAUMONT. Village of France. The village stands on the river Meuse, 3 m. N.E. of Verdun. During the Great War heavy fighting occurred here, and it was a noted centre in the battle of Verdun in 1916. The surrounding plateau is called after the village.

DOUBLEBOIS. Hamlet of Cornwall. It is 3½ m. W. of Liskeard, on the G.W. Rly.

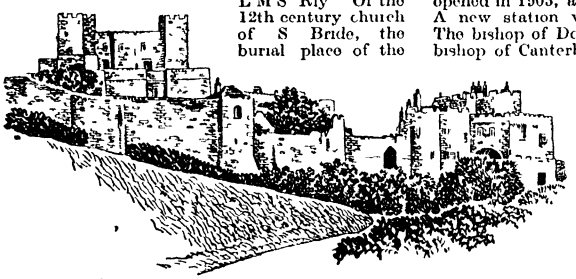
DOUBS. River of France. A tributary of the Saône, it rises in the Jura Mts. and follows a very winding course until it falls into the larger river at Verdun. For some little way its course is in Switzerland, and for about 30 m. it divides France from that country. On it stands the frontier town of Pontarlier, larger places on its banks being Besançon and Dole. It flows through some wonderful mountain scenery, and forms the lake of Chaillexon. Its length is 260 m. Part of its course is included in the Rhine-Rhône canal. Its chief tributary is the Loue.

DOUBS. Department of E. France. Named from its chief river, it has Switzerland as a frontier on the E. and N.E. Its area is 2,052 sq. m. Mainly mountainous, with a section of the Jura Mts., it has a plain in the N. There the soil is fertile and the agricultural output includes cattle and dairy produce, especially cheese, as well as wheat, oats, wines, fruit, etc. Elsewhere the ground is not very productive. Much of it is forest land, while peat bogs are numerous. Building stone, iron, gypsum, and salt are found. In addition to the Doubs the chief rivers are the

Dessoubre and the Loue Besançon is the capital; other towns are Montbéliard and Pontarlier Before the Revolution much of the dept was part of Franche Comté Pop (1931) 305,500

DOUGLAS. Borough and watering place of the Isle of Man, also the capital of the island It stands on the Douglas Bay, in which is a tower of refuge Among its attractions are a series of promenades, the Villa Marina, good sands, bathing, and boating It has piers and a harbour, public baths and facilities for all kinds of sport Dancing halls are a feature, and there are several theatres and cinemas S George's, built 1761–1780, is the oldest church, others are S Thomas's, S Ninian's, and a fine Roman Catholic church The government buildings include the legislative buildings and court house, there are also the town hall, public library, and post office Douglas is connected by steamer with Liverpool, Fleetwood, Barrow, Glasgow, Belfast, and other ports It was a mere fishing village until its value as a health resort made it popular in the 19th century Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 19,265

DOUGLAS. Village of Lanarkshire It stands on Douglas Water, 11 m S W of Lanark, on the L M S Rly Of the 12th century church of S Bride, the burial place of the Douglas family, the choir and spire survive, while of the ancient castle (Scott's Castle Dangerous) the tower alone remains Coal, limestone, and sandstone are worked in the vicinity Pop 1,329



Dover. The castle, showing its extensive walls and the fine Norman keep

DOUGLAS. Town of Alaska It stands on the N coast of Admiralty Island, opposite Juneau Pop 593

DOUGLAS BAY Inlet of the Isle of Man It is on the E coast, and is 2 m wide Douglas Head is a promontory with a lighthouse at the S of the bay

DOULLENS. Town of France It is 17 m by rail S W of Arras, and has paper, cotton, and leather industries, and a trade in phosphates Here, during the Great War, the Allied Powers placed Foch in supreme command of their forces March 26, 1918 A cemetery contains 1,700 graves of British soldiers Pop 4,000

DOUNE. Burgh of Perthshire It stands on the river Teith, which is here crossed by a twin-arched bridge erected in 1535, 8½ m N W of Stirling, on the L M S Rly Doune Castle, now a ruin, was occasionally a royal residence, and was defended for Prince Charles by a nephew of Rob Roy in 1745 It was dismantled after the battle of Falkirk in 1746 Pop (1931) 822

DOURO (Span Duero, anc Durius) River of Spain and Portugal Rising E of Burgos, it curves E and S, then flowing S W past Soria, Valladolid, and Zamora, enters Portugal, of which it forms the frontier for 65 m Running W. for most of its length, it enters the Atlantic near Oporto, after a course of 485 m Much impeded by rapids, it is navigable for about 90 m, but its mouth is partly blocked by a bar

DOVE. River of Derbyshire and Staffordshire It rises on Axe Edge, 4 m S W. of Buxton and flows along the border of the two counties in a S and S E direction to join the Trent at Newton Solney, after a course of 45 m Dovedale is a beauty spot associated with Izaak Walton

DOVER. Borough, seaport, and market town of Kent It stands on the strait of Dover, 77 m. S E of London, on the S Rly The chief of the Cinque Ports, it is now the port of departure for the mail packet service to France The castle has a Norman keep and remains of a Saxon fortress, and within its precincts are a pharos or light tower and a fortress church Other buildings are the town hall (1883), which adjoins the old Maison Dieu (13th century), the museum, and the Duke of York's military school Near the site of the round church of the Knights Templars stood the Bredenstone, where was held the court of Shepway The rly from Folkestone to Dover passes through three tunnels, one in Shakespeare's Cliff (350 ft) The harbour is partly enclosed by the Admiralty Pier (1,360 yds) The Prince of Wales Pier was opened in 1903, and a national harbour in 1909. A new station was opened for traffic in 1919. The bishop of Dover is a suffragan to the archbishop of Canterbury Dover College, a public school for boys, occupies a chapel and hall that date from the 12th century when they were part of a priory Market days, Tues, Thurs, and Sat. Pop (1931) 41,095



Dover arms

DOVER, STRAIT OF (Fr Pas-de Calais) Channel between England and France, communicating with the North Sea and English Channel In its narrowest part it is 21 m. across Captain Webb swam across the strait in 1875, and the feat was repeated Sept 9, 1911, by T W Burgess During the next few years many other persons swam the Channel, Miss. Ederle being the first woman to do so

DOVER. City and capital of Delaware, U S A It is 49 m by rly S of Wilmington, and contains a state college for coloured students, and other educational institutions Lying in an agricultural and fruit-growing district, it was founded in 1717 Pop (1930) 4,800

DOVER City of New Hampshire, U S A On the Cocheco river, at the head of navigation for small vessels, it is 11 m N W of Portsmouth by the Boston and Maine rly It manufactures printing presses, cottons and woollens, cutlery, and boots and shoes Pop (1930) 13,573

DOVERCOURT Seaside resort of Essex It is on the estuary of the Stour, 11 m E of Manningtree, on the L N E Rly, and is included in the borough of Harwich The church of All Saints has some old and interesting features, and there is a breakwater 1,550 ft long There is a fine expanse of sand and a chalybeate spa

DOVEY, or DYFI River of Wales It rises on the E slope of Aran Mawddwy and flows S and S W through Montgomeryshire, and then along the border of Merionethshire and Cardiganshire to Cardigan Bay, which it enters at Aberdovey by an estuary Its length is 30 m

DOVREFJELD. Mountainous plateau of Norway A continuation of the Kiolen range, it forms the watershed for many Scandinavian rivers It culminates in Sneehätten (7,620 ft), the average height ranging from 2,650 ft to 3,600 ft, and is crossed by the main road from Oslo to Nidaros, over a pass 3,445 ft high It is the home of Norse folklore and a haunt of superstition

DOWLAIS. District of Glamorganshire. It is 2 m. N.W. of Merthyr Tydfil of which it forms a suburb, and is served by the L.M.S. and G.W. Rlys. Iron working and coal mining are industries. Market day, Sat.

DOWN. County of Northern Ireland. In the province of Ulster, it has a coastline of nearly 70 m. The chief indentations from N. to S. are Belfast Lough, Strangford Lough, Dundrum Bay, and Carlingford Lough; the chief rivers are the Lagan, Bann, and Newry. Mineral springs occur. Most of the surface is hilly, and in the S. the Mourne Mts. reach 2,796 ft. (Slieve Donard). Oats, wheat, potatoes, and flax are grown, fishing and horse breeding are engaged in, and linen and muslin manufactures, and cotton and flax spinning are leading industries. Traffic facilities are afforded by the G.N.I. and Belfast and County Down railways, and the Newry and Lagan canals. The chief towns include Downpatrick, the county town, Newry, Bangor, Banbridge, and Holywood. The area is 951 sq. m. Pop. 209,228.



Down arms

DOWNHAM. District of London. It is about 9 m. to the south, being partly in the metropolitan borough of Lewisham and partly in the borough of Bromley. Here the London County Council laid out a housing estate. It is served by tramways and motor omnibuses.

DOWNHAM MARKET. Urban district and market town of Norfolk. It stands on the river Ouse, 11 m. S. of King's Lynn, on the L.N.E. Rly. It is in a dairy farming and nursery gardening district. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 2,463.

DOWNPATRICK. County town of co. Down, N. Ireland. It stands on the river Quoile, near the S.W. end of Strangford Lough, 27 m. S.E. of Belfast, on the Belfast and County Down Rly. It derives its name from a great mound or dun in the vicinity, and is the reputed burial place of S. Patrick. The centre of the diocese of Down, which was united with Connor in 1441 and Dromore in 1842, Downpatrick has an imposing cathedral and several holy wells. Market days, Tues. and Sat. Pop. 3,199.

DOWNS. Ranges of chalk hills in S.E. England. They extend from the middle of Hampshire to the coast in Kent and Sussex, and are divided into the N. Downs and the S. Downs, with extensions known as the Marlborough or Berkshire Downs. The former go through Surrey and Kent to the coast at Dover; the latter through Sussex to the coast at Beachy Head. Between them is the upland valley known as the Weald. They are famed for the sheep that graze thereon. *See* North Downs; South Downs.

DOWNS, THE. Roadstead in the English Channel. It lies between Deal, on the E. coast of Kent, and the Goodwin Sands. A secure anchorage for vessels, except during southerly gales, it has a length of 8 m., a width of 6 m., and a greatest depth of about 72 ft. In 1639 the Dutch fleet gained a victory over a Spanish squadron, and engagements between the Dutch and English fleets took place here during the 17th cent.

DOWNSIDE. Name of two places in Somerset. One is a hamlet 7½ m. S.W. of Bristol; the other, a district N.E. of Shepton Mallet. To the N. of this district, at Stratton-on-the-Fosse, near Bath is Downside Abbey, founded in 1814. In connection with it there is a school for boys.

DOWNTON. Town of Wiltshire. It is on the river Avon, 8 m. S.E. of Salisbury, on the S. Rly. Here is a mound called the Moot used as a meeting place in Anglo-Saxon times. Pop. 1,906.

DOWTH MOUND. Hill of co. Meath, I.F.S. On the river Boyne, it is 4 m. W. of Drogheda. Conical in shape, it has a tomb entered by a passage in the side of the hill.

DOZMARY POOL. Lake of Cornwall. It is a gloomy tarn on Bodmin Moor, 9 m. N.E. of Bodmin, and is said to be the lake into which Sir Belvedere threw the sword Excalibur.



Down. Map of one of the six Ulster counties that form Northern Ireland

DRACHENFELS (Ger. dragon's rock). Mountain of Germany. On the right bank of the Rhine, 8 m. S.E. of Bonn, it is 1,065 ft. high. At the summit, which can be reached by a railway from Königswinter, are the ruins of a castle erected by Arnold, archbishop of Cologne, early in the 13th century. The mt. is famous in legend as the site of the cavern in which lived the dragon that Siegfried slew. The wine produced from here is still known as Drachenblut.

DRAGASHANI. Town of Rumania. It is in Wallachia, and stands on the road and railway which follow the Oltu valley from Transylvania S. to the Danube. Pop. 6,000.

DRAGUIGNAN. Town of France. It lies in a valley by the river Nartuby, an affluent of the Argens, 41 m N E of Toulon It possesses a palace of the prefecture, court house, museum, hospital, botanical and zoological gardens, and a public library The industries include the manufacture of silks, woollen goods, hosiery, leather articles, brandy, oil, and earthenware It was founded in the 6th century. Pop 9,500

DRAKENBERG. Range of mountains in S Africa They form a rampart from Griqualand East to Mont aux Sources in Basutoland, the highest peak (11,470 ft), and thence in an easterly direction to Majuba Hill, 7,000 ft The erosion of the lavas has produced remarkable escarpments, as at Maclear, Cape Province The range is often, but wrongly, known as the Drakensberg

DRAKENSTEIN. Mountain range of Cape Province, S Africa It lies 45 m N E of Cape Town, enclosing the valley of the river Paarl

DRAKE STRAIT. Channel between Tierra del Fuego and Graham Land, Antarctica It connects the Atlantic with the Pacific, and though well N of the Antarctic Circle, is encroached on by drift ice

DRAMA. Department of Greece It is in Macedonia, and the northern part is bounded by Bulgaria The capital is Drama Pop 111,572

DRAMA. Town of Macedonia, Greece The ancient Drabescus, it is 70 m N E of Salonika, and is the capital of the department of Drama It changed hands in the Great War, being recovered by the Greeks, Oct 8, 1918 Near by was fought the battle of Philippi in 42 B C Pop 29,339

DRAMMEN. Town of Norway It stands on the Drammen river, where it enters Drammen Fiord, and is a junction 33 m by rail S W of Oslo There are large saw-mills and shipbuilding yards Pop (1930) 25,399

DRANCY. Town of France It is about 4 m N E of Paris, of which it is a suburb Pop (1931) 51,156

DRAVA River of Central Europe One of the chief right bank tributaries of the Danube, it rises in Tirol, Austria, flows E through the N part of Yugoslavia and then S E to form the boundary between the latter country and Hungary Its length is 450 m

DRAVA. County of Yugoslavia Situated in the N W corner of the country, it is entirely bounded on the S by the county of Sava, and has an area of 6,225 sq m. It is traversed by the river Drava and the capital is Lyubljana Pop (1931) 1,120,549

DRAVIDIAN. Name given to an ancient non Aryan race in S India and Ceylon They are dark, broad nosed, thick lipped, curly-haired, and long headed The Brahui of Baluchistan, who speak a Dravidian language and are sometimes included among the Dravidians, are short, with olive complexions, brown hair and beard The Dravidians are by some held to be related to the Australian aborigines, by others to the Negroid race In 1931 there were 71,642,653 speakers of Dravidian languages in India

DRAYCOTT. Village of Derbyshire About 6¼ m S E of Derby, it is on the L M S Rly There are textile factories Pop 2,454

DRAYTON. Hamlet of Berkshire It is 2 m S W of Abingdon In the church are 16th cent alabaster carvings

DRAYTON. Village of Norfolk About 4½ m N W of Norwich, it is on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly Pop 557

DREGHORN. Village of Ayrshire It is 5 m W of Kilmarnock, on the L M S Rly In the vicinity coal, ironstone, limestone, and sandstone are found Pop 4,338

DREM Village of East Lothian Situated 17¼ m N E of Edinburgh, it is on the L N E Rly

DRENTE. Province of the Netherlands. It lies in the N E and has an area of 1,030 sq m A sandy and marshy district, it is flat save in the N E , where there is a ridge of hills Potatoes are largely grown, peat is cut, and the coarser cereals are cultivated Sheep, cattle, and pigs are reared Assen is the chief town, but there are none of any size Pop (1930) 222,463

DRESDEN. Capital of Saxony, Germany Standing on both banks of the Elbe, it is 110 m S of Berlin, and is famous as an artistic and educational centre, its museums and schools, including the technical high school, being exceptionally notable It is also important as a railway centre and as a centre for river traffic In the museum is the former royal picture gallery, with many Italian and Dutch masterpieces, including Raphael's Sistine Madonna The royal palace contains a remarkable collection of jewels and other curios The Japanese palace houses the public library, and the Johanneum has a valuable collection of porcelain The chief R C church, the court church, was built in the 18th century, and is connected structurally with the palace. The principal Protestant church is S Sophia, dating from about 1400 and restored about 1860 Other churches are those of Our Lady, of the Cross, of the Three Kings, and the Martin Luther Church There is a broadcasting station The city's industries include the manufacture of pianos, cycles, sewing machines, hardware, and chemicals As a business town, it developed greatly in the



Dresden arms



Dresden Plan of the central portion of the city

19th century, although it had long been noted for its porcelain The process was discovered in 1709 and for long the china, which is noted for its fineness of body and delicacy of colouring, was made in a factory owned by the king The battle of Dresden was fought Aug 26–27, 1813, when Napoleon defeated a force of Austrians and Russians Pop 625,010

DREUX. Town of France It stands on the Blaise, 22 m N of Chartres The Chapelle Royale contains the tombs of the Orleans family Situated on a hill overlooking the town, it lies within the ruins of the old castle, and was finished by Louis Philippe, whose mother began it The hôtel de ville is a 16th century building and the Gothic church of S Pierre dates from the 13th to

15th centuries The town has a market for agricultural produce, and has tanneries and manufactures boots and shoes. In the Middle Ages it was the stronghold of a powerful line of counts, and was several times besieged, notably in 1593, when Henry IV destroyed the castle. The Germans took it in 1870 Pop. 10,000

DREWENZ. River of Central Europe Rising in E Prussia, it flows into Lake Drewenz about 25 m E by S of Allenstein Emerging from the lake, it pursues a S. course, crossing the border into Poland about 5 m S by E of Eylau After flowing S as far as Brodnica, it turns S W., eventually joining the Vistula just below Torun It has a length of about 150 m

DREWSTEIGNTON. Village of Devon. It is 4 m N W of Moretonhampstead Drewsteignton Cromlech 2 m W., is the only erect cromlech in the county of Devon

DRIFFIELD, GREAT. Market town and urban district of Yorkshire (E R). It is 20 m N N W of Hull on the L N E Rly Its church has a 15th cent tower The town is the principal agricultural centre of the Yorkshire wolds Market days, Tues. and Thurs Pop (1931) 5,916

DRIGG. Hamlet of Cumberland At the mouth of the river Irt, it is 2 m N W of Ravenglass, on the L M S Rly

DRIGHLINGTON Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 6½ m S E of Bradford, on the L N E Rly Here are textile factories. Pop (1931) 4,064

DRIN. River of Albania It is formed by the union of the White Drin, rising in Yugoslavia, and the Black Drin, issuing from Lake Ochrida, and flows into the Adriatic after a course of 110 m Anciently it was known as the Drilo or Drilon During the Great War the gorges of the two streams and of the main river were traversed by the Serbians in their retreat to the sea in 1915

DRINA. River of S E Europe It forms part of the boundary between Serbia and Bosnia. Rising among the mountains of E Montenegro in several headstreams, the chief of which is the Tara, it flows N , N W , and then N E to join the Sava, 58 m W of Belgrade Its length is 160 m During the Great War fighting took place between the Austrians and Serbians, Sept 1914

DRINA. County of Yugoslavia Bounded E by the county of Danubo, it touches Sava, in the N W , Vibas, on the W , and Littoral on the S W , Zeta forming the S boundary It is traversed by the rivers Sava and Drina, and has an area of 11,397 sq m Sarayevo is the capital Pop (1931) 1,693,873

DROCOURT. Village of France. It is 6 m. S E of Lens During the Great War it was the N end of the German wotan, or switch line, which ran S to Quéant, forming part of the Hindenburg line

DROGHEDA. Borough, seaport, and market town of co Louth, I F S It stands on the river Boyne, 4 m from Drogheda Bay, and 32 m N. of Dublin, on the G N I Rly It has a good harbour In 1649 Cromwell entered the town and massacred its defenders Market day, Sat. Pop (1926) 12,716.

DROGHEDA BAY. Bay on the E coast of Ireland It lies off the counties of Louth, Meath, and Dublin. From Clogher Head in the N to the Skerries in the S the distance is 25 m The estuary of the river Boyne forms a deep indentation useful for coastwise shipping.

DROHOBYCZ. Town of Poland It is 40 m. S W of Lwow Here is a fine Gothic church. There are oil wells in the vicinity, and oil refining is carried on Pop 27,000

DROITWICH. Borough, watering place, and market town of Worcestershire. It is on the river Salwarpe, 6 m. N E. of Worcester, on the G W. Rly. It is also served by the L.M S Rly, while a canal connects it with the Severn The chief industry is the production of rock salt. Droitwich is chiefly known as a watering place. Its brine springs are efficacious for rheumatism, neuritis, gout, etc The waters are taken at the S Andrew's brine baths. A winter garden pavilion was opened in 1932, and the attractions include brine baths park There are two old churches, S Andrew's and S. Peter's. In 1933 a site near the town was bought for a regional broadcasting station Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 4,553

DROME. Department of France It lies in the S E of the country and has an area of 2,532 sq m It is a mountainous region, especially in the Alpine E. The Rhône forms its western boundary, while the Isère, the Drôme, and other tributaries also drain it Agriculture is the chief industry Vines are cultivated, and olives, figs, and mulberries are grown Silkworms are largely produced. Many cattle are reared on the extensive uplands Valence is the capital and other towns are Die, Nyons, Crest, Romans, and Montélimar Before 1790 it was part of the provs. of Dauphiné and Provence Pop (1931) 267,080.

DROMORE. Urban district and market town of co Down, N. Ireland It stands on the river Lagan, 17½ m. S W of Belfast, on the G N I Rly Dromore was formerly the seat of a bishopric, which was united to Down and Connor in 1842 The cathedral was destroyed in 1641 The church contains the tomb of Jeremy Taylor, its builder. Market day, Mon Pop 2,364

DRONFIELD. Urban district of Derbyshire It is 6 m N W of Chesterfield, on the L M S Rly , and is in the heart of an iron and coal mining district It has a church dating from the 14th cent with good brasses Pop (1931) 4,530

DRONGAN. Village of Ayrshire About 9 m. S E of Ayr, it is on the L.M S Rly , and is a coal mining centre

DROPMORE. Hamlet of Buckinghamshire It is 4 m N E of Maidenhead, and includes the famous mansion, Dropmore House, in whose gardens, among the most extensive and remarkable in England, are an Italian garden and a pinetum laid out by Lord Grenville

DROXFORD. Village of Hampshire About 9 m N N E. of Fareham, it is on the S Rly Its church is partly Norman Pop 515

DROYLSDEN. Urban district of Lancashire. It is on the Rochdale Canal, 5 m E of Manchester on the L M S Rly Here are cotton and print factories, and dye and chemical works. Pop (1931) 13,277

DRU, AIGUILLE DU Rocky needle or peak of the Mont Blanc cham, near the Aiguille Verte. The Grand Dru or Pointe Este (alt 12,320 ft) was first ascended by Dent and Hartley in 1878; the Petit Dru or Pointe Charlet (alt 12,244 ft) by Charlet-Straton in 1879

DRUG District of the Central Provinces, India Its area is 3,807 sq m The country is a narrow, open, fertile tract, traversed by the Bengal-Nagpur Rly Rice and wheat are among the chief crops The main rivers are the Seonath and Tendula Pop 776,000

DRUG. Town of the Central Provinces, India It is in the Chhatisgarh division, 685 m from Bombay. Its industries include cotton weaving and metal founding. Pop 7,000

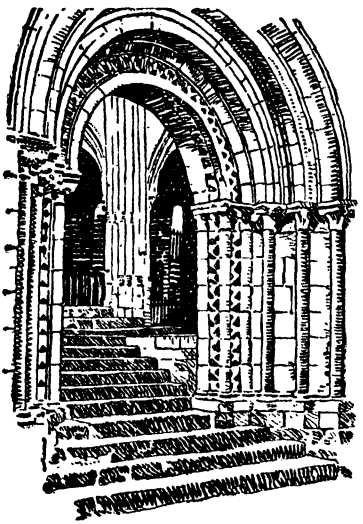
DRUMBURGH. Hamlet of Cumberland It is 9½ m N W of Carlisle, on the L N E Rly

DRUMCHAPEL. Village of Dumbartonshire. It is 6½ m N W. of Glasgow, on the L N E Rly

DRUMCLOG. Hamlet of Lanarkshire About 6 m S W of Strathaven, near the border of Ayrshire, it was the scene of a victory of the Covenanters over the king's troops under Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee), on Sunday, June 1, 1679 A granite obelisk marks the site of the battle. Drumclog figures in Scott's Old Mortality.

DRUMHELLER. City of Alberta, Canada. On the W. bank of the Red Deer river, it is about 68 m. N.E. of Calgary, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1931) 2,987.

DRUMLANRIG. Hamlet of Dumfriesshire. Situated on the river Nith, it is 17 m. N.W. of Dumfries. Here is Drumlanrig Castle, a seat of



Dryburgh. Entrance to the ruined abbey church

the duke of Buccleuch. It was built by the 1st duke of Queensberry in the 17th century.

DRUMLITHIE. Village of Kincardineshire. It is 7 m. S.W. of Stonehaven, on the L.M.S. Rly.

DRUMMONDVILLE. Town of Quebec, Canada. It stands on the St. Francis river, 62 m. N.E. of Montreal and is served by the C.N.Rlys. and the C.P.Rly. It has a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 6,609.

DRUMMOYNE. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. It stands on the Parramatta river, 3½ m. W. of Sydney.

DRUSES. Syrian people inhabiting the W. slope of Lebanon, anti-Lebanon and Hermon, and Hauran (Druz). Their total number is estimated to be from 100,000 to 200,000. They are probably an admixture of different stocks, with a preponderating Arab element, the language spoken by them being Arabic. They cultivate the vine, olive, and tobacco plant, and rear silkworms. Their religion is a curious mixture of Mahomedanism, Judaism and Christianity, but they pride themselves on being Muwahiddin, believers in one god.

DRYBRIDGE. Village of Ayrshire. It is 5 m. S.W. of Kilmarnock, on the L.M.S. Rly.

DRYBURGH. Hamlet of Berwickshire. It is on the Tweed, 4 m. from Melrose. Here are the ruins of an abbey founded about 1150 and destroyed about 1550. The remains include the chapter house and the church aisle in which Sir Walter Scott is buried. The ruins were presented to the nation in 1918.

DRYGALSKI. Islet in Davis Sea, Antarctica. Off the coast of Queen Mary Land, it is about 9 m. in diameter, and was discovered by Sir Douglas Mawson, of the Australasian Antarctic expedition, on Jan. 21, 1914.

DRYMEN. Village of Stirlingshire. About 23 m. S.W. of Stirling, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Buchanan Castle, the seat of the duke of Montrose and a modern building, is 1½ m. N.; while Kilmaronock church is 1½ m. W. Pop. 1,128.

DRYSLWYN. Hamlet of Carmarthenshire. It is 5½ m. W.S.W. of Llandilo, on the L.M.S. Rly. The ruined Dryslwyn Castle, besieged by Edward I, stands on a hill close by.

DUALA. Town and seaport of the Cameroons, W. Africa. The capital and chief port of the territory, it was captured from the Germans by a combined French and British force in Sept., 1914, and placed under French administration. A wireless station has been built. Pop. 22,000.

DUARS. Region of N. India. Lying S. of the Himalayas, the part at the foot of the mts. is known as the terai, and is largely jungle forest, inhabited by wild beasts, with heavy monsoon rains. Portions of the luxuriant vegetation have been cleared for tea plantations, paddy fields, and jute and tobacco crops. About 25 m. wide, it has an area of 3,500 sq. m.

DUART BAY. Inlet of Argyllshire. It is on the S.E. of Mull. The restored Duart Castle, seat of the Macleans, is on the E. shore.

DUBAN. Air station of Iraq. It is about 50 m. W. of Baghdad. Here in 1933 it was decided to erect an aerodrome and other buildings and to make the new town the headquarters of the British air force in the country.

DUBAWNT. River of the North-West Territories, Canada. It rises from Wholdaia Lake, almost on the border of Saskatchewan, and flows N.N.E. to Dubawnt Lake. Issuing from this, it bends N., then E., eventually entering Hudson Bay through Chesterfield Inlet. Its length is about 580 m. Its main tributary is the Thelon.

DUBAWNT. Lake of Canada. Actually an extension of the river, it covers about 1,650 sq. m.

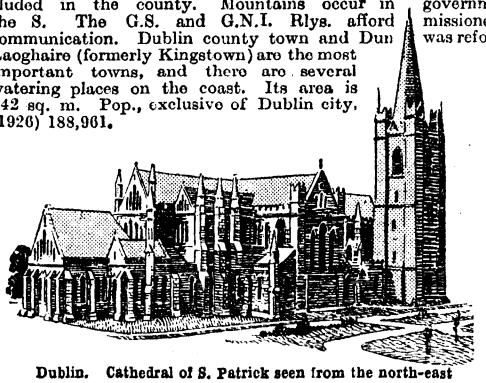
DUBBO. Town of New South Wales. On the Macquarie river, 278 m. by rly. N.W. of Sydney, it is the trade centre of a pastoral, and coal and copper mining area. Pop. (1930) 6,180.

DUBISSA. River of Lithuania. It joins the Niemen W. of Kovno. In 1915 it was the scene of a German victory over the Russians.



Dublin. Maritime county of the Irish Free State

DUBLIN. County of the I.F.S. It is in the province of Leinster, and has about 72 m. of coastline. Dublin Bay is the largest inlet, the Liffey, which debouches into it, the chief river, and Howth Head the most prominent cape. Lambay and several smaller islands are included in the county. Mountains occur in the S. The G.S. and G.N.I. Rlys. afford communication. Dublin county town and Dun Laoghaire (formerly Kingstown) are the most important towns, and there are several watering places on the coast. Its area is 342 sq. m. Pop., exclusive of Dublin city, (1926) 188,961.



Dublin. Cathedral of S. Patrick seen from the north-east

DUBLIN. Capital of the Irish Free State; also a city, seaport, and county borough. It is situated at the mouth of the Liffey, 61 m. W. of Holyhead. Enclosed by the Circular road, 9 m. in circuit, it is divided into two parts by the Liffey, which is spanned by 12 bridges. From the centre at College Green, going S. by Grafton street—the Bond street of Dublin—S. Stephen's Green is reached, and beyond are the suburbs of Rathmines, Rathgar, Ranelagh, and Donnybrook. Northwards from College Green another radial cuts the Liffey at O'Connell Bridge, and is continued along O'Connell (formerly Sackville) street. Eastwards, on both sides of the Liffey, run the quays and docks.

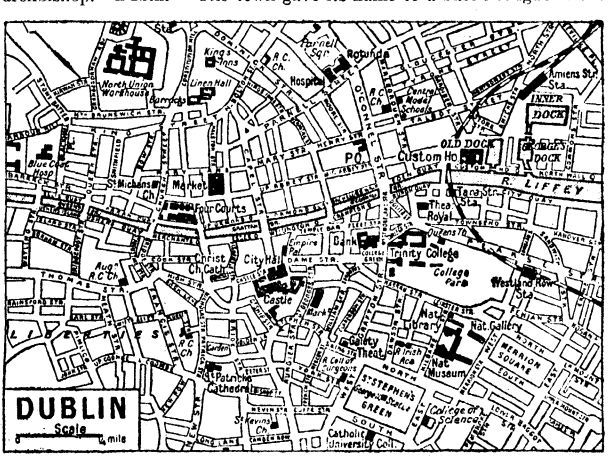


Dublin city arms

Dublin has two Protestant cathedrals, Christ Church and S. Patrick's, a Roman Catholic one, and many churches. There is both a Protestant and a Roman Catholic archbishop. Dublin Castle was once the headquarters of the executive. The Four Courts, the legal centre, was damaged in 1922, when the handsome custom house was destroyed. The Parliament House, until 1800 the seat of the Irish parliament, is now the Bank of Ireland. Other buildings include the city hall and the hospitals. The city has a National Gallery of Art and a National Portrait Gallery, both with fine collections. Charlemont House, the city's finest example of 18th century domestic architecture, has been bought for another art gallery. The Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of Ireland have their headquarters in the city. To control the docks there is a port and docks board, created in 1898. Phoenix Park is a magnificent open space containing a zoological gardens. A feature of Dublin life is the annual horse show held every August. The city is a musical and dramatic centre, the Abbey theatre being notable. Since 1665 the chief magistrate has had the title of lord mayor. In 1924 the government of the city was entrusted to commissioners, the city council being suspended. It was reformed and restored in 1930 when the city was enlarged by about 10,000 acres. Trinity College, Dublin, founded in 1591, has always been the educational headquarters of Protestant Ireland, and its religious tests were abolished only in 1873. The library has a priceless collection of manuscripts. Among the modern buildings are the museum and those for the medical school. At Dunsink is the university observatory, and at Ball's Bridge is the botanic gardens. University college is a modern building near S. Stephen's Green. Other educational establishments are the Veterinary college and several large schools. The chief club is in Kildare street. The city has many industries, the greatest being the brewery owned by the firm of Guinness. The shipment of live stock is one of the chief activities of the port. Biscuits are made and artificial manures and fertilisers are prepared. It is also a banking centre. Railway facilities are adequate, the city being the headquarters of the G.S. Rlys. system and also connected with the railways of N. Ireland. Water communication with the Shannon is effected by canals. Market days, Tues., Wed., and Fri. The population, which was 316,693 in 1926, is now over 400,000.

DUBLIN BAY. Inlet of the Irish Sea. It penetrates the E. coast of Ireland as far as Dublin, a depth of about 10 m., and from its entrance at Howth peninsula on the N. to Dun Laoghaire (formerly Kingstown) on the S. is 6 m. The Liffey is the principal river discharging into the bay. The Hill of Howth (562 ft.) is situated at its N. end and Killiney Hill (480 ft.) at its S. end.

DUBNO. Town of Poland. It is 85 m. N.E. of Lwow, with which it is connected by railway. The inhabitants are engaged in tanning, brick making, and tobacco manufacture. At the yearly fairs much trade is done. In the Middle Ages, assemblies of the Polish nobility were held here. The town gave its name to a battle fought in the



Dublin. Plan of the central part of the capital of the Irish Free State

Great War between the Russians and Austro-Germans, 1915–16. Pop 14,000

DU BOIS. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A It is 78 m direct, and 129 m by rail N E of Pittsburg, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys. A busy trading centre for coal worked in the locality, it has ironworks and blast furnaces Settled in 1873, it was incorporated in 1881 Pop (1930) 11,595

DUBOVKA. Town of the U S S R In the lower Volga area, it stands on the right bank of the Volga, 32 m N N E of Stalingrad There are tanneries and mustard factories, and considerable trade is done in salt. Pop 17,000

DUBROVNIK. City and seaport of Yugoslavia In Dalmatia, it is on the Adriatic Sea about 12 m S W. of Trebinje, and was formerly called Ragusa Surrounded by a wall with numerous towers, its buildings include the former palace of the rulers of the district, the custom house, formerly the mint, and the cathedral, finished in 1713 The harbour being partly closed by sand, large vessels use Gruž, 4 m distant Oil, silk, leather, and liqueurs are produced Subject at various times to neighbouring states, it rose under the suzerainty of Turkey to power over an area of 500 sq m, and became a great commercial city Plagues, and an earthquake of 1667, when a fifth of the pop perished, terminated its prosperity Pop 8,500

DUBUQUE. City of Iowa, U S A It stands on the Mississippi river, 168 m W N W of Chicago, and is served by the Chicago Great Western and other railways An important river port and rly centre, it communicates with the E bank of the river by three bridges Its buildings include the Government office, the free library, several hospitals, and a number of colleges and schools the chief being S Joseph's College, Wartburg seminary, and the state institute of science and arts Situated in an important coal, zinc, and iron mining district, it has railway workshops, flour and lumber mills, foundries, and shoe factories First settled in 1788 by J Dubuque, it was founded in 1833 and incorporated in 1837 Pop (1930) 41,679

DUCHCOV. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it stands at the S base of the Erzgebirge, 18 m N W of Leitmeritz, Sugar, earthenware, glass, and porcelain are manufactured and there are coal mines in the neighbourhood Pop 12,500

DUCIE Island in the S Pacific Ocean It is in lat 24° 40′ S and long 124° 48′ W

DUDLEY County borough and market town of Worcestershire It is on the Dudley Canal, 8 m N W of Birmingham by the G W Rly, and is also served by the L M S Rly It lies in the heart of the Black country, and iron and steel goods are among its chief products There are a hospital, founded by Joseph Guest, a grammar school, a technical school, and a geological museum The grounds of the old castle, around which the town grew up, are used as a public park In 1928 a town hall and other civic buildings were opened Market, daily Pop (1931) 59,579



Dudley arms

DUDLEY HILL. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It lies S W. of, and immediately adjacent to Bradford, on the L N E Rly

DUDLEYPORT. Village of Staffordshire It is 1½ m N E of Dudley and is included in the urban district of Tipton. It is served by the L M S. Rly Pop 5,847

DUDWEILER. Town of Prussia In the Rhine prov, it stands on the Sulzbach, 40 m. from Metz It is near a coalfield, and its manufactures include machinery and other kinds of iron goods, bricks, and pottery Pop 21,600

DUFF. Group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean They are situated N. of Santa Cruz islands, about 300 m E of Malaita, and are included in the Solomon Islands protectorate.

DUFFIELD Town of Derbyshire It is on the river Derwent, 5 m N. of Derby, on the L M S Rly Close by are the excavated foundations of Duffield Castle, with a Norman keep, now the property of the National Trust Pop 2,200

DUFFIELD. Two villages of Yorkshire (E R). North Duffield, on the river Derwent, is 5½ m. N E of Selby, South Duffield is 4 m E of Selby

DUFFTOWN. Burgh of Banffshire Near the junction of the Dullan and Fiddich Waters, it is 4 m S E of Craigellachie, on the L N E Rly The town, founded by James Duff, 4th earl of Fife, dates from 1817 Mortlach Church, ½ m S, a much restored building, has little except a few lancet windows left of the original 12th cent fabric Pop (1931) 1,454

DUI Penal settlement on the W coast of the island of Sakhalin It was founded in 1857 on the site of some coal mines worked by convict labour The vicinity produces fireproof clay

DUISBURG-HAMBORN City and river port of Prussia It stands near the junction of the Rhine and the Ruhr, and is also served by rlys and canals Near the Westphalian coalfield, it has a great variety of industries and a considerable transit trade, for which there are extensive wharves In the old town are the Gothic church of S Salvador, the town hall, and other buildings of interest, as well as several of the old gates In 1905 several populous industrial suburbs were included in the town's area There was a university here from 1655 to 1802 Pop 421,217

DUJAILAH. Turkish position on the S bank of the Tigris It was the key to the Es Sinn position, which barred the way of the British force advancing to the relief of Kut in 1916 Unsuccessfully attacked on March 8, it was carried by the British, May 19

DUJANA Native state of India In the Punjab, it has an area of 100 sq m Its founder was Abdul Samand Khan, a Pathan soldier of fortune Opium and grain are the chief products The chief town is Dujana Pop 25,485

DUJANA Town of the Punjab, India It is the capital of the native state of the same name, and lies 37 m W of Delhi

DUKE OF CLARENCE. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean Belonging to New Zealand, they form part of the Union group, and are situated between the Duke of York islands on the N W and Bowditch on the S E

DUKE OF YORK Alternative name of the group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to New Zealand, also known as Atafu (q v)

DUKE OF YORK. Group of islands off the coast of New Guinea They are situated between New Britain and New Ireland, and have an area of 22 sq m They were captured by an Australian force from the Germans in Sept, 1914, and are now governed by Australia under mandate from the League of Nations

DUKERIES. District in the N W of Nottinghamshire It covers an area of about 100 sq m and stretches from just N of Mansfield to Worksop, including the remains of Sherwood Forest It is usually entered from Edwinstowe, where the L M S Rly crosses the district, which is also served by the L N E Rly Ollerton is another centre Coal mines have been opened in the S part of the district. The name is due to the fact that in the 18th century four dukes resided here At Welbeck Abbey was the duke of Portland, at Clumber the duke of Newcastle, at Thoresby, now the seat of Earl Manvers,

the duke of Kingston; and at Worksop Manor, the duke of Norfolk.

DUKE TOWN. Former name of the town of Nigeria now known as Old Calabar. (*See* Calabar.)

DUKINFIELD. Borough of Cheshire. It stands on the river Tame, 6 m. E. of Manchester, on the L.N.E. Rly. The principal buildings are the town hall, free library, and technical school. The chief industries are cotton manufacture, calico-printing, iron working, and engineering. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. Cheshire and Lancashire are here connected by a bridge across the river Tame. Pop. (1931) 19,309.

DULAIM. Liwa or district of Iraq. It is in the vilayet of Baghdad. Pop. 250,000.

DULCE. Gulf or inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Between Costa Rica and Panama it stands. At its entrance are the points of Matapalo on the N. and Burica on the S.

DULCIGNO. Coast town of Yugoslavia now known as Ulcinj (q.v.).

DULEEK. Village of co. Meath, I.F.S. It is 4¾ m. S.W. of Drogheda, on the G.N.I. Rly. Here the armies of King William and King James spent the night following the battle of the Boyne, separated by the Nanny Water. James himself had fled towards Dublin. Pop. (1926) 240.

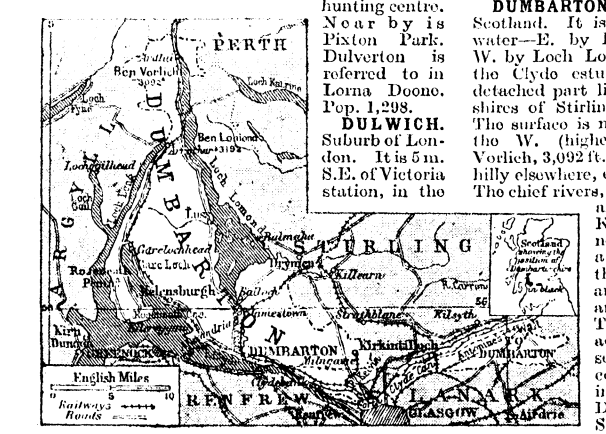
DULLINGHAM. Hamlet of Cambridgeshire. It is 10½ m. E. of Cambridge, on the L.N.E. Rly.

DULOE. Village of Cornwall. It is 4 m. S.S.W. of Liskeard, and has an early 15th cent. chapel. Near by is S. Cuby's Well.

DULUTH. City of Minnesota, U.S.A. At the W. end of Lake Superior, 152 m. N.E. of S. Paul, it is served by the Chicago and Milwaukee and other rlys., is the terminus of three of the lines, and has an area of 39,916 acres. It has one of the best natural harbours in the world, formed by Minnesota Point, a narrow tongue of land which parts it from the lake. The waterway of the Great Lakes and the ample rly. facilities make it one of the leading commercial ports in the country. Its industrial establishments include steel and iron works and blast furnaces. Settled in 1853, it was incorporated in 1870. Pop. (1930) 101,463.

DULVERTON. Market town of Somerset. It is on the river Barle near the S. edge of Exmoor, 20 m. W. of Taunton, on the G.W. Rly. In the midst of lovely scenery, it is an angling and hunting centre. Near by is Pixton Park. Dulverton is referred to in Lorna Doone. Pop. 1,298.

DULWICH. Suburb of London. It is 5 m. S.E. of Victoria station, in the borough of Camberwell, and has stations on the S. Rly. The oldest part is known as the Village, and contains the old college, the chapel of which has served as the parish church and as a chapel of ease, the rest of the quadrangle being offices and almshouses. Near it is the picture gallery which is rich in examples of the Dutch school. Dulwich College or the College of God's Gift was founded and endowed by Edward Alleyn in 1619. In 1857 a new scheme was approved by parliament and carried out. This provided for two schools, an upper school, Dulwich College proper, and a lower school, known as Alleyn's School. The college contains four sides, classical, modern, science, and engineering. The buildings, of red brick in the Italian style, are from the designs of Sir Charles Barry. They are in College Road and were opened in 1870, with accommodation for about 1,000 boys, and adjoin extensive playing fields. Near is Dulwich Park, a fine open space.



Dumbartonshire. Map of the small western county of Scotland

DUMBARTON. Burgh, seaport, and county town of Dumbartonshire. It stands where the river Leven falls into the Clyde, 15½ m. from Glasgow, on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. On the other side of the Leven is the suburb of Bridgend. There are shipbuilding yards, also engineering works, brass foundries, and establishments for making ropes and sails. The chief buildings include the castle, a modern barracks built over an ancient dungeon and standing on a rock 240 ft. high; the burgh hall, the county hall, the Denny memorial, the public library, and the academy. Both a Celtic and a Roman settlement, Dumbarton was known as Alcluith, hill of the Clyde, and was the capital of Strathclyde. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 21,546.



Dumbarton arms

DUMBARTONSHIRE. Western county of Scotland. It is almost entirely surrounded by water—E. by Loch Lomond, W. by Loch Long, and S. by the Clyde estuary. A small detached part lies between the shires of Stirling and Lanark. The surface is mountainous in the W. (highest point Ben Vorlich, 3,092 ft.), and generally hilly elsewhere, except in the S. The chief rivers, after the Clyde, are the Leven and Kelvin. Rosneath Castle was a seat of the duke of Argyll. Along the Vale of Leven are bleachfields and dye works. Coal, iron, and slate are the principal mineral products. The L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. and, in addition, the Forth and Clyde Canal serve the county. Dumbarton, the county town, Clydebank, and Kirkintilloch are the largest places. Dumbarton was part of the old Scottish territory of Lennox. Many literary associations linger about Loch Lomond, which is partly in this county, notably with Scott's Rob Roy. It sends one member to parliament. Its area is 246 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 147,751.



Dumbartonshire arms

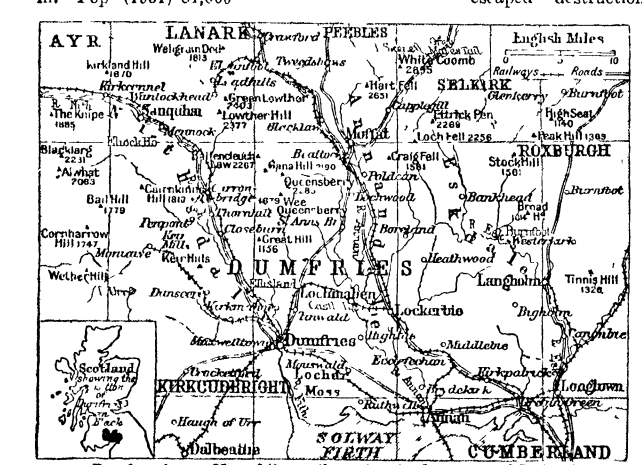
DUM-DUM (Hindustani, raised mound) Town of India It is in Bengal, 7 m N E of Calcutta. The town comprises two municipalities, N and S Dum Dum, the former containing the cantonment, once the headquarters of the Bengal artillery There is a government ammunition factory at Dum-Dum, and here the dum dum bullet was first made

DUMFRIES Burgh and county town of Dumfriesshire It is on the river Nith, 82 m S E of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly Dumfries manufactures tweeds, hosiery, hats, and clogs, and has ironworks and tanneries Among prominent buildings are the town hall, Crichton institute for the insane, and the county buildings Robert Burns, who lived in Dumfries from 1791 until his death there in 1796, was buried in S Michael's churchyard, and his remains were transferred to a mausoleum in the S E corner in 1815 There is a marble statue of the poet in front of the Greyfriars Church In 1929 Dumfries amalgamated with Maxwelltown, with which it is connected by bridges Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 22,795



Dumfries arm.

DUMFRIESSHIRE. Border county of Scotland. It has a coastline of about 21 m along Solway Firth Hills line the N, W, and E boundaries, whence the surface declines to Lochar Moss, in the S, now largely reclaimed The county includes three sections—Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, through which the rivers Nith, Annan and Esk flow They are well stocked with salmon and trout Lochs Skene and Urr and the cluster round Lochmaben are the chief lakes, the first gives rise to the Grey Mare's Tail waterfall Lead ore underlies the Lowther Hills in the N, and sandstone, limestone, and coal are worked Cattle and sheep are reared Moffat has mineral springs The L M S and the L N E Rlys supply communication Dumfries, the county town, Annan, Langholm, Lockerbie, and Moffat are the largest places Gretna Green is on the S border The county sends one member to parliament Its area is 1,072 sq m. Pop (1931) 81,000



Dumfriesshire Map of the south-western border county of Scotland

DUMPLING GREEN. Hamlet of Norfolk. It is 2 m S E of East Dereham Here George Borrow, the novelist (1803-81), was born.

DUMRAON. Town of India. In the Patna division of Bihar and Orissa, it contains the palace of the maharaja, whose estate, Dumraon Raj, covers 758 sq m Pop 15,042

DUNA. Alternative spelling of the Russian river also known as the Dvina (q v)

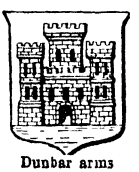
DUNABURG. Variant spelling of the name of the Russian town also known as Daugavpils (q v)

DUNAVERTY. Promontory and bay of Argyllshire The former is 5 m N of the Mull of Kintyre. On it there formerly stood a castle, belonging to the Lord of the Isles.

DUNAYETZ River of Poland. A tributary of the Vistula, which it joins 40 m. N E of Cracow, it gives its name to a series of battles fought during the Great War between the Austro Germans and the Russians in April and May, 1915.

DUNBALL. Hamlet of Somerset It is 2¼ m. N. of Bridgwater, on the G W Rly

DUNBAR Burgh and seaport of East Lothian It stands on the coast, 29 m E of Edinburgh, on the L.N.E Rly A popular health resort, Dunbar has a good golf course and near is a racecourse On its two harbours the Victoria Harbour is a refuge for ships in distress There are ruins of the old castle The battle of Dunbar, in which Cromwell defeated the Covenanters, took place close to the town Sept 3, 1650 Pop (1931) 3,751



Dunbar arms

DUNBEATH Village of Caithness-shire It is on the coast, 20 m S W of Wick Dunbeath Castle, 1 m S. on the sea cliffs, is a 15th cent. keep, enlarged and modernised in the 19th cent.

DUNBEATH WATER. River of Caithness-shire It rises in the Knockfin heights, and flows 14½ m S E to Dunbeath Bay, which it enters at Dunbeath There are salmon and herring fisheries in the bay

DUNBLANE Burgh of Perthshire It stands on Allan Water, 5 m N of Stirling, on the L M S and L N E Rlys It has a hydropathic establishment and a mineral spa Once the seat of a bishopric, its cathedral is one of the few in Scotland which escaped destruction at the Reformation Restored in 1893, it is now the parish church Robert Leighton, bishop from 1661 70, is commemorated by the Leightonian library, Bishop's Walk and Bishop's Well. Here is the Queen Victoria military school. Pop (1931) 2,692



Dunblane arms

DUNCANNON. Village of co Wexford, I F S It is on the E side of Waterford Harbour, 9 m S E of Waterford Here is a fort.

DUNCANSBAY HEAD. Promontory of Caithness It is the N E extremity (210 ft high) of the mainland of Great Britain, and is 18½ m. N of Wick Off the head, 1 m S, are Duncansbay Stacks, three small rocks, and about 2 m. to the W. is John o' Groat's House

DUNCHURCH. Village of Warwickshire. It is 2 m S W. of Rugby and has a station 1¾ m W. of the village, on the L M S Rly. There is a curious tomb with marble folding doors

enclosing the remains of Theodore Newcombe, King's Printer, 1680, in the Norman church of S. Peter. The Lion Inn here was a meeting place of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. Pop. 963.

DUNDALK. Urban district and county town of Louth, I.F.S. It stands on Castletown river, near Dundalk bay, 54 m. N. of Dublin, on the G.N.I. Rly. An important railway centre, the G.N.I. Rly. has its locomotive works here. Market day, Mon. Pop. (1926) 13,996.

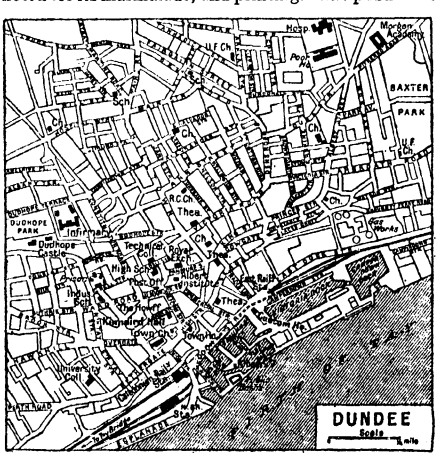
DUNDALK BAY. Inlet of the Irish Sea. It penetrates the E. coast of Ireland, co. Louth, about 6 m., and at its entrance between Cooley Point on the N. and Dunany Point on the S. its width is 7 m. It receives the waters of the rivers Dee, Glyde, Fane, and Castletown, and other smaller streams.

DUNDAS. Town of Ontario, Canada. It is 7 m. W. of Hamilton, near the W. shores of Lake Ontario, with which it is connected by canal, and is served by the main Toronto-Chicago line of the C.N. Rlys., and by an electric railway to Hamilton. The industries include the manufacture of machinery. Pop. (1931) 5,026.

DUNDEE. City, burgh, and seaport of Angus. It stands on the N. shore of the firth of Tay, 21 m. E. of Perth, on the L.M.S. Rly. It is also served by the L.N.E. Rly., and is the third largest city in Scotland. Prominent buildings include the town house (1734), royal exchange (1853-56), custom house (1843), and Caird Hall. The Albert Institute commemorates the Prince Consort. The town churches—three beneath one roof—are the most notable of many churches. Educational institutions include the University College, founded in 1880, and incorporated with the university of S. Andrews in 1897; the high school, technical college, and training college. Broughty Ferry is included in the city. Dundee has a commodious harbour with extensive docks and quayage. The city is an important centre of the jute and linen industries. Other industries include fruit preserving, Dundee being noted for its marmalade, and printing. The public



Dundee arms



Dundee. Plan of the Scottish industrial city on the Tay

parks comprise Baxter Park, Balgay Hill, Lochee Park, and Caird Park. Dundee Law, the hill at the back of the town, is a conspicuous landmark. Market days, Tues. and Fri. Pop. (1931) 175,583.

DUNDEE. Town of Natal. Situated 40 m. N.E. of Ladysmith, it lies on the Biggarsberg range in the centre of one of the best coal fields in S. Africa. Immense deposits exist in this



Dunedin. Plan of the city and its extensive harbour

neighbourhood. The country is also rich in iron, and as a result Dundee has become an important industrial centre. Pop. 4,000.

DUNDERLAND. District of Norway. An iron mining area, its mines, which are worked by an English company, are situated in the Dunderlandsdal at the head of the Ranen fiord, about 14 m. N. of the small seaport of Mo, with which they are connected by road and a railway line. The ore mined here contains 11.5 per cent. magnetite iron, and 25 per cent. haematite iron.

DUNDONALD. Village of Ayrshire. It is on the coast 5 m. S.W. of Kilmarnock. In the vicinity are coal mines and stone quarries. The ruined Dundonald Castle, once inhabited by King Robert II, lies to the W.

DUNDRENNAN. Village of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is 5 m. S.E. of Kirkcudbright. Here is a ruined abbey built by the Cistercians in 1142.

DUNDRUM. Village of co. Down, N. Ireland. It is on Dundrum Bay, 7 m. S.W. of Downpatrick, on the Belfast and County Down Rly., and has an export trade in grain, potatoes, and cattle.

DUNDRUM BAY. Inlet of co. Down, N. Ireland. It extends from S. John's Point to Dullish Cove, a distance of 9 m. On S. John's Point is a lighthouse.

DUNE (Irish dun, hill). Hill formed of sand. Where the prevailing winds are relatively steady, dunes may gradually advance, owing to the particles of sand being driven by the wind up the dune and over the crest to the leeside. Sand dunes occur in deserts, where they often present a monotonous succession of crests and troughs, and along sandy coasts, e.g., Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Denmark. In deserts, any obstacle, such as a cactus or a large stone, is sufficient to start the building of a dune, although desert dunes may be formed without such aid. The typical isolated desert dune is crescent-shaped, its horns pointing in the direction of the prevailing wind, while the windward is steeper than the leeward slope.

DUNEDIN. City of New Zealand. Situated on South Island, it stands on Octago Harbour, 8 m. S.W. of Port Chalmers, and is the capital of the provincial district of Octago. It has extensive quays, including timber and coal docks, with

a railway running alongside Regular steamer services are run to Sydney and Melbourne, and to various New Zealand ports Auckland is an important railway junction on the main line along the E. coast, and there is an electric tramway service within the town, which is surrounded by a forest preserve called the town belt The principal industries are connected with frozen meat and wool, and there are foundries, rolling mills, and boot factories, the town being considered one of the first manufacturing towns of the Dominion Dunedin is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops and has a university and a school of mines Buildings of note include the town hall, Athenaeum, and the museum, the last having a fine biological collection There are some churches, including the First Church, which overlooks the harbour, S Paul's, Knox Church, and the Roman Catholic cathedral of S Joseph Dunedin was founded in 1848 by members of the Free Church of Scotland, and its prosperity dates from the discovery of gold in Otago in 1861 Pop (1931) 86,500

DUNFERMLINE Burgh of Fifeshire It stand on the firth of Forth, 17 m NW of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly, and since 1911 has included the naval base at Rosyth It was a favourite residence of the Scottish kings, and the Benedictine abbey founded by Malcolm Canmore in 1072, was their burial place from the 11th to the 14th cent The abbey was partly demolished by Edward I, and, except for the nave, which did duty as the parish church till 1821, was destroyed by the Reformers in 1560 The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, founded in 1903 by Andrew Carnegie, who was born here, is devoted to objects beneficial to the community Among these are the maintenance of the beautiful Pittencrieff Glen in which are the ruins of Malcolm Canmore's castle and palace There is a garden city between Dunfermline and Rosyth. The town is celebrated for its table linen Pop (1931) 34,954



Dunfermline arms

DUNFORD BRIDGE Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R) It is 6 m W of Penistone, with the L N E Rly Near by is the source of the river Don

DUNGANNON. Urban district and market town of co Tyrone, N Ireland It is 40 m W of Belfast on the G N I Rly There is a grain trade and linen and muslin manufactures Market day, Thurs Pop 3,830

DUNGARPUR. Native state of Central India In Rajputana, it is bounded on the N by Udaipur. The surface is wild and rugged in the N and E, the remaining portions being made up of jungle forest, stony tracts and a little arable land. Its area is 1,447 sq m The chief rivers are the Mahi and Som Products are stone and timber The ruler is a maharawal, entitled to a salute of 15 guns The chief towns are Dungarpur, Sagwara, and Galliakot Pop 159,192.

DUNGARVAN Urban district and market town of co Waterford, I F S It stands at the mouth of the Colligan rivulet on Dungarvan Bay, 28½ m S W of Waterford, on the G S Rlys It has woollen factories, and its fisheries are important. There are remains of an abbey and a castle Market days Tues and Sat Pop. (1926) 5,207

DUNGENESS. Promontory on the coast of Kent It is 10½ m E S E of Rye, and has a lighthouse, coastguard station, signalling station, and small fort. The scene of many wrecks, it was off here that the Dutch under Tromp defeated Blake in 1652

DUNGENESS. Port of entry of Queensland, Australia. It stands on Hinchinbrook Channel, 935 m N of Brisbane, and is the port for the traffic, chiefly in sugar, on the Herbert river

DUNGEON GILL. Stream of Westmorland. It rises among the Langdale Pikes and flows in a S.E direction through Great Langdale. It drops to Elter Water over a fall 90 ft. high, known as Dungeon Gill Force

DUNGIVEN. Market town of co Londonderry, N Ireland. It is on the river Roe, 10½ m. S of Limavady Here is a castle erected by the Skinner's company in 1618, and the ruins of an abbey founded in 1100.

DUNGOG. Town of New South Wales. It is situated on the Williams river, 156 m from Sydney, in a dairying and maize district There is a coach service to Sydney Pop 2,000

DUNHAM. Two villages of Norfolk Great Dunham is 5 m N E of Swaffham, Little Dunham 4 m N E of Swaffham They are served by the L N E Rly (Dunham station)

DUNHAM ON THE HILL. Village of Cheshire It is 5½ m N E of Chester, on the L M S Rly

DUNKELD. City of Perthshire It stands on the river Tay, here spanned by a seven-arched bridge, 15½ m N W of Perth, on the L M S Rly The chief object of interest is the ruined cathedral presented to the nation in 1918 by the duke of Atholl This was built in the 11th or 12th century, but was partially destroyed at the Reformation Its aisleless choir has been restored to serve as the parish church Pop 1,049

DUNKERY BEACON. Hill of Somerset It is 4½ m S of Porlock, and is the highest point on Exmoor, being 1,707 ft high In 1931, it was acquired by the National Trust

DUNKIRK OR DUNKERQUE Seaport of France Situated on the strait of Dover it is near the Belgian boundary, being 40 m N W of Lille It lies in the district called the Watteringues One of the chief ports of the country, it exports the coal of Belgium and N E France, the manufactures of the industrial region therein, and the agricultural produce of other adjacent areas Steamers regularly ply between here and Tilbury, Hull, and other ports The old buildings include the church of S Eloi, with a modern façade and a detached belfry, and the pilgrim chapel of Notre Dame des Dunes The church of S Jean Baptiste dates from the 15th century Dunkirk was an important base of the Allies in the Great War Pop 33,000



Dunkirk arms

DUNKIRK. City of New York, U S A. A port of entry on Lake Erie, it is 40 m S W of Buffalo, on the New York, Chicago and S Louis, the Pennsylvania, Erie and other railways. Industrial establishments include locomotive and gas engine works, and agricultural implement and shirt factories Settled in 1809, it was chartered as a city in 1880 Pop (1930) 17,802

DUNKWA. Town of the Gold Coast, W. Africa Situated some 50 m. to the N of Sekondi, it lies almost on the Ashanti border. Gold is found in the neighbourhood, chiefly in quartz deposits

DUN LAOGHAIRE (pron Dunleary) Seaport, holiday resort, and urban district of co. Dublin, I F S, formerly known as Kingstown. It is on the S. side of Dublin Bay, 6 m from Dublin, with a station on the G S Rlys Tramways and omnibuses connect it with the metropolis The best harbour in the county, it is the port of departure and arrival for steamers between Ireland and Holyhead. Pop (1926) 18,987.

DUNLOE, Gap of Mountain pass of co. Kerry. It is 4 m. long, and is near the Killarney lakes, about 10 m S W of Killarney At the summit (795 ft) are four loughs, one of which, Black Lough, is reputed to be without fish because in it S Patrick drowned the last snake in Ireland

DUNLOP. Village of Ayrshire It is 7½ m. N W. of Kilmarnock, on the L M S Rly It gives its name to the cheese made in the district. Pop 1,224

DUNMORE. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A. Adjoining Scranton on the N.E , it is served by the Erie and other railways In an anthracite coal district, it has railway workshops, and manufactures silk and bricks Settled in 1835, it was incorporated in 1862 Pop (1930) 22,627

DUNMOW, Great. Market town of Essex It stands on the river Chelmer, 8½ m W of Braintree, on the L N E. Rly. Roman remains have been unearthed here. Market day, Tues Pop 2,792

DUNMOW, Little. Village of Essex It stands on the river Chelmer, 2 m S E of Great Dunmow Here are the remains of a priory, founded in 1104, at which it was the custom to present a flitch of bacon to any married couple who took an oath before the prior, that they had not repented of their marriage for a year and a day after its celebration The modern revival of this annual presentation substitutes proof before a jury for the oath before the prior

DUNNET. Village of Caithness shire It is on Dunnet Bay, 9 m N E of Thurso. Here are sandstone quarries Near by is Dunnet Head, the most N. point of the Scottish mainland

DUNNING. Village of Perthshire It is 10 m S W of Perth, on the L M S Rly At the mansion of Gask, N of Dunning, are preserved many mementoes of the Young Pretender who breakfasted here in 1745 Pop 1,056

DUNNOTTAR. Town of Kincardineshire. It is on Cairon Water, 1 m S W of Stonehaven, of which it forms a part The ruined stronghold, Dunnottar Castle, which dates from the 7th century, lies 2 m S E on rock separated from the mainland by a chasm 160 ft deep. The castle was dismantled in 1720

DUNOON. Burgh and watering place of Argyllshire It is on the W. shore of the firth of Clyde, 8 m. W of Greenock, from which it is separated by the estuary, and is served by L M S Rly. steamboats Formerly a small fishing village, it is now one of the most popular watering places on the W coast It includes Kirn and Hunter's Quay. Pop (1931) 8,780

DUNPHAIL. Hamlet of Elginshire It is 8½ m S. of Forres, and has a station on the L M S Rly Here are the ruins of a castle

DUNRAGIT. Village of Wigtownshire. It is 5½ m S E of Stranraer, on the L M S. Rly. Near by is the Mote of Dunragit, a hill.

DUNROBIN. Hamlet of Sutherlandshire Here is Dunrobin castle, the seat of the duke of Sutherland Beautifully situated on the coast of Dornoch Firth, it is one of the oldest inhabited mansions in Great Britain, the earliest portion dating from the 13th century. In the grounds are two brochs or circular towers, and a museum. It has a private station on the L M S Rly.

DUNS. Burgh, county and market town of Berwickshire. It is 7½ m N E. of Greenlaw, on the L N.E. Rly. The original town of Duns or Dunse was situated on Duns Law (713 ft), which has traces of the encampment set up by the Covenanters in 1639. It is an agricultural centre, and an angling resort. Market day, alternate Mons. Pop. (1931) 1,788.

DUNSCORE. Village of Dumfriesshire. It is 11 m N W of Dumfries, on the L M S Rly. The tower of Lag, now in ruins, lies 1½ m. N E. It was the seat of Sir Robert Grierson, the original of Scott's Sir Robert Redgauntlet, who is buried near Dunscore old church, now disused Pop. 952

DUNSINANE. Hill of Perthshire It is one of the Sidlaws, and is 8½ m. N E. of Perth It has an altitude of 1,012 ft On it are traces of an ancient fort known as Macbeth's Castle Shakespeare has immortalised the defeat here of Macbeth by Siward, earl of Northumbria, in 1054

DUNSINK. Hill and village of co Dublin, I F S. It is 4 m N W. of the city of Dublin On the hill is the observatory of Trinity College, founded in 1785

DUNSTABLE. Borough and market town of Bedfordshire It stands at the entrance of a gap of the Chiltern Hills, 4½ m. W of Luton, on the L M S. Rly The parish church was part of the priory founded by Henry I in 1131 The grammar school, founded in 1715, was rebuilt in 1888. Straw plaiting and printing are among the industries Market days, Wed and Sat. Pop. (1931) 8,972



Dunstable arms

DUNSTAFFNAGE. Ruined castle of Argyllshire. It stands at the entrance to Loch Etive, 3½ m N E of Oban, and dates from the 13th century The traditional seat of the kings of Dalriada, it was wrested from the MacDougalls by Robert Bruce in 1308, and was garrisoned for the crown during the risings of 1715 and 1745. It figures in Scott's Lord of the Isles, and was for a time the prison of Flora Macdonald The Stone of Destiny, which now forms part of the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey, reposed here before its transference to Scone

DUNSTALL. District of Wolverhampton. It has a station on the G W Rly

DUNSTANBURGH. Ruined castle of Northumberland It stands on the coast, 7 m N E of Alnwick, and was founded by the earl of Lancaster in 1313

DUNSTER. Village of Somerset It is 23 m N W of Taunton, on the G W. Rly. Dunster Castle dates from the 12th century and has long been the seat of the Luttrells. Other buildings are the yarn market dating from the 17th century, when the place was a centre of the woollen industry, the parish church, and the inn, the Luttrell Arms. Pop 705.

DUNSTON. Village of Durham. It stands on the river Tyne, 11½ m. W. of Gateshead.

DUNSYRE. Village of Lanarkshire. It is 8½ m E N E of Carstairs. Here are the ruins of Dunsyre Castle.

DUNTON GREEN. Village of Kent It is 2 m N W of Sevenoaks, and has a station on the S Rly Pop 1,496.

DUNTULM. Hamlet of Skye. On Loch Scour, it is 19 m N W of Portree. Here are the ruins of a castle which was for centuries the chief seat of the Macdonalds of the Isles

DUNURE. Village of Ayrshire. It is on the coast, 8 m. S W of Ayr, and is both a fishing village and a seaside resort. Here are the ruins of a castle

DUNVEGAN. Sea loch of Skye. It lies on the N W coast of the island, and is 7½ m long, 2½ m wide. Dunvegan Head, with black cliffs 100 ft. high, forms the N W. corner of the loch.

DUNVEGAN. Village of Skye It is on Dunvegan Loch, and is 22½ m W of Portree The seat of the Macleods, Dunvegan Castle, which dates from the 9th cent, lies 1 m N. The village has steamer communication with Oban.

DUNWICH. Village of Suffolk. Standing on the coast, 4½ m S W of Southwold, it is the chief town and harbour and the first see of East

Anglia, established in the 7th cent., Dunwich has suffered severely from sea encroachments, and of its ancient churches and monasteries only the ruins of a 13th cent. friary remain.

DUPPLIN Loch or lake of Perthshire. It is 6 m. S.W. of Perth. Dupplin Castle, built in 1832 in Tudor style, lies 1¼ m. S.E., and near the castle is the site of the battle of Dupplin, fought Aug. 12, 1332 between Edward Baliol and some nobles. The battle resulted in Baliol's temporary restoration to the throne of Scotland.

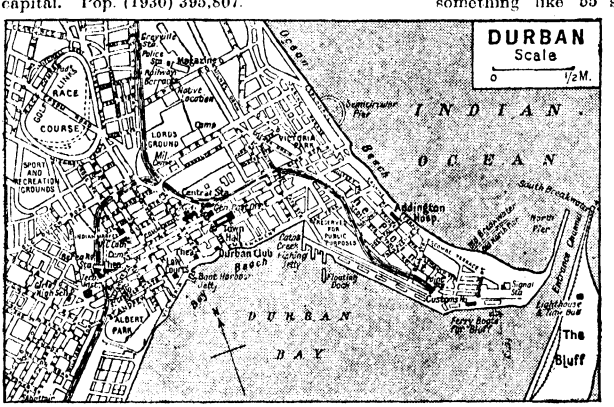
DUQUESNE. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. On the Monongahela river, it is 12 m. S.E. of Pittsburg by the Pennsylvania Rly. It manufactures steel and associated products. It was incorporated in 1891. Pop. (1930) 21,396.

DURA. Buried city of Syria. It lies on the Euphrates, S.E. of Deir Ez-Zor. Its site was discovered in 1920, and on it, traces of Greek and Roman civilization have been unearthed. In 1928 its exploration was undertaken by an expedition from Yale.

DURAN. Town of Ecuador. It stands on the E. bank of the river Guayas, opposite Guayaquil, and about 30 m. from its mouth. Here is an aviation station.

DURANCE. River of France. Formed by the union of three streams that rise in the Alps and unite near Briançon, it flows in a S.W. direction through the departments of Hautes Alpes and Basses Alpes, afterwards forming the boundary between Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhône. It joins the Rhône near Avignon, its length being 220 m. The Durance is used to supply Marseilles with water, a canal extending from the river at Pertius to the city, 97 m. away.

DURANGO. State of Mexico. Lying S. of the state of Chihuahua, it is mainly mountainous, paralleling the Sierra Madre, which penetrates the W. portion. Agriculture is carried on where possible. The staple industry is mining, and silver, gold, copper, iron, and other minerals are worked, especially silver. It has an area of 42,272 sq. m., and Durango is the capital. Pop. (1930) 395,807.



Durban. Plan of the principal seaport of the province of Natal

DURANGO. City of Mexico. Originally called Guadiana, and sometimes known as Ciudad de Victoria, it stands in the Guadiana valley, 570 m. N.W. of Mexico city. It has a fine cathedral, a government palace, a public library, a college, and other buildings, and a famous iron water spring. A flourishing mining and commercial centre, its industrial establishments include cotton, woollen, sugar and flour mills, and foundries. Pop. (1930) 32,719.

DURANI. Name bestowed by Ahmad Shah upon his native Abdali clan, when establishing an empire in E. Afghanistan in 1747. It has since become the tribal name of the dominant Afghans.

DURAZNO. Department of Uruguay. It lies between the rivers Yi and Negro, and has an area of 5,525 sq. m. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile; many cattle, sheep, and horses are reared. The capital is Durazno. Pop. (1931) 80,954.

DURAZNO. Town of Uruguay. It stands on the Yi river, 127 m. N. by E. of Montevideo, and is served by the Central Uruguay Rly. The chief products are cattle and wheat. Pop. 10,000.

DURAZZO. Seaport of Albania. On the Adriatic, 60 m. S. of Scutari, it was founded in 621 B.C. by Corinthian and Corcyrean colonists under the name of Epidamnos, but was renamed Dyrrhachium by the Romans. In 1501 it passed to the Turks. From the end of 1914 until March, 1916, it was occupied by the Italians, until 1918 by the Austrians, and again in 1920 by the Italians. From 1913 to 1921 it was the capital of Albania. The exports include sheep, grain, and olive oil. Pop. (1930) 8,739.

DURBAN. City and seaport of Natal, S. Africa. Situated on the S. shore of a land-locked bay, 812 m. from Cape Town by sea, and 1,253 m. by rly., it owes its position as premier port of the Union to the neighbouring coal fields and to its coal bunkering facilities. It is the terminus of the Natal railway system, is connected by rail with all the other important cities of the Union, and is the only harbour of any importance between East London and Delagoa Bay. There are a fine town hall opened in 1910, public gardens and parks, a racecourse, and a museum. Other buildings are churches and schools. Durban is an airport. In 1931 its area was increased from 13 sq. m. to something like 55 sq. m. Its population is about 215,000.



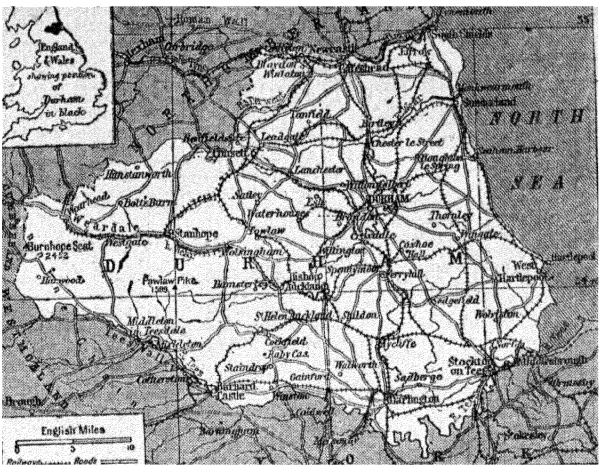
Durban arms

DURBAN, NORTH. Holiday resort of Natal. Situated 3 m. N. of Durban, it came into being in 1927 when a fine road bridge was opened a little below the railway bridge over the Umgeni river. There is a magnificent sea front of over 2 m. The population is entirely white, natives (except servants) being forbidden to reside there.

DUREN. Town of Prussia. It stands on the river Roer, half-way between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne. On the main Berlin-Paris Rly., its industries are mainly textile manufactures including cloth, carpets, etc., but paper is also made, and there are sugar mills. Pop. 37,500.

DURHAM. County of England. In the north-east of the country, it has about 33 m. of coastline, on the North Sea. Its area is 1,013 sq. m. Branches of the Pennine Chain, enclose fertile valleys in the W., whence the surface slopes to the E. The Wear, Donne, and Tees are the chief rivers of the county. Immense coal measures occupy its centre, and therein are many populous urban districts. In addition to coal, large quantities of ironstone, millstone, granite, lead, etc., are

obtained. Durham is noted for horses and shorthorn cattle, and sheep rearing is carried on. The L.N.E. Rly. serves the county. Durham is the county town, and besides the ports of Sunderland, Stockton-on-Tees, Jarrow, the Hartlepools, and S. Shields, the largest places are Gateshead and Darlington. Others are Bishop Auckland, and near here the bishop lives, Barnard Castle, and Houghton-le-Spring. In the county are the castles of Raby, Lambton, Lumley, and Ravensworth, and the upper valley of the Tees is a district of great beauty. Durham sends 11 members to parliament. For many years, owing to its position near the border, it was a county palatine, its bishop having exceptional powers and his own courts. These were not abolished until 1836. Pop. (1931) 1,485,978.

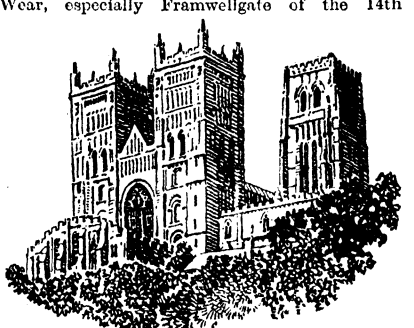


Durham. Map of the coal mining county in the north-east of England

DURHAM. City and county town of co. Durham. It stands on the river Wear, 14½ m. S. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the L.N.E. Rly. The greatest glory of Durham is the cathedral. The present building, which replaced an older one, was begun in the 11th century, and much of it, including the nave and the restored chapter house, is Norman. The Galilee chapel is notable, as are the central tower and the chapel of the nine altars. The cloisters, rebuilt in the 15th cent., and other parts of the monastic buildings still exist. The first castle was built by William the Conqueror, but little remains. The present building, which is the headquarters of the university, has been restored. Interesting also, are some of the churches and the bridges across the Wear, especially Framwellgate of the 14th century. Elvet Bridge leads to the suburb of Elvet. The town hall dates from the 16th century. The grammar school is an old foundation; its present buildings at the top of South Street date from 1844. The university was founded in 1832. In 1908 it was divided into two parts, one at Durham, where there are several colleges, and the other at Newcastle. Market days, Mon., Sat., and last Thurs. Pop. (1931) 16,223.



Durham city arms



Durham. The magnificent Gothic cathedral as seen from across the river Wear

DURHAM. City of North Carolina, U.S.A. It is 26 m. N.W. of Raleigh, on the Southern and other rlys. In addition to Trinity College, founded 1851, it has schools of art and music, a public library, and hospitals. It is a centre of the tobacco industry. Pop. (1930) 52,037.

DURLACH. Town of Baden, Germany. It stands about 2½ m. E. of Karlsruhe, on the railway from Frankfort to Karlsruhe, and has a fine castle. The manufactures include machinery, tobacco, and vinegar, and there are mineral baths in the neighbourhood. Pop. 18,016.

DURNFORD. Village of Wiltshire. On the river Avon, it is 2½ m. S.W. of Amesbury. In the vicinity is the ancient earthwork known as Ogbury Camp, which occupies 62 acres.

DUROR. Village of Argyllshire. About 5 m. S.W. of Ballachulish, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

DUROSTOR. Department of Rumania. It is part of the territory, ceded by Bulgaria to Rumania under the treaty of Bucharest (Aug. 7, 1913), which was formed into the departments of Durostor and Caliacra.

DURRES. Seaport of Albania, more usually known as Durazzo (q.v.).

DURSLEY. Town of Gloucestershire. It is 15 m. S.S.W. of Gloucester, on the L.M.S. Rly., at the foot of the scarp of the Cotswolds. Agricultural machinery is manufactured and bathstone is quarried. Pop. 2,792.

DURSTON. Hamlet of Somerset. It is 6 m. S. of Bridgwater, with a station on the G.W. Rly.

D'URVILLE SEA. Portion of the Antarctic Ocean. It lies off Adélie Land and Mertz Glacier, on the Antarctic Circle, and contains Commonwealth Bay. It was named after the French explorer, Dumont d'Urville (1790–1842).

DURY. Village of France. It is on the Arras-Cambrai road, about midway between Drocourt and Quéant. During the Great War the village and hill commanding the Arras-Cambrai road were captured by Canadians, Sept. 2, 1918.

DUSHAMBE. Former name of the capital of the Tajik republic, now called Stalinabad (q.v.)

DUSSELDORF. City of Prussia. It stands, in the centre of a plain, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the junction of several railway lines,

24 m by rly N W of Cologne Important buildings include the old electoral palace, once the home of the Academy of Art, the Gothic-Renaissance Rathaus, 1570–73, extended in 1885, the public library, municipal theatre, palace of justice, and post office Notable among the churches are S Lambert, a Gothic building of the 14th century, S Andrew, 1629, once the church of the court and of the Jesuits, and S Roche The Academy of Art is a famous school of genre painters The greater part of the old masters in the original picture gallery was removed to Munich in 1805 The Düsseldorf art school flourished 1820–40, under Peter Cornelius and W Schadow The municipal art gallery is devoted to modern work The industries include iron working, textile manufactures, brewing, distilling, printing, and dyeing, and it is an important banking centre Here the poet Heine was born Pop 464,543



Düsseldorf arms

DUSUN. Primitive people of N Borneo. Of Indonesian stock, they form an important part of the Murut group They have absorbed an immigrant Chinese strain, and adopted buffalo drawn ploughs and systematic irrigation. Tall, slender, and long-headed, they are darker than the land Dyak of the Klemantan group

DUX. German name for the Czechoslovakian town of Duchov (q v)

DVINA, NORTHERN River of Russia Formed by the union of the Sukhona and Yug, it waters the northern area of the republic Flowing N W by Archangel, chiefly through level, marshy districts, it discharges into the White Sea by five mouths It is navigable in summer throughout its entire length of 360 m, but the shoals at the mouth are a nuisance to traffic Fish abound, especially a kind of cod

DVINA, WESTERN River of Russia It rises in the lakes and marshes of the Valdai plateau in the western area of the Soviet republic Running S W and then N W, it falls into the gulf of Riga, 9 m below Riga As it forms a connexion with the Baltic and Black Seas through the Beresina canal, it is used for timber transport The region was the scene of fighting between the Russians and Germans in 1915 and 1916

DVINSK Town of Latvia, now known as Daugavpils (q v)

DVUR KRALOVE. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it is 105 m by rail E of Prague, and is known to the Germans as Koniginhof It is an important textile centre The Austrians defeated the Prussians here June 29, 1866 Pop 13,000

DWARKA Town of India It stands on the N W promontory of Kathiawar peninsula, and is part of the state of Baroda It contains the temple of Dwarkanath (Krishna), and is one of the holy places of India, the resort of Hindu pilgrims Pop 6 548

DYAK Popular name for the Indonesian non Malay peoples in Borneo The land Dyak embrace some settled agricultural tribes in the Klemantan group The round headed proto-Malayan sea Dyak, preferably called Iban, are the most tattooed Bornean tribe and were the most inveterate head hunters

DYARBEKIR Vilayet of Turkey In Kurdistan, Asia Minor, with an area of 14,480 sq. m, it is a mountainous region, traversed by the upper Tigris, but with good soil in its valleys producing grain, rice, and tobacco, and cattle are extensively raised It contains the great Organi copper mine During the Great War numbers of Armenians were deported from here by the Turks Pop (1927) 194,316.

DYARBEKIR. Town of Turkey. Situated in Kurdistan, Asia Minor, it stands on the right bank of the Tigris The ancient Amida, it is called by the Turks Kara Amid or Black Amid, from the basaltic rocks in the neighbourhood Held in turn by Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turks, it was conquered by the Arabs of the Bekr, whence its more modern name, in 640, and by the Turks in 1515 It contains many interesting remains, including its citadel, on a hill, and does a large export trade in wool, mohair, sheep, goats, and ores It is the seat of a Greek bishop and of the patriarch of Antioch The roads about it are bad, yet it is an important caravan centre Pop (1927) 30,709

DYCE. Village of Aberdeenshire It is on the Don, 6¼ m N W of Aberdeen, on the L N E Rly Here are granite works Pop 1,256

DYFFRYN. Village of Merionethshire On the coast, 5 m N W of Barmouth, on the G W Rly, it lies in a district rich in prehistoric antiquities, the most notable being two dolmens ½ m S E

DYKH-TAU. Mountain of the Caucasus. In the highest part of the range, its altitude is 17,000 ft

DYMCHURCH. Village of Kent Situated 4 m N E of New Romney, on the Romney, Hythe, and Dymchurch Rly, it is a summer resort The coast here is protected by Dymchurch Wall, 3 m long, built by the Romans to reclaim the marshes Pop 928

DYMOCK. Village of Gloucestershire It is 4 m S of Ledbury, on the G W Rly, and is celebrated for its orchards Pop 1,215

DYSART (Lat desertum, solitude) Burgh of Fifeshire It lies on the fifth of Forth, 28 m N E of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly, and derives its name from a cave near Dysart House reputed to have been the cell of S Serf Once a busy centre of export trade, the harbour was closed in 1928 owing to the shutting down of the adjacent coal pits Pop 4,598

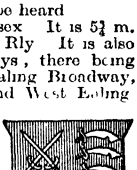
DYSERTH. Village of Flintshire It is 4 m. N E of S Asaph The church has a 15th cent Jesse window, and an early cross In the vicinity are the remains of a Norman castle.

EAGLEHAWK Town of Victoria, Australia. It is 5 m by rail N W of Bendigo, and lies in a rich gold mining district Pop 4,800

EAGLE PASS. City and seaport of Texas, U S A It stands about 165 m S W of San Antonio, and is an important stock breeding centre with a considerable trade in coal It deals also in hides and wool, and has lumber mills and brick yards Pop (1930) 5,059

EAGLES' NEST Hill or cliff of co Kerry, I F S It is 6 m S W of Killarney, and overlooks the upper lake It rises conically to a height of 1,200 ft, with a bare, precipitous summit, formerly the home of eagles From the lake beneath a remarkable echo can be heard

EALING. Borough of Middlesex It is 5¾ m. W of Paddington on the G W Rly It is also served by the Underground Rlys, there being stations at Ealing Common, Ealing Broadway, North Ealing, South Ealing, and West Ealing Its chief buildings are the Victoria Hall and the town hall Open spaces include Ealing Common, Walpole Park, and (with Acton) Gunnersbury Park Perivale has a tiny church, probably 800 years old, restored in 1875 The chief churches are S Mary's the parish church, and Christ Church Ealing became a borough in 1901, and in 1926 was enlarged to include Hanwell and Greenford It sends a member to parliament. Pop (1931) 117 688.



Ealing arms

EARBY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R). It is 6 m S W. of Skipton, on the L M S. Rly. Pop (1931) 5,522.

EARDINGTON. Village of Shropshire Near the river Severn, it is situated 2 m. S of Bridgnorth, on the G W Rly

EARDISLAND. Village of Herefordshire It is on the river Arrow, 5 m W of Leominster Here are the 14th cent Stalk House and a church of the Early English and Decorated periods

EARDISLEY Village of Herefordshire It is 9 m S of Kington, on the G W Rly It is also served by the L M S Rly Pop 702

EARLESTOWN. Town of Lancashire About 14 m E of Liverpool, on the L M S Rly, it forms part of the urban district of Newton-le-Willows Here are collieries and engineering works, and a sugar refinery

EARLEY. Village of Berkshire It stands 2½ m S E of Reading, on the S Rly Pop 784

EARLS BARTON. Village of Northamptonshire It is 6½ m E of Northampton, and is served by the L M S Rly (Castle Ashby and Earls Barton station) The church has a fine Romanesque west tower, dating from the 10th century Pop 2,574

EARLS COLNE. Village of Essex It is 2½ m S E of Halstead, on the L N E Rly Pop 1,655

EARL'S COURT. District of London In the metropolitan borough of Kensington, it is served by the Underground Rly From 1884, when a Fisheries Exhibition was held, till 1914 an annual exhibition was held on a site near the railway station One of its features, a great wheel, was removed in 1906

EARLSFERRY. Burgh and watering place of Fifeshire It lies on the coast, immediately W of Elie It is a summer resort, having fine sands and a golf course Pop (1931) 1,098

EARLSFIELD District of London Within the metropolitan borough of Wandsworth, it is 2 m S W of Clapham Junction, on the S Rly

EARLS HEATON District of Yorkshire (W R) Lying 1 m S E of Dewsbury, of which it forms a suburb, it is on the L N E Rly Here are the sewage works of the borough of Dewsbury

EARLSTON. Market town of Berwickshire It stands on Leader Water, 10 m S W of Greenlaw, on the L N E Rly, and was anciently called Ercildoune There are traces of the old tower of Thomas the Rhymer, whose remains lie in the churchyard Market day, Fri Pop 1 643

EARL STONHAM Village of Suffolk It is 3 m N E of Needham Market, and has a 13th cent. church

EARLSWOOD Village of Surrey It is 1 m S of Redhill, on the S Rly Here is an institution for mental defectives

EARLSWOOD Hamlet of Warwickshire About 5 m N W of Henley in Arden, it is on the G W Rly (Earlswood Lakes station) Here are the reservoirs of the Birmingham and Stratford Canal

EARN. Loch of Perthshire It is 12 m W of Crieff Lying 317 ft above sea level, it is 6½ m long, ½ m broad, and 287 ft deep It never freezes and is well supplied with trout Scott's Legend of Montrose introduces Ardvorlich House, on its shore, as Darnlinvarach

EARN. River of Perthshire It issues from Loch Earn and flows E for 46 m through Strathearn to the Tay, which it enters 1 m N of Abernethy Salmon, trout, and other fish abound It is subject to floods, but small vessels not exceeding 50 tons, can reach Bridge of Earn, some 8 m from its junction with the Tay

EARSDON Urban district of Northumberland It is 4 m N W of North Shields In the vicinity are collieries Pop (1931) 13,086

EARSWICK. Hamlet of Yorkshire (N R) On the river Fosse it is 3½ m N N E of York, on the L N E Rly Here the firm of Rowntree, the chocolate manufacturers, have built a garden city for those employed in their works

EARTH PILLAR Pillar of clay capped by stones In an area consisting of clay or soft rock containing large stones the softer materials will be readily washed away by the rains, but the stones, acting like umbrellas, will protect the clay or soft rock immediately beneath them In this way pedestals capped by stones are formed

EARTHQUAKE Violent movement of the earth's crust The modern study of earthquakes, the science of seismology, dates from 1857 The crust of the earth, the outside layer of solid rock, is not always still, it is subject to strain and stress due to the cooling of the earth, to its revolution, and to the attractive force of the other heavenly bodies The crust not being homogeneous, these strains produce varied results in different areas Large sections of the crust have sunk below the general level of the neighbouring portions, thus, for example, the basin of the western Mediterranean is a depression caused by sinking of this nature during remote geological eras The edges of such depressions are lines of weakness in the crust, and are usually marked by the existence of extinct or active volcanoes In the western Mediterranean area are Stromboli, Etna, and Vesuvius as well as the extinct volcanoes of central France

These lines of structural weakness in the outer crust of the earth sometimes give opportunity for earthquakes, which occur when a hidden segment of the crust breaks away from its original location The shock produced by the sudden fracture sets up vibrations in the solid matter of the earth's crust, and these vibrations, waves or tremblings, travel long distances and produce movements in buildings, bridges, rly lines, etc Near the volcanoes in Italy there have been two great earthquakes in recent times. the Neapolitan earthquake of 1857, in which more than 12,000 lives were lost, and that of Messina in 1908, which cost 77,000 lives In Sept, 1920, earthquake shocks occurred in N and central Italy, causing hundreds of deaths and much damage Japan is preeminently the land of earthquakes, 8,000 shocks having been recorded between 1885 and 1892 Perhaps the most destructive of all was the one that almost destroyed Tokyo in 1923, while the one of 1933 did a good deal of damage In the United States the worst shocks of the 20th century were at San Francisco in April, 1906, and at Los Angeles in March, 1933

Earthquakes usually occur at no great depth below the land surface, and the stability of the "outer skin" of the earth depends partly upon its angle of slope Earthquakes are not to be expected where there are extensive plains, but wherever the slope of the land is very steep the rocks tend to slip and give rise to earthquake shocks The coast lands of the Pacific are usually tilted very sharply, deep water is close to the sea shore and high mts rise close to the coast; consequently, Japan is a land of earthquakes, which also occur in New Zealand, near Wellington, while San Francisco was devastated by the earthquake and subsequent fire of 1906 For a similar reason there have been severe shocks near the base of the Himalayas, e g, at Shillong, Assam, in 1897 The highest mountains of the world are located roughly along two lines—in America from N to S close to the Pacific shores, in the Old World in a west east direction from Italy to Burma. Count de Montessus de Ballore tabulated the records of over 170,000 earthquakes, and found that all but 5 p c occurred near these two mountainous axes

The seismograph, or earthquake recorder, is a solid pillar set up firmly in the ground at a distance from all chance causes of surface vibrations in the earth, and so arranged that every vibration

in the earth's crust is communicated through the pillar to a recording pen From the automatic records of three stations the seismologist determines the time, character, and place of origin of the earthquake.

In Britain occasional earthquakes cause little damage beyond the breakage of ornaments thrown from their shelves and of pictures detached from their hooks; but in areas liable to these disturbances the landscape may be permanently altered by the formation of scarps and landslips, rly. lines and fences may be broken and displaced sideways, buildings may become heaps of rubble. Great waves may also be generated in the ocean. In earthquake areas attention must be paid to the stability of buildings; they should be low, upon a broad foundation, so that the swaying roof does not move far beyond the outside limits of the foundations. It used to be thought that the typically light bamboo house of the Japanese was developed in consequence of the frequency of earthquakes, but the thick, heavy, solid roofs of these houses show that the lightness of the walls is not due to fear of earthquakes. If Japanese domestic architecture owes any of its characteristic features to earthwaves, it is in the shape and lowness of the buildings.

EASINGTON. Village of Durham Near the coast, it is 4 m. S of Seaham Harbour, on the L N E. Rly, and has a 13th cent church. Here are collieries and magnesian limestone quarries.

EASINGTON. Hamlet of Yorkshire (N R). It is 1½ m from the coast and 10½ m. N W. of Whitby, on the L N E Rly. (Grinkle station).

EASINGWOLD. Market town of Yorkshire (N R). It is 13 m N W. of York, on the L N E. Rly. Market days, Fri. and alternate Mon. Pop 2,015.

EAST AFRICA General term for the territories on the eastern coast of Africa Stretching from the S. borders of Abyssinia and the Sudan to the N border of Natal, the district includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Portuguese East Africa, often known as Mozambique The first three are under British rule, Tanganyika being governed under mandate from the League of Nations, and in 1929 it was proposed to unite them under one administration. *See* Kenya, Mozambique, etc.

EAST ANGLIA. Term sometimes used for Norfolk, Suffolk, and the adjacent counties It was the name of one of the kingdoms into which England was divided from the 6th to the 9th century. To-day East Anglia is used generally for the district between the Wash and the Nore.

EAST ANGUS. Town of Quebec, Canada. It is about 95 m E of Montreal Pop (1930) 3,566.

EAST BALLARAT. Town of Victoria, Australia It stands on the E. bank of the Yarrow immediately opposite Ballarat It has gold interests and is a centre for trade in grain and wool.

EAST BERGHOLT. Village of Suffolk. On the river Stour, it is 9 m S W of Ipswich John Constable (1776–1837), the landscape painter, was born here, and his father's house still stands. The village, one of the most charming in Suffolk, has a fine church; its tower has never been finished, and the bells are in a wooden cage in the churchyard. Another building is a Benedictine nunnery established here in 1857 The place was once a centre of the woollen industry.

EASTBOURNE County borough and watering place of Sussex. It is on the English Channel, 3 m. E. of Beachy Head, and 66 m S S E. of London, on the S. Rly The many attractions include a fine parade nearly three miles in extent along the sea front, with numerous rock gardens, parterres, and lawns. There are a pier with pavilion and theatre, golf links, and provision for tennis, croquet, and other sports, as well as baths. The open spaces include Devonshire, Gildredge, and Hampden Parks, the first named being the centre of social amusement at all seasons of the year. Much of the ground belongs to the duke of Devonshire, who owns the mansion of Compton Place. The public buildings include the town hall and the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital. The old parish church of the village of East Bourne is S. Mary's, about 1 m. inland. Of the many schools, the chief is Eastbourne College, a public school for boys.



Eastbourne arms

A tennis tournament is held here every Sept, and there is an annual cricket week. Fishing is an industry. Fish market daily. Pop (1931) 57,435.

EASTBURY. Hamlet of Berkshire. It is 1½ m S E of Lambourn, on the G W Rly.

EASTCHURCH. Village of Kent. On the isle of Sheppey, it is 5 m. E S.E of Queenborough, on the S. Rly Here are an aerodrome and a school of the Royal Air Force. Pop 1,572.

EASTCOTE. District of Middlesex. It is 3 m. N.W. of Harrow, on the Metropolitan District Rly, and is a residential suburb of London.

EAST COWES. Urban district of the isle of Wight. *See* Cowes, East.

EAST DEREHAM. Urban district of Norfolk. *See* Dereham.

EASTER. Volcanic island of the S. Pacific. It lies 2,300 m. W. of Chile, to which it belongs, and has an area of about 50 sq. m It was discovered on Easter Day, 1772, by the Dutch admiral Roggeveen, although its discovery is also claimed for Davis, the English buccaneer, in 1686. The chief interest centres round some 500 ancient statues or torsos, stone huts and sculptured rocks, with pictographs and megalithic remains Most of the carved faces are very high, one measuring 37 ft. Examples of these sculptures are in the British Museum. The island is used as a convict station Pop. about 300.

EASTERHOUSE. Village of Lanarkshire. It is 3 m W of Coatbridge, on the L N.E. Rly., and is a mining centre.

EASTERN PROVINCE. Province of the Belgian Congo It comprises the districts of Uele-Itimbiri, Uele-Nepoko, Kibali-Ituri, Stanleyville, Aruwimi, Kivu, and Maniema With its capital at Stanleyville, the province forms the E. frontier of the colony, stretching from Lake Tanganyika in the S to the Sudan in the N In the highlands of Kivu and Ituri the absence of the tsetse fly permits cattle farming

EASTERN PROVINCE. Province of Uganda, E. Africa. It consists of the districts of Busoga, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, Bugwere, Bugishu, and Budama. The whole area is mountainous, rising to 14,140 ft in Mt Elgon, and the tropical climate is therefore tempered The district as a whole is, however, unhealthy for Europeans, and cotton cultivation, the principal product, is carried on almost entirely by natives On the slopes of Mt. Elgon are valuable forests.

EASTGATE. Village of Durham About 2½ m. W. of Stanhope, it is on the L.N E. Rly.

EAST GRINSTEAD. Urban district and market town of Sussex. It is 14 m. N E. of Horsham, and 30 m S of London Bridge, on the S. Rly Here is Sackville College, a Jacobean almshouse, and in the High Street are several timbered houses. An agricultural centre, it has brick and tile works, and breweries. Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 7,901.

EAST HAM. County borough of Essex. It is 6 m E. of London, and is served by the L.M S. and Metropolitan District Rlys. The industries include engineering and the making of chemicals and soap. There is an old church, S. Mary Magdalene;

other buildings are the town hall and the technical college, and the town council maintains hospitals, dispensaries, etc. The borough sends two members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 142,460.

EASTHAM. Village of Cheshire. About 6 m. S.E. of Birkenhead, it stands at the junction of the Manchester Ship Canal with the river Mersey. There are three locks side by side here, the largest being 600 ft. by 80 ft.

EASTHAMPSTEAD. Village of Berkshire. It is situated 3½ m. S.E. of Wokingham. In the vicinity is Easthampstead Park, a seat of the marquess of Downshire.



East Indies. Islands that form the land bridges between Asia and Australia

EAST INDIES. Name loosely applied to India, Indo-China, the Malay Peninsula, the islands of the Malay Archipelago, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea, the Philippines, etc. All these are described under their respective headings. The Netherlands East Indies includes Sumatra, Java, Madura, Celebes, Billiton, Bangka, Bali, Lombok, the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas Islands, part of Timor archipelago, Riau-Lingga archipelago, and large portions of Borneo and New Guinea. The area of the whole is about 733,000 sq. m. From 1602–1798 governed by the Dutch East India Company, they are now administered by a governor general, assisted by a council of five. Pop. (1930) 60,731,025.

EAST KILBRIDE. Town of Lanarkshire. It is 12 m. S. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. Here ironstone, limestone, and sandstone are found. Pop. 5,300.

EASTLEIGH. Urban district (Eastleigh and Bishopstoke) of Hampshire. It is 5½ m. N.E. of Southampton and is a junction on the S. Rly., which has works here. Pop. (1931) 18,333.

EAST LINTON. Burgh of East Lothian. On the river Tyne, it is 6 m. W. of Dunbar on the L.N.E. Rly. At Prestonkirk, ½ m. E., is Phantassie, the house where Sir John Rennie (1761–1821), the engineer, was born. Pop. (1931) 882.

EAST LIVERPOOL. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on the Ohio river, 44 m. W.N.W. of Pittsburg, by the Pennsylvania Rly. The staple industry is porcelain manufacture, the city being one of the chief pottery centres of the country. Yellow ware was first made here in 1839, white ware being introduced in 1872. Bricks, steel, and machinery are also manufactured. Settled in 1796, East Liverpool was incorporated in 1834. Pop. (1930) 23,329.

EAST LONDON. City, seaport, and watering place of Cape Province, S. Africa. Standing at the mouth of the Buffalo river, 887 m. by railway from Cape Town, it possesses a spacious harbour, with ample wharves and other shipping accommodation. The city is the terminus of the Eastern Rly. and the entrepôt for a large agricultural district, being, in fact, the premier wool port of the Union. As a health resort it is gaining in popularity, the climate being good and the beach and fishing facilities excellent. The chief buildings are the city hall and the public offices. Pop. 27,430 (white), 27,801 (others).

EAST LOTHIAN. County of Scotland, formerly known as Haddingtonshire. With about 40 m. of coast on the Firth of Forth and North Sea, its area is 267 sq. m. Along the S. border are the Lammermuir Hills (Lammer Law, 1,733 ft.). Isolated eminences include Garleton Hill (590 ft.), Traprain Law (700 ft.), and North Berwick Law (612 ft.). The Tyne is the chief stream. Agriculture, the pasturage of sheep, and fishing are industries. The Dunbar red lands are exceptionally fertile. Coal and limestone are obtained. The L.N.E. Rly. serves the county. Haddington, the county town, Dunbar, and North Berwick are the largest towns. The county unites with Berwickshire to send a member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 47,369.

EASTOFT. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 3 m. N.E. of Crowle, and is served by a joint line of the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys.

EASTON. Village of Dorset. It is in Portland I., 4 m. S. of Weymouth, and is served by a joint line of the S. and G.W. Rlys.

EASTON. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands at the union of the Lehigh and Delaware



East Lothian. Scottish county sometimes called Haddingtonshire

rivers, 76 m. W.S.W. of New York, on the Pennsylvania and other railways. Near the coalfield, it is a busy railway and industrial centre, with manufactures of silk, textiles, woollens, pumps, drills, stoves, and organs. The seat of Lafayette College, founded in 1832, it has several schools and a public library. Founded in 1750, it became a city in 1887. Pop. (1930) 34,468.

EASTON, GREAT. Village of Essex. On the river Chelmer, it is 3 m. N.W. of Dunmow. Here is Easton Lodge, belonging to the countess of Warwick. There is a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

EAST ORANGE City of New Jersey, U S A. It is about 12 m W. of New York City, adjoining the city of Newark, and is primarily a residential suburb of these cities It is well laid out with broad streets, and has several fine buildings and factories for the manufacture of pharmaceutical supplies Pop. (1930) 68,020.

EASTPORT. City and seaport of Maine, U S A On Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, it is about 190 m E N E. of Portland, on the Maine Central and other railways It possesses a deep harbour, and has steamboat communication with various towns on the coast. It has sardine canning and fishing interests Pop (1930) 3,466.

EASTRINGTON. Village of Yorkshire (E R). It is 3 m. N E of Howden, on the L N E Rly

EAST RIVER. Channel communicating between Long Island and Manhattan Island, on which New York stands On the N it is connected by the Harlem river with the Hudson river Its length is 15 m , and its breadth varies from ¼ m to between 3 m. and 4 m Several bridges and ferries connect New York with Long Island.

EASTRY. Village of Kent. It is 2½ m. S W. of Sandwich, and is served by the S Rly. Near is Betteshanger Park, once a seat of Lord Northbourne, but now a public school for boys.

EASTVILLE. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 9¾ m N E of Boston, on the L N E Rly.

EAST WINDSOR. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated opposite Detroit, it is the amalgamation of three or four smaller towns E of Windsor, and was formerly called Ford City. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the motor industry. Pop. (1931) 14,251.

EASTWOOD Village of Essex About 2½ m from Rochford, it has a notable church with two fine Norman doorways. It is proposed to include the parish in the borough of Southend

EASTWOOD. Urban district and market town of Nottinghamshire. It is 9 m N W. of Nottingham and is served by the L N E Rly. The town is a coal mining centre Market day, Fri. Pop (1931) 5,360

EASTWOOD. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R). It is 2½ m. N E of Todmorden, on the L M S Rly.

EAU CLAIRE. City of Wisconsin, U S A At the confluence of the Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers, 88 m E of St Paul, it is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific, and other railway lines Its buildings include a Carnegie library, the county court, schools, and a sanatorium, and it has several parks. A busy lumber centre, it contains foundries, steel works, paper mills, and canneries Pop (1930) 26,287.

EAUCOURT L'ABBAYE. Village of France. It is slightly S of the Albert-Bapaume road, about 1 m S of Le Sars. During the Great War it was captured by the British, Oct 1, 1916, retaken by the Germans in March, 1918, and recovered by the Allies in Aug , 1918

EAUX-BONNES. Watering place of France In the district of the Pyrenees, it is 28 m S of Pau It stands 2,460 ft high, just where two streams, coming down from the Pyrenees—the Sourde and the Valentin—meet, and is named on account of its waters. These have been known since the 14th century, and are good for lung troubles. Winter sports are held here. Pop 500

EAUX-CHAUDES. Watering place of France. In the district of the Pyrenees, it is 5 m from Eaux-Bonnes, standing where a stream, the Gave d'Ossau, comes down from the Pyrenees Its valley is one of the most beautiful in the neighbourhood. The town has hot springs—hence its name—which, being sulphurous, are good for rheumatism, affections of the respiratory organs, and other diseases.

EBBERSTON. Village of Yorkshire (N R). It is near the river Derwent, 6 m E of Pickering, on the L N E. Rly.

EBBSFLEET Hamlet of Kent. On Pegwell Bay, it is 3½ m. S W of Ramsgate, and is the traditional landing point of Hengist and Horsa in 449-450. It is also the place at which S. Augustine and his monks disembarked in 597. It has golf links.

EBBW VALE. Urban district of Monmouthshire. It stands on the Ebbwfawr, a headstream of the Ebbw river, 21 m N.W. of Newport, on the G.W. and L.M S. Rlys. In a colliery district, its large iron and steel works were closed down in 1929 Pop. (1931) 31,695 Pron. Ebboo.

EBCHESTER. Village of Durham. On the river Derwent, it is 12¾ m S W of Newcastle, with a station on the L N E Rly. It occupies the site of the Roman Vindomora, and in the vicinity are remains of a camp 133 yards square. The church incorporates numerous carved stones from former Roman buildings Pop 710

EBERSWALDE. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it is 28 m N E of Berlin, with which it is connected by railway and also by canal. Here is a 14th century church, and a school of forestry The industries include the making of paper and nails, and brass founding Pop 29,500.

EBINGEN. Town of Württemberg, Germany. It is 22 m S of Tübingen The industries include tanning and the manufacture of textiles Pop. 12,128

EBOLI (anc. Eburum). Town of Sicily. It stands at an altitude of 470 ft , overlooking the Sele river, 16 m by rly. S E of Salerno. It contains an old castle, a church with 14th century paintings, and a few remains of Eburum, the old Lucanian city. Pop. 13,000.

EBORACUM Roman town on the site of which the city of York now stands Erected by the ninth legion on an earlier Caer Evrauc about A D 75, the fort of 52 acres—still traceable in the lower courses of the multangular tower—was garrisoned by the sixth legion A municipal colonia flourished on the opposite bank of the Ouse Here in 120 Hadrian held court; here also died Severus in 211, and Constantius Chlorus in 306 The archbishop of York uses the signature Ebor. Pron Eburācum. *See* York.

EBRO (anc Ibōrus) River of Spain. Rising in the Cantabrian Mts , it flows S E. to the Mediterranean. Its length is about 460 m., and it drains some 35,000 sq m Its channel is obstructed by shoals and rapids Ships can proceed only as far as Tortosa (16 m).

EBUTE METTA. Town of Nigeria, W. Africa. Formerly a native village, 4 m. N. of Lagos, it is served by railway.

ECBATANA. Capital of ancient Media The Hebrew form Achmetha (Ezra 6) survives in the modern Hamadan (q v)

ECCLEFECHAN. Village of Dumfriesshire. It is 6 m S E of Lockerbie, on the L M S Rly. It was the birthplace and burial place of Thomas Carlyle At Birrenswark, 3 m. N , are two Roman camps Pop 670.

ECCLES. Borough of Lancashire. It stands on the river Irwell, 4 m W. of Manchester, of which it is an industrial suburb, and is served by the L M S Rly. It has cotton and other textile industries The cakes named after the town are famous Pop (1931) 44,415

ECCLESFIELD. District of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 6 m N of Sheffield, on the L M S and L N.E. Rlys. The church of S. Mary, a Perpendicular edifice, formerly designated the Minster of the Moors, contains some fine oak carving. There are large cutlery tool works and collieries.

ECCLESHALL. Market town of Staffordshire. About 7 m. N.W. of Stafford, it is served by the L M S. Rly. (Norton Bridge station). Here are a handsome Early English church, and some remnants of a castle belonging to the bishops of Lichfield. Market day, alternate Mon.

ECHO MOUNTAIN. Mountain of California, U.S.A. It is situated in the Sierra Madre Mts., and is known chiefly for its observatory, which is situated 3,500 ft. above sea level and was founded at the end of the 19th century by Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, an American scientist and inventor. A cable railway runs up the mt. to the observatory.

ECHTERNACH. Town of the grand duchy of Luxemburg. It stands on the Sure, near the frontier of Prussia, and is famous for its annual festival and its association with S. Willibrord. In the church, a Romanesque building of the 11th century, restored in the 19th, are the remains of the saint. A festival, which dates from 1300 or earlier, is held every Whit Tuesday. It is attended by pilgrims and invalids, as well as high ecclesiastics, who are accompanied by a singing and dancing crowd as they go in procession to the church. Echternach has a town hall and some industries. Before 1801 it had a Benedictine abbey. Pop. 4,500.

ECHUCA. Town and river port of Victoria, Australia. Standing on the Murray river, it is 156 m. by rail N. of Melbourne. A bridge (railway and roadway) 1,905 ft. in length spans the river here, connecting with Moama, in New South Wales. It is the outlet for the wine, wool, and timber of this district. Pop. 4,137.

ECIJA (anc. Astigi). Town of Spain. It stands on the Genil, 34 m. by rail S.W. of Córdoba. Once a Roman colony (Julia Augusta Firma) and a Moorish town, it retains many traces of ancient civilisation. It is now occupied in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and cotton, wool, silk, and linen fabrics. The surrounding plain produces corn, cotton, and fruit; the vine is largely cultivated and a fine wine is made. From its climate Ecija is popularly called the frying-pan of Andalusia. Pop. 29,000.

ECKINGTON. Town of Derbyshire. It stands on the river Rother, 6 m. S.E. of Sheffield, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly. Agricultural implements are manufactured, and there are coal mines in the neighbourhood. There is a late Norman church. Pop. 12,624.

ECKINGTON. Village of Worcestershire. It is 9 m. S.E. of Worcester, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 623.

ECNOMUS. Headland on the S. coast of Sicily. It lies between Girgenti and Licata. Off here in 256 B.C. the Romans under Regulus utterly defeated the Carthaginian fleet.

ECRINS, Barre des. Mountain of S.E. France. It is the highest summit of the Pelvoux group of the Cottian Alps, which lie between the departments of Hautes-Alpes and Isère. Its height is 13,460 ft.

ECUADOR. Republic of South America. Situated between Colombia on the N. and Peru on the S., it is so named because the equatorial line runs through it. The W. shores are washed by the Pacific Ocean. It is divided into 17 provinces and one territory, the Galapagos archipelago, in the Pacific, about 600 m. to the W. Quito is the capital, and Guayaquil the chief port, other towns being Cuenca and Riobamba. The Peruvian frontier is still a matter of dispute. Approximately the area is 275,000 sq. m., but some of its boundaries are uncertain, and one estimate makes it 337,000 sq. m. Pop. about 2,500,000.



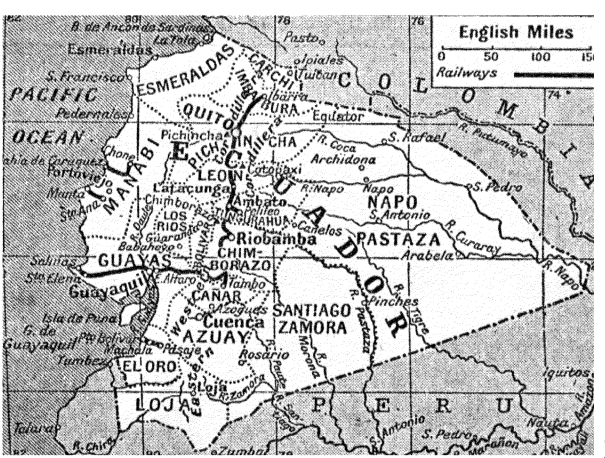
Ecuador arms

Ecuador may be divided broadly into the coastal area, the mountainous district of the Andes, and the montana, a densely wooded region stretching into the interior, traversed by the upper waters of the tributaries of the Amazon. The Eastern and Western Cordillera run parallel to one another, and traverse the country from N. to S. The population is of mixed origin, descended from Spanish settlers, indigenous Indians, and negro slaves. The Indians are about 40 per cent. of the whole. The official language and the speech in general use is Spanish.

Constitution. The president is chosen by direct popular election for four years. Congress consists of two houses. The senate has 32 members and the house of representatives has 56, elected by all adults who can read and write. With the president a cabinet is responsible for the conduct of affairs of state. There is an army, a small navy, and the beginnings of an air force. The country is a member of the League of Nations.

Trade and Finance. Cocoa furnishes about 30 per cent. of the total export trade, a large proportion of the world's supply coming from Ecuador. Cotton is increasingly grown. Gold is produced, petroleum and sulphur are found, and the country is known to be rich in copper, iron, lead, and coal. The forests yield cinchona, as well as many valuable dyewoods. There are nine railways, operating 640 miles of line. Communication in the low-lying districts is chiefly by river, the main artery being the Guayas. A bi-weekly air mail and passenger service is in operation. Quito is connected by telegraph with Guayaquil and with Colombia and Peru, and by cable with other parts of the world. There are six wireless stations in the chief towns. In 1927 the country's finances were put in order. A new tariff was introduced and a central bank established. The unit of currency is the sucre. The metric system of weights and measures is used.

History. Having been a possession of Spain for nearly 300 years, Ecuador remained under



Ecuador Map of the South American republic between Colombia and Peru

the rule of that country early in the 19th century. Several risings there resulted in the formation in 1822 of the republic of Colombia, of which Ecuador formed part. This broke up in 1830 and Ecuador became an independent state. Since that time its history has been a record of fights for the presidency, mingled with boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia.

ECURIE. Town of France. It is 3 m. N.E. of Arras. It was the scene of fierce fighting between the French and Germans, Jan.–June, 1915.

EDALE. Stream of Derbyshire. It rises in the High Peak, near Edale Rocks, and flows to meet the river Noe at Edale End.

EDALE. Village of Derbyshire. It is on the river Edale, 2 m. N.W. of Castleton, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. Kinderscout lies immediately N.

EDAM. Town of the Netherlands. On the Zuider Zee, it is 12 m. N.E. of Amsterdam. The church of S. Nicholas dates from the 14th century, and was restored 1602–26. Edam is noted for a round, red-rinded cheese. Pop. 8,000.

EDAR. Variant spelling of the Indian state also known as Idar (q.v.).

EDBURTON. Village of Sussex. Situated 4 m. from Bramber, at the foot of the Downs, it has an old and very interesting church.

ED DHAHERIYEH. Town of Palestine. It lies about 18 m. N.E. of Bir-es-Saba (Beersheba), and was occupied by the British in 1917, during the Great War. Near by is the site of the ancient Debir, a city of Judah.

EDDLESTON. Village of Peeblesshire. It is on Eddleston Water, 4 m. N. of Peebles, on the L.N.E. Rly. Milkieston Rings, an old fort with a detached rampart below, is 1 m. S.E.

EDDLESTON WATER. River of Peeblesshire. It rises near Howgate and flows S. for 11 m. to join the river Tweed at Peebles.

EDDYSTONE. Group of rocks, 14 m. S.W. of Plymouth. On the reef stands a lighthouse. The first, a wooden structure by Winstanley, was destroyed by a hurricane in 1703, three years after its completion. The second was burned down in 1755. The third was dismantled. The present tower, by Sir James Douglass, completed in 1882, is 40 yards from the previous one. Built of granite, it is 168 ft. above low water, and is built in circular sections. The lantern shows a group-flashing light of two flashes every thirty seconds, and has a range of nearly 18 m. The upper sections of the old lighthouse are on the Hoe at Plymouth.

EDE. Town of the Netherlands. About 23 m. E. by S. of Utrecht, it is some 12 m. N.W. of Arnhem, with which it is connected by railway. It is a centre of afforestation, and has some industries. Pop. (1930) 30,604.

EDE. Town of S. Nigeria, W. Africa. It is 173 m. by rly. N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 26,577.

EDEA. Town of French Cameroons, W. Africa. The capital of the district of the same name, it lies on the Sanaga river and is a station on the line running inland from Duala, being about 50 m. W. of that port. During the campaign in the Cameroons a British and French force took the town, Oct. 26, 1914.

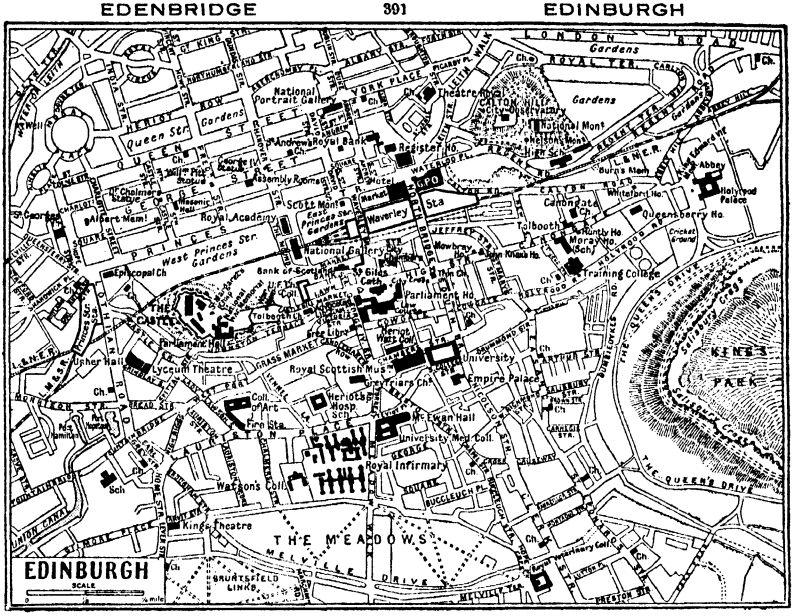
EDEN. River of Fifeshire. It is formed by the junction of two small burns, the Beattie and the Carmore, on the Kinross-shire border, and flows E.N.E. through the Howe of Fife and past Cupar to the North Sea, which it enters by a muddy estuary 6 m. in length. Its total length is 30 m. There is good salmon fishing.

EDEN. River of Sussex and Kent. It rises 2¼ m. W. of East Grinstead, and flows N.E. past Edenbridge to join the Medway at Penshurst.

EDEN. River of Westmorland and Cumberland. Rising on the borders of Westmorland



Edinburgh. Three old and historic buildings in the Scottish capital, and a modern one of singular charm



Edinburgh. Plan of the central part of the Scottish capital, showing the castle and other notable buildings

and Yorkshire, it flows past Carlisle to the Solway Firth, at Rockcliff. Its length is 65 m.

EDENBRIDGE. Market town of Kent. On the river Eden, it is 25½ m. S.S.E. of London, on the S. Railway. Market day, Mon. Pop. 2,890.

EDENFIELD. Village of Lancashire. It is 5½ m. N. of Bury, on the L.M.S. Rly.

EDENHALL. Village of Cumberland. It is on the river Eden, 3 m. N.E. of Penrith. At Eden Hall, the seat of the Musgraves, there was an ancient enamelled drinking goblet, known as the Luck of Eden Hall, which, according to tradition, was taken from the king of a fairy band feasting near S. Cuthbert's Well in the grounds, who, when departing, exclaimed :

If e'er this cup shall break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden Hall.

After the sale of the estate in 1920 the cup was sold. The hall is now a girls' school.

EDENKOBEN. Town of Bavaria. It is 6 m. N. of Landau, and has several manufacturing industries, and a trade in wine. Pop. 5,400.

EDENSOR. Village of Derbyshire. On the river Derwent, it is 2 m. N.E. of Bakewell. Here is the burial place of the Cavendish family, whose chief seat, Chatsworth House, is near.

EDESSA. Town of Greece. In Macedonia, it is 50 m. N.W. of Salonika, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 13,115.

EDFU. Town of Egypt. On the left bank of the Nile, it is 485 m. S.S.E. of Cairo. It is celebrated for its temple dedicated to Horus.

EDGBASTON. Suburb of Birmingham. It lies S.W. of the city, and is a residential district. Here is the oratory of S. Philip Neri, founded by J. H. Newman in 1847. The oratory school has been moved to Caversham. The university buildings are in the district.

EDGEHILL. Hill of Warwickshire. It is 3 m. S.E. of Kineton. Here was fought the first battle of the Civil War, Oct. 23, 1642.

EDGWARE. District of Middlesex. Included in the borough of Hendon, it is 11¼ m. N.W. of London, on the L.N.E. and the Underground Rlys. The parish church was rebuilt in 1765 and 1845. The Chandos Arms has a fireplace from the mansion of Canons. At Edgware was the forge of William Powell, whose work is said to have suggested Handel's Harmonious Blacksmith. Piper's Green preserves the tradition that a lord of the manor provided a minstrel to amuse his tenants.

EDIAL. Hamlet of Staffordshire. It is 2½ m. W.S.W. of Lichfield. Here, in 1736, Samuel Johnson opened a school, but, as it was a failure he soon left the place.

EDINA. Seaport of Liberia. It is situated on the W. side of the gulf at the mouth of the Mano river, some 50 m. E. of Monrovia.

EDINBURGH. Capital of Scotland ; also a city, seaport, and the county town of Midlothian. Known as Auld Reekie and also the Modern Athens, it stands on the S. side of the firth of Forth, 393 m. from London, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. It is also connected with Glasgow by canal. In 1920 its area was extended, and it now includes the port of Leith and the districts of Colinton, Corstorphine, Liberton, and Cramond. The total area is over 32,000 acres.



Edinburgh arms

Of the many historic buildings in Edinburgh, the most prominent is the castle, with its banqueting hall, armoury and arsenal ; it also contains S. Margaret's chapel, said to be the oldest building in Scotland, and the beautiful war memorial opened in 1927. Lower down is the palace of Holyrood, with the ruined abbey adjacent. In the Parliament House are the courts of law, and near is the advocates' library, now the national library of Scotland. In the city are the Scottish museum, national gallery, and national portrait gallery. The General Register House was designed by Robert Adam. The former Royal Institution contains a fine collection of paintings. Notable spots of old Edinburgh are the Lawnmarket, the Grassmarket,

and the Canongate, in which are the Tolbooth and the White Horse Close Worthy of mention are the city, or Mercat, cross, John Knox's house, Riddle's Close, and the 17th century house in the Lawnmarket, restored by the late Lord Rosebery Modern edifices include Usher Hall and the Sheriff Court buildings. The finest thoroughfare of the modern city is Princes Street, with the Scott memorial and its gardens, the High Street is the centre of the old city On Calton Hill is the national monument that commemorates Waterloo, but the gaol has been pulled down. Arthur's Seat is another hill overlooking the city. Of the many churches the chief is S. Giles, in which is the chapel of the Order of the Thistle. Others are S Mary's, the episcopal cathedral, S. John's, S George's, S Cuthbert's, S Andrew's, and Tron church The Greyfriars churchyard is an historic spot. The city has many open spaces They include Blackford Hill, Harrison, Hillend, Inverleith, and Saughton Hall parks Around Arthur's Seat is a larger pleasure ground.

Edinburgh is famous as an educational centre. The university has a fine range of buildings, including laboratories at Liberton Colleges and schools include the Heriot-Watt College, George Watson's College, Edinburgh Academy, and the Royal High School There is a veterinary college and a college of art The royal observatory is on Blackford Hill, and there are a botanic garden and a zoological park The city has a Protestant bishop and a Roman Catholic archbishop The Scottish Rugby Union has a fine ground at Murrayfield, and race meetings are held The Scotsman is the chief newspaper An important banking and insurance centre, the city's industries include printing, publishing, distilling and brewing It is governed by a council under the lord provost and sends six members to parliament. Pop (1931) 438,998

EDINBURGHSHIRE. Name of the county more correctly known as Midlothian (q v)

EDINGTON. Village of Somerset It is 7 m W. of Glastonbury, on the Somerset and Dorset (S and L M S Rlys) joint line

EDINGTON. Village of Wiltshire It is 3½ m N E of Westbury, on the G W Rly , and has a handsome 14th cent priory church Pop 748

EDIRNE. Alternative name for the town and vilayet of Turkey, both of which are also known as Adrianople (q v).

EDITH CAVELL. Mountain of Canada A peak of the Rocky Mts , it is situated in Alberta, close to the border of British Columbia, 14 m by rail S of Jasper It is about 11,000 ft high

EDIYA. Former name for inhabitants of the island of Fernando Po, now known as Bubi (q v)

EDLINGTON. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R) It is 4½ m S W of Doncaster, and has an interesting old church The colliery village of New Edlington is adjacent.

EDMONDTHORPE. Village of Leicestershire. About 7 m E. of Melton Mowbray, it is served by the Midland and G N Joint Rly

EDMONTON. Urban district of Middlesex. It is 9 m from London, and is served by the L N E Rly , which has two stations here The district, now a suburb of London, has associations with Keats and Cowper, who made John Gilpin ride to the Bell Inn here, and with Charles and Mary Lamb, who are buried in the parish churchyard It sends one member to parliament Pop (1931) 77,652.

EDMONTON. Capital of Alberta, Canada It is 793 m W of Winnipeg, and is served by the C P R and C.N.R. In an important ranching and coal mining district, the city has a meat packing industry and sawmills. The buildings include those erected for the legislature and the government of the province, as well as churches, and schools. The city is the seat of the university of Alberta The Hudson's Bay Co. established a post here early in the 19th century Pop (1931) 78,829

EDMUNDSTON. Town of New Brunswick, Canada. The centre of a lumbering and farming district, it is served by three railway lines There is a Roman Catholic convent. Pop (1931) 6,430

EDREMID. Variant spelling of the port of Asia Minor better known as Adramyti (q v).

EDROM Village of Berwickshire It is 3½ m. N E of Duns, on the L N E Rly. Pop 1,015.

EDWALTON. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 3½ m S E of Nottingham, on the L.M S. Rly , and is a residential suburb of that city.

EDWARD. Lake of the Belgian Congo. The eastern shore of the lake is part of the frontier between the Congo and Uganda At an altitude of 3,000 ft , it lies 150 m to the W of Lake Victoria (Victoria Nyanza), on the N E it is connected with Lake George It is 44 m. long and was discovered by Stanley in 1889

EDWARDESABAD Alternative name of the Indian town of Bannu (q v)

EDWINSTOWE. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 4½ m E of Warsop, on the L N E Rly , and is a centre for visiting the Dukeries. The church has a 13th century tower Coal mines have been opened near by Pop 963

EDZELL. Village of Angus On the river North Esk, it is 6½ m N of Brechin Here is a good golf course Edzell Castle, a ruin 1 m. W , includes the well-preserved Stirling Tower

EECLOO. Town of Belgium In Flanders, it stands on the Lièvre, 11½ m N W of Ghent A railway junction, it is connected also with neighbouring towns by tramways It carries on a trade in grain, and its manufactures include lace, woollen, and linen goods Pop 13,500

EEL PIE. Islet in the river Thames A resort of anglers, it is opposite York House, Twickenham, and is also called Twickenham Eyot The inn on the islet occupies the place of Eel Pie House, which was pulled down in 1830

EESSEN. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it is near Dixmude On March 28th, 1933, the Imperial Airways liner, City of Liverpool, crashed near the village, 15 people being killed

EFATE. Small island in the Pacific Ocean One of the most S of the group known as the New Hebrides, it is situated some 500 m W of the Fiji Islands and some 250 m N E of New Caledonia Together with the rest of the group, it is under the joint administration of France and Britain The principal town is Port Vila The natives are very primitive and many of them are still suspected of cannibalism

EFENECHTYD. Village of Denbighshire On the river Clwyd, it is 1½ m S W of Ruthin. In the church is an ancient, possibly Saxon, font

EFFINGHAM. Village of Surrey It is 3½ m S W of Leatherhead, and is served by the S Rly Pop 1,144

EFIK. Negro tribe of Nigeria They predominate between the Cross and Ikpan rivers, and, having long acted as middlemen between the white traders and the interior peoples, are largely Christianised and Europeanised, many being in government service Their speech is partly Bantu.

EGBA. Province of Southern Nigeria Also called Abeokuta, it is situated N. of Lagos, and is surrounded by Ibadan, Ikorodu, Badagri, and Meko The country, in area about 1,860 sq m , is undulating, and in the S is largely forest, especially from Oba to Igaun, but is well watered, very productive, especially in cotton, and has large portions under cultivation. The N.W. portion is hilly and not well watered The principal means of communication, in addition to the roads, are the Ogun river, about 150 m.

long, navigable for canoes, and the main Iddo-Kano Rly The capital is Abeokuta Pop 265,000

EGBAS. Inhabitants of Nigeria. There are four separate tribes, each under its own chieftain, the Egba-Alake, Egba-Oke Ona, Egba-Agura, and the Owus Friendly relations were first established by the British government in 1857, and in 1892 a treaty of protection was arranged and a council of the nation formed, with the Alake chief as president He is the senior of the four chiefs, and visited England in 1904 The country remained an independent native kingdom with a British resident until 1914, when it was placed under direct control of Nigeria

EGEDES LAND. District of Greenland It is that portion of the country which lies N W of Denmark Strait and N E of King Christian IX Land It is named after Hans Egede, a Scandinavian missionary

EGER. River of Czechoslovakia, also known as the Ohre (q v)

EGER. Town of Czechoslovakia, now known as Cheb (q v)

EGER OR ERLAU City of Hungary It stands in a beautiful and mountainous region, 90 m N E of Budapest Its chief industry is the making of red wine, the vines being largely grown on the hills around The cathedral, in the Italian style, was erected in the 19th century, the church of the Brothers of Mercy and the minaret of an old mosque are also noteworthy Other buildings include the palace of the archbishop, the town hall, and the observatory The town was taken by the Turks in 1596, and they kept it until 1687 Pop 29,000

EGERDIR. Lake of Asia Minor Lying between the Sultan Dagh and the Taurus Mts, it is 27 m long and from 3 m to 10 m wide The lake abounds in fish On it stands the town of the same name

EGERDIR. Town of Turkey It is situated in the vilayet of Konya, on the S side of the lake of Egerdir, about 40 m S E of Dineir, and is the terminus of the rly from Izmir (Smyrna) Wine and fruit are produced in the neighbourhood Pop about 4,000

EGERSUND. Town of Norway It stands on the S W coast, behind the island of Egero, and has a good anchorage Iron and wolfram ore are mined in the district, and there are mackerel fisheries and earthenware factories The town is on a branch of the narrow gauge railway from Stavanger to Flekkefjord Pop 3,500

EGGA Town of N Nigeria It stands on the right bank of the Niger, a few miles above Baro, the terminus of the Baro Kano Rly It is the commercial outlet of the Gando country Pop about 10,000

EGGERNESS. Headland of Wigtownshire It is on the N side of Garliestown Bay, 6½ m S S E of Wigtown Here are remains of a castle

EGGESFORD. Hamlet of Devon An anglers' resort, it is situated on the river Taw, 14½ m N W of Crediton, on the S Rly

EGGINTON. Village of Derbyshire It is 8½ m. S W of Derby, on the L M S Rly

EGGISHORN. Mountain of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland In the canton of Valais, it is the loftiest peak of the ridge separating the Aletsch glacier from the Rhône valley, and has an alt of 9,625 ft On its S E slope is the Jungfrau Eggishorn hotel, at a height of 7,195 ft

EGGLESCLIFFE. Village of Durham On the river Tees, it is 3½ m S S W of Stockton on-Tees, on the L.N E Rly (Eaglescliffe station) A bridge of five arches and a railway viaduct of 43 arches cross the Tees at this point

EGHAM. Urban district of Surrey It is on the river Thames, 21 m W S W. of London, on the S Rly. Here is the Royal Holloway College for women. Pop. (1931) 15,915.

EGIN. Town of Turkey It stands on the right bank of the Kara Su or Western Euphrates, 140 m S W of Trebizond, and was the scene of massacres of Armenians in 1895 During the Great War it was occupied by the Russians in 1915 Pop 8,000

EGLINTON. Village of Ayrshire It is 2½ m N W of Irvine, in a coal mining and iron working district In the vicinity is Eglinton Castle, seat of the earl of Eglinton, built in 1798 in the style of a baronial castle

EGLISAU. Town of Switzerland It lies 14 m N of Zurich, on the Rhine, and has an important hydro electric installation, which supplies power to places in the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhausen and in Baden

EGLOSHAYLE. Village of Cornwall On the river Camel, it stands opposite Wadebridge, with which it is connected by an old bridge of 15 arches, built in 1485

EGLOSKERRY. Village of Cornwall It is 4 m. N W of Launceston, on the S Rly

EGMONT. Cone of an extinct volcano, North Island, New Zealand Rising from the Taranaki plain to a height of 8,260 ft, it is perpetually covered with snow, and is a landmark for sailors

EGMONT, CAPE Promontory of North Island, New Zealand The most W point of the Taranaki prov, it stands just below the extinct volcano of the same name, some 25 m S W of New Plymouth.

EGREMONT. Town of Cheshire On the S side of the Mersey, it is 2 m N W of Birkenhead, of which it is a residential suburb, on the L M S Rly It is also served by the L N E Rly A promenade connects it with New Brighton, and steamers go regularly to Liverpool Pop 15,847

EGREMONT Urban district and market town of Cumberland It stands on the river Ehen, 5 m S E of Whitehaven, on the L M S. Rly. There are ruins of a 12th century castle Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 6,015

EGRI PALANKA. Town of Yugoslavia It is situated on the high road from Skoplje (Uskub) to the Bulgarian frontier, and is a trade centre Pop 5,000.

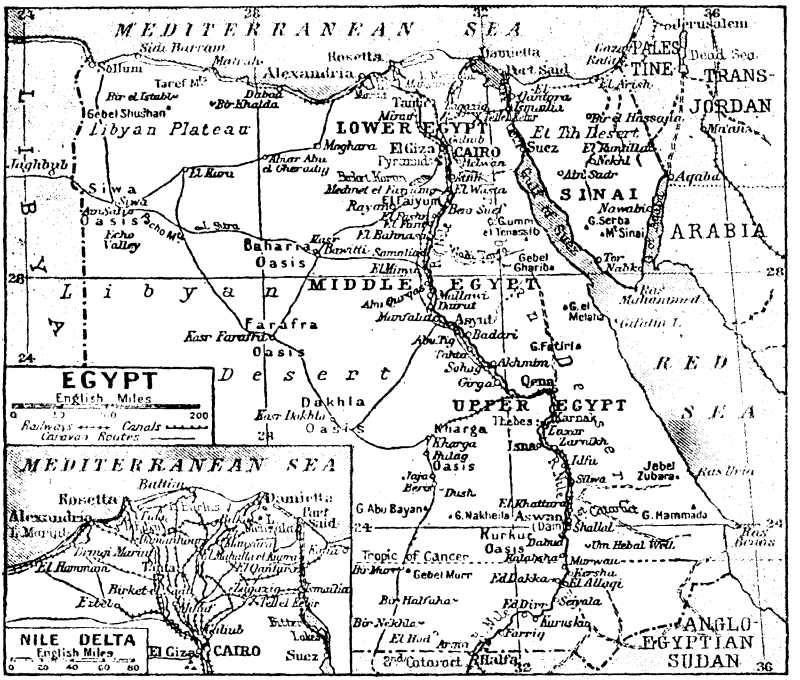
EGTON Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is 6½ m S W of Whitby, on the L N E Rly The hamlet of Egton Bridge lies 1 m S W Pop 993

EGYPT. Country of N E Africa Bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, on the E by Palestine and the Red Sea, on the S by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and on the W by Libya, it covers a total area of 383,000 sq m This area includes the Sinai peninsula and the islands in the Red Sea and the gulf of Suez Although therefore, the actual size of the country is three times that of the British Isles, the habitable and cultivable area is about 13,000 sq m only The country is divided into two great districts—Wagh-el-Bahri or Lower Egypt and El-Said or Upper Egypt, the division being a line drawn just south of Cairo, but the Nile delta and the Sinai peninsula are excluded. The population is 14,217,864 Over 11,000,000 are Mahomedans, the remainder being Christians or Copts



Egypt Arms in Turkish period

Racially there are four principal divisions (1) Fellahin, the indigenous people of the country, both peasantry and townsmen, (2) the Bedouins, or nomad Arabs living in the desert oases, or on the upper reaches of the river, (3) Nubians, chiefly found on the Nile, between Asuan and Dongola, and (4) foreigners, chiefly Greeks, British, Italian, and French, numbering over 150,000 and living in the towns on the Nile delta The capital of the country is Cairo Other principal towns are Alexandria, Port Said, Tanta, Mansura, Assiut, Damanhur, Assuan, and



Egypt. Map of the country from the Mediterranean Sea to the Second Cataract; inset, the Nile Delta

Minya, but very large numbers of the pop. live in the villages scattered along the banks of the Nile.

TOPOGRAPHY. The characteristics of the country are the desert and the Nile; but for the river it would be indistinguishable from other parts of the Sahara. The Nile cuts right through the E. territory, and at its annual overflow brings down a rich and fertile soil from the Abyssinian highlands, which it spreads throughout a strip of country from the Sudan to the Mediterranean. W. of the river valley, the desert stretches unbroken to the Sahara, save for one or two fertile oases. On the E. the Red Sea coast is everywhere mountainous, being a continuation of the Abyssinian plateau, and devoid of good harbours. Except round the Nile delta and the Suez canal, where there are several excellent ports, the Mediterranean coast consists of low-lying sand hills, providing no anchorage for shipping. In fact, Egypt is really very little more than the Nile valley and its delta.

The valley itself is a strip on the average 10 m. broad, from the Sudan to a point just below Cairo where the delta begins. This is a wide alluvial plain sloping gently towards the sea, in the form of a triangle, with its base, 155 m. long, resting on the Mediterranean, and measuring 100 m. from its apex at Cairo to the coast. This area is the most fertile in Egypt, for it is watered, not only by the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, but by countless canals. In all, the water surface of the river in its valley and delta covers over 2,800 sq. m., and in the richness of its colouring, with the perfect sunshine and blue skies of Egypt, presents many views of surpassing beauty. Part of Upper Egypt is in the tropics, but the greater part lies N. of the tropic of Cancer; yet, except for a narrow strip on the Mediterranean coast, the whole country lies in an almost rainless area. Temperature is high, the mean maximum at Assuan, for example, being 118 ° F.; it falls rapidly at night.

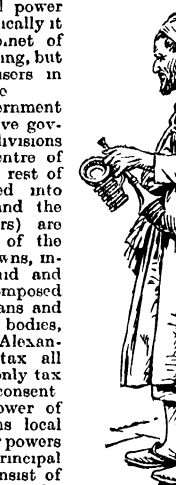
There are no forests and little natural vegetation in the country, the chief flora being hardy desert grasses and the date palm. But fruits of all sorts abound, particularly vines, figs, pomegranates, lemons, citrons, and apricots. Irrigation and scientific sowing of cotton have produced remarkable crops. Camels, asses, sheep, goats, and buffalo are all domesticated animals and are found in large numbers, but of these probably only asses and goats are indigenous, and it is uncertain when the camel was first introduced into the country. Wild animals are rare, the hyena, jackal, and gazelles being the most numerous. There is considerable mineral wealth, manganese, salt, sodium, petroleum, porphyry, granite, limestone, nitrates and phosphates, all being found and worked; but, apart from the emerald and turquoise which are still mined, the mining of precious stones and metals is now unproductive.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. Formerly part of the Turkish empire, Egypt became a British protectorate in 1914, but this ended in 1922, and since that date it has been an independent kingdom, under the rule of King Fuad I. Its constitution was promulgated in 1930 and provides for government by an hereditary monarch and his representatives. Legislative powers are exercised by the king and the senate and chamber of deputies, but the right to initiate financial legislation is reserved to the crown. Parliament, when it functions, consists of two houses: the senate, consisting of 100 members, 60 of whom are appointed by the king, the remaining 40 being elected for 10 years; and the chamber of deputies of 150 members, elected by indirect universal suffrage for five years. No measure

can become law unless and until voted by parliament and sanctioned by the king Taxes can only be imposed, reduced or abolished by law, and no public loan or treasury commitment is valid without the consent of parliament The constitution also provides that existing financial obligations and other international engagements cannot be modified Islam is the state religion and Arabic the official language.

The exact measure of Egypt's independence as a sovereign state must, however, remain obscure until agreement is reached on the points reserved in the unilateral declaration by which Britain recognised Egypt as an independent state. Confusion also exists as to the exact distribution of constitutional power within the country Theoretically it is carried out by a cabinet of ministers appointed by the king, but there are two British advisers in matters of finance and justice

For purposes of local government the country is divided into five governorships Further subdivisions make each chief town a centre of administration (moafza), the rest of the country being divided into provinces The governors and the heads of provinces (mudirs) are responsible to the ministry of the interior In 14 principal towns, including Alexandria, Port Said and Tanta, mixed commissions composed of equal numbers of Egyptians and Europeans are the governing bodies, and all these places, except Alexandria, have the power to tax all Egyptian residents, but can only tax non Egyptians by their own consent Alexandria has complete power of taxation In 56 other towns local commissions exist with similar powers of taxation to those of the principal cities The commissions consist of four members, two of whom may be foreigners nominated at the discretion of the central government The rest of the local government machinery consists of small village commissions composed of four elected native members



Egypt. Water seller, a popular figure in Cairo

Owing to Egypt's obscure political status and the existence of such a large and heterogeneous body of foreigners in the country, there are no less than four judicial systems in operation (1) Criminal jurisdiction over foreigners is exercised by consular courts of those powers which have the right by treaty, and according to the law of the country of the offender; (2) civil jurisdiction of disputes between foreigners or between Egyptians and foreigners is exercised by mixed tribunals, on the basis of a modified Code Napoléon, (3) native courts of the cadis, which are based on the laws of the Koran or according to other religious doctrine, determine civil questions of marriage and status, etc, and are administered by sheiks or priests, and (4) the indigenous judicial system, both criminal and civil and modified to accord with the French code Summary jurisdiction is administered locally, as are many of the other systems, but the high court and court of appeal are at Cairo The Egyptian army of about 12,500 men is completely under British control and independent of the constitution.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY Egypt has now financial autonomy, but also a large foreign debt of almost £90,000,000. The natural wealth is, however, considerable, and its financial status is sound The main sources of revenue are direct taxation, customs and excise, and receipts from the railways The monetary unit is the Egyptian pound, divided into 100 piastres, and the currency in circulation is gold, silver, and nickel. Bank notes of various denominations are issued, are legal tender, and are inconvertible There is a national bank, a post office savings bank, and several other smaller concerns

Cotton cultivation is the staple industry of Egypt, and for this purpose extensive reservoir and irrigation works have been carried out, particularly the great dam at Assuan and barrages at Esna and elsewhere In 1929-30 there were nearly 2,000,000 acres of land under cotton Wheat, barley, and other cereals are also grown and much fruit is exported Minerals are worked, and there are also some productive petroleum wells The fishing industry is considerable The principal commercial port is Alexandria, and the existence of the Suez Canal, although it is not owned by Egypt, keeps the country in shipping communication with the trade of the whole world

HISTORY The history of Egypt as a sovereign state ended over 2,000 years ago and began again in 1922. During that interval she remained a country unknown and unimportant, a happy hunting ground for the greed of Rome, a prey to hordes of Bedouin barbarians, a corner of the Turkish empire, and finally a milch-cow for the great European powers But before she lost her independence she had recorded a history of pomp and grandeur, over a period of more than 5,000 years, that is still one of the wonders of the world The river Nile cradled civilisation, and in its fertile valleys is written—in the great ruined temples, the pyramids, and countless other monuments—the story of ages that probably surpassed in splendour anything the world has since known So carefully has her climate preserved the records of her history that to day we know more of her story, over a period extending from 6,000 years before the birth of Christ to the present day, than we know of the history of our own land less than 1,000 years ago

There were probably two civilisations in Egypt before 5600 B C, but the 1st dynasty of which there is definite record flourished from that date for the next 300 years Primitive art gave way to the sophistication of civilisation, and the political unity of a great state began to emerge But the IVth dynasty (4800-4500 B C) was to witness the highest artistic triumphs. The engineering skill which went to the building of the great pyramid of Khufu (Cheops) remains still the marvel of a wondering world But the immense wealth and energy spent on the erection of marvellous, but useless, monuments to her dead kings, weakened the country and was perpetually to prove her undoing Successive invasions of barbarians swept into power, beginning with the Syrian conquests of 3400 B C and culminating in the Hyksos conquests of 2600 B C Yet always it was the invaders who were absorbed and the civilisation of Egypt continued The infusion of new blood and primitive animism in politics and religion rapidly succumbed to the decadence of wealth and pomp. Time and again, under warlike princes such as Amenemhat III, the empire frontiers of Egypt were moved hundreds of miles south, east, and west Time and again they crumpled under the vigorous thrusting of a healthier but barbarous people Thus, for example, in 1530 B C, under Thothmes I, Egypt's empire included the Sudan,

Libya, and Syria, but 500 years later a succession of priest-kings were amicably dividing between them, the small territories of the lower Nile valley and delta which were all that remained to her.

About 950 B C Egypt's power revived in the XXII and XXIII dynasties, under the aegis of a Mesopotamian adventurer, Shishak, and his family, who settled at Bubastis But 200 years later the country was broken up by the Ethiopian invasion. After the Ethiopians came the Persians, and after them the golden age of Alexander and his heirs. Then came the Ptolemies For several hundred years Egypt enjoyed a peace and prosperity that she had not known for centuries and reached the hey-day of her glory. Her learning and her wealth were phenomenal; but, as ever, her culture was backward-looking and everything became stereotyped, her art, her science and her politics Of real progress there was none, and decadence and corruption slowly sapped her strength, until she fell a helpless victim to the might of Rome, about 30 B C From then until our own day, her independence was lost and she continued a tributary or a province of some other mighty empire Rome ruled until A D. 640, then withdrew her legions, to leave the country a helpless prey to the wild Arab horsemen. The Mameluke dynasties, which succeeded the Arabs for the next 800 years were a turmoil of bitter and ceaseless fighting, and the establishment of the Turkish rule in 1517 was a blessed relief For 360 years Egypt remained a tributary of the Turkish empire, her wealth drained by extortionate taxes, her liberty crippled by a ruthless tryanny.

The corruption in her treasury under the waning Turkish power eventually led in 1876 to her failure to meet her foreign obligations, and Great Britain and France seized upon her but Britain obtained sole control, and for 50 years gave Egypt a stable and prosperous government It is, perhaps, to Britain's credit that she withdrew voluntarily from Egypt in 1922, although the pressure of world opinion and the spirit of a revived and refreshed young Egypt were essential factors in that withdrawal Britain, although the last of her conquerors, is the first voluntarily to leave Egypt free to carve out for herself another and perhaps greater destiny

EHRENBREITSTEIN. Town of Prussia. It stands on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz, with which it is connected by bridges. Its activities include a trade in wine Until 1918 it was one of Germany's strongest fortresses, a rock overlooking the Rhine and the Moselle being the centre of the system. Pop 3,000

EIBAR. Town of Spain It is 39 m by rly. W. of San Sebastian, makes guns and swords, and is noted for its damascened arms and other metal ware. Pop 10,000

EICHSTATT. City of Bavaria It stands on the Altmühl, 15 m N.W of Ingolstadt Its industries include the making of boots and beer, but it is chiefly famous for its old buildings and its episcopal associations, for its bishops were princes of the empire until their lands were secularised in 1802. The cathedral, which is dedicated to S Wilibald and contains the tomb of that saint, is largely Gothic, but the towers are Romanesque. Of the other churches the most notable is S. Walpurgis, dating from the 17th century and visited by pilgrims on S Walpurgis' Day (May 1) There is a palace where the bishops and later the dukes of Leuchtenberg lived; this is now used as law courts, while another palace is used as a library and museum. Above the town is the Wilibaldsburg, once also a residence of the bishops, but now a museum. Pop 8,000.

EIDER. River of Prussia In Schleswig Holstein, it rises near Kiel, and flows N W. and W. across the peninsula to Tonning, where it forms a bay. Its length is about 115 m Before the opening of the Kiel Canal it was important for navigation. Vessels could go along it as far as Rendsburg, whence a canal took them to Kiel, thus uniting the Baltic and North Seas. This canal developed into the Kiel Canal.

EIFEL. Plateau of Germany There are small mt. ranges rising above it which trend E by S. between the Nette and the Ahr rivers towards the Rhine and the Moselle The E section is known as Hohe Eifel, the W section as Schnee Eifel, while the S. part is called Vorder Eifel. Its highest peak is 2,500 ft. Near Cochem, on the steep wooded banks of the river Eltz, stood the castle of Eltz, a beautiful medieval building of wood and plaster, burnt down in Sept, 1920.

EIGER. Mountain of Switzerland In the Berneso Oberland, adjoining the Monch, it has a height of 13,042 ft It was first ascended by Charles Barrington, in 1858.

EIGG. Island of Inverness-shire. One of the Inner Hebrides, it faces the entrance to the Sound of Sleat. It is 6½ m long and 4 m broad. In the S W is the Scuir of Eigg, a porphyritic peak 1,289 ft high. The rocks have been described by Hugh Miller in his Cruise of the Betsy

EIL. Sea-loch on the boundary of Argyllshire and Inverness-shire. Forming a W. extension of Loch Lunnhe, it is 8 m. long and has a mean breadth of ½ m.

EILDON. Range of hills in Roxburghshire. They lie 1½ m S of Melrose and rise into three peaks, the highest being 1,385 ft. According to tradition, the single hill was split into three by the wizard Michael Scot Here are Roman remains, and a tumulus, possibly of Druidic origin

EILEAN MORE. Islet of Argyllshire It is at the S end of the Sound of Jura, near the mouth of Loch Sween. On it are the ruins of an ancient chapel of St Cormac, and a carved tombstone showing a robed priest and some grotesque effigies.

EILENBURG Town of Prussia In the prov. of Saxony, it stands on an island in the Mulde, 15 m N E of Leipzig, and is a railway junction. It is a centre of the textile industry, and has also a trade in cattle, while other manufactures include chemicals and agricultural machinery. The castle, after which it is named, dates from the 10th century, but the town, known earlier as Millenamstoll, is older Pop 17,500

EIMEO. One of the Society Islands With an area of 51 sq m, it lies to the N W of Tahiti, in lat 17° 32′ S and long 150° 2′ W The London Missionary Society have a station and a college on the island, which is a French possession. In 1903 a tidal wave devastated the island and many people perished

EINDHOVEN. Town of the Netherlands. In Brabant, it is 19 m S E of Tilburg and is a railway junction The chief manufactures include textiles, electrical accessories, and tobacco. Pop (1930) 94,731.

EINSIEDELN. Town of Switzerland. In the canton of Schwyz, it stands on the Alpbach, 2,908 ft above the sea and 25 m by rail S E of Zurich One of the most famous pilgrim resorts of the world, it owes its importance to the great Benedictine monastery, containing a miraculous black wooden image of the Virgin. The abbey was founded in 934, but was rebuilt in the 18th century, the French sacked the place in 1798, but the treasury and library, with 50,000 volumes and valuable MSS, still contain many precious objects, including portraits. The shrine still attracts many thousands of pilgrims annually. Pop. 9,000.

EISENACH. Town of Germany. In Thuringia, it stands at the union of the Nesse and the Horsel, 32 m by rly. W. of Erfurt The chief secular buildings are the town hall, the palace in

the market place, until 1918 the residence of the duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and a small castle called the Klemda. The chief churches are the Gothic Market Church and the Romanesque S Nicholas The house where Luther stayed still stands, and there are the Thuringian museum of antiquities, and Bach and Wagner museums. The town has a school of forestry and other schools, and there is a theatre

The chief industries are spinning, the building of wagons, and the making of pottery, cigars, beer, and chemicals One attraction is the Wartburg, just outside, while a ruined castle stands on an adjacent rock About 13 m S E of the town stands the castle of Altenstein, which was the summer residence of the duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Pop 43,500

EISENBERG. Town of Germany It is 24 m S W of Altenburg The buildings include a castle, churches, and schools, and there are several manufactures Pop 10,750

EISENSTADT. Town of Austria It is 25 m S by E of Vienna, at the base of the Leitha Mts. It is famous for its magnificent palace, long the residence of the Esterhazy family Built in 1683 and enlarged in 1805, this has a fine library and beautiful gardens The town has also a Franciscan monastery, with a church in which the Esterhazys are buried. Haydn was conductor of the palace orchestra from 1760 to 1790, and he is buried in a church near that of Maria-Einsiedel, a popular pilgrim resort Pop 3,000

EISFELD. Town of Germany It stands on the Werra, 23 m from Meiningen, and is known for its association with Luther The town church, a 16th century building, contains a statue of the reformer, and near by is the grave of his friend, Justus Jonas, who was its minister Pop 4,500

EISLEBEN. Town of Prussia It is 20 m. W N W of Halle, and is famous for its association with Luther, who was born and died there The chief churches are those of S Andrew and SS Peter and Paul The memorials of Luther include the house in which he died, now a museum, a school which he founded, and a bronze statue Eisleben has a school of mining, and is the trading centre for the silver and copper mines of the neighbourhood It is divided into an old and a new town Pop 24,500

EISTALER SPITZE. Mountain of Czechoslovakia It has an altitude of 8,630 ft and is one of the most difficult climbs in the High Tatra mts The view from the summit over the wide plain of Galicia to the N , and the Hungarian lowlands to the S , is magnificent

EJIBOO. Former name of the town of S. Nigeria now known as Ijebu Ode (q v)

EKATERINA (Port Cathorine) Seaport of Soviet Russia It stands on the Murman coast of Kola Bay, 85 m E of Lake Enara. The harbour is ice-free all the year round. The naval port of Alexandrovsk close by was founded in 1899

EKATERINBURG. Former name of the town of the U S S R now known as Sverdlovsk (q v)

EKATERINODAR. Former name of the town of the Adygeisk autonomous area (U S.S.R) now known as Krasnodar (q v)

EKATERINOSLAV. Former name of the town of the U S S R now called Dnepropetrovsk (q.v)

EKHMIM. Town of Egypt It stands on the Nile, 70 m S of Assiut For more than 2,000 years it has been the chief centre for the manufacture of the cotton shawls used by the natives Here are the remains of the temple of Pan (the Egyptian Amsu or Min) and other ruins, and an extensive Egyptian and Roman cemetery In early Christian times Ekhmim was an important Christian centre. In the neighbourhood, near the village of Hawawish, have been found valuable papyri, including the Gospel of Saint Peter. Pop. 23,800.

EL-ABIAT. Town of Libya Situated in the province of Tripolitana, 52 m by rail from Tripoli, it is the terminus of the Tripoli-El-Abiat Rly. through Azizia and Henschir.

ELAM. Biblical name for a lowland and mountain region in S W Persia, N. of the Persian Gulf Also known in parts as Elymais, it comprised the lowlands E. of the Tigris, with the highlands lying N and E

ELAN. River of Cardiganshire and Radnorshire It rises on the E boundary of Cardiganshire, and flows 15 m S E. through Radnorshire to join the Wye, 4½ m S W. of Rhayader The Elan, with its tributary the Claerwen, is the chief source of the water supply of Birmingham The water is collected in huge reservoirs amid the hills above Rhayader, whence pipes carry it to Birmingham.

ELANDSLAAGTE. Village of Natal It is situated 16 m N E. of Ladysmith, 3,614 ft above sea level It was the scene of an action fought Oct 21, 1899, in the S African War The Boer artillery was weaker than the British, and with few casualties the position was taken

ELBA (Gr Aithalia , Lat Ilva) Island in the Mediterranean Belonging to Italy, it lies 6 m S W of Piombino It is 19 m long by 6 m broad, with an area of about 90 sq m It is very mountainous The products include iron, salt, granite, marble, chalk, and wine. There are tunny and sardine fisheries The capital is Porto Ferrajo, the residence of Napoleon while in exile here Pop 26,500

ELBASAN. Town of Albania On the Skumbi, about 65 m W. of Bitolye, it is one of the few important towns of the country, and is the seat of a Greek bishop It has hot sulphur springs The chief products are iron and copper articles. Pop (1930) 13,796

ELBE (anc Albis , Czech, Labe) River of Central Europe It rises in a number of streams which unite in the Giant Mts (Riesengebirge), in the N of Bohemia, and flows S and W to Melnik, the head of navigation, 21 m N of Prague It penetrates the Mittelgebirge and the Erzgebirge, waters Saxony, and falls into the North Sea, near Cuxhaven Its length is 725 m , and its drainage area about 57,000 sq m Besides the Moldau (Vltava), the chief of its many tributaries are the Havel, Saale, Eger (Ohre), and Mulde The Elbe is linked up by canals with the Rhine, Oder, Spree, and Trave Hamburg, Magdeburg, Dresden, and Wittenberg are among the important cities on its banks There is an enormous traffic along the river, principally by barges assisted by a towing chain.

ELBERFELD. Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it stands on the Wupper, 16 m N E of Düsseldorf, and with Barmen, which it adjoins, may be described as the Manchester of Germany. Textiles of all kinds, chemicals, hardware, paper, and beer are made There is an overhead electric rly , suspended above the Wupper The public buildings include the Rathaus, law courts, almshouse, and museum Here originated the so-called Elberfeld system of poor relief which, reorganized in 1852 by Daniel von Hoydt, spread to other parts of Germany. Pop 168,000

ELBERT. Mountain of Colorado, U S A. It is in the Sawatch group of the Rockies. The highest peak of the group, its height is 14,421 ft

ELBEUF. Town of France. It stands on the left bank of the Seine, 12 m S S W of Rouen. Across the river is the suburb of S Aubin. The chief buildings are the churches of S. Jean and S. Étienne, two Renaissance buildings, and the town hall. There are a museum, and several technical and other schools. The main industry is the making of woollen goods. Elbeuf gives its name to a forest around the town, and at one time there was a duke of Elbeuf. Pop. 17,500.

ELBING. River of East Prussia It rises a few m. S E. of the town of the same name, and flows in a northerly direction into the Frisches Haff Its length is about 11 m

ELBING. Seaport of Prussia Situated on the river Elbing, it is about 5 m from its mouth in the Frisches Haff, being about 50 m. by rail E S E. of Danzig, and is connected with the Vistula by a canal S Mary's Church dates from the 13th century, and Corpus Christi is nearly as old. There is an old school The chief industries are iron working and the manufacture of machinery. The town grew up round a castle built by the Teutonic Knights It became a member of the Hanseatic League, was included in Poland in 1772, and at the partition of Poland became part of Prussia. Pop 68,206.

ELBRUZ. Mountain of the Caucasus (U S S R) Standing a little to the N of the main chain of the Caucasus Mts, it consists of two extinct volcanic peaks, 18,526 ft and 18,460 ft. in height respectively Elbruz was first ascended in 1829 It was, by tradition, the first resting-place of the Ark

ELBURZ. Mountain range of Persia Skirting the S shore of the Caspian, it extends for 600 m, with a width in places of 200 m On its N slopes are fertile valleys, and at various points naphtha and petrol are found in considerable quantities The highest peak is the volcano, Mt Demavend It is crossed by a road 10,000 ft high, said to be the highest in the world It leads from Teheran to the Caspian

EL BUSEIRA. Village of Palestine It lies about 30 m S. of the Dead Sea, and is the reputed site of the ancient Edomite town of Bozrah, which, about 300 B C, was the capital of the kingdom of the Nabateans

ELCHE. Town of Spain It stands on the Vinalapo, 13 m by rail S W of Alicante Of Moorish appearance, with flat-topped houses, open squares, and narrow streets, the town is nearly surrounded by a plantation of date palms, the fruit being exported as Barbary dates It has an old castle, a bishop's palace, and a handsome church (Santa Maria), with a beautiful blue-tiled dome. Santa Pola, its port, lies 2 m. S E On the feast of the Assumption a 14th century musical play is performed Pop 30,500

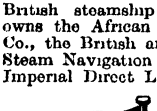
ELCHINGEN. Village of Germany In Bavaria, it stands on the Danube, 8 m N E of Ulm, and is famous for the battle fought here between the French and the Austrians, Oct 14, 1805. This was part of the campaign that ended in the capitulation of the Austrians at Ulm

EL DAMER. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated on the upper reaches of the Nile, it lies on its right bank, some 40 m above Berber, almost at the junction of the Nile and the Atbara Cotton is produced in the neighbourhood.



Elder Dempster Line Flag of the African Steamship Co.

ELDER DEMPSTER & CO. British steamship line It owns the African Steamship Co., the British and African Steam Navigation Co, the Elder Line, and the Imperial Direct Line. Its headquarters are in Water Street, Liverpool The African Steamship Co runs passenger and cargo services from London, Liverpool, Hull, Cardiff, and Plymouth to Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp Other services are between the same British ports and Madeira, and the ports on the west coast of Africa It also runs passenger and cargo boats from New York and Montreal to the same coast



Elder Dempster Line. Flag of the British & African Co.

The British and African Steam Navigation Co. runs passenger and cargo services on the same route.

ELDERSLIE. Town of Renfrewshire. It is 2 m. W of Paisley, on the L M S Rly, and is the traditional birthplace of Sir William Wallace to whom there is a monument. Pop 3,092

EL DORADO. City of Arkansas, U.S.A. Situated in a cotton and peach growing region and served by three railway lines, it has cotton oil, fruit bottling, and other factories It was incorporated in 1908 Pop (1930) 16,421.

EL DORADO. Settlement in Argentina Situated on the upper Paraná, in the province of Misiones, it is a model colony peopled mainly by Danes, Swedes, Germans, and Swiss It was founded in 1819 by A. J. Schwelm, a London banker Pop 7,000

ELDORET. Town of Kenya Colony It lies some 50 m. N.E. of Lake Victoria, and about the same distance to the E of Mt. Elgon, on the borders of Uganda The railway from Lake Kioga to Nairobi and Mombasa passes through the town Lying 6,875 ft above sea level, the town, laid out in 1912, is the centre of a large and fertile tract of grass land Pop. 800 (white)

EL DUEIM. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Situated on the upper reaches of the White Nile, it lies about 100 m above Khartoum and 150 m to the E of El Obeid. Ebony, gum, bamboo, and rubber abound in the forests lining the banks of the river, but the chief product of the locality is papyrus

ELEPHANT. Island of the South Shetlands, Antarctica The most northerly of the group, it lies S E of Cape Horn and Drake Strait.

ELEPHANTA. Island in Bombay Harbour, India It is from 4 m to 4½ m. in circumference, and consists of two hills It was so called by the Portuguese from a large stone elephant which it formerly contained. The island is famous for its caves or rock temples

ELEPHANT HILLS. Alternative name for the mountain range of Travancore, India, also known as the Anamalai (q v) Hills.

ELEPHANTINE. Island in the Nile. Near Assuan, Upper Egypt, it marks the S. limit of ancient Nile navigation It contained the Old Kingdom frontier station, Abu, or elephant town, an entrepôt of the Sudanese ivory trade. Opposite the island, on the W bank of the river, are rock-hewn tombs of Old and Middle Kingdom governors. Under Thothmes III, Rameses II, and other kings, its governor controlled the Assuan granite quarries Here is a nilometer, dating from the Ptolemaic period

ELEPHANTS. River of S. Africa. It is usually known as the Olifants (q v).

ELETZ. Variant spelling of the name of the town of the U.S S R (Russia), also known as Yelets (q v)

ELEUTHERA. Island of the Bahamas. It is 50 m. N E. of New Providence, and is separated from Great Abaco by Providence Channel. The capital is Governor's Harbour, with a good harbour. The area is 235 sq m Pop 6,533.

EL FASHER. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan The capital of the desert prov of Darfur, it lies 500 m W. of Khartoum and is built upon an oasis. Although it is the terminus of the Sudan railways, it is also a caravan centre

ELFORD. Village of Staffordshire. It is on the river Tame, 4 m N W. of Tamworth, on the L M S. Rly. The church has several 14th and 15th cent monuments

EL GHOR. Valley of Arabia It extends from the S. of the Dead Sea to the N. end of the gulf of Akabah, and is about 110 m. long; it is part of the Great Rift Valley, connecting the Dead and Red Seas with Lake Tanganyika On the E. is a rugged mountain cham, of which Mt. Seir is the chief peak.

ELGIN. Burgh and co. town of Moray. It is 80 m N W. of Aberdeen, on the L.N E. Rly., and is also served by the L M.S. Rly; Lossiemouth, its port, is 5 m. to the N. The cathedral, founded in 1224, was wrecked by the fall of the central tower in 1711. Remains exist of the bishop's palace, a castle and monasteries of Black friars and Grey friars; the Grey friars' chapel was restored by the 3rd marquess of Bute. Woollen manufacture and tanning are industries. Market day, Fri. Pop (1931) 8,810.



Elgin arms

ELGIN. City of Illinois, U S A. On the river Fox, which supplies power for the industrial establishments, it is 36 m W.N W. of Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific Rly Dairy farming is important, and watches, condensed milk, flour, boots, shoes, and shirts are manufactured. There are several hospitals and a public library. Settled in 1835, it was granted a city charter in 1854 Pop (1930) 35,929.

ELGINSHIRE. Former name of the county of Scotland now known as Moray (q v)

ELGON. Extinct volcano. It stands on the frontiers of Uganda and Kenya Colony, 60 m N E of the Victoria Nyanza The rivers on the W side drain into Lake Kioga, those on the E into the Victoria Nyanza The forest (about 50 sq m) on Mount Elgon contains valuable timber Its height is 14,140 ft

ELHAM. Market town of Kent It is 6½ m N W of Folkestone, on the S Rly Sales of cattle, sheep, and poultry are held four or five times during spring and autumn Pop 1,277.

ELIE. Burgh and watering place of Fifeshire. On the N. side of the firth of Forth, it is 10 m S of St Andrews, and 45 m N E of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly It is adjacent to Earlsferry Pop (1931) 1,098 (Elie and Earlsferry)

ELIS. District of S Greece. Bounded on the N by Achaia, E by Arcadia, S by Messenia, and W. by the Ionian Sea, it forms, together with Achaia, a department with an area of about 2,000 sq m It is an important currant producing area The capital is Patras. Pop Achaia and Elis, 320,623.

ELIZABETH. City of New Jersey, U S A. Near the mouth of the river Elizabeth, on Staten Island Sound, it is 12 miles by rail S W of New York City, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys There are sewing machine factories, chemical works, foundries, oil refineries, and tanneries Its port, 2 m to the S E, is on Staten Island, and ships anthracite coal and iron Settled in 1664, it was incorporated in 1796 and became a city in 1855 Pop (1930) 114,589

ELIZABETHVILLE. Town of the Belgian Congo. It is 2,305 m from Cape Town and 292 m. S W of Bukama, on the Lualaba portion of the Congo river. Rich copper deposits are found in the neighbourhood, and there is an air service to Boma Pop (1931) 3,432 (white)

ELIZAVETGRAD. Former name of the town of the U S S R now known as Zinovievsk (q v)

ELIZAVETPOL. Former name of the town of the U S S R now known as Gandja (q v)

EL-KAB. Town of Egypt Built on the site of the ancient city of Nekheb, near the right Nile bank, it is 44 m above Luxor It was the predynastic capital of the S , and was sacred to the vulture-goddess Nekhbet Within the girdle-wall, 37 ft thick and enclosing 75 acres, Quibell conducted excavations in 1897. In the vicinity are many rock-cut tombs with agricultural and domestic scenes. The royal residence lay across the stream, at Hieraconpolis

EL KANTARA. Town of Egypt It is situated on the Suez Canal, some 40 m below Port Said, and is the terminus of the railway from Palestine Here on Jan. 26, 1915, in their first invasion of Egypt, an advance guard of Turks came into touch with a British patrol. On Feb 3 they launched subsidiary attacks against the canal at El Kantara and other points to cover their main attack at Serapeum, 32 m. farther S , but were finally repulsed

EL KEFR. Village of Palestine It lies in the foothills of Mt. Ephraim, 18 m E by N of Jaffa, and 16 m S W. of Shechem. It was captured by the British during the Great War.

ELKHART. City of Indiana, U S A. At the junction of the Elkhart and St Joseph rivers, it is 100 m E S E of Chicago It has a large dam and power-house, and manufactures iron, steel, and other goods. Settled about 1833, it received its city charter in 1875. Pop. (1930) 32,949

ELKHORN River of Nebraska, U S A Rising in the N. part of the state, it flows 200 m S E to the river La Platte, an affluent of the Missouri.

EL KOSSEIR. Seaport of Upper Egypt. It stands on the Red Sea, 96 m E of Keneh, and has a good harbour Pop. 2,000

EL KUTRANI. Village of the Hejaz, Arabia. It is on the Hejaz Rly , 80 m. N. of Maan on the borders of Moab. It was captured during the Great War by the Allies.

ELLAND. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) On the river Calder, it is 3 m. S E of Halifax, and has a station on the L M S Rly. It has textile manufactures Pop (1931) 10,327

ELLASTONE. Village of Staffordshire. It is 5 m S W. of Ashbourne and 1 m N.W. of Norbury and Ellastone station, on the L M S Rly George Eliot's father, Robert Evans, is buried in the churchyard here. At Wootton Hall, 1 m N , Jean Jacques Rousseau lived for more than a year (1766–67)

ELLEN'S ISLE. Islet in Loch Katrine, Perthshire It is the principal scene of Scott's Lady of the Lake.

ELLERBY. Hamlet of Yorkshire (E R) It is 7½ m N E of Hull, on the L N E. Rly

ELLERMAN LINES. British steamship company It owns the City Line, Ellerman Line, Hall Line, Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. and other lines, and its head-quarters are at 19–21, Moorgate, London, E C 2 The Ellerman line has passenger and cargo services from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Swansea, to Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Palermo, and other Italian ports, to Malta, Alexandria, Salonika and other ports of Greece and the Levant; and to Lisbon and Oporto Its offices are at 22, Water Street, Liverpool. The Ellerman and Bucknall Line runs passenger and cargo boats to the ports of Australia, India, and the Far East, to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia and to the ports of S. and E Africa It has also services between Great Britain and some of the European ports. Its offices are at 104–106, Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3



Ellerman Line flag

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE. British steam ship company. With a fleet of nearly 50 vessels, it runs services to most parts of the world. London and Hull are the chief British ports used, but there are also sailings from Aberdeen, Grimsby, Manchester, Newcastle, Middlesbrough, and Swansea. The ports visited include New York and Boston, Bombay and Karachi, Melbourne, Sydney, and other ports in Australasia. In Europe the ships call at



Ellerman's Wilson Line flag

Antwerp, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Malmo, Goteborg, Oslo, Bergen, Danzig, Reval, Riga, Gdynia, Stettin, Leningrad, Marseilles, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Fiume, Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Salonika, Istanbul, Braila, Varna, Galatz, and others. Alexandria and Port Said, in Egypt, are also served The headquarters of the line are in Hull.

ELLESMERE. Urban district and market town of Shropshire It is 11 m S W of Whitchurch, on the G W Rly., and on the mere and canal of the same name. S. Mary's Church is a fine Gothic structure Market days, Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 1,872

ELLESMERE CANAL. Artificial waterway of Shropshire and Cheshire It is 68½ m long, and passes Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Nantwich, and Chester, to Ellesmere Port, on the Mersey, where it connects with Ellesmere docks and the Manchester Ship Canal

ELLESMERE LAND. Large island of British N. America Situated N. of Devon Island and separated from Greenland by Smith Sound, Kennedy Channel, and Robeson Channel, it forms the northernmost part of the Arctic archipelago of N America It is deeply indented, especially on the W Coast, and has the Prince of Wales mountains on the E It was first sighted by William Baffin in 1616

ELLESMERE PORT. Urban district and market town of Cheshire It is 7 m N. of Chester, at the junction of the Manchester Ship and Ellesmere Canals The latter connects Chester and the Midlands with Ellesmere Port, which has a station on the L M S Rly There are large docks. The urban district includes Whitby Market, daily Pop (1931) 18,898

ELLICE. Group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean Consisting of nine small coral atolls, they form part of a larger group known as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Annexed by Britain in 1892, they are under the jurisdiction of a resident commissioner responsible to the Colonial Office. The principal export is copra, and the natives are mainly of Malayo-Polynesian race Pop 3,863 (5 whites)

ELLICHPUR. Town of India The chief town of the province of Berar, it is 100 m W of Nagpur. Once an important city, its prosperity has declined Besides an old palace, the town contains a number of early remains, including a burial shrine associated with a mythical hero, Shah Abdur-Rahman Pop. 13,909

ELLINGHAM. The name of three hamlets of Norfolk. Great Ellingham is 2 m N W of Attleborough, Little Ellingham 4 m N W of Attleborough, while Ellingham is on the river Waveney, 2½ m N E of Bungay, on the L N E Rly

ELLIS ISLAND. Island off New York harbour, U S.A. It was bought from New York state by the United States government in 1808, and since 1891 has been the station where alien immigrants are examined

ELLON. Burgh and market town of Aberdeenshire It is on the river Ythan, 19½ m N E of Aberdeen, and is served by the L N E Rly The Earl's Mount was in ancient days the spot at which justice was administered by the earls of Buchan. Ellon Castle is in the vicinity, Market day, Mon. Pop (1931) 1,300

ELLORA. Ruined town of India It is in Hyderabad state, 13 m N.W. of Aurangabad, and is famous for its rock temples dating from the 5th to the 9th or 10th cent, the finest being the Kailas temple, built in the 8th century The caves cover the face of a hill for 1½ m, and belong to three groups—Buddhist, Brahminical, Jain.

ELLORE. Town of India In Madras, it stands near Colair Lake, 38 m. N. of Masulipatam. It is noted for its carpets Pop. 37,819

ELLSWORTH. City of Maine, U.S.A. A port of entry on the river Union, at the head of navigation, it is 30 m. S.E. of Bangor, on the Maine Central Rly. There are foundries and a fish hatchery. There is an ample supply of water power for the industries. Settled in 1763, it was incorporated in 1800 and granted a city charter in 1869. Pop. (1930) 3,557.

ELMA DAGH. Variant spelling of the name of the mountain range of Asia Minor, also known as Alma Dagh (q.v).

ELMALU. Town of Turkey. It is situated on the river Myra, 25 m. from its entrance into the Mediterranean, and about 60 m. S W. of Anaha The word means apple town. Pop 4,000.

ELMER'S END. District of Kent. It is 1½ m. S W of Beckenham, on the S. Rly

ELMESTHORPE. Village of Leicestershire About 11 m S.W of Leicester; it is served by the L M S Rly The district is marshy and rare plants are found

ELMHAM, NORTH Village of Norfolk Situated 5 m N of E Dereham, it has a station on the L N E Rly. With an old church, it was a bishopric from 673 to 870. South Elmham is a district of Suffolk. Situated S. of Bungay, it contains several villages named after their churches

ELMINA. Seaport of the Gold Coast, W Africa The main coast road from Accra passes through the port, which is 8 m. S W of Cape Coast, and is in telephonic communication with the rest of the colony It possesses a castle built by the Portuguese in 1482, captured by the Dutch in 1637, and transferred to the British in 1872, with the other Dutch settlements in W Africa

ELMIRA. City of New York state, U S A On the Chemung river, 145 m S E of Buffalo, it is served by the Erie and other railways. It contains the state reformatory, a federal building, a state armoury, and several educational institutions, among which are Elmira College for women, a free academy, and a school of commerce A busy rly. and industrial centre, it has rly workshops, iron works, foundries, and glass, tobacco, and boot and shoe factories. Pop (1930) 47,397

ELMIRA. Village of Ontario, Canada It is on the C N R and C P R lines, 12 m N. of Berlin It utilizes hydro-electric power, and has foundries, Pop (1931) 2,170.

EL MLETANIA. Town of Libya It is situated in Cyrenaica and is famed for its magnificent pasturage. Under the auspices of the Italian government big concessions of land for farming and cattle raising have been granted to colonists

ELMSHORN. River port of Prussia. In Schleswig-Holstein, it stands on the Krückau, about 10 m. from its junction with the Elbe, and 23 m. from Hamburg. Other industries include the manufacture of textiles. Pop 15,000.

ELMSWELL. Village of Suffolk. It is 9 m E of Bury St Edmunds, on the L N E Rly. Here is an interesting church with a decorated font Pop. 954.

EL MUGHAR. Village of Palestine. It lies 10 m N E of Esdud, and during the Great War was captured by the British from the Turks.

EL MUGHEIR. Village of Palestine It lies slightly W. of the Jordan, 17 m. N. of Jericho It was captured by British and Indian troops during the Great War.

EL OBEID. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The capital of the province of Kordofan, it is situated about 160 m by road W. of the Nile and 430 m by rail S W of Khartoum. A primary school where English is taught has been opened The surrounding neighbourhood is good shooting country and the centre of the world's main supply of gum arabic Pop about 12,000.

ELOBEY, GREAT. Small island in the gulf of Guinea, W. Africa A Spanish possession, with its neighbour, Little Eloboy, it lies off the mouth of the Gabun river, French Equatorial Africa. It has an area of ¼ sq. m, and is occupied by natives, mostly of the Benga tribe. Pop. 123.

ELOBEY, LITTLE. Small island in the gulf of Guinea, W. Africa A Spanish possession, with its neighbour Great Elobey, it lies off the mouth of the Gabun river, French Equatorial Africa. The island covers an area of 22 acres and is occupied by natives mostly of the Benga tribe. Pop 222.

EL PASO. City of Texas, U S.A. A health resort and port of entry, it stands 3,760 ft above sea level on the Rio Grande, which separates the state from Mexico. It is the terminus of the National Railways of Mexico and several other lines Among its buildings are the federal building, the city hall, and a Carnegie library. Its educational institutions include a school of mines and metallurgy Elephant Butte dam, completed in 1916, furnishes irrigation for fruit and vegetable growing. The chief industry is the smelting of copper and lead ores Pop. (1930) 102,421.

ELPHIN. Market town of co. Roscommon, I F S It lies 9 m. S W of Carrick-on-Shannon, and was at one time the seat of a bishop Market day, Wed. Pop. (1926) 562

ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN. German name for the French district of Alsace-Lorraine (q.v).

ELSECAR. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 5½ m S E of Barnsley, on the L M S Rly

ELSENHAM. Village of Essex. It is 5 m. N E of Bishop's Stortford, on the L N.E. Rly. Here is a jam factory

ELSHAM. Village of Lincolnshire On the the Wolds, 2¾ m N W. of Barnetby, it has a station on the L N E Rly

ELSINORE. Another name for the Danish seaport now known as Helsingor (q v)

ELSLACK. Village of Yorkshire (W R) About 4 m. S W. of Skipton, it is served by the L M S Rly A Roman camp was excavated in 1908

ELSTEAD. Village of Surrey It is 3½ m from Milford Its 13th century church has some fine woodwork and a beautiful porch Pop 1,029.

ELSTED. Hamlet of Sussex It is 4½ m W S W. of Midhurst on the S Rly.

ELSTER, BLACK River of Germany It rises in the mountains between Saxony and Bohemia, and flows mainly N until it falls into the Elbe, 10 m from Wittenberg Its length is 110 m

ELSTER, WHITE. River of central Europe It rises in the Elstergebirge in Bohemia, but most of its total course of 120 m is in Saxony It falls into the Saale in two branches, one near Halle, and the other near Merseburg It flows past Leipzig, where the Pleisse joins it.

ELSTER. Town and watering place of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the White Elster near the Bohemian border, and is known for its mineral baths Pop. 3,500

ELSTERGEBIRGE. Mountain range of Czechoslovakia. It runs from the Erzgebirge to the Fichtelgebirge, and reaches a height of 2,630 ft.

ELSTOW (formerly Helenstow). Village of Bedfordshire. It is 1 m. S. of Bedford. Bunyan was born here (1628) and lived here, and the neighbourhood is rich in associations with him. The Bunyan memorial hall was opened in 1910.

ELSTREE. Town of Hertfordshire. It is 7 m. S of St Albans, on the L M S. Rly. The church of S. Nicolas was rebuilt in the 19th century With Boreham Wood, it is a centre of the film industry, several large studios having been built in both places. Pop 2,238.

ELSWICK. District of Northumberland. It forms part of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and has a station on the L N.E Rly. Here are the works of Sir W G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

EL TEB. Village of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated about 8 m S W. of the road from Trinkitat on the Red Sea to Tokar, it is memorable for the battle fought there Feb 29, 1884, between the Arabs under Osman Digna and the British. After the capture of Tokar by the Arabs a small British force of 4,400 men signally defeated them in their camp at El Teb.

ELTHAM. District of Kent. It is in the metropolitan borough of Woolwich, 7 m S E. of London Bridge, and has stations at Mottingham, Well Hall, and Eltham Park on the S. Rly. Open spaces include Eltham Park and Avery Hill Eltham Palace was built towards the end of the 13th century and afterwards enlarged The extant portions, the banqueting hall and part of the old kitchens, are fine examples of domestic architecture of the reign of Edward IV. The 15th century bridge across the moat remains. There are some old houses in the High St , and the one occupied by Sir T More still stands Pop 28,308

ELTHAM. Town of North Island, New Zealand. Situated 36 m S E of New Plymouth on the main line to Wellington, it is the chief centre of the Taranaki district, and has an extensive dairying industry Pop. 1,711.

EL TINEH. Small port of Egypt Situated on a small inlet of the sea, a few miles S E of Port Said, it lies near the site of the old ruined city of Pelusium.

EL TINEH. Village of Palestine. It lies about 15 m. N of Beersheba, on the branch railway of the Lydda-Jerusalem line, and is the junction for Gaza and Beersheba. It was captured by Australian troops during the Great War.

ELTON. Salt lake of Russia. It lies on the border of the Kirghiz Steppes, 60 m E. of the Volga, in the Lower Volga Area. Its area is 60 sq m Although it receives the waters of several streams, and has no outlet, it is very shallow, and strongly impregnated with salt, thousands of tons being extracted from it yearly The Kalmucks call it the lake of gold

ELTON. Village of Cheshire Near the river Mersey, it is 4 m. S W. of Frodsham, and is served by the L M S. Rly

ELTON. Village of Huntingdonshire. It is 5 m. N E of Oundle, on the L M S Rly Fotheringay, where Mary Queen of Scots was tried and executed in 1587, is 1½ m S W. Pop 539.

ELTON. Hamlet of Nottinghamshire It is 12½ m. S E of Nottingham, on the L N E Rly

ELVANFOOT. Hamlet of Lanarkshire. It lies at the junction of the Elvan Water and the Clyde, 5 m. S E. of Abington, on the L M S Rly.

ELVAN WATER. Streamlet of Lanarkshire. It rises on Lowther Hill and flows 8 m. N E. to join the Clyde at Elvanfoot

ELVAS. City of Portugal. It stands on an affluent of the Guadiana, 170 m E of Lisbon and 10 m W of Badajoz, on the Lisbon-Madrid Rly. It has a Gothic cathedral, a 15th century aqueduct, and an arsenal. The manufactures include pottery and brandy, and the exports olives and plums. The Roman Alpesa or Helvas and the Moorish Balesh, Elvas is an historic place Pop. 11,747

ELWOOD. City of Indiana, U.S A. On a small stream, 39 m. N E. of Indianapolis, it has large tinplate works, and manufactures flour, glass, and furniture. Natural gas is found in the district Formerly known as Quincy, it became a city in 1891. Pop. (1930) 10,685.

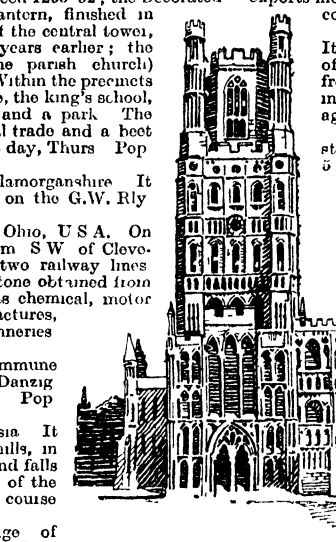
ELY, ISLE OF. Administrative county of England It lies within the geographical county of Cambridge, of which it forms the N. part, and is bounded on the E by Norfolk, on the N by Lincolnshire, and on the W. by Huntingdonshire and the Soke of Peterborough. Its area is 372 sq. m. The Nene and the Cam are its principal rivers, while it is intersected by several artificial water channels. Ely is the chief town, others of note being Wisbech, March, and Whittlesea. The term isle of Ely belongs historically to a small area immediately round the city of Ely, which was surrounded by fens, now drained and very fertile. Crops of fruit, flowers, and bulbs are produced. It sends one member

to parliament. The isle and the whole neighbourhood has associations with Hereward the Wake and his struggle against the Norman invaders (1070–71). Pop (1931) 77,705



Ely arms

ELY. City, urban district, and market town of Cambridgeshire. On the river Ouse, in the isle of Ely, it is 15 m N E of Cambridge, on the L N E Rly The present cathedral was begun in 1083 It embraces every style from Early Norman to Late Perpendicular. The W. portion of the nave and W. tower were added in 1180, the Galilee or W porch was completed about the beginning of the 13th century, the choir was erected between 1235–52, the Decorated octagon tower and lantern, finished in 1328, took the place of the central tower, which collapsed six years earlier; the lady chapel (now the parish church) dates from 1321–49 Within the precincts are the bishop's palace, the king's school, a theological college, and a park The city has an agricultural trade and a beet sugar factory. Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 8,382.



Ely. The west tower of the beautiful Gothic cathedral, a landmark of the fenland

ELY. Hamlet of Glamorganshire It is 1 m W of Cardiff, on the G.W. Rly Here are paper mills

ELYRIA. City of Ohio, U S A. On the river Black, 25 m S W of Cleveland, it is served by two railway lines It trades in building stone obtained from local quarries, and has chemical, motor car, and paint manufactures, steel works, and tanneries Pop (1930) 25,633

EMAUS. Rural commune of the free city of Danzig It has a cattle market Pop 2,503

EMBA. River of Asia It rises in the Mugojar hills, in the Kazak republic, and falls into the N E. corner of the Caspian Sea after a course of about 300 m

EMBLETON. Village of Northumberland It is 6½ m N E of Alnwick, and is served by the L N E Rly (Christon Bank station) The vicarage, one of three in Northumberland formerly fortified, still has a machicolated tower

EMBO. Village of Sutherlandshire Situated 2½ m N E of Dornoch on the L.M S Rly, it is a fishing centre

EMBRUN. Town of France It stands above the Durance in the department of Hautes Alpes, being nearly 3,000 ft high It was once the seat of an archbishop, and its magnificent cathedral, built in the 12th century, remains Dedicated to Notre Dame, it has a fine tower and other features Pilgrims visited Embrun in the Middle Ages to venerate a picture of the Madonna painted on the cathedral door The place became a bishopric soon after 300 Pop 2,800

EMDEN. Seaport and town of Prussia In the province of Hanover, it is near the mouth of the Ems, 50 m W N W. of Oldenburg, and is the terminus of the Dortmund-Ems canal The port and its harbours are on a ship canal, which connects with the Ems, 2½ m. away, and other canals The chief churches are the Great Church, Gasthaus Church, and New Church. The 16th century Renaissance town hall contains a collection of firearms. Pop. 27,800.

EMILIA Territorial division of Italy. It slopes from the Apennines to the river Po, and faces the Adriatic The name is derived from the Roman Via Aemilia, the great N. road which passed through the territory The dept. includes the provs of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, and Reggio Emilia, and has an area of 8,537 sq m Low-lying along the coastal region, it is elsewhere hilly The dept. is drained by tributaries of the Po Pop. (1931) 3,214,940.

EMLEY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R). It is situated 7 m S E. of Huddersfield Pop. (1931) 1,635

EMMAHAVEN. Town and port of Sumatra, Netherlands E. Indies It is on the W. coast, about 5 m from Padang, and has railway connexion with the Ombilin coalfield, 40 m to the E, and also with the interior of the island The exports include coal, rubber, tobacco, copra, hides, coffee, and rattans Pop about 80,000.

EMMEN. Town of the Netherlands. It is 29 m S S E of Groningen, just N W. of the Berger Meer, and on the road from Groningen to Koevorden The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture Pop (1930) 40,961

EMMERICH. Town of Prussia It stands on the right bank of the Rhine, 5 m from Cleves and not far from the frontiers of the Netherlands The chief building is the minster church, built in the 11th and 12th centuries, while another is the church of S Aldegundo A steam ferry crosses the Rhine here There are various industries, the chief being the manufacture of iron castings, sugar, margarine, and tobacco Pop. 13,500

EMNETH Village of Norfolk It is 2 m S E of Wisbech, on the L N E Rly. The church is Early English and Norman Pop. 1,810

EMPOLI. Town of Italy It stands on the Arno, 20 m by rail W of Florence, in a fertile district The collegiate church, founded 1093, retains part of its curious original façade, its pictures are mostly housed in a neighbouring gallery. Jacopo Chimenti, the painter, was a native There are manufactures of cotton, leather, glass, and art pottery Pop 21,500

EMPORIA. City of Kansas, U S A Situated 61 m S W. of Topeka, on the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa-Fé Rlys, it is the seat of the college of Emporia, a state normal school, the Emporia school of music and art, and a Carnegie library The surrounding district produces grain and cattle, and there are mills, machine shops, marble works, and various factories Settled in 1856, it was incorporated in 1870 Pop (1930) 14,067

EMS. River of Germany It rises in Westphalia, in the Teutoburger Wald, and flows mainly in a N direction through Westphalia and Hanover to the Dollart, an opening of the North Sea. Its length is about 210 m, and its chief tributaries are the Aa, Haase, Hessel, and Leda It has been canalised as part of the system of German waterways

EMS. Town and watering place of Prussia. It stands on both sides of the Lahn, 11 m. from

Coblenz. The town is known for its waters and beautiful scenery. Silver and lead mining is carried on in the district. Pop. 7,000

EMSWORTH. Seaport of Hampshire. At the mouth of the Ems, it is 76 m from London and 9 m from Portsmouth, and has a station on the S. Rly. There is a harbour, and oysters are cultivated. Pop 2,200

ENARE. Lake of Finland It is fed by a number of rivers, and discharges its waters through the Pasvik into the Varanger Fiord in the Arctic Ocean Its area is 550 sq m

ENAREA. Plateau region of Abyssinia It lies S W. of Shoa, in the hill country 8,000 ft above sea level, upon the slopes of which coffee grows in abundance The people are an off-shoot of the Gallas, and the chief town is Saka.

ENCARNACION. Department of Paraguay Watered by the river Paraná and tributaries, it is one of the most important, fertile, and best cultivated districts of Paraguay, the chief products being fruit Pop 16,000

ENCARNACION. Town of Paraguay Situated on the river Paraná, 175 m by rail S E of Asuncion, its harbour is the port of several lines navigating the Paraná valley and is the terminus of the Paraguay Central Rly. The town is in a rich agricultural district and exports maté, tobacco, hides, and timber Pop 7,500

ENCOUNTER BAY. Inlet of the coast of S Australia Situated some 50 m S E of Adelaide, it lies between C Jarvis on the N and Jaffa Cape on the S and is 90 m across. Off the N W corner lies Kangaroo Island.

ENDERBURY. One of the eight small islands composing the Phoenix Group in the Pacific Ocean It lies almost 1,000 m N E of the Fiji Islands, and is under the jurisdiction of the British high commissioner of the western Pacific.

ENDERBY LAND. Tract of Antarctica It extends S. from the Antarctic circle, and was discovered in 1831 by John Biscoe, who named it after his employers, Enderby Brothers

ENDON. Village of Staffordshire It is 4½ m S W of Leek, and has a station (Endon and Stanley) on the L M.S Rly Pop 1,512

ENDUR. Village of Palestine It is 7 m. S E. of Nazareth, and is the ancient Endor, the home of the witch whom Saul consulted

ENFIELD. Urban district and market town of Middlesex It lies 10½ m N of London, on the L N E. Rly, and is traversed by the New river. The palace, built by Edward VI for his sister, Elizabeth, became a grammar school, then a post office, and then a club before being demolished The parish church of S Andrew has a beautiful 15th century brass The Ridgeway is a residential district Enfield is mentioned in Domesday Book Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth lived here, and the chase was a favourite hunting ground of James I. It has associations with Keats, Captain Marryat, and Charles Lamb, who lived at Chase Side. Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 67,869

ENFIELD LOCK. Lock on the river Lea, Enfield, Middlesex. The name is also applied to the district around it Here is the Government small-arms factory from which the Enfield rifle took its name

ENGADINE. Upper portion of the Inn valley, Switzerland In the canton of Grisons, it stretches 60 m between two chains of the Rhaetian Alps, is 1 m to 1½ m broad, and has an alt of 4,000 to 6,000 ft From Martinsbruck, on the border of Tirol, it runs S W. up to the Maloja Pass The Upper Engadine is more frequented than the Lower Engadine, which, however, has mineral springs at Schuls The strong, bracing air of the valley renders it a popular health resort. St. Moritz is the chief town.

ENGELBERG. Village of Switzerland. It stands at the N. foot of the Titlis, 14 m. by electric rly S of Lucerne, and is a favourite summer and winter tourist resort. The Benedictine abbey, founded 1120, was rebuilt in 1729, its farm is noted for cheeses Pop 2,500.

ENGLAND. Country of Europe It covers the larger and southern part of the island of Great Britain, excepting only the western part that is known as Wales Its area is 50,874 sq m. It measures 430 m in extreme length from the Lizard to Berwick-on-Tweed and 370 m. in extreme breadth from Land's End to Lowestoft.

TOPOGRAPHY The country is bounded by Scotland on the N. and Wales on part of the W; elsewhere its borders are the North Sea on the E, the English Channel on the S, and the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea on the W In shape it is an irregular triangle The coast, especially on the W, is broken with numerous openings, making a total length of 1,800 m. The W. coast is high and rocky, bold cliffs and buttresses of hard rock standing out to sea On it are three large openings—Solway Firth, Morecambe Bay, and the Bristol Channel, as well as the mouths of the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Dee, which, however, is Welsh on one side Between England and Wales there is no natural boundary The chief headlands are St Bees Head, Hartland Point, and Land's End

The S coast is divided into two sections by the Isle of Wight East of it is a coastline with a low, clay shore, broken here and there by chalk cliffs, W of it the coast is high and bold Its chief openings are harbours, several of which are unusually good. They include Portsmouth Harbour, Southampton Water, Weymouth Bay, Tor Bay, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbour, and Mount's Bay The chief headlands are the Lizard, Start Point, Portland Bill, St. Alban's Head, Selsey Bill, Beachy Head, Dungeness, and the S Foreland The E. coast is regular in outline, broken only by the estuaries of rivers In places it is high and rocky, but much of it is low and sandy, and along parts of it the sea is encroaching The principal river mouths are those of the Tyne, the Tees, the Humber, and the Thames; on it, too, is the Wash The chief headlands are Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, Lowestoft Ness, the Naze, and the North Foreland, The N boundary is formed by the course of the Tweed, the line of the Cheviots, and three streams —Kershope Burn, Liddel Water, and the Sark—falling into the Solway Its length is just under 100 m.

There are but few islands off the coast of England. The Isle of Man and the Isle of Wight are the largest, but the former is not, strictly speaking, part of England, having its own laws and government. Off Northumberland are the Farne Islands, Lindisfarne or Holy Island, and Coquet Island, but off the E coast there is nothing else until Foulness Island, off Essex, is reached, but this, like Thanet and Sheppey, in Kent, cannot properly be called an island Off the W coast are Walney Island, opposite Barrow, and Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel. Off Cornwall are the Scilly Islands.

Of the straits, the most important is the strait of Dover, 21 miles across at the narrowest part Spithead and the Solent, between the Isle of Wight and the mainland, lead to England's two finest harbours, Portsmouth and Southampton Roads—places where vessels can ride in safety—are the Downs, between the Goodwin Sands and Kent, and Yarmouth Roads

In England the mountainous areas are mainly in the west and the flatter ones in the east. The Pennine Range extends from the Peak in Derbyshire to the Cheviots. It is about 200 miles

long West of this range lies the Cumbrian group of mountains in the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire This is the most rugged district of England and one of the most beautiful The mountains of this group are the highest in England The chief are Scafell, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw, and there are many between 2,000 and 3,000 ft high The high peaks of the Pennines include Whernside and Ingleborough in Yorkshire In the extreme south-west are the mountains of Devon and Cornwall, the highest peaks being Yes Tor and High Willhays on Dartmoor and Brown Willy on Bodmin Moor.

In the east and south are numerous ranges of hills, mostly, however, under 1,000 ft in height In Yorkshire are the Cleveland Hills and the moors in the north, in the south east of the county are the Wolds The midland and eastern counties have ranges of low hills, Gogmagog Chernwood Forest, Edge Hill, and Wolds in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, while in Shropshire are the Wrekin, and the Clee Hills going up to nearly 2,000 ft In the south the hills are more pronounced Somerset has the Mendips and the Quantocks with points just over 1,000 ft in height Gloucestershire has the Cotswolds and Oxfordshire the Chilterns, while the Malverns are in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire South of the Thames are the North and the South Downs, the former culminating in Leith Hill (965 ft) Hampshire and Wiltshire have their Downs Inkpen Beacon is the only point in south-east England that is over 1,000 ft high. In the north are the Cheviots

The low-lying parts of England may be divided into three plains The eastern embraces the plain of York—re, the valley of the Yorkshire Ouse, the fen district, now drained, but at one time mainly marsh and bog, and the three counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex The central plain covers most of the counties of Leicester, Stafford, and Warwick, and parts of Derby and Nottingham, while the western plain runs through Lancashire and Cheshire to the basin of the Severn In addition there is the Weald in Kent and Sussex

In England the watershed is nearer the west than the east coast Of the eastern rivers the chief are the Thames, Trent, Yorkshire Ouse, Wear, and Tyne Smaller ones include the Tees, Great Ouse, Welland, Nen, Yare, Stour (in Essex), Orwell, Colne, Witham, and Stour (in Kent) The Trent and the Yorkshire Ouse unite to form the Humber The former rises in Staffordshire and crosses the north midland counties, receiving on the way the Derwent, Soar, Tame, Dove, and Sow The Yorkshire Ouse is formed by five streams which come down from the Pennines—they are the Swale, Ure, Nidd, Wharfe, and Aire (with the Calder) The Tyne is a union of two streams which join near Hexham

On the west is the Severn, the longest of English rivers, but it has not the commercial importance of either the Thames or the Trent Other western rivers are the Wye and the Bristol Avon, and in Lancashire the Lune and Ribble. In Cumberland are the Eden, Derwent, and other streams Between Wales and Lancashire are also the Dee and the short but important Mersey. The Thames flows almost across England to form an estuary just below London On its way from its source in Gloucestershire, it receives the Evenlode, Windrush, Thame, Cherwell, Kennet, Wey, Mole, Brent, Darent, Medway, and many other streams The southern rivers except the Thames are all quite short, the Exe (55 miles) being the longest. From east to west the others are Rother, Sussex Ouse, Adur, Arun, Itchin, Wiltshire Avon, Stour (in Dorset), Teign, Dart, and Tamar.

The lakes of England are concentrated in Cumberland and Westmorland Windermere is the largest, others are Ullswater, Derwentwater, Buttermere, Grasmere, Wastwater, and Crummock Water Sheets of water outside that area are Rudyard Lake, in Staffordshire, and Fleet Pond, in Hampshire In Norfolk and Suffolk are the Broads, and in Cheshire and Shropshire are the meres

There are but few forests left in England although the names of many remain The largest forested area is the New Forest Dartmoor and Exmoor, the largest moorlands, are no longer forested There are slight remains of Sherwood Forest, the Forest of Dean, Needwood, Epping, and other ancient forests Buckland in Norfolk is an area that has been afforested in the 20th century There are extensive moorland areas in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

POPULATION The population of England, according to the census of 1931, was 37,789 738. The increases since the 1871 census, are

Year	Population
1871	21,495,131
1881	24,613,926
1891	27,489,228
1901	30,813,043
1911	34,045,290
1921	35,681,019

In 1931 there were in England over 100 towns and urban districts with populations estimated as in excess of 50,000 Of these, 48 had over 100,000 people The 1931 populations of these 48 cities and towns are as follows

London	4,396,821
Birmingham	1,002,413
Liverpool	855,539
Manchester	766,333
Sheffield	511,742
Leeds	482,789
Bristol	396,918
Hull	313,366
Bradford	298,041
West Ham	294,086
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	283,145
Stoke-upon-Trent	276,619
Nottingham	268,801
Portsmouth	249,288
Leicester	239,111
Croydon	233,115
Salford	223,442
Plymouth	208,166
Sunderland	185,870
Willesden	184,410
Bolton	177,253
Southampton	176,025
Coventry	167,046
Tottenham	157,748
Birkenhead	147,946
Brighton	147,427
East Ham	142,460
Derby	142,406
Oldham	140,309
Middlesbrough	138,489
Wolverhampton	133,190
Walthamstow	132,965
Ilford	131,046
Leyton	128,317
Norwich	126,207
Stockport	125,505
Blackburn	122,695
Gateshead	122,379
Southend-on-Sea	120,093
Preston	118,833
Ealing	117,688
Bournemouth	116,780
Hendon	115,682
Huddersfield	113,467
South Shields	113,452
St Helens	106,793
Walsall	103,102
Blackpool	101,543

These populous centres fall into three groups: the manufacturing towns on the coalfields of Durham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Mid-


ENGLAND & WALES
English Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
Main Railways
Steamship Routes
Cables
SCOTLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
WESTMORLAND
NORTH RIDING
EAST RIDING
WEST RIDING
YORKSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
DENBIGH
FLINT
MERIONETH
CARNARVON
ANGLESEY
MONTGOMERY
SHROPSHIRE
STAFFORD
DERBY
LEICESTER
RUTLAND
LINCOLN
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
ESSEX
HERTFORD
BEDFORD
HUNTINGDON
NORTHAMPTON
WORCESTER
WARWICK
HEREFORD
RADNOR
BRECKNOCK
CARDIGAN
CARMARTHEN
PEMBROKE
GLAMORGAN
MONMOUTH
GLOUCESTER
OXFORD
BERKS
BUCKS
MIDDLESEX
LONDON
SURREY
KENT
SUSSEX
HAMPSHIRE
WILTSHIRE
SOMERSET
DORSET
DEVON
CORNWALL
ISLE OF MAN
IRISH SEA
NORTH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
FRANCE
Channel Islands
Jersey
Guernsey
Alderney
Dublin
Belfast
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Liverpool
Manchester
Birmingham
Bristol
Cardiff
Swansea
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Southampton
Brighton
Hastings
Dover
Calais
Boulogne
Ostend
Antwerp
Rotterdam
Amsterdam
Hamburg
Cuxhaven
Harwich
Ipswich
Norwich
Cambridge
Oxford
Reading
Gibraltar
Malta
Cape St. Vincent
Cape Finisterre
Cape Clear
Fastnet
Holyhead
Fishguard
Milford Haven
Aberystwith
Cardigan
Pembroke
Tenby
Carmarthen
Swansea
Llandovery
Brecon
Hereford
Worcester
Gloucester
Cheltenham
Stratford
Warwick
Coventry
Leicester
Nottingham
Derby
Sheffield
Leeds
Bradford
Halifax
Huddersfield
Wakefield
Doncaster
York
Harrogate
Scarborough
Hull
Grimsby
Lincoln
Boston
Peterborough
Cambridge
Ely
Bedford
Luton
Hertford
Watford
Chelmsford
Colchester
Maldon
Southend
Canterbury
Ashford
Folkestone
Dover
Deal
Margate
Ramsgate
Chatham
Rochester
Gravesend
Tilbury
Guildford
Dorking
Epsom
Kingston
Richmond
Hampton Court
Windsor
Slough
Maidenhead
Henley
Oxford
Abingdon
Wantage
Newbury
Basingstoke
Winchester
Salisbury
Andover
Romsey
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
Arundel
Worthing
Brighton
Lewes
Eastbourne
Hastings
Rye
Tunbridge Wells
Sevenoaks
Maidstone
Ashford
Canterbury
Whitstable
Herne Bay
Margate
Ramsgate
Deal
Dover
Folkestone
Hythe
Romney
Rye
Hastings
Eastbourne
Newhaven
Brighton
Worthing
Littlehampton
Bognor
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Bournemouth
Poole
Weymouth
Dorchester
Yeovil
Taunton
Bridgwater
Minehead
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Lynton
Exmouth
Exeter
Dawlish
Teignmouth
Torquay
Brixham
Totnes
Plymouth
Devonport
Saltash
Liskeard
Looe
Fowey
Par
St Austell
Truro
Falmouth
Helston
Penzance
St Ives
Camborne
Redruth
Hayle
Land's End
The Lizard
Start Point
Portland Bill
St Alban's Head
Needles
Isle of Wight
Cowes
Ryde
Sandown
Shanklin
Ventnor
Newport
Freshwater
Yarmouth
Calshot
Lymington
Christchurch
Bournemouth
Poole
Swanage
Weymouth
Portland
Lyme Regis
Axminster
Honiton
Sidmouth
Exmouth
Exeter
Crediton
Okehampton
Launceston
Bude
Boscastle
Tintagel
Padstow
Newquay
St Ives
Penzance
Land's End
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Truro
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Swanage
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Christchurch
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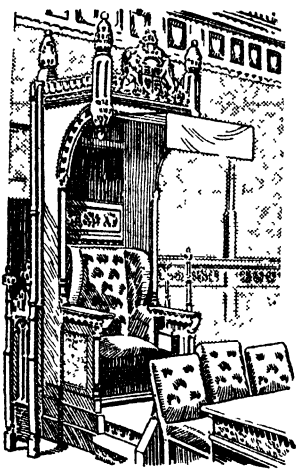
Sandown
Ryde
Cowes
Isle of Wight
Needles
St Alban's Head
Portland Bill
Start Point

Greater London Of these, Dagenham consists almost wholly of one of the new London County Council housing estates reserved primarily for the relief of the overcrowded areas in the centre of the metropolis Hendon claims special mention in that the high rate of increase which places it second on the list follows the considerable growth of 44 per cent in the 1911–21 period Croydon and Ealing within, and Bournemouth, Doncaster, Coventry, Luton, and Southend-on-Sea outside Greater London, are also prominent in showing continuous and large increases over two consecutive decades Of the decreases shown, no fewer than nine are in respect of county boroughs in Lancashire, and in six of these the decline is in continuation of a loss in the preceding period. Eastbourne, Great Yarmouth, and Hastings owe their unexpected presence in the decrease category to the fact that their populations were swollen in 1921 by temporary summer visitors This is due to the fact, that in 1921 the census was taken in June, not, as is usual, in April.

Of the county areas, Middlesex stands highest on the list with an increase of 30 8 per cent and is immediately followed by Surrey (27 0), Hertfordshire (20 4), Essex (19 4), and Buckinghamshire (15 0), all of them closely associated with the metropolis In the county of London itself, a decrease of 2 0 per cent is recorded, while in Kent, the remaining metropolitan county, the recorded increase of 6 7 per cent which is but little above the average of the country at large understates the real growth which would have been more like 10 8 per cent. but for the temporary inflation by summer visitors at the census of 1921 Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, and Shropshire each show small increases in succession to decreases in the preceding period, but most of the other agricultural counties show decreases for the period



England Speaker's chair in the House of Commons

GOVERNMENT. England is the centre of a great empire, and its king and parliament have become responsible for a great portion of the earth's surface and inhabitants, although the equal status of the Dominions was formally recognized in the statute of Westminster of 1931

To the House of Commons, which represents the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, England returns a clear majority of members Of a total of 615, no fewer than 492 are returned by English constituencies, 230 by counties, 255 by boroughs, and 7 by universities At the head of the executive is the prime minister, whose powers have increased enormously since about 1900. Acting with, or rather under him, are other ministers, the most important of whom form the Cabinet These Cabinet ministers are bound together by a common set of principles, this being especially so when they belong to a single political party, but it is also true of a coalition The modern tendency, however, is rather for the decisive bond to be the common enjoyment of the prime minister's confidence

The powers of the Cabinet can hardly be defined, so much depends upon the personality of its members, but they are considerable It has a marked influence on legislation because, without its support, a proposal for a new law has little chance of success. In practice the Cabinet initiates legislation It is the creature of the House of Commons, and is never unmindful of its creator's will if such is emphatically expressed, but in the dealings of the one with the other the Cabinet has the inestimable advantage of being a small body animated by a common purpose against a large one in which the common purpose is rarely present The ministers are in charge of the various departments of state, being responsible to Parliament for their working The outward sign of this responsibility is their presence in one or other of the Houses of Parliament in order to answer questions, or to defend, if need be, the actions of the departments over which they preside The departments are manned by civil servants

Apart from the executive, but equally under the control of parliament, is the judiciary At its head is the lord chancellor, who presides over the House of Lords, which is the supreme court of law, save for certain classes of cases in which the judicial committee of the privy council serves that purpose For England and Wales there is a supreme court of judicature, from which appeals lie to the House of Lords This consists of two branches, a court of appeal and a high court of justice The latter is further divided into chancery, king's bench, and probate, divorce and admiralty divisions, while special branches, e g , bankruptcy, have been established. The judges of the king's bench go round the country on circuit, there being for England and Wales eight circuits, and in each a number of assize towns. London is outside the circuit system, and for it there is a central criminal court Justice is administered locally by recorders and magistrates, who sit in quarter and petty sessions The magistrates deal with minor cases, sending those of a more serious character to the assizes County courts all over the country deal with civil cases involving less than a certain amount of money

Under the supreme control of parliament, the people of England enjoy a large measure of local government The electors of county, borough, district, and parish choose certain men and women to form a council which manages such matters as parliament has entrusted to it In many, but not all, of these councils, there is an element not directly elected, the aldermen

The main division, as far as local government areas are concerned is the venerable one between county and borough, although the demarcation is by no means complete The 40 counties of England have had some sort of local government for a thousand years, but the existing system only dates from the Local Government Act of 1888. The officials who until that time governed the counties, lord lieutenants, high sheriffs, and magistrates in quarter sessions, retain their positions, but not their powers, which passed in 1888 almost entirely to elected bodies called county councils The county councils set up in 1888 do not correspond altogether to the counties as they existed before that date For the 40 old or geographical counties, 50 county councils were set up and there are, consequently, 50 new or administrative counties The additional ten were found by making the three historic divisions of Yorkshire and the three parts of Lincolnshire into counties, each

with a council, by dividing the five counties of Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, Northamptonshire, Suffolk, and Sussex into two each, and by creating a new county of London from parts of Surrey, Middlesex, and Kent The county councils hold elections every third year, and their powers over education, police, public health, and other matters are laid down in the Acts of 1888 and following years Towards their expenses they receive large sums from the Government, but the balance they raise by a rate on all property within the county. There is no limit to the amount they can thus raise, but their accounts are supervised by the ministry of health. They can, under certain conditions, borrow money.

The Act of 1888 affected also the boroughs It created a class of boroughs called county boroughs, placing them entirely outside the authority of the county councils, and thus established a system by which every place is in a county, either county proper or county borough, and consequently every voter is represented in one or the other of the councils To be raised to the rank of a county borough a town must have a population of at least 75,000 In 1931 there were 81 of these county boroughs. They have exactly the same powers as the county councils received under the Act of 1888, together with any others they may possess under Acts regulating the affairs of the boroughs

We come now to areas and councils which are subordinate to the county councils Excluding the county boroughs, every part of England is either a borough, an urban, or a rural district, and every one of these is part of an administrative county and is represented in its county council. The borough is a place which has received a charter of incorporation, and, excluding the county boroughs, there are over 200 of them in England Their local government is regulated by the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835 and an amending Act of 1882 which made their constitutions uniform Each borough, and each county borough also, is governed by a mayor and council consisting of aldermen and councillors The councillors are elected for three years, one third of them retiring every year, and they choose the aldermen, who form one-third of their number

Since 1888 the affairs of the non county boroughs have been supervised to some extent by the county councils, to which they send representatives There is thus a division of authority In some the borough has its own police force, in others the county council provides this Education again is sometimes controlled by the one and sometimes by the other These boroughs levy their own rates and also raise something towards the expenses of the county council A special class of boroughs are the 28 into which the county of London is divided They are subordinate to the London County Council and their powers are somewhat different from those of the ordinary boroughs, but they are not county boroughs

The country outside London and outside the provincial boroughs is divided into urban and rural districts, called into existence by an Act of 1894 Urban districts are the thickly populated areas which have not yet become boroughs ; rural districts are the country areas The division is not absolutely rigid, and occasionally a rural district is found to be quite populous Each is governed by a council, elected for three years. The head is called chairman, not mayor, and there are no aldermen These councils work in general under the supervision of the county council. If their population exceeds 20,000 they manage their own education, but the chief duties of the bulk of them are connected with the public health.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE. Perhaps the most important developments of industry in England since the Great War have been the increasing use of electricity, the movement of manufacturing activities to London and the south-east, and the adoption of a policy of protection. A regional scheme for supplying the whole country with electric power has been put into operation, and this is one, though not the only, reason for the new industries, no longer dependent upon coal, choosing the London area as the sphere of their activities The third event, the introduction of a tariff, took place in 1931. There is a general tariff of 10 per cent. on most imports, except certain foodstuffs, and a higher one on various manufactured articles. England does not as yet make much use of her water power for industry About 200,000 h p have been developed. A scheme for increasing this by erecting a great barrage across the Severn has been put forward.

Agriculture is still England's premier industry. Probably it employs more capital and labour than any other , certainly it is more widespread. Farms exist in every county, although their products vary to some extent with local and other conditions. The 22,000,000 acres which constitute the land surface of the country are taken up principally with permanent pasture, whereon sheep and cattle are grazed, and arable ; the former covers 13,574,000 acres and the latter 8,954,000 Rough grazing land accounts for a further 3,595,000 acres Almost half the arable land is used for corn crops Clover and natural grasses cover more than 2,000,000 acres, and green crops only a little less. The remainder, apart from the bare fallow, consists of over 200,000 acres of orchard and a smaller amount under hops and small fruit. Of corn crops the chief are wheat, oats, and barley. Turnips and swedes are the most popular of the green crops ; after these come potatoes and mangolds Live-stock farming is another important branch of agriculture Sheep, cattle, and pigs are reared for the markets, and cows for milk and its products. The change in the country's tariff policy gave protection to some kinds of agricultural produce Wheat was helped by a quota scheme for imports and other branches, such as pig breeding and milk producing, by elaborate schemes of marketing, reorganization, and restriction of imports

The fisheries of England are fairly important. The chief fishing towns are on the east coast. The main catch in the North Sea is herring, which is brought chiefly into Yarmouth, Grimsby, and Lowestoft. In the English Channel the main catch is mackerel and pilchard St Ives and other ports in Cornwall are used for these fisheries, but there is a certain amount elsewhere

England's chief mineral is coal, on the mining of which something like 10 per cent of the population depend for a livelihood The coal mines extend from Northumberland right down the Midlands, with isolated fields in Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Kent Mines have been sunk in the neighbourhood of Doncaster and in Nottinghamshire, and workable seams have been found around Scunthorpe in Lincolnshire. A mine has been opened at Bindley, just outside Coventry, this being only 95 miles from London. Iron ore is found in the Cleveland and Furness districts and also around Scunthorpe and in Northamptonshire, but other minerals are not abundant A little tin is produced in Cornwall. Zinc, manganese, and tungsten are found in small quantities. Salt is mined in Cheshire

Of the country's manufacturing industries, the textile group is generally placed first The making of cotton goods employs about 500,000 workers in the district around Manchester The towns engaged therein include Oldham, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, and others to the north and east of Manchester, Stockport and Hyde in Cheshire.

and Glossop in a Derbyshire valley Farther north are Preston, Blackburn, Accrington, and Burnley, all situated along the route of the railway from Preston to Skipton Wigan, though it is also a cotton manufacturing town, is notable chiefly as the principal centre of the Lancashire coal trade

Woollen worsted goods are made chiefly in the west riding of Yorkshire, with Bradford as the technical and Leeds as the marketing centre Bradford has also large velvet and plush mills Dewsbury and Batley manufacture heavier fabrics, including blankets and shoddy Rochdale has flannel mills, Bury, Ashton under-Lyne, and Glossop all manufacture woollens of one kind or another, Denton and Stockport have large factories for the manufacture of felt hats A district in the west of England retains its renown in connection with the manufacture of woollen goods, and especially for the making of broadcloth Leicester is the principal English seat of the woollen hosiery industry Kidderminster is famous for its carpets, which are also made at Halifax and Heckmondwike Silk fabrics are made at Macclesfield Coventry, and elsewhere The growing industry of artificial silk has got a foothold in many towns, of which Coventry may be mentioned as one of the most important

Equal in importance to the textile manufactures are those concerned with the working of metals Birmingham is famous for its output of machinery and hardware, and Sheffield for its steel and steel products In addition to Birmingham itself, the whole of the adjoining part of south Staffordshire is crowded with towns, large and small, in which the workers are mainly engaged in similar occupations These include the making of articles of all kinds in steel and iron, as well as other metal wares All varieties of domestic ironmongery are products of the district, needles, pins, and buttons are also made These towns include Wolverhampton, Walsall, Wednesbury, and West Bromwich in Staffordshire, and Dudley in a detached part of Worcestershire Bromsgrove, Redditch, and Stourbridge, also in Worcestershire, belong to the same group from the industrial point of view.

Smelting operations are generally carried out near the mines, and iron and steel works are found in such towns as Barrow-in Furness and Middlesbrough The chief shipbuilding areas extend along the Tyne and the Tees Coventry, Oxford, Wolverhampton, and Luton are known for their production of motor vehicles Iron wire is made at Warrington Many towns have engineering works Cotton machinery is made in Oldham, and woollen and other machinery in Keighley Lincoln and Ipswich have works for the manufacture of agricultural implements Railway stock is made in Crewe, Swindon, Derby, and elsewhere

In addition to cotton and woollen, other industries are localised Such are pottery-making in the towns of Staffordshire, which receive much of their raw material from the china clay works of Devon and Cornwall Northampton and Leicester are the main centres for the manufacture of boots and shoes Walsall specialises in harness and saddlery Chemicals and soap are made at Widnes and other towns in the Liverpool area, the reason probably being the proximity of the Cheshire salt for raw material, and the textile works for consuming part of the finished product, bleaching materials, for example Steam flour mills having largely superseded the old mill driven by wind and water, are situated in London, Hull and other seaports. The preparation of tobacco is a great industry in Bristol, and to a lesser extent in Nottingham. Glass is made at St. Helens, and wagons at Gloucester

The greatest manufacturing centre, however, is London. From Slough, with its multifarious workshops, in the west of the metropolis, away to Dagenham, where are the Ford motor works, in the east, there is an almost continuous line of factories, and the same may be said of the north south direction, St Albans to Croydon. Just outside this area are many thriving manufactures, motor cars in Luton, biscuits in Reading, motor vehicles in Guildford, sweetmeats in Maidstone, paper in Gravesend, and electrical apparatus in Chelmsford

The making of furniture is an old London industry, and the metropolis has long been a printing and bookbinding centre Newer industries are the making of electrical apparatus of all kinds, from cables to lamps, of gramophones and gramophone records, and of wireless apparatus The film industry is another newcomer, and there are large studios at Elstree, Shepherd's Bush, and elsewhere Patent foods and patent medicines are produced on a large scale as are sweetmeats of all kinds, soap, cosmetics, and toilet articles generally The making of sanitary ware is another modern industry In the area, too, are factories and works for making such varied necessities of modern life as linoleum, tiles, window frames artificial silk, scientific instruments, marmalade, and sporting accessories. Large engineering works exist in various parts

Equal in importance to the production of the goods is their sale and distribution England has an enormous export and import trade, which is carried through the ports Of these London has the greatest volume of trade, Liverpool and Southampton coming next in order. Other seaports with a considerable trade are Hull, Newcastle, Manchester, Plymouth, Bristol, Grimsby, and Middlesbrough *See* Borough, Canal, County, Railway, etc

ENGLEFIELD. Village of Berkshire It is 5½ m W S W of Reading

ENGLEFIELD GREEN Residential district of Surrey It is 1¼ m N W of Egham. The cottage on the green was for some years the home of George IV's Perdita (Mrs. Robinson)

ENGLEWOOD. City of New Jersey, U S A. Situated 15 m by rail N of Jersey City and served by the Erie Rly, it contains a hospital and a public library, and was chartered as a city in 1895 Pop (1930) 17,805

ENGLISH BAZAR. Town of India In Bengal, it stands on the right bank of the Mahananda river, 56 m N of Murshidabad The East India Company established a silk factory here, and there were also Dutch and French settlements An embankment prevents the overflow of the Mahananda Pop 15,000

ENGLISH CHANNEL (Fr La Manche, the sleeve) Stretch of water separating the S shore of England from the N coast of France It communicates with the North Sea on the E. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W Its extreme length is 280 m, its width varies from 21 m between Dover and Cape Gris Nez, to 145 m between Lyme Regis and St Malo, and its average depth is 30 fathoms Swimming the channel at its narrowest part is a feat of endurance that has been performed several times since the Great War *See* Dover, Strait of

ENGLISH RIVER Estuary of Portuguese E Africa On the W side of Delagoa Bay, it is a union of the rivers Umbeluzi and Tembe

ENHAM. Village of Hampshire In full Knight's Enham, it is 2 m N of Andover. In 1919 a scheme was started for taking over the Enham estate to erect buildings for the treatment and training of disabled soldiers. The British Red Cross Society made a grant of £10,000 for

the building and equipping of a medical block. The offices of the Enham Village Centre are at 10, Upper Woburn Place, London, W C 1

ENID. City of Oklahoma, U.S.A. About 54 m. N W of Guthrie, it is served by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé and other railways. The seat of Phillips university, it contains a college of fine arts and a free public library It has foundries, machine shops, flour mills, lumber mills, and boiler works, and trades extensively in poultry and the agricultural produce of the locality It dates from 1893, when it was granted its city charter Pop. (1930) 26,399.

ENNA. Ancient name for the town of Sicily now known as Castrogiovanni (q v).

ENNELL. Lough or lake of co Westmeath, I F S It is 2 m. S S.W of Mullingar, is about 5 m. long and 2 m broad, is drained by the Brosna river, and has several wooded islets It is sometimes called Belvedere Lake

ENNERDALE WATER. Lake of Cumberland. It is 2½ m long, ½ m broad, and 148 ft at its greatest depth It is 7½ m S W of Whitehaven, which town it provides with water, is fed by the river Liza, and discharges into the Eden

ENNIS. Urban district and county town of co Clare, I F S On the river Fergus, it is 25 m N W of Limerick, on the G S Rlys Here are the Roman Catholic pro-cathedral of the diocese of Killaloe and ruins of a Franciscan abbey Pop (1926) 5,518.

ENNISCORTHY Urban district of Wexford, I F S It is on the river Slaney, 77 m S of Dublin, on the G S. Rlys. The chief building is the castle, built by the Norman conquerors in the 12th century. The town is an agricultural centre. Near by is Vinegar Hill where in May, 1798, a force of rebels was defeated by General Lake Pop (1926) 5,543.

ENNISKILLEN. County town of Fermanagh, N Ireland. Standing on an island in the river between the upper and lower loughs Erne, it has suburbs on either side, with which it is connected by bridges It is 116 m N W of Dublin, on the G N I. Rly, and was notable as a Protestant stronghold in the time of William III Enniskillen gave its name to two regiments of the British army, fusiliers and dragoons, the latter has been disbanded Pop. 4,850



Enniskillen arms

ENNS. River of Austria It rises in the mountains near Radstatt, and flows through Styria, passing through lovely mountainous scenery, finally uniting with the Danube near Enns Its course is E and then N The chief tributaries are the Xalza and Steyer, its length is about 150 m.

ENNS Town of Austria. On the river of the same name, near its junction with the Danube, it is 11 m S E of Linz It grew up around an old castle, built about 900 Its chief buildings are the town hall, the 18th century castle, and a Gothic church. Near by is the monastery of S Florian Pop 4,500

ENOS. Town of Greece The ancient Aenos, it lies at the mouth of the Maritza, on the Aegean Sea, about 40 m N W of Gallipoli It carries on a small trade In April, 1915, an Allied landing took place in Enos Bay. Pop. 7,000.

ENSCHEDÉ. Town of the Netherlands. It is 20 m N E of Zutphen, and has cotton spinning and weaving industries It is a railway junction, and has communication with the coal districts of Westphalia The town was severely damaged by a fire in 1862. Pop. (1930) 51,795

ENSENADA. Seaport of Argentina It stands on the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, 5 m N E. of La Plata, of which it is the port. It was formerly of great importance, as it marked the highest point on the estuary to which large vessels could ascend, but the deepening of the channel has deprived it of some of its prosperity.

ENTEBBE Administrative capital of the Uganda Protectorate, Central Africa It is on a promontory W of Murchison Bay in Lake Victoria, 3,803 ft above sea level, is connected with Kisumu and other lake harbours by steamer, and with Mombasa, 885 m distant, by rail. The surrounding scenery both inland and on the island-studded lake is magnificent, and the town has been laid out to enhance its natural advantages Owing to its elevation the climate, though tropical, is bearable for Europeans, and sleeping sickness has been stamped out There is an aerodrome in the town, which is a port on the Imperial Airways London-Capetown route It has also a botanical garden

ENTRE MINHO E DOURO Province of N W. Portugal It lies between the Minho and Douro rivers, facing the Atlantic, and has an area of 2,790 sq m Mountainous and well watered, it has a mild climate, and produces maize, wine, oil, fruit, and nuts, while palms and fuchsias thrive Cattle and pigs are reared, timber is cut on the mountains, and fish abound in the rivers. Oporto is the chief port The province is divided into the three districts of Viana do Castelo, Braga, and Pôrto Pop (1930) 1,418,672

ENTRE RIOS (Span, between rivers) Province of N E Argentina Occupying the angle between the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, its surface is low, alternating between swamps and prairies, while in the N it is heavily forested It has an area of 29,241 sq m Cattle, sheep, and horses are raised by the million, and, together with hides, horns, and other animal products, are exported Cereals, wine, and alfalfa are grown It has a healthy climate, and, traversed by several railways and waterways, is one of the most prosperous provinces in the republic The capital is Paraná Pop (1931) 614,505

ENTRE RIOS Town of Brazil It is about 50 m by rail N of Rio de Janeiro, in a coffee producing district Pop 8,000

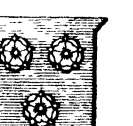
ENTRE RIOS. Town of Brazil. In Goyaz, it is 45 m N W of San José

ENZELI Former name for the Persian town now known as Pahlevi (q v)

EPEHY. Town of France It is 13 m S by E of Cambrai During the Great War a battle was fought here between the British and the Germans, Sept 12-25, 1918 All the British objectives were attained and many guns and prisoners were taken from the Germans

EPERJES. Old name for the Czechoslovakian town now known as Presov (q v)

EPERNAY Town of France It stands about 19 m W N W. of Châlons sur-Marne, and is an important centre of the champagne industry, the wine being stored in cellars hollowed out of the chalk rock The town was occupied for a brief period by the Germans early in the Great War Pop 20,000



Epernay arms

EPHESUS. Ancient city of Asia Minor. It stood on the slopes near the river Cayster, about 40 m S. of the modern Izmir (Smyrna), and was founded probably about 1000 B C In the 6th century it fell under the dominion of Croesus, king of Lydia, and later under that of Cyrus the Great. During the Athenian hegemony it paid tribute to Athens, but about the beginning of the 4th century B C it again passed under Persian rule Later it acknowledged the Macedonian supremacy, and after the Roman conquest of Greece became the administrative capital of the Roman province of Asia. Ephesus

was noted for the worship of Artemis or Diana, whose temple was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world It was the scene of six important church councils Excavations on its site have revealed valuable remains

EPIDAURUS Name of an ancient city of Greece It stood on the Saronic Gulf, and was famous for its temple of Aesculapius, the god of healing, about 8 m distant, which was visited by the sick from all parts of Greece Excavations have revealed remains of temples

EPINAL Town of France Capital of the dept of Vosges, it is situated on both sides of the Moselle, 190 m E S E of Paris Before the Great War it formed with Verdun, Belfort, and Toul the first line of defences along the Moselle-Meuse line The church of S Maurice dates from the 11th-14th cent The chief industries include printing and weaving, and the place is a garrison town Pop 22,500

EPIRUS (Gr ēpeiros, mainland) District of Greece It was bounded by Illyria, Macedonia, and Thessaly on the N and E , and by the Ionian sea on the W The original inhabitants were so-called Pelasgians, but the Epirots of historical times were a mixed race It forms a modern administrative division, with an area of 3,604 sq m Pop 312,634

EPPING. Market town and urban district of Essex It stands on the summit of a hilly ridge, 382 ft above sea level, near Epping Forest, 17 m N E of London by the L N E Rly The church of S John Baptist was rebuilt in 1890 having superseded All Saints at Epping Upland as the parish church in 1889 Its tower was added in 1908 The town hall was built in 1863 Market day, Monday Pop (1931) 4,956

EPPING FOREST Stretch of wild woodland in Essex The present forest is situated between Leytonstone, S , and Epping, N , with Loughton, E , and Chingford, W , on high ground between the valleys of the Lea and the Roding The best of the wooded section includes Monkwood, N W. of Loughton, and Epping Thicks, N W of Theydon Bois Dark brown fallow deer run wild , a few small roe deer were introduced from Dorset in 1883 The last of the old red deer were removed to Windsor in 1827 Rabbits are numerous, and a certain number of badgers, foxes, squirrels, and weasels are also found While the pollarded hornbeam is a striking feature, there are a few aged oaks, and the beech blackthorn, crab-apple, birch, willow, holly, and brushwood, together with gorse, broom, wild rose, and honeysuckle, lend charm and variety to the landscape Of two ancient camps, Ambresbury Banks, 2 m N of Loughton, is popularly assigned to Queen Boadicea , and Loughton Camp, about 11 acres, to early British origin The forest was secured for the public in 1882 and since then additions have been made to it It is about 12 m long and covers some 10 sq m It is reached by the L N E Rly from the stations of Loughton, Chingford, and Buckhurst Hill

EPSOM Urban district and market town of Surrey It is 14¼ m S W of London on the S Rly First known for its mineral springs, discovered in 1618, it became a fashionable spa in the 17th century The pump room still stands and there are some old houses in the High St S Martin's, the parish church, has works by Flaxman and Chantrey Epsom College is a public school especially associated with the medical profession Epsom Downs, 1½ m to the S are famous for the race meetings held there, the most important being in May or June when the Derby and the Oaks are run Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 27,089

EPWORTH. Town of Lincolnshire In the Isle of Axholme, it is 9 m N N W of Gainsborough, and is served by the L M S. Rly It was the birthplace of John and Charles Wesley, whose father was rector here. It is the centre of a market gardening district Pop 1,822

EQUATOR (Lat, aequare, to equalise). Circle drawn round the globe midway between the N. and S poles At the equator the sun is seen directly overhead at noon at the time of the equinoxes. Latitude is measured N. and S. of this circle. It is the longest line, in one plane, that can be drawn round the earth, measuring approximately 24,902 m Strictly speaking, this line is the terrestrial equator The great circle in which the plane of the terrestrial equator cuts the celestial sphere is called the celestial equator. The magnetic equator is that line drawn round the earth at any point on which the vertical components of the force of the earth's magnetism is zero

EQUATORVILLE. Alternative name for the town of the Belgian Congo better known as Coquilhatville (q v)

EQUINOX. Date on which the day and night are of equal length, and the length of day is the same for all parts of the world Twice a year—at the vernal equinox, March 22, and at the autumnal equinox, Sept 22—all places on the earth experience a day and a night each twelve hours long

ERBIL. Variant spelling of the name of the town of Iraq also known as Arbil (q v)

ERCEGNOVI. Seaport of Yugoslavia In Dalmatia, it is situated on the bay of Cattaro, about 25 m S E of Dubrovnik, with which it is connected by railway It has an old castle, and near, in the village of Podi, is an old chapel founded by King Torko in the 14th century The town has a small coastal trade Pop 2,000

ERDINGTON Suburb of Birmingham It is 5 m N of the city proper, and has a station on the L M S Rly

EREBUS. Volcano of Ross Island, Antarctica. It has an altitude of over 12,000 ft and together with another volcanic peak Mt Terror lying 30 m E , was discovered by Captain James Ross in 1841, who named them after his ships Erebus has been recently active It was reached in March, 1908 by the Shackleton expedition

EREGLI. Town of Greece It stands on the European side of the sea of Marmara, about 50 m W S W of Istanbul It is also known as Eski Eregli and was the ancient Perinthus.

EREGLI Town and seaport of Turkey It is on the Black Sea, between the Bosporus and Sinob It was the ancient Heraclea, whence Xenophon's 10,000 Greeks set out on their return to Greece by sea It has an export trade in silks, cattle, and coal Pop 5,000

EREGLI Town of Turkey It stands on the Baghdad Rly , halfway between Konya and Adana, on the site of the ancient Cybistra There are remarkable Hittite remains in the neighbourhood Pop 10,000

ERETRIA Ancient city of Greece It stood on the Euripus, 14 m S E of Chalcis Recent excavations have revealed the remains of a theatre, an early temple, and other relics The site is now occupied by the unhealthy and swamp-bound town of Nea Prasá.

ERFURT. City of Prussia In Saxony, it stands on the Gera, 14 m from Weimar. There are engineering shops, especially for railway rolling stock, breweries, and dye works, and it is an important market for flowers and vegetables. In the suburb of Ilversgehofen is a noted salt mine The cathedral was mainly built in the 13th century and restored in the 19th Among its features are the beautiful chancel, the cloisters, and the lofty towers It has decorations by Peter Vischer and others Other old churches include the Prediger and the Barfüssei Two convents remain The monastery to which

Luther belonged has been converted into an orphanage. Other buildings are the town hall and the picture gallery. Two citadels overlook the city. Pop. 135,579.

ERGASTERIA (Gr., workshops). Port of Greece, better known as Laurium (q.v.).

ERGERI. Alternative name of the Albanian town of Argyrokastro (q.v.).

ERICHT. Loch on the borders of Perthshire and Inverness-shire. It is 5 m. W. of Dalnaspidal, and lies at an altitude of 1,152 ft. above sea level. It is 14½ m. long, with a maximum depth of 512 ft.

ERIDGE. Village of Sussex. It is near the Kentish border, 3 m. S.W. of Tunbridge Wells. Eridge castle is the seat of the marquess of Abergavenny. The estate has belonged to the Nevilles since the 13th century, but the present castle dates from the early 19th century. The place gives its name to a hunt.

ERIDGE GREEN. Village of Sussex. About 5 m. S.W. of Tunbridge Wells, it stands on the S. Rly. (Eridge). Here are the Eridge Rocks.

ERIE. Southernmost of the Great Lakes of N. America. It forms part of the boundary between the United States and Canada, and has an area of 10,000 sq. m. It is 250 m. long, and its greatest breadth is 60 m. The lake is about 330 ft. above the level of Lake Ontario, into which it discharges its waters by the Falls of Niagara. In winter it is generally frozen over for a considerable period. Lake Erie is the outlet of a system of connecting canals. The Welland Canal connects with Lake Ontario; the Erie Canal affords communication between Buffalo and Albany, thus linking up with the Hudson river; the Ohio Canal begins at Cleveland and ends at Portsmouth, on the Ohio river: and the Miami and Erie Canal connects Toledo with Cincinnati.



Eritrea. Map of the Italian colony in the north-east of Africa

ERIE. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands on Lake Erie, 88 m. S.W. of Buffalo, and 95 m. N.E. of Cleveland, Ohio, and is served by the Bessemer and Lake Erie, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and other railway lines. The only lake port in Pennsylvania, it has a fine harbour, protected by a strip of land called Presque Isle, which receives a large part of the shipping of the Great Lakes. There is a large trade in ores, coal, grain, and agricultural products, and there are extensive fisheries. The city's chief manufactures include machinery, leather, chemicals, paper, flour, and silk and woollen articles. The total area is 12,486 acres. The chief buildings are the Federal building, the city hall, the court house, the academies of S. Benedict and Villa Maria, and two cathedrals. On the site of the city stood the old French fort of Presque Isle, which was captured by the British in 1760. Pop. (1930) 115,967.

ERIE CANAL. Artificial waterway of the U.S.A. Extending across New York State from Buffalo to Albany, it communicates between the Hudson river and Lake Erie. Begun in 1816, and completed in 1825, it has a length of 361 m. Vessels of 1,000 tons can make its passage. For five months in the year navigation is obstructed by ice. It serves Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, and other places.

ERIGAVO. Small town of British Somaliland. It is one of the police posts of the country and possesses a wireless telegraph station.

ERITH. Urban district of Kent. It stands on the S. side of the Thames, 14 m. E. of London, on the S. Rly. There are large engineering works and some other industries. The church of S. John the Baptist has a number of interesting brasses. Pop. (1931) 32,780.



Erith arms

ERITREA. Italian colony on the Red Sea. With a coast of about 670 m., it is bounded N. and W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, S. and S.W. by Abyssinia, and on the extreme S. by French Somaliland. Stock raising is the chief industry, and cotton is increasingly grown. The exports include hides, vegetable ivory, salt, potash, and mother of pearl. There are pearl fisheries at Massawa and in the Dahlak Archipelago, which is included in the colony. A railway line (75 m.) joins the capital, Asmara, to the chief port, Massawa. In 1870 Italy purchased Assab and the surrounding territory, in 1885 the Italians occupied Massawa, and in 1890 the Italian possessions on the Red Sea were formed into the colony of Eritrea. Its area is 45,754 sq. m. Pop. (1931) about 510,000.

ERIVAN. Town of Armenia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the republic, it stands on the river Sanga, 40 m. N.E. of Ararat. It contains the remains of an old palace of the Persian viceroys and several mosques, and has industries in cotton weaving, pottery, and leather work. Excellent fruit is grown in the neighbourhood, irrigation being extensively practised. In 1926 a powerful electrical station was opened. Pop. about 75,000.

ERLANGEN. Town of Bavaria. It is 15 m. N.W. of Nuremberg, just where the Schwabach joins the Regnitz. Its chief buildings are the town hall and the university, and there are a number of churches, schools, a large library, a botanical garden, and hospital, in addition to laboratories, etc., but none is notable architecturally. The principal industries are the making of beer, paper, and textile goods, to the last of which the town owes much of its prosperity. Pop. 29,597.

ERLAU. Variant name of the city of Hungary better known as Eger (q.v.). The red wine produced around here is frequently called Erlauer.

ERMELAND. District of E. Prussia. It is a level and sandy region, stretching inland from the Frisches Haff between Elbing and Königsberg. It has an area of about 1,700 sq. m. The chief towns are Braunsberg, Allenstein, and Frauenburg. Pop. 25,000.

ERMELO. Town of the Transvaal. Situated 5,689 ft. above sea level, 19 m S of Breyton, and 396 m by rail from Johannesburg, it is the centre of a mineral district containing both coal and torbanite Pop (1931) 2,534 (white), 2,000 (others)

ERMENT. Alternative name of the town of Egypt better known as Armant (q v)

ERMINE STREET. Name of an ancient British highway It ran from Pevensey in Sussex through London to Lincoln, and thence to York Incorporated in part into the Romano-British road system, it passes through London along Kingsland and Stoke Newington to Royston, thence through Godmanchester, Caistor, and Ancaster to Lincoln

ERNAKULUM. Town of India It stands about 8 m N E of Mattancheri, and is the capital of the state of Cochin There is a college here, and it is an important railway terminus Pop 21,000.

ERNE. River and two loughs of Ireland The river issues from Lough Gownagh, in co Longford, and flows mainly N through Lough Oughter and both upper and lower Lough Erne until it falls into Donegal Bay near Ballyshannon Its main feature is the Balleck Falls on the lower river Its length is 70 m Enniskillen is on its banks After leaving Longford it passes through counties Cavan and Fermanagh The upper lough is 15 m long and in one place 4 m wide The lower lough is 18 m long and in one place 5 m wide The loughs are ten miles apart, and in both are a number of islands

ERODE. Town of India It is in the Coimbatore district of Madras, about 37 m S W of Salem, and was at one time a place of some importance It contains two old temples Pop 16,701

ER RAM Village of Palestine It stands on a hill on the Jerusalem-Nablus road, 5 m N of Jerusalem Identified as the ancient Ramah of Benjamin (1 Kings xv, 17), it formed a kind of frontier castle between the N and S kingdoms of Palestine, and was repeopled after the return from captivity The modern village was captured by the British in 1917, during the Great War

ERRIGAL. Mountain of Donegal, I F S. It is 5 m S E of Gweedore, and is 2,460 ft high, being the highest point in Ulster

ERROL. Village of Perthshire It is on the river Tay, 1 m S of the station (L M S Rly), which is 10½ m E of Perth Here are chemical works In the vicinity are sandstone quarries

ERROMANGA. Small island in the Pacific Ocean One of the S group of the New Hebrides, lying 500 m W of the Fiji Islands, and 250 m N E of New Caledonia, it is 30 m long by 20 m wide The chief anchorage is Dillon's Bay, and the chief product, copra John Williams, the missionary, was killed and eaten by the natives of the island in 1839, but cannibalism is now almost stamped out Pop 2,500

ERSEKUJVAR. Old name for the Czechoslovakian town now known as Nové Zamky (q v)

ERSKINEVILLE. Suburb of Sydney, New S Wales It is 2 m by railway S E of the city proper

ERVILLERS Village of France On the Arras-Bapaume road, it is 6 m N of Bapaume During the Great War it was the scene of much fighting in 1917 and 1918

ERWOOD. Village of Brecknockshire It is on the river Wye, 6½ m S E of Builth Wells, on the G W Rly It was here, at the house of Henry Mayhew (1812-1887), that the publication of Punch was decided on in 1841

ERYX Ancient name for the mountain of Sicily known as San Giuliano (q v)

ERZGEBIRGE. Mountain range of central Europe Partly in Saxony and partly in Bohemia, it stretches for about 90 m. from the Elbe to the Elstergebirge The highest peaks are in the centre, the Klin (Keilberg) being over 4,000 ft. high. Only a little lower are the Fichtelberg and the Spitzberg. On the S. the range has a precipitous face, but on the N, or Saxon side, it slopes more gradually. The range, as the name, which means ore mountains, suggests, is rich in minerals, silver, lead, tin, copper, iron, and gold being found There are a number of health and pleasure resorts, and much of the scenery is very fine, attracting numerous visitors The hills are densely wooded, and the whole district is well served by railways

ERZINCAN. Town of Turkey It lies on the W Euphrates (Kara Su), about 75 m W. of Erzurum At one time an important military centre of the Turks, the medieval Arsinga, it was a Turkish military base during the Great War, until captured by the Russians in July, 1916. Pop about 16,000

ERZSEBETFALVA. Town of Hungary A summer resort, it is 7½ m S E of Budapest, on the main railway line to Belgrade Pop 31,000.

ERZURUM. Vilayet of Turkey It consists of a high plateau traversed from E to W by several lofty chains of mountains, in which are the sources of the Euphrates, the Aras, the Chorok, and other rivers The capital is Erzurum. Pop (1927) 270,426

ERZURUM. Town of Turkey Situated in a wide plain, surrounded by mountains, and 6,200 ft above the sea, it is 120 m S E of Trabzon, its port, and about 150 m W of Mt. Ararat An important commercial town and military position, it is walled, and its streets are narrow and crooked It has some fine buildings, the chief being the Armenian and Greek churches The main importance of Erzurum came from its strategical position with respect to Russia Under the Turks, who occupied it in the 16th century, it was made into a fortress It was taken by the Russians in 1829 and again in 1878. During the Great War it was captured by the Russians in Feb, 1916, but during the winter of 1917-18, it was abandoned by them by order of the Bolshevist government, and was reoccupied by the Turks in March, 1918, in spite of strong resistance by the Armenians It was the scene of massacres of Armenians in 1895 and again in 1915 Pop (1927) 31,457

ESASHI. Seaport of Japan It is situated on the S W coast of the island of Hokkaido, 35 m. W N W of Hakodate, and is a port of call. Pop 12,500

ESBJERG Seaport of Denmark In Jutland, it stands opposite the island of Fano, 56 m by rail W of Fredericia It exports butter, bacon, fish, eggs, and cattle. Pop 23,500

ESCANABA City and port of Michigan, U S A On an arm of Green Bay, Lake Michigan, it is 72 m S by E of Marquette, and is served by the Minneapolis, St Paul and Sault Ste Marie, and other railways A favourite summer resort with a fine harbour, it exports iron ore and trades in fish, coal, and other commodities It has various manufactures, furniture and lumber products being the chief, and railway workshops Settled in 1863, it became a city twenty years later Pop (1930) 14,524

ESCARPMENT (Fr escarper, to cut vertically). Steep face or ridge along which a bed or formation of rock abruptly ends Escarpments are often found where gently tilted beds of hard and soft rocks occur in alternate layers A good example of such formations occurs in the strata from Gloucester to London. A simplified section is as follows first there are the soft layers of the Severn Valley This is overlooked by the steep face, or escarpment, of the oolitic limestone of the Cotswold Hills These measures gently dip below plains of soft clay, which in turn are

dominated by the escarpment of the chalk Chilterns Formerly both the chalk and limestone measures extended farther W. The steep southern face of the N. Downs and the abrupt northern face of the S. Downs are also escarpments Escarpments are also found in plateau regions, where they are usually produced by the fracturing and tilting of crustal blocks. *See* Rocks

ESCAUT. French name of the river generally known as the Schelde or Scheldt. *See* Schelde.

ESCH. Town of the grand duchy of Luxemburg It stands on the river Sure, about 11 m. W. of Diekirch, and 24 m. E. of Luxemburg by railway. The centre of a mining district, it smelts iron, and is a railway junction Pop. 29,429

ESCHSCHOLTZ BAY. Inlet of Alaska. It is an arm of Kotzebue Sound, near the Arctic Circle Its name commemorates Johann Freidrich Eschscholtz, the Russian naturalist.

ESCHWEGE. Town of Prussia It stands on the Werra, about 12 m. E.S E. of Cassel, in the province of Hesse-Nassau. The old buildings include a castle, restored in 1581, and the tower of an 11th century monastery. The industries include weaving and tanning. Pop 12,500.

ESCHWEILER. Town of Prussia. In the Rhineland, it is on the Inde, 8 m. E.N E. of Aachen (Aix la Chapelle), and stands on a large coalfield The chief industries are the manufacture of iron, steel, zinc, and copper goods; also brewing, tanning, etc Pop 25,500.

ESCOMB. Village of Durham It is on the river Wear, 1½ m. W. of Bishop Auckland. The church, restored in 1880, is over 1,200 years old, and is said to be built in part of stones from the Roman station of Vinovia (the present Binchester).

ESCRICK. Village of Yorkshire (E.R). It is 7 m S E of York, on the L.N E Rly Pop. 597

ESCURIAL (Span. Escorial). Palace and monastery of Spain. It is situated 26 m. N.W. of Madrid, on a spur of the Guadarrama mountains It was designed for Philip II of Spain by Juan Bautista de Toledo, and took from 1563 to 1582 to build. Built of grey granite, in the severest Doric style, the plan is that of an immense rectangle, with a comparatively small rectangular wing, embodying the Palace of the Infantas, projecting beyond the E. side. The gloomy severity of the exterior is emphatic. The central space is occupied by the church, the plan of which was based on the original one of S. Peter's, Rome Below the high altar is the famous Pantheon, containing the tombs of the kings and queens of Spain. Distributed over the church are paintings by Tintoretto, El Greco, Zurbaran, Ribera, and Coello. On the N. side is the palace.

ESDRAELON, PLAIN OF. District of Palestine. It lies S E. of Haifa, between Mt Carmel and the mountains of Gilboa. Watered by the Kishon, the plain is very fertile. It is sometimes called the plain of Jezreel, a term which applies more specifically to its eastern extension towards the Jordan It has been the scene of many battles, from Gideon's victory over the Midianites to the actions fought by Allenby's cavalry in his conquest of the Holy Land.

ESDUD. Variant spelling of the name of the village of Palestine, the modern title of the ancient Ashdod, also known as Sdud (q v.).

ESH. Village of Durham It is 5 m W. of Durham, and is a mining centre. Near here, at Ushaw, is the Roman Catholic college of S. Cuthbert, the successor of the college at Douai. It has a collection of pictures and antiquities, while its chapel was designed by Pugin. S. Michael's is the chief church. Pop. 1,075.

ESHER. Town of Surrey. It stands on the Portsmouth Road near the river Mole, 15 m. S.W. of London, on the S. Railway. Esher Place, built by William of Waynflete in 1460, and now represented by a ruined tower, was the residence of Wolsey. One mile S is Claremont. With Thames Ditton and Long Ditton, Esher forms an urban district. Pop. (1931) 17,075.

ESHOLT Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is 5½ m. N of Bradford, on the L M S Rly.

ESHOWE. Town of Natal Situated 110 m. N. of Durban, it lies at an altitude of 1,647 ft., 20 m. inland. Asbestos mines are worked in the neighbourhood, and sugar growing is on the increase A branch railway line connects the town with Gingindhlovu, 20 m. away During the Zulu War of 1879, the town was besieged by the Zulus Pop 1,295

ESK. River of Dumfriesshire and Cumberland. Formed by the confluence of the Black Esk and White Esk, which meet in Eskdalemuir, it flows for 28 m to the Solway Firth, which it enters 2½ m S E of Gretna It has salmon and trout.

ESK. River of Midlothian It is formed by the junction of the N Esk and S Esk in Dalkeith Park, flowing thence 3½ m N to the firth of Forth at Musselburgh.

ESK, NORTH River of Kincardineshire and Angus. It is formed by the junction of the Lee and the Mark, which unite at Invermark, and flows S W. for 29 m. to the North Sea, 3 m N E. of Montrose. In it are salmon and trout. The net fisheries at the mouth, are important.

ESK, SOUTH. River of Angus It rises in the Grampian Mts., and flows 49 m S E. and E. to the North Sea at Montrose

ESKBANK. Village of Midlothian It is 6½ m. S E of Edinburgh, on the L N E. Rly.

ESKDALE. Hamlet of Cumberland About 4 m N E of Ravenglass, the nearest station, it is a centre for visiting the Eskdale valley in the vicinity.

ESK HAUSE. Valley of Cumberland It is 7 m. W. of Grasmere, between Great End and Hanging Knot mountains

ESKI-DJUMAIA. Town of Bulgaria. Situated on the railway from Sofia to Varna, it is about 16 m W. of Shumla Pop. 10,000

ESKILSTUNA. Town of Sweden. It stands on the Hjelmar river, between the Malar and Hjelmar lakes, 60 m W of Stockholm Known as the Sheffield of Sweden, it has iron foundries, steel works, a royal arms factory, and a technical school It is celebrated for its cutlery and damascened work and has a broadcasting station. Named after S. Eskil (d 1181), the English apostle in Sodermanland, its monastery was burned in 1680 Pop (1931) 32,674

ESKIMO (Abenaki, raw flesh eater) Primitive race inhabiting Arctic America. Their geographical range of 5,000 m is the widest of any aboriginal race in the world The native name is Innuit (men) Long-headed, broad-faced, lank-haired, and of a yellowish brown colour, an origin in prehistoric Europe is suggested, but has recently been contested in favour of relationships more definitely mongoloid. Their one-man skin canoes (kayak), transport boats (umiak), summer tents of skin, winter huts of turfed stone, migrant snowhouses (igloo), harpoon floats, dog sledges, cairn-burials, all betoken an intelligent adaptation to adverse conditions They live by hunting the musk ox and reindeer, and seals are captured with the harpoon The language stock, with its many dialects, attests an ancestry anterior to their American advent Their animism embraces a crude magic, governed by medicine men (angakok). Their communal life recognizes no national chiefs, tribal warfare is unknown. The Aleuts of the Aleutian islands are a self-contained branch of the race A tribe of blond Eskimo was discovered by Stefansson in 1909–11 on Coronation Bluff.

ESKI-SAGRA. Alternative name for the Bulgarian town known as Stara-Zagora (q v)

ESKISEHIR (Turk , old city) Town of Turkey It stands on the Pursak Su, 85 m S W of Bursa, Asia Minor, and is the junction at which the main railway from the Bosporus divides into two, one branch going E to Ankara, and the other S W to connect on the W with the Izmir railway, and on the E with the Baghdad rly There are rich deposits of meerschaum in the vicinity, and considerable trade is done in pipes of that material Pop (1927) 32,341

ESLA River of Spain It rises on the S slopes of the Asturias, and flows a generally S W course, to discharge its waters into the Douro, 16 m below Zamora It has a length of 120 m

ESMERALDAS Province of Ecuador The surface is broken and hilly, but there are the open pasture valleys of the Esmeraldas Cayapas, and other rivers The area is 5,464 sq m The hills are heavily forested, yielding many kinds of timber Although the mineral resources have not been largely exploited, gold and platinum are found Pop (1931) 40,000

ESMERALDAS Seaport of Ecuador It is a Pacific port at the mouth of the Esmeraldas 96 m N W of Quito Capital of the province of the same name, it manufactures tobacco It is connected by air with Cristobal Panama City, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and other S American towns Pop (1930) 4,000

ESNEH Town of Egypt On the W bank of the Nile, 36 m by rly above Luxor, it is the Tesnet of ancient Egypt, and the Latopolis of the Greeks, thus called after the latos fish, which were worshipped locally The chief objects of interest are the temple of Khnum, and a subterranean Coptic church, identified here in 1895 There is a barrage at Esneh ensuring adequate irrigation for a large area Pop about 20,000

ESPAILLAT Province of the Dominican Republic It is bounded by the provs of Santiago, W , Puericador, E , Puerto Plata, N , and La Vega, S Pop 50,956

ESPERANCE Seaport of W Australia It is situated on the S coast 220 m N E of Albany, and is the port for the gold shipments from Coolgardie Pop 239

ESPERANZA, La Town of Honduras It stands on a plateau at a height of nearly 5,000 ft above sea level, 45 m W N W of Tegucigalpa The Indian city of Intibuca is adjacent Pop 11,453

ESPINAL. Town of Colombia. It stands at an alt of 1,020 ft , 25 m N E of Purificación, and 75 m S W of Bogotá It is the centre of an agricultural district, producing coffee, cocoa, and tobacco, and manufactures pottery Pop 10,000

ESPIRITO SANTO Maritime state of Brazil Bounded N by Bahia, W by Minas Geraes, E by the Atlantic, and S by Rio de Janeiro, it has an area of 17,308 sq m Hilly in the interior and on the W , where runs the Serra dos Aimores and the Serra do Mar, elsewhere it is level, and in parts marshy Well watered by the Rio Doce and its tributaries, its forests yield valuable timber and drugs The Parahyba do Sul flows along the S boundary The mining resources of this region are not yet tapped, but deposits of iron ore exist The capital is Victoria, on the bay of Espirito Santo Pop 661,416

ESPIRITU SANTO Island in the Pacific Ocean The largest of the New Hebrides Group, it is 65 m long by 20 m wide It is mountainous, attaining an altitude of over 5,000 ft in places Maize, cocoanuts, millet, coffee, and bananas are grown, the trade being mostly with Sydney The area is 1,850 sq m. Pop 20,000

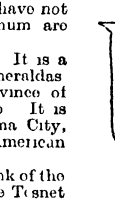
ESQUILINE HILL Hill of Rome Lying between the Caelian and the Viminal in the original city it was regarded as including the Oppian, Cispian, and Fagutal On the Esquiline were the Colosseum, erected on the site of the Golden House of Nero, and the warm baths of Titus and Trajan *See* Rome.

ESQUIMALT. Seaport of British Columbia. It is on Vancouver Island, 3 m from Victoria, and has a magnificent harbour, being the Pacific coast headquarters of the Canadian navy for which there is a dockyard and other naval establishments The town is served by the C N. Rlys and C P Rly Pop 4,700

ES SALT Village of Palestine Identified as the ancient Ramoth (Deut iv 43 , Josh xx 8), it is 15 m N E of the crossing of the Jordan at El Ghoraniye, N of the Dead Sea During the Great War, it was a depot of the Turks, but was captured in 1918 by Australian troops

ESSEG German name of the Yugoslavian town better known as Osijek (q v)

ESSEN Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it is 20 m N E of Düsseldorf, and is situated near vast iron and coal deposits. Here the Krupp works were established, and to them the town owes its expansion Other industries include the manufacture of textiles, beer, agricultural machinery, and cigars It is also an important railway centre Essen grew up around a Benedictine nunnery, and has a notable church, the minster. Other buildings include the town hall, railway station, and exchange Essen, with neighbouring towns, was occupied by the French in 1923 Pop 629 564



Essen arms

ESSENDINE Village of Rutland It is 4 m. N N E of Stamford, on the L N E Rly

ESSENDON. Village of Hertfordshire It is situated on the river Lea, some 3 m. E. of Hatfield

ESSENDON Suburb of Melbourne, Australia. It is 5 m N E of the city proper

ESSEQUEBO River of British Guiana It rises in the mountains on the Brazilian border, flows N , and enters the Atlantic near Georgetown, through a long estuary from 15 m to 20 m. wide The length is about 600 m , only 40 m. being navigable to vessels of deep draught, owing to cataracts , its mouth is impeded by sand bars. The largest river of the colony, it receives numerous tributaries, the most important being the Rupununi, Masaruni, Cuyuni, and the Pôlaro

ESSEQUEBO. Settlement of British Guiana. It extends to the Venezuelan frontier, and borders on the Atlantic Ocean for 120 m It contains locust trees, iron wood, ebony, green-heart, and other hardwood trees Its boundaries were settled by the arbitration treaty of Feb 2, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela

ESSEX. County of England It is bounded S. by the Thames, E and S E by the North Sea N. by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, and W by Hertfordshire and Middlesex Its area is 1,530 sq m Its seaboard is indented by several river estuaries and marked by low lying islands Canvey, Foulness, Mersea, etc The chief rivers are the Thames, Lea, Stour, Colne, Chelmer, Blackwater, Crouch, and Roding The coastal region is flat and marshy, but there is some comparatively high ground in the N W and centre Chelmsford is the county town Harwich is the chief port, and Southend, Walton on-the-Naze, Dovercourt, Clacton, and Frinton are popular holiday resorts In the county are the populous boroughs or urban districts of Colchester, Walthamstow, Ilford, Leyton, East Ham, West Ham,



Essex arms

Barking, and Romford. Dagenham and Tilbury are also therein. The county produces wheat, barley, and fruit, but apart from brewing and engineering, the manufacturing industries are largely confined to the metropolitan area, in which is the bulk of the population. The Crouch, Blackwater, and Colne have productive oyster beds. Burnham-on-Crouch is a yachting centre. The forest of Essex has dwindled to what is known as Epping Forest. The county is served by the L.N.E. and the L.M.S. Railways. For long it was in the diocese of Rochester, but since 1914 it has been in that of Chelmsford. It sends eight members to



Essex Map of the county showing its low-lying and much indented coastline

parliament, and is a first-class cricketing county. Pop. (1931) 1,755,240.

ES SINN. Village of Iraq. It stands 7 m. E. of Kut-el-Amara. During the Great War it was held by the Turks, and was unsuccessfully attacked by the British in 1916.

ES SLEAIA. Town of Libya. Situated in Cyrenaica, it is famous for its pasturage and the richness of its soil. Under the auspices of the Italian government large concessions of land in the neighbourhood suitable for farming have been granted to Italian colonists.

ESSLING. Village of Austria. Standing on the Danube, it is 7 m. E. of Vienna. Between this village and the neighbouring one of Aspern, a battle was fought between the French and Austrians, May 21–22, 1809.

ESSLINGEN. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it stands on the Neckar, 7 m. E.S.E. of Stuttgart. Its chief interest is historical. The old town, around which are the modern suburbs, is still girt with its walls and towers, while above is the ruined castle. The public buildings include the church of S. Dionysius, dating in part from the 11th century; the 14th century church of Our Lady, a Gothic building restored in the 19th century, and containing some beautiful stained glass and a fine tower; the 13th century Gothic church of S. Paul; a hospital, and several schools. There are two town halls: the older one, dating from 1430, is now a school, and has a wonderful clock; the newer one was formerly a palace. The industries include large engineering works, railway shops, electrical and lithographic works, also the making of cloth and a trade in wine. Pop. 40,586.

EST, Canal de l'. Canal of N.E. France. It extends from the Meuse, near Givet in Ardennes, to Porte-sur-Saône in Haute-Saône, and has connexion with the Marne and Rhône Canal at Void. Portions of the Meuse and Moselle are included in the canal system, which has a length of 286 m.

ESTAIRES. Town of France. On the river Lys, it is 13 m. W. of Lille, and was prominent in the Great War. The Allies occupied it early in Oct., 1914, and it continued in their possession until 1918. In the German offensive against the Channel Ports, April, 1918, it was the scene of spirited fighting.

ESTCOURT. Town of Natal. At an elevation of 3,833 ft., on the railway from Pietermaritzburg to Ladysmith, 76 m. N.W. of the former, it lies in a pastoral district with a wonderfully dry and invigorating climate. Stock breeding on a large scale is carried on in the surrounding district, and the town is a centre of considerable trading importance with bacon and condensed milk factories. Pop. 1,000 (white).

ESTE. City of Italy. It is 20 m. S. by W. of Padua. There are some fine buildings including a cathedral and a museum, rich in antiquities. The remains of the ancient castle and walls are still to be seen. The family of Este takes its name from this city. Pop. 13,000.

ESTELL. Town of Nicaragua. Situated about 90 m. N. of Managua, it is in a district that is rich in minerals. Pop. 4,583.

ESTON. Urban district of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is 5 m. S.E. of Middlesbrough, and has blast furnaces and iron foundries. Pop. (1931) 31,142.

ESTONIA. Republic of N. Europe. It is bounded N. by the gulf of Finland, E. by Russia and Lake Peipus, S. by Latvia and the gulf of Riga, and W. by the Baltic Sea. Except in the S.E., which is hilly, the mainland lies low, and the land is intersected by numerous rivers and streams, and much of it is swampy. There are many lakes. About 20 per cent. is forest. The climate is rather hot in the summer and cold in the winter. Hiiumaa (Dago), Oesel (Ezel), and other islands belong to the country. Tallinn (Reval) is the capital and the chief seaport. Other places of size are Tartu (Dorpat), Parnu and Narva. Most of the people are Lutherans, but there is no state church. The country's area is about 18,353 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 1,117,000.

Constitution. The government of the republic is in the hands of a state assembly. Its 100 members are elected for three years by proportional representation. They choose the state head and the ministers. The referendum is used. The country has an army recruited by compulsory service and a small navy. Estonia is a member of the League of Nations.

Trade and Finance. The chief occupations are agriculture and dairy farming. Good crops, particularly of flax, are raised from a naturally poor soil, and there is a flourishing live stock industry. Manufactures include textiles and paper.

Among the exports are dairy produce, wood and wood products, cotton fabrics, and paper. The unit of currency is the kroon, which is divided into 100 sents. There is a national bank. The metric system of weights and measures is used.

HISTORY. Early in the 13th century, the country was conquered by Danes and Germans. The Danes founded Reval (Tallinn), and later divided the land between themselves and the Germans, finally selling their part in 1346 to the Teutonic Knights, who joined it up with Livonia. After the dissolution of the Teutonic Order in 1560, N. Estonia passed to Sweden. S. Estonia remained under Poland till 1629, when the whole of Estonia became a Swedish province. It was ceded to Russia in 1721. Estonia was proclaimed an independent republic on Feb. 24, 1918. This was recognised by the powers of Europe, then meeting at Versailles, and also by Soviet Russia.

ESTREES. Village of France. It is in the department of Aisne, slightly E. of St. Quentin Canal, N. of Bellenglise. During the Great War, the village and its defences were stormed by the British on Oct. 1, 1918.



Estonia. Map of the country on the Baltic Sea, which has been a republic since 1918

ESTREES. Village of France. In the department of Oise, it stands W. of Compiègne, and is also known as Estrées-St.-Denis. It was part of the domain of Gabrielle d'Estrées, mistress of Henri IV. Pop. 1,556.

ESTREES. Village of France. It is in the department of Somme, on the Amiens-St. Quentin road. During the Great War it was prominent in the battle of the Somme (1916).

ESTRELLA, SERRA DA. Range of mountains of Portugal. Lying midway between the Tagus and the Douro rivers, it virtually forms the watershed between the Mondego and the Zézere. The highest point is Malhão, 6,540 ft. A beautiful range, it commands extensive views, and runs, from S.W. to N.E., a distance of 75 m.

ESTREMADURA. Province of W. Portugal. It is divided into the districts of Leiria, Santarem, Lisbon, and Setirbal, and has an area of 6,937 sq. m. Its otherwise regular coastline is broken by the estuaries of the Tagus and the Sado rivers. N. of the Tagus it is hilly; to the S. it is low-lying with marshy land. Some parts are fertile, others barren; barely half is under cultivation. In the Tagus valley wine, oil, and fruit are produced. Pop. (1930) 1,804,614.

ESTREMADURA. District of Spain. It is co-extensive with the provinces of Cáceres and Badajoz, which have a combined area of 16,118 sq. m. An arid plateau, denuded of its forests, lacking water, and depopulated by emigration to America, it is largely a barren, heath covered waste of undulating pastureland, feeding huge droves of migratory sheep and pigs. Wine, oil, figs, and almonds are produced, but agriculture is hindered by the prevalence of drought and locusts. Pop. (1930) 1,185,416.

ESTUARY (Lat. aestus, tide). Arm of the sea into which a river flows. As a rule an estuary consists of the drowned lower portion of a valley. Where the land slopes gently down below sea level and the shores are wider apart nearer the open sea the estuary is a ria, or drowned river valley; the indentations of S.W. Ireland belong to this type. The indentations of the Norwegian coast, the fiords, are steep-sided, deep estuaries which are shallow near the entrance; they are due in part to glacier action. On some coasts, estuaries arise from the emergence above the water of sand banks, which transform a bay into a lagoon filled with river water. Such estuaries are the haffs of the S. shores of the Baltic. Estuaries tend to be filled up with alluvium, the Dee estuary being thus almost useless for navigation.

ESZEK. Another name for the Yugoslavian town now known as Osijek (q.v.).

ESZTERGOM. City of Hungary. On the right bank of the Danube, it is 38 m. by rail N.W. of Budapest. It is the ecclesiastical capital of the country, and guards the river bridge for road traffic, from Budapest to the little Alföld. The cathedral is said to be the finest building of its kind in Hungary. Agriculture, weaving, and the culture of the vine are carried on, and the town has thermal springs. Pop. 19,000.

ETAH. District of India. It is in the United Provinces, and has an area of 1,729 sq. m. Largely consisting of elevated land sloping on the E. towards the Ganges, it is watered by that river and its canal. Near the river is a strip of fertile land intersected with swamps. The chief crops are wheat, barley, maize, grain, cotton, sugar cane, and indigo. The headquarters of the district are in the town of Etah.

ETAH. Town of India. It is situated in the district of the same name, in the United Provinces, 47 m. N.E. of Agra. The Grand Trunk road passes through the town, which dates from the 14th cent. Pop. about 10,000.

ETAH. Settlement on the coast of Greenland. In Prudhoe Land on Smith Sound, it is inhabited by Eskimos.

ETAL. Village of Northumberland. Situated on the Till, it is 8 m. N.W. of Wooler. At the west end of the village are the picturesque ruins of Etal castle.

ETAMPES. Town of France. It stands on the Juine, 38 m. by rly. S.S.W. of Paris, and has a number of small industries, including flour milling, but is chiefly a market for agricultural produce. In the Middle Ages it was comparatively more important than it is to-day, but it retains some of its old buildings. These include the churches of Notre Dame, S. Basil, S. Gilles, and S. Martin; and the 16th century hôtel de ville. Pop. 10,000.

ETAPLES. Town of France. On the estuary of the Canche, 17 m. S. of Boulogne, it is a fishing centre and during the Great War was a British base. Pop. 6,500.

ETAWAH. District of India. It lies in the Agra division of the United Provinces, and has an area of 1,691 sq. m. The chief crops are wheat, gram, millet, cotton and barley. Pop. 760,000.

ETAWAH. Town of India. It is situated on the Jumna, and on the East Indian Rly., 60 m. S.E. of Agra, in the Agra div. of the United Provinces. It contains a mosque and a number of Hindu temples. Trade is largely in ghi, gram, cotton, and oil seeds. There are manufactures of cloth, horn ware and water bottles. Pop. about 45,000.

ETCHINGHAM. Village of Sussex. On the river Rother, it is 7 m. N.N.W. of Battle, on the S. Rly. The church contains good woodwork and brasses, one dated 1388. Pop. 902.

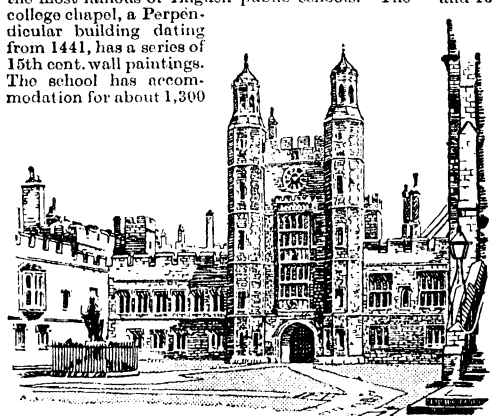
ETHIOPIA. In ancient geography, name given by the Greeks to the whole of Africa from the Red Sea to the Atlantic. In a narrower sense it refers to the territory comprised in the modern Nubia, Sennar, Kordofan and part of Abyssinia. It is now the official name of the last named country. *See* Abyssinia.

ETIVE. River of Argyllshire. It issues from Loch Mathair Etive on Rannoch Moor, and flows 15 m. S.W. to the head of Loch Etive.

ETIVE. Sea loch of Argyllshire. An opening of the firth of Lorne, it extends for about 18 m.

ETNA (Lat. Aetna; Sicilian, Monte Gibello). Volcano of Sicily. It is near the E. coast of the island, and its height is about 10,750 ft. The base covers an area of about 460 sq. m., and has a circumference of 90 m. Etna presents the appearance of a symmetrical cone, broken on the E. side by the Valle del Bove, a gaping abyss from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. deep. There are some 200 minor cones. In 1923 and 1928 there were serious eruptions.

ETON. Urban district of Buckinghamshire. On the left bank of the Thames, opposite Windsor, it is 21 m. W.S.W. of London. It is chiefly noted for its college, founded by Henry VI in 1440 for poor scholars, and now one of the most famous of English public schools. The college chapel, a Perpendicular building dating from 1441, has a series of 15th cent. wall paintings. The school has accommodation for about 1,300 boys. Of these about 70 are scholars or collegers who live in the older part of the college. The others are oppidans or town boys. It has an extensive range of buildings and large playing fields. Pop. (1931) 2,005.



Eton. 16th century buildings of the famous public school

ETRETAT. Watering place of France. It faces the English Channel, 16 m. N.N.E. of Havre, and became a popular holiday resort in the latter part of the 19th century. It has sea baths and picturesque cliffs, a casino and other attractions for visitors. Its Romanesque church dates in part from the 11th century. Pop. 2,000.

ETRURIA. Village of Staffordshire. It is within the city of Stoke-upon-Trent, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Josiah Wedgwood established his pottery works here in 1769. Etruria Hall, where Wedgwood died in 1795, has been converted into offices.

ETTINGSHALL. Village of Staffordshire. It is 2 m. S.E. of Wolverhampton, on the L.M.S.

ETTLINGEN. Town of Germany. In Baden, it stands on the Alb, 4 m. S. of Karlsruhe. The chief buildings are a castle, standing in large grounds, the town hall, several churches, and a monastery, now put to secular uses. The town is surrounded by walls and a moat. Its industries include the manufacture of paper, dating from before 1500, textiles of various kinds, and machinery. A Roman station, Ettlingen was made a town in 1227, and has since been part of Baden. It is famous for the battle fought here between the French and the Austrians, July 9–10, 1796, the French being the victors. Pop. 9,500.

ETTRICK FOREST. District of Selkirkshire. Formerly a part of the Caledonian Forest, which comprised Selkirkshire and portions of Peeblesshire and Midlothian, it was a hunting ground of the Scottish kings. James V began to turn it into a sheep pasture in 1528, and it is now almost denuded of its trees.

ETTRICK WATER. River of Selkirkshire. It rises on Capel Fell, and flows 32 m. N.E. to join the Tweed, about 2 m. below Selkirk. In the parish church of Ettrick, James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, is buried.

ETWALL. Village of Derbyshire. It is 6 m. S.W. of Derby, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 721.

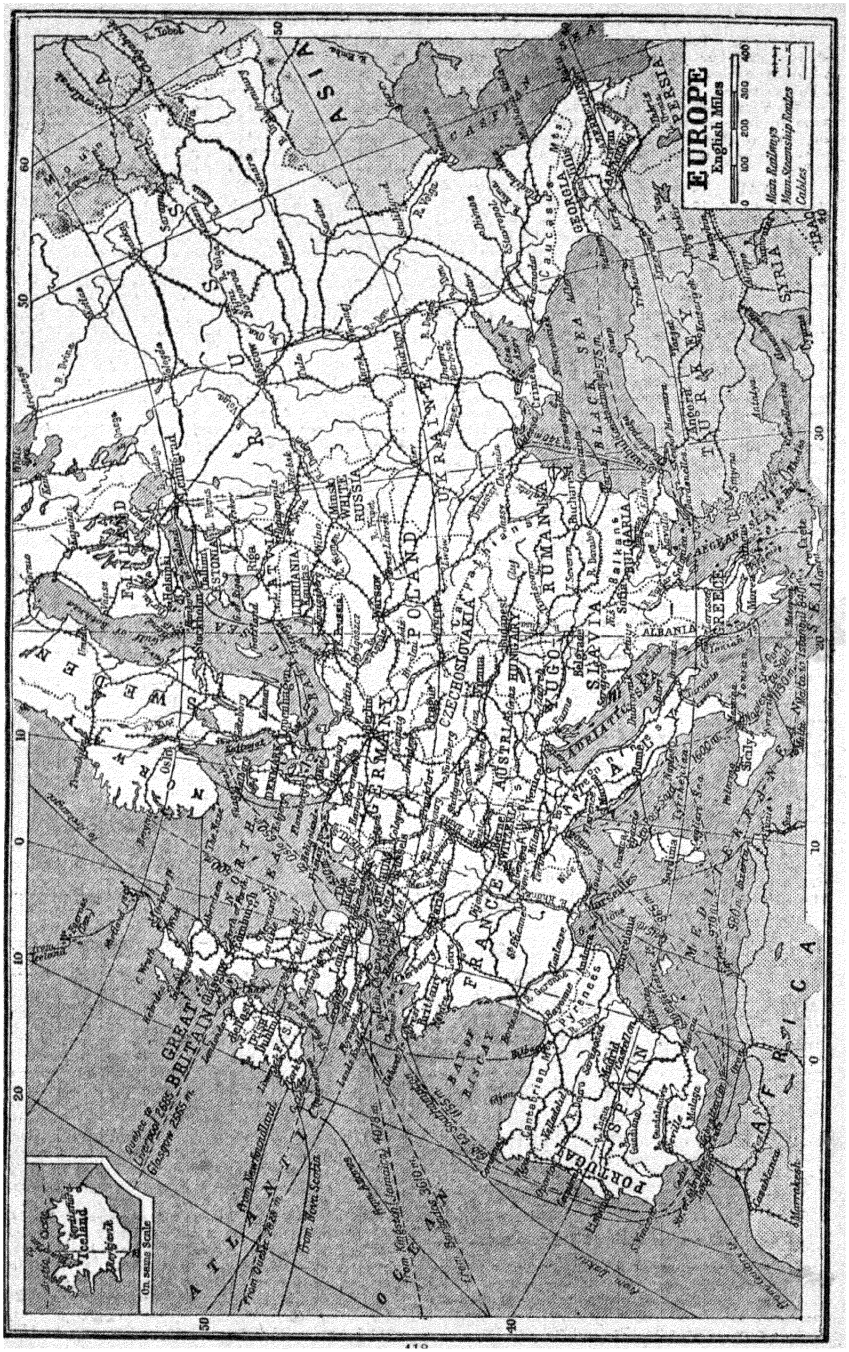
EU. Town of France. It stands on the Bresle, 64 m. N.E. of Rouen. It has a few industries, flour mills, brickyards, and glass works among them, and a transit trade, but its main interest is historical. The church of S. Lawrence is a fine Gothic building of the 12th and 13th centuries, and the château, partly burned down in 1902, dates from the 16th century, when it replaced an older one. Louis Philippe, who restored it, often resided here. Pop. 6,000.

EUA. Small island in the Pacific Ocean. One of the Tonga group, it lies in lat. 21° 24′ S. and long. 174° 50′ W. Densely populated, it is 10 m. long, 3 m. broad, and has an area of 67 sq. m.

EUBOEA (Turk. Egripo; Ital. Negroponto). Island of Greece. In the Aegean Sea, off the E. coasts of Boeotia and Attica, it has a length of 115 m., a breadth varying from 4 m. to 32 m., and an area of 1,430 sq. m., and is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called Euripus. The surface is mountainous with fertile valleys, pasturing large herds of cattle. Its thermal springs have been esteemed since ancient times. The chief town is Chalcis. Euboea was taken by the Turks in 1470, and in 1830 was restored to Greece. Pop. 154,449.

EUCLA. Town of W. Australia. Standing almost on the border of S. Australia, it is some 150 m. W. of the head of the Great Australian Bight and 80 m. due S. of Deakin, on the main Perth-Adelaide Rly.

EUGANEAN HILLS. Isolated group of hills of N.E. Italy. They are of volcanic origin, have numerous thermal springs, and extensive trachyte


EUROPE
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400
Main Railways
Main Steamship Routes
Cables
ASIA
RUSSIA
PERSIA
SYRIA
TURKEY
GEORGIA
CASPIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
UKRAINE
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
GREECE
ALBANIA
YUGO-SLAVIA
HUNGARY
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
POLAND
GERMANY
AUSTRIA
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
GREAT BRITAIN
FINLAND
SWEDEN
NORWAY
ICELAND
AFRICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
On same Scale

quarries The loftiest point is Monte Venda, 1,895 ft On their slopes are several villas and a ruined convent

EUGENE City of Oregon, U.S.A. It stands on the Willamette river, 46 m S. of Albany, and is served by the S Pacific Rly. It is the seat of the Oregon university, and has machine shops, ironfounding and tanning industries, and manufactures of furniture, cotton goods, window-sashes and doors Eugene is at the head of navigation and carries on a brisk trade in lumber, cereals, cattle and animal products, and canned fruit Settled in 1854, it was incorporated 10 years later Pop (1930) 18,901

EUPEN. District of Belgium It lies S of Aix-la-Chapelle and covers an area of 400 sq m It was under the government of Austria until 1801, when it passed to France, and in 1814 it was given to Prussia By the treaty of Versailles (1919) Germany handed it over to Belgium Pop about 40,000

EUPEN Town of Belgium Situated on the Weser, it is on the railway 10 m S of Aix-la-Chapelle Pop 13,500

EUPATORIA Town and seaport of the Crimean republic (U S S R) It stands on the W coast of the Crimea at the N end of Kalamita Bay, 40 m N W. of Simferopol The chief industries are soap boiling and tanning, and trade is done in grain, wool, hides, and salt Formerly called Gyuzleve, in 1783 it was taken from the Tartars by the Russians, who named it Eupatoria During the Crimean War it was occupied by English and French troops Pop 30,432

EUPHRATES River of Asia It rises in the highlands near Erzurum, and flows through Asia Minor, at one point being only 80 m from the Mediterranean It then turns to the S E and later in its course enters Iraq Its length is about 1,800 m Near Basrah it unites with the Tigris, and as the Shatt al-Arab, the united streams enter the Persian Gulf There are no large towns on its banks, and, having only one large tributary, the Khabur, its waters suffer much from evaporation It is only navigable for small vessels The valley of the Euphrates and Tigris was one of the cradles of civilization, and in ancient times one of the most fertile areas in the world This was due in part to a system of irrigation canals between the two rivers These fell into disuse, but in 1909 steps were taken to irrigate the area again, and in 1913 two dams were erected to regulate the flow of the Euphrates and so reclaim a considerable extent of land

EURASIAN Term originally denoting the offspring, and then descendants, of a European father and a Hindu mother It was formed out of the continental names, about 1820 , the colloquial name in previous use was chee chee In India they are returned in the census under the official designation Anglo-Indians The term now denotes any mingling of European and Asiatic blood, and in physiology and ethnology, natural or ethnic characters common to both continents

EURE River of France It rises in the department of Orne and flows through the department of Eure-et-Loir to the Seine, which it enters near Pont de l'Arche, not far from Rouen Its length is about 70 m and Chartres is the chief place on its banks

EURE Department of France In the N W of the country, it is a fairly level area, and the soil is fertile Much of it is covered with forest, but elsewhere wheat is grown Horses, sheep, and cattle are reared, a great deal of fruit is cultivated, and the peasants export butter and eggs The Seine borders the dept , which is also drained by the Eure, Rille, and other tributaries of that river Evreux, the capital, Elbeuf, Les Andelys, and Louviers are the chief towns of the dept , which has an area of 2,330 sq m Pop (1931) 305,788

EURE-ET-LOIR. Department of France In the N W of the country, it is flat and fertile in the S and E , but less so in the N and W The former is included in the plain of Beauce, while the latter is known as the Perche and the Thimerais The chief rivers are the Eure, Loir, and their tributaries, and the area is 2,291 sq m The main products are wheat and oats Apples are grown, while cattle, sheep, and horses are reared Chartres is the capital, and the dept is divided into four arrondissements Dreux and Châteaudun are other towns Pop (1931) 254,790

EUREKA City of California, U S A It stands on Humboldt Bay, on the railway 225 m N W of San Francisco A port of entry, with a fairly good harbour, it is largely engaged in shipping lumber, obtained from the red wood forest region in which it is situated Its industrial establishments include sawmills, tanning and shingle works and tobacco factories The federal building, city hall, and a public library are among the chief edifices Settled in 1850, it was incorporated in 1856 Pop (1930) 15,752

EUREKA SPRINGS Watering place of Arkansas, U S A It stands near the White river and is chiefly noted for its medicinal springs, opened in 1879 and now public property Pop 3 000

EUROPA POINT. Headland of Spain The extremity of the peninsula of Gibraltar, it is just S E of Europa Bay To the N W is Little Europa Point, and to the E Great Europa Point

EUROPE One of the world's continents It covers an area of about 3,750,000 sq m , and, geographically considered, is part of the continent of Eurasia The political boundary between Europe and Asia is the Ural Mts Its length from the North Cape to Cape Matapan in Greece is about 2,400 m , and its breadth from Cape S Vincent to the Urals is about 3,000 m In the south-east the continent is bounded by the Black Sea, Turkey in Asia, and Persia

Washed by the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, with the Mediterranean Sea as its southern boundary, Europe has a very extensive coastline Its climate, except in the far north, is temperate and its soil fertile Its agricultural and mining industries can produce most of the requisites of human life, but owing to its comparatively dense population, the continent is an importer of foodstuffs, as it is of cotton, rubber, and other tropical products It is rich in coal and ironstone, but for silver, copper, and tin it is mainly dependent on outside sources Its most important rivers are the Danube and the Rhine , nearly all the others are national, not international, waterways

There are in Europe 35 separate countries, reckoning as such the Irish Free State, part of the British Empire, and Iceland under the same ruler as Denmark The largest is Soviet Russia, which covers more than one-third of the continent, and the smallest the new Vatican state The second largest is France States which came into being after the Great War are Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, formed out of the ruins of the Austro Hungarian empire , and Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania, once part of Russia Poland and Albania, also, are new, although both had been independent states in the past Turkey is still a European state, but only to the extent of 10,000 sq m of territory

Since 1918 there have been no empires in Europe There are, however, 12 kingdoms, Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, and Yugoslavia, and the 17 republics Of the republics, all save four, Switzerland, France, and the tiny states of San Marino and Andorra, are creations of the 20th

century. The six remaining independent states are the grand duchy of Luxemburg, the Irish Free State, the Vatican city, Liechtenstein and Monaco, both under princes, and Hungary, which is a kingdom without a king

POPULATION The population of Europe is estimated at 475,000,000 Of this total 108,000,000 are in Soviet Russia Germany, with 63,000,000, is numerically the next largest, and then follow in order Great Britain, Italy, and France, the three almost equal, Poland, Spain, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia No other European country has 10,000,000 inhabitants *See* England ; France ; Germany , Poland , Rumania , Spain ; Yugoslavia, etc

EUROTAS. Old name for the river of Greece now known as Iri (q v)

EUSKIRCHEN. Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it stands on the Erft, and is a railway junction, 20 m S W from Cologne Textiles are manufactured and beer is brewed. Pop 15,000

EUTAW SPRINGS River of S Carolina, U S A. It is a tributary of the Santee river Near here on Sept 8, 1781, was fought an indecisive battle in the War of Independence

EUXINE. Old name of the Black Sea *See* Black Sea

EVANSTON. City of Illinois, U S A It stands on Lake Michigan, 13 m N by W of Chicago, of which it is a residential suburb, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul, and the Chicago and N W rlys It is the seat of the Northwestern University, and contains various educational institutions Pop (1930) 63,338

EVANSVILLE. City and port of Indiana, U S A On the Ohio river, 150 m W by S of Indianapolis, it is served by the Louisville and Nashville and other railways A port of entry, it carries on a thriving trade in coal, flour, and tobacco, and has cotton, woollen, and flour mills. Pop (1930) 102,249.

EVENLODE. River of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire It rises near Longborough and flows mainly S E to the Thames near Cassington. Its length is 35 m.

EVENLODE. Village of Worcestershire About 3 m from Moreton in the Marsh, it has some old houses and a 14th century church

EVENWOOD. Village of Durham It is 5 m S W. of Bishop Auckland, on the L N E. Rly Pop 5,109

EVERCREECH. Village of Somerset It is 3½ m S E. of Shepton Mallet, on the Somerset and Dorset Rly Pop 1,265

EVEREST. Mountain of the Himalayas The loftiest mountain in the world, with a height of 29,141 ft (5½ m), it stands on the border between Nepal and Tibet and was named after Sir George Everest (1790–1866), the noted geographer and surveyor. Several expeditions have attempted to scale the mountain, notably those led by C G Bruce in 1922 and 1924. In the second of these, the climbers were only beaten when at a height of over 28,000 feet Another expedition set out in 1933, and on April 3 of that year, four British airmen in Westland machines flew over the peak at a height of 35,000 ft.

EVERETT. City of Massachusetts, U S A. It stands on the Mystic river, 4 m N E of Boston, and is served by the Boston and Maine Rly Its industrial activities include nonfounding and the manufacture of steel, boots and shoes, radiators and leather goods Pop. (1930) 48,424.

EVERETT. City and port of Washington, U S A. On Puget Sound, it is 34 m N of Seattle, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and other railways Situated in a mineral and lumbering region, it has an excellent harbour. Pop (1930) 30,567.

EVERGLADES. Swampy district in S Florida, U S A. It extends N to S for about 120 m , is about 45 m broad, and is mainly covered with saw-grass Attempts at reclamation by cutting canals have met with some success, and sugar cane has been cultivated

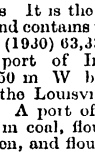
EVERINGHAM. Village of Yorkshire (E R). It is 3½ m W of Market Weighton, on the L N E. Rly The village is 1½ m N W of the station Everingham Park, in the vicinity, is a seat of the Baroness Herries (duchess of Norfolk)

EVERSHOT. Village of Dorset About 12 m. N E of Bridport, it is served by the G W Rly Melbury House, dating from 1547, a seat of the earl of Ilchester, lies 1 m N

EVERSLEY. Village of Hampshire It is 4½ m S S W of Wokingham Charles Kingsley was rector here from 1844 till his death in 1875 Pop 864

EVERTON. District of Liverpool It lies to the N E of the city, and is celebrated for its toffee Everton gives its name to an Association football club, which, founded in 1879, originated from a church school, the first ground being in Stanley Park, Liverpool In 1885 it adopted professionalism, and in 1888 was one of the twelve clubs that formed the Football League on its foundation Its present ground is Goodison Park, Liverpool Everton won the Association Cup in 1906 and 1933, and has been at the top of the Football League on several occasions

EVESHAM Borough and market town of Worcestershire It stands on the river Avon, 15 m S E of Worcester, on the G W Rly , being also served by the L M S Rly There are slight remains of the abbey round which this town grew The chief buildings are the churches of All Saints and S Lawrence, the town hall, and the grammar school This town is the centre of a market gardening district. Market, daily Pop (1931) 8,799



Evesham arms

The battle of Evesham was fought here, Aug 4, 1265, when the royalists under Edward, afterwards Edward I, defeated the followers of Simon de Montfort, who was killed

EVORA. District of Portugal It is bounded on the N. by the dist of Portalegre and on the S by the dist of Beja and has an area of 2,856 sq m. The river Guadiana forms its E boundary. Hilly on the N W and S , it slopes E and S , forming the basin of the Degebo and smaller streams, flowing into the Guadiana. Evora is the capital, and Redondo and Montemor are other important towns Pop (1930) 177,489

EVORA (anc Ebora) City of Portugal Beautifully situated on a low hill in a fertile plain, 72 m by rail E of Lisbon, it is enclosed by ancient walls and towers, has many Roman and Moorish remains, and is as interesting as it is ancient It has a cathedral, founded in 1186, a 16th century church, an art gallery, a museum, many old convents, a library, a Roman temple , various palaces, and a famous aqueduct It is an archiepiscopal see, and is capital of the dist of the same name. It manufactures cloth, cotton and woollen goods, and trades in wine In the vicinity are copper and iron mines, and marble and asbestos quarries An important fair is held annually Pop 16,148

EVREUX. City of France. It is 67 m. W N W of Paris, and stands on the Iton, a branch of the Eure The chief building is the cathedral of Notre Dame, the earliest part dating from the 11th century and some parts from the 16th It was completely restored at the end of the 19th Évreux was frequently besieged and taken in the wars between England and France, and from it the English family of Devereux takes its name Glass is manufactured, and there are foundries Pop 19,000

EWE. Negro tribe of W Africa Found in Togoland, and the Gold Coast colony, they have immigrated from the N E , and use a primitive W Sudanic speech once widespread in the Guinea region before the advent of Bantu influences

EWELL. Town of Surrey It is 16 m S W of London, and is served by the S Rly Mainly residential, it has also brick and tile works The church has features of interest Pop 7,798

EWELME. Village of Oxfordshire About 3 m N E of Wallingford, its church has numerous brasses There are almshouses, and a school dating from the 15th cent. The village is famous for its watercress beds

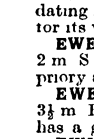
EWENNY. Village of Glamorganshire Situated 2 m S E of Bridgend, it contains the ruins of a priory and a Norman church

EWERBY. Village of Lincolnshire It is 3½ m E N E. of Sleaford The 14th cent church has a good broach spire

EWLOE. Hamlet of Flintshire Here is a castle built about 1260 by Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales In 1928 it was restored and opened to the public

EXE. River of Devon It rises in Somerset on Exmoor, and flows across Devon, mainly S , to the English Channel, near Exmouth Its length is 55 m , and it has a navigable estuary There is trout fishing in the Exe.

EXETER. City, river port, and county town of Devon. It stands on the river Exe, 10½ m N W of Exmouth, and is served by the G W and S Rlys Still partly surrounded by its old walls, it occupies an elevated position on a ridge of land overlooking the river The chief attraction of the city is its comparatively small but magnificent cathedral, a complete restoration of which was undertaken by Sir G G Scott towards the end of the 19th century In its library is a MS collection of Anglo Saxon poems presented in the 11th century by Bishop Leofric The guildhall is a fine Elizabethan building, and there are some old churches The city has a university college, part of a memorial to Prince Albert Exeter School was founded in 1629 Exeter is an important railway centre, and is connected with the sea by a ship canal which extends five miles and opens into the estuary near Topsham It sends one member to parliament



Exeter arms



Exeter. West front of the magnificent cathedral

Formerly the seat of an active woollen industry, it is now an agricultural centre, and brewing is carried on. There is a sheep and cattle fair held here on the 2nd Wed in Dec Market, daily (chiefly Tues , Fri , Sat.). Pop. (1931) 66,039.

EXFORD. Village of Somerset. On the river Exe, it is 7 m. N W. of Dulverton, and is an angling resort Here are the kennels of the Devon and Somerset staghounds.

EXMINSTER. Village of Devon. It is 3½ m. S E of Exeter, on the G W Rly. Powderham Castle, the seat of the earl of Devon, lies 2½ m. to the S S E Pop 2,404

EXMOOR. Moorland in Somerset and Devon. Formerly a forest, three-fourths of its area is now covered with heather and coarse grass, on which are pastured ponies, sheep, and red deer It extends almost from the coast near Minehead to Dulverton, and covers about 30 sq m Simonsbath is the chief place on the moor, and Dunkery Beacon is its highest point Another place of interest is the Doone Valley on the Devon border. In 1917, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland granted a lease of between 7,000 and 8,000 acres to the National Trust for 500 years

EXMOUTH. Urban district, seaport, and watering place of Devonshire. It stands at the mouth of the river Exe, 10½ m S E of Exeter, on the S Rly Pop (1931) 14,584

EXMOUTH GULF. Inlet of the W coast of Australia About 250 m W. of Shark Bay, it lies between N W Cape and Point Murat, and includes a large sheet of water, being 30 m. wide at its entrance and 65 m in length

EXPLOITS. River of Newfoundland The longest river in the island, it rises in the hills of Long Range and flows right across in a N E direction Passing through a well wooded district and flowing past the town of Grand Falls, it empties itself into the bay of Exploits Its length is about 160 m

EXUMA Two of the Bahama Islands, W. Indies Known as Great and Little Exuma, they lie S E of Andros Island and W of Long Island. Great Exuma is 30 m in length and contains the chief settlement, Georgetown The area of the two islands, including the numerous cays (low islands) is about 250 sq m Pop 3,730

EYAM Village of Derbyshire It stands in Eyam Dale, 5 m N of Bakewell In the churchyard is a Runic cross On Eyam Edge is a barrow more than 100 ft in diameter, and on Eyam Moor is a Druidic circle Pop 1,224

EYE Borough and market town of Suffolk It is 19 m N of Ipswich, and has castle ruins, a grammar school founded in 1566, and a corn exchange Brewing is an industry Market day, alternate Mons Pop (1931) 1,733

EYEMOUTH Burgh of Berwickshire It stands at the mouth of the river Eye, 8 m from Berwick, on the L N E Rly , and is a centre of the fishing industry There is a good harbour. Pop (1931) 2,231

EYLAU Town of Prussia Standing on the Pasmar, about 24 m from Konigsberg, it carries on a trade in livestock Here, in 1807, a battle was fought between the French, under Napoleon, and the combined forces of the Russians and Prussians, who were defeated Pop 3,500

EYNSFORD. Village of Kent It is 6½ m. N of Sevenoaks, with a station on the S Rly The church, a Norman building with later additions has some interesting features There are slight remains of a Norman castle and an old bridge over the Darent

EYNSHAM. Village of Oxfordshire On the river Thames, it is 7 m N W of Oxford, on the G W Rly It has the remains of a Benedictine abbey, and a 14th cent village cross Pop 1,644.

EYRE. Former lake of S Australia It is 4,000 sq m in area and 110 m across at its widest, and its surface is now a parched flat of salt and sand The centre of many native legends, the result of its extraordinary mirages, it was discovered by Edward John Eyre in 1840 and explored by aeroplane in 1921 and 1929.

EYRE'S PENINSULA. Tract of land in S. Australia. It lies between the Great Australian Bight and Spencer Gulf, an area of sand, scrub, and salt marsh A railway crosses it from Ceduna on its N.W corner to Port Lincoln, on its S. apex.

EYTHORNE. Village of Kent. It is 6¼ m. N N.W of Dover, and is served by the East Kent Rly. Near by is the Tilmanstone colliery, part of the Kent coalfield. At Upper Eythorne is a Baptist chapel erected in the 17th cent, to comply with the regulations of the Five Mile Act.

FAABORG. Town of Denmark. It is situated on the S W coast of the island of Fynen, and is connected by a train ferry service with Mommark. Standing in a fruit growing district, it is a market town, and has bacon and egg collecting factories. The exports include butter, eggs, bacon, cream, and fish. The harbour, which is open all the year round, has a repairing yard. Pop 5,000

FABRIANO. City of Italy. It stands on the E slopes of the Apennines, at an alt of over 1,000 ft, 45 m by rly S.W. of Ancona It has a cathedral, a town hall, and some of the churches contain pictures of the Fabriano school The city is celebrated for its paper mills, established in the 13th century. There is trade in cattle and cereals, and it is the railway junction for Urbino. Pop 25,000

FACIT. Village of Lancashire. It is 4½ m. N of Rochdale, on the L M S Rly

FADA. District of French Equatorial Africa It is a small administrative province in the colony of the Upper Volta The capital is Fada N'Gourma

FADA N'GOURMA. Town of French Equatorial Africa. Situated in the district of Fada, of which it is the capital, in the colony of the Upper Volta, it lies some 100 m. N E of the Gold Coast frontier and 130 m E of Ougadougou.

FAENZA (anc Faventia) City of Italy. Founded by the Romans, it stands on the Lamone, 31 m. by rail S E. of Bologna Surrounded by walls, it has for centuries been famed for its art pottery, called faience On the principal square are the cathedral (1474), the city hall, once a palace, and the church of S Michele There is an arcaded market place, and the municipal art gallery has frescoes, sculptures, and specimens of majolica Silk is manufactured Pop. 40,000.

FAHLUM. Variant spelling of the name of the Swedish town of Falun (q v)

FAILSWORTH. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 3¼ m N E of Manchester on the L M S Rly, and is a centre of the cotton industry. Pop (1931) 15,724

FAIRBANKS. City of Alaska. Situated on the river Tamana, practically at the head of navigation, it is the centre of government activities in the interior of Alaska, and is connected by the Alaska Rly. with Seward, a distance of 467 miles. Pop (1930) 2,099.

FAIRBOURNE. Summer resort of Merionethshire. On the coast, 2¾ m. S of Barmouth, it is on the G W Rly, and has golf links.

FAIRFIELD. Mountain of Westmorland. It is 2½ m. S E. of Helvellyn, between Ullswater and Windermere. Its height is 2,863 ft.

FAIRFIELD. District of Derbyshire It is partly within the borough of Buxton, and has golf links

FAIRFIELD. Suburb of Liverpool. It lies to the E of the city proper.

FAIRFIELD. Suburb of Manchester It lies to the E of the city proper and has a station on the L N E Rly

FAIRFORD. Market town of Gloucestershire. It stands on the river Colne, 25 m W S W of Oxford, on the G W Rly. Its 15th century church, built by John Tame, a London merchant, contains some of the most wonderful stained glass in the country. The 28 windows depict the story of the Creation and the work of Christ. Market day, 2nd Tues Pop 1,347

FAIR HEAD. Headland of co Antrim, N. Ireland On the N coast, it is 4½ m N E of Ballycastle, is 636 ft high, and being a sheer precipice from a height of 320 ft, presents a superb basaltic columnar formation

FAIR ISLE. One of the Shetland Is It is 30 m by sea S W of Lerwick, is 3 m long and 2 m broad, rises to 480 ft in Sheep Craig on the E coast, and has two lighthouses Fishing and knitting are the chief occupations.

FAIRLIE. Watering place of Ayrshire It stands on the firth of Clyde, 2 m S of Largs, on the L M S Rly There are ruins of a castle.

FAIRMONT. City of West Virginia, U S A At the head of navigation on the river Monongahela, it is 77 m S W of Wheeling, and is served by three railways It is an important coal mining and glass trade centre Pop (1930) 23,159

FAIRWEATHER. Mountain of Alaska. It is a volcano in the St Elias Range, and its height is 15,290 ft

FAISANS, Ile des (Fr Pheasants' Isle) Island in the river Bidassoa Lying between France and Spain, it is 15 m S E of St Sebastian, Its position between two frontiers made it on two notable occasions the meeting place of French and Spanish negotiators, as when in 1659 the peace of the Pyrenees was signed here

FAKAOFO. Small island in the S Pacific Ocean The most S of the Tokelau or Union group of islands, it lies some 800 m N W of Fiji, and 500 m S of the Phoenix Islands Formerly included under the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, it is now, together with the rest of the Tokelau group, under the control of New Zealand.

FAKENHAM. Market town of Norfolk It stands on the river Wensum, 12 m N W of East Dereham, on the L N E Rly. Market day, Thurs Pop 2,966

FAKUMEN. Town of Manchuria It is situated about 40 m N of Fengtien (Mukden) in the province of Liaoning, and is of commercial importance

FAL River of Cornwall It rises near Roche, and flows S for 23 m to the English Channel at Falmouth, being navigable for nearly 10 m

FALABA. Town of Sierra Leone, W Africa It lies near the frontier of French Guinea, 170 m N E of Freetown, at the junction of many trade routes Pop 6,000

FALAISE. Town of France It is 20 m S of Caen, and is famous because William the Conqueror was born in its castle, of which there are some remains There is a statue of William near the town hall The church of S Gervais has a fine Norman tower, and the town is noted for its horse and cattle fairs Pop 5,500

FALASHAS (Ethiopian, strangers) People of Hamitic stock. They are found mainly between Aksum and Gondar, in Abyssinia, and although allied racially to the Galla, and also ignorant of Hebrew and the Talmuds, they profess Judaism. They are farmers and artisans, speaking an Abyssinian (Agao) dialect, and they practise a rigid racial and ritual exclusiveness

FALCES. Town of Spain It stands in a plain between the rivers Ebro and Arga, 30 m. S W. of Pamplona It has ruins of a Roman castle but is chiefly known for the mineral springs in the vicinity Pop 3,500

FALCON. Volcanic island in the S Pacific Ocean A member of the Tonga or Friendly Islands group, it made its appearance on Oct 14, 1885, after a volcanic eruption.

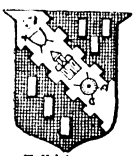
FALCON. Maritime state of Venezuela. Occupying the territory around Lake Maracaibo, in the north-western part of the republic, it is traversed by a chain of low mountains in the

fertile valleys of which corn, cotton, sugar cane, coconuts, fruits, and tobacco are produced. Coal is worked at Coro, the capital. From 1801 to 1904 it was joined to Zulia, now a separate state. Pop. 178,642.

FALEME. River of Senegal. Forming part of the boundary between the Senegal and the Niger colonies, it rises in French Guinea in the watershed separating the Gambia and Bafing rivers, and runs N.N.W. for 200 m. to the Senegal river, which it enters near Bakel. It is navigable for small boats during the wet season.

FALERII. Ruined city of Italy. Its site is 35 m. N. of Rome. One city thereon was destroyed by the Romans in the 3rd century B.C., and a new one was built a little to the N.W. There are remains in the shape of walls, towers, and gateways of the fortifications of this city.

FALKIRK. Burgh and market town of Stirlingshire. Situated 21¾ m. N.E. of Glasgow, on the L.N.E. Rly., and also served by the L.M.S. Rly, it is the centre of an ironworking and colliery district, and its industries are connected therewith. The buildings include a mining institute. The Scottish regional and Scottish national broadcasting stations are here. Market days, Tues. and Thurs. Pop. (1931) 36,565.



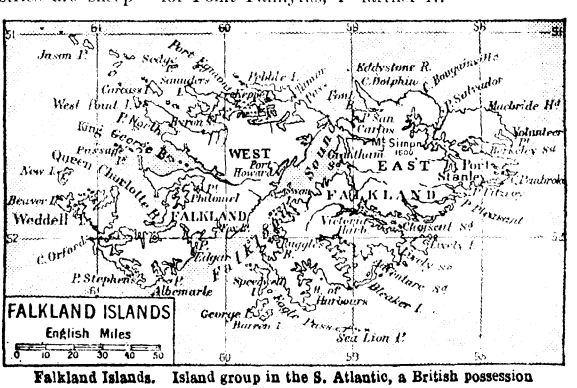
Falkirk arms

The first battle of Falkirk was fought July 22, 1298, when the English under Edward I defeated the Scots under William Wallace. The second battle was fought between the English and the Jacobites, Jan. 17, 1746, the latter being victorious.

FALKLAND. Burgh of Fifeshire. It stands at the N. foot of East Lomond Hill, 36 m. N. of Edinburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly. Its palace, formerly the residence of the dukes of Fife, in which David, the duke of Rothesay, heir to the Scottish throne, is said to have been starved to death in 1402, was a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs, and here James V died in 1542. Rob Roy occupied the palace in 1715. It fell into decay, but was restored towards the end of the 19th century by the 3rd marquess of Bute. Pop. (1931) 791.

FALKLAND ISLANDS. British crown colony in the S. Atlantic. The chief islands are East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. m.) and West Falkland (2,038 sq. m.). The chief industries are sheep farming and whale fishing; horses and cattle are reared. The climate is bleak but healthy. The only indigenous mammals are the fox and the mouse. Stanley, the capital, which is situated on E. Falkland, has a good harbour. The Falklands were discovered by John Davis in 1592, and became British in 1832. Pop. (1931) 2,392.

Off the Falkland Islands a German squadron was destroyed by a British one, Dec. 8, 1914. Following the destruction of the British cruisers at Coronel (q.v.), Lord Fisher sent the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible, under Sir F. D. Sturdee from England on Nov. 11. They were joined off Brazil by three old armoured cruisers, two light cruisers, and two armed ships. The whole squadron reached Port William on Dec. 7, and on the following day the German squadron was engaged and destroyed. The Germans lost 2,100 men. The victory is commemorated by a memorial which was unveiled at Stanley on Feb. 26, 1927.


FALKLAND ISLANDS
English Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
WEST FALKLAND
EAST FALKLAND
Port Howard
Stanley
Jason I.
Beauchene I.
Weddell I.
Beaver I.
New Island
Queen Charlotte Bay
West Point I.
Grea
Long
Passage I.
Pebble I.
Bold I.
Falkland Sd.
Port Pleasant
Port Louis
Port Salvador
Port Albemarle
Port Stephens
Port Edgar
Port Purvis
Port Harriet
Port Howard
Port Pitt
Port Stanley
Port Philomel
Port Sparrow
Port Louis
Port Salvador
Port Purvis
Port Harriet

FALSTER. Island of Denmark. It lies to the S. of Zealand, is about 30 m long, and has an area of 183 sq. m Stock raising, dairy farming, and agriculture are the principal occupations. Sugar beet and fruit are the chief crops The largest towns are Nykjobing and Stubbekjobing, connected by rly In 1933 the building of a road and railway bridge to connect the island with Zealand was begun Its length is 2 m Pop 51,392.

FALSTONE. Village of Northumberland It is 8 m W N W of Bellingham, on the L N E Rly

FALUN. Town of Sweden It stands near Lake Runn, 57 m. by rail W by S of Gavle, and about 120 m. N W of Stockholm The town was burnt down in 1761. Its only notable feature is the 14th century church, which escaped the fire. Minor buildings include the town hall, a mineralogical museum, and technical schools Its copper mines, once the richest in Europe, now nearly exhausted, have been worked for six centuries, and the company owning them has existed since about 1345. Pop (1931) 13,370

FAMAGUSTA (Lat Fama Augusta) Seaport of Cyprus It stands on the E coast, 3 m S of ancient Salamis The cathedral of S Nicholas and a castle are notable features of the town The harbour improvements were finished in 1906, and a narrow gauge rly connects the town with Nicosia and Evrykhou (76 m) Agriculture is the chief occupation, and the town is noted for its pomegranates The original Roman walls were strengthened by the Genoese and Venetians, and are still fairly well preserved The town flourished under Venetian rule (1487–1571), but later was taken by the Turks, when its prosperity began to decline An earthquake in 1735 destroyed it. Pop 6,980

FAMARS. Village of France It is 3 m S of Valenciennes. During the Great War it was captured on Oct 26, 1918, by troops of the 51st Highland division in the fight for Valenciennes

FAMBRIDGE. Name of two villages in Essex North Fambridge is on the river Crouch, 6½ m S of Maldon, and is served by the L N E Rly South Fambridge lies on the other side of the river, 3½ m N W of Rochford Communication with North Fambridge is by ferry

FAMPOUX. Village of France It lies slightly N of the river Scarpe, 5 m E of Arras During the Great War it was stormed by the British, April 10, 1917, and severe fighting took place here in April, 1918

FAMUND. Lake of Norway. Near the Swedish border, about 150 m N by E of Oslo, it lies in a mountainous district, at an altitude of 2,199 ft , 85 m S S E of Nidaros It is 37 m. long from N to S.

FANG. Negro tribe of French and Spanish Guinea Their debased Bantu speech, including the Make dialect, is spoken within the coast-highland region bounded by the Ogowe, Ivindo, and Campos rivers Slim, 5 ft 7 ins in height, bronze-coloured, bearded, intelligent, they display Hamitic characteristics. They are said to have migrated due W from the valleys of the N. Congo affluents about 1850, driving the weaker aboriginal negroes before them Hunters and fishers, using crossbows and throwing knives, they are adept potters and ironworkers

FANGFOSS. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is 4½ m N W of Pocklington, and has a station on the L N E. Rly.

FANNICH. Loch or lake of Ross and Cromarty Near the centre of the county, it is drained by Fannich Water (6½ m. long) The Fannich Mts (Sgurr Mor, 3,637 ft.) and Fannich Forest (20,000 acres) lie to the N. of the lake, which is 6½ m long and about 1 m. broad

FANNING. Coral island in the Pacific Ocean It lies due S. of Hawaii, and administratively is attached to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Although only 15 sq m in area, it is useful as a halfway station for the submarine cable from Australia to Vancouver.

FANO Island of Denmark It lies off the S W coast of Jutland, its N E. point facing Esbjerg on the mainland, is 11 m long, and from 2 m to 3 m broad, and has an area of 20 sq m There are three small towns on the island Fano, a health resort on the W coast, Nordby, on the N E coast, and Sonderho, in the S Fishing is the main industry. Pop 3,000

FANO (anc Fanum Fortunae) City and seaside resort of Italy Situated on the Adriatic, 8 m by rail S E of Pesaro, it is enclosed by medieval walls, with bastions facing the sea. Its cathedral and churches contain many pictures by old masters The town possesses a fine theatre, formerly a palace, the remains of a triumphal arch of Augustus, and a palace Fishing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, and there is trade in corn, oil, and silk. The old harbour has silted up, and shipping is now conducted through a canal to the sea Here, in 1514, the first printing press with Arabic type was set up The Roman city owed its origin to a temple of Fortune commemorating the defeat of Hasdrubal on the Metaurus Pop 27,000

FANTI (cabbage-eaters). Negro people of the Gold Coast Colony, W Africa They are allied to the Ashantis, and their number is estimated at over 1,000,000 Formerly cannibals, they are of small stature and little intelligence, much given to facial mutilation and tattooing They live in small village communities inland and on the coast, engaging in hunting, fishing, and primitive agriculture Their Tshi dialect is the predominant speech round Cape Coast Castle

FAO. Village of Iraq It lies on the right bank of the Shatt-al Arab, about 3 m from the Persian Gulf During the Great War it was captured by the British, Nov 7, 1914, and retained as a sort of naval base Pop 600

FARAH. River of Afghanistan Rising in the S Siah Koh, it flows S W for about 280 m into the Seistan Hamun Farah, is the chief town on its banks

FARAH. Province of Afghanistan One of the four minor provs , it borders the E frontier of Persia, and is administered by a governor The principal river is the Farah, on which stands the town of the same name, the capital of the province.

FARAH. Town of Afghanistan It stands on the river of the same name, and on the high road from Herat to Kandahar, 160 m S of Herat, at an elevation of 2,460 ft It is an Afghan military cantonment

FARANA Town of French Guinea, W Africa It lies some 40 m. from the N E. frontier of Sierra Leone, and some 80 m S W of Kouroussa, on the Conakry-Kankan Rly Situated on the bank of the Niger river, almost at its source, it is the centre of a thriving cattle district.

FAR EASTERN AREA. Region of the U S S R In the extreme E of Asiatic Russia, it is bordered on the N by the Arctic Ocean, S by Mongolia and Manchuria, E by the Bering Sea, the sea of Okhotsk and the Gulf of Tartary, and W. by the Yakutsk and the Buriah-Mongol republics The total area is about 1,138,000 sq m , much of which is occupied by the Kamchatka peninsula. The Commander Islands and the N part of Sakhalin are included in the region The principal mt. ranges are the Yablonoi, Stanovoi, Anadir, Sikhota-alin systems, and the volcanic mts. of Kamchatka. The rivers include the Amur, Zeya, and Anadir, with their tributaries. The immense potentialities of the area are greatly undeveloped, largely owing to the difficulties of

transport and communication Its mineral wealth alone comprises vast supplies of coal, iron, lead, gold, silver, zinc, wolfram, asbestos, antimony, and tin, as well as platinum and other rare metals

The chief natural products consist of timber, furs, fish, grain, pulses, rice, hempseed, and soya beans Industries are practically unorganised and are mainly peasant occupations, but they include weaving, flour-milling, and leather working Cattle-breeding is extensively carried on in Kamchatka, where there are three large State farms There are shipbuilding yards at Vladivostok and Blagoveshtchensk, whilst agricultural machinery is manufactured at Khabarovsk The Amur Rly traverses the S part of the region, and most of the rivers are navigable and ice-free at their mouths The chief towns are Vladivostok, Blagoveshtchensk, Khabarovsk (the capital), Chita and Nikolaevsk-Ussuri Pop about 1,843,000

FAREHAM. Market town, seaport, and urban district of Hampshire It stands on a creek off Portsmouth harbour, and is served by the S Rly The chief building is S Mary's Church, which dates from the 13th cent There is trade in corn and coal In medieval times Fareham was a prosperous port, but it has fallen into decay as it can be reached only by small vessels Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 11,575

FAREWELL. Cape of Greenland It is on a small island off the coast, and is dangerous for navigators

FARGO. City of N. Dakota, U S A The largest city in the state, it stands on the Red River of the North, at the head of steamship navigation, 240 m N W of Minneapolis, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific and other railways It contains the state agricultural college, Fargo College, other educational institutions, and several parks An extensive trade in grain is carried on, and machinery and farming implements are largely dealt in A fire, in 1893, caused damage estimated at £600,000. Pop (1930) 28,619

FARIDKOT. State of India In the Punjab, its area is 643 sq m It is largely inhabited by Sikhs The ruling family belongs to the Sidhu-Barar clan of the Jats The E of the state is irrigated from the Sirhind canal. Pop 150,661.

FARIDPUR. District of India It lies in the Dacca div of Bengal, and has an area of 2,371 sq m The name is derived from a Mahomedan saint, Farid Shah, whose shrine has been set up in the town of Faridpur The district is dry in the N and swampy in the S, is drained by the rivers Ganges, Haringhata, and Arial Khan, and produces rice, jute, and pulses Hand weaving is the principal industry Pop 2,249,858

FARIDPUR. Town of India It is situated in the Dacca div of Bengal, about 120 m N E of Calcutta It has industries in weaving and the manufacture of oil and bricks Pop 14,503

FARINGDON. Market town of Berkshire, known also as Great Faringdon It is 13 m W of Abingdon, and is served by the G W. Rly All Saints' Church has some interesting brasses and other memorials. Faringdon has a trade in corn and cattle. Market day, first Tues Pop 2,758.

FARLEIGH. Two villages of Kent. East Farleigh is on the river Medway, 2 m S W of Maidstone, on the S Rly. West Farleigh, also on the river Medway, is 3½ m. S W of Maidstone. They are situated in a district famous for its hops

FARNBOROUGH. Urban district of Hampshire It is 33 m S W of London, on the S Rly A mausoleum attached to S. Michael's Roman Catholic church contains the remains of Napoleon III, the Prince Imperial, and the empress Eugénie, who lived at Farnborough Hill 1881–1920. On Farnborough Common is the Royal Aircraft Factory Here, too, is a large aerodrome Pop (1931) 16,359

FARNBOROUGH. Village of Kent It lies 4 m S E. of Bromley, and is a motor omnibus centre The chief building is the parish church

Another Farnborough is in Berkshire, 5 m. from Wantage, and another is in Warwickshire, 6½ m. from Kineton

FARNCOMBE. Village of Surrey. It is 1 m. N N E of Godalming, on the S Rly

FARNE. Group of 17 rocky islets and rocks off the coast of Northumberland Farne or House, the largest (16 acres), was the retreat of S Cuthbert in the 7th century, and Longstone with its lighthouse is famous for its association with Grace Darling (1838)

FARNHAM. Market town and urban district of Surrey. On the river Wey, it is 38 m S W. of London, on the S Rly, and is the centre of an important hop district The castle, till 1926 the seat of the bishops of Winchester, dates mainly from the 17th century. It is now used partly for diocesan purposes and partly as a residence for the bishop of Guildford Much of the park was bought for the town Near are Moor Park, the residence of Sir W Temple, where for a time Swift lived, and the ruins of the 12th cent Waverley Abbey, the first Cistercian house in England Cobbett's birthplace is now an inn, The Jolly Farmer. Market day, Mon. Pop (1931) 18,294

FARNHAM. Village of Dorset It is 7 m N E of Blandford Here is the Pitt-Rivers Museum, containing a remarkable collection of implements from the Roman era to the present day, and a number of prehistoric antiquities found locally

FARNHAM. Town of Quebec, Canada Situated at the confluence of the two main branches of the river Yamaska, it is 43 miles by rail from Montreal on the C P and the Central Vermont Rlys, for the former of which it is a junction and contains the divisional shops Pop (1931) 4,205

FARNHAM ROYAL. Village of Buckinghamshire It is 4 m N of Windsor. The church is a modern flint building

FARNINGHAM. Town of Kent On the river Darent, it is 12 m. W. of Rochester, and is served by the S. Rly. (Farningham Road station) It has an interesting Early English church with a Perpendicular tower, and in the vicinity are remains of a Roman villa. Pop 1,579

FARNWORTH. Urban district and market town of Lancashire It is 3 m S E of Bolton, and is served by the L M S and Cheshire Lines Rlys It has cotton spinning mills, engineering works, machinery shops, and brick and tile works, while around are coal mines Market days, Mon and Sat Pop (1931) 28,711

FARO. Administrative district of S Portugal It has an area of 1,937 sq m The climate is genial and the soil fertile, producing olives, dates, almonds, figs, and cereals Pop (1930) 292,634

FARO. Seaport of Portugal It stands on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Rio Fermoso, 20 m S W. of Tavira, and is the terminus of the Lisbon-Faro Rly Its harbour is large and sheltered, but shallow and tidal The town possesses a cathedral, a military hospital, a museum, and a ruined Moorish castle. Its large public square is the centre of the life of the city It exports fruit, vegetables, wine, cork, sumach, sardines, anchovies, tunny, and baskets Burned by the English in 1596, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. Pop 12,925.

FAROES (Danish Faroerne, sheep island) Group of 21 islands in the N. Atlantic Belonging to Denmark, they lie about 195 m. N W of the Shetlands, have an area of 540 sq m., and are hilly with lofty cliffs and deep fiords. The

rainfall is heavy, and the climate mild. The chief industries are sheep raising, cattle breeding, wild-fowling, whaling, and fishing The largest island is Stromo, which contains the capital, Thorshavn Colonised by the Norwegians in the 9th century, the islands became a Danish possession in 1380. The people have a legislature and are represented in the Danish parliament. Pop. (1930) 24,200.

FARQUHAR. Group of small islands in the Indian Ocean. They are situated 200 m. N E. of Madagascar, and are dependencies of the Seychelles.

FARR. Hamlet of Inverness shire It is on the river Nairn, 8 m. S E of Inverness In the churchyard is a remarkable sculptured stone

FARRUKHABAD. District of India It lies in the E of the Agra div of the United Provinces, and has an area of 1,683 sq m The chief river is the Ganges The principal crops are potatoes, wheat, barley, millet, and gram The poppy, cotton, and sugar cane are also grown, while tobacco is exported as well as cotton cloth, saltpetre, and perfume. Pop 857,000.

FARRUKHABAD. Town of India It lies near the R Ganges, on the railway line from Cawnpore to Muttra, nearly 90 m from the former place With Fatehgarh, 3 m to the E , it forms a single municipality, the headquarters of the district of Farrukhábád Cloth printing is the chief industry , others include the manufacture of gold lace and metal ware Pop 51,567

FARS Province of Persia It lies on the E side of the Persian Gulf, and is bounded on the N W by Khuzistan and Isfahan, E by Yazd and Kerman Its area is 60,000 sq m From the warm coastal plain the country rises into the mts , where the climate is cold The highest mt is the Kuh i-Dinâ, 18,000 ft The rivers are small and not numerous There are several lakes, the principal being L Niris The capital is Shiraz, and the ports are Bushire, Lingah, and Bandar Abbas The prov contains, near Intakhr, the ruins of Persepolis Many parts are fertile, and produce wheat, barley, rice, cotton, opium, and an excellent tobacco Pop 750,000

FARSLEY Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 4 m N E of Bradford, and has cloth and woollen factories Pop (1931) 6,158

FARTHER INDIA. Term used to designate the S E peninsula of Asia, lying E of India and S of China It includes Assam, Burma, the Malay and Federated States, the Straits Settlements, Annam Laos, Cambodia, Tonking, and Cochin China

FARTHINGHOE. Village of Northamptonshire It is 4 m N W of Brackley, on the L M S Rly

FASA. Town of Persia. In the province of Fars, it is about 90 m S E of Shiraz. The textile industry is the chief occupation Pop 15,000

FASANO. Town of Italy It is 35 m by rly N W of Brindisi The old palace of the Knights of S John is now the town hall In the vicinity are the ruins of Egnatia, an ancient port on the Appian Way Situated in an olive growing district, Fasano has many oil mills Pop 20,000

FASHODA Village of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Now known as Kodok (q v), it is situated on the White Nile, 470 m S of Khartoum On Sept 7, 1898, a small French expedition under Major (afterwards General) Marchand occupied Fashoda, which since 1895 had been declared within the sphere of British influence Sir Herbert Kitchener, then sirdar, went to Fashoda and asked Marchand to withdraw The French officer refused, but on Nov. 5 his government ordered him to retire. By an agreement of March 21, 1899, France undertook to withdraw from the Nile valley, and a new boundary was outlined

FAST Ruined castle of Berwickshire It stands on a steep cliff about 3½ m N W. of St. Abb's Head, and was formerly a stronghold of some importance, though little now remains of the buildings It is described as Wolf's Crag by Scott in The Bride of Lammermoor.

FASTNET. Rock off the S W coast of Cork, I F S. There is a lighthouse on the rock, erected in 1907 to replace one built in 1854. Its light can be seen for 18 miles

FATEHGANJ. Village of India In the district of Bareilly, United Provinces, it is 23 m S.E of Bareilly, and was founded to commemorate the British victory over the Rohillas in 1774 A few miles N.W. in the same district, there is another village of this name, where the Rohillas were defeated by the British in 1796 Pop 2,569.

FATEHGARH. Town of India. The headquarters of the Farrukhábád district, in the United Provinces, it forms with Farrukhábád town, 3 m. to the W , a single municipality The fort near the Ganges was built in 1714. A monument commemorates the European residents who lost their lives in the Mutiny.

FATEHPUR. District of India In the Allahabad div. of the United Provinces, it lies between the Ganges and the Jumna, and has an area of 1,642 sq m The chief crops are gram, barley, wheat, rice, and cotton Pop 652,000

FATEHPUR. Town of India It is situated in the dist of the same name, in the Allahabad div of the United Provinces, about 73 m N W of Allahabad. It has a station on the E Indian Rly. Pop 15,000

FATEHPUR. Town of India It is in the United Provinces, 30 m N E of Lucknow, and is noted for its old buildings, some of which tradition assigns to the 14th or 15th century Pop 7,000

FATEHPUR. Town of India It is situated in Jaipur state, Rajputana, 146 m N W of Jaipur, and belongs to the Sikar chiefship Pop 17,000

FATEHPUR SIKRI Town of India It is in the United Provinces, 23 m. W of Agra, and was founded in 1569 by the Mogul emperor Akbar, when the saint Salim Chishti foretold the birth of a son A wall nearly 5 m long runs along three sides of Akbar's town The modern town lies near the S W. end Prominent among the buildings are the mosque, with Salim Chishti's mausoleum in the quadrangle, the palace named after Akbar's Rajput wife, and his own palace and audience halls Pop 5,000

FATSHAN. City of China In the prov of Kwangtung, it lies in the Si-Kiang and Pe-Kiang delta, 7 m S W. of Canton It has iron and steel industries and a trade in cereals, oil, and timber Pop about 500,000

FATWA. Town of India In the Bakh subdiv of the Patna dist of Bihar and Orissa, it is situated on the E Indian Rly , 7 m S E of Patna, at the junction of the Punpun with the Ganges It is a resort of pilgrims Pop 75,000

FAUCILLE, Col de la. Mountain and pass of France They are in the Jura mts , 16 m N W of Geneva On the summit of the mountain (4,355 ft) are two hotels The pass leads through the valley of the Dappes, which in 1862 was partitioned between France and Switzerland

FAULDHOUSE. Town of West Lothian It is 6½ m S W of West Calder, and is served by the L M S Rly. Coal and ironstone are worked, and there is a paraffin industry Pop 4,889

FAULHORN. Mountain of Switzerland In the canton of Berne, it is in the Berneso Oberland, 32 m S E. of Berne, between the lake of Brienz and the Grindelwald valley Its height is 8,803 ft.

FAVARA. Town of Sicily It stands at an alt. of 1,100 ft , 5 m S E of Girgenti, and 9 m from the Mediterranean. It is the centre of a fruit-producing district, and is noted for its rich sulphur mines; other products are marble, alum, and tourmaline Here is a 14th century castle of the Chiaramonti. Pop. 21,500.

FAVERSHAM. Borough and market town of Kent It stands on a branch of the river Swale, 9¼ m. N W of Canterbury, on the S. Rly In 1147 Stephen and Matilda founded here a Cluniac abbey. The cruciform church of S Mary of Charity contains some superb brasses. Faversham has a trade in fruit, hops, and agricultural produce, and an oyster industry Market days, Wed , Fri., Sat , and alternate Tues Pop (1931) 10,091



Faversham arms

FAVIGNANA (anc Aegusa) Island in the Mediterranean Belonging to Italy, it lies off the N W coast of Sicily, and is the largest of the Aegades Islands Honeycombed with caves, it is 6 m long, rises over 1,000 ft , and has an area of 8 sq m It was off Favignana that the Carthaginian fleet was defeated by the Romans in 241 B C Pop 6,070

FAVIGNANA. Seaport of the Aegades Islands The chief town of the island of the same name, it lies on the N coast and has fishing interests. It has a fortified harbour.

FAWIN. Alternative name for the negro tribe of Dahomey, usually known as Foa (q v)

FAWKHAM. Hamlet of Kent It is 10½ m. W of Rochester, and is served by the S Rly

FAWLEY. Village of Hampshire It is 5½ m. S S E of Southampton, on the S Rly Here is a church, Norman and Early English, which claims to be one of the four churches standing when the New Forest was made a royal preserve by William the Conqueror Pop 1,941

FAWLEY. Village of Herefordshire. It is 3¼ m N N W of Ross, on the G W Rly

FAYA. Village and military post of French Equatorial Africa Situated some 40 m N of Lake Chad, it is a small police post for the district

FAYAL. Island of the Azores It lies W of Pico, and although almost wholly mountainous (highest point 3,300 ft), is quite fertile, cereals, fruit, and vegetables being cultivated The fig tree flourishes, and from its pith, carvings are made , lace is made from the agave Basket-making is carried on, but the so called Fayal wine was made in the neighbouring island of Pico The capital and chief port is Horta, with a wireless station The area is 65 sq m. Pop 22,385

FAYUM (Coptic, lakeland) Province of Upper Egypt It is fertile and well irrigated, and contains Lake Moeris (Birket Qarun) and the town of Medinet-el-Fayum, its capital The chief products are rice, cotton, flax, hemp, figs, olives, and oranges The prov abounds in ancient remains, its sites having been dug by Flinders Petrie mainly between 1888–90 The area is 669 sq m Pop 554,040

FAZ. Alternative spelling of the name of the city of Morocco, usually known as Fez (q v)

FAZAKERLEY. District of Liverpool It has a station on the L M S Rly , 5 m N E of the city, with which it is also connected by tramways

FAZOGLI. Region of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It is intersected by the Blue Nile and borders Abyssinia on the S and E , and supports a population consisting mainly of negroes, with a few Arab settlements The chief town is Famaka, and gold, ivory, gum, fruits, tobacco and durra are the chief products Pop (est) 500,000

FEALE. River of Ireland. Rising in N W. co Cork, it flows N W. between cos Limerick and Kerry and thence W. through co Kerry to the river Shannon, which it enters as the Cashen Its length is 37 m

FEARN. Village of Ross and Cromarty It is 4½ m S E of Tain, on the L M S Rly , and is the centre of the district of Easter Ross The Abbey church lies 2 m E It was founded in 1221

FEATHER. River of California, U S A Rising in many head-streams in the Sierra Nevada range, it flows S.W and S to the Sacramento river, about 20 m above Sacramento city Over 230 m long, it is navigable for only 30 m In its basin valuable gold deposits are worked

FEATHERSTONE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2 m S W of Pontefract, on the L M S Rly., and is a coal mining centre. Pop. (1931) 14,952

FEATHERSTONE. Hamlet of Northumberland It is on the river S Tyne, 3 m S W of Haltwhistle, on the L N E Rly (Featherstone Park station) Here is Featherstone Castle, beautifully situated on the bank of the S Tyne.

FEATHERTOP. Mountain of Victoria, Australia One of the highest peaks in the Australian Alps, it lies in Bogong co 20 m S of Bright, and rises to 6,306 ft

FECAMP. Seaport of France It stands on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Fécamp, 28 m N N E of Havre The port, which has a harbour and docks, has a trade in coal, and timber , it is also a fishing centre The magnificent church of the Trinity, built in the 12th century, once the abbey church, has fine memorials and decorations, tombs, and stained glass S Étienne is a 16th century church The town grew up around a nunnery founded in the 7th century to hold a relic of the True Blood, which was washed ashore in the trunk of a fig tree. Hence the name, a corruption of ficus campus. Fécamp has a broadcasting station Pop 17,165.

FECKENHAM. Village of Worcestershire. Situated 4½ m S W of Redditch, it has needle, pin, and fish-hook factories

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. Name given to a federation of native states under British protection in the Malay Peninsula There are four of them—Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, with a total area of 27,500 sq m The seat of government is at Kuala Lumpur, in Selangor Each state has its own sultan and a British resident, while over them is the British high commissioner. Large quantities of tin, gold, and tungsten are mined in these states, and the dense forests yield valuable timber The chief crops include rubber, sugar, rice, coconuts, tapioca, spices and oil palms. There is an extensive rly system as well as telegraph and telephone services Pop (1930) about 1,723,000. *See* Perak, Selangor, etc.

FEDHALA. Seaport of Morocco Situated to the W of Tangier some 60 m. S W of Rabat, it forms with Casablanca, the chief fishing centre on that part of the coast, Its harbour will accommodate vessels up to 4,000 tons, and these supply important oil storage stations in the vicinity In the town itself are numerous industries

FEERING. Village of Essex It stands on the Blackwater, 2 m S E of Coggeshall

FEHMARN. Island in the Baltic Sea Belonging to Germany, it has an area of 120 sq m and lies off the E coast of Holstein, from which it is separated by the narrow sound of Fehmarn, and from the island of Laaland on the N , by the Fehmarn Belt The surface is level and the soil fairly fertile. Its few harbours can only accommodate vessels of shallow draught Agriculture, fishing, and the rearing of cattle and sheep are the main occupations The capital is Burg Prussia annexed the island in 1866 as a result of her victories over Denmark and Austria Pop. 10,000

FEHMARN BELT. Channel between the islands of Fehmarn and Laaland, Denmark It has a width of about 12 m , and leads from the Baltic to Kiel Bay.

FEHMARN SOUND. Narrow channel between the island of Fehmarn, in the Baltic Sea, and Holstein Prussia

FEHRBELLIN. Town of Germany It is in Brandenburg, 40 m N W of Berlin Here, in 1675, the Prussians gained a great victory over the Swedes A monument marks the site Pop 2,000

FEILDING. Town of New Zealand Situated in North Island 90 m by rail N N E of Wellington, it is the centre of an agricultural and pastoral district Butter and cheese are the chief products, but flour milling and timber cutting in the local sawmills are also well established Pop 3,483

FEIRA DE SANTA ANNA Town of Brazil It is about 30 m by rail N W of Cachoeira The centre of a region rich in minerals, it produces marble, gold, and diamonds There is trade in cereals, tobacco, and cotton, and it is famous for its cattle fairs Pop 1,600

FELAHIYEH. Village of Iraq It stands on the N bank of the Tigris, 5 m from Samra-i-Yat, and about 25 m W of Kut el-Amara Prominent in the earlier stages of the campaign in Iraq, it was captured by the British in 1916

FELANITX OR FELANICHE Town of Spain On the island of Majorca, it stands in a mt valley, 28 m S E of Palma, and 5 m from its port, Puerto Colon On the mountain of Puig de San Salvador, in the vicinity, is a Moorish castle with underground vaults The church of San Miguel is a fine building Brandy is distilled and soap manufactured There is trade in cattle, wine, fruit, and earthenware, the water coolers of Felanitx having been noted from the 3rd century B C Pop 11,500

FELEGYHAZA. Town of Hungary An important railway junction, it is 80 m S E. of Budapest It has a handsome town hall and a large church The town is noted for its cattle markets, while there is considerable trade in cereals, wine, tobacco, and fruit It was sacked by the Turks in the 16th century Pop 36,000

FELICITE. Small island of the Seychelles group A neighbour of Praslin Island and some 2 m N W of La Digue, it is only 800 acres in area and uninhabited

FELIN-FACH-YSTRAD. Village of Cardiganshire. It is 5½ m. N.W. of Lampeter, on the G.W. Rly

FELIXSTOWE. Seaside resort and urban district of Suffolk It stands on the estuary of the Orwell, 16 m from Ipswich, on the L N E Rly It has a small dock, but with its fine promenade and other attractions is better known as a pleasure resort Numerous Roman remains have been discovered The town is named after Felix, who was bishop of Dunwich about 647 Pop. (1931) 12,037



Felixstowe arms

FELLAH (plural Fellahin or Fellaheen). Arabic word for peasant or ploughman Forming the bulk of the Egyptian native population, the fellahin descend in direct lineage from the ancient Egyptians. They dwell in villages, mainly of mud hovels, under a village chief, the sheikh-el-beled Some are Christian Copts, 9,000,000 are Moslems

Of medium height, black-eyed, thick-lipped, and straight-nosed, the Semitic and Nubian elements they have absorbed have but slightly affected their racial make-up as a Caucasian people of the Mediterranean type The progressive deepening of hue from N. to S marks the influence both of climate and of ethnic contact. The women, who wear head-veils, which expose their antimony-stained eyelashes and tattoed chins, are sometimes wed by the nomad Bedouins

Their food is largely vegetable, and they are mostly abstemious Many of their methods of cereal and pulse cultivation, and of irrigation with water-wheel, sakiya, and balanced bucket, shaduf, are of remote antiquity. The water-carrier, sakka, is often a member of a dervish sect, whose ritual demonstration, zikr, is the occasion of much festivity, wherein quarterstaff, nabut, is a favourite game. The veneration of trees and stones, and the universal employment of amulets, mark the persistence of the predynastic animism of the Nile valley. The sedentary peasantry of Palestine, also called fellahin, are largely descended from the primitive Canaanite stock, but except for a few colonies introduced under Mehemet Ali, they have no ethnic identity with their Egyptian namesakes.

FELLIN. Town of Estonia About 40 m W. of Dorpat, it is connected by railway with Tallinn (Reval) and other towns It has a museum, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old German castle Pop 10,000.

FELLING. Urban district of Durham It is 1½ m S E. of Gateshead, on the L N.E. Rly , and has coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding, and other industries Pop (1931) 27,041

FELMINGHAM. Village of Norfolk. About 2 m. W S W of North Walsham, it has a station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly

FELSTEAD. Village of Essex. It is 3½ m S E. of Dunmow, on the L N.E Rly. Here is Felstead School, founded in 1564 by Richard, Lord Riche, with accommodation for about 300 boys It stands in grounds of 42 acres The village has a beet sugar factory Pop 1,845

FELTHAM. Urban district of Middlesex. It is 15¼ m. W S.W. of London, on the S Rly. The London County Council has an industrial school for boys here, there is a Borstal institution, and there are large nurseries and market gardens in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1931) 16,316.

FELTRE (anc. Feltria) City of Italy. It is 34 m by rly N.W of Treviso, and is a picturesque place standing on an eminence near the Piave river. It has a ruined castle, a cathedral, a palace, and a municipal pawnshop, said to be the oldest establishment of the kind in Europe. Other buildings include a hospital, gymnasium, and an asylum for orphans. In 1819 the bishopric was incorporated with Belluno There is trade in wine, oil, and silk Pop 13,000

FELUJA. Town of Iraq Situated on the Lower Euphrates, it is about 40 m W. of Baghdad, with which it is connected by a rly. built by the British during the Great War, after the capture of that city. Feluja was occupied by the British on March 19, 1917.

FELUP. Negro tribes of W Africa The name is applied collectively by Portuguese traders to numerous primitive tribes in the coast lands of French Senegal and Portuguese Guinea Under the Mandingan name Jola, they extend into British Gambia Their allied semi-Bantu dialects prevail from the Gambia and Casamance to the Cacheo and Geba rivers. The typical Felup is a muscular, flat nosed, thick lipped, dark-bronze-coloured hunter, almost unclad, and using bow and arrow. They inhabit roughly constructed log huts or earthhouses

FENCE HOUSES. Hamlet of Durham. It is 5½ m N E of Durham, on the L N E. Rly. Near by is Lambton Castle

FENG-HWANG-CHENG. Town of Manchuria It is on the Mukden-Antung Rly , 135 m. S E. of Mukden, and was opened to international trade by agreement between China and Japan in 1905. Pop. 25,000

FENG-SIANG. Town of China. In the prov. of Shensi, it stands on a high terrace on the main road from Peking to Lanchow, about 240 m. S E. of the latter town.

FENG-TIEN. Alternative name for the province of Manchuria now known as Liaoning (q v).

FENG-YANG. Town of China It is situated in the province of Anhwei, nearly 100 m. N.W. of

Ianking. It was the birthplace of the Mings, ut the first emperor transferred his capital to Ianking. The town has a railway station.

FEN-HO. River of China. It drains a large rea of the province of Shansi, which produces heat, barley, and millet. It is a tributary of he Yellow River, which it joins near Han-cheng.

FENI. Small islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. hey lie some 50 m. E. of the island of New reland in the Bismarck archipelago, and form art of the mandated territory of New Guinea, dministered by Britain.

FENISCOWLES. Village of Lancashire. About m. S.W. of Blackburn, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

FENNY COMPTON. Village of Warwickshire. t is 12 m. S.E. of Warwick, on the G.W. Rly.

FENNY STRATFORD. Town of Buckinghamhire. It stands on the river Ouzel, 17 m. S.W. f Bedford on the L.M.S. Rly. It is on the ncient Watling Street, near the site of the Roman lagioventum, and has a trade in agricultural roduce. Pop. 4,305.

FENS. Extensive flat and low-lying region of ngland. It occupies parts of several counties in he neighbourhood of the Wash. The Romans ttempted to drain the Fens, but not until 1807 as the work effectively arried out. Grain, flax, ulbs, cole-seed, and potaoes are extensively cultivated, and wild fowl abound. he Fen country is the home f English skating. *See* edford Level, Ely, etc.

FENTON. District of the ounty borough of Stoke-on-rent. It is served by the .M.S. Rly., and is largely ngaged in earthenware anufacture. To the east f Stoke, it was a separate rban district until it was bsorbed.

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS. own of France. It is on the ver Ourcq, 12 m. N.N.E. f Château-Thierry. During he Great War it was the ritish G.H.Q. during the rst battle of the Aisne, and as the scene of much ghting during the German hrust for Paris in 1914. op. 2,500.

FERENTINO (anc. Ferntinum). City of Italy. It tands on an eminence 48 m. y rail E.S.E. of Rome, and as extensive remains of the ortifications of the ancient city, including two ateways. It has a fine cathedral with mosaic oors, and there are a few Gothic churches. The own carries on trade in oil and wine. Pop. 13,000.

FERGHANA. Valley of Turkestan (U.S.S.R.). ormerly constituting a separate province, it ow forms part of the Uzbek republic and has n area of about 8,000 sq. m. Much of the land barren and hardly fit for pasturage, but is ch in minerals—coal, lead, graphite, and etroleum. The crops include cotton, fruit, nd cereals. The silk industry has long been amous. Irrigation is extensively practised. he chief towns are Khokand and Ferghana. he valley, once part of the ancient Sogdiana, as formed from the old khanate of Khokand, and as annexed by Russia in 1876. Pop. 675,000.

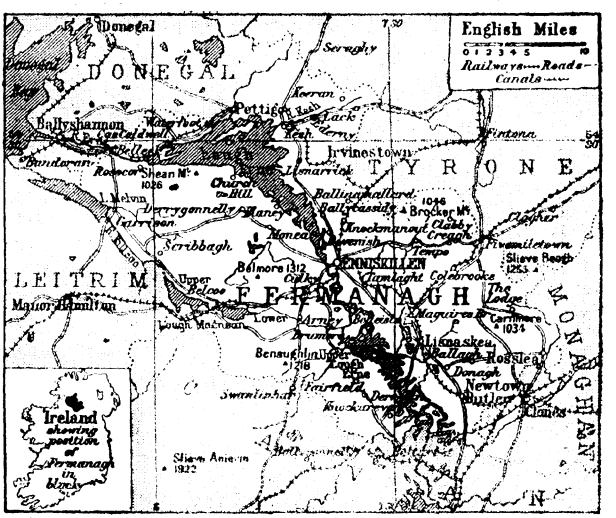
FERGHANA. Town of the Uzbek republic U.S.S.R.). It is 30 m. E. of Khokand. The hief industries are the manufacture of silk nd woollen goods. There are also cotton actories and a power station. It was formerly known as New Marghilan or Skobelev, and is the traditional burial place of Alexander the Great. Pop. 12,000.

FERGUS. River of co. Clare, I.F.S. It rises in the N.W. of co. Clare, and flows S.E. for 25 m. to its estuary at Clare village. The estuary, about 10 m. long and 4 m. in extreme breadth, is dotted with green islands, and contains salmon.

FERKESSEDOUGOU. Town of the Ivory Coast, W. Africa. Situated about 130 m. N. of Bouaké, it is the terminus of the motor roads from Upper Senegal and the colony of the Upper Volta, thus forming the connecting link between the Ivory Coast and the other French possessions.

FERMANAGH. Inland county of N. Ireland. The irregular surface is marked by numerous hills (Belmore 1,312 ft.). Lough Erne consists of two lakes. Enniskillen is the co. town. Agriculture is engaged in, coal, iron, and building stone are found, and the lakes supply salmon. The G.N. of I. and other railway lines serve the county. Its antiquities include tumuli, raths, castle ruins, and a round tower. The area is 653 sq. m. Pop. (1926) 57,084.

FERMO (anc. Firmum Picenum). City of Italy. It stands on an eminence, rather more than 1,000 ft. high, 4 m. from the Adriatic and 36 m. by rly. S.E. of Ancona. Enclosed by battlemented walls, it contains a 13th century cathedral, a town hall and library, besides remains of Roman buildings. Porto San Giorgio, its port, exports grain, wool, and silk. Fermo was founded by the Romans in 264 B.C., and was a free city from 1199 to 1550, when it fell to the papacy. Pop. 7,000.



Fermanagh. Map of the county of Northern Ireland, containing Lough Erne

FERMOY. Urban district and market town of co. Cork., I.F.S. It stands on the river Blackwater, 16¼ m. E. of Mallow, on the G.S. Rlys. The town, which is in a rich agricultural district, contains a Roman Catholic cathedral and S. Colman's Roman Catholic college. There is a racecourse in the vicinity. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1926) 4,510.

FERNANDO DE NORONHA. Island in the Atlantic. A Brazilian possession, it is about 200 m. E.N.E. of Cape St. Roque. It is 8 m. long by 1½ m. wide, and has several good harbours. Volcanic in origin, its highest point is 1,100 ft.

The surface is rugged, but fertile, producing cereals, cotton, and fruit. At Remedios (pop. 2,100) is a convict settlement, with a cable and wireless telegraph station. The island was discovered by the Portuguese navigator whose name it bears It has been used as a landing point for aeroplane flights from Europe to South America.

FERNANDO PO. Island in the Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa A Spanish possession, it is situated in the bight of Biafra opposite the town of Duala in the French Cameroons Its area of 1,185 sq m is densely forested in the N. and covered in most parts with luxuriant vegetation. Sugar cane, bananas, yams, cotton, coffee, rice, tobacco, and cinchona are cultivated. The island is mountainous, the highest peak being Pico de Santa Isabel or Clarence Peak, 9,185 ft high, and is inhabited by a Bantu tribe, the Bubis, and a few negroes Santa Isabel, the chief town, is the administrative capital of the Spanish possessions in the bight of Biafra The climate is considered unhealthy Pop. 20,650.

FERNDALE. District of Glamorganshire It is 6 m N W of Pontypridd, and is served by the G W Rly There are collieries in the neighbourhood Pop 18,000

FERNEY. Village of France It is 4 m N W of Geneva. The château de Ferney was built by Voltaire, who lived in it from 1758 to 1778, and the name of the place is in full, Ferney-Voltaire Pop 1,000.

FERNHILL HEATH. Village of Worcestershire. It is 3 m. N E of Worcester, on the G W. Rly It is also served by the L M S Rly

FERNIE. Town of British Columbia. About 700 miles by rail E of Vancouver, it is served by the C P Rly and C N Rlys, and is an important place in the Crow's Nest coalfield, possessing large coke works It is the centre for big game hunters and trout fishers Pop 4,343

FERNS. Town of co. Wexford, I F S It stands on the river Bann, 70 m S of Dublin, on the G S Rlys It was long the seat of a bishop and has a modern church, formerly the cathedral. Other buildings of interest are the episcopal palace, the ruins of the castle and a church, and a monastery. James I made it a chartered town, and until 1800 it sent two members to the Irish parliament. Pop (1926) 507.

FEROZEPORE. District of India. It is in the Punjab and has an area of 4,286 sq m. There are no important manufactures The chief crops are wheat, gram, barley, millet, pulses, oil seeds, cotton, and tobacco Irrigation from the river Sutlej is practised. The Jats are the chief tribe Pop 1,098,218

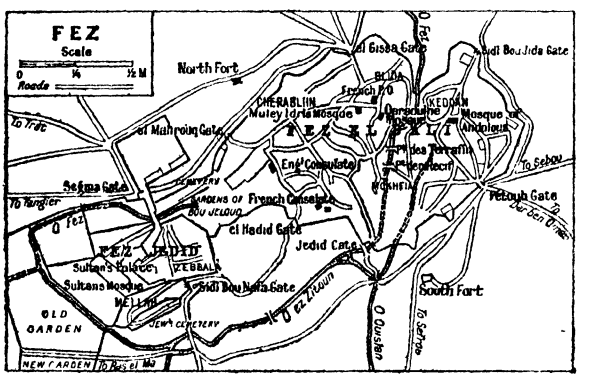
FEROZEPORE. Town of India The headquarters of Ferozepore district of the Punjab, it lies about 45 m S E of Lahore, near the S bank of the Sutlej, and at the junction of the Rajputana and North-Western Rlys. It has a large cantonment and an arsenal, and is the centre of an important trade in grain Pop 54,351.

FERRARA. Province of Italy It is bounded N. by the river Po and E by the Adriatic Sea, and has an area of 1,019 sq. m. Low-lying and marshy in parts, it lies mostly within the delta formed by the Po and its branches and by the Primaro and the Panaro, and embraces the lagoons of Comacchio. Fairly fertile, it produces rice, grain, wine, hemp, silk, salt, and fish. The capital is Ferrara. Pop (1931) 366,371.

FERRARA. City of Italy. It is 30 m. by rail N N.E. of Bologna and is surrounded by crumbling walls. The most prominent building is the castle of the Este family which stands in the centre of the city, and is surrounded by a moat. Other interesting buildings include the cathedral of S. Giorgio, consecrated in 1135, the Palazzo della Ragione, now the law courts, and the churches of S Francesco, S Benedetto, and S Maria in Vado. The numerous palaces, many of them decorated, form an interesting feature of the town The university was founded in 1391. In the 15th century Ferrara was noted for its school of painting A council was held here in 1438 to try to effect a union between the eastern and western churches The city is situated on the main line from Bologna to Padua and Venice, and is a tourist centre. The industries include the manufacture of knitted goods and shawls. Pop (1931) 115,808.

FERRO. Alternative name for the most westerly of the Canary Islands better known as Hierro (q v)

FERROL. Seaport of Spain. It stands on the N arm of the bay of Betanzos, and is the chief Spanish naval station on the Atlantic



Fez Plan showing the positions of the city's principal buildings

The harbour is sheltered and commodious, with shipbuilding yards, docks, and quays, defended by both nature and art It has an arsenal, a wireless station, and many fine public buildings It manufactures naval stores, leather, sailcloth, cotton and linen, and exports pit-props, vinegar, brandy, and sardines The British besieged it in 1799, and took it in 1805, after defeating the French fleet off the bay. It was captured by the French after a blockade in 1823 Pop 30,000

FERRYBRIDGE. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the river Aire, 2 m N E of Pontefract, on the L N E. and L M S Rlys joint line. In 1461 it was the scene of a fight during the Wars of the Roses.

FERRYHILL. Market town of Durham It is 6 m. S of Durham, on the L N E Rly., and has ironworks and coal mines. Market day, alternate Mon. Pop 10,675.

FERRYSIDE. Village of Carmarthenshire. It is on the river Towey, 7 m S S W of Carmarthen, on the G W. Rly., and is a popular resort.

FERRYVILLE. Town of Tunis Situated some 18 m. inland, S. of the coastal town Bizerte, and 40 m. N.W of Tunis, it lies in the plains of Mateur, one of the fertile valleys in the mountainous and arid N. of the colony. The surrounding country is mainly devoted to agriculture. But its pleasant situation has attracted a large number of Europeans resident in the N provs,

and it has become the country suburb of Tunis. Pop. (1931) 6,123 (5,227 Europeans).

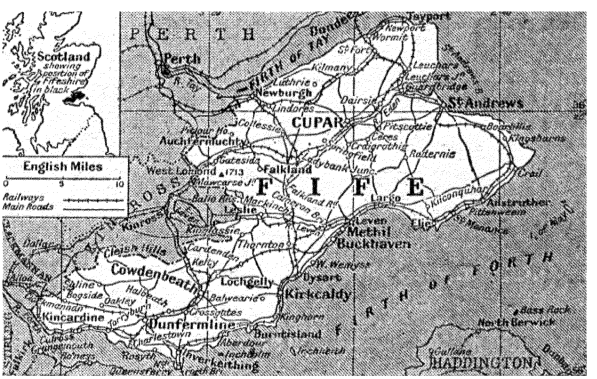
FESSA. Alternative name for the town of Persia, also known as Fasa (q.v.).

FESSATO. District of Tripolitania. Situated inland from the Mediterranean, in the mountainous prov. of Jebel, lying in the N.E. of the territory, it is a district particularly rich in the cultivation of the olive, the fig, the vine and other fruit trees.

FESTINIOG. Urban district and market town of Merionethshire. It lies in the valley between the rivers Dwyryd and Cynfael, 21 m. W. of Bala, on the G.W. Rly. In the vicinity are slate quarries. Market daily (chiefly Sat.). Pop. (1931) 9,072.

FESTUBERT. Village of France. It is 3 m. W. by N. of La Bassée. During the Great War there was an engagement here between the British and the Germans, Nov. 23-24, 1914; and a battle was fought here in May, 1915, by the British to assist the French operations in Artois and at Arras.

FETHARD. Market town of co. Tipperary, I.F.S. It is 8¾ m. N. of Clonmel on the G.S. Rlys. Considerable portions of the walls, built



Fifeshire. Map of the Scottish county between the firths of Forth and Tay

in the reign of Edward III, still stand. The Protestant church dates from the 14th cent. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1926) 1,180.

FEUERBACH. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it is 2 m. N.W. of Stuttgart, on the railway to Ludwigsburg. The industries include the manufacture of chemicals, metalware, and wine, and there are quarries. Pop. 21,000.

FEZ. City of Morocco. The capital of the N. province and the occasional residence of the sultan of Morocco, it lies on the rly. between Morocco and Algiers, about 100 m. E. of Rabat, and is one of the sacred cities of Islam. The important building in the city is the Mosque of the Cherubim or of Muley Edris, to which is attached a Mahomedan university. There are other mosques, and the sultan has a palace here. The gates and other parts of the fortifications still stand. Pop. (1931) 107,843.

FEZZAN. District of Libya. It forms the S. part of the Italian colony of Tripolitania, to which it is politically attached, and was occupied by the Italian troops towards the end of 1913. Extending some 400 m. N. and S. and some 300 m. E. and W., it belongs properly to the desert region of N. Africa. The inhabitants are Arab Berbers belonging mainly to the Sunnite sect of Mahomedans, and are nomads. A little agriculture and much date cultivation are carried on in the few oases, the most important of which are those of Ghat in the extreme S.W., and Murzuk more central. Pop. about 70,000.

FFAIRFACH. Hamlet of Carmarthenshire. On the river Towey, it is ¾ m. S.W. of Llandilo, on the G.W. Rly.

FIANARANTSOA. Town of Madagascar. Situated in the interior of the S. part of the island, it lies in the valley of the source of the river Mangoky, 105 m. N.W. of the port of Manakara. Valuable timber is found in the neighbouring forest, rice and cotton flourish. Pop. 11,156.

FICHTELGEBIRGE. Mountain system of central Europe. Its central nucleus is situated in N.E. Bavaria between the basins of the Regnitz and the Naab. The name is derived from the pine trees (Fichte), with which it was formerly covered. From it flow the rivers Ohre, Saale, Naab, and Main, to the Elbe, Danube, and Rhine respectively. The principal summits are Schneeberg (3,461 ft.) and Oehsenkopf (3,334 ft.).

FIESCHERHORN. Mountain of Switzerland. In the Bernese Oberland, near Grindelwald, its height is 13,286 ft. The ascent from the Bergli Hut by the Mönch-Joch should not be attempted without the help of a guide.

FIESOLE (anc. Faesulae). City of Italy. It stands on an eminence overlooking the Arno, 3 m. N.E. of Florence. One of the 12 Etruscan cities, it is enclosed by crumbling walls. Its cathedral, founded early in the 11th century, contains many interesting paintings and sculptures. Pop. 10,130.

FIFE OR IKAWA. Small settlement of N. Rhodesia. It lies on the old Stevenson Road which formerly connected Lake Nyasa with Lake Tanganyika, and was once of some importance, being a useful trade centre some 70 m. N.W. of Karonga, on Lake Nyasa. The modern settlement of Isoka, 52 m. to the S. has now superseded it as a trade centre.

FIFESHIRE. County of Scotland. Lying between the firth of Tay and the firth of Forth, its area is 504 sq. m. The highest eminence is West Lomond, 1,713 ft. There are several small lakes; of the rivers, the Eden and Leven are the largest. Nearly 75 p.c. of the soil is cultivated; wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes are raised. A great deal of coal is mined, but limestone, ironstone, freestone, and oil-shale are also worked. Most of the coast towns and villages engage in fishing; and linen and floor-cloth manufactures are prominent. The railway serving the county is the L.N.E. Known sometimes as the kingdom of Fife, the county has many burghs and seaports of historic and other interest. The chief is St. Andrews, but Dunfermline is only second to it. Others are Falkland, Leslie, Kirkcaldy, Cowdenbeath, Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, Dysart, Inverkeithing, and Buckhaven. Cupar is the county town and Rosyth is also in the county. Pop. (1931) 276,261.



Fifeshire arms

FIGIG. Oasis of Morocco. It lies on the borders of Algeria at an altitude of 2,700 ft., three miles N.W. of Beni Unif, and 165 m. E.S.E. of Fez, and is a station on the rly. from Oran to Colomb Béchar. The centre of a date

growing district, it carries on a trade with Morocco. The inhabitants, belonging to the Amour tribe, revolted in 1903, but order was established by a French force.

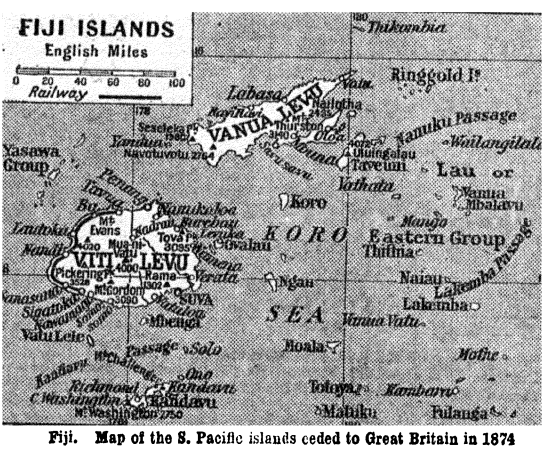
FIGLINE. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Arno, 15 m. by rly. S.E. of Florence. It manufactures wine and cutlery, and straw-plaiting is carried on. In the vicinity is Monte Ferrato (alt. 1,385 ft.), noted for its quarries of serpentine. Pop. 12,500.

FIGUERAS. Town of Spain. It stands in a fertile plain near the French frontier, 27 m. N.E. of Gerona, on the Barcelona-Perpignan Rly. The town has a citadel, which has been called the key of the frontier. There is some trade in soap, wine, leather, and textiles; gold and copper mines are in the district. The town fell three times to the French — in 1794, 1808, and 1823. Pop. 13,500.



Fiji Islands arms

FIJI ISLANDS. British crown colony in the S. Pacific. It consists of a group of nearly 250 islands and islets of volcanic origin. Although about 80 are inhabited, only three are of large size, viz., Viti Levu (4,053 sq. m.), Vanua Levu (2,130 sq. m.), and Taviuni (217 sq. m.). The island of Rotuma, about 380 m. N. of Vanua Levu, is now included in the colony, and the total area is 7,083 sq. m. The larger islands are mountainous, densely forested in parts, abounding in valuable woods (although sandalwood is almost exhausted), and possess many good harbours and a few navigable rivers. The climate is healthy and agreeable, the rainfall plentiful, but hurricanes occur between Dec. and April. The soil is fertile, coconuts, sugar, cacao, yams, bananas and pineapples being produced in large quantities. The capital of Fiji is Suva on Viti Levu, and there are several wireless stations. In 1929 the legislative council was altered to consist of 13 nominated members and 12 elected ones—six Europeans, three Indians (who had not previously sent representatives to the council), and three natives. Pop. 182,576, of whom 5,078 are Europeans.



Fiji. Map of the S. Pacific islands ceded to Great Britain in 1874

FILEY. Urban district and seaside resort of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is 9 m. S.E. of Scarborough, on the L.N.E. Rly, and is situated on the cliffs overlooking Filey Bay. Filey Brigg, on the N. part of the Bay, is a ridge stretching ½ m. out to sea. Pop. (1931) 3,730.



Filey arms

FILIPINOS. Name applied generally to the native inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. They are of Malayan stock, and in 1930 numbered 12,604,100. *See* Philippine Islands.

FILLEIGH. Hamlet of Devon. About 3½ m. N.W. of S. Molton, it is on the G.W. Rly.

FILTON. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 4½ m. N. of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly. Here is an aeroplane factory. Pop. 828.

FINCHARN. River and loch of Argyllshire. The river issues from the loch, and flows N.W. to Loch Awe. On its banks, near Loch Awe, stands the ruined Fincharn Castle.

FINCHLEY. Urban district of Middlesex. A suburb of London, it is served by the L.N.E. Rly., being about 7 m. N. of King's Cross station. The Great North Road runs through the district, which is divided into N. and E. Finchley and Church End. Both Finchley Road station, on the Underground Rly., in St. John's Wood and Finchley Road and Frognal station, on the L.M.S. Rly., in Hampstead are outside the district of Finchley. The council which has offices at Church End owns Avenue House, and the surrounding grounds is an open space. The assembly of the Guards here in 1745 is commemorated in Hogarth's picture, The March to Finchley. Pop. (1931) 58,961.

FINDHORN. River of Inverness-shire, Nairn, and Moray. Issuing from the Monadhliath Mts., it flows N.E. through picturesque country to the Moray Firth, which it enters 2 m. N. of Forres, through Findhorn Bay. Its length is 62 m.

FINDHORN. Village of Moray. It is on Findhorn Bay, at the mouth of the river Findhorn, 5 m. N. of Forres. It is the centre of the fishing district and is also a summer resort. Two previous villages of this name have existed to the N.W. of the present village. The first was buried by the encroachment of Culbin Sands in 1694, the second was destroyed by a great flood in 1701.

FINDLAY. City of Ohio, U.S.A. On the river Blanchard, it is 44 m. by rly. S.S.W. of Toledo. Its buildings include Findlay College, and a library.

Situated in an agricultural, oil, and natural gas region, it has foundries, machinery works, oil refineries, and shoe factories. Pop. (1930) 19,363.

FINDOCHTY. Burgh of Banffshire. It is on the coast 3½ m. N.E. of Buckie, on the L.N.E. Rly. Fishing is the main industry. The ruins of Findochty Castle lie ½ m. S.W. Pop. (1931) 1,675.

FINDON. Village of Sussex. Situated on the downs, it is 3 m. N. of Worthing. Its church, which has some remarkable architectural features, stands in the grounds of Findon Place.

FINDON. Village of Kincardineshire. On the coast, it is 6 m. S. of Aberdeen, and gives its name to the Findon or finnan haddocks, which were first cured here.

FINEDON. Urban district of Northamptonshire. It is 3 m. N.E. of Wellingborough, on the L.M.S. Rly. Boot and shoe making is the chief industry. Iron ore is found in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1931) 4,100.

FINGAL'S CAVE. Cavern in the island of Staffa. Hollowed out of the basalt, the grotto is 228 ft. long, 48 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high. It i

romarkable for its regular basaltic columns, for its wonderful and varying colours revealed as the light plays upon it, and for its stalactites. It is on the S. of the island, and was discovered by Sir Joseph Banks in 1772.

FINGAL'S SEAT. Mountain of Inverness-shire. It stands at the head of Portree Loch, on the I. of Skye, and is over 1,000 ft. high.

FINGHALL. Hamlet of Yorkshire (N.R.) It is 4¼ m. S.E. of Leyburn, on the L.N.E. Rly.

FINGO (Zulu, wanderers). Collective name for Bantu-speaking peoples of Kaffir stock. Dispersed by the Zulus under Chaka, they were given asylum near the Great Fish river by the Cape government in 1835. This reserve became, in 1877, one of the Transkei districts. Always friendly to the British, they have become largely Europeanised and Christianised, with a high educational standard, and furnish labour contingents for the harbours and mines.

FINISTERE. Department of France. In the extreme N.W. of the country, it is bordered by the sea on three sides and has an area of 2,729 sq. m. The Aulne is the most important river. The coast is rocky and broken, but contains some good harbours. Off it are Ushant and other islands. It is a hilly, though not mountainous, region, and much of the land is covered by forest and heath, useless for growing crops. Elsewhere, however, especially in the S., there is fertile land which produces asparagus, onions, and other vegetables, as well as apples and fruit. Oats and wheat are grown, and cattle and horses reared, Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. The dept. has five arrondissements. Quimper is the chief town, but Brest is the most important. Morlaix is also a flourishing port. Pop. (1931) 744,295.

FINISTERRE. Cape on the N.W. extremity of Spain. Off the cape two naval actions were fought in 1747 between the British and French, resulting in the defeat of the latter. Admiral Anson commanded the British forces on May 3, and Admiral Hawke on Oct. 14.

FINLAND, GULF OF. Eastern arm of the Baltic Sea. Between Finland and Estonia, it is studded with islands. Several important towns are on the coast, among them Leningrad, Helsinki, Viipuri, and Tallinn. Its length is 250 m. and its average breadth 60 m.



Finland arms

FINLAND. Republic of N. Europe. It lies between Russia on the E., Sweden and the gulf of Bothnia on the W., Norway on the N., and the gulf of Finland on the S. The area is 132,589 sq. m. including Petsamo. The capital is Helsinki (Helsingfors). The next largest places are Abo (Turku), Tammerfors (Tampere), Viborg, and Vasa. The coastline, entirely on the Baltic, is fringed with islands, of which the Aaland Islands are the most important. The population of 3,658,125 includes a few thousand Lapps.

TOPOGRAPHY. The country consists of a plateau, at an elevation of 300 ft. to 500 ft., with lowlands round the coast. The southern half contains thousands of shallow lakes. There are numerous short rivers broken by rapids, but useful for floating timber. Finland has a short, hot summer and a long, cold winter. Rivers and lakes are frozen from Dec. to May. Abo (Turku), Hanko (Hango), and Helsinki are the only ports open in winter. Coniferous forests cover 60 p.c. of the country. Wild animals include reindeer, bear, wolf, and lynx. Mosquitoes are a plague.

GOVERNMENT. The republic is under a president elected by all the citizens for six years. The legislature consists of a single chamber of 200 members elected by universal suffrage. Army service is compulsory, and there is a small navy. About 90 p.c. of the population belong to the Lutheran Church. The country is divided into nine departments. Finland is a member of the League of Nations. Prohibition, having been in force since 1920, was abandoned in 1930.



Finland. Map of the republic of northern Europe

TRADE AND FINANCE. Oats, barley, and rye are the chief crops, and potatoes are important. Cattle are kept for dairy purposes. Manufactures are well developed, mainly by help of water power. The main exports are timber, butter, paper, pulp, and textiles, and the imports include cereals and other foods, cotton, machinery, and coal. The southern half of the country is well served by railways. Canal transport is highly developed, as are the telegraph and telephone systems. The unit of currency is the markka, which is divided into 100 penni. There is a state bank which issues notes. The metric system is used.

HISTORY. The Finns reached Finland from their Asiatic home in the 7th and 8th centuries. Their country was conquered by Sweden and Russia and in 1809 became an autonomous grand duchy of Russia, remaining so until 1917. In that year it was proclaimed an independent republic, and this status was soon recognized by the countries of Europe. In 1930-31 some trouble was caused by the activities of the Lapuans, an organization formed to fight communism.

FINMARK. Maritime county of N. Norway. It is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean and S. by Lapland, and is the northernmost portion of the European land mass, culminating in the North Cape. It has an area of 18,572 sq. m. Its rugged coast is indented by bays and fiords fringed by numerous islands. The surface is elevated, rising to over 3,000 ft. in parts. Fishing and reindeer-breeding are the chief occupations. Hammerfest is the chief town. Pop. (1930) 53,639.

FINMERE. Village of Oxfordshire On the Great Ouse, it is 4 m S E of Brackley, and has a station on the L N E Rly

FINNINGHAM. Village of Suffolk It is 6 m. S W of Eye, and is served by the L N E Rly

FINNINGLEY. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 7¼ m S E of Doncaster, on the L N E Rly

FINNS Name denoting in general a people inhabiting central and northern Russia before the Slavonic dispersion. At first a medium-headed race of hunters and fishers, akin to the tall, blonde, blue-eyed Nordic type, they mingled in the course of centuries with Alpine rather than Mongolian elements, and are now classifiable mainly by their dialects These form, with the Ugrian, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family, out of which Aryan probably emerged They are grouped as Volga, Permian (Votyak), and Baltic Finns Of the last group the true Finns (Suomi), in Finland and contiguous territories, having absorbed Swedish influences of race, culture, and speech, display a progressive civilization, and a high intellectual attainment *See* Finland

FINSBURY. Borough of the county of London It lies to the N of the city, and much of it is taken up with offices and warehouses It includes Clerkenwell The buildings include the Charterhouse, the headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Co , the Northampton Institute, and St. John's Gate It sends one member to parliament Pop (1931) 69,888

FINSBURY PARK. District of London It is 4 m N of Charing Cross, and is served by the L N E Rly and the Underground Rly A residential suburb, it takes its name from Finsbury Park recreation ground, opened in 1869, and 115 acres in extent Pop 7,781

FINSTERAARHORN. Mountain of Switzerland It lies between the cantons of Berne and Valais, in the Bernese Oberland, and its height is 14,025 ft The summit was first reached in 1812

FINSTERWALDE. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it is 40 m N of Dresden and 70 m by rly S E of Berlin Agricultural and other machinery is manufactured here, and coal is procured in considerable quantities in the neighbourhood Pop 13,500

FIORD (Scandinavian) Kind of inlet found on the coasts of regions which have been greatly glaciated It is usually very deep Fiord coasts are found in British Columbia, Scotland, and Norway

FIRLE. Village of Sussex It is 4½ m S E of Lewes, at the foot of Firle Beacon, a summit of the South Downs, 718 ft high

FIRMINY. Town of France It is 8 m S W of St Etienne Situated in a coal district, it has extensive mines Other industries are steel and iron manufactures, also those of woollens, buttons, and ribbons Pop 19,000

FIROZABAD. Town of India In the Agra district of the United Provinces, it is 24 m E of Agra Dating from the 16th century, it contains an old mosque and some temples Pop 13,571

FIRSBY. Village of Lincolnshire It is 4¼ m S E of Spilsby, on the L N E Rly

FIRUZKUH. Province of Persia It is situated in the Elburz Mts , and its chief village, of the same name, lies about 90 m E of Teheran. Pop 5,000

FISHER'S. Island of the U S A Situated at the E. end of Long Island Sound, New York state, it is about 8 m long by 1 m broad, has an area of about 4,000 acres, and is frequented as a summer resort. Fort Wright, one of the defences of Long Island Sound, stands at the E end.

FISHGUARD. Urban district, seaport, and market town of Pembrokeshire. It stands on the river Gwaen, near its entrance into Fishguard Bay A terminus of the G W. Rly., Fishguard has an excellent harbour and a fine breakwater (2,500 ft), a coastguard and lifeboat station. There is regular steamer communication with Rosslare, in Ireland The Welsh name is Abergwaen Market day, Thurs. Pop (1931) 2,963

FISHGUARD BAY. Inlet of Pembrokeshire It is on the N coast of the county, and, being free from sandbanks and sheltered on either side by Dinas Head and Penanglas, is an excellent harbour

FISHKILL. Town of New York state, U S A It stands on a creek of the Hudson, 59 m from New York city, and its full name of Fishkill Landing throws light on its origin One of the oldest places in the state, it has two churches dating from the 18th century, one being the building in which the congress of New York met in 1776 It is connected by rail and ferry with Newburgh, on the other side of the Hudson

FISHLAKE. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is on the river Dearne, 2 m W of Thorne, and has a large church of the Transitional period Part of the marshes near by was once a lake teeming with fish—hence the name of the village

FISHPONDS Suburb of Bristol Lying 3 m. N E of the city, on the L M S Rly , it includes the village of Stapleton, where Hannah More (1745–1833) was born

FISHTOFT. Village of Lincolnshire It is 2½ m S E of Boston, and is protected from the sea by a dyke over 1 m long It has a Decorated and Perpendicular church, and the village stocks still stand in position.

FISKERTON Village of Lincolnshire. It is on the river Witham, 3 m E of Lincoln There is also a village called Fiskerton in Nottinghamshire, 12¼ m N E of Nottingham

FITCHBURG. City of Massachusetts, U S A. On a branch of the Nashua river, 49 m W N W of Boston, it is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Boston and Maine Rlys It contains several benevolent institutions, a public library, and a number of fine parks Settled in 1719, it was incorporated in 1764, and received a city charter in 1872. Pop (1930) 40,692

FITTLEWORTH. Village of Sussex It is on the river Rother, 2½ m S E of Petworth, on the S Rly Bignor, where there are remains of a Roman villa, is 3 m S Pop 639

FITZROY. River of Queensland, Australia Formed by the union of the Dawson and Mackenzie rivers, a few miles N of the main line running from Rockhampton inland, and about 60 m from the coast, it takes a tortuous course N and E round to Rockhampton, finally discharging into the Pacific Ocean at Keppel Bay

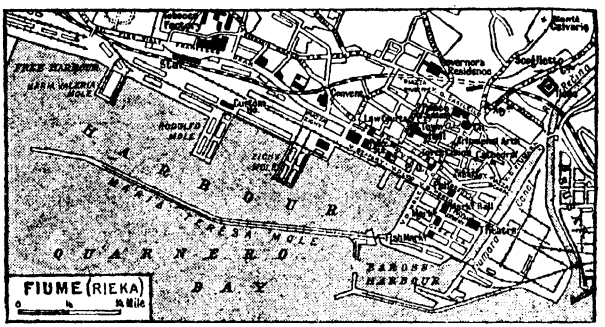
FITZROY. River of W Australia Rising in King Leopold Range, in the N. and W corner of the state, it runs S and then E and N for nearly 350 m , finally discharging into the S point of King Sound, by the little township of Yeeda

FITZROY. Suburb of Melbourne It is a manufacturing centre, with a railway station and several large recreation grounds, including the Edinburgh Gardens to the N E , the Carlton Gardens to the S W , and the Fitzroy Gardens to the S

FIUME. Province of Italy. In Istria, it is in the department of Venezia Giulia e Zara, and has an area of 271 sq m. Pop. (1931) 106,532

FIUME. Seaport of Italy. On the river Recina, it is at the N E. extremity of the Adriatic, and has several harbours Much of the shipping trade of Hungary passes through the port, and the fisheries are of great importance The town possesses distilleries, petroleum refineries, and mills, and there is trade in fruit, barrels, furniture, tobacco, paper, chemicals, fertilisers, and soap The population is largely Italian, but the suburb of Sushak, across the river, and

the surrounding area, is inhabited by Yugoslavs, chiefly Croats. The city's buildings include the cathedral and a Roman arch. The pilgrimage church contains offerings from shipwrecked sailors. On Sept. 11, 1919, Gabriele d'Annunzio seized Fiume and set up a provisional government. On Nov. 12, 1920, the treaty of Rapallo established it as an independent state, but by a treaty of Jan. 27, 1924, the town and harbour works were acquired by Italy, together with a strip of hinterland, while Yugoslavia acquired the harbour known as Porto Baross and the delta of the Recina. In 1927 arrangements were made to give Hungary a free zone in the port. Pop. (1931) 52,921.



Fiume. Plan of the Adriatic port, formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary

FIVE NATIONS. Name given to the Indian nation of the Iroquois, because it consisted of five tribes. These were Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondayas, and Senecas. Early in the 18th century they were joined by the Tuscaroras and were known as the Six Nations. *See* Iroquois.

FIVIZZANO. Town of Italy. It stands among the Apuan Alps, at an elevation of 1,045 ft., 20 m. N.N.E. of Spezia. It is surrounded by walls, and has castle ruins and other antiquities. In the vicinity are noted quarries of Carrara marble. An earthquake in Sept., 1920, did much damage. Pop. 17,500.

FLADBURY. Village of Worcestershire. On the river Avon, it is 3 m. N.W. of Evesham, on the G.W. Rly.

FLAMBOROUGH. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is 4 m. N.E. of Bridlington, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,325.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD. Promontory of Yorkshire (E.R.). It lies 2 m. E. of the village of Flamborough, and has several caves. On it stands a lighthouse with a flashing light visible for 21 m.

FLANDERS. District of Europe. It is bounded roughly by the lower reaches of the river Schelde, the Lys valley, and the coast from Calais to the Schelde estuary. Its political frontiers have varied considerably, but most of it lies in Belgium, and the old name is retained in the two provinces of W. Flanders and E. Flanders. Ghent is the chief Flemish city and the centre of Flemish culture. Ethnologically, a large part of the French department of Nord is Flemish, and is often referred to as French Flanders. *See* Belgium.

FLANNAN ISLES. Cluster of seven small islands in Ross and Cromarty. They form part of the Outer Hebrides. Called also the Seven Hunters, they lie 16 m. N.W. of Gallon Head, Lewis Island, and contain many remains. Large numbers of sea fowl frequent them.

FLATBUSH. Suburb of Brooklyn, U.S.A. Formerly a township of Long Island, it was acquired by Brooklyn in 1894, and became a part of that borough four years later. The battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, in which the British defeated the Americans, is sometimes called the battle of Flatbush.

FLATFORD MILL. Beauty spot of Suffolk. It is on the river Stour 5 m. W. of Manningtree, and was a favourite subject of Constable. Together with the adjoining Willy Lott's cottage, it was presented to the nation in 1928. It is now used as an artists' studio and guest house.

FLATTERY. Cape of Queensland, Australia. It is situated in Cooktown co., 40 m. due N. of Cooktown and 100 m. S.E. of Cape Melville.

FLATTERY. Cape or promontory of Washington, U.S.A. At the S. side of the entrance to the strait of Juan de Fuca, it is the extreme N.W. point of the U.S.A.

FLAX BOURTON. Village of Somerset. It is 6 m. S.W. of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly.

FLAXTON. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is 8 m. N.E. of York. The ruins of Sheriff Hutton castle, a stronghold of the Nevilles, lie 2½ m. N.W.

FLÈCHE, LA. Town of France. Situated on the Loir, 24 m. from Le Mans, it is an agricultural centre, trading in corn, wine, etc., and has also some small manufactures. A famous building is the military school, known as the Prytanée, from which students pass to St. Cyr. Founded in 1774, this occupies the buildings of a Jesuit college, and has a large library. The earlier college, at which Descartes was educated, was founded in 1604 by Henry IV. Pop. 10,000.

FLECKNOE. Hamlet of Warwickshire. It is 6½ m. E.N.E. of Southam, on the L.M.S. Rly.

FLEDBOROUGH. Village of Nottinghamshire. On the river Trent, it is 3 m. E. of Dukeries Junction, on the L.N.E. Rly.

FLEET. Name of the navigable part of an old London river. Rising in Hampstead, it entered the city S. of Chick Lane (now Charterhouse Street) and joined the Thames at Blackfriars. Now a sewer, it gave its name to a prison which stood near the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street.

FLEET. Urban district of Hampshire. It is 3½ m. W. of Farnborough, on the S. Rly. It stands near the Fleet Pond, from which the monks of Winchester used to obtain their fish. This is the largest sheet of water in the south of England. Pop. (1931) 4,528.

FLEET. Village of Lincolnshire. About 2 m. S.E. of Holbeach, it is on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly. The Decorated church has a detached tower. Pop. 1,187.

FLEETWOOD. Urban district, market town, seaport, and watering place of Lancashire. It stands at the mouth of the river Wyre, 20 m. N.W. of Preston, on the L.M.S. Rly. Sir P. H. Fleetwood built quays and railways, and planned the town in 1836. Large additions have since been made to the docks. Fleetwood has regular steamer service with the Isle of Man and Ireland, and carries on a coasting trade. The fisheries are extensive. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 22,983.



Fleetwood arms

FLEMINGS. Name given to the inhabitants of Flanders. Flemish immigrants to England have frequently played a part in English and Welsh history especially in the growth of the weaving industries. *See* Flanders.

FLEMINGTON. Suburb of Melbourne. It is 3 m. from the city and has a racecourse, on which is run the race for the Melbourne cup.

FLENSBURG. Seaport of Prussia. It lies at the S. extremity of Flensburg Fiord, about 45 m. N.W. of Kiel. It has a good harbour, well equipped with quays, and carries on a considerable trade in coal. The chief industries include the manufacture of iron goods, beer, sugar, paper, and soap. There is a broadcasting station. Pop. 63,146.

FLERS. Town of France. It stands on the Vère, 40 m. from Caen. It has a 16th century château, now the town hall, and a Norman church. There are spinning factories, bleaching and dyeing works, and chemicals are manufactured. Pop. 12,000.

FLERS. Village of France. Lying 3 m. N. of Guillemont and 5 m. E. of the Albert-Bapaume road, during the Great War it was prominent in the battle of the Somme, being captured by the 41st and New Zealand divisions on Sept. 15, 1916, on which day tanks were first used.

FLESQUIERES. Village of France. It is S. of Bourlon Wood, 1½ m. S. of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and 2 m. W. of Marcoing. During the Great War it was the scene of much fighting in the first battle of Cambrai.

FLETCHING. Village of Sussex. On the river Ouse, it is 8 m. N. of Lewes. Edward Gibbon the historian (1737–1794) is buried here.

FLETTON, Urb. Urban district of Huntingdonshire. About 1 m. S. of Peterborough, it is a great brick making centre. Pop. (1931) 7,480.

FLEURBAIX. Village of France. It lies 3½ m. S.W. of Armentières, and during the Great War was the scene of much fighting.

FLEURUS. Town of Belgium. It stands in a plain, 8 m. N.E. of Charleroi, and is a junction for the railway to Gembloux, Landen, and Nivelles. There is a steam tramway to Namur. Four important battles have been fought near this town. In the first the duke of Brunswick defeated the Spaniards under Cordova, Aug. 29, 1622. Under Marshal Luxembourg the French gained a victory over the allied Spanish, Dutch, and Germans, July 1, 1690. On June 26, 1794, the French inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Austrians. Finally, Napoleon here defeated the Prussians, June 16, 1815, in the battle usually known as the battle of Ligny. Pop. 6,500.

FLIMBY. Village of Cumberland. It is on the coast, 1½ m. S.E. of Maryport, on the L.M.S.

FLINDERS. River of Queensland, Australia. Named after the explorer Matthew Flinders, it rises W. of Charters Towers, in the W. section of the Gt. Dividing Range, and, after flowing S. and W., turns N. and discharges into the Gulf of Carpentaria by the town of Karumba, some 250 m. from its source.

FLINDERS BAY. Seaport of W. Australia. Situated on Cape Leeuwin, the most S.W. point of the continent, it is on the Blackwood river, N.W. of the inlet of the same name. The principal trade is in timber, and the sawmills of the town are in rly. communication with the quay. The harbour, with a mean depth of 4 or 5 fathoms, has a jetty over 1,200 ft. long.

FLINT. River of Georgia, U.S.A. Rising in the N. part of the state, it flows 350 m. generally S.W. to unite with the Chattahoochee in forming the Apalachicola. Large vessels ascend to Bainbridge, 50 m. up, and for smaller craft it is navigable for a further 100 m., as far as Albany.



Flint arms

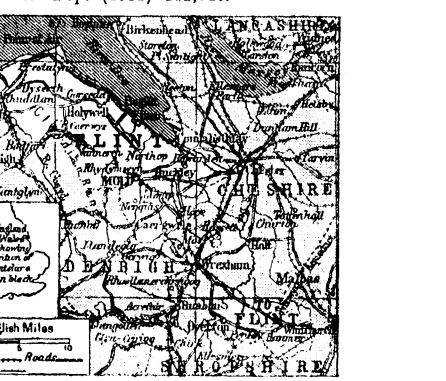
FLINT. Borough of Flintshire. It stands on the S. shore of the Dee estuary, 12 m. N.W. of Chester, on the L.M.S. Rly. Artificial silk is made; there are alkali and copper works and lead and coal mines. The castle, built by Edward I, after being restored, was opened to the public in 1928. Pop. (1931) 7,635.

FLINT. City of Michigan, U.S.A. It stands on the Flint river, 70 m. by rly. N.W. of Detroit, and is served by the Grand Trunk Western and the Père Marquette Rlys. Among its public works are a federal building, a state asylum for the deaf and dumb, a city hall, a high school, and a public library. It is a centre for the manufacture of motor vehicles, wagons, and carriages, and has woollen, flour, cigar and lumber industries. Settled in 1820, it received a city charter in 1855. Pop. (1930) 156,492.

FLINTSHIRE. County of Wales. It lies to the W. of the Dee estuary, and has a detached portion situated E. of Denbighshire; its area is 255 sq. m. The county contains the lower courses of the rivers Dee and Clwyd and has a coastline on the Dee estuary. Coal, lead, iron, and other minerals are worked. The L.M.S. is the chief railway. Mold is the county town; other places in the county are St. Asaph, the seat of a bishop, Hawarden, Holywell, and Buckley. Rhyl is a popular watering place. The county sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 112,849.



Flintshire arms



Flintshire. Small county of N. Wales divided by Denbighshire into two portions

FLITWICK. Village of Bedfordshire It is on the river Ivel, 2½ m. S of Ampthill, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 1,639.

FLOCKTON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 7 m. S.W. of Wakefield. Pop. (1931) 1,471.

FLODDEN. Hamlet of Northumberland. It is 2 m. S.W. of Ford. Flodden Field, the site of the battle fought between the English under Surrey and the Scots under James IV on Sept. 9, 1513, lies 2½ m. N.W., under Flodden Hill (509 ft. high), a ridge of the Cheviots. In the unequal battle the Scots suffered a crushing defeat, A monument marks the spot where King James IV is supposed to have been killed.

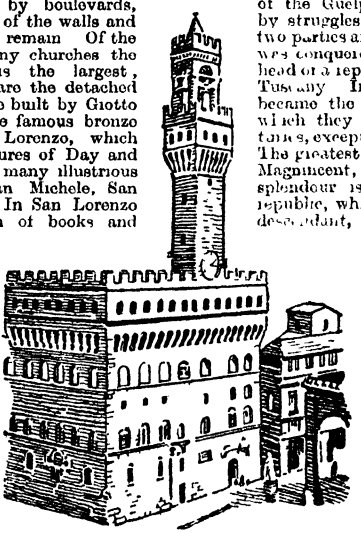
FLORDON. Village of Norfolk. Situated 7½ m. S.S.W. of Norwich, it is on the L.N.E. Rly.

FLORENCE (Ital. Firenze). Province of Italy. It lies S. of Bologna, and N. of Siena and Arezzo, midway between the Adriatic and the Ligurian Seas, and has an area of 1,497 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and occupies part of the basin of the Arno. The soil is fertile, olives and grapes growing in profusion. Much wine is made, and silk is manufactured. The capital is Florence. Pop. (1931) 839,774.

FLORENCE. City of Italy. It stands on both banks of the Arno, which is here spanned by six bridges, one being the Ponte Vecchio immortalized by Dante. Amid the foothills of the Apennines, it is 40 m from the sea on one side and 65 on the other. The site of the fortifications is occupied by boulevards, but some of the walls and gateways remain Of the city's many churches the Duomo is the largest, near it are the detached campanile built by Giotto and the baptistery with the famous bronze doors. Others are San Lorenzo, which contains Michelangelo's figures of Day and Night, Santa Croce, where many illustrious Florentines are buried, San Michele, San Spirito, and San Miniato In San Lorenzo is the priceless collection of books and manuscripts, the Biblioteca Laurenziana, assembled by Cosimo and Lorenzo de' Medici, whose family was closely associated with the church The Dominican church of Santa Maria Novella has an arcade by Brunelleschi The modernised church and convent of San Marco have memories of Fra Angelico and Savonarola The church of the Annunziata contains some of Andrea del Sarto's finest work. Secular buildings include the palace of the Podesta, the Bargello, in which is a museum, and the Palazzo Vecchio with its soaring tower and battlements, now used as the town hall. The Badia, once a Benedictine abbey, has a graceful campanile The Loggia dei Lanzi and the Loggia del Bigallo, on the Piazza del Duomo, may also be mentioned. There are many palaces, once the homes of the nobles, among them of the Medici and Strozzi families The university was founded in 1924 The Accademia della Crusca, the oldest society of its kind in the world, has its headquarters in the city, and there are other educational and literary associations Roman remains include baths and an amphitheatre

Florence is one of the world's great art centres, and possesses priceless paintings and sculptures, among them works by Raphael and Michelangelo The chief are housed in two galleries, the Pitti and the Uffizi, the former a typical Renaissance palace With the city are associated some of the greatest artists who have ever lived Besides those mentioned they include Donatello, Cellini, Della Robbia, Ghiberti, Orcagna and Cimabue But perhaps its greatest son is Dante.

Florence arms



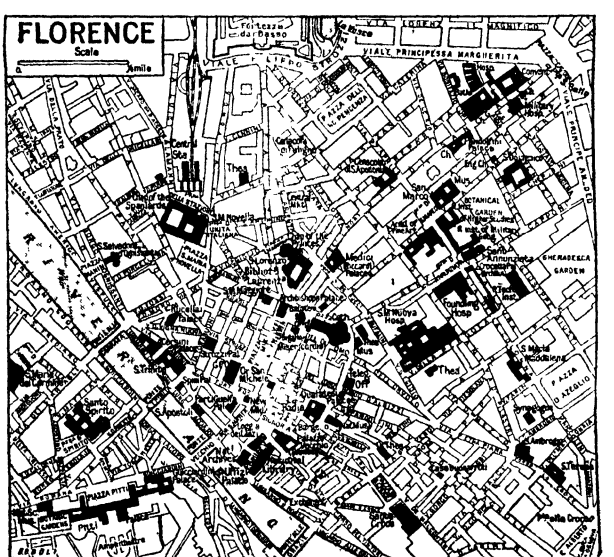
Florence. Palazzo Vecchio, a 14th century building, now used as the town hall

The modern Florence is a large and prosperous commercial and manufacturing centre Around the old city are extensive suburbs The products include silk and woollen goods, motor cars, fancy goods and glass There are quays along the river.

Florence was a rich city in the Middle Ages, especially after 1250, when it became free from all external authority It was then a stronghold of the Guelphs, and was later disturbed by struggles between Blacks and Whites, two parties among its citizens In 1406 Pisa was conquered and Florence became the head of a republic practically identical with Tuscany In the 15th century the Medici became the greatest family in the city, which they dominated for over two centuries, except for two short periods of exile. The greatest of the Medici was Lorenzo the Magnificent, to whom much of the city's splendour is due He was ruler of the republic, which existed until 1569, when a descendant, Cosimo, made himself grand duke of Tuscany In 1737, the Medici being extinct, the grand duchy became an Austrian possession, and it remained so until included in the new kingdom of Italy in 1860 From 1865 to 1871 Florence was the capital of that kingdom Pop (1931) 316,193

FLORENCE. City of South Carolina, U S A Situated 102 m N E of Charleston, on the Atlantic Coast Line and South Carolina Western railways, it is in a fertile agricultural region, with an extensive cotton and tobacco trade It contains a state agricultural experimental station and the S Carolina Industrial School Pop (1930) 14,774

FLORENCE STATION. Hamlet of Tennessee, U S A It is situated 26 m S E of Nashville, and has a small export trade in grain and cotton


FLORENCE
Scale
0
1 mile
VIALE PRINCIPESSA MARGHERITA
Duomo
Thea
Thea
Thea

Near here, Dec 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863, was fought the battle of Stone River.

FLORES Island in the Atlantic Ocean The most W of the islands in the Azores group, it has a fertile soil particularly suited to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables The chief town is Santa Cruz Off Flores, in 1591, took place the naval action between Sir Richard Grenville in the Revenge and several Spanish vessels Pop 8,250

FLORES. Island of the Netherlands E Indies. In the Lesser Sunda group of the Malay Archipelago, and a dependency of Timor, it lies S of Celebes, from which it is separated by the Flores Sea, and midway between Java and Timor Long and narrow in shape, it is 224 m from W to E, with an average breadth from N to S of 28 m. and has an area of 8,870 sq m It is mountainous, reaching an elevation of over 7,800 ft The principal river is the Reo. The products include copra, coffee, tobacco, maize, sandalwood, and rubber Iron, saltpetre, sulphur and pumice stone are among the minerals. Pop 433,000.

FLORES. Department of Uruguay It is bounded on the N by Durazno and on the S by San José, and has an area of 1,744 sq m It is hilly, with good pasturage, agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries It is traversed by the rly running N from Montevideo The capital is Trinidad Pop (1931) 30,560

FLORES SEA. Part of the S Pacific Ocean. It lies between the island of Flores on the S and Celebes on the N, E of the Sunda Sea and W of the Banda Sea There are many islands and coral atolls in this sea

FLORIANOPOLIS Seaport of Brazil It stands on the W coast of Santa Catharina Island, 240 m N E of Porto Alegre, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge It has an excellent harbour, a cathedral, arsenal, hospital, lyceum, and govt palace It exports dairy and agricultural produce, including maize, rice, and tobacco Pop 46,500

FLORIDA. State of the United States The southernmost state of the Union, it is bounded on the N by Georgia and Alabama, and is washed on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the straits of Florida, and on the W by the gulf of Mexico It is of coral formation, with no high elevations The Everglades, vast swamps in the S, are being drained and over 7,800 acres have been recovered The total area is 58,666 sq m and there are nearly 10,000 sq m of pine forest There are many navigable rivers, of which the St John, the Apalachicola, and the Suwanee are the chief There are 30,000 lakes, the largest of which is Okeechobee Along the coast the vegetation is sub-tropical, and numerous varieties of fruit are grown The state leads in the production of grape fruit Cotton, tobacco, and livestock are important, and sugar cane production is increasing The coastline is long and there are extensive fisheries, among which sponges are notable The leading industry is lumber and timber production The chief mineral is phosphate rock, used as a fertiliser In 1929 a 60 acre deposit of travertine was discovered Fuller's earth, lime, and kaolin are also worked

The chief railways are the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Florida East Coast Along the coast are popular pleasure resorts, among them Miami and Palm Beach, which were seriously damaged by hurricanes in 1926 and 1928 The state capital is Tallahassee, but there are many larger places, among them Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St Petersburg, Pensacola, Orlando, and West Palm Beach Florida, which is governed by a legislature of two houses, sends two senators and four representatives to Congress The peninsula was discovered on Easter Day, 1513, by a Spaniard, Ponce de Leon With an interval, it was a Spanish possession until 1819 In 1822, as Florida, it was made a territory of the United States, and in 1845 a state. Pop. (1930) 1,468,211, of whom 431,828 are negroes

FLORIDA Department of Uruguay The surface consists of undulating grassy tracts, watered by the Yi river, upon which are reared vast herds of cattle Its area is 4,673 sq m. The capital is Florida, 70 m by rly N of Montevideo Pop (1931) 92,006

FLORIDA BAY. Arm of the gulf of Mexico. It separates Florida state U S A, from Florida Keys

FLORIDA KEYS. Curved chain of reefs off the south coast of Florida, U S A They extend from Soldier Key, near Miami, in a S W direction to Key West, a distance of about 140 m These low lying islands, principally coralline, are traversed by a railway from Key West to Key Largo, where it joins with the mainland

FLORIDA STRAITS Coastal waters off Florida, U S A, alternatively known as the New Bahama Channel They separate the S E. extremity of Florida and the Florida Keys from Cuba and the Bahama Islands The channel is some 300 m. long, and has a mean breadth of 80 m It is traversed by the Gulf Stream

FLORIDIA. Town of Sicily It stands on the river Ciani, 7½ m W of Siracusa, in a fertile district producing cereals vines, and olives, and trades in grain, wine, and oil Pop 12,500

FLORINA. Town of Greece It is about 15 m. S S E of Bitolye, and was one of the towns in the tract of territory acquired by Greece as a result of the Balkan wars, 1912–13 It came into prominence during the Great War, being captured by the French in April, 1916, and retaken by the Bulgarians, Aug 20, 1916 Pop 10,585

FLUELA. Mountain pass of Switzerland In the canton of Grisons, it extends between the Schwarzhorn and the Weisshorn, on the carriage road from Davos to Sus On the latter mountain, at a height of 7,835 ft, is the Flüela hospice The road has refuge galleries, used for shelter in winter

FLUELEN. Village of Switzerland In the canton of Uri, it stands at the head of Lake Uri, 2 m N N W of Altdorf, on the St Gothard Rly. The port for Altdorf, it is the terminus for lake steamers The Axenstrasse carriage road, constructed in 1863–65, leads from here to Brunnen. The village has a château and several hotels.

FLUSHING (Dutch, Vlissingen) Seaport of the Netherlands In Zealand, it stands on the island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt, 4 m. S by W of Middelburg, with which it is connected by tramway and canal It is the terminus of an important route between England and the Continent, and a popular summer resort Buildings of note include the town hall, the theatre, the exchange, an academy of sciences, and a school of navigation The Jacobskerk (1328) contains monuments to De Ruyter There is some shipbuilding, and the exports include fish and meat Pop (1930) 21,161

FLUSHING. Suburb of the borough of Queens, New York, U S A It stands on Flushing Creek, Long Island, and was incorporated with the borough in 1908 It contains schools and a public library, and manufactures chemicals and cinematograph film Settled in 1643 it later became the residence of many Quaker families

FLY. River of New Guinea or Papua It rises among the Victor Emmanuel Mts, in the E part of the island, and flows S W and then S E. to discharge its waters into the gulf of Papua by a long, wide estuary For part of its course it forms the frontier between Dutch and British New Guinea Its course of about 620 m. is navigable for small craft for nearly the whole of its length. The principal affluents are the Alice and the Strickland rivers.

FOCHABERS. Village and tourist resort of Moray. Situated on the Spey, 8 m. S E. of Elgin, it is a centre for the district, and several fairs are held annually. Close by is Gordon Castle, the beautiful seat of the duke of Richmond. Pop. 1,020

FOCHRIW. Village of Glamorganshire. It stands 3½ m. S E. of Dowlais Top, on the G W. Rly. Pop 4,465.

FOCSANI. Town of Rumania. In Moldavia, it is 90 m. N E. of Bucharest, about 4 m. from the river Sereth, and is a prosperous wine and agricultural centre, with a considerable grain trade. There are manufactures of oil and soap. It was a fortified bridgehead on the Sereth line during the Great War, and was the scene of very bitter fighting in the first week of Jan , 1917, falling on Jan. 8 to the Germans. Pop 28,000.

FOGARAS. County of Rumania In Transylvania, it is traversed by the Fogaras Mts , which constitute part of the Transylvanian Alps, the loftiest peak being Szkáta, which reaches an alt of 7,570 ft. The capital is Fogaras.

FOGARAS. Town of Rumania. In Transylvania, it is on the river Aluta, 55 m E of Sibiu and N W. of Brasov (Kronstadt), and is the capital of the county of Fogaras It has an old castle, built in 1613, and five churches. The cultivation of tobacco is important, and the town is famed for its breed of horses Taken by the Rumanians in their campaign against Austria, Sept., 1916, it was evacuated by them Oct 4–5 Pop 21,000.

FOGGIA. Province of S E Italy Formerly known as Capitanata, it is bounded N and E by the Adriatic Sea, and has an area of 2,683 sq m. Mountainous in the N E. and W , the central part is occupied by the fertile plain of Apulia The coast is low and flat, and the climate hot and dry. There are numerous rivers, the chief of which is the Candelaro, with many tributaries The lakes of Lesina and Varano lie in the N of the prov., and the Lake di Salpi in the S E The highest point is Monte Calvo, which has an elevation of 3,460 ft. Vast flocks of sheep are pastured on the plain Pop (1931) 504,449

FOGGIA. City of Italy It is 78 m E N E of Naples and is an important railway junction It has a Norman cathedral An important fair is held every May for the sale of sheep, wool, corn, capers, and cheese Pop (1931) 57,636

FOGO (Port , fire) Volcanic island of the Cape Verde archipelago, W Africa It is circular in shape and mountainous in character, with an area of about 190 sq m The loftiest point, the Pico do Lano, nearly 10,000 ft , has often been in eruption, notably in 1847, when it caused immense damage Fertile in the N , where coffee, sugar, maize, and fruit are produced, the island is almost barren in the S. The chief town and port is São Filippe, or Nostra Senhora da Luz—our Lady of Light. Pop. 16,500

FOGO. Island off Newfoundland Situated at the E.S E entrance to Notre Dame Bay, and 165 m N N W. of St John's, it has a port of entry engaged in fishing and trading Pop. about 1,000

FOHN (Ger). Warm, dry wind experienced in Alpine valleys. In the circulation of the atmosphere air is caused to descend mountain slopes. During its descent it is heated by compression, and being thus enabled to hold more moisture, it descends as a warm, drying wind, which in a few hours clears away more snow than many days of bright sunshine, and uncovers the upland pastures. In some valleys the early sowings are entirely dependent upon this wind, whilst in others it is relied upon to ripen the grapes in autumn Strictly the term should not be used of a wind, but merely of the effect of descent upon a wind. The fohn effect may be recognized in most mountainous areas in temperate latitudes.

FOHR. Island in the North Sea. One of the N Frisian group, belonging to Germany, it lies off the W. coast of Schleswig Holstein, opposite Dagebüll on the mainland, and has an area of 32 sq m. Largely marshland, protected in the N by dykes, it is elsewhere elevated and timbered, with fertile soil. The inhabitants live by wild-fowling and fishing. The chief town is Wyk, a resort on the E coast. Pop 4,500.

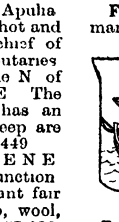
FOIX. Town of France. It stands between the rivers Ariège and Arget, 46 m S. of Toulouse The counts of Foix lived in its castle, round which the older part of the town clusters The church of S Volusien dates from the 14th century There are small industries, and it is a commercial centre for a large district. It gave its name to a county which became, about 1480, part of the kingdom of Navarre Pop 6,165

FOKCHANY. Alternative spelling of the name of the Rumanian town of Focsani (q v)

FOLESHILL. Town of Warwickshire It is 3 m N E. of Coventry, and is really an industrial suburb of that city, having manufactures of the same kind, while around are collieries The church was restored in 1889 Foleshill has a station on the L M S Rly. Pop 7,780

FOLIGNO (anc. Fulginium) City of Italy. It stands in a beautiful valley, on the river Topino, 23 m by rail S E of Perugia, and is enclosed by medieval walls It has a 12th century cathedral, which has been modernised, several old palaces, and a picture gallery There is trade in paper, leather, parchment, silk, and soap It was damaged by earthquakes in 1831 and 1832 Pop 28,500.

FOLKESTONE. Borough, watering place, and market town of Kent. It is 71 m S E of London, on the S Rly For visitors the attractions include the Leas—a fine promenade on the top of the W. cliff—pleasure gardens, a theatre, and a pier Radnor Park is a public pleasure ground, and there are tennis courts, golf links, and a race-course. The bathing is good Between Folkestone and Dover is a large open space called the Warren, in which fossils are found In 1920 this, with the east cliff, was given to the town by the earl of Radnor, who owns much of the land and whose eldest son is called Viscount Folkestone. The buildings, which include churches and schools, are nearly all modern Folkestone has a harbour and is one of the chief ports for France Fishing is an industry Market, daily Pop (1931) 35,890.



Folkestone arms

FON. Native tribe of Dahomey, W Africa. One of the many branches of the Ewe speaking peoples of W. Africa, they are of pure negro stock. Tall, well formed, proud, reserved in demeanour, polite, warlike, and keen traders, they inhabit the central region of the coast of the colony. Immensely superstitious, they are nearly all fetish worshippers, but a few have been converted to Islam and Christianity. They live mainly in small communities, each of which is under a village chief.

FOND DU LAC. City of Wisconsin, U S A. At the head of Lake Winnebago, 59 m N N W. of Milwaukee, it is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific and other railways. It contains the Grafton Hall girls' school, a state women's reformatory, a public library, and two parks The industries include tanning, and the manufacture of machinery, lumber products, motor-cars, carriages, and flour. Settled about 1836, it received a city charter in 1852. Pop. (1930) 26,449.

FONDI (anc. Fundi) City of Italy. On the Appian Way, 11 m N E of Terracina, it is enclosed by crumbling walls. Among its buildings are a cathedral, and a Dominican convent in which Thomas Aquinas dwelt Fundi was a Volscian town of some importance It came under the sway of the popes in the 8th century, and suffered at the hands of Barbarossa in 1534. It lies in a fertile district, and in ancient times was celebrated for its wine Pop. 11,000

FONMON. Village of Glamorganshire. It is 5 m S E. of Cowbridge Fonmon Castle, a late Norman keep, is incorporated into a 17th cent mansion, at which John Wesley stayed

FONSAGRADA (Span , sacred fountain) Town of Spain It stands on the slopes of the Cantabrian Mts , at an altitude of 3,166 ft , 26 m N E of Lugo It is a mart for local agricultural produce, and carries on flour milling and the manufacture of frieze and linen Pop 19,000

FONSECA. Gulf of the Pacific Ocean It penetrates inland to a depth of 40 m. between Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua Two volcanoes—Conchagua and Coseguina—stand on either side of its entrance, which is 21 m wide It is also called the gulf of Amapala

FONTAINEBLEAU. Town of France It lies 37 m. S E of Paris, and is famed for its palace and forest The palace was founded about 998, and rebuilt by Louis VII and Francis I Fontainebleau was a favourite dwelling place of Napoleon I. Much altered and decorated by Louis Philippe between 1837 and 1840, it remains one of the finest buildings in France, no less for its internal than its external beauty The forest, which is a state property, covers some 42,500 acres and has a circumference of nearly 57 m Pop 15,000

FONTAINE NOTRE DAME. Village of France On the Bapaume-Cambrai road, 2½ m W of Cambrai, during the Great War it was captured on Nov 21, 1917, by the British in the first battle of Cambrai

FONT DE GAUME. Palæolithic cave in Dordogne, France It is 165 yds long, and contains many mural paintings, monochrome and polychrome, of the magdalenian period, some of them masterpieces of prehistoric art The bison, horse, reindeer, mammoth, and rhinoceros are depicted, besides a human face and hands, and designs of huts

FONTENAY LE COMTE Town of France It stands on the river Vendée, 30 m from La Rochelle The chief buildings are the churches of Notre Dame and S Jean, and there are also some fine old houses There are some manufactures, and also a trade in horses, cattle, and agricultural produce, the fairs being important Pop 9,500

FONTENAY-SOUS-BOIS Town of France It is 5 m from Paris, lying to the N E of the Bois de Vincennes Market gardening employs many of the inhabitants, but the town is chiefly residential Pop 23,500

FONTENOY. Village of Belgium In Hainault, it is about 5 m S.E of Tournai Here on May 11, 1745, a battle was fought between the British, Dutch, and some Germans, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French under Marshal Saxe. The result was a victory for the French

FONTESVILLA. Former name for town of Moz ambique now known as Ponte do Pungue (q v)

FONTEVRAULT (Well of S Evrault). Town of France. It is on the Vienne, 10 m S E of Saumur. Here, in 1099, Robert d'Arbrissel (1047–1117) founded a great Benedictine abbey, which existed down to the time of the Revolution In 1804 the abbey buildings were converted into a prison In 1910, when the abbey church was restored, the tombs of Henry II of England, his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine, and his son Richard I of England were discovered. Pop. 2,000.

FONTHILL. Village of Wiltshire It is 1¼ m. S E of Hindon William Beckford the younger, author of Vathek, who settled here in 1796, built Fonthill Abbey at a cost of over £250,000, and disposed of it and the greater part of its contents in 1822 for £330,000 The church of Holy Trinity, which was built in 1866, replaced one which was erected in 1748

FOOCHOW Treaty port of China The capital of the province of Fukien, it stands in a plain surrounded by hills on the river Min, 36 m from its mouth The river is spanned by the bridge of Ten Thousand Ages, said to be over 800 years old A marvellous example of Chinese engineering, it connects the town with the island of Nan tai, the European quarter, and was rebuilt in 1931. There are shipbuilding yards, an arsenal, a dry dock, numerous wharves, and a school of navigation Foochow was opened to foreign trade in 1842 Pop (1929) 388,164

FOOT'S CRAY. District of Kent One of the four contiguous parishes on the river Cray—St. Mary Cray, St Paul's Cray, Foot's Cray, and North Cray—it is 2 m S of Sidcup. Until 1920 it was a separate urban district, but it is now part of Sidcup

FOOTSCRAY. Suburb of Melbourne It is intersected by the Saltwater river, and is 4 m by railway S W of the city proper. There is a dry dock here

FORBACH Town of France. In Lorraine, it is 5½ m S W of Saarbrücken, and 33 m E by N of Metz The French were defeated at the battle of Spicheren on the hills near by (Aug 6, 1870), and the Germans occupied the town It was returned to France with Alsace-Lorraine in 1919 Pop 11,500

FORBES. Town of New South Wales Situated 290 m W of Sydney and 90 m from Bathurst, it lies on the Willandra river, and is the centre of a sheep and horse breeding region Pop 4,654.

FORCADOS. River of Nigeria, W Africa. Rising near Ogwashi Uko some 200 m inland, it runs into the Niger at the beginning of its delta and forms one of its most important deltaic arms, discharging into the bight of Benin

FORCADOS Seaport of Nigeria, W Africa. It stands on one of the islands in the delta of the Niger river, on the left bank of the tributary of the same name Situated 60 m S S W. of Benin, it has a large harbour, and is a useful second port for the town of Warri Pop 3,189

FORD. Hamlet of Sussex It is on the river Arun, 2½ m S S W of Arundel, and is served by the S Rly , on which line it is a junction Its small church is Norman and Transitional During the Great War the R A F had an aerodrome here. This was rebuilt in 1930–31 and is now used for commercial flying

FORD. Village of Northumberland On the river Till, it is 6½ m N W of Wooler To the W. lies Ford Castle, which was built in 1287

FORD Village of Shropshire It is on the river Severn, 5 m W of Shrewsbury, and is served by the G W. Rly (Ford and Crossgates station)

FORD CITY. Former name of the Canadian town now known as East Windsor (q v)

FORDEN. Village of Montgomeryshire On the Cam river, it is 3 m N. of Montgomery, on the G W Rly Pop 678

FORDHAM. Village of Cambridgeshire It is 5 m N of Newmarket, and has a station on the L N E Rly

FORDINGBRIDGE. Town of Hampshire It is on the river Avon, 14¼ m S of Salisbury, on the S. Rly Its church dates from the 13th cent Flax spinning and canvas making are industries Pop. 3,394

FORDWICH Village of Kent It is 2 m N E. of Canterbury. In the Middle Ages, and later, the Stour was navigable here and Fordwich was

a corporate member of the Cinque port of Sandwich. It has an old church, S. Mary's, with a Norman shrine, and was a borough until 1884.

FORECARIAH. Town of French Guinea, W. Africa It lies about 40 m S.W. of Conakry and about the same distance from the N.W. border of Sierra Leone, in the centre of a rubber and gum producing district.

FORELAND, NORTH Headland of Kent. About 2½ m S.E. of Margate, it has a lighthouse 188 ft. above sea level, with a light visible for 20 m.

FORELAND, SOUTH. Headland of Kent. It is 3 m. N.E. of Dover, and on it are two lighthouses, with lights visible for 26 m. and 23 m. respectively.

FOREST CANTONS. Four cantons of Switzerland Enclosing the lake of Lucerne, they are Unterwalden, Uri, Schwyz, and Lucerne.

FOREST GATE. District of Essex. It is 5½ m N E of Liverpool Street station, on the L N E Rly , and is a residential suburb of London

FOREST HALL. Village of Northumberland It is 5 m N E of Newcastle, on the L N E. Rly.

FOREST HILL. District of London In the borough of Lewisham, it is 5½ m S E of London Bridge station, on the S Rly The Horniman Museum, in a public park, was opened in 1901

FOREST PARK. Town of Illinois, U S A On the river Des Plaines, 4 m W of the city limits of Chicago, it is mainly a residential suburb, and contains the Harlem race track It is served by the Chicago, Great Western, the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago Terminal, and the Minneapolis, St Paul and Saulte Sainte Marie railways It was incorporated as Harlem in 1883, and its name was changed in 1907 Pop (1930) 14,555

FOREST ROW. Village of Sussex It is 3 m S E of East Grinstead, on the S Rly , and is a starting point for a visit to Ashdown forest. Pop 3,303.

FOREZ, MONTS DU Mountain range of France They are in the W of the dept , and divide the basins of the Allier and the Loire They are thickly wooded, and the loftiest summit is Pierre sur-Haute, 5,380 ft The range is also known as the Monts de la Madeleine and the Bois Noirs



Forfar arms

FORFAR. Burgh and county town of Angus It is in the valley of Strathmore, 21 m N E of Dundee, on the L M S Rly. The chief industries are the manufacture of linen and jute The chief buildings are the parish church, county hall court house, Read Hall, and Meffan Institute Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 9,660.

FORFARSHIRE. County of Scotland, since 1928 officially known as Angus (q v)

FORGANDENNY. Village of Perthshire It is 4 m S W of Perth, on the L M S Rly.

FORGE VALLEY. District of Yorkshire (N R) It lies in the Derwent valley, 6½ m. S E of Scarborough, on the L.N E Rly , and is an anglers' resort

FORLI. Province of N E Italy. Bounded E by the Adriatic Sea and N by the province of Ravenna, its area is 1,122 sq m The surface is flat, and the soil fertile. The products are wine, grain, silk, and sulphur. Pop (1931) 421,770.

FORLI. City of Italy It stands in a fertile plain, intersected by the rivers Montone and Ronco, 40 m by rail S E of Bologna A walled town, it contains a cathedral, a citadel (1361), utilised as a jail, a lyceum, a technical institute, a municipal art gallery, a town hall, a good library, and a hospital. The churches contain pictures and frescoes by local masters. Felt is manufactured. Pop. (1931) 60,232.

FORMBY. Urban district and watering place of Lancashire. It is 7 m S W of Southport, on the L M S. Rly , and is a residential suburb of Liverpool Near by are the Altcar Flats, on which the Waterloo Cup is decided. Pop. (1931) 7,957.

FORMENTERA. Island in the W Mediterranean Sea One of the Balearic Islands, it is the smallest and most southerly of the group, and lies 7 m S of Iviza It has an area of 37 sq m. Fishing and salt-working are engaged in. Pop 2,500

FORMIA. Town of Italy Situated on the N side of the gulf of Gaeta, 48 m by rail W N W. of Caserta, it is a seaside resort A Volscian town, known as Formiae, it stood on the Appian Way, and was a residential district for wealthy Romans, remains of whose villas stud the coast. Here Cicero lived, and here he met his death, near his villa, Dec. 7, 43 B C The town has a little trade in olive oil and earthenware, and the surrounding districts yield an abundance of fruit. Pop 9,000

FORMOSA. Island in the W Pacific Ocean. It is separated from China by Formosa Strait, and has an area of 13,890 sq m Of wonderful fertility and great natural beauty, its W side consists of highly cultivated plains, its E , of lofty forest clad mountain ranges. The mountains are inhabited by savage tribes of Malay or Negrito origin, who, since the island was surrendered by China to Japan after the war of 1894–95, are being brought into subjection. The W half is inhabited by Chinese agricultural and industrial settlers and by Japanese The island is administered by a governor general



Formosa Tribesman of the island, armed with a knife

The chief products are rice, tea, sugar, salt, rattans, sweet potatoes, hemp, jute, indigo, camphor The minerals are gold (alluvial), silver, coal, copper, petroleum, and sulphur There are vast supplies of timber Formosa is the principal source of the world's camphor supply The climate is hot, damp, and malaria-ridden Typhoons are frequent Taihoku is the capital, other important towns including Taman, Kirun, and Taichu A railway runs from Keelung to Hozan, and there are ample roads, as well as telephone and telegraph services A university was opened in 1928 Pop (1930) 4,592,537.

FORMOSA. Strait of the Pacific Ocean Separating the island of Formosa from China, it is about 150 m. broad, and contains the Pescadores Islands.

FORMOSA. Territory of Argentina It lies between the rivers Pilcomayo and Bermejo, with Paraguay on the E , the Gran Chaco on the S , and the province of Salta on the W It includes part of the Gran Chaco and many forests and swamps The area is 41,402 sq m The capital is Formosa, with a population of 10,000, on the river Paraguay, a centre for agricultural produce, cattle, tobacco, and sugar It has a port and a wireless station, and is connected by railway with Embarcacion. Pop 20,158.

FORRES. Burgh and market town of Moray It is on the river Findhorn, 12 m W of Elgin, on the L M S Rly An ancient monolith, named Sweno's stone, is said to have been placed here early in the 10th century The Falconer museum and the cross are features of the town Footwear, woollen goods, and chemical manures are manufactured Forres is in a sheltered position at the foot of the Cluny Hills Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 4 169



Forres arms

FORSS WATER. Stream of Caithness It is 12 m long, and flows from Loch Shurrery to the sea at Crosskirk Bay The pre-Reformation chapel of St Mary stands on the W bank of the stream, near its mouth

FORST. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it stands on the Neisse, 44 m S of Frankfort on the Oder The main industry is the weaving of cloth Pop 35,000

FORTALEZA. Seaport of Brazil The capital of the state of Ceará, it is also known by that name It stands on an open bay, 350 m N W of Pernambuco, with an anchorage two miles out, cargoes being landed in surf boats There is a trade in rubber Pop 98,848

FORT AUGUSTUS Village of Inverness shire It is situated at the head of Loch Ness, 24 m N of Spean Bridge, on the L N E Rly The fort, built originally in 1716, was purchased by Lord Lovat in 1857, and presented by him in 1876 to the Benedictines, who made it a monastery Pop 1,030

FORT BAYARD Town of French China The administrative centre of the leased territory of Kwang Chau Wan, it stands on the N shore of Mandarin Bay, and has steamer communication with Macao, Hong Kong, Canton, and Tchekham It is connected with the interior by telephone and telegraph Pop 25,000

FORT BEAUFORT. Town of Cape Province, S Africa Situated on high ground almost surrounded by the Kat and Brak rivers, it lies in the centre of a dairy and cattle raising district, 63 m by rly W N W of King William's Town The old fort is still preserved, and the town is famous for its orange culture and ostrich farming The population of whites in 1931 was 1,905

FORT CHURCHILL. Former name of the Canadian town now known as Churchill (q v)

FORT-DE-FRANCE Town of Martinique, French W Indies, formerly known as Fort Royal On the W coast, 15 m S E of St Pierre, it is the capital and chief commercial centre of the colony With a commodious harbour, it has an arsenal, a college, a library, and several hospitals In Aug , 1891, the town was laid in ruins by a cyclone Pop 26,399

FORT DODGE. City of Iowa, U S A On the Des Moines river, 86 m by rail N N W. of the city of Des Moines, it is served by the Chicago Great Western and other lines It contains Tobin College and other educational institutions, a public library, and several parks It was chartered in 1869 Pop (1930) 21,895

FORT DUQUESNE. Stronghold at the junction of the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny Begun by the English in 1754, it was captured and completed by the French, who later abandoned it Fort Pitt was built by the English on the site, and around this grew up Pittsburg (q v)

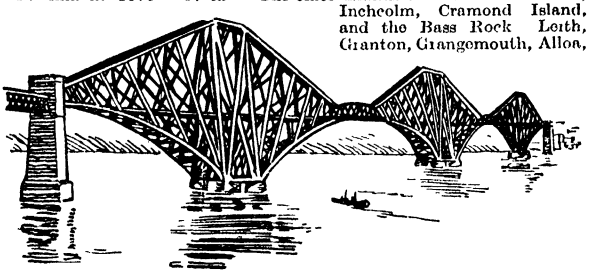
FORTESCUE. River of W. Australia. It rises in the Hammersley Range, and flows N W for 250 m , finally discharging into the Indian Ocean, a few miles below Cape Preston

FORTEVIOT. Village of Perthshire. It is 7 m. S W. of Perth, on the L M S Rly., and adjoins the site of an ancient capital of the Picts and of the Scots Malcolm Canmore resided here.

FORT FRANCIS. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated on the Rainy river, 208 m from Winnipeg, it is served by the C N Rlys. There are two operating gold mines 40 m. E , and lumbering, paper making, and machinery and motor manufacturing are carried on There is good trout fishing in the lakes Pop (1931) 5,470

FORT GARRY. Former name of Winnipeg. It was established as a Hudson Bay Company post in 1835, and in 1873 was incorporated under the present name The older name was, however, retained in the title of a unit of the Canadian army, the Fort Garry Horse, which distinguished itself at Cambrai, Nov 20, 1917 Old Fort Garry Gate, at the end of Broadway, is a relic of the fort. *See* Winnipeg

FORTH. River of Scotland Formed by the meeting of the hill streams Duchray Water and Avondhu, near Aberfoyle, in Perthshire, it flows through Perthshire, Stirlingshire, and Clackmannanshire, its length as far as Alloa being about 53 m There is a Forth Conservancy with headquarters at Grangemouth The river enters the North Sea through the firth of Forth, which begins at Alloa, and varies in width from 1 to 17 m The chief islands therein are Inchkeith, Incheolm, Cramond Island, and the Bass Rock Leith, Granton, Grangemouth, Alloa,



Forth Bridge that carries the L.N.E. railway line across the river

Burntisland, and Methel are the chief harbours and fishing ports on its banks The firth is spanned at Queensferry by a railway bridge, a cantilever structure designed by Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker and built in 1882-90 It has a length, with approaches, of 8,295 ft , and is in three spans The central pier rests on the island of Inchgarvie It cost £3,500,000

FORT HALL. Settlement of Kenya Colony, E Africa Lying on the railway between Nairobi and Mt Kenya, 73 m N. of the former, it is a meteorological station and the trading centre for an agricultural district of which the main crops are sisal and coffee. In the neighbourhood, on the Tana Plain, the tsetse fly is prevalent, but the shooting is exceptionally good

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL Artificial water way of Scotland Extending from Grangemouth, on the Forth, to Bowling, on the Clyde, it was constructed between 1768 and 1790, at a cost of £330,000, and has a length of 39 m Since 1867 it has been the property of the Caledonian Rly , which in 1921 was merged in the L M S. system

FORTINGALL Village of Perthshire It is on the river Lyon, 8 m W S W of Aberfeldy A yew tree in the churchyard is said to be 3,000 years old, and near by are the remains of a Roman camp

FORT JAMESON. Settlement of N. Rhodesia. At one time the headquarters of the administration of N E. Rhodesia, it lies on the Tanganyika plateau, about 300 m N. of Tete by road, and 125 m W. of Lake Nyasa The cultivation of cotton and tobacco in the neighbourhood is extending.

FORT JOHNSON. Settlement of Nyasaland, Central Africa. At one time situated 6 m S. of Lake Nyasa, it has been removed to its present site on the most S. point of the lake itself, for climatic reasons, and is now connected with the steamer anchorage by a motor road The headquarters of the government Marine Transport Dept , it is in the centre of a tobacco and cotton-growing district and has an extensive local trade in dried fish The settlement is the S. terminus of the steamship routes on the lake.

FORT LAMY. Town of French Equatorial Africa. Situated on the river Shari, some 60 m. S. of Lake Chad, it is the terminus of the great motor road across Africa from El Fasher, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The capital of the Chad territory, it is also the headquarters of the lieutenant-governor of that colony. A military and police post of the district, it is in wireless communication with many places in the interior

FORT MANNING. Small settlement of Nyasaland. Lying 130 m W. of Domica Bay, on Lake Nyasa, and some 200 m. N.N W. of Tete, it is a small trading centre for the district.

FORT PORTAL. Settlement of Uganda The administrative centre of the Toro district, it is a large native town, with an excellent climate, and is ideally situated as a tourist centre Lying 207 m. W. of Kampala by motor road, it is almost on the border of the Belgian Congo, and is a customs frontier station. As well as being an important mission station and the seat of the district commissioner, it is the home of several influential native chiefs. Pop. 50,000 (25 whites)

FORTROSE. Burgh and seaport of Ross and Cromarty. It stands on the Moray Firth, 10½ m. N E. of Inverness, and is served by the L M S Rly. Fortrose was formerly the seat of the bishops of Ross, but the cathedral was destroyed by Cromwell, who built his fort at Inverness with the stones. There is ferry communication with Fort George, on the opposite side of the firth Market day, Fri Pop. (1931) 875.

FORT ROSEBERY. Settlement of N Rhodesia Situated about 45 m. W. of Lake Bangweulu and 120 m E of Elizabethville, it lies on the Mansa river, a tributary of the Luapula, and is the official centre for the district. A former settlement of this name was on the Luapula, about 60 m. N.W of the new township, but was removed to its present position for convenience of administration

FORT ROYAL. Former name of the town of Martinique, French W. Indies, now known as Fort-de-France (q.v)

FORT ST. DAVID. Ruined fort of India. In Madras, it is on the Coromandel coast, less than 2 m E of Cuddalore New Town. At one time the site of Dutch and French settlements, the fort was bought by the English in 1690, together with the land within the radius of a "randome shott of a great gun." The gun was actually fired, the shot indicating the extent of the boundaries. The name is supposed to have been given to the fort by a Welsh governor. The fort was captured by the French in 1758, who demolished the fortifications, but, after changing hands again twice, it was finally restored to the English in 1785.

FORT SANDEMAN. Town of Baluchistan It stands near the Zhob river, about 170 m. N.E. of Quetta, and has a garrison of regular troops. It was named after Sir Robert Sandeman, the administrator of Baluchistan.

FORT SMITH. City of Arkansas, U.S.A. It stands on a great bend of the Arkansas river, where it forms the W. frontier of the state, and is served by the St. Louis and San Francisco, and other railways It contains a fine court house, a public school and other educational establishments, and a public library. Standing in an agricultural, coal, and natural-gas region, it is a trading centre for coal, cotton, livestock, and corn, and manufactures furniture, cotton goods, bricks, refrigerators, and lumber products. Settled in 1838, it was incorporated in 1842, and became a city in 1886 Pop (1930) 31,429.

FORT SUMTER. Fort in S Carolina, U S A Situated on an island at the entrance to Charleston harbour, it was bombarded by the Confederates, April 12, 1861, and surrendered the following day, the action immediately leading to the opening of the Civil War.

FORTUNATE ISLES. Alternative name for the Islands of the Blessed, or the Elysian Fields, of early Greek mythology. They were vaguely spoken of as lying beyond the Pillars of Hercules, or straits of Gibraltar It has been generally accepted that the Canary Isles are the Fortunate Isles of the ancients

FORT WAYNE. City of Indiana, U S.A. Situated on the junction of the rivers St Joseph and St Mary with the Maumee, it is 105 m N E of Indianapolis, and is served by several lines of railway. It contains a fine court house, a U S A government building, Concordia College, and a state school for weak-minded youths An important railway and trading centre, it has railway workshops, flour mills, foundries, and machinery, chemical, piano, and soap factories Founded on the site of a fort built in 1794, it received a city charter in 1839 Pop (1930) 114,946.

FORT WILLIAM. Burgh and tourist resort of Inverness-shire It stands on the E shore of Loch Linhe, at the foot of Ben Nevis, 65 m S W. of Inverness, and is served by the L N E Rly The fort was dismantled in 1860 It is a starting point for the ascent of Ben Nevis The water for supplying power to the British Aluminium Company's establishment is brought through the Ben Nevis tunnel, completed in 1930 Pop (1931) 2,527

FORT WILLIAM. Port and city of Ontario, Canada It stands at the head of Lake Superior, on the Kaministiquia river, opposite Port Arthur, its importance being due to its position between E and W Canada It is 420 m E S E of Winnipeg, and is served by the C P Rly. and C N. Rlys A street railway goes to Port Arthur, 4 m away Steamers ply to ports on the Great Lakes and the St Lawrence The city has flour mills and iron foundries Pop (1931) 26,277

FORT WORTH. City of Texas, U S A On Trinity river, 173 m. N E of Austin, it is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and other railways Among its educational institutions are Texas Women's College, the Fort Worth medical college, and Texas Christian University The centre of an agricultural and stock rearing district, the city has large packing establishments and stockyards, and manufactures clothing, cotton, chemicals, and furniture It occupies the site of a fort erected in 1849, and was incorporated in 1873 Pop (1930) 163,447

FOSSANO. City of Italy It stands on a hill, overlooking the river Stura, 40 m by rly S of Turin, and possesses a 14th century castle Paper, silk, hemp, and leather are manufactured The French and Austrians fought two battles here in 1796 and 1799 Pop 18,500

FOSSE WAY. Ancient British highway from the S coast of Devon to the Humber, near Great Grimsby It runs through Axminster, Bath, Cirencester, High Cross, Leicester, and Lincoln. Incorporated in the Romano-British road system, no part of its 182 m deviates more than 6 m. from a straight line between Axminster and

Lincoln Primarily a military road, it was built early in the Roman occupation of Britain.

FOSSOMBRONE. City of Italy It stands on the Metauro, here spanned by a handsome modern bridge, 10 m E N E of Urbino. It has a castle, and a cathedral rebuilt in the 18th century There are silk factories and mineral springs Ruins of the Roman city, destroyed by the Goths and Lombards, lie about 2 m N E of the town, which had a bishop in the 6th century Pop 10,000

FOTHERINGHAY. Village of Northamptonshire It stands on the river Nen, 3½ m N E. of Oundle Few traces remain of its 11th century castle, famous as the scene of the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 It was also the birthplace of Richard III in 1452

FOUGERES Town of France It stands on the Nançon, 30 m from Rennes and 23 m from S Malo The chief buildings are the churches of S Sulpice and S Leonard, both of the 15th century, while there are remains of the castle and other fortifications built to protect the town in the Middle Ages The castle, standing on a rock, was partially restored in the 20th century Its eleven battlemented towers give an idea of its original size and strength The hôtel de ville dates from the 15th century, and there are some old houses The town is now a market for agricultural produce and a centre of tanning and other industries Fougères was long one of the strong places of Brittany, and was more than once taken by the English Pop 21,000

FOULA. One of the Shetland Islands It lies 16 m to the S W of the nearest point of Mainland, and 75 m N of Kirkwall It is the home of numerous sea-birds, and a much used fishing station Its length is 3 m

FOULNESS. Island and village of Essex The island lies at the mouth of the river Crouch, 7 m N E of Shoeburyness, and is 5 m in length and 2½ m in breadth It is protected from the sea by a dyke The village church, built in 1850, replaced a wooden structure

FOULRIDGE. Village of Lancashire It is 2 m N of Colne, on the L M S Rly In the vicinity are the reservoirs of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Pop 1,384

FOULSHAM. Village of Norfolk It is 8 m N E of Dereham, on the L N E Rly Pop 869

FOUNTAINHALL Hamlet of Midlothian It is on Gala Water, 22½ m S E of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly

FOUNTAINS ABBEY Ruined abbey of Yorkshire It stands near the river Skell, 3 m S W of Ripon, in the grounds of Studley Royal, while near by is a Jacobean mansion, Fountains Hall The ruins include those of the church with its tower, the former being 380 ft long, the chapter house, and the magnificent cloisters The abbey, a Cistercian house, was begun about 1140, and only completed 200 years later. It was dissolved by Henry VIII

FOUR LAKES. Series of four lakes in Wisconsin, U S A They are the Mendota, Monona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa, situated in the S part of the state They are drained by the river Yahara, which flows into the river Rock, a tributary of the Mississippi, and are navigable by steamers Madison, the state capital, stands between Monona and Mendota Their combined area is 230 sq m

FOURMIES. Town of France It is 38½ m S E of Valenciennes, and has manufactures of woollen, cloth, glass, and iron goods Enamel ware is also manufactured The glass works date from about 1600 The town is a railway junction, and during the Great War it was in the occupation of the Germans Pop 14,000

FOUR OAKS. Village of Warwickshire It is 1 m N of Sutton Coldfield, on the L M S. Rly.

FOURSTONES. Hamlet of Northumberland. It is 4 m N W of Hexham, on the L N E Rly.

FOUTA DJALLON. Alternative spelling for the name of the province of French Guinea, W Africa, better known as Futa Jallon (q v)

FOVEAUX. Strait of New Zealand It separates Stewart Island from the S coast of South Island It is about 25 m across.

FOWEIRA. Village of Uganda It stands on the Victoria Nile, 62 m below Lake Kioga and about 60 m E of Lake Albert The Nile is navigable from Lake Kioga to Foweira, but from there onwards there are some 50 m. of rapids, ending in the famous Murchison Falls.

FOWEY. Borough, seaport, market town, and watering place of Cornwall It is on the W. shore of the Fowey estuary, 10 m S E of Bodmin, on the G W Rly, and has a fine harbour A yachting station, the industries are pilchard fishing and the production of china clay Fowey is the Troy Town of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's stories. Fowey Woods and the headland are the property of the town Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 2,382

FOX. River of Illinois, U S A Rising on the S border of Wisconsin, it flows 225 m generally S and S W and passes through Illinois, to unite with the Illinois river at Ottawa (Ill)

FOX. River of Wisconsin, U S A Rising in the S part of the state, it flows S W, but near Portage turns N and N E to Lake Winnebago Emerging from the N end of that lake, it follows a N W course to Green Bay, a branch of Lake Michigan In its upper reaches, near Portage, it is connected by a canal with Wisconsin river. It is 250 m long, and is navigable

FOX CHANNEL. Channel of the North West Territories, Canada It lies to the N of Hudson Bay, separating Baffin Island, on the E, from Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island, on the W It communicates by Hudson Strait with the Atlantic, and by Fury and Hecla Strait with the Arctic Lake Fox explored it in 1631

FOX ISLANDS. Variant name given to the Aleutian Islands (q v) It is more specifically confined to the extreme E group, consisting of Unalaska, Unimak, Umnak, and a number of smaller islands

FOX LAND. Region in the S W of Baffin Land, North West Territories, Canada It lies between Fox Channel, on the N W, and Hudson Strait, on the S E

FOXTON. Village of Cambridgeshire It is 6½ m N E of Royston, on the L N E Rly.

FOYERS, FALLS OF Waterfall of Inverness shire It consists of two cascades near the mouth of the Foyers river, on the E side of Loch Ness Since 1895 there has been but a small volume of water coming over the falls, as most of it is led through pipes to generate electricity

FOYERS. River of Inverness shire It rises in the Monadhlath Mts and flows N for 10 m to Loch Ness, which it enters 10½ m N E of Fort Augustus

FOYLE. River of cos Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry, Ireland It is formed by the junction of the rivers Finn and Mourne at Lifford, and flows 16 m N E to Lough Foyle at Culmore. It is navigable for ships of 600 tons as far as the bridge of Londonderry

FOYLE, LOUGH Sea inlet of Ireland It is between cos Donegal and Londonderry The river Foyle drains into it There are dangerous shoals on the W side

FRAMINGHAM. Town of Massachussetts, U S A Situated 21 m W of Boston, on two railway lines, its manufactures include paper, rubber goods, boots, machinery and agricultural implements Pop (1930) 22,210

FRAMLINGHAM. Market town of Suffolk. It is 22 m. N.E. of Ipswich, and is served by the L.N.E Rly. S. Michael's church contains tombs of some of the Howards, including that of the earl of Surrey, the poet. The castle, a fine ruin, was the stronghold of the Bigods, and later of the Howards. It is now public property. Framlingham College is a public school, opened in 1865. Market day, alternate Fri. Pop. 2,400.

FRANCAVILLA FONTANA. Town of Italy. It is 22 m. by railway E N E. of Taranto, and trades in oil and wine. Pop 21,000.

FRANCE. Country of Europe. In the west of the continent, it forms a huge square with the sea on two sides, N and W, and partly on the S, the seas being the English Channel, the bay of Biscay, and the gulf of Lyons. Its land frontiers are Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain. Its area is 212,659 sq m, this including Alsace-Lorraine, returned by Germany in 1919, and the island of Corsica Paris is the capital, Marseilles is the greatest seaport. Other large cities are Lyons, Bordeaux, Nice, Lille, Toulouse, St. Étienne, Nantes, Strasbourg, Havre, Toulon, Rouen, Nancy, Roubaix, Reims, and Clermont-Ferrand, all with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Important ports outside this list include Cherbourg, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Calais, St Nazaire, and Dieppe. The population, which is increasing slowly, was 41,834,923 in 1931.



France. Arms of the republic

TOPOGRAPHY. The great mountain ranges that divide France from Switzerland, Italy, and Spain are the Jura, Alps, and Pyrenees The Vosges, which, until 1919, were the frontier between France and Germany, are not so high. Mont Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, is in France The Pyrenees have several peaks in excess of 10,000 ft In the centre of the country is a great plateau consisting of the Cevennes, the mountains of Auvergne, the Puy de Dôme, and other ranges. There are hills in Normandy and Brittany, and the Ardennes in the north east, but elsewhere the surface is flat The coastline, which is about 1,760 m. long, is not greatly indented In the north is the peninsula called the Cotentin, and in the west is the great estuary of the Gironde Brittany, which has a rugged coast, terminates in another peninsula The islands off the coast include Ré and Oleron. Corsica is included in the republic, but the Channel Islands are British. Of the rivers, the longest is the Loire, others are the Seine, Rhône, Garonne, Somme, and Marne, and there are many smaller ones, for France is a well-watered country. Except for the lakes of Geneva, Bourget, and Annecy, there are no large inland sheets of water, though there are many lagoons in the south-west.



France. Piper of Brittany playing on the characteristic national instrument

GOVERNMENT. France is a republic, governed by a president, elected for seven years, and a council of ministers under a premier, on the English model. The legislature consists of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which together form the National Assembly that elects the president Senators are elected indirectly, most of them for nine years, but a certain number for life. Deputies are elected for four years by all adult males, and number 612. The country is divided into 90 departments and about 38,000 communes, each with its elected council The communes are grouped into cantons, and the cantons into arrondissements The majority of the people are Roman Catholics, but there is no state religion The Roman Catholic church is organized under 17 archbishops Monastic associations are strictly controlled There is an excellent system of education, schools being divided into three classes under the university of France France has a large army, recruited by compulsory service. The standing army is over 300,000 strong, and there are large reserves. A navy of considerable size and a powerful air force are maintained. The country is a member of the League of Nations, and has a permanent seat on its council

PRODUCTION AND TRADE. France is both an agricultural and a manufacturing country. The produce of the soil includes wheat, oats, barley, rye, and sugar beet, but it is more famous for its vines, the chief districts being Champagne, Burgundy, and the region round Bordeaux. Vast quantities of fruit are produced, including apples for cider, as well as vegetables and flowers The culture of the silkworm is important Horse breeding is a national industry There are valuable fisheries The greatest manufacturing areas are on the Belgian frontier, where there is a coalfield, in the district around Clermont-Ferrand and St Étienne in the south-east, and Paris and its environs France has an excellent system of railways There are many good roads, and over 6,000 miles of navigable waterways, including the canals in the coalfield of the north-east and the great Canal du Midi. Air services are highly developed, the chief airport being Le Bourget, near Paris. The unit of currency is the franc, which in 1928, after a serious fall in value, was stabilized on a gold basis. It is worth about 2¼d The money in circulation is chiefly paper. The metric system of weights and measures is used Much revenue comes from duties on imports and monopolies

COLONIES France has extensive colonies in Africa and Asia, and others in America and Australasia, the total area being just under 4,000,000 sq m. In Africa, they include Algeria and Tunis, a vast area in the west and centre of the continent, a piece of Somaliland, Madagascar, and some smaller units Part of Togoland and the Cameroons are ruled under mandate In Asia France owns five little areas in India, covering altogether 196 sq. m Pondichéry is the chief town French Indo-China is one great colony, consisting of Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonking, and the Laos territory Syria and Lebanon are ruled under mandate The country possesses Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique, in and around the West Indies, and St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland. In Australasia and Oceania are New Caledonia and its dependencies, and several other groups

HISTORY. Having been a kingdom from very early times, France became a republic in 1792, and a little later an empire under Napoleon. The kings were restored in 1814 and lasted until 1848, when the second republic was proclaimed. From 1852 to 1870 Napoleon III was emperor, but after his defeat by the Germans in 1870 the third and existing republic was inaugurated. The efforts of



France. Map showing the departments, and the eastern frontier as extended in 1919. Inset, the island of Corsica

its new rulers soon brought the country into a state of prosperity, in spite of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and the payment of a considerable indemnity. The dominating principle of French foreign policy during the period that ended in 1914 was to strengthen the country against a possible German attack. This was done by enlarging the army and navy and reconditioning the border fortresses, but still more by a policy of alliances. A treaty was made with Russia, and early in the 20th century a better understanding with Great Britain was brought about.

As the ally of Russia, France entered the Great War, and for four years some of the richest parts of the land were occupied by the Germans, while the French armies suffered tremendous losses, nearly 1,400,000 men being killed. Her premier, Georges Clemenceau, presided over the peace conference in 1919-20, but, although he secured much for his country, he did not obtain the desired guarantee of security for the eastern frontier. The work of restoring the devastated regions made rapid progress and industrial activity was resumed. In 1923, as Germany had failed to meet her payments, French troops occupied the Ruhr district. In time, however, the acceptance of the Dawes plan brought about a better feeling; the Ruhr was evacuated and the pact of Locarno was signed in 1925, the moving spirit in the policy of conciliation being Aristide Briand. Before this the economic position had become very bad, and the franc had fallen to nearly nothing. In 1926, Raymond Poincaré, who had been premier in 1922-24, returned to that office, and in 1928 stabilised the franc and took other measures to restore prosperity. In the same year the Rhineland was evacuated by French troops. Like other countries, France felt the force of the financial and economic collapse that began in 1929, and her statesmen took a leading part in the international negotiations on tariffs, debts and disarmament, including the important conference that met in 1933.

FRANCE, FENWICK & CO. British steamship company. Its ships carry cargo between London and the ports of the east coast of England, and also to and from the nearer ports of the European continent. The names of the vessels all end in "wood", e.g., Chelwood and Whitwood. The offices are at 5, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3.

FRANCEVILLE. Village and military post of French Equatorial Africa. Situated in the Gabun Colony, it lies on the junction of the Passa and Ogive rivers, some 400 m. S.W. of Libreville.

FRANCHE COMTE. Ancient district of France. It was first an independent state, then part of the duchy of Burgundy, and finally part of France. It now forms the depts. of Haute Saône, Jura, and Doubs, and part of the dept. of Ain.

FRANCISTOWN. Town of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, S. Africa. The administrative centre of the Tati Concession, it stands near the Shashi river, 50 m. N.W. of Tati and 1,235 m. by rail from Cape Town.

FRANCONIA. District of Germany. The name was given in the 9th and 10th centuries to one of the great duchies into which Germany was divided, the one founded and inhabited by the Franks. The west-central part of Germany, it was the district through which the Main ran, although a portion of it, including the cities of Mainz, Worms, and Spires, was on the W. side of the Rhine. Its capital was Frankfort. The Bavarian portion of Franconia is now divided into three parts: Franconia, Middle Franconia, and Lower Franconia.

FRANEKER. Town of the Netherlands. In Friesland, it is 10 m. W. of Leeuwarden, and is served by both railway and canal. It has a celebrated school, the successor of the university that flourished here from 1585 to 1811. S. Martin's is a 15th century church, and there is a 16th century town hall. The town has a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 7,500.

FRANKENBERG. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it stands on the Zschopau, an affluent of the Mulde, 32 m. S.W. of Dresden. A manufacturing centre, its dye-works, of more than local renown, languished somewhat in the course of the 20th century. Pop. 13,500.

FRANKENHAUSEN. Town of Germany. In Thuringia, it stands on a branch of the Wipper, at the foot of the Schlachtberg, 27 m. N. of Erfurt. It has extensive natural deposits and salt springs celebrated for the cure of rheumatic complaints, which are employed locally for thermal baths and exported for use as the basis of laxative salts. The buildings include a palace. There is a local market for undressed wool, and several dye and glue works. Near here the peasants under Münzer were defeated in a battle of the Peasants' War (1525). The cave in which the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, surrounded by his warriors, is said to sleep, is near by. Pop. 7,000.

FRANKENTHAL. Town of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands on the Isenach, 7 m. S.W. of Worms; and has communication by canal with the Rhine, 3½ m. distant. The place is distinguished by the width and regularity of its streets and its imposing public buildings, which include a handsome town hall. It has a considerable trade in wine and paper; linen and iron are manufactured, and its light beer is famous. The manufacture of machinery, boilers, and toys is carried on. Pop. 10,000.

FRANKENWALD. North-western group of the Fichtelgebirge Mts., Bavaria. Situated between the rivers Saale and Main, the highest peak is the Döbraberg (2,605 ft.).

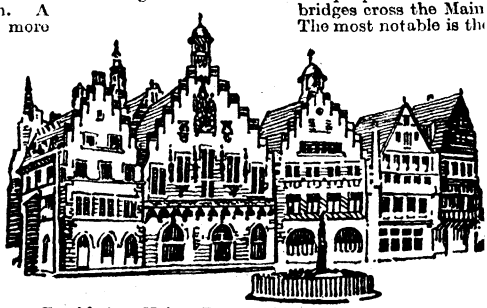
FRANKFORT. Capital of Kentucky, U.S.A. Situated 55 m. E. of Louisville, on the Kentucky river, which is spanned by a suspension bridge and furnishes abundant power, it is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio, and other railways. In addition to the capitol, there are several state buildings, including an arsenal, penitentiary, library, a home for feeble-minded children, and an industrial college for negroes. A busy trade centre, the city manufactures lumber products, carriages, glass, tobacco, flour, and shoes. Founded in 1786, it became the state capital in 1792. Pop. (1930) 11,626.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN. City of Prussia, In Hesse-Nassau, it stands on the Main, the city proper being on the right bank on the left bank is Sachsenhausen, while the city also includes Bockenheim and other suburbs. The interest of Frankfort is in its buildings and historical associations on the one hand, and in its banking and commercial activites on the other. In the centre of the old town is the Römerberg, or market place. Beyond is the comparatively new town, begun in the 14th century. Beyond that are the Anlagen, or promenades, laid out early in the 19th century, when the city walls were pulled down.



Frankfort arms

Of the churches, the cathedral was founded in the 9th century. Much of the present building dates from the 14th century, but it was thoroughly restored in the 19th century, after a fire. The town hall, called the Römer, consists of a number of old houses linked together. In it are the election chamber, where the electors met to choose the German king, and the Kaisersaal where the coronation feast, described by Schiller was held. Goethe's birthplace is now public property, and near it is the Goethe museum The Städel art institute contains a fine collection of pictures and engravings. The opera house is a magnificent edifice, and there are many modern buildings erected for business purposes. Several bridges cross the Main The most notable is the Old Bridge, dating from the 14th century. A university was founded here in 1914. The city has a fine stadium, a broadcasting station, and an aerodrome. The monuments include one to Gutenberg. Frankfort is served by a network of railway lines, while the river adds to its facilities for transport. It was one of the earliest centres of printing. To-day there is a large trade in chemicals, machinery, carpets, tobacco and leather articles. Pop. 540,115.



Frankfort-on-Main. Town hall, known as the Römer

FRANKFORT-ON-ODER. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it stands on the left bank of the Oder, with the suburb of Damm on the right and is about 50 m. E. of Berlin. Of its old buildings the chief are the 13th century church of S. Mary and the town hall. It is a port on the Oder, and is also a railway junction An important commercial centre, it manufactures chemicals, machinery, and firearms There are three annual fairs. Pop. 71,139.

FRANKLIN. District of the North-West Territories, Canada. It comprises the islands from Banks I. to Baffin, a total area of 554,032 sq. m. and is mainly within the Arctic Circle. Fur bearing animals abound, but the only inhabitants are a few Eskimos.

FRANKLIN. City of Tennessee, U.S.A. Standing on the river Harpeth, 20 m. S.W. of Nashville it is the seat of the Tennessee women's college and

the Battle ground academy. In the centre of a fertile agricultural region, it produces carriages, flour, and lumber. It was the scene of one of the fiercest battles in the American Civil War On Nov 30, 1864, Gen. Schofield, with 25,000 Federal troops, was attacked by 40,000 Confederates, while crossing the river Harpeth After a furious encounter, Schofield completed his withdrawal. Pop (1930) 3,377

FRANT. Village of Sussex Standing on a hill 695 ft high, it is 3 m S of Tunbridge Wells, with a station on the S Rly. Pop 1,621

FRANZ JOSEF. Glacier of New Zealand Over 8 m long, it extends to within 600 ft of sea level and discharges into the Waiho river, only 15 m from the sea

FRANZ JOSEF LAND. Archipelago in the Arctic Ocean It lies N of Novaya Zemlya and N E of Spitsbergen, in lat 80° to 82° N and long 42° to 64° E Of about 100 small islands, the chief are Graham Bell Land, Wilczek Land, McClintock Island, Alexandra Land and Crown Prince Rudolf Land The loftiest point rises to 2,800 ft Bears, walruses, seals, foxes, and a large variety of birds are found Discovered by the Austrian explorers, Payer and Weyprecht, in 1872–73, the islands are uninhabited

FRASCATI City and pleasure resort of Italy It stands on the slopes of a wooded hill, at an elevation of about 1,000 ft, 15 m by rly S E of Rome The cathedral, founded in 1700, contains a tablet to the Young Pretender, whose remains were interred here in 1788 In the neighbourhood are ruins of numerous ancient villas, an amphitheatre, a theatre, and a reservoir belonging to the town of Tusculum, which was destroyed in 1191 Between the ruins of the ancient city and Frascati the villa of Cicero once stood, and on its site some monks in the 11th century built a convent Frascati is famous for its wine Pop 11,115

FRASER River of British Columbia Rising in the Yellowhead Pass in two branches, it flows N W for the first 160 m of its 800 m course, and subsequently almost due S, until it reaches Hope, after which it flows W to its outlet in the strait of Georgia at New Westminster Notable for salmon, it is navigable for some 80 m Its basin comprises 138,000 sq m, and with its tributaries it furnishes great facilities for timber transport

FRASERBURG Village of Cape Province, S Africa Standing at an altitude of 4,200 ft, it is 84 m N W of Fraserburg Road, and is a halt on the railway from Cape Town to De Aar It is a sheep farming centre, with a remarkably small rainfall The connexion with the railway is by motor service Pop (1931) 712

FRASERBURGH Burgh, seaport, and fishing town of Aberdeenshire It is on the W shore of Fraserburgh Bay, and on the S side of Kinnaird's Head, 47 m N of Aberdeen, on the L N E Rly, and is the chief centre of the Scottish herring fishery It has a good harbour, with piers and a breakwater The town cross is noteworthy The town was named from Sir Alexander Fraser, who, in 1613, made it a burgh There are remains of the castle of the Frasers Pop (1931) 9,720

FRASERBURG ROAD Village of Cape Province A small halt on the railway from Cape Town to De Aar, it is situated at the confluence of several small rivers, 291 m by rail N E of Cape Town It is the station for the sheep farming settlement of Fraserburg, 84 m to the N W

FRASERVILLE Town and watering place of Quebec, Canada It stands on the Rivière du Loup, near the junction of that river with the St Lawrence, 110 m N E of Quebec, and is served by the C N Rlys The industries include pulp milling Pop (1931) 8 499

FRATTA MAGGIORE Town of Italy About 8½ m N. of Naples, it is a favourite residential district of wealthy Neapolitans. The vineyards in the neighbourhood produce an excellent wine Silkworms are reared, and rope is made Pop 14,000

FRATTON. District of Portsmouth. It has a station on the S Rly, known as Fratton and Southsea

FRAUENBURG. City and seaport of E. Prussia It stands where the Bande falls into the Frisches Haff, in the district of Konigsberg, by railway 42 m S W of Konigsberg Its interest is in its Gothic cathedral and its associations This, the cathedral of the bishops of Ermeland, was built in the 14th century, and has a fine W front Copernicus was a canon here until his death in 1543 Pop 2,500

FRAUENFELD Town of Switzerland Situated on an eminence overlooking the river Murg, near its confluence with the Thur, 26 m by railway N E of Zurich, it is a prosperous town, with iron industries, manufactures of machinery, firearms, leather, cotton fabrics, and gloves, besides a thriving trade in farm products, wine, and fruit Its old castle has a 10th century keep, and its parish church dates from the 13th century. From 1712 to 1798 it was the capital of Switzerland The inhabitants are German-speaking, and mostly Protestants Pop 8,000

FRAUSTADT. Town of W Prussia In Silesia, it is 14 m N E of Glogau, and is an important commercial centre, where sugar refining, tanning, dyeing, and milling are carried on, as well as the nucleus of a mining district A feature of the landscape is the number of windmills Fraustadt is divided into a new and an old town In the vicinity King Augustus of Poland was defeated by Charles XII of Sweden, Feb 13, 1706 Pop 7,500

FRAY BENTOS. River port of Uruguay. It stands on the Uruguay river, 172 m N W of Montevideo, and is a pleasant modern town, with wide thoroughfares and fine public buildings In the centre of a stock raising district, it has a large export trade in meat extract and animal products, and contains several abattoirs It is connected with Paysandu and Montevideo by railway Pop 7,400

FRAZER. Island off the E coast of Queensland, Australia It lies between Hervey and Wide bays, is barren, but provides excellent fishing. It is sometimes called Great Sandy.

FREDERICIA. Seaport of Denmark In the S E of Jutland, it stands on the Little Belt, at its N W entrance, 14 m N E of Kolding, and is connected with that town and Esbjerg by railway, and with Middelfart, in Funen, by steam ferry Founded in 1652 by Frederick III, Fredericia was destroyed by the Swedes in 1657. A statue commemorates the Danish victory over the Slesvig Holstein army in 1849 Pop 18,000

FREDERICK City of Maryland, U S A It is 46 m N W of Washington, and is served by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rlys It contains a state school for deaf mutes and a women's college, and its industrial establishments include canneries, brush, leather, and tobacco factories, foundries, and planing mills It was settled in 1745, and incorporated in 1817 Pop (1930) 14,434

FREDERICKSBURG City of Virginia, U S A. On the Rappahannock river, 60 m N of Richmond, it was the scene of an important battle in the American Civil War, Dec 11–15, 1862, in which the Confederates, under Robert E Lee, defeated the Federals, with tremendous losses on both sides Pop (1930) 6,819

FREDERICKSHALD Another name for the Norwegian seaport now known as Halden (q v)

FREDERICTON Capital of New Brunswick, Canada On the river St John, 84 m from its mouth, and 68 m N N W of the city of St John, it is served by the C.P Rly. and C.N Rlys, while

steamers ply the river to St John The chief buildings include those of the provincial legislature and the government offices, government house, the city hall, the barracks, and the university of New Brunswick The Anglican cathedral is the chief of several churches The city is the centre of a lumbering district, and makes boats Founded about 1740, it was made the capital of the province in 1788 Its former name was St Ann's Pop (1931) 8,830

FREDERIKSBERG Suburb of Copenhagen To the S W of the city, it is mainly residential, and contains a palace, erected by Frederick IV, on a commanding eminence, which is now utilised as a military college There are a fine park, zoological gardens, museum, and picture gallery It is the seat of the royal porcelain factory, and there are also breweries

FREDERIKSHAVN. Seaport of Denmark On the N E coast of Jutland, it stands on the Cattegat, 23 m by rail E of Hjorring Its fine ice-free port, the second best port in Jutland, is a harbour of refuge, and it is connected by regular sailings with Sweden and England Its exports include butter, bacon, eggs, cattle, pigs, meat, and fish It was formerly known as Fladstrand. Pop 12,000

FREDRIKSHAMN. Seaport of Finland Situated on the gulf of Finland, 53 m S W of Viipuri, it is connected by steamer with Kotka and other ports on the coast of Finland The harbour is only open from May to November, owing to ice There is a considerable trade in timber Pop 3,500

FREDRIKSTAD. Seaport of Norway It stands at the mouth of the Glommen river, 58 m by rail S E of Oslo A centre of the timber trade, it exports pit props, planks, bricks, tiles, nails, and granite There are chemical works, and the town has a broadcasting station The old town was built by Frederick II in 1570 and strongly fortified Pop 14,101

FREE PORT Port at which no customs or other duties are charged on goods In the Middle Ages there were a number of these ports, some being in Italy, others in Germany and elsewhere Their existence made it much easier for merchants to exchange their wares than would have been the case if duties had to be paid before this could be done A modern substitute for the free port is the bonded warehouse system, although some free ports still exist, e g, Hong Kong and Singapore In other cases a free port and an unfree one are side by side in the same seaport Thus Hamburg and Copenhagen have each a free port, as well as the ordinary one for the import of goods The free ports of modern China are free in a different sense, they are ports open to foreign trade

FREEPORT. City of Illinois, U S A On the Pecatonica river 112 m W N W of Chicago, it is served by the Chicago and North Western and other railways Here in 1858 occurred the celebrated debate between Douglas and Lincoln, in which the former proclaimed the Freeport doctrine on the slave question Settled in 1835, it was incorporated in 1850, and became a city in 1855 Pop (1930) 22,045

FREETOWN Capital and seaport of Sierra Leone, British W Africa On the Sierra Leone river, at the N W end of the Sierra Leone peninsula, it was founded under the name of Granvilletown in 1788 as a residence for freed African slaves Lying about 4 m up the river, with an excellent harbour (the best in W. Africa), it is connected by railway with the interior The town has an Anglican cathedral and several schools Pop 44,142

FREIBERG Town of Germany, In Saxony, it is about 20 m E of Chemnitz, and stands in an important silver and lead mining area. The manufactures include ironware, sugar, and woollen goods There is a mining college in the town Pop 34,742

FREIBURG. Town of Prussia. In Silesia it is built upon a hillside, 36 m S W of Breslau There are manufactures of linen. Pop 10,000

FREIBURG-IM-BREISGAU. City of Germany In Baden, it stands on the Dreisam, near the W borders of the Black Forest, 40 m S of Strasbourg The Gothic cathedral, known as the minster, is one of the most perfect of its kind and its tower is celebrated for its delicate beauty of outline The university, founded in 1457, has an excellent library There are a fine archbishop's palace, ducal palace, and merchant house, and spacious botanical gardens The town has manufactures of textiles and carries on trade in wine, timber, tobacco, silk, and thread A broadcasting station is in the city Pop 90,475

FREISING. City of Germany In Bavaria on the left bank of the Isar, it is 18 m N N E of Munich Its chief industries are the making of agricultural machinery, brewing, and printing Its main interest is historic, as it was an important ecclesiastical centre in the Middle Ages The cathedral, parts of which date from the 12th century, was restored and altered in the 17th century There are several churches, including S Benedict's, a Rathaus, and the palace of the bishops which is now a college Pop 15,000

FREISTON. Village of Lincolnshire It is 3 m E of Boston, and its church is the nave of a fine 12th century priory church otherwise demolished

FREITAL. Town of Germany In Saxony it stands on the river Weisseritz, to the S W of Dresden, and is a railway junction The surrounding district is rich in coal, which is mined in large quantities, and the manufacture of iron goods, porcelain and glass is carried on extensively Pop 36,500

FREJUS (anc Forum Julii) City of France On the Gulf of Frejus, it stands 22 m S W of Cannes and is an old Roman station containing many Roman remains It has been an episcopal see since the 4th century, and parts of the cathedral date from the 12th century. A seaport of some importance in ancient times, the silting of the river Argens has now filled the harbour and the town is a mile from the coast Pop 4,500

FREMANTLE Seaport of W Australia At the mouth of the Swan river, it is 12 m S W of Perth, with which it has railway and river communication It has a deep and well-equipped harbour, and is a port of call for European mail boats Among the chief buildings are a town hall and public library Pop 31,983

FREMINGTON. Village of Devon It is on the estuary of the Taw, 3 m W of Barnstaple on the S Rly There are salmon fisheries Pop 1,120

FREMONT'S PASS. Pass in the Rocky Mountains, U S A Situated in Colorado, it is named after John C Frémont It is 11,300 ft high

FREMONT'S PEAK Mountain of the Rocky Mts, U S A Situated in Wyoming, it is the highest point in the Wind River Mts, being 13,790 ft high It was ascended in 1842 by John C Frémont, the American explorer and soldier, hence its name.

FRENCH. River of Ontario, Canada Rising in Lake Nipissing, it flows nearly due W to Georgian Bay, Lake Huron Its length is 60 m and it forms part of the scheme to connect the lake with the St Lawrence river It is part of the proposed Georgian Bay canal

FRENCH DROVE. Hamlet of Cambridgeshire. About 9 m N W. of March, it has a station on the L N E. Rly.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. General name for the French possessions in central and W. Africa. The colony, which includes the four provinces of Gabun, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, and Chad, is bounded by the Cameroons on the W., the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the E., the Belgian Congo on the S., and the Atlantic Ocean on the S.W. The administration is under a governor-general, with headquarters at Brazzaville, and the provinces are administered by lieutenant-governors residing at Libreville, Brazzaville, Bangui, and Fort Lamy respectively. Each province has administrative autonomy and a separate budget, but there is also a general budget for the whole colony. The resources of the colony, which covers an area of 912,049 sq. m., are almost undeveloped, but it is extremely rich in forestal and tropical products, and in the far N. there are great cattle-grazing grounds. Communications are mainly along the waterways, the chief of which are the Congo, Ubangi, and Shari rivers, but native porterage is necessary on the connecting tracks. Pop. 3,127,707. *See* Africa map.

FRENSHAM. Village of Surrey. It is 3½ m. S. of Farnham. The larger of its two lakes covers 90 acres and is visited for boating and fishing. The church of St. Mary, restored in 1866, is an interesting building, parts of it being Early English. Frensham Common is a large open space, used by the military.

FRERE TOWN. Town of Kenya. It stands on the mainland, opposite Mombasa, and was named after Sir Bartle Frere. A station of the Church Missionary Society was founded here in 1874.

FRESHFIELD. Cape or promontory on the coast of King George V. Land, Antarctica. It is in lat. 68°–69° S., and long. 151° E., and separates Cook Bay from Deakin Bay. Discovered by Sir Douglas Mawson in 1912 it was named after the English explorer Douglas W. Freshfield.

FRESHFIELD. District of Lancashire. Situated 5 m. S.S.W. of Newport, it adjoins Formby, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly.

FRESHFORD. Village of Somerset. It is 4½ m. S.E. of Bath, on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 506.

FRESHWATER. Watering place of the Isle of Wight. It is on the river Yar, 1½ m. S.W. of Yarmouth, and is a terminus of the S. Rly. Its parish church, on the site of an older building, retains a Norman doorway, a 12th century arcade, and a memorial brass of 1390. Lord Tennyson resided at Farringford House, and a monument to him is on High Down. Freshwater Bay is some distance from the town.. Pop. 3,439.

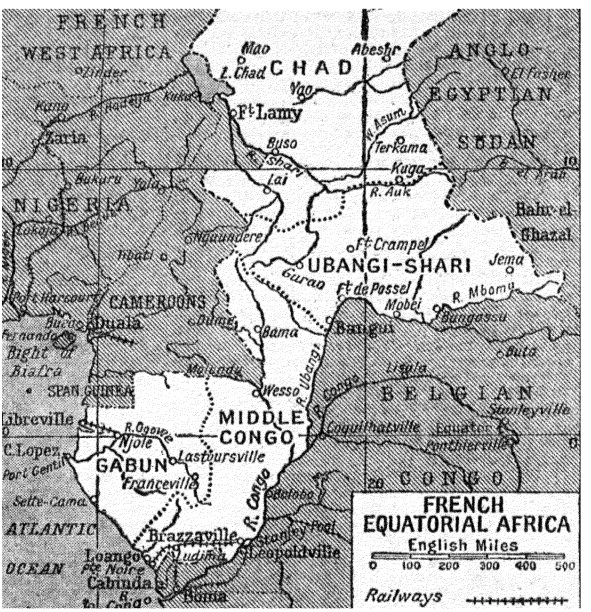
FRESNES. Town of France. In the department of Nord, it is 5½ m. N. of Valenciennes. During the Great War it was captured by the British in Nov., 1918.

FRESNES. Village of France. In the department of Pas-de-Calais, it is 4 m. S. of Drocourt. There was fighting here in the third battle of Arras, April–May, 1917, and it was captured by the British, Oct. 8, 1918.

FRESNES. Village of France. In the department of Meuse, it is near Les Éparges, N. of S. Mihiel. It is also known as Fresnes-en-Woevre. During the Great War it was conspicuous in the French operations in the S. Mihiel salient, April, 1915, and was captured in Sept., 1918.

FRESNES. Village of France. In the department of Somme, it is 3 m. N. of Chaulnes, and 7 m. S.W. of Péronne. Captured by the French in the spring of 1917, it was re-taken by the Germans in the spring of 1918, but was again recaptured by the Allies in the autumn of 1918.

FRESNILLO. Town of Mexico. It stands on the slopes of the Cerro del Proaño, about 7,000 ft. above sea-level, and is 36 m. by rail N.W. of Zacatecas. The chief industry is the working of the silver and copper mines, discovered in the middle of the 16th cent.; agricultural pursuits and stock-rearing are engaged in. Pop. 6,750.



French Equatorial Africa. Colony between the Congo and Cameroons

FRESNOY. Village of France. About 4 m. S.E. of Lens, it is slightly N. of Oppy. During the Great War it was captured by the 1st Canadian div., May 3, 1917, retaken by the Germans on May 8, and finally regained by the British, Oct. 6, 1918.

FRESNOY-LE-GRAND. Village of France. It is 5 m. N.E. of St. Quentin. During the Great War it was the scene of much fighting in the great Allied offensive of 1918.

FRESNO. City of California, U.S.A. It lies in the valley of the San Joaquin, 200 m. S.E. of San Francisco, and is served by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific railways. Irrigation is largely resorted to in the neighbourhood, which produces grain and grapes in considerable quantities. There are preserved fruit, wagon, and macaroni factories, flour mills, and an oil refinery. The federal building, a city hall, and a Carnegie library are notable buildings. Pop. (1930) 52,513.

FREUDENSTADT (Ger., town of joy) Town and watering place of Germany In Württemberg it stands on the river Murg, 40 m S W of Stuttgart It has some small manufactures and a trade in timber Owing to its mild climate, it is a health resort There is a town hall and a remarkable old church consisting of two naves at right angles to each other restored in the 19th century The town has a theatre, baths and other attractions for visitors It was founded in 1599 by the duke of Württemburg for Protestants driven from Salzburg Pop 8,000

FREZENBERG. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it is 3 m E by N of Ypres It was conspicuous in the fighting in the Ypres salient in the Great War and was the scene of a big German attack, May 8–9, 1915

FRIAR'S CRAG Rocky promontory of Cumberland It stands on the N E edge of Derwentwater, about 1 m from Keswick, and is now the property of the National Trust On it is a memorial to John Ruskin

FRIBOURG. Canton of Switzerland It is S E of, and in parts touching, Lake Neuchâtel, and has an area of 644 sq m Chiefly in the basin of the Aar, it is watered by the Saane with its tributaries, and the Broye Undulating in parts, it is hilly in the S E, where it impinges on spurs of the Bernese Alps, which rise to 8,000 ft Mainly pastoral, it is noted for its cattle and cheese French is generally spoken, German in the N E section of the Canton There are hot springs at Bonn and Montbarry Timber and tobacco are produced, watch and paper making are carried on A Roman Catholic stronghold, it has many convents Fribourg is the capital Pop (1930) 143,230

FRIBOURG Town of Switzerland The capital of the canton of Fribourg, it stands on the river Saane, 20 m by rail S W of Berne A lofty suspension bridge spans the river at the confluence with the Gotteron stream The Saane cuts the town into two parts, that on the W side standing on level ground, and the other among rocks and hills The 13th century church of S Nicholas is famed for its fine organ and its 15th century belfry Fribourg possesses a town hall, university, college, lycée, several libraries, and a museum of fine arts The town was founded in the 12th century Pop (1930) 21,557

FRICKLEY Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R) It is situated 3 m N E of Bolton upon Dearne, on the L M S Rly

FRICOURT. Village of France It stands on the stream of that name, 5 m E of Albert During the Great War it was captured by the British July 2, 1916, recaptured by the Germans, March 1918, and retaken by the Allies in the following Aug

FRIDAY STREET Beauty spot in Surrey About 4 miles from Dorking, beneath Leith Hill, it consists of a few cottages picturesquely placed near a small lake In 1929 the Severells estate, which includes Friday Street, was bought for the nation

FRIEDLAND Town of Prussia Situated on the river Alle, it is 26 m S E of Konigsberg on the railway from Lowenhagen to Ceridanen There are sawmills in the town It is famous as the scene of a battle fought June 14, 1807, between the French under Napoleon and the allied Russians and Prussians Pop 3,500

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN. Town of Germany In Württemberg, it stands on the lake of Constance, and consists of two parts, Hofen and Buchhorn It has a harbour on the lake built by Frederick I, king of Württemberg The chief building is the palace, and the town has a meteorological station It is a tourist resort, and steamers go from here to various places on the lake It has boat-building yards, machine shops, and works for building zeppelins, which make their trial trips over the lake Pop 11,718.

FRIEDRICHSRUH Village of Prussia In Schleswig Holstein it is 16 m S E of Hamburg, and is interesting because the castle here was Bismarck's residence He died here in July, 1898, and is buried in the mausoleum

FRIEDRICHSTHAL Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it is 11 m N E of Saarbrück, with which it is connected by electric railway It is a coal mining centre Pop 15,000

FRIEDRICHWILHELMSHAFEN. Former name of a seaport of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, in the former German colony of New Guinea, now known as Madang (q v)

FRIENDLY Group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean A British possession, they are sometimes known as the Tonga Islands Consisting of three groups of islands—Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavau—and the outlying islands of Niuatobutabu, Taofahi, and Niuafoo, with a total area of 385 sq m, they lie some 400 m E of the Fiji group They are administered by a British high commissioner, with the assent of the king or queen and native chiefs The islands are of volcanic and coral formation, and enjoy a mild and healthy climate. The capital is Nukualofa, where there is a wireless station The produce consists almost entirely of copra The Friendly Islands were so named by Cook in 1773, from the courteous behaviour of the inhabitants, but were first discovered by Tasman in 1643 Pop 29,000, of whom 480 are Europeans

FRIERN BARNET. Urban district of Middlesex It is 1½ m N of Finchley, and is served by the L N E Rly (New Southgate and Friern Barnet) Pop (1931) 23,081

FRIESLAND (Dutch, Vriesland) Province of the Netherlands The Zuider Zee and North Sea form its W. and N boundaries, and it is contiguous on the E, S E, and S with Groningen, Drente, and Overyssel; it includes the three islands of Terschelling, Ameland, and Schiermonnikoog The flat, and in parts marshy country is mainly agricultural The chief town is Leeuwarden The old Frisian dialect prevails Its area is 1,249 sq m Pop (1930) 399,529

FRIESLAND, EAST District of Prussia In Hanover, it lies between Groningen and Oldenburg

FRIMLEY. Urban district of Surrey It stands on the river Blackwater, 2 m S of Camberley, on the S Rly A farm colony for sailors and soldiers suffering from tuberculosis was organized here in 1920 Bret Harte is buried here Pop. (1931) 16,472 (with Camberley)

FRINTON-ON-SEA Urban district and seaside resort of Essex Situated 2 m S of Walton on the Naze, on the L N E Rly, it has good bathing facilities and golf links A model garden town, its roads are wide and planted with trees A tennis tournament is held here every year Pop (1931) 2,196.

FRISCHES HAFF Lagoon off the N coast of Prussia It is separated from the gulf of Danzig by a strip of land 40 m long and about 1 m wide, called the Frische Nehrung The lagoon or haff, is about 50 m long and of varying breadth, it covers 330 sq m The opening to the outer sea is at the N E end, where a channel has been dredged for traffic Before 1510 the lagoon was entirely landlocked, but in that year a storm destroyed a little of the sand barrier The Elbing, Passarge, Pregel, and Nagot flow into the Haff, while the port of Elbing is 5 m from it

FRISE Village of France In the department of Somme, 9 m W of Peronne, it was the scene of much fighting during the Great War between the French and the Germans, Jan.–Feb, 1916. Captured by the former under Foch, July 2, 1916, and retaken by the Germans in March, 1918, it was finally recovered by the Allies in the following Aug.

FRISIAN ISLANDS. Chain of islands in the North Sea. They lie between the Zuider Zee and Jutland, and are divided into three groups. The North Frisian Islands, divided between Germany and Denmark, are separated from the mainland by the Watten. The principal members of this group are Sylt and Fohr. The East Frisian Islands, belonging to Germany, form an almost continuous line masking the coast between the mouths of the Ems and Weser The chief islands are Norderney and Borkum. The West Frisian group, belonging to the Netherlands, of which the most important islands are Terschelling, Vlieland, and Texel, screens the mouths of the Zuider Zee. Frisian, the original speech, resembles the older forms of English

FRISIANS. People of Teutonic race. The original inhabitants of the country now covered by the Dutch provinces of Friesland and Groningen, and the German district of East Friesland, they were closely connected with the other Low German peoples along the coast, notably the Angles and Saxons The old Frisian dialect survives in the Dutch and German Frieslands and in parts of W. Slesvig, especially in the coastal country near Tondern. The Frisians were partially conquered by the Roman general Drusus, c 12 B C. Numbers of them were probably associated with the Angles and Saxons in their incursions into Britain during the 4th and 5th centuries.

FRISKNEY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is on the coast, 3 m S W. of Wainfleet, and has a Perpendicular church. Friskney Flat is a reach of sand off the shore, covered at high tide.

FRITTENDEN. Village of Kent. It stands 4 m. N.E of Cranbrook, and is served by the Kent and East Sussex Rly Pop. 756.

FRITTON. Broad or lake of Suffolk It lies 7 m N.W. of Lowestoft, and drains into the river Waveney It is 2½ m long and ¼ m wide Much frequented by wild duck, it is set with decoys, and is sometimes known as Fritton Decoy.

FRITWELL. Village of Oxfordshire It is 5 m. N.W. of Bicester, and is served by the G W. Rly. The manor house is an attractive building

FRIULI. District of Italy. At one time an independent duchy, it lies around the head of the Adriatic, and was formerly partly in Austria and partly in Italy. The Isonzo and Tagliamento flow through it, and there was much fighting here during the Great War. The area is about 3,300 sq. m The district takes its name from the Roman settlement of Forum Julii Venice secured part of it, while eastern Friuli was added about 1500 to Austria. In 1797 Austria obtained the Venetian portion, which she retained in 1815. In 1866 the new kingdom of Italy was given the part that had previously belonged to Venice After the Great War, Austrian Friuli was claimed by Italy and Yugoslavia, but by the treaty of Rapallo (1920), the whole became Italian Udine is the capital. Pop about 700,000

FRIZINGHALL. District of Bradford. Situated 2 m to the N W. of the city, it has a station on the L M S. Rly.

FROBISHER BAY. Inlet off the coast of Baffin Land, North-West Territories, Canada About 250 m. long and 20 m. broad, it cuts into the eastern end of Baffin Land from the Atlantic. It is about 200 m. S. of the Arctic circle.

FROCESTER. Hamlet of Gloucestershire. It is 10 m. S W. of Gloucester, on the L M S. Rly. Here is an early 14th cent. tithe barn.

FRODSHAM. Market town of Cheshire. It lies 10 m. N.E. of Chester, on the L.M S. Rly. It has a Norman church, restored in the 19th century. Frodsham Marshes is a low-lying area between the rivers Weaver and Mersey. Market days, Tues. and Thurs. Pop. 3,025.

FROGMORE. Residence in Windsor Park. Within the Home Park, Windsor, it is 1 m. S.E. of the castle; and was purchased by Queen Charlotte in 1800. In the grounds are two mausoleums. One contains the remains of the duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria. The other, a cruciform structure surmounted by an octagonal lantern, was erected by the queen over the tomb of the Prince Consort. The queen herself was buried here in 1901 The mausoleum is open to the public each year on Jan. 22, the anniversary of her death.

FROME. Lake of S Australia. Lying in the Eastern Plains, 50 m. E of the Flinders Range, it forms the S portion of an inland watershed of which the N area consists of Lakes Gregory, Blanche, and Callabonna About 50 m long and 25 m wide, it is the source of the Wilpena river which issues from its S. extremity.

FROME. Urban district and market town of Somerset. It stands on the river Frome, 24 m. S E of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly Brewing, printing, and the manufacture of cloth are the chief occupations, the woollen industry having declined. The parish church is a Decorated building dating from the 14th century, magnificently restored in the 19th. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 10,738.

FROMELLES. Village of France. It is 6 m N E. of Festubert, and came into prominence during the Great War, especially in the Allied offensive of the spring of 1915

FRONT RANGE. Name given to a section of the Rocky Mts, U.S A. It is the most eastern part of the range, hence its name. In the state of Colorado, its chief peaks are Pike's Peak and Long's Peak, both over 14,000 ft high.

FROSINONE (anc. Frusino). Town of Italy Built on a hill overlooking the Cosa, an affluent of the Sacco, it is 54 m. by rail S E. of Rome. It has many churches, holds an annual fair, and is noted for its wine Near by are remains of the Volscian city of Frusino, conquered by the Romans in 304 B C Pop. 11,646.

FROSTBURG. Town of Maryland, U S A. A favourite summer resort, it is 80 m. S E. of Pittsburg, and has some industries, chiefly coal mining Pop (1930) 5,588

FROSTERLEY. Village of Durham It is on the river Wear, 3 m. S E. of Stanhope, on the L N E Rly.

FRUNZE. Town of the U S S R The capital of the Kirghiz republic, it stands near the Chu river, about 300 m N E of Tashkent, and was formerly known as Pishpek. It has rly. connexion with Semipalatinsk and with the grain producing regions round Lake Balkhash There is a large industry in tobacco Pop. 36,500

FRYDEK. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is 16 m. by rail from Tesin, on the boundary of Silesia. The people make linens Half the population are Czechs, a third Germans, and the rest Poles, most of them are Roman Catholics. Pop 9,000

FUCECCHIO. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Arno, 24 m W. of Florence. Pop 13,000

FUCINO. Reclaimed lake of Italy. The land is in the province of Aquila, 2 m E of Avezanno. With a circumference of about 36 m, and a depth of over 60 ft., the lake had no outlet, and was liable to great and dangerous fluctuations in volume. To remedy this, the emperor Claudius, in A.D. 52, had a subterranean tunnel cut, 3½ m. long, so that the water could be discharged into the river Garigliano (Liris). This fell into disrepair, but Trajan repaired it. In 1854 the Roman banker, Prince Giulio Torlonia, for the consideration that the land reclaimed should become his property, undertook to make a new channel. This he did at an enormous expense, and the lake was finally drained in 1876. The reclaimed area of 40,000 acres is laid out in model farms, mainly occupied by tenants of the Torlonia estates.

FUEGIAN. South American Indian tribes inhabiting Tierra del Fuego (q v) The most primitive group is the central Yahgans, who use rude wind shelters, skin aprons, and mantles Onas and Alakalups are the other groups

FUEGO. Volcano of Guatemala It is 45 m. S W of Guatemala city and 21 m W. of the Volcán de Agua It is a snow-capped cone, rises to a height of 12,581 ft , and had long been regarded as extinct until an eruption occurred in 1930

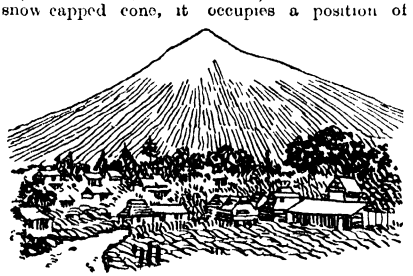
FUENTE OVEJUNA. Town of Spain It stands on an eminence in a fertile district, 45 m by rail N W of Cordoba, and is encompassed by ramparts It trades in honey, wine, fruit, grain, and cattle , and leather, brick and tile, preserved meat, and soap industries are carried on A stock fair is held yearly Near by are silver and lead mines, and stone quarries Fuente Ovejuna is reputed to be the ancient Mellaria, famed for its honey Pop 15,000

FUENTERRABIA. City of Spain It stands on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Bidassoa, 10 m E N E of San Sebastian, on the Paris Madrid rly It is a picturesque old walled town, with a 10th century castle, narrow streets, and curious houses The modern part, facing the estuary, is a popular summer resort, with fishing quarters and industrial suburbs Ropes, fishing nets, and paper are made, and there are also flour and saw mills The town was taken several times by the French, but its most noted siege was in 1638, when the French under Condé were repulsed and defeated To celebrate this event a festival is held every year Pop 6,000

FUENTES Village of Spain Situated on a hill near the Portuguese frontier, it is 15 m by rail S of Ciudad Rodrigo It is famous for the battle fought here in the Peninsula War between the English and the French, May 3–5, 1811 Although inferior in numbers, Wellington withstood the onslaughts of the French, and the battle ended without a decision

FUERTEVENTURA One of the Canary Islands It lies S W. of Lanzarote and E N E of the Grand Canary Its area is 664 sq m , and it is mountainous and barren The inhabitants are mostly fisher folk The capital is Santa Maria do Betancuria, and Cabras is the chief port Pop 12,960

FUJIYAMA. Mountain peak of Japan It stands on the island of Honshu, and has an alt of 12,390 ft A dormant volcano, with a beautiful snow capped cone, it occupies a position of



Fujiyama. The most sacred mountain of Japan

splendid isolation, 60 m S W, of Tokyo Its crater is nearly 3 m in circumference and over 500 ft deep The sacred mountain of Japan, it is annually visited by thousands of Buddhist pilgrims Frequently portrayed on Japanese pottery, it is a favourite theme with poets and artists

FUKIEN. Province of China Situated on the S E. coast, it has an area of 46,332 sq m , and is mountainous, comprising a series of ranges running parallel with the coast. The chief waterway is the river Min, 260 m long, which flows into the sea below Foochow, the capital Fukien is noted for its tea and timber, but the value of its tea trade has steadily diminished Minerals abound, but have not been worked. There is an active fishing industry. Amoy is an important town and seaport. Pop (1926) 14,329,594

FUKUI. Town of Japan It stands on both banks of the R Ashiwa, 80 m. N N E of Kyoto, on the island of Honshu. It has thriving silk and paper industries, and is an educational centre. Pop (1930) 64,200

FUKUOKA. Town of Japan It stands at the head of a small stream on the N coast of the island of Kiushu, 86 m by rail N N E of Nagasaki. Its suburb, Hakata, is on the opposite shore of the stream There are several good streets, a citadel, and a public garden It is noted for its silk industry The town is the seat of the prefecture of Fukuoka Pop (1930) 228,290

FUKUSHIMA. Town of Japan. It is on the island of Honshu, 84 m S,E of Nugata and 170 m by railway N N E of Tokyo Its principal trade is connected with silk and silkworm cocoons, which are exported Pop (1930) 45,691

FUKUYAMA. Seaport of Japan It lies at the S W extremity of the island of Hokkaido, 53 m S W of Hakodate Formerly the most important seaport of Hokkaido, its trade has declined, and most of its commerce has been transferred to Hakodate, now the premier port There are numerous temples and shrines, and the town was once the chief residence of the lords of Matsumai Pop (1930) 38,215

FULA (plural, Fulbe) Native tribe of W Africa The name is the Hausa equivalent of Fulani and signifies "red fish" Estimated at 8,000,000, and descended from an early admixture of Libyan—if not pre Libyan—and negro stocks, they are handsome, oval-faced chestnut-hued, straight nosed, thin lipped, and curly-haired A virile stock, three-fourths Caucasian, they are the dominant race of the W Sudan, but are found from the Atlantic coast to the Nile

FULBOURN. Village of Cambridgeshire. About 4 m S E of Cambridge, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 1,880

FULDA City of Prussia It stands on the Fulda, 69 m N E. of Frankfort. The chief ecclesiastical building is the cathedral, an 18th century edifice modelled on S Peter's at Rome, with the crypt of an older edifice The church of S Michael is an interesting old building, and there is the church of S Severus, dating from the 15th century, and a convent, now a college Secular buildings include the chateau, the town hall, and the library, with a large and valuable collection of books and MSS There are two squares and a public park The industries include the manufacture of textiles, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce Fulda is noted for its abbey Founded by S Boniface in 744, it was soon one of the greatest Benedictine houses in Germany It was very rich , its abbot became a prince and a bishop, ranking as one of the great prince-bishops and ruling a territory of some size This was secularised in 1802, and, after belonging to various princes, was divided between Hesse-Cassel and Bavaria From 1734 to 1804 there was a university here. Pop. 30,000

FULHAM. Borough of London It is on the Middlesex side of the Thames, S E. of Hammersmith Its oldest building is Fulham Palace, the residence of the bishop of London. A part of the grounds, Bishop's Park, is open to the public. The parish church of All Saints has a 14th century tower. Another building is the town hall, and there is a large station for generating electric power Fulham contains the grounds of the Chelsea and Fulham football clubs, and those of the Hurlingham club. It sends two members to parliament Pop. (1931) 150,940.

FULLERTON JUNCTION. Hamlet of Hampshire It is 4½ m. S. of Andover, on the S. Rly

FULNECK. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R) It is ¾ m. S of Pudsey, and was founded by Moravians who settled here and gave the spot the name of the town in Moravia (now part of Czechoslovakia), from which they came.

FULNEK. City of Czechoslovakia . In Moravia, it is 17 m S. of Opava, and has a cathedral church of considerable architectural merit and a Capuchin convent. It was for many years the centre of the Moravian Brotherhood, and in this connexion gave its name to Fulneck, their settlement in the West Riding of Yorks. It has textile manufactures Pop. 3,000.

FULTON. City of New York state, U S A. Standing on the Oswego river and canal, it is 25 m N.W. of Syracuse, and is served by the New York Central and other rlys It carries on a considerable trade in milk and tobacco, and has various manufactures Settled in 1792, it was chartered as a city in 1902, when Oswego Falls was included in it Pop. (1930) 12,462

FULWOOD. Urban district of Lancashire. It is just outside Preston, of which it is virtually a suburb Pop (1931) 7,387

FUNABASHI. Town of Japan. It stands on the bay of Tokyo, 11 m E of the city of Tokyo, on the island of Honshiu. Pop 12,500

FUNCHAL. Capital and seaport of the island of Madeira It stands in Funchal Bay, on the gentle ascent of some hills in the form of an amphitheatre A popular winter health resort, it has a cathedral, museum, theatre, casino, meteorological observatory, and wireless station There is cable communication with Lisbon, Falmouth, and Pernambuco, and the town has a broadcasting station The streets are steep and narrow In the roadstead is a steep black rock crowned by a castle. Pop 20,844

FUNDY, BAY OF. Extension of the N Atlantic Ocean It divides Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, and terminates in two branches, the northern known as Chignecto Bay, and the southern as Minas Channel, which leads to Cobequid Bay From Grand Manan Island, at the entrance, to Cape Chignecto, its length is about 100 m , and its mean breadth 35 m The chief rivers draining into the bay are the St John and St. Croix The bay is remarkable for the great rise and fall of its tides, amounting at certain seasons to 53 ft , constituting a considerable difficulty to navigation

FUNEN. Island of the Baltic Sea Forming part of Denmark, it lies between Jutland and Zealand, being separated from the mainland by the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt It has an area of 1,133 sq m Mostly flat, and much indented, it is very fertile The chief towns are Odense, the capital, Svendborg, and Nyborg Pop 285,849.

FUNFKIRCHEN. Former name of the Hungarian town now known as Pecs (q v)

FUNG. Small province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan It lies on the right bank of the Nile, N of Mongalla, and extends as far as the Abyssinian border

FURBOUGH. Village of Co Galway, I F.S. Standing on GalwayBay, it is 7 m S W of Galway In 1932 it was selected for a sea and air port

FURKA. Mountain road of Switzerland It runs between the upper Rhône valley and that of the Reuss, to Andermatt Its maximum height is 7,991 ft

FURLO PASS (anc Intercisa or Petra Pertusa) Tunnel through the Apennines in Italy In Perugia, it is on the road from Rome to Ariminum, the ancient Via Flaminia. It is about 40 yds. long, 14 ft. high, and 17 ft. wide, and, according to an inscription cut in the rock, was made by the orders of the emperor Vespasian in A D 77

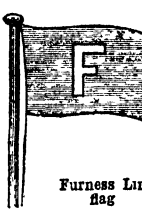
FURNEAUX. Group of islands off Australia. They are in Bass Strait, between Tasmania and Australia, and were discovered in 1773 by the English navigator Tobias Furneaux. Flinders Island, the largest, is 35 m long.

FURNES. Town of Belgium In W Flanders, it is 16 m E of Dunkirk, on the rly from Dunkirk to Dixmude, and stands at the junction of several canals In the Great War it was first bombarded by the Germans, Oct 24–27, 1914, in which month the Allies evacuated it The French conferred the croix de guerre on it in 1920 Pop 8,000.

FURNESS. District of Lancashire. It is detached from the main portion of the county by Morecambe Bay Its area is 250 sq m , and it contains large supplies of hematite iron ore. Barrow is the chief town in the district

FURNESS ABBEY. Picturesque ruins of Lancashire About 1 m S of Dalton on the L M S Rly , it stands on the banks of a stream, in a wooded valley The remains include part of the Transitional Norman nave, Early English chapter house, Decorated transepts, and Perpendicular belfry and presbytery The abbey, dedicated to S Mary, was founded in 1127 by Benedictines from Normandy, and became Cistercian in 1148. In 1920 it was presented to the nation, and restoration work was undertaken

FURNESS LINE. British steamship company. Owned by the firm of Furness, Withy and Co it has passenger and cargo services from London, Dundee, and Leith, to New York and Philadelphia , from Liverpool, to St John's, Halifax, and Boston , and from Glasgow, to Halifax and St John's Another service is from Glasgow and Manchester to Los Angelos, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and Victoria The headquarters are at Furness House, Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3



Furness Line flag

FURNESS RAILWAY. English railway line, now part of the L M S Its total mileage was 428 m , and it served the rich mineral district round Barrow-in-Furness Dating from 1846, it owned docks, wharves, etc , at Barrow, where were its headquarters and works, steamers, and the Ulverston canal. Its independent existence ceased in 1923

FURNESS VALE. Village of Cheshire It is 4½ m N W of Chapel-en-le Frith, on the L M S

FURSTENWALDE. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it is on the Spree, 92 m E S E of Berlin Its chief building is the cathedral, but the bishopric was abolished in 1571 The municipality owns a forest of about 12,000 acres The making of beer, vinegar, and starch are industries Pop 23,000

FURTH. Town of Germany In Bavaria, it is a railway junction, 5 m N W. of Nuremberg, and stands at the confluence of the rivers Pegnitz and Rednitz. Its chief buildings are S Michael's Church and the town hall, as well as the ruins of a castle , there are other churches and several schools, but nearly all its edifices are modern Its chief industries are printing and allied trades There is also a trade in agricultural produce, and an annual fair is held. It has a large Jewish population Fürth became part of Bavaria in 1806 Pop. 74,195.

FURY AND HECLA STRAIT. Narrow channel of the Arctic regions Separating Baffin Bay on the N from Melville Peninsula on the S , it contains numerous islands and communicates with the gulf of Boothia on the W , and with Fox Channel on the East Parry, the British Arctic explorer, discovered the strait in 1822.

FUSAGASUGA. Town of Colombia It stands at an elevation of 5,800 ft above sea level, 28 m S W of Bogotá, and is locally known as the Cordilleran Paradise. A summer resort, it is a coffee growing centre Pop 14,000

FUSAN. Seaport of Korea At the S E extremity of the peninsula, it is on Broughton Strait, 7 m from the mouth of the Nak-tong, and is the S terminus of the railway from Seoul It was opened as a treaty port to foreign commerce in 1883 Steamers ply to and from Nagasaki, Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Shanghai, and other ports, and the town has cable communication with Nagasaki There is trade in cotton fabrics and raw silk, as well as in herring and other fish The Korean rly system extends from Fusan to Changchun, a junction for the route to Leningrad via Harbin Pop (1929) 119,655

FUSARO. Lagoon of Italy The ancient Acherusia Palus, it is 11 m W of Naples, and is separated from the sea by sand-hills The Romans made an outlet for it in the 1st century A D During the Empire its banks were studded with villas, of which there are many remains, besides tombs Then, as now, the lake was famed for its oysters

FUSHIKI Seaport of Japan It stands on the W coast of Honshu, 30 m N E of Kanazawa Since 1889 it has been a free port. Pop 19,000

FUSHIMI. Town of Japan It is on the river Ujigawa, in the island of Honshu, 5 m S E of Kyoto, and 130 m S W of Niigata Pop (1930) 31,538

FUSHUN. Town of Manchuria It is noted for its coalfields, which are said to be unparalleled for thickness and volume of seams, and are estimated to contain 800,000,000 tons

FUSSEN Town of Germany In Bavaria, it is situated on the left bank of the Lech, about 56 m S W of Augsburg It is a summer resort and dates from an early period, a Benedictine abbey, it is said, having been founded here in 629 Its principal centre of interest is the old castle of the bishops of Augsburg, which stands on an eminence overlooking the town The church of S Magnus, dating from 1701 was constructed on an older foundation, a Romanesque crypt Near by is the Calvarienberg (3,130 ft)

FUTA JALLON. Region of French W Africa In area 42,000 sq m , it forms the N W portion of French Guinea, and is a mountainous country, rising in parts to over 5,000 ft Large fertile valleys, containing the head-streams of the Gambia, Senegal, and Niger rivers, permit cattle, sheep, and horses to be raised in large numbers, and cereals, coffee, and cotton to be grown in abundance The rly from Kankan, on the Milo tributary of the Niger, and Kaurussa on the Niger, to the port of Konakry touches Timbo, the capital The inhabitants, Fulbe, are Mahomedans, and number about 700,000

FUTUNA Island in the Pacific Ocean Lying S of the Wallis Islands, it forms with its neighbour Alofi, a dependency of New Caledonia

FYEN. Variant spelling of the name of the island of Denmark generally known as Funen (q v)

FYLDE, The District of Lancashire It is an area of flat land lying between the estuaries of the rivers Wyre and the Ribble

FYNE. Sea loch of Argyllshire It extends S W and S for 40 m from above Inveraray to its mouth at the Sound of Bute, with a breadth of from 1 m to 5 m It is noted for its herrings

FYVIE Village of Aberdeenshire On the Ythan, it is 10 m from Inveramsay, on the L N E Rly In the neighbourhood is Fyvie castle, which was bought and restored by Lord Leith of Fyvie

FYZABAD. District of India It lies in the United Provinces, between the rivers Gogra and Gumti, which form its E and W boundaries respectively, and has an area of 1,740 sq m Consisting chiefly of alluvial soil, it is fertile and has great supplies of timber. Rice, wheat, lentils, peas, barley, oil seeds, and sugar cane are the principal crops Pop 1,171,930

FYZABAD Town of India The administrative headquarters of the dist of the same name, it is situated at the junction of three branches of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly in the United Provinces, and forms with Ajodhya a single municipality Its chief industry is sugar refining It is the terminus of the steamers on the Gogra, and has a cantonment Pop 56,620

GABA TEPE. Hill of Gallipoli It stands about 5 m from Maidos, on the Dardanelles During the Great War, Australian and New Zealand forces landed on the beach about 2 m N of Gaba Tepe, April 25, 1915 They advanced, and there was heavy fighting for the possession of the hill which was held by the Turks

GABELHORNER. Cluster of peaks of Switzerland They form part of the Matterhorn group The Ober Gabelhorn, to the E of the Grand Cosnier, rises 13,365 ft , and the Unter-Gabelhorn, near Zermatt, has a height of 11,150 ft Both these peaks are extremely difficult to climb

GABES Gulf of Tunisia Situated on the S E coast, some 200 m S of Tunis, it extends from the Kerkenna Islands in the N to Jerba Island in the S It is famous for its sponge fisheries, and for the classical associations in Roman history, of its islands

GABES Port of Tunisia It is situated in the gulf of Gabès, 205 m by rail S. of Tunis To the W of the town are salt lakes or shats Pop 15,000

GABLONZ German name for the town of Czechoslovakia, now known as Jablonec (q v)

GABUN Estuary on the coast of W Africa It is in the N of the Gabun colony in French Equatorial Africa, and penetrates 40 m inland, varying in width from 6 to 12 m On the N bank is Libreville, the capital of the Gabun colony, but the estuary is unnavigable for large vessels

GABUN French colony in W. Africa One of the four colonies which together comprise French Equatorial Africa, it lies to the S of Cameroons, and is bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean, E by the French Middle Congo colony and S by the Belgian Congo Having an area of 104,320 sq m , the colony contains vast forests rich in rubber, palm kernels, and cocoa The climate is unhealthy in the coastal regions, sleeping sickness prevailing, but in the elevated interior conditions are better Libreville on the coast is the capital and the seat of the lieutenant-governor Pop 388,899

GADAG. Town of India It is in Bombay Presidency, 43 m E of Dharwar, and is a junction on the Madras and S Mahratta Rly It has a trade in cotton and silk, and contains remains of temples Pop 41,000

GADARA. Ruined town of Palestine It stands on the E side of the Jordan, 6 m S E of the Sea of Galilee Extensive ruins include remains of three theatres, a colonnaded street, an aqueduct, and a temple Three miles to the N are hot springs, celebrated in ancient days

GADDESDEN. Two villages of Hertfordshire Little Gaddesden is situated 4 m from Berkhamstead Great Gaddesden lies on the river Gade, some 3 m to the S W The churches of both have features of interest

GADSDEN. City of Alabama, U S A Situated on the Coosa river, it is 57 m N E of Birmingham, and is served by the Louisville and Nashville and other railways Lumbering and mining are carried on, and there are steel and lumber mills, foundries, blast furnaces, and machine shops Pop (1930) 24,042.

GADSDEN PURCHASE. Name given to territory which the U.S.A. purchased from Mexico in 1853. The sale, negotiated by James Gadsden, involved 45,500 sq m now part of New Mexico and of Arizona. It comprises the region bounded by the Gila, Rio Grande, and the Colorado river. The price paid was £2,000,000 The land was regarded as of little agricultural value, but was purchased to settle boundary disputes, and to secure a desirable route for the projected Southern Pacific Rly

GAD'S HILL. Hamlet of Kent It is 4 m S E of Gravesend Gad's Hill Place was for many years the home of Charles Dickens. Shakespeare, in Henry IV, makes Falstaff meet the men in buckram in the road by Gad's Hill

GAERWEN. Hamlet of Anglesey. It stands 6 m W of Bangor, on the L M S Rly.

GAETA (anc. Portus Caieta) Seaport of Italy It stands 30 m N W of Capua, and 74 m by rail N W. of Naples A naval station, it has a castle, a 12th century cathedral with belfry, remains of an amphitheatre and a theatre Near it was the Formian villa of Cicero, and tradition points to the spot where he was murdered There is a considerable coastal trade, and fishing is an important industry Pop 5,500

GAILEY. Hamlet of Staffordshire It is on the ancient Watling Street, 8 m. S of Stafford, on the L M S Rly

GAILLARD CUT. Part of the Panama Canal Eight m long and not less than 300 ft. wide in any part, it connects the Atlantic end of the canal, which follows the valley of the Chagres, with the Pacific end, which follows the Rio Grande Constant dredging is necessary to maintain a clear channel through the Cut, and this is done during the hours when the canal is closed It is named after David du Bose Gaillard, the engineer of that part of the canal

GAINESVILLE. City of Florida, U S A A winter resort, it is 70 m S W of Jacksonville, and is served by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and others. It is the seat of Florida state university, removed there from Lake City in 1905 Fertilisers and lumber products are manufactured, and there are bottling and wagon works, and foundries Settled in 1850, it was incorporated in 1869 Pop (1930) 10,465.

GAINFORD. Village of Durham Situated on the river Tees, it is 8 m W of Darlington, on the L N E Rly, and has a fine 13th cent church Pop 1,195

GAINSBOROUGH. Urban district, market town, and river port of Lincolnshire It stands on the Trent, 18 m N W. of Lincoln, and is served by the L N.E Rly The industries include the manufacture of linseed oil and engineering works, and there is a trade along the river The chief building is the church of All Saints, with a fine tower The old hall, or manor house, which dates from the 15th century, is a picturesque feature of the town Fairs are held annually The town is the St. Oggs of the Mill on the Floss Market days, Mon , Tues , Thurs , and Sat Pop (1931) 18,684.

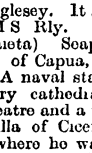
GAIRDNER. Salt-water lake of S Australia Situated 360 ft above sea level, 90 m S W. of Lake Torrens, from N to S it is 100 m long and 40 m broad from E to W

GAIR LOCH. Sea loch of Ross and Cromarty It is on the W. coast, and is 6 m. long and 3½ m broad at the entrance

GAIRLOCH. Village of Ross and Cromarty It is at the head of Gair Loch, 29½ m N W of Achnasheen, and has a steamboat pier and golf course

GAIRLOCHY. Hamlet of Inverness shire At the foot of Loch Lochy, it is 2¾ m. N W of Spean Bridge, on the L.N.E Rly.

GALAPAGOS. Group of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean. Situated directly under the Equator 600 m. W. of Ecuador, to which they were attached in 1885, they were officially renamed the Colon archipelago in 1892. There are 13 main islands, the chief being Albemarle (or Isobel), Indefatigable, Chatham, James, and Hood, covering an area of 2,868 sq m. They all bear English names, having formerly been a refuge for English whalers and buccaneers Sulphur exists in quantities, and salt is exported. Lizard skins are also among the available products There were formerly large quantities of turtles (now depleted), whence the name Two volcanoes, which erupted in 1925, have been named Mts Williams and Whiton. The group is sometimes called the Tortoise Islands Pop (estimated, 1931) 2,000



Galashiels arms

GALASHIELS. Burgh of Selkirkshire It stands 33½ m S E of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly A centre of the Scottish woollen industry, Galashiels has also tanneries and dyeworks. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 13,102

GALATI Alternative name of the Rumanian town known as Galatz (q v)

GALATINA. Town of Italy It is 15 m by rail S of Lecce. It has a fine 14th century church, with sculptures, tombs, and frescoes. There is a trade in oil, wine, and cotton Pop. 15,500

GALATZ. Town of Rumania In Moldavia, it is situated on an amphitheatre of hills rising on the N side of the Danube, about 10 m above its junction with the Pruth, and nearly 80 m N E of Bucharest One of the principal ports on the Danube, it has iron and copper industries, and exports large quantities of grain and timber There are also soap and petroleum industries It was the scene of a defeat of the Russians by the Turks in 1789, and was bombarded in 1916 by the Germans and Bulgarians There is a naval training school here Pop (1930) 101,118

GALA WATER. River of Midlothian, Selkirkshire, and Roxburghshire It rises among the Moorfoot Hills, and flows through Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, to join the Tweed 1 m below Galashiels Its length is 21 m

GALCHA (Persian, boor) Name applied to several mountain tribes in the Pamir and Hindu Kush region of Afghánistán and Russian Turkestan The best known are the Shighni and Wakhi near Badakshán. They represent the easternmost extension of the round-headed, long-bearded race occupying the alpine axis westward to the Pyrenees. Early Aryan admixture often reappears in tall, blond, red-haired, grey-eyed descendants Living in patriarchal communities, with no intertribal cohesion, they speak non-Aryan dialects

GALESBURG. City of Illinois, U S A. Situated 43 m E N E of Burlington, it is served by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé rlys It is an educational centre, containing Knox, Lombard, and Corpus Christi colleges There are also extensive rly workshops and stockyards, and brickmaking, ironfounding, and the manufacture of boilers, engines, and agricultural implements is carried on Settled in 1837, it was chartered as a city in 1857 Pop (1931) 28,830

GALGATE. Hamlet of Lancashire It is 4 m S of Lancaster, on the L M S Rly

GALICIA. District of Spain, Formerly a kingdom it is now divided into the provinces of Coruña, Lugo, Pontevedra, and Orense It lies between the Bay of Biscay, the Atlantic, and Portugal, with a deeply indented coastline, is traversed by mts , and watered by the Minho and many smaller streams. The Galician people

(Gallegos), a rude, industrious race, retain their individuality The coastal climate is mild and equable, the rainfall abundant, and the soil productive. A Roman colony, a Suevian kingdom, a Moorish possession, a part of Castile or Leon, Galicia has shared fully in the history of the peninsula Its area was 11,250 sq m

GALICIA. District of Europe Before 1919 it was a province of Austria, but now most of it is within the republic of Poland It extends for rather more than 300 m along the N side of the Carpathian Mts , from the common frontier of Poland and Czechoslovakia, in the neighbourhood of Desn, to the frontier of Rumania, between the Dniester and the Carpathians The whole area is a natural forest region The great salt mines of Wieliczka, near Cracow, have been worked for centuries Drohobycz is the chief centre of the famous oil district There are important textile manufactures Coal, timber, spelter, and agricultural produce are exported

GALILEE, Sea of Lake of Palestine Also called the lake of Tiberias and the lake of Gennesareth, it is formed by an expansion of the Jordan, about 13 m long by 8 m broad Owing to its situation among steep hills it is subject to sudden and violent storms, to which allusion is made in the Gospels On its shores stood various cities, including Tiberias and Capernaum, the latter being the scene of much of Christ's ministry

GALILEE Region of Palestine It is bounded N by Syria, S by Samaria and Mt Carmel, E by the river Jordan, and W by the Mediterranean, and has an area of 1,600 sq m Its greatest length and breadth are about 60 m and 30 m respectively It is divided into Upper and Lower Galilee, and, though on the whole mountainous and rocky, has many fertile and well-watered tracts, producing wheat, maize, sesame, cotton, tobacco, millet, and vegetables The chief town of the upper portion is Safed, and those of the lower include Nazareth, Tiberias, and Seffarriyeh Inseparably connected with the dawn of Christianity, Galilee was at one time a rich and populous Roman prov but has greatly declined in prosperity After the Great War attempts were made to populate it with Jewish immigrants and refugees, and there are now many flourishing Jewish colonies, consisting of altogether about 46,000 inhabitants The region contains rich treasures of Biblical archaeology

GALLA. People of Africa Of Hamitic stock, they are found in Kenya, but are mainly inhabitants of S Abyssinia, comprising, in fact, two-thirds of the population of that country The first of the Hamites to occupy the eastern horn of Africa, they were driven inland by the allied Somali, and their original nomadism is now tempered by settled agriculture They number several millions, but have intermingled freely with the original Africans. The Masai tribe, for example, is sprung from their union with the Nilotic peoples, and the Bahima herdsmen, E of the great lakes, are also their descendants Pure Gallas are found chiefly in the prov of S Abyssinia to which they have given their name, but they also spread into the W territory Agriculturists and cattle and horse breeders, their negroid strain is perceptible not only in their skin colour and hair but also in their culture and beliefs In religion, however, they are officially Christians or Moslems

GALLA Province of Abyssinia One of the old quasi independent kingdoms in the S and W of the country, it was assimilated, together with other provinces, such as Harrai, into the modern kingdom The name is derived from the inhabitants of the prov , the Gallas, who are herdsmen and farmers Since 1931, it has been divided for administrative purposes into a series of sub provinces

GALLABAT. Town of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan It stands on a tributary of the Atbara, near the Abyssinian frontier, about 80 m W of Lake Tsana The town is one of the frontier custom posts, and has a considerable trade with Abyssinia

GALLARATE Town of Italy It is 25 m by rly N W of Milan, and is a junction for Laveno, Arona, and Valese It has an 11th century Romanesque church, a technical school, cotton mills, and many textile factories Machinery, buttons, and embroidered goods are made Pop 10,000

GALLE. Seaport of Ceylon It stands on the S W coast of the island, about 65 m S E of Colombo The harbour has deep water close to the land, but lacks adequate shelter Pop. (1931) 38,424

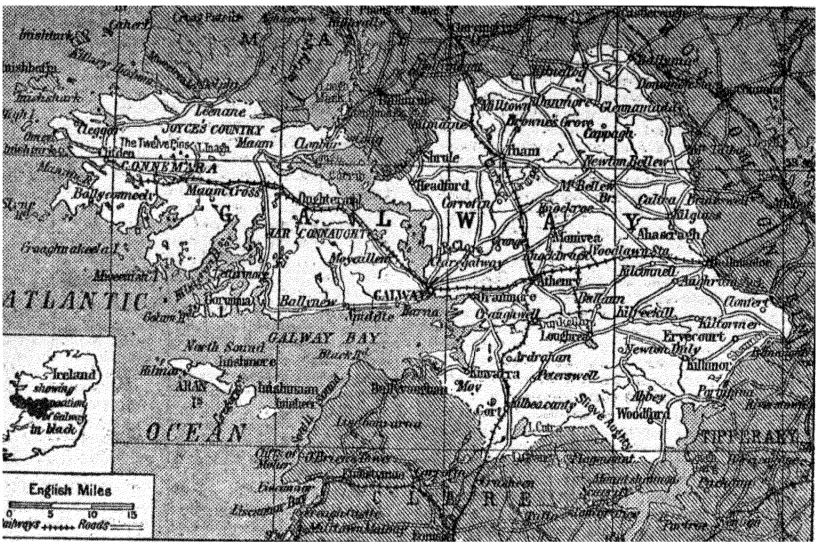
GALLEGOS. City of Argentina Standing at the mouth of the river Gallegos, it is 1,600 miles from Buenos Aires, with which it has occasional steamer communication There is also a weekly steamer service with Punta Arenas, and an air service with the town of Santa Cruz, maintained by the Compagnie Générale Aeropostale, in conjunction with the Argentine Civil Aviation There is a large trade in wool and sheepskins and tallow is manufactured Pop about 2,500

GALLIPOLI. Peninsula of Turkey It is 52 m. in length, from the isthmus of Bulair in the N to Cape Helles (Helles Burnu) in the S , and varies in width from 2 m to 12 m The peninsula is covered with rocky ridges and hills, some of which rise nearly 1,000 ft The coast has only two good openings, Suvla Bay, on the W , and Morto Bay, on the S From the town of Gallipoli there is a poorly paved road S to Maidos The other roads of the peninsula are mere tracks. The population is sparse, and apart from the town of Gallipoli there are only some small and squalid villages The most important place is Kilid Bahr, at the foot of Mt Pasha Dagh Mohammed II, who took Constantinople in 1453, founded it, and it came to be termed the castle of Europe, just as Chanak opposite it was called the castle of Asia In the 17th century the Turks constructed fortifications at Sedd-el-Bahr, at the S end, and at Kum Kale, at the entrance to the Dardanelles from the Aegean During the Great War the British landed on the peninsula, in spite of terrific opposition, in April, 1915, and remained thereon with almost constant fighting, until Jan , 1916, when they evacuated it

GALLIPOLI (Gr Kallipolis, beautiful city) Seaport and city of Italy It stands on the gulf of Taranto, on an island, protected by a fort and connected by a bridge with the mainland, 23 m. W of Otranto It possesses a castle, and a cathedral dating from 1629 Formerly famed for its olive oil, stored and clarified in rock-cut cisterns, it exports wine and fruit, but the output of oil has declined In the vicinity there are stone quarries Tunny fishing is engaged in As the beautiful city, Gallipoli was founded by Greeks, and in Roman imperial times was known as Anxa Pop 30,000

GALLIPOLI. Seaport of Turkey Situated at the N E end of the Dardanelles, on the Gallipoli peninsula, it is 130 m S W of Istanbul. It was the ancient Kallipolis, of which some ruins remain Before the Great War it had a considerable trade in wheat, barley, maize, and linseed, produced in the neighbourhood. Its capture by the Turks in 1354 gave them their first foothold in Europe There are two good harbours, of which the Allies made use during the Crimean War Pop 25,000

GALLOWAY, Mull of Promontory of Wigtownshire It lies 5 m S E of Drummore, and forms the southernmost point of Scotland. It



Galway. **Map of the second largest county of the Irish Free State, with the islands belonging to it**

has a lighthouse (86 ft. high), and there are remains of Scandinavian defences and the chapel of S. Medan, erected around a natural cave.

GALLOWAY. District of Scotland. It lies in the S.W. Comprising the present counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, it was formerly divided into three parts, Upper Galloway in the N., Lower Galloway in the S., and the Rhinns of Galloway in the W. It is noted for a breed of horses and hornless cattle.

GALLUZZO. Village of Italy. It is 3 m. S.W. of Florence. The Certosa, an old Carthusian monastery, lies off the high road, about ½ m. beyond the village. It is built on the side of a hill, and resembles a medieval fortress. Within it are some early Renaissance monuments.

GALSTON. Burgh and market town of Ayrshire. It stands on the river Irvine, 5 m. E.S.E. of Kilmarnock, on the L.M.S. Rly. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 4,601.

GALT. Town of Ontario, Canada. It stands on the river Grand, 24 m. N.N.W. of Hamilton, and is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rly., and electric rlys. which connect it with Hamilton and other adjacent towns. Cotton goods, flour, and iron are produced, there being numerous industrial plants. Electric power is obtained from the Niagara Falls. Pop. (1931) 14,006.

GALTY. Mountain range of cos. Tipperary and Limerick, I.F.S. It extends 15 m. E. and W., and reaches its greatest height of 3,015 ft. in Galtymore.

GALVESTON. City and seaport of Texas, U.S.A. Situated at the N.E. end of Galveston island, at the entrance to Galveston Bay (q.v.), it is served by several railways. It is the leading port of the U.S.A. for the exportation of cotton, and as a commercial port is second only to New York. It is also very popular as a seaside resort. A causeway over 2 m. long connects it with the mainland. There is regular steamship communication with Europe, Asia, S. America, and the ports of the U.S.A. As a strategic point in the gulf of Mexico, it is strongly defended by forts. There are also immigration and quarantine stations. It has been twice destroyed, by fire in 1885 and by a tidal wave in 1900. Pop. (1930) 52,938.

GALVESTON BAY. Inlet of the gulf of Mexico. Protected by the island of Galveston and by a narrow promontory stretching W.S.W., it extends inland for about 35 m., widening considerably.

GALWAY. County of the I.F.S. In the province of Connaught, its area is 2,370 sq. m., making it the second largest of the Irish counties. It has a coastline of about 400 m. on the Atlantic, where are several bays with excellent harbours, and off which are a number of islands; the former include Killary, Kilkieran, and Galway; the latter include the Aran Islands, Inishbofin, Gorumna, and Lettermore. The country is one of the wildest and most beautiful parts of Ireland. The eastern part is flat and boggy; the west, known as Connemara, contains the mountain group of the Twelve Pins. Joyce's Country is an adjacent mountainous district, while a third is called Iar Connaught. In the south are the Slieve Aughty Mts. and a stretch of the Golden Vale; in the north there is another fertile area. The Shannon flows along the borders of the county, which has few other rivers. Lough Corrib is the most notable lake. It is 4 m. from Galway and is about 50 sq. m. in area, and on it are a number of inhabited islands. The chief industries are the rearing of cattle, sheep, and poultry, and there are many fishermen. Oats and potatoes are grown, limestone and marble are worked, and there are some manufactures of linens and woollens. The county is served by the G.S. Rlys. The chief places are Galway, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Tuam, Oughterard, Clifden, Athenry, Portumna, and Gort. There are cathedrals at Tuam and Clonfort. Pop. (1926) 169,366.



Galway arms

GALWAY. Seaport, market town, and county town of Galway, I.F.S. It stands on the N. side of Galway Bay, at the mouth of the Corrib, and is 130 m. from Dublin on the G.S. Rlys. There are interesting old buildings, some being in the Spanish style, and the town is divided

into an old town and a new town In addition there is the Claddagh, a district inhabited by fisherfolk, who have some curious customs, and still form to some extent a distinct community The port has a good harbour The chief church is S Nicholas, an old foundation, which for long had a college attached to it S Augustine's is modern Another building is the university college The town has fisheries and a considerable shipping trade, its industries include flour milling, distilling, and marble polishing For purposes of local government, Galway is an urban district Salthill is a suburb visited as a pleasure resort Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1926) 14,227

GALWAY BAY Inlet of the I F S It lies on the W coast, between cos Clare and Galway, and is protected at the entrance by the Aran Islands, which form a natural breakwater Its length is 30 m, and the breadth at the entrance is about 22 m.

GAMBAGA. Town of the Gold Coast Colony, W Africa Situated in the Northern Territories, it is some 85 m N W of the capital, Tamale A little gold is found in the neighbourhood, but the chief product is cacao The government has established a native school in the town

GAMBELA Trading station of Abyssinia Situated some 200 m W S W of Fashoda, it stands on a tributary of the Sobat river, and is an important outlet for the trade of W. Abyssinia It is leased to the Sudan government, and there is steamer communication with Khartoum during the summer

GAMBIA. River of W Africa Rising in Futa Jallon, in French Guinea, it flows N and W for over 500 m, giving its name to the little British colony lying along its banks, S of Senegal, and finally discharging into the Atlantic at Bathurst The mouth of its estuary is 12 m broad, and it is navigable for 300 m

GAMBIA British colony of W Africa The colony proper includes the islands of St Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, Ceded Mile and MacCarthy, and the territories of Brefet and Bajana In area it is only 69 sq m, but a protectorate has been established along the N and S banks of the river Gambia, extending inland for 250 m and covering an area of 4,069 sq m It thus forms a narrow slice of territory lying W of Portuguese Guinea, and hemmed in by the colony of French Senegal The inhabitants are mostly negroes, and are Mahomedans, but are of several distinct tribes Fishing is plentiful, and the interior is rich in all types of cereals and oils, but the chief export is in ground nuts At the port and capital, Bathurst, boat building is the main industry, for the inland trade is carried almost entirely by water Pop 211,223



Gambia Map of the British colony on the W African river of this name

GAMBIER. Group of seven small islands in the Pacific Ocean Belonging to France, they lie in lat 23° 12′ S, and long 135° W, and have a total area of 6 sq m The largest island is Mangareva, and all are of coral formation Pop 501

GAMLA KARLEBY. Seaport of Finland. It lies 68 m N W of Vasa and about 1 m from the gulf of Bothnia It is important as a station on the railway which connects Leningrad with Sweden The town has a good harbour Lumber and pit props are exported The chief imports are coal and cereals Pop 4,000.

GAMLINGAY. Village of Cambridgeshire It is situated 15½ m S W. of Cambridge, on the L M S Rly. Pop. 1,645

GAMTOOS. River of Cape Province, S Africa It rises in the Nieuwveld mountains, and flowing E. for about 200 m, falls into St Francis Bay, about 50 m W of Port Elizabeth The river is navigable for motor launches for a few miles only but its lower reaches are famous as a beauty spot and for the excellent fishing, bathing, and shooting provided along the banks

GANANOQUE Port of Ontario, Canada Standing on the left bank of the St Lawrence, where it issues from L Ontario, 18 m E N E of Kingston, it manufactures various hardware goods and machinery, and is also a summer resort Gordon I, just below, has a government wharf Pop (1931) 3,592

GANDAK, GREAT River of India It rises in the Nepal Himalayas, and for some distance forms the boundary between the United Provinces and Bengal It flows generally S E, and joins the Ganges opposite Patna, after a course of about 400 m It is greatly subject to flooding

GANDAK, LITTLE River of India It rises in the Nepal hills, flows parallel with the Great Gandak, and empties into the Gogra at Sunaria.

GANDAMAK. Village of Afghanistan It is about 35 m from Jellalabad, on the road to Kabul, and was the scene of the massacre of the last survivors of General Elphinstone's army in 1842, in the retreat from Kabul

GANDERSHEIM. Town of Germany In Brunswick, it stands on the Gande, 36 m S W. of Brunswick, and is chiefly famous for its abbey This was founded about 850 by a duke of Saxony. After the Reformation the abbey passed to the Protestants, who kept the establishment and its privileges in being until 1803 The abbey buildings are now used by the government of Brunswick as law courts Pop 3,500

GANDIA Seaport of Spain It stands on the river Alcoy, 2½ m from its small harbour, Grao, at the mouth, and 35 m by rail S S E of Valencia. Enclosed by ramparts, it possesses a Gothic church, an old college, palaces of the dukes of Borgia and of Osuna, and a Jesuit convent. There are several plazas and fine boulevards. Raisins, oranges and wine are exported Pop 11,500.

GANDJA Town of the Azerbaijan republic (U S S R) Situated 90 m by rail S E of Tiflis, and is an ancient town, with manufactures of wine, liquorice, wool, cotton, and silk, and a trade in copper, sulphur pyrites, and manganese. Beekeeping is carried on in the district, which produces fruit, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, and silk Prior to 1918 it was known as Elizavetpol, and for a time was the capital of the republic. Pop 55,500

GANDO. Former independent sultanate of W Africa Established about 1819, on the death of Othman Dan Fodio, the founder of the Fula empire, its area and importance fluctuated during the 19th century At the height of its power it embraced both banks of the Niger river, all the territory of what is now N Nigeria, and extended N.W. as far as Say After the conquest of Sokoto in 1903, the territory was divided and French and British protectorates were established N. and S of the river respectively The British

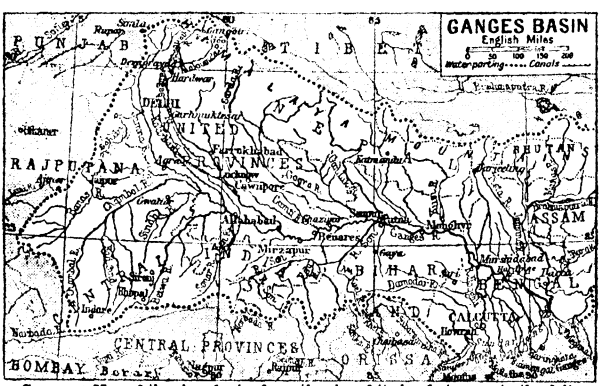
sphere is now included as part of the colony of Nigeria, and forms a sub-prov. of Sokoto.

GANDO. Town of Nigeria, W. Africa. Situated in the N.W. corner of the colony, 50 m. S.W. of Sokoto, it was the capita. of the old sultanate of the same name and is still the seat of the emir of Gando, although it is now of no political importance. Pop. 12,000.

GANGES. River of India. It rises in two head-streams, the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda, on the S. slopes of the Himalayas. From its source to Allahabad, except in the rainy season, it is a series of pools and shoals, with occasional rapids. At Allahabad it receives the waters of its largest tributary, the Jumna. Its course is thence through the United Provinces and Bengal to the bay of Bengal. Its length is 1,557 m. The important towns on its banks include Calcutta, Cawnpore, Patna, Murshidabad, Farrukhabad, Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Benares. Apart from the Jumna its tributaries include the Sarda, Ramganga, Gumti, Gogra, Sone, Gandak, and Kusi. At Hardwar are the headworks of the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, two of the most important of the many irrigation systems for which the river is utilised. The Ganges is navigable as far as Garmuhtesar, 850 m. from the sea, and is the most sacred river of India. The vast region embraced by its delta is from 80 m. to 220 m. in breadth. The drainage area of the river is 391,100 sq. m.

GANGI. Town of Sicily. It stands on a mt. slope, at an alt. of 3,000 ft., 19 m. S.E. of Cefalu. It has been identified with the ancient Enguium (Gr. Engyon), famed for its temple of the Great Mother of the Gods, despoiled by Verres (71-73 B.C.). Pop. 10,500.

GANGJAM. District of India. It lies on the coastline of the bay of Bengal, in the N. of Madras Presidency, and has an area of 4,798 sq. m. It is traversed by the E. Ghats, which here reach an alt. of nearly 5,000 ft. The chief products are rice, millet, oil seeds, and gram. Among the industries are weaving and tanning, and there is trade in sugar and salt. Fishing is actively carried on. Berhampur is the capital. Pop. 1,835,562.



Ganges. Map of the river basin, from the rise of its head-streams to the delta

GANGJAM. Town of India. It stands on the coast in the N.E. of Madras Presidency, 175 m. N.E. of Vizagapatam. At one time the capital of the dist. of the same name, it has declined in importance since it was superseded in 1815 by Berhampur.

GANGPUR. Native state of India. In Bihar and Orissa, it is a long, undulating tableland about 700 ft. above sea level, interspersed with hill ranges and isolated peaks. Its area is 2,492 sq. m. It is watered by the Ib, the Sankh, and the S. Koel, the last two uniting and forming the Brahmani. Gangpur was transferred from Chota Nagpur to Orissa in 1905, and the chief is now subject to the control of the political agent. The principal crops are rice, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds, and coal, and iron are worked. The state is traversed by the Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Pop. 300,270.

GANJAM. Variant spelling of the name of the district and town of India also known as Gangjam (q.v.).

GANTANG. Mountain pass of India. In Beshahr state of the Punjab, it leads over the Indian boundary into Tibet in lat 31° 40′ N., long 78° 46′ E., reaching an altitude of 18,295 ft., amid perpetual snow.

GANTOK. Town of India. The capital of the state of Sikkim, it stands among the Himalayas, 40 m. N.E. of Darjeeling. The inhabitants are allied to the Tibetans, and are Buddhists.

GANTON. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is situated 7½ m. S.W. of Scarborough, and has a golf course.

GAOUA. Town of the colony of the Upper Volta, French West Africa. Situated on a small tributary of the Volta river, it lies a few miles from the frontier of the Gold Coast, some 50 m. W.N.W. of Wa. It is the administrative centre for the surrounding district, the chief products of which are rubber and cereals.

GAP. City of France. It stands on the Luye, 48 m. S.S.E. of Grenoble. It has a modern cathedral, and in the prefecture is a valuable collection of manuscripts, as well as a museum. Another building is the bishop's palace. It has some small industries, including the manufacture of hats and textiles. Pop. 7,000.

GARABIT. Town of France. It is 81 m. by rail from Clermont-Ferrand, and is known on account of the remarkable viaduct by which, near here, the railway crosses the Truyère. Built in 1881–84, this is 620 yds. long and 400 ft. high, with a central span of 540 ft.

GARAM. River of Czechoslovakia. Rising near the Low Tatra, it flows W. and then S., reaching the Danube just below Esztergom, after a course of about 150 m.

GARD. River of France. Rising in the dept. of Lozère, it flows in a S.E. and E. direction across the dept. of the same name, joining the Rhône at Beaucaire. Its length is almost 100 m. Near Remoulins the river is crossed by a Roman aqueduct, known as the Pont du Gard.

GARD. Department of France. In the S.E. of the country, its eastern boundary is the Rhône, and in the S. it borders the Mediterranean. It consists of three districts, one, covered by the Cevennes, in the N., with beautiful mountain scenery and fruitful valleys; another, called the Garrigues, in the centre, where wheat, oats, vines, and olives are grown; and a marshy region in the S. Other industries are the rearing of cattle, horses, and sheep, and the culture of silkworms. It has an area of 2,270 sq. m. Minerals include salt, obtained from the marshes. Quarrying and fishing are also carried on. Nimes is the capital. Pop. (1931) 400,815.

GARDA, LAGO DI (Lat. Lacus Benācus). Lake of Italy. It is the easternmost of the Italian

lakes and lies between Lombardy and Venetia, running a few miles into Tirol Some 34 m long and from 3 m to 10 m broad, with a maximum depth of 1,900 ft , it has an area of about 180 sq m The lake is used for testing seaplanes and there is an aircraft base on its shores In 1931 a new road round the shore of the lake was constructed

GARDELEGEN. Town of Prussia In Saxony, it is a railway junction, 45 m W by N of Brandenburg During the Great War it came into prominence on account of its camp for prisoners of war There, in Feb , 1915, an epidemic of typhus broke out, this lasted four months, involving 2,000 cases Pop 9,000

GARDEN CITY. Village of New York State, U S A Situated 20 m E of New York, it is served by the Long Island Rly It is a model village, designed by A T. Stewart, whose wife founded the cathedral of the Incarnation, which is situated there The industries include large printing works Pop (1930) 7,180

GARDINAS. Another name for the city and province in dispute between Lithuania and Poland, also known as Grodno (q v).

GARDNER. Group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean Coral atolls, many of them uninhabited, they form one of the numerous groups which together make up the Bismarck Archipelago of British New Guinea

GARDNER. Town of Massachusetts, U S A Situated 27 m N W of Worcester, on the Boston and Maine Rly , it has an extensive chair making industry and other manufactures It contains the Henry Heywood memorial library and museum and memorial hospital, a state colony for the insane, an almshouse and a home for the aged Pop (1930) 19,399

GARDONE RIVIERA. Name of eight villages of N Italy On the W shore of Lago di Garda, 2 m N E of Salò, they are a popular health resort Pop 2,500

GARE LOCH. Sea loch of Dumbartonshire It is an arm of the firth of Clyde Around it are pleasure resorts, among them being Garelochhead, Rosneath, and Shandon, and it provides safe anchorage

GARELOCHHEAD. Village of Dumbartonshire It stands at the head of Gare Loch, 7½ m N W of Helensburgh, with which it has steamer connexion It is also served by the L N E Rly , and is a much frequented holiday resort Pop 1,535

GARFIELD. City of New Jersey, U S A Situated on the Passaic river, 10 m N W of New York city, it is served by the Erie Rly The manufactures include woollen and knitted goods, embroidery, chemicals, and cigars It was incorporated in 1898, and became a city in 1900 Pop (1930) 27,739

GARFORTH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) About 7 m E of Leeds, it is on the L N E Rly It is a coal mining centre. Pop (1931) 3,774

GARGANO (anc Garganus Mons) Mountainous peninsula of S E Italy Jutting out some 30 m into the Adriatic, it rises, in Monte Calvo, to an altitude of 3,464 ft

GARGRAVE. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is on the river Aire, 4 m N.W of Skipton, on the L M S Rly Pop 1,166

GARGUNNOCK. Village of Stirlingshire It lies 6 m W of Stirling, with a station on the L N E Rly Pop 570.

GARHMUKTESSAR Town of India Situated in the Hapur subdiv of Meerut dist , United Provinces, 27 m S E of Meerut, on the river Ganges, it contains the great temple of Mukteswara Mahadeo, from which its name is derived, and is a resort of pilgrims It has a mosque, built in 1283, and an old fort

GARHWAL. District of India In the United Provinces, it has an area of 1,186 sq m It extends across the Himalayas, and is chiefly a mountainous region The cultivated area is small, and is principally devoted to rice, wheat, and other grain crops The chief trade is with Tibet Exports consist of grain, cloth, ghi, and chillies, and imports include salt, wool, sheep, and goats The dist contains a number of shrines held sacred by the Hindus, among them the temples of Badrinath, Kedarnath, and Pandukeshwar Pop 485,000.

GARHWAL. State of India It adjoins Garhwal district, in the United Provinces, and has an area of 4,180 sq m The state is in the Himalayas, and the cultivated area is very small It includes the sources of the Ganges and the Jumna Rice and wheat are grown, as well as valuable timber Tehri is the capital and the chief commercial centre Pop 318,500

GARIAN. Town of Tripolitania Lying inland, in the Jebel highlands, 74 m S W of Tripoli, with which it is connected by rly , it is built on a hill, and possesses a fine and commanding castle It is one of the most important centres of the district for the trade in olives, figs, vines, and other fruit trees which thrive on its E slopes Pop 7,000

GARIEP. Variant name for the river of S Africa better known as the Orange (q v)

GARIGLIANO (anc Liris) River of Italy Rising in the Apennines, W of Lake Fucino, it flows, as the Liri, S past Sora, and thence to the gulf of Gaeta Its length is 104 m Navigable below Pontecorvo, it abounds in fish

GARLINGE. Village of Kent It lies about 1m. S E of Westgate on Sea Near by, at a farm called Dentdelion, is a gateway of the 15th century, part of an old manor house.

GARMOUTH. Village of Moray It is near the mouth of the river Spey and 8¾ m. E of Elgin, on the L N E Rly Here is a salmon fishery The harbour is much impeded by the frequent flooding of the Spey Charles II landed here in 1650 Pop 712

GARNANT. Village of Carmarthenshire Situated 4¼ m N E of Pantyffynnon, it has a station on the G W Rly , and is in a mining district

GARNOCK. River of Ayrshire Rising on the N border, it flows S to the firth of Clyde at Irvine It is 21 m long

GARO. Tribe of India Inhabiting the Garo hills, S W Assam, they show kinship with the Kacharis of the plains Of Tibeto-Burman stock, they are short and dark, and profess animism They practise fowl sacrifice and matriarchy, and name parents after their children Head-hunting has disappeared since British rule was established, after expeditions extending from 1790 to 1873 The Garos are excellent fishermen and successful cultivators of cotton.

GARO HILLS. District of India In S W. Assam, it consists mainly of hills, and is principally inhabited by the Garos, who form about three-quarters of the population The area is 3,140 sq m Tura is the headquarters of the district. Pop 179,140

GARONNE. River of France Rising in the Pyrenees and flowing for a few miles in Spain, it enters France in the department of Haute Garonne, and, flowing mainly N W , reaches the sea just below Bordeaux There it receives the Dordogne, and the two unite to form the estuary of the Gironde. Its length is about 350 m

GARRAULI. State of India In the Bundelkhand agency of the United Provinces, it has an area of 25 sq m Gopal Singh, who opposed the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, and caused much trouble to the British authorities, received a pardon and a grant of this territory in 1812 Pop about 6,000.

GARRAWAY. Town of Liberia, W Africa. Situated on the coast, in the prov of Maryland, it hes some 85 m. E S.E of Greenville Fishing and coastal trading are the chief occupations

GARRUCHA. Seaport of Spain It stands on the Mediterranean, 40 m. N E of Almeria It exports mineral ores, esparto, and fruit Pop 5,000.

GARRY. Lake of the North-West Territories, Canada. It is in lat 66°, on the borders of the Arctic circle. The Back, or Great Fish, river passes through it, carrying its waters to the Arctic Sea Its area is 980 sq m

GARSCUBE. Village of Dumbartonshire It is 1 m W. of Maryhill, which has a station on the L.M S Rly , and has collieries and quarries

GARSTANG. Market town of Lancashire On the river Wyre, it is 10½ m S of Lancaster, on the L M S Rly. In the vicinity are cotton mills Market day, Thurs Pop 837

GARSTON. Seaport of Lancashire It stands on the river Mersey, 6 m S E of Liverpool, of which city it forms a part Here are the docks of the L M S Rly

GARSTON, EAST Village of Berkshire About 10 m N W of Newbury, it is on the G W Rly

GARTCOSH. Village of Lancashire It is 2¾ m. N W. of Coatbridge, on the L M S. Rly Here are steel works Pop 2,779

GARTH. Hamlet of Brecknockshire About 5 m S W of Builth Road, it has a station on the L M S Rly. Here are magnesian springs and a small pump room

GARTMORE. Village of Perthshire It is 2 m S of Aberfoyle, on the L N E Rly

GARTOK. Town of Tibet Situated at an alt of 14,200 ft , it is 800 m W of Lhasa, on the Indus river. It was opened in 1904 as a trade mart, with a British commercial agent, as a result of the Younghusband expedition to Lhasa The chief town in the W of the country, it communicates with Simla by a trade route

GARTON-ON-THE-WOLDS. Village of Yorkshire (E R) About 3 m N W of Great Driffield, it has a station on the L N E Rly

GARTSHERRIE. Town of Lanarkshire It is ¾ m. N W. of Coatbridge, of which it now forms a part, and is served by the L M S Rly and by the Monkland Canal Here are collieries and ironworks Pop. 15,674

GARUA. Town of French Cameroons, W Africa Situated some 40 m E of the Nigerian border, it is on the Benue river, and is an important station on the Benue route to the Niger Formerly German, it surrendered to the Allies, June 10, 1915 Pop about 5,000

GARUB. Settlement of the S W. Africa Protectorate Lying at the southern extremity of the sandy desert, in a sterile and arid region, it is a station on the line running inland from Luderitz, and is about 70 m F of that place Formerly German, it was seized by the forces of the Union of S Africa, under Sir Duncan Mackenzie, Feb 22, 1915, and it passed into British possession.

GARUT. District of Java, Netherlands E. Indies Situated in the W of the island, in W Preanger residency, it has an elevation of about 2,300 ft., and is a popular health resort. The fine mountain scenery includes lakes, geysers, hot springs, and volcanoes, the most notable of which is Mt Papandayan The fertile soil produces rubber, cinchona, and tea Pop 22,141.

GARVE. River and loch of Ross and Cromarty. Strath Garve (also called Blackwater) rises close to Dirrie Moor, and flows 18 m S E. through Loch Garve, to join the river Conon near Contin

GARVE. Hamlet of Ross and Cromarty On Strath Garve, it stands 11¼ m. W. of Dingwall, on the L.M S. Rly

GARY. City of Indiana, U S A. At the head of Lake Michigan, 30 m. S E. of Chicago, it is served by several railways It owes its prosperity to the United States Steel Corporation, which in 1906 selected it as the site for its chief works, owing to its position between the iron-ore beds of the N. and the coalfields of the S , and its excellent transport facilities. It also has tin-plate works, locomotive and car shops, and cement factories Pop (1930) 100,426.

GASCONY. District of France Before the Revolution it was a province, and in the 12th century belonged to England Bounded W. by the Atlantic, it lay contiguous with Languedoc and Foix on the E , Navarre and Béarn on the S., and Guienne on the N. Gascon territory would thus fall within the modern depts of Landes, Hautes-Pyrenées, Gers, and parts of Haute-Garonne, Lot-et-Garonne, Ariège, and Tarn-et-Garonne The centre of government was Auch The name comes from the Iberian tribe of the Vascones

GASCOYNE. River of W. Australia It rises in three headstreams, near the Carnarvon Range, in the N W division, and flows in a generally W course of 300 m , to empty into Shark Bay, near Carnarvon.

GASH. River of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Rising in the highlands of Eritrea, it remains a small stream until it crosses the Sudan border, 16 m S of Kassala, but further W. it opens out and has deposited a great fertile delta of silt, from 10 to 20 m wide Some 60 m N of Kassala the deposit ends, and the remaining water is absorbed into the desert Cotton has been planted extensively on the delta and yields good crops , in 1930–31, 38,000 acres were under cultivation

GASMATA. Small settlement on the coast of the island of New Britain, British New Guinea. New Britain is the largest island in the group known as the Bismarck Archipelago The settlement is a medical station and police centre

GASPE. Peninsula of Quebec, Canada It lies between the St. Lawrence river and Chaleur Bay, and forms the E part of the province At the E end are the bay de Gaspé and Cape Gaspe The former is where Jacques Cartier landed in July 24, 1534 The interior is forest land, the total area being 4,550 sq m. The fisheries are the richest in N America, and the inhabitants are predominantly fishermen Pop 40,500.

GASTEIN. Valley of Austria. In Salzburg, it lies at a height of about 3,000 ft , fine scenery being provided by the two falls of the river Ache, which flows through it There are several villages in the valley, including Hof-Gastein and Wildbad-Gastein Wildbad, with its famous mineral springs, is the chief resort of visitors

GASTONIA. City of N. Carolina, U S A. Situated 23 m. W of Charlotte, on the Southern and other railways, it is a manufacturing centre with cotton and oil mills, and produces wood fibre, textile machinery, brooms, mattresses and cement Pop (1930) 17,093.

GATA, SIERRA DE Mountain range of Spain. Lying between the provinces of Cáceres and Salamanca, it is an extension of the Guadarramas on the E , their W. continuation in Portugal being known as the Serra da Estrella. The maximum elevation is 5,695 ft.

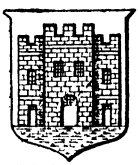
GATCHINA. Former name of the town of the U S S R now known as Trotsk (q v)

GATCOMBE. Village of the Isle of Wight It is 7 m. from Newport. The church has a Norman font, and the present manor house dates from 1750

GATEACRE. Village of Lancashire It is 9 m. S E of Liverpool, and is served by the Cheshire Lines Rly

GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET. Burgh and river port of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is on the river Fleet, 1½ m from Fleet Bay, and 9 m N W. of Kirkcudbright, and is served by the L M S Rly. In Scott's Guy Mannering it figures as Kippletringan. Pop (1931) 888.

GATESHEAD. Borough and seaport of Durham It stands on the S bank of the river Tyne, opposite Newcastle, on the main line of the L N E Rly The buildings include the 15th cent. church of S Mary, rebuilt in the 18th cent , the town hall, the public library, the Shipley gallery, and Abbot memorial industrial school Saltwell Park and Windmill Hills are public pleasure grounds There are engineering, glass, and chemical works The L N E Rly has large workshops in the town Five bridges (one a swing bridge) span the river The town sends one member to parliament Pop (1931) 122,379



Gateshead arms

GATESIDE. Village of Fifeshire. It is 2½ m S W of Strathmiglo, on the L N E. Rly , and is also known as Edenshead and Edentown

GATHURST. Village of Lancashire It is 2½ m N W of Wigan, on the L M S Rly

GATINEAU. River of Quebec, Canada It rises in some lakes in the N part of the province, and flows almost due S until it joins the Ottawa, 1 m below the city of Ottawa Its length is 240 m , and it is extensively used for floating lumber

GATLEY. Village of Cheshire It is 1 m W of Cheadle, and is served by the L M S Rly

GATOOMA. Town of S Rhodesia The centre of the richest gold mining area in Rhodesia, possessing mines from which over £16,000,000 worth of gold has already been taken, it lies in the Hartley province, some 80 m S W of Salisbury The district is rich in iron, chrome, and copper, as well as gold, while platinum and silver have also been mined Climatic conditions render the soil fertile, tobacco, cotton, and maize all flourishing, while farming and pedigree cattle-breeding are increasing Pop , white (1931) 583

GATTON. Hamlet of Surrey It is 2½ m N E of Reigate, and was once notorious as a "rotten borough," returning two members of parliament though the voters never exceeded twelve The small town hall still stands Gatton Park is crossed by the Pilgrims' Way. Gatton House was built by Lord Monson In the church are wood carvings from Belgium and Nuremberg, and stained-glass from Aerschot In 1933 the parish was included in the borough of Reigate.

GATUN. Town of the Panama Canal Zone It stands at the confluence of the rivers Gatun and Chagres, 7 m by rail S of Colón, on the Atlantic coast Here are locks and a dam, part of the canal works The dam is about 1½ m long by ½ m wide at its greatest width The crest is 115 ft above sea level, 21 ft above the normal level of Lake Gatun, and 100 ft wide

GATWICK Racecourse in Surrey. It is 6 m S S E of Reigate, and has a station on the S Rly

GAUCHE WOOD. District of France Lying 1½ m S of Gonnehieu and slightly S E of Gouzeaucourt, it was conspicuous in the fighting around Cambrai in the Great War

GAUCHOS. Natives of Spanish descent in Uruguay and the Argentine pampas One strain claims descent from the Spanish conquistadores, modified in their native environment Another is largely infused with Guayeuru blood in Uruguay, with Araucanian on the pampas During horsemen, wielding bolas and lasso, they are nomad cattlemen They are a tall, handsome race, and wear brightly coloured costumes

GAUHATI. Town of India. The capital of the Kamrup dist of Assam, it stands on both banks of the Brahmaputra, 70 m. E of Goalpara. It is the largest town in Assam and an important centre of the river trade The temple of Kamakhya, which stands on an eminence in the neighbourhood, and the rocky islet of Umananda, in the Brahmaputra, are places of Hindu pilgrimage. The town was formerly the Hindu capital of Kamrup, and many ruined temples and quaintly carved slabs found on both sides of the river attest its former greatness There is an arts college and a law school here Down to 1874 Gauhati was the headquarters of the British administration of the whole of Assam, but was then succeeded by Shillong, 67 m. away, with which it is connected by road Pop 16 480

GAUSSBERG. Mountain mass of Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, Antarctica It was discovered by the explorer Drygalski in 1902 and surveyed by the Mawson expedition, Nov 22, 1912 It lies between lat 67° S and the Antarctic circle, long. 89° E , with a mean alt of 1,148 ft

GAVARNIE. Village of France In the dept of Hautes-Pyrénées, it lies 12 m S of Luz-S Sauveur, and is famed for the vast "cirque" of Gavarnie, a mountainous amphitheatre, with a cascade 1,515 ft in height

GAVLE Seaport of Sweden It stands at the mouth of the river Gävle, 112 m N N W of Stockholm The river here branches into three arms, forming two islands, on which, and on the main shores, the city is built It has a 16th century castle, a town hall, library, technical schools, and theatre, and there is a broadcasting station It is the chief port for the Kopparberg, timber and iron district, exporting timber, wood pulp, iron, and joinery. Fishing is extensively engaged in Pop 39,500

GAVLEBORG. Maritime län or government of Sweden Bounded on the E by the gulf of Bothnia, its area is 7,616 sq m Its coastline is much indented by small bays, the chief of which is Gavle Bay in the S E , and the shores are fringed with numerous islands, none of any great size Gavle is the capital and chief seaport, other seaports being Soderhamn and Hudiksvall. There are many lakes, the largest of which is Dellen, in the N.E Rivers are numerous but short, and mostly drain into the gulf of Bothnia. Pop (1930) 279,588

GAVRELLE. Village of France It is on the Arras-Douai road, 9 m N E of Arras During the Great War, fighting took place here between the British and the Germans, April 23–26, 1917

GAWLER. Town of S Australia Situated on the railway, 23 m N E of Adelaide, it is the centre of a wheat and vine growing area that contains mineral deposits, including gold, silver, lead, and copper The town is the industrial centre for the district Pop 4,037

GAWSWORTH. Village of Cheshire It is 3½ m S W of Macclesfield Here is situated the old hall, once the seat of the Fytton or Fitton family The interesting church, parts of which are attributed to the 11th century, was restored in 1851 It contains many monuments to generations of the Fytton family, one member of which, Mary Fytton, has been, though with scant warrant, identified with the Dark Lady of Shakespeare's sonnets

GAYA. District of India. It is situated in Bihar and Orissa, and has an area of 4,714 sq m Gaya is notable for its many associations with the ancient religion of Buddha Thus at Buddh Gaya is the great temple of that name, which dates back to 513 B C , whilst the Barabar caves, 16 m. N. of the town of Gaya, are regarded as among the oldest existing Buddhist monuments. The dist is well irrigated, and produces rice, wheat, pulses, and oil seeds. There are a number of small industries, including the manufacture of carpets. Mica is found in the S.W. Pop 2,153,000.

GAYA. Town of India It lies in the Gaya dist. of Bihar and Orissa, 57 m. S of Patna, and has a station on the East Indian Rly. It is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus, and has a large

number of temples and other antiquities, the most important of which is the temple of Vishnupada. Silk and cotton goods are manufactured Pop 67,562

GAYTON. Village of Norfolk It is 7½ m. E of King's Lynn, on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly (Gayton Road station). Pop 696.

GAZA. Town of Palestine It stands near the coast, about 42 m. S.W. of Jaffa. Cloth weaving is the only industry. There is an aerodrome, with weekly services to Iraq and Egypt In Biblical times it was one of the five chief cities of the Philistines. In 332 B C. it was captured by Alexander the Great, and afterwards figured in the chronicles of Maccabees and Moslems, Crusaders and Turks. Napoleon took it in 1799 Near Gaza there were several battles between the British and the Turks during the Great War.

Excavations in 1933 at Tell El Ajjul, near by, revealed remains of an important city of the shepherd kings The inhabitants had abandoned it about 2200 B C , presumably owing to malaria, and had then founded Gaza Pop. (1931) 17,069.

GAZALAND. Territory of Portuguese E Africa Lying on the border of S E Rhodesia and extending S to Lourenço Marques on the coast, it occupies the valley of the lower Limpopo, a densely populated area of some 29,000 sq m Watered also by the Sabi river, and having as well an abundant rainfall, it is extensively cultivated, in many areas by Europeans, and yields good crops of sugar cane, rice, and maize Large numbers of natives are recruited annually from this district for labour in the Transvaal mines further S

GAZELLE PENINSULA. Promontory on the island of New Britain, British New Guinea This island is the largest of the group known as the Bismarck Archipelago, and lies in lat 5° S and long 150° E. The peninsula forms the N E corner of the island, and is, with the land to the W. of Henry Reid Bay, the chief centre of cultivation on the island, which is otherwise undeveloped Over 60,000 acres are under cultivation, producing coffee, cocoa, and copra.

GDYNIA. Seaport of Poland It stands about 12 m. N. of Danzig, on the gulf of Danzig, and is connected by canal with the river Vistula It was founded in 1920, in order to provide Poland, then at war with the Soviet republic, with a port, as Danzig was not in their possession. The chief exports include sugar, dairy produce, coal, and timber Pop. (1931) 30,210

GEANT, AIGUILLE DU (giant's needle). Mountain of the Pennine Alps, France In the department of Savoie, it is about 5 m N.E. of Mont Blanc, and has an altitude of 13,170 ft. It is crowned by a statue of the Madonna. The steep ascent from Chamonix over the Col (pass) du Géant (11,057 ft) leads to Courmayeur, in Italy.

GEBWEILER. Variant spelling of the name of the town of France better known as Guebwiller (q v)

GEDDINGTON. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 3 m N E of Kettering, on the L M S. Rly , and has an Eleanor cross, commemorating it as one of the resting places of the body of Queen Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, on the way from Harby to Westminster (1290). Here also are a 14th cent bridge and a church embodying Saxon remains Pop 958.

GEDLING. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 3 m N.E. of Nottingham, on the L N E. Rly , and has an interesting church Collieries have been opened in the neighbourhood Pop. 1,869.

GEDNEY. Village of Lincolnshire It is 3½ m. E. of Holbeach, on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly. Pop. 1,985

GEELONG. City and seaport of Victoria, Australia. Near the head of Geelong harbour, 45 m. by rail S.W. of Melbourne, it is the port for the products of the western plains, and has some manufacturing industries. Pop 42,300

GEELVINK BAY. Inlet on the N.W. coast of Papua. Lying between Cape Mamori and Cape D'Urville, it penetrates 120 m. inland, and is 150 m. wide at its entrance. It contains several islands, the chief being the Schouten Islands and Jobi. There is a considerable amount of pearl-fishing in the bay

GEESTEMUNDE. Seaport of Prussia. Situated on the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste, 35 m. N N.W of Bremen, it has a fine harbour, consisting of two enormous basins, with dry docks, and able to accommodate the largest vessels It is a fishing port Pop 29,500.

GEFLE. Alternative spelling of the name of the Swedish town of Gävle (q v)

GEFLEBORG. Alternative name of the Swedish government of Gavleborg (q v.)

GEISLINGEN. Town of Germany In Wurttemberg, it is 38 m by rail E S E of Stuttgart The chief industries include the manufacture of machinery and glass, and there is a considerable trade in carved wood and ivory Pop 13,762

GELA. Alternative name for one of the islands of the British Solomon Islands, better known as Guadalcanar (q v.)

GELDERLAND. Province of the Netherlands. Bounded N W. by the Zuider Zee and S E. by Prussia, it is watered chiefly by the lower Rhine, Waal, and Yssel, while the Meuse forms the S boundary. It has an area of 1,941 sq m. The good pasturage supports large numbers of cattle Small estates predominate in the agricultural districts. The capital is Arnhem In 1513 Gelderland passed to the emperor Charles V, and became one of the United Provinces in 1578 In 1814 it became part of the kingdom of the Netherlands Pop (1930) 729,856.

GELDESTON. Village of Norfolk. It is 2½ m. N W. of Beccles, on the L N E. Rly.

GELDIE BURN. Streamlet of Aberdeenshire It rises near the meeting point of the counties of Aberdeen, Perth, and Inverness, and flows 8½ m. N E , to join the river Dee 3 m above Linn of Dee Abergeldie Castle, a royal residence, is near the Dee, close to its junction with the Geldie Burn

GELLIVARA. Town of Sweden. It is 116 m. by rail N W of Lulea, and there is also railway connexion with Narvik, at the mouth of the Ofoten fiord, on the W. coast of Norway It owes its importance to the extensive iron mines of Malmberg, a hill 2,025 ft. high, with a mining village The town itself is substantially built, and possesses an old Lapp chapel and an ancient cemetery Pop. 12,000.

GELLYGAER. Urban district of Glamorganshire It is 14 m N. of Cardiff, on the Monmouthshire boundary, and is a colliery centre. Its Norman church of S Cadocus was restored in 1867. Gellygaer is near the site of a Roman hill-fort. Pop (1931) 41,042.

GELNHAUSEN. Town of Prussia In Hesse-Nassau, it is situated on the Kinzig, a tributary of the Main, 14 m E N.E of Hanau. It has had a distinguished past, having been made an imperial town in 1169 On an island in the Kinzig are the ruins of a castle built by Barbarossa. There is a notable church, the Marien Kirche, dating from the 13th century. The town carries on a variety of industries, including the manufacture of rubber goods, tobacco, and wine. Pop. 5,000

GELNICA. Town of Czechoslovakia. Formerly known as Golniczbánya, it is situated in the highlands, 5 m. by rly , on a branch line from the main line through the Carpathian valleys from Košice to Bratislava (Pressburg). It has iron and copper mines, and ironworks. Pop. 4,000.

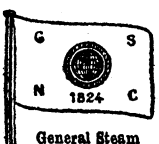
GELSENKIRCHEN. City of Prussia. In Westphalia, it lies in the heart of an industrial

district, 6 m. N.W. of Bochum, and 5 m. N. of Essen, on the Rhine-Herne canal. It derives much of its prosperity from its coal mines. Other important industries are iron and steel works, the manufacture of machinery, and chemical and brickworks. It also carries on a trade in grain, wood and cattle, much of the traffic passing through the canal to the Rhine. Gelsenkirchen, which has absorbed many neighbouring localities, became a city in 1875. Pop. 330,186.

GEMMI. Pass or mule track over the Bernese Alps, Switzerland. It communicates between Kandersteg, on the N. side, and Leukerbad, in the canton of Valais, and reaches a height of 7,640 ft. The track passes the Dauben See, and is sometimes called the Daube Pass.

GENCK. Town of Belgium. It is about 8 m. N.E. of Hasselt, on the railway from Hasselt to Maeseyck. A popular summer resort, it is frequented by painters. Pop. (1930) 28,918.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. British steamship company. It has mail, passenger, and cargo services from London, Leith, and Hull to Bordeaux, Oporto, Brussels, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Ostend, Dunkirk, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Messina, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Syracuse, and other European ports. Its ships also call at Yarmouth and other ports on the east coast of England, and there is a summer service from London to Southend, Margate, and Ramsgate. Most of the vessels are named after birds, e.g., Golden Eagle. The head offices are at 15, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3.



General Steam Navigation Co. flag

GENEROSO. Peak of Switzerland. It rises from the S.E. end of Lake Lugano, near the Italian frontier, to a height of 5,590 ft., and is ascended by a rack and pinion rly. from Capolago. There is an hotel on a terrace, at a height of 4,960 ft., and another on the Kulm, 5,295 ft.

GENESEE (pleasant valley). River of the U.S.A. Rising in the N. of Pennsylvania, it flows N. through New York state, and enters Lake Ontario 7 m. below Rochester. About 140 m. long, it is remarkable for its falls at Portage and at Rochester, which provide water power.

GENEVA. Lake between Switzerland and France. Called by the French, Léman, its length is 45 m., its maximum width is 10 m., and where narrowest, 2 m. The area is 225 sq. m. Most of the S. shore belongs to the department of Haute-Savoie, France. The surface is 1,220 ft. above sea level, the depth varying between 240 ft. and 1,094 ft. It is an expansion of the Rhône.

GENEVA. Canton of Switzerland. In the extreme W. of the country, and covering an area of 108 sq. m., it is surrounded by French territory with the exception of a small strip where it adjoins the canton of Vaud. The river Rhône flows through it from Lake Geneva, at the S.W. end of which it emerges and receives the river Arve. The surface is fairly level and is mostly covered by market gardens, vineyards, and orchards. Next to Basel, it is the most densely populated of the Swiss cantons. The majority of the inhabitants are French-speaking, and about half are Protestants and half Roman Catholics. The capital is Geneva. Pop. (1930) 171,366.

GENEVA (Fr. Genève; Ger. Genf). City of Switzerland. It stands at the S.W. extremity of the lake of Geneva, near the confluence of the Arve with the Rhône, 40 m. N.E. of Chambery, and only a few miles from the French frontier. The old part of the city, which is also the commercial centre, lies on the left bank of the Rhône, which divides the city into two portions connected by bridges.


Geneva arms

Geneva is a famous religious, scientific, and literary centre. The Protestant cathedral, founded in the 10th century and consecrated in the 11th, was rebuilt in the 12th and 13th centuries and enlarged in the 18th. The adjoining Gothic chapel of the Maccabees was built in 1406 and restored in 1874–88. The town hall dates from the 16th century; another building is the Reformation Hall. The academy, founded by Calvin in 1559, has a fine library. The university buildings are modern. There are manufactures of watches, clocks, and motor cars, and the city has a broadcasting station.

Geneva, which in 1815 joined the Swiss Confederation, is the seat of the League of Nations. Its headquarters are in the building formerly the Hotel National, but a new palace is being built for it in Ariana Park. To meet the cost of the library £400,000 has been given by J. D. Rockefeller, Jr. The International Labour Office occupies a fine building near the Parc Mon Repos. Geneva is also the headquarters of the International Red Cross. Pop. (1930) 142,812.

The Geneva Convention is an international agreement signed at Geneva in 1906, having for



Geneva. Plan of the city and harbour on the lake of Geneva

its object the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded in war. As a compliment to Switzerland, the heraldic emblem of a red cross on a white ground, formed by reversing the federal colours, was adopted as the distinctive sign of the medical service of all armies.

GENEVA. City of New York State, U.S.A. Situated at the foot of Seneca Lake, 50 m. S.E. of Rochester, it is served by the New York Central Rly. and the Seneca and Cayuga canal. Nursery



Geneva. Palais des Nations, headquarters of the League of Nations

gardening is carried on, and there is an agricultural experimental station. Motors, boilers, wagons, optical requisites, cutlery, and stoves are manufactured. Settled in 1788, it was chartered in 1898. Pop. (1930) 16,053.

GENOA, GULF OF. Extension of the Ligurian Sea, Italy. From Aneglia in the W. to Spezia in the E. the entrance is 88 m. across, and the gulf penetrates inland to a depth of 32 m. The coastal strip is divided between the Riviera di Ponente on the W. and the Riviera di Levante on the E.

GENOA. Province of Italy. Curving round the gulf of Genoa and protected by mountains, its coastal tract, called the Riviera, is a famous winter resort. Fertile and intensively cultivated, its area is 682 sq. m. The capital is Genoa. Pop. 831,025.

GENOA (Ital. Génova). City and seaport of Italy. It stands at the head of the gulf of Genoa, 74 m. S.E. of Turin. The walls, erected in 1626-32, nearly 12 m. in circuit, are pierced by eight gates. The old city has short, narrow, dark streets; the modern quarters have broad, straight thoroughfares and fine parks and squares, while suburbs stretch for miles on each side. The cathedral, founded in 985, and rebuilt early in the 12th century, has since been much altered. There are many other old churches in the city which date from the 11th to the 15th centuries. Among the Renaissance palaces are the municipal headquarters, the Doria, Rosso, Bianco, Durazzo-Pallavicini, the Balbi-Senarega, and the old palace of the doges.

The city, which is the seat of an archbishop, has a university, a public library, an academy of fine arts, a handsome theatre, and a Verdi institut of music. The cemetery is remarkable for it wealth of sepulchral monuments. The har bour, which covers about 600 acres, can accommodate the largest vessels, and has a minimum depth of 30 ft. It has two dry docks, a graving dock, and a floating dry dock. The city has a large emigrant traffic with S. America, and a general passenger and goods service with America and the East. There is a large export trade, and number of manufactures in the city The industries include cabinet mak ing, and the manufacture of moto cars, and silk. The city is famed fo filigree work, lace and embroidery There is a broadcasting station.

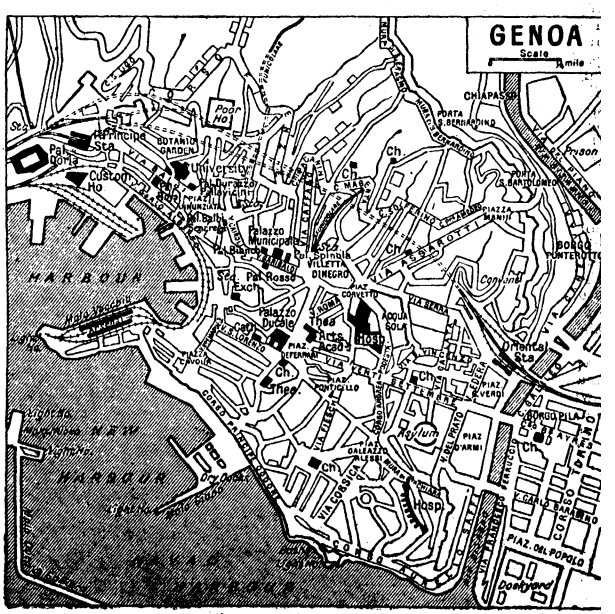


Genoa city arm

An independent city in the 11t century or earlier, Genoa began abou that time to take neighbouring town and districts under its protection It prospered greatly, and from abou 1300 to 1500 its merchants share with the Venetians the lucrativ trade between Europe and Asia. After havin been subject to France for over a century it recovered its independence in 1528 and fro then until 1792 was a republic governed by ruler called the doge. In 1815 it was given t the king of Sardinia, and with Sardinia wa included later in the kingdom of Italy. Pop (1931) 607,650.

GENSAN. Alternative name for the town an seaport of Korea also known as Wonsan (q.v.).

GENTILLY. Town of France. It stands on th river Bièvre, between Paris, of which it is virtuall a suburb, and Sceaux, 4 m. S. of the city. Ther are quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 10,500.


GENOA
Scale
Mile
HARBOUR
Palazzo Ducale
Palazzo Municipale
Palazzo Rosso
Palazzo Bianco
Palazzo Doria
Cathedral
University
Theatre
Theatre
Theatre
Hosp.
Hosp.
Lighthouse
Lighthouse
Dry Dock
Dry Dock
Graving Dock
Graving Dock
Custom Ho
Custom Ho
Post Ho
Post Ho
Pal. Doria
Pal. Rosso
Pal. Bianco
Pal. Balbi
Pal. Durazzo
Pal. Municipale
Pal. Ducale
Pal. Reale
Pal. Spinola
Pal. Carrega
Pal. Cambiaso
Pal. Serra
Pal. Parliament
Pal. Justice
Pal. Finance
Pal. Marina
Pal. Ferrero
Pal. Durazzo
Pal. Balbi

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL. Society for the promotion of exploration and discovery and the improvement of geographical teaching in universities and schools. Formed in 1830, it has a house at Lowther Lodge, Kensington Gore, S.W. The map room and museum at Lowther Lodge are open to the public. The Geographical Journal, the organ of the Society, is issued monthly.

GEOGRAPHY. Geographical study begins with topography, the accurate description of all parts of the earth, the people who live there, the lives they lead, the kinds of plants, animals, minerals found there; and early in the 19th century the number of topographical facts was so huge that geographers began to compare and classify them in order to reduce the content of geography to manageable dimensions. These processes have resulted in an assumption that the earth comprises a series of definite regions which are so much alike that a clear conception of one specimen of a region suffices for the understanding of the similar areas elsewhere.

The standard illustrative region is the area bordering the Mediterranean, which has warm, wet winters, and hot, dry summers, a characteristic natural vegetation, cultivated crops of a definite type. A knowledge of the shorelands of the Mediterranean Sea implies also a knowledge of California, parts of Chile, the Cape of Good Hope district, and the South of Australia, all of which are Mediterranean regions in this sense. The regional conception, however, is insufficient beyond a certain point, for it implies no relation between the configuration of the land, the occurrence of useful minerals, or, most important of all, the character and distribution of the population. Within limits, however, the regional conception simplifies the geographical story.

During the centuries of exploration geographers were also concerned with the earth as a whole, with the physical forces which influence men's lives, with the scientific classification of all forms of life, including man, and with the history of human development. They have always been interested in the physical sciences, astronomy, geology, meteorology, and biology, and in the human sciences, ethnology, sociology, economics. Since these sciences steadily developed their special knowledge of one aspect of the universe, geographers used their conclusions as a basis for the explanation of many of the observed facts of topography.

Modern geography therefore includes, primarily, a certain amount of gazetteer information, and secondarily, the application of certain scientific conclusions to human activities; it is the study of the earth as the home of man, of man's place in nature, and man and his work. But although the geographer is indebted to other scientific studies, he does not make scientific data a portion of the content of geography until he has applied them to the life of man. From astronomy he borrows facts about the earth as a planet to explain the consequences for man of the daily march of the sun in the sky and the rhythmic swing of the tides in the oceans. From geology he borrows facts about the continents which preceded those now in existence, in order to explain the existing land forms.

GEOK TEPE. Village of Russia (U.S.S.R.) In the Turcoman republic, it is 28 m. W. of Ashkhabad, on the Transcaspian Rly. It is noted for its fortress, an immensely strong building erected by the Turcomans, which in 1880 was stormed by the Russians.

GEORGE. Lake of Uganda, Central Africa. Lying N.E. of Lake Edward, with which it is connected by a narrow channel, it is the source of the Katonga river which empties into Lake Victoria.

GEORGE. Salt lake of New South Wales. It is 25 m. S.W. of Goulburn, and the same distance N.E. of Canberra. Although it usually measures 25 m. by 8 m., it is sometimes nearly dry, being an isolated basin with no outlet.

GEORGE. Lake of New York state, U.S.A. Situated in the E. part of the state, it stretches N.E. to S.W. for 35 m., and has a breadth varying from 1 m. to 3 m. Picturesquely located among the foothills of the Adirondacks, and dotted with charming islands, it is one of the most beautiful lakes of the U.S.A. The battle of Lake George (1755) is commemorated by the Fort George battle park, a state reservation.

GEORGE TOWN. Seaport of the Straits Settlements. The capital of Penang, it stands on the N.E. shore of the island, and has a fine harbour. The chief exports include rice, sugar, pepper, and tin. Pop. 101,182.

GEORGETOWN. Town of Ontario, Canada. On the C.N. Rlys., 29 m. W. of Toronto, it is a railway junction, and produces paper, boots and shoes, lumber, and gloves. Pop. (1931) 2,288.

GEORGETOWN. Seaport and capital of British Guiana. Near the mouth of the river Demerara, the city is sometimes called Demerara, but was formerly known as Stabroek. It lies below the level of high water, which is kept out by a sea-wall called the Ring. The buildings include the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, government buildings, several colleges and hospitals, botanical gardens, museum, library, and an asylum. The exports comprise coffee, sugar, cocoa, rum, gold, and balata. There is a wireless station, and the city is lit by electricity. Pop. (1930) 57,921.

GEORGETOWN. Part of the city of Washington, U.S.A. It stands on the Potomac river, at the head of navigation, and is about 2 m. N.W. of the Capitol. It is the seat of Georgetown University, and of several colleges. There are a number of industrial plants, including flour mills. Down to 1871 it was a separate city, but in that year it was incorporated in the district of Columbia becoming a part of the city of Washington seven years later.

GEORGETOWN. City and port of entry of S. Carolina, U.S.A. Situated on Winyah Bay, 60 m. by rail N.E. of Charlestown, it is the port for the farm products of the fertile district drained by the Peedee river and its tributaries. Lafayette landed here on his first visit to the States. There are machine shops, bottling and canning factories, and sawmills. It was chartered in 1892. Pop. (1930) 5,082.

GEORGIA, GULF OF. Inlet of the N. Pacific Ocean. It divides Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Columbia. Its N. extension, Queen Charlotte Sound, connects with the Pacific, while its S. continuation leads to Juan de Fuca Strait and Puget Sound. Its length is about 250 m., its breadth 29 m. It is comparatively deep, having soundings over 1,000 ft.

GEORGIA. Republic of the Caucasus (U.S.S.R.) Bounded N. by the Caucasus Mts., E. by the Dagestan and Azerbaijan republics, S. by the Armenian republic, and W. by the Black Sea, it includes the small republics of Abkhasia and Adjaristan and the autonomous region of S. Ossetia. Tiflis is the capital. Other important towns are Batum, Sukhum, Kutais, and Poti. The area is 26,381 sq.m.

Georgia comprises the rich and sheltered land along the rivers Rion and Kura and the highlands N. and S. that enclose the valley. Wheat, maize, barley, cotton, and tobacco are grown, and cattle are reared. The vine flourishes, fruit abounds, and silk is extensively produced. Valuable timber is grown in the forests. There are rich manganese and coal deposits and mineral springs. Oil is found. A railway runs from



Georgia. Map of the socialist soviet republic in the region of the Caucasus established in 1921

Batum to Baku with branches to Poti and other centres. A line is also being constructed from Akhal-Senaki to Sukhum and Tuapse. Irrigation is practised, and the republic contains several large electrical stations.

After keeping its independence for 2,000 years the kingdom of Georgia was annexed by Russia in 1801. In 1918 it became an independent republic, but in 1921 a Soviet government was set up, and in the following year Georgia, together with Armenia and Azerbaijan was formed into the Trans-Caucasian socialist federated soviet republic. Pop. (1931) 2,883,200.

GEORGIA. State of the U.S.A. One of the South Atlantic group, it is bounded by Tennessee and N. Carolina on the N., by S. Carolina and the Atlantic on the E., by Flordia on the S., and by Alabama on the W. Its area is 59,265 sq. m., and it consists of three natural divisions, the N.W. mountainous district of Upper Georgia, a broad plateau, and the swampy region of Lower Georgia. The chief rivers are the Savannah, Oemulgee, Oconee, Flint, and Chattahoochee, navigable for a large part of their course, and there are numerous other smaller streams. Agriculture is very important, and until 1931 it was the second largest cotton-producing state. Corn, rice, tobacco, and sugar cane are widely grown, and lumber is cut for naval stores. There are important deposits of coal, iron, manganese, gold, and silver, not yet highly developed. There are over 7,000 m. of steam and electric railway. The capital and chief city is Atalanta, and Savannah is the principal port. Other large towns are Augusta, Columbus, and Macon.

One of the original 13 states of the American Union, Georgia was named after George II. It was founded in 1733 by General James Oglethorpe as an asylum for poor debtors from England and for Protestant refugees from Europe. It is governed by a Senate of 51 members and a House of Representatives of 207 members, and is represented in Congress by two Senators and 12 Representatives. Pop. (1930) 2,908,506 of whom 1,071,125 are negroes.

GEORGIAN BAY. Opening of Lake Huron. The N.E. arm of the lake, it is almost cut off from the main waters by a peninsula which is part of Ontario, and Grand Manitoulin Island, the opening between the two being about 30 m. wide. It is about 120 m. long and 50 m. broad. A canal has been suggested to join Georgian Bay with the St. Lawrence at Montreal. It will be 450 m. long, 200 ft. wide, and 22 ft. deep, with 23 locks to regulate the water, and will take vessels of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons. By using the Back River, an arm of the St. Lawrence, the Lake of the Two Mountains, the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing, which will be its central point, and the French river, it will only be necessary to construct about 30 m. of actual canal, although parts of the existing waterways will need deepening. The canal, which will be wholly in British territory, will bring the Canadian Lake wheat ports 800 m. nearer to Liverpool.

GERA. Town of Germany. In Thuringia it stands on the White Elster, 35 m. S.W. of Leipzig. The chief buildings are the town hall, a restored 16th century building standing on the market place, a modern theatre, and a museum; S. John's is the chief of several churches. On the Hainberg, opposite the town, is a castle, the residence of the princes of Reuss. The town is an old one, but most of its buildings are modern. Textiles are manufactured. Pop. 81,402.

GERACE. City of Italy. It stands on the slope of a mountain, at an elevation of 1,570 ft., 4 m. from the sea, 58 m. by rail N.E. of Reggio.



Georgian Bay. Map showing the projected canal that will bring the Canadian wheat ports nearer Liverpool

t has a restored cathedral, with Romanesque emains, wrecked by an earthquake in 1783. The ruins of Locri, founded in the 7th century .C., lie nearer the coast, and near the old Torre di Gerace, were discovered ruins of an Ionic temple. n the vicinity are sulphur springs and iron and oal mines, while the district is noted for its vine called Lacrima di Gerace. Pop 11,000

GERALDTON Port of Western Australia t stands on Champion Bay, and is the chief own N of Perth, from which, by rail, it is 270 m. istant, N by W It is also the terminus of a ailway which penetrates inland for 600 m, erving the Yalgoo, Mt Magnet, Cue, and Nanine goldfields. Exports comprise not only old, silver, and lead, but also wool and sandalwood Pop (1931) 4,627.

GERARDMER. Town and pleasure resort of rance It is 18 m S of St. Dié and stands near he lake of the same name, high among the ountains. In the market place is an enormous ime tree, 300 years old. There are baths and hydropathic establishment in the town, while ramways run to various beauty spots in the eighbourhood. It has some manufactures, and its cheeses are famous Pop 4,000

GERASA. Ancient city of Palestine. It is epresented by the modern Jerash (q v.).

GERIZIM. Ancient name for the hill of alestine, now known as Jebel et-Tur (q v).

GERLSDORFER. Mountain peak of Czechoslovakia In the Hohen Tatra range in the W W. Carpathians, it is the highest peak of the ange (8,737 ft)

GERMANTOWN. Former borough of Pennylvania, U S A In 1854 it became a part f Philadelphia. A residential district, about m N of the central point of the city, it contains everal historical houses, and is notable as the ite of the first paper mill erected in the U S.A., nd for the publication of the first American dition of the Bible. Settled in 1683 by thirteen amilies from Crefeld in Germany, it became a orough in 1689 In 1789 an attempt was made o fix the capital of the United States at Germanown, and it was actually the capital in 1793, owing to an outbreak of yellow fever in Philadelphia It became part of Philadelphia in 1854.

At the battle of Germantown, Oct 4, 1777, a British force successfully defended the town gainst Washington's troops

GERMANY. Country of Europe It occupies position on the great plain of central Europe,



German Republic arms

and extends in the south and west to parts of the Alpine forelands. Berlin is the capital and much the largest city. There are about 50 other places with populations in excess of 100,000. Those with over 200,000 inhabitants are Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Leipzig, Essen, Dresden, Breslau, Frankfort-on-Main, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Hanover, Duisburg-Hamborn, Wuppental, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Chemnitz, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Magdeburg, Bremen, Konigsberg, Stettin, Mannheim, Altona, and Kiel. Hamburg is the largest seaport, others are Bremen, Lübeck, Stettin, Elbing, and Kiel. Friedrichshafen is a lake port Politically Germany is a federal republic called the Reich, and a member of the League of Nations. Its area is 181,723 sq m. Pop (1930) 63,180,000

TOPOGRAPHY Germany's frontiers are mainly land ones, the longest being the one that divides it from Poland, it also borders on Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia Its sea frontier of 1,200 m is mainly on the Baltic, but it has a short coastline on the North Sea East Prussia is divided by Poland from the rest of the country. The greater part of Germany is flat, although in the centre and south there are several systems of hills The most northerly range is the Harz, consisting of pretty valleys and wooded heights, of much the same character are the Black Forest and the Bavarian highlands The Swabian and Franconian Jura are less attractive Other hilly regions are the one between the rivers Main and Neckar, the Spessart range N of the Main, which connects with the Vogelsberg and then with the Taunus, famous for its spas The Thuringian Alps extend for about 150 m and there are several hilly districts in Saxony, forming, on account of their beauty, the so-called Saxon Switzerland The highest points are in or near the Bavarian border, one reaching to 9,710 ft., and there are many between 4,000 and 8,000 ft.

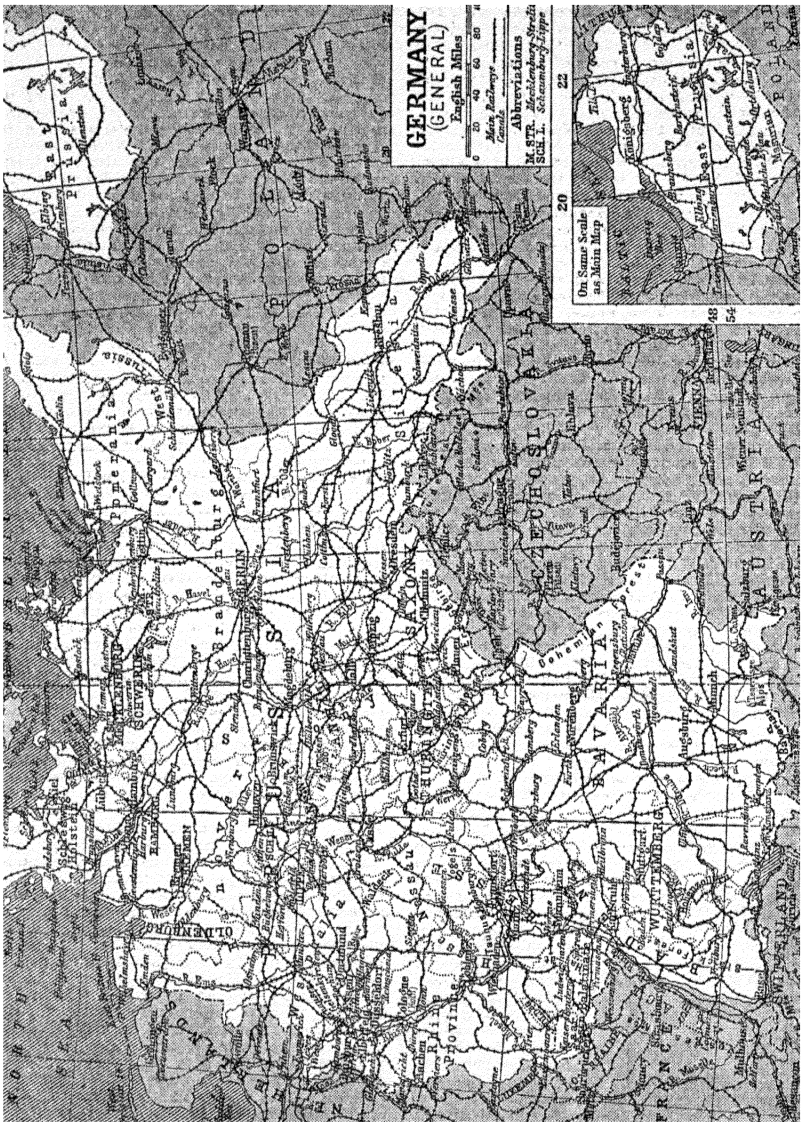
The rivers in order of importance are the Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Vistula, and Oder, but there are many others including the Main Spree, Mulde, Aller, and Havel The Danube flows through the south of the country in which it has many tributaries, Inn, Lech, and others There are many lakes The largest is the lake of Constance (Bodensee) on which is Friedrichshafen. In Bavaria are the Tegernsee, Konigsee, Schleiersee and others, much visited by pleasure seekers.

GOVERNMENT. The federation consists of 17 states, each a republic in itself Much the largest is Prussia which covers more than half the land and has more than half its inhabitants Bavaria is the next largest The others in order of size are Wurttemberg, Baden, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Thuringia, Hesse, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Anhalt, Lippe, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. The Saar district, although part of the Reich, is governed for a term of years by an international commission under the League of Nations

At the head of the republic is a president elected by all citizens over 20 years old for a period of seven years There is a cabinet, the members of which are appointed by him and a legislature of two houses The upper house consists of 66 members who represent the several states. The lower house, called the Reichstag, is elected for four years, or until a dissolution, by all adults. The system of proportional representation is employed and there is roughly one deputy to every 60,000 voters The referendum is used

Germany has an army about 100,000 strong, and a navy. Enlistment is voluntary, compulsory service being forbidden by treaty Restrictions are also placed upon fortresses, battleships and aircraft About two-thirds of the people are Lutherans, but there is no state church and about 20,000,000 are Roman Catholics There is a uniform system of justice throughout the country. It culminates in the court of appeal at Leipzig, which has 96 judges; upon this tribunal falls the duty of interpreting the constitution, which was accepted by a national assembly that met at Weimar on July 31, 1919

TRADE AND FINANCE Germany produces a vast quantity of cereal crops—wheat, rye, barley, and oats—and a large number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared. The vine is grown in the warmer regions Potatoes and beet for sugar occupy many acres Over one-quarter of the land is covered with forest, and the forest products are of considerable value The country is rich in minerals, especially coal, iron ore, potash, and copper. The fisheries are valuable The great manufacturing areas are Westphalia and Silesia, in both of which are large coalfields. There is also an industrial centre in Saxony, notable chiefly for its production of textiles; and others in the lower Rhineland, the Ruhr valley, and Berlin and its environs. Germany has an excellent system of railways, the property



of the state. A good deal of traffic is carried by canals, and there are many air routes.

In 1924, following a serious fall in the value of the mark, the currency was established on a gold basis, the unit being the Reichsmark. Its normal value is just under a shilling. There is a state bank, the Reichsbank, that issues notes. The metric system of weights and measures is employed throughout the country.

HISTORY. German nationhood began early in the 9th century with the downfall of the empire of Charlemagne, but the empire was restored by Otto the Great in 962, and Germany, under some 300 petty rulers, was its most important unit till its dissolution in 1806. Then, under French influence, was founded the Confederation of the Rhine, succeeded in 1815 by the N. German Confederation of 35 states, with a diet at Frankfort, and Prussia at its head. The struggle for power between Austria and Prussia ended in 1866 with Prussia's victory at Sadowa. In 1870–71 the Franco-Prussian war led to the constitution of the German empire with the king of Prussia as emperor. Under this commerce developed, colonies were acquired, and an alliance (the Triple Alliance) between Germany, Austria, and Italy

came into being, but this broke down just before the Great War in which Germany suffered enormous losses, and in the end sued for peace. By the treaty of 1919 she lost certain portions of the country and all her colonies and agreed to pay a huge sum as reparation for the damage done by her troops

The lands lost in 1919 were Alsace-Lorraine, returned to France, the greater part of West Prussia, Posen and parts of East Prussia and Upper Silesia went to Poland and another part of Silesia to Czechoslovakia Danzig was made a free city Part of Schleswig was returned to Denmark, and Eupen and Malmedy were given to Belgium. Altogether Germany lost 27,000 sq m. and about 6,500,000 people Outside Europe, Germany's lost colonies were German East Africa, now Tanganyika territory, German West Africa, consisting of Cameroons and Togoland, and German South-West Africa In the Pacific Ocean the losses were that part of New Guinea called Kaiser Wilhelm Land, the Bismarck archipelago, the Solomon, Caroline and Marshall Islands and other groups

The federal republic, created as a result of the Great War, was faced at once with serious difficulties. Risings broke out, the mark dropped in value to nothing, reparations payments were not maintained, and French troops occupied the Ruhr district. A better time began in 1923 when the Centre party, then led by Stresemann, formed a ministry in succession to the Socialists. They restored the currency, accepted the Dawes plan, signed the pact of Locarno and entered the League of Nations. Stresemann's policy was followed by his successors, especially Dr Bruning, who was chancellor 1930–32, but the economic crisis was too strong for them, and in 1932 there was again serious trouble. The party called Nazi, led by Adolf Hitler, had become very powerful, and polled a great number of votes at the presidential and general elections of 1932 In 1933 Hitler, after another general election, was appointed chancellor Having formed a cabinet he secured from the president power making him virtually a dictator A feature of the new regime was the repressive measures taken against Jews, socialists, and communists

GERMERSHEIM Town of Bavaria It stands at the junction of the Queich with the Rhine, 9 m from Spires The chief buildings are churches and a hospital, and there are some small industries Germersheim was a Roman station, and in the Middle Ages a free city It was then a fortified town with a citadel Pop 6,000

GERMISTON. Town of the Transvaal It is situated some 9 m by rail S E of Johannesburg over 5,000 ft. above sea level An important railway junction and an air port, it contains extensive railway repair sheds and, on its lake, one of the great generating stations of the Victoria Falls Power Co Its chief importance, however, is in the gold refineries. There is a wireless station 2½ m to the S W Pop. (1931) 23,056 (white); 29,020 (coloured)

GERNRODE. Town of Germany In the state of Anhalt, it is 13 m S S.E of Halberstadt Built on the side of the Stubenberg, it possesses a 10th century abbey church Pop 3,500

GEROLSTEIN. Town of Prussia It is in the Rhineland 43 m by rly. N. of Treves Situated at a height of 1,200 ft., it stands on a rocky hillside commanded by the ruins of a castle, built about 1115 Pop 1,500

GERONA. Province of N E Spain. It slopes from the Pyrenees to the Mediterranean and has an area of 2,264 sq m. Traversed by the Barcelona-Perpignan Rly, it is bounded on the N by France, on the S and E. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by Barcelona The chief port is Portbou. Pop (1930) 347,807

GERONA. City of Spain It is 52 m N E. of Barcelona, where the rivers Ter and Onar unite. The cathedral, a fine example of Gothic architecture, has some unique features. There are other old churches, including S. Felix, and remains of the town walls. Pop. 17,700.

GERRARD'S CROSS. District of Buckinghamshire. It is 3 m. S.E of Beaconsfield. Formerly known as Jarret's Cross, and sometimes spelled Gerard's Cross, it is served by the G.W. and L N E Rlys.

GERRESHEIM. Town of Prussia. In the Rhineland, it lies 3 m. E. of Düsseldorf, of which it is a suburb. The parish church dates from the 13th century.

GERS. Department of S W. France. The surface is hilly, especially in the S., and is watered by tributaries of the Garonne, Gers, Baise, Gimone, and other rivers coming down from the Pyrenees The Adour also flows through the department. The area is 2,428 sq. m. Auch is the chief town. Pop. (1931) 193,134.

GERSOPPA. Village of India. It lies in the N. Kanara district of Bombay Presidency The great ruins of Nagarbastikere, the capital of the Jain chiefs of Gersoppa (1409–1610), are about 1½ m to the E. of the village

GERSOPPA FALLS. Cataract of India It is on the R. Sharavati, 18 m E of the village of Gersoppa At this spot the river has a breadth of 230 ft., and the water falls over a cliff 830 ft high in four separate leaps

GETTYSBURG. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A. Situated 70 m N of Washington, it is served by two railway lines, and produces shirts, furniture, bricks, and wrappers It contains two Lutheran colleges. It was the scene of one of the decisive conflicts of the American Civil War, fought July 1–3, 1863, in which the Federals, defeated the Confederates, The casualties were estimated at about 33,000 In the following Nov., when the battlefield was dedicated as a national cemetery, Abraham Lincoln, then president, made the speech which has become immortal. Pop. (1930) 5,584

GEVELSBERG. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it lies 6 m. from Hagen, on the Westphalian coalfield. It is known for its manufactures of cutlery. Pop 20,000

GEYSER (Icelandic, geysir). Hot spring in which the water is forced into the air like a fountain. Geysers are characteristic of volcanic areas, and derive their heat from volcanic sources There are many in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, U.S A One famous geyser is called Old Faithful, because of its regularity, shooting, every 63 minutes, a column of water to a height of nearly 150 ft. Another district famous for its geysers is North Island, New Zealand. After an eruption the water collects in the tube connecting the surface with the interior. The water in the narrow irregular tube is heated probably by contact with hot lava Steam is formed locally in the tube and lifts the water above it, more steam is then formed rapidly This reduces the pressure and the whole is shot into the air.

GEYSERLAND. Popular name for the country surrounding Lake Rotorua, in North Island, New Zealand It is famous for its many hundreds of geysers, its boiling springs, its mud volcanoes, and its fumaroles Although the natural fountains do not rival in height those of Wyoming, the best of them spout from 80 to 100 ft

GEZER. Ancient city of Palestine, whose site is identified with the modern Tell Jezar (q v.).

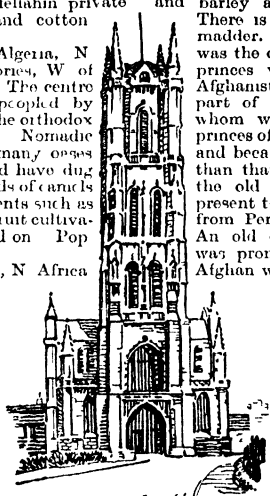
GEZIRA. Division of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated between the Blue and White Nile, with an area of 12,580 sq m., it contains the districts of Abu-Delaig, Kamlin, Managil, Masellemie, Rufaa, and Wad Medani

GHADAMES. Town of Tripolitania, N Africa The Roman Cydamus, it is a caravan halt round the desert oasis of the same name Lying deep in the interior, 300 m S W of Tripoli, it is an important centre for the inland trade, and has a local industry in figs, olives, and dates Pop 7,000

GHARBIYA Province of Lower Egypt Situated in the centre of the Nile delta, between Beheira and Daqahliya, it covers an area of 2,740 sq m , and extends S as far as Zifta, where there is a barrage across the river The region is densely populated, containing several large towns, of which the largest are Tanta and Mahalla el Kubra The natives, mostly fellahin private cultivators, grow rice, maize, and cotton Pop 1,791,985

GHARDAIA. Province of Algeria, N Africa It lies in the S territories, W of Tougourt and E of Am Sfra The centre of the old Mzab region, it is peopled by heretical Berbers, driven there by the orthodox Mahomedans in the 11th century Nomadic but industrious, they live in the many oases scattered through the province and have dug over 3,000 wells to water their herds of camels and goats In the larger settlements such as the capital, also called Ghardaia, fruit cultivation and carpet making are carried on Pop 144,336

GHARDAIA Town of Algeria, N Africa Situated 2,000 ft above sea level, about 310 m S E of Algiers, it stands on a large oasis in the heart of the old Mzab district The capital of the province of the same name, it lies, a walled city, on one of the three routes from Algeria to the Sahara, and is connected by railway with Laghouat Fruit plantations surround the town, and wool and carpet manufactures are carried on within it Pop 12,000



Ghent Gothic cathedral famous for its lofty tower

GHAT Village and oasis of N Africa Situated in the country of the Tuaregs, on the W border of Fezzan, it lies just inside the border of Italian Libya, deep in the interior, almost 600 m S W of Tripoli, and is a caravan halt on the route from the W Sudan It is reputed to be the Rapsa mentioned by Pliny, although tradition states that it was built only two centuries and a half ago Independent until 1875, it was taken by the Turks but later surrendered to Italy Pop 4,000

GHATS. Two mountain ranges of India They are called respectively the E Ghats and the W Ghats, and between them lies the Deccan The E Ghats, a line of small ranges with an average height of 1 500 ft , begin in Orissa, and continue through Ganjam to the Nilgiri plateau, where they join the W Ghats They approach the bay of Bengal in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, but afterwards their course lies inland Several rivers, including the Godavari, Cauvery, and Kistna flow through them The W Ghats, 1,000 m long, with an average height of 3,000 ft , form a sea wall for the W side of the peninsula, the Palghat Gap being the main route through this barrier They join the E Ghats near Cape Comorin The word ghat means path of descent, or more shortly a step

GHAZIABAD Town of India Situated in the Meerut district of the United Provinces, 35 m E of Delhi, it is on the trunk road from Calcutta to Peshawar, and is an important rly junction There is a trade in grain and skins Pop 12,353

GHAZIPUR. District of India It lies in the Benares division of the United Provinces, and has an area of 1,392 sq m The chief rivers are the Ganges, Gogra, Gumti, and Karmnasa The crops include rice, barley, peas, pulses, and sugar cane Sugar refining is the main industry. Pop 832,289

GHAZIPUR. Town of India It stands on the left bank of the Ganges, in the United Provinces about 45 m E of Benares Traditionally founded by a Saiyid chief, Masud, in 1330, it contains the tomb of Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805 There are manufactures of perfume and opium Pop 24,708

GHAZNI. Town of Afghanistan It is 92 m, S W of Kabul, and is of commercial importance Though it is 7,280 ft above sea level, wheat and barley are grown in the neighbourhood. There is a trade in fruit, wool, skins, and madder. In the 10th and 11th centuries it was the capital of the Ghaznevids, a race of princes whose empire included most of Afghanistan and Persia, as well as a large part of India Thus line, the greatest of whom was Mahmud, gave place to the princes of Ghur, one of whom burned Ghazni, and became head of an empire even larger than that of the Ghaznevids The ruins of the old town lie about 3 m N E of the present town, which is on the caravan route from Persia to India by the Gomal Pass. An old castle dominates the town, which was prominent in the fighting in the first Afghan war Pop about 10,000

GHEEL Town of Belgium, Lying about 28 m E of Antwerp, it has the fine Gothic church of S Dymphna, a patroness of the feeble minded, and is chiefly known for its colony for the insane, where a large number of mentally afflicted persons are boarded out among the inhabitants under official supervision Pop 18,000

GHEG. Race of people inhabiting Albania They live chiefly N of the river Shkumbi, and are, for the most part, Roman Catholics

GHELUVELT. Village of Belgium It is in W Flanders, 4 m S E of Ypres on the Ypres-Menin road During the Great War it was the scene of desperate fighting, especially in the first battle of Ypres, Oct 24-31, 1914 Captured by the British in Oct , 1917, it was lost in the spring of 1918, and finally taken at the end of Sept , 1918, in the battle for the Belgian coast

GHENT (Fr Gand) City of Belgium The capital of E Flanders, it lies 31 m N W of Brussels, at the confluence of the Scheldt and Lys A ship canal connects it with Terneuzen on the Scheldt estuary The excellent rail and water communications make it an important trade centre Its cathedral, that was founded about 940, has a 13th century choir and 16th century nave and transepts The panels of its famous altar piece of The Adoration of the Lamb, dispersed in 1816, were brought together again in 1920 The hôtel de ville dates in part from the late 15th century The castle of the counts of Flanders is a typical medieval stronghold The university, founded in 1816, was in 1929 made a centre of Flemish culture



Ghent arms

During the 13th–15th centuries Ghent became one of the greatest marts of W Europe The arts, too, flourished and the Van Eycks made the city a great centre of Flemish painting The first international congress on town planning was held here in 1913. The city was occupied by the

Germans during the Great War on Oct. 12, 1914, and it was in their possession until recaptured by the Belgians, Nov. 11, 1918. The city has cotton and linen manufactures, engineering works, sugar refineries, breweries and tanneries, and trades in timber, phosphates, flax, and cement. Flowers are largely cultivated. Pop. (1930) 169,322.

GHERBA. Island in the gulf of Gabes, Tunisia. Lying off the S.E. coast, 12 m. E.S.E. of Sfax, and S.W. of the island of Kerkena, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, it is 10 m. in length from W. to E., and 5 m. from N. to S.

GHILAN. Province of Persia. Lying between the Elburz Mts. and the Caspian Sea, it has an area of 4,673 sq. m. It is bounded W. by Azerbaijan, S. by Kazvin, and E. by Mazanderan. Though very subject to inundations, its soil is fertile, producing rice, wheat, barley, tobacco, sugar cane, tea, timber, and fruit. Silk is also produced, and is an important article of trade. The chief town is Resht. Pop. about 200,000.

GHILZAI. Tribe of Afghanistan. They inhabit the country between Kandahar and Kabul, and are Pushtu-speaking Moslems, claiming Turkish descent. They rank in military prowess with the dominant Durani, but are distinguished by their commercial enterprise. They furnish the camel caravans of Povindah merchants, who have for centuries traded between India and Russian Turkestan.

GHIOURA. Variant name of the Greek island better known as Gyaro (q.v.).

GHISTELLES. Village of Belgium. In Flanders, it is 11 m. S.S.W. of Bruges, on the Ostend-Thorout rly. During the Great War, from the autumn of 1914 until Oct. 16, 1918, it was in the possession of the Germans, who established an aerodrome here.

GHUR OR **GHORE.** Town of Afghanistan. It lies 120 m. S.E. of Herat, and in the 12th century was the capital of a powerful empire.

GHURIAN. Alternative name for the town of Tripolitania better known as Garian (q.v.).

GHUZZEH. Alternative name for the town of Palestine also known as Gaza (q.v.).

GIADO. Small town of Tripolitania, N. Africa. Lying in a little oasis, in the Jebel highlands, about 85 m. S.W. of Tripoli, it is one of the halts on the caravan route from the W. Sudan.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY. Promontory of co. Antrim, N. Ireland. It consists of some 40,000 closely packed polygonal pillars of basalt, chiefly pentagonal and hexagonal. The causeway is 2½ m. N.E. of Bushmills, and is divided into three natural platforms, the Little Causeway, Middle or Honeycomb Causeway, and Grand Causeway. The pillars have a diameter of from 15 to 20 ins., each consisting of several perfectly fitting joints, concave and convex at the extremities. The formation is generally ascribed to the cooling and cracking of lava. On the neighbouring cliffs are the Wishing Chair, Lady's Fan, Giant's Loom, and Giant's Organ, presenting the appearance of organ pipes.

GIANT'S HILL. Eminence of Dorset. It is the local name for Trendle Hill, near Cerne Abbas, which has a gigantic figure, with a club in its hand, and 185 ft. high, cut on its side.

GIANT'S RING. Prehistoric monument of co. Down, N. Ireland. Situated 4 m. S. of Belfast, it consists of a circular vallum measuring one-third of a mile in circumference, and averaging 15 ft. in height. Almost in the centre of the flat enclosure is a cromlech, or Druids' altar. The ancient name of this monument, and all traditions relating to it, are lost.

GIARRE. Town of Sicily. It stands on the E. slope of Mt. Etna, 8 m. N. of Acireale, and 40 m. by rail S.W. of Messina, a junction for the rly. running W. One mile E. of the town is Riposto, its port, whence it exports the wine for which it is celebrated. Pop. 20,000.

GIAVENO. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Sangone, at an altitude of 1,660 ft., 17 m. by railway W.S.W. of Turin, with which it is also connected by tramway. It has cotton and jute spinning mills and paper factories, and there is trade in coal, wood, fruit, mushrooms, potatoes, and wine. Pop. 12,000.

GIBARA. City and port of Cuba. It is 80 m. N.W. of Santiago de Cuba, with which it has railway connexion, and is the port for Holguin. It has a sheltered harbour protected by an old fort, and serves a large district producing maize, sugar, coconuts, tobacco, coffee, and timber. It is the centre for the banana trade with the U.S.A. An old settlement, its commercial importance dates from its opening as a port in 1827. Pop. 6,175.

GIBEAH (Heb., hill). Town of ancient Palestine. It stood a little N. of Jerusalem, and was the home of Saul. The site is now marked by an artificial mound.

GIBEON. Township of the S.W. Africa Protectorate. Situated in the valley of the Great Fish river, 109 m. S. of Windhoek, and a few miles from the main North-South Rly., it is the centre of an agricultural district. In the neighbourhood to the E. are several artesian wells yielding 400,000 gallons daily. Pop. 5,107, of whom 1,305 are whites.

GIBEON. Ancient town of Palestine. Once belonging to the Hivites, it stood 5 m. N.W. of Jerusalem, and is now represented by the small village of El-Jib.



Gibraltar, Strait of. Channel that separates Europe from Africa

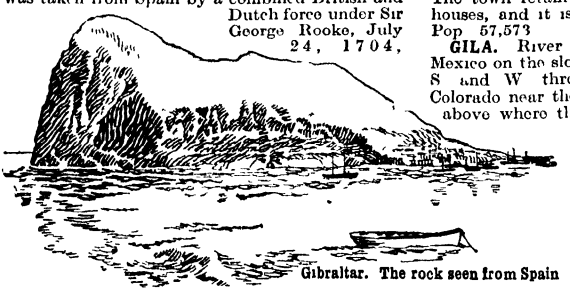
GIBRALTAR, STRAIT OF. Channel separating the S. of Spain from the N. of Africa. Leading from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, it has a surface current, which flows from the Atlantic, and a submarine current, which flows from the Mediterranean. At its narrowest point the strait is nearly 9 m. wide, and its length is about 35 m.

GIBRALTAR (anc Calpē) Town and fortress at the S extremity of Spain Belonging to Great Britain, it is connected with the mainland by an isthmus 1¼ m long and ¼ m broad Between the British lines and the Spanish lines is a tract of neutral ground S of the British lines are rifle ranges, a race-course, and cemeteries A mole affords secure anchorage for the largest vessels, and the harbour can accommodate the Mediterranean fleet, for which the place is a coaling station Gibraltar is a free port and a tourist centre. The governor is aided by a council



Gibraltar arms

Gibraltar underwent many sieges before it was taken from Spain by a combined British and Dutch force under Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession Aided by the French, Spain attempted to retake it in the following autumn and again in 1736 Then came the siege of 1779–83 Great loss was inflicted on the attacking forces, and the siege was raised on Feb 6, 1783 It had been ceded to Britain in 1713 Pop 20,000



Gibraltar. The rock seen from Spain

GIDDING, LITTLE Village of Huntingdonshire Situated 10 m N W of Huntingdon, it is chiefly noted as the site of Nicholas Ferrar's Protestant nunnery described by J H Shorthouse in John Inglesant Great Gidding and Steeple Gidding are neighbouring villages

GIDEA PARK District of Essex It is a garden suburb of Romford, and is 13½ m E by N of London, on the L N E Rly About 80 acres, with lake and wooded land adjoining, given by Sir Herbert Raphael to Romford, is known as Raphael Park

GIDLEIGH. Village of Devon It is on the river Teign, 6 m S E of Okehampton

GIEN Town of France It stands on the right bank of the Loire, 40 m E S E of Orleans There are some old houses, a 15th century bridge across the Loire, and a château, now used as law courts In the town is a gigantic statue of the Gallic chief Vercingetorix Pop 8,000

GIESSEN. Town of Germany In Hesse, it is situated on the Lahn, 34 m N of Frankfort The chief building is the university, founded in 1607, with a library containing valuable volumes and MSS, and a botanic garden dating from 1609 The industries include iron foundries, machine shops, weaving sheds, and chemical works Pop 34,000

GIFFNOCK. Village of, Renfrewshire It is 5½ m S of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly. Here are sandstone quarries Pop 2,198

GIFFORD. Village of East Lothian On Gifford Water, it is 4 m S S E of Haddington, and is served by the L N E Rly

GIFFORD WATER. Stream of East Lothian It rises in the Lammermuir Hills, and flows in a N W direction to join the Tyne, 1½ m S W of Haddington Its length is 11½ m Near its source it is called Hope Water, and near its confluence with the Tyne, Coalstoun Water.

GIFU. Town of Japan It is the capital of the government of Central Japan, and lies 70 m. E N.E. of Kyoto, on the island of Honshiu. Pop (1930) 90 114.

GIGGLESWICK. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is on the river Ribble, 10 m S E of Ingleton, on the L M S Rly, and has stone and slate quarries There is a public school, founded in 1512, which has accommodation for over 200 boys.

GIJON (anc Gigia) Seaport and watering place of Spain It stands on the bay of Biscay, 11 m N N E of Oviedo, at the terminus of various railways, about midway between the ports of Bilbao and Corunna It has a commodious harbour with quays and docks, an arsenal, a curious 15th century church, a palace and the Jovellanos Institute with a fine art collection The town retains its medieval walls and quaint houses, and it is now a popular seaside resort Pop 57,573

GILA. River of the U S A Rising in New Mexico on the slopes of the Sierra Madre, it flows S and W through Arizona, and enters the Colorado near the Mexican border about 120 m. above where the latter empties itself into the gulf of California For upwards of half its course of about 480 m it passes through mountainous country, and in places precipitous cañons render the river impossible of approach. There are several ruins of an interesting nature along its banks, which point to the existence of a partly civilized prehistoric race



Gibraltar. Plan of the rock and harbour

GILAN. Alternative name for the province of Persia also known as Ghilan (q v).

GILBERT. River of Queensland, Australia. It rises near the Gregory Range, about 20 m. S. of Gilberton, and flows N.W. to the gulf of Carpentaria. Its length is 230 m.

GILBERT. Group of small islands and atolls in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. They lie on the equator in long 177° and cover a total area of 166 sq m The principal islands are Butaritari, Makin, Tawara, and Abaiang, but eighteen are inhabited. With the Ellice Islands they form the British colony known as Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony. The principal products include pandanus fruit, coconuts, copra, and phosphates. Pop. 23,586.

GILBERTON. Town of Queensland. Situated on the upper reaches of the Gilbert river, almost at the base of the Torres peninsula, it lies some 170 m S E of Karomba, on the S coast of the gulf of Carpentaria. It is the centre of a stock-raising and cattle district

GILBOA (Heb. bubbling fountain) Range of hills in Palestine. They stand near the right bank of the Jordan, S W. of the Sea of Galilee, and in Biblical times were the scene of a battle in which Saul and his sons were slain.

GILDERSOME. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R). It is 5 m. S W of Leeds, and is served by the L.N.E Rly. Here are a colliery and iron works Pop (1931) 3,041

GILEAD. Region of Palestine It lies E of the Jordan, and now forms part of Transjordania, under British mandate. It was prominent in Biblical times, and was celebrated for its balm

GILGANDRA. Township of New South Wales In the centre of a wheat-producing district, it is situated 324 m. by rail N W. of Sydney Pop. 2,204.

GILGIT. River of India It rises on the S slope of the Hindu Kush, and flowing S E. through glaciers and icefields, discharges into the Indus near Banji. Gilgit is the chief place on its banks Its affluents include the Hunza, Nagar, Yasin, Ghazar, and Ashkuman

GILGIT. Province of India Lying on the S. slopes of the Hindu Kush, it includes the valleys of Gilgit, Chitral, Swat, and Ladak The area is 25,000 sq m. The province, under the dominion of Kashmir, consists largely of mountains and fertile valleys, interspersed with glaciers. The native inhabitants are of very mixed stock. Agriculture is the principal occupation, and some gold is produced. Pop about 61,000

GILGIT. Hill station of India It is situated in the prov of the same name, 125 m. N W of Srinagar, at a height of 4,890 ft The seat of a British agent, it has barracks and a hospital. There are Buddhist remains in the neighbourhood.

GILL. Lough or lake of the I F S Mainly in co Sligo and partly in co. Leitrim, its length is 5 m., and its extreme breadth 2 m. It is navigable by small steamers.

GILLING EAST. Village of Yorkshire (N R). On the river Ryo, it is 4½ m. S. of Helmsley, on the L N E Rly. Here is Gilling castle, which includes Norman and Elizabethan remains.

GILLINGHAM. Market town of Dorset It stands on the river Stour, 23 m. W.S.W. of Salisbury, on the S. Rly., and the place is an agricultural centre. Market day, alternate Mon. Pop. 3,294

GILLINGHAM. Borough of Kent. It is on the river Medway, 1½ m N E. of Chatham, of which it is virtually a suburb, and 36 m. from London, on the S. Rly. The industries include the making of bricks and cement. With Chatham it returns two members to parliament. Gillingham was one of the chief stations of the navy until supplanted by Chatham. Pop. (1931) 60,983.

GILLINGHAM. Village of Norfolk It is 1½ m. N W. of Beccles, and has an untouched early Norman church.

GILLY. Town of Belgium In Hainault, adjoining Charleroi, it is about 25 m. E. of Mons. It stands in a coal mining area. Pop 25,000.

GILMERTON. Village of Midlothian. About 4 m. S E of Edinburgh, it is served by the L N E Rly. In the vicinity are coal and iron-stone. Gilmerton Cave, hewn in the early 18th cent from the sandstone rocks of the district, was used as a forge, and is perhaps Wayland Smith's cave in Scott's Kenilworth.

GILOLO. Island of the Malay Archipelago. One of the Moluccas or Spice Islands, it lies E. of Celebes, and belongs to the Netherlands, and has an area of 6,500 sq. m Spices, fruits, sago, coconuts, and edible birds'-nests are produced. Gilolo is the capital. Subdivided into petty states, the coastal districts are inhabited by Malays, while in the interior is a race called Alfuras Pop. 103,000.

GILSLAND. Village of Cumberland It is 7 m. N E of Brampton, on the L N E Rly , and has sulphur and chalybeate springs Here Walter Scott met his wife (Miss Charpentier) , he refers to the district in Guy Mannering

GILWERN. Village of Brecknockshire It is 4 m W of Abergavenny, on the L M S Rly.

GILYAK. Primitive tribe inhabiting N Sakhalin and the region of the lower Amur, E Siberia. Short and round-headed, they consist of a sparse-bearded Tungus type and a bushy-bearded Amu type They occupy pit huts in the winter and pile houses in the summer They are skilful boatmen, hunt with bow and arrow, and subsist mainly on salmon and sturgeon Their animism includes a bear festival

GINCHY. Village of France It stands 7 m. E of Albert and 2 m N W of Combles During the Great War it was prominent in the battles of the Somme in 1916 In Oct , 1928, a British memorial to the Guards who fell in the Great War was unveiled here

GIOJA DEL COLLE. Town of Italy Situated at a height of 1,180 ft above sea level, it is 37 m by rail N of Taranto It trades in grain, wine, wool, and oil Pop 22,000.

GIOVINAZZO. Seaport of Italy It stands on the N shore of the Adriatic, 12 m by railway N W of Bari A walled town, it possesses a 13th century cathedral and a castle Building stone is quarried in the neighbourhood, brandy is distilled, fishing nets are manufactured, and fruit and wine are produced Pop 11,000.

GIPPSLAND. District of S E Victoria, Australia Embracing the whole coastal region behind Ninety Mile Beach, it covers an area of 13,900 sq m Formerly well timbered with giant eucalyptus, it is now extensively cleared and settled, and rich in dairy produce, coal, gold, and other minerals The chief town is Sale

GIPSY HILL. District of London It is 8 m. S of London Bridge, on the S Rly., and is a residential area forming part of Norwood

GIRGA. Province of Upper Egypt Lying on both banks of the Nile some 300 m above Cairo and embracing an area of 609 sq m , it is devoted chiefly to the production of rice, maize, and cotton. The barrage at Nag' Hammâdi ensures irrigation for a vast basin of land covering over 600,000 acres, and protects the extensive cotton crops from the dangers of early flooding. Pop 968,383

GIRGA. Town of Upper Egypt. Situated on the left bank of the Nile, 313 m above Cairo, it is the administrative centre for the prov. of the same name A barrage across the river provides adequate irrigation in all seasons, and rice, maize, and cotton are largely produced. Pop 19,893.

GIRGENTI. Province of Sicily. Mountainous, it is drained by several rivers, of which the Platani

is the chief, and has an area of 814 sq m Well served by railways, it produces sulphur, fish, oil, grain, and fruits Pop (1931) 397,732

GIRGENTI. City of Sicily. Situated near the coast, it is 84 m by rail from Palermo It has a trade in the produce of the island, much of which is exported from its port, Porto Empedocle The city occupies the site of the Roman town of Agrigentum (q v)

GIRNAR. Sacred hill of India It stands in Kathiawar Agency, Bombay, 10 m E of Junagarh town There are numerous Jain temples on the hill, which is one of the sacred places of the Jains The hill has five principal peaks, the highest being Gorakhnath, 3,666 ft above sea level

GIRON OR JIRON Town of Colombia It stands on the river Lebrija, 10 m S W of Bucaramanga, and is a centre of tobacco manufacture There are gold mines in the surrounding districts The town was founded by the Jesuits in 1631 Pop 6 202

GIRONDE, LA Estuary of France It is formed by the union of the Garonne and the Dordogne, and is about 50 m in length from there to its mouth in the Bay of Biscay Its width varies from 2 m to 6 m , and in spite of certain obstructions large vessels can pass up it to Bordeaux At its mouth is the Tower of Cordouan, a lighthouse standing on an island

GIRONDE Maritime department of S W France It is contiguous with the departments of Landes, Lot et-Garonne, Dordogne, and Charente-Inférieure Named after the estuary formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, its area is 4,140 sq m The surface is generally flat, and the W portion along the coast consists of sand dunes, interspersed with lagoons Cereals are grown but the chief industry is the cultivation of the vine and the production of the wines known as Graves, Medoc, Sauterne, and others Bordeaux is the capital Other towns are Libourne, Blaye, Bazas, Langon, Preignac, and Barsac Pop (1931) 852,768

GIRTON Village of Cambridgeshire It is 3 m N W of Cambridge Here is Girton College, for the higher education of women Founded at Hitchin in 1869, it was moved to Girton in 1873

GIRVAN, WATER OF River of Ayrshire It rises 5 m S W of the head of Loch Doon, and flows westward to the sea at Girvan, opposite Ailsa Craig

GIRVAN Burgh, seaport, and market town of Ayrshire It is 63 m S W of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly The chief industry is fishing, and the pleasant situation of the town makes it a popular summer resort Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 5,292

GISBORNE. Port of North Island, New Zealand It stands on Poverty Bay, and is the centre of a rich pastoral and agricultural district Here Captain Cook first landed in New Zealand in 1769 Pop (1931) 19,300

GISBURN Village of Yorkshire (W R) Situated in the district of lower Ribblesdale, it is 7½ m N E of Clitheroe The church is partly Norman, and there is an old sun-dial in the churchyard Gisburn Park, formerly the seat of Lord Ribblesdale, was noted until 1859, for its herd of hornless white cattle

GISLEHAM Village of Suffolk Situated 4 m S of Lowestoft, it has a church with some old stained glass

GISORS. Town of France It lies 44 m by rly N W of Paris, on the river Epte It is noted for its castle, built by Henry I and enlarged by later kings of England, when they ruled this part of France The remains include the donjon, built on an artificial mound, the outer walls, and some towers, around which are public promenades Gisors being a town on the frontiers of Normandy, the English and the French fought continually for it The chief church is S. Gervais, part of which dates from the 13th century Other public buildings are the hôtel de ville, formerly a convent, and a hospital In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the county of Vexin The manufactures of the town include leather, cloth, and felt Pop 5,500

GITTELDE. Town of Brunswick It lies at the west foot of the Harz mountains, 35 m S S W. of Brunswick Here are sawmills

GIUGLIANO. Town of Italy It is 6 m N W of Naples Standing in a fertile dist , it exports fruit, grain, and other agricultural produce Pop. 20,000

GIURGIU Town of Rumania It stands on the Danube, facing Ruschuk, in Bulgaria, 38 m. S S W of Bucharest It is the port for the capital The exports consist of grain, petroleum, and salt Formerly fortified, it was founded by Genoese colonists in early medieval times Pop. 25,000

GIVENCHY. Village of France In the dept of Pas de-Calais, it is 2 m W of La Bassée and 1 m S E of Festubert Prominent in the Great War, it was the scene of a considerable battle, Dec 16–22, 1914 Although the objective of the Germans throughout the war, it was firmly held by the British Fierce fighting took place here in 1915 In April, 1918, the Germans attacked it unsuccessfully

GIVENCHY-EN-GOHELLE. Village of France It is 5 m S W of Lens During the Great War it was the scene of much fighting, and was captured by the British on April 13, 1917

GIVET Town of France It stands on both sides of the Meuse just before Belgium is reached Its interest is mainly historical, as it was once a famous fortress Of its fortifications the only remaining building is the citadel, the others having been pulled down in 1892 This stands on a rock, and as it was founded by the emperor Charles V, is known as Charlemont There are a town hall, several churches, and a stone bridge across the river There are a number of small industries, including tanning, and the town is a river port. Pop 7,000

GIVORS Town of France It lies about 14 m S of Lyons, on the right bank of the Rhône at its confluence with the river Gier It has a station on the Paris Lyons-Mediterranean line The chief industries are metal working and glass bottle manufactures and there is considerable trade in silk and coal Pop 13,000

GIZA OR GIZEH Province of Upper Egypt The most N of the provinces of Upper Egypt it lies along the left bank of the Nile opposite to, and S of Cairo, and contains the sub districts of Ayat, Es Saff, Embaba, and Giza Its area of 409 sq m includes the Pyramids, and many other archeological remains Pop 591,391

GIZA OR GIZEH Town of Egypt The chief town in the province of the same name, it is on the left bank of the Nile, just above Cairo Here is the palace of Giza, erected by the khedive Ismail, and in the neighbourhood are the Pyramids Pop 26,921

GLACE BAY Town and port of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia It is 14 m from Sydney, with which it is connected by rail Around it are coal mines, and its industries include machine, and railway shops and fishing There is an important wireless station, and a mining school Pop. (1931) 20,706

GLACIER (Fr) Moving mass of ice The snow-line varies in elevation from sea level in Antarctica to 2,500 ft in Alaska, 8,500 ft on the Alps, and 16,000 ft on the S side of the Himalayas As the snow above the snow-line accumulates the lower portions slowly change into ice, and when the mass of ice and snow becomes sufficiently thick it begins to move downwards. When the moving mass follows a definite path

down a mountain valley it is a glacier. In its passage a glacier accumulates quantities of rocks. Some of these sink into the mass; others are moved to the margins.

Glaciers have been classified into four types: (1) valley glaciers, as in the Alps, Caucasus, Andes, Himalayas, and coast mts. of Alaska; (2) piedmont glaciers, when a valley glacier pushes out on to a nearly level area at the base of the mountains; (3) ice caps, as in Iceland, Greenland, and Antarctica; and (4) continental glaciers, as in Greenland, where the continental glacier is steadily pushing seawards. The glacial period is the earlier of the two subdivisions of quaternary time.

GLADBACH. Town of Prussia. In the Rhineland, it is 16 m. by rail W. of Düsseldorf. It had its origin in a Benedictine abbey founded here in 972, and suppressed in 1802. The principal church is the Münster Kirche, the choir of which is attributed to Gerard, the designer of Cologne cathedral. There is a museum of antiquities, and the nucleus of a textile collection. The manufactures include textiles, iron, and machinery. Pop. 115,000.

GLADBACH. Town of Prussia. In the Rhineland, it is about 8 m. E.N.E. of Cologne. It manufactures iron goods, paper, and machinery. Pop. 18,000.

GLADSTONE. Town of Queensland, Australia. It stands on the fine natural harbour of Port Curtis, 354 m. by rail N. of Brisbane, and is the outlet of a number of mining areas producing gold, silver, and manganese, as well as being the centre of a rich pastoral district. Pop. 1,294.

GLAISDALE. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is on the river Esk, 9½ m. S.W. of Whitby, on the L.N.E. Rly.

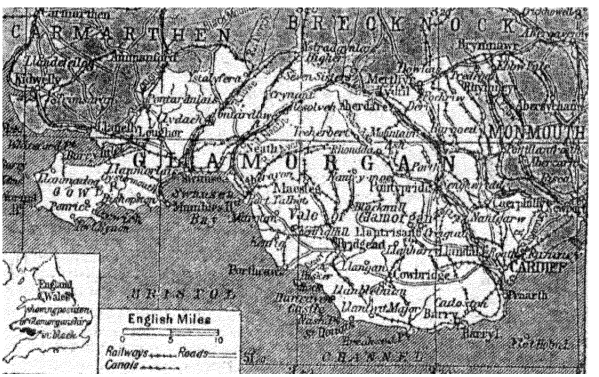
GLAMIS. Village of Angus. It is 5½ m. S.W. of Forfar, on the L.M.S. Rly. Glamis Castle, seat of the earl of Strathmore, a fine specimen of Scottish baronial architecture, and one of the oldest castles in Scotland, lies 1 m. N. Pop. 985.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. County of S. Wales. It lies along the Bristol Channel, its other boundaries being the counties of Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Monmouth. Owing to the development of the rich coalfields, it has become one of the great industrial centres of the country, and is much the most populous co. of Wales. The chief mining area is in the valleys that run down to the sea around Cardiff, while there is another industrial area around Swansea. Between Rhymney and Neath is the agricultural region known as the vale of Glamorgan. The Gower peninsula in the W. is in some respects quite apart from the rest of the county. On it are Worms Head and the Mumbles Head, with Swansea Bay and Burry Inlet as the chief openings.



Glamorganshire arms

The chief rivers are the Taff, the Tawe, Cynon, Ogwr, Rhondda, Rhymney, all short and flowing southwards. In the N. of the co. are mountains, a continuation of those in Brecknockshire, the highest point being nearly 2,000 ft. high. There is some beautiful scenery, especially in the vale of Neath, with its series of waterfalls. Cardiff, the county town, Swansea, and Merthyr Tydfil are the largest towns, and there are many populous mining centres. Bridgend, Neath, and Cowbridge are business centres. Portneawl is a popular watering place, and there are smaller ones on the shores of the Gower peninsula. The chief industry is coal mining. There is a good deal of agriculture, especially in the vale of Glamorgan, where the soil is rich. The ruined castles in the county include Caerphilly, Oystermouth, Llanblethian, Penarth, and Swansea. Cardiff, St. Donats Dunraven, and Penrice have been restored, and are now inhabited. Ewenny has a fine church and ruins of an abbey. The area is 487,329 acres, or just over 800 sq. m. It sends seven members to parliament, and is in the diocese of Llandaff. Pop. (1931) 1,225,713.



Glamorganshire. County containing the chief coalfields of South Wales

GLANAMMAN. Village of Carmarthenshire. It is 3 m. E.N.E. of Ammanford, on the G.W. Rly.

GLANDYFI. Hamlet of Cardiganshire. It is 4¾ m. S.W. of Machynlleth, on the G.W. Rly., and is the centre for touring the Llyfnant valley.

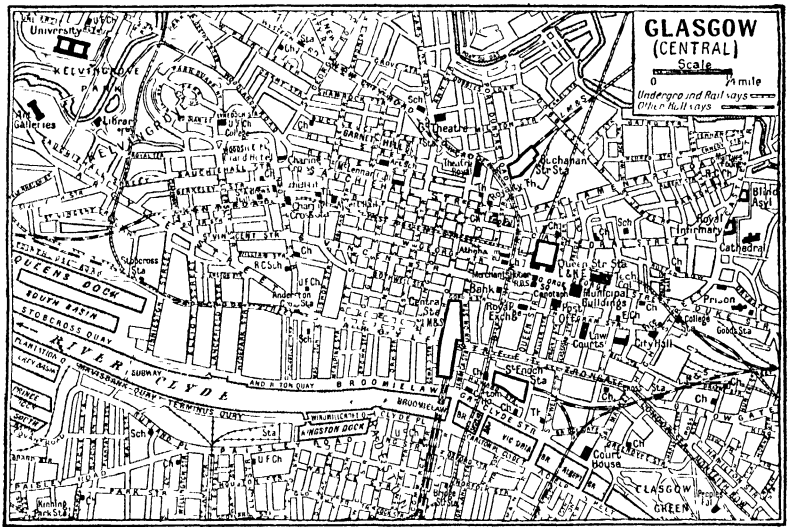
GLARAMARA. Mountain of Cumberland. It stands at the S. end of Borrowdale, 2 m. S.S.W. of Rosthwaite. Its alt. is 2,560 ft. From its summit there is a fine view of Borrowdale and Derwentwater.

GLARNISCH. Mountain range of Switzerland. In the canton of Glarus, it trends S.W. from the town of Glarus, and has several imposing peaks. The Vorder-Glärnisch, 7,648 ft. in height, is difficult and laborious of ascent. Other peaks are the Ruchen-Glärnisch (9,557 ft.), and the Bächistock (9,582 ft.).

GLARUS. Canton of Switzerland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Walen See and St. Gall, S. by Grisons, and adjoins Schwyz. It slopes N. from Mt. Tödi, on which is the source of the Linth. There are several lakes, mineral springs, and fine waterfalls, besides the bold rocky group of the Glärnisch. It has an area of 264 sq. m. An Alpine canton, the climate is somewhat severe and only about one-fifth of the surface is arable. The inhabitants are mostly German-speaking, and mainly Protestants. Glarus is the chief town. The canton joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352. Pop. (1930) 35,653.

GLARUS. Town of Switzerland. It stands on the river Linth, overlooked by the imposing Vorder-Glärnisch, 43 m. by rail S.E. of Zurich. Textiles are manufactured. Pop. 5,000.

GLASBURY. Village of Radnorshire. It is situated on the river Wye, 4 m. S.W. of Hay, on the L.M.S. Rly.



Glasgow Plan of the city showing the river front principal buildings, railway stations and docks

GLASGOW City and seaport of Scotland, the commercial capital of the country It stands on both banks of the Clyde, mainly the north, in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and is 47 m from Edinburgh, 405 m from London and 20 m from the open sea at Greenock Its boundaries have been extended and it covers about 50 sq m, including the former burghs of Govan and Partick It is served by the L N E and L M S rlys, and also by canals



Glasgow arms

The cathedral is finely placed on a hill to the N E of the city On George Square are the municipal buildings a magnificent pile in the Italian Renaissance style, with the Scott monument and the cenotaph near them There are many churches, the most interesting being the Barony The general post office, the merchants' house and the headquarters of the Bank of Scotland, are also in George Square The royal exchange in Queen Street is a fine building, and there are many in Buchanan and Sauchiehall streets S Andrew's Hall may be mentioned The art gallery in Kelvingrove Park contains a fine collection of old masters There are several fine hospitals and infirmaries, including the Royal and Western infirmaries Hutcheson's Hospital, instituted for poor men, is a very wealthy foundation, its surplus funds having been put to educational uses The Mitchell and other public libraries, the observatory and the botanic gardens call for notice In addition to the university, which, founded in 1450, has a fine range of buildings on Gilmore Hill, there are several colleges for higher education, art, technology, and theology, while schools of every size and variety abound Other features of the city are several bridges across the Clyde, fine modern structures In George Square and elsewhere are statues of various eminent men. There are many theatres, picture palaces, and other places of amusement, also football and recreation grounds The People's Palace on Glasgow Green is a social centre Of the 35 parks, Kelvingrove, through which the Kelvin flows, is perhaps the most noteworthy Others are Queen's, Bellahouston, Alexandra, Cathkin Braes, Ruchill Park, and Rouken Glen Glasgow Green is an older possession, and is, by long usage, the home of popular demonstrations The city owns the estates of Ardgoil on Loch Long, and Balloch on Loch Lomond The Necropolis is a large cemetery finely placed on a hill

The chief industries of Glasgow are shipping and shipbuilding with their attendant activities. Others are engineering works, printing works, distilling, the manufacture of chemicals, tobacco, and textiles The harbour, which has extensive docks along the Clyde, is accessible to the largest vessels Glasgow is governed by a lord provost and a council, and sends 15 members to parliament It obtains an abundant supply of water from Lochs Katrine and Arklet The corporation also owns the markets, the electricity undertaking, and other utilities The city is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Protestant bishop Pop (1931) 1,088,417



Glasgow Cathedral dedicated to S Mungo

GLASGOW and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. Scottish railway company, now part of the L M S system. Its main line ran from Glasgow along the west coast and to Greina, and its head quarters were at St Enoch Station, Glasgow The line dated from 1840, and was known as the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Rly In 1850 the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Rly was taken over It owned the harbours at Troon and Ayr

GLASNEVIN Village of co Dublin, I F S On the river Tolka, it is 2 m N of Dublin It is famous for its cemetery, where many great

Irishmen are buried, and for its botanical gardens, opened by the Royal Dublin Society before 1800. There is an agricultural college.

GLASSON. River port of Lancashire. It is on the estuary of the river Lune, and is 5 m. S.W. of Lancaster, with which it has canal communication and of which it is the port. The remains of Cockersand abbey lie 2½ m. S.

GLASTONBURY. Borough and market town of Somerset. It is on the river Brue, 5 m S.W. of Wells, on the Somerset and Dorset (S. and L.M S. Joint) Rly , and is famous for the remains of a great Benedictine abbey, which flourished here until the Reformation. They include parts of the immense church and the abbott's kitchen. Until 1907 the ruins were in private hands , they were then transferred to the diocese of Bath and Wells Tradition ascribes the foundation to Joseph of Arimathea, who, it is said, built a church here and planted the thorn which bloomed once a year on Christmas Day. It was long a place of pilgrimage. The town, which grew up around the abbey, was given municipal privileges in 1706. Remains of two late Celtic settlements of the crannog type lie 1 m. N. The George Inn was originally the abbot's guest house. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 4,515

GLATZ. Town of Prussia. In Silesia, it is 58 m by rail S S.W. of Breslau. It is on the Neisse, lying between the Eulen Gebirge and the Czechoslovakian frontier. Above it rises the keep of the old castle, while across the river is the fort known as the Schaferberg Other notable buildings are the parish church and the town hall. Machinery and textiles are the chief products Pop. 17,000.

GLAUCHAU. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it is situated on the right bank of the Mulde, 8 m. N N E of Zwickau, and due W. of Chemnitz The manufactures include woollen articles, dyes, flour, calico, and beer. Pop. 29,135.

GLAZEBROOK. Hamlet of Lancashire. It is 6 m N E of Warrington, on the Cheshire Lines Rly , and is also served by the L N E Rly.

GLEIWITZ. Town of Prussia In Upper Silesia, it stands on the river Klodnitz, 16 m. E.S E. of Beuthen. It is an old place with a fine Roman Catholic church. There is a broadcasting station. It is in the industrial district of Silesia, and is an important banking centre. There are iron and boiler works. Pop. 95,572

GLEMSFORD. Urban district of Suffolk. It is 2½ m. N W. of Long Melford, on the L N E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 1,262.

GLEN. Narrow valley through which a river flows, or between two hills The word is of Celtic origin , hence the frequency of the word in place-names in Scotland and Ireland.

GLENALMOND. Glen or valley of Perthshire. It is 4 m N.W. of Methven (L M S. Rly.), and is watered by the Almond river Here is Trinity College, opened in 1841, the first school in Scotland modelled after the English public schools.

GLENARIFF. Hamlet of co. Antrim, N. Ireland. It is 2 m. S. of Cushendall, and stands at the entrance to the glen of Glenariff. Close by are Glenariff Falls.

GLENARM. Seaport and town of co Antrim, N. Ireland It lies on Glenarm Bay, at the mouth of Glenarm rivulet, 11 m. N.W. of Larne. Here is Glenarm Castle, seat of the earl of Antrim

GLENBOIG. Village of Lanarkshire. It is 2½ m. N. of Coatbridge, and is served by the L.M S. Rly. Here are brick works.

GLENBUCK. Village of Ayrshire. It is 3½ m. N E. of Muirkirk, on the L M S. Rly. Priesthill, the farm at which John Brown the Covenanter was shot by Claverhouse in 1685, lies 2 m. N W. Pop. 632

GLENCARSE. Hamlet of Perthshire. It is 6 m. E. of Perth, on the L.M S. Rly.

GLENCOE. Glen of Argyllshire. It extends for 10 m. W. from Buchaille Etive to Loch Leven, an E. arm of Loch Linnhe. It lies among magnificent mountain scenery with peaks rising to 3,800 ft. In 1932 a new road through the pass was opened. Here took place, in Feb , 1692, the massacre of the Macdonalds. The Master of Stair, an old enemy of the chief of the Macdonalds, obtained an order from William III for the extirpation of the Macdonalds as dangerous irreconcilables The order was treacherously carried out by the Campbells.

GLENCOE. Village of Natal, S Africa. At an altitude of 4,303 ft., it lies 243 m N of Durban by rail, on the main line to Johannesburg. The line to Vryheid and Ermelo branches off just W. of the village The opening operations of the South African War took place near here in the autumn of 1899 Pop. 981 (white).

GLENCOLUMBKILLE. Village of co. Donegal, I F S. It is in the Glen Valley, 14 m N W of Killybegs, and has associations with Saint Columb. Near by is an ancient cross, said to have been erected by the saint. Glen Head (745 ft high) is 1 m N W.

GLENCORSE. District of Midlothian It stands on Glencorse burn, 14 m. from Edinburgh, on the L N E. Rly. There are barracks, and a reservoir from which Edinburgh draws part of its water supply. Pop 1,278.

GLENCORSE WOOD. Wood of Belgium. In Flanders, it is 4½ m E. of Ypres, a little to the N. of the Ypres-Menin road. During the Great War it was the scene of severe fighting in the third battle of Ypres, 1917.

GLENDALE. City of California, U S A. Situated 7 m N of Los Angeles, it acts as a residential suburb for that city, and has an electric railway service Oranges and olives are grown in the surrounding district, and the city produces pottery Pop (1930) 62,736

GLENDALOUGH. Valley of co Wicklow, I F S It is 8 m N W. of Rathdrum, a station on the G S Rlys The valley, 2 m long and enclosed by mts., is famous for its beauty and its ruins These are the remains of seven churches, some of them containing architectural features of great beauty Near is a round tower in a good state of preservation The valley is traversed by the Glencalo, which forms two lakes in it.

GLEN DARRAGH. Valley of the Isle of Man It lies 4 m N W of Douglas Here are two prehistoric monuments known as St Patrick's Chair and the Stone Circles

GLENDEVON. Village in Perthshire Situated among the Ochill Hills, it has ruins of an old castle.

GLENEAGLES. Pleasure resort of Perthshire. It is 9 m S E of Crieff, with a station on the L M S. Rly There are excellent golf links, and an hotel owned by the L M.S Rly.

GLENELG. River of Victoria, Australia. Rising in the W. end of the Gt. Dividing Range, on the slopes of Mt. William, not far from Ararat, it flows for 260 m. in a S. direction, finally discharging into Discovery Bay on the frontier of S Australia and Victoria. Quite unnavigable, it is often waterless during the dry season

GLENELG. Seaport of S. Australia It is situated on the St Vincent Gulf, some 6 m S E. of the city of Adelaide. An industrial port, it is also popular as a watering place.

GLENFARG. Village of Perthshire. It is 10½ m S of Perth, on the L N E. Rly.

GLENFINNAN. Glen of Inverness-shire. It is at the head of Loch Shiel, 17 m W. of Fort William. A monument marks the spot where Charles Edward unfurled his banner in 1745.

GLENGARIFF. Village of co. Cork, I.F S. On Glengariff Harbour, an arm of Bantry Bay. 8 m. N W. of Bantry, it is a noted beauty spot.

GLENGARNOCK. Town of Ayrshire It is on Kilbirnie Loch, 1 m S E of Kilbirnie, and is served by the L M S Rly Here are ironworks

GLENGARRY. Glen of Inverness shire It lies near Tomdown From here comes the name of the Highland bonnet worn by some of the Scottish regiments

GLEN HELEN Glen of the Isle of Man It is 4 m S E of Peel Here is Rhenass Waterfall

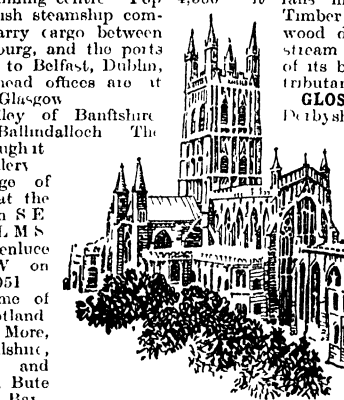
GLEN INNES. Town of New S Wales In the rich New England plateau, it is situated some 50 m S of the Queensland border and 423 m N of Sydney Bismuth, wolfram, and molybdenite are found in the neighbourhood, and the town itself is a tin mining centre Pop 4,580

GLEN LINE. British steamship company Its vessels carry cargo between Glasgow and Gothenburg, and the ports of Norway, and also to Belfast, Dublin, and Preston Its head offices are at 165 St Vincent St, Glasgow

GLENLIVET. Valley of Banffshire It lies 6 m S E of Ballindalloch The Livet Water flows through it Here is Glenlivet distillery

GLENLUCE Village of Wigtownshire It is at the head of Luce Bay, 8½ m S E of Stranraer, on the L M S Rly The ruins of Glenluce abbey lie 1½ m N W on Luce Water Pop 2,051

GLEN MORE. Name of several glens of Scotland Among them are Glen More, on Mull Island, Argyllshire, between Lochs Don and Scridain, Glen More, Bute Island, near Ettrick Bay, Glen More, Inverness shire, which descends from the Cairngorm Mts to Aviemore The greatest of them all, however, is a valley of Inverness shire About 60 m long it extends from the Moray Firth to the head of Loch Linnhe In it are the Caledonian Canal and lochs Ness, Lochy, Oich, and others The district is subject to earth tremors The name means great glen



Gloucester Gothic cathedral notable for its beautiful cloisters and fine tower

GLEN ROY Valley of Inverness shire About 14 m long, it is remarkable for its three parallel roads thought to be of glacial origin They extend in terraces on both sides of the glen, which is watered by the river Roy

GLENS FALLS City of New York State, U S A On the left bank of the Hudson, where it unites with the Champlain Canal, 55 m N of Troy, it is served by the Delaware and Hudson Rly In the neighbourhood are limestone and marble quarries, and lime and cement works The city has paper, wood pulp and lumber mills, and shirt and collar manufactures The city is named after falls on the Hudson river, over which is an iron bridge Serious fires occurred in 1864 and 1884 Settled in 1763, it was incorporated as a village in 1837, and became a city in 1908 Pop (1930) 18 531

GLENSHEE Valley of Perthshire It is the valley of the Shee Water, which joins the Ardle at Bridge of Cally, through it passes the main road from Blairgowrie over the Cairnwell to Braemar Its length is 13 m

GLENSHIEL Valley of Ross and Cromarty Situated 8 m S E of Kyle of Lochalsh, it was formerly part of the Seaforth country and is 26 m in length

GLOCKNER, Gross Twin peaked mountain of Austria In the Noric Alps, it lies between Tirol, Salzburg, and Carinthia and is the loftiest summit of the Hohe Tauern range Its two peaks are known as Grossglockner (12,455 ft) and Kleinglockner (12,350 ft) The former was ascended for the first time in 1800 by Prince Salm-Reifferscheid The Pasterze glacier is fed by the Glockner snows

GLOGAU. City of Prussia In Silesia, it is situated on the left bank of the Oder, some 60 m by rail N W of Breslau It was formerly a fortress of some importance, and has a cathedral. The industries include the manufacture of sugar, starch, pottery, and chemicals The town has a large wine trade and iron foundries, printing and map making works Pop 26,000

GLOMMEN. River of Norway The principal stream of the country, it rises in the Dovrefeld at an alt of 2,338 ft, issuing from Lake Aursund. Flowing in a generally S direction for 350 m, it falls into the Skagerrak at Fredrikstad Timber from the Osterdal region, the richest wood district in Norway, is floated down stream to Fredrikstad. The drainage area of its basin is 15,925 sq m, and its largest tributary is the Vormen

GLOSSOP. Borough and market town of Derbyshire It is on the edge of the Peak district, 13 m S E of Manchester, on the L N E Rly The chief industry is the manufacture of cotton The principal building is All Saints' church, a modern edifice Glossop Hall, formerly the seat of the Howards, resembles a French château in style. Glossop was made a borough in 1866. Market days, Fri. and Sat Pop (1931) 19,510

GLOUCESTER. City, market town, river port, and county town of Gloucestershire It is on the left bank of the Severn, 114 m N W of London, on the G W. Rly It is also served by the L M S Rly, and the Berkeley ship canal Gloucester has engineering and railway works, machine shops, flour mills, and other industries There is an important cattle market An abbey was established here in 681, and in 1022 a Benedictine monastery, the church of which became the cathedral in 1541, when Gloucester was constituted a separate see Substantially Norman, it contains the shrines of Edward II and Osric, king of Northumbria Its fine tower dates from 1450, but its especial glory is the cloisters Other buildings include the churches of S Mary de Crypt, S Mary de Lode and S Nicholas, the guildhall and the king's school There are two other endowed schools. The centre of the city is the Cross, the intersection of the four main streets, Eastgate Northgate, Westgate, and Southgate The New Inn is one of the oldest inns in the country Remains of the ancient walls exist, and there are memorials to Hooper, the martyr, and Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools The city sends one member to parliament Market daily Pop (1931) 52,937



Gloucester arms

GLOUCESTER. City and seaport of Massachusetts, U S A On the N side of Massachusetts Bay, 32 m N E of Boston it is served by the Boston and Maine Rly A popular summer resort, it has one of the finest harbours on the coast, and is a cod, halibut, and mackerel fishing centre About 2 m distant is Norman's Woe, the sunken rock of Longfellow's The Wreck of the Hesperus Fish glue is manufactured Settled about 1634, it was incorporated as a city in 1873. Pop (1930) 24,204.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Western county of England. Its area is 1,243 sq. m., and it is 64 m. long. Very irregular in shape, it falls into three parts. In the west, lying between the Severn and the Wye, is the forest of Dean; the centre district is that of the Severn valley, and the east that of the Cotswolds. The chief rivers are the Severn, which flows right through the county, and forms the estuary which makes it a maritime county, Wye, Upper and Lower Avon, and Thames, which rises here. Smaller ones are the Frome, Coln, Leach, and Leddon. The chief range of hills is the Cotswolds. Gloucestershire is mainly an agricultural county, although coal is mined in the forest of Dean. The valley of the Severn is noted for its rich pasture land, and much wheat is also grown. Cheese is made, cattle are reared, apples and pears are grown for making cider and perry. Many sheep are grazed on the Cotswolds. Cloth is manufactured, several of the small towns, especially Stroud, being noted for their broadcloth. Gloucester is the county town, but Bristol is much the largest. Cirencester and Tewkesbury are noted for their architectural and historical associations. Cheltenham is a watering place and educational centre. A feature of the county is the number of picturesque market towns, among them Minchinhampton, Northleach, Nailsworth, Tetbury, Chipping Campden, and Winchcomb. The county is served by the L.M.S. and G.W. rlys. and by the Thames and Severn canal. It sends four members to parliament. A hunting county, it supports several packs of hounds, while in cricket it holds a foremost place. It is in the Oxford circuit and in the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol. Pop. (1931) 335,801.



Gloucestershire arms

GLOVERSVILLE. City of New York State, U.S.A. On the Erie Canal, 54 m. N.W. of Albany, it contains a federal building a public library, and the Nathan Littauer hospital. A large glove making centre, its other industries include tanning and the manufacture of leather goods. Settled about 1760 the glove industry dates back to that time. For several years called Stump City, it was chartered as a city in 1890. Pop. (1930) 23,099.

GLOZEL. Village of France. It is in the department of Vichy, near Allier. Here in 1926–27 a number of alleged remains of prehistoric man were found. In 1927 the International Institute of Anthropology appointed a commission to inquire into the discoveries and this came to the unanimous conclusion that the remains were not genuine.

GLUCKSTADT. Town and seaport of Prussia. In Schleswig-Holstein, it stands on the N. bank of the Elbe estuary, 33 m. by rail N.W. of Hamburg. There are shipyards for the construction of small coastal craft, and the town carries on a considerable trade in timber. Glückstadt is a station for North Sea fishing boats. Pop. 6,000.

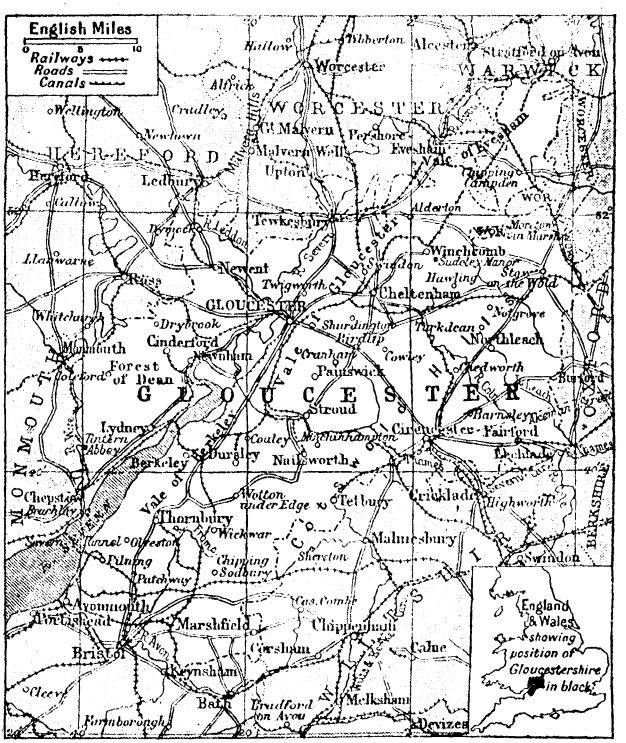
GLUKHOV. Town of the Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). It is about 110 m. E. of Tchernigov. There are rope and brick works, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. 15,000.

GLYNCORRWG. Urban district of Glamorganshire. On the river Corwg, it is 2 m. N.E. of Cymmer. Coal and iron are found here. Pop. (1931) 10,208.

GLYNDE. Village of Sussex. It is 3 m. S.E. of Lewes on the S. Rly. and near the little river of the same name. Viscountess Wolseley founded a college for lady gardeners here. The church dates from the 18th century. Firle Beacon (718 ft. high) stands to the S.

GMUND. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it stands in the valley of the Rems, 29 m. E. of Stuttgart. Formerly a free imperial city, it has some interesting churches, including that of the Holy Cross and the pilgrimage church of S. Salvatore, with two chapels hewn out of the rock. Gmünd is noted for its gold and silver ware and wood carving. Pop. 20,406.

GMUNDEN. Pleasure resort of Upper Austria. It stands at a height of 1,400 ft. where the Traun leaves the Traun-see, 38 m. E.N.E. of Salzburg. The Traunstein rises sheer from the margin of the lake to a height of 5,550 ft. Gmunden is a centre for excursions. In addition to the Salzkammergut museum there is a kursaal. There are salt mines in the vicinity. Pop. 8,000.



Gloucestershire. Western county in which are the Cotswold Hills

R

GNIEZNO. City of Poland. About 31 m. E N E of Poznan it is on the line to Torun It has been the seat of an archbishop since 1000, and in the Middle Ages the kings of Poland were crowned here. The cathedral, founded in the 9th century, and largely rebuilt at the close of the 18th century, contains the tomb of S. Adalbert and bronze doors dating from the 12th century. The archiepiscopal palace is also noteworthy There are manufactures of sugar, leather, and machinery, and a trade in dairy products. The town has, too, breweries, flour mills, and works for other products. Pop. 26,000.

GNOSALL. Town of Staffordshire. It is 6½ m S.W of Stafford, on the L.M S. Rly Pop. 2,039

GOA. Portuguese colony on the W coast of India. Near the S. end of the Bombay Presidency, its area is 1,461 sq m. Traversed by spurs of the W Ghats and by numerous rivers, including the Mandavi and the Juari, it contains the town of Pangim or New Goa, the capital of Portuguese India since 1843 Except for some of its churches, Old Goa, once the wealthiest city in India, is now a city of ruins. The colony has belonged to Portugal since its capture in 1510. Salt and manganese are mined extensively. Pop 570,426.

GOAJIRA. Territory of Colombia A peninsula jutting into the Caribbean Sea, on the N W shore of the gulf of Maracaibo, it is the most northerly part of the S. American continent. It is low-lying and sandy on the coast, with the Oca Mts, a N E extension of the Andes, inland Its area is 5,000 sq m Puerto Estrella is the capital. The native Indians, virile and independent and as yet little influenced by civilization, are chiefly occupied in cattle breeding Claimed by Venezuela and Colombia, it was given to the latter after arbitration in 1891 Pop 50,000

GOALANDA. Village of India. In the Faridpur dist of Bengal, it is 151 m. N E of Calcutta, and is the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Rly and a steamer station

GOALPARA. District of India It lies to the S of Bhutan, in W Assam, and, although fertile, is very unhealthy It has an area of 3,961 sq. m, much of which borders the river Brahmaputra Rice, jute, and mustard are the chief crops Weaving, basket work, pottery, and working in iron, brass, gold, and silver are among the industries The capital is Dhubri. Pop 460,000

GOALPARA. Town of India It stands on the river Brahmaputra, 80 m. N.E. of Rangpur, W. Assam Long an important Mahomedan settlement, it has a good river trade, but is subject to floods Prior to 1879 it was the capital of the district, but in that year was superseded by Dhubri Pop about 6,000

GOATFELL. Mountain of Arran. In the E of the island, it is about 3 m. N W. of Brodick Its altitude is 2,866 ft.

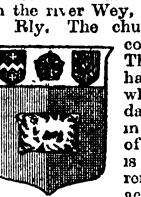
GOATHLAND. Village of Yorkshire (N R) ft is 9¾ m S W of Whitby, on the L N E Rly A colony for disabled officers was established here after the Great War. Goathland Moor is situated 2 m S of the village. Pop 712

GOBI. Eastern section of the desert of Central Asia Known to the Chinese as Shamo Mainly in Mongolia, it extends S W. into Sin-Kiang. The climate is one of great extremes and is practically rainless. Nomad tribes are the chief inhabitants The desert is traversed by several caravan routes to Russia.

GOBOWEN. Village of Shropshire It is 2¼ m N E of Oswestry, on the G.W. Rly

GOCH. Town of Prussia. In the Rhineland, it stands on the river Niers, 66 m from Cologne A railway junction, Goch has several manufactures In the Middle Ages it was part of the duchy of Cleves, and a centre of the linen trade Pop 11,000

GODALMING. Borough of Surrey It stands on the river Wey, 35 m S W. of London, on the S. Rly. The church of SS. Peter and Paul contains some Norman work. There are some 17th century half timbered houses The place, which is mentioned in Domesday Book, became a borough in 1574 It was long a centre of cloth manufacture. Near by is the Charterhouse School, removed here in 1872 It has accommodation for about 800 boys, and a fine range of buildings, including a beautiful chapel. Pop (1931) 10,400



Godalming arms

GODAVARI. River of India With a length of 900 m, it flows S E. across the Deccan, from the W Ghats, where it rises, to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous mouths One of the most sacred rivers of India, it is a great resort of pilgrims. The chief tributaries are the Pranhita and the Manjera At Dowlaishweram, in the delta, are irrigation works

GODAVARI. District of India On the N E. coast of the Madras Presidency, it takes its name from the great river Godavari, which traverses it. Most of its area of 2,545 sq m is devoted to rice The remaining crops include sugar, oil seeds, and tobacco Valuable timber is obtained from the forests, and there is an industry in graphite The exports mainly consist of agricultural produce, while the imports include cotton twist and yarn, and piece goods The capital is Cocanada Pop 1,500,000

GODERICH. Town and port of Ontario, Canada It stands where the river Maitland falls into Lake Huron, 135 m W of Toronto It is a terminus of the C P Rly and a station on the C N Rlys and is a popular summer resort. Steamers ply to ports on the Great Lakes and the St Lawrence Pop (1931) 4,491.

GODESBERG. Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it is 4 m S of Bonn, on the railway from Cologne to Coblenz, and is a popular summer resort The town has mineral springs, an open air swimming bath, and there is an old castle Pop 20,000

GODHRA. Town of India. It is in the W part of Panch Mahals dist, Bombay Presidency, about 50 m N E of Baroda, and has an important timber trade, as well as tanneries Pop 27,000.

GODMANCHESTER. Borough of Huntingdonshire It stands on the river Ouse, ¼ m S of Huntingdon, on the L M S Rly, and is also served by the L N E Rly The chief building is S Mary's Church, a fine Perpendicular edifice, and there are some old timbered houses. It is a centre for agricultural produce, in particular milk and cheese Pop (1931) 1,991

GODSHILL. Village of the Isle of Wight. It is 5½ m N W of Ventnor, on the S Rly, and has a handsome Perpendicular church containing several interesting monuments, among them a 16th cent memorial to Sir John Leigh

GODSTONE. Village of Surrey About 4½ m. N E of Redhill it is on the S. Rly

GODSTOW. Hamlet of Oxfordshire. It is on the river Thames, 3¼ m N W. of Oxford Here are scanty ruins of a nunnery where Fair Rosamond was buried

GODTHAAB (Danish, good hope). Town of Greenland. On the S W shore, on a bay in Davis Strait, it has a harbour The first Danish colony in Greenland, it was founded by Hans Egede in 1721 Pop 1,000

GODWIN-AUSTEN. Mountain of Central Asia. The second highest known peak in the world (28,250 ft), it is situated on the N E. frontier of Kashmir, and is the culminating point of the Mustagh or Karakoram range.

Designated on the Indian survey maps as " K 2," it was also called Dapsang, and in 1888 received its present name after Lt Col H H Godwin-Austen, of the Trigonometrical Survey of India

GOES Town of the Netherlands On the island of S Beveland, it is situated in the N part of the island, of which it is the chief town, 20 m W N W of Bergen op Zoom It has a lofty Gothic church, consecrated in 1423 and remnants of the château of Ostende The town hall contains fine pictures by Flemish artists. A weekly fair is held, at which the quaint costumes of the surrounding districts may be seen Pop 7,000

GOGMAGOG HILLS Range of hills in Cambridgeshire They lie 4 m S E of Cambridge, and are a continuation of the chalk formation which runs up from the Chilterns

GOGO. Seaport of India In the district of Ahmadabad, Bombay Presidency, it stands on the W shore of the gulf of Cambay, 190 m N W. of Bombay It was formerly of some importance, but has lost its commercial prosperity On the N and S of the town there are salt marshes Pop about 6,000

GOGRA River of India It rises in the mts of W Tibet, and, after traversing Nepal, crosses the United Provinces, passing Azamgarh, Ghazipur, and Ballia, and eventually joins the Ganges at Chapra Exceeding 600 m in length it is venerated by the Hindus, and is a useful waterway Its chief tributary is the Rapti

GOIL. Sea-loch of Argyllshire It forms a W arm of Loch Long, and extends for 6 m N W of Lochgoilhead There are mountains on either side

GOITO Town of Italy Situated on the Mincio, 11 m from Mantua, it is chiefly notable for the battle fought here on May 30 1848, when Charles Albert, king of Sardinia defeated the Austrians Pop 7,000

GOJJAM Province of Abyssinia It is part of the old Galla kingdom, and lies on the W frontier, S of Lake Tsana between the provinces of Shoa and Amhara The inhabitants are Abyssinians proper, the original inhabitants of the country, and although of Hamitic stock and now officially Christian, they have been adulterated by Semitic invasion and by intermarriage with negro and other conquered races

GOKTCHA. Lake of Armenia It lies at a height of over 6,000 ft , 30 m E N E of Erivan, in a deep basin surrounded by rugged mts It is about 47 m long, with an average breadth of 12 m , and provides good fishing

GOLA Indigenous tribe of Liberia, W Africa One of the six branches of the Mandingo tribe in the country, it is found mainly in the interior as its members are hunters and agriculturists rather than fishermen, and this particular clan is settled most thickly in the E. provs of Sino and Maryland More primitive than the Bantus, they are an industrious and merry people, and like all true Mandingos, devoted to music Many of their instruments resemble those of Europeans, and are often exquisitely made

GOLANT. Hamlet of Cornwall It is 2 m N. of Fowey, on the G W Rly

GOLBORNE. Urban district of Lancashire About 5 m S E of Wigan it stands on the L M S Rly Here are cotton mills, while around are coal mines Pop (1931) 7,322



Gold Coast British colony in West Africa

GOLCAR Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m S W of Huddersfield, on the L M S. Rly , and is a centre of the woollen manufacture Pop (1931) 9,812

GOLCONDA Ruined city of India It stands about 7 m W of Hyderabad, and was the capital of a kingdom that flourished from 1512 until its conquest by Aurungzebe in 1687 Huge mausoleums of the former kings surround the fort, which is used by the nizam of Hyderabad as a treasury and prison From the fact that the diamonds from the Nila Hulla mountains were cut and sold at Golconda, the name of the city has come to be associated with fabulous wealth

GOLD COAST British colony of W Africa. It includes for administrative purposes, the Gold Coast proper Ashanti, the Northern Territories and the protectorate of British Togoland Accra on the coast is the capital With a total area of 91,700 sq m , of which 23,490 sq m is the Gold Coast proper it is bounded on the N by the French colony of the Upper Volta, on the E by the French protectorate of Togoland, on the W by the Ivory Coast, and on the S by the gulf of Guinea The native inhabitants consist of a great number of clans or tribes each speaking its own dialect, but they are all branches of the Ewe-speaking peoples, the Mandingos, the Ashantis or the Bantus In climate the colony is more favourable to Europeans than many territories similarly situated near the equator, the worst features being the high relative humidity and, during the Harmattan season, a dry N E wind dust-laden, and blowing from the Sahara, producing amazing desiccation of the atmosphere Cocoa gold manganese, palm oil, palm kernels, kola, copra, and timber are found and exploited in the colony The administration is under a governor and a legislative assembly Pop 2,112,002 of whom 1 174,971 are in the Gold Coast proper



Gold Coast arms

GOLDEN GATE. Channel of San Francisco Bay, California, U S A It is 5 m long and from 1 m to 2 m broad, and connects the bay with the Pacific Ocean

GOLDEN HORN. Narrow inlet of the Bosporus, Turkey. It divides the main part of Istanbul (Constantinople) from the Galata and Pera quarters of the city

GOLDEN SQUARE. Town of Victoria, Australia It is 99 m by rail N W of Melbourne, and is the centre of a gold mining district Pop 2,570

GOLDER'S GREEN. Residential district of Middlesex. On the main road between Hampstead and Hendon, it is 1½ m N W of Hampstead, on the Underground Rly , the river Brent forming its N boundary Adjoining West Heath, Hampstead, is Golder's Hill Park, with a mansion, now used as a refreshment room, lakes, enclosures for red deer, and peafowl About ¼ m from the rly. station is Golder's Green Crematorium, to the N W of which is Hampstead Garden Suburb

GOLDINGEN (Lithuanian, Kuldiga) Town of Latvia It stands on the Ventspils, 88 m W N W. of Jelgava Here are breweries In the neighbourhood is a ruined castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Courland Pop 10,000

GOLDS Primitive tribe of E Siberia They inhabit the banks of the lower Amur, Sungari,

and Usuri rivers Allied to the Tunguses in race and speech, and preserving primitive Altaian characters and shamanism, they subsist mainly on river fish They practise decorative art

GOLDSBORO. City of North Carolina, U S A. Standing on the river Neuse, 50 m by rail S E of Raleigh, it is the commercial centre for an agricultural and cotton growing area. Pop (1930) 14,985.

GOLDSBOROUGH. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2¾ m. S E of Knaresborough on the L N E Rly The hall is the property of the earl of Harewood, and after his marriage with Princess Mary was their country home

GOLETTA. Port of Tunisia On the bay of Tunis, it is now connected with the city by a ship canal, 7 m. in length, through lake El-Bahira, Many of its buildings are constructed of stone taken from the ruins of Carthage Pop about 5,000

GOLFO DULCE. Alternative name for Lake Izabal (q v), lake of Guatemala

GOLLANFIELD. Hamlet of Inverness shire It is 1½ m S.E of Campbeltown, and is served by the L M S Rly.

GOLLEL. Town of Swaziland, S E Africa Situated on the Swaziland-Natal border, 3 m N of the Pongola river, it is 246 m by rail N of Durban. It is the terminus of the Natal Rly and the only station in Swaziland

GOLNICZBANYA. Old name for the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Gelnica (q v)

GOLSPIE. Village and port of Sutherlandshire It is on the Golspie Burn, 17¼ m S W of Helmsdale on the L M S Rly. Dunrobin Castle, seat of the duke of Sutherland, dating from the 13th cent , lies 1 m N E. Pop. 1,391.

GOMAL. Pass of Afghanistan. It opens into the N W Frontier Province, about 70 m W N W of Dera Ismail Khan, and is an important avenue of trade Its safety is guarded by militia

GOMAL. River of Afghanistan. It rises some 50 m S of Ghazni and winds through the Suleiman Mts Except in the rainy season, when it flows into the Indus, its waters are lost in the sands Its main tributary is the Zhob

GOMARA. Province of Abyssinia Formerly one of the quasi-independent kingdoms in the country, it is situated in the S W and lies on the border of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan A lofty tableland, watered by the river Omo, and inhabited by people of Hamitic stock, the Gallas, it is mainly noted for its coffee, which takes its name from this district

GOMEL. Town of Russia (U S S R) It is situated on the Sozh, at the junction of two railways, 112 m. S E. of Mohilev, in the White Russian republic It has large rly repairing works, sugar refineries, and oil mills. Pop 86,409.

GOMERA. One of the Canary Islands Separated from Teneriffe by a channel 13 m wide, its length is 20 m and breadth 10 m , and area 143 sq m. Of volcanic origin, with steep coasts, it rises in the interior to a height of nearly 4,000 ft Wooded and well watered, its fertile valleys produce potatoes, fruit, sugar, and cotton San Sebastian, the capital and port, has an excellent harbour Columbus called at the island on his memorable voyage to America in 1492. Pop 19,736

GOMERSAL. Town of Yorkshire (W R) It is 1½ m N.W. of Cleckheaton, and has a station on the L M S. Rly. The chief industries are the making of worsted cloth, and blankets The Red House is the "Briarmains" of Charlotte Bronte's Shirley. Pop 3,828

GOMMECOURT. Village of France Lying on the road from Albert to Arras, 13¾ m. N of Albert, it came into prominence during the Great War in the first battle of the Somme when, on July 1, 1916, the British were repulsed. The failure to capture it had marked effect on the result of the battle. It was yielded up by the Germans on Feb 27, 1917, in their retreat to the Hindenburg line There are British cemeteries here

GOMSHALL. Village of Surrey About 5 m. S W of Dorking, it is on the S Rly

GONAIVES, BAY OF Bay of Haiti Lying between Cape St. Nicholas-le-Mole and Cape Dame Marie, it is about 100 m across, and penetrates about the same distance inland There is an island in the bay, the Ile de la Gonave

GONAIVES. City and seaport of Haiti It stands on the bay of Gonaives, 62 m N W of Port-au-Prince. It has a good harbour and exports coffee, cotton, and dye woods. Pop 10,000

GOND. Primitive tribe of India The majority occupies hill-tracts in the Central Provinces The Dhur Gonds, dark skinned, roundish headed, thick lipped peasantry, preserve their aboriginal forest life, ceremonial dances, and animism The hinduised Raj Gonds on the plains claim Rajput descent Half of them have replaced their Dravidian speech, intermediate between Tamil and Telugu, by Hindi or Gujarati Four 14th–17th century Gond kingdoms gave this region the name Gondwana

GONDA District of India It is in the Fyzabad division of the United Provinces. Much of its area of 2,875 sq m is devoted to rice Other crops are wheat and maize The dist is watered by the rivers Gogra and Rapti, whilst irrigation is extensively practised The last rajah of Gonda took part in the Mutiny, and his estates were confiscated. Pop about 1,500,000.

GONDA. Town of India It lies in the Fyzabad div of the United Provinces, 28 m N W of Fyzabad, on the Bengal and N W Rly There is a trade in agricultural produce Pop 13,500

GONDAL. State of India In the Kathiawar agency of Bombay Presidency, its area is 1,024 sq m There are extensive rly and irrigation systems, as well as progressive public works The chief crops are cotton, cereals, and ground-nuts. The ruler is a thakur sahib, entitled to a salute of 11 guns Pop 167,000

GONDAR Town of Abyssinia It is built on a hill, at an elevation of 6,000 ft , 24 m. N E of Lake Tsana At one period a flourishing centre of Abyssinian trade, it has now a population of about 3,000

GONDOKORO. Town of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan Not far from the Uganda border, it stands on the White Nile, 1,081 m S of Khartoum Navigation to Rejaf, 15 m. S , and to Khartoum is carried on by the steamers of the Sudan government. Here Sir Samuel Baker established a military station in 1871 and called the settlement Ismailia Formerly a centre of the slave traffic, it still has a trade in ivory.

GONNELIEU. Village of France It is about 8 m S W of Cambrai, and 2 m E of Gouzeaucourt During the Great War it was captured by the British, April 20, 1917, retaken by the Germans, Nov 30, 1917 in the first battle of Cambrai, and recaptured by the British, Dec. 1, 1917.

GOODMAYES District of Essex It is 2 m E of Ilford, on the L N E. Rly , and is a residential area.

GOODNA. Town of Queensland, Australia Situated in Moreton West co , it is a farming centre, on the road 20 m S of Brisbane. Pop 2,167.

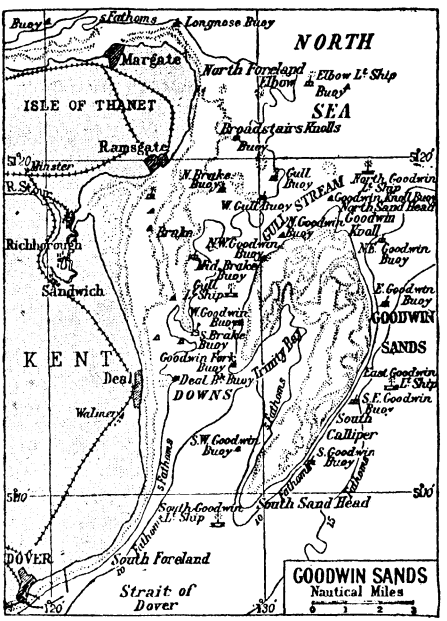
GOODRICH. Village of Herefordshire It is on the river Wye 4 m S W of Ross Here are the ruins of Goodrich Castle These include a gateway and ruins of two towers, the keep, and the chapel, and date from the time of Henry II. It was once held by the earls of Pembroke, to which family it was given by Henry III , after

wards it passed to the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury. It was held for Charles I during the Civil War, after which it was dismantled.

GOODWICK. Urban district of Pembrokeshire. It is on the coast, 1½ m. N.W. of Fishguard, is served by the G.W. Rly., and is a popular watering place. Pop. (1931) 2,279.

GOODWIN SANDS. Shoal off the E. coast of Kent. These dangerous sandbanks extend from N. to S. for 10 m., and lie about 6 m. from the mainland opposite Sandwich and Deal. At low water they rise some feet above sea level, while at high water they lie 15 ft. below the sea. They form a natural breakwater for the roadstead known as the Downs. The extreme limits are marked by four lightships.

GOODWOOD. Seat of the duke of Richmond and Gordon. It is 3 m. N.E. of Chichester. The



Goodwin Sands. Chart of the dangerous sandbanks

Goodwood horse races, inaugurated in 1802, are held annually at the end of July, the chief race being for the Goodwood Cup. The course is situated on the downs, 1 m. N.E. of the mansion, which was built early in the 18th century.

GOOLE. Market town, urban district, and river of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Don, 23¾ m. S.W. of Hull. It is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. rlys., and is a terminus of the canal system that serves the north of England. There are extensive docks. The buildings include the church of S. John, a free library and market hall. In 1929 a new bridge across the Ouse near Goole was opened, called Boothferry bridge. Market days, Mon., Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 20,238.

GOOSE LAND (Russ. Gusinaya Zemlya). South-western division of Novaya Zemlya. Situated on the W. coast of the south island, it projects into the Arctic Ocean. It is also known as Willoughby's Land.

GOOSTREY. Village of Cheshire. It is 10½ m. N.E. of Crewe, on the L.M.S. Rly. Its name in full is Goostrey-cum-Barnshaw.

GOPPINGEN. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it is situated on the right bank of the Fils, 26 m. N.W. of Ulm. The town was largely rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1782, and has woollen and metal manufactures. There are mineral springs. The principal building is the old castle, possessing a fine spiral stone staircase known as the Traubenstieg (vine stairway). Pop. 22,000.

GORAKHPUR. Division of India. In the United Provinces, it comprises the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh, and has an area of 9,543 sq. m. Pop. 6,500,000.

GORAKHPUR. District of India. In Gorakhpur div., it has an area of 4,535 sq. m., much of which is devoted to rice growing. It is watered by the rivers Rapti, Gogra, Gandak, Kuana, and Gunghi. The district is extensively wooded. Pop. 3,267,000.

GORAKHPUR. Town of India. It is in the Gorakhpur dist. of the United Provinces, 150 m. N.W. of Patna, on the left bank of the Rapti. It has an important trade in grain and timber. Pop. 57,985.

GORBALS. District of Glasgow. It is on the S. side of the Clyde and is connected by tramways with the centre of the city. The chief buildings are the parish church in Carlton Place, theatres, and the public library. The centre of the district, now one of the most crowded parts of Glasgow, is known as Gorbals Cross. Gorbals was a separate burgh until incorporated with Glasgow in 1846.

GORDON. Village of Berwickshire. It is on Eden Water, 4 m. S.W. of Greenlaw, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 702.

GORE. Province of Abyssinia. Bounded on the W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, it is mountainous, and is inhabited by Gallas. The chief product is the Abyssinian coffee berry, from a plant which grows wild throughout the province.

GORE. Town of Abyssinia. Capital of the prov. of the same name, it is some 225 m. W.S.W. of Addis Ababa, with which it is connected by a good road. Pop. 3,500.

GOREBRIDGE. Village of Midlothian. It is on Gore Water (q.v.), 12 m. S.E. of Edinburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly. In the neighbourhood are collieries. Pop, 1,495.

GOREE. Island off the French colony of Senegal. It is situated S.E. of Cape Verde, opposite the town of Dakar. Goreo has a harbour. Pop. 1,140.

GORE WATER. Stream of Midlothian. It is formed by the confluence of the Middleton N. Burn and the Middleton S. Burn at Borthwick Castle, whence it flows 3½ m. N.W. to meet the S. Esk, 1 m. N.W. of Gorebridge.

GORGONZOLA. Town of Italy. It stands 12 m. N.E. of Milan, with which it is connected by tramway. It is best known for its cheese. Pop. 3,675.

GORHAMBURY. Hamlet of Hertfordshire. It is 2 m. W. of St. Albans. Here is Gorhambury House, which, standing in a fine park, was built 1778-85, and is notable for its hall and pictures. In the grounds are ruins of the house in which Francis Bacon lived.

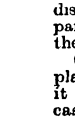
GORI. Town of Georgia (U.S.S.R.). It stands on the river Kura and the Poti-Tiflis Rly., 48 m. N.W. of Tiflis. The chief occupations are the cultivation of fruit and vines and cattle rearing. Pop. 11,000.

GORINCHEM. Town of the Netherlands. In S. Holland, it stands on the Merwede at the inflow of the Linge, 22 m. E.S.E. of Rotterdam. The town is picturesque, with 17th century gateways and brick and stone houses decorated with mosaic work. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a trade in cattle and cereals. The Merwede canal communicates with Amsterdam. Pop. 14,000.

GORING. Village of Oxfordshire. It is on the river Thames, opposite Streatley, 9 m. N.W. of Reading. The two villages are served by a station on the G W. Rly. It is a boating and angling centre. There is a church with a Norman tower Goring gives its name to the gap between the Chilterns and the Marlborough downs through which the Thames flows. Pop 1,989. Goring Heath is a village 3½ m. to the S.E.

GORING. District of Sussex. It is 2½ m W. of Worthing, with a station on the S. Rly. It consists of an old village inland and a newer district called Goring-on-Sea on the coast. The parish church is a fine old building In 1930 the district was included in Worthing.

GORIZIA. City of Italy. Picturesquely placed on the Isonzo, 23 m. N.N W. of Trieste, it is dominated by an eminence crowned by the castle of the counts of Gorz, now barracks The old part of the town is enclosed by walls Noteworthy buildings are the 17th century cathedral, the municipal offices, the archbishop's palace, the Jesuit college, and the house of the provincial diet Gorizia was formerly the capital of the Austrian crownland of Goiz and Gradisca, but was ceded to Italy in 1919. It was captured by the Italians Aug 8, 1916, abandoned by them Oct. 28, 1917, and recovered in the autumn of 1918 Pop (1931) 49,199.



Gorizia arms

GORKI. Alternative name for the town of Russia (U S S R), long known as Nijni Novgorod (q v)

GORKUM. Alternative name of the Netherlands town of Gorinchem (q v)

GORLESTON. Watering place of Suffolk. Although outside the borders of Norfolk, it is part of the borough of Great Yarmouth It is 116 m N E of London, and is served by the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly There are good sands and various attractions for visitors

GORLICE. Town of Poland About 25 m S. by E of Tarnow and 17 m S W of Jaslo, it stands among the foothills of the Carpathians It has naphtha works and a trade in grain and wine, and is connected with Zagorzawy by railway Formerly in Galicia, it was prominent in the Great War, especially in 1914 Pop 6,500

GORLITZ Town of Prussia In Silesia, it is situated on the Neisse, 27 m. by rail E of Bautzen on the line from Dresden to Breslau It has cloth factories and machinery works A great bastion, the Kaisertrutz (1490), and other traces of the fortifications remain. The principal church is that of S Peter and S. Paul, containing a replica of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem The Rathaus, built early in the 14th century and restored 1874–75, has a tower erected 1509–13, bearing the arms of Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary, and a balcony of rather later date. The town park, which includes a botanical garden, contains a statue to Jakob Boehme, the mystic, who was buried in the cemetery at the N. of the town Pop 91,702.

GORNERGRAT. Rocky ridge of the Pennine Alps, Switzerland. It forms part of the Riffelberg, 3½ m. S E. of Zermatt, with which it communicates by a mountain railway Its height is 10,289 ft. The summit commands a fine panorama of the Monte Rosa Breithorn-Matterhorn group

GOROBLAGODAT. Mining district of Russia (U S S R). About 127 m N E of Perm, in the Ural area, it contains numerous foundries, ironworks, gold and platinum mines, and quarries.

GORSEINON. Hamlet of Glamorganshire It is 3½ m S of Pontardulais, on the L M S Rly.

GORTON District of Manchester It is an industrial area S E. of the city, and is served by the L N E Rly. and by tramways. There are chemical works, engineering works, ironworks, and cotton mills.

GORTYNA. Ancient city of Crete. Situated on the S. side of the island, about 10 m. inland, it was second only to Cnossus in importance. In Roman times it became the capital of the island Near Gortyna was discovered in 1884 an inscription containing a code of laws dated about 400 B C.

GORZ. German name for the Italian town known as Gorizia (q v.).

GOSBERTON. Village of Lincolnshire It is 5½ m N E of Spalding on the L N E Rly , and has a good early Perpendicular church. Near by is Gosberton Fen Pop 2,022

GOSFORTH. Urban district of Northumberland. About 2 m N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, it is on the L N E Rly (South Gosforth station). Here is Gosforth Park, where race meetings are held Pop (1931) 18,042.

GOSFORTH. Village of Cumberland. It is 6½ m. S E of Egremont In the churchyard is a viking cross 14½ ft high, dating from the 7th century.

GOSHEN. Boer republic now extinct It was founded in Bechuanaland, beyond the borders of the Transvaal, in 1881 Its capital was at Rooi Grond. Goshen and the neighbouring republic of Stellaland came to an end when Bechuanaland was proclaimed a British protectorate in 1885

GOSLAR. Town of Prussia In Hanover, it stands on the N side of the Harz, 27 m. S E. of Hildesheim. Founded in the 10th century, it quickly gained importance from the silver, copper, and other mines of the Rammelsberg (2,080 ft), which rises 1½ m to the S of the town It is a picturesque place, with portions of the ramparts still standing, and fine old houses. The principal places of interest are the market, with its church and fountain, the Kaiserhaus, the Domcapelle, sole remains of a cathedral founded about 1050 , and the Kaiserworth, with statues of eight emperors Pop 20,500

GOSPORT. Borough and seaport of Hampshire Standing on the W. side of Portsmouth harbour, it is 86 m. from London on the S Rly A ferry and floating bridge connect it with Portsmouth Here are naval establishments, and on the beach are remains of a fort Pop (1931) 37,928.



Gosport arms

GOSSELIES. Town of Belgium In Hainault, it stands 5 m N of Charleroi on the road from Charleroi to Nivelles The chief industries are connected with iron and coal Pop 10,000

GOSWICK. Hamlet of Northumberland About 6½ m S E of Berwick-on-Tweed, it has a station on the L N E Rly

GOTA. River of Sweden Issuing from Lake Vener, at its S. extremity, it flows S S E to the Kattegat through two arms, the southern one passing Goteborg It is about 65 m. long, and is navigable throughout

GOTA CANAL. Ship canal of S. Sweden It connects the Kattegat with the Baltic Starting from Goteborg, and utilising the Gota river and Lake Vener, the canal leads to Lake Vetter and then continues E through small lakes to the Baltic at Mem, below Soderkoping Its total length is 240 m , the canalised portion being 55 m. long. It considerably reduces the sea journey between Goteborg and Stockholm The canal has 58 locks, a maximum alt. of 300 ft , and is 10 ft. deep. The work was begun in 1716, but was not completed until 1832.

GOTEBORG. City and seaport of Sweden, often called Gothenburg It stands 5 m. from the mouth of the Gota, and 285 m. by rail S W of Stockholm. The city is traversed by numerous canals, and is served by several lines of railway. The buildings include the cathedral, a modern building, the town hall, the library and the marine museum The old E India house is now a museum and art gallery. There is a university and a school of navigation. The port has a good harbour, enlarged after the Great War, connected with it are shipbuilding yards Goteborg has a broadcasting station, and the industries include flour mills, sugar refineries, sawmills, and the making of beer, tobacco, furniture, margarine, and leather. Pop (1931) 243,690.



Goteborg arms

GOTEBORG AND BOHUS. Lan or government of Sweden. It is bounded on the W. by the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, and has an area of 1,951 sq m The coastline is broken by numerous inlets, while many islands fringe the mainland. The capital is Goteborg Pop (1930) 457,067.

GOTHA. Town of Germany. In the republic of Thuringia, it lies on the slope of a hill 16 m. W S W. of Erfurt, on the Leine canal and the railway to Cassel The Friedenstein palace, built on the site of the old fortress of Grimmenstein about 1645, is now used for purposes of local administration It has a theatre, throne room, and fine library The new museum, south of the castle, contains the picture gallery and a rich art collection. There is a well-timbered park S of the palace. The old Rathaus (1574) in the Haupt-Markt has an elaborate façade. The church of S. Mary dates from the 12th century. Gotha has an observatory, many schools, and several banks Until 1918 it was one of the capitals of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. Here is the map-making establishment of Justus Perthes, founded in 1758 Pop 45,500



Gotha arms

GOTHAM. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 7 m S W. of Nottingham, and is associated with the phrases wise men of Gotham and mad men of Gotham, once used as synonyms for rustic simpletons, about whom there are various old stories.

GOTHENBURG. Variant spelling of the name of the Swedish town of Goteborg (q v)

GOTHLAND. Variant spelling of the name of the Swedish island of Gottland (q v)

GOTO Group of islands of Japan They lie W of Kiushiu and 60 m W of the port of Nagasaki, and are known also as the five islands. The largest are Fukai, Hisaka, and Nakadori. Fukai is 25 m in length

GOTTESBERG. Town of Prussia In Silesia, it is 46 m S W. of Breslau. Its industries include coal mining, and hosiery manufactures Pop 11,000

GOTTINGEN. Town of Prussia. In Hanover, it stands on the Leine, 67 m from Hanover. Above the town rises the Hainberg. Among interesting buildings are the Rathaus, built in the 14th century and restored in the 18th, and the churches of S John and S James In the market place, in front of the Rathaus, is the goose girl fountain The chief industries are the making of chemicals, scientific instruments, and textiles, and it is a publishing centre. Gottingen is famous for its university, founded in 1734 The main building is on the Wilhelmsplatz and its library is very rich. Pop 41,228

GOTTLAND. Island in the Baltic Sea Belonging to Sweden, it lies about 58 m. off the S E. coast of the Scandinavian peninsula. It is 76 m. long and 30 m broad, with an area of 1,220 sq m. It has been called the eye of the Baltic. The capital is Visby. Pop (1930) 57,448.

GOUDA. Town of the Netherlands It stands on the Yssel at its junction with the Gouw, 12 m N.E of Rotterdam, and is intersected in all directions by a system of canals. Notable buildings are the Groote Kerk, founded in 1485 and rebuilt in 1552, and the stadhuis Gouda is famed for its cheese Pop (1930) 29,163

GOUDHURST. Market town of Kent. It is 3½ m N W of Cranbrook on the S Rly , the station being about a mile from the village. The church has a fine tower, and the view from it is one of the most extensive in Kent There are some picturesque old buildings. Market day, alternate Wed Pop 2,722

GOUGH'S. Island of the South Atlantic. Also known as Diego Alvarez, it is one of the Tristan da Cunha group and lies 250 m S S E. of the island of Tristan da Cunha It is of volcanic origin, about 8 m long and 4 m broad. There are penguins and valuable guano deposits, as well as a rich marine fauna It is named after Capt Gough, who visited it in 1731. There is no permanent population.

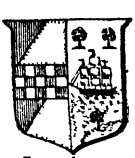
GOULBURN. River of Victoria, Australia. Rising in the Australian Alps to the E of Healesville, it flows in a N W direction for 345 m, and finally joins the Murray river 9 m N of Echua For the most part unnavigable, it provides excellent trout fishing

GOULBURN. Town of New South Wales. A railway junction 134 m S W. of Sydney on the main line to Melbourne, it stands on the Wollondilly river, in an agricultural and dairying district It has flour mills Pop 12,560

GOUNDAM. Town of the French Sudan It lies in the Fermaga-Tuareg country on a small tributary of the N bank of the Niger, some 60 m S W of Timbuktu Native industries include jewellery, weaving and leather-making Pop. (1931) 5,945

GOURDON. Seaport of Kincardineshire It is situated 1 m S of Inverbervie, on the L N E. Rly Pop 990

GOUROCK. Burgh and watering place of Renfrewshire. It is on the S side of the firth of Clyde, 2 m. below Greenock, with which and with Port Glasgow it is connected by electric trams, and is served by the L M S Rly. The industries are mainly connected with shipping The chief public building is the Gamble Institute Pop (1931) 8,844



Gourock arms

GOUZEAUCOURT. Village of France It lies 9 m, S S.W. of Cambrai During the Great War it was prominent in the first battle of Cambrai, being captured by the Germans in their counter-offensive, Nov 30, 1917, and after being held by them for three hours was retaken by the Guards division. Captured by the Germans in the spring of 1918, it was recaptured by the British on Sept. 28 of the same year. Several British war cemeteries are in the vicinity.

GOVAN. Suburb of Glasgow. It lies on the S side of the Clyde opposite and to the W. of Glasgow proper. It is served by the L M S. Rly. (Partick station), and is also connected with Glasgow by electric tramways and a district railway that goes under the Clyde. The principal buildings are the parish church, with early Christian monuments in its churchyards, and S. Mary's church Here is Elder Park. When it was united with Glasgow in 1912 Govan had a pop. of about 90,000.

GOVILON. Village of Monmouthshire. It is 2 m. W of Abergavenny on the L M S Rly.

GOWBARROW. Fell or hill of Cumberland It lies to the N of Ullswater, 10 m. S E. of Keswick, and reaches an alt of 1,579 ft.

GOWBARROW PARK. Estate in Cumberland It is 10 m S E. of Keswick, on the slopes of Gowbarrow Fell, N. of Ullswater. It contains a shooting lodge called Lyulph's Tower, and the beautiful waterfall of Aira Force Gowbarrow was bought by the National Trust in 1906.

GOWER. Peninsula of Glamorganshire It lies between Burry Inlet on the N. and Bristol Channel on the S., and is 15 m long with an average breadth of 5 m It has a bold and rugged coastline. Colonised in the 12th cent. by Flemings, it is still inhabited mainly by descendants of those settlers. In 1535 the peninsula was included in Glamorganshire Swansea and Oystermouth are the chief towns, Worms Head and Mumbles Head the principal promontories. It is famous for its castles, several of them in ruins, which were built by the Normans The Welsh name is Gwyr *See* Glamorganshire.

GOXHILL. Village of Lincolnshire It is 2 m S E of New Holland, on the L N E Rly. Goxhill Priory lies ½ m E Pop. 1,202

GOYA. Town and river port of Argentina Situated on the river Paraná near its junction with the Santa Lucia, it is 620 m by rail from Buenos Aires Pop 15,000

GOYANA. City of Brazil It stands on the river Goyana, 40 m N N W. of the city of Pernambuco It has a Carmelite monastery, several old style churches, schools, a hospital, and law courts It is one of the oldest cities in Pernambuco, and the commercial centre for one of the richest districts Pop about 15,000

GOYAZ. State of Brazil It is bounded on the W by Matto Grosso and Para, and on the E by Minas Geraes, Bahia, and Maranhão In area 288,462 sq m, it is traversed by several mt ranges, the chief of which are the sierras of the Matto Gordo, the Cordillera Grande, and the Serro do Paraná, mostly running from N to S and of no great elevation The principal rivers are the Tocantins, which rises as the Maranhão in the S of the state and flows due N through the centre, the Araguay on the W boundary, and the Paranahyba Several other streams are unnavigable because of cataracts and currents Extensive forests fringe most of the rivers, and a large portion of territory in the northern districts is unexplored. Pop 700,000

GOYAZ. City of Brazil Formerly known as Villa Boya do Goyaz, it is the capital of the state of Goyaz Situated on the river Vermelho on the N. side of the Serra do Santa Rita, it is 650 m N.W of Rio de Janeiro. At an altitude of 4,900 ft, the climate is at times oppressively warm, but the nights very cold Goyaz possesses a cathedral, also a governor's palace and law and normal schools. Pop 21,223

GOZO OR Gozzo. Island in the Mediterranean Sea Belonging to Great Britain, it lies 4 m N W of Malta, and has an area of 26 sq. m. There are remains of cyclopean walls, and a tower and Roman monuments The chief towns are Victoria, formerly Rabato, in the centre, and Fort Chambray on the S.E coast. Pop 22,000.

GRAAF REINET. Town of Cape Province. It stands on the Sunday river, 185 m. by rail N. of Port Elizabeth. To the N. are the Sneeuwbergen, of which the Compassberg rises to a height of 7,800 ft. above sea level. The town possesses a fine college, and is noted for its fruit and wine. Pop. (1931) 11,947 of whom 4,447 are whites.

GRACIA. Suburb of Barcelona. It lies to the N.W. of the city, and has tramway communication with the Plaza de la Paz, near the docks. There are manufactures of linen and cotton.

GRADISCA. Town of Italy It stands 6 m. S W. of Gorizia on the river Isonzo. It has an old castle, now used as a prison, and its fortifications have been replaced by fine promenades Formerly in Austria-Hungary, it was captured by the Italians in June, 1915 Pop 2,500

GRADISHSK Town of the Ukraine (U S S R). It stands near the Dnieper, 20 m N E of Kremenchug Much trade is done in grain, horses, cattle, hemp, flax, and butter Pop 10,000

GRAFENBERG. Village of Czechoslovakia It stands among the Sudetes Mts, 37 m N W. of Opava It is chiefly known for its water cure Pop 1,500.

GRAFFHAM. Village of Sussex. It lies 6 m from Petworth, under the South Downs, and has a fine common

GRAFHAM. Hamlet of Huntingdonshire. It is 5½ m S W of Huntingdon, on the L M S Rly

GRAFRATH. Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it is 12 m E of Dusseldorf, on the railway from Solingen to Vohwinkel The chief industries are connected with iron and steel. Pop 11,000.

GRAFTON. Town of New South Wales. On the Clarence river, 45 m. from its mouth, it is 350 m by rail from Sydney It is the chief port of the Northern Rivers district. Pop. 6,000

GRAFTON. City of W Virginia, U S A Situated on the Tygart river, it is 80 m S of Pittsburg, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Rly. It lies in a coal mining and lumbering district, and has iron foundries and flour mills Settled in 1852, it was incorporated in 1856 Pop 9,000

GRAFTON, EAST. Hamlet of Wiltshire It is 6½ m N of Ludgershall, on the G W. Rly. The hamlet of West Grafton is 1 m. W

GRAFTON REGIS. Village of Northamptonshire It is 4½ m S E of Towcester, and lies on the verge of Whittlewood Forest Here Edward IV married Elizabeth Woodville (1464) From here the family of Fitzroy takes the title of duke

GRAGNANO. Town of Italy It is 20 m. by rly S E of Naples, and 2 m E of Castellamare. Macaroni is made and the town is noted for the red wine it exports Pop 15,500

GRAHAM LAND Island of the Antarctic It lies due S of Tierra del Fuego, N. of Alexander I Land and S. of Danco Land. It was discovered by John Biscoe in 1832. Nordenskjold remained two years here in 1901–3, and it was visited by Charcot in 1904–5 On the W coast a meteorological station was erected at the expense of Argentina In Dec, 1928, Sir H Wilkins discovered that it was an island, and not, as had been supposed, part of the Antarctic continent.

GRAHAMSTOWN. City and health resort of S Africa In Cape Province, it is 40 m by rail from the sea at Port Alfred and 106 m. from Port Elizabeth. Its buildings include the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, the town hall, public library, museum, Albany Hall and the court house. The botanic gardens cover 100 acres The educational institutions include Rhodes university college and S Andrew's college, a leading public school. Pop. (1931) 7,602 (white), 7,860 (others)

GRAIAN ALPS. Mountain range of Europe. They form part of the Western Alps, lying between S E. France and N.W Italy. Running from N. to S. from the valleys of the Isère and Dora Baltea in the N., to those of the Arc and Dora Ripana in the S, they culminate in the Gran Paradiso (13,324 ft) and the Grivola (13,022 ft.).

GRAIN, ISLE OF. District of Kent. At the junction of the Thames and the Medway, it was formerly an island, but it has now roadway communication with the mainland. Port Victoria, on the island, has a station on the S. Rly.

GRAIN COAST. Former name for a section of the coast of W Africa. Lying between the island of Sherbro and the Ivory Coast, the greater part is now under the control of the republic of Liberia It was noted for melegueta pepper, or grains of Paradise, whence its name was derived

GRAINCOURT. Village of France It is 6 m W S W of Cambrai, and lies slightly off the Bapaume Cambrai road During the Great War it was captured on Nov. 20, 1917, by the British, retaken by the Germans in March, 1918, and recaptured by the British, Sept 27, 1918

GRAMMICHELE. Town of Sicily It stands on an eminence, 1,560 ft above sea level, 55 m by rail (33 m direct) S W of Catania. It was founded in 1693 to replace Occhiala, which had been utterly wrecked by an earthquake In the vicinity of the town is a cave altar to Demeter Pop 23,500

GRAMMONT (Flem Geerardsbergen) Town of Belgium In Flanders, it is situated on the Dendre, 23 m S S E of Ghent It has a Gothic 15th century town hall with four corner turrets, and, under the balcony, a fountain resembling that of the Manniken at Brussels In the church of S Barthelemy are two paintings by De Crayer. Pop 13,000

GRAMPIANS. Mountain range of Scotland They form the dividing line between the highlands and the lowlands, as they stretch right across the country from Aberdeenshire to Dunbartonshire The other counties which they enter are Banff, Inverness, Angus, Perth, Stirling, and Argyll. The highest point is Ben Nevis, others, all over 3,000 ft high, include Ben Macdhui, Ben Lawers, Ben Lomond, Cairngorm, Cairntoul, Ben Cruachan, and Ben Alder The rivers that rise in the range include the Forth, Tay, Don, Dee, and many shorter streams The mountains afford some of the finest scenery in Great Britain and it has been proposed to make them a national park *See* Cairngorm, Lawers, Nevis, etc

GRAMPIANS Mountain range of W Victoria, Australia It contains the source of the river Glenelg, and one of its peaks, called Mt William, rises to 4,500 ft The N E extension of the range is called the Pyrenees

GRAMPOUND Village of Cornwall It is on the river Fal, 6 m S W of St Austell, and is served by the G W Rly (Grampound Road Station) The place became a town in the Middle Ages, and in 1553 began to send two members to parliament, continuing to do so until 1821 It had a mayor and corporation until 1834, and the town hall still stands

GRAN German name for the river of Czechoslovakia also known as the Garam (q v)

GRAN. Alternative name for the town of Hungary known as Esztergom (q v)

GRANADA. District of Spain, once an independent kingdom The city of Granada and the district around were long ruled by the caliphs of Cordova The kingdom, however, dates from about 1238, when a certain Moor began to rule over Granada, Malaga, and other places, making the first mentioned his capital. This lasted for over 200 years In the 15th century the Christians gradually won back Spain from the Moors The last ruler of Granada, Boabdil, resigned his kingdom, and on Jan 2, 1492, the Spanish forces entered the city of Granada

GRANADA. Maritime province of Spain In Andalusia, it is bounded S by the Mediterranean, and has an area of 4,928 sq m The surface is mountainous, and it contains, in the Sierra Nevada, the highest points of Spain, one of the most picturesque regions in Europe Well watered, chiefly by the Jenil and its tributaries, it is extremely fertile There are several hot springs in the province Granada is the capital Pop (1930) 808,792.

GRANADA. City of Spain It stands on the slopes of two hills and on the plain connecting them, 63 m N E of Malaga Once the capital of a Moorish kingdom, it contains in the Alhambra a unique memorial of Moorish power and art The old town, Albaicin, although the poorest part, is most picturesque There are remains of the Moorish walls and towers, the water conduits, the Alcazar, the Casa del Cabildo, the old university, and other buildings which once made Granada a great trading city and a seat of arts and learning The modern town contains the cathedral, public buildings, promenades, plazas, gardens, fountains, etc The university dates from 1531 The manufactures include soap, paper, gloves, etc , and sugar, olives, and cereals are produced Pop (1930) 109,645



Granada arms

GRANADA. City of Nicaragua It stands on Lake Nicaragua, 28 m by rail S S E of Managua, and is also the terminus of a railway line from Corinto (118 m) Founded in 1523, it is the third city of the republic, and has fine churches and public buildings Pop 18,000

GRANARD. Urban district of co Longford, I F S It is 3 m W of Ballywillan, the nearest railway station (G S Rlys) Pop (1926) 1,269

GRANBOROUGH. Village of Buckinghamshire About 7½ m N W of Aylesbury, it is on the Metropolitan and Great Central Joint Rly

GRANBY Village of Nottinghamshire It is 4 m S E of Bingham and gives its name to the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland

GRANBY Town of Quebec, Canada It is 55 m from Montreal, on the C N Rlys , and is also connected with it by electric railway There is a number of industries Pop 6,785

GRAN CHACO Region of the central part of S America *See* Chaco

GRAND. River of Colorado and Utah, U S A A headstream of the Colorado, it rises in the Rocky Mts , and flows 350 m S W to the Green river, which it joins in the S E of Utah to form the Colorado It has cut deep and precipitous cañons on its way

GRAND River of Michigan, U S A. Rising in the N E part of the state, it flows W and N to Lansing, where it again follows a W course, and enters Lake Michigan at Grand Haven It is 280 m long, and is navigable by steamers 40 m from its mouth as far as Grand Rapids, above which it falls 18 ft in a mile, furnishing good water power

GRAND BAHAMA. Island of the Bahamas, British West Indies One of the most northerly islands of the group, it is washed by the Gulf Stream on the W and by the Little Bahama Bight on the E , which separates it from the Little and Great Abaco Islands Pop 1,695 *See* Bahamas

GRAND BANK. Submarine elevation off Newfoundland, Canada Extending about 200 m S E of Cape Race, it is about 500,000 sq m in area The depth varies from 10 to 160 fathoms The waters swarm with fish, especially cod, which provides a living for 100,000 fishermen, who work in specially equipped vessels called bankers

GRAND BASSAM. Port of the Ivory Coast A French possession, it stands on the gulf of Guinea, at the entrance of a lagoon which forms a well protected harbour It is the most important port in the colony Pop 7,276

GRAND CANAL. Artificial waterway of the I F S It connects Dublin with the river Shannon, a distance of 80 m With its branches, it is 146 m long

GRAND CANAL. Main waterway of Venice It winds through the city, in the shape of the letter S, and from it other canals branch in all

directions. On its banks are most of the famous palaces of the city, and near it is the Piazza of S. Mark. The Rialto bridge crosses it.

GRAND CANAL. Waterway of China. It stretches from Hangchow to Peiping (Peking), a distance of over 1,000 m., and is the longest canal in existence. At Chinkiang, 280 m. from Hangchow, the Yangtse divides the canal into two portions. The construction of the middle section from the Yangtse to the Yellow river, which was in use in 480 B.C., is attributed to the 6th century B.C. The S. section was added between A.D. 605 and 617, and the N. part, from the old bed of the Yellow river to Peiping, was made between 1280 and 1320.

GRAND CANARY. One of the larger islands in the Canary group. Situated between Teneriffe and Fuerte-Ventura, it belongs geologically to the W. group, which rise from an ocean of great depth. Volcanic in origin, it rises in places to a considerable height, its chief peak, Pico del Pozo, reaching 6,400 ft. It contains many mineral springs. The capital is the noted holiday resort, Las Palmas. Pop. 130,000.

GRAND CANON. Deep gorge in Arizona, U.S.A. Cut by the river Colorado, it is the most remarkable of a series of cañons extending for about 1,000 m. along the river's course and presenting a scene of unequalled natural grandeur and weirdness. The gorge extends for about 217 m., has a depth varying between 3,000 ft. and 6,000 ft., and a breadth of from 2 m. to 15 m. The first authenticated passage of the gorge was accomplished in 1869.

GRAND CAPE MOUNT. Province of Liberia, W. Africa. The largest of four provinces into which the coastal region is divided, it lies in the centre of the colony between Montserrado and Sino. The capital and chief port is Grand Basoa.

GRAND CESS. Seaport of Liberia, W. Africa. Situated in the province of Grand Cape Mount, it lies on the coast at the mouth of the river Cess, some 55 m. E. of Edina, and is one of the chief ports in the country.

GRAND CORNIER. Mountain of Switzerland. In the canton of Valais, it is situated N. of the Dent Blanche, near the Matterhorn. The ascent by the Col de Bricolla is difficult, but not dangerous, that from the Col du Grand Cornier (11,628 ft.) is longer and more difficult. Its height is 13,020 ft.

GRANDCOURT. Village of France. It is 6 m. S.W. of Bapaume, lying slightly off the Albert-Bapaume road. During the Great War it was captured by the British, Feb. 7, 1917, retaken by the Germans in Mar., 1918, and recovered by the Allies in Aug., 1918.

GRANDE ALDEE. Commune of French India. In the settlement of Karikal, it is on the S.E. coast, about 20 m. N. of Negapatam, and contains several villages. Pop. (1931) 8,317.

GRANDE COMBE, LA. Town of France. It is 31 m. from Nimes. The municipality includes La Levade and La Pise, as well as La Grande Combe proper. There are coal and other mines around the town, which is known for its glass manufacture. Pop. 12,500.

GRANDE-TERRE. One of the two islands forming Guadeloupe. In area about 219 sq. m., it is separated from Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe proper) by the Rivière Salée, a channel 4 m. long and varying in width from 100 to 400 ft. It is a low-lying calcareous island superimposed on an igneous base, in contrast with Basse-Terre which is mountainous and volcanic. Its water supply is chiefly ponds and cisterns. Sugar cane is grown, and Point-à-Pitre at the S. entrance of the Rivière Salée is the chief commercial town and harbour of Guadeloupe.

GRAND FALLS. Cataract of Labrador. On the river Grand or Hamilton, it is about 252 m. S.W. of Hamilton Inlet. It descends over 760 ft. in a distance of 12 m., culminating in a straight drop of 316 ft. over a platform 200 ft. wide. The roar can be heard at a distance of 20 m.

GRAND FALLS. Town of New Brunswick, Canada. It stands on the St. John river, near the falls, 200 m. N.W. of St. John, and is served by the C.P. Rly. Situated in a forestal region, there are lumber mills. It is a favourite tourist resort owing to the fine scenery and duck and partridge shooting. Pop. 1,327.

GRAND FALLS. Town of Newfoundland. On the Exploits River, about 22 m. from its mouth, it is connected by railway with the port of Botwood. It takes its name from the falls, and owes its origin to the development of the water power by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, for its pulp and paper mills. Pop. 4,000.

GRAND FORKS. City of North Dakota, U.S.A. It stands at the union of the Red Lake river with the Red River of the North, 82 m. N. of Fargo, and is served by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rlys. It contains S. Bernard's College and Grand Forks College, and about 2 m. from the city is the suburb of University, the seat of the state university. The city is a distributing centre for the surrounding agricultural district. Pop. (1930) 17,112.

GRAND ISLAND. City of Nebraska, U.S.A. On the river Platte, 155 m. W.S.W. of Omaha, it is served by the Union Pacific and other railways. It contains Grand Island College, and the Nebraska Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. A live-stock trade is carried on and beet-sugar production is an important industry. Pop. (1930) 18,041.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL. Artificial waterway of England now part of the Grand Union system. It stretches from the Oxford Canal at Braunston, Northamptonshire, to the Thames at Brentford, a distance of 93¾ m., with its branches it has a total length of 140½ m.

GRAND LAHOU. Port of Ivory Coast, W. Africa. One of the chief ports in the French colony, it is on the coast some 85 m. W. of Grand Bassam. Situated on the neck of a narrow peninsula which forms almost a lagoon behind it, the port possesses a very fine natural harbour. Pop. 4,187.

GRAND'MERE. Town of Quebec, Canada. On the river St. Maurice 27 m. N. of Three Rivers, it is served by both the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. and produces pulp, paper and wooden goods. It has a Roman Catholic convent. Pop. (1931) 6,461.

GRAND POPO. Seaport of Dahomey, W. Africa. Situated in the centre of the coast-line of the French colony, it lies some 50 m. E. of Lome and has a small coastal trade.

GRANDPRE. Town of France. It is on the Aire, 36 m. S.S.E. of Mézières. Its 13th century church, with the rest of the town, was much damaged in the Great War. The town was partly captured from the Germans by an American division in 1918, and a severe struggle ensued for its citadel and hills to the N. Pop. 1,000.

GRAND PRE. Village of Nova Scotia. On the shores of the basin of Minas, it is 15 m. N.W. of Windsor by rail. It was the scene of the expulsion of the Acadians by the British in 1755, which forms the theme of the first part of Longfellow's poem Evangeline. The C.P. Rly. secured control of the well beside the willows on the farm which tradition associates with Evangeline's story, and here in 1920 a statue of Evangeline was unveiled.

GRAND RAPIDS. City of Michigan, U.S.A. On the river Grand, at the head of navigation, it is 65 m. W.N.W. of Lansing, and is served by the Grand Trunk, the Père Marquette and other railways. It contains a federal building, and a number of charitable institutions. It is the seat of Roman Catholic and Protestant bishops. The city trades in timber. Pop. (1930) 168,592.

GRANDS MULETS. Rocky ridge on the N slope of Mont Blanc It lies at an altitude of 10,030 ft on the track leading from Chamonix to Mont Blanc.

GRANDSON. Town of Switzerland. It stands on the lake of Neuchâtel, 3 m by rail N W of Yverdon It has an old Romanesque church, recently restored, and a castle dating from the 11th century. Near the town Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, was defeated and killed by the Swiss Pop 1,500

GRAND TRUNK CANAL. Artificial waterway of England It traverses Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire, and connects the river Weaver, which it leaves near Northwich, with the Bridgewater Canal, which it joins at Preston Brook, and the river Trent, which it joins at Cavendish Bridge. It is 93 m long

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Canadian railway, since 1920 part of the C N Rlys system It was formed in 1852, being an amalgamation of various small lines About 1900 it was decided to make the system a trans continental one, and by arrangement with the Dominion Government the Grand Trunk promoted the Grand Trunk Pacific line The Dominion Government acquired the system in 1919 When taken over in 1920 the company had a mileage of 3,567 m in Canada and 1,558 m in the U S A *See* Canadian National Rlys

GRANDTULLY. Village of Perthshire It is on the river Tay, 4 m N E of Aberfeldy on the L M S Rly, and is of modern growth Here is a distillery Grandtully Castle, dating from the 16th cent, lies 2 m S W.

GRAND TURK. Island of British West Indies With an area of 10 sq m it is the largest of the Turk Islands (q v), and is the seat of government of the group It has a cable station Pop 1,570

GRAND UNION CANAL. Canal system of England Formed in 1928, it is a union of the Grand Junction, Regent and other canals, altogether 240 m long It links the Thames with the waterways in the Birmingham area

GRANGE. Hamlet of Cumberland It is in Borrowdale, 4½ m S of Keswick Grange Fell (1,363 ft high), in the vicinity, is the property of the National Trust

GRANGEMOUTH Burgh and seaport of Stirlingshire It stands on the south side of the firth of Forth, 3 m N E of Falkirk, and is served by the L N E and L M S Rlys Two streams, the Grange and the Carron, fall into the Forth here Mainly a modern town, it owes its rise to its position at the E end of the Forth and Clyde canal It has extensive docks Pop (1931) 11,798

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS. Urban district and watering place of Lancashire It stands on Morecambe Bay, 9 m N W of Cairnforth, on the L M S Rly. It has a hydropathic establishment and various attractions for visitors Pop (1931) 2,648

GRANGETOWN. Village of Yorkshire (N R). It is 3½ m E of Middlesbrough, on the L N E Rly.

GRANICUS. Ancient name of the modern Bigha Chai, a river of Asia Minor It flows into the Sea of Marmora, and is famous as the scene of the battle in which Alexander the Great defeated the Persians in 334 B C

GRANITE CITY. City of Illinois, U S A Near the Mississippi and 6 m N of St Louis, it is served by the Wabash and other railways It has steel foundries, motor car, and other works Pop (1930) 25,130

GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA (great rock of Italy) Mountain mass of the Apennines, Italy The highest peak is Monte Corno (9,580 ft) Other peaks are Corno Piccolo, 8,650 ft, Pizzo d'Intermesole, 8,680 ft, Pizzo Cefalone, 8,307 ft, and Monte della Portella, 7,835 ft Generally snow-capped, it commands an extensive view, including the Dalmatian Mts It was first ascended by Orazio Delfico in 1794

GRANTCHESTER. Village of Cambridgeshire. It stands on the river Cam, 2½ m S W of Cambridge, of which it is practically a suburb Its famous mill was burned down in Oct, 1928 This is mentioned by Chaucer and probably influenced Tennyson's poem The Miller's Daughter The village is associated with some of the poems of Rupert Brooke

GRANTHAM Borough and market town of Lincolnshire It stands on the river Witham, 25 m S of Lincoln and 105 m N of London on the L N E Rly, on which line it is an important junction, it is also served by a canal The church of S Wulfram, mainly 13th century, is noted for its window tracery, crypt, and chained library The grammar school dates from the time of Edward VI There is a modern guildhall and an exchange The market cross was re erected in the market place in 1910 The Angel Inn once belonged to the Templars Industries include the manufacture of agricultural implements Market days, Mon and Sat Pop (1931) 19,709



Grantham arms

GRANT LAND. Ice bound tract of Canada It is the northernmost part of Ellesmere Island, and lies within the Arctic Circle, W of Lincoln Sea and E of Nansen Sound It was discovered in 1875

GRANTON. Seaport of Midlothian On the firth of Forth, 2½ m N W of Edinburgh, of which it forms a part, it has a good harbour, and is a landing place for the North Sea trawlers

GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY. Burgh and health resort of Moray It stands on the river Spey, 23 m S of Forres on the L M S Rly, amid magnificent forests of pine and birch It is also served by the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 1,577

GRANTSHOUSE. Hamlet of Berwickshire On Eye Water, it is 16¼ m N W of Berwick upon-Tweed It has a station on the L N E Rly, and is an angling resort

GRANVILLE. Town of New South Wales, Australia A railway junction, it is situated some 20 m W of Sydney on the Parramatta Sydney Rly Pop 7,000

GRANVILLE Town and watering place of France It is built on a promontory where the river Bosq enters the English Channel, and is divided into the lower town and the upper town, the latter being surrounded by fortifications and containing the citadel The Gothic church of Notre Dame was restored in the 15th–16th centuries The town has a good harbour and a shipping trade Pop 10,500

GRAO MOGOL. Town of Brazil It stands in a mining district on a tributary of the Jequitinhonha, 40 m by rail N W of Minas Novas

GRAPPA Mountain of Italy It is the highest in a range between the valleys of the Brenta and the Piave The Grappa region was prominent in the Great War, especially in 1917

GRASLITZ. German name for the Czecho-slovakian town now known as Krasice (q v)

GRASMERE. Lake of Westmorland It is 2½ m N W of Ambleside, and is 1 m long, its greatest breadth being ½ m

GRASMERE. Urban district of Westmorland It is 3½ m N W of Ambleside and is noted for its associations with Wordsworth, who lived here and is buried in the churchyard, and Thomas de Quincey, who, from 1808–1830, inhabited the cottage formerly Wordsworth's home A festival, called the rush bearing, takes place here on the

Saturday after S Oswald's Day Aug 5 The place has also an athletic meeting every August and a dialect play is performed here every year. S Oswald's Church is partly a 13th century building. Pop (1931) 988

GRASSE. Town and watering place of France. On a mountain slope, it is 19 m from Nice The parish church, an old cathedral, dates from the 12th–13th centuries, the hôtel de ville, with a 12th century tower, the hospital, and the casino are notable features, and there is a public park. J. H. Fragonard, the painter, to whom there is a statue, was a native The town was visited by Queen Victoria The chief industry is the manufacture of perfumes Pop 12,000

GRASSMOOR. Mountain of Cumberland It lies to the E of Crummock Water, 6½ m S W. of Keswick, and has an altitude of 2,791 ft

GRASSMOOR. Village of Derbyshire. It is 3 m S of Chesterfield on the L N E Rly.

GRATELY. Village of Hampshire About 6½ m S W of Andover, it is on the S Rly The church has some 13th cent glass from Salisbury Cathedral

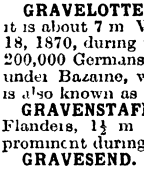
GRAUDENZ. Former name of the town of Poland now known as Grudziadz (q v)

GRAVELINES. Town and seaport of France It stands on the Aa, 15 m from Dunkirk, and has a trade in timber, coal, etc Other industries include sugar refining and fish and food preserving On July 13, 1558, the Spaniards here defeated the French Pop 2,027.

GRAVELOTTE. Village of France In Lorraine, it is about 7 m W by S of Metz Here, on Aug 18, 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, about 200,000 Germans defeated about 120,000 French under Bazaine, who retired to Metz The battle is also known as that of St Privat or Rezonville.

GRAVENSTAFEL. Hill of Belgium In Flanders, 1½ m N W of Broodseinde, it was prominent during the Great War.

GRAVESEND. Borough, river port, and market town of Kent It is on the right bank of the Thames estuary, 24 m E of London, on the S Rly, and opposite Tilbury, with which there is ferry communication It is a customs and pilot station, and the headquarters of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The church, where Pocohontas is buried, was rebuilt in the 18th century There is an aerodrome near the town, opened in 1932, and the place is the seaplane base for London There are paper making works and the Amalgamated Press has large printing works here Market daily. Pop (1931) 35,490



Gravesend arms

GRAVINA. City of Italy It stands on an eminence on the left bank of the Gravina, 29 m direct and 63 m by railway S W of Bari It possesses a 15th century cathedral, a castle, and medieval walls and gateways Besides Santa Sofia, there is a rock-hewn church, with ancient paintings Pop 20,000

GRAVOSA. German name for the Yugoslavian health resort better known as Gruž (q v).

GRAYS. Urban district of Essex It stands on the river Thames, 20 m S E of London, on the L M S. Rly. The industries are brick and cement making. Here is the training ship Exmouth The full name is Grays Thurrock. Pop (1931) 18,172

GRAY'S HARBOUR. Inlet of Washington, U S A On it are the three small ports of Hoquiam, Aberdeen, and Cosmopolis, which are served by the N Pacific and other railways, and are important for the trade in lumber, canned fish, and furs The U S A government has built a system of jetties which helps to maintain a minimum depth of 24 ft to a point 4 m above Aberdeen on the Hoquiam river. The entrance, which is ¾ m. wide and 100 ft. deep, is obstructed by a shifting bar 3 m out, the area at low water is 30 sq. m.

GRAY'S INN. One of the four inns of court of London. It lies in the angle formed by Holborn and Gray's Inn Road In the hall, erected 1555–60, Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors was acted, in 1594 The library, rebuilt 1883–84, contains 30,000 volumes and MSS. A new library was opened in 1929 The walks and gardens were laid out under the supervision of Francis Bacon



Gray's Inn arms

GRAY'S PEAK Summit of the Rocky Mts. in Colorado, U S A Situated about 50 m. W. of Denver, it is 14,341 ft high, and is named in honour of Asa Gray, the American botanist

GRAZ. City of Austria The capital of Styria, it is situated on both banks of the Mur, here crossed by seven bridges, and is 90 m S W. of Vienna. The city has many noteworthy buildings, including the 16th century Landhaus, a Renaissance building, the arsenal, containing a valuable collection of 15th–17th century weapons, the town hall, and a castle, now used as public offices There are also several fine churches, the 15th century cathedral of St. Ægidus being the most important. Another interesting church is the mausoleum, in Baroque style. Graz has a university founded in 1586, a technical college, and other educational institutions. There is a broadcasting station The industries include steel works. Pop. 152,706.

GREASBROUGH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2 m. N.W of Rotherham. Pop. (1931) 3,599.

GREAT BARR. Market town of Staffordshire. About 2½ m. S E. of Walsall, it lies on the L.M S. Rly. Barr Beacon, 700 ft. high, is in the vicinity Market day, alternate Tues. Pop. 2,232.

GREAT BARRIER REEF Coral reef off the N E coast of Australia Covering an area of 100,000 sq. m., and with a length of 1,200 m., it is the largest reef of this type It acts as a vast natural breakwater, the channel separating it from the Queensland coast—10 m to 30 m. wide—providing a safe sea passage of extraordinary beauty, studded with islands.

GREAT BEAR. Lake of the North-West Territories, Canada. It has a length of 176 m , and breadth varying from 25 m to 46 m. , its area is 11,200 sq. m. Frozen over for the greater part of the year, it abounds in fish, and discharges into the Mackenzie by the river Great Bear

GREAT BRIDGE. Village of Staffordshire. It is 2½ m N E of Dudley on the G.W. Rly

GREAT BRITAIN. Name used for England, Wales, Scotland, and the adjacent small islands. Its official use dates from 1603. *See* England ; Scotland , Wales.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY. English railway system, now part of the L N E Rly Its London terminus was Marylebone station and its Manchester terminus London Road. The line also served Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, Bradford, Halifax, and Lincoln, as well as some of the outer western suburbs of London It owned docks at Immingham, near Grimsby, and at Grimsby itself, and did much to develop both ports It had a fleet of steamers plying between Grimsby and Antwerp, Rotterdam, and other continental ports. It owned four canals—the



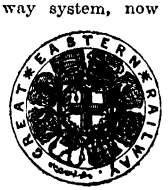
Great Central Railway arms

Macclesfield, the Peak Forest, the Ashton, and the Chesterfield—and several hotels Its shops were at Gorton and Dukinfield, near Manchester, and its general offices in London

GREAT CIRCLE. Line on the earth's surface which lies in a plane through the centre of the earth, or any circle on the earth's surface which divides the world into two equal parts Thus all meridians of longitude are halves of great circles, but the equator is the only parallel of latitude which satisfies the conditions, since the planes of other parallels do not pass through the earth's centre The shortest line joining any two points on the earth's surface is on a great circle, hence the ascertaining of great circles is of great importance in navigation The great circle through London and Melbourne crosses Calcutta and almost touches Trinidad, that which is the edge of the land hemisphere touches Formosa, Sumatra, and almost touches Japan, Madagascar and Cape Town

GREAT DIVIDING RANGE. General name of the vast mountain system of E Australia It extends from the N. of York Peninsula in Queensland, and trends S and S E to the borders of New South Wales, where it turns S S W through that state and Victoria The westerly extension from here is called the Australian Alps, and towards the end of the range, not far from the borders of S Australia, it is known as the Pyrenees The highest summit is Kosciusco (7,300 ft) in New S Wales.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. English railway system, now a constituent part of the L N E system Its London terminus was Liverpool Street, and its total mileage 2,626 Large towns served by it included Norwich, Yarmouth, Ipswich, and Cambridge, and it carried daily an enormous number of persons between London and the E suburbs The company owned steamers running from Harwich to Dutch ports and Antwerp, possessed hotels, and ran motor 'buses Its headquarters were at Liverpool Street, and its works at Stratford The line took its name in 1862



Great Eastern Railway arms

GREAT END. Mountain of Cumberland It is situated 1 m N E. of Scafell Pike, and has an altitude of 2,984 ft.

GREAT FALLS. City of Montana, U S A On the Missouri, 98 m N E. of Helena, it is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific and other railways It is the centre of a mining region, producing copper, silver, gold, lead, iron, zinc, etc Wool is shipped from here The city derives its name from the falls on the Missouri Pop (1930) 28,822.

GREAT FISH. Bay of the Atlantic Ocean It is at the S.W. extremity of Angola and penetrates about 30 m inland

GREAT FISH. River of Cape Province, S Africa It drains over 12,000 sq m and rises in the Sneeuwbergen Mts , receiving the waters of the Graak, Tarka, and Little Fish rivers, and finally entering the Indian Ocean 230 m from its source at Waterloo Bay, between Port Alfred and East London Extensive irrigation in several places has created several fertile areas, the best known of which is the fruit-growing centre, Golden Valley.

GREAT FISH. River of the North-West Territories, Canada. It rises near the N shore of Lake Aylmer, N E. of Great Slave Lake, and flows through lakes Beech, Pelly, Garry, Macdougall, and Franklin, to discharge into Cockburn Bay, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, after a course of about 500 m. Sir George Back explored its shores in 1833–5, and the river is sometimes called the Back after him.

GREAT GABLE. Mountain of Cumberland It is situated at the head of Ennerdale, 9 m S of Keswick, and is 2,950 ft high. Near is Green Gable, 2,500 ft high.

GREAT GLEN. Village of Leicestershire Situated 6 m S E. of Leicester, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 763

GREATHAM. Village of Durham It is 3½ m S W. of W Hartlepool on the L N E Rly Here is a hospital founded in 1272 and rebuilt in 1803–9 Pop 1,128

GREAT HARWOOD Urban district and market town of Lancashire It is 4½ m N E of Blackburn on the L M S Rly Here are cotton factories, and in the neighbourhood are collieries Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 12,787. Little Harwood is a N E suburb of Blackburn

GREAT ISLAND. Alternative name for island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N Australia, better known as Groote Eylandt (q v)

GREAT LAKE. Lake of Tasmania It lies S of the Great Western Mts , and is 9 m long and from 2 m to 3 m broad It is sometimes called Clarence Lake

GREAT LAKE. Alternative name for the waterway of Cambodia also known as Tonle Sap (q v)

GREAT LAKES. Chain of five freshwater lakes in North America Situated between Canada and the U S A , they belong to the basin of the river St Lawrence, by which they are drained into the Atlantic In order of size they are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario Their total expanse is 94,100 sq m and they are the largest freshwater system in the world

The connecting waterways have been widened and canals cut, notably the Sault Ste-Marie canal between Superior and Huron, and the Welland canal around Niagara Falls, so that large steamers can ply direct to the head of Lake Superior Other important lake ports are Duluth, Detroit, Toronto and Hamilton The whole system is, however, closed by ice for four to five months every year The system is connected by canal with the Mississippi system, giving a continuous water route to the gulf of Mexico, although only shallow draft vessels can at present complete the course *See* Huron , Superior, etc

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. English railway system, now part of the L N E Rly Its main line ran from London to York and its total mileage was 1,053 Among the large towns served by this line were Nottingham, Peterborough, Derby, and Lincoln, while a branch in Yorkshire ran to Leeds, Wakefield, and other towns of the west riding By arrangement with the N E Rly its trains ran as far as Berwick, while it had running powers over parts of the G C Rly and other lines Formerly it was interested in the G N and G E Joint Rly , and it also partnered the G C Rly The company owned three canals. Its headquarters were at King's Cross Station, London, N , and its shops at Doncaster



Great Northern Railway arms

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND) Railway system of N Ireland and the I F S Its main lines run from Dublin to Belfast and to Londonderry, other towns served including Dundalk, Enniskillen, Newry, and Drogheda Its total mileage is 561, and its capital about £10,000,000 Its headquarters are at Amiens Street Station, Dublin, and its works at Dundalk Its services connect with the L M S steamers from Dun Laoghaire, and Greenore, to Holyhead.



G.N. of Ireland Railway arms

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY. Scottish railway company, now part of the L.N.E. Rly. It was incorporated in 1846, its first line being between Aberdeen and Inverness, but later the western end of this was transferred to the Caledonian Rly. The headquarters were in Aberdeen.



G.N. of Scotland Railway arms

GREAT SALT LAKE. Lake in Utah, U.S.A. About 75 m. long by from 20 m. to 50 m. broad, with a mean depth of 20 ft; it receives fresh water from the rivers Jordan and Bear, but has no natural outlet, and its area of 1,500 sq m is subject to large fluctuations. Its waters contain about 13 p.c. of mineral salts, and the production of salt is a considerable industry. There are nine islands in the lake, one of which is 16 m. and another 12 m. long. Garfield Beach on the S. shore is a bathing resort. By the S.E. corner is Salt Lake City (q.v.).

GREAT SANDY. Alternative name for the island off the E. coast of Queensland better known as Frazer Island (q.v.)

GREAT SLAVE. Lake of the North-West Territories, Canada. In area 10,719 sq m., it is about 300 m. long and from 15 to 60 m. wide. The Slave and other rivers flow into it, and the Mackenzie carries its water to the Arctic.

GREAT SMOKY. Mountain range of the United States. A section of the Appalachian system, it extends in a S.W. to N.E. direction between the states of Tennessee and N. Carolina. The highest point is Mt. Guyot, 6,636 ft. high.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY. Railway system of the I.F.S., now part of the Great Southern Railways. It was the largest in the country, its main line running from Dublin to Cork and Limerick. It also served Athlone, Waterford, Mallow, Clonmel, Kilkenny, Killarney, Kenmare, Valentia, and other towns in the S. and W., and linked up at Rosslare with the G.W. Rly. boat services from Fishguard.



G.S. & W.R. of Ireland arms

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS. Railway system of the I.F.S. It embraces all the lines of the I.F.S. with the exception of the G.N.I. Rly. The amalgamation became operative on Jan. 1, 1925, and the lines taken over were the Great Southern and Western, Midland Great Western, Cork, Bandon and South Coast, and Dublin and South Eastern. The general offices are at Kingsbridge station, Dublin.

GREAT WALL. Rampart of China. It was constructed in the reign of Tsin Shih Hwangti (246–209 B.C.) as a protection against the incursions of the Tartars. Stretching from beyond Lanchow, Kansu province, in the W., to Chihli province, where it ends within a few miles of the sea at Shanhaikwan, its total length is about 1,400 m. Originally from 20 ft. to 30 ft. high, with towers 40 ft. to 50 ft. high at intervals of 200 yds., it has crumbled away to a low mud wall in the W., with wide gaps. It is best preserved in the neighbourhood of Peking.



Great Western Railway arms

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. English railway company. Founded in 1835, its first line was from London to Bristol. The system was rapidly extended, both by construction and purchase, until it became the chief line serving the W. of England. The company has a steamboat service to Ireland, Fishguard to Rosslare, opened in 1906, while its Severn Tunnel shortens the journey to S. Wales. It has greatly developed motor-bus services, while its non-stop runs from London to Plymouth and Torquay, and its services to the Cornish watering places are among the most efficient pieces of modern railway management. In 1933 it started an air service across the Bristol Channel. It owns docks at Plymouth, Birkenhead, and elsewhere, manages the harbour at Fishguard, and has hotels. Its mileage is 3,804, and its capital over £100,000,000. The principal locomotive and carriage works are at Swindon and its headquarters are at Paddington, London.

GREBO. Native tribe of W. Africa. A branch of the Mandingo tribe, they are one of the six principal clans found in Liberia.

GREEBA. Mountain of the Isle of Man. It is 6 m. N.W. of Douglas. Near by is Greeba Castle, home of the novelist, Sir Hall Caine.

GREECE. Republic of Europe. In the south of the continent and almost surrounded by the sea, it is bounded on the north, or landward side, by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the E. by Turkey. It covers 50,257 sq m., of which 41,641 sq m. is mainland. The remaining area, 8,616 sq m., consists of Crete and many islands in the Aegean and Ionian seas. Athens is the capital, Salonika is the next largest place. Piraeus is the port of Athens. Pop. 6,315,000.



Greece arms

CONSTITUTION. The republic is governed by a president, elected for five years, and a council of ministers. The legislature consists of a senate of 120 members and a chamber, the members of which are elected by universal suffrage for four years. There is an army recruited by compulsory service, and a small navy. The people belong mainly to the Greek church.



GREECE. Macedonian woman in native dress

TRADE AND COMMERCE. Greece is an agricultural country. The chief crop is currants, but olives, figs, and oranges are also grown and exported. Tobacco is grown and wine is made. Wheat, barley, rice and maize are other crops. Marble is quarried. There are about 1,700 m. of railway. The Corinth Canal cuts the isthmus of Corinth. The country has a national bank and the national debt is managed by an international commission. The unit of currency is the drachma, divided into 100 leptá. The use of the metric system is obligatory, but the old weights and measures are nevertheless employed.

HISTORY. Having been for some centuries under Turkish rule, Greece became independent after the war of 1827–29 and in 1830 was made a kingdom, the first king being a Bavarian prince and the second a Danish one. In 1917 Great Britain and her allies excluded King Constantine from the throne, replacing him by his son Alexander, and Greece entered the war on the side of the allies. In 1923 George II, who had been king for only a year, was forced to abdicate,



Greece. Country in the south of Europe almost surrounded by the sea. Inset, map of Crete

and the country was declared a republic. Its controlling spirit during these years was the Cretan, Eleutherios Venizelos.

GREELEY. City of Colorado, U.S.A. On the South Platte river 52 m. N.N.E. of Denver, it is served by the Union Pacific and other railways. It is a manufacturing centre. Pop. (1930) 12,203.

GREEN. Headstream of the Colorado river, U.S.A. Rising on the slopes of the Wind River range in Wyoming, it follows a S. course through the Uinta Mts., in which it has cut a series of deep cañons, and joins the Grand in S.E. Utah to form the Colorado. Its length is about 710 m.

GREEN. River of Kentucky, U.S.A. Rising in the centre of the state, it flows for 300 m. W. and N.W. to join the Ohio river about 7 m. above Evansville. Locks and dams have made the river navigable for small steamers to Greensburg, about 200 m. upstream.

GREEN BAY. Opening of Lake Michigan. Penetrating for 120 m. S.W. into Wisconsin, U.S.A., it has a greatest breadth of 20 m. and an extreme depth of 120 ft., which gives the water the green colour from which it derives its name. The river Fox enters at its head.

GREEN BAY. City and port of Wisconsin, U.S.A. A port of entry at the head of Green Bay where the river Fox enters the bay, 112 m. N. of Milwaukee, it is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Pacific and other railways. It has six bridges, three each across the Fox and the East. The largest lake steamers can enter the harbour. Pop. (1930) 37,415.

GREENFIELD. Hamlet of Flintshire. On the Dee estuary, it is 2 m. N.E. of Holywell. The remains of Basingwerk Abbey lie 1 m. S.W.

GREENFIELD. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 4 m. E. of Oldham on the L.M.S. Rly.

GREENFIELD. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. Situated in a farming district, it is 21 m. E. of Indianapolis. It manufactures bottles, foundry products and bricks. Pop. (1930) 15,500.

GREENFORD. District of Middlesex. About 8 m. W.N.W. of London, it stands on the G.W. Rly. It is now part of the borough of Ealing, and since the Great War various industries have been established here.

GREENHEAD. Village of Northumberland. It is on the Roman Wall, 3 m. N.W. of Haltwhistle on the L.N.E. Rly.

GREENHITHE. Town of Kent. Situated on the Thames, it is 2¼ m. N.E. of Dartford, on the S. Rly. In the vicinity are numerous chalk pits. Ingress Abbey is a semi-Gothic mansion built partly of stone from old London Bridge. The church of S. Mary the Virgin dates from 1855.

GREENLAND. Large island lying principally within the Arctic circle. With an area estimated at 826,000 sq. m., it is the largest island in the world after Australia. It is about 1,600 m. long and 700 m. at its broadest part. On the E. and N. it is washed by the Arctic Ocean, and on the W. is separated from N. America by Baffin Bay and Davis Strait. The peculiar feature of the island is the great mass of inland ice covering an area of 712,750 sq. m., which forms a perfect example of existing ice-age conditions. There is coal of a poor quality, iron of meteoric origin, graphite and copper. It is the only country yielding cryolite (used in the manufacture of soda, aluminium, etc.) in commercial quantities.



Greenland. The world's second largest island

The climate is very cold, the January mean at Ivigtut being 18° F. and the July mean 49° F. The W. and S.W. coast is warmer than the E. In the interior temperatures as low as —90° F. are reached. The flora, which includes 400 flowering plants and some hundreds of lichens, resembles that of Scandinavia. There are few trees over a height of 6 ft. The Danish settlers have successfully grown cabbages, potatoes, turnips, etc. The fauna is definitely Arctic. The musk-ox, reindeer, lemming, polar wolf, Arctic hare, fox, and stoat are found. The Eskimo dog is the beast of burden. The Wegener Expedition used ponies, and this was the first time they had been seen on the island. Sufficient grass was collected to provide hay for them. In the S. a few goats, sheep, and cattle have been introduced.

The island belongs to Denmark and its government is vested in a commission at Copenhagen. There are two inspectorates divided into twelve districts. The two capitals are Godhavn for the N. and Godthaab for the S. There is no police system, there being no serious crime, and the welfare of the natives is safeguarded by the annual fixing of prices and the activities of Danish missionaries and teachers. Local councils assist the district administrators. The trade is a state monopoly. The population (1930) of 16,630, consists of Eskimos with a mixture of European blood who live mainly in settlements along the W. coast. The E. coast is almost uninhabited. Although Christianity has been introduced, many native customs and superstitions still flourish.

The Scandinavian connexion with the island dates from Erik the Red, who about 984 gave it its name. He made the first settlement there, and in 1126 a bishopric was established. The colony at one time numbered 3,000 and until 1261 was a republic. It then joined Norway, but at the beginning of the 15th century communication ceased, and in 1585 John Davis found no sign of surviving colonists, when, like Hudson, Frobisher, and other seamen he explored the coasts. In 1721 the Danish missionary Hans Egede landed on the coast and in 1733 a Moravian settlement was made. Soon Denmark assumed the sovereignty, but this was only effective on the W. coast. In the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th century a good deal of exploring work was done, both on the coast and inland, by Peary, Nansen and others, and in 1905 surveys proved that Greenland was an island. After the Great War the E. coast, especially the land of Eric the Red, was claimed by and to some extent occupied by Norway. Denmark, however, objected and the case was submitted to the permanent court of international justice at The Hague, which in April, 1933, decided that the whole of Greenland belongs to Denmark.

The N. coast was explored by Peary at the beginning of the present century and since the Great War work in mapping the N.W. part has been done by the Danish explorer Koch with a view to the erection of wireless stations. Recent developments have been in connexion with the establishment of a Europe-America air route via Greenland. In 1930 the British Arctic air route expedition led by the late H. G. Watkins used aircraft with the late Sir Ernest Shackleton's Quest as a base-ship, and Mr. Augustine Courtauld spent the winter alone in the snow wastes of the interior. The Greenland air survey expedition of 1932 was undertaken to follow up and complete the work of Watkins.

GREENLAND SEA. Arm of the N. Atlantic Ocean. Lying N. of lat. 70° N., between Greenland on the W., Spitsbergen on the E., and Iceland on the S., its breadth is about 400 m., and its depth varies from 2,550 fathoms off Spitsbergen to 1,000 fathoms off the W. coast of Jan Mayen. The current from the Arctic Ocean runs down the E. shore of Greenland.

GREENLAW. Town of Berwickshire. It stands on Blackadder Water, 7 m. S.W. of Duns and 62 m. from Edinburgh. It has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Greenlaw was the county town of Berwickshire until 1853. The ruined 13th cent. Hume Castle, once the seat of the earls of Home, lies 3 m. S. Pop. 550.

GREENLOANING. Village of Perthshire. It is 5½ m. N.E. of Dunblane, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The Roman station of Ardoch lies 1½ m. N.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. Northernmost section of the Appalachian Mountains, U.S.A. The range extends in a N. direction from near the Hudson river in New York through Massachusetts and Vermont towards the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Its general elevation is from 2,000 ft. to 2,500 ft. above sea level, the highest summits occurring in the N. and centre of Vermont, Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft., being the loftiest. Part of the range forms the watershed of the streams flowing to the Hudson and Lake Champlain on the W. and to the Connecticut river on the E. Extensive forests of pine, spruce, and other trees cover the slopes of the range, which contain rich deposits of iron, marble, manganese, and other minerals.

GREENOCK. Burgh and seaport of Renfrewshire. It is 23 m. N.W. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. In addition to shipbuilding and shipping the town is a centre for sugar refining, while engines, boilers, and other requirements of ships are made. The 16th century old West Kirk was removed to Seafield esplanade, at the cost of Harland & Wolff, to make room for an extension of their shipyard, and reopened in 1928. The bodies from the churchyard including that of Burns's Highland Mary, were removed to the cemetery. The municipal buildings are in Hamilton St., and there is a public library. The harbour has graving and other docks. Greenock sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 78,948.



Greenock arms

GREENODD. Village of Lancashire. On the Lune estuary, it is 3¼ m. N.E. of Ulverston on the L.M.S. Rly.

GREENORE. Seaport of co. Louth, I.F.S. It stands on the S. side of Carlingford Lough, 14 m. S.W. of Newry on the L.M.S. Rly., which runs a steamer service between here and Holyhead. Greenore is connected by ferry with Greencastle on the opposite side of the lough. There are golf links. Pop. (1926) 337.

GREEN PARK. Open space in London. It covers 54 acres between Piccadilly and St. James's Park and Constitution Hill.

GREENSBORO. City of North Carolina, U.S.A. It is 80 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh, and is served by the Southern Rly. It contains several educational institutions. Other buildings are the Carnegie public library, a masonic home, and several hospitals. Pop. (1930) 53,569.

GREENSBURG. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It is 31 m. E. by S. of Pittsburgh, and is served by the Pennsylvania Rly. Among several educational institutions are St. Joseph's Academy and St. Mary's Academy, both for Roman Catholics. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. (1930) 16,508.

GREENVILLE. City of Mississippi, U.S.A. Standing on the river Mississippi about 137 m. S.W. of Memphis, it is the centre of a fertile cotton growing region, and has cotton and lumber mills. Pop. (1930) 14,807.

GREENVILLE. City of S. Carolina, U.S.A. Situated 160 m. N.E. of Atlanta, it is served by the Southern and other railways. An educational centre, it contains the Furman university, Chicora college, and the Ursuline Academy. Pop. (1930) 29,154.

GREENVILLE. Seaport of Liberia, W. Africa. Situated in the province of Sino, it lies on the gulf of Guinea some 150 m. E. of Monrovia.

GREENWICH. Borough of the county of London. It lies along the right bank of the Thames, 6 m. from the city, and has stations on the S. Rly. It is connected with the other side of the river by the Blackwall Tunnel, and a smaller tunnel for foot passengers. The parish church of S. Alphege has interesting memorials. The Ship is a notable inn, and there are many old houses. The industries include the making of cables, chemicals, and linoleum. There are also engineering works, power stations, and a fuel research station. The chief building is the hospital, fronting the river. Built as a palace, this is now used for the royal naval college and other purposes. The finest apartments are the painted hall, with pictures and Nelson relics, and the chapel. The Queen's House, built by James I for Anne of Denmark is now a naval museum. In Greenwich Park, once the park of the palace, is the Observatory. The buildings consist of an old and a new block. Here standard time is recorded, and the naval chronometers are tested. A statue to General Wolfe was unveiled in the park in June, 1930. Greenwich sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 100,879.



Greenwich arms

GREENWICH. Town of Connecticut, U.S.A. It stands in a picturesque position on Long Island Sound, 27 m. N.E. of New York City, at the S.W. extremity of the state, and is served by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Rly. It is also connected with New York by steamer and electric railway. The place is noted for its oysters. Pop. (1930) 5,981.



Grenada. Island in the Caribbean Sea

GREETLAND. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 2 m. S.W. of Halifax and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,298.

GREGORY. Salt lake of S. Australia. It lies between Lake Eyre and Lake Blanche in lat. 29° S. and long. 139° 10′ E. Its length is 40 m., and its maximum breadth 10 m.

GREIFSWALD. Town of Prussia. In Pomerania, it stands 2 m. from the mouth of the river Ryck, 20 m. S.E. of Stralsund. It was a member of the Hanseatic League. The university, founded in 1456, possesses the famous Croy tapestry which is exhibited once in 10 years; its subject is Luther preaching before the nobles of Saxony and Pomerania. There are some gabled houses, and the church of S. Nicholas (1300–26) has a tower 330 ft. high. Other notable buildings are the town hall and the churches of St. Mary and St. James. Pop. 26,383.

GREIZ. Town of Germany. In Thuringia, it stands on the White Elster, 50 m. S.S.W. of Leipzig. The river cuts the town in two, the new town being on the left bank and the old town on the right. Notable features are an old castle, two handsome palaces, formerly the residences of the princes of Reuss, a university, several churches, government buildings, and a modern town hall. It is a centre of the textile industry, and has extensive railroad shops. Until 1918 it was the capital of the principality of Reuss-Greiz. Pop. 36,000.

GRENADA. Island of the W. Indies. Situated in the Caribbean Sea, it is the southernmost of the Windward Islands which form a British colony. It is 86 m. N. of Trinidad. Its area is 133 sq. m. St. George's is the capital and the seat of the governor of the Windward Islands. The island is of volcanic origin and mountainous, the highest point being Mt. St. Catherine (2,749 ft.). Cocoa, fruit, cotton and spices are produced. Discovered by Columbus on Aug. 15, 1498, it became British in 1783. Pop. 66,302.



Grenada arms

GRENADINES Cluster of small islands in the Caribbean Sea Belonging to Gt Britain, they lie between St. Vincent and Grenada, and form part of the Windward Islands Apportioned administratively between St Vincent and Grenada, the largest is Carriacou The area is 14 sq m Pop 7,104

GRENCHEN. Town of Switzerland About 16 m N of Berne, its chief industry is the making of watches Pop 10,500

GRENFELL. Town of New South Wales It is 180 m W of Sydney, being the terminus of a branch line from Koorowatha, on the main line from Sydney to Melbourne. Pop 3,000

GRENOBLE. City of France Situated on the Isère, 75 m S E of Lyons, it is beautifully situated at the foot of Mont Rachais The chief buildings are the cathedral of Notre Dame, partly of the 11th century, the church of S André, with a monument to Bayard, and the old church of S Laurent There is a university The city is noted for its manufacture of gloves, and has a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 90,748

GRENZMARK (border district) Province of Prussia It is bounded on the E by Poland and on the W. by Pomerania, Brandenburg, which divides it into two parts, and Silesia It consists of the remains of the provinces of W Prussia and Posen, and has an area of 2,978 sq m Schneidemuhl is the capital Pop 332,500

GRESFORD. Village of Denbighshire It lies on the verge of the Denbighshire coalfield, 3 m N E of Wrexham, on the G W. Rly In the 15th cent church are a fine peal of twelve bells and some 15th cent glass Pop 1,420

GRETA. River of Cumberland A tributary of the Derwent, which it joins near Keswick, it is only 4 m long Overlooking it is Greta Hall, where Southey and Coleridge lived There are two rivers of this name in Yorkshire, one being a tributary of the Tees, the other of the Lune.

GRETNA Village of Cumberland It stands on the English side of the border, and has a station on the L M S Rly During the Great War it was the centre of an area in which enormous factories were erected for making munitions. They were at Dornoch on the W and Longtown on the E The buildings were sold in 1924.

GRETNA GREEN. Village of Dumfriesshire It is 9 m N W of Carlisle on the L M S Rly, near the river Sark, which divides England from Scotland Owing to its situation it was convenient for runaway marriages The marriages were usually celebrated by the blacksmith or inn keeper in his smithy or inn The practice flourished from 1770, when an Act made hasty marriages more difficult in England, until 1856, when a law made residence in Scotland for at least 21 days before the ceremony, necessary for one of the parties

GRETTON. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 9½ m N W. of Oundle and is served by the L M S Rly. Iron is found near by

GREY MARE'S TAIL. Two waterfalls of Dumfriesshire The more important is 5 m N E. of Hart Fell, on the Tail Burn, which flows 1½ m. from Loch Skeen to Moffat Water It is nearly 200 ft high The other, 100 ft high, is on the Crichope Burn, 1½ m N of Crichope Linn.

GREYMOUTH. Town of South Island, New Zealand. Situated at the mouth of the Grey river, it has a good harbour The industries are brick making and sawmilling Pop. 8,373

GREYTOWN. Town of Natal, S. Africa. At a height of 3,416 ft., it lies in the centre of a sheep and cattle farming and agricultural district, 65 m. by rail N. of Pietermaritzburg. Pop. 3,411, of whom 1,239 are whites

GREYTOWN. Seaport of Nicaragua. Known also as San Juan del Norte, it is on the Caribbean Sea at the mouth of the San Juan The harbour is partly silted up Only small motorcraft ply to Granada and Bluefields via lake Nicaragua and the San Juan Pop about 900

GRICOURT. Village of France. Situated 6 m N W of St Quentin, it was prominent during the Great War

GRIJALVA. River of Mexico Named after its discoverer, Juan de Grijalva, the Spanish explorer, it rises in Guatemala, and flows 300 m N W and N, under various names, to the gulf of Campeachy near the bay of Tupilco It is navigable for about 50 m

GRIME'S GRAVES Site in Norfolk It is 2 m. N E of Brandon and occupies about 20 acres. It consists of 254 pits, probably flint mines, 20 ft. to 60 ft across and 40 ft deep

GRIMMA. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it stands on the Mulde, 19 m from Leipzig. It has a famous school, the prince's school, with a free library. In the castle here the margraves of Meissen and their successors, the electors of Saxony, lived for several centuries There is a 15th century town hall Pop. 11,500.

GRIMOLDBY. Village of Lincolnshire It is 4½ m E of Louth, on the L N E Rly.

GRIMSBY. County borough, seaport, and market town of Lincolnshire Situated near the mouth of the Humber, 15 m. from Hull and 155 m from London, it is served by the L N E Rly The buildings include the 13th century parish church of S James, the town hall, exchange, and custom house, a 16th century grammar school, a free library, technical school, and benevolent institution for seamen The principal industry is trawling and fishing, and there are commodious docks, including a new fish dock covering 37 acres One member is sent to parliament The town is called Great Grimsby to distinguish it from Little Grimsby, a village 3 m N. of Louth and 11 m S of Great Grimsby. Market, daily. Pop (1931) 92,463



Grimsby arms

GRIMSBY. Village of Ontario, Canada Situated on Lake Ontario, 18 m E of Hamilton, it is served by the C N Rlys, and is in the midst of a fruit-growing region Pop (1931) 2,198

GRIM'S DYKES. Folk-name for several prehistoric entrenchments in Great Britain There are examples at Berkhampstead, Herts, Weald stone, Middlesex, and Downton, Wilts

GRIMSEL. Mountain pass of Switzerland In the Bernese Alps, it leads from the valley of the Aar, in the canton of Bern, to that of the Rhône in Valais, and reaches an alt of 7,100 ft From Meiringen the carriage road leads past Handegg, joining the Furka route W. of the Rhône glacier. In 1932 a lake was formed in the pass in order to provide water for generating electric power

GRIMSPOUND. Prehistoric stronghold of Devonshire It is on Dartmoor, W of Hamildon Down and 6 m S W. of Moreton Hampstead Having an area of four acres, it contains the remains of 24 hut-circles of the bronze age

GRIMSTON. Hamlet of Leicestershire It is 5 m N W of Melton Mowbray, on the L M S Rly

GRIMSTON. Village of Norfolk Situated 6½ m N E of King's Lynn, it is served by the Midland and Gt Northern Joint Rly. Pop 1,058

GRINDELWALD. Valley and tourist resort of Switzerland. In the Bernese Oberland, it is 13 m. long by 4 m broad, and its station is 11 m S E of Interlaken. The Black Lutschine river flows through the valley, which is enclosed by the peaks of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Mettenberg, Eiger, and Faulhorn. Pop 3,000.

GRINDLEFORD BRIDGE. Hamlet of Derbyshire. It is on the river Derwent, 2½ m. S.E. of Hathersage, on the L M.S. Rly.

GRINDON. Village of Staffordshire It is 7 m. E S E of Leek and is served by the L.M S. Rly.

GRINNELL LAND. Eastern portion of Ellesmere Island, Canada. Separated from Greenland by the Kennedy and Robeson channels, it is largely an ice-covered, mountainous, and desolate tract. It rises in Mt. Arthur to nearly 5,000 ft. Discovered by an American expedition in 1854, it was named after Grinnell, and explored by Greely in 1882.

GRINSTEAD, EAST Urban district and market town of Sussex. It is 14 m. N.E. of Horsham, and 30 m. S. of London on the S. Rly. Here is Sackville College, a Jacobean almshouse; and in the High Street are several timbered houses. Market day, Thurs Pop. (1931) 7,901.

GRINSTEAD, WEST. Village of Sussex. It is 18 m. S.W. of East Grinstead, and 6¼ m. S. of Horsham, and is served by the S. Rly. The parish church retains part of the original Norman structure. Pop. 1,515.

GRINTON. Village of Yorkshire (N R). On the river Swale, it is 10 m. from Richmond Its large church is the mother church of Swaledale.

GRIQUALAND, EAST District of the Cape Province, S. Africa. The name derives from the Griquas, a mixed race descended from Dutch settlers and native women. The territory, with an area of 6,602 sq m, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1875 and now forms part of the Transkeian territories It lies S E. of Basutoland and S W. of Natal, and is mainly a native reserve. The chief village is Kokstadt Pop. 249,088.

GRIQUALAND, WEST District of the Cape Province, S Africa. It lies north of the Orange river, and has an area of 15,197 sq. m, It was annexed by Great Britain, Oct 17, 1871, and taken over by the Cape in 1877, but not actually incorporated until 1880 The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1867 attracted immigrants to this district De Beers, Belmont, Barkly West, and Griquatown are other mining centres. Pop 85,000.

GRIQUATOWN. Town of Griqualand West, S Africa. It is situated on the W slopes of the Asbestos Mts some 90 m E of Kimberley across the Orange river. There are still remains of the fort in which the British were besieged during the Griqua wars and the town is the burial place of the old Griqua chief, Waterboer. Pop. 830 (white)

GRIS NEZ (grey nose). Cape of France. On the Strait of Dover (q v.) at its narrowest point, it is the nearest part of France to the English coast It is famous as the starting point of many attempts to swim the English Channel.

GRISONS (Ger. Graubünden) Canton of Switzerland. It is bounded on the N and E by Austria and on the S by Italy, and has an area of 2,746 sq m Composed of the basins of the upper Rhine and the Inn, with that of two tributaries of the Ticino and one of the Adda, it is almost wholly mountainous The capital is Chur or Coire, and other important towns are Davos and Arosa. The canton includes the Engadine Pop (1930) 126,340.

GRISTHORPE. Village of Yorkshire (N R) About 2 m. N.W. of Filey, it is on the L N E Rly

GROBY. Village of Leicestershire. It is 4½ m N.W. of Leicester. Here Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV, lived with her first husband, Sir John Grey.

GRODEK. Town of Poland It is 12 m. W S W. of Lwow, and was prominent in the Great War After their capture of Lwow (then Lemberg) Sept 3, 1914, the Russians advanced W., and heavy fighting took place around Grodek, which fell to them on Sept. 12. Pop 10,500

GRODNO. Province of Lithuania. It lies to the E of the Baltic Sea and covers 14,900 sq m Its possession is claimed by both Lithuania and Poland, the greater part of it being held by the latter country.

GRODNO. Town of Poland. It stands on the Niemen and the Leningrad-Warsaw rly, 160 m. N E. of Warsaw. A railway junction, it is also a busy industrial centre, with some manufactures and a trade in corn and timber. The Lithuanians regarded the town as belonging to their country. Pop. 61,600.

GRONINGEN. Province of the Netherlands. In the N E., it is bounded N. by the North Sea, N E. by the Dollart, W. by Friesland, E. by Hanover, and S. by Drenthe, and has an area of 883 sq. m. The chief towns are Groningen, the capital, Delfzyl, Appingedam and Winschoten. The principal products are wheat, barley, oats, flour, potatoes and rye. Pop. (1930) 392,168.

GRONINGEN. Town of the Netherlands. Situated at the confluence of the Hunse and the Drentsche Aa, it is 32 m. by rail E. of Leeuwarden. It is intersected by numerous canals, has wide streets and some old gabled houses, and is surrounded by boulevards on the site of the ramparts. Among its buildings are the church of S. Martin; the university, founded in 1614, the Stadhuis, which was restored in 1787, the 16th century law courts, the Aa Kerk, restored in 1500, with a baroque tower added in 1712, and a museum. Groningen is an important trade centre and manufacturing town. Pop (1930) 105,005.



Groningen town arms

GROOMBRIDGE, NEW. Village of Sussex It is 3½ m S.W. of Tunbridge Wells, on the S Rly, which has a junction here Groombridge Place has a moat. Pop. 790

GROOTE EYLANDT. Largest island in the gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia It lies off the S E coast of Arnhem Land and measures 40 m in width and 50 m in length Its mountainous centre and barren shores are little known.

GROOTE SCHUUR. Official residence of the premier of the Union of S. Africa. Built on the site of a huge barn, and preserving some of the best features of Dutch colonial architecture and furnishings, it is near Rondesbosch station, about 3½ m. from Cape Town. The house was formerly the residence of Cecil Rhodes, who built it, and near by is the Rhodes Memorial, which includes the statue of Physical Energy, by G F Watts The university of Cape Town is situated in the magnificent grounds

GROOTFONTEIN. Town of S.W. Africa. The terminus of a branch railway from the coast, it lies inland 325 m N E. of Swakopmund. Mottramite is worked in the district. The largest known meteorite, estimated to weigh over 50 tons, lies on one of the farms in the neighbourhood. Pop 1,232 (white); 33,774 (coloured).

GROSMONT. Village of Monmouthshire. About 10 m. N W. of Monmouth, it has the remains of a 13th cent castle.

GROSMONT. Village of Yorkshire (N R). It is 5½ m S W. of Whitby on the L.N E. Rly.

GROSSENHAIN. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it stands on the Röder, 20 m N.W of Dresden, and is a railway junction for Frankfort-on-Oder, on the Berlin-Dresden line. It is a manufacturing town. Pop 13,000.

GROSSETO. Province of Central Italy At the head of the Tyrrhenian Sea, it is backed by a branch of the Apennines, rising in Mt Amiata to 5,470 ft. Its area is 1,735 sq m. The malarial marshes of the ancient Lacus Prelius have been reclaimed, and are now pasture land The chief rivers are the Ombrone and the Albegna. The capital is Grossoto. Pop (1931) 176,887

GROSSETO. Town of Italy. It stands near the Ombrone, 39 m. S.S.W. of Siena. The handsome marble cathedral, begun late in the 13th

century and restored in 1855, and the 14th century citadel betray Sienese influence The municipio or town hall holds a rare collection of bronzes, cinerary urns and vases, besides other Etruscan relics Pop (1931) 24,004

GROTTAFERRATA. Village of Italy It is 13 m S E. of Rome, with which it is connected by an electric railway A Greek monastery was founded here by Nilus in 1004 The 11th century church, rebuilt in 1754 and restored in 1902, has frescoes by Domenichino. The abbot's palace contains antiquities and art treasures

GROTTAGLIE. Town of Italy It is 13 m E N E of Taranto and 32 m by rly S W of Brindisi The industries include the manufacture of pottery, and wine is produced Pop 12,000

GROUDLE. Glen of the Isle of Man It opens on to Port Groudle harbour, 3 m. N E of Douglas, and is a tourist resort

GROVE. Hamlet of Nottinghamshire About 3 m S E of East Retford, it gives its name to a pack of foxhounds that hunt the northern part of the county

GROVE FERRY. Hamlet of Kent On the river Stour, it is 6½ m N E of Canterbury, and has a station on the S. Rly

GROVE PARK. District of London It lies S E of the city, and has a station on the S Rly. It is in the borough of Lewisham

GROZNY. Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Chechen autonomous area, it lies 60 m N E of Vladikavkaz, on the Sunzha river In the neighbourhood are mineral springs and naphtha beds The town is chiefly known for its petroleum refineries Pop 97,095

GRUDZIADZ OR GRAUDENZ Town of Poland. It lies on the right bank of the Vistula, 45 m N of Torun and is a railway junction and a manufacturing centre. Overlooking the town is a citadel From 1772 to 1919 the town was part of Prussia Pop (1931) 50,405

GRUINARD. River of Ross and Cromarty It flows for about 6 m into Gruinard Bay, which also receives the little Gruinard river In the bay is the island of the same name

GRUINART. Sea loch of Islay On the N W of the island, it affords safe anchorage for small vessels

GRUNBERG. Town of Prussia In Silesia, it stands in a plain, 35 m by rly N W of Glogau It has textile industries and varied manufactures There is a large wine trade, German champagne being made from the yield of the vineyards in the district Pop 25,000

GRURIE. Wood of France. In the department of Meuse, lying between Vienne le Château and Varennes, it forms part of the Argonne forest. Fighting continued here throughout the Great War, beginning in Nov , 1914, and ending in the autumn of 1918

GRUYERE, LA District of Switzerland In the canton of Fribourg, it lies in the Saane valley and is celebrated for its cheese The chief town is Bulle, but the historic capital is Gruyères

GRUYERES. Town of Switzerland. Capital of the district of Gruyère, it stands on a hill at a height of 2,713 ft , 16 m S of Fribourg. It has a fine old castle of the counts of Gruyères, which contains frescoes and weapons Pop. 2,000.

GRUZ. Pleasure resort of Yugoslavia In Dalmatia, it stands on the Adriatic. It is now virtually a suburb of Dubrovnik. Pop 2,500

GRYTVIKEN. Whaling station of South Georgia A starting point for Antarctic explorers, it has an English church and is the burial place of Sir Ernest Shackleton, who died here in 1922

GUADALAJARA. Province of Spain It is bounded N. by the province of Soria, S by Cuenca, E. by Zaragoza and Teruel, and W. by Madrid Mountainous in the N. and E., its highest elevations rise nearly 7,000 ft. in the Guadarrama range on the N. frontier, elsewhere it is an undulating plateau The province is drained by the Tagus and its tributaries, and has an area of 4,676 sq m Pop (1930) 210,624

GUADALAJARA. City of Spain It stands on the left bank of the Henares, at an alt of over 2,000 ft , 33 m E N E of Madrid, by the Madrid-Zaragoza Rly The chief buildings are the church of San Francisco, with a mausoleum, or Pantheon, in which many of the Mendoza family lie buried, several old palaces, and a 16th century town hall There are besides a museum, library, school of engineering, and an aerodrome Pop 14,000

GUADALAJARA City of Mexico Lying 5,095 ft above sea level, it is the capital of the state of Jalisco It is 381 m W N W of Mexico City, and is a railway junction at which the National Railways of Mexico connect with the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico The cathedral, completed in 1618, is one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in the country and contains a celebrated painting by Murillo. Other buildings are the university, bishop's palace, government building, and public library The university of Guadalajara, closed in 1860, was reopened in 1925 Pop 153,000

GUADALAVIAR (Arab Wad el-abyad, white river) River of E Spain It rises in two headstreams in the Sierra Albarracin and the Sierra de Gudar, uniting at Teruel, where it bends S and then E S E , to discharge its waters into the Mediterranean 2 m beyond Valencia, after a course of about 150 m The right hand stream, above Teruel, is known as the Alfambra Near its mouth the river is canalised, and it forms part of the water supply of the city of Valencia

GUADALCANAR Island in the S Pacific Ocean One of the larger islands in the British Solomon Islands, it lies in the S part of the group in lat 4° N , long 160°. It is mountainous and rises to 8,000 ft in the Lammas Mt

GUADALCAZAR. Town of Mexico It is situated 45 m N E of the city of San Luis Potosi There are quicksilver mines near Pop 8,000

GUADALIMAR River of Spain A tributary of the Guadalquivir, it joins that river 14 m N of Jaen Its length is 90 m

GUADALQUIVIR (Arab Wad-al-kebir, great river) River of S Spain The ancient Baetis, it rises by various headstreams in the mountains in the E of the province of Jaen, and flows N E. then W and S W , emptying into the Atlantic about 20 m N of Cadiz Its length is 360 m Among its tributaries are the Genil, Guadiana, Menor, Guadajoz, and Guadalimar

GUADALUPE. River of Texas, U S A Rising in the S W part of the state, it flows E and S E and bifurcates about 20 m from its mouth, one branch joining the San Antonio river and the other flowing into San Antonio Bay, an arm of the gulf of Mexico Its length is 250 m

GUADALUPE HIDALGO. Village of Mexico About 3 m N of Mexico city, it has a collegiate church, and a shrine resorted to by pilgrims

GUADARRAMA. Mountain range of Spain. In Castile, its highest point is the Pico de la Penalaro, which reaches nearly 8,000 ft

GUADARRAMA. River of Spain It rises in the mountains of the same name and joins the Tagus 12 m below Toledo Its length is 70 m

GUADELOUPE. French colony in the Lesser Antilles In the W. Atlantic, S of Antigua and N. of Dominica, it consists of two islands separated by a narrow strait called Rivière Salée, with a total area of 688 sq m The large western island, Guadeloupe proper, is called Basse-terre the eastern is known as Grande-terre. The seat of the government is the town of Basseterre (q.v). Pointe-à-Pitre is the chief commercial town and harbour Guadeloupe was discovered by Columbus in 1,493 and became French in 1814. Pop. 243,243.

GUADIANA. River of Spain and Portugal. It rises in headstreams in the Spanish provinces of Cuenca and Albacete, and flows, partly under ground, generally in a W direction. Its length, including its principal headstream the Zancara, is about 500 m The chief tributaries are the Jabalón, Cobres, Ardilla, Zujar, Ruecas, and the Bullaque It is only navigable for 40 m from its mouth. It drains an area of 32,000 sq. m.

GUADIX (Arab. Wad Ash, water of life). City of Spain. It stands on the N slope of the Sierra Nevada, a junction on the Granada Almeria Rly. 30 m. E.N.E. of Granada It has ancient walls and a ruined Moorish castle, and its cathedral (modern) is built on the site of a mosque Pop. 16,500.

GUADUAS Town of Colombia. It stands near the river Magdalena, 45 m. N W. of Bogotá on the Bogotá-Honda road, and is a centre of sugar, coffee, and fruit cultivation. There are large asphalt deposits in the surrounding localities Pop 9,000.

GUAIRA, La Seaport of Venezuela. Possessing one of the most beautiful harbours in the world it is the chief port of the republic and practically all business for the central region passes through it. The breakwater was built by British enterprise, and has made the formerly open roadstead into a commodious harbour with facilities for handling large cargoes. It is connected with Caracas by the La Guaira and Caracas railway, and has air services, Pop 21 000

GUALDO TADINO City of Italy. It stands on a spur of the Apennines, at an alt. of 1,750 ft., 22 m. by rail N. of Foligno. It has a cathedral, and the town hall contains pictures by Nicolo Alunno Pop 10,500.

GUALEGUAY. Town of Argentina. In the centre of one of the richest agricultural regions, it stands near the navigable river Gualeguay, 175 m. from Buenos Aires on the Entre Rios Railway Its river port is Puerto Ruiz, 8 m. distant by rail. Pop. 18,000.

GUALEGUAYCHU. Town and river port of Argentina. It stands on the Gualeguaychu, 10 m. from its entry into the Uruguay It is 229 m. by rail from Buenos Aires and carries on a brisk trade along the river. Meat products are the principal manufacture. Pop. 23,000

GUAM Island in the Pacific Ocean The largest and most southerly of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands belonging to the U S A., it lies in lat. 13° N. and long 144° 45′ E, and has a length of 32 m, a breadth varying from 4 m to 10 m, and an area of 206 sq m. Low lying and of coral formation in the S, hilly in the N it has a warm but healthy climate, earthquakes are common, but not often destructive. Densely wooded and well watered, it yields cocoanuts, bread-fruit, rice, oranges, sugar, maize, coffee, and valuable timber Cattle and buffaloes are reared. The capital is Agaña, and the port of entry Piti. The island is strongly garrisoned and is administered by a governor, who is commander-in-chief and commandant of the naval station Taken from Spain by the U S A. in 1898, slavery was abolished in 1900. Pop. (1931) 20,857, of whom 1,246 are whites

GUANABACOA. Town of Cuba Situated about 6 m by railway E of Havana in the province of Havana, it is a residential suburb of that city, and has a theatre, a hospital, and medicinal springs. An old town, formerly occupied by Indians, it was chartered in 1743, and captured by the British in 1762 Its port is Little Norro. Pop 14,500.

GUANAJAY. Town and health resort of Cuba Situated in Pinar del Rio province it is the terminus of a branch railway from Havana, 36 m. N.E, and considerable trade is carried on in the local products. Pop. 6,090.

GUANAJUATO. State of Mexico. Situated on the central plateau at an altitude of about 6,000 ft., it is one of the most thickly populated states and has an area of 10,950 sq. m. Mountainous in the N., it is watered by the Lerma and its tributaries. The S. part contains several lakes and mineral springs. Guanajuato is the capital Pop. (1930) 981,963.

GUANARE Town of Venezuela. It stands near the river Guanarito, 50 m. S.E. of Trujillo. Founded in 1593, it is the centre of a coffee, sugar, and cattle producing district Pop 11,000.

GUANCHES. Aboriginal people of the Canary Islands. Although the name is applied generally to the indigenous people of the islands, the Guanches proper were descended from Berber stock of N. Africa. They preserved their racial purity almost entire until the Spanish conquest, but so many were killed in resisting the invasion or subsequently sold into slavery, that the pure stock has now ceased to exist. Originating in Teneriffe they spread throughout the other islands and traces of their pagan worship and primitive culture are found in all of them

GUANTANAMO. Town of Cuba Also called Santa Catalina del Saltardero, from the surrounding mountains, it is situated in the S E. of the island, about 10 m from Guantánamo Bay, and is connected by rly. with Santiago, 40 m. to the W, and Caimanera, its port, 12 m to the S. Leased to the U S.A. as a naval station in 1903, it has a large and safe harbour, and carries on a considerable export trade. It is the terminus for an air service with Havana Pop. (1930) 14,199.

GUAPAY. River of Bolivia. Also known as the Rio Grande, it rises in the department of Cochabamba, flows S.E. and then N W, receiving the Piray and the Yapacani on its S. side, and unites with the Beni to form the Marmore. Its course of 700 m. is partly navigable

GUAPORE. River of Brazil Also known as the Itónez, it rises in Matto Grosso, and flows N.W. to join the Mamoré. For part of its course it forms the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia It has a length of about 940 m, and is navigable for small craft to the town of Matto Grosso, less than 100 m. from its source.

GUARANDA. Town of Ecuador Standing on the river Llangama, about 3 m. from Cajabamba railway station, it is the capital of the province of Bolivar. It has a rough motor road to Riobamba. Pop. 3,000.

GUARANI (Caraio, warrior) Group of S. American Indian tribes of allied speech A subdivision of the Tupian (linguistic) group, they are round headed, of medium height, and massively built The light-brown tint of the S Brazil forest tribes becomes darker westward. The Bolivian tribes retain the long octagonal huts, roomy canoes, long bows and arrows, and body-paint of the early Caribs Although an agricultural people living principally on manioc, and domesticating dogs, swine and ostriches, they had formerly a reputation as cannibals

GUARATINGUETA. City of Brazil In the state of São Paulo, 120 m N E of the city of São Paulo, it is the commercial centre for a district producing coffee, sugar, Indian corn and beans, and is served by the Brazilian Central Railway Pop 43,101.

GUARDA. District of Portugal Situated S. of the river Douro, it is bounded on the E by the Spanish prov. of Salamanca, and has an area of 2,116 sq m The Serra da Estrella traverses the S. part of the district Guarda is the capital. Pop. (1930) 256,425

GUARDA. City of Portugal The highest inhabited city in the peninsula, it is situated at an altitude of 3,369 ft. on the N E slopes of the Serra da Estrella, being 105 m. by rly N E. of Coimbra Enclosed by its ancient walls, it has a

ruined castle, built as a guard against the Moors, hence the name. The cathedral dates from the 16th century Pop 6,500

GUARDAFUI, Cape Most easterly promontory of Africa. Situated in Italian Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, it is a bold and commanding headland, presenting the appearance of a crouching lion when approached from the S

GUARDBRIDGE. Village of Fifeshire It stands at the mouth of the river Eden, 4 m N W of St Andrews, on the L N E Rly Here is a bridge built in 1420 Pop 767

GUARICO State of Venezuela Lying S of Miranda, it extends across the llanos to the rivers Orinoco and Apure About 25,500 sq m in area, it is devoted almost entirely to agriculture and cattle rearing The capital is Calabazo It has a river also called the Guarico Pop 125,282

GUASTALLA City of Italy It stands near the river Po, and is a railway junction 19 m by rail N of Reggio Founded by the Lombards in the 7th century, it has 16th century fortifications, a ruined castle, a 10th century cathedral that has been restored, and a school of music Pop 12,000

GUATEMALA. Republic of Central America It lies S and E of Mexico, and is bounded S W by the Pacific, E by British Honduras and the gulf of Honduras, and S by Salvador and Honduras The capital is Guatemala City Other important towns include Quezaltenango, Coban, and Totonicapan The area is 42,353 sq m Of the population of 2,000,000 about 60 per cent are Indians

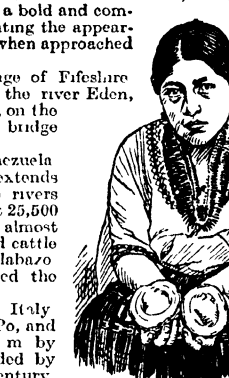


Guatemala arms

Guatemala is under a president, assisted by a council of ministers who are responsible to a legislature, the members of which are elected by all adults for four years There is an army recruited by compulsory service Agriculture is the staple industry, the most fertile regions being those on the Pacific coast The chief products are coffee, bananas, and chewing gum The country has 700 m of railway and many good roads Air services are in operation The unit of currency is the quetzal, equal to a dollar The money in circulation is silver and paper From 1821 to 1847 Guatemala was part of the confederation of Central America In 1847 it became independent, and from 1898 to 1926 it was under a dictator In 1930 a boundary dispute which arose between Guatemala and Honduras was submitted to arbitration

GUATEMALA CITY. Capital of the republic of Guatemala. It is the fourth city of the name, the earlier three having been destroyed by earthquakes and volcanoes The third city was destroyed in 1918 and the present one was built during the next ten years on a site 12 m to the S It is 80 m from San José on the Pacific and 200 m from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic, being connected with both by rail The streets are wide and straight and the buildings all modern. They include the cathedral the university and others erected for public purposes The city is a centre for air traffic and has a broadcasting station Pop 165,928.

GUAVIARE. River of Columbia Known also as the Guayabero or Losseps, it rises in the Cordillera Oriental near Bogotà, and flows in an easterly direction for 700 m to join the Orinoco at S Fernando de Atabapo.



Guatemala. Woman showing alligator pears, a product of the country

GUAYAQUIL, Gulf of Large inlet of the Pacific Ocean On the W coast of S America, between Ecuador and Peru, it is 100 m wide at its mouth, and contains the island of Puná It narrows into the estuary of the Guayas, on which stands the port of Guayaquil

GUAYAQUIL. Seaport and city of Ecuador It stands on the estuary of the Guayas, at the head of the gulf of Guayaquil It is the port for Quito, from which it is distant about 150 m S S W, and with which it is connected by the Guayaquil and Quito Rly There is also a wireless station and a bi weekly air service to other S American ports The city has a university Other buildings include the cathedral and those erected for the use of the departments of state There is a good harbour, protected by a breakwater Pop 120,000

GUAYAS. Province of Ecuador A coastal province, it is commercially the most important of the republic Cocoa, coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, and rice are grown It is 8,331 sq m in area The capital is Guayaquil Pop (estimated 1931) 320,000

GUAYCURUANS. Family of primitive S American Indian tribes They live mainly in the Gran Chaco, N Argentina Their speech is more guttural and primitive than the Guarani, from which they get their name The Topa are the best known tribe to day

GUAYMAS Seaport of Mexico Known also as San Jose de Guaymas, it is situated in the gulf of California It has a fine natural harbour, and is connected with Nogales Pop 8,650

GUBBIO. City of Italy It lies at the base and on the slopes of Monte Calvo, 26 m S of Urbino The cathedral dates from the 13th century, and the Gothic palace of the dukes of Urbino was rebuilt in Renaissance style The municipal palace contains the Eugubine Tables The Palazzo dei Consoli (1332–46), a huge pinnacled building with a tower, is now a national monument Above this palace stands the convent of Sant' Ubaldo The festa dei ceri (feast of candles) is an interesting procession through the city, which takes place annually on May 15 Gubbio has long been famous for its majolica ware Its former name was Eugubium Pop 30,000

GUBEN. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it stands on the Neisse, 22 m from Frankfort-on-Oder, and is a railway junction The chief buildings are the churches, a museum, a library, etc Pop 41,000

GUDEN River of Denmark In Jutland, it, traverses the province of Viborg, and, flowing N E, falls into the Randers Fiord, 15 m N E of Randers Its length is 80 m

GUEBWILLER. Town of France In Alsace, it is situated 14 m S S W of Colmar at the entrance of the valley of the Lauch A notable building is the church of S Leodegar, begun in 1182, and restored in modern times Being then a German possession, Guebwiller was occupied by the French, Aug 20, 1914, but it was soon abandoned to the Germans Pop 11,500

GUELDERS. Dutch name for the province in the Netherlands also known as Gelderland (q v)

GUELPH. City of Ontario, Canada On the river Speed, about 50 m S W of Toronto, it is served by the C P R and the C N R Power for the city's manufactures is derived from the falls of the Speed, and there are over 100 industrial plants Here are the Ontario Agricultural College, with an experimental farm, and the Macdonald Institute of domestic science. Pop. (1931) 21,075.

GUEMAPPE. Village of France. It is 5 m. E.S.E. of Arras, in the valley of the Cojeul. It was prominent during the Great War.

GUREARA. Alternative name for the oasis district in the Sahara known as Gurara (q.v.).

GUERET. Town of France. It is 48 m. from Limoges, standing at the foot of the Puy de Gaudy. The chief building is the prefecture, a house of the 15th century, and there is a museum, but there are no remains of the abbey round which the town grew. It was formerly the capital of La Marche. Pop. 8,500.

GUERNSEY. One of the Channel Islands. Second in size to Jersey, and most westerly of the group. it lies 113 m. S.W. of Southampton. It is about 9 m. long and 5 m. broad, and has an area of 24½ sq. m. The capital is St. Peter Port, from which regular communication is maintained with Southampton, Weymouth, and other English ports, and with various ports in France. The Guernsey breed of cattle is famous. The chief industry is market gardening, Guernsey is governed by a lieutenant governor and an assembly known as the states. The royal court is the judicial authority. English money circulates on the island, which is in the diocese of Winchester. Its dependencies include Sark, Herm, and Jethou. Pop. (1931) 42,606.



Guernsey arms

GUERRERO. State of Mexico. Bordering the Pacific, on the declivity of the Anahuac plateau, it is extremely mountainous. The Sierra Madre del Sur, rising to 9,000 ft., traverses the whole length of the state parallel to the coast. The capital is Chilpcingo, and the seaport Acapulco. The area is 25,279 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 637,530.

GUESTLING. Village of Sussex. It is 3½ m. N.E. of Hastings, on the road to Winchelsea.

GUESTWICK. Village of Norfolk. It stands 4½ m. S. of Melton Constable on the Midland and Gt. N. Joint Rly.

GUETAR (great land). American Indian tribes. Living in Costa Rica, at the time of the Spanish conquest; they were between the primitive Guatuso and the Talamanca people. Their territory was bounded on the Atlantic side by the San Juan and Matina rivers, and on the Pacific by the Barranca and Terraba rivers.

GUEUDECOURT. Village of France. It is 2½ m. S. of Bapaume. During the Great War it was prominent in the battles of the Somme in 1916 and 1918.

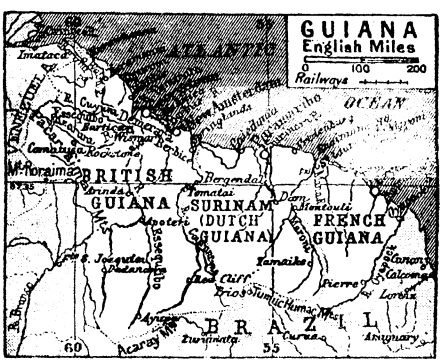
GUIANA. Territory of S. America. Situated in the N.E. part of the continent, it is bounded W. by Venezuela and S. by Brazil, and is divided into three sections—British, French, and Dutch Guiana. The general term Guiana is sometimes used to include Brazilian Guiana, territory lying to the S. as far as the Amazon. Its area is est. at 166,800 sq. m. Before 1793 this region was divided between France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands. Its coasts were first explored by Spaniards in 1499–1500.

GUIANA, BRITISH. Colony of S. America. Bounded N. by the Atlantic, S. by Brazil, W. by Venezuela, and E. by Dutch Guiana, it is the largest of the three Guianas and the only British colony in the S. American continent. It includes the settlements of Essequibo, Berbice, and Demerara, and has an area of 89,480 sq. m. Georgetown is the capital. Gold, diamonds, and aluminium ore are exported, and oil, manganese, and mica have been found. The coastal strip is the only part under cultivation, and virtually the only part inhabited. An intervening area about 100 m. wide contains the forest and mineral resources, and behind this are mountains and savannahs. Nearly nine-tenths of the area is forest. The chief rivers are the Essequibo, Berbice (400 m.), and Demerara (250 m.). In the Kaieteur Falls the colony has a valuable asset for generating power. The staple product is sugar. Rice, cocoa, coffee, rubber, and limes are also produced. In 1928 a new constitution came into force by which the government of the colony was vested in a governor and executive council to replace the court of policy and combined court. Pop. (1930) 297,691.



British Guiana arms

GUIANA, DUTCH. Colony of S. America. Belonging to the Netherlands, it is sometimes called Surinam. The area is 49,845 sq. m. It lies between British Guiana on the W. and French Guiana on the E., and is bounded N. by the Atlantic and S. by Brazil. In the S. are impenetrable forests and savannahs. The territory is divided into four well-marked regions; (i) the coastal strip about 3 m. wide, inhabited and cultivated; (ii) the partially explored forest region; (iii) the sandstone region; (iv) the savannahs. About one-tenth only is settled, and most of the plantations lie along the shores of the river Surinam. The capital is Paramaribo. Sugar, coffee, rice, cacao, coconuts, maize, and timber are produced by the mixed population, which includes Javanese and British Indians. Communication is chiefly by river. Pop. (1930) 153,306.



Guiana. Map of the British, Dutch and French colonies

GUIANA, FRENCH. Colony of S. America. Belonging to France, it lies between Dutch Guiana on the W. and Brazil on the E. and S., while the Atlantic washes its shores on the N. Its area is about 34,000 sq. m., but only about 7,900 acres are under cultivation. Mining is the chief industry, gold, silver, iron, and phosphates being worked. The penal settlement is situated at Maroni. The govt. is administered by a governor, privy council, and council general. The colony includes the so-called island of Cayenne, on which stands the capital of the same name, and is only separated from the mainland by the forking of a river. Pop. 47,341.

GUIDE BRIDGE. Hamlet of Lancashire. It lies 5 m. N.E. of Stockport, and is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys.

GUIENNE. District of France. It was at first a part of Aquitaine, obtaining a separate existence in the 13th century. Its capital is Bordeaux. From 1154–1451 it was an English possession. Since the Revolution it has been divided between the departments of Gironde, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Dordogne, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

GUILDFORD. City and market town of Surrey, formerly the county town It stands on the river Wey, 30 m S W. of London, with a station on the S. Rly The chief building is the keep of the ruined castle, near which is a museum and around a public garden St Mary's is an old and interesting church, but St Nicholas and Holy Trinity have been rebuilt , in the former is the Loseley Chapel, with its monuments preserved from the older building The hospital of the Holy Trinity founded as an almshouse by George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury in 1619, is famous for its oak and the glass in its chapel. The grammar school, with its library of chemical books, dates from the 16th century The town hall was erected late in the 17th century Another building is the county hall, where the assizes are held There are some old houses, including the Angel Inn, in the picturesque High Street Guildford has an agricultural trade and large works for making motor vehicles In 1927 it was made the seat of a bishop, whose diocese covers the county of Surrey, except the part that is within the London area A site for a cathedral has been acquired Market days, Tues , Fri and Sat Pop (1931) 30,753


Guildford arms

GUILDFORD. Town of Western Australia Situated on the railway 9 m N E of Perth, it was one of the earliest settlements in the original Swan River Colony Pop 3,200

GUILLEMONT Village of France Situated 5 m E of Albert, it was prominent in the battle of the Somme, 1916

GUIMARAES Town of Portugal In the district of Braga, it is 36 m by rail N E of Oporto It has an old castle and an arcaded town hall The 14th century church is built on the site of an older edifice, traditionally connected with King Wamba (672–680) The sulphur springs near the town were the Roman Aquae Leevae In the neighbourhood is Mons Citanii, a prehistoric Iberian city, some ruins of which are still extant Pop 9 000

GUINEA, Gulf of Gulf in the W coast of Africa Stretching from Liberia to Cape Lopez in French Equatorial Africa, it is broken by several bays, including the bight of Benin, the bight of Biafra, Corisco, and Nazareth It receives the Volta, Niger, Ogowe, and other rivers

GUINEA. Name applied to a large portion of W Africa It covers the coastal territory from the mouth of the Senegal to the S portion of Angola, and came into general use in the 15th century It is arid, but to a lesser extent to day than it was formerly

GUINEA, French Colony of W Africa It stretches along the coast between Portuguese Guinea and Sierra Leone, and extends inland to the borders of Senegal, French Sudan, the Ivory Coast, and Liberia, thus covering an area of some 89 500 sq m A rly 412 m long connects Kankan in the interior with Conakry the capital and principal port, but general internal communication is still by native porterage although a network of roads is being constructed Pop 2,220,464

GUINEA, Portuguese Colony of W Africa With an area of about 13,944 sq m , completely surrounded by French territory, except where it faces the Atlantic, it lies S of Senegal, and N of French Guinea Included in the colony is the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz, and for administrative purposes it is divided into five districts The capital and chief port is Bissau, the other principal ports being Bolama, Cacheu, and Bubaque The inhabitants are mainly of the Fulbe or Mandingo tribes Pop. 343,961.

GUINEA, Spanish Colonial possessions of Spain In the gulf of Guinea, it includes Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po, Great and Little Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco, covering an area of 10,831 sq m The control of the colony is vested in a governor who resides at Santa Isabel, on the island of Fernando Po, the capital of the colony Pop 163,846.

GUINEGATTE. Village of France, sometimes known as Enguinegatte It is famous for the battles fought here in 1479 and 1513 In the former the French were beaten by Maximilian of Austria on Aug 7, 1479 , the latter is known as the battle of the Spurs

GUINES Town of France It is 5½ m from Calais, with which it is connected by rail, tram, and canal Formerly an important place, it had a castle and was the capital of a county to which it gave its name. It is now chiefly a market for agricultural produce Pop 4,500

GUINES. Town of Cuba It lies about 30 m S E of Havana, with which it has railway communication Pop 13,679

GUINGAMP. Town of France It stands on the river Trieux, 82 m W N W of Rennes, A statue of the Virgin in the church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours is the object of an annual pilgrimage in July The town is a centre of agriculture In the Middle Ages it was the chief town of the duchy of Penthièvre Pop 8,500

GUINOBATAN Town of the Philippine Islands It stands on the Inaya river, 10 m N W of Albay, island of Luzon, and has a trade in hemp Pop 20,000

GUIPUZCOA Province of Spain The bay of Biscay washes its N shores, and the river Bidassoa separates it from France on the N E One of the Basque provinces, it is the smallest but most densely populated in Spain It has an area of 728 sq m The capital is San Sebastian Pop (1930) 299,256

GUISBOROUGH Market town and urban district of Yorkshire (N R) It is 10 m S E of Middlesbrough, on the L N E Rly The chief buildings are the Perpendicular church of S Nicholas, the town hall, and the grammar school There are ruins of an Augustinian priory founded in the 12th century The industries are mainly connected with the iron mined in the Cleveland district Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 6,306

GUISCARD Village of France It is 19 m. N N E of Compiegne and 6 m S of Ham, through which passes the high road to St Quentin Prominent in the Great War, it was finally recaptured by the Allies in Sept , 1918

GUISE. Town of France It stands on the river Oise, 30 m N of Laon, and has a castle which dates in part, from the 16th century The chief industry is the manufacture of stoves and iron goods, and the factories are carried on on the co operative system During the Great War the town was the centre of much fighting, and gave its name to a battle between the French and the Germans fought on Aug 29–30, 1914

GUISELEY Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2 m from Otley on the L M S Rly , and has factories for making woollens The chief building is the parish church, and every year, on the eve of S Oswald's day (Aug 4), there is a service followed by a pageant dealing with the story of Oswald Pop (1931) 5,607

GUJRANWALA. District of India In the Lahore division of the Punjab, it has an area of 2,309 sq m , producing wheat, barley, cotton, and millet It owes much of its prosperity to the two Chenab irrigation canals Jats are the most numerous tribesmen Pop 624,000

GUJRANWALA. Town of India The capital of Gujranwala district, it stands 40 m N of Lahore, in the Lahore div of the Punjab It is a commercial centre of modern growth. Pop 38,000.

GUJRAT. District of India. In the Rawalpindi division of the Punjab, it lies between the Jhelum and Chenab rivers, and is irrigated from the Jhelum canals. The area is 2,051 sq. m. Pop. about 750,000.

GUJRAT. Town of the Punjab, India. It stands on the river Chenab, about 75 m. N.W. of Amritsar. Pop. 22,000.

GULBARGA. District of India. It is in Hyderabad state, and has an area of 6,719 sq. m. Millet is the chief crop, and there are limestone quarries. Pop. 1,150,000.

GULBARGA. Town of India. It is situated in Hyderabad, 70 m. S.E. of Sholapur, and is the capital of Gulbarga district. Formerly the capital of the Bahmani kings, it retains many traces of former splendour, including ruined palaces, mosques and tombs. There is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Pop. 36,000.

GULF STREAM. Warm ocean current flowing from the gulf of Mexico along the S.E. coast of the U.S.A. The N.E. trade winds cause a great drift of waters from E. to W. across the Atlantic Ocean N. of the equator. Part of this current skirts the W. Indies, but the greator portion enters the Caribbean Sea, and passes to the



Gulf Stream. Chart showing its origin and directions

gulf of Mexico. Here the piling up of waters causes a stream current to issue from the Gulf of Mexico between Florida and Cuba. This current unites with the branch which keeps outside the W. Indies to form the Gulf Stream, which is at first a deep, narrow stream with an estimated speed of 40 miles per hour.

On reaching the latitudes of the prevailing westerlies it loses its stream character and becomes a great fanlike drift, called the Gulf Stream drift or N. Atlantic drift. It influences the climate of W. Europe by raising the winter temperature, but this power is dependent on the prevailing westerlies. Where the W. edge mingles with the cold northerly drift off Newfoundland fogs are formed.

GULLANE. Watering place of East Lothian. It is on Gullane Bay, an opening of the firth of Forth, 4 m. S.W. of N. Berwick and 19¼ E.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1,441.

GULU. Town of Uganda, Central Africa. Situated in the centre of Northern Prov., it is some 70 m. N.E. of Pachwach, the most W. point on Lake Albert, and 60 m. S.E. of Nimule on the Sudan border. It is a governmental medical and meteorological station for the interior.

GUMBINNEN. Town of E. Prussia. It stands at the junction of the rivers Rominte and Pissa, about 66 m. from Königsberg. The industries include the making of machinery, weaving, and tanning. Pop. 19,000.

GUMMEL. Village of Nigeria. Situated in the district of Kano, it lies not far from the borders of French W. Africa, 75 m. N.E. of the town of Kano.

GUMMERSBACH. Town of Prussia. In the Rhineland, it is 25 m. E.N.E. of Cologne. It has manufactures of electrical apparatus, carpets, textiles, paper, and machinery. Pop. 17,500.

GUMTI. River of India. It rises E. of Pilibhit, in the United Provinces, and after a course of about 500 m. enters the Ganges at Saidpur, in Ghazipur dist., about 17 m. N.E. of Benares. The Gumti is the only left bank tributary of the Ganges. Lucknow is the chief town on its banks.

GUMURDJINA. Town of Greece. It is situated on the Karaga, about 70 m. S.W. of Adrianople, and 12 m. from the Aegean Sea. The town is chiefly famous for its large annual cattle market. Pop. 8,000.

GUNDAGAI. Town of New South Wales, Australia. It stands on the Murrumbidgee river, 287 m. by rail S.W. of Sydney, and 40 m. E. of Canberra. Pop. 1,181.

GUNIB. Town of the Caucasus (U.S.S.R.). In the Daghestan republic, nearly 50 m. S.W. of Makhach-Kala (Petrovsk), it is situated on the Karakoi-su, on an almost perpendicular rock in a narrow pass. A large electrical station has been opened in the vicinity.

GUNNEDAH. Town of New South Wales, Australia. It is situated on the Namoi river, and is a road junction, 191 m. N.W. of Newcastle by rly. Pop. 4,100.

GUNNERSBURY. District of Middlesex. It lies between Ealing and Acton on the N. and Brentford, Kew, and Chiswick on the S., and is served by the District and L.M.S. Rlys. Gunnersbury House, long a seat of the Rothschild family, is now the joint property of the boroughs of Ealing and Acton.

GUNNISLAKE. Village of Cornwall. It is 3 m. S.W. of Tavistock, and is served by the S. Rly. Here is an aerial rope railway connecting with Kit Hill, 3 m. away, used for carrying wolfram ore. In the vicinity are granite quarries.

GUNNISON. River of Colorado, U.S.A. Rising in the S.W. part of the state, it flows W. and N.W. for 200 m., and joins the Grand, a main headstream of the Colorado. It has cut a number of deep cañons.

GUNTHWAITE. District of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 2½ m. N. of Penistone, and with the neighbouring village of Ingbirchworth forms an urban district. Pop. (1931) 338.

GUNTUR. Town of India. In Madras, it stands on the Grand Trunk Road, 47 m. W.N.W. of Masulipatam. It was ceded to the French in 1753 by Muzaffar Jang, and became British in 1778. Pop. 48,000.

GUNWALLOE. Fishing hamlet of Cornwall. It is 5 m. S. of Helston, and has a 15th cent. church with a detached belfry.

GURARA. Oasis region in the S. Algerian Sahara. Situated in the heart of the desert over 600 m. S.W. of Algiers, it is formed by a cluster of small oases, the principal of which are Timimoun, Tabelkuza, and Sebkha.

GURDASPUR. District of India. In the Lahore division of the Punjab, it is bounded on the E. by the Beas, while the Ravi, which has many tributaries within the dist., crosses the N.W. Its area is 1,889 sq. m. Pop. 852,000.

GURDASPUR. Town of India. About 53 m. N.E. of Amritsar, it lies in the middle of the district of the same name, in the Lahore division of the Punjab. It has a station on the rly. from Amritsar to Pathankot. The fortress, now a monastery, was besieged by the Moguls in 1712. Pop. 9,000.

GURGAON. District of the Punjab, India It lies between the Delhi dist and Rajputana, and is bounded on the E by the river Jumna. The area is 2,203 sq m Rewari is the most important town Pop 682,000

GURGAON. Town of India. Situated 20 m S W of Delhi, in the Ambala division of the Punjab, it has a station on the Rajputana state rly Pop 5,000

GURIEV. Town and river port of Russia (U S S R) It stands on the river Ural, in the Kazak republic, 10 m from where the river runs into the Caspian Sea, and not far from the boundary between Europe and Asia Pop 9,500

GURKHA. Dominant native race of Nepal, India The chief tribes are the Kha, Mangar, and Gurung Their Mongoloid stram and primitive animism have been much Aryanised. The Kha and the Mangar profess Hinduism, the Gurung a lax Buddhism The Gurkhas, who form part of the Indian army, aided by their loose observance of caste rules, fraternise freely, especially with Highland regiments Their characteristic weapon, the kukri, is a curved knife Faithful, fearless, self reliant, they rendered valuable service during the Great War, both in France and on other fronts

GURUPY. River of N Brazil Rising on the N slope of the Serra do Cinta, it flows N E and N to discharge its waters into the Atlantic N of the towns of Gurupy and Visco, through the bay of Gurupy Its length is estimated at 250 m

GUSTROW. Town of Germany In Mecklenburg Schwerin, it stands on the Nebel river, 23 m by rly S of Rostock It has a 13th century cathedral (restored 1868), a 16th century town hall, a Renaissance castle, now utilised as a workhouse, and a fine old parish church with paintings and carvings Gustrow has a wool fair, held annually Pop 19,084

GUTERSLOH. Town of Prussia It is in Westphalia, 11 m S W of Bielefeld, and has a trade in ham and sausage The local rye bread, known as pumpernickel, is famous for its nutritive value During the Great War an internment camp was established at Gutersloh Pop 18,500

GUTHRIE. Hamlet of Angus It is on Lunan Water, 7 m E of Forfar, on the L M S

GUTHRIE. City of Oklahoma, U S A It stands on the Cottonwood and Cimarron rivers, 30 m N of Oklahoma City, and is served by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and other rlys Notable buildings include the federal building, the city hall, a county courthouse, a Carnegie library, and the Scottish Rite Temple The mineral springs attract many visitors Pop. (1930) 9,582

GUYAS Province of Ecuador, S America, also spelt Guayas (q v)

GUYHIRNE. Village of Cambridgeshire It is 3¼ m N W of March, on the L N E Rly

GUY'S CLIFFE Estate in Warwickshire On the Avon, 1½ m from Warwick, it is the seat of Lord Algernon Percy In the grounds are the cave said to have been hewn for himself by Guy of Warwick and the chapel of S Mary Magdalen, founded to his memory by Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick (d 1439)

GWADUR. Town and seaport of Baluchistan It is on the Mekran coast of the Arabian Sea, nearly 300 m W of Karachi, and, together with 300 sq m of adjoining territory, owes allegiance to the sultanate of Muscat It is a port of call for steamers Pop about 5,000

GWALIOR. State of India Situated in the Central India Agency, it is bounded on the N and N.W. by the Chambal river, on the W. by Rajputana, and on the E by parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces The S portion of the state consists of detached fragments interspersed with other states The total area is 26,367 sq m. The chief rivers are the Chambal, the Narbada, and the Sind, with its affluents. Agricultural products include cereals, pulses, oil seeds, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, and ginger The state is ruled by a maharajah, who is entitled to a salute of 21 guns Lashkar is the capital Pop (1931) 3,523,070

GWALIOR. Town of India It is situated in the state of Gwalior, Central India Agency, 170 m N W of Allahabad, and about 5 m N of Lashkar, the capital of the state It contains Jain and early Hindu antiquities and the palace of Man Singh The famous fort of Gwalior stands on an isolated hill above the town, which contains many buildings of historical interest Beneath the fort are ancient sculptured caves Pop (with Lashkar) 80,500.

GWELO Town of Rhodesia It lies on the rly 113 m N E of Bulawayo, and 188 m. S.W of Salisbury, and is an important rly junction for two branch lines European pop (1931) 1,266.

GWENT. Ancient name for a district comprising what is now Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, with parts of Brecknockshire and Herefordshire and the Forest of Dean

GWERSYLLT. Town of Denbighshire On the river Alen, it is 3 m N W of Wrexham, on the L N E Rly Pop 5,671

GWINEAR Village of Cornwall It is 7 m S W. of Redruth and is served by the G W Rly. (Gwinear Road station, 1½ m N E) Pop 1,291

GWITHIAN. River of Cornwall It rises near Camborne, and flows into St Ives Bay Its length is 7 m

GWITHIAN Village of Cornwall It is 7 m W of Redruth at the mouth of the river Gwithian Close by is a chapel, dating from the 7th cent , buried in the sand

GWYDDELWERN. Village of Merionethshire. It is 2½ m N of Corwen, on the L M S Rly

GYANTZE. Town of Tibet It stands 100 m S W of Lhasa, with which it is connected by telegraph, at an altitude of 13,200 ft Above the town is a jong or fortress which, with a fortified lamasery, occupies two rocky eminences commanding a wide plain It is an important distributing centre of trade from N India, Nepal, and Upper Tibet Gyantze was opened to foreign trade by the Lhasa Convention in 1904

GYAROS Island of the Aegean Sea One of the Cyclades, it is a mountainous island, about 10 m N W of the island of Syra Triangular in shape, its length is 10 m , and greatest breadth about 3 m

GYIMES PASS Pass over the Carpathian Mountains In Rumania, it has railway communications from Targu Ocna to Madefalu, the line there linking up with the rly running to Brasso It was captured by the Rumanian armies in Aug , 1916, but recaptured by the Germans on Oct 16

GYMPIE. Town of Queensland, Australia Lying on the main rly line 90 m N of Brisbane, and 40 m S of Maryborough, its port, it is the centre of a rich mining area Pop (1931) 9,588

GYONGYOS Town of Hungary On the Gyongyos river, it is 45 m N E of Budapest The town is noted for its Franciscan monastery A thriving trade is carried on in cereals and a very choice wine is made Pop 20,000.

GYOR. Town of Hungary It stands 70 m. S E. of Vienna, and is famous for its horse fairs The manufactures include textiles and agricultural machinery The German name for the town is Raab Pop (1930) 50,977

GYTHIUM. Ancient city of Greece It stood at the mouth of the river Gythius, on the N W shore of the bay of Laconia, 27 m from Sparta, whose port it was. Excavations have brought to light the remains of a Greek theatre and Roman ruins, but much of the ancient city lies beneath the sea Marathonisi is the name of the modern town.

GYULA. Town of Hungary It stands on the White Koros river, which bisects the town, 36 m. N N W. of the Rumanian town of Arad Formerly strongly fortified, it has a museum containing antiquarian relics, the ruins of a castle, and a château Turtles are caught in the surrounding swamps Pop 27,000

HAAPAI. Group of small islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. They form the main part of the British protectorate known as the Tonga or Friendly islands Of coral formation, they lie in lat 20° S. and long 175° W. Native produce consists almost entirely of copra.

HAARLEM. Town of the Netherlands In Holland, it lies about 14 m. W of Amsterdam, on the river Spaarne Among notable buildings are the Groote Kerk, late 15th century, with a tower over 250 ft high, the town hall, containing a superb collection of pictures by Frans Hals and other notable Dutch painters, the Teyler museum, and the old meat market. It is famous for its trade in bulbs. Pop. (1930) 119,139



Haarlem arms

HAARLEMMERMEER. District of the Netherlands. In Holland, lying to the S of Haarlem, this district is among the largest of the Dutch polders, or reclaimed lakes or morasses It was formed by pumping away the water of a large lake formerly covering the area, the work being carried out between 1840 and 1853 The district thus saved covers about 72 sq m. Great quantities of bulbs are grown therein Pop 37,000.

HABROUGH. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 8 m N W of Grimsby, on the L N.E. Rly.

HACHIOJI. Town of Japan. In the island of Honshiu, it is 25 m. W. of Tokyo. The rearing of silkworms and silk weaving are the principal industries. Pop. (1930) 51,886.

HACKBRIDGE. Town of Surrey. It is 10 m. from London and has a station on the S Rly. A number of industries have been established here There is the quarantine station for dogs, a branch of the home at Battersea

HACKENSACK. Town of New Jersey, U S A. On the river Hackensack, 12 m. N. of Jersey City, it is a residential district, and has a county court house and an old Dutch church. Pop (1930) 24,568

HACKNEY. Borough of the county of London Covering an area of 5¼ sq m, it is served by the L N E and L M S Rlys, and is bounded W by Stoke Newington and Islington, and S. by Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, and Poplar N it extends to the boundary of the county of London. The buildings include the town hall, technical institute, and free libraries Among the industries are confectionery works, furniture factories, and an electric power station. Hackney includes part of Victoria Park, London Fields, Hackney Marshes, and Hackney Downs. Of the church of S Augustine, supplanted by the parish church, only the tower and chapel remain The borough sends three members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 215,380.

HADDENHAM. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 3 m. N E. of Thame, and is served by the G.W. Rly Pop 1,403.

HADDINGTON. Burgh and county town of East Lothian. It stands on the Tyne, 17 m E. of Edinburgh on the L.N E. Rly. The 13th century church of S. Mary has a square tower, 90 ft high, and the choir contains the tomb of Jane Welsh, the wife of Thomas Carlyle There is a large grain market Pop (1931) 4,405

HADDINGTONSHIRE. Former name of county of Scotland now known as East Lothian (q v)

HADDISCOE. Village of Norfolk. It is 4 m. S.S.E of Roedham, on the L.N.E. Rly.

HADDON. Hamlet of Derbyshire. Here is Haddon Hall, picturesquely situated on the Wye, 2 m S E. of Bakewell. It consists of two quadrangles on different levels. Features are the 12th–15th century chapel, 14th–17th century banqueting hall, tapestried drawing room, Elizabethan long gallery or ballroom, and Eagle or Peveril's Tower With the terrace steps is associated the legend of Dorothy Vernon's elopement with Sir John Manners In 1927, after internal improvements, the hall again became a residence of the duke of Rutland

HADENDOA. Tribe of Hamitic pastoral nomads They live in the Nubian desert between Suakin and the Abyssinian frontier Their mop-like hair earned for them and the Baggara the name Fuzzy-Wuzzies during the Mahdist revolt (1882–98) Osman Digna was of this tribe.

HADERSLEV. Town of Denmark. In Slesvig, it stands on a fiord about 15 m S of Kolding, and is a railway junction Pop 14,000

HADFIELD. Village of Derbyshire It is 1½ m. N W of Glossop, on the L N E Rly The industries include calico and print works Between here and Woodhead is the source of the Derwent, and a series of reservoirs from which Manchester obtains some of its water

HADHAM. Two villages of Hertfordshire Both are on the river Ash Great or Much Hadham is 3¼ m S W of Bishop's Stortford, with a station on the L N E Rly The old palace was built about 1400. The existing mansion dates from 1780 The church of S Andrew, much restored, was erected in 1300

Little Hadham, formerly Hadham Parva, 3 m W of Bishop's Stortford, has a 12th century church, with a timbered porch, associated with the Capel family. Near by is Hadham Hall, an Elizabethan structure

HADIBU. Capital of the island of Sokotra. It stands on the N coast, on the bay of Tamarida.

HADLEIGH. Urban district and market town of Suffolk. On the Bret, 9 m W of Ipswich, it was once a centre of the Suffolk woollen industry The church is a late 14th century structure. Market day, Mon Pop. (1931) 2,952

HADLEIGH. Village of Essex It is 5m W N W. of Southend-on Sea, and has a ruined castle overlooking the estuary of the Thames The church of S James is Norman, with a wooden tower. The Salvation Army has a farm colony here. Pop 1,707.

HADLEY. Hamlet of Shropshire About 1½ m E of Wellington, it is on the L M S. Rly

HADLEY WOOD. District of Barnet, Middlesex It has a station on the L N E Rly. and takes its name from Hadley Wood, the last remnant of the forest that once covered this area The church dates from the 15th century.

HADNALL. Village of Shropshire It is 4½ m N E of Shrewsbury, on the L M S Rly. The parish church contains the tomb of Viscount Hill (1772–1842), the Peninsular veteran.

HADRAMAUT. Sultanate of Arabia Extending from the Aden Protectorate and the Yemen to Oman, it lies along the gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, and is bounded on the N. by the Great Arabian desert. Its chief natural features are the Jebel Tsahura (alt 8,000 ft) and the great, usually dry, Wadi Hadramaut. Shibam is its chief town, and its port is Makalla, or Mokella The inhabitants are mostly Bedouins The district is ruled by a sultan under the protection of Great Britain. Pop about 150,000

HADRIAN'S WALL. Roman rampart of England It is 73¾ m long, between Bowness on Solway Firth and Wallsend on-Tyne. Erected by the Roman emperor Hadrian about 122, and repaired by Severus about 208, it was built mainly of freestone blocks with a rubble core, and was flanked by a ditch. At intervals of a Roman mile were about 80 smaller castella.

Between these were some 300 recessed watch towers In 1928 Hadrian's Wall was scheduled as an ancient monument

HAELEN. Village of Belgium In Limburg, it is 11 m W of Hasselt During the Great War it was the scene of fierce fighting

HAFF. Name given to the lagoons on the Baltic coast of Prussia. They are due to the gradual formation of an alluvial bar, or Nehrung, across the mouth of an estuary *See* Lagoon

HAFNARFJORDUR. Town of Iceland It stands on the W coast of the island immediately S of the capital Reykjavik The chief occupation is fishing Pop (1930) 3,552

HAGBOURNE. Name of three hamlets of Berkshire East Hagbourne is 5 m W, West Hagbourne 5½ m W of Wallingford, while North Hagbourne is ¼ m S of Didcot

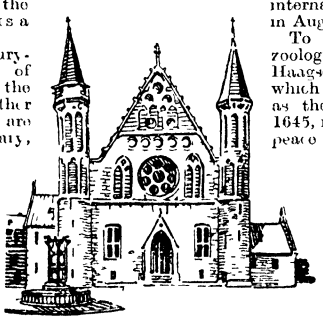
HAGEN. Town of Prussia In Westphalia, it is 15 m N E of Elberfeld, and 44 m N E of Cologne, standing at the union of two little rivers, the Volme and the Ennepe It is on the Westphalian coalfield, and is a rly junction Pop 143,701

HAGENAU Town of France In Alsace, it stands on the Moder, 18 m. N of Strasbourg It was fortified in the 12th century, and the palace which was built by Frederick Barbarossa remained until destroyed by the French in 1678 The town became a free imperial city in 1257 The principal church is that of S George, dating from the 12th century, and containing a great wooden figure of Christ (1488) Pop 14,000

HAGERMAN Pass in the Rocky Mts of Colorado U S A On the line of the Colorado Midland Rly, it reaches a height of 11 535 ft

HAGERSTOWN. City of Maryland, U S A It is 78 m N W of Baltimore, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other railways The chief buildings are a women's college, a public library, and a hospital Pop (1930) 30,861

HAGGERSTON District of London It lies to the N E of the city, within the borough of Hackney It stretches from the N side of Hackney Road to Dalston, and from Kingsland Road on the W to London Fields Goldsmith Square, S of the Regent's Canal, is a recreation ground There are several almshouses founded by city companies, and here is the North-Eastern Hospital for children The district is served by the L M S Rly



Hague The Hall of the Knights

HAGI Town of Japan Situated near the S W extremity of the island of Honshu, 50 m W of Hiroshima, it is notable as the former seat of the daimyos of Chosu, who were largely instrumental in crushing feudalism Pop 25,000

HAGION OROS, Gulf of Opening of the Aegean Sea It lies between the peninsula of the same name and that of Longos, the easternmost and central prongs of the Chalcidic peninsula in Macedonia Also called the gulf of Monte Santo, it is about 20 m in length, and 15 m in breadth at its widest The peninsula of Hagion Oros is also named the Athos peninsula, because Mt. Athos stands on it

HAGIOS NICHOLAS Town of Crete It stands on the W coast of the bay of Mirabella, about 35 m E by S of Herakhion

HAGLEY. Village of Worcestershire It is 2½ m S S E of Stourbridge, on the G W Rly Here is Hagley Hall, the seat of Viscount Cobham, the estate having been in the possession of the Lyttelton family for 800 years.

HAGONOY Seaport of Luzon, Philippine Islands It stands on Manila Bay, 10 m W of Bulacán It has some manufactures, chiefly textiles and is also a centre for the fisheries of the island Pop 22,490

HAGUE, The (Dutch, 'S Graven Hage or Den Haag) Capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands In the prov of S Holland, it lies about 14 m N W of Rotterdam and 2½ m from the North Sea at Scheveningen In the Mauritshuis, erected 1633–44 and rebuilt 1704–18, is a famous collection of pictures In the Binnenhof, a group of buildings round a square, is the Hall of the Knights, used by the legislature The town hall (16th cent) is a characteristic Dutch building of its period The most notable churches are the 17th century Nieuwe Kerk, where lie the remains of the De Witts, the Groote Kerk, a 15th century Gothic building The royal palace, an 18th century edifice enlarged during 1816–17, has extensive private gardens In the Willems Park is a large national monument, erected in 1869 to commemorate the achievement of independence in 1813 Other places of interest in the capital are the Steengracht Gallery, the municipal museum, the royal library, the Mesdag Museum, and the museum of industrial art The Palace of Peace, built by Andrew Carnegie to house the international peace conferences and the court of international arbitration, was opened in Aug, 1913



The Hague arms

To the N E of the town lie the zoological gardens and the beautiful Haagsche Bosch, a large wooded park which contains the royal villa known as the Huiston Bosch, built about 1645, in which the first international peace conference met in 1899 The Hague Conference was first held in 1899 at the suggestion of the Tsar Nicholas II The chief industry is printing, and furniture and earthenware are manufactured Pop (1930) 436,568

HAGUE, Cap de la Promontory of the Cotentin peninsula, France It is at the N W extremity of the department of Manche, and juts out into the English Channel, 12 m N W of Cherbourg

HAI-CHENG Town of Manchuria In the province of Liaoning, it stands on the S Manchurian Rly, 80 m S W of Mukden The place is one of the principal centres of the Manchurian silk trade

HAIDA (men) North American Indian group They inhabit Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. They are divided into two matrilineal clans, Eagle and Raven, each individual has a personal totem (animal-helper) Their skilfully carved ceremonial rattles, masks, and totem poles betray Polynesian influence

HAIDARABAD. Alternative spelling of the names of the state and cities of India more frequently spelled Hyderabad

HAIFA. Seaport of Palestine The ancient Sycaminum, it lies on the bay of Acre, under Mt Carmel, 90 m S of Beirut, and is connected by rly with the Central Palestine and Damascus lines It has a considerable and increasing trade, and its harbour is the best in Palestine. Haifa figured in the Crusades During the Great War it was occupied by the British, Sept. 23,

1918. There is a weekly flying-boat service to Alexandria and other places. The harbour is being improved, and a large electric power station was opened in 1925. Pop. (1931) 50,533.

HAIFONG. Seaport of Tonking, French Indo-China. It stands on the right bank of the Kua-Kam, a tributary of the Song-ka, 60 m. from Hanoi,



Haiti. West Indian island containing two republics

its port. The new French residential quarter is well laid out, with broad streets and boulevards. Pop. 74,000.

HAIGH. Hamlet of Lancashire. It is 2½ m. N.E. of Wigan. Here is Haigh Hall, a seat of the earl of Crawford.

HAIGH. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 4½ m. N.W. of Barnsley, on the L.M.S. Rly.

HAIL. Town of Arabia. The capital of the emirate of Shomer or Shammar, it is situated about 250 m. N.E. of Medina. Pop. 10,000.

HAILAR. Town of Mongolia, China. Situated 250 m. N.W. of Tsitsihar, on the Chinese Eastern Rly., it became in 1929 the capital of the republic of Burga (q.v.).

HAILEYBURY. Hamlet of Hertfordshire. It is just outside Hertford. Here is Haileybury College, a public school for boys. Founded in 1862, it took over the college maintained by the East India Company from 1806 until its dissolution. The number of boys is about 530.

HAILEYBURY. Town of Ontario, Canada. Standing on lake Timiskaming, 107 m. N. of North Bay, it has steam and electric railway services and steamer communication with other places on the lake. Pop. (1931) 2,813.

HAILSHAM. Market town of Sussex. It is 7 m. N. of Eastbourne, on the S. Rly. The curfew has been rung here for seven centuries. The town has cattle and sheep markets. Market day, Wed.

HAINAN. Island of China. It is separated from Kwangtung province by a narrow strait. Kiungchow is the capital, and Hoihow the chief port. The area is about 1,300 sq. m. The centre of the island is mountainous, with peaks rising to 7,000 ft. Chinese mainly are the inhabitants of the coastline; in the interior aboriginal tribes, known as Sai or Li, maintain a semi-independent existence. Pop. about 3,000,000.

HAINAULT. Province of Belgium. It contains the rich coal and steel districts centring on Mons and Charleroi. In the N. it is mainly agricultural, cereals and beetroots being important crops. There are numerous rly. lines, and the Mons-Condé canal and the canalised Sambre, with its water connexion to Brussels from Charleroi, are the main outlets to France. The inhabitants are almost entirely French-speaking Walloons. Its area is 1,437 sq. m., and the capital is Mons. Pop. (1930) 1,270,231.

HAINAULT FOREST. Open space in Essex. Lying to the S.E. of Epping forest, it formed part of the ancient forest of Waltham. Its 551 acres of arable land and 245 acres of forest were acquired for the public in 1903 at a cost of £21,830, and opened July, 1906. *See* Epping.

HAINBURG. Town of Austria. It stands on the right bank of the Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. of Vienna, and near the Hungarian frontier. It is a picturesque place surrounded by old walls, and on the top of the Schlossberg (950 ft.) are the remains of an old castle. On the Wiener Tor is a statue traditionally said to be that of Attila. It was a Hungarian border fortress until 1042. Pop. 8,000.

HAITI. Island in the W. Indies, one of the Greater Antilles. Its old name is Hispaniola. The Mona Passage separates it from Porto Rico on the E. and the Windward Passage from Cuba on the W. The Atlantic washes it on the N. and the Caribbean Sea on the S. It is 400 m. long and from 60 m. to 160 m. broad; its area is 29,536 sq. m. It is politically divided into two republics —Haiti on the W. and Santo Domingo or the Dominican Republic, on the E. The climate is hot and humid. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and valuable woods are produced. It was first touched by Europeans on Dec. 6, 1492, when Columbus landed here. *See* Santo Domingo.

HAITI. Republic of the West Indies. It occupies the W. portion of the island of Haiti and covers 10,200 sq. m. The capital is Port au Prince; other places are Cap Haitien, Cayes, Jacmel, and Gonaives. The language is French and the people are Roman Catholics. In race they are negroes and mulattos. Logwood is cut for export and cattle are bred. The republic is ruled by a president elected for six years, a legislature of two houses and several secretaries of state. The unit of currency is the gourde equal to 20 American cents. There is a national bank. The country has a railway system and some good roads. Having been a French colony, Haiti became an independent republic in 1804. Owing to much disorder the United States took control of it in 1915, and by treaty the constabulary and finances are under American supervision until 1936. Pop. 2,300,000.



Haiti arms

HAJDU-BOSZORMENY. Town of Hungary. About 11 m. N.W. of Debrecen, it is in the centre of an agricultural region. Pop. 16,000.

HAJDU-SZOBOSZLO. Town of Hungary. It stands in a pastoral region, 12 m. S.W. of Debrecen. Pop. 16,000.

HAJIPUR. Town of India. In the province of Bihar and Orissa, it stands on the Gandak, close to its junction with the Ganges at Patna, and is on the main line of the Bengal and North Western Rly. The town contains an ancient mosque and Hindu temples. Pop. 21,000.

HAKKA (Chinese, strangers). People of mixed Chinese and aboriginal stock, mostly found in S. China. Issuing from Shantung before 250 B.C., they now number several millions in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Fukien, with 500,000 in Formosa, and virile colonies in Tonking, the Netherlands E. Indies, and the Straits Settlements, besides many emigrants to Australia, S. Africa, and California. In Hong Kong they work as barbers and stonecutters.

HAKODATE. Seaport of Japan. At the S. extremity of the island of Hokkaido, it is on the bay of Hakodate. It has a large export trade and is a fishing centre. Pop. (1930) 197,252.

HAKONE. Lake of Japan. It lies N.W. of the watering place of the same name in the island of Honshiu, and is about 3 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is a famous beauty spot.

HAKONE. Watering place of Japan. It is on the island of Honshiu, and has thermal springs, pure, sulphurous, and saline.

HAL. Town of Belgium. It stands on the Senne, 9 m. from Brussels, in the province of Brabant. The chief building is the Gothic

church of Notre Dame, built in the 14th century, and famous for its miracle-working image of the Virgin, its alabaster altar, the work of Jan Mone, its bronze font, and other treasures. The hôtel de ville dates from the 17th century. Pop 16,000.

HALAS. Town of Hungary. About 84 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Budapest, it is on the line to Belgrade. It is an agricultural centre. with large vineyards. Pop. 24,500.

HALBERSTADT. Town of Prussia. In Saxony, it stands on the Holzemme, 30 m. S.W. of Magdeburg. The most important building is the 13th-15th century cathedral, dedicated to S. Stephen, and consecrated in 1491. It has considerable trade and manufactures. Pop. 48,125.

HALDEN. Seaport of Norway. In the co. of Ostfold, it stands at the mouth of the Tistedal river, at its junction with the Ide Fiord, 58 m. direct and 85 m. by rail S.S.E. of Oslo. Twice burnt, it has been rebuilt in modern style. A great timber depot, it also exports wood pulp, marble, granite, and fish. It has sugar refineries and tobacco and boot factories. The harbour is safe and commodious. Charles XII of Sweden was killed by a musket ball while besieging the town in 1718. Pop. (1930) 10,278.

HALDON. Hills of Devonshire. They form a range between the rivers Teign and Exe, and extend for about 10 m. to near the sea at Teignmouth. The highest point is Little Haldon (810 ft.) On the hills are picturesque woods. Haldon aerodrome is used by the air services of the Gt. Western Rly.

HALE. Name of several villages of England. Among them are Hale in Hampshire, on the river Avon, 3¼ m. N.E. of Fordingbridge; Hale and Upper Hale in Sussex, 1½ m. N. of Farnham; and Hale in Westmorland, 5 m. N.W. of Appleby.

HALE. Urban district of Cheshire. It is 1 m. S.E. of Altrincham, on the L.M.S. Rly. It is in the Manchester area, being practically a residential suburb. Pop. (1931) 10,669.

HALE. Village of Lancashire. It is on the Mersey Estuary, 10 m S.E. of Liverpool, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. (Halebank station, 1½ m. N.). Hale Head is adjacent.



Halifax. Plan of the chief winter seaport of Canada

HALESOWEN. Urban district of Worcestershire. On the river Stour, it is 7 m. S.W. of Birmingham and has a ruined abbey dating from the 13th cent. The chief building is the parish church, and the poet Shenstone is buried in the churchyard. There are works for producing iron and steel wares. Pop. (1931) 31,058.

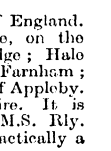
HALESWORTH. Urban district and market town of Suffolk. It is on the river Blyth, 9 m. S.W. of Beccles on the L.N.E. Rly. In the Perpendicular church are 15th cent. brasses. Market day. alternate Wed. Pop. (1931) 2,024.

HALFA. Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Lying on the frontier of Egypt it embraces the districts of Wadi Halfa, Delgo and Kosha, and extends W. across the Libyan Desert, covering a total area of 91,600 sq. m. Pop. 40,000.

HALICARNASSUS. Ancient Greek city of Asia Minor. Its site is near the modern Budrum, 96 m. S. of Smyrna (Izmir), on the N. coast of the gulf of Cos. In the 4th century B.C. it was the seat of a dynasty. On the death of Mausolus, one of the dynasty, his widow Artemisia raised to his memory the Mausoleum, which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

HALICZ. Town of Poland. In Galicia, it stands on the Dniester, 60 m. S.S.E. of Lwow, and is noted for the brine springs in the vicinity. The medieval fortress of the princes of Halicz is now in ruins. Pop. 5,000.

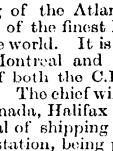
HALIDON HILL. Eminence in Northumberland. It stands 2 m. W. of Berwick. Here on July 19, 1333, a battle was fought between the English, under Edward III, and the Scots, under Sir Archibald Douglas, who were defeated.



Halifax arms

HALIFAX. County borough and market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is on the river Hebble, 7 m. W. of Bradford, and has stations on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The buildings include the town hall, designed by Sir Charles Barry, and the royal infirmary. The Piece Hall, now a market, dates from the 13th century. Of the churches S. John the Baptist, a 15th cent. Perpendicular structure, is the chief. There is a public library and museum; also the Ackroyd museum and art gallery, the Crossley almshouses and orphanages, and several public parks. Educational centres include the technical school, Heath grammar school, and the Waterhouse schools. Halifax is a centre for the manufacture of woollen and worsted goods, carpets, and blankets. One member is returned to parliament. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 98,122.

HALIFAX. City, seaport, and the capital of Nova Scotia. It is situated on Chebucto Bay, an opening of the Atlantic, and on one of the finest harbours in the world. It is 837 m. from Montreal and is a terminus of both the C.P.R. and C.N.R. The chief winter port of Canada, Halifax has a good deal of shipping and is a naval station, being protected by forts, and having docks and yards for the fleet. Notable buildings are the citadel, government house, parliament house, and the Roman Catholic cathedral. St. Paul's, the chief Anglican church, dates from 1750. The chief educational establishment is Dalhousie university. In 1917 part of the city was destroyed by an explosion. Pop. (1931) 59,275.



Halifax, N.S., arms

HALKIRK. Village of Caithness-shire. On the river Thurso, it is 15¾ m. N.W. of Wick, on the L.M.S. Rly.

HALL. Town of Austria. In Tirol, it is 5 m. E.N.E. of Innsbruck. The medieval salt mines of the Haller Salzberg, 9 m. to the N., are still worked. There is a 13th cent. church. Pop. 8,000.

HALL. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it lies in the deep valley of the Kocher on both banks of the river, 35 m. N.E. of Stuttgart. There are two important churches, S Catharine and S Michael, both 15th century Gothic, the latter having replaced a Romanesque building. The fountain in the market place dates from 1509. The salt works are important. Pop. 10,000.

HALLAMSHIRE. District of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is the area around Sheffield and the name is used for a parliamentary division.

HALLAND. Län or government of Sweden. Bounded W by the Kattegat, N. by Goteborg and Bohus, and S by Malmohus, it has an area of 1,900 sq m Halmstad is the capital and chief port. Of the rivers the most important are the Atran and the Nissa Pop. (1930) 150,128.

HALLATON. Village of Leicestershire. It is 6½ m. N.E of Market Harborough on the L.N.E. Rly. Every year the village has a curious festival After a service in the church a pie is cut up and scrambled for. This is followed by a struggle in the streets in which the villagers contend for two small casks, one of beer, the other empty.

HALLATROW. Hamlet of Somerset. About 4½ m N W. of Radstock, it is on the G W. Rly.

HALLE-ON-SAALE. Town of Prussia. In Saxony, it stands on the Saale, 23 m. by rly. W N W. of Leipzig It owes its importance to the salt industry, which still survives, whilst other manufactures flourish. Its chief glory is the university, founded in 1694. Pop. 194,636.

HALLING. Village of Kent On the river Medway, it is 4 m S W. of Rochester, and is served by the S. Rly The hamlet of Upper Halling lies 1 m to the W.

HALLINGTON. Hamlet of Lincolnshire. It is 3 m S W of Louth on the L N E Rly.

HALL LAND. Division of Greenland It lies N of Washington Land and S W of Peary Channel. On the N it faces Lincoln Sea, and on the W. Robeson Channel separates it from Grant Land

HALL LINE. British steamship company. It is owned by Ellerman Lines, Ltd, and nearly all its vessels are named after a city, e g, City of Barcelona The British ports used are London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Newport, Swansea, Middlesbrough, Hull, Manchester, and Avonmouth. In Europe the boats call at Marseilles, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, and Hamburg They go also to the ports of the Red Sea, India, East Africa, and South Africa. The head offices are in Water Street, Liverpool

HALL PENINSULA. Peninsula of the North West Territories, Canada Situated on the S.E. of Baffin Island between Cumberland and Meta-Incognita peninsulas, it is divided from the former by Cumberland Sound and from the latter by Frobisher Bay.

HALLSTATT. Town of Austria. It lies at the S end of Hallstätter See, and is famous for its salt mine. In the vicinity a cemetery of 3,000 graves, discovered 1846, contained the human remains and grave-goods of prehistoric settlers.

HALLUIN. Town of France. It stands on the Lys, 13 m N N W. of Lille on the Belgian frontier It has an interesting church, and some manufactures Pop 17,000.

HALMAHERA. Alternative name for the island in the Malay Archipelago known as Gilolo (q v)

HALMSTAD. Seaport of Sweden. It stands on the Kattegat, 76 m. S S.E. of Goteborg, and has two harbours and a roadstead An important railway junction, it has steamer communication with Copenhagen, Lübeck, and other ports. The 15th century castle is the residence of the provincial governor, and there are a 15th century church and a museum The town has a broadcasting station. Pop (1931) 23,866

HALSALL. Village of Lancashire. It is 3 m. N W. of Ormskirk on the L M S. Rly.

HALSINGBORG. Seaport of Sweden It stands at the narrowest part of the Sound, opposite Helsingor (2½ m.) in Denmark, 33 m N. of Malmö. It has remains of a castle and a fort, and there are some manufactures, mineral springs and sea baths. In the vicinity is the only coalfield in Sweden. It has a broadcasting station. Pop 53,000.

HALSTEAD. Urban district and market town of Essex It stands on the Colne, 15 m N.W of Colchester, and is served by the L.N.E Rly Its tiny round church dates from the 14th cent. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 5,878.

HALSTOW, LOWER Village of Kent. It lies 4 m from Sittingbourne, and has a 13th century church, parts of which are probably Saxon.

HALTON. Village of Buckinghamshire. On the Wendover Canal, it is 4 m. S.E. of Aylesbury Here the Royal Air Force has a training camp.

HALTON. Village of Cheshire It is 2 m N E of Frodsham on the L M S. Rly. Here are the remains of a castle built in 1071. Pop 1,508.

HALTON. Village of Lancashire On the river Lune, it is 2½ m N E. of Lancaster on the L M S. Rly. Pop. 825.

HALTON, EAST. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 7 m S E of Barton and is served by the L.N.E Rly. Pop 662. West Halton is a hamlet 8 m W. of Barton.

HALTON HOLGATE. Village of Lincolnshire. On the river Steeping, it is 1½ m S E of Spilsby on the L N E. Rly. It has a Perpendicular church.

HALTWHISTLE. Market town of Northumberland It is on the river S Tyne, 16 m. W of Hexham, on the L N E. Rly. The Roman wall runs near it, and many antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Here are collieries. Cattle and sheep markets are held periodically It is the centre of a rural district. Pop (1931) 8909

HAM. Urban district of Surrey. A residential suburb of London, it stands between Twickenham, N, and Teddington, S, and is bounded on the E by Richmond Park. Facing the Thames is Ham House, a seat of the earl of Dysart. The meadows known as Ham Walks extend from Ham House to Twickenham Ferry Ham Common covers 20 acres Pop (1931) 2,206.

HAM. Town of France. Situated on the Somme, 36 m. from Amiens, it is famous for its castle. A feature is the donjon, or constable's tower, of enormous strength, long used as a prison. The church of Notre Dame is the successor of an old building, most of which was burned in 1760 The town has a library, a belfry, and a small museum During the Great War it was in the occupation of the Germans from Sept, 1914, until March, 1917. Pop 3,500.

HAMA. Town of Syria The Hamath of the Bible, and the ancient Epiphania, it is situated on the Orontes, among attractive gardens and groves of palms, 110 m. N E of Damascus, and about 30 m almost due N of Homs Five basalt stelas found here and now in Istanbul, bear Hittite inscriptions. Pop (1929) 39,960

HAMADAN. Province of Persia Bounded N. by Khamseh, Aidalan and Kazvin, W by Kermanshtah, S by Malayer and Iraq, and E by Teheran provs., it has many fertile tracts. The principal eminence is Mt Alound, 11,900 ft. The capital is the town of Hamadan Pop about 350,000

HAMADAN. Town of Persia It is about 180 m S W of Teheran, and is built on the site of the ancient Ecbatana It was long a place of importance as being a centre of trade on the great roads to Baghdad, Teheran and elsewhere. It contains the tomb of Avicenna, and, according to tradition, those of Esther and Mordecai. Pop about 30,000.

HAMAMATSU. Town of Japan. It stands near the S coast of the island of Honshu, about 45 m. S E. of Nishio. Pop. (1930) 109,478.

HAMAR. Town of Norway. It is 78 m. by rail N. of Oslo, and stands between two bays of Lake Mjösen. It is a railway junction and has a broadcasting station. Pop. 6,000.

HAMBLE. Village of Hampshire. At the mouth of the Hamble, it is 5½ m. S.E. of Southampton, and has lobster fisheries. Here also is an aerodrome. Hamble Creek is near.

HAMBLEDEN. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 3 m. N.E. of Henley-on-Thames. Hambleden Lock on the Thames is 1 m. S.

HAMBLEDON. Village of Hampshire. About 6 m. N.E. of Fareham, it is famous for its associations with the game of cricket. Formed about 1750, this club was the first of its kind in England. The games were played on two downs, Windmill and Broadhalfpenny.

HAMBLETON. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 4½ m. W. of Selby it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 526.

HAMBLETON. Range of hills of Yorkshire (N.R.). It lies E. of Northallerton and extends some 20 m. N. and S. 10 m. E. and W. Among the loftiest points are Black Hambleton (1,257 ft.) and Arden Moor (1,289 ft.). The hills are remarkable for their cliff scenery.



Hamburg. Plan of the central portion of the city, including the principal docks

HAMBURG. State of Germany. A republic within the Reich, its territory, outside the city of Hamburg, consists of several small detached portions in Holstein and Hanover, and some islands in the Elbe. It has an area of 160 sq. m. and is governed by a house of burgesses consisting of 160 members. The executive is in the hands of the senate, composed of 12 members. The only large town, apart from Hamburg, is Cuxhaven. Pop. 1,226,111.



Hamburg arms

HAMBURG. City and seaport of Germany. It stands on the Elbe, 75 m. from its mouth at Cuxhaven and 178 from Berlin, and is connected by rail with all parts of Germany. The second largest city in the land, it covers a great area and includes suburbs that were once separate towns. The Bille flows through it to join the Elbe, and it is traversed by canals. Another river, the Alster, has been dammed to make two lakes, outer and inner, that are features of the city. The old town is divided from the new town by the Alster over which is the famous Lombards Bridge. The inner Alster is largely used by pleasure seekers, and around it are the modern quarters of the city, broad streets lined with handsome hotels, banks, shops, etc. The chief buildings include St. Nicholas with a lofty spire and many other churches; the town hall, law courts and custom house. The Johanneum houses a library and a collection of antiquities; there is a hall of art and several museums. Educational centres include the university, opened in 1918, an institute of tropical medicine, and a school of navigation. The city has a botanic garden and two observatories; near is Carl Hagenbeck's zoological park. The Hansa Fountain is the most celebrated of the many public monuments. There is a broadcasting station and the city is an airport.



Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Line flag

The port, which includes a free port, has accommodation for the largest vessels afloat in its enormous docks. Beer, spirits, chemicals, paper and machinery are made; sugar and oil are refined and foodstuffs are prepared. Its banking and other activities are considerable. Pop. (1930) 1,097,126.

HAMBURG - AMERIKA LINE. German steamship company. Its head offices are in Hamburg, and it runs services, both passenger and cargo, from there to nearly all parts of the world. It possesses over 150 vessels, the finest of which, among them the Albert Ballin and the Hamburg, make regular voyages between Hamburg and New York, calling at Southampton. Other services are to other N. American ports and to ports in South America, South Africa, the Levant, the Netherlands E. Indies, Australia, Canada, and Mexico.

HAME. Department of Finland. It lies in the S. of the country, and has an area of 6,737 sq. m. The surface is studded with numerous lakes. Pop. (1930) 387,101.

HAMELN. Town of Prussia. In Hanover, it stands on the Weser, 25 m. from Hanover by rail. The chief building is the minster, a 14th century church restored in the 19th century. Hameln is the Hamelin of Browning's poem about the pied piper. There are some manufactures and a trade along the river. Pop. 26,000.

HAM HILL Elevation in Somerset. It is 4 m. W. of Yeovil, and is also called Hamdon. Covering an area of about 210 acres on the summit is an ancient British earthwork 3 m. in circumference, in a good state of preservation and yielding interesting traces of British and of Roman occupation. Here are stone quarries.

HAMI. Town of Sin-Kiang, China. It stands on the road from Peking to Kashgar, 950 m. N.E. of the latter place, and at a height of 3,150 ft. It is an important trading centre, and forms a meeting ground of the Buddhist and Moslem worlds. Pop. about 6,000.

HAMILTON. Mountain of California, U.S.A. Situated about 13 m. E. of San José, it is in the Coast Range, and has a height of 4,209 ft. On one of its three peaks is the Lick Observatory, which, endowed by James Lick, was finished in 1888, and is controlled by the university of California. Its telescopes are among the most powerful in the world.

HAMILTON. Burgh of Lanarkshire. Situated on Cadzow Burn, near the junction of the rivers Avon and Clyde, 11½ m. from Glasgow, it is on the L.M.S. Rly., and is also served by the L.N.E. line. Hamilton is the centre of a coal mining district and there are market gardens in the neighbourhood. The buildings include a modern town hall and public library. There are barracks as the town is the depot for the Cameronians or Scottish Rifles. Near the burgh stood Hamilton Palace. Built on the site of an earlier house, it was pulled down after the Great War owing to the subsidence of the ground, the result of mining operations. Its wonderful collection of treasures was partly dispersed in 1882 and finally just before the demolition. Race meetings are held in the park. Pop. (1931) 37,863



Hamilton arms

HAMILTON. Suburb of Brisbane, Australia. It lies on the N. bank of the Brisbane river in the N.E. section of the city, 3 m. from its centre. It has a fine river frontage with wharf accommodation for the largest ocean steamships.

HAMILTON. Town of Victoria, Australia. It is 198 m. W. of Melbourne by rail, in the centre of a pastoral and agricultural area. Pop. 5,300.

HAMILTON. Capital of the Bermudas. Situated on Great Bermuda or Main Island, it has a deep harbour approached by a long, intricate channel through Two Rock Passage. There are gardens, and the place is a winter resort for American visitors. Pop. 3,000

HAMILTON. City and port of Canada. Situated at the W. end of Lake Ontario, it is 40 m. from Toronto and is served by the C.N. Rlys., C.P. Rly., and electric lines. It has a harbour on the lake and does a considerable trade in the summer months. The chief buildings are the two cathedrals, Roman Catholic and Protestant, other churches and various schools. There are many fine blocks erected by banks and business houses. The city has large works for producing iron and steel and making agricultural implements, textiles, furniture, etc., for which there is ample electric power. Hamilton owes its origin in 1778 to a group of loyalists from the U.S.A. Pop. (1931) 155,547



Hamilton arms

HAMILTON. Town of North Island, New Zealand. It is 86 m. by rail S.S.E. of Auckland, the centre of a grazing and dairying district, and was first laid out by British soldiers after the Maori wars. Pop. (1931) 18,100.

HAMILTON. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on the Great Miami river, 25 m. N. of Cincinnati, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Erie and inter-urban electric railways, also by the Miami and Erie Canal. The chief buildings are the court house, a public library, churches and schools. The river and canal afford water power. Pop. (1930) 52,176

HAMINA. Another name for the port of Finland better known as Fredrikshamn (q.v.).

HAMIRPUR. District of India. Part of the United Provinces, it has an area of 2,292 sq. m. The surface is flat and fertile, and is watered by the Jumna, which flows along the N. boundary, and other streams. The capital of the district is Hamirpur. Pop. 440,245.

HAMIRPUR. Town of India. The capital of the dist. of the same name, it stands on the river Jumna, 150 m. S.E. of Agra. It was founded by a Rajput chief in the 11th cent. Pop. 7,000.

HAMM. Town of Prussia. It stands on the Lippe, 19 m. from Dortmund, in the prov. of Westphalia. There are several churches, one dating from the 13th and another from the 16th century. A mile away are some thermal baths. Standing on the Westphalian coalfield, it is an industrial centre; in the Middle Ages it was a fortified town. Pop. 50,000

HAMMAMET. Gulf of Tunisia, N. Africa. It lies S.E. of the gulf of Tunis, on the S. side of Cape Bon, and measures nearly 100 m. from Kelibia in the W. to Mahdia in the S.

HAMMAMET. Town of Tunisia, N. Africa. Situated on the gulf of the same name, it lies on the railway line some 40 m. S.E. of Tunis. It is a popular health resort.

HAMME. Town of Belgium. In Flanders, it stands on the Durme, 13 m. E. of Ghent. It has textile manufactures, and other industries are flour mills and oil mills. Pop. 14,500

HAMMERFEST. Town of Norway. In the fylke or county of Finmark, it stands on the island of Kvalo, and is the most northerly town of Europe. There is a harbour. Here the sun does not set from May 13 to July 29, and does not rise from Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. Pop. 3,338

HAMMERSMITH. Borough of the county of London. On the main road from London to Brentford, and served by the Underground Rly., it covers about 3½ sq. m. and is bounded S. by Fulham and the Thames, W. by Chiswick and Acton, E. by Kensington, and N. by Kensal Green. It possesses a fine town hall, several churches, a public library, and almshouses. The schools include St. Paul's, removed here in 1883, the Godolphin School, dating from the 16th century, and those of the Latymer foundation. There is a bridge over the Thames. Places of amusement include the Lyric Theatre and several cinema houses. Two members are returned to parliament. Pop. (1931) 135,521.



Hammersmith arms

HAMMERTON, GREEN. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 10 m. W. of York, and has a station (Hammerton) on the L.N.E. Rly.

HAMMERTON, KIRK. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). On the Nidd, it is 9½ m. W. of York. Its station (Hammerton) being on the L.N.E. Rly. There is an old church almost entirely Saxon.

HAMMERWICH. Village of Staffordshire. It is 3 m. W.S.W. of Lichfield, on the L.M.S. Rly.

HAMMOND. City of Indiana, U.S.A. It stands on the Grand Calumet river, 21 m. S.S.E. of Chicago, and is served by the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and several other railways. Two m. S. is the Hammond Ford airport. Pop. (1930) 64,560.

HAMOAZE. Waterway of Devon and Cornwall. The estuary of the river Tamar, it is 4 m. long with an average width of ½ m. Along it are barracks, hospitals, and an anchorage for warships. It is part of the port of Plymouth.

HAMPDEN ROW. Hamlet of Buckinghamshire. It is 2½ m. W. of Great Missenden. Near by is Hampden House, the home of John Hampden, now the seat of the earl of Buckinghamshire. Hampden is buried in the parish church of Great and Little Hampden, 1 m. N.W.

HAMPOLE. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 6 m. N.W. of Doncaster, on the L.N.E. Rly.

HAMPSHIRE. County of southern England, officially the county of Southampton. It has a coastline on the English Channel, where are the openings of Southampton Water and Portsmouth Harbour. The Isle of Wight forms part of the county, although it has a separate county council. In the N. are the downs, low ranges of hills rising to nearly 1,000 ft. in places, and in the W. is the New Forest. The chief rivers are the Itchin, Test, Avon, Hamble, and Lymington. The area of the county, including the Isle of Wight, is 1,623½ sq. m. Hampshire is mainly an agricultural county, a feature being the number of sheep reared. There are also many pigs. Wheat, barley, and oats are grown, but, in addition to the New Forest, there is a considerable area of waste, or forest land, including the forests of Bere, Woolmer, and Alice Holt. Winchester is the county town. The largest towns are the two great seaports, Southampton and Portsmouth; the county also includes Bournemouth, Southsea, Aldershot, and Eastleigh. There is a number of small market towns. Some of these, e.g., Andover, Basingstoke, Christchurch, Romsey, and Lymington, are boroughs with a long history behind them; others, e.g., Petersfield, Fareham, Alton, Odiham, Whitchurch, and Stockbridge, although not now boroughs, are equally old, and were at one time or other represented in parliament. Farnborough and Gosport are of more recent growth. Lymington and Havant are small seaports; Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst are in the New Forest. The county sends six members to parliament, in addition to one for the Isle of Wight. It is partly in the diocese of Winchester and partly in that of Portsmouth.



Hampshire, Badge of county of Southampton

In the county are the abbey ruins at Beaulieu and Netley, and the beautiful old churches at Christchurch and Romsey. Of old castles there remain Porchester and Hurst. There are the ruins of Basing House. At Bishop's Waltham the bishop of Winchester had a palace. Hampshire was the birthplace of English cricket, and is a first-class cricketing county. Pop. (1931) 1,014,115.



Hampstead arms

HAMPSTEAD. Borough of the county of London. Occupying about 3½ sq. m., it lies to the N.W. of the city, and is served by the Underground and L.M.S. Rlys. Its chalybeate wells are said to have been known to the Romans. In the 18th century it was a fashionable spa. The church of S. John, 1747, replaced a structure pulled down in 1745, and contains a bust of Keats, by Anne Whitney, presented by Americans. Other public buildings are the town hall, the Congregational church in Lyndhurst Road, and several schools. There are also hospitals. The borough sends one member to parliament. Long a favourite residence of artists and literary men, Hampstead is full of interesting associations. The poet Keats lived in Well Walk, his house being now a museum. Pop. (1931) 88,914.

The Hampstead garden suburb is situated N. of Hampstead Heath and E. of Golder's Green. It was founded by Mrs. S. A. Barnett, and is owned and managed by a trust.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH. Open space of N.W. London. It occupies the summit and N. slopes of Hampstead Hill, at an elevation of 430 ft. above sea level. The heath is famous for its firs, broken hillocks, wild gorse, grassy glades, extensive views, and old inns. It covers 288 acres. Parliament Hill (271 acres) and Golder's Hill (36 acres) adjoin it. The greater part was acquired as a public recreation ground in 1870, and additional ground was added in 1907.



Hampshire. Southern and maritime county that includes the New Forest

HAMPSTEAD NORRIS. Village of Berkshire. It is 7½ m. N.E. of Newbury, on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 1,321.

HAMPSTHWAITE. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). On the river Nidd, it is 5½ m. N.W. of Harrogate, on the L.N.E. Rly.

HAMPTON. Urban district of Middlesex. It stands on the Thames, 15 m. S.W. of London, on the S. Rly. Hampton Court, 1 m. to the S.E., and Bushey Park are within its boundaries. The buildings include the parish church and the grammar school. At Garrick Villa, formerly Hampton House, E. of the church, David Garrick lived, 1754–79. To the W. of the village are large waterworks. Near are Kempton Park and Hurst Park racecourses; Hampton has a ferry to Molesey Hurst. Pop. (1931) 13,053.

HAMPTON COURT. Palace in Middlesex. It lies on the left bank of the Thames, between Hampton and Hampton Wick, 15 m. S.W. of London Bridge. Built by Cardinal Wolsey in 1515, and surrendered by him to Henry VIII in 1526, it remained a royal residence until the time of George III. The E. and S. wings were built by Wren; the gardens were laid out for Charles II and William and Mary. The state apartments were opened to the public in 1839;



Hampton Court. Gatehouse built by Cardinal Wolsey

the haunted gallery and the chapel royal in 1918. Many paintings and tapestries and an astronomical clock are to be seen. Features of the gardens are the grape vine, planted in 1768, the Maze, and the Long Water. The Home Park covers 600 acres; adjacent is Bushey Park (1,110 acres), famous for its chestnut avenue and tame deer. A new bridge across the Thames was opened here in 1933.

HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN. Village of Warwickshire. It is on the river Blithe, 9 m. N.W. of Coventry, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 1,157.

HAMPTON ROADS. Channel at the lower end of the river James, Virginia, U.S.A. It carries the waters of the James, the Nansemond, and the Elizabeth into Chesapeake Bay, and is a naval station. Along its shores are several good harbours, including Norfolk. It is noted as the scene of the first battle between ironclads, the Monitor and Merrimac (Mar. 9, 1862), in which the former, a Federal vessel, was victorious.

HAMPTON WICK. Urban district of Middlesex. It is on the Thames opposite Kingston, with which it is connected by a bridge, and is 4 m. E. of Hampton, with a station on the S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,957.

HAMRIN HILLS. Range of hills in Iraq. It runs N.W. from the river Diala, an eastern tributary of the Tigris, as far as the Tigris, near the village of Fathah, and is traversed from N. to S. by the Shat el Adhaim, another of the affluents of the great river. The average height is from 2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft.

HAM STREET. Village of Kent. It is 6 m. S. of Ashford, on the S. Rly.

HAMTRAMCK. City of Michigan, U.S.A. It is completely surrounded by Detroit, and has factories chiefly occupied in the motor industry. There is a large Polish element in the population. Pop. (1930) 56,268.

HAN. River of China. It takes its rise in the Ta-pa-ling mts. of Shensi, and flows E. and S. across the provinces of Shensi and Hupeh, to effect a junction with the Yangtse-Kiang at Hankow. Floods are common, but the river is navigable by small craft to Simpuwan, a distance of 1,260 m., and for large junks to Fancheng, 450 m. Much traffic is carried on the river, which is 1,300 m. in length.

HANAU. Town of Prussia. In Hesse-Nassau, it is situated in fertile country near the junction of the Kinzig and the Main. It is 14 m. by rail E. of Frankfort. There is a monument to the brothers Grimm, who were natives. In the neighbourhood is the former electoral palace of Philippsruhe, famous for its orangeries, and the mineral springs of the Wilhelmsbad. It is a busy industrial centre, still famous for its jewelry. To the N.E. is the battlefield where, on Oct. 30–31, 1813, Napoleon defeated the Allies. Pop. 38,000.

HANDBOROUGH. Village of Oxfordshire. About 7½ m. N.W. of Oxford, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 816.

HANDBRIDGE. Suburb of Chester. On the S. side of the river Dee, opposite the city proper, it is the centre of the Dee salmon fisheries.

HANDFORTH. Urban district of Cheshire. It stands 5 m. S.W. of Stockport, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 1,031.

HANDSWORTH. District of Birmingham. Until 1911, when it was incorporated with that city, it was a separate urban district, with a population of 60,000. Lying to the N.E. of the city proper, it is in Staffordshire. It is chiefly an industrial area, and is served by the G.W. Rly.

HANDSWORTH. District of Sheffield (W.R.) It is 4 m. S.E. of the city, the nearest railway stations being Woodhouse and Darnall on the L.N.E. Rly.

HANGARD. Village of France. It is 1½ m. E. of Domart. During the Great War it was the scene of heavy fighting, April 4–5, 1918.

HANGCHOW. Treaty port of China. The capital of Chekiang prov., it stands on the Tsien-tang river, 118 m. S. of Shanghai, with which it is connected by rly. and waterways. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1896. It is the seat of a university. Pop. (1929) 426,916.

HANGCHOW BAY. Large inlet of the China Sea. It penetrates into the shore of the province of Chekiang for about 110 m., and receives the waters of the Tsien-tang river, on which, 20 m. from its mouth, stands the port of Hangchow. At its entrance between Cape Yangtse on the N. and the island of Chusan on the S., the distance is 52 m. A dangerous bore forms at the mouth of the river twice a day.

HANGO. (Finnish Hankoniemi). Seaport of Finland. It is on the peninsula Hangö-Udd, at the entry to the Gulf of Finland, and the terminus of the railway from Leningrad. The harbour is safe, and there is a shipping trade. Pop. 4,000.

HANKO. Seaport and watering place of Finland. It stands about 50 m. S.W. of Helsinki. The exports include wood and paper. Pop. 7,500.

HANKOW. Treaty port of China. It is on the Yangtse, 600 m. from its mouth, at its junction with the Han river. Founded during the Ming dynasty, it was left in ruins by the Taipings, but was opened to foreign trade in 1862. Hankow is connected by railway with Peking (Peiping), 755 m. distant, and is accessible to ocean-going steamers during summer. With Hanyang, across the Han river, and Wuchang it forms an important trading centre. Pop. of the three cities (1929) 777,993.

HANLEY. District of Staffordshire. Formerly a county borough, it is now included in the city of Stoke-on-Trent. It is 18 m. from Stafford and 148 m. from London, being served by the L.M.S. Rly. The buildings include the town hall, Victoria Hall, public library, and school of art. The staple industry is the manufacture of pottery. There are also foundries, while around are extensive coalmines. In 1910, when it was incorporated with Stoke-on-Trent, it had a pop. of 66,000, being the most populous of the so-called Five Towns. *See* Stoke-on-Trent.



Hanley Arms

HANNIBAL. City of Missouri, U.S.A. It stands on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 120 m. N.W. of St. Louis, and is served by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, and other railways. The city is connected with East Illinois by a long bridge across the river, and contains a fine park of 200 acres. Mark Twain spent his boyhood at Hannibal, and it is the setting for Tom Sawyer. Pop. (1930) 22,061.

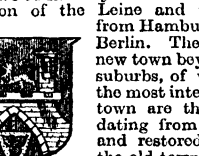
HANNINGTON. Village of Wiltshire. It is 1½ m. N.W. of Highworth, on the G.W. Rly.

HANOI. Capital of French Indo-China. In Tonking, it is on the right bank of the Song-ka or Red river, about 100 m. from its mouth in the China Sea. A fine railway bridge, opened in 1902, spans the river, and there are remains of an ancient palace. A school of medicine for natives was opened in 1902, and, together with a European college, was formed into the university of Indo-China in 1917. The cathedral is a prominent landmark. The citadel, perched on an eminence, is a square, 1,200 yds. each side. It is surrounded by a brick wall, and contains many of the public buildings. Near the city is the Great Lake, on the shore of which are a Buddhist temple and a huge bronze image of Buddha. Pop. (1930) 135,000.

HANOVER. Province of Prussia. The bulk of it lies between the Weser and the Elbe, while another part is between Oldenburg and Holland. In 1873 the territory of Jade was added to it. The capital is Hanover. It has a coastline on the North Sea, and contains the ports of Emden and Wilhelmshaven. Its area is 14,897 sq. m. The land produces rye, flax, hops, tobacco, beet, potatoes, etc., and the minerals include coal, salt, silver, copper, iron, lead, and asphalt. Sheep, cattle, and horses are reared.

Hanover developed from an electorate created in 1692, and this in turn was preceded by a duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Ernest Augustus, the first elector, made Hanover his capital, whence his little state was known as Hanover. It was ruled by George I and his successors, who were also kings of England. In 1814 Hanover was constituted a kingdom, and certain changes were made in its area. In 1837 it was separated from Great Britain. In 1866 the king decided to take the side of Austria against Prussia. Prussia asked for neutrality and, this being refused, invaded Hanover. In June the Hanoverian army surrendered, and the country was formally annexed in Sept. Pop. 3,190,439.

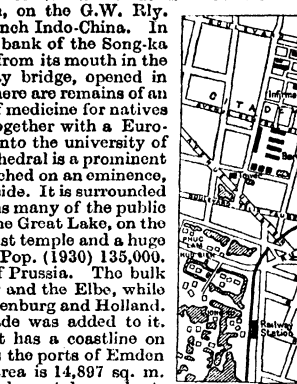
HANOVER. City of Prussia. It stands at the junction of the Leine and the Ihme, 112 m. from Hamburg and 163 m. from Berlin. There is an old town, a new town beyond it, and various suburbs, of which Calenberg is the most interesting. In the old town are the market church, dating from the 14th century and restored in the 19th, and the old town hall, of somewhat later date. The new town has a fine church, and there are several large squares adorned with statues and monuments. Modern buildings include the new town hall, the royal and other theatres, the new provincial, old provincial, archaeological, Kestner, and other museums; also the art gallery (Kunstlerhaus). The royal library contains a fine collection. The palace, built in 1635–40, is a reminder of the time when Hanover had its own sovereigns. Just before the end a more magnificent residence was erected for them; known as the Guelph Palace, this now houses the technical high school. Some extensive woods around the town have been made into a public park. Hanover is a railway junction and has a large number of manufactures. There is a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 425,274.



Hanover town arms

HANSI. Town of India. Situated in the Hissar district of the Punjab, it is 16 m. S.E. of Hissar. It is one of the oldest places in N. India, and contains cotton ginning and pressing factories. Pop. 15,500.

HANTHAWADDY. District of Lower Burma. In the Pegu division, and covering an area of 1,866 sq. m., it consists of a plain, drained by the Rangoon river with a number of creeks, and contains much marshy land. Rice is the principal crop. There are oil refineries, and a British Admiralty oiling base was established in the dist. in 1927, on the E. bank of the Rangoon river. Rangoon is the chief town. Pop. 492,400.



Hanoi. Plan of the European quarter of the city

HANWELL. District of Middlesex. Formerly an urban district, in 1926 it was included in the enlarged borough of Ealing. It has a station on the G.W. Rly., being 7 m. from London (Paddington station). The chief building is the parish church. Here is the large mental hospital belonging to the London County Council, and cemeteries for Kensington and S. George's, Hanover Square.

HANWOOD, GREAT. Village of Shropshire. It is on the river Rea, 4½ m. S.W. of Shrewsbury, on the G.W. Rly. (Hanwood station). Little Hanwood is a hamlet adjacent.

HANWORTH. District of Middlesex. Situated N. of Kempton Park, it is 1½ m. N.E. of Sunbury and 1½ m. S. of Feltham stations on the S. Rly. It is on the King's or Cardinal's river, which was made by Cardinal Wolsey for the supply of Hampton Court. Henry VIII had a hunting residence here. In 1929 the London air park was opened here.

HANYANG. Town and river port of China. In Hupeh prov., it stands at the junction of the Han river with the Yangtse, about 13 m. S.W. of Wuchang. It is an important industrial centre. Pop. 450,000.

HAPARANDA. Town of Sweden. It stands at the head of the gulf of Bothnia, on the W. arm of the river Tornea, and is connected by a bridge with the town of Tornea, in Finland. It is an important meteorological station. The harbour is Salmio, 7 m. to the W. Pop. 2,700.

HAPTON. Village of Lancashire. It is 3 m. N.E. of Accrington, on the L.M.S. Rly., and has cotton factories. Pop. 1,950.

HAPUR. Town of India. In the Meerut district of the United Provinces, it stands 18 m. S. of Meerut. It is a centre of local trade. Near by is the cavalry remount farm of Babugarh. Pop. 20,000.

HARAR. Alternative spelling for the name of the Abyssinian town known as Harrar (q.v.).

HARBIN. Town of Manchuria It stands on the Sungar river, 220 m N E of Mukden, in the province of Kirin Here the Trans-Siberian Rly, or that section of it known as the Chinese Eastern Rly, branches S to Mukden and thence to Peking (Peiping), Dairen, and Korea, while the main line continues to Vladivostok Harbin was opened to foreign trade in 1909 There is a large Russian element among the population Pop. about 220,000

HARBORNE. Suburb of Birmingham It is 4 m S W of the city proper, and is served by the L M S Rly There is a number of industries

HARBOTTLE. Village of Northumberland It is 8½ m. W N W of Rothbury Here are the ruins of a castle and Druidical remains.

HARBOUR GRACE. Port of entry of Newfoundland It stands on Conception Bay, 26 m N.W of St John's. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, a court house, and a large, exposed harbour Harbour Grace has been the starting point for several transatlantic flights Pop 3,825

HARBURG. Town of Prussia In the province of Hanover, it stands on the S branch of the Elbe, 5 m S of Hamburg Since the middle of the 19th century it has become a transit centre Connected with Hamburg by railways and river, it is a railway junction for Bremen and Cuxhaven Pop 73,000.

HARBY. Village of Leicestershire It is on the Grantham Canal, 15 m S E of Nottingham, and is served by the L N E Rly Pop 619

HARDA. Town of India In the Central Provinces, it stands on the high road to Bombay, 12 m from Handia, and is a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Rly Pop 8,000

HARDANGER FIORD. Inlet on the W coast of Norway It opens S of Bergen, and extends in a N E direction about 70 m to Vik and Ulvik, which are about 115 m from the open sea beyond the islands at its mouth A branch, known as the Sorfiord, runs S to Odde, passing the vast Folgefond snowfield Among the many cataracts on the Hardanger Fiord are the Skjeggedalsfos and the Voringfos

HARDECOURT. Village of France It is 2 m S W of Combles During the Great War it was stormed by the Allies on July 8, 1916, and this completed the first phase of the French operations N of the Somme Recaptured by the Germans in March, 1918, it was finally recovered by the Allies on Aug 28, 1918

HARDERWYK. Seaport of the Netherlands Situated in the province of Gelderland, about 16 m E of Amsterdam, it has a small harbour on the Zuider Zee, and is on the rly between Amersfoort and Zwolle The university, founded in 1648, was closed in 1811 The port is now used only for coastal traffic Pop 10,000

HARDINGHAM. Village of Norfolk It is 5½ m N W of Wymondham on the L N E Rly

HARDINGSTONE. District of Northamptonshire It is 2 m S S E of Northampton Here is the Northampton cross, the best preserved of those erected by Edward I to the memory of his wife Eleanor The battle of Northampton, at which in 1459 Henry VI was defeated and taken prisoner, was fought on Hardingstone Fields

HARD KNOTT. Mountain of Cumberland About 6 m E S E of Wast Water, it has an altitude of 1,803 ft Hardknott Pass, at an altitude of 1 290 ft lies between Hard Knott and Harter Fell Hardknott Castle is the name given to the remains of a Roman camp, 136 yards square, on the W slope of the mountain

HARDOI. District of India It is in the United Provinces, and has an area of 2,332 sq m The surface is fairly level, and is watered by the Ganges, Gumti, Ramganga, Garra, and other rivers, while several lakes are scattered throughout the district Dense jungle prevails in parts, Pop 1,092,800.

HARDOI. Town of India In the Hardoi district of the United Provinces, it is about 63 m N E of Lucknow Wood working and the manufacture of saltpetre are carried on, and grain is exported. Pop 14,400

HARDROW. Hamlet of Yorkshire (N R) It is situated about 1 m N of Hawes In the neighbourhood is Hardrow Force, a waterfall on the river Ure

HARDSTOFT. Hamlet of Derbyshire It is 6 m N W of Mansfield Here in Oct, 1918, the first boring for oil was made in England, and oil was found, but only in small quantities The nearest railway is the L N E

HARDT. Mountain range of Bavaria It runs parallel to the Rhine, and forms the N end of the Vosges range The highest summit is Kalmit, 2,250 ft The upper parts are mainly covered with trees, while the vine is grown on the lower. The E side, which slopes down to the Rhine, is very picturesque with charming valleys and ruined castles on its heights

HARDWAR. Town of India In the United Provinces, it stands on the Ganges, 110 m N E of Delhi It is one of the holy places of India, and the centre of a great pilgrim traffic The headworks of the main Ganges canal are here Pop 30,000

HARDWICK. Hamlet of Derbyshire It is 6 m from Chesterfield Here is Hardwick Hall, built by Elizabeth, countess of Shrewsbury, between 1590 and 1597, and is remarkable for the number and size of its glass windows. Notable features are the picture gallery and the chapel It belongs to the duke of Devonshire, but is not used as a residence

HAREFIELD. District of Middlesex It lies 4 m N of Uxbridge The church of S Mary, founded 1300, is rich in monuments There are remains of Moor Hall, a camera or cell of the priory of S John, Clerkenwell, also some almshouses founded by the countess of Derby

HAREN. District near Brussels It is 4½ m from the city and here the air port has been erected

HARES North American Indian tribe Of Athapascan stock, they live N and W of the Great Bear Lake, Canada They subsist on fish, reindeer, and the Arctic hare, which also furnishes their clothing In number they are only a few hundred

HAREWOOD. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 8 m N of Leeds Here is Harewood House, the seat of the earl of Harewood It was built in the 18th century and contains art treasures of great value In the grounds are the remains of Harewood Castle, dating from the 11th century

HARFLEUR. Seaport of France It is 4 m E N E of Havre and 105 m N W of Paris, on the Lézarde, near where it falls into the Seine The chief building is S Martin's Church, a Gothic building with a high steeple and fine portal There are ruins of the old castle, the port was rendered useless by accumulation of sand in the Lézarde, but in 1887 a canal was cut connecting it again with Havre and the Seine, and a new harbour was built along the canal Harfleur was taken by Henry V of England in 1415, being then the chief port of Normandy Pop 3,500

HARGEISA. Town of British Somaliland, E Africa Situated in the S W of the territory, some 120 m by road S W of Berbera on the coast, it is an important station on the trade route to E Abyssinia and supports a local industry, principally of rice and date cultivation with some cattle farming Pop about 20,000

HARGICOURT. Village of France In the department of Aisne, it is about 15 m S of Cambrai. During the Great War it fell to the Germans in their March offensive, 1918, but was retaken by the British in Sept of the same year.

HARGICOURT. Village of France. Also called Hargicourt-Pierrepont, it is in the department of Somme, 6 m S E of Moreuil, in the valley of the Avre During the Great War it was captured by the Germans in 1918, and stormed by the French. Aug 9, 1918

HARI RUD. River of Afghanistan. The ancient Arius, it rises in the Hindu Kush and has a length of about 700 m. It flows through N.W. Afghanistan, and for part of its course forms the boundary between Afghanistan and Persia Herat is situated on it The river finally loses itself in the Tejen swamps to the W. of Merv. Its water is largely used for irrigation purposes.

HARJU. District of Estonia It embraces an area in the N of the country, bordering on the gulf of Finland Tallinn is the capital.

HARLAW. Hamlet of Aberdeenshire It is near the river Ury, 2 m N W of Inverurie In 1411 there was a fight here between two bodies of Highlanders

HARLECH. Market town of Merionethshire It is 10 m from Barmouth, on the G W Rly, about ½ m from the coast It is famous for its ruined castle, which overlooks the sea In 1468 the castle was taken by the Yorkists after a long siege, this incident having, it is said, given rise to the Welsh song of The March of the Men of Harlech The town was long the county town of Merionethshire. Market day, 1st and 3rd Wed. (except in July and Aug) Pop 1,000

HARLEMMER MEER. Alternative spelling of the name of the commune in the Netherlands more commonly spelt Haarlemmermeer (q v)

HARLESDEN. District of Middlesex. It lies between Kensal Green and Stonebridge Park, in the urban district of Willesden, and is served by the L M S and Underground Rlys It has a wharf on the Paddington branch of the Grand Union Canal

HARLESTON. Market town of Norfolk It stands 6½ m S W. of Bungay, on the L N E. Rly Market day, alternate Wed

HARLING, EAST. Market town of Norfolk It is 8 m N E of Thetford, on the L N E Rly (Harling Road station) Middle Harling is adjacent, and West Harling lies 1½ m S W Sales of cattle and sheep are held in March and July Market day, Tues

HARLINGEN. Town and seaport of the Netherlands In the province of Friesland, it stands on the Zuider Zee, 16 m from Leeuwarden The town hall and an old church are the chief buildings. It has a modern harbour built in 1870–71 and enlarged in the 20th century, and from it are exported butter, cheese, cattle, potatoes, and other products of Friesland There is regular steamship communication with London, Amsterdam, and other ports. Pop 10,500

HARLINGTON. District of Middlesex. It is 11 m W of London (Paddington station), on the G W Rly. (Hayes and Harlington station) It gave its name, short of the first letter, which was omitted by an oversight in the patent, to Henry Bennet, 1st earl of Arlington The church of S Peter and S Paul contains interesting monuments Factories have been erected in the district

HARLINGTON. Village of Bedfordshire It is 12 m S of Bedford, on the L M S Rly Pop 554

HARLOW. Town of Essex It is 21 m N E of London, on the L N E Rly The church is a modern building that replaced an earlier one, but near it is Harlowbury chapel, a Norman structure, now used as a granary. Excavations in 1928 revealed remains of a Roman temple and other relics of Roman times Pop. 2,962.

HARMATTAN. Dry, dust-laden wind which blows away S from the Sahara between Oct and March The harmattan, locally known as the Doctor, brings cool dry weather to the steaming jungles of West Africa, and is a valuable health-giver, but the quantities of fine red dust which it brings with it are a nuisance

HARMONDSWORTH. District of Middlesex. It is 4 m N E of Staines There is a tithe barn, with three floors and an open timber roof. The church of S Mary the Virgin was restored in 1863–64. Pron Harmsworth

HARMSTON. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 5½ m S of Lincoln, on the L.N E Rly

HARNOSAND. City of Sweden It stands on the island of Härno, in the gulf of Bothnia, about 25 m N E of Sundsvall. The most noteworthy building is the cathedral The town is an important commercial centre and a railway terminus Pop (1931) 11,787.

HAROLD WOOD. District of Essex. It is 3 m E N E of Romford, on the L N E Rly.

HARPENDEN. Urban district of Hertfordshire It is 25 m N W of London, on the L M.S. and L N E Rlys Here are the S. George's co-educational school, and Dr Stephenson's Home for Waifs and Strays The 12th century church was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1862, and contains interesting glass and brasses Pop (1931) 8,349

HARPER. Seaport of Liberia Standing on Cape Palmas in the prov. of Maryland, it lies on the extreme E of the country, almost on the borders of the Ivory Coast The harbour is small and shallow, and the trade coastal

HARPER'S FERRY. Town of W. Virginia, U S A It lies at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, 55 m N W of Washington It was the scene, on Oct 16, 1859, of a raid on the armoury, by John Brown, the abolitionist, and about a score of followers This building was held until the following day, when it was recaptured by General Lee

HARPURHEY. Suburb of Manchester. On the river Irk, it lies to the N E of the city proper Here is Queen's Park Tramways connect it with the centre of Manchester.

HARRAR. Province of Abyssinia Formerly an independent kingdom, it now forms part of the Abyssinian kingdom It is situated in the E highlands of the country, near the frontiers of British and French Somaliland, and is famous for its Harari coffee (the long berry Mocha), which is produced in large quantities

HARRAR. Town of Abyssinia. The capital of the province of the same name, it lies in the E highlands some 160 m E. of Addis Ababa A trading centre, it is noted for the coffee grown in the neighbourhood Pop about 40,000

HARRIETSHAM. Village of Kent. It is 7 m. S E of Maidstone, on the S Rly Pop 878

HARRINGAY. District of N London. It is 4 m from London and has two stations, Harringay on the L N E and Harringay Park on the L M S Rly There is a greyhound racing track in the district, which is in the borough of Hornsey.

HARRINGTON. Urban district of Cumberland On the coast, it is 4½ m N of Whitehaven, on the L M S Rly In the neighbourhood are collieries Pop (1931) 4,125

HARRINGWORTH. Village of Northamptonshire It is on the river Welland, 9 m S E. of Oakham, on the L M S Rly

HARRIS. Name given to the southern portion of the island of Lewis, one of the Outer Hebrides It is about 20 m. long and of varying breadth, and forms part of the county of Inverness Sheep are reared and hand loom weaving is carried on, hence the term Harris tweed The Sound of Harris divides it from North Uist on the S Tarbert is the chief place Pop 5,500.

HARRISBURG. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., and the capital of the state. On the river Susquehanna, 105 m W N W of Philadelphia,

it is served by the Pennsylvania and other railway lines It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop Its buildings include the capitol, court house, and prison, and has large iron and steel works. A park system of 1,100 acres almost encircles the city Pop (1930) 80,339

HARRISMITH. Town of the Orange Free State, S Africa Standing on the river Wilge at a height of over 5,000 ft, it is 60 m by rail N W of Ladysmith and is an important trading centre and a popular health resort Pop (1931) 2,722 (white), 3,860 (others)

HARRISON Town of New Jersey, U S A It stands on the Passaic river, 7 m W of Jersey City, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railway lines On the opposite shore of the river is Newark, with which it is connected by a bridge It is an industrial town Pop (1930) 15,601

HARRISON LINE. British steamship company Its boats carry passengers and cargo from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Middlesbrough and Newport to both the new and the old worlds They serve ports in India, South Africa, East Africa, and on the Red Sea, as well as some in the West Indies, United States, Mexico, Venezuela, and other parts of S America The headquarters are Mersey Chambers, Old Churchyard, Liverpool



Harrison Line flag, red and white

HARROGATE. Borough and watering place of Yorkshire (W R) It is 203 m N W of London, on the L M S and L N E Rlys, and is noted for its medicinal springs There are several baths and pump rooms, hospitals and hydropathics, as well as the royal hall, concert rooms, opera house, and public gardens The Stray is a large open space, as is Harlow Moor Near are Fountains Abbey and other beauty spots Harrogate was originally two villages, Low and High Harrogate It was made a borough in 1884 Since 1928 an annual musical festival has been held here Pop (1931) 39,785



Harrogate arms

HARROW Urban district of Middlesex About 10 m by road N W from Hyde Park Corner, it is served by the L M S, L N E, and Underground Rlys The High Street retains much of its old character and contains an inn, the King's Head, dating from 1553, and S Mary's church, restored in 1840, contains old brasses, among them that of John Lyon The town has a hospital

Harrow School was founded here by John Lyon, a yeoman of the district, in 1611 and was long a school for poor children By the end of the 18th century it had developed into a leading public school Most of the buildings are modern, these including chapel, library, and speech room, but the original school room remains Extensions and additions include the fine memorial hall The school numbers about 670 boys Pop (1931) 26,378

HARROWDEN. Two villages of Northamptonshire Great Harrowden is 2 m N of Wellingborough Little Harrowden lies to the N

HARSOVA. Town of Rumania Situated on the Danube in the district known as the Dobruja, 15 m S of Braila, and 60 m N E of Silistria It came into prominence in the Great War in the autumn of 1916, its importance being due to the fact that here was one of the few good crossings of the Danube Pop. 4,000

HARSTON. Village of Cambridgeshire It is on the river Cam, 5½ m S W of Cambridge, on the L N E. Rly Pop 713

HART. Village of Durham It is 3½ m W of Hartlepool, on the L N E Rly

HARTER FELL. Mountain of Cumberland It is 3 m E S E of Boot and has an alt of 2,140 ft There is another Harter Fell (2,509 ft high) in Westmorland, 6 m N E of Ambleside

HART FELL. Mountain of Scotland On the borders of Dumfriesshire and Peeblesshire, it is 6 m N E, of Moffat Its height is 2,650 ft

HARTFIELD. Village of Sussex It is 6¾ m S E of East Grinstead, on the S Rly Pop. 1,861

HARTFORD. Village of Cheshire It is on the river Weaver, 2 m S W of Northwich, and is served by the L M S Rly Pop 896

HARTFORD. Capital of Connecticut, U S A It stands on the river Connecticut at the head of navigation for large vessels, and is 100 m N E of New York City It is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, by steamers to New York, and is on the Boston-New York air mail route It is a fine city covering about 18 sq m Notable buildings are the State capitol, library, and arsenal The old State house (1796) is a fine specimen of colonial architecture The tower of the travellers' companies, 527 ft high, is the highest building in New England Other buildings include the Roman Catholic cathedral and many colleges and other educational establishments There are over 1,300 acres of parks The outstanding business of the city is insurance There are also numerous manufactures, and a considerable trade in tobacco Pop (1930) 164,072

HARTING Village of Sussex It is 3½ m S W of Petersfield, and is divided into three hamlets, West Harting, East Harting, and South Harting It is served by the S Rly (Rogate station) Anthony Trollope lived here from 1880-1882

HARTINGTON. Village of Derbyshire About 8 m S W. of Bakewell, it has a station on the L M S Rly. The old parish church has features of interest. Hartington Hall, a 17th century residence, has been restored Hartington is an angling centre and from it the duke of Devonshire takes the title of marquess

HARTLAND. Village of Devon It lies 2½ m inland from the S side of Barnstaple Bay, 13½ m. W of Bideford Hartland Point, a promontory forming the S W extremity of Barnstaple Bay, lies 3 m N W It has a lighthouse

HARTLEBURY. Village of Worcestershire It is a junction on the G W Rly, 2 m S E of Stourport The castle is the residence of the bishop of Worcester

HARTLEPOOL. Borough, seaport, and market town of Durham About 18 m from Durham, it is on the L N E Rly The chief industries are shipping and fishing, for which there are good docks The municipal buildings, churches, and schools are the principal edifices There is a fine promenade and marine drive Known as the Hartlepools, Hartlepool and West Hartlepool unite to send a member to parliament Market daily Pop (1931) 20,545



Hartlepool arms

HARTLEPOOL, WEST County borough of Durham. It is 2½ m S of Hartlepool, on the L N E. Rly, and includes Seaton Carew, a watering place The buildings include the town hall, churches, museum, art gallery, and schools With Hartlepool it has a fine harbour, and its docks cover 350 acres There are also shipbuilding yards, engineering works, saw and flour mills Côte Hartlepool is entirely a modern addition, the province of from the opening of the Dur of 2,420 sq. m The town was bombarded by the Dec 16, 1914, when 113 persons gion, rising at 300 wounded. Pop (1931) 68,134 ar Marne rises

HARTLEY WINTNEY Village of Hampshire It is 9 m. N E of Basingstoke and is served by the S Rly. (Winchfield station).

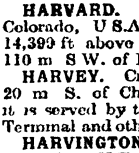
HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF. Mountain of France In the Vosges, to the N.W. of Mulhouse, it has an altitude of 3,136 ft. During the Great War its possession was hotly contested by the French and the Germans in Jan , 1915.

HARVARD. Mountain of the Rocky Mts , Colorado, U S.A. It attains an elevation of 14,399 ft above the level of the sea. It is about 110 m S W. of Denver.

HARVEY. City of Illinois, U S A Situated 20 m S. of Chicago, near the river Calumet, it is served by the Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago Terminal and other railways. Pop (1930) 16,374

HARVINGTON. Village of Worcestershire It is 3½ m N E. of Evesham, on the L M S Rly

HARWICH. Borough and seaport of Essex It stands at the mouth of the Orwell and the Stour,



Harwich arms

70 m N.E of London, and is served by the L N E and L.M S Rlys The industries include fishing, and the making of fertilisers and cement. Harwich is an important port for continental traffic and is also a yachting centre A train ferry service to Zeebrugge was inaugurated in 1924 The watering place of Dovercourt is within the borough The wharves known as Parkeston Quay are the property of the L N E Rly., which runs steamers from here Pop (1931) 12,700

HARWOOD, GREAT Market town and urban district of Lancashire *See* Great Harwood

HARZ Mountain range of N Germany. It lies between the rivers Leine and Saale and is crossed by the water parting between the Weser and the Elbe. The Brocken, 3,750 ft , is the highest point The Upper Harz is a thickly forested district where silver is mined In the Lower Harz agriculture prevails, and copper is mined around Mansfeld The whole region is associated with legend and is much frequented by tourists and invalids

HARZBURG. Town of Germany In Brunswick, it is 27 m from Brunswick, and lies at the entrance to the Radan valley, along the sides of which it is built It is a popular resort for visitors to the Harz, and for invalids The town itself, which has saline baths and springs, has few objects of interest Pop 6,000

HASA. Province of Nejd, Arabia It extends along the W side of the Persian Gulf A low-lying plain, 350 m long, it is bounded N. by Kuweit, and S by the peninsula of El Kater Its area is 31,000 sq m Off the coast are the Bahrein Islands Before the Great War the Turks claimed the sovereignty of Hasa, and had some troops in El Hufuf, its capital, but its various Arab chiefs were virtually independent Quantities of dates are grown Pop 150,000

HASKOVO. District of Bulgaria It is in the S of the country, S of the dist of Stara Zagora, and has an area of 1,916 sq m Haskovo is the capital Pop 245,354

HASKOVO. Town of Bulgaria Capital of the district of the same name, it is about 45 m S E of Philippopolis The chief products are woollen goods, silk, and tobacco Pop 26,256

HASLAND. Village of Derbyshire Situated m S E of Chesterfield, it stands in a coal ironstone district Pop 3,000

ASLEM[illegible]E. Urban district of Surrey About ldford, it is on the S Rly It stands tween Blackdown Hill and Hind- is some of the finest scenery in chief buildings are the church and l museum Near is Aldworth, where d Pop (1931) 4,340

HASLINGDEN. Borough and market town of Lancashire. It is 19 m N W of Manchester on the L M S Rly. The parish church is modern Woollen goods are manufactured, and there are coal mines and stone quarries. Market days, Tues , Thurs , and Sat Pop (1931) 16,637.

HASPE. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it is 10 m N E of Barmen and 3 m from Hagen, with which it is connected by tramway and rail. It stands where the rivers Ennepe and Haspe unite On the Westphalian coalfield, it is a modern industrial town Pop 26,000

HASSAN. District of India Situated in the state of Mysore, it is traversed by the W Ghats and the Hemavati river, and has an area of 2,665 sq. m. Scattered throughout the district are many ancient relics Hassan is the capital. Pop 584,000

HASSAN. Town of India. The capital of the district of the same name, in the state of Mysore, it lies 64 m. N W of Mysore. It dates from the 11th cent Pop 8,000

HASSELT. Town of Belgium Capital of the prov of Limbourg, it lies in flat country on the river Demer, about 18 m W N W. of Maestricht It is an important railway centre, but it has few industries A septennial kermesse on Assumption Day has several features of interest to students of folklore Pop 21,500

HASSOCKS. Town of Sussex It is 6 m S S W of Haywards Heath, on the S Rly. Ditchling Beacon (813 ft) is to the E of the town

HASTINAPUR. Ruined city of India In the Meerut dist of the United Provinces, it stands on the Burh Ganga, or former bed of the Ganges, 22 m N E of Meerut Hastinapur was the capital of the Pandava kingdom until it was destroyed by a flood

HASTINGS. County borough and watering place of Sussex It is one of the Cinque Ports, and the borough includes St Leonards It is 62 m S E of London on the S Rly There is a fine promenade, and the pleasure grounds include Alexandra Park, 75 acres, and a glen called old Roar Gill. In 1933 a fine bathing pool with accessories was opened. There are remains of a castle built on West Hill soon after 1066, and some interesting churches Fishing is the chief industry. Fairlight Glen is a beauty spot near Hastings was made a borough in 1589, and returned two members to parliament from 1366 to 1885, since when it has sent one The battle of Hastings or Senlac was fought near the town, Oct 14, 1066 Pop (1931) 65,199.



Hastings arms

HASTINGS. Town of North Island, New Zealand It is 12 m by rly S.W. of Napier, in Hawke's Bay dist , and has refrigerating and fruit canning works Immense damage and serious loss of life were inflicted in the earthquake shocks of Feb. 1931 Pop (1931) 16,750

HASTINGS. City of Nebraska, U S A Situated 75 m S.W of Lincoln, it is an important railway centre on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago and North western line, and other railways. The manufactures include bricks, brooms, harness, and motor pumps There is an important trade in grain and livestock produced by the surrounding district Pop (1930) 15,490

HASWELL. Village of Durham. It is 9 m S of Sunderland, on the L N E. Rly. In the neighbourhood are coal mines

HATCH END. District of Middlesex. It is 2 m N W of Harrow, on the L M S. and Underground Rlys

HATFIELD. Town of Hertfordshire It stands on the Lea, 17½ m N. of London, on the L N E Rly. It is remarkable for its picturesque

old houses and handsome church of S Etheldreda, which dates from Norman times, and was extensively restored in 1872 Hatfield House, the seat of the marquess of Salisbury, is one of the finest Jacobean houses in England and contains valuable manuscripts and other treasures The park in which the house stands is over 10 m round Pop 5,695

HATFIELD. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It is 7 m N E of Doncaster and is served by the L N E Rly (Stainforth and Hatfield station) The manor house was once a royal residence, used when the kings hunted in Hatfield Chase

HATFIELD BROAD OAK. Village of Essex It is 5½ m S E of Bishop's Stortford The church incorporates the remains of an old priory, and has 13th cent memorials and a 17th cent library

HATFIELD CHASE. District of Yorkshire (W R) An area of peat moss, it lies between the rivers Don, Idle, and Thorne. Originally largely water-logged, parts of it, as the name suggests, were the resort of deer In 1626 it was drained by Cornelius Vermuyden, and most of its 180,000 acres is cultivated

HATFIELD PEVEREL. Village of Essex It is 3 m S W of Witham, on the L N E Rly. The parish church, with a Norman west door and other interesting features, was once the church of a Benedictine priory Pop 1,892

HATHERLEIGH. Market town of Devon On Lew Stream, it is 6½ m N W of Okehampton, and is served by the S Rly. Market days, 3rd Tues each month and 2nd Tues following Pop 1,206

HATHERSAGE. Village of Derbyshire It is 11 m from Sheffield with a station on the L M S Rly The 14th century church, which has been restored, contains some good brasses of the Eyre family Near are Hathersage Hall and an earthwork called Danes' Camp

HATHRAS Town of India In the Aligarh district of the United Provinces, it stands 29 m N of Agra, and, besides being a rly junction, is an industrial and commercial centre It contains the ruined stronghold of a former Jat chieftain Pop 39,000

HATIA. Island of India It lies off the coast of Bengal in the dist of Noakhali, and has an area of 185 sq m The island is low-lying and is exposed to the sea In the great cyclone of 1876 over half the population lost their lives

HA-TIEN. Town of Cochin-China It stands on the gulf of Siam, 150 m W S W of Saigon. Pop 11,000

HA-TINH Seaport of Annam French Indo-China It stands on the gulf of Tonking, in Annam, 170 m by railway N W of Hue, the capital It has trade in cotton and cereals

HATTERAS, CAPE Low promontory of N Carolina, U S A It projects into the Atlantic from Hatteras island, a long narrow, sandy island at the entrance to Pamlico Sound It is a dangerous part of the coast

HATTIESBURG. City of Mississippi, U S A. It stands on the river Leaf, 115 m N E of New Orleans, in an agricultural, cotton growing, and lumber region It has several manufacturing industries Pop (1930) 18,601

HATTIN. Village of Palestine The Ziddim of the Old Testament, it lies 5 m N W of Tiberias, and was the scene of the defeat of the Crusaders by Saladin in 1187.

HATTINGEN. Town of Prussia It stands in the centre of the Westphalian coalfields, about 10 m S E of Essen The chief manufactures are iron and steel A trade is carried on in tobacco Pop 14,000

HATTON. Town of Warwickshire Situated 4 m N.W. of Warwick, it has a station on the G W Rly. Pop 1,504.

HATTON. Village of Aberdeenshire. It is 8¼ m N.E of Ellon, on the L N E Rly

HATVAN. Town of Hungary Situated on the Zagyva river, 30 m N E of Budapest, it is an important railway junction and is noted for its old castle The chief industry is the manufacture of cloth. Pop 10,000

HATZFELD. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Zsombolya (q v.)

HAUGESUND. Seaport of Norway It stands on the W coast, near the N extremity of the island of Karmo, 60 m due S of Bergen. Pop (1930) 17,217

HAUGHLEY. Village of Suffolk It is 2¼ m. N W of Stowmarket, on the L N E Rly

HAULBOWLINE. Island of co Cork, I F S Situated S of Cobh, before 1922 it was a station of the British navy

HAULBOWLINE ROCK. Islet of co Down, N Ireland It lies at the entrance to Carlingford Lough, and has a lighthouse

HAURAKI, GULF OF Inlet of the Pacific Ocean, New Zealand On the E coast of North Island, it is protected by the Great Barrier Island athwart its entrance, and it affords safe anchorage The southern extension of the gulf is known as the firth of Thames 70 m long and 42 m broad, the gulf contains a large number of islands of all sizes

HAURAN. District of Syria Anciently known as Auranitis, it lies E of the Jordan, with loosely defined boundaries, and forms the elevated plain, much of which is fertile, lying between the river and the Jebel Hauran (alt 6,000 ft) on the E It is bounded N by the Jaulan dist S of Damascus, and S by the El Belka region

HAUSA. Negro people of Africa Found mostly N of the Benue and Niger rivers, Nigeria their culture, based on settled husbandry, handicrafts and trade, advanced under Libyan impetus and the adoption of Islam by the upper classes Their political power was overthrown by the Fula chief Dan Fodio in 1810, but since the British occupation of Sokoto in 1903 their virile temperament has again emerged There are vigorous colonies in Tunis and Italian Libya, and the military police regiments in British and Belgian territory are largely recruited from Hausa speaking W. African negroes

HAUTA. Town of Nejd, Arabia It lies 90 m S E of Riyadh Pop 10,000

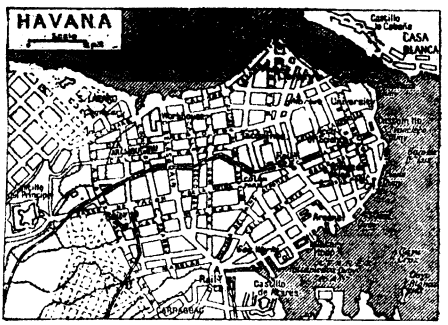
HAUTE-GARONNE Department of France In the S W. of the country, it is on the borders of Spain Its area is 2,457 sq m In the S , where the Pyrenees enter it, the dept is mountainous, having peaks over 10,000 ft high , in the N. it is hilly The chief river is the Garonne, which flows right through it , others are the Salut, Ariège, and Save The Canal du Midi also runs through the department Much land is covered by forests Mineral springs abound, the chief being the Bagnères de-Luchon Toulouse is the chief town Pop (1931) 441,799

HAUTE-LOIRE. Department of France. In the south central part of the country, its area is 1,930 sq m It includes the Cevennes, Vivarais, Velay, and other mountain ranges The Loire is the chief river, others being the Allier, Borne, and Lignon Much of the land is covered with trees , the soil is not very fertile, and the cereals grown are chiefly the coarser kinds Le Puy is the chief town Before 1790 most of Haute Loire was in the prov of Languedoc Pop (1931) 251,608

HAUTE-MARNE. Department of France It is contiguous with the departments of Aube, Marne, Meuse, Vosges, Haute Saône, and Côte d'Or, and was formerly part of the province of Champagne. It has an area of 2,420 sq. m Towards the S. the plateau of Langres and the Monts Faucilles form a hilly region, rising at points to over 1,600 ft. The river Marne rises

in this part and flows in a northerly direction through the dept., other rivers being the Blaise, Rognon, Saulx, and the upper reaches of the Aube. The capital is Chaumont, and the notable towns are Langres, St. Dizier, Wassy, and Nogent. Pop. (1931) 189,791.

HAUTES-ALPES. Department of France. It is contiguous with the departments of Savoie, Isère, Drôme, and Basses-Alpes, is bounded on the E. by the Italian frontier, and has an area of 2,178 sq. m. It is entirely mountainous, its highest point being the Barre des Écrins, 13,460 ft.



Havana. Plan of the capital city and seaport of Cuba

There are no important industries, but agriculture on a small scale is carried on. Gap is the capital, other towns being Briançon, St. Bonnet, Embrun, and Aspres. Pop. (1931) 87,566.

HAUTE-SAONE. Department of France. In the E. of the country its area is 2,075 sq. m. In the N.E. are the Vosges Mts., with the Ballon de Servance, 4,000 ft. high. The chief river is the Saône; others are its tributaries, the Amance, Salon, and Ognon. The dept. is an agricultural area. In addition to the usual cereals of the temperate zone, the vine and fruit are grown, while many cattle are reared. A good deal of the land, however, is forest. Vesoul is the capital; other places are Gray, Héricourt, St. Rémy, and Plancher les Mines. Pop. (1931) 219,257.

HAUTE-SAVOIE. Department of France. In the S.E. of the country it is on the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, and has an area of 1,774 sq. m. It is a mountainous region, containing Mont Blanc, and is consequently not very fertile. Annecy is the chief town. The principal rivers are the Arve and other tributaries of the Rhône. Herein are Chamonix and other tourist centres; also one side of the Lake of Geneva. Haute-Savoie has been French only since 1860, being part of the land obtained after the war against Austria. Pop. (1931) 252,794.

HAUTES-PYRENEES. Department of France. It is contiguous with the departments of Basses Pyrénées, Gers, and Haute-Garonne, is bounded on the S. by the Spanish frontier, and has an area of 1,750 sq. m. The southern part is extremely mountainous. The rivers are the upper reaches of the Adour, Gave de Pau, Baïse, Gers, and Neste d'Aure. Tarbes is the capital, other towns of note being Lourdes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Lannemezon, Luz, Vic, and Maubourguet. The grand mountain scenery attracts many visitors; Gavarnie, on the upper Gave de Pau, has the finest of the Pyrenean cirques, or vast natural amphitheatres. Pop. (1931) 189,993.

HAUTE-VIENNE. Department of France. It is contiguous with the departments of Vienne, Indre, Creuze, Corrèze, Dordogne, and Charente, and is especially hilly towards the S.W., where lies a part of the Montagnes du Limousin. It has an area of 2,119 sq. m. The river Vienne enters the dept. and flows W. The Gartempe flows across the N. part, and the Isle, Dronne, Tardoire, and Charente rise in the dept. Limoges is the capital, other towns of note being Bellac, Le Dorat, St. Junien, and St. Yrieux. Pop. (1931) 335,873.

HAUTMONT. Town of France. It stands 18 m. E.S.E. of Valenciennes and 139 m. from Paris, and has manufactures of glass, pottery, etc. During the Great War it was occupied by the Germans. Pop. 15,000.

HAUT-RHIN. Department of France. It is bounded N. by Bas-Rhin, E. by the state of Baden, S. by Switzerland, and has an area of 1,354 sq. m. It occupies a portion of the Rhine trough, and is one of the most fertile areas in central Europe. The hills are richly wooded, and agricultural products include corn, vegetables, grapes and other fruit. Cotton spinning and weaving is the most important industry. Colmar is the capital. Pop. (1931) 516,726.

HAVANA. City and seaport; also the capital of Cuba. The largest city of the West Indies, it stands on the N. coast of the island, on a peninsula with the sea on one side and the harbour on the other. The latter is securely protected and can accommodate ocean-going steamers. The city is connected by rail with the interior of the island and with the United States by a train ferry. It is also a centre for air services to various parts of America. The buildings include the capitol, opened in 1929, the fine cathedral and many churches, as well as the large Tacon theatre and other places of amusement. There is a university, several colleges, and many modern buildings erected for business purposes. The staple industry is the tobacco trade, which includes the making of



Havana. Cathedral which for over a hundred years contained the remains of Columbus

cigars. There is also a trade in sugar. Among the manufactures are motor vehicles. Havana was founded in 1519, the word being a corruption of Savannah. Pop. (1930) 589,079.

HAVANT. Market town and urban district of Hampshire. It stands on Langstone Harbour, 7 m. N.E. of Portsmouth, on the S. Rly. Here are tanneries and breweries. S. Faith's church has curious double transepts. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 4,264.

HAVEL. River of N. Germany. Originating in a lake in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, it flows S.E. and S. to Spandau, where it is joined by the Spree, and Potsdam. It then turns roughly W. to Brandenburg and N.W. to its junction with the Elbe, near the point where the latter river makes its final bend N.W. towards Hamburg and the North Sea. Navigable as far as Fürstenburg, 30 m. from its source, it is important in the waterways system of N. Germany.

HAVENGORE. Island of Essex. It lies near the mouth of the Thames, 4 m. from Shoeburyness, and covers 300 acres. It is owned by the War Office. Havengore Creek here is the eastward limit of the authority of the Port of London.

HAVEN STREET. Hamlet of the Isle of Wight. It is 4 m. S.W. of Ryde, on the S. Rly.

HAVERFORDWEST (Welsh, Hwlffordd). County, borough, market town, and river port of Pembrokeshire. It stands on the W. Cleddau river, 8½ m. from Milford, on the G.W. Rly. Its dominating feature is the keep of the 12th century castle. S. Mary's church is one of the finest in South Wales; features are the roof and the chancel windows. Other churches are those of S. Thomas and S. Martin, and there is an old building used as a butter market. Periodical sales of sheep, cattle, and pigs are held. Market day, Sat. Pop. 5,750.

HAVERHILL. Market town and urban district of Suffolk. It is 18 m. S.E. of Cambridge, on the L.N.E. Rly., and is the terminus of the Colne Valley line. The church has been restored and there is a town hall. The industries include the making of clothing, rugs, boots, etc., and there is a trade in agricultural produce. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 3,827.

HAVERHILL. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the river Merrimac at the head of navigation, 32 m. N. of Boston, and is served by the Boston and Maine Rly. An important industrial town, it has large boot and shoe factories. It is the birthplace of John Greenleaf Whittier, whose home is preserved. Settled in 1640, on a site bought from Indians for £3 10s., Haverhill was incorporated in 1645, and received a city charter in 1869. Pop. (1930) 48,710.

HAVERSTOCK HILL. District of London. The thoroughfare called by this name connects Chalk Farm with Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead. Belsize Park station on the Underground Rly. is here: Haverstock Hill station on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. is at Lismore Circus on the E. Near Belsize Park station is Hampstead town hall. *See* Hampstead.

HAVERTHWAITE. Village of Lancashire. About 6 m. N.E. of Ulverston, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

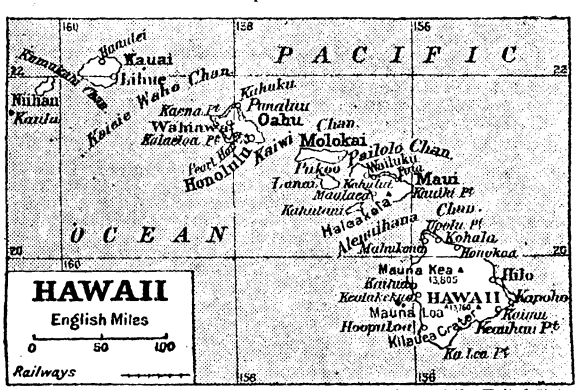
HAVERTON HILL. Village of Durham. It is 1½ m. N. of Middlesbrough and is served by the L.N.E. Rly.

HAVRE. Seaport and town of France. The chief town of the department of Seine Inférieure, it is on the N. bank of the Seine estuary, 49 m. W. of Rouen. Buildings of note include the church of Notre Dame, a mixture of late Gothic and Renaissance styles of architecture, the law courts, the museum, containing a fine collection of antiquities and paintings, and the exchange. It is one of the greatest of French seaports, the main centre of trade with N. America, and the docks are extensive and well constructed. There is a regular steamer service between Southampton and Havre. The main block of warehouses covers about 60 acres. There are engineering works, oil refineries, chemical and dye works, a state tobacco manufactory, and miscellaneous industries. The principal trade is in coal, cotton, cereals, timber, sugar, coffee, and cocoa. During the Great War, Havre was a base of the British Expeditionary Force, and from Oct., 1914, to Nov., 1918, the seat of the Belgian government. Its full name is Le Havre. Pop. (1931) 165,076.



Havre arms

HAWAII. Chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Formerly called the Sandwich Islands, they constitute a territory of the United States. The total area is 6,407 sq. m. Of the 20 islands the nine inhabited are: Hawaii or Owyhee, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe, Molokini. Of volcanic origin, the islands are mountainous and have numerous craters. Mauna Kea on Hawaii is the largest island mountain in the world, and Kilauea is the largest active volcano, since it has a crater of over four sq. m. in area. It was in eruption in 1929. The climate is agreeable, though humid, the mountains inland from Hilo Bay being one of the wettest localities in the world. Tropical vegetation covers the fertile soil. Mammals are few; there are about 100 species of birds, of which 60 are peculiar to the islands. The capital and chief port is Honolulu on Oahu. The U.S. govt. maintains its largest military post here and there is a naval station at Pearl Harbour.



Hawaii. Map of the chain of islands that form a territory of the United States

The government is vested in a governor, a secretary, a senate, and a house of representatives. The islands were discovered, or re-discovered, in 1778 by Capt. Cook, who was killed by natives in 1779. Ruled by native kings down to 1891, then by a native queen Liliuokalani until 1893, they were annexed to the U.S.A. in 1898 and became a territory in 1900. The indigenous population, of Polynesian race, are of good physique but have been reduced by disease. There is a leper station at Molokai. Japanese constitute two-fifths of the population, which also includes Chinese, Koreans, Filipinos, Europeans, and Americans. Pop. (1930) 368,336.

HAWAII One of the Hawaiian Islands The southernmost and largest of the group, it is largely volcanic, barren to the W and clad with vegetation on the E, the interior alternating between productive valleys and lava-covered districts Its area is 4,015 sq m The island produces much sugar, and also coffee, fruit, rice, etc Hilo is the capital Pop (1930) 73,325

HAWARA. Village of Upper Egypt Situated 6 m S E of Medina, in the prov. of Fayum, it is famous for its archeological remains, particularly for a mud-brick pyramid, once limestone-cased, which was identified by Petrie in 1888 as that of Amenemhat III of the XIIth dynasty The adjacent funerary temple was the Labyrinth described by Herodotus and some of the neighbouring tombs dated A D 100–250, of the Roman period, yielded mummy portraits, the finest being now in the National Gallery, London.



Hawaii. Native with his surf board

HAWARDEN Village of Flintshire It stands on a tributary of the Dee, 6 m S W of Chester, and is served by the L N E Rly There are remains of a 13th century castle, close to which is the modern Hawarden Castle, long the residence of W E Gladstone The church, dedicated to S Deiniol, has memorials to the Gladstones Near are a 17th century grammar school and S Deiniol's hostel for theological students founded by Gladstone. In the vicinity are coal mines The Welsh name is Penarlag Pron. Harden

HAWERA. Town of North Island, New Zealand Situated on the S Taranaki Bight, it is 45 m by rly S S E of New Plymouth, and is a centre for dairy farming Pop 3,375

HAWES. Market town of Yorkshire (N R) About 10 m W of Heybourn, it is on the L N E Rly, and has a trade in dairy produce Market day, Tues Pop 1,430

HAWESWATER. Lake of Westmorland. It is 25 m N of Kendal, and lies 700 ft above sea level It is about 2½ m long, with an average width of ½ m In 1918 Haweswater was purchased by Manchester as a reservoir.

HAWICK. Burgh of Roxburghshire It stands at the junction of the Slitrig with the Teviot, 53 m S E of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly The annual festival known as the common riding, has been celebrated for upwards of 300 years. The hosiery and woollen manufactures are important, and a noted livestock market is held. The Hawick Burghs formerly returned an M P but they are now merged into the county of Roxburgh. Pop (1931) 17,059 Pron Haw-ick



Hawick arms

HAWKE'S BAY. Inlet of the S Pacific Ocean, New Zealand On the E coast of North Island, it stretches in a vast semicircle from C Kidnappers in the S to the Mahia peninsula in the N, and is almost 50 m. wide at its mouth It gives its name to the prov of North Island which embraces the territory lying round its shore. In Feb, 1931, violent earthquakes and tidal waves occurred in its S W corner, causing immense damage and serious loss of life.

HAWKE'S BAY. Province of North Island, New Zealand. With a seaboard of 300 m and an area of 4,260 sq m, it includes Ruahine and other mountains which form a continuous range along its length, and their peaks, 3,000 to 6,000 ft. in height, are snow-clad in winter The chief ports are Napier and Gisborne, and the chief towns Hastings, Dannevirke, and Woodville, all of which are on the main line to Wellington Pop. (1931) 70,700, exclusive of Maoris.

HAWKESBURY. River of New South Wales It is formed by the junction of the Nepean and the Grose, is 330 m long, drains a basin of 9,000 sq m, and falls into Broken Bay, 25 m N N E of Sydney It is proposed to dam its headstream, the Warraganda, to provide irrigation and electric power for the Sydney district

HAWKESBURY. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on the river Ottawa, about 60 m from the city of Ottawa, it is served by the C N Rlys. and has lumber, pulp, and paper mills Wooden goods are manufactured Pop (1931) 5,177.

HAWKHURST. Market town of Kent It is 4 m S W. of Cranbrook and is served by the S Rly, Hawkhurst station being 2 m N In the 17th century it was a centre of the iron industry The chief building is the parish church Cattle markets are held.

HAWKSHEAD. Village of Lancashire Picturesquely situated in a valley between Windermere and Coniston, it is 5 m S S W of Ambleside The church dates from the 16th century. In the grammar school, founded in 1585, Wordsworth was a pupil Pop 575

HAWKSMOOR. District of Staffordshire Near Cheadle, it is a beautiful tract of country covering 207 acres, rich in flora and fauna In 1927 it was acquired by the National Trust In April 1933 it was seriously damaged by fire.

HAWKSTONE. Hamlet of Shropshire. It is 4½ m N E. of Wem Hawkstone Park, once a seat of Viscount Hill, is situated under the N. slope of the Hawkstone hills

HAWORTH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R) It is 3½ m S W of Keighley, on the L M S Rly Its chief associations are with the Brontes The 14th century parish church, of which Patrick Bronte was incumbent 1820–61, was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1879–81 In 1927 the parsonage was given to the Brontë Society for a Brontë museum Near is Ponden House, the Thrustherors Grange of Wuthering Heights Pop (1931) 5,912

HAWSKER. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is 3 m S.E of Whitby, and has a station on the L N E Rly

HAWTHORN Suburb of Melbourne, Victoria It is situated some 3 m to the E of the city proper

HAWTHORNDEN Hamlet of Midlothian It is 8 m. E of Edinburgh, its station being Rosewell on the L N E Rly It is noted for its beautiful glen and its association with William Drummond, the poet, who was born here

HAXEY. Village of Lincolnshire It is in the I of Axholme, 7½ m N W of Gainsborough, and is served by the L N E Rly, Haxey and Epworth station being 1½ m S The church is mainly Perpendicular A game known as throwing the hood, of uncertain origin, takes place on Jan 6 (Twelfth Day) each year

HAY. River of Alberta and the North-West Territories, Canada. Rising on the frontier of British Columbia and Alberta, it flows N E and N through Lake Hay, and discharges into the S.

extremity of the Great Slave Lake (N W. Territories) On it there are two magnificent cataracts, one of them, the Alexander, falling over 250 ft Its course is about 352 m in length

HAY. Urban district and market town of Brecknockshire It is on the river Wye, 17 m N E. of Brecknock, on the L M S Rly , and is also served by the G W Rly It has remains of a castle, now part of a Jacobean house. Market days, Thurs and alt Mon Pop. (1931) 1,509

HAY. Township of New South Wales. Standing on the Murrumbidgee river, it is the terminus of the rly 460 m. W S W. of Sydney, and the centre of a pastoral district Pop 2,461

HAYBES. Town of France It is in the dept. of the Ardennes, 2½ m from Fumay During the Great War it was burnt and reduced to ruins by the Germans on Aug 24, 1914 It was adopted by Stockport in 1920

HAYDOCK. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 3 m N E of St Helens, on the L N E Rly. The chief industries are coal mining and iron founding Race meetings are held in Haydock Park Pop (1931) 10,352

HAYDON BRIDGE. Town of Northumberland On the river South Tyne, it is 7½ m W. of Hexham, on the L N E Rly

HAYES. Urban district of Middlesex It is 3 m S E of Uxbridge and has a station (Hayes and Harlington) on the G.W. Rly Gramophones, printing presses, pianos, aeroplanes, and seaplanes are made The parish church of S Mary, restored in 1873–74, has a 13th century tower and some interesting monuments The urban district includes Harlington. Pop (1931) 23,646

HAYES. Village of Kent It is 2 m S of Bromley, and is served by the S Rly Hayes Place was the favourite residence of the 1st earl of Chatham, who died there, and the birthplace of his son, William Pitt The Early English church of S. Mary contains brasses and other monuments of interest (including one to Chatham) it was restored in 1861–62 Hayes Common, a stretch of upland, 220 acres in extent, was secured to the public in 1869

HAYFIELD. Market town of Derbyshire It is 9 m S E of Stockport and is served by the L N E Rly The church has associations with John Wesley Market day, Tues Pop 2,664

HAYLE. River of Cornwall After a course of 10 m it enters St Ives Bay

HAYLE. Seaport and urban district of Cornwall On the estuary of the Hayle, it is 5 m S E of St Ives, on the G W Rly Pop (1931) 915

HAYLING. Island of Hampshire It lies between the harbours of Langstone and Chichester, and has an area of 10 sq m. It is popular as a seaside resort, and there are golf links The village of S Hayling has a church dedicated to S Mary There are stations on the S. Rly at N Hayling, 2¼ m from Havant, and at S Hayling Pop 2,722

HAYWARD'S HEATH Urban district and market town of Sussex. It is 38 m. S. of London, on the S. Rly An important cattle market is held here. The council owns two parks. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 5,382

HAYWOOD. Village of Lanarkshire About 1½ m E. of Wilsontown, it is on the L M S. Rly , and lies in a mining and iron working district

HAZARA. Semi-nomad mountaineers living between the upper Helmund valley and the Hindu Kush, in N Afghanistan. Less advanced than the more Persianised Aimak, on the W., they are simple-minded, priest-ridden, Mongolian Shiah Moslems, short, squat, and robust. They furnish pioneer companies to the Afghan and Indian armies.

HAZARA. District of India. In the Peshawar div. of the N.W. Frontier Province, it has an area of 3,391 sq. m It is watered by tributaries of the Indus Maize, wheat, and barley are the chief crops, and there are extensive forests Mineral resources include coal, lime stone, building stone, gypsum, and iron. Pop 622,000

HAZARIBAGH. District of India It is situated in the Chota Nagpur div. of Bihar and Orissa, and has an area of 7,021 sq m The chief rivers are the Damodar and its tributaries Rice and oil seeds are the staple crops Hazaribagh is the centre of a considerable coal industry, Giridih and Bokaro being two of the most important coalfields in the country. Mica is also extensively produced Pop 1,277,000

HAZARIBAGH. Town of India It stands at an alt of 2,000 ft , 45 m. N. of Ranchi, in the Chota Nagpur div. of Bihar and Orissa It is the capital of the dist of the same name but is of little commercial importance. Pop 17,000

HAZEBROUCK. Town of France It lies on the canalised river Bourre, 32 m. W N W. of Lille, and is a railway junction The church of St Eloi is a 16th century building with a fine spire Cloth weaving is the chief industry It was an important British centre and railhead in the Great War Pop 11,600

HAZEL GROVE. District of Cheshire It is 2 m. S E of Stockport, on the L M S. Rly There are silk throwing and cotton industries With Bramhall it forms an urban district Pop (1931) 13,500

HAZLETON. City and watering place of Pennsylvania, U S A Situated 1,630 ft high, it is 28 m S S W of Wilkesbarre, on the Pennsylvania and other rlys It contains a public library, a high school, and a state hospital for miners. The centre of one of the most valuable anthracite regions in the U S A , it trades extensively in that mineral, and has various manufactures It was settled in 1820. Pop. (1930) 36,765

HAZLEWOOD. Village of Derbyshire It is on the river Derwent, 6½ m N. of Derby, on the L M S Rly

HAZOR. Ancient town of Palestine It stood about 7 m W of the Waters of Merom and has been identified with the modern El Kedah Excavations made in 1926–8 revealed it as a strongly fortified military camp

HEACHAM. Village of Norfolk It is on the coast 2 m S of Hunstanton, and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 2,218

HEADCORN. Village of Kent On the river Beult, it is 9 m S E of Maidstone, and is served by the S Rly Pop 1,532

HEADINGLEY. Suburb of Leeds To the N of the city, it is a residential district, and has a station on the L N E Rly.

HEADINGTON. Suburb of Oxford It is 2½ m N E of Oxford, mostly on high ground Headington school for girls, the Wingfield-Morris orthopaedic hospital, and a mental hospital are in the area

HEAGE. Urban district of Derbyshire It is 2½ m N E. of Belper The parish church is a curious building. Close by is the hamlet of Nether Heage Pop (1931) 4,054.

HEALING. Village of Lincolnshire. Situated 4 m W of Grimsby, it has a station on the L N E. Rly Pop 746

HEANOR. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire It is 3½ m N.W of Ilkeston, and lies in a coal and iron mining district. It has hosiery factories The church, dating in part from the 12th century, is of much architectural interest. Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 22,386.

HEARST LAND. Region of the Antarctic It is separated from Graham Land by Stefansson Strait, and was discovered by the Wilkins Hearst Expedition in 1928.

HEART'S CONTENT Seaport of Newfoundland. It is about 40 m N W of St John's on the E. side of Trinity Bay Here is the terminus of the cables from Valentia, Ireland Pop 1,000

HEATH. Literally, a place grown over with shrubs, and derived from the plant of this name. Heaths are found in various parts of Great Britain, notably in Surrey, e g, Walton Heath.

HEATH. Village of Derbyshire About 5 m. S E of Chesterfield, it is served by the L N.E. Rly, Heath station being 1 m S W

HEATHFIELD. Village of Sussex It is 8 m. N of Hailsham, on the S Rly The church of All Saints is mainly a 15th century building Lord Heathfield took his title from here, he lived at Heathfield House, and is buried in the church From Gibraltar Tower, erected to his memory, there is a fine view The hamlet of Cade Street adjoins Heathfield

HEATLEY HEATH. Hamlet of Cheshire It is 12½ m S W of Manchester, on the L M S Rly. (Heatley and Warburton station)

HEATON Common topographic term in the Manchester district, S E. Lancs Heaton Norris, Heaton Mersey, Heaton Chapel, Heaton Moor all lie S E of Manchester near the Mersey, and are interested in the cotton industry Heaton Norris is separated from Stockport by the Mersey. Heaton Park, in the urban dist of Prestwich, formerly the seat of the earls of Wilton, was bought by the Manchester corporation in 1902 The mansion houses collections of pictures and Oriental arms and armour

HEATON. District of Newcastle-upon-Tyne It has a station on the L N E Rly

HEAVITREE. District of Exeter Formerly an urban district, it is now included in the city of Exeter, to the E of which it lies

HEBBURN. Urban district of Durham It stands on the Tyne, 5 m W S W of South Shields, on the L N E Rly, and is virtually a suburb of Jarrow Pop (1931) 24,125

HEBDEN BRIDGE. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Calder, 9 m. W N W of Halifax, on the L M S Rly. Market days, Thurs and Sat Pop (1931) 6,312

HEBRIDES OR WESTERN ISLANDS Group of islands off the W coast of Scotland Usually divided into the Inner and Outer Hebrides, the two groups are separated from each other by the Little Minch The Inner Hebrides include Skye, Mull, Islay, and Jura The Outer Hebrides, known as gneiss islands, include Lewis, with Harris, N and S Uist, Benbecula, and Barra. St Kilda lies 40 m west of N Uist; the Flannan Islands are an isolated group W of Harris. The islands number over 500, but only about 100 are inhabited They fall within the counties of Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyll. The total area is about 2,800 sq m

HEBRON (anc Kiriath-Arba, Arab El Khalil) Town of Palestine It stands in the valley of Mamre, and partly on the slopes of two low hills, 16 m S S W of Jerusalem A sacred city, it is one of the oldest in Palestine. It was the abode of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, besides other patriarchs, and its old walled mosque of Machpelah, opened to the public in 1928, is supposed to cover the tomb of Abraham In 1187 Hebron fell into the hands of the Saracens, and it remained in Mahomedan hands until the end of the Great War It was occupied by the British Dec. 7, 1917. Pop. (1931) 17,532

HEBUTERNE. Village of France It lies slightly S of Gommecourt, on the Albert-Arras road, about half-way between those towns. It was prominent in the Great War.

HECK. Two hamlets of Yorkshire (W R). They are Great Heck and Little Heck, and lie adjacent, 6 m S of Selby. They are served by the L.N.E. Rly. (Heck station).

HECKINGTON. Village of Lincolnshire It is 5 m E S E of Sleaford, on the L N E Rly It has a fine church of the late Decorated period.

HECKMONDWIKE. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W R) It is 8 m S by E of Bradford, on the L M S Rly Blankets, rugs, and carpets are manufactured, and there are machine shops and dye works Market days, Tues, Thurs, and Sat Pop (1931) 8,991

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL. Village of Northumberland. On the line of the Roman wall, it is 7 m W N W of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 676

HEDGELEY MOOR. Hamlet of Northumberland. It is 8 m N W of Alnwick, and here a battle was fought during the Wars of the Roses, April 25, 1464 The Lancastrians were worsted

HEDINGHAM, SIBLE Village of Essex About 3½ m N.W. of Halstead, it stands on the W bank of the river Colne Its church, which dates from the 14th century, has a fine embattled tower Sir John Hawkwood the famous leader of mercenaries, was born here

HEDINGHAM, CASTLE Village of Essex. Situated on the river Colne, it is 5 m. N. of Halstead Here the family of de Vere, earls of Oxford, had their castle, one of the strongest in England It was demolished in 1592, all save the keep The parish church is a fine building, In it are monuments to the de Veres.

HEDJAZ. Variant spelling of the district of Arabia also known as Hejaz (q v)

HEDMARK. Fylke or county of E Norway Bordering on Sweden, it is mountainous in the N, some of its peaks attaining an elevation of 6,000 ft. Among its numerous lakes is Lake Femund and a portion of Lake Myosen on the W boundary The area is 10,621 sq. m Pop (1930) 157,595

HEDNESFORD. Market town of Staffordshire. It is in a colliery district, 2 m N E of Cannock, on the L M S Rly. Market day, Sat Pop 5,768

HEDON. Borough of Yorkshire (E R.) It stands on Hedon Haven, a tributary of the Humber, 5 m E of Hull, on the L N E Rly Before the foundation of the port of Hull it was a flourishing port It has a notable cruciform church and an aerodrome Pop (1931) 1,509

HEELEY. District of Sheffield It is on the S of the city, and is served by the L M S Rly Meersbrook Park contains the museum founded by John Ruskin in 1875

HEERLEN. Town of the Netherlands In the province of Limburg, it is 9 m. N N W of Aix-la-Chapelle, and stands in a coal-mining district Master William of Herle, the head of the earliest Cologne school of painting, was born here The church dates from the 12th century, and there is a modern town hall, Pop (1930) 46,886

HEIDELBERG. City of Germany. In Baden, it is on the river Neckar, 12 m E of its junction with the Rhine, and about 45 m N by W. of Stuttgart. A great educational centre, it is famed for its university, founded in 1386 by the elector palatine, Rupert The present buildings date from 1712. The glory of the city is the castle of red stonework, begun in the 13th century, and standing on the Jettenbuhl, above the Neckar The chief portions are the 16th century Otto Heinrichsbau, richly decorated with sculptures, and the 17th century Friedrichsbau, restored 1897–1903, behind which is the Altan where Goethe used to sit. The buildings were seriously damaged by the French in the 17th century. Important additions to them were made after the Great War, the money being given by Americans. The great tun of Heidelberg, holding 47,000 gallons, is in the cellars. Other notable buildings are the Rittershaus and the town hall. The Heidelberg catechism, a summary of the reformed evangelical faith, was published here in

1663, and the Heidelberg jaw, the famous fossil of primitive man, was found in a sand pit at Mauer, near the city, in 1907. The Neckar is crossed by two bridges, and the Philosopher's Way is on the other side of the river from the castle. Heidelberg is an important railway centre, and has manufactures of surgical and other scientific instruments. Pop. 78,196.

HEIDENHEIM. Town of Germany. In the state of Wurttemberg, it stands on the Brenz, 12 m. N.N.E. of Ulm. It is an industrial town. Pop. 19,363

HEIDENHEIM Town of Germany. In Bavaria, 21 m. S.S.E. of Anspach, it is a market town, with a trade in livestock, and manufactures beer. There is a Benedictine monastery Pop 1,500.

HEIGHINGTON. Village of Durham Situated 5 m. N.W. of Darlington, it is on the L.N.E. Rly Pop 739.

HEIJO-FU OR **PYONG YANG** Town of Korea It stands on the Seoul-Antung railway line, about 130 m N.W. of the former place. Pop (1929) 156,442

HEIKOUTAI. Alternative name for the town of Manchuria also known as San de-Pu (q.v.).

HEILBRON. Town of the Orange Free State, S Africa. At an alt. of 5,150 ft, it stands on the branch railway from Wolvehoek 44 m. S of that place and some 140 m. N.W. from Ladysmith. An important centre for the principal maize district of the union, it is also a mining town for a small coalfield. Pop. 1,572 (white)

HEILBRONN. Town of Germany. In Wurttemberg, it stands on the river Neckar, 28 m N of Stuttgart, and is partly ringed by hills commanding fine views, the Schweinsberg (1,223 ft) giving an extensive panorama of the Black Forest and the Vosges The principal church is S. Kilian, with a Renaissance tower over 200 ft high. S. Nicholas' is noted as the first church in which a Protestant service was held in Germany, 1525. The manufactures include paper, sugar, silverware, and chemicals, and the surrounding dist. produces large quantities of wine. Goods traffic with Mannheim is carried on the Neckar by a system of chain-towing Pop. 45,520

HEILSBERG. Town of Germany. In East Prussia, it stands on the river Alle, about 28 m N. of Allenstein, and 38 m. S of Konigsberg It contains a castle, founded in 1240 by the Teutonic Order The chief industries are brewing, tanning, and dyeing; and there is a large trade in grain. The town has a broadcasting station Pop. 7,000

HEILSBRONN. Town of Bavaria. It lies 16 m. by rly. S.W. of Nuremberg Its main interest lies in its old connexion with the Hohenzollerns, many of the Franconian (Nuremberg) line of the family having been buried in the church of the once famous Cistercian abbey. The three first Brandenburg Hohenzollerns were also buried here. In addition the church contains many memorials of the early Hohenzollerns, and some fine altar-pieces of the Nuremberg school Pop. 1,500.

HEILUNG HSIEN. Alternative name of the town of Manchuria also known as Tsitsihar (q.v)

HEILUNGKIANG. Alternative name for the river Amur (q.v).

HEILUNGKIANG. Province of Manchuria. In the N.W. of the country, it is bordered N., N.W., and E. by Siberia, W. by Mongolia, and S. by the remaining provs. of Manchuria The area is 225,107 sq m. The Chinese Eastern Rly. traverses the province, the capital of which is Tsitsihar. Pop. about 5,000,000.

HEJAZ. District of Arabia, part of the kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd. With a depth of some 200 m., it lies along the E coast of the Red Sea for about 800 m. N. of Asir. It contains the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and its principal source of wealth is the annual pilgrimage to Mecca Jidda (Jedda), the port of Mecca, is the chief port. Yenbo is the port of Medina The Hejaz Rly. runs from Amman to Medina The only roads are tracks across the desert. The products include dates, honey, ghi, fruit, hides, and wool. The area of the united state is about 112,500 sq m

In 1916 the grand sherif of Mecca proclaimed his independence of Turkish rule, and was formally recognized by the Allies as Hussein, king of the Hejaz. An army was organized, which fought against the Turks and proved of great assistance in the British campaign in Palestine In 1924, following an unsuccessful war with Ibn Saud, sultan of Nejd, Hussein abdicated in favour of his son. The latter was forced to abdicate in 1925, when the ruler of Nejd, Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, captured Mecca and in 1927 proclaimed himself king Great Britain then recognized the independence of Ibn Saud and the united state of Hejaz and Nejd. The king rules by the help of certain ministers, heads of the departments of state In addition there is for advisory purposes a legislative assembly in Mecca. The unit of currency is the riyal, a silver coin of which 10 go to the English sovereign It is divided into 11 qarsh mini Pop about 1,000,000

HEKLA. Volcano of Iceland In the S of the island, about 20 m from the coast and 70 m. E of Reykjavik, it is 5,109 ft high. It has one large crater, 1½ m in circumference, and several subsidiary ones. It has been active frequently

HELDER. Seaport of the Netherlands In Holland, it is separated from the island of Texel by the Mars Diep, a channel 2 m. in width It owes its importance to its position at the entrance to the Zuider Zee About a mile E. of the town is the harbour of Nieuwe Diep, where are docks and shipyards Pop (1930) 29,339

HELE. Village of Devon It is 4½ m S.W. of Cullompton, on the G.W. Rly

HELE. Village of Devon. It stands on the N coast, 1 m E. of Ilfracombe. Here is Hele Bay

HELENA Capital of Montana, U.S.A Situated 3,955 ft. high at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, on the edge of the valley of the upper Missouri river, it is 73 m N.E of Butte, and is served by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rlys. Here are the Intermountain Union College, and Mount St. Charles College. The capitol and the federal building are notable. Helena lies in a rich mining region. Laid out as a mining town in 1864, it became the capital of Montana in 1874 It is now a tourist centre, and has an airport and an assay office It was burned down in 1869 and 1874 Pop. (1930) 11,803.

HELENA. City of Arkansas, U.S.A At the head of ocean-going navigation on the Mississippi, it is 70 m. by rail S.W. of Memphis, Tennessee, and is served by three railways. It is an important shipping point for lumber, cotton, and cotton-seed oil. There are also railway shops, and furniture factories. Pop. (1930) 8,316



Helensburgh arms

HELENSBURGH. Burgh and watering place of Dumbartonshire. On the N. bank of the firth of Clyde, 4 m. N of Greenock and 24 m N.W. of Glasgow, on the L.N.E. Rly., it was founded in 1777 by Sir James Colquhoun, after whose wife it was named. There is a monument to Henry Bell, a pioneer of steam navigation, who died here. The grounds of the Hermitage have been laid out for public use. Pop. (1931) 8,893.

HELFORD. River of Cornwall. It rises 4 m. W. of Penryn, and flows S and E. to the English Channel, which it enters 4 m. S. of Falmouth after a course of 10 m.

HELIGOLAND, BIGHT OF Large bay in the N.W. coast of Germany. It contains the island of Heligoland. During the Great War the bight was the scene of a naval engagement, Aug. 28, 1914, between the British and the Germans. The result was a victory for the British.

HELIGOLAND. Island in the North Sea. Belonging to Germany, it is about 44 m. from the mouths of the Weser and Elbe. Its circumference is about 3 m., having been steadily reduced by erosion Its cliffs rise sheer from the ocean on all sides but the S E, where there is a flat bank of sand. It is ½ sq. m. in area, and at one time was peopled mainly by Frisian fishermen and pilots. Heligoland was taken from Denmark by Britain in 1807. Ceded by Britain to Germany in 1890 in exchange for certain rights on the E coast of Africa, it was strongly fortified by Germany By the terms of the peace treaty (1919) its fortifications were utterly dismantled.

HELIOPOLIS (city of the sun) Site of a city of ancient Egypt. The city stood 5 m E of the Nile at the apex of the Delta, some 8 m. N.E. of the modern Cairo. The principal seat of sun worship, its importance in ancient times was wholly religious. For long the record office of the Pharaohs and a university for the education of priests, it declined with the rise of Alexandria. It was the Biblical On referred to in Genesis xli 45, although it was known to the Egyptians as Annu. The site is now overgrown and much is under cultivation, but portions of the great temple of the sun remain.

HELLES, CAPE. Promontory of Turkey It stands at the S end of the peninsula of Gallipoli, near the entrance to the Dardanelles The beaches were utilised as landing places at the beginning of the Gallipoli campaign in April, 1915 There is a lighthouse on the point.

HELLESDON. Village of Norfolk It is on the river Wensum, 2½ m N W of Norwich, on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly In the vicinity is the County and City of Norwich mental hospital

HELLESPONT In ancient geography, a strait separating the Thracian Chersonese from Asia. It is now known as the Dardanelles (q v).

HELLEVOETSLUIS. Seaport of the Netherlands In Holland, on the S coast of the island of Voorne, on the Haringvliet, an arm of the Ems estuary, it is about 18 m S W. of Rotterdam, with which it is connected by steam tramway, and also by the Voorne canal It is an important naval base, with extensive docks, arsenals, and engineering shops Pop 4,500

HELL GATE. Channel in the East River, New York It is the waterway separating New York proper from Long Island Strong tides running between Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, and reefs and shoals, formerly caused many wrecks until the obstructions were blown away after a series of engineering operations carried on 1850–85. The East River is now crossed from Long Island to the mainland by way of Ward's and Randall Islands by the Hell Gate bridge. This is an important link in the development of New York harbour, enabling goods to be moved by rail between the S. Brooklyn docks and the mainland without transhipment. The main bridge with its approaches is 3½ m. long, and its centre span is 1,017 ft. It was completed in 1917.

HELLIN. Town of Spain It stands near the river Mundo, on the Murcia-Albacete Rly, 34 m. S.S.E. of Albacete It has ruins of a Roman fort, and a church noted for its fine vaulting and marble pavements. It manufactures woollen and leather goods, pottery, etc., and trades in wine, oil, and saffron. Pop 12,000.

HELLINGLY. Village of Sussex. On the river Cuckmere, it is 2 m. N. of Hailsham, and has a station on the S. Rly.

HELLULAND. Name given by the Norse voyagers of the 11th century to a district in N. America visited by them It means the land of flat stones. Various opinions have been expressed by scholars as to its exact whereabouts, but it was probably Labrador.

HELMAND River of Afghanistan. It rises in the Hindu Kush range, some 140 m. W. of Kabul After a course of about 700 m it falls, by several mouths, into Lake Helmet, in S.W. Afghanistan

HELMDON. Village of Northamptonshire. About 8 m S W. of Towcester, it has a station on the L M S Rly.

HELMOND. Town of the Netherlands. It stands on the Aa, in the province of N. Brabant, 28 m S E of s' Hertogenbosch. The chief building is the castle, finished about 1400 There is also a fine church dedicated to S Lambert, and a town hall The industries are connected with the making of cotton and silk goods Pop (1930) 25,410

HELMSDALE. Seaport of Sutherlandshire. It is at the mouth of the river Helmsdale, 17½ m. N E of Golspie on, the L.M.S. Rly., and is the centre of the fishery district extending from Embo to Dunbeath Close to the village is a ruined castle built in 1488. Pop 661

HELMSHORE. Village of Lancashire. It is 1½ m. S. of Haslingden on the L M S Rly, and has cotton mills.

HELMSLEY. Market town of Yorkshire (N.R). It is 20 m. N of York, and is served by the L.N E Rly. The church, although largely rebuilt, has some interesting features; there are a town hall and some old houses The keep and other remains of the castle are in the grounds of Duncombe Park, once the seat of the earl of Feversham but now a school for girls The ruins of Rievaulx Abbey lie 2½ m N W Market day, Fri. Pop 1,303.

HELMSTEDT. Town of Germany In Brunswick, it lies 29 m. E.N E of Magdeburg It was once famous for its university, which was founded in 1576 and suppressed in 1809. The old building is in the Renaissance style The abbey, founded in the 9th century, is now put to secular use The abbey church shows few traces of the old construction. S Stephen's church contains some fine tombs and carved work There are also some good examples of 16th century domestic architecture Pop 17,000

HELPMAKAAR. Village of Natal, S. Africa It is 25 m S. of Dundee, and about 10 m to the S E of Rorke's Drift (q v), on the Buffalo river. There is a regular motor service to Dundee.

HELPRINGHAM. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 5 m S E of Sleaford, on the L.N E. Rly. The church has a good Decorated tower and spire.

HELPSTONE, OR HELPSTON Village of Northamptonshire Some 6 m N W. of Peterborough, it is on the L M S Rly. (Helpston station) Pop. 595.

HELSBY. Village of Cheshire. It is 2 m. S.W of Frodsham, and is served by the L M S. Rly. On Helsby Hill, near by, are remains of an ancient camp

HELSINGBORG. Alternative spelling of the name of the Swedish town better known as Hälsingborg (q v).

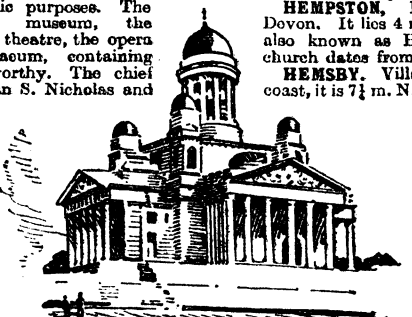
HELSINGFORS. Another name for the capital of Finland now known as Helsinki (q.v.).

HELSINGOR. Seaport of Denmark. On the island of Zealand, it stands on the Sound, and has ferry communication with Hälsingborg on the Swedish coast, and connexion by railway with Copenhagen. Called Elsinore, the place is the scene of Shakespeare's Hamlet. Pop. 15,000.

HELSINKI. City and seaport of Finland, also the capital of the republic. It stands on the gulf of Finland, 250 m. by rly. W. of Leningrad. The market square is the centre of the city, but the Senate Square is more imposing. The buildings include the diet building, the president's palace, the state council house, and others erected for public purposes. The national museum, the national theatre, the opera house, and the Athenaeum, containing works of art, are noteworthy. The chief churches are the Lutheran S. Nicholas and the Uspenski cathedral of the Greek Church. There is a fine railway station. The university, founded at Turku (Abo) in 1640, was moved to the capital in 1827, and the city has a technical high school. There is a broadcasting station and an air port. The seaport consists of three harbours and a roadstead with a good anchorage. The city was formerly known as Helsingfors. Pop. (1930) 241,115.



Helsinki arms



Helsinki. Lutheran church of S. Nicholas

HELSTON. Borough and market town of Cornwall. Situated on the Cober, it is 10 m. W.S.W. of Falmouth, and is served by the G.W. Rly. It is noted for the annual celebration on May 8 of a festival known as the Furry or Flora Dance. It was one of the stannary towns, and tin and copper were extensively worked. Near is Looe Pool, into which legend says the sword Excalibur was thrown. Market days, Mon., Wed., and Sat. Pop. (1931) 2,544.

HELVELLYN. Mountain of Cumberland. It is situated 9 m. S.E. of Keswick and reaches a height of 3,118 ft.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD. Borough and market town of Hertfordshire. On the river Gade, it is



Helsinki. Plan of the capital of the republic of Finland

24 m. N.W. of London, and near the Grand Union Canal, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly. In the High Street are fine houses and some old inns. The church of S. Mary has 14th and 15th century roofing and some interesting monuments. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 15,122.

HEMINGBROUGH. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It stands on the river Ouse, 4 m. S.E. of Selby, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 529.

HEMISPHERE (Gr. hēmi, half; sphaira, a globe). Half of the globe. All great circles divide the world into hemispheres, but maps in common use only depict hemispheres in two ways. The equator divides the world into the N. and S. hemispheres. The world is also divided into the E. and W. hemispheres. *See* Equator.

HEMPSTON, LITTLE. Village of S. Devon. It lies 4 m. from Staverton, and is also known as Hempston Arundel. The church dates from the 15th century.

HEMSBY. Village of Norfolk. On the coast, it is 7¼ m. N. of Yarmouth, on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly. Pop. 787.

HEMSWORTH. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 8 m. S.E. of Wakefield, on the L.N.E. Rly. Here are collieries and stone quarries. The hospital and free grammar school were founded in the 16th century. Market days, Mon. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 13,001.

HEMYOCK. Village of Devon. About 12 m. E. of Tiverton, it is served by the G.W. Rly.

HENBURY. Village of Gloucestershire. It stands 8 m. N.W. of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly. On Henbury Hill near by are the remains of a double ditched Roman camp.

HENDERSON. River port of Kentucky, U.S.A. It stands on the Ohio, here spanned by a steel bridge, 74 m. N. of Hopkinsville, on the Louisville and Nashville and other railways. Atkinson Park is a fine open space of nearly 100 acres. Orginally called Red Banks, it was settled in 1784. Pop. (1930) 11,668.

HENDERSON LINE. British steamship line. It runs passenger and cargo boats from Glasgow, Liverpool, and London to Marseilles, Rangoon, and the ports of New Zealand. It has also services to the ports of the United States, Canada, and Brazil. The head offices are 95, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.



Henderson Line flag

HENDON. Borough of Middlesex. It stands on high ground near the river Brent, 8 m. N.W. of London (St. Paul's), with stations on the L.M.S., L.N.E. and Underground Rlys. One of its stations is Colindale, near where is the large building opened in 1932 to serve as a newspaper library for the British Museum. There is an aerodrome, where the annual R.A.F. display takes place. The Perpendicular parish church of S. Mary has a battlemented tower. In 1928–9 University College, London, erected an observatory in Mill Hill Park. Hendon was made a borough in 1932; previously it had been an urban district. In 1928 the rural district council bought Headstone manor farm, at one time a residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, to make a recreation ground; in the grounds is a 15th century tithe barn. Pop. (1931) 115,682.

HENDRED. Two villages of Berkshire. East or Great Hendred is 4 m. E.N.E., and West or Little Hendred is 3 m. E. of Wantage.

HENFIELD. Village of Sussex. It is situated 4 m. N.E. of Steyning, on the Southern Rly.

HENGELO. Town of the Netherlands. In the prov. of Overysel, it stands on a small stream, 27 m. E. of Deventer, and is a railway junction. The principal industry is the manufacture of textiles Pop (1930) 34,328.

HENGISTBURY HEAD. Promontory of Hampshire. It stands 2 m. S E. of Christchurch, dividing Christchurch Bay from Bournemouth Bay, and is much frequented by visitors to both places. There are remains of prehistoric earth works The headland is the property of Bourne mouth corporation.

HENGOED Town of Glamorgan. Situated on the river Rhymney, 6 m. N. of Caerphilly, it has a station on the G W. Rly., and is a mining centre Pop. 10,491.

HENIN. Village and hill of France. The village, known as Henin sur-Cojeul, lies to the E of the Arras-Bapaume road, 5 m. S E. of Arras During the Great War it was captured by the British on April 3, 1917. Henin hill, near by, was taken by the Germans, March 22, 1918.

HENINEL. Village of France. It is situated 2 m N E. of Hénin sur-Cojeul. During the Great War it was captured by the British on April 12, 1917.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN. Town of Warwickshire It lies 8½ m. W of Warwick, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. The church is of interest, Perpendicular in style, and there are an ancient guild hall and a market cross dating from the 13th cent Pop 1,000

HENLEY-ON-THAMES. Borough and market town of Oxfordshire. It stands on the N side of the Thames, 36 m. from London, and is served by the G W. Rly. A fine bridge, built in 1786 crosses the river here. The church of S. Mary, with a lofty tower, is an old building. Henley regatta takes place here annually in July Market day, Thurs Pop. (1931) 6,618

HENLLAN. Village of Cardiganshire. It is situated on the Teifi, 3 m. E. of Newcastle Emlyn, and has a station on the G W. Rly Near by are the Henllan Falls. Another Henllan is in Denbighshire, and has an interesting church with a detached tower.

HENLOW. Village of Bedfordshire. It lies 12 m S E of Bedford, on the L N E Rly

HENNEBOUT. Seaport of France. It stands 6 m. N E of Lorient, and has an export trade Pop. 6,000

HENRY REID BAY. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean On the S coast of the island of New Britain, it is opposite the Gazelle peninsula The land to the W. of the bay together with the peninsula forms the only area of cultivation

HENSALL. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 3 m N W. of Snaith, and has a station on the L N.E. Rly

HENSTRIDGE. Village of Somerset. It lies 6 m. S of Wincanton, with a station on the S Rly. The church has been rebuilt, but has some interesting monuments. Pop. 1,061.

HENZADA. District of Burma It is in the Irrawaddy div. and has an area of 2,870 sq m Rice is grown extensively. The exports consist largely of rice and tobacco. Pop 550,000

HENZADA. Town of Burma It is at the head of the Irrawaddy delta, 65 m W N W of Pegu, and is an important centre of trade. Pop 24,000

HEPSCOTT. Village of Northumberland It lies 2 m. S of Morpeth, on the L N.E. Rly.

HERAKLION. Department of Crete. It is bounded by the departments of Lassithi and Rethymno on the E and W. respectively Heraklion (Candia), on the N coast, is the capital Pop 138,567.

HERAT. Town of Afghanistan. Sometimes called the key of India, from its strategic position, it is situated on the Hari Rud, at an altitude of 3,000 ft, about 400 m almost due W of Kabul. It was founded by Alexander the Great. An important centre of roads, it stands in a very fertile district, and manufactures carpets and silks. The town is notable for the huge embankment upon which its wall is built. Pop 30,000

HERAULT. River of France. Rising on the slopes of Mont Aigonal, in the Cevennes, it flows first S. and then S W. along the foot of the S buttress of these mts, and issues into the gulf of Lyons near Agde, after a course of 78 m The chief towns on its banks are Valleraugue (Gard dept.), Aniane, Gignac (Hérault dept.).

HERAULT. Maritime department of France. Its coast, consisting chiefly of a string of sandy lagoons, is on the N.W of the gulf of Lyons. It has an area of 2,402 sq. m. Towards the sea the ground slopes gently, but in the N.W rise the Monts de l'Espinouse and Monts Garrigues, the southern flanks of the Cevennes. The principal rivers are the Hérault and Orb; part of the Canal des Étangs runs through the dept. from Aigues Mortes (Gard) to Cette, the Canal du Midi continuing to Agde, Beziers, and into the dept. of Aude The vineyards are the most important commercial feature of Hérault. The most important towns are Montpellier, the capital, Lodève, Bédarieux, Pézénas, Ganges, and Frontignan. Pop. (1931) 514,819

HERBERTON. Town of Queensland, Australia It stands 3,000 ft. above sea level, 80 m. by riv. S W of Cairns, its port It is the chief tin-mining centre of N. Queensland. Pop. 1,500

HERBERTSHOHE. Former name of the port on the island of New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, now known as Kokopo (q.v.).

HERCULANEUM (Gr. Herakleion) Ancient town of Italy. It stood between Naples and Pompeii, at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius In Nero's time it was greatly damaged by an earthquake, and in the autumn of 79 was totally destroyed, together with Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius The villages of Portici and Resina were built over the site The architectural remains are inferior, but the works of art superior, to those of Pompeii Of the latter, the pictures of Theseus and the Minotaur, the statues of Nero and Germanicus, of members of the Balbus family, and a sleeping Faun, deserve mention

HERCULES, PILLARS OF Name in the ancient world for two hills on either side of the modern Strait of Gibraltar The one was the Rock of Gibraltar itself, which was known to the Greeks and Romans as Calpe or Alybe, and the other, the hill on the African coast near Ceuta, now called Apes' hill, but then known as Abyla. These two hills for centuries marked the W limit of enterprise for the seafaring peoples of the Mediterranean

HEREDIA. Province of Costa Rica The surface is mountainous, the highest point being the peak of Desengano, in the centre of the prov., which attains an elevation of 6,310 ft The uplands afford pastures for cattle, and the fertile valleys produce coffee Pop 38,407

HEREDIA. City of Costa Rica The capital of the province of Heredia, it is six miles from San José, with which it is connected by road and rail It is the centre of the coffee industry in the republic There is a broadcasting station Pop 8,000



Hereford arms

HEREFORD. City and county town of Herefordshire. It stands on the Wye, mainly on the left bank, 144 m. N.W of London, on the G.W. Rly., and is also served by the L M S Rly. Notable features of the cathedral are the nave, the lady chapel, the crypt and the library with its chained books. Other buildings are the bishop's palace, the beautiful college of the Vicars choral, and Conningsby hospital. The

cathedral school was founded in 1384. St. Peter's is a collegiate church. Secular buildings include the shire hall, guildhall, art school, and corn exchange. There are a few remains of the castle and of the town walls. Every third year a musical festival of the choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford cathedrals is held here.



Hereford. Cathedral from the south-west, showing the nave and the central tower

The city is an agricultural centre, and has some manufactures. Pop. (1931) 24,159.

HEREFORDSHIRE. County of England. It is bounded E. by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, S. by Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, W. by Monmouthshire, Brecknock, and Radnorshire, and N. by Shropshire. With an area of 842 sq. m. it is fairly level in the centre, but on its borders are the Malvern Hills on the E. and the Black Mountains in the S. The chief river is the Wye, with its tributaries, the Lugg, Arrow, Dore, and Frome. The Teme is a tributary of the Severn. The county town is Hereford; other towns are Leominster, Ledbury and Ross. Herefordshire is chiefly noted for cider and cattle. Its sheep, too, have a high reputation. The chief railway in the county is the G.W., but it is also served by the L.M.S. Rly. It is in the diocese of Hereford and in the Oxford circuit, and sends one member to parliament. Of its ruined castles the chief are Richard's, Clifford, Weobley, Wilton, Goodrich, and Wigmore. Pop. (1931) 111,755.

HERERO OR **OVAHERERO.** Negro people of Damaraland, S.W. Africa. Dwelling in a country S. of that inhabited by the allied agricultural Ovambo, they were formerly called Cattle Damaras, to distinguish them from the more primitive Hottentot-speaking Hill Damaras. In 1881 they waged ruthless warfare against the Hottentots, and in 1884 their country was annexed by Germany. In 1903–6, they rebelled against the German forces, at whose hands large numbers perished. The remainder, estimated at 21,600, as compared with some 85,000 before the German occupation, were deprived of their cattle, and gathered into reservations. Since the annexation of Damaraland by Britain after the Great War, their numbers have increased.

HERREROLAND. Alternative name for the territory of S.W. Africa known as Damaraland (q.v.).

HERFORD. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it stands at the junction of the Werre and the Aa, 16 m. S.W. of Minden. It is a railway junction, and has some interesting churches, one dating from the 12th century and one from the 13th, a modern fountain, an old school, an agricultural college, and a theatre. The town grew around the Benedictine nunnery founded in the 9th century. It was once a free city, but became part of Brandenburg in 1648. Pop. 36,000.

HERIOT. Village of Midlothian. It lies 19 m. S.E. of Edinburgh, on the L.M.S. Rly.

HERISAU. Town of Switzerland. About 6 m. by rly. S.W. of St. Gall, it has a station on the Bodensee-Toggenburg Rly. It was governed by the abbots of St. Gall from the 9th to the 15th century, when the canton joined the Swiss Confederation. Pop. (1930) 13,599.

HERLIES. Village of France. On the Béthune-Lille road, 5 m. N.E. of Neuve Chapelle, it was prominent early in the Great War.

HERM. One of the Channel Islands. It is 3 m. E. of Guernsey, and is 1½ m. long by ½ m. broad. It is noted for the extraordinary variety of shells on its beach.

HERMADA. Mountain of Italy. It rises S. of the main Carso plateau, which lies N. and E. of the N. portion of the Adriatic. It was very prominent in the Great War in the battles between the Italians and Austrians.



Herefordshire. English border county, traversed by the river Wye

HERMANNSTADT. German name of the Rumanian town now known as Sibiu (q.v.). There was a battle here between the Austro-Germans and the Rumanians in Sept., 1916

HERMIES. Village of France. It is 17 m. S.E. of Arras, and 10 m. S.W. of Cambrai. During the Great War it was stormed by the British, April, 1917. Later, it was yielded up in the British retreat, but recovered in the autumn of 1918. After the Great War the village was adopted by Huddersfield.

HERMIT. Small group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. They are situated some 100 m. W. of the group known as Admiralty Islands and some 200 m. N. of Papua. Belonging to the territory known as the Bismarck Archipelago, they were taken by a British naval force in Nov., 1914.

HERMITAGE. Village of Berkshire. It lies 5 m. N.E. of Newbury, and has a station on the G.W. Rly.

HERMON. Mountain of Syria. It forms the S. extremity of the Anti-Lebanon range and is now known as the Jebel esh Sheikh. It is 9,380 ft. high, and on its slopes are the ruins of a great temple of Baal. The range called Little Mt. Hermon is 24 m. S.E. of Acre.

HERMOSILLO. City of Mexico. Known also as Pitic, it stands on the river Sonora, 80 m. N. of Guaymas. Situated on the Mexican National Railways system, it is connected with Guadalajara by the Southern Pacific line, and is a busy trading centre, particularly with the U.S.A. The winter climate is mild. The numerous orange groves are tended principally by Chinese. The cathedral and state and federal palaces are notable buildings. Pop. 25,000.

HERMOUPOLIS. Seaport of Greece. Capital of the barren island of Syros (Syra), it is situated on the E. shore of the island, in a sheltered bay. It consists of an old and a modern well-built town, and is an administrative centre. It has a good harbour, an arsenal, high school, seminary, theatre, etc. The seat of a Greek and a Roman Catholic bishop, it manufactures leather, flour, cottons, and glass. It is the chief town of the Cyclades group. Pop. 21,156.

HERNANI. Town of Spain. It stands on the river Urumea, 8 m. S.E. of San Sebastian. The chief features of the town are several palaces and a church celebrated for its wood carvings. Iron mines afford employment for many of the inhabitants. Pop. 2,500.

HERNE. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it stands 12 m. W. of Dortmund in a coal-mining district. There are ammonia and boiler works. Pop. 91,297.

HERNE BAY. Urban district and watering-place of Kent. It is 11 m. S.W. of Margate, on the S. Rly. Attractions include a long esplanade, a pier with a large pavilion, a concert hall, and a winter garden. To the E. is Reculver, and inland is the village of Herne, with an old church. Pop. (1931) 11,244.

HERNE HILL. District of London. It lies S.E. between Brixton on the W. and Dulwich on the E., and has a station on the S. Rly. It is in the boroughs of Camberwell and Lambeth. Brockwell Park, a public pleasure ground, is in the district.

HERNOSAND. Seaport of Sweden. It stands on Herno island, in the estuary of the Angerman river, and is connected by bridges with the mainland, 423 m. by rail N. of Stockholm. It has a good harbour, a cathedral, a school of navigation, and a technical school. It was the first European town to adopt electric lighting. Formerly a staple town, it has trade in fish and lumber. It suffered severely at the hands of the Russians, notably in 1710, 1714, and 1721. Pop. 12,000.

HERRENHAUSEN. Palace just outside the town of Hanover, formerly the residence of the electors and kings of that country. Built just before 1700 by Ernest Augustus, the father of George I, it remained a royal palace until 1866. The gardens are laid out in the French style.

HERSTAL. Town of Belgium. It is 2 m. N. of Liege, of which it is practically a suburb. During the Great War it was in the possession of the Germans. Herstal is historically interesting because here was born Pepin, the ancestor of Charlemagne, who is usually known as Pepin of Heristal. The industries include the manufacture of iron and steel goods. Pop. 23,000.

HERTFORD. Borough, market town, and county town of Hertfordshire. It stands on the Lea, 24 m. N. of London, on the L.N.E. Rly.



Hertford arms

The buildings include the shire hall, coin exchange, public library, and art school. There is a Blue Coat girls' school, and a grammar school founded in 1617. The castle, built by Edward the Elder in 905 and several times reconstructed, is used as municipal offices; the grounds are open to the public. The town has an agricultural trade, and flour milling, brewing, and printing industries. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 11,376.

HERTFORDSHIRE. County of England. It has an area of 632 sq. m. and is bounded N. by Cambridgeshire, S. by Middlesex, E. by Essex, N.W. by Bedfordshire, and S.W. by Buckinghamshire. The principal rivers are the Colne and Lea. Nearly parallel with the Lea is the artificial New River which brings water to London. The Grand Union Canal passes through the county. There is a good deal of agricultural land and many market gardens. The county is served by the L.M.S., L.N.E., and Underground Rlys. The chief towns are Hertford, St. Albans, Watford, and Hitchin. Others are Bishop's Stortford, Hemel Hempstead, Rickmansworth, Harpenden, Welwyn, Letchworth, Elstree, and Ware. In the county are Hatfield House, Panshanger, Knebworth House and other noble residences. The county is in the diocese of St. Albans and sends five members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 401,159.



Hertfordshire arms

HERTINGFORDBURY. Village of Hertfordshire. It lies 1½ m. W. of Hertford, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Near by is Panshanger Park, the seat of Lord Desborough. Pop. 738.

s' HERTOGENBOSCH. Town of the Netherlands. Capital of N. Brabant, it stands at the confluence of the Aa and the Dommel, 30 m. S.S.E. of Utrecht, and is a rly. junction. The splendid Gothic cathedral of S. John, dating from the middle of the 15th century, was built on the site of an 11th century Romanesque structure, and is noted for its rich ornamentation, lofty nave with double aisles, and beautiful choir and pulpit. The Raadhuis, in the Great Market, contains fine paintings, and the provincial museum has many antiquities. Other buildings of note are the government buildings, court house, episcopal palace, arsenal, barracks, and grammar school. Brewing and distilling are carried on, and the manufactures include cigars, linen, cutlery, and glass. The Zuid Willems canal joins it to Maastricht and other places. The town was founded in a wood by a duke of Brabant in 1184, hence its name, the French form of which is Bois le Duc. Pop. (1930) 41,969.

HERVEY ARCHIPELAGO. Group of islands in the Pacific, also known as Cook Islands (q.v.).

HERVEY BAY. Opening on the coast of Queensland, Australia. The east side is formed by Great Sandy Island, one of the sandy islands which interfere with coastal navigation. On the west side is the sugar growing and cattle rearing area, of which the commercial centre is the small port of Bundaberg situated at the N.W. end of the bay, here some 50 m. across.

HERZEGOVINA. District of Yugoslavia. It is surrounded by Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, and Dalmatia, and consists of mountains with high forested valleys and cultivated plateaux in between. It is watered by the Narenta, on which is its chief town, Mostar. It produces barley, tobacco, timber, excellent wine and much fruit. Its area is 3,562 sq. m. After its conquest by the Turks in the 16th century it was a Turkish province. In July, 1878, Herzegovina was handed over, with Bosnia, to Austria, who annexed both in 1908. In 1918–19 Herzegovina became a portion of the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Pop. 265,000.

HESKETH BANK. Village of Lancashire. Situated on the coast, at the mouth of the Douglas, and 9 m. N.E. of Southport, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

HESLEDEN. Village of Durham. It lies 6 m. W. of Hartlepool and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

HESPELER. Town of Ontario, Canada. On the river Speed, about 9 m. S. of Guelph, it is served by the C. N. Rlys. and has an electric line to Galt. Pop. (1931) 2,752.

HESSAY. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is situated 5 m. N.W. of York, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

HESSE. Republic of Germany. In the W. of the country, its area is 2,968 sq. m. It is divided into three provinces, Upper Hesse, Rhenish Hesse, and Starkenburg. Part of Prussia separates Upper Hesse from the others, and the republic has small, isolated pieces of territory elsewhere, one being Wimpfen. The Rhine and the Wetter flow through it. Darmstadt is the capital. Other towns are Mainz, Offenbach, Worms, and Giessen. Agriculture is the main occupation, and coal and iron are mined. The constitution provides for a landtag of 70 members and a small cabinet. Before 1918 Hesse was a grand duchy, and before 1866 it was divided into several small states. In 1871 it joined the German Empire and it is still included in the Reich. A republican constitution was adopted in 1919 after the grand duke's abdication. Pop. 1,347,279.

HESSE-NASSAU. Province of Prussia. It lies between the Rhine and Thuringia, its other boundaries including Bavaria and Westphalia, and is of very irregular shape, while detached portions of territory belong to it. Its area (including Waldeck) is 6,471 sq. m. The chief towns include Kassel, Wiesbaden, Frankfort, Fulda, Homburg, and Marburg. The Lahn and the Fulda flow through it, while the Rhine and the Main are on its borders. The province consists of territories gained by Prussia after the war of 1866. These include the former electorate of Hesse-Kassel, much of Frankfort, Hesse-Homburg, and the duchy of Nassau. Pop. 2,452,748.

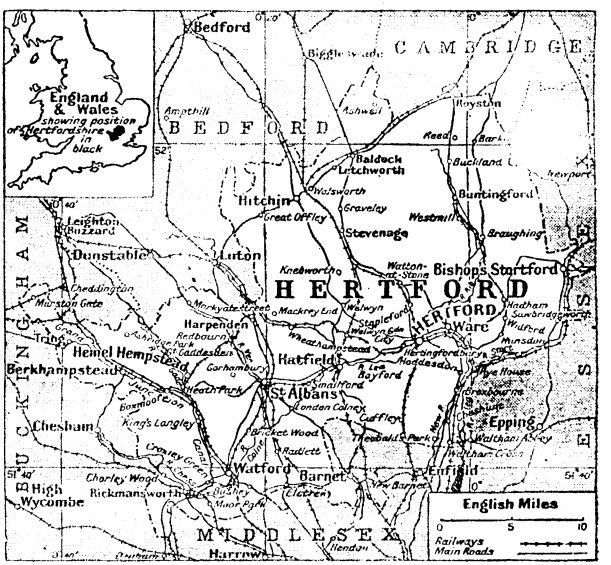
HESSLE. Urban district of Yorkshire (E.R.). It stands on the Humber, 4½ m. S.W. of Hull, of which it is practically a suburb. It has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 6,430.

HEST BANK. Watering place of Lancashire. It stands on Morecambe Bay, 3½ m. N.N.W. of Lancaster, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 540.

HESTON. District of Middlesex, part of the borough of Heston and Isleworth. About 12 m. to the W. of London, it is reached by the Underground Rly. There is an aerodrome which serves as the alternative port to Croydon. The borough, which was formed in 1932, includes Hounslow, where are the council offices. Pop. (1931) 75,446.

HESWALL. Village of Cheshire. It stands on the Dee estuary, 3½ m. N.W. of Neston, on the L.M.S. Rly.

HETHERSETT. Village of Norfolk. It lies 6 m. S.W. of Norwich and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,119.



Hertfordshire Map of the county on the outskirts of the metropolitan area

HETTON. Urban district of Durham. It is in a coal-mining area, 8 m. S. of Sunderland, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 17,672.

HEUDICOURT. Village of France. It is 10 m. N.E. of Péronne and 1 m. W. of Epehy. During the Great War it was captured by the British April 1, 1917.

HEVER. Village of Kent. It is 2 m. S.E. of Edenbridge, on the S. Rly. Here is Hever Castle, built in the 15th century, and at one time the home of Anne Boleyn. The castle fell into decay, but was purchased by the 1st Viscount Astor and restored by him.

HEVERSHAM. Village of Westmorland. It lies 6 m. S.W. of Kendal and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The grammar school was founded in 1613.

HEXHAM. Market town and urban district of Northumberland. It stands on the S. bank of the Tyne, 20 m. W. of Newcastle, on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief building is the priory church, known as the abbey, a magnificent Early English structure. Other interesting buildings are the

old moot hall and the manor office. Hexham grew up around the church founded in the 7th century, and at one time had its own bishop After the Norman Conquest the town and district, called Hexhamshire, was a liberty ruled by the bishop and later by the archbishop of York It was not united with Northumberland until 1572. Here was fought the battle of Hexham, May 15, 1464, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists, the latter being victors Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 8,888.

HEYFORD. Village of Oxfordshire It is situated 11 m N of Oxford, and has a station on the G W Rly.

HEYSHAM. Seaport and watering place of Lancashire On the S side of Morecambe Bay, 5 m S W of Lancaster, on the L M S Rly, it has a good harbour and is a terminus of steamer services to Belfast and to Douglas, Isle of Man In 1928 Heysham was incorporated in the borough of Morecambe

HEYSHOTT. Village of Sussex It lies 2½ m S of Midhurst, at the foot of the downs The house Richard Cobden built on the site of the farm where he was born has been presented to the London School of Economics as a rest house

HEYST. Watering place of Belgium It is in Flanders, 8 m N. of Bruges A fishing village and sun bathing resort, it attracts many visitors, and is well provided with hotels Pop 3,500

HEYTESBURY. Village of Wiltshire It lies 4 m S E of Warminster, and has a station on the G W Rly It has an interesting church, and a 15th century almshouse Pop 500

HEYTHROP. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 3 m N E of Chipping Norton and it gives its name to a pack of foxhounds Heythrop House was long the residence of Albert Brassey (1844–1918) Near by are the Rollright Stones

HEY TOR. Hill on Dartmoor, S Devon It is a double-headed crag (1,491 ft) situated on the moor above Widdecombe.

HEYWOOD. Borough and market town of Lancashire It is 9¼ m. N. of Manchester, on the L M S Rly It has cotton and woollen factories, and manufactures of machinery and chemicals. Queen's Park was presented by Queen Victoria. Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 25,967.

HIBBING. Town of Minnesota, U S A It stands on the river Duluth, 82 m. N W of Duluth, and is served by the Great Northern and other rlys Lumbering is engaged in, but the town is chiefly noted for its extensive iron mines Pop (1930) 15,666

HICKLING. Village of Norfolk It is 8 m S E of North Walsham. Near by is Hickling Broad, a large lake, which was used as a seaplane base during the Great War

HIDALGO. State of Mexico Covering an inland area of 8,637 sq m , it forms part of the great central plateau. It rises in places to 10,500 ft , but the S and S W portions contain many fertile valleys Pachuca is the capital Pop 674,674

HIERAPOLIS Ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor. Situated near the river Maeander, above the Lycus valley, its ruins exist at the present day It was famed for the worship of Leto

HIERAPOLIS. Ancient town of Syria Its site is identified with the modern Mambej (q v).

HIERRO OR FERRO (Iron Island) Smallest of the Canary Islands Of volcanic origin, it is well wooded and mountainous, the highest point being 4,640 ft Little of the land is cultivated, as springs and streams are lacking, but on the pasture land a small breed of sheep is reared for export Wine, fruit, honey, and brandy are produced. Its meridian is said to have been known to Ptolemy, and it has been used by Continental geographers from the time of Louis XIII for measuring longitudes, since it was long regarded as the world's most westerly spot. The capital is Valverde Pop about 7,000

HIGHAM. Village of Kent. It is situated 4 m E of Gravesend and 28 m S E. of London, with a station on the S. Rly. It has an interesting Norman church, and remains of a small Benedictine cell, founded in 1151. Pop 1,595.

HIGHAM Village of Suffolk Situated 7 m. N E of Newmarket, it is on the L N E Rly

HIGHAM Village of Suffolk. It is 5 m S. of Hadleigh, at the confluence of the rivers Brett and Stour The church has been restored

HIGHAM FERRERS Borough of Northamptonshire It stands on the Nene, 5 m E of Wellingborough, on the L M S Rly. Here are boot and shoe factories. S Mary's, in Early English and Decorated styles, is a fine old building Buildings erected by Archbishop Chichele in 1424 include the school house and the Bede House Pop (1931) 2,928

HIGHAMS PARK. Part of Epping Forest, Essex In 1891 it was bought and added to the forest, and in 1928 a further 7½ acres were added to the original 30

HIGHBRIDGE Urban district and market town of Somerset It is situated on the river Brue, 6 m from Bridgwater, with a station on the G W Rly The river is navigable up to this point for small craft Here is a large bacon factory Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 2,584

HIGH BROOMS Village of Kent It is situated 34 m from London and 1 m from Tunbridge Wells, with a station on the S Rly

HIGHBURY. District of London. A residential suburb, it lies to the N , in the metropolitan borough of Islington, and is served by the L M S and Underground Rlys Near the station are Highbury Fields Here stood the manor house, destroyed in Wat Tyler's rising, 1381 In Aubert Park is the London College of Divinity Near is the ground of the Arsenal football club, to the E of which is Highbury Vale Highbury New Park is a residential district

HIGHCLERE. Village of Hampshire It is 7 m W of Kingsclere, and has a station on the G W Rly , 2 m S W of the village is Highclere Castle, the seat of the earl of Carnarvon Pop 529.

HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA. Village and seaside resort of Hampshire It is 3 m from Christchurch Highcliffe Castle, a modern structure, was tenanted in 1907 by the ex-Kaiser William II

HIGH COCKEN. Village of Lancashire It is 2 m from Barrow-in-Furness George Romney lived here, and a museum has been built on the site of the carpenters' shop in which he worked

HIGHGATE. District of London The S part is in the metropolitan boroughs of St Pancras and Islington , but the N part, on a summit 426 ft high, is in the county of Middlesex There are stations on the L N E and Underground Rlys At the foot of Highgate Hill is Whittington's Stone, and at the foot of the Archway Road are the almshouses, known as Whittington College, removed from the City in 1822 The spire of the Gothic parish church of S Michael is a conspicuous landmark Cromwell House, said to have been built by the Protector for General Ireton, is now a convalescent home for children The grammar school, founded in 1565, is now a public school The new buildings, opened in 1928, include an aerodrome , it has accommodation for 700 boys Open spaces include the beautiful Highgate Woods and Waterlow Park, the latter containing a house in which at one time Nell Gwynne lived.

HIGH HALDEN. Village of Kent It is 2 m from Tenterden, with a station on the S Rly The church has a tower built entirely of wood

HIGHLAND. Term used for a tract of country standing at a considerable height above sea level. It has no reference to the structural character of the land, whether produced by folding or erosion,

whether mountain chains or plateaux. In N. and S. America there are great highland systems to the W and lower highlands to the E Almost the whole of Africa is highland.

HIGHLAND PARK. City of Michigan, U S A. About 10 m. N of Detroit, it has large motor works, and is also a residential suburb. Pop. (1930) 52,959.

HIGHLAND RAILWAY. Former Scottish railway company. It is now part of the L M S. system. The line served Inverness and the extreme N of Scotland, i e, the counties of Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, while southward it connected with the Caledonian line near Perth.

HIGHLANDS, THE. Name given to that part of Scotland N and W of a line drawn from Dumbarton on the W. to Stonehaven on the E It is customary to exclude the coastal parts of Aberdeenshire, Nairn, Moray, Elgin and Banff, and the Orkneys and Shetlands The term thus denotes generally the mountainous parts of the country and those, apart from Caithness and the Orkneys and Shetlands, where the Celtic race and the Gaelic speech predominate The spread of education and improved transport facilities have greatly modified the distinctive life of the old Highlanders, but the Celtic customs and folklore are not forgotten, and the Highland gatherings, such as those of Braemar and Blair Atholl, foster the old pipe-music, dances, and sports

HIGH LANE. Village of Cheshire. It is 8 m from Macclesfield and has a station on the L M S

HIGHLEY. Town of Shropshire It stands 6 m from Bridgnorth, with a station on the G W Rly, and has an Early English church much restored Pop 1,985

HIGHNAM. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 2 m N W of Gloucester

HIGH POINT City of North Carolina, U S A It stands 99 m N W of Raleigh, and is served by the Southern and other railways It has many furniture and woodworking factories and a number of textile mills A furniture exhibition is held twice a year Settled in 1855, it was incorporated in 1899 Pop (1930) 36,745

HIGH SEAS. Name given to the open sea, i e, those parts of the ocean that are not under any territorial sovereignty These are seas that are more than three miles from any shore

HIGH TOR Hill of Derbyshire It rises on the left bank of the Derwent, between Matlock and Matlock Bath, and is 380 ft high On the other side of the pass are the Heights of Abraham Beneath the hill is the High Tor grotto with unusual crystallizations

HIGHTOWN. Village of Lancashire It is situated on the coast a little S of the mouth of the river Alt, 8 m N of Liverpool, and has a station on the L M S Rly

HIGH WILLHAYS Hill of Devon About 4 m S W of Okehampton, it is the highest point on Dartmoor, having an altitude of 2,039 ft

HIGH WOOD (Fr Bois des Foureaux) Wood of France It is on a hill 1 m N E of Bazentin-le Grand, and became prominent in the Great War British cavalry penetrated it on July 14, 1916, and it was afterwards the scene of a number of attacks



High Wycombe arms

HIGHWORTH. Market town of Wiltshire Situated 6 m N E of Swindon, it has a station on the G W Rly The chief building is the parish church, and there are cattle markets Pop 2,072.

HIGH WYCOMBE. Borough and market town of Buckinghamshire Known officially as Chepping Wycombe, it lies at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 28 m N W. of Paddington on the G W Rly., and is also served by the L N E Rly The parish church was founded in the 11th century and was restored in 1893. The little market house dates from 1604, and the guildhall from 1757. High Wycombe is a centre of furniture making, especially chairs. Here is Wycombe abbey, once the seat of the marquess of Lincolnshire, now a public school for girls with accommodation for over 300 pupils. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 27,987.

HIIUMAA. Island in the Baltic Sea With the island of Saaremaa it almost shuts in the Gulf of Riga Having belonged successively to Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, it is now included in Estonia. Agriculture, cattle rearing, fishing and sealing are carried on. The island has an area of 370 sq m. Pop 16,500.

HILDBURGHAUSEN. Town of Germany. In Thuringia, it stands on the Werra, 10 m by rly. S E of Meiningen, and S of the Thuringian Forest It possesses a Rathaus, a technical institute, and a school of agriculture, as well as several churches It has also a park and a theatre The castle, in which its dukes formerly lived, is now a barracks From 1683 to 1826 the town was the capital of the small duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen Pop 8,000

HILDEN. Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it lies 6 m S E of Düsseldorf, and is an industrial town Pop 17,000

HILDENBOROUGH Village of Kent It is 2 m N W of Tonbridge and is on the S Rly.

HILDESHEIM. City of Prussia It lies 18 m. S S E of Hanover, in the valley of the Innerste. The cathedral, erected in the 11th century and restored in the 18th, contains some good early work and many relics and antiquities S Michael's, founded in the 11th century and restored in the 19th, is one of the most beautiful Renaissance churches in Germany On the ceiling of the nave are paintings illustrating the genealogy of Christ. Interesting secular buildings are the Rathaus (14th century), Kaiserhaus, and Tempelhaus The restored guildhouse of the butchers is noteworthy, as are the market square of the old town and a fountain The industries include the manufacture of machinery, agricultural implements, bricks, sugar, and cigars Pop 58,522

HILGAY. Village of Norfolk It is 3 m S of Downham, on the river Wissey, and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 1,491

HILLAH. Town of Iraq Situated on the Lower Euphrates and built amid the ruins of Babylon, it is about 60 m S of Baghdad on the railway from Baghdad to Basrah Korbela lies a few miles N W. and Nejef about the same distance S W of it, and the town is much frequented by Shiah pilgrims on their way to those holy cities Pop about 30,000

HILLBOROUGH. Village of Warwickshire. Situated 5 m S W. of Stratford-on-Avon, it is one of the eight Shakespearian villages mentioned in the rhyme ascribed to Shakespeare, and is quoted in this as "Haunted Hillborough"

HILL FORT. Stronghold erected upon the summit of a natural eminence Developed in the late neolithic and early metal ages, sometimes for occasional refuge rather than continuous occupation, many thousands are scattered throughout Great Britain and Ireland They usually comprise artificial ramparts following the contour of hilltops, and utilising natural defences where these exist. In England and Ireland they are usually of earthwork, in Wales and Scotland more commonly of stone Notable examples are those on the Herefordshire Beacon near Malvern, Chanctonbury Hill, Sussex, Hembury Fort, Devon; Pillesdon Pen and Maiden Castle, Dorset, Castle-an-Dinas and the drystone Carn Brea, Cornwall, and Tre'r Ceiri, Caernarvonshire. Similar earthworks in Ireland are called

raths, as on Tara Hill, co Meath The Aran Isles, off Galway, contain some superb stone forts which—as in N Scotland—are called duns

Hill forts arose in ancient Palestine, as at Gezer and were greatly developed by the ancient and mediæval military communities of Europe and Asia, being found from the Pyrenees to the Indo-Afghan frontier, with neolithic examples in the Deccan. There are hundreds of them in New Zealand

HILLHEAD. District of Glasgow It is a residential suburb of the city and contains the university buildings

HILLINGDON. Town of Middlesex It is 2 m S E of Uxbridge and 14 m W of London, and is served by the G W Rly , and also by the Grand Union Canal The buildings include the parish church and the headquarters of the R A F

HILLINGTON. Village of Norfolk Situated 7 m from King's Lynn, with a station on the L N E Rly , it has an interesting church

HILLMORTON. Village of Warwickshire Situated 2 m S E of Rugby, it is separated from Crick, Northamptonshire, by Watling Street This picturesque village was once a market town, and has an interesting old church

HILLSBOROUGH. Town of co Down, Northern Ireland It stands on the Lagan Canal, 12 m S S W of Belfast, on the G N I Rly It arose around Hillsborough Castle, the residence of the marquess of Downshire Pop 510

HILL TIPPERA. Former name of the state of India now known as Tripura (q v)

HILO. Town of Hawaii The second largest town of the territory, it is the capital of the island of Hawaii It is situated at the E end of the island on Hilo Bay, and has an excellent harbour with a lighthouse There are a court house, custom house, and library Pop (1930) 19,468

HILTON OF CADBOLL Village of Ross and Cromarty On the Moray Firth, 7 m S E of Tain, it is engaged in the fishing industry

HILVERSUM. Market town of the Netherlands In the prov of N Holland, it is situated in a hilly and sandy district, 18 m by rly E S E of Amsterdam, and is a favourite summer resort It is the junction for Amersfoort, and is connected by steam tramway with Huizen and Laren The town possesses a town hall, several churches and schools , the Kurhaus Trompenberg lies to the N W Hilversum is best known for its broadcasting station Pop (1930) 57,084

HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS (Sanskrit, abode of snow) Mountain system of Central Asia Stretching from the confines of Afghanistan to Upper Burma, it contains some of the loftiest peaks in the world From the Hindu Kush and the Pamirs the mountains trend S E through the state of Kashmir, and along the frontiers of the United Provinces, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, forming a barrier between N. India and the high plateau land of Tibet The extreme length is about 1,550 m , and the breadth averages 200 m

The average height of the Himalayas has been estimated at between 16,500 ft and 18,000 ft , but there are many summits over 24,000 ft The highest known point on the globe, Mt Everest, reaches the immense alt of 29,141 ft Other high summits are Dhaulagiri, 26,795 ft , Kinchinjunga, 28,146 ft , and Chumalhari, 23,930 ft The principal rivers taking their rise in the Himalayas are the Ganges, Indus Jumna, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra Sanatoria and hill stations have been established at Darjeeling, Simla, Dalhousie, Naini Tal, and elsewhere *See* Everest , Godwin Austen, etc

HIMEJI. Seaport of Japan On the isle of Honshiu, it stands at the junction of three important highways, 34 m. by rly N W. of Kobe. The 14th century "Heron Castle," still in a good state of preservation, is used by the garrison troops The town contains the headquarters of a line of steamers engaged in the coasting and Inland Sea trade Himeji is noted for its stamped leather work and manufactures cotton goods Pop (1930) 62,174

HIMYAR (Semitic, red people) Ancient people of S W Arabia Wresting the S Arabian hegemony from the Sabaeans about 100 B C , they established a dynasty under which they influenced for several centuries the Abyssinian kingdom of Aksum, until the Mahomedan conquest. The culture and speech of the sedentary Semites of Yemen, formerly called Himyaritic, is now called generically S Arabian, and specifically Himyaritic, Minaean, and Sabaean

HINCHINBROOK. Island off the coast of N E. Queensland, Australia S of Rockingham Bay, it lies off the coast W of the small port of Dungeness and is separated from the shore by a narrow channel

HINCKLEY. Market town and urban district of Leicestershire On the L M S Rly , it is 14 m S W of Leicester The chief building is the restored Gothic church of S Mary Here are hosiery and boot and shoe factories Market day, alternate Mon Pop (1931) 16,030

HINDENBURG. City of Prussia In Upper Silesia, it stands 66 m E of Oppeln, and is an important railway centre. In the centre of a great coalfield, it has a number of industries, the chief of which are the manufacture of chemicals, beer, glass, wire, etc. After the Great War the city was formed by uniting several industrial areas, its nucleus being Zabrze Pop 122,671

HINDERLAND. Term generally used to denote the land behind coastal belts The anglicised form of the German word hinterland, it probably came into general use in England in connexion with the European occupation of various parts of the W African coast The term is used in economic geography for the region or regions which lie behind a port or group of ports, through which they export the bulk of their goods and receive the greater part of their imports

HINDERWELL. Town of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 7 m from Whitby, it has a station on the L N E Rly In the churchyard is Hilda's Well, a holy well dedicated to St Hilda of Whitby Hinderwell was once an urban district, but it is now in the Whitby rural district Pop 2,147

HINDHEAD. District and common of Surrey It is on the Portsmouth Road, 2 m N W of Haslemere. On Gibbet Hill, 895 ft , was the gallows on which the murderers of an unknown sailor, Sept 24, 1786, were hanged Near by is the glen known as the Devil's Punchbowl Excepting only Leith Hill, Hindhead and its neighbour Blackdown, 918 ft , are the highest points of the Greensand ridge, which here abuts upon the Weald en plain

HINDLEY. Urban district and market town of Lancashire It is situated 2½ m S E of Wigan on the L M S Rly Here are cotton factories and iron foundries There are coal mines in the neighbourhood. Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 21,629

HINDLIP. Hamlet of Worcestershire It is 3 m N E of Worcester Here is Hindlip Hall

HINDMARSH. Suburb of Adelaide, South Australia It stands on the Torrens, 2½ m due W. of the city

HINDO. Island off the N.W coast of Norway. The largest of the Lofoden and Vesteraalen islands, its area is 863 sq m Its coastline is deeply indented by fiords and is partly wooded Harstad is the chief of several harbours Here are hotels, an old church, and a Lapp encampment. Lodingen is a fishery station and port of call on Vest fiord. Pop. 14,000.

HINDOLVESTON. Village of Norfolk. It is 8 m. from Fakenham, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 571.

HINDU. General name for the native, non-European inhabitants of India. In a narrower sense, the Hindus are that part of the population of Aryan origin which in prehistoric times migrated from the north-west into the Ganges district, and thence spread over the south. Their chief representatives to-day are the Brahmans and Rajputs. *See* India.

HINDU KUSH (anc Paropamisus). Mountain range of Central Asia. It extends from the Pamir mountain knot in a S W. direction. The range lies partly in Afghanistan, and separates Badakshan on the N from Kafiristan on the S., and has many peaks exceeding 20,000 ft. It has a length of some 500 m. The Amu-Daria has its source in these mountains, as have many tributaries of the Kabul.

HINDUSTAN (Persian, land of the Hindus). Name applied to the whole peninsula of India, but more correctly to the Gangetic basin, and the country N. of the Vindhya Mts. *See* India

HINGANGHAT. Town of India It lies 21 m S E of Wardha, on the Wardha-Chanda railway line, and is an important centre of a cotton-growing area Pop 17,200

HINGHAM. Village of Norfolk. It is 6 m. W of Wymondham. The 14th century church of S Andrew has a fine tower, stained glass, and monuments, including a bust of Abraham Lincoln, whose ancestors were natives. Pop 1,413.

HINGHAM. Town of Massachusetts, U S A Standing on Massachusetts Bay, it is 17 m. S E of Boston, and is served by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Rly. The chief buildings are the Old Meeting House, founded in 1681, Derby Academy, and a public library Here is a U S arsenal There are some manufactures. Pop (1930) 6,657

HINOJOSA DEL DUQUE. Town of Spain It is 48 m N N W. of Cordoba, and is on the N slopes of the Sierra Morena, in the valley of the river Zujar. Copper mines are worked in the district Linen is manufactured. Pop 11,000

HINTON ADMIRAL. Village of Hampshire About 3 m. from Christchurch, it has a station on the S Rly.

HINTON AMPER. Village of Hampshire. It is 4 m from Alresford, and has an interesting church with traces of Saxon work

HINTON CHARTERHOUSE. Village of Somerset Situated 4 m from Bath, it has remains of a Carthusian priory.

HINTON ON THE GREEN. Village of Gloucestershire. On the river Isborne, 3 m from Evesham, it has a station on the G W. Rly.

HIPPERHOLME. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 2 m. N E of Halifax, of which it is practically a suburb, and has a station on the L M S Rly. The industries include tanning and quarrying Pop (1931) 5,383.

HIPPO. Ancient city of N. Africa It occupied the site of the present Bona, Algeria, and was founded by the Phoenicians, after which it became the favourite residence of the Numidian kings Under Rome, Hippo Regius, as it was called, flourished as a trading centre, and became the bishop's seat of Augustine, who died here in 430. On the advent of Christianity the Roman temples, theatres, and palaces were turned into churches and monasteries. Hippo was sacked by the Vandals and destroyed by the Moslems in the 7th century

HIPSWELL Village of Yorkshire (N R). It is 2 m. S E of Richmond and is the reputed birthplace of John Wycliffe.

HIRADO. Island of Japan. Lying off the N W coast of Kyushu, it is 55 m N.N.W of Nagasaki and is 19 m. in length. Hilly in character, its chief town, Hirado, a noted whaling station, lies on its E. shore. The island has long been celebrated for its blue and white porcelain It was first visited by the Portuguese in the 16th century The Dutch established the first trading station in Japan for the use of foreigners at Hirado in 1610. Pop 35,000.

HIROSAKI. City of Japan In the prov. of Mutsu, island of Honshiu, it stands in the Tsurgaru plain, near a range of hills, 20 m by rly. S S W. of Aomori. It has castle ruins and a museum On the W of the town is the solitary cone of Iwakisan, 4,650 ft , which forms a prominent landmark Pop (1930) 43,338

HIROSHIMA. City and seaport of Japan It is picturesquely situated at the head of a bay, on the S coast of the island of Honshiu, 190 m W S W of Kobe Facing the city is the sacred islet of Itakushima (island of light), famous for its beautiful Shinto temple, a resort of pilgrims. Pop (1930) 270,365

HIRSCHBERG. Town of Prussia In Silesia, it lies 30 m S.W of Liegnitz, at the junction of the Zacken and the Bober, between the Katzbach Mts and the Riesen Gebirge It contains two Gothic churches (Protestant and Roman Catholic) and an arcaded market place The town is a starting point for excursions to the Riesen Gebirge, and is a trade centre Pop 30,000

HIRSCHBERG. Town of Germany In Thuringia, it stands on the river Saale, about 14 m. W S W of Plauen It has an old castle and is known for its embroidery Pop 3,000

HIRSON. Town of France In the dept of Aisne, it is on the Oise, 11 m N E of Vervins and 34 m, E of St Quentin An important railway junction it has several industries During the Great War it was occupied by Germans

HIRWAUN. Village of Glamorganshire. It is 3 m from Aberdare and is a junction on the G.W. Rly for Merthyr Tydfil

HISPANIOLA. Alternative name for the island of Haiti (q v) It means "little Spain," and was the name used by Columbus, who discovered the island

HISPAR. Pass and glacier of Central Asia In the Karakoram Mts , N of Baltistan, Little Tibet, it reaches a height of 17,650 ft , and was first explored in 1892 by Sir W Martin Conway

HISSAR. District of India It has an area of 5,213 sq m Irrigation from the Sirhind and W. Jumna canals enables some crops to be grown, but the harvest is uncertain. The only river is the Ghaggar. Pop 816,810

HISSAR. Town of India In the Punjab, it is 102 m N W of Delhi Founded in 1356, it is the capital of the dist of the same name. There is a government cattle farm and a large trade in cattle. Pop 21,415

HISSAR. Town of Turkestan (U S S R). It stands about 80 m. S W. of Samarkand and was at one time the capital of an independent principality, was famous for its knives, sword-blades, and silken wares Pop about 10,000

HISTON. Village of Cambridgeshire Situated 4 m N. of Cambridge, it has a station on the L N E. Rly. It is noted for its fruit and garden produce, and has jam factories. Pop 1,521.

HISWA. Village of Arabia. It lies about 7 m. N.W. of Aden, and is included in the Aden Protectorate

HIT. Town of Iraq It stands on the W bank of the Euphrates, 140 m N W of Hillah and 33 m. N of Ramadie. Anciently known as Is, and identified by some authorities with Ahava (Ezra viii, 15), it is famous for its gardens of mulberries and peaches, and is also noted for its wells of bitumen, which the Arabs call the mouths of hell During the Great War Hit was occupied by the British in March, 1918 Pop. 10,000.

HITCHIN. Urban district and market town of Hertfordshire. Situated 32 m. N. of London, it is a junction on the L.N.E. Rly, and is also served by the L.M.S. Rly. The fine old parish church contains a groined roof, an ancient font, mosaics, effigies, brasses, and other features of interest. Near is Golden Square, where Eugene Aram lived. The priory is on the site of a Carmelite monastery, and almshouses include remains of a nunnery. Hitchin grows lavender and peppermint. Market days, Tues. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 14,382.

HITHER GREEN. District of London. It is a residential suburb, in the borough of Lewisham, 7 m. S.E. of Charing Cross, on the S. Rly. Here is Park Hospital, a large fever hospital of the London County Council. It adjoins Mountsfield Park, a pleasure ground of 12 acres.

HITTEREN. Island of Norway. Situated on the W. coast, S.W. of the entrance to the Nidaros (Trondhjem) Fiord, it is 30 m. long and 10 m. wide, its area, including adjacent small islands, being 203 sq. m. On the S.E. coast is the port of Havn. The island, which contains numerous streams and lakes, is hilly, rising in parts to over 1,000 ft. Pop. 2,000.

HIVAOA. Island in the Marquezas Group, S. Pacific Ocean. The second largest island of the group, it lies in lat. 10° S. and long 140° W., and is a French possession.

HIXON. Village of Staffordshire. It is 6 m. from Stafford, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

HJALMAREN. Lake of Sweden. About 40 m. W. of Stockholm, it lies S.W. of Lake Mälaren, with which it is connected by a canal and the Arboda river. It is some 39 m. long by 13 m. wide; area about 195 sq. m.

HJORRING. Town of Denmark. It stands 35 m. S.W. of the Skaw. The industries include the manufacture of textiles and cigarettes, and there are engineering works. Pop. 11,000.

HLATIKULU. Town of Swaziland, S. Africa. The headquarters of the administration for the area of S. Swaziland, it lies in the upland watershed of the tributaries of the Pongola river, 53 m. by road E. of Piet Retief.

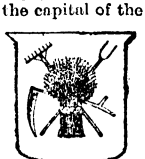
HLUTI. Settlement of Swaziland, S. Africa. It lies in S. Swaziland, S. of the Ingwavuma river, some 70 m. S.E. of Piet Retief. It is the centre of a cattle breeding district.

HO. Primitive forest tribe of India. They inhabit the Singhbhum dist. of Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Orissa. They are skilful archers, and speak a Munda dialect.

HOANG-HO. Alternative spelling of the name of the river also known as the Hwang-Ho (q.v.).

HOAR CROSS. Village of Staffordshire. On the edge of Needwood Forest, 3½ m. E.S.E. of Abbots Bromley, it is noted for its magnificent church, built in the 19th century.

HOBART. City and seaport of Tasmania, also the capital of the island. Situated on the S. side of the island at the foot of Mt. Wellington, it is 12 m. from the mouth of the Derwent River. A railway terminus, it has a fine harbour, and shipping is the principal industry. It has also some manufactures and is a pleasure and health resort. Planned on spacious lines, the city's buildings include the houses of parliament, the town hall, museum and art gallery, and government house. Among the churches are the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals. There is a university, founded in 1890, and a botanical garden. Queen's Domain is one of several parks. The suburbs include Newton, Risdon, Glenorchy, Wellington, and Sandy Bay. Pop. (1931) 58,100.

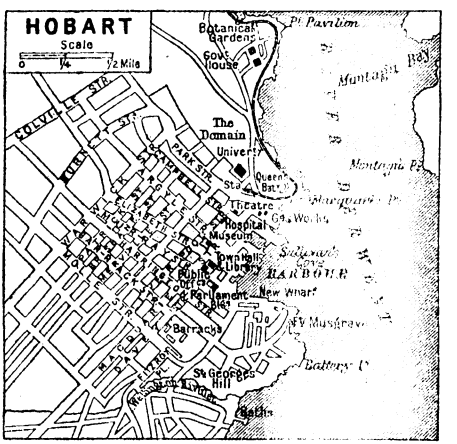


Hobart arms

HOBOKEN. Town of Belgium. It stands on the river Schelde, about 5 m. S.W. of Antwerp, of which it is virtually a suburb. There are shipbuilding yards. Pop. (1930) 33,391.

HOBOKEN. City of New Jersey. It stands on the W. side of the Hudson, adjoining Jersey City, and is served by the Lehigh Valley and other rlys. It is the terminus for the Hamburg-Amerika, North German Lloyd, and other steamship lines, and is an important port for the shipment of coal. On the opposite shore is New York, with which it is connected by ferries and tunnels. Hoboken occupies the site of a Dutch farm which was razed by the Indians in 1643. It was chartered as a city in 1855. Pop. (1930) 59,261.

HOCHELAGA. Suburb of Montreal. It preserves the name of a native village inhabited by the Hochelaga or Beaver Indians, which stood where the city of Montreal now is. This was seen by Jacques-Cartier when he visited the place in 1532, but it had disappeared 80 years later.



Hobart. Plan of the city with its harbour on the Derwent

HOCHKIRCH. Village of Saxony. It is situated near Dresden, and is famous for the battle fought here between the Prussians and the Austrians during the Seven Years' War in 1758. The battle resulted in an Austrian victory.

HOCHST. Town of Prussia. It stands on the Main, where it is joined by the Nidda, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, 6 m. W. of Frankfort. The chief building is the church of S. Justinus, with a Gothic choir, and there are remains of a castle of the elector of Mainz. There are large dye works and a trade along the river. It is also a railway junction. Here on June 20, 1622, the Protestants were defeated by the troops of the Catholic League, and here on Oct. 11, 1795, the Austrians defeated the French. Pop. 30,000.

HOCHSTADT. Town of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands on the Danube, 34 m. by rail N.E. of Ulm. Near by is Blenheim. Malting and brewing are carried on. Pop. 2,500.

HOCKLEY. Suburb of Birmingham. Situated to the N. of the city proper, it has a station on the G.W. Rly.

HOCKLEY. Village of Essex. Situated 3 m. N.W. of Rochford, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. S. Peter's church, with Norman walls and Roman tiles, is reputed to have been founded by Canute.

HODDESDON. Urban district and market town of Hertfordshire. Situated on the river Lee, it is 4 m. S.E. of Hertford, on the L.N.E. Rly. It was a fishing resort of Izaak Walton. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 6,811.

HODEIDA. Seaport of Yemen, Arabia. It lies about 150 m. N W of the strait of Bab el Mandeb, on the E. coast of the Red Sea The Turks had a fort there One of the chief trade centres of Yemen, it exports cotton, coffee, dates, millet, and senna During the Great War it was occupied by a British garrison, but was evacuated in Jan , 1921 Pop about 35,000

HODMEZOVASÁRHELY. Town of Hungary It stands on Lake Hodos, near the right bank of the river Theiss, from the floods of which it is protected by dykes The town has several imposing buildings, including a town hall and hospitals It lies in a fertile, agricultural district, and the township includes nearly 300 sq m of the surrounding territory. It is noted for a fine breed of horned cattle, and rears horses, sheep, and pigs Pop (1930) 60,167.

HODNET. Village of Shropshire. It is 5½ m S W of Market Drayton, on the G W Rly. The river Tern rises near. Pop 1,458.

HODONIN. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Moravia, it stands on the March, 34 m S E of Brno (Brünn) It has a tobacco factory, breweries, and sawmills. Pop. 12,500.

HOF Town of Bavaria It lies N E of Baireuth, on the Saale, near the Bohemian frontier The buildings include a Rathaus dating from 1563, and a church of earlier date, both restored in the 19th century Hof is an important centre of the textile industry Pop 41,377

HOGGAR. District of the Sahara It lies to the S of Algeria, and its mountains form an almost impassable barrier between that country and the desert.

HOGHTON. Village of Lancashire On the river Darwen, it lies 5 m S W. of Blackburn, on the L M S Rly Hoghton Towers is the seat of the de Hoghton family. Pop 913. Pron. Howton

HOG ISLAND. Island in the Delaware, U S A It is situated off the city of Philadelphia, of which it forms a part In 1917 the U S A Government authorised the International Shipbuilding Corporation to construct at Hog Island a shipyard and 50 vessels of 7,500 tons each Work began on Oct 1, 1917, and the first ship, the Questconck, was launched Aug 5, 1918 The island was designed to be a yard where parts of ships might be assembled Fifty shipways and seven fitting-out piers were constructed , 82 miles of railway track laid, 470 cranes erected on towers, and 3 m of dykes were thrown up to serve as an impounding basin for the deposit of the dredgings. The cost of the yard was over £12,000,000

HOGLAND OR HOCHLAND Island of Finland It lies in the gulf of Finland, and was at one time joined to the mainland It is known for a vibrating rock, which produces the sounds of an organ

HOG'S BACK. Western termination of the North Downs in Surrey, so called on account of its outline It runs from Guildford to Farnham, about 10 m , the height of the chalk elevation is from 350 to 500 ft , and its breadth at the top about 500 yds *See* North Downs

HOG'S BANK. Name of a ridge near Bullecourt, France. Here, during the Great War, the British stemmed the German advance towards Amiens, March 25, 1918

HOHENLIMBURG. Town of Prussia In Westphalia, it stands about 13 m S E. of Dortmund The manufactures are iron and steel goods, machinery and textiles. Pop 16,000.

HOHENLOHE. District of Germany. In Württemberg, it stretches from Heilbronn to the frontier of Bavaria. Before 1807 it was a little state ruled by its own princes.

HOHENMAUTH. Former name for the town of Czechoslovakia known as Mýto Vysoké (q v)

HOHENSALZA. German name for the Polish town of Inowroclaw (q v).

HOHENSCHWANGAU. Village of Bavaria. It lies 3 m S.E of Fussen, at the W end of the Ammer Gebirge. It has a castle which belonged to the Guelph family until 1567, when it passed to the dukes of Bavaria, afterwards becoming a royal residence.

HOHENSTEIN. Village of the free city of Danzig It stands about 5 m S of Danzig, and is a railway junction Pop about 1,500

HOHENSTEIN - ERNSTTHAL. Town of Germany In Saxony, it stands 10 m W. of Chemnitz It is a centre of the textile industry, and there are arsenic mines in the neighbourhood Pop 16,500

HOHENZOLLERN. Hill of Germany It is in Wurttemberg, about 2 m from Hechingen. It was crowned by a castle and gave its name to the family that ruled over Brandenburg and Prussia, and from 1871 to 1918 over Germany The district round the castle was also known as Hohenzollern, and the two principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen were ruled by members of the family until 1848 The name Hohenzollern was given to a province of Prussia The Hohenzollern Canal connects Berlin with the river Oder, 60 m. to the N., and thus leads to the Baltic Sea

HOHE TAUERN. Range of mountains in the Austrian Tirol It trends from W to E , to the S of Salzburg, between the Pinzgau and the Puster Thal The highest peaks are the Gross Glockner (12,460 ft) and the Gross Venediger (12,000 ft) The range, which is continued W by the Zillerthal Alps and E by the Niedere Tauern, is crossed by no road, but the rly from Salzburg to Carinthia and the S. passes it by means of a series of tunnels

HOIHAU. Seaport of China It is in the administrative dist of Kiungchow, which comprises Hainan Island, off the S coast of China. Hoihau is a walled town which owes its importance to the opening of Kiungchow as a treaty port Here are the foreign consulates and the customs station. The name means seaport Pop 25,000

HOKITIKA. Town of South Island, New Zealand Situated on a small inlet on the W coast, it is on the opposite side of the island to and about 100 m N W of Christchurch The railway connects it with Greymouth, and thence via Otira crosses the island Gold was discovered in the sands on the shore there in 1865, and nearly £1,500,000 was produced within a year, but gold-mining is now only a small industry. Pop. 2,090

HOKKAIDO. Division of Japan It comprises the N section that includes Yezo and the Kurile Islands Yezo, to which the name Hokkaido is frequently restricted, has an area of 34,276 sq m , and is separated from Sakhalin (Karafuto) by Soya Strait, and from Honshiu, the Japanese mainland, by Tsugaru Strait The country is mountainous The chief rivers are the Teshio and Ishikari Sapporo is the capital, and Hakodate the chief port Fishing, lumbering, and mining are the principal industries There is very little agriculture, as the soil is unsuitable The university of Hokkaido is at Sapporo Pop (1930) 2,812,342

HOLBEACH. Urban district and market town of Lincolnshire It is 7½ m E N E of Spalding, on the L M S and L N E Rlys All Saints' Church is a fine example of the Decorated style. Roman remains have been excavated. The stretch of land called Holbeach Marsh, between the town and the Wash has been reclaimed from the sea Market days, Thurs. and Sat Pop. (1931) 6,111

HOLBECK. District of Leeds It stands on the S side of the Aire, and has stations on the L M S and L N E Rlys.

HOLBORN. Borough of London It covers 405 acres and extends from Tottenham Court Road on the W to Farringdon Road, E , mainly N of New Oxford Street and High Holborn Near Staple Inn two obelisks mark the site of Holborn Bars, destroyed in 1867, indicating the W boundary of the city The district includes the British and Soane Museums, Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, Staple Inn, the churches of S Alban, S Andrew, S George, Bloomsbury, S Giles-in-the-Fields, the hospital for sick children , Bedford, Russell, Queen, and Red Lion Squares , Hatton Garden and Saffron Hill The town hall is in Gray's Inn Road Holborn Viaduct, 1,400 ft long and 80 ft wide, was constructed in 1867–69 to carry the roadway over the valley of the Holebourne, a tributary of the Thames The borough sends one member to parliament Pop (1931) 38,816



Holborn borough arms

HOLBROOK. Village of Suffolk Situated 5 m S of Ipswich, here is the Royal Hospital School, transferred from Greenwich in 1933, for the sons of sailors and marines

HOLCOMBE. Village of Lancashire It is 3¼ m N W of Bury, on the L M S Rly , Holcombe Brook being the station There are cotton mills in the village, and on Holcombe Hill is a column to the memory of Sir Robert Peel

HOLDERNESS. District of Yorkshire (E R) In the S E portion of the county, it contains Beverley, Hedon, Hornsea, and Patrington The division returns one member to parliament

HOLGUIN. City of Cuba It is situated 65 m N W of Santiago de Cuba, and 15 m S of Gibara, its port, with which there is railway communication Pop 8,000

HOLKHAM. Village of Norfolk Situated 2¼ m W of Wells, it has a station on the L N E Rly Holkham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, was built in the 18th century in the Palladian style John Coke bought the estate in 1650, and his descendants have since owned it

HOLLAND. District of Lincolnshire The region around the Wash, it is an administrative co with its own county council , this meets at Boston

HOLLAND. District of Europe the nucleus of the kingdom of the Netherlands The name means lowland and was first given in 1064 to a county which grew from a small district round Dordrecht till it included all the land between the Texel and the Maas In the 15th century Holland and Zeeland were ceded to Philip the Good duke of Burgundy They then passed with the rest of the Burgundian lands to Mary, daughter of a later duke, Charles the Bold, and next to her son Philip, a Hapsburg Philip's successor was his son, Charles V, and then came Philip II of Spain Holland and the northern provinces of the Netherlands threw off the sovereignty of Spain and were later recognised in 1648 as the Dutch republic, which became later the kingdom of the Netherlands The name is now borne by two provinces of that kingdom *See* Netherlands

HOLLAND, NORTH Province of the Netherlands It embraces the flat, low-lying country between the N Sea and the Zuider Zee, and marches S with Utrecht and S Holland Large tracts lie over 10 ft below sea level, protected by the dunes on the W. coast and by dykes It has an area of 1,066 sq m The capital is Haarlem, but Amsterdam is the largest town, others of note being Helder-Nieuwdorp, Alkmaar, Zaandam, Hoorn, Enkhuizen, and Purmerend The province is traversed by the Noord Hollandsch and Noord Zee canals, and by other lesser waterways Pop. (1930) 1,503,354.

HOLLAND, SOUTH. Province of the Netherlands Adjoining N Holland, Utrecht, and N. Brabant, it includes the islands of the Rhine-Maas delta, Voorne-Putten, Beijerland, Goeree, Over Flakkee, Ysselmonde, etc It has an area of 1,134 sq m The province has The Hague as capital, other important towns being Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Leiden, Delft, Gouda, and Schiedam The various branches of the lower Rhine flow through the province Pop (1930) 1,951,046

HOLLAND. City of Michigan, U S A It stands on Black Lake, which affords a good harbour, 26 m S of Grand Rapids, and is served by the Père Marquette Rly In 1871 the city was almost entirely destroyed by fire Pop (1930) 14,316

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE. Dutch steamship company It runs mail, cargo, and passenger services from Rotterdam to New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Newport News, Norfolk, Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, San Francisco, San Pedro, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver. The mail and passenger boats call at Plymouth and Boulogne There are also services between New York and the Netherlands East Indies The head offices are in Rotterdam

HOLLAND PARK. District of West London Situated between Notting Hill and Kensington, it has a station on the Underground Rly In Holland Park Road is Leighton House, the property of the nation Near is Holland House, built in the Jacobean style and famous as a Whig centre in the 18th century It is the property of the earl of Ilchester

HOLLANDSCH DIEP. Arm of the Meuse estuary, Netherlands It runs between the coast of the Land van Strijen and N Brabant, to the E of Willemstad

HOLLEBEKE Village of Belgium In Flanders, it stands 4 m S E of Ypres During the Great War it was prominent in the fighting in the Ypres salient

HOLLINGBOURN. Village of Kent It is 5½ m. E of Maidstone, on the S Rly Near by is Leeds castle, dating from the 13th century Pop 768

HOLLINGWORTH. Urban district of Cheshire Situated 2½ m E of Stalybridge, it has cotton mills Pop (1931) 2,299

HOLLINWOOD. Village of E Lancs It is 2 m S W of Oldham and has a station on the L M S

HOLLOWAY District in the borough of Islington, London To the N of the city, it includes the Caledonian (Metropolitan Cattle) Market, the Northern Polytechnic, opened in 1897 , and the prison There are stations on the L M S , L N E , and Underground Rlys

HOLLYWOOD. District in California, U S A Part of the city of Los Angeles, it is the headquarters of the film industry It lies to the west of Los Angeles proper, quite near the coast, and owes its prosperity largely to its clear climate and beautiful surroundings, which make it particularly suitable for a film centre The town covers 26 sq m , and here are the studios and other buildings of over 50 firms engaged in the production of motion pictures

HOLMBY. Hamlet of Northamptonshire It lies 6½ m N W of Northampton. Holmby (or Holdenby) House, was built in the 19th cent , its predecessor being one of the great 16th cent domestic palaces Charles I was detained here after his surrender at Newark-on-Trent

HOLME Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 9 m S W of Huddersfield Pop (1931) 368

HOLME Village of Huntingdonshire Situated 7½ m S of Peterborough, it is on the L N E Rly

HOLME CULTRAM. Urban district of Cumberland Situated 5 m N W of Wigton, it is near the coast The church of S Mary occupies the site of a Cistercian abbey and was restored in 1885. Pop. (1931) 4,735.

HOLME LACY. Village of Herefordshire. It is 4¼ m S E. of Hereford, on the G.W. Rly. Holme Lacy House is a fine 17th cent. building long the seat of the earls of Chesterfield In 1929 the house and estate was presented to the Herefordshire county council. In the Norman church are monuments of the Scudamore family.

HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA. Village of Norfolk. Situated 3 m. N.E. of Hunstanton, its church contains a very early brass.

HOLMES CHAPEL. Village of Cheshire. It is 4 m. N E. of Sandbach, on the L M S. Rly. Near the village is a college of agriculture and horticulture affiliated to the university of Manchester.

HOLMFIRTH. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W.R). It is 6 m. S. of Huddersfield, on the L M S Rly. Stone is quarried and woollens are manufactured. Market day, Tues Pop. (1931) 10,407.

HOLMWOOD. Village in Surrey. Situated 5 m from Dorking, on the S. Rly , it is a centre for visiting the district around that town.

HOLNE. Village of Devon. On the border of Dartmoor, it is 4 m. W. of Ashburton. It was the birthplace of Charles Kingsley.

HOLNON. Village of France It is 6 m. W. of St Quentin, and during the Great War was captured by the British in April, 1917.

HOLO. Alternative name for the archipelago of the Pacific ocean also known as Sulu (q v).

HOLROYD. River of Queensland, Australia Rising in the hills of the McIlwraith range above the little settlement of Coen, it flows W. for 150 m. across the Cape York peninsula, finally discharging into the gulf of Carpentaria During most months of the year its lower reaches are dry

HOLSTEIN. District of Prussia Forming the S portion of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, it stretches from Mecklenburg to the Eider, with the Elbe as its S W boundary. It contains several large lakes, and is famous for its horses and cattle. Kiel is the largest town.

HOLSWORTHY. Urban district and market town of Devonshire. Situated 46 m W by N of Exeter, it has a station on the S R The annual horse fair is held in July. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 1,403

HOLT. Market town of Norfolk On an eminence 10 m W S W. of Cromer, it is served by the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly Gresham's School, 1555, is a large public school for boys Market day, alt. Fri Pop 2,250

HOLTBY. Village of Yorkshire (N R). Standing 4¼ m E N E. of York, it has a station on the L N E Rly.

HOLT LINE. British steamship company Its head offices are in India Buildings, Liverpool, and it is known as the Blue Funnel Line (q v) It consists of two companies, the Ocean Steamship Co , Ltd (q v), and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co (q.v)



Holt Line flag Blue with white diamond

HOLTON-LE-CLAY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 5 m S of Grimsby, on the L.N E Rly.

HOLTON-LE-MOOR. Village of N. Lincolnshire. Situated 5½ m. N. of Market Rasen, it has a station on the L N.E. Rly.

HOLY CROSS. Peak of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, U S.A. Situated near the centre of the state, it derives its name from two snow-filled ravines intersecting at right angles and presenting a cruciform appearance. It is 14,170 ft. high.

HOLYCROSS ABBEY. Hamlet of co. Tipperary, I F S. Situated 4 m S W. of Thurles, near the river Suir, it is famous for its abbey, founded in 1182 by Donnell O'Brien, king of Thomond, of which some ruins remain.

HOLYHEAD. Urban district, seaport, and market town of Anglesey. It stands on the N. side of Holy Island, and is a terminus of the L M S Rly , and the port of departure for steamers to Dublin. It has a fine harbour of 207 acres. Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 10,707.

HOLY ISLAND. Island on the W. of Anglesey, Wales It is connected with the county, to which it belongs, by an embankment over which the L M S Rly passes. About 8 m. long, its surface is barren On it stands Holyhead

HOLY ISLAND. Island off the coast of Northumberland, more usually known as Lindisfarne (q v).

HOLY LAND. Name given by Christians to Palestine (q v) because of its association with Jesus Christ.

HOLYOKE. City of Massachusetts, U S A. It stands on the river Connecticut, 8 m. N. of Springfield, and is served by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford, and the Boston and Maine Rlys. An industrial city, it obtains power from the river, which here descends 60 ft. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke are among several picturesque places in the neighbourhood Before 1850, when it was incorporated, it formed part of West Springfield. Pop (1930) 56,537

HOLYROOD. Old palace of Edinburgh. It originated in an abbey founded by David I in 1128 for Augustinian canons regular. This was the scene of the marriage of James II, James III, James IV, and of Mary and Darnley Charles I was crowned, and David II, James II, James V, and Darnley were buried here It was reduced to ruins in 1768 Near the abbey a palace was built by James IV in 1498–1503. This was burned down Nov 13, 1650, but was restored by Cromwell, 1651–58, and rebuilt by Charles II, 1671-79 Prince Charles Edward held his balls and levées in the picture gallery, 1745–46 Here, too, the lord high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland holds his levée each May, and Scottish representative peers are elected for each new parliament The chief features of interest are the apartments of Mary, Darnley's rooms, and the audience chamber

HOLYTOWN. Town of Lanarkshire It is 11 m S E of Glasgow There are coal and iron mines, iron foundries, and steel works Pop 10,480

HOLYWELL. Urban district and market town of Flintshire It stands on the Dee estuary, 4 m N W of Flint, on the L M S Rly. The water of S. Winifred's Well is said to have curative powers The well is covered by a Gothic chapel erected by the countess of Richmond. Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 3,423.

HOLYWOOD. Urban district and seaport town of co Down, N Ireland. Situated on Belfast Lough, 4½ m. N E of Belfast, it is a seaside resort Pop (1926) 4,035.

HOLZMINDEN. Town of Germany. In Brunswick, it stands on the Weser, about 30 m N W of Gottingen Its manufactures include chemicals, and machinery. Pop. 12,000.

HOMBURG. Town of Prussia. Situated in Hesse-Nassau, it is 9 m. N.N W. of Frankfort, and is principally known as a pleasure resort and for its chalybeate and saline springs The town gave its name to a kind of hat Pop 16,412.

HOME COUNTIES. Generic name given to the counties round London, are Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire.

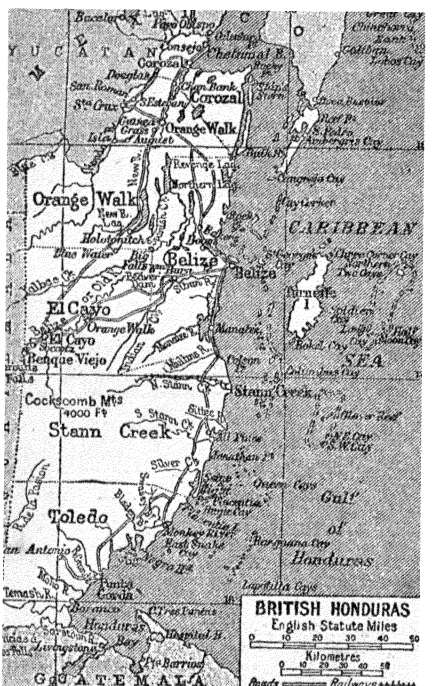
HOMERSFIELD. Village of Suffolk On the Waveney 4 m. S.W. of Bungay, it is served by the L N E Rly.

HOMERTON. Part of the metropolitan borough of Hackney To E. of the city, it borders Hackney Marshes and has a station on the L M S Rly.

HOMESTEAD. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands on the river Monongahela, 7 m. S.E. of Pittsburg, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railway lines. It contains one of the largest steel plants in the U.S.A. Firebricks and glass are also manufactured. Rioting, the outcome of a strike, which occurred here in 1892 ranks among the most serious outbreak in American industrial history. Homestead was settled in 1871, and incorporated in 1880. Pop. (1930) 20,141.

HOMILDON. Hill near Wooler, Northumberland. Here a battle was fought between the English and the Scots, Sept. 14, 1402. The Scots were defeated.

HOMS. Town of Syria. The ancient Emesa. It is situated near the Orontes and the lake of



Honduras. British crown colony in Central America

Homs, about half-way between Damascus on the S. and Aleppo on the N. On the great road from the N. to Egypt, it was a caravan centre and is now a station on the Syrian Rly. Homs is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. It is known for its gold and silver thread and has other textile industries. During the Great War it was occupied by the British, Oct. 15, 1918. Pop. (1929) 52,792.

HOMS. Town of Libya, North Africa. The ancient Leptis Magna, it is on the coast, 70 m. E. by S. of Tripoli. It flourished under the Phoenicians and the Romans, being founded by emigrants from Sidon and Tyre. For many centuries it was the chief commercial centre for the routes S. into the Sahara, and rivalled Carthage, by which it was finally subdued. Sponge and tunny fishing are carried on along the coast. Pop. 5,000.

HONAN. Province of China. It extends mainly S. of the Hwang-ho, and covers an area of 67,954 sq. m. The capital is K'ai-fêng. The Yellow river cuts off an irregular triangle in the N., and divides the prov. into two parts with distinct physical characteristics, the lower and larger part being a fertile plain. The Peking-Hankow Rly. runs almost due N. and S. through the centre. Coal is mined in the province. Pop. 35,289,752.

HONAN. Town of China. In the province of Honan, it stands on the Loh-ho, 120 m. N. of Panyang, at the junction of four roads which connect it with the great trade centres in the E., S., and W. It is the terminus of a branch railway from the Peking-Hankow main line.

HONAWAR. Seaport of India. It lies at the mouth of the Gersoppa river, in the N. Kanara dist. of Bombay, about 90 m. S.E. of Goa, and was a port of importance in the 16th century. Pop. 7,000.

HONDA. Town of Colombia. It stands at the junction of the rivers Guali and Magdalena, 55 m. direct N.W. of Bogotá. From the town to the mouth of the river in the Caribbean Sea the distance is about 580 m. A railway line connects it with the landing place of La Dorada, or Las Yegues, where the steamers of the lower Magdalena discharge, and with Beltrán, 34 m. above, where the upper river navigation begins. Honda overlooks the rapids of the Magdalena, across which is a suspension bridge. It is a depot for quinine and tobacco. Pop. 8,225.

HONDO. Main island of Japan. Its official name is Honshiu (q. v.).

HONDURAS, GULF OF. Inlet of the Caribbean Sea. Between Honduras, Guatemala, British Honduras, and Yucatan, it contains Turneffe and Bay Islands, besides many islets, reefs, and rocks. From the island of Cozumel off the coast of Yucatan, to the mouth of the river Patuca at the E. of Honduras, the distance is about 380 m.; the inlet sweeps inland about 250 m., terminating in the gulf of Amatique, which forms an extension at its head. The gulf receives the waters of the Motagua, Belize, and other rivers.

HONDURAS, BRITISH. Crown colony of Central America. On the Caribbean Sea, it is bounded by Yucatan on the N. and N.W., and by Guatemala on the W. and S. Its greatest length is 174 m. and its greatest width about 86 m., the total area being 8,598 sq. m. There are numerous islands off the coast, which is low and swampy but rises inland. The N. is flat but in the S. mountains rise to 3,700 ft. in the Cockscomb range. The climate is generally considered unhealthy and malaria is prevalent, although yellow fever is controlled. More than two-thirds of the area are forest, producing pitch-pine, mahogany, logwood, and miscellaneous timbers. Coconuts and bananas are grown, and the higher parts provide pasturage. The remaining area is swamp, lagoons, rivers, and inaccessible hill land. The principal animals are puma, jaguar, tapir, peccary, armadillo, and deer. There are many species of birds, and snakes and alligators abound in the forests and lakes.



British Honduras arms

The chief town and only port is Belize. Other important towns are Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Consejo, and San Antonio, linked with the port by telegraph and telephone lines. There are 25 m. of railway. Radio telegrams are transmitted, and Belize has a bi-weekly air-mail and passenger service with the U.S.A. The colony is governed by a governor, and executive and legislative councils. The territory was partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1620. It was captured by the English in 1796 and ceded to Great Britain in 1814. Pop. (1930) 312,489.

HONDURAS. Republic of Central America. It is on the isthmus connecting the twin continents, with a coastline on the Caribbean Sea and a shorter one on the Pacific. Its area is 44,275 sq. m. The surface is mainly mountainous, but the coastal regions are low-lying and swampy. The chief ports are Amapala on the Pacific, Puerto Cortés, Trujillo, and Omoa on the Atlantic. The capital is Tegucigalpa, and other towns are Santa Rosa, La Esperanza and Choluteca. Pop. (1930) 859,761, chiefly Indians and negroes.



Honduras arms

CONSTITUTION. Honduras is governed by a president and a council of six ministers. Congress consists of 43 members elected for five years. A permanent commission of five meets when congress is not sitting. The religion is mainly Roman Catholic. Education is free, compulsory, and secular. There is a central university at Tegucigalpa. The language is Spanish.

INDUSTRIES. Among the principal products are bananas, lemons, oranges, corn, beans, rice, wheat, coffee, tobacco, rubber, copaiba, valuable woods, sugar, coconuts, hides, copal, ipecacuanha, vanilla, indigo, and sarsaparilla. The castor oil plant and henequen are cultivated. There are large forests and silver and other minerals are mined. Cattle are reared.

HISTORY. Honduras declared its independence in 1821, after having been a Spanish possession since its settlement, 1524. Frequently troubled by revolutions, it joined from time to time with neighbouring states to form a federal republic, but none of these was permanent. The present constitution dates from 1924.

HONEYBOURNE, CHURCH. Village of Worcestershire. Standing 5½ m. E. of Evesham, its station on the G.W. Rly. is 1 m. from the village.

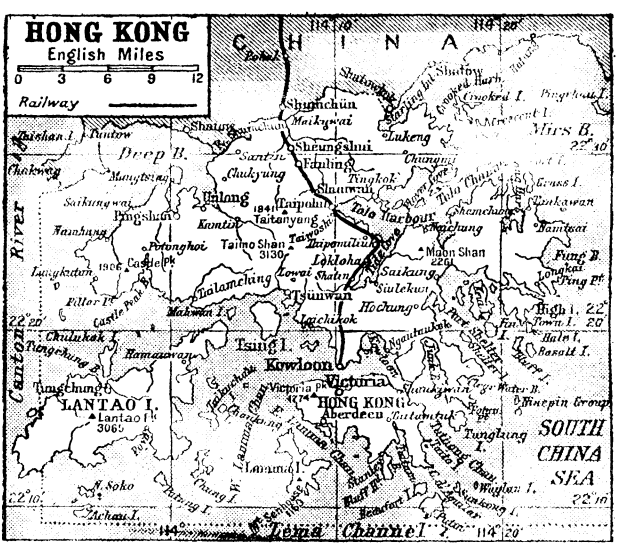
HONFLEUR. Seaport of France. Situated on the S. bank of the estuary of the Seine, it is 8 m. S.E. of Havre. Overlooking the town on the W. is the chapel of Notre Dame de Grâce, a shrine of pilgrimage for sailors. Fishing is an important industry; fish and chemical manures are manufactured. Pop. 8,707.

HONG-KIANG. River of Asia. Rising in N.W. Yunnan, it flows into the gulf of Tonking by a delta, and is about 500 m. long. It is navigable for about half its length, i.e., to Manhao. Its valley contains the French part of the railway from Yunnanfu to Hanoi.

HONG KONG. Island off the coast of Kwangtung province, China. It lies at the mouth of the Canton river, about 90 m. S. of Canton, and is 11 m. long and from 2 m. to 5 m. wide. A British possession, it is a crown colony and includes Kowloon, a strip of territory on the mainland, ceded in 1860. To this was added in 1898, under lease for 99 years, the peninsula S. of a line drawn between Deep Bay and Mirs Bay, together with the islands of Lan-tao and Lamma. The whole colony comprises an area of 391 sq. m. Hong Kong is a free port and an important distributing and banking centre, and the harbour is one of the finest in the world. The colony is administered by a governor, assisted by executive and legislative councils. The industries include engineering. There is a university, founded in 1911. Pop. (1931) 1,661,577.



Hong Kong arms



Hong Kong. British crown colony, showing the island and the Kowloon extension

HONGTON. Village of Suffolk. On an affluent of the Waveney, it is 7 m. S.E. of Thetford. It was the birthplace of Robert Bloomfield, author of The Farmer's Boy.

HONINGTON. Village in Lincolnshire. Situated 6½ m. N.E. of Grantham, it is on the L.N.E. Rly.

HONITON. Borough and market town of Devonshire. Standing 16½ m. N.E. of Exeter, it has a station on the S. Rly. Since Elizabethan days it has been celebrated for lace making. The church was restored after a fire in 1911. The old leper hospital is now an almshouse. The grammar school of All Hallows dates from 1614. A fair, dating back to 1221, is held on the feast of S. Margaret. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 3,008.

HONLEY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 3½ m. S. of Huddersfield, on the L.M.S. Rly, it is a centre of the woollen industry. Pop. (1931) 4,611.

HONOLULU. Capital of the Hawaiian Islands. It stands on the S. coast of Oahu island. Built on modern lines, with electric lighting and electric tramways, it is charmingly placed and the climate is healthful and temperate. It is the chief port of the islands and has a harbour protected by coral reefs and possessing a lighthouse. Honolulu has Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. The pop. of 137,582 (1930) is cosmopolitan.

HONOR OAK. District of London To the S E. of the city, 7 m. from London, it has two stations on the S. Rly , and is in the Metropolitan borough of Lewisham.

HONSHIU. Largest island of Japan. It has a coastline of over 4,700 m Including 192 adjacent small islands, its area is 88,911 sq. m. Many of the peaks are volcanic in origin. In the S is the celebrated lake of Biwa. The numerous rivers are all short. Earthquakes are prevalent, and at the close of the summer typhoons occur. The capital is Tokyo ; other large towns are Yokohama, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Kobe, Osaka, and Nagoya. The minerals include gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron. Pop (1930) 49,257,824

HOOD. Summit of the Cascade Mts , Oregon, U S A. It rises 50 m S E of Portland, and is an almost extinct volcano 11,225 ft. high, exhibiting feeble signs of former activity. It may be ascended, and offers a magnificent view.

HOOGE. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it is situated on the Ypres Menin road, 3 m E of Ypres It was destroyed in the Great War

HOOGHLI. River of India The W arm of the Ganges delta, it is the most important channel by which that river flows into the bay of Bengal *See* Ganges

HOOGHLI. District of India In Bengal, its area is 1,188 sq m Rice and jute are the chief crops Pop 1,080,000

HOOGHLI. Town of India It is situated in Bengal, 24 m N of Calcutta by railway, and forms one municipality with Chinsurah (q v) It has declined in importance since 1875 Pop. 30,000

HOOK. Hamlet of Hampshire. Situated 5½ m. N E of Basingstoke, it has a station on the S Rly. There still remain the old stocks and whipping post

HOOKER. Peak of the Canadian Rockies. It is situated on the Alberta and British Columbia boundary, near lat. 52° 25′ N Its estimated altitude is 15,700 ft , and it is one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mts in Canada

HOOK NORTON. Village of Oxfordshire. On a branch of the Swere, 5 m N of Chipping Norton, it has a station on the G.W. Rly Iron ore is found here Pop 1,236

HOOK OF HOLLAND (Dutch, Hoek van Holland) Village of the Netherlands. In the prov of S Holland, it stands about 10 m S W. of The Hague, at the entrance of the Nieuwe Waterweg The terminus of the steamer service from Harwich, it has quays and is connected by railway with Cologne, Berlin, and other cities The route is a favourite one between England and the European continent

HOOLE. Urban district of Cheshire It is virtually a residential suburb of Chester, from which it is 2½ m distant Pop (1931) 5,889

HOORN. Seaport of the Netherlands In the prov of N Holland, it lies on the Zuider Zee, 25 m. by rly. N of Amsterdam. It has industries in tobacco and timber, is an important agricultural centre, and possesses many beautiful 17th century houses Hoorn gives its name to Cape Horn, first rounded by Willem Schouten, a native of the town. Pop. 12,000

HOOTON Village of Cheshire Situated 7 m. from Birkenhead, it has stations on the G W. and L M S. Rlys. At Hooton Park racecourse meetings are held under national hunt rules

HOPE. Ben or mountain of Sutherlandshire At the S. end of Loch Hope, it has an alt. of 3,040 ft. It is well known for alpine plants and ptarmigan

HOPE. Village of Derbyshire Situated 1 m N E. of Castleton, it has a station on the L M S. Rly There is an old cross in the churchyard.

HOPE. Village of Flintshire It stands on the river Allen, 9 m. S.W. of Chester, on the L N.E and the L.M S. Rlys. Roman remains have been found.

HOPE ISLAND. Island in the Barents Sea. It lies to the E of Spitzbergen, S. of Edge Island, and belongs to Norway. It has a length of about 30 m. and an approximate width of 15 m

HOPEH. Alternative name for the province of China also known as Chihli (q v).

HOPI (peaceful people) Body of North American Indians. They live on three tablelands in N E. Arizona Less correctly called Moqui, they speak a Shoshonian dialect, and numbered, in 1911, 2,009 Small and muscular, they represent various tribal elements whose culture has been developed under arid conditions. Their weaving and pottery are excellent In their snake dance, in origin a rain-making ceremony, they carry live rattlesnakes in their mouths.

HOPKINSVILLE. City of Kentucky, U S A. Situated 71 m N W. of Nashville, Tennessee, it is on the Louisville and Nashville and other railways, and is engaged principally in the tobacco trade. There is also a business in corn, dairy products, and livestock. Pop (1930) 10,746.

HOPPERTON. Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R) About 4½ m. E. of Knaresborough, it has a station on the L N E Rly

HOPTON-ON-SEA. Village of Suffolk On the coast, it is 5½ m. N W of Lowestoft, on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rlys.

HOQUIAM. Town of Washington, U S A. It stands on the river Hoquiam, which here enters Gray's Harbour, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific and other railways A trade is carried on in canned fish, furs, and lumber products. Pop (1930) 12,766

HOR. Mountain of ancient Arabia It was the scene of the death of Aaron, and has been identified with Jebel Harun, near Petra, on the summit of which the alleged tomb is shown.

HORA KUTNA. Town of Czechoslovakia. It stands 47 m E of Prague, on the main line to Vienna, and has notable buildings, including a former royal residence. In the Middle Ages it was famous for its mines of lead and silver. Pop. 15,000.

HORBURY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3¾ m S W of Wakefield, on the L M S. Rly. There are manufactures of woollens and worsteds , stone is quarried in the neighbourhood Pop. (1931) 7,791.

HORBY. Town of Sweden It stands about 30 m N of Ystad, and is connected by rail with Malmo, Kristianstad and other towns. It has a broadcasting station

HORDALAND. Fylke or county of Norway. Bounded W. by the Atlantic and E. by Buskerud and Telemark counties, its coast is indented by the Hardangor and other fiords, and it has an area of 6,043 sq. m Pop (1930) 164,268

HORDE Town of Prussia In Westphalia, it lies 2 m. S E of Dortmund It has an old castle dating from about 1300 Horde is in the heart of the coal and iron district, and has foundries, smelting works, etc Pop 31,500

HOREB. Alternative name for Mt Sinai It is identified with Jebel Musa, in the Sinai peninsula, on which the law is supposed to have been given. The monastery of S Catherine is near.

HORHAM. Village of Suffolk About 4½ m. E S E. of Eye, it is on the L N E Rly.

HORICE. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it lies a few miles N W. of Hradec Králové on the Bistritz It is a manufacturing town Pop 8,000

HORIZON (Gr horizon, limiting) Circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible from any given point. The higher the point is above the sea level, the more extended the circular horizon. A useful formula for

obtaining the approximate distance of the horizon in miles = 1¼ times the sq root of the height in feet. Thus the distance, in miles, of the horizon from the summit of Ben Nevis equals 1¼ times the sq root of 4,400 (the height of the mountain in feet). This is nearly 83 miles.

HORLEY. Market town of Surrey It stands on the Mole, 26 m from London, and has a station on the S Rly. The church has been partly rebuilt, but some of the old work remains The town has some industries. Market day, Wed Pop 6,100.

HORMUZ. Island of Persia. It lies 1¾ m from the coast, in the strait of Hormuz, 11 m E S E of Bandar Abbas. It is about 4½ m long, and is hilly and irregular in contour. Red ochre and rock salt are the chief products Pop. about 1,000.

HORMUZ. Strait of Arabia A winding channel, it leads from the Persian Gulf to the gulf of Oman, and separates Arabia from Persia

HORMUZ. Village of Persia Situated on the island of the same name it carries on the name of a famous city and seaport This was founded on the mainland in the 4th century B C, and soon became one of the great trading centres of the East About 1400 it was moved to the island, where it again flourished for some two centuries, its wealth being alluded to in Paradise Lost. It fell into decay about 1700.

HORN, CAPE Southernmost point of S. America The terminal point of Horn Island, it is in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, and belongs to Chile A steep, bare, black rock, 1,390 ft. high, with pointed peaks, it is a detached limb of the Andes It was discovered by the Dutch navigator Schouten in 1616 who named it after Hoorn, his birthplace.

HORNBY. Village of Lancashire. At the confluence of the rivers Wenning and the Lune, it is 8½ m N.E of Lancaster on the L M S Rly The village church has a curious octagonal tower

HORNBY. Village of Yorkshire (N R) About 5 m. N W. of Bedale, its parish church, containing some old monuments, is one of the most interesting in the north riding. Near the village stood Hornby Castle, the seat of the duke of Leeds, demolished in 1930

HORNCASTLE. Urban district and market town of Lincolnshire It stands 21 m E of Lincoln by the L.N E Rly , and is noted for a great horse fair held annually in Aug The chief buildings are the church with some memorials of interest, and the school A Roman ditch and parts of the Roman wall are reminders of the Roman station, Banovallum Market days, Sat and alternate Thurs Pop (1931) 3,496

HORNCHURCH. Urban district of Essex Situated 2 m S E. of Romford, on the L M S Rly , it is an industrial centre, brewing, malting, and other industries being carried on. The church, a 15th century building, has some features of interest. Pop. (1931) 28,417.

HORNDON, EAST Village of Essex It is 4 m. S.W. of Billericay, on the L M S Rly

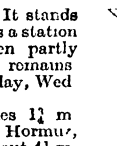
HORNELL. City of New York State, U S A It stands on the river Canisteo, 92 m S E of Buffalo, and is served by the Erie and other railways. Industries include the making of electrical machinery. Pop. (1930) 16,250

HORNINGLOW. Suburb of Burton-on-Trent It has a station on the L.M S. Rly., and is also served by the Grand Union Canal.

HORN REEF. Reef in the North Sea, It lies off the coast of Jutland, Denmark. The battle of Jutland was fought in the vicinity, May 31-June 1, 1916. *See* Jutland.

HORNSEA. Urban district and watering place in Yorkshire (E R.). It stands on the North Sea 15½ m. from Hull, and has a station on the L N.E. Rly. Near by is a large sheet of water called Hornsea Mere covering 400 acres. The sea has made considerable inroads on the coast. There is an old church. Pop. (1931) 4,450.

HORNSEY. Borough of Middlesex Situated about 4 m from London on the L.N.E Rly., it includes the residential districts of Crouch End, Harringay, the old name of the district, Muswell Hill, and part of Highgate. Finsbury Park and Alexandra Palace are within its borders In the time of Henry VI the lodge in Hornsey great park was a residence of the duke of Gloucester, and the scene of the alleged witchcraft referred to in Shakespeare's King Henry VI. The church of S Mary was rebuilt, excepting the tower, in 1832-33. The town hall is at Highgate The Stationers' is the chief school It sends one member to parliament Pop. (1931) 95,524



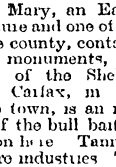
Hornsey arms

HORSEHAY. Hamlet of Shropshire. Situated 3¼ m. S E of Wellington, it has a station (Horsehay and Dawley) on the G W Rly.

HORSENS. Seaport of Denmark. It stands at the head of Horsens Fiord, 32 m by rly. S W of Aarhus Pop (1930) 28,363

HORSFORTH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R). It stands on the Aire, 5 m. N W. of Leeds, with a station on the L N E Rly. Quarrying, bleaching, and the manufacture of woollen goods are carried on Pop (1931) 11,770

HORSHAM. Urban district and market town of Sussex Situated near the head of the Arun, it is 38 m S S W of London on the S Rly The church of S. Mary, an Early English structure and one of the largest in the county, contains several fine monuments, including some of the Shelley family. At Carfax, in the centre of the town, is an iron ring, a relic of the bull baiting once carried on here Tanning and milling are industries The large boys' school, Christ's Hospital, has a fine pile of buildings at West Horsham, which also has a station on the S Rly Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 13,579



Horsham arms

HORSHAM. Town of Victoria, Australia A railway junction, it stands on the Wimmera river, and on the main line between Melbourne and Adelaide, 203 m W N.W. of the former The commercial centre for the district, it has also extensive irrigation works Pop 4,700

HORSLEY. Two villages of Surrey, East and West They are 5½ m S W of Leatherhead on the S Rly

HORSMONDEN. Village of Kent It is 3 m N E of Lamberhurst with a station on the S Rly , on the little river Teise or Tice The church is remarkable for its rood turrets. Pop 1,391

HORSTED KEYNES Village of Sussex Situated 5½ m S of East Grinstead it has a station on the S Rly. Pop 961

HORTA. Seaport of the Azores. The capital of the island of Fayal, it possesses a good harbour, and coaling facilities. Pop 7,000

HORTEN. Seaport of Norway In the county of Vestfold, it stands on the W shore of the Oslo Fiord, almost opposite Moss, 32 m direct and 60 m by rly S. of Oslo The port has an observatory, and a nautical museum Pop (1930) 10,797

HORTON, GREAT. Suburb of Bradford, Yorks It lies to the S W. of the city, and has a station on the L N E Rly.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE. Village of Yorkshire (W.R) Situated six miles N.W. of Settle, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 704.

HORWICH. Urban district and market town of Lancashire. Situated 5 m. W by N. of Bolton, it is on the L M S Rly, which has locomotive works here. Other industries include bleaching, cotton spinning, and dyeing Market days, Mon and Fri. Pop (1931) 15,680



Horwich arms

HOSHANGABAD. District of India. In the Central Provinces, it has a number of cotton ginning and pressing factories Wheat is the principal crop, the others including cotton, millet, and oil seeds. The exports consist mainly of agricultural produce The area is 3,681 sq m. Pop 445,000.

HOSHANGABAD. Town of India. In the Central Provinces, it lies 130 m S E of Indore, on the Nerbudda river. Pop 12,000

HOSHIARPUR. District of India In the Punjab, its area is 2,247 sq m The Beas and Sutlej rivers form part of the boundary. Wheat and maize are the chief crops The principal tribes are Jats, Rajputs, and Gujars Pop 927,419

HOSHIARPUR. Town of India It lies 60 m E S E of Amritsar, in the Hoshiarpur district of the Punjab. It was founded in the 14th cent and was for long a cantonment for troops The manufactures include cotton goods, shoes, and copper and lacquered ware Pop 21,000

HOTHFIELD. Village of Kent Situated 3 m N W of Ashford, it is served by the S. Rly.

HOTIN. Town of Rumania It stands on the right bank of the river Dniester, near the Russian boundary and about 5 m. E of the Polish border The manufactures include beer, soap, candles, bricks, and leather goods Pop 20,000

HOT SPRINGS. City and health resort of Arkansas, U S A Standing on the river Ouachita, at the foot of the Ozark Mts, it is 54 m W S W of Little Rock It is served by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific and other railways, and has a municipal airport It is visited by sufferers from gout and rheumatism for its mineral waters, supplied by about 70 springs in the W slope of Hot Spring Mt The area containing the springs is a reservation of the U S A government, which maintains an army and navy hospital and bathhouses At the summit of Hot Spring Mt is a steel tower commanding a wide view Hot Springs was settled in 1804, incorporated in 1876, and became a city in 1879 Pop. (1930) 20,238

HOTTENTOT (Dutch, quacker) Primitive people of S Africa They apparently represent an early intermingling of semi-Hamite negroes with bushwomen, perhaps in Somaliland, and are now found mainly in the S part of the colony They are brownish-yellow in colour, long-headed, 5 ft 3 ins in average height, with pointed chins and matted hair The women frequently present certain anatomical peculiarities, including steatopygy, and practise finger-joint mutilation Their magico religious customs, of bushman character, dominated by witch-doctors, include ceremonial dancing at the new moon Originally they were divided into 10 tribes at the head of each of which was a chief assisted by councillors, but only 3 of these tribes or clans have kept their organization. Racial purity has been affected by Boer and Bantu contact, and much of the population which is ranked as Hottentot is half-breed, speaking a debased taal, and employed as herdsmen or wagon-drivers They number about 20,000 (1931)

The language of the Hottentots was regarded as an original Bushman tongue modified by Hamitic influences It is now spoken purely only by a few wandering clans. The Hottentots came early under the influence of the Dutch as they colonised the S. and W. portions of the country with the result that the language became debased

HOTTENTOTS HOLLAND. Mountain range of Cape Province, S Africa As its name implies, it was one of the early limits of Dutch colonisation in S Africa. The mts are visible from the Cape Peninsula, begin at the S extremity of the Stellenbosch Mts, and run S W to the shores of False Bay. The rly to Caledon goes through Sir Lowry's Pass, a gap in the range where is the longest tunnel in the province (312 yards).

HOUGHAM. Village of Lincolnshire It is on the Witham, 6½ m N N W of Grantham, with a station on the L N E Rly

HOUGH GREEN. Hamlet of Lancashire It stands 2½ m N W of Widnes, on the Cheshire Lines Rly

HOUGHTON CONQUEST. Village of Bedfordshire It is 2½ m N of Ampthill Pop. 535

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING. Urban district and market town of Durham. It stands 6½ m from Durham with a station on the L N E Rly, and is a coal mining centre. Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 10,492

HOULDER LINE. British steamship company It runs cargo and passenger services between England and the river Plate, and between England and the ports of South and East Africa The line manages the British Empire Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, and the Empire Transport Co, Ltd Its head offices are 53, Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3



Houlder Line flag

HOUNDSDITCH. District of London The thoroughfare of this name is to the E of the city, running N W from Aldgate High Street to Bishopsgate, parallel with Duke Street, Bevis Marks, and Camomile Street Part of what was once known as the City Ditch or Townsditch, it has the church of S Botolph at its E corner When filled in, paved and built over in the 16th century it became a sort of Jewry It is a centre for dealers in secondhand clothing

HOUNSLOW. District of Middlesex In the borough of Heston and Isleworth, it is 12½ m W S W of London, on the District and S Rlys It is the principal military depot for the county and has barracks The Royal Military School of Music, formerly Kneller Hall, Osterley Park, and Cranford Church, are in the vicinity Hounslow Heath, which once extended W from Hounslow for over 5 m, was in the 18th century infested with highwaymen

HOUSATONIC. River of the U S A Rising in the Hoosac Mts in Massachusetts, it flows N W for some distance and then S through Connecticut to Long Island Sound, 4 m E of Bridgeport It is about 150 m long and provides water power for many industries The tide is perceptible as far as Derby, about 15 m from the Sound

HOUSESTEADS. Roman station of Northumberland Standing 5½ m N E of Haltwhistle, it is a particularly interesting example of a Roman camp and town on the Roman Wall.

HOUSTON. Village of Renfrewshire On Houston Burn, it is 4 m N W of Paisley, on the L M S Rly

HOUSTON. City and seaport of Texas, U S A It stands at the head of navigation of the Houston Ship Channel, an arm of Galveston Bay, 48 m. N W of Galveston, and is served by the Southern Pacific system (the head offices of which are situated here) and other important railway lines. It has two municipal airports. There are large oil, cotton, and lumber interests, as well as railway and machine shops and foundries The principal buildings are the Houston Lyceum, a Carmula

library, the municipal auditorium, and the city high school. There are 2,500 acres of parks. Houston dates from 1836 and was named after Samuel Houston, the American soldier Pop. (1930) 292,352.

HOUSTON LINE. British steamship company. Its vessels go from London, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Middlesbrough to the ports of South and East Africa It also has services between the river Plate and Cuba and the United States and Canada, between Canada and India and the Far East and between the United States and South and East Africa. Other services are along the coast of West, South, and East Africa The head offices are 4, St. Mary Axe, London, E C 3



Houston Steamship Line flag

HOUTHULST. Forest of Belgium In Flanders, it is 7 sq m in area, and lies between Staden and Merckem, 6 m S E of Dixmude. Described by Napoleon as the key to the Low Countries, it was of importance in the Great War. It was taken on Oct. 21, 1914, by the Germans, who occupied it almost to the end of the war

HOVA. Indonesian people of Madagascar Short in stature, olive skinned, with straight hair and a mongolian type of head, these people are probably descended from Malayan immigrants in the 15th century, and mingled with the primitive and indigenous Vazimba peoples Early in the 19th century they overthrew the negro Sakalava power and became predominant throughout the island Originally they were divided rigorously into three distinct classes, nobles, freemen and slaves, only the freemen class of which were called Hova, but local kingship and slavery were both abolished after the French annexed the island and the name spread to include the whole race

HOVE. Borough and watering place of Sussex To the W of Brighton, it is 51 m from London, and has a station on the S Rly The attractions include the esplanade and lawn, St Ann's Well Gardens, tennis courts, and bowling greens, while here is the ground of the Sussex county cricket club The buildings include the town hall, several churches, and the girls' public day school The area of the borough, which was extended in 1928, is 3,953 acres Pop (1931) 54,994



Hove arms

HOVINGHAM. Village of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 8 m W.N W of Malton, it has a spa with pump room and baths It occupies the site of a Roman station

HOWDEN. Market town of Yorkshire (E R). Situated 21 m by rly W of Hull on the L N E Rly. it has an interesting 13th century church. A statue of Roger of Hoveden, the English chronicler, is outside the market hall. Market day, Sat Pop 2,052

HOWDON-ON-TYNE. District of Northumberland About 2½ m S W. of North Shields it is on the L N E. Rly. Formerly an urban district, it now forms part of Willington Quay

HOW MILL. Village of Cumberland It is 3½ m S W of Bampton by L N E. Rly.

HOWRAH. District of India In Bengal, it has an area of 530 sq m Rice is the most important crop The dist. is a great industrial centre It is the scene of extensive drainage operations, and is traversed by the East Indian Rly., tramways, and a canal communicating with the Hooghli. Pop 997,403.

HOWRAH. Town of India It stands in the district of Howrah, in division of Bengal, opposite Calcutta, with which it communicates by means of a bridge. It was a small village in the 18th cent, but is now an important manufacturing town and the centre of a large jute trade, as well as being the terminus of the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur rlys It contains the Bengal engineering college and the Royal Botanic Garden Pop 195,301.

HOWSHAM. Village of Lincolnshire. About 3½ m S E of Brigg, it is served by the L N E Rly.

HOWTH. Urban district and watering place of co Dublin, I F S. It is situated on a promontory forming the N side of Dublin Bay, 8 m N E of Dublin by the G N I. Rly. The Hill of Howth is 562 ft high Pop. (1926) 4,029 Pron Hoath.

HOWWOOD. Village of Renfrewshire. Situated 13½ m S.W. of Glasgow, it has a station on the L M S Rly. Pop. 832.

HOXTER. Town of Prussia In Westphalia, it is 37 m by rail E N E of Paderborn. An old place, its buildings include the Gothic S Kilian's church (Protestant), rebuilt in 1391 and restored late in the 19th century, and the Roman Catholic church of S Nicholas The rathaus dates from about 1600 Pop. 8,000.

HOXTON. Suburb of London. Included in the borough of Shoreditch, it is about a mile to the N E of the city Asko's Haberdashers' School marks the site of almshouses and schools founded by Robert Aske, in 1688 A mansion known as Balmes House in the 17th century was once the residence of Richard de Beauvoir, whose name is preserved in that of De Beauvoir Town The Geffrye Museum, in the Kingsland Road, occupies the site of almshouses founded in 1715 by Sir Robert Geffrye. Hoxton is a centre of the cabinet making industry

HOY. One of the Orkney Islands Situated 4 m S of Stromness, its length is 13½ m, extreme breadth 8 m, and area 53 sq m The highest summit is Ward Hill (1,564 ft), 2 m from which is the Dwarfie Stone, referred to in Scott's Pirate, 6½ ft high, with hollowed-out chambers. Long Hope, on the S coast, is a good natural harbour The Old Man of Hoy (450 ft) is a detached pillar-shaped rock off the coast Pop 1,100

HOYLAKE. Watering place of Cheshire On the Dee, at the entrance to the estuary, on the peninsula of Wirral, it is 8 m from Birkenhead on the L M S Rly Here are the golf links of the Royal Liverpool Club With West Kirby, also a watering place, it forms an urban district Pop (1931) 16,628

HOYLAND, NETHER. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) Situated 5½ m S by E of Barnsley on the L M S Rly, it has collieries and rolling mills Pop (1931) 15,215

HOYLAND SWAINE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It lies 5½ m W S W of Barnsley. Pop (1931) 793

HRADEC KRALOVE. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it is 14 m from Prague It has a Gothic cathedral and other interesting buildings Nearby is the village of Sadowa where, in July 1866, the Prussians defeated the Austrians Pop 13,000

HRADISTE UHERSKE. Town of Czechoslovakia It stands on the Morava, 42 m S E. of Brno, and is a rly. junction. Pop 5,000

HUAHINE. Island in the S. Pacific Ocean Belonging to France, it is one of the larger and more important of the Leeward Islands group It produces copra in great quantities and also exports phosphates. Pop 1,283

HUALLAGA. River of Peru, a headstream of the Amazon. It rises in the Andes, at an altitude of 13,000 ft above sea level, and takes a generally N. course to join the Marañon Its upper valley between the E. and Central Cordilleras is the province of San Martin Its length is about 670 m. Navigable for shallow craft for about 350 m, larger vessels cannot get beyond Laguna, only 30 m from its junction with the Marañon.

HUAMBO. Town of Angola, W Africa It is situated on the railway between Benguela and Luoa, some 300 m. inland from the former. Rubber, maize, and coconuts are grown in the district, which is also an ivory centre. Its other name is New Lisbon.

HUANCAVELICA. Department of Peru Bounded on the N. by Junin and W by Ayacucho, it is a mountainous region traversed by the Andean system, rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, and mercury It is 8,297 sq m. in area Pop 230,000

HUANCAVELICA. Town of Peru. Situated 74 m S of Huancayo, it stands at an altitude of 12,000 ft above sea level. It is a mining town and was formerly notable as a source of mercury The mines were first worked in 1566, but they have declined in importance. There is a railway connexion with the Huancayo-Ayacucho state railway Pop 6,000

HUANCHACA. Town of Bolivia It stands at an elevation of 13,450 ft. above sea level, 84 m W S W. of Potosi, and has a railway station It is an important silver mining centre Pop 1,100

HUANUCO. Department of Peru Bounded on the W by Ancachs and on the S by Junin, the surface is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordillera Oriental It is watered by several streams, including the head waters of the Amazon The climate is hot and damp in the E and cold in the W. mountain regions Gold, silver, and quicksilver are common, and extensive forests yield valuable timber. It is 15,425 sq m in area Pop. 200,000.

HUANUCO. Town of Peru Situated 170 m N E of Lima, it stands at an altitude of 6,000 ft above sea level, near the river Huallaga It is the seat of a bishopric and was, until 1855, the capital of the dept of Junin The chief industry is cocaine manufacture Pop 7,500

HUARAZ. City of Peru It stands on the river Huaraz, at an alt of 10,000 ft, 216 m N W of Lima, and 84 from Casma, its port, and is connected by rly with Chimbote It is the seat of a bishop Set in the wall of its cemetery are ancient Peruvian sculptures Pop 20,000

HUASCARAN. Twin-peaked volcano of Peru The loftiest mountain mass in the Peruvian Andes, its height is 22,180 ft

HUBBARD. Glacier or ice mass of Alaska It descends from Mt Hubbard to the head of Yakutat Bay The mountain is 12,065 ft high

HUBBERT'S BRIDGE. Village of Lincolnshire It is 3¾ m. W of Boston on the L.N.E. Rly.

HUBLI. Town of India It is situated in the Dharwar district of Bombay, 15 m. S E. of Dharwar, and is a railway junction on the Madras and Southern Mahratta lines An important cotton centre, it has ginning and pressing factories, and does a trade in grain and salt Pop 69,206

HUCHOW. Town of China It stands about 120 m. W S.W. of Shanghai, in the province of Chekiang, and has a large trade in silk and mulberry saplings Pop about 100,000.

HUCKNALL TORKARD. Market town and urban district of Nottinghamshire Situated 8 m from Nottingham, it is served by the L N E. and L.M S. Rlys Near by is Newstead Abbey, the ancestral home of Lord Byron, and the poet is buried in the parish church. The chief industry is coal mining Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 17,338.



Huddersfield arms

HUDDERSFIELD. County borough and market town of Yorkshire (W.R) It stands on the Colne 16½ m. S W of Leeds and 190 from London, on the L.M.S. and L N.E Rlys., and is also served by canals. The buildings include the church of S. Peter, the town hall and municipal offices, the cloth hall, market hall, art gallery and public library There is a technical college Huddersfield's staple industry is the making of cloth and worsted, others are the manufacture of machinery, iron founding and engineering There are large dye works. In 1920 the corporation acquired the Ramsden estate, consisting of some 4,300 acres in the heart of the town It sends one member to parliament Huddersfield has two famous football clubs Huddersfield Town won the Association Cup in 1922 and its Rugby league club won the cup in 1933 and on several earlier occasions Market days, Mon. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 113,467.

HUDIKSVALL. Town of Sweden It stands on the gulf of Bothnia, about 75 m N of Gävle. Served by railway, it has a small harbour, and is a broadcasting station Pop 8,000

HUDSON. River of New York State, U S A Rising in the Adirondack Mts, it flows S for about 300 m, entering New York Bay by an estuary called North river Tributaries are the Mohawk, Sacondaga and Wallkill It is connected by the Erie Canal with Lake Erie, by the Champlain Canal with Lake Champlain, and by the Delaware and Hudson Canal with the Delaware river It was explored in 1609 by Henry Hudson, after whom it is named The Hudson is tidal and navigable to Troy, 6 m above Albany, a distance of 150 m In 1932 the George Washington bridge across the river was opened A suspension bridge, its span is 3,500 ft in length, and it connects New York with Fort Lee in New Jersey

HUDSON. City of New York, U S A On the E bank of the river Hudson 28 m S of Albany, it is served by the New York Central and other railways It produces cement, hosiery, and knitted goods Settled in 1783 as Claverack Landing, the present name was adopted in 1784 Pop 12,337

HUDSON BAY. Inland sea of N E Canada Named after Henry Hudson, who explored it in 1610, it is entered from the Arctic by Fury and Hecla Strait and Fox Channel, and from the Atlantic by Hudson Strait, its southern extremity narrows into James Bay between Ontario and Quebec Its length, including James Bay and Fox Channel, is 1,300 m, and its breadth 590 m The principal rivers flowing into it are the Nelson, Churchill, Albany, Severn, Nottaway, Rupert, and East Main Cod, salmon, porpoises and whales abound, although the last have been depleted by whalers The problem of improving the navigability of the bay by the use of ice-breakers and vessels fitted with protection against the ice is one of great commercial importance The railway line from Edmonton (Alberta) to Churchill on the W. side of the bay, the last section of which, 425 m long, was opened in 1929, makes the route to Liverpool 1,000 m shorter than it is by way of Montreal.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES. District of Canada. It describes the vast lands owned from 1670 to 1869 by the Hudson's Bay Co, and was also known as Rupert's Land, from Prince Rupert, who was connected with the venture at the start Under the company's charter of 1670, rights were conferred over all the territory draining into Hudson Bay, and this was gradually extended to the Arctic and the Pacific. In 1858 British Columbia was formed out of the territories, and in 1869 the whole was taken over by the new Dominion of Canada and called the North-West Territories (q.v).

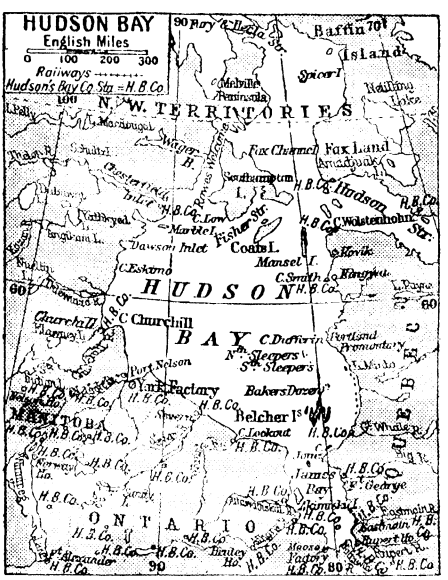
HUDSON STRAIT. Broad channel between the province of Quebec and Baffin Island It connects the N. Atlantic with the Arctic Ocean, through Hudson Bay and Fox Channel Its length is about 500 m, and its average breadth 100 m. The strait has a depth varying between 100 and 140 fathoms, and contains numerous islands Ungava Bay is a large indentation on the S. shore. A tidal range of 64 ft is recorded, and 40 ft.

at spring tides is usual; hence the strait is never frozen, but is blocked by drift ice which prevents navigation except for a short period in summer. Its shores are high and bald, rarely less than 1,000 ft. in height.

HUE (Chinese, Thua-Thien). Town and capital of Annam, French Indo-China. It stands on the left bank of the river Huong-giang or Hué, 8 m. from its mouth in the China Sea. In the vicinity are sarcophagi of ancient Annamite rulers. Hué is connected by railway with Tourane and with Hanoi, and is the seat of the French resident governor. Pop. (1931) 31,885.

HUEHUETENANGO. Department of Guatemala. In the W. of the republic, it is mountainous and well watered, and produces lead, coffee, sugar, wheat, oats, and maize. The capital is Huehuetenango. Pop. 120,000.

HUEHUETENANGO. Town of Guatemala. Situated on the river Salega, at an altitude of 7,000 ft., it is 150 m. from Guatemala City. The nearest railway station is at San Felipe, which is reached by motor; there is also an air service. The town is of considerable importance, being a lead, silver, and copper mining centre. The name means place of the ancients, and near by is the site of an ancient Indian town. Pop. 3,600.



Hudson Bay. Map of the great inland sea of Canada

HUELVA. Province of Spain. It is bounded on the N. by Badajoz, S. by the Atlantic, E. by Seville, and W. by Portugal. The surface is mountainous, and is traversed by the Odiel, Tinto, and other rivers, while it shares with Seville the marshlands (Las Marismas) of the Guadalquivir delta. The area is 3,913 sq. m. Its chief wealth is in the copper mines of Rio Tinto and Tharsis. There are numerous mineral springs. Pop. (1930) 392,470.

HUELVA. Seaport of Spain. It stands near the junction of the rivers Odiel and Tinto, 9 m. N. of the gulf of Cadiz. It has a good harbour and is the port for the Rio Tinto and Tharsis copper mines. Founded by the Carthaginians and colonised by the Romans, it is still supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct. Huelva is a winter health resort and a bathing place. The old Moorish mosque is now the church of San Pedro. Pop. (1930) 46,855.

HUERCAL OVERA. Town of Spain. Near the river Almanzora, it stands on the Lorca-Baza Rly., 43 m. N.E. of the town of Almería. There are lead mines in the vicinity. Pop. 16,000.

HUESCA. Province of N. Spain. Bounded on the N. by France, on the E. by Lerida, and on the W. and S. by Zaragoza, it has an area of 5,848 sq. m. In the valleys wine, fruit, and cereals are produced, and mulberries are cultivated for silkworms. Pop. (1930) 253,972.

HUESCA. City of Spain. It stands on the right bank of the river Isuela, 45 m. by rail N.E. of Zaragoza. Built on a hill, it is enclosed by a double row of dilapidated walls, and has narrow and tortuous streets. There is a fine 15th century Gothic cathedral, noted for its beautiful altar-piece, the old palace of the kings of Aragon, an episcopal palace, old churches, schools, and a museum. The university, founded in 1354, was united in 1845 with that of Zaragoza. Pop. 14,000.

HUFUF, EL. Town of Arabia. It stands about 40 m. inland from the Persian Gulf, and is on the Pilgrims' Road through Nejd to Mecca. With Mubarriz it is one of the great urban centres in the great oasis in the S. of Hasa. Pop. about 30,000.

HUGGLESCOTE. Village of Leicestershire. It is 6 m. S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Coal mining is the chief industry.

HUGHENDEN. Village of Buckinghamshire. It stands 1½ m. from High Wycombe, on the G.W. and L.N.E. Rlys., at the foot of the Chilterns. Hughenden Manor was long the home of Lord Beaconsfield, who is buried in the parish church. Pop. 2,130.

HUGHENDEN. Town of Queensland, Australia. It stands near the source of Flinders River, 236 m. inland by rail from Townsville, on the E. coast. Agriculture is possible only by irrigation from artesian bores, but pasturage is good and the town serves as a centre for the cattle and sheep rearing districts W. of the Great Dividing Range. Pop. 1,460.

HUGH TOWN. Capital of the Scilly Isles. On the western side of the isthmus which connects St. Mary's Island to the hill on the N.E., it has a good harbour and a pier. Pop. 1,749.

HUGLI. Alternative spelling of the name of the river of India also known as Hooghli (q.v.).

HUGO WOOD. Wood of France. Situated 2 m. S. of Hulluch, it is 2½ m. N. of Lens. During the Great War it was prominent in the battle of Loos, when it stood in the German third line of defence. The wood was captured by the British in the autumn of 1917.

HUICHOLS (healers). American Indian tribe living in the mountains of Jalisco, Mexico. They are of Punan stock and number somewhat over 3,000. Their ceremonial life is exacting, there being 18 god-houses and several sacred caves.

HUILA. Volcano of the Columbian Andes. It is situated about 60 m. N. of Popayán.

HUILA. Department of Colombia. Between the Central and S.E. Cordilleras, it is watered by the river Magdalena, only partly navigable at certain seasons. Cattle are reared. The principal products are cacao, rice, sugar, coffee, and tobacco. There is a certain amount of gold mining, and Panama hats, cigarettes, and textiles are made. The capital is Neiva. There are remains of a once important ancient civilisation. The area is 11,073 sq. m. Pop. 207,134.

HUILA. Province of Angola, W. Africa. Its area of some 200,000 sq. m. is bounded on the W. by the province of Benguella, on the W. by that of Mossamedes, on the E. by N. Rhodesia, and

on the S. by British S W. Africa The capital is Huila or Lubango and the province is watered by innumerable rivers

HUILA. Town of Angola, W. Africa The terminus of the railway from the coast, it is the capital of the province of the same name and is situated some 150 m E of Mossamedes An important trading centre, it is also the seat of a national college built by the Portuguese

HUIZEN. Village of the Netherlands It stands on the S shore of the Zuider Zee, about 15 m S E of Amsterdam, and is connected by tramway with Hilversum. The main occupation is fishing. The village is chiefly known for its broadcasting station which, with Hilversum, broadcasts the wireless programmes.

HULL. River of Yorkshire (E R). It rises on the Wolds near Great Driffield, and follows a winding, but generally southerly course of 23 m and discharges into the Humber, after passing through the city of Kingston-upon-Hull

HULL. City, seaport, and county borough of Yorkshire (E R), its full name being Kingston-upon-Hull It stands where the river Hull falls into the Humber, 20 m from the open sea and 175 m N of London, is served by the L N E. and L M S Rlys , and is connected by steam ferry with New Holland across the Humber The church of Holy Trinity is a very large building, with a massive central tower and a Perpendicular nave The city hall and the exchange are modern buildings in the Italian style Other buildings include the guildhall, law courts, and dock offices The city has an old grammar school, and Hymers College is a modern public school There is a university college, opened in 1928, technical schools, art galleries, and museums The Wilberforce Museum occupies the house in which the philanthropist was born, and there is a monument to him The docks cover about 250 acres, and connected with them are large timber yards Apart from shipping, the industries include flour milling and the manufacture of cement, chemicals, starch, rope, and paint Hull is the headquarters of a fleet of steam trawlers, and is an important centre for oil seed crushing It is governed by a lord mayor and corporation and has a suffragan bishop. It sends four members to parliament The aerodrome is at Hedon Pop (1931) 313,366



Hull arms

HULL. City of Quebec, Canada It stands on the Ottawa, opposite the city of Ottawa, to which it is united by three bridges It is a lumbering centre with pulp, paper, and match factories, also a junction for the C P Rly. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1900 Pop (1931) 29,433

HULL AND BARNSLEY RAILWAY. English railway company, now part of the L N E system Its total mileage was 332, and its traffic mainly the carriage of coal from the fields around Sheffield and Doncaster to Hull, where it owned the Alexandra Docks The headquarters were in Charlotte Street, Hull, and its works at Springhead, Hull.

HULLAVINGTON. Village of Wiltshire It is 5 m S.W of Malmesbury and is served by the G W Rly

HULLUCH. Village of France It is 3 m N E. of Loos During the Great War it was in the German third line of defence, and its western outskirts were captured on Sept 25, 1915

HULTON. Name of several districts in Lancashire Middle Hulton is 3½ m S W of Bolton and Over Hulton is a little farther away

HULTON, LITTLE Urban district of Lancashire Situated 4 m. to the S. of Bolton, the chief industry is coal mining The station is Chequerbent, on the L M S. Rly Pop (1931) 7,878.

HUMACAO. City of Porto Rico. Situated on the river Humacao about 6 m from the E. coast, it is the chief town of the department of the same name It is connected by railway with its port, Humacao Playa Founded in 1793, it became a city in 1894. Pop 7,000.

HUMBER. Estuary on the E. coast of England. Formed by the rivers Ouse and Trent, and separating the counties of York and Lincoln, its length is 37 m and breadth from 1 m to 8 m The entrance is partly enclosed on the N by Spurn Head Grimsby is situated on the S shore near the entrance, Hull about midway along the N shore, and Goole at the head of the estuary A ferry connects the two sides of the estuary and it is proposed to build a bridge from Hessle to Barton.

HUMBERSTONE. Village of Leicestershire Situated 1½ m N E of Leicester, it has a station on the L N E Rly

HUMBIE. Village of Haddingtonshire It is 17½ m E S E of Edinburgh by the L.N E. Rly Pop 587.

HUMBOLDT. River of Nevada, U S A. Rising in the N E of the state, it flows 350 m. S W to Humboldt Lake or Sink The river formerly flowed to Carson lake, but its waters are now arrested by a dam. Owing to constant evaporation the river is saline and grows smaller near its mouth

HUME. Village of Berwickshire It is 3 m. S of Greenlaw, and stands on a hill 700 ft. high Here is Hume castle, built in the 13th century, Cromwell captured it in 1650, after which it fell into ruins The village was once a fairly large town.

HUMSHAUGH. Village of Northumberland. It is situated 5 m. N N W of Hexham

HUNAN. Province of China It lies S of the river Yangtse kiang and N of the Nan-Shan range, and has an area of 83,398 sq m. It is drained by the Siang kiang and the Yuen-kiang The capital is Ch'angsha, and other towns are Yochow, Hengchow, and Chang-te-fu The province is traversed by the main Peking-Hankow Canton trunk rly Pop 40,529,988

HUNCHUN. Treaty port of Manchuria. It stands upon a tributary of the Tumen-kiang, 80 m S W. of Vladivostok, in the prov. of Kirin Pop (1929) 37,535.

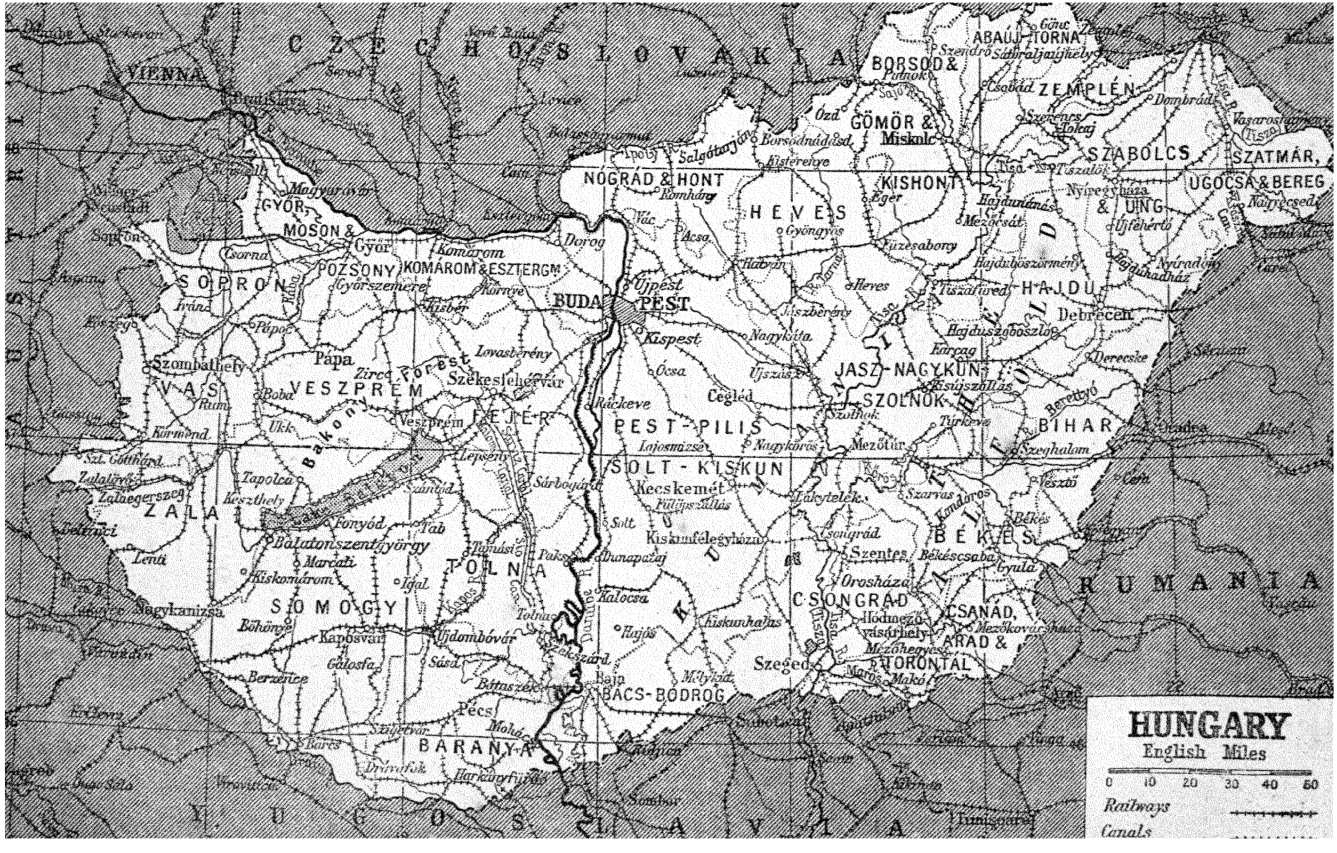
HUNCOAT. Village of Lancashire Situated 2 m N E of Accrington, it is served by the L M S Rly Pop 1,330

HUNGARY. Kingdom of Europe, formerly part of the empire of Austria-Hungary. Wholly inland, the country lies between Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia Its area is 35,875 sq. m., and consists of a great plain called the Alfold The chief rivers are the Danube that crosses the country, and the Theiss In the W is Balaton, an immense lake Budapest is the capital, other cities are Szeged, Debrecen, Kecskemet, and Pesterzsébet Nearly all the people are Magyars The country is a member of the League of Nations Pop (1930) 8,683,740



Hungary arms

GOVERNMENT Hungary is a kingdom without a king, his functions being exercised by a regent There is a ministry and a legislature of two houses to which it is responsible The upper house consists of representatives of municipalities and the like and of officials , the lower house has 245 members elected by adult males. The majority of the people are Roman Catholics, but there is a strong Protestant element. The army is limited by treaty to a maximum of 35,000 men.


CZECHOSLOVAKIA
VIENNA
BRATISLAVA
ABAÚJ-TORNA
BORSOD &
GÖMÖR &
Miskolc
ZEMPLÉN
SZABOLCS
SZATMÁR,
UGOCSA & BEREG
NÓGRÁD & HONT
KISHONT
HEVES
GYÖR
MOSON &
POZSONY
KOMÁROM & ESZTERGM
SOPRON
BUDA
PEST
HAJDU
Debrecen
Pápa
VESZPRÉM
FEJÉR
PEST-PILIS
JASZ-NAGYKUN
SZOLNOK
BIHAR
SOLT-KISKUN
Kecskemét
ZALA
BÉKÉS
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INDUSTRY AND TRADE. Hungary is an agricultural country. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, and maize are grown; wine is produced and coal is mined. The trade outlet is along the Danube. The river and lake fisheries are valuable. The roads are good, and there is a system of state railways. The unit of currency is a pengö which is divided into 100 fillér.

HISTORY. Hungary became a kingdom about 1000, its first king being the saint Stephen. In 1526 King Louis was killed by the Turks and the kingdom passed to the family of Hapsburg which retained the throne until 1918, during which time the land was associated more or less closely with Austria. As a part of Austria-Hungary the country was nearly three times as large as it is to-day covering 126,000 sq. m. Hungary entered the Great War, at the end of which, in Oct. 1918, a republic was proclaimed. In 1920 the treaty of Trianon, which recognized this status, gave large parts of Hungary to Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Austria, and Yugoslavia. A short period of Bolshevist rule was followed by the establishment of the existing system with Admiral Horthy as regent. From time to time Hungary's desire for changes in the treaty of Trianon have been factors in European politics.

HUNGCHEN. Treaty port of Manchuria. It is situated in the province of Kirin on an affluent of the Tumen river, 200 m. S.W. of Vladivostok. It was opened to foreign trade in 1915. Pop. 2,600.

HUNGERFORD. Market town of Berkshire. On the Kennet, 27 m. from Reading, it is served by the G.W. Rly. and the Kennet and Avon canal. A fishing and hunting centre, its chief buildings are the town hall and the modern church. The Bear is a famous inn and the town has an egg packing station. The town has an annual festival, celebrated at Hocktide. Market day, Wed. Pop. 2,784.

HUNG-YEN. Town of Tonking, French Indo-China. It stands on the river Song-ka, 31 m. S.S.E. of Hanoi, the capital, near the railway from Hanoi to Huó and Tourane, and has a river trade. Pop. 8,500.

HUNINGUE (German, Hüningen). Town of France. In Alsace, it lies on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the Swiss frontier, 3 m. by rly. N. of Basel. Pop. 4,000.

HUNMANBY. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It stands 2½ m. S.S.W. of Filey, on the L.N.E. Rly. Its hall was bought in 1928, by the Wesleyans for a girls' school.

HUNSBURY. Hill of Northamptonshire. Situated 2 m. to the S.W. of Northampton, it contains an oval earthwork in which 300 refuse pits were excavated in 1883. The weapons and other articles then found are now in the museum at Northampton.

HUNSLET. District of Leeds. An industrial area to the S. of the city proper, it is served by the L.M.S. Railway, and also by electric trams. S. Mary's is the chief church.

HUNSRUCK. Mountain district of Prussia. In the Rhine province, it is S. of the Eifel and Coblenz, lying between the Moselle and the Nahe, and linking up with the Vosges. The highest summit is the Erbeskopf (2,676 ft.).

HUNSTANTON. Watering place of Norfolk. It stands on the E. side of the Wash, 15 m. N.E. of King's Lynn, and 112 m. from London, on the L.N.E. Rly. It consists of Old Hunstanton and New Hunstanton. In the former are the fine church of S. Mary, with interesting monuments, and the hall, the residence of the Le Strange family. New Hunstanton is an urban district. Pop. (1931) 3,131.

HUNSTON. Village of Sussex. Standing on the little river Selsey, it is 2 m. S. of Chichester, and has a station on the W. Sussex Rly.

HUNSWORTH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Standing 3¼ m. to the S.E. of Bradford, its industries are those of that city. Pop. (1931) 1,318.

HUNTER. River of New South Wales, Australia. It rises in the Gt. Dividing Range, flows almost due S. to join the Goulburn, then the joint stream flows S.E. to the coast, where 300 m. from its source it forms the estuary for the port of Newcastle. The lower valley is fertile but is subject to inundations.

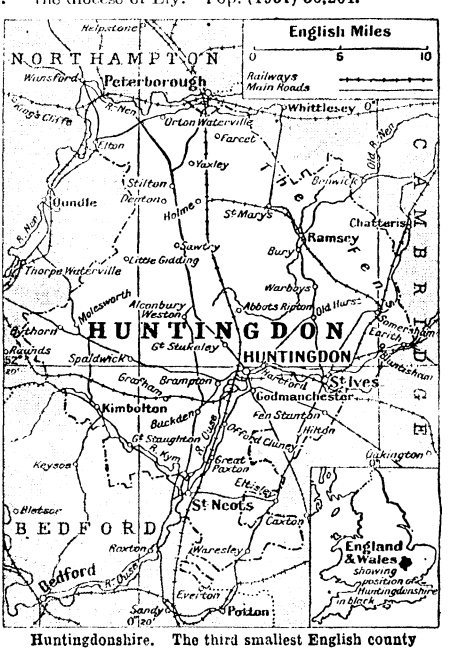
HUNTER'S HILL. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. It is on the N. bank of the Parramatta river, 4 m. N.W. of Sydney, and has tin smelting works and docks.

HUNTINGDON. Borough, market town, and county town of Huntingdonshire. It stands on the left bank of the Ouse, 59 m. from London, on the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. Across the river is Godmanchester, connected by an old stone bridge. There is a grammar school. Other buildings include Cromwell House, the successor of the one in which the Protector was born, and the George, an inn with a galleried courtyard. Near is Hinchingbrooke House. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 4,108.



Huntingdon arms

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Midland county of England. The surface slopes generally from the undulating hilly edges of the midland plain of the W. to the valley of the Ouse, or to the low levels of the Fens. The Nene forms part of the county boundary in the N. and the Great Ouse crosses it in the south. More than a third of the county is permanent pasture, and a quarter of the remaining area is devoted to wheat. The L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. serve the county. Huntingdon, is the county town, Godmanchester, St. Ives, and St. Neots are other places. The area is 366 sq. m. It sends one member to parliament and is in the diocese of Ely. Pop. (1931) 56,204.



Huntingdonshire. The third smallest English county

HUNTINGTON. Watering place of New York State, U S A Situated on an inlet of Long Island Sound, 35 m E N E of New York, it is served by the Long Island Rly. It contains a state fish hatchery, a biological laboratory, and a library It was the birthplace of Walt Whitman Pop. 20,000

HUNTINGTON. City of Indiana, U S A It stands on the Little River, 25 m S W of Fort Wayne, and is served by the Wabash, the Erie and by electric railways There are limestone deposits in the vicinity and the principal industry centres around these Pop (1930) 13,420

HUNTINGTON. City of West Virginia, U S A On the Ohio river, 29 m W of Charleston, it is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Rlys There are railway shops, machinery and steel works Pop 75,572

HUNTINGTON PARK. Suburb of Los Angeles About 5 m S E of the city, it is served by the Pacific Electric and the Union Pacific railways Pop (1930) 24,591

HUNTINGTOWER. Village of Perthshire It stands on the Almond, 3 m N W of Perth The ancient castle, formerly called Ruthven Castle, was the scene of the raid of Ruthven in which the young king James VI was kidnapped by the earl of Gowrie in 1582

HUNTLY. Burgh of Aberdeenshire It is 41 m. N W of Aberdeen on the L N E Rly., at the junction of the Deveron and Bogie, and is the chief town in Strathbogie Huntly, or Strathbogie, Castle, an old seat of the Gordon family, is now in ruins Pop (1931) 3,778

HUNTSVILLE. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated at the E end of Lake Vernon, it is 145 m N of Toronto, and is served by the C N Rly It has lumber mills and leather trade factories Pop (1931) 2,817

HUNWICK. Village of Durham It is 2½ m W. of Bishop Auckland on the L N E Rly Pop 2,656

HUNZA State of India In the N W of Kashmir, it has an area of 3,900 sq m The Hunza river separates it from the neighbouring state of Nagar The state is inhabited by an Aryan people, the Dards, who profess Mahomedanism. It includes most of the passes leading over the Pamirs The country is barren except along the river valleys Here the Hindu Kush and the Karakoram ranges meet. Owing to plundering of caravans by natives and the approach of Russian outposts to the borders of Afghanistan, Chitral was occupied in 1889 and a British agency established at Gilgit An expedition in 1891 ended in British authority being established over the states of Hunza, Chitral, and Nagar. Pop 12,117

HUON, Gulf of Inlet of the coast of Papua It lies between C Cretin and Cape Ward-Hunt and penetrates inland a distance of 50 m The gulf is 100 m wide at its entrance and contains several good harbours and numerous small islands The Markham river enters at its head.

HUON. Group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean They form part of the French colony of New Caledonia and lie 170 m. to the N W of that island Of coral and volcanic formation, they are quite barren.

HUPA. North American Indian tribe Of Athapascan stock, they dwell in and around the Hupa valley in California, and now number about 600 They formerly tracked deer and elk in skin disguises, employing stone or bone tipped arrows The women's basketry is renowned Their elaborate ceremonial rites included a spring fire-dance, a summer deerskin-dance, and an autumn jumping-dance. Their staple food was acorns and salmon

HUPEH or **Hupe.** Province of China It lies in the Yangtse valley, and has an area of 71,428 sq m. The capital is Wuchang and other towns are Hankow, Ichang, Shasi (treaty ports), Hanyang, Kingchow, and Siangyang The chief products are cotton, tea, sesamum, and a variety of vegetable products, minerals abound, but are little worked, with the exception of iron in the Tayeh district, and coal at Siangki Hupeh, signifying "north of the lake" (i e, Tung ting), is crossed from W. to E. by the Yangtse, and from N to S by the Han river It contains also a number of lakes and marshes, and is liable to severe floods in summer Pop 28,616,576

HURLFORD. Town of Ayrshire It stands on the Irvine, 2 m S by E of Kilmarnock, on the L M S Rly There are iron, fireclay, and some woollen industries, and collieries are in the vicinity Pop 3,730

HURLINGHAM. District of London In the borough of Fulham, it stands on the Thames Near Putney Bridge is Hurlingham House, the headquarters of the Hurlingham Club the organization that controls the game of polo

HURN. Village of Hampshire About 3 m N W of Christchurch, it has a station on the S Rly

HURON Name of a confederation of Indian tribes once living in Ontario They were so called in derision by the French, the word meaning Lout Of Iroquois race, their name for themselves was Wendat or islander, preserved under the form Wyandot In 1648–50 thousands were killed by the Iroquois, or compelled to intermingle with the invaders

HURON. One of the Great Lakes of North America Forming part of the boundary between the U S A. and Canada, its length is 207 m., breadth 101 m, and area 23,200 sq m It is the second largest of the Great Lakes Georgian Bay indents the Ontario coast, and Saginaw Bay the coast of Michigan The Sault Ste Marie ship canal connects the lake by North Channel with Lake Superior, the lake and river of St Clair and the river Detroit connect it with Lake Erie, and the strait of Mackinac with Lake Michigan The rivers Maitland and Saugeen enter it on the E Canadian side, and Georgian Bay receives the French, Severn, and Nottawasaga while on the U S side are the Saginaw, Au Sable, and Thunder Bay Rockport and Calcite, both concerned with limestone, and Port Huron are the largest ports on the American side The chief Canadian ports are Depot Harbour, Port McNicoll, Tiffin, Midland and Collingwood

HURON City of South Dakota, U S A Situated on the river James, it is served by the Chicago and North Western and the Great Northern railways, and is an airport It is the centre of a large corn and livestock region, and is a divisional headquarters for the Chicago and North Western Railway. Pop (1930) 10,946

HURRICANE. Type of cyclonic storm which develops in the tropical zones during the hottest parts of the year They move towards the temperate zones with a mean velocity exceeding 75 m per hour The term hurricane is restricted to the storms of the N Atlantic Ocean, those of the N Pacific Ocean being called typhoons, while those in southern latitudes are cyclones Hurricanes usually develop near the W Indies, where of a recorded total of 355 such storms, 96 occurred in August and 80 in September They usually move east of Florida, but sometimes cross the U S from Texas to the Great Lakes *See* Cyclone, Typhoon

HURSLEY. Village of Hampshire. Situated 5 m. S W. of Winchester, it contains a church rebuilt from the proceeds of The Christian Year by John Keble, who is buried in the churchyard He was vicar here 1836–66 Pop 950.

HURST. District of Lancashire. It is 1 m. N. of Ashton-under-Lyne, of which it now forms part. Here are large barracks. The staple industries are cotton manufacturing and coal mining.

HURSTBOURNE PRIORS. Village of Hampshire. Situated about 2 m. from its station (Hurstbourne) on the S. Rly., and 13 m. from Whitchurch, its church retains some Norman work. Near by is Hurstbourne Park, rebuilt about 1892, the seat of the earl of Portsmouth.

HURSTBOURNE TARRANT. Village of Hampshire. Standing on the little river Tarrant, it is 8 m. from Whitchurch. The church has many interesting features, including some wall paintings. The George and Dragon is a picturesque house.

HURST CASTLE. Fortress in Hampshire. On a promontory, it is 3½ m. from Lymington, at the W. end of the Solent. It was built by Henry VIII to guard the strait, and was, in 1648, the prison of Charles I.

HURSTMONCEAUX. Village of Sussex. Situated 12 m. N.E. of Eastbourne, it is famous for its castle. This was built in the 15th century and, surrounded by a moat, was a magnificent example of a feudal fortress. It fell into decay, but in the 20th century was restored by Mr. Claudo Lowther. A feature of the building is the fine gateway. The church contains tombs of the great family of Dacre, and is also associated with the family of Hare.

HURST PARK. Racecourse of Surrey. About 1 m. N.W. of E. Molesey, it occupies an area of ground known as Molesey Hurst, abutting on the Thames, opposite Hampton.

HURSTPIERPOINT. Town of Sussex. Situated 8 m. N. of Brighton, its station is Hassocks, on the S. Rly. The modern church has a memorial to James Hannington, bishop and martyr. Here is St. John's College, a public school for boys. To the south is Wolstonbury Beacon (677 ft.).

HURSTVILLE. Town of New South Wales, It is 9 m. S. of Sydney on the Illawarra line, a few miles to the W. of Botany Bay, and is now almost a suburb of the city. Pop. 6,500.

HURTEBISE. Village of France. In the department of Aisne, it is 3 m. E. of Craonne. It was prominent in the battles of the Aisne.

HUSI. Town of Rumania. In Moldavia, it is situated on the main road 47 m. S.E. of Jassy. The terminus of a branch of the railway from Jassy to Galatz, it is 5 m. from the river Prut, and 50 m. S.W. of Chisinan. It has an old cathedral, and is the seat of a Greek Orthodox bishop. Pop. 17,500.

HUST. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is situated on the river Theiss at the edge of the Carpathian Forest Mts., about 30 m. S.E. of Mukacevo. Pop. 10,500.

HUSTHWAITE. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). Standing 4 m. N. of Easingwold, its station is Husthwaite Gate on the L.N.E. Rly.

HUSUM. Seaport of Prussia. In the province of Schleswig-Holstein, it lies on the N. Friesland coast, 100 m. N.W. of Hamburg. It has railway connexion with Flensburg and Kiel. Oyster fishing is the chief industry. Pop. 10,000.

HUTCHINSON. City of Kansas, U.S.A. It stands on the river Arkansas, 140 m. W. by S. of Topeka, and is served by the Missouri Pacific and other railways. The production of salt is the principal industry. It also ships grain, livestock and dairy products, and has industries connected with these. Pop. (1930) 27,085.

HUT CIRCLE. Remains of a prehistoric dwelling of the round-hut type. The best British examples are in Anglesey, Cornwall, Dartmoor, and Northumberland. They are often associated with neolithic stone monuments, and were used also during the bronze age and the early iron age. At Ty Mawr, Holyhead, was a village of 50 huts, one with slab partitions. At Carn Brea, Cornwall, a hundred granite circles were traced. On Dartmoor they are of upright slabs, doubtless once thatched with heather or turf on pole rafters.

HUTHWAITE. Urban district of Nottinghamshire. Situated 3 m. to the S.W. of Mansfield, it is a coal mining centre. Pop. (1931) 5,092.

HUTTON. Village of Lancashire. Situated 2½ m. S.W. of Preston, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 552.

HUTTON CRANSWICK. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). Standing 3 m. S. of Great Driffield it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Near it is Watton Abbey, an Elizabethan farmhouse incorporating the remains of a Gilbertine priory. Pop. 961.

HUY. Town of Belgium. It lies 18 m. by railway S.W. of Liége. The dominating feature of the town is the terraced citadel, built in 1822. The church of Notre Dame has a fine rose-window. In the ruined abbey of Neufmoustiers, to the E. of the town, Peter the Hermit was buried. Paper and beer are made. Pop. 14,000.

HUYTON-WITH-ROBY. Urban district of Lancashire. With a station on the L.M.S. Rly., it is 5½ m. E. of Liverpool, of which it is practically a suburb. Pop. (1931) 5,198.

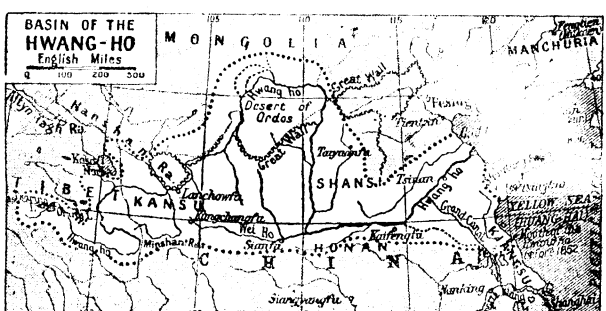
HVAR. Island in the Adriatic Sea. Belonging to Yugoslavia, it is 43 m. long. Hvar, the capital, and Stari Grad are the chief towns. Pop. 3,500.

HVEN. Island of Sweden. Situated in the Sound, it is 9 m. S. of Helsingborg. It was at one time the home of Tycho Brahe and on it are remains of an observatory.

HWAI-AN. Town of China. In the province of Kiangsu, it stands on the Grand Canal, 30 m. S. of Antung, and is a salt-producing centre.

HWAI-HO. River of China. It rises in the S. of Honan, and, after an easterly course of 450 m., flows into Lake Hungtseh, in Anhwei.

HWANG-HO (yellow river). River of China. Rising more than 13,000 ft. above sea level in the plateau of Tibet, it flows through China with a very tortuous course to the Pacific. Its chief tributary is the Wei-ho. The total course to the mouth in the gulf of Chihli is about 2,600 m. The river's delta extends from K'ai-feng-fu to the gulf of Chihli and to the Yellow Sea at the old mouth in Kiangsu province. The main mouth has shifted frequently. The river is subject to disastrous floods.



Hwang-ho. Map of the basin of one of the three great Chinese rivers

HYDE. Borough and market town of Cheshire. It stands on the Tame, 7½ m. from Manchester, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly. There are cotton mills, iron foundries, engineering works, and hat factories. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 32,066.



Hyde arms

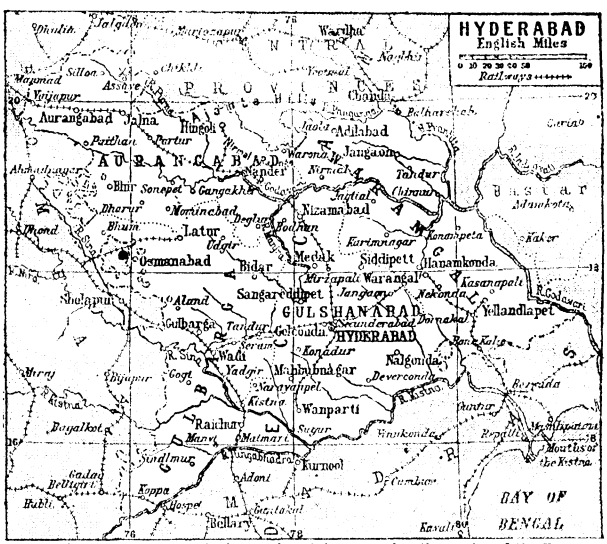
HYDE PARK. Park in London. Covering some 360 acres, it is bounded E. by Park Lane, W. by Kensington Gardens, S. by Knightsbridge, and N. by Bayswater Road. It has a riding track called Rotten Row, and is watered by part of the Serpentine. In it is a bird sanctuary. The N. section has been the scene of many political demonstrations, and on Sundays and weekday evenings orators of all descriptions are to be heard near the Marble Arch. The first great international exhibition was held in the park in 1851, the original structure of glass and iron being re-erected at Sydenham as the Crystal Palace.

HYDERABAD. Chief native state of India. It occupies the central portion of the Deccan plateau, and comprises two natural divisions called Marathwara and Telingana, after the principal vernacular, Marathi and Telugu, spoken in each. The area is 82,698 sq. m. Marathwara, in the W., is an area of uncertain rainfall and considerable elevation. This produces a black soil particularly suited to the chief crops which are cotton and wheat. Telingana, on the E., which contains the capital city, has a better rainfall, and is the granary of the state. The principal products of the state are rice, millet, wheat, cotton, oil seeds, tobacco, lac, fruits, gums, and hides. Gold, diamonds, copper, iron and coal are found. There is a large cotton industry. The Mahbubnagar canal takes off from the Manjra river and irrigates a large area in the Medak district, N. of the capital. The territories of the nizam comprise the major portions of the valleys of the great Deccan rivers, Godavari and Kistna. Secunderabad is the chief railway centre.

The state dates from 1748, when Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty, died, leaving an independent kingdom with Hyderabad as the capital. His throne was immediately in dispute, the English and French supporting rival claimants. Under Dupleix the French had some initial success, but from 1766 onwards treaties made between the British East India Co. and the nizam preserved a loose alliance, which persisted even through the troubles of the Mutiny. The treaty of 1860 defines the existing state. The ruling family is Mahomedan. Pop. (1931) 14,436,148.

HYDERABAD. District of India. In the Sind division of Bombay, it extends E. from the left bank of the Indus almost to the Thar desert, Irrigation by canals is extensively practised. The area is 4,417 sq. m. Pop. 573,450.

HYDERABAD. City of India. The capital of Hyderabad native state, it is the fourth largest city in India. It stands upon the Musi river, 380 m. S.E of Bombay, and comprises Anderun (within the walls), 2 sq. m., and Berun (without the walls), 9½ sq. m. The walls are 6 m. round and the city area, with suburbs, is 50 sq. m. The city is connected by a short railway with the great rly. junction at Secunderabad. The Jama Masjid is a copy of the mosque at Mecca. The British residency is a handsome building. The four principal streets meet at the Char Minar, four minarets built upon four huge arches, formerly a college. In Sept., 1908, floods from the Musi washed away 18,000 houses. Pop. (1931) 466,894.



Hyderabad. Map of the Indian native state occupying the centre of the Deccan

HYDERABAD. Town of India. The capital of the district of the same name, it is in the Sind div. of Bombay, 3 m. from the left bank of the Indus, and nearly 100 m. N.E. of Karachi. It is an important rly. junction, and has an arsenal and several palaces and schools. Pop. 81,838.

HYDRA. Island of Greece. It lies off the E. coast of the Morea, about 75 m. S.W. of Athens, is 11 m. long, and has an area of 20 sq. m. Hydra is the chief town.

HYDRA. Town of Greece. It is situated on the N. coast of the island of the same name. The seat of a bishop, it has a court, numerous churches, and a high school. Pop. 6,000.

HYERES. Watering place of France. It lies about 14 m. by rly. E. of Toulon and 2½ m. from the sea. There are vineyards, orange groves, and flower gardens in the town, and market gardening is carried on. Salt is produced at the Salins d'Hyères, 5 m. E. The Iles d'Hyères, the Stoechades of the ancients, lie off the bay and the peninsula of Giens. Pop. 21,500.

HYKEHAM, North. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 3½ m. S.W. of Lincoln. With South Hykeham, 1 m. to the S., it is served by the L.M.S. Rly.

HYOGO. Town of Japan. It forms part of the seaport of Kobe, in Honshiu. In the 12th century Hyogo was the Japanese capital for a short period; a harbour was later made and became one of the great marts, and in the 18th century nearly 800 vessels belonged to the port. In 1867, in the area E. of Hyogo, the port of Kobe was established as a treaty port which absorbed Hyogo in 1886. Textiles and matches are manufactured. *See* Kobe.

HYTHE. Borough and watering place of Kent, one of the Cinque Ports Standing 67 m S E of London and 4 m W of Folkestone, it is served by the S Rly. Under S Leonard's church is a vault with a collection of human skulls and bones Hythe's importance as a port declined as the harbour became blocked by sand In 1854 a school of musketry, now known as the school of small arms, was established here. A canal, built for military purposes about 1800, runs through Hythe to Sbornciffe Pop (1931) 8,397



Hythe arms

HYTHE. Village of Hampshire It stands on the W. shore of Southampton Water, 2½ m S of Southampton Pop 800

IANA OR YANA River of Siberia In the Yakutsk republic, it rises in the Verkhoyansk Mts and flows for 600 m from S to N, falling into the Arctic Ocean at Munakh The chief affluents are the Shemanova, Dulgalak, Adicha, and the Butyntai

IASI. Variant spelling of the name of the Rumanian city commonly known as Jassy (q v)

IBADAN. Former native kingdom of Nigeria It now forms part of the prov of Oyo and lies on the E side of the Ogun river The country is well served by road and rail and is rich in palm oil It is still ruled theoretically by the Bale, the native king, whose residence is at the capital, also called Ibadan

IBADAN. Town of Nigeria, W Africa It lies some 75 m N E of Lagos on the coast. The railway from Lagos to Kano runs through the town which is well served by roads The old capital of the former native kingdom of the same name, it is still the residence of the Bale, the native prince.

IBAGUE. Town of Colombia The capital of the department of Tolima, it stands in a productive plain, at an elevation of 4,250 ft, 62 m W. of Bogotá, with which it is connected by rail It has also an air service. An agricultural centre, it has thermal springs and sulphur mines in the neighbourhood. Founded in 1550 it was the temporary capital of the republic in 1854. Pop. 56,313.

IBARRA. City of Ecuador It stands on the small river Tahuando, at the N base of the volcano Imbabura, among fruit plantations and gardens, 58 m N N E of Quito, to which it has a train service thrice weekly It is proposed shortly to connect it by rail with Esmeraldas Although at an elevation of 7,200 ft, it enjoys an equable climate The buildings include a cathedral and several churches The city was almost destroyed by an earthquake, with heavy loss of life, in 1868 Pop 20,000

IBERIA. Peninsula of Europe. In the south-west of the continent, it is almost surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, and contains the countries of Spain and Portugal

IBERIAN MOUNTAINS. Name sometimes given to the mountains of central and E Spain It is used particularly for the ranges which include the Sierra de Guadamarra and those S of the river Ebro

IBERIAN SEA. Name given to the western most portion of the Mediterranean It lies between Spain on the N and Morocco and Algeria on the S

IBERVILLE. Town of Quebec, Canada. It stands on the river Richelieu, opposite St John's and about 40 m S E of Montreal It is served by the C P Rly. and has iron foundries, potteries, and agricultural implement factories Pop (1931) 2,778.

IBIBIO. Negro tribe of Nigeria. Numbering about 200,000, and living between the Cross and Kwa Ibo rivers, they are wild, truculent, and much influenced by fetishism. They are less Europeanized and progressive than their Efik neighbours, from whose language their semi-Bantu dialects are scarcely distinguishable

IBICUI. River of Brazil Rising in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, it joins the river Uruguay after a course of 400 m at a town of the same name

IBICUI. River port of Argentina In the prov of Entre Rios, it stands near the confluence of the Uruguay with the Parana, 80 m N W of Buenos Aires, and has a developing river trade.

IBICUI Town of Paraguay An agricultural and mining centre, it produces tobacco, timber, iron, and manganese It was founded in 1766 Pop 11,500

IBI-GAMIN. Alternative name for the mountain of the Himalaya system also known as Kamet (q v)

IBO. Negro tribe of S Nigeria Estimated at 3,000,000 to 3,500,000, if allied tribes are included, they were a powerful people in the 16th century, and now prevail over 20,000 sq m from the Cameroons border, N of the Efik and Ibibio country, and across the Niger to Benin Varying in skin colour from light olive to ebony, they practise body painting and scar tattooing Devoted to agriculture, their towns are embedded in vegetation, sometimes with sacred enclosures for sacrificial cattle; their huts are adorned with carvings and mud modellings Still much addicted to ceremonial dancing, many are Christianised. The Ibo language includes a great diversity of dialects.

IBO. Town of E Africa Situated 162 m. W of Mozambique by sea, it is built on the largest of a group of small islands off the coast of Portuguese E Africa, N of Pemba Bay Formerly the capital of the district of Cabo Delgado it still carries on a considerable trade in oil seeds, ivory, and wax, but the harbour is indifferent and landing difficult It was once an old slave trading port. Pop 5,000 (200 white)

IBROX. Suburb of Glasgow In the W of the city proper, it is mainly a residential area, lying around the Paisley Road. Ballahouston Park and popular football grounds are in the district.

IBSTOCK. Village of Leicestershire It is 14 m from Loughborough, on the L M S Rly which serves also the village of Heather The chief industries are the making of bricks and tiles.

ICA. Department of Peru It is bounded on the N by Lima, S by Arequipa, E by Huancavelica and Ayacucho, and W. by the Pacific Its area is 8,596 sq m Mountainous in the E, and traversed by low hills in the W, the soil is unproductive except in the river valleys, where sugar, vines, tobacco, cotton, rice, indigo, and tropical fruits are cultivated The minerals include gold, copper, and iron ore The capital is the city of the same name. The Nazca valley is famous for its archaeological remains Pop 120,000

ICA. City of Peru The capital of the department of the same name, it stands on the river Putomayo at an altitude of 1,300 ft It is connected by rail to its port, Pisco, 46 m N W. The surrounding area has vineyards and cotton-fields, and brandy is produced Founded in 1563 it has twice been destroyed by earthquakes Pop 13,000

ICEBERG. Mass of land ice which has broken away from a glacier or ice-sheet When a glacier or ice-sheet reaches the sea, the ice is buoyed up by the water, or cut by wave motion, so causing masses to break off About one-ninth of an iceberg is above the water, and Arctic bergs have been seen 300 ft high, i e, 2,400 ft below water. Greenland ice-sheets and glaciers form most of the Atlantic icebergs, rarely seen below 40° N

ICELAND (Danish, island). Island in the N. Atlantic Ocean. It lies between lat. 63° 23′ N. and the Arctic Circle, about 200 m. S.E. of Greenland. Its area is 39,709 sq. m. The capital is Reykjavik. Pop. (1930) 108,644.

TOPOGRAPHY. The island is a mountainous plateau of volcanic rocks. The lowlands, only about one-fifteenth of the total area, are chiefly in the S. and S.W. The coasts, except on the S., are high, rugged, and deeply indented by long fiords. The heights of the plateau are covered by snowfields or jökulls. The numerous rivers are unnavigable mt. torrents, but are great sources of water power. Volcanic activity is considerable. The most famous volcanoes are Hekla (Hecla) and the crater of Askja in Dyngjufjöll. The best known of the many hot springs is the Great Geyser.



Iceland arms

TRADE AND FINANCE. The principal occupations are sheep and cattle farming. The coastal fisheries, particularly cod, are important. There are some whaling stations. The minerals comprise lignite, sulphur, and Iceland spar. There is a good system of telegraphs and telephones, but no railways. External communications are direct with Norway, Denmark, Scotland, and the U.S.A. Exports are mainly fish, animals, butter and other dairy products, wool, and hides. The monetary unit is the Danish krone. The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

GOVERNMENT. Iceland is a constitutional monarchy and is united with Denmark only through having a common sovereign. The executive is vested in the king, acting on the advice of three responsible ministers. The legislative body is the Althing, composed of an upper house of 14 and a lower house of 28 members, who, like some of the members of the upper house, are elected by universal suffrage. The country is divided into 16 provinces. Lutheranism is the state religion. There is neither army nor navy.

HISTORY. A republic founded in 930 lasted till 1263, when Iceland acknowledged the rule of Norway, but retained its own form of government. Together with Norway, Iceland came under Danish rule in 1381, but when, by the treaty of Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was separated from Denmark, Iceland continued under the sovereignty of the king of Denmark. By the act of union of 1918, Iceland became a free sovereign state united with Denmark only in having the same sovereign. Denmark takes charge of Iceland's foreign affairs, and there is provision for a joint advisory committee to consider legislation of importance to both states.

ICE PACK. Term used for small masses of sea ice or broken fragments of icebergs driven together by wind or currents. They form a more or less compact barrier to navigation in the Polar regions, according as they are being driven towards or off the land. Often the ice pack contains clear channels through which vessels can pass, and even when presenting an apparently continuous sheet of ice it is loose enough for steamers to plough through.

ICHANG. Treaty port of China. It is situated on the Yangtse, in the province of Hupeh, 270 m. above Hankow, and 965 m. from the mouth, and is accessible to small river steamers. It was opened to foreign trade in 1877. Above the town the great rapids of the Yangtse hinder navigation but a short railway beside the river compensates for this difficulty. Pop. (1929) 112,309.

ICKENHAM. Village of Middlesex. It lies 2½ m. N.E. of Uxbridge on the G.W. and Metropolitan Rlys., and is a residential district.

ICKLESHAM. Village of Sussex. Situated 1½ m. W. of Winchelsea, it has a fine Norman church, much restored.

ICKLETON. Village of Cambridgeshire. It is situated on Icknield St., 5 m. from Linton, and has an interesting church, the columns of which are probably Roman.

ICKNIELD WAY. Early English name for a prehistoric track from near Wantage to Dunstable. Following the Berkshire Downs and Chilterns, it may have continued N.E., crossing Ermine Street near Royston, and thence to Caistor. It ranked as one of Edward the Confessor's four royal roads.

IDAHO. State of the U.S.A. Situated on the W. side of the Rocky Mountain region, it is bounded by British Columbia and Montana on the N., by Montana and Wyoming on the E., by Utah and Nevada on the S., and by Oregon and Washington on the W. It is 83,888 sq. m. in area, and comprises a tableland of 4,500 ft. with many peaks of over 12,000 ft. The Snake and the Salmon are the principal rivers. The climate is dry and stimulating, and agriculture is by irrigation, large areas being still untouched. Sheep and cattle, and grain and timber are important, and there are rich mineral deposits yielding gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and phosphate rock. Idaho was first settled in 1842 and became a state in 1890. It has its own legislature of two houses and is represented in Congress by two senators and two representatives. The capital is Boise. Pop. (1930) 445,032.



Iceland. **Map of the North Atlantic island**

IDAR. Native state of India. In the Mahi Kantha agency of Bombay presidency, it is bounded N. by Udaipur, E. by Dungarpur, and S. and W. by Bombay and Baroda. Its area is 1,669 sq. m. The soil is generally fertile, but there are barren and stony tracts near the hills. Its ruler is a maharajah entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Idar is the chief town. Pop. 226,351.

IDLE. River of Nottinghamshire. Formed by the junction of the Maun and the Meden, it flows from Sherwood forest to the Trent at W. Stockwith. Its length is about 40 m.

IDLE. District of Bradford. On the Aire and the L.N.E. Rly., it is 3 m. from the centre of the city.

IDOGO. Town of S. Nigeria, W. Africa. In the province of Abeokuta, it is some 50 m. N.W. of Lagos, and is the terminus of a branch rly. from Ifo, on the main Lagos-Kano line.

IDRIA. Town of Italy. In Gorizia, it stands on the river Idria, an affluent of the Isonzo, 29 m. N.E. of Gorizia. It is famous for its quicksilver mines, which have been worked since 1580. The mine office is in the château of Gewerkenegg. Formerly in Carniola, it became Italian after the Great War. Pop. 6,000.

IDRIDGEHAY. Village of Derbyshire. It lies 3 m. S. of Wirksworth, on the L.M.S. Rly.

IDRO. Lake of Italy. Situated on the border of the Trentino, between Lago d'Iseo on the W. and Lago di Garda on the E, 16 m. N of Brescia, it is 7 m in length from N. to S., 1½ m wide, and 400 ft in depth The Chiese, an affluent of the Po, runs through it.

IF. Island of France In the gulf of Lion, it is 2 m from Marseilles Its castle, the château d'If, long used as a prison, was built about 1530 It figures in Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo

IFFLEY. Village of Oxfordshire It stands on the north side of the Thames, 2 m from Oxford, and has a Norman church, with a fine doorway and west front The picturesque mill has been burned down

IFIELD. Village of Sussex. It lies 7 m from Horsham, with a station on the S Rly The church was built in the 13th and 14th centuries, and has interesting monuments.

IFNI. Spanish colony of N W Africa It extends along the W coast of Morocco from Wad Nun on the S to Wad Bu Sedra on the N, and inland for 15 m, with a total area of 965 sq m The Spanish occupation, which began in 1860, is purely nominal The inhabitants are chiefly Arabs Pop 20,000.

IFNI Seaport of N W. Africa The principal town in the Spanish prov. of the same name, in the W. Sahara, it lies on a creek 50 m. S. of Agadir, and a few miles N of Cape No

IFO. Town of Nigeria, W Africa Situated in the prov of Abeokuta, it lies some 25 m by rail N. of Lagos. A branch line connects it with Idogo 27 m to the W

IGABO. Tribe of S Nigeria They are an offshoot of the Ibo, and number about 56,000

IGHARGHAR WADI. River bed of the Sahara It had its source in the plateau region of Hoggar, in the north-central Sahara, at an altitude of 6,000 ft., and flowed to the Shatt Melrhir, a depressed salt lake in the dept of Constantinople, Algeria. Its waters have disappeared, and its whole course of 800 m is now a boulder-strewn, sand-swept valley

IGHTHAM. Village of Kent It is 4½ m from Sevenoaks On Ightham common was a Roman camp Ightham Mote is a manor house, dating from the 14th century, with a moat, Tudor chapel, and other features of interest

IGLAU. Former name of the town in Czechoslovakia now known as Jihlava (q v)

IGLESIAS. City of Sardinia It stands near the W. coast, 34 m by rly W of Cagliari, in the centre of the Iglesiente, a lead and zinc mining region It contains a cathedral, built in 1285, a beautiful episcopal palace, the remains of a castle, several churches, and a school of mining The mines employ many of the inhabitants Its walls, citadel, and towers are now dilapidated Pop 22,000

IGLO. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Nova Ves (q v)

IGOROT. People of Indonesian stock in northern Luzon, Philippine Islands Numbering 1903) 211,520, mostly in the mountainous provinces of Bontoc, Lepanto, and Benguet, they cultivate rice with digging-sticks on terraces with rough stone embankments Monogamy is practised, and there are bachelor and spinster houses, and family dwellings They were formerly head-hunters. Those of Bontoc are more aggressive, while the others have developed further, and learned to work gold and copper

IGUALADA. City of Spain It stands on the river Noya, about 25 m by rly N W. of Barcelona, in a fertile district, surrounded by vineyards, producing excellent wine, and is connected by rly. with Barcelona. Pop 12,000

IGUASSU. River of Brazil Rising in the hills around Curityba, it flows W for about 300 m., receiving in its course about 30 affluents. and joining the river Paraná in the Misiones territory, Argentina, at the point where Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil adjoin For the last part of its course, it is the boundary between Argentine and Brazil, and higher up between the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina It is noted for its falls about 11 m from its junction with the Paraná, which are among the finest in the world. There are two miles of cataracts above the two main falls, which are each about 180 ft, and in the wet season there is an expanse of water of over 4,000 yards in width at the brink.

IJEBU. Province of Nigeria, W. Africa. One of the smaller provinces in the administrative division of the southern provinces, it is bounded on the S by Lagos colony, on the W by Abeokuta, on the N by Oyo, and on the E by Ondo. A former native kingdom, it is now administered by the British governor at Lagos. The inhabitants are mainly of the Ibo tribe and are engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits The prov is not served by railway but has good roads running to its capital, Ijebu Ode

IJEBU ODE. Town of Nigeria, W. Africa The capital of the province of Ijebu, it is situated some 50 m. N W of Lagos, and about 25 m. inland Well served by good roads, it is the centre for an agricultural district and for the local produce of copra, gutta-percha, and valuable gums

IKAWA. Alternative name for the settlement of Northern Rhodesia better known as Fife (q v).

IKI. Small island of Japan. It lies off the N W. coast of Kyushu, and is separated from the Tsushima Islands in the strait of Korea by Tsushima channel, and from the shores of the province of Hizen on Kyushu by the Iki strait It is 30 m N W. of Fukuoka, and there is good anchorage at Gonoura, the capital, on the S.W coast The area of the island is 55 sq m Pop 50,000

ILAGAN. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands The capital of the province of Isabela, it is 210 m N N E of Manila It stands at the confluence of the Abuluan and Cagayan. Its chief industry is associated with the tobacco produced in the neighbourhood Pop 23,000

ILAM. Village of Staffordshire. Situated 5 m N W of Ashbourne, it has an interesting church, with a Norman font, and the shrine of S Bertram, a local saint There are two Saxon crosses in the churchyard

ILCHESTER. Village of Somerset It stands on the Yeo, 5 m from Yeovil The chief building is the restored church of S Mary, and there are some 15th century almshouses and an old cross A stone bridge connects the town with Northover, across the Yeo Ilchester was the county town of Somerset until early in the 19th century Roger Bacon was born here

ILE. French word for isle In certain uses it has become part of the actual place name, for instance Ile de France; while in others it is only at times used in this way

ILE DE FRANCE. French name for the island in the Indian Ocean known as Mauritius (q v).

ILE DE FRANCE. Name of a district in France It lay around Paris, and was an island in the sense that its boundaries were mainly rivers. From their home in the island the early kings enlarged their territory Until the Revolution the Ile was one of the country's provinces or governments. It is now covered by the departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Oise, and Aisne.

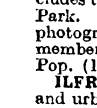
ILE DU DIABLE. Island off the coast of French Guiana. One of the Îles du Salut group, it belongs to France and is notable as the place where Alfred Dreyfus was imprisoned 1894-99. *See* Salut

ILETSK. Town of Russia (U S S.R.). It is in the Kazak republic, 40 m S of Orenburg, near the Ilek on the Orenburg-Tashkent rly. and is

famous for its salt-beds. It was formerly called Iletskaya Zashchita (defence of Iletsk) from the fortifications constructed by the Cossacks There are mud and brine baths. Pop 11,000

ILFORD. Borough of Essex. About 7½ m to the N E of London, it is served by the L N.E. Rly St. Mary's hospital and almshouse, was founded about 1135, and its chapel is a 15th century building enlarged St. Mary's is the parish church. The King George V hospital is a fine modern building The borough, which has two parks and several recreation grounds, includes the districts of Seven Kings and Valentine's Park. The industries include the making of photographic apparatus. Ilford which sends one member to parliament became a borough in 1926 Pop. (1931) 131,046.

ILFRACOMBE. Watering place, market town, and urban dist. of Devonshire It stands on the Bristol Channel, 12 m N W. of Barnstaple and 225 m from London on the S and G W Rlys Its chief attractions are the fine cliffs and beautiful scenery Near the town is Capstone Hill The chief building is the restored church of Holy Trinity The lighthouse which is situated on Lantern Hill was once the chapel of S Nicholas Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 9,174



Ilfracombe arms

ILHA DAS COBRAS. Island of Brazil Close to the shore off Rio de Janeiro, it has fortifications, a hospital, and a dry dock

ILHAVO. Seaport of Portugal It stands on the Aveiro lagoon, 3 m S W. of Aveiro A fishing port, exporting much salt, it is chiefly noted for its glass and porcelain ware Traditionally founded by the Greeks, Ilhavo is famed for the beauty of its women Pop 13,000.

ILI. River of Central Asia It is partly in the Kazak republic of the U S S R and partly in Chinese territory (Zungaria) Under the name of Tekes, it rises in the Tian-Shan Mts , and flows N E till it is joined by the Kungez and Khashi, when it becomes known as Ili Bending sharply W , it crosses the Russo Chinese frontier, and at Iliysk turns N W. and falls into Lake Balkhash, after a course of 950 m.

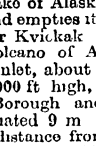
ILI. Alternative name for the town of China better known as Kulja (q v)

ILIAMNA. Lake of Alaska It is 76 m long by 24 m wide, and empties its waters into Bristol Bay via the river Kvichak

ILIAMNA. Volcano of Alaska Situated to the W. of Cook Inlet, about 40 m N E of Lake Iliamna, it is 10,000 ft high, and is still active

ILKESTON. Borough and market town of Derbyshire. Situated 9 m N E of Derby and about the same distance from Nottingham, it is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys The river Erewash runs by it, as does a canal The church of S Mary is partly Norman The development of the coalfield made the place a manufacturing centre, especially of hosiery Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 32,809

ILKLEY. Urban district and watering place of Yorkshire (W R) On the Wharfe, 16 m. from Leeds and 12 m. from Bradford, it has stations on the L M S. and L N E Rlys There are three Saxon crosses in the churchyard of All Saints Ilkley Moor, 1,560 acres of moorland, is public property In the neighbourhood are Bolton Abbey and other places of interest. Pop (1931) 9,721.



Ilkley arms

ILLAHUN. Village of Upper Egypt. Situated in the province of Fayum, 12 m. S.E. of Medina, it is remarkable for its archaeological remains In the vicinity is the pyramid built for Senusert II of the XII dynasty, as well as the workmen's dwellings at Kahun. In the pyramid was found the gold serpent from the royal crown A Coptic cemetery of about A D 600 was found to contain fine embroideries

ILLAMPU Mountain of Bolivia Situated in the Eastern Cordillera, about 60 m N N W of La Paz, it is known also as Sorata It has two summits, Ancahumaj (21,490 ft) and Illampu (21,275 ft), and is the highest mountain in Bolivia The name Illampu is usually applied to the separate summit and Sorata to the entire mountain. It was first climbed in 1928

ILLAWARRA. Lake of New South Wales Although named a lake because it is almost surrounded by land, it is more correctly a bay for on its E. edge it is connected with the Pacific Ocean by a broad channel The town of Dapto, some 50 m S W. of Sydney, is on its W side

ILLAWARRA. District of New South Wales It comprises the coastal strip between the mountains S. of Sydney and the Pacific, and is noted for its scenery It is rich in coal and is a productive dairying region

ILLE ET VILAINE. Department of France It stretches along the English Channel, Dinard, St Malo, and other pleasure resorts being herein, while off its coast is Mont St Michel The district has an area of 2,697 sq m and is fairly level Its chief rivers, in addition to those from which it receives its name, are the Seiche, Meu, and Rance There are a number of small lakes It is an agricultural region Rennes is the capital. Pop (1931) 562,558

ILLER. River of Central Europe Rising in Austria, in the Alps of Tirol, it flows mainly N through Bavaria until it falls into the Danube near Ulm It forms for some distance the boundary between Wurttemberg and Bavaria Its length is about 100 m

ILLIMANI. Volcano of Bolivia Situated about 26 m S E of La Paz, it is 21,200 ft high, and is one of the highest mountains in the Andes It has four peaks, and is covered with perpetual snow above 15,000 ft , whence its name, signifying snow mountain There are glaciers on it and a lake at a height of 16,000 ft

ILLINOIS River of the U S A Formed by the union of the Kankakee and Des Plaines in the N E of the state of Illinois, it flows S W to the Mississippi, about 23 m above the latter's confluence with the Missouri About 500 m long, it is navigable for 250 m to La Salle, at which point a ship canal connects it with the river Chicago, and so with the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. Its basin is about 29,000 sq m

ILLINOIS. State of the U S A It lies to the S W. of L Michigan and is bounded by the river Mississippi on the W , the Ohio on the S , and by the states of Wisconsin and Indiana on the N and E respectively It is a level prairie land with an area of 56,665 sq. m and is largely agricultural and mining The chief mineral product is coal , petroleum, natural gas, sandstone, limestone, and iron are also worked Other large towns are Peoria, Rochford, E St Louis, and Springfield, the capital In addition to the rivers already mentioned, the Wabash and the Illinois are important The state was discovered and settled in 1720, being admitted to the Union in 1818 The legislature consists of a senate of 51 members and a house of representatives of 153 members Pop. (1930) 7,630,654

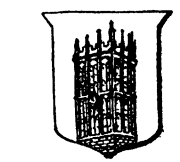
ILLOGAN. Village of Cornwall It lies 2 m from Redruth, and has tin and copper mines

ILLYRIA. Term used for the country on the Adriatic coast N of Epirus. It included roughly the modern Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and S W.

Hungary. The country was annexed by the Romans in 168 B C , and in A D. 9 the province of Illyricum was established. In 380 Illyricum became part of the Eastern empire. In the 7th century it was occupied by Slavonic invaders, and the name disappears from history until in 1816 the Austrians revived the name. Up to 1849 Illyria was one of the constituent states of the Austrian empire. It is now partly Italian and partly in Yugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary.

ILMEN. Lake of Russia Situated near Novgorod, it is 30 m in length and its area is 350 sq m It is fed by numerous rivers, and its waters are discharged into Lake Ladoga by the Volkhov, near the left bank of which, just to the N of Lake Ilmen, Novgorod is situated. The lake was formerly called Moisk

ILMENAU. Watering place of Germany In Thuringia, it stands on the Ilm, 20 m S S E of Gotha The chief buildings are the palace, once the residence of the grand dukes of Saxe Weimar, and several churches and schools. Standing near the Thuringian forest amid beautiful scenery, the town is much visited by tourists Pop. 14,000



Ilminster arms

ILMINSTER. Urban district and market town of Somerset On the G W Rly, 5 m from Chard, it has a fine church and a grammar school In the church are buried Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, founders of Wadham College, Oxford Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 2,232

ILO Town of Nigeria, W Africa Situated in the province of Sokoto, almost on the borders of Dahomey, it is on the right back of the Niger, 10 m below the point where that river enters the protectorate of Nigeria.

ILOCOS NORTE. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands Bordering the China Sea, it covers an area of 1,330 sq m It consists of the western slopes of the northern section of the Caraballos Occidentales, and is watered by numerous mountain torrents The province grows cotton, and has paddy fields Laoag is the capital

ILOCOS SUR. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands It is a long and narrow coastal plain watered by numerous streams, situated in the N W of the island The Abra, which drains the province of Abra to the W , enters the sea near Vigan, the capital

ILOILO. Province of Panay, Philippine Islands It consists of the S. part of the island and about 60 outlying islands, and covers an area of 1,776 sq m. The city of Iloilo is the capital, and its chief river is called the Iloilo Pop 67,143

ILOILO. City of Panay, Philippine Islands. The capital of the province of Iloilo, it ranks second to Manila among the cities and seaports of the Philippines. Situated on the S E coast of the island, it has a good harbour It is the terminal of the Panay Railway which runs to Capiz. The chief buildings are the government house and the church. Iloilo was partly burned by the natives during the Spanish-American War. Pop 49,114

ILORIN. Province of N Nigeria Bounded on the W. by Dahomey, on the N by Sokoto, on the E. by the Niger river, and on the S. by Oyo and Ondo, it is the most W of the provinces in the administrative division of the Northern Provinces and covers an area of 6,300 sq. m. Well watered and fertile, it is rich in agricultural products, and is well served by roads and the main Lagos-Kano Rly. which runs through the capital, also called Ilorin Formerly composed of a number of independent native states, in 1825 it fell under the influence of the Sokoto power, and in 1897 was occupied by the Niger Company. Pop. 360,000.

ILORIN. Town of Nigeria The capital of the province of the same name it is 243 m. N E of Lagos, and 541 m. S W of Kano by rly , and is a great trading centre, with manufactures of leather pottery, and shoes Founded at the close of the 18th century, it became the centre of one of the Yoruba kingdoms Pop. about 70,000.

ILSLEY, East Village of Berkshire It is 9 m. N. of Newbury, and has sheep markets and fairs In the neighbourhood are establishments for training racehorses At one time a market town, it is sometimes called Market Ilsley. West Ilsley is a village 2 m away.

IMANDRA. Lake of Russia, called, in Lappish, Aver. On the peninsula of Kola, it is in Russian Lapland. Its area is 350 sq m , its length 50 m , and its average breadth 6 m. It discharges its waters by the Niva into the bay of Kandalaksha, in the W of the White Sea It is frozen over most of the year, but is much frequented in summer by Lapp fishermen.

IMBABURA. Province of Ecuador It is bounded N E. by Colombia and its area is 2,415 sq m Amid the Andes, it is mostly mountainous, containing the volcano Imbabura, 15,000 ft in alt Well watered by the Verde, Mira, and other streams, it is very fertile Stock-raising is the chief employment. The capital is Ibarra Pop (1931) 120,000.

IMBROS. Island of the Aegean Sea. It stands near the entrance to the Dardanelles, and is about 100 sq m. in extent. The chief town is Kastron, or Castro. The island produces cereals, fruits, olives, and silk It was occupied by Greece during the Great War, but was returned to Turkey in 1923. Pop about 9,000

IMMINGHAM. Seaport of Lincolnshire. Situated 7 m N W of Grimsby it is on the L.N E Rly It was a fishing village until the 20th century, when the Great Central Rly Co , now part of the L.N.E system, decided to construct the docks which were opened in 1912 Pop. 2,150.

IMOLA (anc Forum Cornelii) City of Italy. In the province of Bologna, it is situated 21 m S E of Bologna on the route to Ancona. The 12th century cathedral has been modernised. Other ancient churches and palaces include that of Catherine Sforza and the Palazzo Paterlini It has a citadel, now utilised as a prison, an agricultural school, and a library containing valuable MSS Imola has been the see of a bishop since the Middle Ages Pop 37,000.

IMPERIA. Province of Italy In the department of Liguria, it is bounded on the W. by France, S by the Ligurian Sea, and has an area of 456 sq m. It was formerly known as Porto Maurizio Imperia is the capital. Pop. (1931) 162,210

IMPERIA. City of Italy. It stands on the coast of the Ligurian Sea about 50 m. E. of Nice, and 70 m S W. of Genoa It is divided into two parts, the old town on the hill, and the modern town on the lower slopes The chief church is a fine building, built in 1780, with a dome reconstructed in 1821. Remains of the old city walls are still to be seen. The district is famous for its oil. Pop (1931) 28,516.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LTD. British airway company. Founded in 1924, it receives a subsidy from the government Its services go regularly from Croydon to Paris, Cologne, Berlin, Athens, and elsewhere in Europe, and it also has a service to India and through Africa. It carries passengers and mails The head office is Airway Terminus, Victoria Station, S.W.1. *See* **Air Routes.**

IMPHAL. Alternative name of the Indian town also known as Manipur (q v).

IMUS. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It stands close to Manila Bay, 7 m. S E. of Cavité, and was a stronghold of Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurgent chief It dates from 1795.

INACCESSIBLE. Island of the Tristan da Cunha group. The westernmost of the group, about 20 m from Tristan, it is quadrilateral in shape, about 2 m. in length each way. It has cliffs about 1,000 ft. high with narrow fringes of beach in some places.

INAGUA. Two islands of the Bahamas The larger, known as Great Inagua, is 50 m long by 25 m. wide, and has an area of 670 sq m. The principal settlement is Matthew Town, which is situated on the S W corner of the island, the nearest point to Cuba. The other, Little Inagua, lies about 10 m off the N E. coast. Sparsely populated, it is 8 m. long by 6 m broad, its area is 35 sq. m.

INANDRA. Alternative name for the lake in N W. Russia better known as Imandra (q.v.).

INCA. Name of the ancient rulers of Peru. The Incas were an hereditary reigning dynasty which flourished for over 300 years under a series of chiefs or emperors. Of this dynasty, Manco Capac was the founder (c 1240), and Atahualpa, murdered in 1533 by the Spaniards, the last. The Inca empire covered a wide area, extending from Quito to the river Maule in Chile, and from the Pacific coast westward to beyond the Andes, a region over 2,000 m. long and 500 m wide. It was governed from Cuzco, the capital, where are the remains of the fortress of Sacsahuaman. In the same region are the fortress of Ollantaytambo, and the ruins of Intihuatana and Pisac, amid which latter still stands a portion of the stone column by which the Inca priests determined the solstices.

The Incas were skilful agriculturists Their social and economic laws were remarkably complete and equitable. The land was apportioned to the needs of the people and the state, taxes were paid in manufactured goods, whose production was regulated, destitution did not exist, and colonisation was systematically carried out They were sun-worshippers, but their religion embodied a belief in the Unknown God, who was creator and pervaded all. There were no human sacrifices. The principal source of knowledge about them is the account of the Inca historian, Garcilaso de Vega. *See* Peru.

INCE. Village of Cheshire. Standing 7 m N.E of Chester, it has a station on the L N E Rly There is an old manor house here which formerly belonged to the abbots of St. Werburgh at Chester and is now a farm-house.

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD. Urban district of Lancashire. It adjoins Wigan, and has a station on the L.M.S Rly There are wagon works, cotton mills, and collieries Pop. (1931) 21,763.

INCH. Form of the Celtic word ennis or innis, an island. The word is commonly found in Scottish place-names, e g. Inchcape, Inchgarvie, Inchkeith, and Inchkenneth.

INCHCAPE ROCK. Reef off the coast of Scotland, known also as the Bell Rock. Some 12 m. S.E. of Arbroath (Aberbrothock), at the mouth of the firth of Tay, it is 500 yds. long and 100 yds. wide. A lighthouse was built here in 1807. The rock is the subject of a ballad by Southey

INCHCOLM. Island in the firth of Forth Belonging to Fifeshire, it is 1½ m. S. of Aberdour Its length is about ½ m. and extreme breadth ¼ m. Here are the remains of a monastery established in 1123, which include a square tower, a church, and small chapter house, all in good preservation The name means the island of S Columba.

INCHES. Village of Lanarkshire. Situated 6 m S W. of Douglas, it has a station on the L.M S Rly.

INCHGARVIE. Island in the firth of Forth (q v) It forms part of the county of Fife, and the central support of the Forth Bridge rests on it. Its castle, at one time used as a state prison, was demolished in order to build the bridge.

INCHKEITH. Island in the firth of Forth It is 4 m. N. of Leith and is in the county of Fife. On its highest point is a lighthouse.

INCHTURE. Village of Perthshire. It lies 2 m E of Kinnaird and has a station on the L M.S. Rly. Pop. 507.



India Sikh priest wearing the martial symbols of his race

INDEPENDENCE. City of Kansas, U S.A. It stands on the river Verdigris, 160 m. S.W. of Kansas City, and is served by the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé rlys. It contains a court house and other buildings. Situated in an agricultural, natural gas and oil region, the city is the headquarters of some leading oil companies. Pop. (1930) 12,782

INDEPENDENCE. City of Missouri, U S A Situated 8 m. E. of Kansas City, it is served by the Missouri Pacific and other rlys. At one time a starting point for emigrants going westward on the Oregon, Santa Fé, and old Salt Lake trails, it was settled in 1827, and became a city in 1849. It was occupied by the Mormons from 1831–38 and in 1907 Mormons from Utah established a central states' mission here. Now it is largely a residential district and contains a federal building. Among the industries are flour milling, oil refining, and fruit canning. Pop. (1930) 15,296.

INDEPENDENCIA. Town of Uruguay, better known as Fray Bentos (q v.)

INDIA. Country of Asia; also an empire under the rule of the king of Great Britain The bulk of it forms a peninsula stretching from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, the Arabian Sea being on one side and the bay of Bengal on the other Outside the peninsula is Burma, also part of the empire Ceylon, on the other hand, is not included in it. The great mountain range is the Himalayas, but there are ranges of hills in the centre and in the south, where is also the great plain called the Deccan. The longest of many rivers are the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Sutlej, Indus and Jumna.



India. Arms of the empire

India is divided into British possessions and native states. The total area is 1,805,332 sq m, of which the native states occupy 711,032 sq m The British area is divided into provinces—Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the three old presidencies, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province and Assam. It also includes Baluchistan and some smaller districts. Of the native states, which are under British protection, the largest are Kashmir and Hyderabad. Delhi is the capital. The largest cities are Bombay,



Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Rangoon, Lahore, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Bangalore, Karachi, Cawnpore, Poona, and Benares. The chief seaports are Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi, which is also an important air station. The population (1931) is 352,986,876. The majority of the people, over 230,000,000, are Hindus, but there are about 70,000,000 Mahomedans, some 12,000,000 Buddhists, and some 5,000,000 Christians.

GOVERNMENT. India is governed by a viceroy, assisted by an executive council and a legislature consisting of a council of state of 60 members and a legislative assembly of 145 members, of whom 104 are elected. There is a chamber of princes for consultative purposes and one of the princes acts as chancellor. The viceroy under certain conditions can make laws against the wishes of the legislature. He is responsible to the secretary of state for India, who has his headquarters in London, and is assisted by a council of not more than 12 and not fewer than eight members appointed for five years. The Indian civil service undertakes the detailed administrative work. The provinces have a certain amount of self-government. The normal form is a governor and a legislative council, of which the majority of the members are elected. The provinces are divided into divisions and the divisions into districts. Over the native states, of which there are more than 500, the authority of the central government varies much. It is represented in the various capitals by residents. Each municipality has its own council. India has an army and a British force is stationed there, as are squadrons of the air force. It has also a marine.

TRADE AND FINANCE. India's principal industry is agriculture in one or other of its forms. Rice, wheat, and cotton are the largest crops, but jute, rape, ground nut, sugar, castor, and sesamum are also grown. The fertility of the soil has been much improved by immense irrigation works, and some 50,000,000 acres are now irrigated. The peasants keep quantities of cattle, sheep, and goats. About 250,000 sq. m. are forest land, and there is a special forest

department to look after the timbers, which are a valuable product. The spinning and weaving of cotton is the chief manufacturing industry and there are hundreds of rice mills Native industries include the making of carpets and shawls, wood carving and metal working India is rich in minerals and precious stones A considerable quantity of coal and silver is mined and some iron ore, gold, diamonds, sapphires, and rubies are also found Great Britain is India's best customer and there is a large trade with Japan. The revenue is obtained from import duties, railways, income tax, and other sources, there are excise duties on intoxicating liquors. Preferences are granted to goods imported from Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire. The unit of currency is the rupee, which in 1927 was stabilised at 1s 6d, and 13⅓ go to the £ sterling It is divided into 16 annas. Silver and nickel coins are in circulation, but there is much paper money The country has its own system of weights and measures. The unit of weight is the maund, which varies in the three presidencies.



India. Mendicant playing the vina, a native instrument

HISTORY. India was invaded by Aryans, who, between 1500 and 3000 B C, made themselves the dominant people and established the Hindu religion. About A D. 1000 the Mahomedan conquest began and in the 16th century the Mogul empire was founded. Gradually its rulers brought the whole country under their authority, but in the 18th century the empire, having begun to decay, was divided into great provinces that were virtually independent states Meanwhile, English and French traders had founded stations on the coast and formed companies which became very powerful These began to take sides in the rivalries of the Indian princes and one result of the war between the two countries that ended in 1763 was the almost entire elimination of French influence and authority. The British made other conquests towards the end of the 18th century, and began perforce to take upon themselves the responsibility of maintaining law and order, as one after another the princes, always fighting among themselves, appealed to them for protection. In that way, by the middle of the 19th century, nearly all the peninsula was controlled by Great Britain as represented by the powerful East India Co

In 1857 the mutiny broke out When it had been suppressed the East India Company was ended and the control of India transferred to the crown A secretary of state was appointed and in 1877 Victoria was proclaimed empress The two most important problems between 1858 and 1914 were the frontier policy, leading to war with Afghanistan in 1878 and to many punitive expeditions, and the gradual admission of natives to positions of importance in the public services In 1909 they secured a substantial representation on the provincial councils and other concessions followed. In the Great War Indian troops rendered splendid service, especially in the eastern theatres.

The new era began in 1917 with the declaration that the British government would "provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions" In 1919 the existing system was established and in 1921 the new legislature met for the first time A party led by M K Gandhi agitated for complete freedom from British rule and there were serious outbreaks, as well as much unrest, broken partly in boycotts of British goods. In 1930 the royal commission, which under Sir John Simon had been appointed in 1927, made suggestions for the future government of India The ensuing three years were occupied with conferences and consultations as to the best means of setting up and working the proposed federal constitution



India. Nautch girl, a professional dancer of the country

INDIANA. State of the U S A In the north central region, it lies S of Lake Michigan, and is bounded on the N by Michigan, on the E by Ohio and Kentucky, on the S by Kentucky, and on the W. by Illinois It is a level tableland with a warm summer and cold winter climate The area is 36,354 sq m. The chief rivers are the Wabash and the Ohio. The state is largely agricultural, producing hardwood, corn crops, wool, and livestock The chief mineral is coal The leading cities are Indianapolis, the capital, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Evansville, Gary, Hammond, Terre Haute, and East Chicago The state is governed by a senate and a house of representatives, and is represented in Congress by two senators and 13 representatives It was admitted to the Union in 1816. Pop (1930) 3,238,503, of whom 111,982 are negroes.

INDIANAPOLIS. Capital of Indiana, U S A. On White River, it is 110 m N W of Cincinnati, and is the terminus of several railways There is also a municipal airport It is one of the best planned cities of the United States, with broad, tree-lined streets and an excellent system of parks Most of the public buildings are constructed of limestone quarried in the state. The capitol is surmounted by a domed tower 240 ft high The World War memorial plaza covers five blocks of buildings, and includes the headquarters of the American Legion The state university consists of the Indiana Law School, the Indiana Dental School, and Butler University, and there are also several other educational and training schools A feature of the city is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Slaughtering and meat packing, and the making of motor cars are the principal industries, and the city is a distributing centre. Pop (1930) 364,161

INDIAN OCEAN. One of the great oceans of the world With an area of over 28,000,000 sq m and an average depth of over 2,000 fathoms, it separates Africa on the W from the E Indies and Australia on the E, and is bounded N by Asia On the S a large area of less than 2,000 fathoms in depth helps to mark a distinction from the South Seas. The deepest sounding, in the Sunda Trench, near Java, is 3,828 fathoms The most important of its islands are Madagascar and Ceylon. The E. part of the ocean is remarkable for its vast unbroken expanses of water.

INDIAN RESERVATION. Area in N. America set aside for the American Indians. In 1786 various Indian tribes in the United States surrendered a large part of their lands in return for money or other payments. The remaining portions were reserved to them, and this policy was continued for a century or more. Something like 45,000,000 acres are reserved for the Indians in the U.S.A. The largest reservation is Navaho in Arizona, in which state are nearly 20,000,000 acres, the one mentioned covering over 12,000,000. There are large areas also in S. Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, N. Dakota, and Washington. A department of state looks after Indian affairs.

In Canada, where a similar policy has been followed, the acreage set aside for the Indians amounts to over 5,000,000 acres. There are reservations in all the provinces, the most extensive being in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Ontario. The Department of Indian Affairs is responsible for them, and Indians are regarded as minors under the law. *See* American Indians.

INDIAN TERRITORY. District of the U.S.A., now part of the state of Oklahoma. It originally constituted part of the Louisiana Purchase, and in 1829 was assigned by congress as the domain of Indians living E. of the Mississippi river. Certain tribes began to move thither in 1833, and were granted the right of self-government. In 1907 the territory was joined with Oklahoma territory to form the state of Oklahoma.

INDIES. Name applied originally to certain regions of the East—India, Burma, Malay Archipelago, etc. It appears in such titles as the East Indies and West Indies. The extension of the term to the latter is due to the belief of early explorers that these islands formed part of the Asiatic group.

INDIGIRKA. River of Siberia. It rises in the Stanovoi Mts., in the Yakutsk republic, and after flowing about 875 m. through a frozen desert, discharges into the Arctic Ocean.

INDO-CHINA. Group of states in Asia belonging to France. It consists of the colony of Cochin China, the protectorates of Cambodia (including the territory around Battambang, ceded by Siam in 1907), Tonking, Annam, and Laos, and Kwang-Chau-Wan, leased from China in 1898. The area is about 285,000 sq. m. The seat of government is at Hanoi, and the whole is under a governor-general. Pop. 20,500,000. *See* Annam; Cambodia; Cochin China; Tonking.



Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. flag

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. British steamship line. Its head offices are in Hong-Kong and it has a large fleet of boats carrying passengers and cargo between that place and the various ports of India, China and the Far East generally. The vessels all bear Chinese names, e.g. Yusang. The London offices are at 3, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

INDORE. State of India. It lies in the Central India agency, and covers an area of 9,519 sq. m. In the S. it is crossed by the Vindhya range. It is watered by the Nerbudda river. The ruler is a maharajah, entitled to a salute of 19 guns. Pop. (1931) 1,318,237.

INDORE. Town of India. The capital of the state of Indore, it stands on the Saraswati river, 170 m. N.E. of Baroda. It is an important commercial centre. Pop. (1931) 127,327.

INDRE. River of France. It rises on the slopes of the Auvergne plateau, and, flowing N.W., joins the Loire 18 m. W.S.W. of Tours. Its length is about 115 m., and it is navigable from Loches to the Loire, a distance of 45 m.

INDRE. Department of France. In the centre of the country, it is mainly a plateau and an agricultural area, watered by the Indre and the Creuse. It is divided into three parts: the Boischaut, covering much of the department; the Champagne, a fertile region in the N.; and the Brenne, a marshy district in the W. It has an area of 2,664 sq. m. Indre is noted for its chestnuts and its stone used for lithography. Châteauroux is the capital. Pop. (1931) 247,912.

INDRE ET LOIRE. Department of France. In the centre of the country, it is watered by the Loire, Indre, Cher, and Vienne, being divided into two parts by the Loire. The department is



Indo-China. French dependencies in the Far East

part of the central plain and contains the districts known as the Gâtine, the Véron, the Champeigne, and the Brenne. It has an area of 2,377 sq. m. The chief town is Tours. Pop. (1931) 335,226.

INDUS (Sanskrit, Sindhu). River of Asia. It rises in the Tibetan Himalayas, at an alt. of about 18,000 ft. Flowing N.W. through Ladakh, it bends S. about 20 m. S.E. of Gilgit, and proceeds generally in a S.W. direction to its delta in the Arabian sea. Its length is about 1,800 m. It receives the Gartang 160 m. from its source, the Kabul river near Attock, and near Mithánkot the Punjnad, which carries the accumulated waters of the five rivers of the Punjab. The delta embraces 125 m. of coastline and covers an area of about 3,000 sq. m. The sandbanks are continually shifting, causing the channels to change their course. Hyderabad is the chief city on its banks. At Sukkur there are important irrigation works, including a gigantic barrage; here too is the Lansdowne bridge.

INEBOLI. Seaport of Turkey. About 70 m. S.W. of Sinop, Asia Minor, it has a roadstead and is the terminus of an inland road to beyond Kastamonu. Pop. (1927) 47,538.

INGATESTONE. Town of Essex. It lies 6 m. from Chelmsford, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. The church, which has a fine lofty tower, contains memorials to the Petre family. Ingatestone Hall, a 16th century building, was long the seat of the Petre family. Pop. 2,352.

INGERSOLL. Town of Ontario, Canada. It stands on the river Thames, 19 m. N.E. of London, and is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. Agricultural implements, furniture, pianos and screws are made. Pop. (1931) 5,233.

INGESTRE. Village of Staffordshire. Situated on the Trent, 4 m. N.E. of Stafford, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Ingestre Hall is a seat of the earl of Shrewsbury.

INGHAM. Village of Suffolk. It lies 4 m. N. of Bury St. Edmunds, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. An ancient burial ground was discovered here in 1873, believed to be of the bronze age.

INGLEBOROUGH. Mountain of Yorkshire (W.R.). In the Pennine range, it is 3 m. from Settle and is 2,373 ft. high. It is best ascended from Clapham where is a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Ingleborough Cave consists of a series of passages in the limestone about 700 yards long, filled with stalactites and stalagmites. On Ingleborough is Gaping Ghyll, a limestone cavern 400 ft. deep.

INGLEBY. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It lies 3 m. E. of Stokesley, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

INGLETON. Market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 14 m. from Sedbergh, it is on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 2,464.

INGOLSTADT. Town of Bavaria. It stands on both banks of the Danube, 52 m. N.N.W. of Munich. The old town, on the left bank of the river, is surrounded by many of its fortifications. The buildings include the castle, several churches, among them the Frauen Kirche, with some good glass and interesting monuments, and the hospital church of the 15th century. Secular buildings include the town hall and the armoury. The university, founded in 1472, was removed to Landshut in 1800 and then to Bavaria. At one time a centre of Jesuit teaching, the buildings are now used for a school. The town, which is a railway junction, has a trade in cattle and other agricultural produce. Pop. 27,840

INGUSHETIA. Autonomous area of Russia (U.S.S.R.) It lies within the N. Caucasian Area and was constituted in 1924, with its capital at Vladikavkaz. The area is 1,250 sq. m. It is bordered N. by the Kabardian Area, S. by Georgia, and E. and W. by the Chechen and N. Ossetian Areas respectively. The area contains much mountainous land, and is drained by the river Terek and its tributaries. Maize is grown extensively and, on a smaller scale, fruit and vegetables. The forests are very valuable, but remain largely unexploited, as does also the considerable mineral wealth. The area is traversed by the rly. from Moscow to Baku. Pop. 75,200.

INHAMBANE. District of Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa. Bounded on the N. by the Sabi River, on the W. by the Chengane river and on the S. and E. by the Indian Ocean, it covers an area of 19,500 sq. m. Cattle raising and agriculture are carried on, and there is a number of exports. This region is one of the chief recruiting grounds for native labour for the Rand mines. The capital is the port of the same name. Pop. 1,100,000 (3,000 Europeans).

INHAMBANE. Seaport of Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa. It lies on a narrow inlet, 14 m. from the bar at its mouth, which gives the town a magnificent harbour 9 m. long by 5 m. across. It is in a populous cattle raising and agricultural district, 188 m. by sea S. of Beira. The port is connected by rly. with Inharrime to the S. and thence to Lourenço Marques. Pop. 10,188.

INISHMORE. Largest island of the Aran group, I.F.S. Situated 30 m. S.W. of Galway, it is 9 m. long by 2 m. broad.

INKERMAN. Ridge in the Crimean republic (U.S.S.R.). Overlooking Sevastopol, it was here during the Crimean War that a battle was fought between the British and the Russians, Nov. 5, 1854. The British held the ridge, and here the Russians repeatedly attacked them in superior numbers; but after British and French reinforcements arrived the guns on Shell Hill were silenced and the Russians fell back.

INKPEN. Village of Berkshire. It is situated 4 m. S.E. of Hungerford. The restored church has a curious belfry. Near by is Inkpen Beacon, which includes Walbury Hill (959 ft.) the highest point in the south-east of England.

INLAND SEA. Sea of Japan. An almost entirely landlocked basin, it lies between S. Honshiu and the smaller island of Shikoku, and extends for 240 m. from Osaka Bay to the strait of Shimonoseki, with a width varying from 3 m. to 30 m. It communicates with the Pacific Ocean by the straits of Akashi and Naruto, between which lies the isle of Awaji, and the strait of Hayasui between Shikoku and Kiushiu. The sea comprises a number of basins joined by narrow, island-studded channels, and is much used by ocean, coasting, and ferry steamers, but requires skilful pilotage. Much of the fish obtained from Japanese seas is caught here, the chief being sea bream and grey mullet.



Indus. Map of the basin of the great Indian river and its tributaries

INN. River of Europe It rises in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, and flows through the Engadine Having entered the Tirol, it flows by Innsbruck and, leaving Austria near Kufstein, enters Bavaria and joins the Danube at Passau It is about 310 m long, the main tributaries being the Salzach and Alz, and is navigable for small vessels from below Innsbruck

INNERLEITHEN. Burgh of Peeblesshire It stands on Leithen Water 6 m from Peebles, on the L N E. Rly Woollens are made, and there is a mineral spring supposed to be Scott's S Ronan's Well Pop (1931) 2,359

INNERPEFFRAY. Village of Perth It lies 2½ m S E of Crieff, on the L M S Rly

INNERWICK Village of East Lothian It has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 684

INNISFAIL. Poetical name for Ireland It means the isle of destiny

INNSBRUCK. Town of Austria The capital of Tirol, it stands mainly on the right bank of the Inn, at a height of 1 880 ft, 60 m S by W of Munich It is picturesquely situated, sheltered on the N. by lofty peaks, and the climate is pleasantly mild during autumn and winter The old part contains many interesting buildings, including the Goldnes Dachl, 1500, connected with Maximilian I, and the Franciscan church, built about 1550 to contain that emperor's monument The university, founded in 1672, has a library of over 200,000 volumes Close by is the Ferdinand museum, with various collections, mainly of Tirolese interest, including a picture gallery in which, moreover, several of the old masters are represented In the suburb of Wilten, to the S, is a great church in the baroque style belonging to an abbey founded, it is said, in the 12th century The town has a broadcasting station Pop 56,401

INOWROCLAW. Town of Poland It is 25 m E S E of Bydgoszcz, and 20 m S W of Torun Its 11th century church is in a ruined condition, among its chief buildings are a Kurhaus and a high school In the neighbourhood are saline springs and formations of rock salt, the government salt works are near the springs An important horse and cattle market is held The town was formerly in Prussian Posen, when it was known as Hohensalza Pop 24,000

INSCH. Village of Aberdeenshire It lies 13¼ m S E of Huntly, and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 1,249

INSHAN. Mountain range of China It forms part of the system which extends across the centre of the country from the Hindu Kush to the sea of Okhotsk The Inshan Mts, which run S of the Gobi Desert, are a W continuation of the Khinghan Range, and have a height of 10,000 ft. To the S, beyond the Hwang ho, is the desert plateau of Ordos

INSTERBURG. Town of E Prussia Situated 57 m from Konigsberg, it is at the junction of the rivers Inster and Angerapp, which here form the Pregel The chief buildings are several churches, notably the town church, a 17th century edifice, and there is a public park A manufacturing town, its chief products are leather, machinery, etc There are also iron foundries, breweries, and spinning mills as well as a trade in agricultural produce It is a railway junction Insterburg was founded by the Teutonic Order in the 14th century Pop 39,000

INSTOW. Village of Devonshire Situated opposite Appledore, on the estuary of the Torridge, it is 2½ m. N E of Bideford It has fine sands There is a daily steamer service to Lundy Island, and a station on the S Rly

INTERLAKEN. Pleasure resort of Switzerland It stands on the Aar, between Lakes Thun and Brienz, at an altitude of 1,860 ft, and is the rendezvous of tourists visiting the Oberland The town comprises the villages of Interlaken, Matten, and Unterseen, and commands magnificent views of the Jungfrau and neighbouring mountains There is a kursaal Pop. 3,500

INTERNATIONAL FALLS. Town of Minnesota, U S A It is situated on the Canadian frontier where Rainy River enters Rainy Lake, and is connected by rail with Virginia and Port Arthur Considerable water power is generated near here Pop (1930) 5,036

INTRA. Town of Italy On the W shore of Lago Maggiore, it is 2 m N E of Pallanza and 12 m N of Arona by steamer Situated between two torrents, which supply water power, it has silk and cotton mills Pop 8,000

INVERARAY. Burgh and county town of Argyllshire It stands on a small bay of Loch Fyne where the Aray enters it, about 40 m from Glasgow, in a district famed for the beauty and variety of its trees The chief building is the parish church There is an old and beautiful market cross, as well as a memorial to the Campbells who were hanged for their share in the rising of 1685 Outside the town is Inveraray Castle, the seat of the duke of Argyll It was built in 1780 to replace an older structure and stands in a beautiful park Pop (1931) 455

INVERBERVIE. Name by which the Scottish burgh of Bervie is sometimes known *See* Bervie

INVERCARGILL. Town of South Island, New Zealand It stands on the New River estuary, 140 m by rail S W of Dunedin and 17 m from Bluff Harbour The centre of agricultural and pastoral country, it has flour and saw mills and meat preserving works. Pop. (1931) 24,000

INVERELL. Town of New South Wales. Situated in Gough Co near the source of the Macintyre river, it is the terminus of a branch railway from Moree and lies 341 m N of Sydney It is a mining centre Pop 4,560

INVERESK. Village of Midlothian It is on the Esk, 6½ m from Edinburgh, with a station on the L N E Rly The chief industry is the manufacture of paper Pop 500

INVERGARRY Village of Inverness-shire It lies at the mouth of the R Garry, 7 m S W of Fort Augustus, and has a station on the L N E Rly

INVERGORDON. Burgh and seaport of Ross and Cromarty It stands on the N shore of Cromarty Firth, 13 m N E of Dingwall, on the L M S Rly It was a naval base in the Great War The castle, long the residence of the Macleods of Cadboll, was burned down in 1800 and rebuilt in 1874. Pop (1931) 1,417

INVERGOWRIE Village of Angus Situated on the firth of Tay, it is 3¼ m W. of Dundee, and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 967

INVERKEITHING. Burgh of Fifeshire It stands on a bay on the N side of the Firth of Forth, 13 m from Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly It is in the Rosyth area, and its industries are mainly connected with the navy At the battle of Inverkeithing Cromwell's troops defeated the Scottish adherents of Charles II in 1650 Pop. (1931) 3,185 *See* Rosyth

INVERKIP. Watering place of Renfrewshire It stands near where the Kip enters the firth of Clyde, 5 m S W of Gourock, and has a station on the L M S Rly

INVERLOCHY. Village of Inverness-shire It is on the Lochy near its entrance into Loch Linnhe, 1 m. N E of Fort William Near the village is a ruined castle Here, in 1645, the marquess of Montrose defeated the Campbells The battle is described in Scott's The Legend of Montrose.

INVERNESS. Burgh of Inverness-shire, also the county town, a seaport and a market town, and regarded as the capital of the Highlands. It stands on both banks of the Ness, near where that river enters the Moray Firth, 100 m. from Aberdeen, on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys, and near the Caledonian Canal. The buildings include the episcopal cathedral of S. Andrew, the town hall, and the 19th century castle on Castle Hill, containing the county offices. The mercat cross is near the town hall, as is the old stone of the tubs, on which water carriers used to rest their tubs. Inverness is the headquarters of the Highland Rly. (L.M.S.), which has its shops here. Other industries are distilling and the manufacture of woollens. The Northern Athletic Meeting is held in the burgh every September. Market days, Tues. and Fri. Pop. (1931) 22,582.



Inverness arms

INVERNESS. Town of Nova Scotia, Canada. Situated on Cape Breton I. on the Big River, it is 15 m. by rail from Sydney. It has a colliery, and copper, gypsum and fire clay are found in the vicinity. Pop. (1931) 2,900.

INVERNESS-SHIRE. County of Scotland. It is bounded N. by Ross and Cromarty and S. by Perthshire and Argyllshire. Its area is 4,211 sq. m. It comprises the mainland, traversed N.E. to S.W. by Glen More, which contains the Caledonian Canal, and the island division, embracing Skye, Harris, Uist, Barra, and other islands. The mainland is highly mountainous and contains Ben Nevis and other heights. The valley and loch scenery is extremely beautiful. The numerous lochs include Ness, Oich, Lochy, Arkaig and Shiel. In addition to Glen More, the principal valleys are Glen Garry, Glen Moriston, Glen Spey, Glen Spean, and Glen Roy. The coast is deeply indented by sea-lochs. The chief rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beauly. There are many deer forests, and moors abounding in grouse and other game. The county is served by the L.M.S. Rly. Inverness, the county town, Fort William, and Kingussie are the largest towns. The county sends one member to parliament for the mainland and one for the isles. Pop. (1931) 82,082.



Inverness-shire arms

INVERSHIN. Village of Sutherland. It is 5 m. from Lairg, at the confluence of the Shin with the Oykell, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

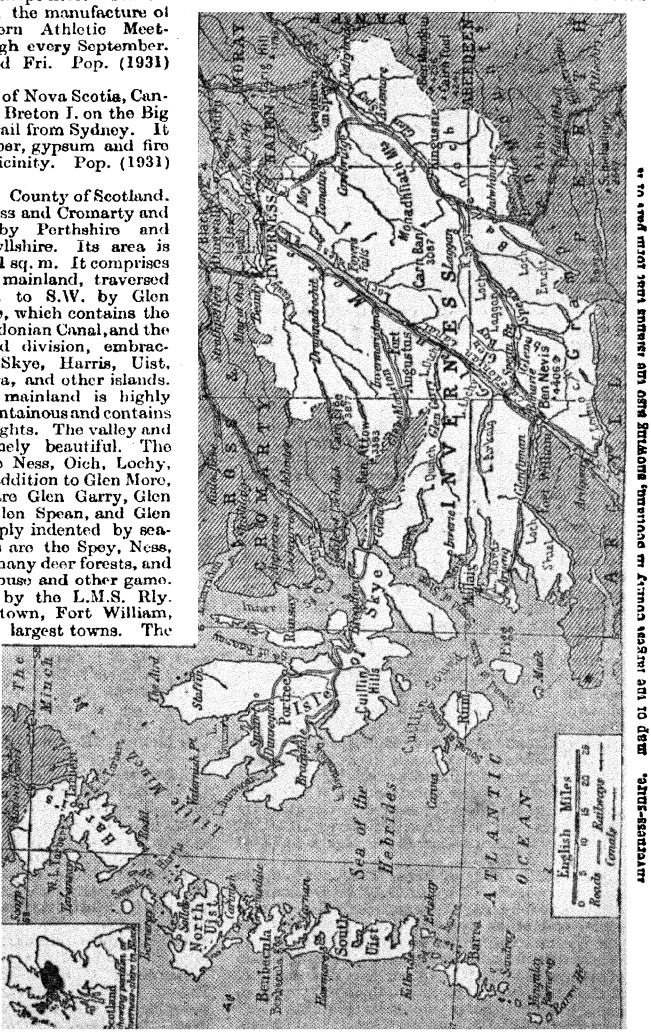
INVERURIE. Burgh of Aberdeenshire. It stands at the junction of the Don and the Urie, 16 m. N.W. of Aberdeen, on the L.N.E. Rly., which has works here. There is a trade in cattle, markets being held here. Pop. (1931) 4,524.

INVESTIGATOR STRAIT. Channel of South Australia. The continuation of the St. Vincent Gulf, on the E. side of which Adelaide is situated, it is 25 m. across, and lies between the S. extremity of Yorke's Peninsula and Kangaroo Island.

INWORTH. Village of Essex. About 3 m. from Kelvedon, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 847.

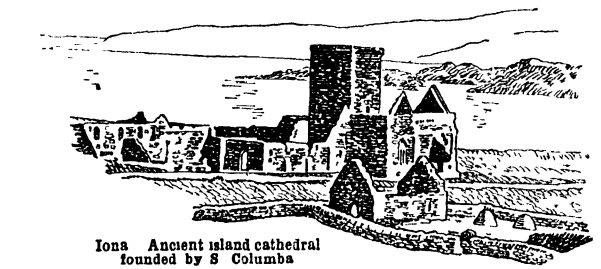
IOLA. City of Kansas, U.S.A. Situated on the Neosho river, it is 8 m. N. of Humboldt. Served by three railways, it is a trade centre for dairy produce. Natural gas was discovered here in 1893, and after that the city developed rapidly. Pop. 8,000.

IONA. Island of Scotland. One of the Inner Hebrides, it is part of the county of Argyll. About 3½ m. long and 1½ m. broad, it covers about 2,200 acres. The village of Iona is on the E. side of the island. Here S. Columba landed



Map of the Inverness county, showing parts of adjoining counties

from Iceland and founded a monastery, 563 Later a Benedictine monastery and nunnery were founded In the 9th century Iona was made a bishopric, which was later in the province of Trondhjem, Norway The cathedral, a 13th century building, was destroyed at the Reformation, but was restored and reopened in 1905



Iona Ancient island cathedral founded by S Columba

IONIAN ISLANDS Islands of Greece In the Ionian Sea, off the W coast of Greece and S Albania, they consist of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Leukas (Levkas) or Santa Maura, Ithaca, and a number of islets, their total area being about 1,100 sq m Largely mountainous, they produce grapes, currants, olives, and other fruits, and some of the islands are rich in marble, sulphur, salt, and coal In 1814 they passed under British protection, and 50 years after they were ceded to Greece Pop 265,000

IONIAN SEA. Branch of the Mediterranean Communicating with the Adriatic by the strait of Otranto and encircling the Ionian Islands, it lies between Greece on the E and Italy on the W A notable feature is the long arm called on the W the gulf of Patras and on the E the gulf of Corinth

IOWA. River of Iowa, U S A Rising in the north central part of the state, it flows 300 m S E to join the Mississippi, 30 m above Burlington It drains an area of 12 500 sq m, not including the 7,600 sq m drained by its chief tributary, the Cedar It is navigable for 65 m to Iowa City

IOWA State of the U S A It lies in the west north central part of the Middle West, bounded on the N by Minnesota, on the E by Wisconsin and Illinois, on the S by Missouri, and on the W by Nebraska and S Dakota Its area is 57,147 sq m The Mississippi is its E frontier, other rivers are the Missouri and Des Moines The bluffs along the chief rivers are the only relief to an undulating surface Nearly the entire area is under cultivation, maize, oats and buckwheat being the chief cereals, and hay is produced in abundance There are valuable coal areas Des Moines is the capital, other important cities being Sioux City, Devonport, and Cedar Rapids, all having over 50,000 pop Besides the state university at Iowa City there is the Drake University at Des Moines The government is controlled by a senate and a house of representatives, and is represented in Congress by two senators and nine representatives Settled in 1788, it was admitted into the Union in 1846 Pop (1930) 2,470,939

IOWA CITY. City of Iowa, U S A It stands on the river Iowa, 55 m W N W of Devonport, and is served by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, and other rlys, and is a station on the E to W. transcontinental airways It is the seat of the state university, and contains a court house and several libraries. Meat packing, flour milling, and the manufacture of knitted goods, soap, perfumes, machine shop products, jewellery and gloves are the chief industries. Pop (1930) 15,340.

IPEK. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Pec (q v)

IPOLY. River of Central Europe Also known as the Eipel, it rises in the mts in Czechoslovakia, flows at first due S , then S W , and then again S to join the Danube east of Esztergom The upper course lies in Czechoslovakia, but the greater portion forms part of the boundary between that country and Hungary Its length is 120 m

IPSTONES Village of Staffordshire Situated on the slope of a hill called Ipstones Edge, it is 4m from Cheadle, and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 1,757

IPSWICH. City, seaport, market town, and county town of Suffolk It stands where the Gipping becomes the Orwell, 69 m from London, and is served by the L N E Rly. Its churches include S Margaret's, with a fine hammer beam roof, and S Peter's, with a Norman font Wolsey's Gateway is a reminder of the great college he began here Sparrowe's House in the Buttermarket dates from 1567 Christchurch park mansion houses a museum and art gallery The White Horse hotel figures in The Pickwick Papers In 1928 Chantrey Park was given to the city for an open space On Castle Hill the site of a Roman villa has been excavated The educational centres include Ipswich school, a public school for girls, an engineering college and a school of art The city is an engineering centre, and has docks covering about 30 acres It has also a sugar beet factory With Bury St Edmunds, Ipswich is the see of a bishop, and it sends one member to parliament Market days, Tues , Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 87,557



Ipswich arms

IPSWICH Town of Queensland It stands on the Bremer river, 24 m by rly S W of Brisbane As well as being a busy industrial centre with railway works, coal mines and manufactures of woollen goods, it has a trade in agricultural produce Pop 26,233

IQUIQUE. Seaport of Chile It is 40 m by rail W of Tarapaca The chief industry is the export of nitrate The town is built on modern lines, and is an air station Pop 37,421

IQUITOS. Tribe of American Indians They are found in Ecuador, about the headwaters of the Amazon, although they are now few in number They are specially known for their skill as spearmen, and in making the drink known as chicha Their religion is fetishism

IQUITOS. City and river port of Peru It stands on the Marañon or Upper Amazon, 348 ft above sea level, near the mouth of the Rio Manay It carries on an extensive trade in rubber and possesses a shipyard, floating dock, and lumber mills Founded in 1863 to open up trade with the Atlantic coast, ocean going steamers ply up the river as far as the town, a distance of 2,300 miles from the Amazon mouth There is a weekly air service with San Ramon Pop 12,000

IRAN. Official name for Persia (q v). It is also the old name of the great plateau of Central Asia, the land between the Caucasus, the Hindu Kush, the Persian Gulf, Kurdistan, and the Tigris

IRAPUATO. Town of Mexico Situated in the state of Guanajuato, it is 32 m S W of the city of Guanajuato and is a railway junction It contains a number of old convents, and is known as the strawberry city on account of the great quantity and fine quality of the fruit grown near here Pop 21,000.

IRAQ. Kingdom of Asia. Lying between Persia and Arabia, with a coastline on the Persian Gulf, it is part of the district formerly known as Mesopotamia. Its area is 177,148 sq. m , divided into the three vilayets of Baghdad, Basra and Mosul Baghdad is the capital and Basra the chief port The country is a level area and its chief rivers are the Tigris and the Euphrates. Much of it is naturally waterless, but irrigation work has made it fertile Pop 3,000,000

GOVERNMENT. Iraq is governed by a king, who belongs to the family formerly ruling in Hejaz He is assisted by a cabinet and a legislature of two houses, one being elected by the people There is a system of justice with a court of cassation at Baghdad. The country has a small army and police force, and the British air force maintains squadrons therein

TRADE AND FINANCE. Cotton, wheat and dates are exported. The country is rich in oil and an international company has been formed to work the supplies in the Mosul area. Railway lines are in operation, and Baghdad is an important air station. The unit of currency is the gold dinar, equal to the £ sterling It is divided into 1000 fils, which are coined in silver.

HISTORY. During the Great War Iraq was conquered from the Turks and in 1919 it was placed by mandate under the rule of Great Britain In 1921 Faisal, a son of the king of Hejaz, was elected king and in 1926 the frontier between his land and Turkey was fixed In 1927 Britain recognized the independence of Iraq which, in 1932, was admitted to the League of Nations

IRAWADI. Variant spelling of the river of S E Asia, also known as the Irrawaddy (q v)

IRBIT. Town of Russia (U S S R). Situated in the Ural area, it is 100 m N E of Sverdlovsk, at the junction of the Irbit and Nitsa rivers, It is on the railway There are mines and large ironworks The great fair, which dates from 1643, ranked next in importance to that of Nijni-Novgorod. In 1930 it was proposed to abolish it Pop 12,000

IRCHESTER. Town of Northamptonshire About 2 m from Wellingborough, it has a station on the L M S Rly The restored church has some interesting features In 1874 a Roman burial ground was unearthed near. Pop 2,304.

IRELAND. Island of the British Isles It lies to the W. of Great Britain, from which it is separated by the North Sea and St George's Channel Its area is 32,531 sq m. It consists of a central plain with mountain ranges near the seaboard, and on its somewhat irregular coastline are some of the finest harbours in the world, e g Cork and Waterford, as well as many bays and other openings, especially in the west, where the Atlantic meets the land. The chief mountain ranges are the Kerry group, which contain the highest peaks in the land, the Knockmealdown, Galtee and Comeragh ranges, all in the south There are hills in Wicklow and the Mourne Mountains further N. The W. coast is fringed with mountains, from the highlands of Donegal, through Mayo, Galway and Clare into Kerry.

Amid the mountains and also elsewhere are many lakes or loughs The largest is Lough Neagh in the north, and there are several along the course of the Shannon. The two loughs Erne may also be mentioned Ireland is well provided with rivers The longest is the Shannon ; others are the Slaney, Liffey, Boyne, Bann, Blackwater, Kenmare, Erne, Lee, Barrow and Nore. The few islands round the coast include the Aran group The combination of hill and water, coupled with the greenness of the vegetation, makes the scenery in parts of Ireland almost equal to anything in the world. In spite of the extreme moisture the soil of Ireland is by no means fertile. Large areas are bog and the mountainous regions cover many square miles. The most productive soil is in the vale of Limerick

Ireland is divided into four provinces, and since 1922 has been partitioned politically into two distinct areas, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland The four provinces are Munster, in the south-west, Connaught in the west, Leinster in the east and Ulster in the north. The three first mentioned and also three of the Ulster counties—Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan—form the Irish Free State The remaining six Ulster counties form Northern Ireland There are in all 32 counties, 12 in Leinster, 6 in Munster, 5 in Connaught and 9 in Ulster The most important towns are the four provincial capitals—Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Galway—Londonderry, Limerick and Waterford The chief seaports are Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire) for Dublin, Belfast, Waterford, Cork, and Rosslare. *See* Irish Free State , Northern Ireland Also map p 570.

IRI. River of Greece It rises near the boundary of Arcadia and flows generally S , emptying itself into the gulf of Laconia after a course of 60 m In ancient times it was known as Eurotas.

IRIGA. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It stands on the river Buhi, 22 m S E of Nueva Cáceres, near the foot of an extinct volcanic peak 4,090 ft high Pop 24,145.

IRISH FREE STATE. Self-governing dominion of the British Empire The Free State covers the whole of Ireland except six counties in the north-east, which form Northern Ireland. Dublin is the capital The area is 26,600 sq m and the pop 2,971,992, of whom 300,000 live in the three Ulster counties, Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan Irish is the national language, but English is officially recognized The Free State is a member of the League of Nations and as a British dominion is represented at the imperial conferences



Arms of the Irish Free State

GOVERNMENT The constitution, which was drawn up in 1922, provides for government by the king, who is represented by a governor general, and a parliament of two houses The senate (Seanad Eireann) consists of 60 members, who are elected for nine years by members of the two houses voting on the principle of proportional representation Twenty senators are chosen in this way every three years The first senate was nominated by the elected chamber and the president The senate has no power over money bills, and only a power of delay over other legislation The elected assembly, called Dail Eireann, is chosen for six years or less The members are elected by all adults on the principle of proportional representation, and their number varies. In 1930 it was 153 The executive duties are directed by a council or cabinet, which must not exceed 12 members. Its head is the president, who is elected by the Dail. In local matters the administration is very much the same as it was before 1922, although certain changes have been made There are 27 administrative counties, each with a council, four county boroughs and about 80 other municipal areas governed either by an elected council or by commissioners A defence force, about 15,000 strong, is maintained.

TRADE AND FINANCE. Agriculture is the prime industry of the country. Horses, cattle and pigs are reared and there is a large output of milk, cream and their products, butter and cheese. Poultry and eggs are exported and potatoes are widely grown. Stout is made and exported. The fishing industry is valuable, but there are few minerals. The country has over 3,000 m. of railway and some canals. The revenue is



Ireland. Country that is divided into two distinct political areas, the Free State and N. Ireland **(See page 569)**

derived chiefly from customs, excise duties and income tax. There is a public debt of about £30,000,000. The state has its own coinage.

HISTORY. When after the treaty of 1921 the British authorities ceased to function in Ireland, the affairs of the Free State were taken over by a provisional government in which the chief spirits were Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. The republicans under De Valera took up arms, and for a time there was serious disorder almost all over the country, in the midst of which Griffith died and Collins was shot. W. T. Cosgrave was then elected president, but a year of warfare passed before peace was in sight. In Aug., 1923, the first election under the new constitution was held. Cosgrave's government obtained 63 seats and the republicans 44. The republican deputies did not sit in the Dail, as they refused to take the oath. However, with the revolution stamped out, the condition of the country improved and the government carried out reforms. An Act reformed the administration of poor relief and provided for new measures to safeguard and improve the public health. The courts of justice were remodelled, and the Irish language was encouraged. Certain taxes were reduced, other revenue being raised by tariffs, thus making the Free State a protectionist country.

In 1927 there were two general elections One held in June proved so unsatisfactory to the government that President Cosgrave had to choose between resignation and another appeal. In September the second election took place. Cosgrave's friends secured 61 seats, and the supporters of De Valera 57. As these latter now took the oath of allegiance, it was only by the aid of the independent members that Mr Cosgrave was able to secure a working majority. In 1928 James McNeill succeeded T M Healy as governor-general The most important piece of legislation was a measure altering the method of electing senators and abrogating the right to use the initiative and the referendum

In 1929 difficulty was caused by the reluctance of the Irish government to recognize the right of appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council. Cosgrave remained in power until 1932, when a general election gave a majority to the party led by De Valera The latter formed a ministry which took steps to abolish the oath of allegiance and refused to pay the interest on the money borrowed to purchase the land for the farmers. Great Britain therefore levied duties on Irish imports and refused to negotiate with the Free State at Ottawa The Free State retaliated, and in 1933, after another general election had resulted in favour of De Valera, a policy was framed to make the country a self-supporting state. Meanwhile Denis Buckley had succeeded McNeill as governor-general



Ireland. Peasant woman carrying her load of peat fuel

IRISH SEA Shallow sea separating the E of Ireland from the S W. of Scotland and the W. of England and Wales It is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the North Channel on the N and St George's Channel on the S. Its extreme breadth is 150 m

IRKUTSK. Town of Siberia (U S S R) In the Siberian Area, it stands on the right bank of the Angara river, 400 m. W. of Chita, and is a station on the Trans-Siberian rly It is a commercial centre, and carries on a large trade in tea and furs There is a university Pop 98,979

IRLAM. Urban district of Lancashire It stands on the Manchester Ship Canal, at the junction of the Irwell and Mersey, 8 m S W of Manchester, and is served by the Cheshire Lines and L N E Rlys By an alteration of the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire, carried out in 1920, parts of Partington and Carrington were transferred from Cheshire to Lancashire and made part of Irlam. Pop (1931) 12,898.

IRLES Village of France It lies 1¼ m E of Miraumont, and W of Bapaume During the Great War it was the scene of heavy fighting, and changed hands several times before being captured by the British in Aug , 1918

IRON ACTON. Village of Gloucestershire About 5 m. S E of Thornbury, it has a station on the G W Rly.

IRONBRIDGE. Town of Shropshire It stands on the Severn, 14 m from Shrewsbury, and has a station on the G W Rly Here in 1779 a large iron bridge was erected across the river, then rather an unusual feat, and to this the town owes its name There is a large power station erected to provide electricity for a wide area

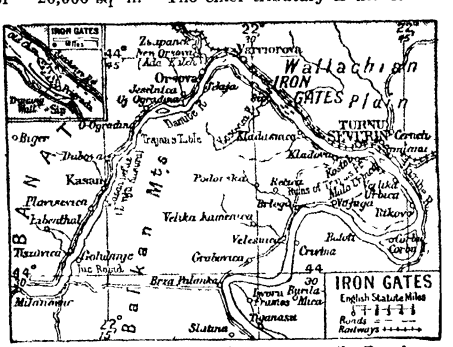
IRON GATES. Name given to the narrowing of the Danube between Orsova and Turnu Severin in S W Rumania It is about 2 m long, and here are the great rapids beside an island in mid-stream, due to the Danube cutting through the Balkan Mts Between 1890 and 1900 a navigable way was made by blasting *See* Danube

IRONTON. City of Ohio, U S A. It stands on the river Ohio, 135 m S E of Cincinnati, and is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railways The chief buildings are the federal building and the court house. Pop (1930) 16,621

IRONWOOD. City of Michigan, U S A. On the river Montreal, about 13 m from the N W corner of the state, it is served by the Chicago and North-Western and other railways It contains a high school and a public library and has iron mining and lumbering industries Pop (1930) 14,299

IROQUOIS. Confederacy of North American Indian tribes During the 16th century the Mohawks, Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Senecas formed the so-called Five Nations. According to tradition this was the work of Hiawatha, who was a Mohawk, and Dekanawida, a Huron by birth The incorporation (1715) of the Tuscaroras resulted in the Six Nations group From the first they opposed the French and seriously impeded their activities, but were friendly to the English and Dutch After the Revolution the Mohawks entered Canada, settling to the north of Lakes Erie and Ontario The remainder are to be found in New York State and Wisconsin. The name is also used for the entire linguistic group to which the confederacy belonged

IRRAWADDY (anc Erivati—the great river). River of S E Asia It rises in N E. Assam, and traverses Burma from N to S , discharging into the Bay of Bengal by a delta of several mouths, W. of Rangoon The delta has an area of some 20,000 sq m The chief tributary is the Chind-



Iron Gates Map of part of the course of the Danube

win About 1,300 m in length, the Irrawaddy is of great importance for irrigation and as a trade channel It is navigable for about 800 m. for passenger and goods steamers, and Bhamo, 1,000 m from its mouth, can be reached by smaller craft Above this town the river is obstructed by rapids, Mandalay is the chief town on the river, while Rangoon stands on the E branch of the delta.

IRRIGATION (Lat irrigare, to water) Method of supplying water to land in order to increase its productivity In India 35,000,000 acres of land, hitherto worthless, have been put to useful account by irrigation The irrigated area of the U S A is about 12,000,000 acres, while the prosperity of Egypt depends almost entirely upon irrigation Water for irrigation purposes is obtained either from rivers or wells As the normal level of a river is below that of the lands to be irrigated, it is usual to construct a barrage or weir across the bed and raise the level of the river sufficiently to direct part of its flow into canals having intakes above the weir

To make fuller use of a river which derives its water from the melting snow or rainfall of mountainous regions, the annual discharge must be regulated by a dam built in an appropriate location In the flood season immense quantities of water are impounded behind the dam for consumption during periods of smaller natural flow The most important irrigation schemes of the U S A, India, Egypt, and Australia are based upon the formation of huge artificial dam reservoirs In India 13,000,000 acres are irrigated from wells, from which water is laboriously raised by hand or crude mechanical appliances In America pumping windmills, the cheapest means of lifting water, are widely used

Among notable irrigation works in India are the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar, and the Wilson dam at Bhandardara Works in progress include the Sukkur barrage and canals in Sind, and the Sutlej valley canals in the Punjab The former commands an area of 7,500,000 acres The Sutlej scheme involves over 5,000,000 acres and comprises four weirs In Australia a great deal of land in the region of the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers has been irrigated. In the Sudan large areas have been made suitable for cotton growing by means of irrigation schemes

IRTHING. River of England Rising in the Northumberland and Cumberland borders, it flows between these counties, and then S W through Cumberland to the Eden

IRTHLINGBOROUGH. Urban district of Northamptonshire On the river Nene, it is 2 m from Higham Ferrers, and is served by the L M S Rly. The church has a detached campanile The chief industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes Pop (1931) 4,715

IRTISH. River of Central Asia It rises in the Chinese Altai, flows N W through Lake Saisan, the Kazak republic, and the Siberian and Ural Areas of the U S S R, and falls into the Ob at Samarovsk, after a course of 2,300 m When free from ice the river is a valuable means of communication, and two branch rlys terminate on its upper course The chief towns on its banks are Tobolsk, Omsk, and Semipalatinsk

IRULA (Tamil, dark) Primitive tribe of India Numbering about 100,000, mostly in the E districts of the Madras prov, where they have become Hinduised, their aboriginal characters are best preserved in the Nilgiri hills Blackish brown, broad-nosed, speaking a Tamil dialect, they are jungle dwelling animists, living on roots and honey, and practising ear-distension Many now labour on coffee plantations They worship Rangaswami, a form of Vishnu

IRUN. Town of Spain It stands on the Bidassoa, 10 m by rly E of San Sebastian, and 1 m W. of Hendaye, in France It possesses an old church and a handsome town hall Irun is a railway junction and an important customs station There are thermal springs in the neighbourhood. Pop 14,000

IRVINE. Burgh and seaport of Ayrshire. It stands on the river Irvine, 30 m S W of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly. There is a harbour from which coal is exported. Pop (1931) 12,032

IRVINGTON. Town of New Jersey, U S A. It adjoins Newark on the S W, and is served by the Lehigh Valley Rlv Chiefly a residential suburb for Newark and New York, it contains a town hall and a hospital, and manufactures motor vehicles, lumber products, and machinery Settled in 1666, it was called Camptown until 1852, when the present name was adopted in honour of Washington Irving Pop. (1930) 56,733

IRWELL. River of Lancashire Rising on the E side of Rossendale Forest, near Burnley, it flows S. to Manchester and then S W to the Mersey Its length is about 30 m Its lower course forms part of the Manchester Ship Canal (q v)

ISABELA. Province of Luzon, Philippine Islands In the N E of the island, it comprises the upper course of the Rio Grande de Cagayan, with the Sierra Madre between the valley and the sea on the E The coast rises steeply to these mountains It occupies an area of 5,394 sq m, and a large part is thick forest peopled by savage tribes Ilagan is the capital Pop 113,000

ISAFJORDUR. Town of Iceland It stands in the N W corner of the island at the entrance of the Isa Fiord, about 150 m. N. by W of Reykjavik Pop (1930) 2,511

ISANDHLWANA Village of Zululand, S Africa It stands near the Tugela river, 105 m. from Durban, and is noted as the scene of a battle between the British and Zulus, Jan 22, 1879 A British army encamped here went out against the enemy, leaving a small force in charge This was attacked by 10,000 Zulus and destroyed, only about 40 Europeans escaping alive

ISAR. River of Central Europe Rising in Tirol, high up among the Alps, it flows through Bavaria to join the Danube near Deggendorf Munich and Freising are on its banks, and its length is about 180 m, but owing to its rapid current it is not navigable

ISBARTA. Town of Turkey It is in Asia Minor, and represents the ancient Baris About 80 m W of the city of Konya, it makes carpets, and is noted for its fine pears Pop 45,000 In 1889 it suffered severely from earthquake

ISCHIA Island of the Mediterranean Sea. It lies off the Campanian coast, 16 m W S W. of Naples, and its area is 26 sq m Of volcanic origin, it is mountainous, fertile, and most picturesque Ischia is the capital Other towns are Casamicciola, noted for its hot springs, and Forio, a port on the W coast The island belongs to Italy Pop 28,500

ISCHL. Watering place of Austria It is on the river Traun, at its confluence with the Ischl, 30 m S E. of Salzburg Buildings include a kurhaus, theatre, and parish church Here are saline springs, sulphur, salt water, mud and vapour baths, with excellent bath establishments and hydropathics Situated amid magnificent scenery, it was much visited by the imperial family before 1914. The town is the centre of the Austrian salt industry, which has been carried on since the 12th century Pop 10,000

ISEGHEM. Town of Belgium. In Flanders, it lies 5½ m S E. of Roulers, on the Roulers-Courtrai Rly It has linen works and a considerable trade in tobacco The town was in German occupation in the Great War, and was recaptured by Belgian troops, Oct 14, 1918 Pop 14,000

ISEO. Lake of Italy. It lies 15 m E of Bergamo, and 609 ft above sea level, and is traversed by the river Oglio, an affluent of the Po It is 16 m in length by 1¼ m to 3 m broad, and has an area of 24 sq m It contains the island of Siviano To the S is the islet of San Paolo, containing the remains of a small Franciscan convent, and in the N is the small island of Loreto with a ruined chapel.

ISEO. Town of Italy. It stands at the S. end of the lake of Iseo, 15 m by rail N W of Brescia. It contains a castle, and has walls, and is a favourite tourist resort. Pop. 3,500.

ISERAN, Col d'. Mountain pass of France In the Graian Alps, it is near the Italian frontier, between Mont Cenis and the Little St. Bernard, and its height is 9,085 ft The route leads from the Isère valley to that of the Arc.

ISERE. River of France. It rises in the Graian Alps on the Italian frontier and flows mainly W, joining the Rhône near Valence. Its length is about 180 m, but its swift current makes it unsuitable for navigation Its chief tributaries are the Drac, Arc, and Breda

ISERE. Department of France It lies E of the Rhône, which bounds it N. and W., and is mountainous in the E and S, where the Alps enter it, the Aiguille du Midi being over 13,000 ft high It has an area of 3,178 sq m. There is agricultural produce, including wine and fruit, and the dept is rich in minerals, having copper, lead, coal, iron and silver mines Grenoble is the capital Isère was formerly part of the province of Dauphiné Pop (1931) 584,017.

ISER-GEBIRGE. Mountain range of Central Europe It is on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, and forms the N W. continuation of the Riesen-Gebirge The highest summits are the Tafelfichte (3,680 ft) and the Heufuder

ISERLOHN. Town of Germany In Westphalia, it is situated 14 m S E. of Dortmund The chief building is the town church The industries include the making of iron, steel, and brass goods, and there are also manufactures of chemicals, furniture, etc Pop 30,000

ISERNIA (anc Aesernia) City of Italy In the prov of Campobasso, it is situated among the Apennines, 78 m by rail N of Naples It is the seat of a bishop, and is noted for its mineral springs The medieval walls rest on cyclopean foundations Pop. 9,500

ISFAHAN, or Ispahan City of Persia Formerly the capital, it stands on a fertile tableland above the Zaindeh Rud, about 200 m S of Teheran During its greatest prosperity, under Shah Abbas I, 1586–1628, it was one of the largest cities of Asia, and possessed many fine buildings, some of which still stand, notably the Palace of the Forty Pillars and the Grand Mosque It trades in tobacco, opium, cotton, and fruits There are manufactures of metal ware, pottery, and textiles The suburb of New Julfa is inhabited by Armenians Pop 100,000

ISFIELD. Village of Sussex. About 3 m. from Uckfield, it has a station on the S Rly A little N. of the church are the remains of Isfield Place, once the home of the Shurley family

ISHIM. River of Siberia. It rises in the mountains to the E of Akmolinsk, runs W, then N N.E, and flows into the Irtish at Ust-Ishimskoe after a course of about 1,000 m The chief towns on its banks are Ishim and Petropavlovsk

ISHIM Town of Siberia (U S S R). It is in the Ural area, 160 m S.E. of Tobolsk, on the left bank of the Ishim, and on the railway from Sverdlovsk to Omsk. The town is one of the oldest in Siberia Pop 7,500

ISHOGO. Negro tribe of French Equatorial Africa. They occupy large villages on both banks of the middle Ngunye and in the upper Ogowe uplands Their W. Bantu dialect is spoken also by the neighbouring Okanda and Apinji.

ISHPEMING. City of Michigan, U S A. It lies near Lake Superior, and 15 m. W. of Marquette; and is served by the Chicago and North-Western and other railways. In the heart of the Marquette iron district, it has large mines within the city limits. Settled about 1856, it became a city in 1873 Pop (1930) 9,328

ISHTIB. Town of Yugoslavia In Serbia, it stands on the Bregalnitza, 20 m S E. of Skoplje. The town contains several mosques. The chief occupations are the cultivation of vegetables, wheat, and poppy, and there is a vegetable oil factory It figured in the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913, was captured by the Bulgarians in Oct, 1915, during the Great War, but was regained by the Serbians in Sept, 1918 Pop 15,000

ISIS. Name given to the upper part of the Thames, about Oxford *See* Thames.

ISKANDERUN Turkish name for the seaport of Syria also known as Alexandretta (q v).

ISKELIB Town of Turkey. It is in Asia Minor, on the banks of a small stream near its entrance into the Kizil-Irmak, 100 m N E of Ankara In the neighbourhood are saline springs Pop (1927) 53,722

ISKER. River of Bulgaria It rises in the mountains in the W of the country and flows N and N E, eventually joining the Danube near Corabia, on the Rumanian frontier Its length is about 160 m

ISLA. River of Scotland It rises in the Grampians on the N W of Angus and flows 48 m in a south-east direction to the Tay, which it joins 4½ m S W of Coupar Angus It makes two fine falls—Reekie Linn and the Slugs of Auchrannie, both in the Angus ravine, the Den of Ardlo Proa I la

ISLAMABAD Town of India It is 28 m S E of Srinagar, in the state of Kashmir, and stands on an eminence overlooking the Jhelum, here spanned by a wooden bridge The town contains a palace, mosque, and shrine Near by is a holy reservoir called the Anant Nag, and this was also the name of the town until the 15th cent It is noted for its Kashmir shawls, while woollen and cotton goods are made Pop 9,000

ISLAND Piece of land entirely surrounded by water Islands are usually classified as continental or oceanic Continental islands consist of the same rocks as the neighbouring mainland, are usually surrounded by shallow seas, the floor of which forms a continental shelf, and have similar flora and fauna to the mainland Such islands belong to three groups islets composed of resistant rocks, such as the Bass Rock, the surrounding softer strata having been worn away, large islands, such as the British Isles and the islands of N Canada, separated from the continent by comparatively narrow, shallow channels; and the festoons of islands such as Japan, which are characteristic of the shorelands of the Pacific Ocean

Oceanic islands are usually far distant from the continental shores, surrounded by deep water, and are generally coralline or volcanic They occur most frequently in the Pacific Ocean, the largest of them are in the Hawaiian, Fiji, New Hebrides, and Samoan groups The coralline islands, in general, are based upon submerged mountain peaks or volcanoes Islands of this class are better called constructional, as they have been built up in the development of the earth's existing superficial conformation. This term includes, in addition to the oceanic islands, those islands which occur along continental coasts either as developments from shingle-bars and sand-banks or as temporary outlying portions of a growing delta.

ISLANDS, Bay of Inlet on the coast of North Island, New Zealand. Situated at the N E. end of the Auckland peninsula, it provides a secure and deep anchorage for a large number of vessels. Opua, the town at its S extremity, is the terminus of the rly and connects the bay with the rest of the island

ISLANDS, Bay of. Inlet on the W. coast of Newfoundland It penetrates inland by three branches, receiving the waters of the Humber, and containing numerous small islands, Seal I being the largest. On the S side is John's Beach

ISLANDSHIRE District of Northumberland. Formerly a detached portion of the county of Durham. it consisted of land near Berwick-on-Tweed, together with the Farne Islands It was incorporated with Northumberland in 1841

ISLAY Island of the Inner Hebrides Belonging to the county of Argyll, it is separated from Jura by the Sound of Islay. Its area is 235 sq m The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in dairy farming and rearing sheep and cattle Oats, barley, and potatoes are grown. Distilling is an important industry, slate and marble are quarried, and peat is cut The surface is generally level Bowmore is the chief town, and Port Ellen is famous for its golf links Pop 5,743

ISLEHAM. Village of Cambridgeshire It is 16¼ m N E of Cambridge, on the L N E Rly, and gives its name to a fen partly drained during 1918-19 by German prisoners.

ISLEWORTH District of Middlesex, part of the borough of Heston and Isleworth It stands on the Thames, 12 m W S W of London, on the S Rly There are soap and perfumery works, breweries, flour mills, and market gardens The 14th century parish church of All Saints, rebuilt in 1705 and enlarged in 1865, contains old brasses and other monuments Gumley House, Lacey House, and Worton Hall are noteworthy Syon House is a seat of the duke of Northumberland Pron Iselworth

ISLINGTON Borough of the county of London To the N of the city, it is bounded S by Finsbury and Highgate, E by Stoke Newington, and W. by St Pancras, its area being about 5 sq m The chief buildings are the parish church, the town hall completed in 1930, and the Royal Agricultural Hall, which is famous for its shows The Angel Inn, a great traffic centre, is now a refreshment house Islington Green has a statue of Sir Hugh Myddelton. The borough, which includes part of Highgate, Highbury, and Pentonville with its prison, sends four members to parliament Pop (1931) 321,712



Islington arms

ISLIP Village of Northamptonshire About 10 m from Wellingborough, it has an interesting church with a 17th cent chancel screen

ISLIP. Village of Oxfordshire It stands on the Ray, near its junction with the Cherwell, 6 m from Oxford, on the L M S Rly There is an old church restored in the 19th century.

ISLIP Town of New York State, U S A It stands on Great S Bay, Long Island, 43 m E of Brooklyn by the Long Island Rly There are noted oyster and clam fisheries Founded in 1684, it was incorporated in 1710

ISMAIL Town of Rumania In Bessarabia, it stands on the left bank of the northern arm of the Danube, 40 m E of Galatz The chief buildings are the churches and the mosques It trades in cereals and exports grain, wool, tallow, and hides. Once a Turkish fortress, it became Rumanian in 1919 Pop 37,000

ISMAILIA. Town of Lower Egypt Situated on Lake Timsah, about 50 m from the Mediterranean and the same distance from the Red Sea, it was laid out in 1863 in connection with the construction of the Suez Canal, being in fact the headquarters of the works during the canal's construction Named after the Khedive Ismail it was the scene of the first scientific attack on the malaria mosquito In the war with Egypt, 1882-85, it was the base of the British forces, and in the Great War was the headquarters of the Allied troops. The Turks attacked the town in 1915, but were repulsed. Pop 10,400

ISMID Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it is on the site of the ancient Nicomedia Situated about 50 m S E of Istanbul, near the head of the gulf of Ismid, it is connected with Scutari by rly It is the seat of a Greek and of an Armenian bishop, and contains a fine 16th century mosque There is a trade in silk, cotton, and tobacco It was once the capital of the kings of Bithynia and a flourishing city Pop (1927) 55,700

ISOBAR (Gr isos, equal, baros, weight) Map line through places where the average barometric pressure is the same for the same period Thus, on a map showing the mean annual distribution of pressure, isobars for 29 8 ins. would pass through all places where that was the average pressure throughout the year The readings from which isobaric maps are constructed are corrected to sea level for the purpose of comparison, and in order that deductions as to changing atmospheric pressure conditions may not be obscured by the influence of altitude The commonest use of isobars occurs upon the daily weather map

ISOHYET (Gr. isos equal, hyetos, rain) Map line through places where the total rainfall is the same during the same period Mean annual isohyets for 30 ins pass through all places having a mean total annual precipitation of that amount. In general, isohyets indicate mean conditions over a large number of years, they show the normal rainfall, and are mainly useful in the study of the seasonal distribution of rainness, and for practical purposes in connexion with the water supply of towns

ISOKA. Settlement of Northern Rhodesia It lies some 80 m due W of Karonga on the N end of Lake Nyasa, and is now the customs station for the district, which was transferred here from Fife some 62 m to the N The natives in the neighbourhood, many of whom are members of the watch tower sect, are unfriendly, turbulent, and sometimes dangerous

ISOLA Town of Italy On the Gulf of Trieste, it is 9 m in a direct line and 21½ m by rail from Trieste Pop 8,000

ISOLA DEL LIRI Town of Italy It stands on an island in the river Liri, 15 m by rly N W of Roccasecca The numerous waterfalls on the river furnish power for paper mills and woollen factories There are stone quarries in the vicinity. Pop 8,000

ISONZO River of Italy It rises in the Julian Alps, near the Predil Pass, and flowing S issues into the Gulf of Trieste, 10 m E of Grado The chief town on its banks is Gorizia, others being Plezzo, Suzzio, and Tolmino Its length is 82 m During the Great War there was much fighting between the Italians and the Austrians in the districts around the river Four battles of the Isonzo are named by historians of the war. Three took place in 1915 and had no very decisive result The fourth was fought in May, 1917

ISOSTASY (Gr. isos, equal, stasis, standing still, stability) Term for the doctrine that explains the greater elevations and depressions of the earth's surface as due to the crust rising high where its material is light, and lying low where the material is heavy According to isostasy, blocks of the earth's crust of equal area are of equal weight independent of the height of the surface, and each such block is supported on a layer which behaves as a fluid and upholds the overlying crust to a superficial altitude dependent on the composition of the block Mountains were naturally at first regarded as extra masses piled upon the crust and upheld by its strength, as a lighthouse is supported by

the reef on which it stands; but, according to isostasy, mountains do not rest upon a rigid foundation, but float on a plastic substratum.

ISOTHERM (Gr. isos, equal; thermos, heat). Map line through places where the mean temperature is the same for the same period. The mean July isotherm of 90° F. passes through all places where the July temperature averaged over many years reaches that amount. In general, isotherms indicate temperatures which are corrected for the elevation of the meteorological station to an estimated corresponding value at sea level.

ISSIK-KUL. Lake of Turkestan (U.S.S.R.). It is in the Kirghiz republic, and its area is 2,300 sq. m. and depth 1,100 ft. Now a closed basin, and constantly diminishing, it once communicated with the river Chui. The water is brackish and unfit to drink; the banks are haunted by tigers and wild boars. The name in Kirghiz means warm lake.

ISSOIRE. Town of France. It stands on the Couze, a small tributary of the Allier, 30 m. S.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Its chief building is the 12th cent. Romanesque church of S. Paul. The industries include brewing and trade in agricultural products and fruit. Pop. 6,000.

ISSOUDUN. Town of France. It lies on the river Théols, 17 m. N.W. of Châteauroux, on the railway line to Bourges. There are breweries and leather works. The 15th cent. church of S. Cyr has a notable flamboyant E. window and in the garden of the hôtel de ville is the Tour Blanche, a 12th cent. tower. Pop. 10,500.

ISSUS. Seaport of Cilicia. It stood on the gulf now called Iskanderun, and is celebrated for the battle fought in 333 B.C. between Alexander the Great and Darius III, in which the latter was totally defeated. Near here, also, Septimius Severus defeated Pescennius Niger in A.D. 194, and Heraclius overcame the Persians under Chosroes in 622.

ISSY-LES-MOLINEAUX. Suburb of Paris. It lies on the left bank of the Seine, and is contiguous with Vanves on the E. It is connected with Paris by tramway and electric railway. Pop. 23,000.

ISTANBUL. City of Turkey. Formerly known as Constantinople, it lies on the shore of the Bosporus, near the point where it broadens out into the Sea of Marmora. The distinctive feature of its situation is the inlet called the Golden Horn, providing a fine natural harbour capable of floating the largest ships. The Golden Horn divides the city into two parts, the Turkish city (Stamboul) being on the S. side, and Galata, the business quarter, with Pera, the foreign residential quarter, on the N. N.E. of Galata lies the palace of Yildiz Kiosk now a casino. The Fanar is the Greek quarter; the Jews are found at Chasskoi on the Golden Horn, while across the Bosporus is the Asiatic suburb of Scutari. Istanbul proper, which is connected with the N. suburbs by two bridges across the Golden Horn, contains the remains of the Greek city. The palace of the



Istanbul. S. Sophia, originally a Christian church and now a mosque

Old Serai, which contained the offices and the Porte or gate that gave a title to the Turkish government, occupies the site of the residence of the Greek emperors; the square of the At-Meidan is the ancient hippodrome, and the column of the Three Serpents, brought from Delphi and crowned with the gold urn of Plataea, still forms the chief ornament of its vast expanse. Even more remarkable than all these is the church of S. Sophia, converted into a mosque. Despite the removal of the capital to Ankara, Istanbul remains the financial, educational, and cultural centre of Turkey. It is an important depot for sugar and coffee and a centre for silk production. It is the seat of the national university, founded in 1900, and has a broadcasting station. It is also an important airport.



Istanbul. Turkish city on the Bosporus known for centuries as Constantinople

Founded by Constantine the Great in 330, it remained under Greek and Latin rulers until 1453, when the Turks captured the city and made it their capital. After the armistice with Turkey in 1918 a high commissioner was appointed. An Allied force continued to occupy the city until shortly after the ratification by the Ankara government of the treaty of Lausanne in Aug., 1923. Pop. (1927) 690,857.

ISTHMUS (Gr. isthmos). Narrow neck of land either uniting a peninsula to the mainland or joining two continents together. Examples of the first are the isthmuses of Corinth, Kiel, and Kra (Malay Peninsula); of the second those of Panama and Suez. The cutting of a canal through an isthmus often shortens shipping routes

very considerably There are ship canals through all the above, except the isthmus of Kra.

ISTRIA. District of Italy At the head of the Adriatic Sea, its land boundary lies on the slopes of the Karst mountains overlooking the narrow strip of lowland between Trieste and Fiume. It has an area of 1,913 sq m Pola is the largest town Other towns include Pisino (Mitterburg) and Rovigno Formerly an Austrian province, it included the Quarnero island, and passed to Italy after the Great War Pop 319,700.

ITABIRA. Town of Brazil. It is situated about 230 m N of Rio de Janeiro, in the state of Minas Geraes Iron ore deposits believed to be the richest in the world have been opened up with the aid of foreign capital

ITAJAHY. Seaport of Brazil Situated in the state of Santa Catharina, it stands near the mouth of the river Itajahy, 50 m N of Florianopolis It was the port of the German settlement of Blumenau

ITAJAHY. River of Brazil. It empties into the Atlantic Ocean just below the city of the same name

ITALY Kingdom of Europe In the south of the continent, it consists of a district lying between France, Switzerland, and Austria and of a peninsula jutting out into the Mediterranean, as well as the islands of Sardinia and Sicily It has, therefore, a long coastline on both east and west, the former including the head of the Adriatic Within it, but independent of it, are the little republic of San Marino and the Vatican state Its total area is 119,710 sq m , of which about 7,500 sq m is the Trentino, ceded by Austria at the close of the Great War Pop (1931) 41,220,434



Italy. Arms of the kingdom

TOPOGRAPHY The northern part of Italy is known historically as Lombardy and Venetia In the centre is Tuscany, and then the lands formerly the states of the Church In the south are Naples, Apulia, and Calabria The mountains include some of the Alpine ranges and the Apennines running down the peninsula The rivers are all short , the most famous are the Po, Adige, Isonzo, Arno, and Tiber Rome is the capital and Genoa the largest seaport Other populous cities are Milan, Turin, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Florence, Bologna and Trieste

CONSTITUTION Italy is governed by a king, a cabinet and a legislature of two houses—the senate and the chamber of deputies of 400 members Under the system introduced in 1928 the great Fascist council selects 400 names from lists supplied by syndicates of employers and employed and other associations for election to the chamber If the voters, who are all adult males, reject the names on the list, another list is offered to them The prime minister appoints the members of his cabinet, but these are not responsible, in the English sense, to the legislature The country is divided into 92 provinces, each with its own government, and several thousand communes Roman Catholicism is the established religion The legal system culminates in the Court of Cassation in Rome. Italy has an army recruited by compulsory and universal service, a navy and an air force.

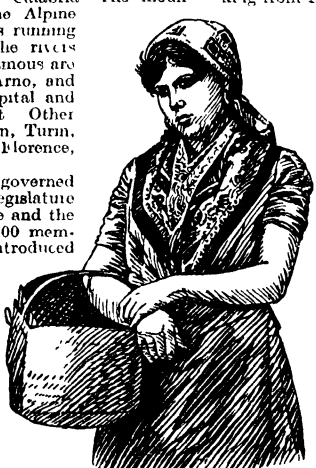
TRADE AND FINANCE The main agricultural products are cereals, olives, rice, potatoes, fruit, sugar beet, and flax. Flowers are grown in the S.; the culture of the vine and the silkworm are general The minerals include sulphur, zinc, quicksilver, lead, iron, manganese, and antimony. Marble and gypsum are quarried. Italy has an important textile industry There are over 13,000 m of railway, and air traffic is rapidly developing The unit of currency is the lira, which is normally 25 to the £ sterling Silver and nickel coinage is used, but there is much paper in circulation Direct taxes are levied and there are import duties, but much of the national revenue comes from state monopolies and lotteries.



Italy Fisherman of Salerno

HISTORY The kingdom dates only from 1861. The country was previously part of the Roman republic and empire and then of the medieval, or Holy Roman, empire It was divided into a number of states, some of them city states such as Venice, Florence, and Genoa Much of it was under the rule of the pope, while France, Spain, and Austria had possessions herein from time to time The movement for a united Italy began, or rather was revived, in the 19th century and formed itself round the king of Sardinia One by one various districts were added to his kingdom, and in 1861 Victor Emmanuel was declared king of Italy The Austrians were driven from Lombardy and later from Venice, which they had secured in 1814, and the Bourbon king from Naples and Sicily In 1870 Rome was added to the kingdom and became its capital

Under Victor Emmanuel III Italy entered the Great War, and met with many vicissitudes in her campaigns against Austria In 1919, at the peace, accessions of territory were made, but the economic condition of the country led to serious unrest In 1922 came the march on Rome and the acceptance by the king of the Fascist regime under Benito Mussolini Since that time Italy has prospered greatly and has taken her place at international conferences as a world power



Italy Housewife of Venice

COLONIES Italy has extensive colonies in Africa In the north is a great district known as Libya consisting of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, taken from Turkey after a war in 1911 On the Red Sea is Eritrea, and near is Italian Somaliland Since 1924 Rhodes and other Aegean islands have been Italian possessions.

ITATIAYA Mountain of Brazil The loftiest peak of the Serra da Mantiqueira, it is situated between the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes With an altitude of 9,823 ft it is the highest mountain in Brazil

ITCHEN. River of Hampshire Rising near Alresford, it flows W , and then S to Southampton Water, passing by Winchester It enters the sea by a tidal estuary 3 m long.

ITCHEN. River of Warwickshire. It is a tributary of the Leam, which it enters at Marton.

ITCHEN. Suburb of Southampton. It stands at the mouth of the Itchen, 1 m. E. of Southampton proper. Until 1920, when it was included in the borough, it was a separate urban district.

ITCHEN ABBAS. Village of Hampshire. About 3 m. from Alresford, it is on the river Itchen, and has a station on the S. Rly.



Italy. Map showing the boundaries fixed by the treaty of 1919

ITENEZ. Alternative name for the Brazilian river Guaporo (q.v.).

ITHACA (mod. Ithāki, Thiāki). One of the Ionian Islands. Belonging to Greece, it has an area of 45 sq. m., and is cut almost in half by the gulf of Molo, on which is the capital, Vathy. Vines, currants, and olives are grown, and goat-rearing and sponge and coral fishing are carried on. Ithaca is regarded as the home of Odysseus (Ulysses). Pop. 11,715.

ITHACA. City of New York State, U.S.A. At the head of Lake Cayuga, 68 m. S.W. of Syracuse, it is served by the Lehigh Valley and other rlys., and by a branch of the New York State barge canal. It is picturesquely situated, and attracts visitors in the summer. Ithaca is the seat of Cornell University and has a conservatory of music, the Cornell free library, and a meteorological station. Pop. (1930) 20,708.

ITZEHOE. Town of Prussia. In Schleswig-Holstein, it stands on the Stör, a tributary of the Elbe, 32 m. from Hamburg, and is a railway junction. The chief of the old buildings are the church of S. Lawrence, begun in the 12th century, and the hall in which the estates of Holstein met. It passed from Denmark to Prussia after the war of 1866, having been the capital of the duchy of Holstein. Pop. 20,000.

IVANGOROD. Town of Poland. On the river Vistula, it is at the confluence of that river and the Wieprz, 67 m. S.S.E. of Warsaw. A fortress with a bridge over the river, it was prominent in the Great War during Hindenburg's offensive against the Russians in Poland. Formerly part of Russia, it passed to Poland in 1919. Another Ivangorod was a fortress of Russia opposite Narva. It is now in Estonia.

IVANOVO VOZNESENSK. Town of the U.S.S.R. It is in the Ivanovo Industrial Area, 65 m. N.E. of Vladimir, on the R. Uvod and the rly. from Vladimir to Kineshma, with connexions to both Moscow and Nijni Novgorod. Ivanovo, on the N. bank of the river, and Voznesensk, on the S. bank, were incorporated as one town in 1871. It is the centre of an industrial district. Pop. 111,443.

IVER. Village of Buckinghamshire. About 2 m. S.W. of Uxbridge, it is on the river Colne and the G.W. Rly.

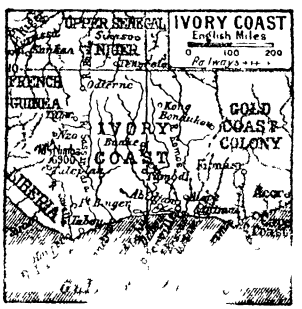
IVESTON. Village of Durham. It is 2 m. E. of Consett, and 9 m. from Durham, and forms part of the urban district of Leadgate. The chief industry is coal mining.

IVINGHOE. Village of Buckinghamshire. About 9 m. E. of Aylesbury, and 4 m. N. of Tring, it has a noteworthy church. Ivinghoe Beacon (762 ft.) and Ringshall or Ivinghoe Common are the property of the National Trust. Pop. 810.

IVIZA. Island of the Mediterranean Belonging to Spain, it is the westernmost of the Balearic Islands and lies 59 m E of the Spanish coast Its area is about 229 sq m It is hilly and wooded, with an indented coast, a good climate, beautiful scenery, and fertile soil, and produces corn, oil, figs, prickly pears, almonds, salt, charcoal, and lead The only important town is Iviza, the capital. Pop 25,000

IVIZA. Town of Iviza, Balearic Islands The capital of the island, it stands on the E coast It has an old castle and cathedral Exports include fruit, salt, and lead. The ancient Ebusus, it is sometimes called La Ciudad Pop 6,500

IVORY COAST. Colony of French West Africa Bounded on the N by Upper Senegal Niger, on the W by French Guinea and Liberia, on the E by the Gold Coast, and on the S. by the gulf of Guinea, it covers 121,590 sq m. For the most part a low-lying plateau watered by the Comoé, the White Bandama and the Sassandra rivers, it rises to some highlands along the borders of Liberia, but in the coastal region is extremely flat, with many large lagoons indenting the coast Over 74,000 sq m. are covered with tropical forests in which abound rubber, cocoa, coffee, and much valuable timber The capital of the colony is Bingerville on the coast. Opposite the capital lies Abidjan, the chief business centre, which is connected by rly with Ferkessedugu, 346 m inland Rubber, cocoa, mahogany, maize, rice, and many fruits are the chief exports, but there are valuable mineral deposits Pop 1,886,166



Ivory Coast

ch colony

IVREA. City of Italy It is situated on the Dora Baltea, 38 m. by rly N of Turin The restored cathedral dates from 973–1005 The hill (800 ft) on which Ivrea stands is crowned by a castle built in the 14th century and now used as a prison Only three of its lofty brick towers remain standing Colonised by the Romans, Ivrea has ruins of a theatre and other antiquities It is the ancient Eporedia Pop 6,000

IVRY. Town of France In the department of Eure, it is 42 m N W of Paris It is famous for the battle fought here between Henry IV of France and the forces of the Catholic League, March 13, 1590 The encounter was short, the Leaguers being defeated The battle is the subject of a ballad by Macaulay Pop 1,500

IVRY-SUR-SEINE. Suburb of Paris It lies on the left bank of the Seine, 4½ m S S E of Paris, immediately outside the old fortifications On the river bank, above the Pont de Conflans, is a harbour for river traffic, called the Port d'Ivry Pop. 41,000

IVYBRIDGE. Urban district of Devon Situated about 10 m. N E. of Plymouth, it is served by the G W Rly There are paper mills Pop (1931) 1,609

IVYCHURCH Village of Kent Situated 3 m N W of New Romney, it has a late 14th century church sometimes called the cathedral of the marsh

IXELLES (Flemish, Elsene) Suburb of Brussels It lies to the S E of the Boulevard de Waterloo, adjoining the Quartier Léopold

IXMIQUILPAN. Town of Mexico Situated 80 m N of Mexico City, it has railway communication with Pachuca (40 m) Silver mining is the chief activity. Pop about 13,000

IXTACCIHUATL (the white woman) Extinct volcano of Mexico In the state of Puebla, it is 40 m S E of the city of Mexico and adjoins Popocatepetl on the N, being connected by the saddle of Tlamacas Covered with snow, its profile resembles a woman reclining in a white shroud Its height is about 17,000 ft.

IZABAL. Lake of Guatemala The largest lake of the republic, it is 36 m long and 11 m wide, and is connected with the Caribbean Sea by the Rio Dulce It is deep enough for large steamers, but the bar at the mouth makes navigation difficult

IZABAL. Department of Guatemala A mountainous fertile district around the shores of Lake Izabal, it produces cabinet woods, bananas, sarsaparilla, cacao, and coffee The capital is the town of Izabal

IZABAL. Town of Guatemala Situated 108 m from Guatemala, on the S shore of Lake Izabal, it is the capital of the department of the same name

IZHEVSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Votiak autonomous area, it stands on the Izha, 40 m W of Sarapul In 1760 an arsenal and works for making firearms was founded here. Pop 63,211

IZHMA. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the Timanski mt range, in the Zyrian autonomous area, it winds from S to N, then turns E and flows into the Petchora, after a course of 380 m

IZIUM Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ukrainian republic, it stands on the river Donetz, 70 m S E of Kharkov It has considerable trade in timber, wool, honey, and wax. Pop 13,000

IZMIR, Gulf of Opening of the Aegean Sea Formerly known as the gulf of Smyrna, it is situated nearly in the middle of the W coast of Asia Minor and has two arms, one N W, the other S E It is about 40 m long and is 13 m. wide at its mouth In ancient days it was known as Smyrnaeus Sinus

IZMIR. City of Turkey Formerly known as Smyrna, it stands on the W coast of Asia Minor, at the head of the gulf of Izmir, and is the capital of the vilayet of Aydin It is a great centre of commerce The fine harbour has ample quays, and the town is the terminus of two rly systems Smyrna was one of the seven churches mentioned in the Book of Revelation, and Izmir is the seat of archbishops of the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian communions The Turks obtained possession of it in 1424 Izmir was extensively damaged by fire in 1922, and by earthquake in 1928 Pop (1927) 153,924.

IZTACCIHUATL. Extinct volcano of Mexico, usually spelt Ixtaccihuatl (q v)

IZU-SHICHITO. Group of islands belonging to Japan They extend in a S direction into the Pacific, S of the entrance to Tokyo Bay. Oshima or Vries Island is the largest, others are Toshima, Nijima, Kozushima, Miyake, Mikura, and Hachijo There are several small islets All are of volcanic origin, Mikara, 2,500 ft high, on Oshima, being subject to frequent eruptions

JABBOK. River of Palestine A tributary of the Jordan about 110 m long, it separated the kingdom of the Amorites from that of Bashan. Jacob's wrestling with the angel took place on its bank (Gen 32). It is the modern Nahr ez Zerqa

JABLONEC. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it stands on the river Neisse, 7 m. E S.E.

of Liberec The town possesses good educational facilities, and there are several technical schools. There is a system of electric tramways. It is a busy manufacturing and export centre, and is famed for its glass ware. Formerly in the German district of Bohemia, it was known as Gablonz Pop. (1930) 33,855

JABLONITZA Mountain pass of central Europe One of the chief passes of the Carpathian mountains, it is also known as Korosmezo (Magyar Gate) and Delatyn Pass It is 3,300 ft above sea level, and through it the railway runs from Kolomyja, in Poland, to Maramaros Sziget, in Rumania In the Great War it was the strategic gateway from Russia to the Hungarian plain Considerable fighting took place here between the Austrians and Russians in 1915–16, and in the campaign of the Austro Germans against Rumania, Dec , 1916–Mar , 1917

JACA City of N Spain It stands on the left bank of the river Aragon, about 115 m N by W. of Saragossa, at an altitude of 2,400 ft It has a Gothic cathedral of the 10th century, and was in the middle ages a frontier fortress Pop 5,500

JACKSON City of Michigan, U S A Situated on the river Grand, 76 m W of Detroit, it is served by the New York Central and other railways, and has a municipal airport It contains the state prison, and to the N are state farms operated by convicts It is an agricultural centre and has various manufactures Settled in 1829 as Jacksonburg, it became a city in 1857 Pop (1930) 55,187

JACKSON Capital of Mississippi, U S A It stands on the river Pearl, 183 m N of New Orleans, is served by the Illinois Central and other rlys , and has a municipal airport Among the principal buildings are the new and old capitols, the state and Carnegie libraries, and the governor's residence Cotton and other agricultural products provide a large trade. Pop (1930) 48 282

JACKSON City of Tennessee, U S A On the river Forked Deer, 85 m E of Memphis, it is served by the Illinois Central and other rlys The seat of Union University, it contains also Lane college for coloured students, and a state agricultural experimental station A large trade is carried on in cotton, and industrial plants include railway workshops, cotton and cotton-seed oil mills, motor works and other factories Pop. (1930) 22,172

JACKSONVILLE Seaport and winter resort of Florida, U S A It is on the river St Johns, 140 m. by rail S W. of Savannah, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern, and other railways, and the Seaboard Air Line There is also a municipal airport. The chief products are chemicals, oils, lumber, motor cars, canned fruit, and oranges Pop (1930) 129,549

JACKSONVILLE. City of Illinois, U S A It stands on a small river, 92 m. N of St Louis, and is served by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other rlys It is an educational centre and contains Illinois College, Routt College, a state college for women, and colleges of music. There are also state institutions for the deaf, the blind, and the insane It has railway workshops, brick works, woollen and planing mills, bridge works, and cigar factories Pop (1930) 17,747

JACMEL. Seaport of Haiti It is on the S. coast, on Jacmel Bay, 30 m S S W of Port au-Prince The roadstead affords good anchorage ½ m off shore. Pop 12,000

JACOBABAD. Town of India The capital of the Upper Sind district of Bombay, it lies nearly 50 m N.W of Sukkur, and has a station on the N W. Rly. Notable for its intensely hot climate, it is an important port on the caravan route to central Asia, and has a large trade in cereals Pop 10,583

JACOBSDAL. Village of the Orange Free State, S Africa. It lies near the Reit, a tributary of the Modder, on the road from the railway at Koffyfontein to Kimberley, and is some 30 m. due S of that place Indications of diamonds and coal in the neighbourhood have attracted some attention. Pop 750

JADAR. River of Yugoslavia. A small tributary of the Drina, it joins that river at Leshnitza. During the Great War fierce fighting took place between the Austrians and Serbians in the triangle of land between the rivers Sava, Drina, and Jadar, Aug 16–25, 1914

JADE. Bay of Germany An opening of the North Sea, it is near the mouth of the Weser, and covers about 75 sq m. It affords a good anchorage Wilhelmshaven stands at its head.

JADE. River of Germany. It flows through Oldenburg, falling into the bay of Jade after a course of only 13 m

JAEN. Province of Spain. It is bounded N by the Sierra Morena, E by Murcia, W. by Cordova, and S. by Granada. Its area is 5,205 sq m Mostly mountainous, it lies within the basin of the upper Guadalquivir, and its valleys are very fertile, producing cereals, oil, and wine, though the bleak uplands only pasture sheep Its mineral wealth, known to the Romans, is very great, there are numerous lead mines, including the historic silver lead mine at Linares Iron, copper, and salt are also worked Jaen was a petty Moorish kingdom up to 1246, after which it came under the sway of Castile Jaen is the capital Pop (1930) 657,741

JAEN. City of Spain On the N slope of the Jabalcuz Mt , it stands on a hill overlooking the river of the same name There are remains of a Moorish castle and walls, a Renaissance cathedral, containing one of S Veronica's purgatorious handkerchiefs, and other churches, convents, palaces, a library, art museum, theatres, etc The sulphur baths and springs of Jabalcuz are known As the Moorish Jayyan, it was a wealthy city, celebrated for its silk, and the capital of a small kingdom Pop (1930) 36,965

JAFARABAD OR **JAFFARABAD** State of India It lies in the Kathiawar district of Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, and has an area of 53 sq m It is included in the possessions of the nawab of Janjira The capital is the town of Jafarabad Pop 11,000

JAFARABAD. Town of India In Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, it stands on the gulf of Cambay, 38 m E N E. of Diu Head, and about 1 m from the sea It is the capital of the petty state of the same name Pop 5,200

JAFFA. Seaport of Palestine. Anciently known as Joppa, it is on the Mediterranean, about 50 m N W of Jerusalem, with which it is connected by railway Its harbour is suitable only for small vessels Jaffa has long been famous for its oranges, and is the centre of a fair amount of trade, oil, corn, sesame, cotton, leather, and wool being among its exports The industries include the manufacture of furniture, soap, and cement The town was taken by Napoleon in 1799, and was captured by the British Nov. 17, 1917 Pop (1931) 51,366

JAFFNA. Peninsula of Ceylon It lies in the N of the island, where the flat portion is broken up by two shallow lagoons of brackish water connected at a few points with the sea, one of these really makes the peninsula an island During the monsoons new sandbanks are constantly made in the shallow channels

JAFFNA. Town of Ceylon It is situated in the extreme N of the island, on Palk Strait, about 210 m N of Colombo The centre of an area peopled by Tamils, it was formerly the port

ior Tamil immigrants from Madras prov. It has a shallow harbour, and is connected by rail with Colombo Jaffna was formerly the seat of a Portuguese colony. Pop (1931) 45,708.

JAGDALPUR. Town of India. The capital of the state of Bastar, in the Central Provinces, it stands on the Indrawati river, 184 m. S of Raipur, with which it communicates by means of a motor road. Pop 11,028

JAGERNDORF. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia known as Krnov (q.v).

JAGERSFONTEIN. Town of the Orange Free State, S Africa. Situated on the Koffyfontein line, some 80 m S E of Kimberley, it is the site of the most important diamond mine in the Free State In 1895 a flawless white stone of 634 carats was found here which is reputed to be the most perfect specimen of a diamond ever discovered. Pop. (1931) 4,066, of whom 1,721 are whites,

JAGHBUB. Oasis settlement in Cyrenaica, N Africa Situated on the Egyptian frontier some 130 m. S of El Sollum on the coast, it has a small permanent population given to agriculture and date cultivation, but its main usefulness is for the many nomad Bedouin tribes in the Libyan desert Formerly belonging to Egypt, it was ceded to Italy in 1926 in return for a concession of territory on the coast at El Sollum

JAGST. District of Germany In N E Württemberg, it is bounded on the E by Bavaria, and is contiguous with the districts of Neckar and Danube It has an area of 1,084 sq m Pop 426,394

JAHRUM. Town of Persia In the province of Fars, it is about 90 m S E of Shiraz, and has a trade in the dates and tobacco produced in the district Pop about 15,000

JAINTIA HILLS. Mountainous district of India It lies in Assam, E of the Khasi Hills and S of the Brahmaputra, and is inhibited by a race called Panars The district produces rice in abundance, coal and limestone are the chief minerals The town of Jaintiapur lies at the S base of the hills

JAIPUR. State of India It lies in Rajputana between the Punjab, Bikaner, and Ajmer-Merwara, the middle is a tableland, and to the N and W lies the continuation of the Aravali Hills in a series of low heights The area is 16,682 sq m The Banas is the chief river The ruler is a maharajah, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and to a personal salute of 21 guns The capital is Jaipur city Amber, the ancient capital, is a picturesque collection of ruins 5 m distant. Pop. 2,338,802

JAIPUR. Town of India The capital of Jaipur state, Rajputana, it is an important railway junction, with lines to Delhi, Jodhpur, Baroda, and Bombay. It was founded in 1728 There is a palace, an observatory, a public library, a college and a school of art. The manufacture of jewelry, as well as metal, marble, and inlaid work is carried on Pop (1931) 144,179

JAISALMER. State of India It is situated in the great Indian desert, in the W. of Rajputana, and has an area of 16,062 sq. m The soil is mostly barren, and the few patches of cultivable land support a sparse population The ruler, the maharawal, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns Jaisalmer is the capital Pop 68,000

JAISALMER. Town of India The capital of the state of the same name, it lies in Rajputana, 140 m. W. by N. of Jodhpur, and is celebrated for its Jain temples Pop 8,000

JAKOBSHAVN. Danish settlement in Greenland. It stands on the shore of Disko Bay, on the W coast, amid bleak and barren surroundings. In the vicinity is the immense Jakobshavn glacier, which discharges into the bay.

JAKOVA. Town of Yugoslavia In Montenegro, it lies about 15 m. S of Pec, close to the frontier of Albania The chief products are carpets and agricultural produce. During the Great War it was captured by the Bulgarians on Dec 3, 1915, and regained by the Serbians in Oct., 1918 Pop. 13,000

JAKUN Primitive people in the S of the Malay peninsula. They are called Orang-bukit, hill-men, or Orang-laut, sea-men Round-headed, straight-haired, copper-coloured, they show Malay, Semang, or Sakai admixture; their culture and social organization approximate to the unadvanced Malay type. Using the blowgun and spear, the land Jakun occupy pile dwellings and grow some rice

JALALABAD. Town of Afghanistan It stands on the Kabul river, 90 m E of the city of Kabul, in the midst of a fertile plain, near the Khyber Pass Here in 1841–42 the British, under Sir Robert Sale, kept the Afghans at bay for about five months. Pop 6,000

JALALPUR. Town of India In the Gujarat district of the Punjab, it is a local commercial centre Pop 11,600. Another Jalalpur is a ruined city of the Punjab

JALAPA. Department of Guatemala Situated in the S E of the country, it is bounded N by the Rio Grande and watered by its tributaries The extensive forests yield valuable timber, and the products include sugar cane, rice, coffee, maize, and tobacco Panama hats are manufactured The Indians of the district retain their native dress and many of their primitive customs Its area is 1,150 sq m Pop 43,000

JALAPA. Town of Guatemala The capital of the department of the same name, it is situated in a fertile territory which produces fruits of various kinds, and has a tropical climate Pop 15,500

JALAPA City of Mexico The capital of the state of Vera Cruz, it stands on a slope of the Cofre de Perote, at an alt of 4,500 ft, 82 m by rly N W of Vera Cruz, and is a summer resort Its elegant cathedral contains paintings by Spanish masters, other buildings include a 16th century convent, schools, and hospitals The city gives its name to the drug jalap. Pop. 27,623

JALAUN District of India It is situated in the Allahabad div of the United Provinces, and has an area of 1,549 sq. m Gram, millet, and wheat are grown, and among the exports are gram, cotton, ghi, and oil seeds Pop 405,439

JALAUN. Town of India It lies in the Jalaun dist of the Allahabad division of the United Provinces, about 70 m E of Gwalior, and has small local industries Pop 7,000.

JALISCO. State of Mexico It borders on the Pacific Ocean in the S W of the republic, and is watered by the Rio Grande de Santiago Its area is 33,492 sq m In the W it rises by terraced plateaux to the Sierra Madre with volcanic cones, and contains Colima, alt 12,750 ft, and Nevado, alt 14,150 ft, both active To the E and along the river valleys the soil is fertile Precious stones are found, and gold, silver, copper, and cinnabar are mined One of the wealthiest states of Mexico, its capital is Guadalajara The National Railways of Mexico and the Southern Pacific of Mexico have lines through the state, the latter giving communication with the U S A. Pop 1,239,484, largely Indians and half-breeds

JALNA. Town of India It lies in the Aurangabad dist of Hyderabad, 38 m. E of Aurangabad, and is celebrated for its fruit Pop 17,000

JALOMITZA. River of Rumania Rising in the Carpathians, it flows S through the oil district, and then E through the Wallachian plain, joining the Danube opposite Hirsova. Its length is 150 m During the Great War the crossings of the lower part of the river were fiercely contested

JALON. River of Spain. Rising in the Sierra de la Virgen and the Sierra de Vicor, its headstreams unite near Riola and flow N.E. to join the Ebro, 13 m. above Zaragoza, after a course of about 120 m. Alagon, near its junction with the Ebro, is the principal town on its banks. Its valley is followed by the rly. from Zaragoza to Madrid.

JALPAIGURI. District of India. It lies in Bengal, and borders Bhutan on the N. and E. Its area is 2,962 sq. m., and its capital the town of Jalpaiguri. It is traversed by the river Tista. Pop. 936,500.

JALPAIGURI. Town of India. The capital of the district of the same name, it is situated about 52 m. S.E. of Darjeeling, on the Tista river. It is on the direct rly. to Calcutta. Pop. 15,000.

JALUIT. Small island of the Pacific Ocean. The chief island and the administrative centre of the group known as Marshall Islands, it lies in lat. 3° N. and long 170° E. The islands, the chief export of which is copra, formerly belonged to Germany, but were granted to Japan in 1919.

JAMAICA. Chief island of the British West Indies. One of the Greater Antilles, it lies about 80 m. S.E. of Cuba. Its area is 4,450 sq. m., the length being 144 m., and the extreme breadth 44 m. The coastline is broken and thickly forested; two-thirds of the island consist of a limestone plateau, and from E. to W. runs a mountain chain, the highest part being the Blue Mountains in the E. Blue Mountain Peak is 7,360 ft. high. The chief rivers are the Black River, the Salt River, and the Cabaritta, which are navigable for small craft and barges. The climate is mild and equable, except near the coast and lagoons. The vegetation is luxurious. Palms, bamboo and cabinet-making woods are produced, and logwood and fustic provide vegetable dyes. There are no indigenous mammals and few reptiles, but some 43 varieties of song-bird are peculiar to the island.



Jamaica arms

Over a quarter of the island is under cultivation, and bananas constitute 40 per cent of the production, sugar and rum 20 per cent, and coffee 12 per cent. Pimento, coconuts, and copra, cocoa, ginger, oranges, cigars, grapefruit, and honey are also produced. There are about 150,000 head of horses, mules, sheep, and cattle. The principal harbours are Kingston (the capital), Port Morant, Old Harbour, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Port Maira, and Port Antonio. The old capital is Spanish Town. The island has a railway system (210 m.) and a wireless station. The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council and a legislative council, with parish boards for local administration. The Cayman Islands, the Morant Cays, the Pedro Cays, and the Turks and Caicos Islands are attached to Jamaica. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and was Spanish until taken by the English in 1665, the annexation being confirmed in 1670. A constitution was granted in 1661, and this was revised in 1866; in 1884 a partially elective legislative council was instituted and in 1919 woman received the vote. Pop. 858,118, of whom about 15,000 are whites.



Jamaica. Map of the largest British island in the West Indies

JAMALPUR. Town of India. In Bihar and Orissa, it is 35 m. W. of Bhagalpur, and has workshops of the East Indian Rly. Pop. 20,500.

JAMBOL. Town of Bulgaria. It is situated on the Tunja, about 60 m. N. of Adrianople, in Turkey, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 23,037.

JAMES. Bay of Canada. Between Ontario and Quebec, it is a large S.E. extension of Hudson Bay, and is 300 m. long from N. to S., and 160 m. wide. It contains numerous islands, of which Agomska, 70 m. long, is the largest. The rivers Albany, Ekwan, Moose, and Attawapiskat discharge into it on the W. side, and Rupert on the E. The water is shallow except in a narrow channel leading to Moose Factory. It was explored by Thomas James in 1631–2.

JAMES. River of Virginia, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the Cowpasture and Jackson, it enters Chesapeake Bay through Hampton Roads, near Norfolk. Its length is about 450 m. At Newport News it is crossed by a bridge 5½ m. long. The river was named after James I, and on it Jamestown (q.v.) was founded in 1607.

JAMES. River of Dakota, U.S.A. Rising in the east-central part of N. Dakota, it flows generally S. across S. Dakota for over 400 m., and enters the Missouri river about 9 m. E. of Yankton. It falls 600 ft., but is unsuitable for water power.

JAMESTOWN. Town of Dumbartonshire. It is situated on the Leven, 1½ m. from Balloch Pier on Loch Lomond, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. There are calico printing works.

JAMESTOWN. Capital of St. Helena. It has a roadstead affording good anchorage. Longwood, the residence of Napoleon, 1816–21, is 3 m. distant. Pop. 2,500.

JAMESTOWN. Settlement of Virginia, U.S.A. The first permanent English settlement in the U.S.A., it was founded in 1607 on a peninsula in the river James, about 30 m. from its mouth. Here, in 1619, the first legislative assembly in America met. In 1699 the seat of government was transferred to Williamsburg. The action of the river James converted the peninsula into an island, which, with the ruins of a church, the fort, and other remains, was acquired in 1900 by the association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities. In 1907 an exhibition was held to commemorate the tercentenary of the foundation of the settlement.

JAMESTOWN. City of New York State, U.S.A. It stands at the foot of Lake Chautauqua, 70 m. S.S.W. of Buffalo, and is served by the Erie and other railways. Its various industries include the manufacture of furniture, textiles, and building materials. Situated in a fertile farming and dairying region, it is a popular summer resort. Pop. (1930) 45,155.

JAMKHANDI. State of India. It is in Bombay Presidency, and has an area of 524 sq m. Cotton, wheat, and millet are among the chief crops, and there are weaving and dyeing industries. The capital is the town of Jamkhandi Pop, 101,195.

JAMKHANDI. Town of India. The capital of the state of the same name, in Bombay Presidency, it lies 68 m. E of Kolhapur, and has an important trade in silk. Pop 13,000.

JAMMU. Province of India It is a hilly tract, comprising the upper basin of the river Chenab, and has an area of 12,439 sq m. It forms a part of the state of Kashmir. Pop. 1,640,259

JAMMU. District of India. It lies in the province of the same name, in the state of Kashmir, and has an area of 1,167 sq m. Pop. 327,000

JAMMU. Town of Kashmir. It stands on the Tawi river, 25 m N E of Sialkot, with which place it has railway connexion It is the winter capital of the maharajah and contains his palace. Pop 36,506

JAMNAGAR. Alternative name of the Indian state and seaport also known as Nawanagar (q v)

JAMNOTRI. Temple in Tehri state, United Provinces, India There are hot springs near the temple, which is a great resort of pilgrims

JAMRUD. Settlement of India It consists of a fort and cantonment, and stands at the entrance to the Khyber Pass, 9 m W of Peshawar, in the N W Frontier Province It is the terminus of a rly. line to the Afghan frontier, and is an important strategical point. Pop 6,128

JAMSHEDPUR. Town of India It is situated in the Singhbhum dist of Bihar and Orissa, 150 m. E. of Calcutta, near the Subarnarekha river Founded in 1909 as the headquarters of the Tata Iron and Steel Works Co , it is named after Jam Sheedji Tata, who first advocated the exploitation of the coal and iron deposits Pop 57,000

JAMTLAND. Lan or government of Sweden. It is bounded on the W by Norway, and is contiguous with the governments of Kopparberg, Gävleborg, Vaster norrland, and Västerbotten The surface is studded with lakes, and the area is 19,968 sq. m. Pop (1930) 134,500

JANESVILLE. City of Wisconsin, U S A On the river Rock, it is 80 m. W S W of Milwaukee, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific, and the Chicago and North-Western rlys. The state school for the blind is situated here. The city stands in an agricultural district, trades largely in tobacco, and has several manufacturing industries Settled in 1834, it became a city in 1853 Pop (1930) 21,628.

JANGALI. Tribe of Persia. They are of Iranian stock and inhabit the dense forested slopes overlooking the Caspian, in Gilan prov. They were induced during the Great War to display active hostility to Great Britain Late in 1918 they became more friendly, and entered into undertakings whereby the British Caspian communications were safeguarded.

JANICULUM. Hill of Rome On the west bank of the Tiber, it lies to the W of the city, and has an altitude of 275 ft It was connected with the E bank by a wooden bridge, the Pons Sublicius Along the river front many villas were erected, inhabited mostly by foreigners and Jews, the latter forming a community here to the end of the 15th century. It was named from Janus, a mythical king of Latium, who is said to have built a citadel on the ridge.

JANINA. Variant spelling of the name of the town in Greece also known as Yannina (q v).

JANIUAY. Town of Panay, Philippine Islands Pleasantly situated amid mountain and valley scenery, 19 m N W. of the town of Iloilo, it trades in local produce, rice, tobacco, sugar, maize, and hemp Sugar refining is an important industry It was founded in 1578, some distance from its present site. Pop. 24,000.

JANJIRA. Native state of India In the Konkan div. of Bombay Presidency, it has an area of 324 sq. m Coconuts and rice are produced, and the inhabitants engage in fishing. The capital is Murad The ruler is a nawab, entitled to a salute of 13 guns Pop 110,366

JAN MAYEN ISLAND. Vocanic isle in the Greenland Sea Lying N.E. of Iceland, 71° N , 8° W., its length is 34 m , its greatest breadth 9 m , and its area about 160 sq. m It was named after the Dutch navigator who discovered it in 1611. Seal and whale fishing is carried on in summer. There is a little tundra and a few foxes exist. The Wilczek (Austrian) meteorological station was here in 1882–83 A Norwegian observatory, with wireless communication, has been in operation since 1921 In 1931 the island was formally taken over by Norway

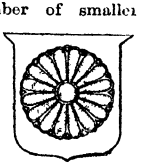


Japan. Woman in native costume

JANSENVILLE. Town of Cape Province It stands on the Sunday river, 21 m by road from Klipplaat, in the centre of a pastoral district Pop. 1,350

JAORA. State of India It is in the Malwa agency of Central India, and has an area of 601 sq m The chief crops are millet, maize, poppies, and cotton The ruler is the nawab, and receives a salute of 13 guns Pop 100,204

JAPAN. Country and empire of Asia Known to the Japanese as Nippon Nihon (or Dai Nippon), it consists of a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, together with various dependencies Japan proper comprises the four large islands of Honshiu, or Mainland, Kiushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido, or Yezo, and a number of smaller ones including the Luchu and Bonin groups These with Formosa (Taiwan), Chosen (Korea), Karafuto (the S part of Sakhalin), the Pescadores (Bokoto), and the leased territory of Kwangtung make up the empire, which extends for about 2,400 miles and includes 4,000 islands The former German islands in the Pacific north of the equator, namely the Marshall, Caroline, and Ladrone groups, are governed by Japan under mandate, although the country withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933 Tokyo is the capital, but Osaka is the largest place Other cities with over 200,000 inhabitants are Nagoya, Kobe, Kyoto, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Nagasaki The total area is 260,644 sq m Pop (1930) 90,395,698



Japan arms

TOPOGRAPHY. The islands are mountainous, and only a comparatively small portion is fertile The only plain of any size is the one around Tokyo on the mainland. The coastline is much indented and there are many good harbours The mountains are chiefly volcanoes, and the country is much subject to earthquakes There are numerous lakes and rivers, the latter all

short but much used for developing electric power. Japan is famed for its wealth of flowers and flowering trees.

GOVERNMENT. The ruler of the empire is the emperor, or tenno. There is a parliament, or diet, of two houses, a house of peers and a house of representatives. The former consists of 404 men appointed or elected on various qualifications. The latter consists of men elected for four years by all adult males. There is a cabinet under a prime minister. The country has an elaborate system of local government. The people accept Buddhism or Shintoism, but there is no state religion. There is an army, a navy, and an air force all of considerable size and marked efficiency. Every male is liable to service.

TRADE AND FINANCE. The crops produced in Japan are mainly rice, wheat, barley, rye, cotton, tea, tobacco, and fruit. The silkworm is widely cultivated. The minerals include copper, coal, iron, antimony, zinc, and petroleum. There are large deposits of kaolin. The forests produce valuable timbers, and the fisheries are important. The making of cotton and silk fabrics are the chief manufacturing industries, but there are many more. The country has about 10,000 miles of railways and efficient air services. The revenue is obtained mainly from taxes on land, incomes, liquor, and sugar, and from duties on imports. The unit of currency is the yen which is nominally worth 2s. 0½d., and is divided into 100 sen. The money in circulation is paper issued by the banks of Japan, Chosen, and Taiwan.

HISTORY. The Japanese claim for their emperors an unbroken descent from Jimmu who became ruler in 660 B.C. Over two thousand years of complete isolation from the outer world were partially ended in the 16th century when there was a little foreign trade. This, however, was soon suppressed except with the Dutch. About 1859 a new era began. The country was then opened to foreigners and in 1871 the old feudal system was abolished. Japan modelled her national life on that of the nations of the western world and soon emerged as a great power. A war with China in 1894–95 was followed ten years later by the struggle with Russia, which secured for the Japanese a foothold on the mainland of Asia. In 1910 Korea or Chosen was annexed, and in 1914 Japan entered the Great War as Britain's ally.

After that event Japan took an increasing interest in the affairs of China, where life and property were threatened owing to the feebleness of the central government. To protect her interests which now included Shantung (until 1914 partly under German influence) Japanese troops advanced into Manchuria, and in 1932 this was declared an independent state. Representations by the League of Nations failed to secure any modification of this policy, and in 1933 Japanese troops advanced through Jehol to the Great Wall, and a state of war prevailed between their country and China. Japan took part in the world conferences that followed the Great War and signed the Washington and London agreements about the limitation of naval strength before the censure of her policy led to her withdrawal from the League in 1933.



Japan. Peasant of a remote part of the country



Japan. Map of the island empire in the Pacific. Insets, Korea and Formosa

JAPAN, SEA OF. Arm of the Pacific Ocean. It lies between Japan on the E. and Korea and the Far E. area of the U.S.S.R. on the W. In the N. it communicates by the gulf of Tartary with the sea of Okhotsk, and in the S. the strait of Korea leads to the East China Sea. The outlets to the Pacific on the E. are Soya Strait, between Sakhalin and Hokkaido; Tsugaru Strait, between Honshiu and Hokkaido; and the Inland Sea, between Kiushiu and Honshiu. Its length from N. to S. is about 510 m., and its width from E. to W. 600 m. It is mostly shallow and is almost tideless.

JAPURA. Alternative spelling of the name of the river of S. America better known as the Yapura (q.v.).

JARKENT. Alternative spelling of the Chinese city also known as Yarkand (q.v.).

JARNAC. Town of France. It stands on the right bank of the river Charente, about 25 m.

W. of Angoulême. Here, on March 13, 1569, during the religious wars in France, the Protestants were defeated by the army of the Roman Catholic league. Pop 3,500.

JARO. Town of Leyte, Philippine Islands Situated in the N part of the island, it is 15 m W S W of Taclaban. Pop 12,000

JARO. Town of Panay, Philippine Islands. In the province of Iloilo, on the river Jaro, it is 2 m N.W. of the town of Iloilo, with which it is connected by rail It produces sugar, and native fabrics made from the leaves of the pine-apple plant (piña). Pop 24,500.

JAROSLAW. Town of Poland In Galicia, it lies about 22 m by rly. N N W of Przemysl, and is an important railway junction in the valley of the San During the Great War it was captured by the Russians on Sept. 21, 1914 Pop 21,000

JARROW. Borough and seaport of Durham Situated on the Tyne, it is 4 m. W S W of South Shields, on the L N E. Rly It owes its prominence to the shipbuilding industry, in connexion with which are iron foundries, engine shops, rolling mills, etc There are chemical and paper manufactories, and extensive collieries near From the wharves on Jarrow Slake, a river bay between Jarrow and South Shields, coal is shipped



Jarrow arms

In the monastery, founded by Biscop in 681, and now in ruins, the Venerable Bede spent most of his life and there died. Its church, S Paul's, has been rebuilt Pop (1931) 32,018

JARVIS. Small island of the Pacific Ocean. Only 1½ sq m in area, it lies on the equator in long 159° W A British possession, it is administered by the British high commissioner for the New Hebrides Group It is of coral formation, and the chief export are coconuts Pop. 30.

JARVIS BROOK. Village of Sussex It lies 5½ m S of Groombridge and has a station (Crowborough) on the S Rly

JASHPUR. State of India In the Central Provinces, it has an area of 1,963 sq m It is watered by the river Ib The jungles contain big game, and are a source of timber, lac, beeswax, and silk cocoons Crops include sugar-cane and wheat, and iron is mined The state was ceded to Britain in 1818 Pop (1931) 193,694

JASLO. Town of Poland. In Galicia, it is 30 m S E. of Tarnow, and 17 m N E of Gorlice, on the route N. from the Dukla Pass It was prominent during the Great War in the fighting between the Russians and the Austro-Germans in Galicia and in the Carpathians Pop 7,500.

JASSY. City of Rumania It stands on the left bank of the river Bahlui, an affluent of the Jijia, about 200 m N E of Bucharest Amongst the many fine churches are those of S Spiridion, a 17th century building, and Trei Erarchi, erected in 1640 The town has a university, a museum, library, theatre, and several schools of art, music and commerce. During the Great War Jassy was for two years the seat of the Rumanian government after it left Bucharest in Dec , 1916. Pop (1930) 102,595.

JAT. People of India They inhabit the N W. of the country, especially the Punjab, United Provinces, and Sind They are usually tall, light-brown, straight-nosed, bearded and long-headed, devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding Distinguishable from the Rajputs mostly by social inferiority and widow re-marriage, their thousand tribes profess the Brahman, Sikh, or Moslem faiths. They are probably immigrants from central Asia, with some Scythic traits derived from their Altaian overlords Their Indo-Aryan speech is called Jatki. The Jats numbered 7,374,817 in 1921.

JATIVA. City of Spain. It stands on the Albaida river, 35 m by rly S. of Valencia Picturesquely placed on the slope of a hill, it still retains much of its Moorish aspect The former cathedral, dating from 1414, is one of many churches and convents The seat of a Visigothic bishop from 483 to 711, when the city was taken by the Moors, it was recaptured by James I of Aragon in 1244. The city was long famous for its linens Pop 14,500

JAUER. Town of Prussia. In Silesia, it stands on the Wütende-Neisse, 10 m S S E of Liegnitz The church of S Martin dates from the 13th century The town is famous for its brand of sausage and was once a centre of the linen industry Pop 12,500

JAUNPUR. District of India It lies in the Benares division of the United Provinces, and has an area of 1,550 sq m The Gumti is the chief river Barley and rice are the principal crops The industries include sugar refining Sugar and grain are exported and piece goods and salt imported Pop 1,155,105

JAUNPUR. Town of India It lies in the dist of the same name, in the United Provinces, 34 m N W of Benares, and has many fine old buildings, including several mosques, a ruined fort, baths, and a bridge over the river Gumti Perfume is manufactured Pop 32,569.

JAVA. Island of the Malay Archipelago Belonging to the Netherlands, it is separated from Borneo by the Java Sea, from Sumatra by the strait of Sunda, and from the island of Bali by the Bali strait The area, including the island of Madura, is 51,057 sq m

The island is low-lying and covered with mangrove swamps on the N The interior is mountainous, with many active and extinct volcanoes The S coast is bold and rugged, and on the N coast are several good harbours The chief towns are Batavia, Surabaya, and Tjilatjap Large areas are under rice, the staple crop, and other products include maize, cassava, yams, ground-nuts, soya beans, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, coffee, and rubber Coal and petroleum are found Before the landing of the Portuguese in the 16th century, Java was the seat of powerful Hindu princes. In the 16th century the Portuguese were ousted by the Dutch Java has yielded fossil bones of what is claimed to be the earliest known anthropoid exhibiting the erect posture of man Pop with Madura (1930) 41,719,524



Java. Cultured woman of the Malay race

JAVA SEA. Part of the Pacific Ocean It lies between Borneo on the N , Java on the S , Sumatra on the W , and the island of Celebes and the Sunda or Flores Sea on the E. The Carimata strait, on the N W , leads to the China Sea , the strait of Macassar on the N E communicates with the Celebes Sea, while the straits of Lombok, Bali, and Sunda give access to the Indian Ocean

JAWOROW. Town of Poland. It stands on the river Skto 20 m W of Lwow. There are pottery works and breweries, and a trade is done in agricultural produce The town passed from Austria to Poland as a result of the Great War Pop 9,000.

JAWORZNO. Town of Poland. About 30 m. N.W. of Cracow, its chief industries are coal mining and petroleum refining. Pop. 13,500.

JAZIRA. Division of Iraq. It comprises the part of the country lying to the N.W. of Baghdad, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

JEANNETTE. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Situated 23 m. S.E. of Pittsburgh, it is served by the Pennsylvania Rly. Glass and machinery are produced. Pop. (1930) 15,126.

JEBEIL. Village of Syria. It stands about 20 m. N. of Beirut, on the site of the ancient Byblos, and the Biblical Gebol. Excavations show that before 3000 B.C. Byblos had become practically an Egyptian colony.

JEBEL. Arabic word for a mountain or a mountain range. It also occurs frequently in place names, e.g., Gibraltar, Jabela, Jebel Shammar.

JEBELA. Mountain range of Morocco. It forms the W. and coastal region of the Atlas range and together with the Rif in the centre and the Garet on the E. is related geographically to the Sierra Nevada in Spain, despite the break in the strait of Gibraltar.

JEBEL BARKAL. Alternative name for the hill in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan usually known as Barkal (q.v.).

JEBEL ET-TUR. Hill of Palestine. Known in Biblical times as Gerizim, it stands near Nablus, the ancient Shechem, and is associated with an adjoining hill, Ebol. The curses and blessings in connexion with the law were pronounced respectively from the two hills, and a temple was built by the Samaritans upon the former. Excavations in 1928 revealed its ruins, as well as those of a later church of the emperor Zeno.

JEBEL SHAMMAR. Province of Nejd, Arabia. Lying S. of the great Nefud desert and partly included in it, it is a little known region with indefinite boundaries. Its capital is the town of Hail. Pop. about 150,000.



Jedburgh arms

JEDBURGH. Burgh of Roxburghshire, also the co. town. It stands on the Jed, 56 m. from Edinburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly. Old houses include those once occupied by Mary Queen of Scots, which was presented to the burgh in 1928, Prince Charles, and Robert Burns. Jedburgh Abbey is one of the finest ruins in Scotland. The name, sometimes spelt Jeddart or Jethart, is commemorated by the Jethart axe, and by Jethart justice, indicating the hanging of a man first and trying him afterwards. Pop. (1931) 3,057.

JEDDA. Seaport of the Hejaz. It stands on the E. side of the Red Sea, about 45 m. W. of Mecca, and communicates with Mecca and Medina by tracks over the desert. It played a large part in connexion with the pilgrimage to Mecca. With the building of the Hejaz, Egyptian and Palestine railway line it has lost much of its importance. During the Great War it was captured from the Turks by the Hejaz Arabs in 1916. Pop. 25,000.

JEDDO. Former name of the capital of Japan, now known as Tokyo (q.v.).

JEFFERSON. River of Montana, U.S.A. Rising in the Rocky Mts., in the S.W. part of the state, it flows 150 m. N.E. to its junction with the Gallatin and Madison rivers, forming with them the three main forks of the Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY. Capital of Missouri, U.S.A. On the right bank of the Missouri river, 125 m. W. of St. Louis, it is served by the Missouri, Pacific, and other rlys., and has an airport. Among the chief buildings are the Lincoln Institute and the Carnegie, state, and supreme court libraries, and the capitol. In the dome of the latter is a broadcasting station. The city lies in an agricultural and coal and zinc mining district, has railway workshops, and manufactures clothing, boots, and shoes, farming implements, flour, and bricks. Pop. (1930) 21,596.

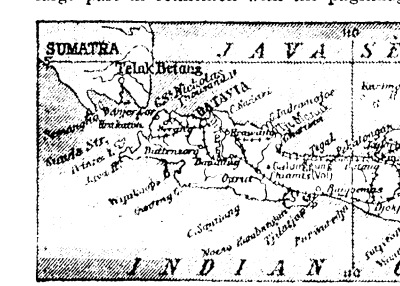
JEFFERSONVILLE. City of Indiana, U.S.A. On the river Ohio, facing Louisville, it is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys., and by river packet lines. It contains the state reformatory and an important army supply depot. The Ohio Falls, 26 ft., provide water power for many industrial plants. Pop. (1930) 11,946.

JEHOL. Province of Mongolia, China. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the province of Chakar, on the E. by Manchuria, and on the S. by China proper, and has an area of about 60,000 sq. m. It is traversed by several ranges of hills, running mainly N. and S., with a general elevation of between 2,000 and 4,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Lwan, the Liao, and the Ta-ling, with their tributaries. The capital is the city of Jehol, or Cheng-te-fu, on the river Lwan. The province is very rich in minerals, which have been but little exploited. Early in 1933 the Japanese invaded the province and were soon in complete possession of it. Pop. (1930) 3,495,478.

JEHOL. City of Mongolia, China. The capital of the province of the same name, it lies on the Lwan river, 140 m. N.E. of Peking. It is a prosperous city, with a thriving trade and manufactures of various kinds of inlaid wares. Formerly the summer residence of the Manchu emperors, it is notable for its many ancient buildings, including numerous temples and shrines, as well as the royal palace, visited by Lord Macartney in 1793. Its Chinese name is Cheng-te-fu. Pop. about 10,000.

JELGAVA. Town of Latvia. Formerly called Mitau, it stands on the river Aa, about 30 m. by rly. S.W. of Riga. Pop. (1930) 33,048.

JELSAVA. Town of Czechoslovakia. Situated on a branch railway line, it is 13 m. N. of the rly. junction at Plesivec. It manufactures magnetos and has smelting works and a cattle market. Pop. 3,000.



Java. Map of the most progressive of the Netherlands East India islands

JEMAPPES. Town of Belgium. It is 4 m. W. of Mons, with which it is connected by canal. Its industries are mainly connected with the coal mines in the district. There are also glass works. The town is famous for the battle fought here between the French and Austrians, Nov. 6, 1792. The French were superior in numbers and gained a decisive victory. There was also fighting here during the Great War. Pop. 15,000.

JEMTLAND. Former name of a län or government of Sweden now called Ostersund (q v).

JENA. Town of Germany In Thuringia, it stands on the river Saale, 56 m. from Leipzig The chief buildings, apart from the university, are the 15th century Rathaus and the Stadthaus The industries centre round the university, the most famous being the manufacture of optical instruments by Zeiss The university, which was founded in 1548, has a fine range of buildings, including an observatory. Pop 52,649

The battle of Jena was fought here between the French under Napoleon and Prussians under Prince Hohenlohe, Oct 14, 1806 The result was a sweeping victory for the French.

JENIL. River of Spain. It rises in the Sierra Nevada, near Mulhacen, and flows across Granada and between Córdoba and Seville to its confluence with the Guadalquivir, 33 m S W of Córdoba Its length is about 120 m

JENIN. Village of Palestine Also known as En-Gannim, it lies on the railway, about 17 m S of Nazareth It was an important town in ancient times

JENKIN CRAG. Beauty spot of the Lake District It is situated 1½ m S of Ambleside, in Westmorland, and provides a fine view across Windermere

JENOLAN. Limestone caverns of New South Wales, Australia The limestone, which outcrops in an area extending from Yarrangobilly, N of the Murray river, to Wellington, S of the Macquarie river, is hard, bluish in colour, and contains fossil marine shells and corals The limestone beds are the relics of a series of coral reefs formed at the same time as the Devonian and Silurian rocks in Britain In Wellington Cave were found fossil bones of a 16 ft wombat and of extinct emus The caves are remarkable for the beauty of the stalactite and stalagmite formations



Jerusalem Church of the Holy Sepulchre

JERABLUS. Town of Syria It stands on the river Euphrates, 65 m N E of Aleppo Here is the site of the ancient Hittite city of Carchemish, where many important remains have been found.

JERASH Settlement of Palestine It is situated among the mts of Gilead, about 20 m E of the river Jordan, and was anciently known as Gerasa Once the second city of the Decapolis, it has many Greek and Roman remains It has been doubtfully identified with the Biblical Ramoth-Gilead Excavations have brought to light the ruins of the ancient streets, including theatres, temples, a triumphal arch, and many works of art, some of which are displayed in a museum near

JERBA. Island of N Africa Situated on the S E. coast of Tunis, to which it belongs, in the gulf of Gabès, it is the lotus eaters' island of Greek and Roman geographers With an area of 425 sq m it is now noted for its olives, dates, and sponge fisheries Among Roman remains is a triumphal arch, and there is also a Spanish fort built in 1284 Pop 90,000

JEREMIE. Seaport of Haiti It stands on the N. coast of the S W peninsula, 118 m. W. of Port-au-Prince. Vessels discharge into lighters about a mile from the shore. Coffee, cocoa, hides, and dye-woods are shipped. Here the elder Dumas was born Pop. 8,000.

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA. Town of Spain. It stands 8 m. from the sea, near the river Guadelete, 14 m. direct or 30 m by rly. N.N E. of Cadiz In the vicinity is a former Carthusian convent, known as the Cartuja and noted for its architecture. The town is widely known for the manufacture and export of sherry, the name of which is a corruption of the Spanish pronunciation of Jerez. A Roman colony, it became a Christian possession in 1265 Pop 67,076

JERICHO. Village of Palestine It stands about 15 m N E. of Jerusalem In the days of Christ it was a beautiful city, surrounded with gardens and such an abundance of palms that it was called the City of Palms. It remained a place of importance till the Jewish wars, when it was reduced to ruins A neighbouring hill being traditionally believed to be the scene of the Temptation, Jericho became a favourite retreat of anchorites and monks It was captured by British troops on Feb 21, 1918

JERSEY. Largest of the Channel Islands The most southerly of the group, 12 m from France, its area is 45 sq m. St Helier is the capital, other places are St Aubyn, St Mary, St Brelade, and St Ouen. The inhabitants are mainly Norman-French, and French is the principal language Potatoes, grapes, flowers, etc , are raised, and a special breed of cattle is reared.

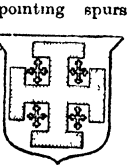


Jersey arms

Jersey is governed by a lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown, and a bailiff who serves for life For judicial purposes there is a body called the royal court, and for legislative purposes there is the States, which consist of both official and elected members The bailiff presides over both these bodies Pop (1931) 50,455 *See* Channel Islands

JERSEY CITY. City of New Jersey, U S A It stands on a headland formed by the river Hackensack and Newark Bay on the W and the river Hudson on the E , and lies opposite New York, with which it is connected by rly tunnels under the Hudson and by steam ferries The terminus of several important rlys and 50 steamship lines, it forms part of the port of New York There is a trade in coal, iron, and agricultural produce Among the principal buildings are the city hall, court house, people's palace, public library, and historical museum The county park covers 200 acres Pop (1930) 316,715

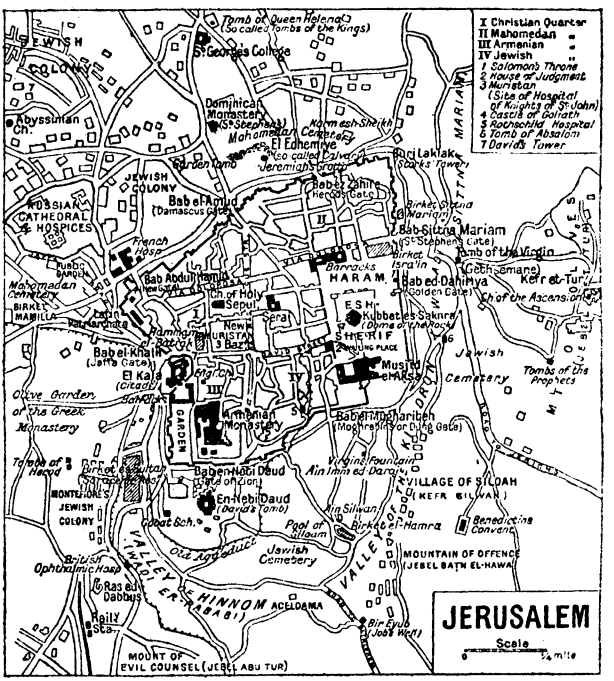
JERUSALEM. City and capital of Palestine Called the Holy City, it is 33 m from the Mediterranean and 15 from the Dead Sea It is on a plateau with two southward-pointing spurs bounded by the Hinnom and Kidron valleys The modern city embraces four quarters, Mahomedan, Jewish, Christian, and Armenian The Haram, an oblong platform resting partly on vaults, includes the temple area, which had a circuit of a mile in Herod's day. In the centre stands the Dome of the Rock, often called the mosque of Omar. The Masjid el-Aksa arose, about 690, out of the remains of Justinian's and other churches The Christian quarter includes



Jerusalem arms

the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Within the Jaffa gate on the W. stands the crusader structure called David's tower. The sacred places associated with Christ have been localised by long tradition, but the sites of Calvary and the Tomb have been the object of controversy. Since the Great War and under the rule of the British, the appearance of the city has been transformed, and many fine buildings erected. These include the Anglican cathedral of S. George and several hotels. The Franciscans have built a basilica at the foot of the Mount of Olives and the Y.M.C.A. has an imposing centre. About 3 m. to the south-west is government house.

Pottery finds on the E. hill attest a pre-Semitic settlement before 2500 B.C. The E. hill became a fortified town, as mentioned in the Amarna correspondence, about 1400 B.C. The city remained Canaanite until about 1000 B.C., when its Jebusite population was subdued by David. Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus in A.D. 70, and Hadrian rebuilt it in 135, renaming it Aelia Capitolina. Islam's domination began in 1187, and culminated in the Ottoman occupation under Selim I and the erection in 1542 of the present walls. Jerusalem surrendered to the British forces on Dec. 9, 1917. One of the first results of the British occupation was the construction of a new water supply, and many other improvements were put in hand. A department of antiquities was formed to work in conjunction with the British School of Archaeology. A Hebrew university was opened in 1925. In August, 1929, rioting occurred between the Jews and the Moslems over the Wailing Wall. The city is the seat of a Protestant bishop and a Greek patriarch. Pop. (1931) 90,407.



Jerusalem. Plan of the modern city, showing the historic landmarks

JERVAULX. Hamlet of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is 13 m. from Ripon and is famous for its ruined Cistercian abbey. The Ure flows past it, and it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly., but the ruins are about 4 m. from this.

JERVIS BAY. Inlet of Australia. About 82 m. S. of Sydney, it covers an area of about 28 sq. m. It was acquired in 1917 as a port for Canberra, and belongs to the Federal Territory. Here is the Australian naval college.

JESI. City of Italy. It stands on the left bank of the Esino, 16 m. by rly. S.W. of Ancona. There is a cathedral and a town hall containing fine paintings. The town was the birthplace of the emperor Frederick II. Pop. 25,000.

JESMOND. District of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Jesmond Dene, a beautiful glen, was presented to the city by Lord Armstrong. Originally called Jesus Mount, it twas a place of pilgrimage, and remains of the pilgrimage chapel can still be seen.

JESSELTON. Town of British N. Borneo. It stands on the W. coast, on the S. China Sea, about 140 m. W. of Sandakan.

JESSORE. Town of India. It lies in Bengal Presidency, on the Bhairab river, and 70 m. N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 10,000.

JETHOU. One of the Channel Islands. About 4 m. from St. Peter Port, Guernsey, it is separated by a narrow strait from Herm. It is about a mile in circumference, composed of granite, and unfertile, and is administered from Guernsey.

JEVINGTON. Village of Sussex. It is 4 m. N.W. of Eastbourne. The restored church has some trace of pre-Conquest work.

JEZIRET IBN OMAR. Town of Turkey. It stands near the right bank of the Tigris, about 120 m. S.E. of Diyarbekir, and serves to delimit the frontier between Syrian and Turkish territory, as settled by agreement in 1929.

JHALAWAR. State of India. It lies in Rajputana, and has an area of 810 sq. m. The ruler is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. Pop. 96,000.

JHANG. District of India. In the Multan division of the Punjab, it has an area of 3,452 sq. m. It is drained by the Chenab and Jhelum rivers; the N. section is irrigated by the Lower Chenab canal. Pop. 570,500.

JHANG. Town of India. It is situated in the district of the same name, in the Punjab, 125 m. S.W. of Lahore, and about 3 m. from the right bank of the Chenab. There are manufactures of soap, leather, and metal goods. Pop. 30,000.

JHANSI. District of India. It is situated in the Allahabad div. of the United Provinces, and has an area of 3,634 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Pahuj, Dhasan, and Betwa. Jhansi is the chief town. Pop. 606,500.

JHANSI. Town of India. The capital of the district of the same name, in the United Provinces, it stands 110 m. S.W. of Cawnpore, and is an important rly. station. Pop. 66,400.

JHELUM. River of India The most westerly of the five rivers of the Punjab, it rises in Kashmir and flows through the Punjab to join the Chenab, about 80 m. N E of Multan Its length is 450 m Navigable below Islamabad, it is of great importance for irrigation, its two canals supplying water to the land between the Chenab and Jhelum It is the ancient Hydaspes

JHELUM. District of India It is in the Rawalpindi div of the Punjab, and has an area of 2,773 sq m It is traversed by the Jhelum river. Wheat and millet are grown, and there are coal and salt mines Fine horses and cattle are reared Pop 477,000

JHELUM. Town of India It stands on the right bank of the Jhelum river, 103 m N of Lahore, in the Rawalpindi div of the Punjab It is a trade centre Pop 18,000.

JIBAROS. S American Indian tribe of Ecuador, the name being more usually spelt Jivaros (q v)

JIBUTI. Seaport of French Somaliland Situated on the N W African coast, at the W end of the gulf of Aden, it is opposite the Aden protectorate, with which it has a considerable local trade. It is the terminus of the railway to Addis Ababa, the Abyssinian capital, and is the chief outlet for the trade of Abyssinia A free port and a depot for coal, it is also the seat of government of French Somaliland. Pop 9,414 , 540 Europeans.

JICIN. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it stands 61 m by rail N E of Prague, and is a road junction on the main road from Prague to Breslau The castle and the church are the most noteworthy buildings Pop 10,500

JICIN NOVY. Town of Czechoslovakia In Moravia, it is 94 m by rly from Brno, on the road into Germany through the Moravian Gate Notable buildings include a Byzantine church and an old castle The town contains schools of agriculture and forestry Pop 12,000

JIDDA. Alternative spelling of the name of the seaport of the Hejaz known as Jedda (q v)

JIFJAFFA. Village of Egypt. In the Sinai peninsula, 60 m E of Ismailia (Suez Canal), it lies on the middle of the three routes from Palestine to Egypt across the desert On April 13, 1916, a column of Australian troops, with some of the camel corps, after a night march surprised and captured the positions of the Turks

JIHLAVA. Town of Czechoslovakia In Moravia, it stands on the river of the same name, 50 m W N W. of Brno An ancient town with many fine buildings, including a town hall, cloth hall, and handsome churches, it was formerly noted for the silver mines in the vicinity, now worked out It is a centre of woollen manufacture Here in 1805 the Bavarians were defeated by the Austrians Pop (1930) 31,031

JIJELLI. Seaport of Algeria It is situated some 60 m E of Bougie and 102 m N W of Constantine, and is a modern town and port built on an ancient city site Lacking a good harbour, its trade is limited, but it is becoming increasingly popular as a seaside resort, on account of its climate and its beautiful scenery. Pop 5,000

JIMA. Province of Abyssinia It is situated in the S W of the country N of Kaffa and E of Goro, and was formerly one of the many independent kingdoms which together make up the modern country of Abyssinia

JIND. Native state of India One of the three Phulkian native states, which together form a political agency in the Punjab, it comprises two detached tracts of semi-desert country with a total area of 1,259 sq m The country is irrigated by canals, and the chief crop consists of millet The capital is Sangrur. Pop 324,676

JIND. Town of India It lies in the native state of the same name, of which it was formerly the capital, 75 m. N W. of Delhi. It has a station on the S. Punjab Rly. Pop 11,000.

JINDRICHUV HRADEC. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it is a railway junction, 23 m S of Tabor. There are two medieval churches, a Jesuit college, and a Franciscan monastery. Pop 10,000

JINJA. Town of Uganda Protectorate, British East Africa. Situated at the head of Napoleon Gulf on Victoria Nyanza above Ripon Falls where the lake discharges into the Upper Nile, it is the terminus of the Busoga Rly , an important avenue of communication between Lake Kioga and Victoria Nyanza The commercial capital of the Eastern Provinces, with banks, stores hospital, and telephone exchange, its importance has been lessened by the completion of the railway to Kampala, which is superseding it It is still however, the main trade port at the W end of Victoria Nyanza Pop (white) 100

JINOTEGA. Town of Nicaragua. Situated 136 m. N E of Managua and 14 m from Matagalpa, it is accessible from the latter by motor car in the dry season, and by pack mule in the wet season. Pop 7,000

JINOTEPE Town of Nicaragua The capital of the department of Carazo, it is 30 m S of Managua, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 6,317

JINSEN. Alternative name of the treaty port of Korea also known as Chemulpo (q v)

JIRON. Town of Colombia It stands on the Rio de Oro, 6 m S W of Bucaramanga, and was founded by the Spaniards in 1631 Pop. 6,000.

JITOMIR. Alternative spelling of the name of the town of Russia (U S S.R) also known as Zhitomir (q v).

JIU. River of Rumania. Also known as the Schyl, it rises near the S. frontier of Transylvania, traverses Rumania from N to S , and enters the Danube 50 m E by S of Vidin, in Bulgaria It's length is 200 m It came into prominence in the Great War in the early campaigns between the Rumanian and Austro-German forces.

JIVAROS S American Indian group in the upper Maranon forests, Ecuador Of Arawakan speech, they are a warlike people, using the blowgun, bow, and lance. They are widely known for their custom of preserving enemy heads by shrinking them with hot stones after removing brain and bone They live in wooden huts, cultivate corn, beans, and bananas, and weave cotton cloth The name is applied both to the whole stock and to the best-known tribe.

JOACHIMSTHAL. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is 10 m N of Carlsbad, on the S. slopes of the Erzgebirge, and is a mining centre Pop 8,500

JOAZEIRO. Town of Brazil It stands on the river São Francisco in an agricultural region about 400 m. by rly N W of Bahia. Pop 15,000

JOCH PASS. Bridle-path of Switzerland. It is in the canton of Bern, leading from Meiringen to Engelberg, N of the Jochstock and the Titlis, and reaching a height of 7,265 ft It traverses the Engstlen Alp, near the Joch glacier, and runs past the Engstlen and Trubsee lakes

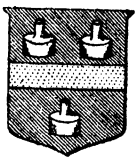
JODHPUR. State of India It lies in Rajputana and has an area of 35,066 sq m The chief river is the Luni Millet, maize, wheat, pulses, barley, and cotton are among the chief crops Salt and sandstone are found, the former being extracted from salt lakes, of which the most celebrated is that of Sambhar There are marble quarries at Makrana. The exports include salt, hides, cotton, and oilseeds The ruler is a maharajah, entitled to a salute of 17 guns Pop 1,843,825

JODHPUR. Town of India. The capital of Jodhpur state, it lies in Rajputana, 64 m N W of Marwar Founded in 1459 by Rao Jodha, it contains many notable buildings, including a fort,

and several palaces and temples. It is an important commercial centre. Pop. 73,480.

JOHANNA. Alternative name for the island in the Comoro group known as Anjouan (q.v.).

JOHANNESBURG. City of the Transvaal, S. Africa. The centre of the gold mining industry and the largest city in Africa S. of Cairo, it lies at an elevation of 5,740 ft., 975 m. from Cape Town and 46 m. from Pretoria. Its buildings include the town hall, post office, law courts, stock exchange, art gallery, and public library. The Anglican cathedral, consecrated in 1929, contains a chapel that is a memorial to those who fell in the Great War. There are parks, zoological gardens, racecourses, and other amenities, and an observatory outside the city proper. Johannesburg is the seat of the university of the Witwatersrand, constituted in 1922, which grew out of the school of mines and technology. The valuable library was burned in 1932. The main industry is that of supplying the wants of the mines and miners. There is a large livestock market, and the meat-chilling industry is becoming increasingly important. Founded in 1886, on the discovery of gold on the Rand, and named after the surveyor, Johannes Rissek, it grew with amazing rapidity. In Sept., 1928, the town was formally made into a city, and it has an aerodrome and a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 203,298 (white), 178,000 (coloured).



Johannesburg arms

JOHANNISBERG. Village of Prussia. On the right bank of the Rhine, it is in the province of Hesse-Nassau, 6 m. from Rudesheim. It is famous for the wine named after it, the product of vineyards on the surrounding hills. There was a Benedictine monastery here in the Middle Ages.

JOHN O' GAUNT. Hamlet of Leicestershire. On the L.M.S. Rly., it is 7 m. S.W. of Melton Mowbray, and is a junction for Market Harborough.

JOHN O' GROAT'S. Hamlet on the N. coast of Caithness. It is about 2 m. W. of Duncansby Head and 14 m. N. of Wick. Being only slightly S. of Dunnet Head, John o' Groat's came to be used colloquially for the most northerly point of Great Britain. The name is due to a house erected here by a Dutchman named Groot in the early 16th century. The story goes that in order to prevent disputes about precedence in his family, John built an octagonal house with eight doors, so that each member could enter by his own door.

JOHNSHAVEN. Village of Kincardineshire. It lies 8¼ m. N.E. of Montrose, and has a fishing industry. It is served by the L.N.E. Rly.

JOHNSON CITY. City of Tennessee, U.S.A. Situated in the mountainous E. part of the state at an altitude of 1,700 ft., it has become a tourist centre. It is served by the Southern and other rlys. Pop. (1930) 25,080.

JOHNSTON. Village of Pembrokeshire. Situated 4½ m. from Haverfordwest, it has a station on the G.W. Rly.

JOHNSTONE. Burgh of Renfrewshire. On the Black Cart, it is 11½ m. W. of Glasgow by the L.M.S. Rly., in a mining district, with cotton and other mills. Near is Elderslie, said to be the birthplace of Sir W. Wallace. Pop. (1931) 12,837.



Johnstone arms

JOHNSTOWN. City of New York State, U.S.A. On the Cayadutta Creek, it is 49 m. N.W. of Albany. The principal structures are the city hall, the federal building, the public library, and the historic county court house and gaol. Johnson Hall is the old residence of Sir William Johnson, the British soldier to whom the site was granted, and after whom the city is named. Pop. (1930) 10,801.

JOHNSTOWN. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. At the union of the Conemaugh river and Stony Creek, it is 76 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania rlys. It has large steel works. Pop. (1930) 66,993.

JOHOL. State of the Malay Peninsula. It is included in Negri Sembilan, one of the Federated Malay States.

JOHORE. State of the Malay peninsula. It is one of the unfederated Malay States, and is under British protection. At the S. extremity of the peninsula, it covers 7,678 sq. m. The chief river is the Muar. The state is traversed for 120 m. by the rly. from Singapore through Johore Bahru, the capital, northwards to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay Straits, the line being carried over Johore Strait on a causeway. Pop. (1930) 343,063.



Johannesburg. Plan of the business quarter of the mining city on the Rand

JOHORE BAHRU. Capital of the state of Johore, Malaya. It stands nearly 20 m. N.W. of Singapore, on the Johore State Rly., and has a palace. Pop. 20,000.

JOINVILLE. Town of Brazil. It is about 85 m. N.W. of Desterro. Here is a colony of emigrants from Germany, founded in 1851.

JOINVILLE. Town of France. On the Marne, 27 m. from Chaumont, it has an old church, a château once the residence of the Guise family, and the hospital of S. Cross, a 16th century edifice. The town gave its name to the powerful family to which the great French

historian Jean de Joinville belonged Their burial place, the chapel of S Anne, still stands. Pop 4,000.

JOKJOKARTA. Residency of Java, Netherlands E. Indies With an area of 1,200 sq m, it fronts the Sunda Sea on the S coast of the island It is a lowland strip, with sugar as the chief crop Pop 1,398,894.

JOKJOKARTA. Town of Java, Netherlands E Indies The capital of the residency of the same name, it stands about 260 m. S E of Batavia and about 20 m from the S coast It is a picturesque and well-built town, with a fort, a native bazaar, a palace, and ornamental gardens There is also a station on the railway from Batavia to Surabaya Pop 110,000

JOLIET. City of Illinois, U.S A. On the river Des Plaines, and the Illinois and Michigan canal, 38 m S W of Chicago, it is served by the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and other rlys The industrial plants include iron and steel works Pop (1930) 62,993

JOLIETTE. Town of Quebec, Canada. On the river Assomption, 36 m N N E of Montreal, it is served by the C N Rlys and C P Rly There are lumber and saw mills It has a Roman Catholic cathedral Pop (1931) 10,765

JOLO. Alternative name of the archipelago of the Pacific Ocean known as Holo or Sulu (q v)

JOLSVA. Former name for the town of Czechoslovakia, now known as Jelsava (q v)

JONKOPING. Län or govt. of S Sweden It extends S. of Lake Vätter and includes most of the highlands of S. Sweden It has an area of 4,419 sq m Pop (1930) 231,557.

JONKOPING. Town of Sweden It stands at the S. end of Lake Vatter, 115 m by rly E. of Gothenburg, and has a spacious harbour The manufacture of matches is the main industry Among the chief buildings are a 17th century appeal court and a town hall Iron and sulphur are obtained in the locality Pop (1931) 30,918

JONQUIERE. Town of Quebec, Canada Situated 10 m W of Chicoutimi, on the C N Rlys, it has pulp and paper mills Pop (1931) 9,448

JOPLIN. City of Missouri, U S A It is 154 m S of Kansas City, and is served by the Missouri Pacific and other rlys It contains a federal building, court houses, public library, etc The town is the marketing centre for an important mining district Pop (1930) 33,454

JOPPA. Ancient name for the seaport of Palestine also known as Jaffa (q v).

JORDAN. River of Palestine. Also called the Yarden and the Sheriat el Kebire, or great watering place, it rises in the Mt Hermon range. It flows S through the Waters of Merom to the Sea of Galilee, from which, falling to 1,300 ft below sea level, it descends into the Dead Sea after a markedly zigzag course, its length being about 200 m The principal tributaries, both entering it from the E, are the Yarmuk and the Jabbok, or Yabbok The waters are used for developing electric power

JORDANS. Quaker meeting house and burial ground in Buckinghamshire About 2 m from Chalfont St Giles, it contains the graves of Milton's friend Ellwood, and of William Penn. At Jordans the Friends met for worship from their earliest days, and in 1671 they acquired ground for a graveyard The present meeting house was erected in 1688. A barn near by is believed to have been built of the timbers of the Mayflower

JORULLO. Volcano of Mexico Situated about 75 m. S.W. of Morelia, it was thrown up from the plain during an earthquake on Sept. 29, 1759. It is 4,265 ft. high. Several smaller cones appeared at the same time. Near the cone are a number of hot springs.

JOSTEDALS BRAE. Ice-field of S W Norway. Situated between the Sogne and Nord fiords, W. of the Sogne Fjeld, its highest point is 7,694 ft. It is the largest glacial field or continuous ice mass on the continent, having an area of about 365 sq m.

JUAN DE FUCA. Strait between Vancouver Island and the state of Washington, U S A. It connects the gulf of Georgia with the Pacific Ocean, and forms part of the boundary between British and U S A territory It is about 80 m in length and from 10 m. to 18 m broad.

JUAN FERNANDEZ. Island group in the Pacific Ocean Belonging to Chile, they are 360 m. W. of Valparaiso. Mas-a-tierra, the largest island, is also known as Juan Fernandez island Mas-a-fuera and Santa Clara complete the group Mas-a-tierra is 12 m by 3½ m and Mas-a-fuera 6 m. by 3½ m The islands are of volcanic origin, and rise to 5,000 ft. in Mas-a-fuera.

Mas-a-tierra was discovered by Juan Fernandez in or about 1565. On it a Scotsman, Alexander Selkirk, lived alone from 1704–9, and his adventures are believed to have furnished Defoe with the groundwork of Robinson Crusoe. The Chilean government, in 1921, proposed to turn the island into a national park. The little town of San Juan Bautista produces lobsters for the mainland Pop (Mas-a-tierra) 300.

JUANG. Primitive tribe of India. Also called Pattua (Hind. leaf-wearers), they inhabit the Keonjhar and Dhankanal mahals, Bihar and Orissa prov. Speaking a Mundarian dialect, they may be the most archaic descendants of the aboriginal stone-age population. The family huts are very small, unmarried boys and girls respectively use communal sleeping-huts.

JUAN-LES-PINS. Town of France On the Riviera, it is about 5 m. E of Cannes, on the railway from Marseilles to Nice. It is a popular holiday resort and has a broadcasting station

JUAREZ. Town of Argentina It is about 275 m by rly S. of Buenos Aires, on the line to Bahía Blanca, and is the centre of a wheat-growing district Pop 20,000

JUBA. River of E. Africa Rising in the mountains of S. Abyssinia, it flows in a southerly direction to the Indian Ocean, which it enters a little N. of Kismayu Navigable, after the melting of the snows in the Abyssinian mts, for shallow draught steamers for nearly 400 m, it formed the boundary between Kenya and Italian Somaliland at one time, but the territory on the S and W. bank was ceded to Italy by Gt Britain in 1925.

JUBA. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the W bank of the White Nile 1,090 m above Khartoum, it is the terminus of the steamer service from that place and a most important traffic centre The great equatorial highways to Uganda, Kenya, the Belgian Congo, and the W. coast of Africa radiate from here, the town having replaced the former station of Rejaf in the Lado enclave, 10 m. upstream, as the trade and traffic centre for the area

JUBALAND. Province of Italian Somaliland. Bounded S E by the Indian Ocean and W by Tanaland, it consists of a tract of country from 50 to 100 m wide lying between the right bank of the Juba river and Kenya Colony frontier, with a total area of 33,000 sq. m. The capital is Kismayu, the port where the river enters the Indian Ocean. Formerly part of Kenya, Jubaland, including Kismayu, was ceded to Italy by Great Britain in 1925. Pop. 12,000.

JUBBULPORE. District of India. With an area of 3,912 sq. m., it lies in the Central Provinces, and largely in the valley of the river Nerbudda. Rice, wheat, and millet are grown. Pop. 745,685.

JUBBULPORE. Town of India. Standing on the river Nerbudda, 220 m. S.W. of Allahabad, in the Central Provinces, and at the junction of the Great Indian Peninsular Rly. from Bombay and the East India Rly. from Allahabad, it is one of

the chief rly centres in India and an important military station Cotton goods, pottery and glass are manufactured A college is affiliated to the university of Nagpur Pop. (1931) 124,382.

JUCAR (anc Sucro) River of Spain. Rising on the W. slope of the Sierra de Albarracin, it flows S and E. into the Mediterranean at Cullera, 25 m. S. of Valencia. In length 300 m, it is connected with Albacete by canal

JUDEA. District of ancient Palestine. It comprised the S part of the country in post-exilic days When the Jews returned from the Babylonian captivity they settled here, and as they were mainly of the tribe of Judah they named their district Judea The term sometimes means W Palestine generally

JUIZ DE FORA. Town of Brazil Standing on the railway, 54 m S E of Barbacera and 110 m. N W. of Rio de Janeiro, it is a junction for Uba It was formerly known as Parahybuna. Pop 30,000

JUJUY. Province of Argentina In the N W, on the frontier of Bolivia, its area is 14,802 sq m Mountainous, rising in the Cordillera Real to nearly 18,000 ft., it is watered by the Rio Grande de Jujuy There are large forests and several salt lakes. It is rich in minerals The capital is the town of the same name Pop 88,000



Jujuy arms

JUJUY. Town of Argentina. On the Rio Grande at the lower end of the Humahuaca valley, it is 942 m. by rail from Buenos Aires, 4,035 ft above sea level The climate is temperate. It was founded in 1593 Pop 8,000

JULFA. Suburb of Isfahan, Persia. It is separated from the remainder of the city by the river Zayinda, which is crossed by a bridge, and is populated by Armenian Christians, whose ancestors were settled here by Shah Abbas I in the early 17th cent The suburb contains a cathedral, and is the terminus of the rly line to Tabriz

JULIAN ALPS (Lat Alpes Juliae) South-east extension of the E. Alps Known sometimes as the Carniolan Alps, they stretch through Yugoslavia From the Carnic and Venetian Alps they extend between the Isonzo and Sava rivers, S W. towards the Carso The loftiest peak is Mt. Terglou or the Triglav, alt. 9,395 ft

JULIER PASS. Road pass of Switzerland In the canton of Grisons, it connects Thusis with the Engadine, and crosses the Rhaetian Alps at 7,500 ft alt It was opened in 1827

JULLUNDUR. District of India It lies in the Jullundur doab of the Punjab, and has an area of 1,431 sq m Pop 822,544

JULLUNDUR. Town of India Standing 260 m N W. of Delhi, in the Punjab, it has industries in flour milling and the manufacture of silk and cotton. Pop 71,008

JUMET. Town of Belgium In Hainault, it lies in hilly country, 4 m. N of Charleroi, with which it is connected by rly. There are coal and metal industries and glass manufactories in the town Pop 28,000.

JUMILLA. Town of Spain. It stands on the S slope of a castle-crowned hill, 38 m N W of Murcia. It is the terminus of a rly which connects the town with Alicante and Valencia. The chief building is a handsome old church containing valuable frescoes and paintings There are oil and corn mills. Pop 20,000

JUMNA. River of India The most important tributary of the Ganges, it rises in the Jumnotri glacier in the Kumaon section of the Himalayas Below its junction with the Tons it forms the boundary between the Punjab and the United Provinces; it then turns S E and, receiving the Chambal, Sind, Betwa, and Ken, flows within the United Provinces to join the Ganges at Allahabad, after a course of 850 m. The Great Doab lies between the two rivers Irrigation canals take off much of the water. Important towns on the Jumna are Delhi, Agra, and Muttra.

JUNAGARH. State of India. In the Kathiawar agency of Bombay, it has an area of 3,337 sq m. Cotton, wheat, and millet are among the main crops The chief is a nawab, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns The town of Junagarh is the capital Pop (1931) 545,209.

JUNAGARH. Town of India The capital of the state of the same name, it lies in the Kathiawar agency of Bombay, 60 m S of Rajkot In the old citadel are Buddhist caves which are believed to have been used as a monastery The town also contains an inscription of Asoka carved on a rock Pop 33,221

JUNEAU. Capital of Alaska On Gastineau channel, it lies opposite Douglas Island and is an important mining and fishing centre It contains a court house, churches, schools, and hospitals, a U S customs house, an assay office, and banks It has lumber interests, and wood pulp and newsprint manufacture are a recent development Juneau is an important trading centre and is connected with Seattle, Sitka, and other ports by a steamship service Pop (1930) 4,037.

JUNEE. Town of New South Wales Situated in Clarendon co, 298 m S W of Sydney, on the main line to Melbourne, it is the junction for the line in the Murrumbidgee valley to Hay, the head of navigation on the river Pop 3,600

JUNGBUNZLAU. Former name of the town in Czechoslovakia known as Mlada Boleslav (q v)

JUNGFRAU (Ger maiden) Mountain peak of Switzerland On the boundary of the cantons of Berne and Valois, S W of the Monch and Eiger. in the Bernese Oberland, it has an alt of 13,670 ft The peak was first ascended in 1811.

JUNGLE (Hind. jangal, waste land) Lowlying, wet land covered with forests and rendered almost impassable by dense undergrowth Extremely unhealthy owing to the great heat and the presence of stagnant water, jungles are common in equatorial regions, on coastal plains, and at the foot of mt ranges Two examples are the Sundarbans, the delta of the Ganges-Brahmaputra, and the Terai, at the S base of the Himalayas They are the haunts of giant reptiles, tigers, elephants, monkeys, etc

JUNIATA. River of Pennsylvania, U S A. Rising in the outlying spurs of the Allegheny Mts, it flows N E and E to its junction with the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, 13 m. above Harrisburg It is unnavigable The total length of its sinuous course is 200 m

JUNIN. Lake of Peru It is situated at an altitude of 13,000 ft, is about 37 m. long and 7 m wide, and is drained by the river Mantaro

JUNIN. Department of Peru. It is traversed by a range of the Andes, its area being 22,814 sq m The chief products are copper, silver, coal, salt, lead, vanadium, cereals, sugar, cacao, and coffee It is a district for scientific livestock development The Central Railway of Peru and a private line provide railway services The capital is Cerro de Pasco Pop 394,393

JUNIN. Town of Peru About 120 m N E of Lima, it is on the river Mantaro There are copper, coal, limestone, and salt mines

JUNIN. Town of Argentina. In the prov. of Buenos Aires, it stands on the Rio Salado, 150 m by rail W. of Buenos Aires, and is an important junction on the direct line to Chile. The Pacific Railway workshops are situated here and it is also on the Central Argentine line. It is the centre of a farming district. Pop. 39,000.

JUNIN. Town of Chile. Situated in the province of **Tarapaca**, 10 m. S. of Pisagua, it consists of a small collection of workmen's dwellings and warehouses, and is solely a nitrate port

JUNIPER GREEN. Village of Midlothian It lies 4½ m. S W. of Edinburgh, with a station on the L M S. Rly. It is a popular summer resort.

JUNK. Alternative name for the port of Liberia better known as Marshall (q v)

JURA. Island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire. With an area of 160 sq. m , it is one of the most rugged and bleak of the group Its surface is hilly, the mts known as the Paps of Jura having peaks of over 2,500 ft. The island is separated from the mainland by the sound of Jura, and from Islay by the sound of Islay. Tarbert Loch almost cuts it in two. A ferry connects it with the mainland.

JURA. Range of mountains of Europe They lie between the Rhine and Rhône valleys, forming the Franco-Swiss frontier in the depts of Doubs, Ain, and Jura, and the cantons of Berne, Neuchâtel, Vaud, Geneva, Basel, and Soleure. The best known peaks are the Crêt de la Neige (5,654 ft), the Chasseron (5,286 ft), Mt. Tendre (5,515 ft), and the Dôle (5,505 ft) The principal passes are Pontarlier and the Col de la Faucille. The limestone mountains abound in stalactite caverns, while many of the rivers flow underground Wolves are found in the pine forests

JURA. Department of France It lies contiguous with the departments of Ain, Saône-et-Loire, Côte d'Or, Haute-Saône, Doubs, and with Switzerland, and was thus part of the old province of Franche-Comté The greater part is mountainous The river Ain rises in the dept. and flows through it in a S direction, other rivers being the Doubs, Loue, Bienne, and Valouze. In the N. are a number of lakes, and the Forêt de Chaux is the chief of the extensive wooded tracts. The dept has an area of 1,951 sq m Lons-le-Saunier is the capital Other towns are Dôle, Poligny, and St Claude Pop. (1931) 229,109.

JUSSY. Village of France It is 44 m S E. of Amiens, on the rly from that town to Charleroi It was taken by the French, March 20, 1917, and was prominent in the German offensive of 1918

JÜTERBORG. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it stands on the Nuthe, an affluent of the Havel, 27 m S of Potsdam, and is a rly junction An old town, part of its fortifications, including three gates, is still standing. Buildings of interest include the church of S Nicholas, the rathaus, and the abbot's house Industries include spinning and dyeing Pop 8,000

JUTIGALPA. Town of Honduras The chief town of the department of Olancho, it is 120 m. N E. of Tegucigalpa, the capital of the republic. Pop 11,000

JUTLAND (Danish Jylland) Peninsula of Denmark It is bounded N by the Skagerrak, S by Slesvig, W by the North Sea, and E. by the Kattegat. The coast is much broken by fiords The area is 11,412 sq m. Pop. (1930) 1,623,362.

Jutland gives its name to the naval battle fought May 31–June 1 1916, between the British and German fleets. Both sides lost heavily, but the British command of the sea was never again disputed

JUVIGNY. Village of France. It is 6 m. N. of Soissons. During the Great War it was captured by the Americans in Aug , 1918.

KABABISH (Arab goatherds) Arab tribe of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The most powerful of the nomad Arabs in the Sudan, they are affiliated to the Kawalba and are found mainly in the desert region S. of Dongola and N. of Kordofan. Although some have settled in villages on the Nile bank, the majority are nomads and camel breeders. Stalwart, black-haired, and mostly dark-skinned, they contain a Beja element, and have been dominated by Arab rulers from early Mahomedan times.

KABADINO-BALKARSK. Autonomous area of Russia (U.S S R). Covering about 9,000 sq. m , it lies S. of the North Caucasian area, midway between the Caspian and the Black seas The inhabitants, mainly of Circassian stock, are divided into two groups, Kabadians and Balkars, the latter living in the hilly, arid country of the S. and S E , while the former dwell in the more fertile lowlands of the centre and N. areas The capital is Nalchik Pop. 204,000.

KABALO. Town of the Belgian Congo. Situated on the Lualaba river (the upper Congo), 180 m due W. of Albertville on Lake Tanganyika, it stands at the junction of three important trade arteries

KABBA. Province of Nigeria, W. Africa. One of the smaller territories in the administrative division of the Northern Provinces, it lies near the centre of the colony, W of Benue and N. of Benin With an area of 10,382 sq m , it lies in the Niger basin and is watered by that river and the Benue The capital Lokoja stands at the junction of the two rivers Pop. 411,000.

KABINDA. Alternative spelling for the name of the province of Portuguese W Africa known as Cabinda (q v).

KABUL. River of Afghanistan Rising in the Hindu Kush, near the source of the Helmund, it flows through Afghanistan and falls into the Indus at Attock. Its course is about 300 m , and it has numerous tributaries.

KABUL. Capital of Afghanistan On the Kabul river, about 150 m. N W of Peshawar, it is placed on a high plateau at the foot of hills. The junction of several great caravan roads, it has a considerable trade in carpets, silk, and cotton goods For a time the capital of the great Mogul empire, Kabul was made the capital of Afghanistan in 1774. It was captured by the British in 1839, but lost by them two years later. It was occupied in 1842, and again for a year after the murder of the British resident, Cavagnari, in 1879. In 1928 during a revolt, the city was besieged, and British and other women were rescued by aeroplanes Pop about 80,000.

KABYLES (Arab gabâil, tribes) Term loosely applied to the agricultural Berber tribes of Algeria, Tunis, and a few Saharan oases The hilly coast-region E. of Algiers is known as Kabylia

KACHHI. District of Baluchistan A low-lying, flat plain in the eastern part of the country, it separates the Bughti hills from those of Kalat Covering 5,300 sq. m , it forms a wedge driven from the frontier at Jacobabad to Sibi, 150 m N W The central region is arid and sandy, but the fringes, well watered by the floods from the surrounding hills, are fertile Pop 75,000

KACHIN. Hill tribes inhabiting the Kachin Hills, N.W Burma. They are of the Tibeto-Burma sub-family. The Kachin of the N are known as Khakhu, and those of the S as Chingpaw They are essentially animists.

KACHIN HILLS. Region of N. Burma It is crossed by several mountain chains and is watered by the Irrawaddy river, which flows through it from N. to S. Its area of some 19,000 sq. m. is mainly infertile Pop. 64,000

KADI. Division of India It lies mainly between the Banas and Sabarmati rivers, in the Gujarat dist of Baroda, and has an area of 3,023 sq. m The country is flat, the only eminences being hillocks of sandy loam about 50 ft. high. The people are nearly all Hindus Pop 832,000.

KADI. Town of India Situated in the division of the same name, it is 13 m. from Kalol by the Gaekwar-Mehsana Rly. Pop. 115,400.

KADIAK. Variant name of the island off the E. coast of Alaska known also as Kodiak (q v.)

KADIKOI. Town of Turkey. It is situated on the E. shore of the sea of Marmara, S. of Scutari The ancient Chalcedon, it was founded by Greek colonists from Megara in 684 B C. A free city under the Roman empire, it is chiefly memorable as the seat of a church council in A D 451 The Turks quarried materials in Kadikoi for building Constantinople Pop 30,000.

KADINA. Town of S Australia About 117 m N W of Adelaide by rail, it is 6 m. from its port, Wallaroo. Its industries are copper mining and wheat growing Pop. 2,800.

KADUNA. River of Nigeria. Rising in the province of Zaria, it flows W. and S. until it joins the main stream of the Niger, some miles below Lafiagi Some 250 m long, it is navigable for a great part of its course by small vessels

KADUNA. Town of Nigeria, W Africa. The commercial centre of the prov. of Zaria, it lies in the centre of the country, 596 m by rly N. of Port Harcourt. Well served by good roads, the junction of the rlys from Lagos and Port Harcourt, and situated on the Kaduna river, it is an important trade centre It is also the seat of government for the Northern Provinces

KADUR. District of India Situated in the N of the Mysore prov , bordering the Western Ghats, it is a hilly and well-forested region, covering an area of some 2,788 sq. m The chief town is Chikmagalwi Pop. 334,000

KAEVIENG. Town of the island of New Ireland, British New Guinea Situated at the extreme N.W of the island, which is the second largest in the group known as the Bismarck archipelago, it is the centre of administration of the island, and the trade market for the produce of the interior

KAFFA. Alternative name for the province of Abyssinia better known as Gomara (q v)

KAFFA Ancient name of the Crimean seaport town now known as Theodosia (q.v).

KAFFIR (Arab infidel). General name for the non-Moslem, Bantu-speaking negroes of S Africa. Thus defined it embraces Bechuana, Basuto, Ovambo, Herero, and a number of smaller tribes. Although it has no specific ethnic significance, it is preferably limited to certain aggressive tribal confederations which formed the migratory movement from equatorial to S W Africa shortly before European occupation Their livelihood is derived from a combination of agriculture and cattle-raising, and they have given their name to the "bread" obtained from the pith of the young shoots of the bread tree, to which they are partial Including all the groups and tribes mentioned they probably number about 4,500,000 Although for the most part quite pacific to-day, the Kaffirs waged several wars with the S. African colonists during the 19th century.

KAFFRARIA. District of Cape Colony S Africa. Once applied to the country inhabited by the Kaffirs, the name is now restricted to the coastal districts between the Great Kei river and the frontiers of Natal After the Kaffir war of 1846–48 it was formed into a separate province, but in 1865 was incorporated with Cape Colony. The name is sometimes applied incorrectly to the whole of the Transkei territories, but it should only be used in connexion with the district between the Great Fish and the Great Kei rivers, and even here it is falling into disuse.

KAFIR (Arab. infidel). Primitive tribes occupying the Afghan province of Kafiristan They have no racial relationship with the Kaffirs of S. Africa. Grouped into 18 clans, the best known are called Siah-Posh (black-clad), from their dark woollen raiment. They preserve a social organization based on ancestor worship, with some Hindu animism.

KAFIRISTAN (land of the infidel) District of Afghanistan. The most westerly of the areas on the S slopes of the Hindu Kush Mts., it was effectively occupied by the Afghans in 1896. It is a rugged area of 5,000 sq m The forests are of great economic importance. Pop. 100,000

KAFUE. River of N.W. Rhodesia. Rising on the borders of the Belgian Congo, it flows S E , and joins the Zambesi about 80 m. N. of Zumbo The most important affluent of the main stream for hundreds of miles, it is navigable for about 250 m

KAFUE. Town of N Rhodesia. It lies on the Kafue river some 50 m above its junction with the Zambesi, and has grown up around the railway bridge which spans the river at this point and links up the Congo with Rhodesia

KAGERA. River of central Africa Rising in the swamps on the E side of Belgian Ruanda, it drains considerable areas in Bukoba prov , Kenya Colony, before it enters Lake Victoria Navigable for small launches for 99 m from its mouth, it forms one of the principal headwaters of the Nile and is becoming increasingly important as an outlet of trade Ports have been established along its course and a service by lighter and tug is in operation.

KAGOSHIMA. Town of Japan It is situated on the coast of Kagoshima Bay, in the S of Kyushu The harbour is deep and well protected, and is a centre for the fisheries It is the S. terminus of a rly to Moji in the N , and is the market for the produce of the surrounding district In the war of 1877 it was burnt, but has been rebuilt Pop (1930) 137,236.

KAHOOLAWE. Island of Hawaii. It is 69 sq m in area and rises to 1,472 ft

KAHUN. Ancient town of Upper Egypt Situated in the Fayum prov , it is noted for the excavations conducted there by Petrie in 1889, which revealed the dwellings of the workmen who constructed the XIIth dynasty Illahun pyramid for Senusert II

KAIETEUR FALLS. Cataract of British Guiana It is situated on the river Potaro, a tributary of the Essequibo Here the river falls 741 ft over a ledge 370 ft wide.

KAI-FENG. Town of China The capital of Honan province, it lies at a short distance from the S bank of the Yellow river and has an arsenal It was the capital of the empire under the Sung dynasty (11th century), but retains little of its former importance It has a colony of Chinese Jews Pop 200,000

KAIJO. Town of Korea It is 30 m. by railway almost due N of Keijo (Seoul). The town was the Korean capital under the Koli dynasty (918–1393). Old porcelain wares of the Koli period are found buried in the vicinity Kaijo owes its present prosperity to trade in ginseng Pop 70,000

KAILAS. Mountain of Asia In W Tibet, near Lake Manasarowar, it is also known as Kang-rinpoche, the Holy Mountain, and Gangri, the Ice Mountain It is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and Lamas.

KAINSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Siberian area, it is 250 m S W of Tomsk, on the river Om and the Trans-Siberian Rly The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture, cattle rearing, tanning, and brick making.

KAIPARA. Harbour of N Island, New Zealand. Situated on the W side of the Auckland peninsula, it is connected with Auckland by the rly to Helensville on its S extremity. From Helensville there are 120 m. of waterway to the mouth of the Wairoa river, N.W. of the Kaipara basin, and the river is navigable for ocean steamers for another 50 m This stretch of water is perfectly sheltered and is valuable for transport of all kinds, but particularly for the carrying of kauri timber.

KAIPING. Town of China In the province of Chihli, it stands on the Peking-Mukden Rly., 110 m. E S E of Peking. The steam tramway, built to connect the coal mines at Tangshan and Kaiping, afterwards became the nucleus of the Peking-Mukden line

KAIRA. District of India. It lies in the N division of Bombay Presidency, and has an area of 1,608 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Mahi and the Sabarmati. Pop 711,000

KAIRA. Town of India Situated 20 m S W. of Ahmedabad, it is the chief town of the Kaira district of Bombay Presidency, and is of great antiquity. Pop 8,277.

KAIRIRU. Island in the Pacific Ocean One of the innumerable islets off the N E coast of Papua, it is included in the administrative territory of N E New Guinea

KAIRWAN. City of Tunisia Situated 80 m S of Tunis, it is connected by rail with the port of Susa. Founded about 670, it is surrounded by walls and contains about fifty mosques and other ecclesiastical edifices, including the mosque of Okba or Ukbah, founder of the city. Kairwan is a centre of pilgrimage, and is venerated by the Mahomedans as a Holy City Outside the walls is the mosque of the Prophet, built with materials from Carthage Pop (1931) 21,532

KAISARIYEH. Village of Palestine. It is 32 m N of Jaffa and close to the Haifa Rly The ancient city of Caesarea was built here by Herod the Great. S Paul spent two years' imprisonment here. The city became the military headquarters and, after the fall of Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine, until destroyed in 1265.

KAISARIYEH. Former name of the town of Turkey now known as Kayseri (q v)

KAISENG. Seaport of Korea Situated at the end of a long inlet of the sea, 35 m by rail N W of Seoul, it is a trade port of some importance, and was once, from 910 to 1230, the capital of the country. Pop 60,000

KAISERIN AUGUSTA. River of Papua The most important river of the area which was formerly German New Guinea, it rises in the Victor Emanuel Mts , near the old German frontier, flows along a westerly curve which takes it to the boundary of Dutch New Guinea, and then runs almost due E. to the sea at the E end of Hansemann Coast It is navigable for 125 m by ocean vessels, and for hundreds of miles by smaller craft.

KAISERSLAUTERN. Town of Bavaria It stands on the Lauter, 42 m W. of Mannheim Its buildings are mainly modern, a notable one being the industrial museum. There is, however, a church dating mainly from the 13th century. The town is a centre of the textile industry and has a broadcasting station It owes its name to the fact that the emperor Frederick I Barbarossa, built a castle here in the 12th century Pop 59,336.

KAISERSTUHL. Mountain mass of Germany In Baden, it is situated between the Dreisam and the Rhine, 12 m. from Freiburg. There are upwards of 40 peaks, of which the highest exceeds 1,800 ft in height It is noted for its vineyards, and is reached by railway from Riegel

KAISERSWERTH. Town of Prussia. It stands on the left bank of the Rhine, in the prov of the Rhineland, 5 m N of Dusseldorf Its buildings include a Romanesque church, a great basilica dating in the main from the 11th century. There are remains of the palace built by the emperor Frederick I towards 1200. A Franciscan monastery is used for a convent The town grew up around a Benedictine monastery founded in the 8th century by S. Suitbert, whose shrine, with what are said to be his bones is in the church Pop 2,500.

KAISER WILHELM CANAL. German waterway connecting the Baltic with the North Sea Named in honour of the German emperor William I , it is now known as the Kiel Canal (q v)

KAISER WILHELM II LAND. Territory of the Antarctic regions It lies S of the Indian Ocean in long 86°–92° E , touching the Antarctic circle, W of Queen Mary Land Discovered by the German government expeditionary ship the Gauss in 1903–4, it was never fully explored except for the hill of bare, black rock which was named after the ship, Mt Gaussberg.

KAISER WILHELMS LAND. Former name for territory of Papua now known as N E New Guinea It was declared a German protectorate in 1884, but on Sept. 24, 1914, after the outbreak of the Great War, it was occupied without opposition by Australian and New Zealand forces Since the peace treaty of 1920 it has been governed under mandate by Australia

KAITHAL. Town of India It is situated in the W of the Karnal district of the Punjab, 40 m W of Karnal, and contains a fort built under Akbar It is a centre of trade Pop 15,000

KAKAMEGA. Town of Kenya Protectorate Situated in the N. Kavirondo district N of the river Yala, it lies some 30 m W of Kisumu It sprang into prominence at the end of 1931, as the result of the discovery of gold in the neighbourhood, and although it is actually within a native reserve large plots in its vicinity have been leased to European prospectors

KAKAR KHURASAN. Region of Baluchistan It lies mainly in the Zhob prov , but extends S W into Loralai and Quetta Low lying and in parts swampy, it is mainly fertile, but the extreme heat and the hot, fierce wind which prevail there in the summer render the climate unhealthy It was the scene of military operations by the British in 1888 and the territory was formally annexed in the following year

KAKONDA. Town of Angola Situated in the Benguella province, it lies on the railway between the coast and the Kutato river, about 110 m E S E of the port of Benguella

KALAAT EL MUDAWARA. Town of Arabia In the Hejaz, just south of the border of Transjordania, it lies on the Pilgrim's Way from Damascus to Mecca and is a station on the Hejaz Rly to Medina

KALAHANDI. Native state of India In Bihar and Orissa, it is bounded by Raipur Patna, and Vizagapatam, and lies W of the E Ghats Its area is 3,745 sq m Many of the hills are forest clad, but others have been cleared and crops of rice and sugar cane are grown. The capital is Bhawani-Patna Pop 415,827

KALAHARI. Desert of South Africa Covering an area of fully 120,000 sq m it occupies the greater part of S W Bechuanaland, extending N for 600 m from the Orange river. Generally about 3,000 ft. high, bordered by a waterless country, it contains large tracts suitable for cattle, and, under a system of dry-farming, for cereals The country is filled with big game and supports a scattered and nomad population but the complete lack of water except during the rainy season is a serious drawback to development It is, however, believed that there are extensive subterranean rivers, and steps are being taken to verify this The surface rivers although imposing on the map, are merely dry watersheds for the most part of the year, the cause being rapid evaporation and excessive percolation on account of the porous nature of the soil The result is the deposit of numerous salt pans one at Makarikari covering over 2,000 sq m The chief features of the desert, apart from lack of water, are the drought-resisting herbaceous grass, and the prevalence of a water melon which provides both men and cattle with drink.

KALAMATA, GULF OF Inlet of the Mediterranean Sea In the S of Greece, it is separated from the gulf of Laconia, on the E, by the peninsula of which Cape Matapan is the termination It is about 25 m long and at its mouth 35 m. wide.

KALAMATA. Seaport of Greece It is situated on the E side of the gulf of Kalamata about 20 m W. of Sparta, and is the terminus of the Morean railways from Corinth. It trades in oranges, figs, olives, and mulberries Pop 28,955

KALAMAZOO. City of Michigan, U S A On the river Kalamazoo, it is 50 m. S of Grand Rapids, and is served by the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and other railways It is a manufacturing centre and has various public buildings Until 1836 the city was known as Bronson Pop. (1930) 54,786.

KALA SHERGAT. Town of Iraq The ancient Assur of Assyria, it lies on the Tigris, about midway between the Great and the Lesser Zab, both E. tributaries of the Tigris, and is 50 m S of Mosul It is the terminus of the rly from Baghdad Here, during the Great War, the British defeated the Turks in 1918 It has been the scene of important excavations and discoveries

KALAT. State of Baluchistan. It extends from the Arabian Sea N E almost to the Bolan Pass, and has an area of 73,278 sq m W. and E it is bounded by Persia and India; in the S E. is the semi-independent state of Las Bela The Sarawan division, in the N, is highland, wheat, tobacco, and fruit are obtained in the valleys Jhalawan, in the S E, is an arid mountainous area Kachhi, in the N E, is a vast alluvial plain, noted for its breeds of horses and bullocks Makran, in the S W, is an inhospitable desert, yielding only dates Kharan, in the W, is largely a sandy waste The ruler bears the title of khan and has a salute of 19 guns Kalat town is the capital. Pop 328,281.

KALAT. Capital of Baluchistan A fortified place, it stands at an altitude of 6,780 ft, 88 m S W of Quetta It contains a citadel, in which is the palace of the khan, which was stormed by the British in 1839 Pop 15,000

KALATCH. Town of Russia (U S S R) It stands on the left bank of the Don, in the Lower Volga area, about 45 m S W of Stalingrad, with which it has a transport trade, especially in fish, cereals, timber, and petroleum Pop 45,000.

KALATCH. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the central black soil area, it stands 120 m S E of Voronezh, on the Podgornaya, a tributary of the Don The terminus of the railway through Buturlinovka, it has a large trade in grain and cattle Pop 15,000

KALBE. Town of Prussia. In Saxony, it stands on the Saale, 19 m S of Magdeburg The chief manufactures are paper, textiles, and sugar Pop 11,500.

KALBE. Town of Prussia In Saxony, it stands on the river Milde, 38 m N N W of Magdeburg and 20 m W N W. of Stendal It has breweries and a cattle market. Pop 2,000

KALE SULTANIEH. Variant name of the town of Turkey also known as Chanak (q v).

KALGAN. Town of Mongolia The capital of the administrative area of Chahar, it is 124 m. by rail N W of Peking, situated at the entrance to the pass leading up to the Mongolian plateau Kalgan is the greatest trade mart in S E. Mongolia, and is a terminus for caravans going N W. across the Gobi desert to Urga and Siberia, and W. to Chinese Turkestan. It has a large trade in furs and skins. The outer line of the Great Wall passes here. Pop. 77,000.

KALGOORLIE. Town of W. Australia Situated 375 m. by rly E N E of Perth, it is the centre of Australia's richest gold-mining area, and the W. terminus of the broad gauge section of the Trans-Australian Rly. Pop 5,400.

KALIMNO. Another name for the island in the Aegean Sea also known as Kalymnos (q v).

KALIMPONG. Town of India Situated in the Darjeeling district of Bengal, some 20 m E of the town of Darjeeling, and about 30 m. W of the Bhutan border, it is a small frontier town, and the residence of the agent of the Maharajah of Bhutan, through whom communication is maintained with that state

KALINJAR. Town of India It is in the Banda district of the United Provinces The town and its fort, which stands at an altitude of 1,203 ft, are of great antiquity, and the site contains archaeological remains, including caves and inscriptions. Pop 4,000.

KALISZ. Province of Poland It consists chiefly of a large plain, containing lakes and swamps, the chief rivers are the Warthe and the Prosna The soil is sandy, in places black earth The area is 4,400 sq m Pop 1,350,000

KALISZ. Town of Poland. It stands on the Prosna, 135 m W S W of Warsaw. One of the oldest towns in Poland, it is a manufacturing centre The buildings include a 13th century church and a theatre. Kalisz was captured by the Germans in their invasion of Poland early in the Great War. It suffered serious damage. Pop (1931) 55,113

KALK. Town of Prussia. It stands near the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, of which it is a part It has machine shops, iron and chemical works, etc.

KALK BAY. Seaside resort of S Africa Situated on the W side of False Bay, 17 m S E of Cape Town, it enjoys a splendid climate and offers boating, fishing, and bathing facilities

KALMAR. Län or government of Sweden. It has a long coastline on the Baltic Sea and Kalmar Sound, and an area of 4,456 sq m. The winds and rapid streams provide wind and water power for the beet-sugar and cement factories Pop (1930) 231,551

KALMAR. Seaport of Sweden. It stands on Kalmar Sound, partly on two islands and partly on the mainland, 189 m S S W. of Stockholm There is a large 12th century castle, a 17th century cathedral, and a museum It has a good harbour and some manufactures Here, July 20, 1397, was signed the treaty by which the crowns of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were united for over a century Pop. (1931) 19,801.

KALMAR SOUND. Narrow strait in the Baltic Sea It separates the island of Öland from the S E coast of Sweden Its length is 90 m

KALMUK. Tribe of central Asia They belong to the W. branch of the Mongol stock Migrations from central Asia to Europe, begun in 1616, are still represented by over 172,000 inhabiting the Kalmyk republic, in the southern Astrakhan steppe They have partly abandoned nomadism, but maintain their ancestral lamaism There are also some 15,000 in the Caucasus

KALMYK. Autonomous region of Russia (U S S R) Situated at the N W. end of the Caspian Sea, it is bounded by the Lower Volga area on the N. and E, by the North Caucasian area on the W. and S W., and by Dagestan in the S Created in 1920 from the old Kalmuk reservations, it consists mainly of low-lying steppes. The name is a variant spelling of Kalmuk

KALNA. Town of India. In the Bardwan district of Bengal, it stands on the Bhagirathi river, 500 m N. of Calcutta, and was once an important trade centre. Pop 9,000.

KALOCSA. Town of Hungary. It is situated on the left bank of the Danube, 86 m. by rly. S. of Budapest, with which it is connected by

steamer The seat of an archbishop, the religious edifices are the principal buildings There is an observatory Pop 12,000

KALPI. Town of India It stands in the Jalaun district of the United Provinces, on the river Jumna, 45 m S W of Cawnpore Dating from the 4th cent , it has temples, tombs, and ruins Pop 10,000

KALUGA. Town of Russia (U S S R) It is situated in the Moscow area, on the river Oka, and the Vyazma Ryazhsk rly , 100 m S W of Moscow Considerable trade is done in oil, fruit, and grain Pop 49,000

KALUNDBORG. Seaport of Denmark It is situated on the W coast of the island of Zealand, at the head of the fiord of the same name, about 60 m W of Copenhagen, with which it is connected by rail There is a broadcasting station Pop 7,000

KALYMNOS. Island of the Aegean Sea The ancient Calymna, it belongs to the Sporades group, is about 12 m N W of Cos, and has an area of 37 sq m Fishing for sponges is the principal industry Pop 24,000

KAMA. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the Ural Mts , it flows E , then S , joining the Volga 40 m below Kazan, after a course of about 1,000 m It forms one of the chief means of communication between Siberia and central Russia, and is connected with the Dvina basin by canal It is navigable as far as Perm from May to October The transport of timber is considerable

KAMAISHI. Town of Japan It is situated on the N E coast of the island of Honshu, 95 m S E of Minato In March, 1933, it was extensively damaged by an earthquake shock followed by a tidal wave, 1,700 houses being destroyed, with an enormous loss of life

KAMAKURA. Town of Japan It lies 12 m. S W. of Yokohama During the 13th and 14th centuries it was the capital of the Shogunate It contains the colossal bronze image of Buddha, Daibutsu, which is 50 ft high, and 30 ft from knee to knee Pop 10,000

KAMBOVE. Settlement of the Belgian Congo Situated in the Katanga prov , it lies on the rly from the Kasai to Elizabethville, 220 m S of Bukama, where the navigable portion of the Congo commences The great Kambove copper mines are located here.

KAMCHADAL. Tribe of N E Asia Of palaeasiatic stock, they inhabit the Kamchatka peninsula, E Siberia. Calling themselves Itchine, they present both Mongoloid and Amerind traits They hunt bears for food and clothing, spear salmon, eat birch bark, use dog sledges, and inhabit earth-huts and pile dwellings

KAMCHATKA. Peninsula of N E Asia Situated between the sea of Okhotsk and Bering sea, it forms part of the Far Eastern area of the U S S R There are numerous extinct and active volcanoes, and earthquakes are frequent Important fisheries and a trade in furs are the chief industries. The natives are mainly engaged in hunting and fishing Kamchatka has belonged to Russia since 1706. Pop. about 20,000

KAMENETS PODOLSKI. Town of Russia (U S S R). It stands on the river Smotritch, in the Ukrainian republic, 200 m S W of Kiev Considerable trade is done in furs, and there are brewing and smelting industries and tobacco factories. Formerly a Polish stronghold, it was incorporated with Russia in 1795 Pop 30,000

KAMENSKAIA. Town of Russia (U S S R) It is in the North Caucasian area, 68 m. N of Novocherkask on the Kozlov-Rostov railway, and the right bank of the Donetz

KAMENZ. Town of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the Black Elster, 20 m N W. of Dresden. The poet Lessing was born here in 1729. Pop. 11,500.

KAMERUN. Alternative spelling of the name of the West African territories better known as Cameroons (q v)

KAMET. Mountain of central Asia One of the chief peaks of the Himalayan system, it lies N W of the gigantic Nanda Devi Its summit, 25,447 ft high, was reached by a party in 1931, after nine unsuccessful attempts The ascent is described in F S Smythe's book, Kamet Conquered

KAMHARSAIN. Native state of India In the Punjab, it is one of the Simla hill states, and has an area of 90 sq m The portion tilled is small, and yields wheat and pulses Pop 12,220

KAMINISTIKWIA. River of Ontario, Canada Rising in Lake Nipigon, it flows S and E to enter Lake Superior at Thunder Bay The Kakabeka Falls on its course supply water power to the twin cities, Fort William and Port Arthur, and it is important for the shipment of wheat It was along this river and its tributaries that the fur traders used to bring skins

KAMINISTIKWIA. Town of Ontario, Canada It is on the river of the same name a few m by rly W of Fort William, on the line to Kenora In the district are extensive deposits of silver and zinc ores.

KAMISHIN. Town of Russia (U S S R) It is in the Lower Volga area, 100 m S W of Saratov, on the river Volga Kamishin is one of the most important marts and places of shipment on the Volga, does a brisk trade in silk and grain, and has timber and flour mills From it a railway goes N W to Kozlov Pop 18,375

KAMLOOPS. City of British Columbia, Canada It is 250 m from Vancouver, at the confluence of the rivers N and S Thompson, is an important junction on the C P. Rly and C N Rlys , and a trade centre for a mining and ranching dist Pop (1931) 6,167.

KAMMIN. Town of Prussia In Pomerania, it stands on the E outlet from the Stettiner Haff, 2½ m from the Baltic, and 38 m N by E of Stettin It has several churches, one being the former cathedral Pop 6,000

KAMPALA. Town of Uganda Protectorate. The capital of Buganda province, it is situated on an inlet at the N end of Lake Victoria, 25 m N of Entebbe A large commercial and business centre, it is also the location of many government offices and the residence of the king of Buganda The railway from Mombasa, 885 m distant, reached the town in Jan , 1931

KAMPEN. Town of the Netherlands It stands on the river Ijssel, 8 m by rly N W of Zwolle The river is navigable for small craft, and there is steamboat communication with Amsterdam The Stadhuis, restored in the 16th century, is a notable building Pop 20,000

KAMPERDUIN. Village of the Netherlands In the province of N Holland, it lies among the dunes on the coast 27 m N W of Amsterdam. It is best known as the scene of the naval battle of Camperdown, an Anglicised form of the name.

KAMPOT. Seaport of Cambodia, French Indo-China Situated on the gulf of Siam, it is 92 m S W of the capital, Phnom-Penh

KAMPTEE. Town of India In the Nagpur district of the Central Provinces, it is 10 m N E of Nagpur, on the Kanhan river Formerly an important commercial centre, its trade has been diverted largely to other channels. Pop 20,000

KAMRUP. District of India Situated in the Brahmaputra valley division of Assam, it has an area of 3,863 sq m , and is watered by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries Pop 761,671.

KANAGAWA. Suburb of Yokohama, Japan Before 1871, when Yokohama was a small fishing village, it was an important town. Its harbour now lies N. of the port works of Yokohama. It suffered severely in the earthquake of 1923.

KANAKA. Aboriginal people of Polynesian stock living in the Hawaiian Islands. They furnished crews to early South Sea whalers, who introduced the native name (meaning "men") French usage extended it to other Pacific islanders, including the dark Melanesians of New Caledonia Hence the name came to denote the coloured labourers, mostly Melanesians from the Solomons and New Hebrides, who were recruited for the Queensland sugar plantations Brought under regulation in 1880, they were repatriated in 1906, except some who were permanently settled

KANANUR. Alternative spelling of the name of the town of India known as Cannanore (q v.)

KANARA, North District of India In the S division of Bombay, it is crossed by the western Ghats, and has an area of 3,946 sq m, much of which is covered by forests The mineral resources include iron ore and building stone The capital is Karwar Pop 401,727

KANARA, South District of India It is on the W coast of Madras, between the western Ghats and the sea, and has an area of 4,021 sq m Rice is the chief crop, and there is much forest land The industries include tile making The district contains important Jain remains The capital is Mangalore Pop 1,247,368

KANAUJ. Town of India It stands in the Farrukhabad district of the United Provinces, 200 m S E of Delhi, near the left bank of the Ganges It is of great antiquity, and in the neighbourhood are many archaeological remains Scent is distilled Pop 18,238

KANAWHA. River of the United States. Rising in the Appalachian Mts, it is formed by the New River and the Ganley, and flows through West Virginia to its union with the Ohio at Point Pleasant It is over 400 m long, and drains an area of 20,200 sq m The construction of movable and rigid dams has improved its navigability

KANAZAWA. Town of Japan It is situated near the W coast, N W of Tokyo, on the coast railway, 41 m. from the terminus at Nanao Pottery and lacquer ware are manufactured. Kenroku Park, shrines, and temples are the chief places of interest Pop (1930) 157,311

KANCHAU. Town of China It lies in the N W. of Kansu province, and is a stage on the route from Peking to Kashgar Sand from the Gobi desert has encroached upon the surrounding district The Great Wall lies E and N.

KANDAHAR. City of Afghanistan It lies nearly 300 m S W. of Kabul, on a level plain between the Argand and Tarnak rivers The citadel is N. of the city, a dominating feature of which is the tomb of Ahmed Shah Durani Kandahar is strategically important as the key to India, being the focus of the various routes converging from the W frontier of India towards Herat and Persia It was occupied by the British in 1839, and again in 1879–80 Pop. about 30,000.

KANDALAK. Gulf of Russia It is in the White Sea, between the peninsula of Kola and the Karelian republic, and is 125 m long and 50 m wide The fishing village of Kandalaksha is at its N W corner.

KANDAVU Island of the S Pacific Ocean. The southernmost of the Fiji islands, it is separated from Viti Levu to the N by Kandavu Passage, and is 35 m in length with an area of 209 sq m The interior is mountainous, at the W end Mt. Washington, an extinct volcano, rises to a height of 2,750 ft Pop 15,000

KANDERSTEGG Tourist centre of Switzerland It is in the Bernese Oberland at the foot of the Gemmi Pass and is itself 3,800 ft high Its name comes from the river Kander, a tributary of the Aar

KANDY. Town of Ceylon Situated on a lake, it is 75 m by railway N E of Colombo. Once the capital of the native kingdom of Kandy, it was annexed by Britain in 1815, and is notable for its royal tombs and temples, including that containing a reputed tooth of Buddha There are botanical gardens at Peradeniya, 3 m distant. Pop (1931) 36,541.

KANE Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A. Situated 90 m from Erie in the midst of the Alleghany National Forest, it is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways Glass, woodenware, and silk goods are manufactured, and there are railway repair shops Pop (1930) 6,232

KANEM. Former kingdom of Africa It was situated in what is now French territory to the N and E of Lake Chad, and at one period occupied a position of great importance in the Sudan, spreading to the borders of the Nile in the E and to Fezzan in the N. Under its Moslem rulers Kanem entered into close relations with Egypt and the Barbary states About 1380 the capital was removed to Bornu, and the Kanuri definitely adopted that territory as their kingdom

KANEV. Town of Ukraine (U S S R) It is 66 m S E of Kiev, at the junction of the Kanev and the Dnieper The chief industries are distilling, sugar refining, and cloth making

KANGAROO. Island off the coast of S Australia It is 87 m long, with an area of about 1,600 sq m, and lies S of Yorke's peninsula, from which it is separated by Investigator Strait. The N E is best for agriculture, where the land is covered with glacial clay, the W. and S. are sandy Salt deposits are worked The first party of S Australian pioneer emigrants landed in 1836, although Thomas Whalley made the first individual settlement in 1816

KANGRA. District of India In the Jullundur division of the Punjab, it consists of a S W. section drained by the rivers Kangra and Beas, known as Kangra proper, and a mountainous N E. region, the areas of Lahul, Spiti, and Kulu. Kangra proper is 2,939 sq m in area Pop. 766,065

KANGRA. Town of India In the Kangra district of the Punjab, 20 m S W of Dharmsala, it stands at an altitude of 2,409 ft Its historic temple and fort were destroyed by earthquake in 1905. Pop 5,000.

KANKAKEE. City of Illinois, U S A On the river Kankakee, it is 56 m S S W of Chicago on the Illinois Central and the New York Central rlys The river, here spanned by a fine bridge, supplies water power for manufactures of machinery, etc The state hospital, opera house, public library, and high school are the chief buildings Pop (1930) 20,620

KANKAN. Town of French Guinea, W Africa The terminus of the railway from Conakry, on the coast some 435 m to the W, it is the administrative centre of a small district

KANKER. Native state of India In the Central Provinces, it lies N of the state of Bastar, and has an area of 1,429 sq m The country is hilly and infertile, only a quarter being cultivable, and yields few crops, except for the rice and native grains grown in the valley of the Mahanadi, in the E Most of the people are Gonds Pop (1931) 136,120

KANNSTATT. Town of Germany In Wurttemberg, it stands on the river Neckar, 2½ m N E of Stuttgart, of which it is virtually a suburb The chief manufactures are chemicals, motor cars, and machinery. Pop 20,000

KANO. Province of N Nigeria Its area of 28,600 sq m is bounded N by French W Africa, E by Bornu, S by Bauchi, Zaria, and Niger provs, and W by Sokoto, is generally fertile and in places closely cultivated and densely populated It contains numerous walled towns and is now served by the railway and several

good roads Kano appears upon an Arab map as early as 1145, and under the Fula power it flourished greatly In Feb., 1903, the capital, Kano, was taken by a British force, and the province was organized under an emir, who resides in the capital The principal places are Kano, Katsena, Daura, Kazauri, Gummel Katagum, Hadeija, Dambam, Messau, and Jamaari Pop 3,500,000

KANO. Capital of the Kano province of N Nigeria It is an important trading centre and the terminus of the railway from Port Harcourt, 704 m distant It is surrounded by a high wall and a deep double ditch, and includes the palace of the emir, which covers an area of about 30 acres Pop. about 100,000

KANSANSHI. Town of N W Rhodesia Situated some few miles S of the Belgian Congo, it lies in the highland district of the Kazempa province, of which it is the chief centre Some agriculture is practised in the neighbourhood and a copper mine is being worked

KANSAS. River of Kansas, U S A Formed by the union of the rivers Republican and Smoky Hill, it flows generally E, past Topeka and Lawrence, to the Missouri at Kansas City on the E border of the state. It receives the Blue, Saline, and Solomon rivers, and has a length of 650 m from the source of the Smoky Hill branch

KANSAS. State of the United States In the centre of the country, it is bounded by Nebraska on the N, Missouri on the E, Oklahoma on the S, and Colorado on the W In area 82,158 sq m, it has prairies extending W, where it rises to 4,000 ft, and in the E is dense forest producing walnut and other hardwood The climate is cold in winter and warm in summer, subject to extremes The principal rivers are the Missouri, which is part of the W boundary, the Kansas, and the Arkansas Although rainfall is scanty, the state is essentially agricultural The chief crops are maize, wheat, and hay Oats, barley, rye, potatoes, and flax are also grown, and livestock is important The capital is Topeka, but Kansas City is larger Other important cities are Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Pittsburg, Leavenworth, and Coffeyville There are six leading institutions for higher education, including the university of Kansas and the agricultural college, Manhattan The state was settled in 1727 and admitted to the Union in 1861 It is governed by a senate of 40 members and a house of representatives of 125 members, and is represented in congress by two senators and eight representatives Pop (1930) 1,880,999

KANSAS CITY City of Kansas, U S A At the junction of the rivers Kansas and Missouri, opposite Kansas City in Missouri, it is the largest city in the state It is served by the Union Pacific and other rlys, and has a municipal airport Kansas City University is situated here Next to Chicago it is the leading livestock centre in the world It has slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, large grain elevators, flour mills, rly shops, and soap manufactories The municipal memorial building to the honour of men killed in the Great War contains an auditorium to seat 4,000 The court house is another notable edifice Formed in 1886 by the union of the old city with Wyandotte and Armourdale, it was incorporated in 1858 Pop (1930), 121,857.

KANSAS CITY, City and river port of Missouri, U S A On the right bank of the Missouri river, opposite Kansas City in Kansas, it is an important railway junction served by the Union Pacific and other important railways Across the Missouri the railways are carried by three great bridges, and within the city the Kansas City Terminal Rly connects up the various systems. The Union passenger station is one of the largest in the U S A. The Liberty Memorial, completed in 1925, is also notable, and there are many other fine buildings Meat-packing and trade in grain and livestock are important interests The gateway of the south-west, it is an important distributing and commercial centre, and agricultural implements, clothing, confectionery, flour, and machinery are manufactured Swope Park covers about 1,350 acres Because of its central position the city is a favourite place for national conferences Pop (1930) 379,746

KANSK. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Siberian area, it is on the Trans Siberian Rly, 130 m E of Krasnoyarsk It is an industrial town in the centre of a mineral district Pop. 19,000

KANSU Province of China In the N W. of the country, it has an area of 125,483 sq m The W extremity of the great wall is near Suchow in the N W, where the province ends in a narrow strip, nowhere more than a hundred m wide, enclosed between the Nanshan Mts and the Gobi desert The average altitude of this strip is from 5,000 ft to 6,000 ft The province is watered by the Hwang ho, and by the headstream of its tributary, the Wei ho Kansu was the scene of the Mahomedan revolt (1861–77) The chief products are cereals, fruit, skins, and tobacco The province is rich in minerals, especially gold, mercury, iron, and petroleum The capital is Lan chow In Dec, 1920, an earthquake created havoc in the region between Lanchowfu and the Wei ho Pop 7,422,818.

KAOKOVELD. Name given to an ill defined stretch of territory of South-West Africa Lying between the Swakop river in the S and the Cunene river in the N, it covers all the coastal area and extends inland for a varying distance of from 150-200 m Similar in many ways to the Kalahari desert some hundreds miles to the E, it is barren and arid, and is intersected by a large number of dry water-courses

KAOLACH Town of Senegal, French West Africa Situated some 50 m inland on a small river creek, it lies some 100 m S E of Dakar The surrounding district is very fertile and the town, as well as being the depot for its produce, has become an important commercial centre, with banks, other business offices, and warehouses A branch line from the main Dakar Bamako Rly links up the town with the coast and other centres in French Guinea Pop 14,141

KAPIT. Town of Sarawak, British Borneo Situated in the centre of the territory, some 200 m E. of Kuching, it lies in the fertile valley of the Rejang river The produce includes pepper, rubber and gutta percha There is a wireless station

KAPRAENA. Village of Greece In Boeotia, it is situated 9 m N E of Livadia, and occupies the site of the ancient Chaeronea At the foot of the Acropolis are the remains of one of the most ancient theatres in Greece The small church of the Panagia contains a marble chair reputed to have belonged to Plutarch

KAPUAS. River of Dutch Borneo Its basin is bounded N by the Sarawak frontier and S by the Schwaner Mts, its source is near the centre of the island, at an elevation exceeding 13,000 ft The lower course leads to an extensive delta facing Carimata Strait Pontianak, 15 m from the mouth, is the chief town on its banks Large ships can navigate the river for 450 m

KAPUNDA. Town in S Australia It is 45 m. N E of Adelaide by rly. Copper was discovered here in 1842, and the town is a farming centre Pop 3,000

KAPURTHALA. Native state of India It lies in the Punjab, and has an area of 630 sq m. The

industries include the manufacture of hand-painted cloths, notably at Sultanpur The ruler is a maharajah. The capital is the town of Kapurthala. Pop 284,275

KAPURTHALA. Town of India The capital of the native state of the same name, it lies 11 m. N of Jullundur, on the railway from Jullundur to Ferozepur. It contains the handsome modern palace of the maharajah Pop 16,242

KAPUSKASING. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated 70 m from Cochrane, on the C N Rly, it has a paper factory Pop (1931) 3,819.

KARA. District of Russia (U S S R) In the Far Eastern area, about 300 m E of Chita, it takes its name from the river Kara, which, although only 16 m long, is of great importance from its yield of gold.

KARACHEV. Town of Russia (U S S R.) It is in the central black soil area, 45 m N W of Orel, on the river Snezhet and the Orel-Vitebsk Rly There are oil mills and tallow boileries

KARACHI. Seaport of India It lies at the W end of the Indus delta, in Bombay Presidency, on the left bank of the distributary which enters Karachi Bay, an arm of the Arabian Sea, sheltered behind a long, narrow sand spit Since its foundation in 1843 its trade has developed enormously Its chief importance is due to the increase of wheat growing, as a result of irrigation schemes, and cotton is collected from all parts of Sind for export Karachi has also become an important airport, being a station on the air mail route from Europe Pop (1931) 263,565

KARAFUTO. Southern, or Japanese, portion of the island of Sakhalin Lying S of 50° N, and extending 2,937 m. from N to S, and from 20 to 98 m wide, it is slightly larger than Formosa, its area being 13,934 sq m Two chains of mountains run from N. to S, with plains between them It is largely covered with primeval forest Coal, alluvial gold, and other minerals occur, and the seas teem with fish The governor resides at Toyohara, which is on the only railway, 58 m long, between Otomari and Sakaehama Pop (1930) 295,187

KARA GULF. Inlet of the coast of Russia The most southerly portion of the Kara Sea, it penetrates about 150 m inland into the Ural area On its S shore it receives the Kara river, there forming the conventional boundary between Europe and Asia

KARA-HISSAR SHARKI. Town of Turkey On the banks of the Kelkit Irmak river, it lies 85 m S W of Trebizond Pop 18,000

KARAKAL. Alternative spelling of the Rumanian town commonly spelled Caracal (q v)

KARA-KALPAK. Tribe of central Asia Of Altaian stock, they inhabit W Siberia and E Russia They are tall, sturdy, broad-faced, large-eyed, and often bearded, and betray much racial admixture Once dominant E of the Aral Sea, they are now located in the Kara Kalpak autonomous area, lying S E of that sea They are mainly horse breeders, but some practise husbandry, the women weave carpets

KARA-KALPAKIA Autonomous area of Russia (U S S R) Situated S of the Aral Sea, it is contained within the territory of the Kazak republic Covering an area of 45,200 sq m, it lies along the E bank of the Amu Darya river and stretches E for nearly 300 m The major part is largely desert, but the region along the bank of the river is a fertile plain Chimby is the administrative centre Pop 303,000

KARA-KIRGHIZIA. Autonomous region of Russia (U S S R) Situated on the border of China, and S E of the Kazak republic, it covers most of the area of the old Semirechinsk prov Mountainous in the S and E and generally arid, it supports herds of cattle and sheep on the grass of the steppe The chief town is Dzhelalabad

KARAKOL. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Kirghiz republic, it lies about 8 m S E. of Lake Issyk-kul Formerly known as Przhevalsk, it is a centre for traffic on the lake.

KARAKORAM. Mountain range of Asia. Containing some of the highest summits in the world, it extends S E for over 400 m from the Pamirs to the Himalayas, across the N E portion of Kashmir, and connects the Himalayas with the Hindu Kush The highest point is Mount Godwin Austen or Peak K2, 28,250 ft In 1929 an Italian expedition explored the region and made some valuable discoveries

KARAKORUM (Mongol, Kara Kuren, black camp) Ruined city of Outer Mongolia, China It was the old Mongol capital before the court settled at Peking The vast ruins, covering an area 6 m in circuit, lie near the source of the Orkhon river, N of the Gobi desert, 208 m W by S of Urga One of the chief camps of Jenghiz Khan, it became the capital of the Mongolian empire in 1234

KARA-KUL, GREAT Lake of central Asia Situated at an altitude of 13,200 ft, it is S of the Altai Mts in the Tajik republic of the U S S R

KARA-KUM. Desert of Russia (U S S R) Mostly in the Turcoman republic, it projects on the N W into the Kazak republic, and covers in all about 110,000 sq m

KARAMAN. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it lies 60 m S E of Konya, with which it is connected by railway There are remains of its ancient walls and castle, and several mosques Pop (1927) 37,073

KARAMANIA. Region of Asia Minor A flourishing kingdom in the Middle Ages, it is now part of the Turkish vilayet of Konya It consists of a plateau, now barren but formerly well cultivated The chief town is Karaman

KARAMNESA. River of India Rising in the Kaimur Hills, near Sarodag, in Bihar and Orissa, it enters the Ganges near Chausa, after a course of about 150 m

KARAMOJO. District of the Uganda Protectorate It lies in the N E corner of the colony on the frontier of Kenya

KARA SEA. Part of the Arctic Ocean Between Novaya Zemlya and the island of Vaigatch on the N W, and the peninsula of Yamal to the S E, it is 440 m long and 280 m broad, and is generally navigable from mid-August to mid-October

KARA STRAIT. Channel of the Kara Sea It lies between Novaya Zemlya and the island of Vaigatch

KARA SU (Turk, black water) Name of several streams in Asia Minor and Europe The more important are the Kara Su, one of the headwaters of the Euphrates, the Kara Su, the ancient Melas, a tributary of the Kizil Irmak, the Kara Su, or Mesta, otherwise the Struma, and the Kara Su, a tributary of the Aras, which it joins S E of Ararat

KARASU-BAZAR. Town of the Crimea (U S S R) It lies in the E part of the territory, a few miles N of the port of Feodosia on the Black Sea, and is a rly junction for the line to Kerch Pop 13,000

KARATEGHIN. District of Russia (U S S R) Formerly under the suzerainty of Bukhara, of which it formed the most easterly part, it is bounded N and E by Ferghana, S by Darwaz, and W by Hissar, and its area is 8,300 sq m The chief town is Garm Pop about 300,000

KARAULI. State of India In Rajputana, it covers an area of 1,242 sq m and is a hilly tract, producing millet The Chambal river forms its S E boundary The ruler is a maharajah Pop 133,730

KARAULI. Town of India The capital of Karauli state, Rajputana, it stands about 70 m. S E of Jaipur. Surrounded by a wall, it contains the palace of the maharajah. Pop. 19,579.

KARAWANKEN. Mountain range of central Europe Forming part of the Eastern Alps, on the Austrian frontier, it is an eastern extension of the Carnic Alps, between the valleys of the Sava and Drava The chief peak is the Stou, 7,335 ft The rly from Klagenfurt to Trieste runs through the Karawanken tunnel, 5 m long, which terminates at Birnbaum

KARBALA. Alternative spelling for the name of the town of Iraq better known as Kerbela (q v)

KARCHI Island in the Aegean Sea Belonging to Italy, it lies off the W coast of the island of Rhodes, and has an area of 10 sq m Pop 1,300

KARCZAG. Town of Hungary It is situated in the Alfold, 102 m by rail from Budapest, and is the centre of an agricultural district Pop 23,000

KARELIA. Autonomous republic of the U S S R It lies E of Finland, between the White Sea and Lake Ladoga, and has an area of 53,890 sq m Forests and marsh land cover a large portion, and there is little successful agriculture There are numerous lakes, the chief of which is Lake Onega Karelia was constituted a republic in 1923 The capital is Petrosavodsk Pop 267,000

KAREN Tribe of E Asia Of the Siamese-Chinese sub-family, they live mostly in the central watersheds of Burma They are shorter, lighter-hued, more oblique eyed than the Burmese The wild Bghai include the Red Karen, inhabiting palisaded villages, mostly in Karenni

KARENNI. Division of Burma Lying S. of the S Shan States, it consists of three states, with a total area of 3,015 sq m The largest, Kantarawadi, covers 3,000 sq m The country is hilly and well-forested and is watered by the rivers Salween and Nam Pawm Products include rubies, teak, lac, and hides, though the teak industry has greatly declined Most of the inhabitants are Red Karens Pop 37,054

KARIBA GORGE. Former native name for the gorge of the Zambesi river now known as Livingstone (q v)

KARIKAL. French possession in India On the Coromandel coast, between the Tanjore district of Madras and the bay of Bengal, the region is exceptionally fertile It covers 53 sq m , and is one of the five French settlements administered from Pondicherry Karikal is the capital Pop (1931) 57,914

KARIKAL. Town of India The capital of the French settlement of the same name, it lies on the river Arasalar, about 1½ m from its mouth Besides having a large trade in rice, it is a headquarters of coolie emigration Pop 17,000

KARIMATA. Alternative spelling of the name of the island group and strait of the Netherlands East Indies usually known as Carimata (q v)

KARIOT. Island of the Aegean Sea Belonging to Greece, it is one of the Sporades, and lies off the coast of Asia Minor, about 12 m W of Samos Its chief town is Phanari It is the ancient Icaria, and has an area of 103 sq m Pop 12,000

KARLJOHANSVAERN. Town of Norway It stands on the W coast of Oslo fiord, almost opposite Moss, and about 40 m from Oslo It is practically united with the town of Horten, and has fortifications

KARLOVAC. Town of Yugoslavia It is on the Kulpa, 42 m by railway S W of Zagreb, on the main line to Fiume The chief products are chemicals and leather Pop 17,000

KARLOVICI SREMSKI. Town of Yugoslavia It stands on the left bank of the Danube, about 38 m N W of Belgrade It is an archiepiscopal see, and was formerly called Karlowitz Pop. 6,000

KARLSBAD. Town and health resort of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it lies at a height of more than 1,100 ft , 70 m W N W of Prague There is a broadcasting station It has been famous for its warm alkaline springs from at least the 14th century The official name is now Vary Karlovy Karlsbad salts are exported

The Karlsbad Decrees were resolutions passed by representatives of the German states at a congress held here in Aug , 1819 Pop (1930) 24,029

KARLSBURG. Former name of the Rumanian town now known as Alba Julia (q v)

KARLSHAMN. Seaport of Sweden It stands on the Baltic, 30 m by railway W of Karlskrona There is a good harbour and the place has some manufactures The buildings include a school of navigation Pop 7,500

KARLSKRONA. Seaport of Sweden It stands on five islands in a bay of the Baltic, 240 m direct and 350 m by rail S S W of Stockholm The chief naval station of Sweden, and also a commercial harbour, it has arsenals, shipbuilding yards, docks, naval schools and hospital There is a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 25,492

KARLSRUHE. City of Germany The capital of the republic of Baden, it is 6 m E of the Rhine, and 39 m W N W of Stuttgart On an elevated plain, on the edge of Hardtwald forest, it is surrounded by beautiful parks and gardens Notable buildings include the palace, built in 1750–76, with a remarkable octagonal tower, the government offices, the technical high school, the post office, and the arsenal Others are the town hall, the hall of representatives, the theatre, the mint, the museum, the law courts, the hall of fine arts, and the national industrial hall The principal manufactures are locomotives, rolling-stock, furniture, tobacco, beer, etc Maxau, on the Rhine, is the river port, and is connected by canal with the city Pop 148,063

KARLSTAD. City of Sweden It stands on an island at the N end of Lake Vener, 205 m by rly W of Stockholm The most important building is the cathedral The manufactures include matches, machinery, and tobacco There is a broadcasting station The city was rebuilt after the disastrous fire of 1865 Here the agreement dissolving the union of Norway with Sweden was signed, Sept 23, 1905 Pop 20,000

KARLUK. Village of Alaska It is the chief place on the island of Kodiak Pop 500

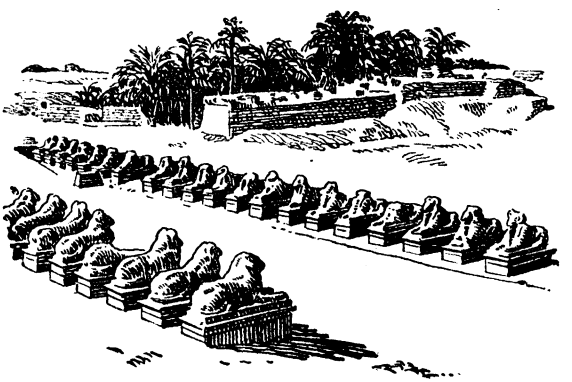
KARMAKULY. Chief settlement of Novaya Zemlya, Arctic Ocean It is a Soviet government station on Moller Bay, an inlet on the W coast of South Island There is a church for the Samoyed inhabitants

KARMAN. Alternative spelling of the name of the town of Persia known as Kerman (q v)

KARMO Island of S W Norway Situated N of the mouth of Bukken fiord, 20 m N W. of Stavanger, it has an area of about 100 sq m , is 19 m long, and 5 m broad Low lying and marshy, with a mild climate, it has herring fisheries The chief towns are Kopervik and Skudesnaeshavn, a port at the S extremity of the island Numerous barrows in the vicinity have yielded many interesting relics Pop 12,000

KARNAK. Village of Upper Egypt Situated on the right bank of the Nile a few miles below Luxor, it stands on part of the site of the ancient city of Thebes, and is famous for the archaeological remains in its neighbourhood The Amen temple, begun in the XIIth dynasty by Senusret I, was enlarged during the XVIIIth dynasty, and obelisks of Thothmes I and Hatshepsut still stand In the XIXth dynasty was added a hypostyle hall, with a flat stone roof borne by 12 central columns and 122 aisle columns These sandstone shafts and the walls were sculptured with inscriptions and scenic reliefs Outside the

N. and S. walls occur historical scenes commemorating the Hittite and Palestine campaigns of the famous Egyptian rulers Seti I and Rameses II respectively. In front of this hall a colonnaded court was built by Shishak I, and a final pylon added in Ptolemaic times.



Karnak. Avenue of ram-headed sphinxes leading from the temple at Luxor to the temple at Karnak.

KARNAL. District of India. In the Delhi division of the Punjab, it has an area of 3,125 sq. m., extending along the right bank of the river Jumna. Pop. 828,726.

KARNAL. Town of India. In the Karnal district of the Punjab, it lies 76 m. N. of Delhi. Boots and cotton cloth are manufactured, and there is a trade in horses. Pop. 22,805.

KAROLYVAROS. Another name for the town of Yugoslavia also known as Karlovac (q.v.).

KAROND KARTELL. Former name of the state of India now known as Kalahandi (q.v.).

KARONGA. Town of Nyasaland. Situated at the N.W. end of Lake Nyasa, 22 m. S. of the Tanganyika border, it is an important lake port and formerly, when it was connected with Lake Tanganyika by the old Stevenson road which no longer exists, a busy trade centre. It was the base for the attack on German E. Africa in 1916.

KAROO. District of Cape Province, S. Africa. The first section, the S. Karoo, occupies the tableland lying between the coastal Langebergen range and the Zwartebergen range N. of it. The second section, the Central or Great Karoo extends some 350 m. E. and W. and N. to the Nieuwveld and Sneeuwberg ranges. The third section, the N. Karoo, stretches away N. of the Sneeuwberg range into the Orange Free State. The average alt. of the plateau is about 3,000 ft., and the total area over 100,000 sq. m. Within the Karoo plateaux are to be found the volcanic pipes which have resulted in the diamond deposits of S. Africa; but the topographical characteristic of the system is the sandstone and shale surface. In the dry season few deserts have a more desolate appearance: yet the Karoo bush, even in the dry season, affords nourishment to millions of sheep and goats.

KARPATHOS. Ancient name of an island in the Aegean Sea now known as Scarpanto (q.v.)

KARPUT. Town of Turkey. The capital of the vilayet of Mamuret-ul-Aziz, it lies near the sources of both the Euphrates and the Tigris, Asia Minor, about 100 m. almost due S. of Erzingan. The Jacobite convent is famous for its rare MSS. It has a trade in cottons, wines, and oil. Pop. (1927) 80,597.

KARS. Town of Turkey. The capital of the Turkish vilayet of the same name in Asia Minor, it lies 100 m. N.E. of Erzurum, and is a very important position. It was taken by Russia during the Crimean War and again during the war with Turkey in 1877, on both occasions after a long siege, and Russia held it from 1877 until 1921. Textiles and carpets are manufactured. Pop. (1927) 24,302.

KARSHI. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It is in the Uzbek republic, 80 m. S.W. of Samarkand, and is famous for its knives, carpets, and woollen goods. In the surrounding oasis fruit and tobacco are grown. Zenji-Sarai, 6 m. W., was a favourite residence of Tamerlane. The town is also known as Bek-Budi Kenimekh. Pop. 14,150.

KARST. Another name for the limestone district of Yugoslavia also known as Carso (q.v.).

KARUIZAWA. Town of Japan. It lies 6 m. S.E. of Asama-Yama, the largest active volcano on the island of Honshiu, and 80 m. N.W. of Tokyo, from which it is reached by railway. Standing 3,270 ft. above sea level and shut in on three sides by mountains, with open grassy moors to the S.W., it is a noted summer resort. Pop. 2,000.

KARUN. River of Persia. The only navigable stream in the country, it rises in the Bakhtiari Mts. about 100 m. W. of Isfahan, and, flowing through the province of Khuzistan, joins the Shatt-el-Arab at Mohammera, about 45 m. from the Persian Gulf.

KARUR. Town of India. In the Trichinopoly district of Madras, it lies about 45 m. N.W. of Trichinopoly. Of great antiquity, it is a railway junction and trade centre. Pop. 18,000.

KARVINNA. Town of Czechoslovakia. In the province of Silesia, about 10 m. E. by N. of Ostrava Moravska, it stands in the Silesian coalfields and was formerly in Austria. It was part of the Teschen area, long in dispute between Czechoslovakia and Poland. Pop. (1930) 22,330.

KARWAR. Town of India. In the district of N. Kanara, Bombay, it lies 50 m. S.E. of Goa. It has the only harbour safe at all seasons between Bombay and Cochin. Three miles to the E. are the ruins of the old town. Pop. 18,000.

KASAI. River of Central Africa. The largest tributary of the Congo, its main branch rises in Angola and flows at first E. and afterwards N. until it is joined by the Sankuru, when it runs N.W. to its junction with the Mfini, whereafter it changes its name to Kwa, and flows due N. until it joins the Congo, some 100 m. above Stanley Pool. At its mouth it has a depth of 25 ft. and a width of 750 yds., and its total length is over 800 m. Navigation is restricted by the numerous rapids. There are, however, with its tributaries, 1,500 m. of water available for steamer navigation. The river remained comparatively unknown until it was explored by H. von Wissmann in 1885.

KASAN. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It is in the Uzbek republic, on the river of the same name, 55 m. N.E. of Khokand. Near by is the cemetery of Sadpir, containing numerous Arabic inscriptions.

KASANGA (formerly Bismarckburg). Town of Tanganyika Territory. A small harbour on the S.E. extremity of Lake Tanganyika, it is the principal trade outlet for the native villages along the E. shore, but lacks adequate overland communication with Nyasa and Rhodesia.

KASAULI. Hill station of India. In the Simla Hill States of the Punjab, it is 32 m. S.W. of Simla and was founded in 1844. The nearest railway station is Kalka. The hill is 6,322 ft. high.

KASHAN. Town of Persia. The capital of the province of the same name, in Iraq Ajemi, it lies 120 m. S. of Teheran in the centre of a fertile region. It trades in silks, carpets, woollens, and rosewater. Pop. 30,000.

KASHGAR. Town of China. In the province of Sinkiang, in the district of Kashgaria, it consists of two towns, an old and a new, separated by the river Kizil Darya, and is the seat of the governor of the district. There are manufactures of cottons, silks, and carpets. Oil refining is carried on. There is a wireless station. Pop. about 80,000.

KASHGARIA. District of China. Forming the most western part of the province of Sin-Kiang, it borders Kashmir on the S., and Russia on the W. and N. Eastwards is Chinese Turkistan. In the S. it is mountainous, the Pamir plateau extending across its S. border, but to the N. and E. it becomes less rugged and is watered by the river Yarkand. There is considerable but crude mining of rich copper deposits. Oil-bearing strata abound and crude oil is produced. The capital of the district is Kashgar.

KASHIPUR. Subdivision of India. In the Kumaun division of the Naini Tal district of the United Provinces, it covers 189 sq. m. Its many Hindu temples make it a resort of pilgrims, and it is a trade centre between Central Asia and N. India. Ruins of a city of the 7th century have been excavated. Pop. 61,500.

KASHMIR. Native state of India. Its full name is Jummu and Kashmir. It lies in the extreme N. of the country and, bordered N. by Central Asia and E. by Tibet, covers an area of 84,516 sq. m. The upper valleys of the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab, as well as the Karakoram Mts. and much of the Himalayas, are included within its boundaries. The Jhelum valley forms the famous vale of Kashmir, overlooked by many lofty peaks. The Indus area is peopled mainly by nomad shepherds. Rice, buckwheat, and millet are grown, and fruit and hides are exchanged for textile and metal goods. The ruler is a maharajah, entitled to a salute of 21 guns. Srinagar is the summer capital; Jummu the winter one.



Kashmir. High-class woman of the Indian state

In July, 1931, there was considerable unrest in the state, due to bad feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans; and in October the maharajah asked for the aid of British troops, who occupied Jummu. A commission was appointed to inquire into the grievances of the Mahomedans and the ruler promised the country a constitution to take the form of an elected legislature. Pop. (1931) 3,646,243.

KASIMOV. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It is in the Moscow industrial area, 75 m. N.E. of Ryazan, on the Oka. Pop. 13,000.

KASKASKIA. River of Illinois, U.S.A. Rising near the centre of the state, it flows S.W. to the Mississippi near Chester. It is 390 m. long and is navigable for about 90 m.

KASKASKIA. Village of Illinois, U.S.A. Founded towards the end of the 17th century by the French, it was once the most important settlement in the Illinois country. Until about 1820 it was the capital of the state.

KASR-EL-KEBIR. Town of Morocco. Situated 85 m. S. of Tangier, it is the centre of a fertile district. Pop. 25,000.

KASR-I-SHIRIN. Village of Persia. It lies close to the W. frontier, on the road from Kermanshah to Baghdad. In the Great War it figured in the Russian campaigns against the Turks.

KASSA. Former name for the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Kosice (q.v.).

KASSALA. Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Its area of 44,000 sq. m. contains the districts of Butana, Hadendoa, Gallabat, Gedaref, and Mafaza, and lies on the N.W. corner of



Kashmir. Map of the northern native state of India

Abyssinia and the W. boundary of Eritrea. Watered by the Atbara, or Black Nile, it produces, as a rain crop, large quantities of high-grade cotton. Pop. 84,000.

KASSALA. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated on the Cash, a tributary of the Atbara, it is the capital of the province of the same name, and lies about 200 m. S.S.W. of Suakin. In 1924 a railway from Thamiam, on the Atbara—Port Sudan line, to Kassala was opened. It is a trade centre for Eritrea. Pop. about 10,000.

KASSANDRA, GULF OF. Opening of the Aegean Sea. It is between the peninsula of Longos on the E. and that of Kassandra on the W., the middle and W. terminations of the Chalcidic peninsula S.E. of Salonika. It is 30 m. long, and at its widest, about the centre, 12 m. broad.

KASSASSIN. Town of Egypt. Between Ismailia and Zagazig, it is 21 m. W. of the former, and is memorable for the actions fought Aug. 28 and Sept. 9, 1882, in which Arabi Pasha was defeated by the British.

KASSEL. City of Prussia. In Hesse, it stands on the Fulda, 90 m. N.N.E. of Frankfort-on-Main, and is a railway junction. The old town, on the left bank of the river, is connected with the new town by a fine bridge. The buildings include the palace on the Friedrichsplatz, once a residence of the electors of Hesse-Kassel, the old and new town halls, the picture gallery with a fine collection of old masters, museum, libraries, hospitals, and theatres. There are

several imposing squares. Of the many churches S. Martin's is perhaps the most interesting. Around the old town are modern suburbs with fine, broad streets The industries include the manufacture of machinery, and textiles. There is a broadcasting station. The city was the capital of Hesse-Kassel until annexed by Prussia in 1866. Pop. (1930) 172,071.

KASSUBS. European people who live to the S of the Baltic Sea They inhabit the area W. of Danzig, and most of them were included in 1919 within the state of Poland Their speech is allied to Polish, and in the discussions over the peace treaties after the Great War they were claimed to be Poles.

KASTAMONU. Town of Turkey. Situated on the Kara Su, in Asia Minor, it is the capital of a vilayet of the same name, and lies about 35 m. from the Black Sea, and 75 m. S W. of Sinope. It manufactures copper, leather, and cotton goods. Near by are copper mines Pop 63,000

KASTORIA. Lake of Greece. It is situated in the Florina dist , Macedonia, in the basin of the Vistritza, 25 m S of Bitolye, in Yugoslavia, and has a length of 6 m

KASTORIA. Town of Greece In Macedonia, it stands in the Florina district, on the W shore of the lake of the same name. It has remains of Byzantine walls. Pop 10,000

KASUR. Town of India In the Lahore district of the Punjab, it is situated some 34 m S of Lahore, and is an important commercial centre Pop. 32,000

KATAGUM. Town of Nigeria Situated in the Kano province, 130 m E of the town of that name, it lies almost on the Bornu frontier It was formerly an important centre of the Hausas during the Fula empire Pop 8,000

KATANGA. Province of the Belgian Congo One of the most fertile and highly mineralised portions of the country, it lies in the S E part of the colony. It is watered by the Lualaba-Congo and the rivers flowing into Lake Moero The country around Elizabethville, the administrative capital, is fertile, and contains numerous agricultural settlements The chief copper mines are centred round Elizabethville and Kambove. Katanga is traversed by a railway running N from Cape Town, passing through Elizabethville, and terminating at Bukama The area is about 180,000 sq m Pop (European) 6,500

KATANNING. Town of W Australia It is 263 m by rail S W of Perth, on the main line to Albany, and is the centre of an agricultural district Pop 1,900

KATHA. District of Upper Burma In the Mandalay division, it covers an area of 8,917 sq m and stretches from the Irrawaddy and Chindwin valleys on the west to the border of the Shan States on the east It is mainly hill country, the greater part covered by forests. Cultivation is on a limited scale, rice, sesamum, tea, and tobacco being the chief crops The mineral resources include gold, copper, iron, and lead, and precious stones Pop 253,725

KATHIAWAR. Peninsula on the W coast of India In the Gujarat district of Bombay, it projects into the Indian Ocean, S W of Ahmadabad, between the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay Of its total area of 23,445 sq m , about 21,000 sq m forms a political agency of the same name, consisting of 188 small states About half the peninsula is under cultivation of cotton, millet, and wheat Pop 2,538,497.

KATIA. Alternative spelling of the name of the town of the Sinai peninsula better known as Qatiya (q v)

KATOOMBA. Town of New South Wales The chief town on the Blue Mts , it lies on the railway from Sydney to Bathurst, 66 m W. of the former, and is a favourite tourist resort. There are coal deposits in the neighbourhood. Pop 3,900.

KATOWICE. Town of Poland It stands on the Rawa, 7½ m. S E of Beuthen, and about 50 m. W N W. of Cracow In the centre of a large industrial district, it has large ironworks, foundries, and machine-shops, and is the centre of the local coal trade There is a broadcasting station Formerly in Upper Silesia, it became part of Poland in 1921. Pop. (1931) 127,841.

KATRINE. Loch or lake of Scotland It is almost wholly in Perthshire, with a little in Stirlingshire, and is 8½ m. W. of Callander About 8 m long and 1 broad, it is 364 ft above sea level, and covers nearly 5 sq m Its waters are carried by the Achray and Black Avon through lochs Achray and Vennachar to the Teith Glasgow obtains water from Loch Katrine In the lake is Ellen's Isle, and its scenery is described in Scott's Lady of the Lake

KATSENA. River of Nigeria, W. Africa An important tributary of the Benue, it rises near the Cameroons frontier and joins the Benue a few miles above Abinsi. It is navigable for small craft during the rainy season for about 80 m from its mouth

KATSINA. Town of Nigeria Situated in the N end of the prov. of Zaria, 85 m N W. of Kano, on the road northwards to the Sudan, it was the old capital of the former independent sultanate of Katsena The sultanate rose into prominence in the 17th and 18th centuries and was of importance until the Fula subdued Hausaland in the early part of the 19th century In 1903 the emir, or sultan, submitted to the British

KATTEGAT. Arm of the North Sea It lies between the E coast of Jutland and the W coast of Sweden, the islands of Fünen, Zealand, and Laaland lying to the S , with the Sound, Great Belt, and Little Belt leading to the Baltic Its length is about 150 m. from N to S , breadth from 50 m to 90 m , depth from 50 ft in the W to 200 ft in the E Shallow near its shores, the Kattegat is difficult of navigation.

KATTOWITZ. Former name of the town in Poland now known as Katowice (q v).

KATUN. Mountain range of S Siberia and Mongolia A spur of the Altai mts , it strikes N W into Tomsk The mean alt is some 10,000 ft. and the highest point is Mt Bielukha, 14,890 ft.

KATWIJK. Town of the Netherlands In the province of S Holland, it stands on the coast 5 m W N W of Leiden, with which there is steam tramway and canal boat communication It is a popular seaside resort The Katwijk canal is the last reach of the river Rhine, known here as the Oude Rijn, which flows into the sea through large gates, constructed in 1807. These are closed as the tide rises, to prevent inundation. The town has a good harbour and engages in the herring fishery Pop 8,000

KAUAI. Most northerly of the Hawaiian Islands Of volcanic origin and circular in shape, it rises to about 6,000 ft Forests abound, and the island is well watered and productive, sugar and fruits being cultivated The area is 547 sq m Pop 35,806

KAUFBEUREN. Town of Germany In S Bavaria, it stands on the Wertach, 47 m W S W of Munich Once a free imperial city, still partly walled, it contains two 15th century churches, S Martin and S Blasius The town hall is modern Pop 9,000

KAUFMANN. Mountain or peak of Turkestan (U S S R) The highest peak in the country, it is in the Altai chain, N E of Lake Kara-kul, and rises to a height of 23,386 ft It is named after the Russian general Kaufmann, who was associated with the conquest of Central Asia

KAU-LUNG. Alternative name of the former Chinese city of Kowloon (q v.).

KAUNAS. District of Lithuania In a plain watered by the river Niemen, its area is 15,500 sq. m. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is cattle raising and agriculture, especially the cultivation of flax It is the old Samogitia, a duchy of the princes of Lithuania, and contains numerous relics of heathen times

KAUNAS. City of Lithuania, the temporary capital of the country Also called Kovno, it stands on the N side of the Niemen, 60 m from Vilna Few of the old buildings remain, an exception being the 15th century church, as many were destroyed during the fighting of 1918 The newer buildings include a university opened in 1922 and many erected for government and business purposes The city has a broadcasting station There are some manufactures and a transit trade both by rail and river It is the seat of the Lithuanian government, as Vilna is in the possession of Poland Pop 113,000

KAURA NAMODA. Small town of Nigeria, W Africa Situated in the prov of Sokoto, it is the terminus of the rly from Zaria, from which town it lies 137 m to the N W

KAVALLA. Town of Greece In Macedonia, it stands at the head of the gulf of Kavalla, in the N Aegean Sea opposite Thasos It has a large trade in tobacco Its possession was one of the causes of the second Balkan War, Bulgaria claiming it from Greece, to whom it passed in 1913 During the Great War its forts were occupied by the Bulgars, Aug 26, 1916, the Greeks recovered Kavalla in Oct, 1918 Pop 49,980

KAVIENG. Alternative spelling of name of the town of New Ireland, British New Guinea, usually spelt Kaevieng (q v)

KAVIRONDO. Negro tribes of British E Africa Found mainly in the region to the N E of Victoria Nyanza, they extend from the W Elgon slopes across the Nzoia basin towards the Yala river, and embrace two racial groups The Nilotic tribes, exemplified by the Jaluo, migrated from the Nile provinces within the last 150 years The Bantu-speaking tribes, exemplified by the Wawanga, represent the most northerly range of Bantu influence

KAVIRONDO. Gulf of Victoria Nyanza, British East Africa Almost landlocked, it spreads E from a narrow channel on the N E corner of the lake, for a distance of 50 m At the E end is the terminus of the Uganda Rly

KAVIRONDO. Province of Tanganyika Territory, British East Africa It lies along the N E shores of the Victoria Nyanza, and is divided into 3 sections, N , Central, and S

KAWARDHA. Native state of India In the Central Provinces, north of Balaghat, it covers an area of 798 sq m , two-thirds of which is hilly and forested The capital is Kawardha Pop 61,783.

KAWARDHA. Town of India The capital of the state of the same name in the Central Provinces, it is situated some 60 m N W of Raipur There is a trade in cotton Pop 4,773

KAYAN. Primitive people in Sarawak and central Borneo Estimated as numbering 150,000, roundish-headed and wavy-haired, they have been a conquering people amongst tribes of a lower culture, but have preserved their racial exclusiveness Their chief skill lies in working iron

KAYES. Town of the French Sudan, W Africa It stands on the river Senegal, which during the rainy season is navigable to this point some 50 m from the border of the Senegal colony, and is an important station on the railway from Thies (215 m to the W.) to Bamako It thus forms an important link between the headwaters of the Senegal and Niger, and is the centre for the produce of a large area Pop (1931) 12,333

KAYMAKCHALAN. Mountain of Greece It stands at the W. end of the Nidje Planina Moglena Mts , 25 m. S E of Bitolve, in Yugoslavia, and has an altitude of 8,284 ft During the Great War it was captured by the Serbians, Sept 30, 1916

KAYSERI. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it is the ancient Caesarea It is situated 140 m due N of Adana, on the Kizil Irmak (Halys) river, and is a noted road centre, at the foot of Mt Argaeus (13,300 ft) Rug and carpet weaving are industries The orchards and vineyards on the slopes of Argaeus are the finest in the country The city contains the great mosque of Houen (Houvant) and a castle On the slope of Argaeus lie the ruins of Mazaca, the ancient capital of Cappadocia Pop (1927) 39,134

KAZAK. Autonomous republic of Russia (U S S R) It covers an area of 2,960,000 sq m , and lies N and E of the Caspian Sea, stretching eastwards as far as Mongolia Essentially a steppe region of increasing desiccation, it includes the sea of Aral and Lake Balkash Numerous rivers water the plains, the chief of them being the Irtish in the E In the S E are the snow-clad ranges of the Katun and the Altai, and the major part of the S area is mountainous The central plains are largely sandy wastes with dry, fierce winds The inhabitants are mainly nomads, living on their herds, but the abnormal scarcity of water has produced many serious famines, and their livelihood is precarious There is considerable cultivation along the N valley of the Irtish river Wheat, millet, oats, and rye are the chief crops, but tobacco and opium are also grown The mineral resources of the republic, though very rich, are as yet undeveloped, but copper and lead are both mined Timber is obtained in quantities from the foothills of the Altai range The capital is Alma Ata, although Semipalatinsk is the largest town Pop 6,500,000

KAZAN. River of the N W Territories, Canada It rises N of the Saskatchewan border, flows through many lakes, of which Yathkyed is the largest, and discharges into Chesterfield Inlet in the N W corner of Hudson Bay

KAZAN Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the autonomous Tartar republic, it stands on the river Kazanka, near its junction with the Volga An important place on the trade routes to Siberia, China, and Persia, it is famous for its toilet articles and soap, and is a large industrial centre The old Kazan fair was formerly world renowned There is now a university in the town Many of the inhabitants are Mongol Tartars Pop 174,732

KAZANLUK. Town of Bulgaria Situated in the valley of the Tunja, it is about 120 m E of Sofia, with which it is connected by road It has an extensive trade in otto of roses, the whole neighbourhood being given over to their cultivation Pop. 12,000

KAZBEK. Mountain of Russia (U S S R) One of the chief summits of the Caucasus range E of the Dariel pass, it is an extinct volcano, rising to 16,545 ft A beautiful, austere mountain, it has a considerable literature and many legends attached to it In monastic times it was reputed to be the home of Christ's cradle and the tent of Abraham

KAZ DAGH Mountain of Turkey It is situated in the W of the country, N of the gulf of Edremia, and some 40 m S E of Chanak, on the Dardanelles

KAZEMPA. Province of Northern Rhodesia Situated just S of the frontier of the Belgian Congo, it forms the N W territory of Rhodesia, and lies N of the Kafue River and W of the Zambesi Although it is now a definite administrative area in the colony, at one time it was a native kingdom extending not only into the Congo, but also into Portuguese W. Africa The country forms a plateau rising gradually

towards the N , where it reaches an average alt of 4,500 ft. But the prevalence of the tsetse fly makes farming with cattle, except on the highest ground, over 6,000 ft., quite impossible. The old capital was at Kazempa, in the S of the territory, but the principal town now is Kansanshi.

KAZEMPA. Village of N W. Rhodesia The former capital of the Kazempa native kingdom, it is situated in the modern province of that name, some 100 m. by road S W. of the present capital of the prov , Kansanshi. It is the administrative centre of a small district

KAZERUM. Town of Persia It is on the road from Bushire to Shiraz, 50 m W. of the latter The famous Nazar garden with its avenues of orange trees, is in the town, and the district contains several interesting ruins and buildings Pop about 7,000.

KAZVIN. Town of Persia About 100 m N.W. of Teheran, situated on an extensive plateau, it stands on one of the great caravan roads from the West It manufactures cottons and exports raisins, and is noted for its fine breed of horses and camels The British occupied it in 1918, in their march to the Caspian Pop about 30,000.

KEARNY. Town of New Jersey, U S A Chiefly a residential district, it stands on the river Passaic and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways There are railway and motor shops, also a broadcasting station. Pop. (1930) 40,716

KEARSLEY. Urban district of Lancashire It is 4 m from Bolton, on the L M S Rly The chief industries are connected with the coal mines in the neighbourhood Pop (1931) 9,763.

KEARSNEY. Village of Kent About 3 m W of Dover, it has a station on the S Rly

KECSKEMET Town of Hungary It stands on the Alfold, 50 m S E of Budapest A typical garden city, it is famous for its apples and its annual cattle fair The place is a railway junction Pop (1930) 79,505

KEDAH. Principality of the Malay Peninsula Situated in the N W corner of the territory, it adjoins Siam, and by treaty with Siam came under British suzerainty in 1909 Bounded S by the Krian river, it comprises the basins of the Kedah and Muda rivers, having its E boundary along the watershed of the Central mts of the peninsula, and covers an area of 3,648 sq m Alor Star, the capital, is on the railway from Singapore to Bangkok Pop 339,000

KEDIRI Residency of Java, Netherlands E Indies Covering an area of 2,847 sq m , most of which is mountainous, it is bounded S. by the Indian Ocean, W by Madiun, E by Pasuruan, and N by Surabaya. The river Brantas waters some fertile plains in the S , where rice, coffee, cocoa, cassava, and sugar cane grow plentifully. The principal towns are the capital, Kediri, Blitar, and Tulung Agung The area is well served by railway and steam trams, and the Brantas is navigable Pop 2,154,000

KEDIRI. Town of Java, Netherlands E Indies The capital of the residency of the same name, it lies on the banks of the Brantas river, some 60 m. S W. of Surabaya In the neighbourhood are the ruins of several Hindu temples The town is the centre of the sugar industry and the commercial centre of the residency It is connected by railway with the principal towns of the district. Pop 32,406.

KEDLESTON. Village of Derbyshire. Situated 4 m N W of Derby, it contains Kedleston Hall, the seat of the Curzons, who have owned the estate since about 1100. It was built between 1759–68 in the classical style.

KEDU. Residency of Java, Netherlands E. Indies Covering an area of 2,197 sq. m., it consists of mainly mountainous area N. of Jokyakarta One of the most densely inhabited regions of the world, it is fertile in the valleys which lie along the course of the Praga river, running southwards to the sea between the mountain ranges The chief towns are the capital, Magelang, Wonosobo, and Muntilan. Communication by rly and steam tram with all parts of the island exists Pop 2,448,000

KEELE. Village of Staffordshire. It lies 3 m S W of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 1,093.

KEELING. Group of islands in the Indian Ocean They belong to Great Britain, and are officially known as the Cocos Islands (q v.).

KEELUNG. Seaport and town of Japan. The principal port of Formosa, it is situated at the N end of the island at the terminus of the coastal railway The harbour, small but deep, can be safely entered by large vessels, and the wharves and quays provide adequate loading facilities Pop 52,000

KEENE. City of New Hampshire, U S A On the river Ashuelot, it is 44 m S W. of Concord, and is served by the Boston and Maine rly It has railway repair shops and manufactures of furniture, boots and shoes, pottery and toys. The chief building is the city hall It is a summer and winter sports resort Pop (1930) 13,794

KEETMANSHOOP. Town of the S W Africa Protectorate Situated on the railway 573 m S E of Walvis Bay, and some 200 m due E inland from the port of Luderitz, it is an industrial centre with railway shops There is an aerodrome Pop 2,685, of whom 1,026 are whites

KEEWATIN. One of the three provisional districts of the North-West Territories, Canada Its area is 228,160 sq m The name is connected with Cree, the north west wind The old district of Keewatin was much larger, but in 1905 parts of it were given to Ontario and Manitoba

KEEWATIN Town and pleasure resort of Ontario, Canada It stands on Lake of the Woods, 130 m S E of Winnipeg, with a station on the C P Rly It is visited by sportsmen for shooting and fishing, and there is a large hydro-electric plant Pop (1931) 1,422

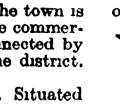
KEF, Ei (Arab , the rock) Town of Tunisia It is picturesquely built on a rock, 125 m by rly S W of Tunis, and is the ancient Sicca Veneria, which was founded by a colony of Phoenicians, and has numerous Roman remains Pop 7,000

KEFF, OR KEFFI Town of Nigeria Situated in the Benue prov some 25 m W of the railway from Port Harcourt to Kaduna, it is a road junction on the route from the Benue to the Bauchi tin mines

KEGWORTH. Town of Leicestershire It is situated on the river Soar, 5 m N W of Loughborough, and has a station on the L M S Rly The church has some good glass Pop 2,139

KEI. Small group of islands in the E Indies A possession of the Netherlands, they lie N E of the South-Eastern Islands, W of the Aroe Islands, S E of Ceram and W of New Guinea They cover an area of 572 sq m and consist of about a dozen islands, the largest of which is Gt Kei, where mts exceed 3,000 ft Pop 35,731

KEIGHLEY. Borough and market town of Yorkshire (W R) It is 9 m N W. of Bradford and 17 m from Leeds, on the L M S and L N E Rlys , being also served by canal The buildings include the town hall, several churches, and a free library It has manufactures of worsted goods, textile machinery, machine tools, etc Market days, Wed and Sat Pop. (1931) 40,440. Pron Keethly.



Keighley arms

KEIJO-FU. Alternative name for the capital of Korea better known as Seoul (q v)

KEINTON MANDEVILLE Village of Somerset It lies 5 m from Somerton, and has a station on the G W Rly Sir Henry Irving was born here Pop 512

KEITH. Burgh of Banffshire. It stands on the Isla, 53 m from Aberdeen, and is served by the L N E and L M S Rlys. It consists of three parts, Old Keith and New Keith on the right bank of the river, and Fife Keith on the left Old Keith, made a corporate town in the 12th century, lost its early prosperity, and in the 18th century New Keith was built Pop (1931) 4,424

KELANTAN. State of the Malay Peninsula Adjoining Siam on the N W , with a short coast on the China Sea, it came under British suzerainty in 1909 by treaty with Siam Covering an area of 5,900 sq m , it consists almost entirely of the basin of the Kelantan river Many of the peaks exceed 5,000 ft alt Khota Bharu, the chief town, near the mouth of the Kelantan, is on a short railway which runs up the valley Pop 300,000

KELHAM Village of Nottinghamshire It stands on the Trent, 2 m N W of Newark The hall, formerly the seat of Lord Lexington, is a house of the Society of the Sacred Mission, wherein men are trained for the Anglican ministry In the village is a sugar beet factory

KELLS. Urban district and market town of co Meath, I F S. It stands on the Blackwater, 10 m N W of Navan, with a station on the G N I Rly Its antiquities include S Columba's House, a round tower, and several stone crosses There is a modern church, with an old detached bell tower rebuilt in 1572 Kells, known then as Ceanannus and later as Kenlis, owed its existence to the fact that the kings of Ireland made it a royal residence In the 6th century S Columba founded here a monastery in which the book of Kells was written It was the seat of a bishop from 800 to 1300 Made a corporate town in the 14th century, it sent two members to the Irish parliament Market day, Sat Pop. (1926) 2 196

KELMARSH Village of Northamptonshire It lies 5 m S of Market Harborough, and has a station on the L M S Rly The church is partly Early English and partly Decorated

KELMSCOTT. Village of Oxfordshire It is situated 2 m E of Lechlade, and has a station on the G W Rly William Morris lived and is buried here, and his press in London was named after the village

KELOWNA City of British Columbia, Canada Standing on Lake Okanagan 80 m S S W of Sicamous, it is served by the C P R and has a railway steamer service with Okanagan landing It stands in a fruit growing district Pop (1931) 4,655

KELSEY. Two villages of Lincolnshire, North and South They are served by the L N E Rly, which has a station at North Kelsey, 5 m W of Caistor

KELSO. Burgh of Roxburghshire Situated 52 m S E of Edinburgh on the L N E Rly, it stands at the junction of the rivers Teviot and Tweed Kelso is an important agricultural centre, with corn and cattle markets and an annual ram fair Its early importance was due to its abbey, founded about 1128 by David I; it was dissolved at the Reformation. Much of the cruciform church, including the great central tower, remains The ruins belong to the nation. Pop (1931) 3,855



Kelso arms

KELSTON. Village of Somerset It lies 3 m N W. of Bath and has a station on the G W. Rly Kelston Park originally belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey. The present house was built in 1760 on the original site The church, rebuilt in 1860, has some interesting features.

KELTY. Town of Fifeshire It is 8 m N E. of Dunfermline, and is a coal-mining centre.

KELTY WATER. River of Stirlingshire and Perthshire An affluent of the Forth, it forms part of the boundary between the two counties

KELVEDON. Village of Essex It is situated on the Blackwater, 9 m S W of Colchester, and has a station on the L N E Rly.

KELVIN. River of Scotland Rising in the Kilsyth Hills, it flows into the Clyde near Partick, after a course of 21 m , largely through the urban districts W of Glasgow It gives its name to a public park of Glasgow, and to a residential district called Kelvinside

KEMBLE Village of Gloucestershire It is 4 m S W. of Cirencester, and is served by the G W. Rly Pop 561

KEMMEL Village of Belgium It is 5 m S W. of Ypres, and during the Great War was used by the British as a rest billet Mont Kemmel, half a mile S W of the village, came into prominence in the later stages of the Great War It was defended by the French, and was stormed by the Germans, April 25, 1918 A British memorial has been erected here

KEMNAY. Village of Aberdeenshire It lies on the Don, 18 m from Aberdeen, and has a station on the L N E Rly There are granite quarries in the neighbourhood Pop 1,468

KEMPEN Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it is 40 m N W of Cologne Its chief buildings are the old Gothic church, the castle built in the 14th century, and a 14th century building containing a collection of antiquities The most important industries are silk weaving, glass making, and the manufacture of textile and electrical plant Thomas à Kempis was born here, hence his name Pop 8,000

KEMP LAND. Territory of Antarctica The land which lies E of Enderby Land, in long 60° E , was named after the explorer, who touched here in 1833, but it is otherwise little known

KEMPLEY. Village of Gloucestershire It lies 4 m W of Newent The church has some interesting wall paintings of the 12th century.

KEMPSEY Town of New South Wales Situated on the Macleay river, 225 m N of Sydney by steamer, it is a station on the line from Sydney to Brisbane and exports maize, butter, and timber (cedar) Pop 3,000

KEMPSTON Urban district of Bedfordshire It stands on the Ouse, 2 m S W of Bedford Pillow-lace making is carried on All Saints' church is Norman, with a Decorated nave Relics of Roman British and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries have been obtained from local gravel pits Pop (1931) 5,390

KEMPTEN. Town of Germany In Bavaria, it stands on the Iller, 50 m S S E of Ulm. The palace of the abbot, partly converted into barracks, the old abbey church, dedicated to S Lawrence, and that of S Magnus (Protestant) are the most notable buildings There are textile and other manufactures Pop 22,000

KEMPTON PARK. District of Middlesex About 17 m from London, it is near Sunbury, which is its station on the S Rly Kempton Park covers about 500 acres, 300 of which are enclosed to form a racecourse The principal races here are the Jubilee Stakes in the spring and the Duke of York Stakes in the autumn

KEMP TOWN. District of Brighton At the E end of the borough, it has a station on the S Rly The marine parade, Madeira drive, and an electric railway connect it with Brighton proper. *See* Brighton.

KEMSING. Village of Kent It is 27 m from London, and is served by the S Rly. It contains an ancient church, restored in 1870, and a well,

dedicated to the Saxon princess, S. Edith. Her image, once a feature of the churchyard, was for centuries venerated as powerful for the preservation of grain from all blast, blight, or mildew.

KENA. Alternative spelling for the town and province of Egypt better known as Qena (q v).

KENALI. Town of Yugoslavia. It is in Serbia, 9 m S E of Bitolye. Prominent in the Great War, here the Bulgarians constructed fortifications The Kenali line, as it was called, and the town itself were captured by French troops, Nov 15, 1916.

KENCHESTER. Village of Herefordshire Near the Wye, 5 m N W of Hereford, it is the site of the Roman station of Magna Castra Excavations have revealed a street, houses with mosaic pavements, hypocausts, lead drains, Samian ware, and coins.

KENDAL. Borough and market town of Westmorland, in full, Kirkby-in-Kendal. It stands on the Kent, 20 m N of Lancaster and 251 m. from London, on the L M S Rly , and is connected with Lancaster and Preston by canal. The Gothic church of Holy Trinity dates in part from the 13th century. The principal manufactures are woollen goods of various kinds, agricultural machinery, paper, and snuff It has horse and cattle fairs. Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 15,575

KENDRAPARA. Town of India. Situated on the Mahanadi delta in the Cuttack district of Bihar and Orissa, it lies some 40 m E. of Cuttack It is a trade centre Pop 15,000

KENFIG. Village of Glamorganshire. It is on the coast, 6 m. from Bridgend. The English settlers built a castle here, and before the 16th century it was a municipality and market town. It was partly destroyed by the sea about 1700, but remained a borough with its portreeve and recorder Kenfig Pool is a lake near by

KENILWORTH. Urban district of Warwickshire It is 4 m N of Warwick, on the L M S. Rly The church of S Nicholas has a Norman door, taken from the Augustinian priory founded by Geoffrey de Clinton and destroyed by Henry VIII The town has an agricultural trade and is something of a pleasure resort Kenilworth is chiefly noted for its castle, which figures in Sir Walter Scott's Kenilworth John of Gaunt built the strong tower (Mervyn's Tower), the banqueting hall and the white hall, and additions were made by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, upon whom, in 1562, it was conferred by Elizabeth, who visited it several times. Pop (1931) 7,592

KENITRA Town of Morocco Situated in the heart of the French zone, some 150 m N E of the town of Marrakesh, it is the terminus of a railway from Ouezzan 100 m to the N., and the centre of an agricultural area Pop (1931) 19,197, of whom 6,000 are whites.

KENLEY. Village of Shropshire About 4 m from Much Wenlock, it has a church dating from Saxon times

KENLEY. Village of Surrey It is 17 m S E. of London, between Purley and Whyteleafe, on the S Rly Kenley Common is the property of the corporation of the city of London.

KENMARE. Town of co Kerry, I F S. Near the head of the Kenmare river, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge, it is the terminus of a branch of the G S Rlys and a favourite tourist centre. Near by are Dunkerron Castle and Derreen, a residence of the marquess of Lansdowne Pop 883.

KENMARE. Inlet of the sea between counties Kerry and Cork, I F S. It is 28 m. long and from 2 m to 6 m broad, and is called Kenmare river.

KENNET. River of Wiltshire and Berkshire Rising on the Wiltshire Downs and flowing 44 m. in a generally E direction to the Thames at Reading, it is noted for trout. It is navigable as far as Newbury

KENNET AND AVON CANAL. Waterway of England. Passing through Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset, it connects Reading with Bath Including the Kennet river and Avon river sections, it measures 86½ m Between Devizes and Bradford-on-Avon it is joined by the Wilts and Berks Canal It belongs to the G W. Rly.

KENNETHMONT. Village of Aberdeenshire. About 33 m N W. of Aberdeen, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 818

KENNETT. Village of Cambridgeshire. It is 6 m from Newmarket, on the L N E Rly.

KENNINGTON. District of London. In the borough of Lambeth, it has stations on the tube railways Kennington Road runs from Westminster Bridge Road to Kennington Park Kennington Park covers part of what was once Kennington Common, which was the scene of the execution of many who took part in the Jacobite rising of 1745, and the meeting place selected for the great Chartist demonstration of 1848 Opposite the park is Kennington Oval, the ground of the Surrey county cricket club Much of the property belongs to the duchy of Cornwall

KENORA. Town of Ontario, Canada It stands where the river Winnipeg issues from the Lake of the Woods, 133 m E of Winnipeg, on the C P Rly It trades in lumber and flour, and is a distributing point for the gold mines of the district It was formerly called Rat Portage. Pop (1931) 6,766

KENOSHA. City of Wisconsin, U S.A. On Lake Michigan, 31 m S. of Milwaukee, it is served by the Chicago and North-Western Rly and lake steamers There is a good harbour. Pop. (1930) 50,262

KENSAL GREEN. District of N W London. Served by the L M S and tube railways, it lies between Kilburn and Harlesden, on the Harrow Road Here are two cemeteries, All Souls' and S Mary's

KENSICO. Village of New York State, U S A. Situated 30 m N of New York City, it has a great concrete dam, completed here in 1916 by enclosing a part of the Bronx river It forms a reservoir capable of holding water for ten weeks' supply to the city.

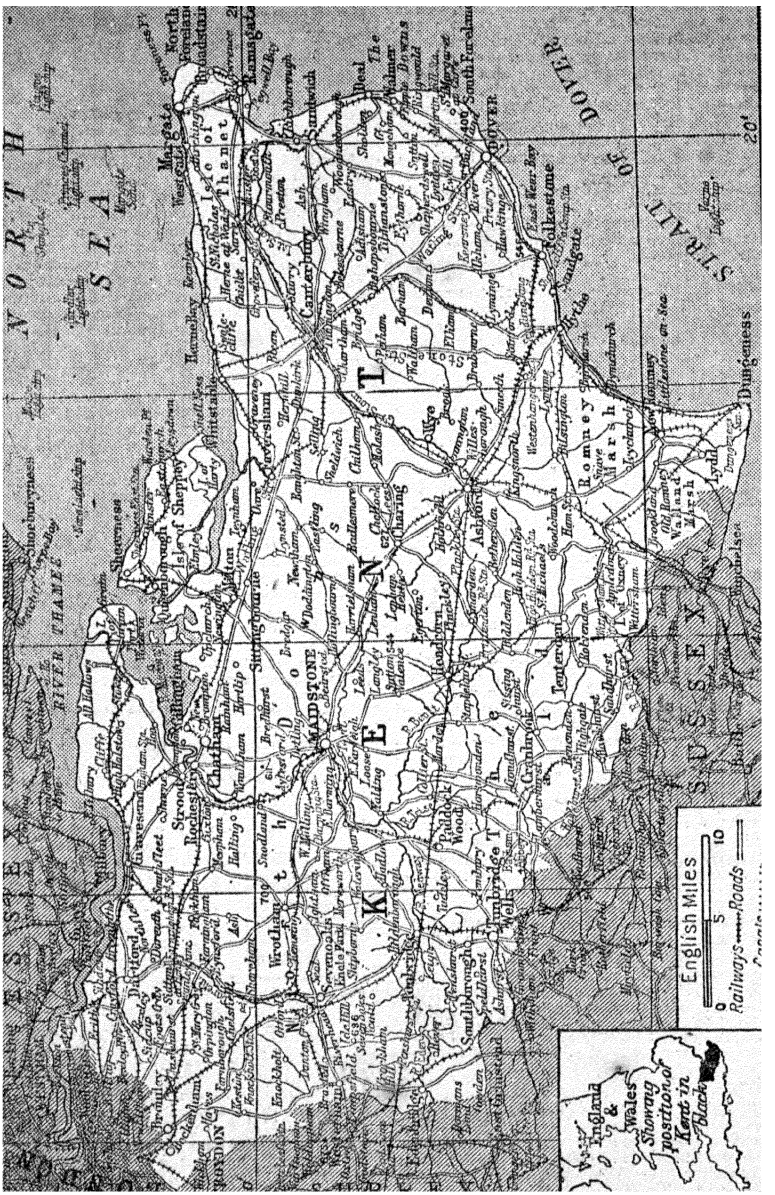
KENSINGTON. Borough of the county of London It covers 2,291 acres and includes the districts of Brompton, Campden Hill, Earl's Court, Holland Park, with Holland House, Notting Hill Gate, and Queen's Gate, as well as Kensington proper where are some interesting old houses Known as the royal borough it has stations on the underground railways The parish church of S Mary Abbots is notable for its spire, 278 ft , and fine peal of bells The town hall was opened in 1880 Other buildings are the Natural History and Victoria and Albert Museums, Imperial Institute, Brompton Oratory, and the new Geological Museum, where in 1933 the World Economic Conference met. It sends two members to parliament Pop (1931) 180,681



Kensington arms

Kensington Gardens lie between Hyde Park and Kensington Palace Herein is the Albert Memorial The Round Pond, actually octagonal, the Sunk Garden, the Long Water (a part of the Serpentine) and the Broad Walk are other features

Kensington Palace, a former royal residence, is an enlargement of the original Nottingham House, built in the reign of Charles II, and purchased from the second earl of Nottingham by William III in 1689 The duke and duchess of Kent had apartments in the palace. Queen Victoria was born there, as also was Queen Mary



Kent. South-eastern county of England, famous for its orchards and hopfields, and yet more for its historic and ecclesiastical associations

KENT. County of England. In the south-east it lies between the estuary of the Thames and Sussex, with the sea on its northern, eastern and south-eastern sides. Its area is 1,555 sq. m. much of it level, but the North Downs run through it, rising to 800 ft. in Westerham Hill. In the centre is the Weald, and in the south-east, around Romney, is a low, marshy area. The islands, in name only, of Sheppey and Thanet, also low-lying districts, are in the county. The chief rivers are the Medway, the Darent, and the Stour. Maidstone is the county town. Canterbury is the ecclesiastical capital of England, and Rochester is

the seat of a bishop. The west end of the county is within the London area and the towns and urban districts there are practically suburbs of London, for instance, Bromley and Chislehurst. Around Chatham and Rochester is a great industrial area, while Gravesend with its paper mills, Erith, and Dartford are also busy places. Kent is a great hop-growing county of England, the hop fields being mainly in the centre It is also noted for its fruit, considerable areas being devoted to growing plums, pears, strawberries, and the like



Kent arms

With a fertile soil, there are many dairy farms, and wheat is grown Cattle are reared, and the county is noted for its sheep, especially those raised on the marshes All around the coast are watering places, among them Herne Bay, Margate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate, Dover, Deal, Folkestone, and New Romney. Tunbridge Wells is an inland watering place, and there are many picturesque small towns, such as Tenterden and Sevenoaks There is much fishing, and the ports of Kent are the chief ports for communication between England and central and southern Europe Whitstable is famous for oysters and Ashford is a railway centre. Coal has been found in the district near Dover and a coalfield opened The county sends 11 members to parliament Kent is famous as a cricketing county, Canterbury and Tonbridge being the chief centres Its inhabitants retain a curious division Those born east of the Medway are men of Kent and those born west of it are Kentish men. Its old and unique division into six lathes still persists Pop (1931) 1 218,565

KENTALLEN. Village of Argyllshire It is on the E side of Loch Linnhe, 5 m S W of Ballachulish by the L M S Rly

KENT HOUSE. District of London It is two miles W of Bromley and 7 m S E of Victoria, on the S Rly

KENTISH TOWN. District of N W London It is in the borough of St Pancras, S E of Parliament Hill Fields, between Haverstock Hill and Camden New Town, and is served by the L M S and the Underground Rlys It is an industrial area with various manufactures and large railway yards A polytechnic institute, the North-Western, was opened in 1929

KENTON. Village of Devonshire In the valley of the little river Kenn, it is 6½ m. S E of Exeter The church has a fine rood screen and pulpit

KENTON. District of Middlesex It is 10 m from London and is served by the L M S. and the Metro Rlys Pop 6,171

KENTON. Village of Suffolk Situated 3 m from Debenham, it is on the L N E Rly

KENT'S BANK Village of Lancashire It is 8 m from Ulverston, on the L M S Rly

KENT'S CAVERN. Palaeolithic limestone cave near Torquay It contains remains of early man and his implements, and also of animals First examined by J McEnery in 1825, it was systematically explored by W Pengelly (1865-80) Among the remains have been found bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, wolf, lion, elk reindeer, and grizzly bear, and implements of bone and stone

KENTUCKY. River of Kentucky, U S A. Formed by several streams rising in Cumberland Mts on the S E. border of the state, it flows 260 m N W to join the Ohio at Carrollton It is navigable by steamers for 60 m. and by flat-bottomed boats for 100 m further

KENTUCKY. State of the United States Bounded by Indiana and Ohio on the N W. Virginia and Virginia on the E , Tennessee on the S. and Missouri and Illinois on the W , its other boundaries are the Mississippi on the W and the Ohio along the entire N. The Appalachians cross the E. end, but the surface generally is gently undulating towards the N. and W. river boundaries There are, however, many hills on the tablelands, of which the Blue Grass region of the N is most productive. The most notable physical feature of the state is the 9,000 sq m. in the centre which abound in caves, the best known being Mammoth Cave and Colossal Cavern The total area of the state is 40,598 sq m It is largely agricultural and has long been famous for its horses. The chief minerals produced are coal and petroleum. The capital is Frankfort, other important cities being Louisville, Covington, Lexington, Paducah, Newport, Ashland, Owensboro', Bowling Green, and Henderson. There are four universities The state was first settled in 1765 and was originally part of Virginia, being admitted to the Union in 1792 It is governed by a senate of 38 and a house of representatives of 100 members, and is represented in congress by two senators and 11 representatives Pop (1930) 2,614,589

KENTVILLE. Town of Nova Scotia, Canada On the river Cornwallis, 71 m by rail N W. of Halifax, it produces woodwork, machinery, and motor-cars Near the town are a militia camp and a Dominion experimental farm

KEN WOOD. London estate now the property of the nation Situated on high ground between Highgate and Hampstead, the house was reconstructed by Robert Adam. The surrounding wood from which it takes its name is notable for its cedars, beeches, and limes Acquired by the duke of Argyll, Caen Wood was bought in 1755 by William Murray, 1st earl of Mansfield It belonged later to the earl of Iveagh, who left it by will to the nation, together with its valuable collection of pictures and grounds of 73 acres A further area was saved from the builder and opened to the public in 1925 The total area is just under 200 acres

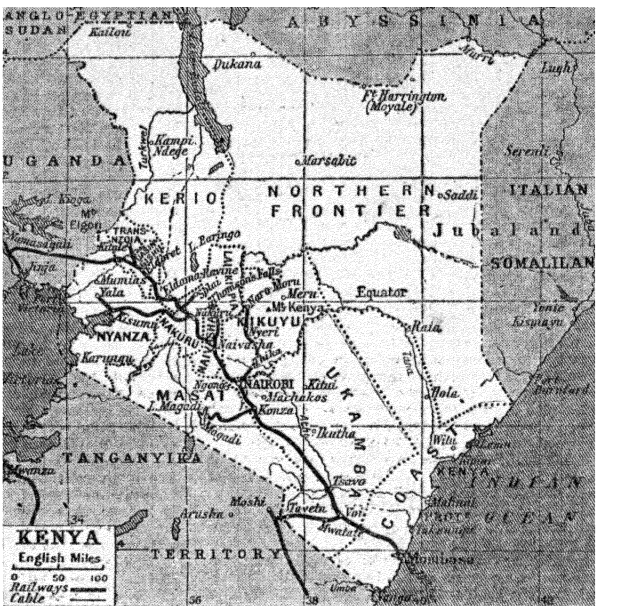
KENYA. Mountain of Kenya Colony E Africa About 80 m. N N E of Nairobi, from which it is visible on a clear day, it rises to a height of 17,040 ft , and has 15 glaciers, although it is but a few miles S of the equator It was first seen by Krapf in 1849, and has only been scaled twice, once in 1899, and again in 1929 Originally a volcano, its crater has quite disappeared The surrounding region is the most fertile in the colony. The middle of the massif, 350 sq m , is an alpine region, the N plateaux of which are suitable for white settlement Outwards from this the gentle slopes from 12,000 down to 5,000 ft are almost entirely covered with forests known to be rich in valuable timber, although the area is as yet but little explored.

KENYA. Colony and protectorate of East Africa The territory, with an area of 224,960 sq. m , is bounded N by Abyssinia, S by Tangenyika Territory, N E by Italian Somaliland, S E by the Indian Ocean and W by Uganda The protectorate comprises certain coast lands leased from the sultan of Zanzibar At one time the whole territory was a British protectorate, but in 1920 the portion other than the sultan's dominions was annexed to the crown and its frontier extended to the river Juba in Italian Somaliland. The strip of territory to the W of the river, known as Jubaland, was ceded to Italy in 1925 The colony, which for administrative purposes is divided into nine provinces, is administered by a governor with an executive and a legislative council, who also govern the protectorate Nairobi is the capital, and Mombasa the chief port, with a fine land-locked harbour

The surface is mainly elevated plateaux, with broad valleys and isolated mountain peaks in-

cluding Mt. Kenya, 17,040 ft., from which the colony takes its name. Forests cover over 4,500 sq. m., the commonest and most valuable trees being the pencil cedar and the camphor tree. Agricultural products include coffee, maize, wheat, sisal, rice, coconuts, cotton, sugar cane, and fruits. Carbonate of soda is obtained from Lake Magadi. Gold, graphite, marble, limestone, and manganese are among the minerals found. Trade is largely with Great Britain, but India, the U.S.A., Japan, and Germany are strong competitors. Almost the whole trade passes along the Kenya and Uganda Rly., which runs from Mombasa through Nairobi to Kisumu on Lake Victoria, and its branches. There are aerodromes at Kisumu, which is an air stage on the route to the Cape, and Nairobi, where is a short-wave wireless station.

In 1931 the discovery of extensive goldfields in the district of N. Kavirondo aroused a good deal of interest. Prospecting was begun and many claims were pegged out, but in March, 1932, much of the area was closed by the government pending an inquiry. The question was complicated by the fact that the land on which the gold exists is a native reservation, but a settlement was effected in 1933, part of it being opened to general prospecting. The gold found comes entirely from alluvial deposits, but reefs bearing gold are known to exist. In 1930 the British government suggested that Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda should be united under a high commissioner and form a dominion of E. Africa. Pop. 3,049,000 (including 16,800 Europeans).



Kenya. Map of the British possession that attracts European settlers

KENYAH. Tribe of Borneo. Of Indonesian stock, they inhabit Sarawak and the north-central highlands. Estimated to number 300,000, they are roundish-headed and wavy-haired.

KENYON. Village of Lancashire. Situated 3 m. S.W. of Leigh, it is a junction on the L.M.S. Rly.

KEOKUK. City of Iowa, U.S.A. It stands at the junction of the Mississippi and Des Moines in the S.E. corner of the state, and is served by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and other railways. The city is at the foot of the Des Moines rapids, around which is a navigable canal, and has a hydro-electric plant. Pop. (1930) 15,106.

KEONJHAR. Native state of India. It is one of the Orissa tributary states, lying to the N. of the Cuttack division. It covers an area of 3,096 sq. m., and is drained by the Baitarara river. There is great potential mineral wealth, especially in iron ore. Keonjhargarh is the chief town. Pop. 380,000.

KEONTHAL. Native state of India. One of the Simla hill states of the Punjab, it has an area of 116 sq. m. Wheat and pulses are grown, but the cultivable area is not thoroughly tilled. Keonthal has five small feudatory states whose area totals 243 sq. m. Pop. 25,600.

KERAK. Town of Palestine. Lying 8 m. E. of the S. end of the Dead Sea, it is the ancient Kir Moab, and has a castle erected by the crusaders. In the Great War it was used by the Turks as a base. Pop. 7,000.

KERANG. Town of Victoria, Australia. Situated in Tatchera co., 180 m. by railway from Melbourne, at a point where the railway crosses the Loddon river, it is a centre in the great irrigation area of Victoria. Pop. 2,100.

KERASON. Town of Turkey. Situated in Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, it is some 70 m. W. of Trabzon, and exports timber and hides. Lucullus introduced the cherry into Italy from this place when it was the Greek colony of Kerasos. Pop. 10,000.

KERBELA, KARBALA, OR MESHED HUSSEIN. Town of Iraq. It lies about 60 m. S.W. of Baghdad, and is connected by a canal with the Euphrates. It has a considerable trade in dates and grain, but it derives most of its prosperity from the pilgrims to the tomb of Hussein, grandson of Mahomet. During the Great War the town was held in 1917–18 by the British. Pop. 55,000.

KERCH. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It stands at the E. extremity of the Crimean republic, midway between the Black Sea and the sea of Azov, on the strait of the same name. There are soap, leather, and tobacco factories. The town occupies the site of the ancient Milesian colony of Panticapaeum, and is rich in Greek remains. Pop. 84,090.

KERGUELEN LAND. Island in the Indian Ocean. Discovered in 1772 and annexed by France in 1893, it has an area of about 1,400 sq. m. The Kerguelen cabbage is valued by mariners as an antiscorbutic. Coal was discovered here by Sir Douglas Mawson's Antarctic Expedition in 1929. The island is sometimes called Desolation island.

KERIYA. Town of China. It lies in the province of Sin-kiang, 100 m. E. of Khotan, on the S. route from China to W. Asia. At an altitude of 4,600 ft., on the Keriya river, it comprises an old and a new town. Pop. about 3,000.

KERKENNA. Islands in the gulf of Gabes, Tunisia. Situated at the N. end of the gulf, off the S.E. coast of the territory, they lie opposite the town of Sfax, and are famous not only for their sponge fisheries, but also for their classical associations, being, in fact, the Circinae Islands of the Romans, where Hannibal and Marius took refuge at the close of the second Punic war.

KERKI. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Turkmenistan republic, it is on the banks of the Amu Darya, a few miles N. of the border of Afghanistan and some 200 m. E. of Merv. Served by the railway, it is an important centre for the agricultural produce of the fertile river valley, and has manufactures of carpets.

KERKRADE. Town of the Netherlands. In the province of Limburg, on the German frontier, it stands about 17 m. E. of Maastricht in the centre of a coal mining district. Pop. (1930) 36,766.

KERMADEC. Group of uninhabited islands in the Pacific. They lie 600 m. N.E. of New Zealand, to which they have belonged since 1887. They comprise Sunday, Macaulay, L'Espérance or French Rock, and Curtis Islands, and have a total area of 13 sq. m.

KERMAN. Province of Persia. Covering an area of some 65,000 sq. m., it is bounded S. by the Arabian Sea, W. by Fars, N. by Qainat, and E. by Baluchistan. Topographically it consists of a number of fertile areas through which towns and villages are scattered, separated by wide desert regions. In the N.W. the mountains rise to 15,000 ft., and from their slopes the province derives its chief water supply. Laborious irrigation is practised, and by its aid crops of wheat, barley and opium are produced. Millet and cotton grow in the foothills. The chief animal products are wool and goats' hair, from which are woven the famous Kerman shawls. Pop. 750,000.



Kerry. Irish county which contains the lakes of Killarney and other beauty spots

KERMAN. City of S. Persia. The capital of the province of the same name, it is about 400 m. S.E. of Teheran, and more than 200 m. almost due N. of Bandar Abbas, with which it is connected by a fairly good road. Four other great roads radiate from the town, which stands on a plain over 5,000 ft. above sea level. It is a considerable trade centre. Pop. 30,000.

KERMANSHAH. Province of Persia. Situated W. of Hamadan, it extends to the Iraq frontier. Wheat, maize, rice, fruits, and opium are produced, and in the hill districts to the N. is good pasturage. The inhabitants are mainly Kurds. There are many historical monuments in the district, particularly in the neighbourhood of the capital, also called Kermanshah.

KERMANSHAH. City of Persia. It lies about 270 m. S.W. of Teheran. A considerable caravan centre, it has also some manufactures. During the Great War it changed hands several times, being finally occupied by the British early in 1918. Pop. 40,000.

KERRY. Maritime county of the Irish Free State. In the province of Munster, it is bounded N. by the Shannon estuary, E. by the counties of Cork and Limerick, and S. and W. by the Atlantic. Its area is 1,815 sq. m. The coast is deeply penetrated by the Kenmare river, Dingle Bay, Brandon Bay, and Tralee Bay, and is fringed with islands, Valentia, the Blaskets, Skelligs, etc. There are plains of brown bog, pasture, and plough land, but the surface is generally picturesquely rugged and mountainous, limestone, millstone grit, and Old Red Sandstone predominating. Macgillicuddy's Reeks is the loftiest range in Ireland. Other summits are Brandon (3,127 ft.) in the W.; Mangerton (2,756 ft.), near Killarney; and Baurtregaum (2,796 ft.), and Caherconree (2,715 ft.) in the Slieve Mish range S. of Tralee Bay. The loughs include those of Killarney, Caragh, Currane, Waterville, Inchiquin, and Glanmore. The numerous rivers are picturesque, but unimportant except for their salmon. The golden eagle is an occasional visitor, as is the peregrine falcon. Agriculture and fishing are the chief industries. Tralee, which is the county town, Killarney, and Listowel are the largest places. The county is rich in antiquities. Pop. (1926) 149,171.

KERSEY. Village of Suffolk. Situated 2¼ m. N.W. of Hadleigh, it is in the valley of the river Brett. It is supposed to have given the name to the fabric known as kersoymere. There is an interesting 14th century church.

KERULEN. River of Mongolia. Rising in the N. of the country, it flows through the Gobi desert to join the Argun at the W. frontier of Manchuria, after a course of 600 m.

KERULEN. Town of Mongolia. In the prov. of Tsetsen, it stands on the banks of the river of the same name, some 70 m. W. of the Manchurian frontier. Here is a Buddhist convent.

KESMARK. Town of Czechoslovakia. In the Slovakia division, it stands on the Poprád, which flows N through the Carpathians, and is an important road and railway junction It has an interesting castle The chief industry is the manufacture of textiles Pop 7,000.

KESTEVEN. One of the three divisions of the county of Lincolnshire Since 1888 it has been an administrative county with its own county council, which has its headquarters at Sleaford It is the central of the three divisions, and is watered mainly by the Witham Its area is 724 sq m Pop (1931) 110,059 *See* Lincolnshire

KESTON Village of Kent It is 3½ m S E. of Bromley, and has a large and picturesque common Much building has been done in the neighbourhood

KESWICK Market town and urban district of Cumberland It stands on the Greta, 18 m from Penrith, and on the L M S Rly Situated at the lower end of Derwentwater and overlooked by Skiddaw, it is within easy reach of the most beautiful scenery of the Lake District The buildings include the town hall, the old grammar school, a small museum, a school of art, a high school, and public library The parish church is at Crosthwaite, a mile away There are parks along the banks of the Greta At Keswick every July a convention of evangelical churchmen is held Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 4,635



Keswick Seal of district council

KETA. Seaport of the Gold Coast colony, W. Africa It is situated in the S E corner of the territory, S of the Togoland border and some 40 m by road S W of Lome The almost landlocked lagoon on which it stands stretches inland for many miles and affords safe anchorage for small vessels Pop (1931) 6,392

KETCHIKAN. Seaport of Alaska It is in the Alexander Archipelago off the N W of British Columbia and is 600 m from Seattle The chief port of entry for the country, it is a trading and fishing centre Pop (1930) 3,786

KETLEY. Village of Shropshire It is 2 m from Wellington, with a station on the G W Rly, and stands in a district of coal and iron mines There is a modern church, S Mary's The ironworks are among the oldest in England

KETTERING. Market town and urban district of Northamptonshire It is 8 m from Wellingborough, and 72 m from London on the L M S Rly The Perpendicular church of SS Peter and Paul has a fine lofty spire There is a museum and art gallery presented by Sir Alfred East, and containing a collection of his works. In 1928 Wicksteed Park was opened as a public recreation ground The main industries are the manufacture of boots and shoes Market days, Fri and Sat Pop (1931) 31,220

KETTLE HOLE. Name given to the deep pot shaped holes found in Scandinavia, Switzerland, N America, etc Their origin is generally considered to be due to glacial action, the holes being bored out by the constant grinding action of the glaciers and the stones carried down by them The so called glacial garden of Lucerne is famous for its kettle holes

KETTLENESS. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It is 5 m N W of Whitby, and has a station on the L N E. Rly. Kettleness Headland, forming the E horn of Runswick bay, is nearly 1 m. N

KETTLEWELL. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is 13 m. N. of Skipton and is a convenient centre for excursions in Upper Wharfedale.

KETTON. Village of Rutland Situated 3 m S W of Stamford, it has a station on the L M S. Rly It has an interesting church and there are stone quarries close by. Pop. 950.

KEW. Suburb of London. In the borough of Richmond, it has stations on the S and District Rlys, and is linked with Brentford by the King Edward VII Bridge, opened in 1903 Near the centre of Kew Green, that covers 13 acres, is the parish church of S Anne, 1714 Dutch House, now known as Kew Palace, was bought by George III in 1781, and opened to the public in 1899

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew cover 288 acres, and were opened to the public in 1841 They contain museums, palm house, temperate house, Victoria regia house, herbarium, arboretum, library, and lake The grounds of Queen's cottage, built by George III and opened to the public in 1897, form a sanctuary for wild birds Within the grounds are upwards of 24,000 different species of plants systematically arranged

Kew Observatory, which is under the control of the Meteorological Office, is in Old Deer Park, Richmond, and was built in 1768

KEWANEE. City of Illinois, U S A It is 181 m W of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, and has various machinery manufactures Pop (1930) 17,093

KEYHAM. District of Devonport Included in the borough of Plymouth, it is served by the G W Rly Here the government has engineering works and facilities for repairing ships, also naval barracks At the naval college cadets take their engineering course

KEYHINGHAM. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is 12 m S E of Hull by the L N E Rly Pop 595

KEYNSHAM. Market town of Somerset On the Avon, it is 5 m S E of Bristol, on the G W Rly A few remains of the abbey are still to be seen, and the church has features of interest The town has sheep and stock fairs twice yearly. Market day, Alt Mon

KEY WEST (Span Cayo Hueso, Bone Reef) Island of Florida, U S A The westernmost of the Florida Keys, it is about 5 m long and 1 to 2 m broad On it is the city of Key West, and traces of earlier European civilization suggest that it was a former resort of pirates It is remarkable for its tropical vegetation

KEY WEST. City and seaport of entry of Florida, U S A It stands on Key West Island, and is served by the Florida East Coast Rly and several steamship lines, and has landing accommodation for aeroplanes and seaplanes. It is a winter health resort, and a U S naval and military station, with a good harbour defended by Fort Taylor Cigarmaking and sponge fishing are the most important industries Pop (1930) 12,831

KHA. Lao collective name for aboriginal hill-tribes of Indonesian stock in Indo-China. The Annamese name is Moi They are short, thick set, ruddy-yellow, level-eyed, long-headed, primitive animists Occupying palisaded villages in upland forest-clearings, they hunt with crossbows and bamboo arrows

KHABAROVSK. Town of Siberia (U S S R) The capital of the Far E. area, it stands near the junction of the Amur and Usuri and on a branch of the Trans-Siberian Rly There is a trade in furs. The town has a wireless station. Pop. 43,704

KHABUR. River of Turkey. It rises in the Karaja Mts, in the Diyarbekir vilayet of Asia Minor, and after a course of 200 m. flows S through Iraq into the Euphrates

KHAIBER. Alternative spelling of the name of the pass of W. Asia also known as the Khyber Pass (q v)

KHAIRAGARH. State of India. It lies in the Central Provinces, S W of Agra, and has an area of 930 sq m. The chief crops are millet, rice, and wheat The Bengal-Nagpur Rly. traverses the state The ruler is a rajah. Pop. (1931) 157,200.

KHAIRPUR. State of India. It lies in Upper Sind, Bombay, between the Indus and the Thar desert, and has an area of 6,050 sq. m. Millet, cotton, and wheat are among the chief crops. Irrigation is by canals from the Indus. The chief has the title mir, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Khairpur is the capital. Pop. 193,000.

KHAIRPUR. Town of India. The capital of the state of the same name, it is in Bombay, and stands on one of the Indus canals, 20 m. S. of Sukkur. Pop. 15,740.

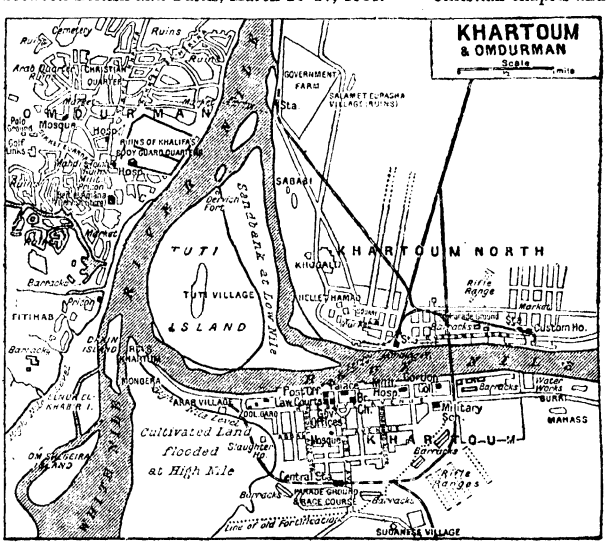
KHALKA. People of Mongol stock, mostly in N. Mongolia. Brownish-yellow, of medium height, roundish-headed, flat-nosed, they are hardy, horse-loving, tent-dwelling tribesmen, herdsmen, and hunters.

KHAMGAON. Town of India. About 25 m. W. of Akola, it contains cotton ginning and pressing factories, and is a trade centre of some importance. The cotton market was established in 1820. Pop. 20,000.

KHAMSIN (Arab, fifty). Hot, dry wind experienced in Egypt. Occurring fairly frequently during a period of about 50 days, usually in early spring, it is a wind of the sirocco type, caused by the development over N. Africa of low pressure systems moving E. towards which hot winds from the interior blow.

KHANAQUIN. Alternative name of the town of Iraq also known as Alwand (q.v.).

KHAN BAGHDADI. Town of Iraq. Situated on the Euphrates, about 20 m. above Hit, it is an important point on the caravan road to Aleppo, and is 105 m. N.W. of Baghdad. During the Great War it was the scene of a battle fought between British and Turks, March 26–27, 1918.


KHARTOUM
& OMDURMAN
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Cultivated Land
Flooded
at High Nile
Blue Nile
White Nile
Ruins
Cemetery
Arab Village
Mosque
Hospital
Ruins of Khalifa's Body Guard Quarters
Government Farm
Sabagh
Kitchener's Fort
Kitchener's Palace
Kitchener's Statue
Kitchener's Tomb
Kitchener's Garden
Kitchener's Bridge
Kitchener's Wharf
Kitchener's Barracks
Kitchener's Monument
Kitchener's Ferry
Kitchener's Steps
Kitchener's Gate
Kitchener's Avenue
Kitchener's Drive
Kitchener's Road
Kitchener's Square
Kitchener's Park
Kitchener's Museum
Kitchener's Zoo
Kitchener's Aquarium
Kitchener's Observatory
Kitchener's Lighthouse
Kitchener's Church
Kitchener's School
Kitchener's College
Kitchener's Hospital
Kitchener's Prison
Kitchener's Cemetery
Kitchener's Ruins
Kitchener's Arab Village
Kitchener's Mosque
Kitchener's Hospital
Kitchener's Barracks
Kitchener's Bridge
Kitchener's Wharf

has been rebuilt on modern lines The chief buildings include the Anglican cathedral, Gordon Memorial College, governor general's palace, government offices, hospital, clubs, and barracks There are public and zoological gardens, a racecourse, and golf links Much of the trade of the Sudan passes through the place Khartoum, a very important strategic position, was founded in 1830, but destroyed by the Mahdists in 1885, after a siege in which General Gordon was killed, it was recovered by the British in 1898 Pop (1931) 55,318

KHASI. Primitive hill-tribe of India Inhabiting the Khasi and Jaintia hills dist of Assam, they are short, brown, straight eyed, lank haired, and medium headed cultivators of Austro-asiatic type, speaking a Mon-Khmer dialect

KHASI. District of India In Assam, it consists of the elevated plateau between the Brahmaputra and Surma valleys Its area is 6,022 sq m The general elevation is 3,000 to 4,000 ft The district is well timbered, and produces oranges, pineapples, and betel nuts The capital is Shillong Pop 243,000

KHASKOVO. Town of Bulgaria It stands 45 m E S E of Philippopolis The surrounding country produces tobacco Pop. 26,000

KHATANGA. River of Siberia It rises from three lakes in the Syeverm Mts, and discharges itself into Khatanga Bay, in the Arctic Ocean, to the E of the Taimur peninsula, after a course of 460 m For the greater part it forms the boundary between the Siberian area and the Yakutsk republic of the U S S R

KHATANGA BAY. Inlet of the Arctic Ocean in N W Siberia Its breadth at the entrance is 40 m, and its length is 170 m The bay abounds in fish, and contains several small, desolate islands

KHATMANDU. Town of India The capital of Nepal, it stands on the Bishanmati river, 140 m N E of Gorakhpur Believed to have been founded about A D 723, and to have taken its name from an ancient building in the city, it is remarkable for its straggling character and narrow streets Outside the city are the palace of the maharajah and the British residency Pop 80,000

KHERI. District of India It lies in the Lucknow div of the United Provinces, W of the Gogra, and has an area of 2,976 sq m Pop 913,475

KHERI. Town of India Situated in the dist of the same name, in the Lucknow div of the United Provinces, it is about 80 m N W of Lucknow It has little commercial importance, but has a railway station Pop 7,000

KHERSON. Town and port of Ukraine (U S S R) Situated on the right bank of the Dnieper, it is 20 m from its mouth and 90 m N E of Odessa It has an important grain and timber trade, as well as industries in brewing and flour milling, and the manufacture of machinery A new harbour has been built, with extensive accommodation for shipping Pop 57,376

KHILAT. Alternative name of the town of Armenia also known as Akhlat (q v)

KHINGAN. Two mountain ranges of Asia Situated between Mongolia and Manchuria, they form the easternmost section of the system stretching across Asia, which here assumes a N E direction The Great Khingan Mts have a mean altitude of 5,000 ft, with peaks as high as 7,000 ft The Little Khingan Mts lie to the E. of the Great Khingan range, and reach to the Amur river, E of its junction with the Sungari

KHIVA. Town of Asia (U S S R) It stands in the Khorezm district of the Uzbek republic, 470 m W. of Tashkent. The former capital of the khanate of Khiva, it was captured by the Russians in 1873 Pop 20,000

KHMER. Tribe of Asia. Its members are of Austro-asiatic stock, and inhabit the Indo-Chinese peninsula They comprise an aboriginal Caucasian type, straight nosed and slender, and an immigrant mongoloid type, slant-eyed and sturdy Until the irruption of the Siamese Tai, the Mon-Khmer speech prevailed throughout the peninsula At the beginning of the Christian era the Khmers became subservient to an immigrant Hindu culture, which developed a flourishing kingdom Its greatness, from the 8th to the 14th century, is attested by magnificent stone temples, especially at Angkor-Thom

KHO. Tribe of India Of primitive Aryan stock, they inhabit the Chitral valley and adjacent country S of the Pamirs, on the N W Indian frontier Their non Sanskritic Aryan speech, called Khowar, is allied to Kashmiri They are blond, long haired, oval faced, and long headed, and have abandoned their older Buddhism for a lax Sunni Mahomedanism.

KHODAVENDIKIAR. Alternative name of the vilayet of Turkey more commonly known as Bursa (q v)

KHOI Town of Persia. On the Khotur Chai, a tributary of the Aras, it is situated in Azerbaijan, 91 m N W of Tabriz and 60 m S W of Julfa It is an important road junction, though blizzards interfere with the traffic During the Great War Khoi was occupied in turn by the Turks and the Russians, but was in the hands of the Turks at the end of the struggle Pop about 60,000

KHOJAK Pass of India In the Toba-Kakar mountains, on the frontier of Baluchistan, it has figured largely in Indian frontier history, being on the route from Kandahar to India A rly from Quetta reaches the foot of the pass

KHOJEND. Town of Turkestan (U S S R). It stands on the left bank of the Syr-Daria, in the Uzbek republic, 100 m S E of Tashkent, on the Transcaspian rly The chief industries are weaving and embroidering silk and cotton goods, and the breeding of silkworms The town was taken by the Russians in 1866 Pop 37,258

KHOKAN. Town of Turkestan (U S S R) It is in the Uzbek republic, on the river Narin and the Transcaspian rly, 106 m S E of Tashkent A large trade is done in silk and velvet goods Khokan was the capital of an independent khanate until 1876 Pop 68,000

KHOMS. Alternative name for the city of Tripolitania better known as Homs (q v)

KHOND. Tribe of India They mostly inhabit the Madras and the Bihar and Orissa provs They formerly practised human sacrifice for ensuring good crops, the victims, called meriahs, being purchased and carefully tended beforehand. The British occupation in 1835 suppressed the practice

KHOREZM (anc Chorasmia) District of central Asia (U S S R) It forms part of the Soviet republic of Uzbekistan, and lies between Bukhara and the Kara Kalpak Territory, with an area of about 26,000 sq m The district includes the fertile Amu-Darya delta Pop about 900,000

KHORSABAD. Village of Iraq Situated on the Choser tributary of the Tigris, it is 12 m N E of Mosul Upon an early Assyrian settlement, Sargon of Assyria, about 712 B C, erected a royal residence called Dur-Sharrukin, Sargon's city Excavations in 1843-44, and 1851-55, revealed a massive palace and temple tower within a city wall enclosing 743 acres

KHOTAN. Oasis of China Situated in the province of Sin Kiang, about 200 m S. of Yarkand, and watered by the Khotan-Daria affluent of the river Tarim, it lies on the ancient caravan route between China and the Roman Orient, with Indian connexion over the Karakoram pass Its area is about 400 sq m

Carpets are manufactured, and there is an important silk industry Gold and jade are the chief mineral products In 1913–16, Sir A Stein discovered in the vicinity early Buddhist shrines and frescoes, and inscriptions on wood, besides palaeolithic implements Pop about 220,000

KHOTAN. Town of China It is situated in the oasis of the same name, in the S W of Sin-Kiang prov , S of the Taklamakan Desert The local name is Ilchi The neighbourhood abounds in minerals, and the town is a centre of the jade industry Pop 5,000

KHULNA. District of India It lies in the S of the Ganges delta, in the Presidency division of Bengal, and has an area of 2,011 sq m Rice and jute are the chief crops The district includes part of the forested swampy islands known as the Sundarbans, which cover an additional area of 2,297 sq m Pop 1,453,034

KHULNA. Town of India On the river Bhairab, it is 78 m N E of Calcutta An important centre of trade, it is a terminus of the Eastern Bengal State Rly Pop 16,049

KHUNSAR. Town of Persia Situated about 100 m N W of Isfahan, it has large orchards and a trade in fruit Pop about 10,000

KHURASAN Province of N E Persia It is bounded N by the U S S R , W by Mazanderan and Iraq Ajemi, S by Kuhistan, and E by Afghanistan, and consists partly of desert and partly of high-lying land, portions of which are fertile The total area is about 125,000 sq m The capital is Meshed During the Great War British troops policed this part of Persia In 1918–20, under British auspices, a motor road was built from Duzdap, in Baluchistan to Meshed, and thence on to Askhabad Pop about 1,000,000

KHURJA. Town of India It is in the Jumna-Ganges doab, 45 m S E of Delhi, in the Bulandshahr district of the United Provinces A railway junction, it contains a number of cotton ginning and pressing factories, as well as a fine Jain temple Pop 25,719

KHUZISTAN Name of the province of Persia formerly known as Arabistan (q v)

KHYBER PASS. Pass of W Asia It penetrates the Khyber Mts and connects India and Afghanistan Always of military importance, the defile is 33 m in length, and in parts only 15 ft wide The road which traverses the pass from Peshawar to Kabul was made by the British A railway from Jamrud to the Afghan frontier, 27 m , was opened in Nov , 1925

KIAKHTA. Town of Siberia (U S S R) It is in the Buriat-Mongol republic, close to the Chinese frontier, 165 m S E of Irkutsk On the main highway between Russia and China, it was formerly an important trade centre Though its commerce has greatly declined, it still exports wool, hides, furs, and horns Pop 5,000

KIANGRI Town of Turkey It lies about 60 m N E of Ankara, Asia Minor, at an altitude of 2,500 ft , and has a fair trade As the ancient Gangra, it was annexed by the Romans in 6–5 B C and there are Roman remains Pop 74,000

KIANGSI. Province of China Bounded W by Hunan and S by Kwangtung, it has an area of 69,498 sq m It is largely mountainous, the general direction of the mts being S W and N E The Kan river flows through the middle of the province and empties itself into the Poyang Lake, which is connected by a canal with the Yangtse The chief products are coal, copper, cotton, and rice The capital is Nanch'ang Pop 27,563,410.

KIANGSU. Province of China It has an area of 38,610 sq m , and for the most part is a wide, alluvial plain formed by the silt of the Yangtse and of the Yellow river, which until 1852 flowed through the N. of the province The central region is largely occupied by lakes and waterways, but grows good crops of cotton, rice, and wheat The portion S of the Yangtse is one of the most fertile districts of China The capital is Chinkiang The treaty ports are Shanghai, Nanking, Chinkiang, and Soochow, with Wusung at the mouth of the Whangpoo Pop 34,624,433

KIAO-CHAU Territory of China It is on the S of the Shantung peninsula As compensation for the murder of two German missionaries the territory, 117 sq m in area, was leased in 1898 to Germany for 99 years Captured by Anglo-Japanese forces, Nov 7, 1914, it was allotted by mandate of the League of Nations to Japan, but was restored to China in 1922 The name of the port and chief town is Tsingtao. Off the coast is the bay of Kiao Chau Pop 200,000

KIBALI-ITURI Province of the Belgian Congo One of the 22 administrative districts into which the colony is divided, it lies in the N E corner of the territory, on the borders of Uganda Well watered by the headstream of the Ituri river, from which it takes its name, it is a fertile highland district particularly suited to cattle, being free from the tsetse fly

KIBI. Town of the Gold Coast colony, W Africa Situated at the S end of a range of low foothills, it lies some 60 m by road N W of Accra It is an important junction of trade routes.

KIBWORTH Village of Leicestershire The church at Kibworth Beauchamp is a fine old edifice with some curious windows

KICKING HORSE. Pass through the Rocky Mts , Canada. On the borders of British Columbia and Alberta, it is near Banff and about 200 m N of the U S A boundary It is 5,300 ft high, and one of the transcontinental lines of the C P Rly passes through it

KIDBROOKE. District of London In the metropolitan borough of Greenwich, it is 8 m S of Charing Cross and has a station on the S. Rly Here the Royal Air Force has a station

KIDDERMINSTER. Borough and market town of Worcestershire Situated on the Stour river, it is 15 m from Worcester, on the G W Rly The chief buildings are the fine parish church of All Saints, St George's church, the town hall, the free library and museum There are memorials to Richard Baxter and Rowland Hill The main industry is the manufacture of carpets, and the town has a beet-sugar factory Market days, Thurs and Sat Pop (1931) 28,914



Kidderminster arms

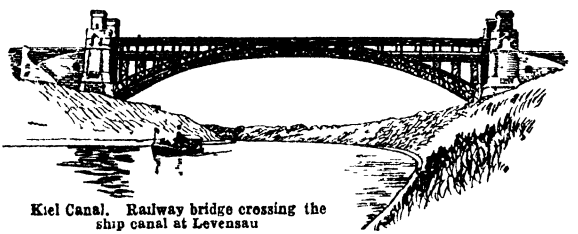
KIDLINGTON. Village of Oxfordshire It is 5 m N of Oxford, on the G W Rly Here are some almshouses dating from 1677 Pop 1,073

KIDRON. Torrent valley of Palestine Lying between Jerusalem and the Mt of Olives, it is better known as the Wadi en Nar, or the valley of Jehoshaphat It is dry during about nine months of the year

KIDSGROVE Market town and urban district of Staffordshire It is 5½ m S of Congleton, on the L M S Rly , and is on the Trent and Mersey canal The buildings include the parish church and the Victoria Hall Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 9,937

KIDWELLY. Borough, seaport, and market town of Carmarthenshire Situated on the Gwendraeth river, near its entrance to Carmarthen Bay, it is 9 m N W of Llanelly by the G W Rly The castle, built in the 11th century, was one of the strongest in S Wales, a feature being the beautiful chapel. It was restored in 1930 The parish church has a fine tower. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 3,161.

KIEL Seaport of Germany In Holstein, it stands on the Baltic Sea, at the eastern terminus of the Kiel Canal, 70 m from Hamburg, with which is it connected by rail There is a large harbour, very fully equipped with docks and yards for the building, repairing, and fitting out of ships, as before 1918 Kiel was the chief naval port of Germany The industries include flour milling, oil refining, and fish curing, as well as printing and brewing and the making of chemicals, soaps, etc The chief buildings are the palace in the old town, a 13th century building restored, the town hall on the market square, and the churches of S. Nicholas and the Holy Ghost The university, founded in 1665, has a fine range of modern buildings, including the library and the medical school The old buildings house the Schleswig-Holstein museum. There is a broadcasting station. Pop (1930) 213,881



Kiel Canal. Railway bridge crossing the ship canal at Levensau

KIEL BAY. Indentation of the Baltic Sea Off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein, it faces the Danish islands of Aero, Langeland, and Laaland, and has a width of about 40 m

KIEL CANAL. Ship canal connecting the North Sea and the Baltic It crosses Schleswig-Holstein from Brunsbuttel on the Elbe to Kiel Bay Begun June 3, 1887, and opened June 19–21, 1895, it was widened and deepened 1909–14 The canal is 61 m long, 45 ft deep, 150 ft wide, and cost approximately £19,000,000 The double locks at Holtenau and Brunsbüttel are among the largest in the world The canal is electrically lighted, and the passage occupies 8½–9 hours Just after the completion of its reconstruction the Great War began In 1919 Germany agreed that the canal and its approaches should be for ever free to the ships of every nation at peace with her, and that the tolls and charges should be reasonable.

KIELCE. County of Poland It is mostly a plateau, rising in some parts to 1,500 ft, and has an area of 9,937 sq m The S is very beautiful, some parts being called the Polish Switzerland Pop (1931) 2,935,680

KIELCE. Town of Poland Situated on a tributary of the Vistula, it is 90 m NE of Cracow The castle dates from 1638 During the Great War, on Nov 3–4, 1914, it was the scene of a battle between the Austrians and the Russians, in which the former were forced to retreat Pop (1931) 58,397

KIEN-NING. Town of China It lies in Fukien province at the junction of the Sung and Min rivers, 95 m NW of Foochow, in the centre of the tea districts Pop 250,000

KIETA Port of the Solomon Islands Situated on the E side of Bougainville island, the largest island of the group, it is the principal harbour and centre of administration

KIEV. City and river port of Ukraine (USSR) It stands on the right bank of the Dniepei, 280 m from Odessa, and is an important railway junction and air station Founded in the 5th century, it is one of the oldest cities in Russia The buildings include the cathedral of S Sophia with its golden cupole, and several other cathedrals and churches, S Andrew's being especially fine, but the Nicolas cathedral was destroyed in 1919 The monastery or Lavra dates from the 12th century and was a famous place of pilgrimage, it is notable for its caverns, in which are the bones of monks, and its printing press, the oldest in the country There are other monasteries, one of which, Bratsky, is used for public purposes Kiev has colleges, a rich library, and several museums Its places of amusement include a number of theatres Among the industries are the preparing of tobacco, sugar refining, and the making of various kinds of machinery There are large smelting works and the trade along the river is considerable An annual fair, the contract fair, is held here every year, and the city has a broadcasting station There was much fighting in and around Kiev in 1917–20, and a good deal of damage was done to its buildings It is the oldest centre of Christianity in Russia, and was at one time a stronghold of the Cossacks Pop (1926) 513,780

KIFRI. Village of Iraq It is 108 m NE of Baghdad and 30 m NW of Khanaqum, and was prominent in the British campaign in Iraq during the Great War

KIGEZI. District of the Uganda Protectorate, E Africa Included in the administrative division of Western Province, it lies on the borders of the Belgian Congo, extending S from the E shore of Lake Edward

KIGOMA. Port of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa Situated on the E coast of Lake Tanganyika, 4 m N of Ujiji, it is the terminus of the Tanganyika Rly from Dar-es-Salaam, 780 m distant The Belgians captured it from the Germans on July 29, 1916

KIKINDA. Town of Yugoslavia Situated 70 m N of Belgrade, it lies on the railway from Budapest into Rumania It is an agricultural centre Pop 25,000



Kiel Canal German waterway and (inset) harbour

KIKUYU. Province of Kenya Colony, E Africa It lies in the centre of the colony and includes territory on all sides of Mt Kenya

KIKUYU. Town of Kenya Colony Situated in the S of the prov of the same name, it lies on the rly from Mombasa to Lake Victoria,

some 345 m. N.W. of the former, in the centre of an agricultural district. A Presbyterian mission station is established in the town. The mission conference held in June, 1913, became memorable because the bishops of Uganda and Mombasa aroused a protest by admitting those present, irrespective of their denomination, to communion. Their action was the subject of an inquiry by the Lambeth Conference of 1915, which decided that the two bishops had acted in an irregular manner.

KILAUEA. Crater of Hawaii. On the E. slope of the volcano Mauna Loa, about 4,000 ft. above sea level, it is 3 m. long and 2 m. wide, and forms a constantly agitated lake of lava. It is subject to considerable and sudden changes of level during great volcanic activity.

KILBARCHAN. Town of Renfrewshire. Situated on Kilbarchan Burn, it is 5 m. W. of Paisley on the L.M.S. Rly. The industries resemble those of Paisley.

KILBIRNIE. Town of Ayrshire. On the Garnock, 20 m. S.W. of Glasgow, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief building is the 16th century parish church. The industries include flax spinning and engineering. Here are the ruins of a 16th century castle, a seat of the earl of Crawford until destroyed by fire in 1757. Kilbirnie Loch is near by. Pop. 8,193.

KILBRENNAN SOUND. Channel between the island of Arran and the peninsula of Kintyre. In length it is 23 m. and in breadth it is from three to eight miles.

KILBRIDE or **WEST KILBRIDE.** Watering place of Ayrshire. On Kilbride Burn, with a station (West Kilbride) on the L.M.S. Rly., it is 7 m. from Largs. Here are two fine churches and institutions for invalids. Pop. 3,946.

KILBURN. Suburb of London. To the N.W. of the city, it has stations on the Metropolitan and Bakerloo and L.M.S. Rlys., and includes West Kilburn and Kilburn Park. At one time it had a mineral spring and noted tea gardens. The buildings include S. Augustine's church.

KILCHURN. Island of Loch Awe. On it is a ruined castle, dating from the middle of the 15th century, and long a stronghold of the Campbells.

KILCONQUHAR. Village of Fifeshire. Situated on the loch of the same name, it is 4 m. E. of Largo, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,211.

KILDALE. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is 5 m. S. of Guisborough, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. When the church was rebuilt in 1868, two Danish burials were discovered.



Kildare county arms

KILDARE. County of the I.F.S. In the province of Leinster, its area is 654 sq. m., and it is wholly inland. Kildare is drained by the Liffey, Boyne, and Barrow, and is served by the G.S. Rlys. and the Grand and Royal canals. Kildare, the county town, Athy, Maynooth, Naas, and Newbridge are the chief places, and the Curraghisin the county. Pop. (1926) 58,028.

KILDARE. City and county town of co. Kildare, I.F.S. It is 30 m. S.W. of Dublin on the G.S. Rlys., of which it is a junction. The cathedral was erected in the 13th century and restored in the 19th. An interesting antiquity, the Pillar Tower still stands, 108 ft. high. The town has a trade in agricultural produce. Kildare owes its origin to S. Bridget, who, in the 5th century, founded a monastery here. The name means the church of the oak. Pop. (1926) 2,116.

KILDARY. Village of Ross and Cromarty. It lies on the river Balnagowan, 5 m. N.E. of Invergordon, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

KILDONAN. Village of Sutherland. It is situated on the river Helmsdale, some 5 m. from Kinbrace, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 1,454.

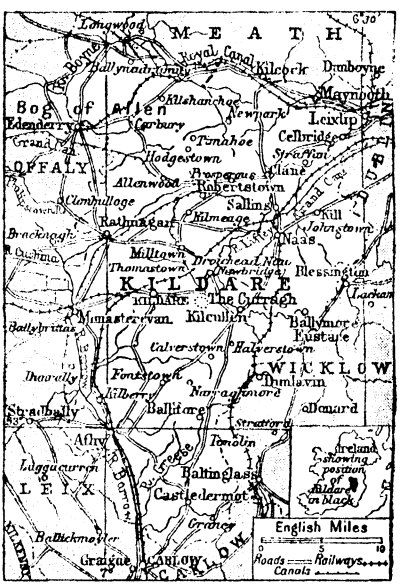
KILDWICK. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 4 m. S. of Skipton, on the river Aire, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The church is interesting, and there is a stone bridge dating from the early 14th century.

KILGERRAN. Village of Pembrokeshire. It lies 3 m. S.E. of Cardigan, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 904.

KILGETTY. Village of Pembrokeshire. Situated 5 m. N. of Tenby, it is on the G.W. Rly.

KILIA. Town and river port of Rumania. In Bessarabia, it stands on the N. branch (Kilia) of the Danube, 12 m. from its mouth, and 160 m. S.W. of the Russian town of Odessa. It has a fishing industry. Pop. 13,000.

KILIFI. Seaport of Kenya Colony, E. Africa. Situated on a narrow inlet of the Indian Ocean, it is 30 m. N. of Mombasa. The absence of a good harbour for large vessels retards development and the trade is mainly coastal.



Kildare. Inland county of the Irish Free State

KILIMANJARO. Mountain mass in Tanganyika Territory, East Africa. Situated almost on the Uganda-Tanganyika border, a few miles N.W. of Moshi, it consists of two extinct volcanic peaks, connected by a massive ridge. The highest point is 19,325 ft. and the crater is about 650 ft. deep. The slopes are clad with a forest belt, and the summits with glaciers. A game reserve has been declared on the lower slopes of the mountain.

KILINDINI. Harbour of Kenya Colony. Situated on the W. side of the small island on which the town of Mombasa stands, it provides the finest landlocked anchorage on the E. coast of Africa. Signifying the deep place, it permits ships of all sizes to enter at any state of the tide. Deep water quays 2,800 ft. long and 50 ft. wide have been built.

KILKEE. Watering place of co. Clare, I.F.S. It stands on Moore Bay, 9 m. N.W. of Kilrush, and is served by the G.S. Rlys.

KILKENNY. County of the I.F.S. In the province of Leinster, its area is 796 sq. m., and it is wholly inland. It is served by the G.S. Rlys. The county is essentially agricultural, but coal is mined in the Castlecomer district and black marble is quarried. Kilkenny, the county town, Callan, Castlecomer, and Thomastown are the chief towns. Pop. (1926) 70,990.



Kilkenny town arms

KILKENNY. City and county town of co. Kilkenny, I.F.S. It stands on the Nore, 81 m. S.W. of Dublin, on the G.S. Rlys. The chief buildings are the cathedral and the castle, the seat of the marquess of Ormonde. There are marble works, tanneries, and corn mills. The town is the seat of the bishop of Ossory. Pop. (1926) 10,046.

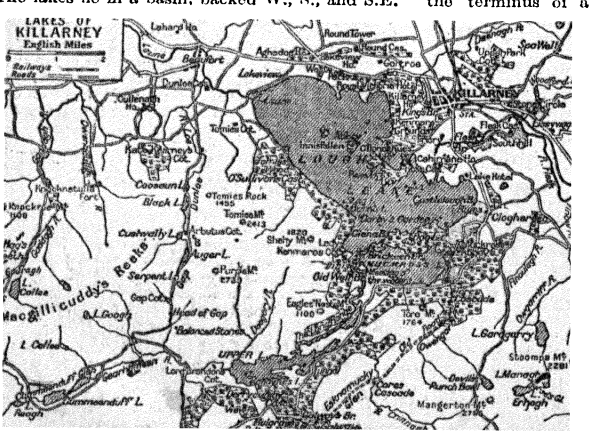
KILKERRAN. Village of Ayrshire. It lies 4 m. S. of Maybole, and is on the L.M.S. Rly.

KILKHAMPTON. Village of Cornwall. It lies 4 m. N.E. of Stratton, and has a church partly Norman. Herein is the tomb of Sir Bevil Grenville, the parliamentary general.

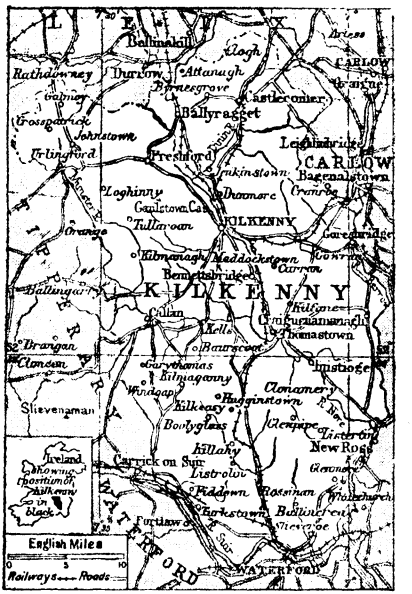
KILLALOE. City of co. Clare, I.F.S. It is 17 m. N.E. of Limerick, on the G.S. Rlys., and has both a Roman Catholic and a Protestant bishop. The cathedral dates from the 12th century. It is a centre for fishing in the Shannon, which here flows through a gorge. Pop. (1926) 904.

KILLAMARSH. Town of Derbyshire. It is 8 m. E. of Chesterfield, in the midst of a coal mining district, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 4,849.

KILLARNEY, LAKES OF. Three lakes of co. Kerry, I.F.S. They lie about 1½ m. W. of the town of the same name. The largest, Lower Lake, or Lough Leane, 5 m. long, covers 5,000 acres, and is crossed near Middle Lake by Brickeen Bridge; Middle or Muckross Lake, 680 acres, is connected with the Upper Lake by a narrow neck of water; Upper Lake, 430 acres, is joined to Middle Lake by the Long Range, a channel 2½ m. long, which, at the Old Weir Bridge, ends in the rapids known as the Meeting of the Waters. The lakes lie in a basin, backed W., S., and S.E. by lofty mts., and wildly picturesque ravines, and are studded with thickly wooded islands. They are fed by the river Flesk. On Ross Island, in Lough Leane, is the keep of Ross Castle. Innisfallen is mentioned by Bede, and in the 7th century was a famous centre of learning. On the peninsula between Lower Lake and Muckross Lake are the remains of Muckross Abbey.



Killarney. Map of the famous lakes and their picturesque surroundings



Kilkenny. Map of the agricultural county of Ireland

KILLARNEY. Urban district of co. Kerry, I.F.S. It is 46 m. W. of Cork, and is reached by the Great Southern Rlys. The chief building is the Roman Catholic church. Pop. (1926) 5,328.

KILLARNEY. Town of Queensland, Australia. It is situated near the S. border of the state, and is the terminus of a branch railway line from Warwick. Pop. 1,500.

KILLAY. Village of Glamorganshire. It is 5 m. S.W. of Swansea, and is on the G.W. Rly.

KILLEARN. Village of Stirlingshire. It is 11 m. N.W. of Lennoxtown, on the L.N.E. Rly. George Buchanan, the historian, was a native of the village, and he is commemorated by an obelisk. Pop. 908.

KILLIECRANKIE. Pass of Perthshire. The station, on the L.M.S. Rly., is 4 m. N.W. of Pitlochry, whence the pass stretches for about 1½ m. to Garry Bridge. The river Garry flows through it, and it is traversed by a military road. The plain at the north of the pass was the scene of the encounter in which, July 17, 1689, Viscount Dundee, at the head of some Highlanders, routed a force sent to subdue the Jacobites.

KILLIN. Village of Perthshire. Situated at the confluence of the rivers Dochart and Lochay, near the head of Loch Tay, it is 23 m. S.W. of Aberfeldy, on the L.M.S. Rly.

KILLINGHOLME. Two villages of Lincolnshire, North and South. They are 9 m. N.W. of Grimsby, and are reached by the L.N.E. Rly.

KILLINGWORTH. Village of Northumberland. It is 6 m. N.E. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the L.N.E. Rly., and is a coal mining centre.

KILLIS. Town of Syria. It stands in a fertile district, about 60 m. N. of Aleppo. Pop. 20,000.

KILLYBEGS. Seaport of co. Donegal, I.F.S. Situated on a bay, it is 19 m. W. of Donegal, and has a station on the G.S. Rly. It is a fishing centre. Pop. 650.

KILLYLEAGH. Seaport of co. Down, N. Ireland. It stands on Strangford Lough. Pop. 1,600.

KILMACOLM. Health resort of Renfrewshire. It stands on Gryfe Water, 8 m. S.E. of Greenock, on the L.M.S. Rly., and has a hydropathic establishment, golf links, and a public park. Pop. 5,303.

KILMACRENAN. Village of Donegal, I.F.S. Situated 7 m. N.W. of Letterkenny, it has a station on a line running from Londonderry. Here are the ruins of an abbey, founded by S. Columb.

KILMAINHAM. Suburb of Dublin. It contains Kilmainham prison and the royal hospital, founded in 1675 for the relief of veteran soldiers, and built by Wren. Kilmainham prison is memorable as the place where Parnell and other Irish leaders were incarcerated, and as the place of execution of the leaders of the Sinn Fein rising which took place in Easter Week, 1916.

KILMALLOCK. Market town of Limerick, I.F.S. It is 21 m. S. of Limerick, on the G.S. Rlys. A stronghold of the earls of Desmond, it was a fortified place in the 17th century and earlier. A Dominican abbey was founded here about 1291, and there are some remains of this and of the town's fortifications. Pop. 971.



Kilmarnock arms

KILMARNOCK. Burgh of Ayrshire. It stands on Kilmarnock Water, 22½ m. S.W. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. In Kay Park is a Burns memorial and museum. The industries include engineering, the making of cloth, carpets, blankets, and lace curtains. Coal is mined near by. An agricultural centre, Kilmarnock has a famous cheese fair. Pop. (1931) 38,099.

KILMAURS. Town of Ayrshire. It is 2 m. N.W. of Kilmarnock, on the L.M.S. Rly. In the vicinity is Rowallan Castle. Pop. 4,396.

KILMORE. Village of Cavan Co., I.F.S. It is 2 m. S.W. of Cavan. In the 6th century a monastery was founded here, and in the 15th it became the seat of a bishop. Pop. 3,500.

KILNHURST. District of Yorkshire (W.R.) It is 4 m. N.E. of Rotherham, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

KILPATRICK. Two places in Dumbartonshire. Old or W. Kilpatrick is on the Clyde, 10 m. N.W. of Glasgow, and is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. It is traditionally the birthplace of S. Patrick. New Kilpatrick is also known as Bearsden (q.v.).

KILRENNY. Burgh of Fifeshire. It lies on the firth of Forth, and includes the fishing village of Cellardyke (q.v.). Pop. 3,300.

KILRUSH. Urban district and seaport of co. Clare, I.F.S. On the N. shore of the Shannon estuary, it is 27 m. S.W. of Ennis. It exports peat and fuel, and has a fishing industry. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1926) 3,345.

KILSBY. Village of Northamptonshire. It lies 4 m. S.W. of Rugby, and is served by the L.M.S. Railway. The church has been much restored. Pop. 518.

KILSYTH. Burgh of Stirlingshire. It is 13 m. N.E. of Glasgow, on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief buildings are the town hall and the parish church. Cotton is manufactured, and there are limestone and sandstone quarries and iron and coal mines. The Kilsyth hills and a ruined castle lie to the N. Near the town Montrose defeated the Covenanters, Aug. 15, 1645. Pop. (1931) 7,551.

KILWA. Town of Tanganyika Territory. It is built partly on a small island and partly on the end of a small peninsula protecting a narrow inlet, some 180 m. by sea S. of Dar-es-Salaam. Formerly known by its Portuguese name of Quiloa, it was founded by Persians in the 10th century. To-day, although it still possesses a fine harbour, its importance has been decreased by the rise of the town of Kilwa Kivinje a few miles to the N. There are many old and fine ruins.

KILWA KIVINJE. Town of Portuguese East Africa. Situated on the coast, near the right bank of the Matandu river, 160 m. by sea S. of Dar-es-Salaam, it lies in a valley providing natural ingress to the highlands and territories lying behind the town. There is a small and safe harbour, but very shallow, and vessels of any size must anchor 2½ m. off shore.

KILWINNING. Burgh of Ayrshire. It is 24 m. S.W. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is a famous archery centre and the traditional birthplace of Scottish freemasonry. There are ruins of an abbey. The burgh has engineering works and a woollen factory. Pop. (1931) 5,324.

KIMBERLEY. Village of Norfolk. It lies 4 m. N.W. of Wymondham, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. (Kimberley Park). Kimberley House, 4 m. to the E., is the seat of the earl of Kimberley.

KIMBERLEY. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 5½ m. N.W. of Nottingham, on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief industries are brewing and the mining of coal.

KIMBERLEY. Gold-bearing district of Western Australia. It lies N. and S. of the King Leopold range and covers the watershed in which are the sources of Ord, Hann, and Fitzroy rivers. The chief town is the port of Derby, on King Sound.

KIMBERLEY. City of the Cape Province, S. Africa. In Griqualand West, it stands on a plateau between the rivers Modder and Vaal, and has grown since 1870 round the De Beers diamond mines. It is 647 m. from Cape Town, and is connected by rly. with Bloemfontein. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals and several other churches. The suburb of Kenilworth has been built as a model village, and is mainly occupied by workers in the mines. Kimberley, which has the best airport in the Union of S. Africa, was formerly known as Colesberg Kopje,



Kimberley. Map showing the positions of the diamond mines

but was renamed after the politician who was colonial secretary in 1871. The prosperity of the town, which depends almost entirely upon the diamond market, was severely shaken by the American slump of 1929. The siege of Kimberley by the Boers lasted from Oct. 14, 1899, till Feb. 15, 1900, when the town was relieved. Pop. (1931) 39,760, of whom 18,618 are whites.

KIMBLE. Two villages of Buckinghamshire. Great Kimble lies 3 m. S.W. of Wendover and has an interesting church in which John Hampden, acting as spokesman of the parish, made his historic refusal to pay ship money. Little Kimble, ½ m. away, has a station on the G.W. Rly.

KIMBOLTON. Town of Huntingdonshire. It is on the L.M.S. Rly., 10 m. W.S.W. of Huntingdon. The church has memorials of the earls and dukes of Manchester, whose seat, Kimbolton Castle, was partly rebuilt by Vanbrugh. Pop. 900.

KIMPOLUNG. Town of Rumania. In Wallachia, it is near the Carpathians, about 60 m. S.W. of Botosani. The ancient capital of Wallachia and a modern health resort, it has a cathedral, monastery, and many churches. Near by are various Roman remains. The town is also called Campu Lung. Pop. 10,000.

KINALDIE. Village of Aberdeenshire. Situated on the river Don, 3 m. E. of Kintore, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

KINBUCK. Village of Perthshire. It is situated on Allan Water, 3 m. N. of Dunblane, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

KINBURN. Old fortress of Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). It is on the W. point of the strip of land separating the lagoon of the Dnieper from the Black Sea. Originally built by the Turks, it passed to Russia in 1774, was captured by an Anglo-French fleet during the Crimean War, and was abandoned as a fortress in 1860.

KINCARDINE. Port and pleasure resort of Ontario, Canada. Situated on Lake Huron, it is served by the C.N. Rlys., and has steamer communication with Cleveland and Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. (1931) 2,465.

KINCARDINESHIRE. County of Scotland, known also as the Mearns. The Grampians (Mt. Battock, 2,555 ft.) occupy the W. and central portions. In the S. is the Howe of the Mearns, part of the great valley of Strathmore. Agriculture is pursued in the valleys and around the coast, and there are deer forests and moors. Fishing is engaged in. The L.N.E. & L.M.S. Rlys. serve the county. Stonehaven, the county town, Bervie or Inverbervie, Laurencekirk, and Banchory are the chief towns. One member is returned to parliament. The area of the county is 383 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 39,804.

KINCHINJUNGA. Mountain peak of Asia. It is 75 m. E.S.E. of Mt. Everest, in the Himalayas, near the Nepal and Sikkim frontiers, and is 28,146 ft. high. The name means the five treasure houses of the great snows, in allusion to its five peaks. In 1929–30 an international expedition explored the range but failed to reach the summit. In 1933 members of the Houston Mt. Everest expedition flew two aeroplanes over the peak.

KINCHOW. City of Manchuria. Near the gulf of Liaotung, it is 8 m. from the coast, in the Japanese leased territory of Kwantung, and is an important town on the railway from Fengtien (Mukden) to Peking. Pop. 25,000.

KINCRAIG. Village of Inverness-shire. On the Spey, it is 6 m. N.E. of Kingussie, on the L.M.S. Rly.

KINDERSCOUT. Hill of Derbyshire. The highest point of the Peak, it is 4 m. from Glossop, and is 2,088 ft. high. *See* Peak.

KINDIA. Town of French Guinea, W. Africa. The centre of a small administrative district, it lies on the Conakry-Kankan rly., some 70 m. N.E. of the former place.

KINESHMA. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Situated in the Ivanovo industrial area, it lies 55 m. S.E. of Kostroma, on the right bank of the Volga, and is the terminus of a branch railway from Ivanovo-Voznesensk. Pop. 8,000.

KINETON. Village of Warwickshire. It is 9 m. S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon, on the L.M.S. Rly. Near it is the ridge on which the battle of Edgehill was fought.

KINFAUNS. Village of Perthshire. It stands on the river Tay, 4 m. S.E. of Perth, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Kinfauns Castle is on the site of a much older one. Pop. 510.

KING CHRISTIAN IX LAND. Part of S.E. Greenland. It lies S. of King William Land and N. of King Frederick VI Land, intersected by the Arctic Circle. The coastline is deeply cleft.

KING EDWARD. Village of Aberdeenshire. Situated in the N.W. of the county, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. There is a ruined castle in the immediate neighbourhood. The place is known locally as Kinedart or Kineddard.

KING EDWARD VII LAND. Part of the Antarctic. Lying S.E. of the Ross Sea, it is connected by the Ross Ice Barrier with Discovery Island.

KING FREDERICK VI LAND. Part of Greenland. The S.E. portion, it stretches N. from Cape Farewell to King Christian IX Land. The coast is cleft by fiords and fringed by islands.



Kincardineshire. Map of the small county of Scotland known as the Mearns

KING FREDERICK VIII LAND. Name of the N.E. littoral of Greenland. It lies between Germania Land on the S. and Amdrup Land on the N. The part of the coast fronting Jokel Bay is called Hertug, or Orleans Land.

KING GEORGE'S ISLAND. Small island in the Pacific Ocean. The most N. island of two parallel ranges of coral reefs which form the Tuamotu group, it is included in French Oceania and is situated to the E. of the Society Islands in lat. 18° S. and long. 148° W.

KING GEORGE V LAND. Part of the Antarctic Lying due S of Tasmania, it is between Adelie Land and Oates Land The coastline is broken by many capes and bays and the tract contains the great Ninnis glacier

KINGHAM. Village of Oxfordshire It lies 4 m S W of Chipping Norton, and has a station on the G W. Rly The church is of considerable beauty Pop 713

KINGHORN. Burgh of Fifeshire It stands on the firth of Forth, 22½ m N. of Edinburgh, on the L N E. Rly Here, on March 12, 1286, King Alexander III fell over the cliffs and was killed Pop (1931) 2,001

KING KARL'S LAND. Island in the Arctic Ocean Lying off Spitsbergen, it belongs to Norway.

KING OSCAR LAND. Part of Ellesmere Island, North-West Territories, Canada It occupies the S W corner, and is washed by Jones Sound, Belche Channel, and Norwegian Bay. The coast is deeply indented and bordered by numerous islands

KING OSCAR II LAND. Part of Antarctica Situated N of Graham Land, in the section nearest to S America, it lies between the Bellingshausen and Weddel seas It was visited by Nordenskiold in 1902–3

KINGSBRIDGE. Market town, seaport, and urban district of Devonshire It stands at the head of Salcombe Bay, 15 m S W of Dartmouth, on the G W. Rly. It has an old church, and a town hall with a museum In the Middle Ages Kingsbridge was a centre of the woollen manufacture It still has a fair and is famous for its ale Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 2,978

KINGSBURY. Urban district of Middlesex It lies N. of Wembley and Neasden, and has a station on the Metropolitan Rly, 9 m N W of London The parish church of Kingsbury-cum-Neasden, S. Andrew's, has some old monuments and brasses Pop (1931) 16,636

KINGSBURY. Village of Warwickshire It lies on the Tame, 5 m S of Tamworth, on the L M S Rly The church dates largely from the 12th cent

KINGSCLERE. Village of Hampshire It is noted for its racing stables The Norman church of S Mary is a fine building The industries include brewing and malting Burghclere, on the G W Rly, 4 m away, is the station Pop 2,243

KINGSCLIFFE. Village of Northamptonshire Known also as Cliffe Regis, it lies 12 m W of Peterborough, on the L N E Rly There are some interesting buildings, including the church Pop 974

KINGSCOTE. Village of Sussex It lies 2½ m S W of East Grinstead, and is on the S Rly

KING'S COUNTY. County of the I F S now known as Offaly (q v)

KING'S CROSS. District of London It is in the borough of St Pancras, and was formerly known as Battle Bridge It was renamed King's Cross in 1836 Here is the terminus of the L N E Rly, built in 1852, and near by is the St. Pancras terminus of the L M S Rly

KINGSGATE. Village of Kent Situated on the coast, it is between Margate and Broadstairs The imitation Norman Castle, built in 1760 by Lord Holland, and subsequently the seat of Lord Avebury, is now an hotel

KING'S HEATH. Suburb of Birmingham It has a station on the L M S Rly

KINGSKERSWELL. Village of S Devon It lies 4 m N W of Torquay, of which place it is now virtually a suburb, and has a station on the G W Rly There was a castle here Pop 1,023.

KINGSLAND. District of N London It lies partly in the borough of Shoreditch and partly in that of Hackney The Kingsland Road runs N from Shoreditch station, on the L M S. Rly, to Dalston Junction and Kingsland High Street.

KINGSLAND. Village of Herefordshire It is 4 m N of Leominster, on the G W Rly The church dates from the 13th century The battle of Mortimer's Cross (1460) was fought near by, and an obelisk marks the battlefield Pop 901

KING'S LANGLEY. Village of Hertfordshire Situated on the Gade, it is 5 m N of Watford, on the L M S Rly The name is derived from the fact that Henry III had a palace here.

KINGSLEY. Village of Staffordshire Situated 2 m N of Cheadle, it is served by the L M.S Rly.

KING'S LYNN. Borough, seaport, and market town of Norfolk, also known as Lynn or Lynn Regis It stands on the Great Ouse, near its entrance into the Wash, and is served by the L N E and L M S Rlys, being 97 m N of London At one time it was the chief port in England and its buildings bear witness to those prosperous days They include the fine old churches of S Margaret and S Nicholas, the guildhall and the custom house The Grey Friars' tower and the Red Mount Chapel are of unusual interest The grammar school is associated with Eugene Aram Thoresby's college for priests is an interesting survival, as is the south gate, part of the fortifications The port has a good harbour, with modern docks, and there is a beet-sugar factory. The town was separately represented in parliament until 1918 Market day, Wed Pop (1930) 20,580



King's Lynn arms

KINGSMUIR. Village of Angus It lies 3 m S E of Forfar, and is on the L M S Rly

KING'S NORTON. Suburb of Birmingham In the S part of the city, it has a station on the L M S Rly King's Norton and Northfield formerly composed an urban dist of Worcestershire, incorporated with Birmingham in 1912

KING SOUND. Large inlet in the N W coast of W Australia It receives part of the drainage of the King Leopold range by the Fitzroy river At the sea entrance, which is about 50 m wide lies the Buccaneer archipelago

KING'S SOMBORNE. Village of Hampshire It is 2½ m S of Stockbridge The chief building is the restored church of SS Peter and Paul John of Gaunt had a palace here

KING'S SUTTON. Village of Northamptonshire It is 5 m S E of Banbury, on the G W Rly. Much of the church is Norman, and there is a fine manor house Roman remains have been excavated in the neighbourhood

KINGSTHORPE. Suburb of Northampton. It is 2 m. N W of Northampton, on the river Nen The church of S John the Baptist dates from Norman times, and there was a hospital here in the Middle Ages The principal industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes

KINGSTON. Village of Dorset In the Isle of Purbeck, it is 2 m S of Corfe Castle A picturesque place, it is remarkable for its two churches, one built by Lord Eldon, whose seat is just above the village, in memory of his sister

KINGSTON. Village of the Isle of Wight It lies 5 m S W. of Newport The church is Early English, and consists of a single compartment

KINGSTON. City and port of Ontario, Canada It stands at the E end of Lake Ontario and is served by the C P R and C N R The Rideau canal connects it with Ottawa There are Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, a university, and the Royal Military College Engineering is carried on, and there are flour mills and grain elevators, but the bareness of the surrounding country and the growth of railways have lessened its importance commercially, and it is now more notable as an educational centre and summer resort. It is on the site of Fort Frontenac,

built by the French, and was named after George III. From 1841–44 it was the capital of Canada. Pop (1931) 23,439

KINGSTON. Capital and seaport of Jamaica. Situated on the S E. coast of the island, it has an excellent harbour well equipped with docks, etc. Connected by railway with other places on the island, it is the market for much of its produce The buildings include the parish church in which Admiral Benbow is buried, and the Institute of Jamaica, containing art gallery, library, and museum Kingston became the capital in 1872 On Jan 14, 1907, much damage was done by an earthquake. Pop 62,707, mostly negroes



Kingston Jamaica arms

KINGSTON. City of New York State, U S A On the W bank of the Hudson, 87 m N. of New York, it is served by three rlys , and has steamer communication with Albany, New York, and other ports It contains the building in which the first state senate met in 1777 In the same year it was burned by the English Pop 20,088.

KINGSTON. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A Situated on the river Susquehanna and served by the Lehigh Valley and other railways, it produces anthracite and has textile and machinery manufactures It is built on the site of Forty Fort, around which a battle was fought in 1778 between Americans and British troops Pop. (1930) 21,600

KINGSTON-ON-SOAR. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 10 m S W. of Nottingham and is served by the L M S Rly , the station being Kegworth Here, in the centre of an important dairying district, is the Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, opened in 1900, and connected with University College, Nottingham

KINGSTON RUSSELL. Village of Dorset It lies 3½ m N of Abbotsbury Here Admiral Hardy, Nelson's friend, was born in 1769

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. Official name of the city of Hull (q v)

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. Borough and market town of Surrey , also the county town Standing on the S side of the Thames, it is 12 m S W of London, being served by the S Rly It is within the metropolitan police area The principal building is the Perpendicular church of All Saints There is an old grammar school in a modern building, and a county hall has been erected for the activities of the Surrey county council which has its headquarters here The place is also an assize town A fine bridge crosses the river In S Mary's Chapel, which fell down in 1730, some of the Saxon kings were crowned, and the coronation stone is preserved in the market place. Market days, Mon and Sat Pop (1931) 39,052



Kingston-upon-Thames arms

KINGSTOWN. Seaport of St Vincent, Windward Islands, W. Indies The capital of the island, it has a good harbour and is situated on the S W coast at the foot of Mt St. Andrew. Pop 3,836.

KINGSTOWN. Former name for the seaport of co Dublin now called Dun Laoghaire (q v.)

KINGSWEAR. Village of Devonshire. It lies on the E side of the Dart estuary, on the G W. Rly There is a steam ferry to Dartmouth on the opposite bank. Pop. 862

KINGSWINFORD. Village of Staffordshire. Situated about 3 m N of Stourbridge, it is in the centre of a district where iron is worked. It gives its name to a large rural district, in a division that sends a member to parliament.

KINGSWOOD. Urban district of Gloucestershire. It is 3½ m. N E. of Bristol Boots and shoes are made, and in the neighbourhood are coal mines. The district was once known as Kingswood Forest Pop (1931) 13,297.

KINGSWOOD. District of Surrey. It is 3½ m. N W of Reigate, and consists of Kingswood proper and Lower Kingswood There is a station, Kingswood and Burgh Heath, on the S Rly The industries include printing works

KING'S WORTHY. Village of Hampshire. It lies on the Itchen, 2 m. N E. of Winchester, and has a station on the G W. Rly Pop 546

KING-TE-CHEN. Town of China. In the province of Kiangsi, it stands on a tributary of the Yangtse-Kiang, N E of the Poyang Lake and about 95 m N.E. of Nanchang Its treaty port is Kiukiang on the Yangtse It is noted for its porcelain factories, established about A D 1000 Pop about 300,000.

KINGTON. Urban district of Herefordshire On the river Arrow, 14 m from Leominster, it has a station on the G W Rly. The church is partly Norman and the grammar school was endowed in 1622 by the widow of Sir John Hawkins Pop. (1931) 1,742

KINGUSSIE. Burgh of Inverness-shire. It is on the left bank of the Spey, 46 m S of Inverness, on the L M S Rly , and is a summer resort. Pop. (1931) 1,067

KING WILLIAM ISLAND. Island of the North-West Territories, Canada It lies S W. of Boothia, E. of Victoria Strait, and is separated from the mainland by Simpson Strait It is about 50 m long from N. to S and about 55 m. at its greatest width

KING WILLIAM LAND. Part of Greenland It is on the E coast, S of Germania Land and King Frederick VIII Land Its coastline is indented by Dove Bay, and several islands, including Koldewey and Shannon, lie off its shores

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. Town of Cape Province, S Africa It stands in a pastoral area on the river Buffalo, 42 m W of East London, and was founded in 1835 as a mission station Named after William IV, it is known popularly as King Prior to 1864 the town was the capital of Kaffraria, which was then a separate colony. Pop (1931) 10,157, of whom 6,553 are whites.

KINLOCHLEVEN. Village of Argyllshire. Situated at the head of Loch Leven, 7 m E of Ballachulish, it has extensive aluminium works

KINLOSS. Village of Moray. It lies 3 m N E of Forres, and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 924

KINMEL PARK. Estate in Denbighshire, Wales About 4 m S S W of Rhyl, it was a military camp during the Great War. In 1929 Kinmel Park was opened as a public school to prepare boys for positions in the world of business

KINNERLEY. Village of Shropshire. It is 6 m S E of Oswestry, on the G W Rly There was a border castle here, destroyed by the Welsh in the 13th century. Pop 1,022

KINNERSLEY. Village of Herefordshire It is 7 m. S of Kington, on the G.W Rly There is an old church with some interesting monuments There was once a castle here, on the site of which now stands a Jacobean mansion.

KINNERTON. Village of Flintshire. It lies just across the border, 4 m. S W. of Chester, and has a station on the L M S Rly

KINNING PARK. Suburb of Glasgow. It stands on the left bank of the Clyde, and is an industrial district.

KINROSS. Burgh of Kinross-shire, also the county town It stands on the W. side of Loch Leven, and is reached by the L N E. Rly. The town was a royal residence in the 13th century. Pop (1931) 2,525.

KINROSS-SHIRE. County of Scotland. With an area of 82 sq. m., it lies between Fifeshire and Perthshire. Loch Leven is in the county, which has several small rivers—one, the Devon, dividing it from Perthshire. The soil is fertile, and cattle and sheep are reared. Kinross and Milnathort are the only towns. The county unites with a division of Perthshire to send a member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 7,454.



Kinross-shire arms

KINSALE. Seaport, urban district, and watering place of co. Cork, I.F.S. It stands at the head of Kinsale Harbour, 24 m. by rail S. of Cork on the G.S. Rlys., and is a fishing centre. The harbour is formed by the estuary of the Bandon river. On the E. side is a lighthouse. Off the Old Head of Kinsale the Lusitania was sunk, May 7, 1915. Pop. (1926) 2,747.

KINSHASA. Port of the Belgian Congo. On Stanley Pool, close to Léopoldville, it is connected by rail with Matadi. Here is a wireless station.

KINTBURY. Village of Berkshire. It lies on the Kennet, 4 m. E. of Hungerford, on the G.W. Rly. The church is old. Pop. 1,648.

KINTORE. Burgh of Aberdeenshire. On the river Don, 13 m. N.W. of Aberdeen, it is served by the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 746.

KINTYRE. Peninsula forming the extreme S. of Argyllshire. The promontory at the end of the peninsula is called the mull of Kintyre.

KIOGA, LAKE. Alternative spelling of the name of the lake in Uganda Protectorate better known as Choga (q.v.).

KIONGA. Territory of Portuguese E. Africa. Situated at the mouth of the Rovuma river, in the N.E. corner of the colony, it lies on the border of Tanganyika Territory. Its area of some 400 sq. m. was previously included in Tanganyika Territory, but at the peace treaty of 1919 it was ceded to Portugal. It is now familiarly known as the Kionga triangle.

KIPCHAK. Tribe of Central Asia. Numbering about 60,000 in Ferghana, they are a moslemised nomad people of Altaian stock, of the middle horde of the Kirghiz-Kazak. They are descended from the White Hordo or E. Kipchak which flourished in the 13th-14th centuries.

KIPINI. Port of Kenya Colony, E. Africa. Situated at the mouth of the Tana river, a few miles S. of Witu, it lies at the extreme N. end of the coastal strip of territory which is leased from the sultan of Zanzibar.

KIPPAX. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 4 m. N.W. of Pontefract, and is a colliery centre. The church is Norman.

KIPPEN. Village of Stirlingshire. Situated on the river Forth, it is 10 m. W. of Stirling, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,365.

KIRBY CROSS. Village of Essex. It is 2 m. S.W. of Walton-on-the-Naze, on the L.N.E. Rly.

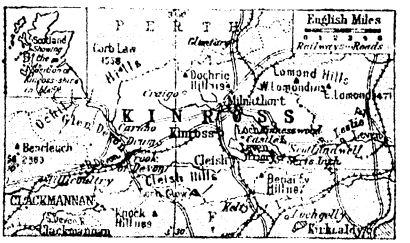
KIRBY MUXLOE. Village of Leicestershire. Situated 6 m. W. of Leicester, it is on the L.M.S. Rly. The church is Early English, and the castle is now in ruins. Pop. 1,145.

KIRCHHEIM-UNTER-TECK. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it stands on the Lauter river, 15 m. by rail S.E. of Stuttgart. It has a 16th century castle and near by are the ruins of the castle from which the family of Teck takes its name. Pop. 5,000.

KIRDFORD. Village of Sussex. Situated 4½ m. N.E. of Petworth, its church is partly Norman. A 13th century lancet window has been reglazed with 150 fragments of coloured glass from medieval furnaces.

KIRGHIZ. Tribe of Central Asia. A nomad people of Altaian stock, one-eighth of them are the true Kara-Kirghiz — black-capped —of the Pamir and Tianshan highlands. The rounder-headed, more Mongoloid, steppe-dwelling Kazak-riders are called by the Russians Kirghiz-Kazak to distinguish them from the lowland Slav Cossacks. Essentially herdsmen, they often cover 2,000 m. in their annual migrations.

KIRGHIZ. Autonomous republic of the U.S.S.R. Bounded N. by the Kazak republic, S. by Badakshan and the Tajik republic, E.



Kinross-shire. Map of the small Scottish county

by Chinese Turkestan, and W. by the Uzbek republic, it has an area of 94,956 sq. m. Mountains cover a great part of the region. The principal rivers are the Chu and the Naryn, whilst Lake Issik-Kul also lies within the boundaries. The soil is fertile. Cattle, horses, and camels are reared, and there is a large production of silk. The minerals, which mostly remain unworked, include coal, lead, gold, and asbestos. The capital of the republic, which was constituted in 1926, is Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Pop. about 990,000.

KIRIN. Province of Manchuria. It is the most easterly prov. of the republic, and has an area of 105,000 sq. m. The Sungari river flows for its whole course through it, forming for a certain distance the boundary with Heilungkiang province; the Ussuri is its E. boundary. The towns open to trade are Kirin (the capital), Chang-chun (Kwang-chengtze), Ninguta, Harbin, Hunchun, Sansing, Lungchingtsun, and Suifenho. Pop. 7,500,000.

KIRIN. Town of Manchuria. It stands on the navigable Sungari river and is connected with the transcontinental rly. system running through Harbin and Mukden at Changchun (Kwang-chengtze), 80 m. to the W. Kirin has the finest buildings in Manchuria. Pop. 100,000.

KIRKANDREWS. Village of Cumberland. It lies on the Eden river, 4 m. N.W. of Carlisle, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

KIRK BRADDAN. Village of the Isle of Man. Situated about 1½ m. N.W. of Douglas, its church and Runic crosses are of great interest.

KIRKBRIDE. Village of Cumberland. Situated 13 m. W. of Carlisle, at the point where the river Wampool flows into Morecambe Bay, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

KIRKBURN. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It lies 3 m. S.W. of Great Driffield. Here is a fine Norman church.

KIRKBURTON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 5 m. S.E. of Huddersfield, its industries are those of that borough. Pop. (1931) 3,184.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD. Urban district of Nottinghamshire. About 13 m. N.W. of Nottingham, it is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. S. Winifred's is the principal church. The chief industry is coal mining. Pop. (1931) 17,798.

KIRKBY LONSDALE. Urban district and market town of Westmorland. It is on the Lune, 12 m. S.E. of Kendal, on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief building is the parish church. Kirkby is the Lowton of Jane Eyre. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 1,370.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE. Market town of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is on the Dove, 7 m. W. of Pickering, on the L.N.E. Rly. In the vale of Pickering, with the moors around it, it is an agricultural centre. Market day, Wed. Pop. 1,695.

KIRKBY STEPHEN Market town of Westmorland. Situated on the river Eden, it is 10 m. S.E. of Appleby, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. It has an old church, S. Stephen's. Market day, Mon. Pop. 1,542.

KIRKCALDY. Burgh and seaport of Fifeshire. On the firth of Forth, it is 26 m. N. of Edinburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly. It has a good harbour with docks and wharves, and the industries include the manufacture of linoleum and floorcloth. From the length of its main street, about 4 m., it is known as the lang toun. The buildings include the parish church with a Norman tower and the high school. Beveridge park covers over 100 acres. The burgh includes Invertiel, Linktown, Abbotshall, Callatown, Sinclairtown, and Pathhead. Pop. (1931) 43,874.



Kirkcaldy arms

KIRKCONNEL. Town of Dumfriesshire. On the river Nith, 3 m. N.W. of Sanquhar, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 3,419.

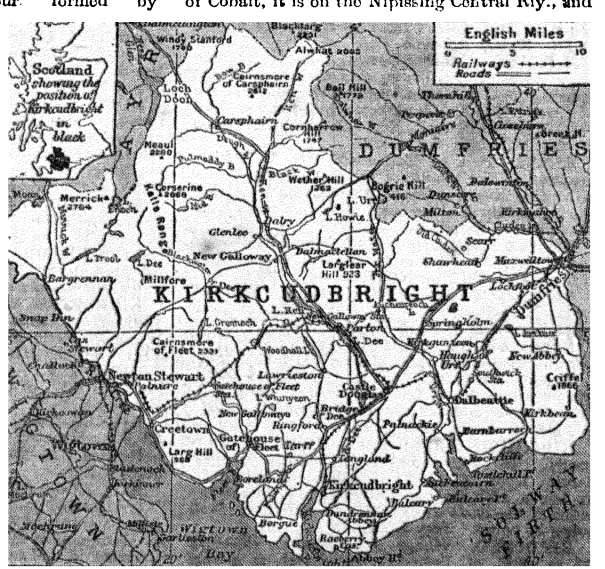
KIRKCOWAN. Village of Wigtownshire. Situated 6 m. S.W. of Newton Stewart, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 977.



Kirkcudbright burgh arms

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. Burgh and county town of Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands at the mouth of the Dee, on its left bank, 30 m. S.W. of Dumfries on the L.M.S. Rly. Herein are the ruins of the castle erected by Sir T. Mackellan of Bombie. The harbour formed by Kirkcudbright Bay, is one of the largest and safest in the S. of Scotland. Pop. (1931) 2,311. Pron. Kirkoobree.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. County of Scotland. In the S.W. of the country, it is part of the district called Galloway, between the shires of Dumfries and Wigtown. Its area is 900 sq. m. and it has a rocky coastline on the Solway. The surface, undulating and hilly in the S., becomes mountainous on the inland borders. The chief rivers are the Ken, Cree, Dee, and Urr. The lakes include lochs Doon, Dee, and Ken. Wigtown Bay is the largest inlet. Agriculture is the chief industry, and the county is famous for its cattle, the Galloway breed, and for sheep. Kirkcudbright is the county town; other places are Gatehouse, Newton Stewart, and Dalry. Under the Douglases a steward was appointed, and the district became known as the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and E. Galloway, a name which is still used. The county unites with Wigtownshire to send a member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 30,321.



Kirkcudbrightshire. County of Scotland, known sometimes as the stewartry

KIRKDALE. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). Standing 7 m. N. of Slingsby, it is notable for its Saxon church of S. Gregory and for Kirkdale Cave. The latter, discovered in 1821, is 250 ft. long, and has yielded large quantities of fossils.

KIRK FELL. Mountain of Cumberland. Situated 11 m. S.W. of Keswick, it rises to a height of 2,631 ft. Another Kirk Fell is 4 m. from Cockermouth, and is 1,476 ft. high.

KIRKHAM. Urban district and market town of Lancashire. It is 8 m. W.N.W. of Preston, on the L.M.S. Rly. The parish church has been rebuilt. There are cotton and flax manufactures, and cattle fairs are held. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 4,031.

KIRKHAM. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is on the Derwent, 16 m. N.E. of York. The ruins of an Augustinian abbey, founded here in 1121, have been presented to the nation.

KIRKHEATON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 2 m. E. of Huddersfield, and is a woollen manufacturing centre. Pop. (1931) 2,610.

KIRKINNER. Village of Wigtownshire. Situated on Wigtown Bay, 2 m. S. of Wigtown, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 1,004.

KIRKINTILLOCH. Burgh of Dumbartonshire. It is 8 m. N.E. of Glasgow, on the L.N.E. Rly., being also served by the Forth and Clyde canal. The park, called the Peel, contains remains of the Roman wall and of the castle of the Comyns. Pop. (1931) 11,817.

KIRK KILISSE. Town of Turkey. Situated about 30 m. E. of Edirne (Adrianople), it was an important fortress. In 1912 the Turks were defeated here by the Bulgarians. The name means four churches. Pop. 16,000.

KIRKLAND. Village of Dumfriesshire. Situated 2 m. E. of Moniaive, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

KIRKLAND LAKE. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated in the Temiskaming district, 60 m. N. of Cobalt, it is on the Nipissing Central Rly., and stands in a gold-producing district. Pop. 4,000.

KIRKLEATHAM. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). Situated 2 m. S. of Redcar, it has an hospital founded in 1676 and a museum. The parish church has features of interest.

KIRKLEES Village of Yorkshire (W.R.) It is 4 m N E. of Huddersfield, and has remains of a Cistercian nunnery, in which Robin Hood is said to have died

KIRKLINGTON-CUM-UPSLAND. Urban district of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 6 m S E of Bedale, it has an old church. Pop. (1931) 251.

KIRKLISTON Village of West Lothian and Midlothian On the Almond, 9 m W of Edinburgh, it has a Romanesque church

KIRKMAIDEN Parish of Wigtownshire Near here is the most S point of Scotland

KIRK MICHAEL. Village of the Isle of Man Situated 9 m S W of Ramsey and 6 m N E of Peel, it has a station on the Isle of Man Rly

KIRKOSWALD. Village of Ayrshire. On the coast, it is 4 m S W of Maybole In 1777 Robert Burns studied in the village

KIRKOSWALD. Village of Cumberland. On the right bank of the Eden, it is 15 m S E of Carlisle, with a station, Lazonby and Kirkoswald on the L M S Rly The church has a detached tower There are remains of a castle. Pop 1,802.

KIRKPATRICK. Village of Dumfriesshire. Situated 7 m from Ecclefechan, on Kirtle water, it has a station on the L M S. Rly. Pop 1,067.

KIRKSTALL. District of Leeds (W R). It has a station on the L M S Rly and is famous for its ruined Cistercian abbey The remains, which include much of the church and the chapter house, are the property of the city

KIRKSTEAD. Village of Lincolnshire On the river Witham, it is 7 m S W of Horncastle In 1139 a Cistercian abbey was founded here, but there are only a few remains The church is an unusually fine specimen of Early English

KIRKSTONE. Pass in Westmorland About 4 m N E of Ambleside, it is on the direct route between Ambleside and Ullswater Its summit is 1,500 ft high The name is taken from a church-shaped rock at the top The Traveller's Rest inn is one of the highest inhabited houses in England

KIRKSVILLE. City of Missouri, U S A It is about 200 m N W of St Louis, and trades in agricultural produce. It has also shoe factories and other industries Pop (1930) 8,293

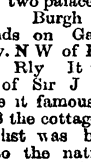
KIRKUK. Town of Iraq Also called Shah Zul, it is in the Mosul vilayet, about 150 m N of Baghdad It is the seat of a Chaldean bishop, and it has a mosque said to contain the tomb of Daniel There is a large trade in hides, fruit, silk, and cotton goods, and the neighbourhood contains several petroleum wells Pop. 30,000



Kirkwall arms

KIRKWALL. City, seaport, and capital of the Orkney Islands It stands on the island of Mainland (Pomona), 250 m from Edinburgh and 64 N of Wick The chief building is the cathedral of S Magnus, the older parts of which date from the 12th century The city has a grammar school and ruins of two palaces Pop (1931) 3,517

KIRRIEMUIR. Burgh of Angus It stands on Gairie Burn, 8 m by rly. N W of Forfar, on the L M S Rly It was the birthplace of Sir J M. Barrie, who made it famous as Thrums. In 1928 the cottage in which the novelist was born was presented to the nation The chief industry is linen weaving. Pop. 3,326



Kirriemuir arms

KIRSANOV. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Situated in the Lower Volga area, some 300 m. S E. of Moscow, it lies on the railway between Kozlov and Pokrovsk, in the centre of an industrial and mineral area. Pop. 25,000

KIRSEHIR. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it is situated on the Kizil Irmak, about 80 m S E of Ankara, and is famous for its carpets. There is a hot spring in the neighbourhood Pop (1927) 67,731

KIRTLEBRIDGE Village of Dumfriesshire. Situated on Kirtle Water 3 m S E of Ecclefechan, it has a station on the L M S Rly

KIRTON. Village of Lincolnshire About 4 m. S S W of Boston, it is on the L N.E Rly. Formerly it was a market town It is sometimes known as Kirton-in-Holland.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY Village of Lincolnshire It is 6 m. S W of Brigg, on the L N E Rly. The church of S Andrew has some Norman and Early English work Pop 1,651.

KIRYN. Town of Japan. Situated in the island of Honshu, 33 m. from Oyama by rail and 60 m N W of Tokyo, it is a centre of the weaving industry Pop (1930) 52,906.

KISH. Ruined city of Iraq. It stands at El-Oheimir, 9 m E of Hilla, and was once an important Akkadian settlement. From 1922 onwards extensive discoveries have been made near here A cemetery of brick tombs has been unearthed and a great temple, dedicated to the earth goddess, excavated

KISHANGARH. State of India In Rajputana, it has an area of 858 sq. m Millet, maize, and barley are the chief crops. The ruler is a maharajah, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Kishangarh town is the capital Pop 90,000

KISHANGARH. Town of India. The capital of the state of the same name, it stands 18 m. N W of Ajmer, and was founded in 1611 by Kishan Singh, the first chief of the state It is an industrial centre Pop 9,452.

KISHENEV. Former name of the town of Rumania now known as Chisinau (q v).

KISHM. Island of Persia Lying on the W. side of the strait of Ormuz, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, its E extremity is almost opposite Bandar Abbas. It is 68 m long, has an area of about 500 sq m , and produces sulphur and salt Its chief town is Kishm or Tavilah Pop 15,000.

KISHM. Town of Persia The chief settlement of the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, it stands on the N E extremity, and has a coastal trade Pop 3,000

KISHON. River of Palestine It flows through the plain of Esdraelon and enters the Mediterranean about 6 m S of Acre The defeat of Sisera and the slaying of the prophets of Baal took place on its banks.

KISKOROS. Town of Hungary It stands 68 m by railway S by E of Bucharest, and is a railway and road junction In 1933 a burial ground of the Avars was unearthed near here and metal and pottery articles of various kinds were found, some being fine examples of the Avar art Pop 16,000

KISKUNFELEGYHAZA Alternative name of the town of Hungary known as Félegyháza (q v)

KISLIAR. Town of Russia (U S S R). It stands at the head of the delta of the river Terek, in the Dagestan republic, about 120 m N E of Vladikavkaz. Pop 9,600

KISMAYU. Port of Italian Somaliland, E Africa Situated 10 m S. of the Juba river, it is the capital of the prov of Jubaland, and possesses the only protected roadstead between Mogadishu and Lamu. Formerly in Kenya Colony, it was ceded with Jubaland to Italy in 1924. There is a wireless station here. Pop 4,000

KISPEST. Town of Hungary It is situated immediately S E. of Budapest, of which it is virtually a suburb, and is well served by railway. Pop (1930) 64,547.

KISSIDOUGOU. Village of French Guinea, W. Africa. It is situated in the S.E. part of the colony, some 50 m from the border of Sierra Leone and 100 m N.W. of Beyla.

KISSINGEN. Town and watering place of Bavaria. It stands on the Saale, 62 m E of Frankfort. Here are a number of springs, the waters of which are beneficial for heart and other complaints The chief buildings are several churches, the kurhaus, the Royal Bath House, casino, and a theatre There is a public garden, in which are the three main springs Pop 6,500

KISTNA. River of India About 800 m long, it rises in the W. Ghats, near Mahabaleshwar, and flows through Bombay for about 300 m Having passed through Hyderabad, it enters the bay of Bengal Near Bezwada its course lies in a gorge of the E Ghats The delta is steadily growing seawards The deltaic area is irrigated by a system of canals based upon a dam at Bezwada The construction of a second dam is proposed

KISTNA. District of India On the N E coast of Madras, it lies between the Kistna and Godavari deltas, and between the E Ghats and the shore. The area is 5,907 sq m Kolair Lake, between the rivers, was once part of the bay of Bengal Pop 2,133,314

KISUMU. Port of Kenya Colony, E Africa The terminus of the Uganda Rly, it is situated at the E end of the Kavirondo gulf of the Victoria Nyanza, 584 m from Mombasa The principal port on the lake, it is also a stage on the airway to the Cape Here cotton from Uganda is ginned and baled for export Pop 1,350

KITCHENER. City and port of entry of Ontario, Canada. It is 62 m S W of Toronto, on the Grand River, and is served by the C N R and electric railways The industries include sugar refining, and it is also an agricultural centre Founded by German immigrants, the town was originally named Berlin, but in 1916 was renamed Kitchener Pop (1930) 50 793

KITOVO HILLS Range of hills in Tanganyika Territory. They are situated in the N E of the colony, a few miles E of the town of Moshi, and extend into Kenya Prior to the Great War, Tanganyika was German territory, and the German positions therein were taken in March, 1916

KIT'S COTY HOUSE. Ancient monument in Kent Situated 2 m N W of Aylesford, it is supposed to be the tomb of Katigern, who was slain in battle with Hengist and Horsa in 457

KITZBUHEL. Town of Austria In Tirol, it is situated in a valley 50 m N E of Innsbruck A popular summer resort, having chalybeate springs and mud baths, it is also a centre for winter sports To the E lies the Kitzbuhler Horn, with a height of 6,493 ft Pop 2,500

KITZINGEN. Town of Germany In Bavaria, it stands on the Main, 47 m W N W of Nuremberg Notable buildings include the Gothic parish church of the 15th century and the early Renaissance town hall of the 16th century The town is connected with the suburb of Etwashausen on the opposite bank by a bridge dating from 1500 Pop 10,000

KIUKIANG. Treaty port of China Situated on the Yangtse, 440 m from the mouth, in the province of Kiangsi, it was opened to foreign trade in 1862 Connected by rly with the provincial capital, Nanch'ang, it is the distributing centre for a large tea trade Pop (1929) 43,987

KIUNGCHOW. Treaty port of China The capital of the island of Hainan, it lies 3 m S of Hoihow, its port on the N coast of the island. The walls were built in the 14th century, and it was opened to foreign trade in 1876 Pop 12,000

KIUSHU. Island of Japan The most southerly of the large islands forming the Japanese archipelago, it lies S W. of the Inland Sea, and with the adjacent small islands attached to it administratively has an area of 16,236 sq m The coalfields of Chikuzen and Buzen which are the largest in Japan, lie in the N part of the island. There are hot springs, and an active volcano, and the island is rich in historic interest The capital Nagasaki, is on the W coast Other towns are Kagoshima, Fukuoka, and Nakatsu. Pop 9,068,126

KIVETON PARK. Village of Yorkshire (W R) Situated near Sheffield, it has a station on the L N E Rly

KIVU. Lake of the Belgian Congo It is situated in the centre of a large volcanic district, between lakes Edward and Tanganyika, and discharges into the latter by means of the Russisi river

KIZILBASH. Nickname for an immigrant people found in Turkey and Afghanistan The name which signifies red head, is given by orthodox Turks to an unorthodox Moslem community, immigrants from Persia Found mostly in the plains from Karahissar to Angora, they are industrious cultivators and traders, and hostile to the indigenous Turkish population The Kizilbashes of Afghanistan are possibly of a different strain, being much more warlike and, in fact, forming the backbone of the Ameer's cavalry They probably number something over 1,000,000

KIZIL IRMAK (Turkish, red river) River of Turkey The ancient Halys, it is the longest in the country, but unnavigable owing to difficult gorges and frequent rapids It rises in the Karabel Dagh, about 80 m E of Sivas, and flows in a vast semicircle W and N, and after a course of more than 500 m falls into the Black Sea E. of Sinōpē The river receives but few tributaries The mouth is deltaic and is the W limit of a belt of dense pop along the Black Sea coast

KIZIL KUM. Desert region of Russia (U S S R) Situated in the Kazak republic, it lies between the rivers Syr and Amu, to the E of the sea of Aral Extending 375 m from E. to W, and 220 m from N to S, it is an old dried-up basin and was formerly united with the sea of Aral The name, which in Turkish means red sand, describes the principal feature of all Turkistan deserts, the ever shifting sand dunes.

KIZIL UZEN River of N W Persia Rising in the high mountains of the province of Ardelan, it flows through Azarbaijan and Ghilan provinces and falls into the Caspian Sea about 30 m E of Resht It has a course of about 450 m., but is not navigable The lower course is known as the Sefid Rud

KIZIL YART. Alternative name of the mountain chain of Asia also known as Bolor Tagh (q v)

KJOLEN MOUNTAINS. Series of plateaux and peaks on the borders of Norway and Sweden They trend N N E from Nord Trondelag to Finmark The name means keel, the ranges forming the backbone and watershed of the N. of the peninsula One of the highest peaks is Kebnekaise, in Sweden, nearly 7,000 ft in height. Another peak, Sulitelma, alt 6,180 ft, is noted for its copper mines and glaciers

KLADNO. Town of Czechoslavakia. In Bohemia, it is 15 m W N W of **Prague** It is in a coal mining district, and its industries are connected with the iron and steel industry Pop. (1930) 20,671

KLAGENFURT. District of Austria The region around the town of the same name, it became part of Austria in 1335. After the Great War it was claimed by Yugoslavia and a plebiscite was taken in 1920 The result was a majority in favour of Austria

KLAGENFURT. Town of Austria. The capital of Carinthia, it lies on the Glau, 24½ m by rly E of Villach The parish church, rebuilt in the 17th century, has a domed tower 300 ft high. Other buildings are the cathedral, built as a

Protestant church in the 16th century, the Landhaus, which dates from the 16th century, the Dragon fountain in the Neuer Platz, and Rudolph museum. There is a broadcasting station and the town has some manufactures Pop 27,423.

KLAIPEDA. Town and seaport of Lithuania Formerly known as Memel, it stands on the Baltic, at the N. end of the Kurisches Haff, 90 m. by rail N N E of Konigsberg The entrance to the harbour is protected by a lighthouse, and icebreakers are required to keep the port open between December and March Buildings of note include a fine town hall, several churches, a library, and a theatre The chief industries are export of timber, grain, and fish. Founded by the Teutonic Order in 1252, it later became part of Prussia, and so of the German Empire. In 1919 the town and the surrounding territory became detached from Germany, and in 1923 were given to Lithuania on condition that Poland had the right to use the port Pop. 36,988

KLAKSVIG. Village of the Faroe Islands It stands at the foot of the mountain of the same name, on the island of Bordo

KLAMATH. American Indian tribe Numbering about 700, they are a branch of the Lutuamian stock, and with the other branch, the Californian Modoc, were settled in the Klamath reservation in Oregon in 1864

KLAMATH. River of U S A. Rising in Upper Klamath Lake, in Oregon, it flows S.W into California, and bends N W. to the Pacific It has a circuitous course of about 270 m , and drains an area of nearly 12,000 sq. m. The river has cut a series of cañons in the mountains, and descends over 100 ft. a mile for the greater part of its course The upper course is used for irrigation It is navigable for about 40 m. from its mouth, but is obstructed by a bar at low tide.

KLAMATH FALLS. City of Oregon, U S A. Situated 32 m N E of Pokegama, on Upper Klamath Lake, and served by the Southern Pacific and Great Northern rlys , it is a lumbering and agricultural centre Pop. (1930) 16,093.

KLANG. Island off the Malay peninsula Situated opposite the town of the same name, it lies in the estuary of a river, in Selangor, some 3 m from the coast.

KLANG. River of the Malay peninsula It rises in the central mountain ridge of the territory, and flows W past Kuala Lumpur, to enter the sea near the port of the same name by an estuary in which Port Swettenham stands.

KLANG. Town of the Malay peninsula Situated on the estuary of the river of the same name, a few miles above Port Swettenham, it lies in Selangor, and is on a branch railway from Kuala Lumpur, some 25 m to the N E.

KLATOVY (Ger Klattau) Town of Czechoslovakia It is in Bohemia, 30 m. by rly S S E of Pilsen. There are manufactures of machinery Pop 14,500.

KLAUSENBURG. Former name of the town of Rumania now known as Cluj (q v).

KLAUSTHAL. Town of Prussia. In the province of Hanover, it lies among the Harz Mountains, 50 m. S W. of Halberstadt, and about 2,000 ft above sea level The town has several churches, and a college of mines with a museum Originating around a Benedictine abbey, it became later part of the duchy of Brunswick, and in the 16th century, or possibly earlier, mines were worked in the vicinity It became an important mining centre. Pop 12,000

KLEIN-ZILLEBEKE. Village of Belgium In Flanders, 3 m S E of Ypres, it stands on the ridge overlooking the latter. It was the scene of heavy fighting in the Great War, especially in the first battle of Ypres, Oct.–Nov., 1914.

KLEMANTAN. Primitive people of S. Borneo Of Indonesian stock, they include the settled agricultural tribes commonly designated land Dyak, and are a medium-headed, straight-haired, dark cinnamon people, 5 ft. 2 ins in height They represent aboriginal hunting nomads, and number about 1,000,000.

KLERKSDORP. Town of the Transvaal Situated on the Schoonsprut river, it lies 29 m S.W. of Potchefstroom by rly The old village on the opposite bank was the first Boer settlement in the Transvaal and was founded in 1838. The town is the centre of a gold-mining district and diamonds are found in the neighbourhood It is the market for an important cattle district Pop. (1931) 6,100, of whom 3,600 are whites.

KLEVE. Town of Prussia In the Rhine prov , it stands near the Dutch frontier, 45 m. N W of Düsseldorf, and a canal connects it with the Rhine, only 2 m. away The chief secular buildings are the Schwanenburg and the Rathaus The first named was formerly the residence of the duke of Cleves, and has a high tower built about 1440 , it is now used as a prison and court of justice The chief church is the Stiftskirche There is also a mineral spring, a pump house, and several hotels Pop. 20,000.

KLIN. Town of Russia (U S S R). Situated in the Moscow industrial area, it lies on a tributary of the Volga, 50 m N W of the capital, and is served by the Petrograd-Moscow Rly. The chief manufactures are cotton stuffs, glass wares, and leather Pop. 7,000.

KLINTSI. Town of Russia (U.S S R). In the Western Area, it stands on the Gomel-Briansk Rly , some 70 m. N.E. of the former, not far from the border of the White Russian republic. The chief industries are cloth fabrics, hosiery, and morocco-leather goods. Pop 12,000.

KLIP. River of Natal. It rises in the Drakenberg Mts , to the W of Ladysmith, and after a course of under 80 m discharges into the Tugela, a few miles S E of the town

KLOET. Volcano of Java It is situated S W of Pasoeroean in the mountainous spine In May, 1901, it erupted, destroyed the sugar crop, and killed Europeans and natives On May 19–20, 1919, another eruption on a stupendous scale blew away the side of the crater wall, released the waters of the crater lake, and covered the adjacent slopes with a liquid mud, inflicting enormous damage and killing 40,000 people

KLONDIKE. River of the Yukon Territory, Canada It is about 120 m long, and joins the Yukon near Dawson City

KLONDIKE. District of the Yukon Territory, Canada It lies E and S of the river Klondike, its limits being rather indefinite The discovery of gold in the river creeks in 1896 led to a gold rush, and since 1900 the output has declined owing to the exhaustion of deposits More recently silver-lead ores at Veno and Galena have become important

KLOSTERNEUBURG. Town of Austria It stands on the Danube, 5 m N by W of Vienna It is a centre of the wine industry, but its claim to fame is the monastery, said to be the richest in Austria, founded in 1108 by Leopold, margrave of Austria The 13th century cloisters still stand, but the magnificent pile of buildings is mainly of the 18th century It includes a library and picture gallery, and the treasury contains objects of interest. The chapel, in which is the tomb of the founder, has the altar of Verdun, a wonderful piece of work dating from 1181 Pop 15,000

KLOSTERZEVEN. Village of Germany. In Hanover, it is 24 m. S W of Stade and is famous for the agreement, or convention, signed here between the Hanoverians, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French, Sept. 8, 1757.

KNAPHILL. Village of Surrey. It is 3 m. W of Woking and has nursery gardens noted for their rhododendrons.

KNAPTON. Village of Norfolk Situated 8 m S E. of Cromer, it has a station on the L N E Rly. called Paston and Knapton The parish church is a fine edifice

KNARESBOROUGH. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Nidd, 3½ m N E of Harrogate, and is served by the L N.E Rly On a rocky pinnacle are the picturesque ruins of the castle, dismantled in 1648 The church, which is beautifully situated and is a fine building, has monuments of the Slingsby family S Robert's chapel is of unusual interest, and another feature is the Dropping Well, famous for the petrifying qualities of the water A fine bridge crosses the river Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 5,942

KNEBWORTH. Village of Hertfordshire It is 25 m. N. of London, on the L N E Rly Here is Knebworth House, the seat of the earl of Lytton It was erected early in the 19th century on the site of an older house The estate has been owned by the Lyttons since 1490

KNIGHTLOW. Hundred of Warwickshire It is noted for its hundred moot, still held every year on Nov 11 The steward of the duke of Buccleuch assembles the representatives of the parishes round a hollow stone, on the top of Knightlow Hill, into which is cast the amount due

KNIGHTON. Market town and urban district of Radnorshire It stands on the Teme, 5 m. N N W of Presteigne, on the L M S Rly Market day, alt Thurs Pop (1931) 1,836

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. District of London It runs between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington Gore, S of Hyde Park and N of Belgravia and Brompton Here are the cavalry barracks and the churches of S Paul and Holy Trinity

KNIGHTWICK. Village of Worcestershire Situated 8 m W of Worcester, on the river Teme, it has a station on the G W Rly

KNIN. Town of Yugoslavia In Dalmatia, it stands in a fertile district about 40 m N of Split Pop 23,000

KNITSLEY. Village of Durham Situated near Lanchester, it is on the L N E Rly Pop 727

KNOCK. Village of co. Mayo, I F S It is 5½ m N E of Claremorris About 1880 it became a place of pilgrimage, owing to a report that an apparition of the Virgin Mary had been seen on the gable wall of the Roman Catholic chapel

KNOCKALOE. Locality in the Isle of Man It is near Peel on the W coast Here during the Great War was an internment camp for German prisoners, which was afterwards made into an experimental farm

KNOCKANDO. Village of Moray Situated about 9 m S W of Craigellachie, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 1,334

KNOCKE-SUR-MER Watering place of Belgium It is 10 m N E of Bruges, and is a popular holiday resort, being reached by rail from Ostend

KNOCKHOLT. Village of Kent. Situated a little to the N W of Sevenoaks, its station, on the S Rly, is 2 m S W of the village Knockholt Beeches are close by Pop 1,003

KNOCKMEALDOWN. Mountain range of the I.F S. It extends for about 13 m between counties Tipperary and Waterford. The highest summit attains 2,609 ft

KNOLE. Hamlet of Kent It is just outside Sevenoaks In a large deer park stands Knole House, the seat of Lord Sackville. The present structure, one of unusual size and charm, was built early in the 17th century It contains many valuable works of art, especially paintings Of the older house, the chapel remains

KNOTTINGLEY. Urban district and river port of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Aire, 2 m. N. of Pontefract, on the L M S. Rly A canal connects the Aire at Knottingley with Goole Pop (1931) 6,842.

KNOWLE. Town of Warwickshire It is 10 m. S E of Birmingham, with a station on the G W. Rly It possesses a fine collegiate church

KNOWLTON. Village of Kent It is 4½ m S W of Sandwich and 9 m from Canterbury It contains a cross erected as a memorial to the best voluntary recruiting record in the villages of Great Britain up to Feb 28, 1915. Knowlton sent 13 recruits out of 39 residents

KNOWSLEY. Hamlet of Lancashire It is 8 m to the N E of Liverpool Here is Knowsley Hall, the seat of the earl of Derby, the estate having been owned by the Stanleys since 1385. The present house dates from the 16th century, but has been much enlarged since It stands in an extensive park In 1931 part of the estate was sold to the corporation of Liverpool

KNOX LAND. Part of Antarctica It lies E. of Queen Mary Land in the Australian sector

KNOXVILLE. City and river port of Tennessee, U S A On the river Tennessee, 160 m E of Nashville, it is served by the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern railways, and by steamers which can reach the city nearly all the year Knoxville College for coloured students, the state medical college, and the state agricultural college are among the buildings It was the capital of the state from 1811 to 1817 Pop (1930) 105,802

KNOYLE. Two villages of Wiltshire East Knoyle is 5 m from Shaftesbury It was the birthplace of Sir Christopher Wren and has a fine old church The railway station is Semley on the S Rly West Knoyle lies to the N W

KNUTSFORD. Urban district and market town of Cheshire It is 15 m S W of Manchester, on the L M S Rly The chief buildings are the gaol, used after the Great War as a theological college, and the parish church The town has some industries and is a residential area for Manchester business men Mrs Gaskell, who is buried in the churchyard of the Unitarian chapel, described it as Cranford Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 5,878

KNYSNA Forest of Cape Province One of the principal timber districts in the S part of the province, it runs E and W for many miles in a narrow belt of varying width A light gauge railway for passenger and goods traffic cuts through it from Knysna on the coast to the forest station of Deepwalls

KNYSNA. River of Cape Province A small river, it rises in the hills to the E of the town of the same name, and after flowing W for a few miles turns S, finally discharging into the estuary on which the town is built, after a course of 30 m

KNYSNA. Seaport of Cape Province Situated 3 m from the coast on a land-locked estuary fed by the river of the same name, it is 42 m by railway E of George, and 139 m by sea W of Port Elizabeth. The harbour, which is entered by a narrow passage guarded by sandstone cliffs, provides excellent anchorage at all states of the tide for steamers drawing not more than 16 ft The principal industry is sawmilling Pop (1931) 6,907 (white)

KOBDO. Town of Mongolia Standing about 675 m. S W of Irkutsk, it is an important trading centre and cattle market between China and the U S S R Pop 6,000

KOBE. City and seaport of Japan At the E. end of the Inland Sea, it stands on Osaka Bay, Honshu It is the port of Osaka, 22 m distant, with which it has railway connexion There are engineering establishments Kobe has steamship communication with the chief ports of the Pacific and N Atlantic oceans It was severely damaged by earthquake in 1925 Pop (1930) 787,616

KOBLENZ. German spelling of the name of the Prussian town of Coblenz (q v)

KOCHI. Prefecture of Japan Also known as Tosa province, it forms the S portion of the island of Shikoku. Its area is 2,800 sq. m The town of Kochi is the capital Pop (1930) 718,157.

KOCHI. Town of Japan The capital of the prefecture of the same name, it stands on the bay of Urato and has railway connexion with its port of Urato Pop (1930) 96,991

KODAIKANAL. Hill station of India It is 7,200 ft above the sea in the Madura district of Madras, among the Palni Hills There is an observatory Kodaikanal Road, some 40 m. to the E , is its station on the railway between Dindigul and Madura. Pop 4,203

KODIAK. Island of Alaska Lying off the E. coast of the Alaska Peninsula and separated from the mainland by Shelikof Strait, it is about 100 m long by 50 m broad The river Karluk abounds in salmon, and their canning is a valuable industry. There is an extensive trade in fur and cattle-rearing Karluk is the largest town, others being Kodiak and Akhiak

KODOK. Alternative name for the town in the Egyptian Sudan known as Fashoda (q v)

KODUNGALUR or **CRANGANUR** Town of India. In the state of Cochin, Madras Presidency, 18 m N of Cochin, it is of great antiquity The Dutch took the town from the Portuguese in 1661 Tippoo destroyed it in 1789

KOFFYFONTEIN. Town of the Orange Free State, S Africa It is 36 m. N W of Fauresmith, on the road to Kimberley It owes its existence to the diamond mines in the neighbourhood Pop 3,287, of whom 1,500 are whites

KOFORIDUA. Town of the Gold Coast Colony, W Africa An important station on the line from Accra to Kumasi, it is 60 m by railway due N of the former, and is the chief trading centre of the E area of the colony Pop (1931) 19,634

KOFU. Town of Japan. It is on the Fuji-Kawa river, island of Honshiu, 70 m W. of Tokyo, with which it has railway connexion Its silk market is famous Pop (1930) 79,445

KOGE. Seaport of Denmark Situated on a large bay of the same name on the E side of the island of Zealand, it is about 35 m by railway S W of Copenhagen It is a railway junction. Pop 6,000.

KOHAT. District of India With an area of 2,694 sq m , it lies in the North-West Frontier Province and consists chiefly of mountainous country E of the Indus It has large deposits of rock-salt as well as petroleum and sulphur. Pop 214,123.

KOHAT. Town of India In the district of Kohat, North-West Frontier Province, it lies 37 m S of Peshawar. Though in itself of little commercial importance, it strategically commands the Kurram valley and pass and is on the Thal railway, which crosses the Indus at Khushalgarh It has a military cantonment Pop 27,853

KOHISTAN. Region of India In the N W of the country, it is bounded N W. by the Indus, N E by Chilas, and S. by Kagan. The area is more than 1,000 sq m Pop 16,000.

KOKKOLA. Alternative name for the town of Finland better known as Gamla Karleby (q v)

KOKO. Port of Nigeria Situated almost at the end of the estuary of the Benin river, some 20 m S W. of Benin City, it has a large coastal trade among the numerous islands that form the delta of the Niger river

KOKOMO. City of Indiana, U S A. On the river Wild Cat, it is 53 m N of Indianapolis, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways, and has an air station A trade in agricultural produce is carried on, and there are lumber mills Pop. (1930) 32,843.

KOKO NOR. Lake of Tibet Lying S of the Nanshan range, it is near the borders of Kansu province, at an altitude of 10,700 ft It is 65 m. long and 40 m. wide, and covers 2,300 sq m

KOKO NOR. District of Tibet. Lying in the region of the lake of the same name, it is administered by Chinese officials, separately from the remainder of Tibet It includes the Nanshan Mts , and is peopled largely by nomads

KOKOPO. Seaport of New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago Situated in the N.E of the island, which was formerly German Neu Pomerania, it was founded in 1890 as Herbertshohe and was the capital of the archipelago and of the Solomon Islands until 1910, when it was superseded by Rabaul In 1914 it was occupied by the British Its well-protected harbour, 14 m S E of Rabaul, in Blanche Bay, is a port of call between N E Australia and the Caroline Islands

KOKSOAK. River of Canada It drains the N end of Labrador peninsula into Ungava Bay, an inlet of Hudson Strait. The main stream, at first known as the Kaniapiskau, flows through Lake Kaniapiskau The area of the basin is 62,400 sq. m , and the length, to the head of the Kaniapiskau, is 535 m.

KOKSTAD. Town of Cape Province, S. Africa Named after the last Griqua chief, Adam Kok III, it is the chief town of Griqualand East, 22 m S of Franklin, and the terminus of a branch railway line from that place The centre of a farming district, it has a town hall, agricultural hall, library, hospital, and churches Pop. 3,500, of whom 1,150 are whites

KOL. Tribe of India Inhabiting the S. watershed of the central Ganges plain their name was employed generically for the Ho, Larka Kol, and Munda tribes

KOLA. Peninsula of Russia Lying between the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean, it has an area of 50,000 sq m The N shore is called the Murman coast. The country is dreary and inhospitable The lake of Imandra is one of its chief features Administratively, the region is attached to the Leningrad area It is served by the Murman railway, and was occupied by an Allied force in 1918 Pop 23,016

KOLA. Town of Russia (U S S R) It stands at the head of Katerina Harbour, 20 m S.W of Murmansk, and has a station on the Murman railway The small population is chiefly engaged in fishing An old town, it was once fortified and used as a place of exile

KOLABA. Island in the Arabian Sea Lying off the town of Alibagh, Bombay Presidency, India, it was formerly a haunt of Mahratta pirates

KOLABA. District of India In the S division of Bombay Presidency, it covers 2,169 sq m A district of hills and tidal creeks, it has valuable forests of teak and blackwood Alibagh is the chief town Pop 562,942

KOLAIR. Lake of India In Madras province, it is situated almost midway between the Kistna and Godavari deltas, and is a shallow depression, the haunt of wildfowl During the monsoon it may cover 100 sq m ; in the hot weather it shrinks considerably and exposes the ruins of ancient villages

KOLAR. District of India In the E part of the state of Mysore, it covers 3,149 sq m. It is bordered by the E Ghats, and is mostly mountainous It contains one of the most prolific goldfields in India Pop 704,657

KOLAR. Town of India In the Kolar district of Mysore, it lies 43 m E of Bangalore Textiles are manufactured, and the breeding of turkeys is an important industry Pop 13,368

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS. Town of India In the state of Mysore, about 20 m S E. of Kolar, it covers an area of 14 sq m , and is the centre of a rich goldfield The mines are supplied with electrical power generated by the falls of the river Cauvery Pop. 87,682.

KOLBERG. Town of Prussia In the province of Pomerania, it stands 25 m W. of Koslin near the mouth of the Persante. Its suburb, Kolberger-Munde, is a popular seaside resort. The most notable buildings are S Mary's cathedral, an old Gothic building, and the town hall In former days the town was a fortress. Pop 30,000.

KOLDING. Seaport of Denmark In S E. Jutland, it stands on an inlet of the Little Belt, 14 m by rly S W of Fredericia, and 40 m. due E of Esbjerg An historic town, it contains the ruins of Koldinghus, a 13th century castle and one time royal residence Kolding has a good and spacious harbour Pop 17,000

KOLGUEV. Island of the Arctic Ocean. Belonging to Russia (U S S R), it is 75 m N E of the peninsula of Kanin, and is 45 m long and 45 m broad, with a total area of about 1,300 sq. m. It is inhabited only in summer by fishing parties, and hunters of fur animals There are large guano deposits

KOLHAPUR. State of India In the Kolhapur Agency of Bombay, it covers 3,217 sq m. The minerals include iron ore and stone The ruler is a maharajah, and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns Pop 833,726.

KOLHAPUR. Town of India The capital of the state of the same name, it stands 80 m N E of Goa, on a branch of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Rly. An important trade centre, it has a fort and the remains of a large temple Pop 56,000

KOLI. Indian caste of peasants and labourers Descending from a W. outpost of the wild Munda speaking Kol, they form the bulk of the agricultural population of Gujarat. Their name, in the form coolie, has passed into European use to denote any labourer In the Central Provinces they perform the most menial services, in the Punjab they are a weaving caste

KOLIMA. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the Stanovoi Mts, in the Yakutsk republic, it flows N E into the Arctic, after a course of 1,000 m. It is ice-bound for nine months of the year

KOLIN. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it stands on the Elbe, 35 m E of Prague. The 13th century church of S Bartholomew, with a fine Gothic choir, is noteworthy It is an industrial town Pop 16,500

KOLOBENG. Village of Bechuanaland, S. Africa It was the capital of Sechele's country, and here David Livingstone worked in 1847

KOLOMNA. Town of Russia (U S S R). It is in the Moscow industrial area, 60 m S E. of Moscow, and has a station on the Moscow-Ryazan railway. The textile industry is considerable, and there are leather, machinery, munition, and tobacco factories Pop 17,666

KOLOMYJA. Town of Poland Situated on the Pruth river, it is 122 m by rly S E of Lwow, within the Galician oilfield The industries include the manufacture of pottery, petroleum, and candles The junction of six railways, it was of strategic importance in the Great War. Pop (1931) 33,385

KOLOZSVAR. Former name of the town of Rumania now known as Cluj (q v)

KOLUBARA. River of Yugoslavia It rises in the hills S of Valievo, and runs E, then N, and enters the Sava at Obrenovatz Its valley was the scene of fighting between the Austrians and Serbians in Nov. and Dec, 1914. The battle resulted in the defeat of the Austrians and the temporary freedom of Serbia from enemy forces

KOMARNO. Town and river port of Czechoslovakia In the Slovakia division of the republic, it stands on the left bank of the Danube, at the mouth of the Vág river. It is 52 m by rly S E of Bratislava, and has steamer connexions with Vienna and Budapest There is a good harbour. Pop. (1930) 21,137.

KOMATI. River of S E. Africa. Rising in the E Transvaal a few miles E of Middelburg, it runs through Swaziland and Portuguese E. Africa to join the Crocodile river just below the town of Komatipoort, after a course of some 200 m.

KOMATI POORT. Frontier settlement of the Transvaal It is on the rly. 58 m. N W of Lourenço Marques with a branch to the N E. Transvaal, and is situated a few miles N of the junction of the Komati and Crocodile rivers.

KOMATSU. Town of Japan. On the W. coast of the island of Honshiu, it stands about 20 m S W. of Kanazawa. Silk and china clay are the chief articles of commerce. Pop 12,000.

KOMI OR ZIRIAN Autonomous area of Russia (U S S R) It extends from the White Sea, on the N, to the Nizni-Novgorod area, on the S., while its E. boundary traverses the N Ural Mts It covers 171,399 sq. m. The area, a large portion of which lies N of the Arctic circle, is traversed by the upper course of the Petchora river and its tributaries, as well as part of the river Vichegda It consists chiefly of forest land and barren tundra, and has little cultivation The principal resources are derived from the vast herds of reindeer which are bred, as well as from furs and timber products, including tar and pitch The inhabitants are chiefly Komi, a nomadic Finnish race It is proposed to construct a railway in the S W. of the area; otherwise means of transport are negligible, apart from the rivers The capital is Ust-Sysolsk. The republic dates from 1921. Pop. 207,000

KOMOE. Variant spelling of the name of the African river better known as Comoé (q v)

KOM OMBO. Village of Upper Egypt Situated on the right bank of the Nile, it is 26 m. down stream from Assuan. The hill of Ombo commanded the Nubian trade routes Amongst its archaeological remains is the great Ptolemaic temple which was restored in 1893 Cemeteries of mummified hawks and crocodiles lie close by.

KOMORN. Old German spelling of the name of the Czechoslovakian town of Komarno (q v)

KOMOTAU. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Chomutov (q v)

KONAKRY. Variant spelling of the name of the town of French Guinea better known as Conakry (q v)

KONDOA IRANGI. Town of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa The junction of several important routes in the interior of the colony, it is situated 140 m. W. of Tanga Captured by the British from the Germans, May 10, 1916, after severe fighting, it was for some months the headquarters of the British forces

KONG. District of W Africa It lies in the extreme N of the French Ivory Coast, and consists of an elevated region forming the watershed between the Comoé, Bandama, and Bagoe rivers, with hills, forming part of the so-called Kong Mts, stretching W into French Guinea

KONG. Town of the French Colony of the Ivory Coast, W Africa Situated in the extreme N. of the colony, it lies on the main route to Bobo-Dioulasso in the French Sudan, and is the chief town in the district of the same name.

KONGMOON. Treaty port of China In Kwangtung province, 70 m S S W of Canton, it was opened to foreign trade in 1904 Situated on the westernmost channel of the delta of the West river, it is the terminus of a local railway to Sanking Pop. (1929) 94,598.

KONGOLO. Town of the Belgian Congo On the Lualaba-Congo river, it is connected by rail with Kindu 250 m. N N W. Above the town, which is the administrative capital of the Tanganyika prov, the Congo is navigable as far as Bukama, the terminus of the railway from Cape Town. Here is a wireless station.

KONGSBERG. Town of Norway It stands on the Laagen river, 43 m S W of Oslo Mostly built of timber, it has an 18th century stone church and a town hall. The town owes its importance to the neighbouring silver mines, which belong to the state Pop 7,500.

KONIEH. City of Turkey The ancient Iconium, it lies about 300 m E of Izmir, with which and with the Bosphorus it is connected by railway The centre of a fertile district, it has carpet and silk industries. It has many fine mosques, and a famous monastery of dancing dervishes Pop (1927) 47,495

KONIGGRATZ. Former name of the Czechoslovakian town known as Hradec Kralove (q v)

KONIGINHOF. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia known as Dvůr Králové (q v)

KONIGLICHE WEINBERGE. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Kralovské Vinohrady (q v).

KONIGSBERG. City and seaport of Prussia The capital of E Prussia, it stands on the Pregel, about 4½ m from its mouth in the Frisches Haff, and 400 m. N E of Berlin The town proper is divided into three parts, the old town, the district of Lobenicht, and the Kneiphof, on an island in the river, around are modern suburbs The chief buildings are the palace or castle, begun in the 13th century, the Gothic cathedral on the island, and the old Rathaus The university was founded in 1544 There is a broadcasting station The industries include shipping, the channel connecting it with Pillau, its port on the Baltic, taking large ships Konigsberg was founded by the Teutonic Order, who built a castle here in 1255 Pop 287,312

KONIGSFELD. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia known as Královo Pole (q v)

KONIGSHUTTE. Former name of the town of Poland now known as Krolewska Huta (q v)

KONIGS SEE. Lake of Germany It lies in the extreme S E corner of Bavaria, S of Berchtesgaden, at a height of 1,975 ft , and is surrounded by mountains, which rise sheer from the water It is 5 m long and over 1 m in width

KONIGSTEIN. Town of Germany It is situated in Saxony, 22 m by rly E S E of Dresden, near the left bank of the Elbe, below the point where the Biela joins the main stream It is commanded by a hill 800 ft high, on which is a 10th century castle Pop 4,000

KONIGSTEIN. Pleasure resort of Prussia In the province of Hesse-Nassau, it stands 12 m N E of Wiesbaden The castle was destroyed by the French in 1796

KONIGSWINTER. Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it lies on the right bank of the river Rhine, 6 m above Bonn, at the foot of the Siebengebirge, or Seven Mountains The town is a starting-point for the Drachenfels Pop 4,000

KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it is a railway junction about 15 m S E of Berlin The town is chiefly known for its broadcasting station Pop 5,500

KONITZ Town of Poland Formerly in Prussia, it lies 81 m by rail S W of Danzig, on the main line to Berlin It is a railway junction and has manufactures. Pop 11,000

KONKAN. Region of India Lying below the W Ghats, S of the Damanganga river, and extending on the coast as far as Goa, it has an area of 3,907 sq m It is not a political division Pirates infested the Konkan coast during the 17th and 18th centuries, and remains of their strongholds still exist Pop 3,000,000

KONOTOP. Town of the Ukraine (U S S R) It is 90 m E. of Chernigov, on the Moscow-Kiev rly , and is a trading centre Pop 28,000

KONSTANZ. City and watering place of Germany In Baden, it stands on the left bank of the Rhine, where that river leaves the lake of Constance The chief buildings are the cathedral, built in the 11th century, but rebuilt later, and the Renaissance town hall The guildhouse of the butchers, called the Rosgarten, is now a museum One of the suburbs, Kreuzlingen, is in Switzerland The manufactures include chemicals, machinery, and textiles As the seat of a powerful bishop, the town was a place of note from the 8th century Here, in 1414, a church council was held to put an end to the disruptions of Christendom, it was responsible for the death of John Hus Konstanz was a possession of Austria until handed over to Baden in 1805 The bishopric came to an end in 1827 Pop 31,252

KOORINGA. Town of S Australia Situated on Burra Creek, it is 101 m by rly N of Adelaide The copper mines after having been worked for 30 years, were closed in 1875 Pop 1,000

KOOTENAY. Lake of British Columbia, Canada It is 75 m long and very narrow, and has an area of 220 sq m , filling the valley between the Purcell and Selkirk ranges It receives the rivers Duncan and Lardeau from the N and the Kootenay from the S , and empties by the Kootenay into the Columbia Kootenay Landing, Proster, Kaslo, and Lardo on its shores are railway terminals

KOOTENAY. River of Canada and the U S A The chief tributary of the Columbia, it rises on the W of the Rocky Mts in British Columbia, flows across adjacent parts of Montana and Idaho, emerges into British Columbia again W of the Purcell range, flows into Lake Kootenay from the S , and leaves the lake to flow S W to the Columbia just below Lower Arrow Lake Its length is 400 m

KOOTENAY. Pass in the Rocky Mts between British Columbia and Alberta Sometimes called the Boundary Pass, it is the most southerly of the Canadian passes, in lat 49° 9′

KOPENICK. Suburb of Berlin It lies on an island at the juncture of the Spree and Dahme, and was, before 1920, a separate town The captain of Kopenick was an impostor, Wilhelm Voigt, who in Oct , 1906, brought off a successful fraud by sheer effrontery

KOPJE (Dutch, kop, top) Name given to flat-topped S African hills produced by the denudation of an ancient plateau They bear a marked resemblance to the tors of Cornwall and the buttes of the western states of the U.S.A. Spion Kop is a well-known example

KOPPARBERG. Län, or government, of Sweden. Formerly part of Old Dalecarlia, it is an inland area, drained by the Dal and its tributaries, stretching from the highland frontier of Norway S E to the lowland of Vastmanland. It has an area of 11,589 sq. m. Siljan and Runn are the largest of the numerous lakes The capital is Falun Pop. (1930) 249,647

KOPRULU. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Veles (q v)

KORANA. Division of the Hottentot people in S Africa. Aggressive and predatory cattle-breeders, they are now found chiefly in the middle and upper regions of the Orange, Vaal, and Modder rivers, but their former habitat embraced part of the Orange Free State prov and Stidlaland Physically akin to the Bushmen, they have lost their racial purity

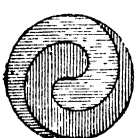
KORAT. Town of Siam It stands on a tributary of the Mekong river, 164 m by railway N E of Bangkok A walled town, it has a trade in silk and is connected with Ubol and Khonkaen by railway Pop 12,000

KORDOFAN. Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Bounded W by Darfur, S by the Bahr-el-Ghazal province, E by the Nuba Mts. and the White Nile province, and N. by Dongola, its length is approximately 400 m. from N. to S.,

its breadth 350 m. from E. to W and its total area 114,000 sq m The N. region consists of vast plains, broken by hilly tracts, which extend into the S zone, where are the mts. of Dar Nuba The country is crossed by numerous waterways Kordofan, which has the finest gum forests in the Sudan, is otherwise mainly a pastoral and agricultural country, although alluvial gold and iron exist in several places. High grade American cotton is being successfully produced as a rain crop A railway has been built from Sennar to El Obeid, the headquarters of the prov Pop 336,000

KOREA. Bay or inlet of the Yellow Sea. It lies between Korea on the E and Manchuria on the W and communicates with the gulf of Pe chili by the strait of that name. In the strait, Russian naval forces were destroyed by the Japanese, May 1905.

KOREA. Peninsula of Asia Lying S of Manchuria, it forms part of the Japanese Empire and is also known as Chosen It is separated from Japan by Korea Strait Along its coasts are about 200 islands including Saishuto (Quelpart) and the Nankaito group The area is 85,228 sq m The capital is Seoul (Keijo fu) The country is broken by hills and valleys and the numerous rivers are swift and shallow. The chief occupation is agriculture Rice, barley, wheat, beans, cotton, tobacco, ginseng, and fruits are grown, and silk culture and cattle rearing are carried on Fishing is a growing industry Gold is mined, and copper, iron, coal, and other minerals are found. Since its annexation by Japan in 1910 the railways have been extended, roads improved, postal and telegraphic systems set up, and foreign trade has enormously increased Pop (1930) 21,057,969 *See* Japan map p 583



Korea national emblem

KOREA, STRAIT OF Arm of the sea of Japan, between S Korea and Japan It consists of Chosen and Tsushima channels, separated by the island of Tsushima, and forms the principal inlet to the sea of Japan Its breadth is 144 m

KOREA. State of India In the E. portion of Central Provinces, it covers an area of 1,631 sq m. An elevated plateau of coarse sandstone it culminates in the W in the Korea Hills, of which the highest point is Deogarh, 3,370 ft The ruler is a rajah. Pop 79,189.

KORHOGO. Town of the French Colony of the Ivory Coast, W. Africa. Situated in the Kong district, it lies some 60 m N W of the town of that name and is the centre of a district in which fruit and cereals are grown

KORITZA. Town of Albania. Situated on a small stream flowing into Lake Malik, it lies near the frontier of Yugoslavia, about 55 m. S.W. of Bitolye. Pop 26,000

KORMEND. Town of Hungary. On the Raab river, it stands near the frontier of Austria, 17 m by rail S of Szombathely. It is an important railway junction Pop 5,000

KORMOCZBANYA. Alternative name for the town of Czechoslovakia known as Kremnica (q v).

KORNEUBURG. Town of Austria It is situated on the Danube, 9 m N N.W. of Vienna. Near it rise the Bisamberg (1,180 ft) and Burg Kreuzenstein (860 ft.). It is a cereal and salt market Pop. 9,000

KOROIT. Town of Victoria, Australia Situated 170 m. by rly. W of Melbourne, it lies in a district whose rich volcanic soil is productive There are a butter factory and a number of creameries in the town Pop 2,200



Korea. Native showing the well-developed brow

KORONI, GULF OF Alternative name for the indentation of the coast of Greece also known as the gulf of Kalamata (q v)

KOROSKO. Village of Upper Egypt Situated on the E bank of the Nile, 98 m N of Wadi Halfa, it was famous as the point from which caravans formerly started across the Nubian desert to Abu Hammed Pop 440.

KORSOR. Seaport of Denmark On the W. coast of Zealand, it is 69 m by rly from Copenhagen There is a good harbour From here a train ferry goes across the Great Belt to Funen There are ruins of a castle Pop 8,000

KORUMBURRA. Township of Victoria, Australia It is a railway junction 67 m S E of Melbourne, and lies in the centre of a coal mining area Pop 2,700

KORYAK. Tribe of N E. Asia They are settled fishers, or nomad reindeer herders, and inhabit the region between the gulf of Anadyr and the Kamchatka peninsula, in the Far Eastern Area of the U S S R The name means reindeer hunters

KOSCIUSKO. Mountain of New South Wales The highest peak in Australia (7,328 ft), it lies a few miles W of the Victorian border and is the culminating point of the Muniong range, a group of the Australian Alps

KOSEL. Town of Prussia. Situated on the left bank of the Oder, 64 m by rly S S E of Oppeln, it is the terminus of navigation on the canalised section of the Oder, and is connected with the Silesian coalfield by canal to Gleiwitz It also has waterway connexion with Berlin and Hamburg Celluloid is manufactured, and there are petroleum refineries Pop 8,000

KOSEN. Inland watering place of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the Saale, 4½ m S W. of Naumburg It is chiefly known for its salt baths and springs Pop 3,000

KOSI. River of India. Rising in the Nepal Himalayas, it enters Bihar and Orissa in the Bhagalpur district, finally joining the Ganges in the Purnea district, 84 m from the Nepal frontier. Its catchment area exceeds 20,000 sq m , it is subject to sudden floods and shifts its bed easily

KOSICE. City of Czechoslovakia. Situated on the river Hernad, it stands 130 m N E. of Budapest, and occupies an important strategic position in connexion with the routes across the Eastern Beskids, from Hungary to Poland. The most notable buildings are the cathedral of S Elizabeth, the museum, and the theatre. The city has a broadcasting station Pop. (1930) 70,232

KOSLIN. Town of Prussia In the prov of Pomerania, it lies 25 m E of Kolberg, and 7 m from the Baltic coast Of its churches, the finest is the Marienkirche The principal industries are the manufacture of textiles. beer, soap, and tobacco Pop 29,000

KOSSOVO. Plain of Yugoslavia Also known as Amselfeld, or the field of blackbirds, it stretches S W. from the river Ibar, and is bounded W. by the Albanian Mts , E by the Sitnitze, a S tributary of the Ibar, and S by the Shar Dagh It is a fertile region about 50 m. long and 15 m wide at its broadest A famous battleground, here in 1389 the Turks destroyed the forces of the old Serbian empire , in 1448 the Turks defeated the Hungarians here, and there was fighting in the plain during the Balkan war in 1912, and in Nov. 1915, during the Great war

KOSTER. Settlement of the Transvaal. It is on the railway from Pretoria to Krugersdorp, some 100 m W of the former and 27 m S W of Rustenburg Here, in April, 1922, were discovered caves in which were found mummified animals, implements, and rude pictures on the walls believed to be of great antiquity.

KOSTI. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan It is situated on the W bank of the White Nile, some 200 m above Khartoum and about the same distance by rly from El Obeid to the W

KOSTROMA. Town of Russia (U S S R) It stands on the left bank of the Volga, 200 m N E of Moscow, in the Ivanovo industrial area. Of its buildings, the Uspenski cathedral is famous The chief industries are tanning and the manufacture of woollen and linen goods Pop 68,136

KOSUTY. Alternative name for the town in Czechoslovakia known as Nemeskossuth (q v)

KOSZEG. Town of Hungary It is near the Austro-Hungarian frontier, 36 m S of Sopron by rly The surrounding hills are covered with vineyards, and a trade is carried on in wine, fruit, and woollen goods Pop 8,500

KOTA BHARU. Town of Kelantan The capital of the state, it is situated on the E. side of the Malay Peninsula, some 350 m N N W of Singapore The commercial and business centre of the area, it is the terminus of the railway from Bangkok. Pop 15,500

KOTAH. State of India In the S E. of Rajputana, it covers an area of 5,684 sq m , drained by the river Chambal and its tributaries The minerals include iron and stone The ruler is a maharao, entitled to a salute of 17 guns The capital is Kotah Pop 630,000

KOTAH. Town of India The capital of the state of the same name, it stands on the Chambal river, 120 m S of Jaipur An important railway junction, it contains two palaces and several temples Pop 31,707.

KOTAKOTA. Village of Nyasaland Protectorate Situated on the W side of Lake Nyasa, about 145 m. N of Fort Johnston by road, it is the largest native settlement on the lake. A mission station, it has a hospital, school and church There is a considerable fishing industry

KOTELNOI. Island of the Arctic Ocean The largest of the New Siberian Islands, it lies off the coast of the Yakutsk republic (U S S R) A desolate island, about 120 m by 70 m , it is mountainous, rising to 1,200 ft , and contains a lake and several rivers It was formerly known as Kessel Island

KOTHEN. Town of Germany In Anhalt, it lies 19 m N of Halle It has a town hall, technical institute, a library, and a splendid ornithological collection, housed in a 16th century castle formerly the residence of the dukes The chief church is S James, a Gothic building From 1603 to 1847 it was the capital of the small state of Anhalt-Kothen Pop 26,595

KOTI. Native state of India It is one of the Simla Hill States of the Punjab, feudatory to Keonthal, and has an area of 50 sq m Only a fraction of the area is cultivated Pop 8,300

KOTKA (Finnish, Ruotsinsalmi) Seaport of Finland It is in the govt of Viborg, on a small island on the N coast of the Gulf of Finland, 12 m. S W of Frederikshamn There are a number of sawmills and considerable trade in timber Pop. (1930) 17,436

KOTONU. Chief port of the French colony of Dahomey, West Africa Situated between Whydah and the capital, Porto Novo, it is the terminus of the rly to Save in the interior, and is also linked with the capital by a line opened in 1930 Good roads radiate from the port to the chief inland centres, and the town is equipped with a wireless station. Here are the courts of justice and the custom house. Pop. 4,200

KOTOR. Seaport of Yugoslavia In Montenegro, it stands at the head of the gulf of the same name, 35 m E by S of Dubrovnik It is the seat of Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic bishops and has a cathedral There is a trade in lace and cheese Kotor passed to Austria in 1814, by whom it was held until Oct 30, 1918, when it became part of Yugoslavia It was formerly called Cattaro Pop 3,000

KOTRI. Subdivision of India In the Karachi district of Bombay it is a barren region, covering 3,107 sq m , with a nomadic population Here the railway from Hyderabad to Karachi crosses the Indus Pop 80,800

KOTTAYAM. Town of India In the state of Travancore, Madras, it lies about 35 m S E. of Cochin Containing old Syrian churches, it is a road junction and trade centre Pop 15,000

KOTTBUS. Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it stands on the Spree, 43 m S S W of Frankfort-on-Oder and 72 m S S E of Berlin, and is a railway junction The chief industry is the manufacture of cloth, for which the place has long been famous Pop 50,600

KOTZEBUE SOUND. Indentation of the N W coast of Alaska It is crossed by the Arctic Circle, and lies to the N of Seward peninsula and Bering Strait It is named after Otto von Kotzebue, the Russian navigator who explored that coast early in the 19th century

KOULIKORO. Town of the French Sudan The terminus of the railway from Dakar on the coast, it lies on the W bank of the Niger river some 40 m N E of Bamako A useful centre for the trade of a large surrounding district, it is also connected in the summer by small steamships with Timbuktu

KOUROU. Town of French Guiana Situated on the coast, it is about 30 m N W of Cayenne, with which it has cable communication Pop 600

KOUROUSSA. Town of French Guinea It is situated on the upper reaches of the Niger river, at a point where the railway from Konakry to Kankan crosses the stream, and lies some 50 m W of the latter During the summer months it is also connected with Bamako some 250 m. down stream by small steamers Pop 3,200

KOVDA. River of Russia (U S S R) During a course of 45 m , through the Karelean republic, it conveys to the gulf of Kandalakskaya the waters of several lakes, including the Kovdozero (Kovda-lake), from which it issues

KOVEL. Town of Poland It stands on the river Turia, a tributary of the Pripet, 120 m S E of Brest-Litovsk, and is a railway junction Cattle breeding is the chief occupation It was captured during the Great War by the Austro-Germans, Sept 3, 1915

KOVNO. Alternative name of the town and district of Lithuania known as Kaunas (q v)

KOVROV. Town of Russia (U S S R) It is in the Ivanovo industrial area, 75 m N E of Vladimir, on the Nizhni Novgorod-Moscow railway, and the Klyazma river There are large machinery and carriage works, Pop 25,887

KOWEIT. Alternative name of the seaport of Arabia better known as Kuwait (q v)

KOWLOON. Peninsula of China It is immediately opposite Hong Kong, and since 1860, when it was ceded to Great Britain, has been part of the colony It covers nearly 3 sq. m *See* Hong Kong

KOYASAN. Mountain plateau of Japan On the island of Honshu, it is situated S E of Osaka The highest point is 2,850 ft above sea level On the plateau is a famous monastery Situated on Mt Koyasan, S E of Osaka, it dates from the 9th century, and covers 24 sq m Kongo-bu-ji, the chief of many temples, has a main hall 180 ft long and 150 ft wide

KOZANI Department of Greece It is contiguous with the departments of Florina, Salonika, Yanina, Trikkola and Larissa, and is bounded on the W by Albania and E by the Gulf of Salonika Kozani is the capital Pop 166,523

KOZANI Town of Greece Capital of the department of the same name, it is about 65 m S W of Salonika Pop 12,702

KOZLOV Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Central black soil area, it is situated 50 m N W of Tambov, on the Voronezh, a tributary of the Don, and the Moscow-Saratov Rly Close by is the Troitski (Trinity) monastery, where a large fair is held yearly Pop 40,000

KOZLOV. Alternative name of the seaport of Russia also known as Eupatoria (q v)

KRA. Isthmus of Malay A narrow neck of land, 10 m wide, it joins the Malay Peninsula to Tenasserim

KRAGOUYEVATZ. Town of Yugoslavia Also known as Kragujevac, it is in Serbia, 60 m S E of Belgrade The chief buildings are the cathedral, the college, and the library A garrison town, it contains an arsenal and is a training centre for infantry officers It was captured by the Austro-Germans, Oct 23, 1915, and much damaged, but was recaptured by the Serbians in 1918 Pop (1931) 27,249

KRAIN German name of the district of Yugoslavia now known as Carniola (q v)

KRAJOVA. Variant spelling of the Rumanian town better known as Craiova (q v)

KRAKATOA. Volcanic island of the Indian Ocean Situated in Sunda Strait, between Java and Sumatra, it consists entirely of the peak of an active volcano In 1883 a tremendous eruption blew two-thirds of the island to fragments, and left part of the crater wall exposed A cubic mile of material was hurled into the air, and the sound of the explosion was heard in Australia. There was another eruption in Jan , 1928

KRALIEVO. Town of Yugoslavia In Serbia, it stands on the Ibar, near its junction with the Western Morava, about 25 m S W of Kragouyevatz It is connected by rail with Sarayevo and other towns The most interesting building is the Coronation church where the kings of the Nemanya dynasty are said to have been crowned It has a trade in agricultural produce During the Great War the town suffered severely, being occupied by the Austrians in Nov., 1915, and regained by the Serbians, Oct , 1918 Pop 4,000

KRALOVO POLE. Town of Czechoslovakia It stands 2 m. N. by W of Brno, with which it is connected by rail Pop 10,500

KRALOVSKE VINOHRADY Town of Czechoslovakia It stands immediately S E of Prague, of which it is a suburb Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, but there are many Jews

KRASLICE Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it stands near the German frontier, 20 m N N E of Cheb An important manufacturing centre, it is noted for its musical instruments. Pop 10,000

KRASNIK Town of Poland It is 28 m. S W of Lublin, with which it is connected by railway The most important town in this locality on the E watershed of the San river, it was the scene of heavy fighting between the Russians and Austro-Germans in the Great War Pop 10,000

KRASNISTAW. Town of Poland In the govt of Lubin, it stands on the Wieprz river, a tributary of the Vistula, 30 m S E of Lubin

KRASNOARMEISK (Russ , red army). Name given to Yalta, in the Crimea, by the Soviet government of Russia in Jan , 1921 *See* Yalta

KRASNODAR. Town of Russia (U.S S R). The capital of the Adygeisk autonomous area in the Caucasus, it stands on the river Kuban and a branch of the Rostov Vladikavkas rly Founded by Catherine II in 1792, it carries on an important cattle trade, and is the centre for the fruit and naphtha produced in the district. Pop. 154,201.

KRASNOE SELO. Village of Russia (U S S R). Situated in the Leningrad area, 15 m S E of Leningrad, it was a favourite summer residence of the imperial family

KRASNOKOKSHAISK. Town of Soviet Russia (U S S R) The administrative centre of the Mari autonomous area, it is situated 150 m E. of Nijni Novgorod (Gorki) It was formerly known as Tsarevo-Kokshaisk

KRASNOVODSK. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Turcoman republic, it stands on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea, almost due E of Baku, with which it has steamer connexions The terminus of the Transcaspian railway, which goes E. to Merv, Bukhara, and Samarkand, and the frontier of Afghanistan, it is the chief export centre for the raw cotton and dried fruits produced in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan Pop 10,000

KRASNOYARSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Siberian area, it stands on the Yenisei and the Trans Siberian rly Pop 72,383

KRAWANG. Residency of Java Situated on the N E coast of the island, it lies W of Batavia and covers an area of 19,872 sq m Flat and marshy along the coast, it continues so for some distance inland, but rises to high ground in the S E , where are the sources of several small rivers that flow N W to the sea Pop 800,000.

KRAWANG. Town of Java The capital of the residency of the same name, it lies in the centre of the territory on the railway from Batavia to Cheribon, some 40 m E. of the former. It is a centre of the rice industry Pop. 12,012

KREFELD. Town of Prussia. In the Rhine province, it is 32 m N W of Cologne The most notable buildings are the Friedenskirche, a Gothic building, the town hall, and the museum There are technical schools for instruction in the manufacture of textiles The town owes its prosperity to its position on the Westphalian coalfield, from which power is obtained for its textile industries It is an important railway centre Pop 159,064

KREMENCHUG. Town of Ukraine (U S S R) It is situated 75 m S W. of Poltava, on the Dnieper river and the Kharkov Odessa Rly It is a commercial centre of the republic Pop 58,870

KREMENETZ Russian name for the town of Poland now known as Krzemieniec (q v)

KREMLIN. Citadel of Moscow Triangular in shape, it stands on a hill 125 ft. high overlooking the left bank of the Moskva river It is surrounded by a wall, 1½ m long and 65 ft high. Within the enclosure are palaces, cathedrals, churches, monasteries, and other buildings associated with the rule of the tsars and the past history of Russia Many of these are used by the Soviet authorities for administrative purposes *See* Moscow.

KREMNICA Town of Czechoslovakia Also known as Kormoczbánya, it is in the Slovakia division, about 35 m S W of Brezno, almost at the summit of the pass from the valley of the Turocz to that of the Garam, W of the Great Tatra. The town, which was famous for its silver mines, was formerly a free city, and has many ancient buildings It belonged to Hungary until 1920 Pop 4,500

KREMS Town of Lower Austria. It lies near the left bank of the Danube, 40 m W N W of Vienna, and is connected with Stein, which serves as its river port, by the suburb of Und. Pop , including Stein, 18,000

KREMSIER. Alternative name for the town of Czechoslovakia also known as Kromeriz (q v)

KREUZBURG. Town of Prussia It is in the province of Silesia, on the river Stober, 25 m N N E of Oppeln. The manufactures include machinery, sugar, and flour Pop 12,500.

KREUZNACH. Town of Prussia. In the Rhine Province, it stands on the Nahe, about 30 m. S W. of Mainz It consists of an old town and a new town, one on either side of the river, with an island (Bath Island) between them. They are joined by bridges. There are several churches, a hospital, and a collection of antiquities The town has some manufactures and a trade in wine, but it is chiefly known for its mineral springs There is a kurhaus and a number of buildings for bathing, mainly on Bath Island Pop 25,000

KRISHNAGAR. Town of India In the Nadia district of Bengal presidency, it stands near the apex of the Ganges delta, some 55 m N of Calcutta An important trade centre and railway junction, it contains a missionary station and college of the Church Missionary Society, and is the seat of a diocese of the Roman Catholic Church Pop 23,500

KRISTIANSAND. Seaport of Norway. It stands on a fiord of the Skagerrak, 176 m by sea S W of Oslo Founded by Christian IV in 1641, in a beautiful position on a peninsula, it has often suffered from fires The cathedral was rebuilt in 1880 The fine natural harbour has docks and shipbuilding yards Pop (1930) 18,700

KRISTIANSTAD. Län or government of Sweden In the S part of the country, it extends between the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat, and covers an area of 2,492 sq m. Pop. (1930) 245,912

KRISTIANSTAD. City of Sweden An important railway junction 350 m by rail S S W of Stockholm, it is situated on the broad estuary of the Helge, some 14 m from its mouth in the Baltic, and its port is Ahus The chief buildings are the Renaissance church (1617) and the law courts Pop (1931) 13,515

KRISTIANSUND. Seaport of Norway It is 85 m W S W of Trondhjem, and is built on four islands which enclose the harbour It is an important fishing centre and has a broadcasting station Pop (1930) 14,628.

KRISTINEHAMN. Town of Sweden In the govt of Värmland, it stands near the N E shore of lake Vener, about 20 m S E of Karlstad, with which it is connected by rail and road It is a railway junction on the line from Stockholm to Oslo The town has a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 12,434

KRITHIA. Village of Turkey. Situated 4 m. N E of Cape Helles, near the S end of the Gallipoli peninsula, to the W of the Dardanelles, it gives its name to a series of battles fought between the Allies and the Turks during the campaign in Gallipoli, 1915

KRIVOI ROG. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ukraine republic, it lies on a tributary of the Dnieper, some 100 m N E of Kherson An important railway junction, it manufactures chemicals Pop 31,000

KRIVOLAK. Village of Yugoslavia It is in Serbia, 10 m S of Stip, and was prominent in the Great War, being held by the French for some time until Dec , 1915

KRK (Ital Veglia) Island in the Adriatic Sea Belonging to Yugoslavia, it is situated at the mouth of the gulf of Fiume, and is separated from the Croatian coast by the narrow channel of Morlacca It has an area of 156 sq m , is 23 m long, and 12 m wide The island is famed for its red wine, and there are marble quarries and extensive fisheries Krk, on the W coast, is the capital Pop 30,000 Pron Kerk

KRNOV. Town of Czechoslovakia In Silesia, 18 m by rly N W of Opava, it was formerly an Austrian town, lying in the valley of the Oppa near the frontier, and was known under the name of Jägerndorf Pop (1930) 23,465

KROLEWSKA HUTA. Town of Poland It stands 5 m S of Beuthen and 120 m S E of Breslau, in the centre of the Silesian coal and iron field. It is solely an industrial town with large ironworks. Formerly in Upper Silesia, it was transferred to Poland in 1921 Pop (1931) 81,278

KROMERIZ. Town of Czechoslovakia In Moravia, it stands on the Morava, below its confluence with the Haná, 12 m S W of Prerov The old part is still walled The town is noted as a cattle and cereal market Pop 57,000

KRONENBERG. Town of Prussia In the Rhine Province, it stands near the Wupper, 6 m S S W of Elberfeld The buildings include the town hall and several churches Pop 14,000

KRONOBERG. Län or county of S Sweden It is bounded by Jonkoping, Kalmar, Blekinge, Kristianstad, and Halland, and has an area of 2,826 sq m The land is drained by small streams that tap the lakes, of which the largest are Asnen, Mockeln, and Helga The capital is Växjo Pop (1930) 155,535



Kronstadt arms

KRONSTADT Seaport of Russia (U S S R) In the Leningrad area, 20 m W of Leningrad, it stands on the island of Kotlin, opposite the mouth of the Neva in the gulf of Finland The commercial harbour of the area, it is connected by canal with Leningrad, but its harbour is icebound from Dec to May. Pop 62,000

KRONSTADT. Former name of the town of Rumania now known as Brasov (q v).

KROONSTAD. Town of the Orange Free State, S Africa Situated on the Valsch river, 129 m N W of Bloemfontein and 878 m N E of Cape Town, it is an important rly junction in the centre of a farming district A busy town and a recognized holiday resort, it is developing into an educational centre During the S African War it was temporarily the capital of the Orange Free State, until the British entered it, May 12, 1900 Pop (1931) 5,639 (white), 8,000 (coloured)

KROTOSZYN. Town of Poland Formerly in the Prussian province of Posen, it lies 54 m S S E of Poznan, on the rly line to Lodz and Warsaw Pop 13,000

KRU Negro tribe of W Africa The name loosely includes the kindred Grebo, Bassa, and other aboriginal tribes Found in scattered villages along the Liberian coastland and in the Ivory Coast, and numbering about 40,000, they are a robust, broad chested, thick lipped, and deep black people with tribal marks tattooed on the forehead Driven coastward by Mandingo and Fula expansion about 300 years ago, they have for generations served in the W coast trade as surf boatmen and cargo lifters, and on European vessels, where they are dubbed Krumen or Krooboys They have colonies in Monrovia and Sierra Leone, and nearly all speak English

KRUGERSDORP. Town of the Transvaal, S Africa It is on the railway, 20 m W of Johannesburg, and is the chief town on the western part of the Rand The main industry is gold mining, but manganese deposits are also being worked It possesses some fine buildings, including government offices, schools, and a library built by the Carnegie Trust The town, which was named after Paul Kruger, was occupied by the British on June 13, 1900 Pop (1931) 14,000 (white), 21,000 (coloured)

KRUNG DEB. Region of Siam Covering an area of 1,194 sq m , it comprises the territory lying round the capital, Bangkok Pop 921,617

KRUSENSTERN Group of islets of the Pacific Ocean They form part of the Marshall Group, and are situated in lat 10° N and long 170° E

KRUSEVAC. Town of Yugoslavia. In Serbia, it is situated on the Western Morava, 10 m. above its junction with the Morava, and 40 m. S.E. of Kragouyevatz In the Great War it was captured by the Austrians, Nov. 1915, and regained Oct. 1918 In the early Middle Ages it was the Serbian capital Pop 6,500

KRUSHEVO. Town of Yugoslavia In Serbia, it is situated near the Morava, about 35 m. S E. of Kragouyevatz It was captured by the Bulgarians, Nov 20, 1915, and regained by the Allies, Sept 26, 1918 Pop 10,000

KRUTOWN. Suburb of Monrovia, Liberia It has grown up around the harbour and quays of the port as the home of the surf boatmen or Krumen, from whom it takes its name

KRZEMIENIEC Town of Poland It lies near the frontier of Russia, about 100 m N by W of the Russian town of Kamenets Podolskiy, and is the terminus of a branch railway line from Kamenica Wolynska Pop 16,000

KSAR-EL-KEBIR. Alternative name for the town of Spanish Morocco better known as Alcazar (q v)

KTEMA. Town of Cyprus It stands near the W coast, adjoining Paphos, about 60 m S W of Nicosia, the capital Pop with Paphos 4 117

KUALA LUMPUR. Town of the Malay peninsula The capital of the province of Selangor, it stands on the Klang river, 27 m. from its mouth Roads and railways connect it with the tin fields and the rubber plantations Pop 80 000

KUALA PRAI Town of the Federated Malay States Situated at the end of a small peninsula in Wellesley prov , it is opposite the town of Butterworth, and some 3 m from the island of Penang The terminus of the Federated Malay States Rly from Singapore it is in ferry communication with Penang

KUALA SELANGOR. Town of the Federated Malay States In the province of Selangor, it is situated on the W coast, at the mouth of the Selangor river It has railway and road connexion with Kuala Lumpur

KUALA TRENGGANU Seaport of the Malay peninsula The capital of the state of Trengganu, it is situated on the E coast of the peninsula at the mouth of the Trengganu river The exports include rubber Pop 14,000

KUBA Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Azerbaijan republic, it is situated 85 m N W of Baku, and 20 m from the Caspian Sea Pop 16 000

KUBAN River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the Cherkess region in the glaciers of Mt Elbruz, at a height of 14,000 ft , it flows N , N W and lastly W , discharging partly into the sea of Azov and partly into the Black Sea

KUBANGO. River of S W. Africa Rising in Angola, it flows S E in the direction of Lake Ngami in Bechuanaland It formerly entered that lake, but its waters are now dispersed through numerous branches in the Okovango swamp and very little water now finds its way into Lake Ngami

KUBINSK. Lake of Russia (U.S S R) Situated on the E border of the Leningrad area, some 30 m N. of the town of Vologda, it is fed by numerous streams It is 40 m. long and 10 m wide, and provides an abundant supply of fish.

KUCHAN Town of Persia Situated a few miles S of the Russian frontier, it lies in the prov of Khurasan, some 90 m N W of Meshed Destroyed by an earthquake in 1893, it was rebuilt 8 m E of its former site Pop about 10,000

KUCHING. Chief town of Sarawak, Borneo Standing on the Sarawak river, 23 m from the coast, it has government offices, and telephone and wireless telegraph systems The trade is mostly in the hands of the Chinese. Pop. about 30,000

KUFA. Town of Iraq. Situated on the main stream of the Euphrates, 90 m S. of Baghdad, it was originally founded as a military station in A.D. 636, but became a seat of learning, and was long the residence of the caliphs It gives its name to Kufic, the old Arabic script

KUFRA. Oasis of Egypt Situated in the very centre of the Libyan Desert, 750 m. W. of the Nile at Assuan, it is the headquarters of the powerful Mahomedan sect of the Senussi. Until the conquest of the central Sudan by the French, this district was less explored than any in the world outside the Polar regions In Jan , 1921, Mrs Rosita Forbes reached Kufra, only once before visited by Europeans

KUFT. Modern name for the old town of ancient Egypt known as Coptos (q v)

KUKA. Town of Nigeria, W Africa Situated in the Bornu prov., it lies on the N E frontier of the colony a few miles W of Lake Chad, and was formerly the capital of Bornu

KUKI Collective name for hill tribes in Assam. Of Tibeto-Burman stock and speech, they are found mostly in Manipur, and are a short, warlike, and industrious people They occupy pile houses and occasionally practise head hunting They number about 90,000

KUKU-KHOTO Former name of the city of old China now known as Kweihwa (q v)

KULADAN River of N W Burma Rising in Assam, it flows due S , and after a course of 200 m it enters the bay of Bengal, 15 m N E of Akyab. The lowest 90 m are usually navigable.

KULJA District of China Situated on either side of the Ili river, in the prov of Sinkiang, it was surrendered to China in 1881, by Russia. The capital is the town of the same name

KULJA. Town of China The capital of the small prov of the same name, it stands on the Ili river, in the N W corner of the Sin-kiang territory, some 300 m W of Urumchi

KULM Village of Czechoslovakia It is in Bohemia, 16 m N N.W of Litomerice. Here, Aug 29–30, 1813, the French under Vandamme were defeated by an Allied army.

KULM German name for the town of Poland now known as Chelmno (q v)

KULMBACH. Town of Bavaria In Franconia, it stands on the White Main, 48 m from Nuremberg The principal buildings are several churches and a museum Until it became part of Bavaria, Kulmbach was in the principality of Baireuth The main industries are brewing and the manufacture of textiles Pop 11,000

KULP. Village of Transcaucasia (U S S R). Situated in the Armenian republic, it is 20 m S.W of Erivan, on a tributary of the Aras, and is famous for its rock-salt mines According to the legend, it was here that Noah laid in a supply of salt before entering the ark

KULU. Valley of India In the Kangra district of the Punjab, it lies to the E of Amritsar and is watered by the Beas Formed by a depression of the Himalayan foothills, it is extraordinarily fertile, and very rich in timber.

KUM. Oasis town of Persia The capital of an administrative district, it lies 80 m S S W. of Teheran One of the sacred places of the Shiah Mahomedans, it is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims Pop 25,000

KUMA. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the N slope of the main Caucasus range, it flows N E and then E marking the boundary between the Kalmyk and Dagestan republics, and discharges into the little bay of the same name on the W shore of the Caspian sea, after a course of 400 m.

KUMAMOTO. Town of Japan The capital of the prov of the same name, it is situated on the west coast of the island of Kiushu, and lies

just south of the island's coalfields On the rly. between Nagasaki and Kagoshima, it is an important industrial centre. Pop (1930) 164,460

KUMANIA. Former name for a region of central Europe Lying between the Black Sea and the Danube, it included what is now Rumania and part of S. Russia.

KUMANOVO. Town of Yugoslavia In Serbia, it is 20 m N E. of Skoplje, on the railway from Nish to Salonika. It was the scene of the most decisive battle in the Balkan Wars (1912–13), in which the Serbians defeated the Turks. During the Great War it was captured by the Bulgars on Oct 20, 1915 Pop 13,500.

KUMASI. Capital of Ashanti, W. Africa Situated in the centre of the British colony, some 150 m. N. of Sekondi on the coast of the Gold Coast colony, it is connected by rly. with that place and with Accra, also on the coast, some 160 m to the S E. From the town roads radiate in all directions Besides being the seat of government, it is the chief commercial centre for the colony Pop 24,000.

In March, 1900, tribal fighting broke out, and Kumasi was besieged while occupied by the governor, Sir Frederick Hodgson, and a small garrison It was relieved by a British force on July 15, after two days' severe fighting

KUMBAKONAM. Sacred city of India In the Tanjore division of Madras, it lies 25 m. N E of Tanjore The Mahamakam tank, believed to be filled with the holy waters of the Ganges every 12 years, attracts thousands of pilgrims Pop 61,000

KUM KALE. Town of Turkey On the Asiatic mainland, it stands at the S W extremity of the Dardanelles The town was occupied by the French in April, 1915, to cover the British landing in Gallipoli.

KUMTA. Seaport of India In the N Kanara district of the Bombay Presidency, it is situated on the coast, some 80 m. S of Goa. The town is the centre of a considerable trade. Pop 10,000

KUNAR. River of Afghanistan Rising in the Hindu Kush, S W. of Chitral, it flows in a generally southward direction to join the Kabul river at Jalalabad

KUNDUZ. River of Afghanistan Formed by the union of several streams on the N face of the Hindu Kush, it flows generally N. to join the Amu Daria, some 35 m below Kunduz.

KUNDUZ. Khanate of Afghanistan. In the Turkestan area, it lies S of the Amu Daria and N of the Hindu Kush, along the valley of the river of the same name. It is famous for its breed of horses

KUNDUZ. Town of Afghanistan. Standing on the river of the same name, in the N E corner of the country, it is situated at the junction of several trade routes, some 60 m. E. of Tashkurgan.

KUNENE. River of Portuguese W. Africa Rising in the highlands of Benguela and flowing 600 m S and W, it enters the Atlantic Ocean about 60 m N. of Cape Frio. For some distance it forms the boundary between Angola and the S W. Africa Protectorate

KUNFIDA. Alternative spelling of the name of the port of Arabia known as Qunfuda (q v)

KUNGUR. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Ural area, it is situated 58 m by rail S S E of Perm. A trading centre, it has some manufactures Pop 20,000.

KUNLONG FERRY. Town of Burma. It stands on the E bank of the Salwen river, at its junction with the Nan-ting, close to the Chinese frontier The rly. from Mandalay at present terminates at Lashio, some 50 m. S.W.,

KUNLUN. Mountain system of Asia. One of the loftiest ranges of the continent, it forms the N. wall of the Tibetan plateau. From the Peling Mts of China the range runs generally W. across Tibet to the Hindu Kush, a distance with its spurs of some 2,300 m

KUNSAN. Seaport of Japan On the Western coast of Korea, it stands on the estuary of the Kumkan river, and is a busy free port on the Yellow Sea Connected by railway with the chief centres of the territory, it is the outlet for the west-bound trade of a large area.

KUOPIO. Town of Finland. Capital of the department of the same name, it is 180 m E. of Vasa, on the W shore of Lake Kavallesi There is considerable trade in timber and butter The town is connected with the sea by the Saima canal Pop (1930) 24,341

KURA. River of Asia Rising in the Persian prov. of Kars on the W slope of Kyzyr Dagh, it flows first N E, then S E through the Russian territories of Tiflis, Elizavetpol, and Baku, and discharges itself into the Caspian Sea after a course of 800 m The ancient Cyrus, it contains enormous quantities of fish especially sturgeon Its chief tributary is the Aras

KURD. People of Kurdistan A slender, straight-nosed, long-headed people—the last feature emphasised by head-deformation in the cradle—they descend from the neolithic Mediterranean brown race Their most famous scion was Saladin They number about 1,500,000

KURDISTAN. Region of Asia Minor Lying S of Armenia, it extends across S W Turkey, N E Iraq, and N W Persia to the Caspian Sea A wild, mountainous, and desert region, it is inhabited by the nomadic Kurds and many thousands of immigrant Armenians The administration of the area is now divided between Turkey, Iraq, and Persia

KURE. Seaport and naval station of Japan Situated in the island of Honshu, it is on the Inland Sea, 16 m by rly S W of Hiroshima In the town are a dockyard, an arsenal, and other works for providing for the needs of the navy Pop 190,265

KURESAARE (Ger Arensburg) Watering place of Estonia It stands on the E coast of the island of Saare Maa, at the mouth of the gulf of Riga A health resort, it has salt water and mud baths Pop 5,000.

KURGAN (Russ, burial mound) Prehistoric grave-mound of Russia (U S S R) Extending from the Carpathians to S W. Siberia, these illustrate a cultural history of 25 centuries, down to early Slavonic times The oldest, erected by neolithic peoples along the megalithic track to the Yenisei, resemble the British barrow. The burial places of ancient kings, they often yield treasures of copper and gold

KURGAN. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ural area, it is on the Trans Siberian Rly, 250 m S W of Tobolsk, on the river Tobol

KURIA. Island of the Pacific Ocean Lying almost on the equator, in long 173° E, it forms part of the group known as the Gilbert Islands, themselves part of the British colony, the Gilbert and Ellice islands group

KURIA MURIA. Group of five islands in the Red Sea Covering an area of 29 sq m, they lie off the S coast of Arabia, about 750 m E N E of Aden, to which they are attached They were ceded to Great Britain in 1854 by the sultan of Muscat, as a landing place for the Red Sea cable. Inhabited by a few Arabs, they are mostly barren, but contain deposits of guano

KURILE (Japanese, Chishima) Festoon of islands of N Japan. Including about 30 volcanic islands, it stretches for 150 m N E from Japan to Kamchatka The area is 3,969 sq. m, and the chief islands are Yetorup, Kunashiri, Urup, Simusir, and Onekotan The S islands are inhabited and contain forests. The fisheries are valuable. Pop about 5,000

KURINGKURU Village of South-West Africa It is situated in the extreme N E corner of the territory on the banks of the Okovango river, which marks the frontier between British territory and Portuguese Angola

KURISCHES HAFF Lagoon or inlet of the Baltic Sea On the coast of E Prussia, it stretches for some 69 m S of Memel to N of Konigsberg, and is protected from the open sea by a thin, long ridge of shifting sand known as the Kurische Nehrung Communication with the Baltic is afforded by a narrow channel opposite Memel The total area is 680 sq m

KURKU Primitive tribe of India Dwelling in the Satpura hills of the Central Provinces, they are the westernmost representatives of the Munda family About half of them retain their aboriginal animism, the remainder are much Hinduised They number about 170,000

KURLAND Variant spelling of the region in Latvia better known as Courland (q v)

KURNA. Alternative spelling of the name of the village of Iraq better known as Qurna (q v)

KURNOOL. Town of Madras, India The capital of the district of the same name, it is situated 105 m S of Hyderabad Pop 28,000

KURRAM. River of India Rising in the Suleiman Mts, in Afghanistan, it flows through the North West Frontier prov to join the Indus E of Lakki The Tochi is the chief affluent

KURRAM. Agency of India Under British administration, it covers an area of 1,300 sq m and lies in the W of the North-West Frontier prov Annexed by Britain in 1892, the headquarters are at Parachinar, in the upper valley, Thal, at the S end of the district, has railway connexions eastward through Kohat Pop 98,700

KURRI KURRI Town of New South Wales It is situated in Northumberland Co, some 10 m W of Newcastle, on the railway from that place to Werris Creek It is the centre of a busy coal mining area Pop 6,845

KURSHUMLIA. Town of Yugoslavia In Serbia, it is situated where the road from Pristina to Nish crosses the Toplica river, 45 m S W of Nish

KURSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Central Black Soil area, it is a railway junction, 300 m S of Moscow Pop 52 000

KURUMAN. River of Bechuanaland Rising from the remarkable spring known as the eye of Kuruman, it flows W through the S part of the Kalahari desert, and losing its waters gradually by percolation and evaporation, becomes one of those innumerable dry water beds by which the country is traversed

KURUMAN. Town of Bechuanaland It lies in that part of Bechuanaland which is included in Cape Province, and is situated 96 m by road S W of Vryburg, and about 100 m N of Griquatown Formerly the mission station of Robert Moffat, the father-in law of Livingstone, it still possesses the original mission church and the almond tree under which Livingstone courted his future wife But its chief fame derives from the spring called eye of Kuruman, which rises here in a dolomite cave, and yields over 5,000,000 gallons of water a day White pop 900

KURUMBA. Aboriginal tribe of S India Found mainly in the Nilgiri hills and adjacent plains, the hillmen are a short, curly haired, and long headed people, occupying rock-clefts or brushwood huts, and feeding on roots, berries, and sodden grain The plainsmen are of higher culture and are shepherds and weavers The Kurumba number about 1,000,000

KURUME. Town of Japan On the island of Kiushu, it is situated 55 m by rly N E of Nagasaki There are cloth factories Pop 83,000

KURUSSA Alternative spelling for the name of the town of French Guinea better known as Kouroussa (q v)

KUSHIRO. Seaport of Japan. On the W. coast of the island of Hokkaido, it is situated on the coastal rly , some 25 m W. of Akkeshi Bay. An open port, it has fisheries. Pop. 16,000

KUSHK. Town of Afghanistan. It stands on the river Kushk, about 40 m N E. of Herat and 20 m from the Russian frontier.

KUSHK Military post of Asiatic Russia (U S S R). In the Turcoman republic, it stands on the border of Afghanistan, 66 m N of Herat and is served by the Transcaspian Rly

KUSKOKWIM. River of Alaska Rising in the glaciers of the McKinley range, it flows S W for about 700 m to Kuskokwim Bay, Bering Sea It drains an area of 48,000 sq m , and is navigable for about 500 m from its mouth

KUSSNACHT. Village of Switzerland It stands at the N. end of the Lake of Lucerne at the base of the Rigi, 8 m by steamer and rly E N E of Lucerne A starting point on a bridle-path up the Rigi, it has associations with William Tell Pop 3,600

KUSTANAISK Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Kazak republic, it stands 250 m S W of Petropavlovsk, on the Tobol river. There are many industrial works It is the terminus of a branch railway from Troitsk Pop 25,405

KUSTENDIL District of Bulgaria It is mountainous, has an area of 1,532 sq m and is bounded on the W by Yugoslavia, and E by the district of Sofia Pop 243,493

KUSTENDIL Town of Bulgaria The capital of Kustendil dist , it stands on the Struma, 40 m S W of Sofia, in a fertile area Pop 15 440

KUSTENDJE. Alternative name for the Rumanian port of Constantza (q v)

KUSTRIN Town of Prussia In Brandenburg, it lies 52 m by rly E of Berlin, on the right bank of the Oder at the confluence of the Warthe Pop 17,500

KUT OR **KUT EL AMARA** Town of Iraq It stands on the Tigris, 290 m up the river from Basrah There is a trade in grain During the Great War there was much fighting near here between the British and the Turks In Sept , 1915, the British gained a victory and entered the town from which they advanced In Dec a force under Sir C V Townshend fell back to Kut and was there besieged , it surrendered to the Turks on April 29, 1916 On Feb 23, 1917, Kut was again entered by British troops Pop 6,000

KUTAHYA Town of Turkey Situated 75 m S E of Brusa, Asia Minor, it is the terminus of a short branch of the Baghdad railway, and a trade centre Pop (1927) 70,262

KUTAIS Town of Georgia (U S S R) It is about 110 m W N W of Tiflis, on the river Rion and on the Poti Batum railway A station on the Abash river supplies the town with electrical power Long the capital of Georgia it was occupied by Russia in 1810 Pop 45,754

KUTNO Town of Poland It is 80 m W of Warsaw, on the Ochnia, and is a station on the Torun-Warsaw rly There are important sugar factories Fighting occurred here in the Great War Pop 12,000

KUTTENBERG. German name for the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Hora Kutna (q v)

KUWAIT. Sultanate of Arabia Consisting of a narrow strip of territory, it lies at the N end of the Persian Gulf, S of the Iraq border, N of Hasa The capital is Kuwait, the port on the gulf The independence of the sultanate from the Nejd and Hejaz kingdom has been preserved with difficulty, and it is now under British protection

KUWAIT. Seaport of Arabia On the Persian Gulf, it stands at the head of the gulf, with a fine harbour It was originally intended to be the terminus of the Bagdad railway, but has been superseded by Basrah It is the chief town of the sultanate. Pop 50,000

KUYUNJIK. Village of Iraq. It stands on the left Tigris bank, opposite Mosul. In 1820 Rich identified its ruin mounds as forming part of Nineveh. Palaces of Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal, and other remains have been excavated.

KUZNETSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It lies in the Middle Volga area, 110 m. N. of Saratov, on the river Truyev, and is a station on the Penza Syzran railway Pop. 29,647.

KUZNETSK. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Siberian area, it is 200 m S E of Tomsk, on the river Tom, a tributary of the Ob Pop. 3,875.

KWAKIUTL. Group of American Indian tribes Living in Vancouver island and on the adjacent mainland of British Columbia, they constitute, with the Nootka, the Wakashan stock They maintain the native credit-system called potlatch—the ceremonial giving of presents, the acceptance and repayment of which, with interest, is compulsory They number about 1,000, and are governed by secret societies.

KWANG CHAU WAN. French concession in China On the coast of Kwangtung province, N E of the Liuchau peninsula, it comprises the bay of Kwang Chau, with the islands of Amphitrite, Aigrettes, and Nanchau, and a strip of territory on the mainland The total area of about 190 sq m was leased to France for 99 years from April 22 1898. Fort Bayard is the chief town Pop 250,000.

KWANGCHENGTZE. Town of Manchuria In the province of Kirin, it stands on the S Manchuria Rly., 75 m W. of Kirin Pop 80,000

KWANGO. River of W Africa Rising in Portuguese Angola, it flows in a N direction for 600 m to join the main affluent of the Congo, the Kasai, some 60 m above the confluence of that river with the parent stream. One of the first large tributaries of the Congo known to Europeans, it was discovered in its upper reaches by the Portuguese in the 16th century Its systematic exploration was the work of H von. Wiesman and others The river, although large, is only navigable in intermittent stretches on account of its numerous rapids

KWANGO. Province of Belgian Congo Bounded on the N by the Kasai river, on the W by the Kwango river, on the S by Portuguese Angola and on the E by the prov. of Kasai, it is one of the most westerly of the 22 provs. into which the colony is divided.

KWANGSI. Southerly province of China Lying between Yunnan and Kwangtung, with an area of 77,200 sq m , it is mountainous The Sikiang river traverses the southern portion, receiving in its course from W to E three large tributaries, the Yukiang, the Pak-ho, and the Cassia Floods are of common occurrence The capital is Kweilin Pop 12,250,000

KWANGTUNG. Territory of China, leased to Japan Consisting of a peninsula and a number of islands on the S W coast of S Manchuria, it includes the ports of Darien and Port Arthur The importance of the ice-free harbours and the strategical and commercial value of the territory made it the objective in the Russian advance through Manchuria in 1890–1900 Originally leased to Russia in 1898, it was transferred to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war in 1905 Pop 758,000

KWANGTUNG. Province of China. In the south of the country, it includes the island of Hainan, the total area being 100,000 sq m One of the main areas of European contact with China, the province has six open ports, including the capital, Canton. The leased territory of Hong Kong is in the centre of the coastline, and the trade and commercial importance of the prov is considerable It is for the most part mountainous Pop 37,000,000.

KWANG-YEN. Town of French Indo-China It lies on the gulf of Tong-King, 45 m. E. of. Hanoi. It is the centre of a rich coalfield. Pop 40,000.

KWANZA. River of Angola. Rising in the Benguela district of Portuguese West Africa, it flows generally N.W. to the Atlantic, which it enters 30 m. S. of Loanda, after a course of some 450 m It is navigable for 120 m. as far as the Cambambe rapids

KWEICHOW. Province of S. China. Covering an area of 67,182 sq m , it lies across the great mountain range which gradually slopes W. to the sea from Tibet. Populated but sparsely, and mainly by semi civilised communities, its development has been retarded The capital is Kweiyang Pop about 11,000,000.

KWEIHWA. City of China. Situated on the borderland between N W China and Inner Mongolia, N W of La-Lung on the Great Wall, it has been, since the 11th cent., a frontier mart where Chinese tea and manufactures are exchanged for Mongolian horses, skins, and wool. Linked to China by the railway from Suiyuan, it is becoming more Chinese in character, though for long it has been a centre of Mongolian tradition, being for many years the residence of the Mongolian grand lama. Its old Mongolian name of Kuku Khoto has now been superseded by the Chinese synonym

KWEILIN. Town of China The capital of the prov of Kwangsi, it stands on the Kwei-Kiang river, 210 m N W of Canton. There is river communication with Canton, and the town trades in silk and skins Pop 80,000.

KWEIYANG. Town of China The capital of the prov of Kweichow, it is situated on the main road from Peking to Yunnan-fu and Burma, 280 m W N W. of Kweilin. An important trade centre, it is the administrative headquarters of the area. Pop 100,000

KWENLUN. Alternative name for the mountain range of Asia better known as Kunlun (q v)

KYAUKPYU. District of India With an area of 4,387 sq m , it is situated in the Arakan division of Lower Burma, and consists of a portion of the mainland with the islands of Ramree and Cheduba, and others. Pop. 200,000.

KYAUKPYU. Town of India It stands on the N W coast of the island of Ramree, close to the mainland, and 230 m by sea S E. of Chittagong. Pop 3,884

KYAUKSE. District of India. In Upper Burma, S of Mandalay, it covers an area of 1,274 sq m , about one-fifth of which is under rice cultivation Pop 142,677

KYAUKSE. Town of India The capital of the district of the same name, it is situated on the Rangoon-Mandalay Rly , about 40 m. S of Mandalay There is a trade in timber. Pop. 6,100.

KYFFHUASER Mountain of Germany It lies about 14 m. E S E of Nordhausen, to the S. of the Unter Harz, from which it is separated by the Goldene Aue (Golden Meadow) Rising to a height of 1,500 ft , it is dominated by the ruins of a castle once belonging to the Hohenstaufen. Tradition connects the district with Frederick Barbarossa, who is said to sleep beneath the old castle ready to wake again On the S side of the range is a cavern known as Barbarossa Hohle, with underground lakes Close by the Oberberg is a huge monument erected to the memory of the emperor William I.

KYLE. District of Ayrshire One of the old divisions of the county, it lies between the rivers Doon and Irvine It is divided by the river Ayr into King's Kyle and Kyle Stewart.

KYLEMORE. District of Galway, I F S. In the N W of the county, it is between Letterfrack and Leenane, 10 m N E of Clifden In the district are a pass and a lough or lake called

Kylemore Kylemore Castle is a magnificent building, once a residence of the duke of Manchester.

KYLE OF LOCHALSH. Village of Ross and Cromarty. Situated 10 m S W. of Strome Ferry on Loch Alsh, it has a station on the L M S. Rly.

KYLES OF BUTE. Narrow, curved channel of Scotland It separates the island of Bute (q v) from the mainland

KYNANCE COVE. Bay of Cornwall. Situated 2 m. N.W. of Lizard Head, it is much visited for its picturesque surroundings.

KYNETON. Town of Victoria, Australia On the Campaspe river, 57 m by rail N W. of Melbourne, it is a favourite tourist resort Pop 3,000

KYOTO. City of Japan, formerly the capital of the empire It stands 25 m N of Osaka, on the island of Honshu A canal supplies water from Lake Biwa for generating electricity and for irrigation purposes The buildings include palaces and educational establishments among the latter the university Founded in 794, the town was in 1869 superseded as the capital by Tokyo The name means western capital, as opposed to the eastern capital, Tokyo Pop (1930) 765,142.

KYSHTYM. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ural area, it is on the railway from Sverdlsk to Chelyabinsk, some 95 m S of the former There are copper mines Pop 15,973

KYUSHU. Alternative spelling of the name of the island of Japan known as Kiushu (q v)

KYUSTENDIL Town of Bulgaria It is about 45 m S W of Sofia, and stands in a fertile district Pop 15,000

KZYL-ORDA Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Kazak republic, it lies on the railway from Aralsk to Tashkent, some 200 m. E of the sea of Aral Pop 8,466

LAALAND. Island of the Baltic Sea Belonging to Denmark, it lies between Falster and Langeland, and is separated from Schleswig by the Fehmarn Belt It has an area of 447 sq m The soil is fertile, and there are forests of oak and beech Maribo is the chief town Pop 86,611

LAANE District of Estonia Situated in the W of the country, it is bounded on the W by the Baltic and is contiguous with the districts of Harju and Parnu Haapsalu is the capital

LA BARCA. Town of Mexico In the state of Jalisco, it lies E of Lake Chapala and 60 m S E of Guadalajara, on the National Railways line to Mexico City Oranges and other fruits are the chief items of trade Pop 8,000

LA BASSEE. Town of France In the department of Nord, it is 16 m S W of Lille, on the La Bassée Canal During the Great War it remained for nearly four years one of the strongest positions in the German northern sector of France, and was reduced to ruins during the fighting The town has been rebuilt and is again a prosperous coal mining centre Pop 34,000

LABE. Town of French Guinea, W Africa Situated in the centre of a high tableland, it lies in the N W part of the colony, some 160 m N E of Conakry

LABRADOR. District of N America, a dependency of Newfoundland It forms part of the great peninsula that lies N of the gulf of St Lawrence, between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic, being really a long strip of land facing that ocean, narrow in the north but much broader in the south It has a length of about 1,500 m, stretching from Blanc Sablon on the S to Cape Chidley on the N, and its area is about 110,000 sq. m The boundary between Labrador and Quebec was settled by a decision of the privy council in 1927, being defined as the watershed of the rivers running into the Atlantic

The rocky, broken coast on the Atlantic side is a sheer wall of from 1,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. There are three ranges of mountains, the Kiglapaits (Dog-toothed) on the S., the Kanjamets (Shining-tops) in the centre, and the Tongahs (Devils) on the N The largest river is the Hamilton or Grand, which empties into the Hamilton Inlet. On it are the Grand Falls, 302 ft high The climate is cold and stormy for most of the year, but is dry and healthy The flora is sub-arctic. There are many birds, and caribou, squirrels, and hares abound Cod, salmon, and trout fisheries are important, and most of the white settlers are fishermen The inhabitants are mostly Eskimos

The Labrador coast was first discovered by Norsemen in the 10th century. Cabot sailed along it in 1498, but the interior remained unexplored until the 19th century Pop 4,203

LABUAN (Malay, anchorage) Island of the Straits Settlements Situated 6 m off the N W coast of Borneo, about 40 m from Brunei and 725 m from Singapore, it has an area of 35 sq m It has a fine port, Victoria Harbour. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile There are cables to Singapore, Hong Kong and Sandakan, and wireless communication with Brunei It was ceded to Great Britain in 1846 by the sultan of Brunei



Labuan arms

Pop (1931) 7,538

LACANDON. American-Indian tribe in N W. Guatemala and E Chiapas, Mexico They are of Maya stock and speech Widespread at the time of the Spanish conquest, they are now rapidly dwindling Taller and rounder-headed than the Maya, they practise agriculture, and use stone-tipped arrows for hunting and fishing

LACCADIVE Group of islands in the Indian Ocean Belonging to the British Empire, they are administered from Madras and lie 200 m W of the Malabar coast Their area is 80 sq m The five Amindivi islands form the N group, attached to the collectorate of S Kanara, the S group includes the isolated island of Minicoy and is attached to the administrative district of Malabar Only 9 of the 14 islands are inhabited Pop (1931) 16,046

LACHINE. Town of Quebec, Canada Situated on Lake St Louis, a widening of the St Lawrence, 8 m from Montreal, the town is virtually a suburb of that city, which it supplies with electric power With stations on the C N Rlys and C P Rly, and an electric line, it stands at the head of a canal to Montreal, built to avoid the Lachine rapids The name La Chine (China) was given to it in 1669 because La Salle thought it was on the way to that country Pop (1931) 18,630

LACHLAN. River of New South Wales, Australia. It rises in the Cullarin ranges about 120 m. S W of Sydney, and flows W to join the Murrumbidgee, 40 m above its junction with the Murray, after a course of about 850 m

LACHUTE. Town of Quebec, Canada On the North river, 44 m W of Montreal and 76 m from Ottawa, it is served by the C.P. Rly and C N Rlys Pop (1931) 3,906

LACKAWANNA. River of Pennsylvania, U S A Rising in the extreme N E portion of the state, it flows 50 m S and S W to the N. branch of the Susquehanna at Pittston

LACKAWANNA. City of New York state, U.S A At the E end of Lake Erie, 5 m S of Buffalo, it is served by the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley and other railways There is a large steel plant. Pop (1930) 23,948

LACOCK. Village of Wiltshire. About 3 m. from Chippenham, it is on the Avon, and is served by the G W. Rly. A picturesque place, it has a church of unusual interest and a restored village cross. Near is Lacock Abbey which includes remains of a religious house.

LACONIA, GULF OF. Opening of the Mediterranean into the Morea, Greece. Sometimes called the gulf of Marathon, it is separated on the W. from the gulf of Kalamata by the tongue of land of which Cape Matapan is the extremity It is 35 m. long, and about 40 m. wide at its mouth.

LACONIA. City of New Hampshire, U S A. On the Winnepesaukee river it is 24 m. N E of Concord, and served by the Boston and Maine rly. Pop (1930) 12,471

LACROMA. Island off the coast of Yugoslavia. Lying half a mile S of Dubrovnik, it is 1 m. long by ¼ m broad. On it is the convent of San Marco Richard I of England is said to have been wrecked here on his return from the Holy Land in 1192.

LA CROSSE. City of Wisconsin, U S A Situated at the junction of the Black and La Crosse rivers with the Mississippi, it is 125 m S E of St Paul, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific and other rlys., and by river steamers. A trade in tobacco seeds and the produce of the surrounding cattle rearing and dairy farming district is carried on. Settled in 1841 it became a city in 1856 Pop (1930) 39,614.

LADAKH. Region of the state of Kashmir, India Situated among the Himalayas, it contains the valley of the Upper Indus With Baltistan (q v) it forms a province, of which the capital is Leh. The inhabitants are Buddhists. Pop 37,241.

LADE. Island of Asia Minor. The ancient Caric, it lies opposite Miletus Near here the Persians defeated the revolting Ionians, 494 B C.

LADO Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It lies on the W. bank of the White Nile, some 10 m below Juba and 1,068 m S. of Khartoum. Here Gordon in 1878 formed a station, which afterwards became the most important Belgian post on the Nile, and was for some time the headquarters of Emin Pasha and the centre of the surrounding district known as the Lado enclave.

LADO ENCLAVE. Region of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan It is situated on the W. bank of the White Nile and extends S as far as Albert Nyanza and the borders of the Congo. It was formerly administered under lease from the British government as the personal property of Leopold II of Belgium On his death in 1910, however, it reverted to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and is now included in the W Nile district of Uganda and in the Sudan province of Mongalla

LADOGA. Lake of Russia and Finland The largest lake in Europe, it is 125 m long and 80 m wide. Along its shores canals have been made to facilitate traffic It contains many small islands, the largest, Valamo and Komenitz, lying in the Finnish section

LADRONES Chain of islands in the N W Pacific Ocean Sometimes known as the Marianne Islands, they are situated N of the Carolines and about 1,500 m E. of the Philippines. They are divided into two groups, those to the N are actively volcanic, mountainous, and uninhabited; those to the S are flat and low-lying, the chief being Guam, Saipan, Tinian, and Rota Formerly under Spanish rule, with the exception of Guam, the islands were sold to Germany in 1899 Since 1919 Japan has ruled them under mandate from the League of Nations. The area is 430 sq. m. Pop 60,472

LADYBANK Burgh of Fifeshire. In full, Ladybank and Monkston, it is situated 5½ m. S W of Cupar and is an important junction on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 1,128

LADYBRAND Town of the Orange Free State. Situated a few miles W of the Caledon river, it lies near the Maluti Mountains, about 15 m N. of Maseru in Basutoland The terminus of a branch railway line from Modderpoort on the main Bloemfontein-Bethlehem line, it is the headquarters of the S. African Mission. European pop (1931) 2,400.

LADYSMITH Town of Natal, S. Africa It stands at a height of over 3,000 ft on a slope near the Klip river, about 30 m from the Drakenberg Mts, and 201 m by rail from Durban. The Anglican church has memorials to those who fell during the siege of 1899–1900. The town, which was named after the wife of Sir Harry Smith, is a growing industrial and distributing centre. Pop (1931) 7,059

Ladysmith was the focus of the struggle in the first stage of the S. African war The British garrisons in Natal were concentrated there under the command of Sir George White, who held the town from Nov. 2, 1899, to Feb. 28, 1900, when it was relieved by Sir Redvers Buller after three unsuccessful attempts

LAEKEN. Suburb of Brussels. It lies N. of the city and contains a palace, one of the residences of the king of the Belgians The church of Notre Dame is a modern Gothic building On a hill near by is a memorial to Leopold I, king of the Belgians *See* Brussels.

LAFAYETTE. City of Indiana, U S A. Situated on the Wabash river, it is 75 m N W. of Indianapolis, and is served by the Wabash and other rlys. Purdue University is situated here and there are some industries. Settled in 1820, it was incorporated in 1854 Pop (1930) 26,240.

LAFAYETTE. Town of Louisiana, U S A. Situated 55 m W S W of Baton Rouge, its industries are in sugar and cotton seed oil Pop. (1930) 14,635.

LA FÈRE. Town of France. In the dept. of Aisne, it stands on an island at the junction of the Serre with the Oise, 14 m N.W. of Laon and 10 m S of St. Quentin. A fortified town, it has an arsenal and military college. During the Great War it was in the possession of the Germans from 1914 until 1918. Pop 5,000.

LAGGAN Loch, or lake, of Inverness-shire. It is 7 m long and is drained by the Spean The waters are used to generate electric power.

LAGOA DOS PATOS (Port., duck lake) Lagoon of Brazil. Situated in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, it has a length of 150 m, and a breadth varying between 20 m and 40 m., and is the largest in the country A low, swampy strip of land separates it from the Atlantic. It receives the waters of the Jacuny and is connected with Lake Mirim It communicates with the Atlantic by an inlet at the city of Rio Grande do Sul, and at its N end is Porto Alegre

LAGOON (Lat. lacuna, pool). Shallow lake or sheet of water connected with a river or the sea. Usually found along the seaward margins of low-lying coastal plains, lagoons frequently occur in seas where the tides are very small, e g, the Baltic. They are also found on a sand dune coast like that of the Landes in S W France, and in large deltas Another type of lagoon is that enclosed by the ring of coral which makes an atoll (q v).

LAGOS Town of Nigeria, W. Africa. The capital and the chief port of the colony, it is built at the W end of a small island lying close to the coast, about 50 m from the border of French Dahomey. A bridge carries the railway to the mainland, whence it runs N W to Kano, a distance of 704 m The administrative headquarters of the colony, the town is also the chief commercial and shipping centre Pop 75,000

LAGOS (anc Lacobriga) Seaport of Portugal. Situated 30 m E. of Cape St Vincent and 12 m. W of Portimão, it is the terminus of the rly from Lisbon A walled city, it has two forts, now dismantled, a harbour, and an aqueduct Figs and wine are exported, and it is a centre of the sardine and tunny fisheries. Pop 10,000.

LA GRANGE. City of Georgia, U.S.A. It is situated 71 m S W. of Atalanta. Here are cotton and cotton seed oil mills. Pop. (1930) 20,131.

LA GRITA. Town of Venezuela. Situated in the state of Táchira, it stands on the Grita river, 65 m. S.W. of Merida. It has several times been damaged by earthquakes. Pop. 26,000.

LAGUNA. Town of the Canary Islands. It is situated on the N.E. coast of the island of Teneriffe, and was at one time the capital of the Canaries. Pop. 14,000.

LAHADU. Seaport of British Somaliland, E. Africa. Situated on the gulf of Tadjoura, a few miles N.W. of Zeyla, it marks the boundary between French and British Somaliland.

LAHEJ. Town of the Aden protectorate. Lying in the midst of a fertile plain, 18 m. N.W. of Aden, it is a minor administrative centre. During the Great War it was captured by the Turks, but was recovered by the British in 1918.

LAHN. River of Germany. A right bank tributary of the Rhine, it rises in the Rothaar Mts. in Hesse and flows E. and then S. to Giessen. Its lower course is S.W., and it enters the Rhine between Oberlahnstein and Niederlahnstein. About 140 m. long, it is navigable as far as Giessen.

LAHORE. District of the Punjab. It surrounds the capital, in the Bari Doab, S.W. of Amritsar. The area is 2,691 sq. m. The rainfall is slight, and three-quarters of the cultivated area depends upon irrigation. Pop. 1,131,336.

LAHORE. City of India and the capital of the Punjab. It stands near the left bank of the river Ravi, 1,250 m. from Calcutta and midway between Lahore and Peshawar. It consists of an old town, surrounded by walls, and modern quarters, one being the European quarter called Donald Town with the Mall as its main thoroughfare. The buildings in the old town bear witness to the city's prosperity under Akbar and his successors. In the fort, which was occupied by British troops until 1924, are the mosque of Wazir Khan and other magnificent edifices. The great mosque, the hall of mirrors, and the buildings of Ranjit Singh may be mentioned, and there are several fine modern buildings, Government House, Montgomery Hall, and the cathedrals of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. In Lahore are the various colleges of the university of the Punjab, and there are other colleges and schools. Industrial concerns include cotton mills, flour mills, and railway shops, and the city is a railway junction. Outside Lahore are Shahdara, with the tomb of the emperor Jehangir, and the Shalimar garden, laid out in 1637. Pop. (1931) 429,747.

LAHR. Town of Germany. In Baden, it stands on the Schutter, 9 m. S. of Offenburg. The most noteworthy buildings are an old abbey church and the town hall. It is an industrial town. Pop. 14,075.

LAHTI. Town of Finland. Situated at the S. extremity of lake Laijane, it is a rly. junction, about 65 m. N. by E. of Helsinki. It has a broadcasting station. Pop. 4,000.

LAIBACH. German name for the town of Yugoslavia now known as Ljubljana (q.v.).

LAIDLEY. Town of Queensland, Australia. It is 51 m. W. of Brisbane by rly., and is the centre of a timber district. Pop. 2,100.

LAINDON. Town of Essex. Situated 23 m. E.N.E. of London, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Near are the Laindon Hills.

LAING'S NEK. Name sometimes given to the pass in the Drakenberg, S. Africa, more correctly called Lang's Nek (q.v.).

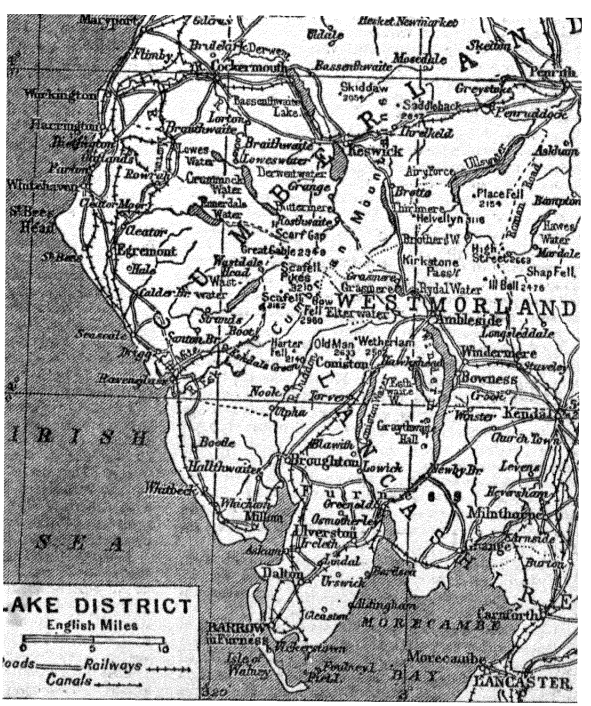
LAIRG. Village of Sutherlandshire. Situated at the S.E. end of Loch Shin, it is 20 m. W. of Golspie, on the L.M.S. Rly. It is a tourist resort.

LAKE. Sheet of water, occupying a depression in the earth's surface: (1) due to irregularities of surface conformation in new land; (2) normally formed in the development of the drainage system of the land surface; or (3) formed by accident. In all rainy areas the hollows of the new surface are filled by ponds or lakes; later, rivers develop and on their lower levels, when their speed is reduced, form ox-bow lakes or river expansions where the alluvial load of the river forms a dam which holds back the main stream or a tributary.

LAKE CHARLES. City of Louisiana, U.S.A. Situated on the Calcasieu river, it is 217 m. by rail W. of New Orleans, and is served by the Southern and other rlys. Pop. (1930) 15,791.

LAKE CITY. Town and pleasure resort of Florida. It is 60 m. W. of Jacksonville and is served by railway and air lines. The district around contains many lakes. Pop. (1930) 4,416.

LAKE DISTRICT. Name given to the picturesque region of mountains, lakes, streams, and waterfalls in Cumberland, Westmorland, and part



Lake District. Picturesque area in Cumberland, Westmorland, and N. Lancashire

of Lancashire. The principal lakes are Windermere, Ullswater, Coniston, Bassenthwaite, Derwentwater, Wastwater, Thirlmere, Crummock Water, Ennerdale Water, Hawes Water, Esthwaite Water, Lowes Water, Buttermere, Grasmere Rydal Water, Brothers' Water, and Elterwater. Of the mountains the highest are Scafell Pike, Scafell, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw. Others include Great Gable, the Langdales, and the Pillar Rock, known to climbers There are many passes ranging from 780 ft. to 2,490 ft. The area of the district, the rainiest in England, is about 700 sq m Its centres are Keswick, Ambleside, Grasmere, Bowness, Windermere, and other places

LAKELAND City of Florida, U S A Situated 32 m E. of Tampa, on the Atlantic Coastline Rly., it is a favourite winter resort There are 15 lakes within the city limits Pop (1930) 18,554.

LAKENHEATH. Village of Suffolk It is 4 m S W of Brandon, and is served by the L.N.E Rly. The church is of interest Pop 1,713

LAKE OF THE WOODS Lake of N America Its area is 1,850 sq m , its length 70 m , and its greatest width 50 m The Rainy river flows into it, and the Winnipeg river carries its waters to Lake Winnipeg Wooded islands are numerous, whence its name Kenora, at the outlet, is the centre for steamer traffic on the lake The boundary between Canada and the U S A crosses the lake so as to leave Big Island in Canada

LAKEWOOD City of Ohio, U S A A residential suburb of Cleveland, it stands on Lake Erie and the Cuyahoga river, here crossed by a fine bridge Pop. (1930) 70,509

LAKHIMPUR District of India In the N E. of Assam, it lies between Tibet and Burma, and is drained by the Brahmaputra river and its tributaries Its area is 3,757 sq m The prosperity of the district is dependent chiefly upon the tea plantations. Sadiya and Dibrugarh are the chief towns. Pop. 588,295

LALEHAM. Village of Middlesex. It stands on the Thames, 2 m S E. of Staines, and is visited by anglers Matthew Arnold was born and buried here.

LA LIBERTAD Seaport of Salvador It is 16 m S S W of San Salvador, and is the chief passenger port of the republic. Pop. 3,000.

LALIN. Town of Spain. It stands in the midst of an agricultural dist , 50 m by road S. of Corunna and N E. of Vigo Pop. 17,000.

LALITPUR. Town of India Situated in the Jhansi division of the United Provinces, it is 25 m S. of Jhansi on the main railway. Pop 11,504

LA MANCHA (Arab mansha, dry, desert-land). District of Spain An arid plateau, it stretches from Ciudad Real prov. through Albacete and Toledo to Cuenca Noted for its mules and wine, it is more famous as the scene of Don Quixote's exploits, and is thickly sprinkled with the curious, small windmills (8 ft. to 10 ft. high) which so deluded the knight.

LAMBASA Seaport of the island of Vanua Levu, Fiji Islands Situated on the N side of the island, opposite the islet of Mali, it is the centre of administration for the island and the terminus of a railway running E. and W. along the coast There is a wireless telegraph station.

LAMBAY. Island of the I.F S It is in Dublin Bay, about 2½ m from the nearest coast, and is about 1½ m in length The island has a harbour On it many antiquities have been found, a collection being in the museum at Dublin.

LAMBAYEQUE. Department of Peru Situated in the N W. of the republic, and bounded by Piura on the N., Cajamarca on the E , Libertad on the S , and the Pacific on the W , it has an area of 4,614 sq m. The greater part is coastal plain, and the capital is Chiclayo Pop 140,000.

LAMBERHURST. Village of Kent It stands about 4 m. W. of Goudhurst, and is served by the S. Rly., the station being at Frant. The church stands in a park The village was once a centre of the iron-smelting industry

LAMBESSA. Town of Algeria. The ancient Lambaesis, it is situated 7 m. S.E. of Batna, in Constantine prov., and was built by the Romans in A D 125 There are numerous Roman remains, including the arch of Commodus and the arch of Septimius Severus Near are the ruins of Timgad

LAMBETH Borough of the county of London Between Southwark and Camberwell on the E., and Westminster and Wandsworth on the W , it includes the districts of Kennington, Brixton, Herne Hill, Tulse Hill, Vauxhall, and parts of Norwood, also the S approaches to Waterloo, Westminster, Lambeth, and Vauxhall bridges over the Thames The Albert Embankment runs from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall. The parish church of S Mary, adjacent to Lambeth Palace, was rebuilt in 1851 on the foundation of a 15th century structure, of which only the tower remains Other notable buildings include the London County Hall; the town hall, at Brixton, S Thomas's Hospital; Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road; Waterloo station, the Old Vic theatre, public libraries, public baths, and the South-Western fever hospital Within the borough are Kennington Oval, Kennington Park, Camberwell Park, Brockwell Park, Ruskin Park, and Norwood Cemetery. In 1932 the new Lambeth Bridge was opened The borough sends four members to parliament. Pop (1931) 296,162.



Lambeth arms

On the Thames is Lambeth palace, the London residence since the 13th century of the archbishops of Canterbury. It is built partly of red brick and partly of grey stone At the end of the outer court rises the Lollards' Tower, restored in 1873 On the right is the Great Hall, built by Juxon The library has a valuable collection of books and manuscripts Part of the extensive grounds is a public recreation ground.

LAMBOURN Town of Berkshire. It is 13 m. N.W of Newbury, on the G.W Rly., and is famed for its training stables.

LAMBTON Village of Durham It is 8 m. from Durham and 2 m. from Chester-le-Street, the station being Fence Houses on the L N E Rly Here is Lambton Castle, the seat of the earl of Durham, but now partly closed It stands in a large park through which the river Wear flows.

LAMEGO City of Portugal It stands near the Douro, 42 m. E. of Oporto The picturesque old city, built on a hillside, has a Moorish castle, a magnificent cathedral (1129), and a mosque converted into a church. The district is famous for its Lisbon hams Pop 9,000

LAMESLEY District of Durham. Situated on the Team river, it is 4 m S of Gateshead, on the L N E Rly It is a mining centre

LAMIA (Turkish, Zeituni) Town of Greece. Capital of the department of Phthiotis and Phocis, it stands near the head of the gulf of the same name, about 95 m N W of Athens Pop 14,205

LAMINGTON Village of Lanarkshire. Situated on the Clyde, 6 m S W of Biggar, it has a station on the L M S Rly

LAMION Town of Greece It stands 40 m. S E of Athens and is famous for its silver mines.

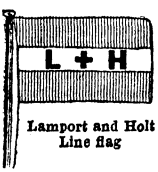
LAMMERMUIR Range of hills in Berwickshire and East Lothian They extend in an E N E direction to St Abb's Head Lammer Law (1,733 ft) is the culminating summit Ravenswood, the Wolf's Crag of Sir Walter Scott's Bride of Lammermoor, is situated on a spur towards the sea.

LAMPEDUSA. Island in the Mediterranean. Belonging to Italy, it lies W.S.W. of Malta, about 113 m. S. of Girgenti in Sicily and 88 m. E. of Tunisia. It is 7 m. long, about 2 m. broad, and has an area of nearly 12 sq. m. Pop. 2,500.

LAMPETER. Borough and market town of Cardiganshire. It stands on the Teify, 12 m. S.E. of Aberayon, and is served by the G.W. Rly. The chief buildings are the parish church of S. Peter, much restored, and S. David's College where candidates for the ministry of the episcopal church are trained. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 1,742.

LAMPHEY. Village of Pembrokeshire. It is 2 m. from Pembroke, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 508.

LAMPORT & HOLT. British steamship line. It controls the Liverpool, Brazil & River Plate Steam Navigation Co., and runs mail, passenger, and cargo services from Glasgow and Liverpool to the ports of Brazil and the Plate river. The line also serves the ports of Spain, Portugal, and the Canary Isles, and has services from New York to S. America. The vessels also call at London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, and Antwerp. They are named after famous men, e.g., Browning and Newton. The head offices are at Royal Liver Building, Pier Head, Liverpool.



Lamport and Holt Line flag

LAMU. Island archipelago off the coast of Kenya Colony, E. Africa. It forms part of the Kenya Protectorate and consists of a number of small islands, the largest of which are Lamu and Patta islands, extending from Lamu island in the S. for a distance of some 50 m. up the coast.

LAMU. Largest island of the Lamu archipelago. It lies close to the mainland about 140 m. N.E. of Mombasa, and was formerly a Persian settlement and later a centre of Arab civilization. The chief port is Lamu.

LAMU. District of Kenya, E. Africa. One of the four districts which together comprise the Coast Prov. of the colony and protectorate, it is situated in the extreme N. end of the coast land.

LAMU. Port of Kenya E. Africa. Built on the N. end of the island of the same name, it is situated about 140 m. N.E. of Mombasa. The harbour affords good shelter to vessels of moderate draught. With the abolition of slave trading, its importance declined, but it is still the second port in Kenya.


Lanark arms

LANARK. Burgh and county town of Lanarkshire. It stands above the right bank of the Clyde, 32 m. S.E. of Glasgow, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. The chief buildings are those erected for burgh and county purposes, hospitals, a library, and an orphanage. A processional pageant is held in the town every June. Races take place here twice a year. Lanark is noted for its picturesque surroundings. Near are the Falls of Clyde and Cartland Craigs. Lee House, the old seat of the Lockharts, is referred to in The Talisman. At New Lanark, one mile to the S., are the cotton mills built by Robert Owen for his experiments in socialism. Market day, Mon. Pop. (1931) 6,178.


Lanarkshire arms

LANARKSHIRE. Inland county of Scotland, sometimes called Clydesdale. In the S.W. of the country, its area is 879 sq. m. The chief river is the Clyde; others are its tributaries, Douglas, Avon, Nethan, Cart, Kelvin, and the Calders. The surface is mainly flat and fertile, but in the S. there are hills. The chief industries are mining and agriculture. Cattle and sheep are reared and the Clydesdale horses are noted. Lanarkshire is densely populated, containing about a third of the whole population of Scotland. The L.M.S. Rly. serves the county, which has also canals. The shire is divided into three wards, upper, middle, and lower and in the valley of the Clyde there is much beautiful scenery. Lanark is the county town, but Glasgow is much the largest. Other towns are Rutherglen, Motherwell, Airdrie, Wishaw, Coatbridge, and Hamilton. The county sends seven members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 1,585,968.



Lanarkshire. Scottish county also called Clydesdale

LANCASHIRE. County of England. Its area is 1,869 sq. m. With a long and irregular coastline on the Irish Sea, it is broken into two unequal parts by Morecambe Bay; the small northern part is known as Furness. In the E., where it

borders Yorkshire, the surface is hill and moor. In the N. the mountains of the Cumbrian group enter it, while lesser elevations of the Pennine Chain cover much of the centre. The most important rivers are the Mersey, Ribble, and Lune, and the only lake is Coniston. Off the coast is



Lancashire. Map of the densely populated county that borders the Irish Sea

the island of Walney. There is a good deal of agriculture and some fertile land, especially in the S.W., but much of the county is an industrial area. Standing on a great coalfield, S. Lancashire is covered with a network of populous towns, of which Manchester and Liverpool are the chief. Watering places line the coast; those include Southport, Blackpool, Morecambe, and Lytham St. Anne's. Barrow and Fleetwood are seaports. Lancaster is the county town. The county is served by the two great trunk lines, the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys., and also by the Cheshire Lines Rly., and by several canals, especially the Manchester Ship Canal. It sends 18 members to parliament, exclusive of those returned by the cities and boroughs. Lancashire is a county palatine, and the king, as duke of Lancaster, appoints its sheriff. In it are three bishoprics, Liverpool, Manchester and Blackburn. It contains the ruins of Furness Abbey, and there are many noted ecclesiastical buildings. It is known for the strong Roman Catholic element in its population. Pop. (1931) 5,039,097.



Lancashire arms

LANCASTER. Borough, county town, and market town of Lancashire. It stands on the S. side of the river Lune, 4 m. from the sea, 230 m. from London and 21 m. N. of Preston, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. There is canal connexion with Preston. The chief old buildings are S. Mary's church, mainly Perpendicular, and the castle. The latter was built in the 11th century, and strengthened by John of Gaunt. Features are the four towers and the keep; it is now used as law courts. Other buildings are the town hall, given by Lord Ashton, the grammar school, an infirmary, and an observatory. The Storey Institute contains the art gallery, library, museum, and technical school. Lancaster has spinning mills and engineering works, and other industries are the making of linoleum and railway stock. Its port is Glasson. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 43,396.



Lancaster arms

LANCASTER. City of Ohio, U.S.A. On the river Hocking, 32 m. by rail S.E. of Columbus, it stands in a natural gas and agricultural district and has various manufactures. Pop. (1930) 18,716.

LANCASTER. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Situated on the Conestoga river, 70 m. W. of Philadelphia, and served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys., it stands in one of the most fertile farming and tobacco-growing regions of the state. It contains Franklin and Marshall College and a number of other educational institutions. From 1799 to 1812 it was the state capital. Pop. (1930) 59,949.

LANCASTER, Duchy of. Name given to the lands which for several centuries had belonged to the king as duke of Lancaster. Not surrendered with the rest of the crown lands by William IV, they still form a separate estate, of which the king receives the net income. They are mainly in the counties of Lancashire and Stafford,



Duchy of Lancaster arms

LANCASTER SOUND. Channel of the North-West Territories, Canada. Connecting Baffin Bay with Barrow Strait, it runs E. and W. for about 300 m. It was discovered by Baffin in 1616.

LANCHESTER. Village of Durham. It is 8½ m. N.W. of Durham, on the L.N.E. Rly. All Saints, an old church, has some Norman work, and was made a collegiate church in 1283. The main occupation of the inhabitants is in the neighbouring coal mines. On a hill above the village are remains of a Roman station.

LANCHOW. City of China. The capital of Kansu province, it stands on the right bank of the Hwang-ho, in the centre of a basin-like valley surrounded by high hills The Great Wall here follows the left bank of the river for many miles. Pop of administrative area, 368,608.

LANCIANO. City of Italy. In the prov. of Chieti, it is 12 m S E of the city of Chieti, with a station (San Vito) on the coast rly, 8 m to the N E It has an ancient cathedral and the remains of a Roman theatre Pop 20,000

LANCING. Town of Sussex. It stands on the coast 8 m W. of Brighton and 2 m E of Worthing, with a station on the S Rly There is a church here dating in part from Norman times S Nicholas College, usually known as Lancing College, is the senior of the schools founded in 1848 by the Rev. N Woodard Its chapel is a notable landmark. Pop 3,163.

LANDAU. Town of Bavaria Situated on the Queich, at the foot of the Hardt Mountains, it is about 30 m S S W. of Mannheim An old place, it was for a time a free city. The oldest buildings are a 13th century Evangelical church and an Augustinian monastery. Pop. 17,100

LANDEN. Town of Belgium In the province of Liege, it is a railway junction, 23 m from Gembloux. It is noted for the battle fought here, July 19, 1693, between an allied army under William III of Great Britain and the French. The result was a victory for the French.

LANDERNAU. Town of France. In the department of Finistère, it lies 9 m. by rail N E of Brest, at the head of the narrow estuary of the Elorn, and is the rly junction of the Brest-Nantes line There is a church dedicated to S. Thomas of Canterbury Pop 7,000

LANDES. Department of France Its W edge is the straight sandy coast of the bay of Biscay, and it is contiguous with the depts of Gironde, Lot et Garonne, Gers, and Basses-Pyrénées. The dept has an area of 3,604 sq m The Adour, Midouze, Luy, and upper Leyre are the chief rivers S of the Adour the country, known as La Chalosse, is hilly and cultivated. N of the river begins the tract of sandy and marshy flats, extremely infertile, known as the landes The capital is Mont de-Marsan Pop (1931) 257,186

LANDEWEDNACK. Village of Cornwall Situated 11 m S E of Helston, it contains the parish church of Lizard Town

LANDORE. Town of Glamorganshire It stands 2 m N E of Swansea, on the river Tawe, in the centre of a copper-smelting district, and has a station on the G W Rly Pop 11,905

LANDRECIES. Town of France Situated on the canalised Sambre, near the S part of the Mormal forest, it is 11 m W of Avesnes and 50 m S E of Lille It was the scene of a sharp engagement between the British and Germans on Aug 25, 1914, during the retreat from Mons Pop 2,500

LANDSBERG-AM-LECH. Town of Bavaria It stands on the Lech, 22 m S of Augsburg The buildings include the Gothic church of Our Lady, a 15th century edifice, the Rathaus, and a tower built by the painter, Hubert von Herkomer, in memory of his mother Pop 8,000

LANDSBERG-AN-DER-WARTHE. Town of Prussia. In Brandenburg, it stands on the Warthe river, 40 m N E of Frankfort-on-Oder, and 80 m. by rail E N E of Berlin. It has a trade in agricultural produce Pop 43,500

LAND'S END. Most westerly point of the island of Great Britain It is in Cornwall, 9 m S W. of Penzance. The cliffs, of granite formation, are 60 ft. in height. To the W are the Longships (q v) rocks with lighthouse. The Logan Rock, with some 35 acres of land adjoining, was presented to the National Trust in 1933.

LANDSHUT. Town of Germany In Silesia, it lies N of the Riesen Gebirge, on the Bober, 20 m by rail S E of Hirschberg. Pop 13,500.

LANDSHUT. Town of Bavaria It stands on the Isar, 38 m. N E of Munich Of its several churches the chief are S Martin's, with its lofty tower, S Afra's, the Holy Ghost, S Sebastian's, and S Jodok's The churches formerly belonging to the Dominican and Cistercian convents still stand. Other buildings are the one erected for meetings of the diet and later made into the post office, the Dominican convent, also put to public uses, and the castle, standing on a hill above the town The town hall is a 15th century building but largely remodelled, and there is a palace in the Renaissance style wherein at one time the dukes of Bavaria lived. There is a botanical garden. Pop 30,197.

LANDSKRONA. Seaport of Sweden It stands on The Sound, 31 m by rail N of Malmo, and 16 m N N E of Copenhagen There is an old castle, completed in 1543 and now used as a prison. Pop (1931) 18,534.

LANERCOST. Village of Cumberland Situated on the Irthing river, it is 11 m. N E of Carlisle Here was an Augustinian priory founded about 1169 In 1928 Lady Cecilia Roberts, a daughter of the 9th earl of Carlisle, presented the ruins to the nation. The station is Brampton Junction, L N E Rly, 2 m away

LANGBANK. Village of Renfrewshire Situated 16 m W of Glasgow, it is on the Clyde, and has a station on the L M S Rly.

LANGDALE. Name of two hills, or pikes, and two valleys in the Lake District In Westmorland, near Grasmere, Great Langdale is a valley 5 m long, reaching from the Cumberland border to Elterwater, the Langdale beck flows through it Little Langdale is 3½ m long and meets Great Langdale at Elterwater. The pikes are at the head of Great Langdale, they are 2,400 and 2,320 ft high, and are known as Harrison Stickle and Pike o' Stickle respectively In 1929 Mr G M Trevelyan presented 400 acres at the head of the Langdale Valley to the National Trust

LANGEAIS Town of France On the right bank of the Loire, it is 14 m S W of Tours The town is famed for its château, begun in the 13th cent and finished in the 15th Pop 2,000

LANGELAND. Island in the Baltic Sea Belonging to Denmark, it lies between Fünen on the N W and Laaland on the S E, and between the Great and Little Belts Its length is 32 m, its average width about 4 m, and its area, 106 sq m The chief town is Rudkjobing Pop 21,000

LANGENBERG. Town of Prussia. In the Rhine province, it is situated on the Westphalian coalfields, about 17 m N E of Düsseldorf A junction on the rly line from Essen to Elberfeld, it has rly shops and manufactures of machinery and photographic plates There is a broadcasting station Pop 10,000

LANGENSALZA. Town of Prussia It stands on the Salza, 20 m N W of Erfurt. It is known for its manufacture of cloth and has other textile industries Near the town, on the Unstrut, is a sulphur spring, and the remains of the monastery of Hohenburg Here, in 1866, the Hanoverian army was defeated and forced to surrender by the Prussians Pop. 12,000

LANGFORD. Village of Essex. Situated on the river Blackwater, 2 m N W of Maldon, it has a station on the L N E Rly. The church is of considerable interest. Here are the Southend waterworks

LANGHAM. Village of Norfolk. It is 7 m W. of Holt. Captain Marryat, the novelist, lived and was buried here

LANGHO. Village of Lancashire. Situated a little N E of Blackburn, it has a station on the L M S. Rly.

LANGHOLM. Burgh of Dumfriesshire. Situated on the Esk river, it is 16 m N E. of Annan, on the L.N E Rly Nearby are Langholm Lodge, a seat of the duke of Buccleuch, and Gilnockie Tower, the stronghold of Johnny Armstrong Sheep fairs are held Pop (1931) 2,448.

LANGLEY Village of Buckinghamshire It is situated 2 m E of Slough, and has a station on the G W Rly The old church has interesting features

LANGLEY MILL Town of Derbyshire. It stands 8 m N E of Derby, on the river Erewash, and has a station on the L N E. Rly. It is a coal mining centre

LANGLOAN Village of Lanarkshire Situated to the S W. of Coatbridge, it has a station on the L.M S Rly.

LANGO. Nilotic negro people of Uganda Protectorate, E. Africa Found mainly in the Lango district, to the W of Lake Kioga, they are divided into 115 exogamous clans, and are tall, dark well built hunters and cultivators, subsisting mostly on millet, with sorghum, ground nut, beans, and sweet potato They practise scar-tattooing and pierce nose, lips, ears, and even tongue, eyebrows, and navel for brass rings and beads and wear bead waistbelts and metal coils. They use spears, spiked wristlets, and hide shields They number about 370,000

LANGO. District of Uganda Protectorate. One of the seven districts which together compose the Eastern Province, it lies along the N shore of Lake Kioga, being bounded N by Achor, W. by Bunyoro, and E by Teso The Lango people inhabit the district

LANGPORT Market town of Somerset Situated on the Parret river, it is 11 m N W of Yeovil, on the G W Rly Near the church of All Saints, which itself has features of interest, is an old chapel called the Hanging Chapel, because it stands on an archway over the road. At one time it was used as a grammar school Langport was the scene of an engagement during the Civil War, on July 10, 1645 Market day, alternate Tues. Pop 781

LANGREO Town of Spain It stands on the river Nalon, 11 m by rly S E of Oviedo Here are foundries and cloth factories Pop 34,000

LANGRES Town of France In the dept of Haute-Marne, it lies 21 m S S E of Chaumont, and has a station on the Est Rly The cathedral of S Mammès is a 12th century Transitional building, with 18th century additions There is a museum and a picture collection Pop 6,000

LANGRICK. Village of Lincolnshire Situated 5 m N W of Boston on the river Witham, it has a station on the L N E Rly

LANGSIDE Historic place in Scotland It is now included in the city of Glasgow, and has a station on the L M S Rly It was a village outside Glasgow when, May 13, 1568, the troops of Mary Queen of Scots were met by a force under the regent Murray and routed. A monument commemorates the battle

LANG'S NEK. Pass through the Drakensberg Mts, Natal Near the borders of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, it is 5,399 ft high The railway line cuts through the pass by a tunnel 2,213 ft long, the Nek being on the direct route from Durban to Pretoria During the war in 1880–81, the Boers occupied the Nek, where they were attacked by a small force, Jan 28, 1881. The latter was driven back, and the fight at Majuba Hill followed There was fighting in the pass during the S African War in 1900

LANG-SON Town of Tongking, French Indo-China Situated 12 m. from the Chinese frontier, it is 82 m by rail N E of Hanoi

LANGTON. Name of five villages in Leicestershire East Langton is 3 m N of Market Harborough Church, Thorpe, and Tur, The churches at Thorpe Langton and Church Langton possess features of interest.

LANGUARD, Piz Mountain of Switzerland In the Bernina Alps, it is in the Upper Engadine close to Pontresina and reaches a height of 10,715 ft

LANGUEDOC Old province of France It covered the south-central part of the country, from the Pyrenees almost to the Loire, E. it was bordered by the Rhône The people there pronounced the word for yes, oc, not oïl, as they did elsewhere, their speech, therefore, became the langue d'oc and their land Languedoc. Its chief town was Toulouse Since the Revolution, Languedoc has been divided into the departments of Haute Garonne, Ariège, Hérault, Aude, Gard, Lozère, Pyrénées-Orientales and others

LANGWATHBY Village of Cumberland. It is 4 m N E of Penrith, on the river Eden, and has a station on the L M S Rly.

LANGWITH. Two villages of Derbyshire. Nether Langwith is 6 m N of Mansfield and has a station on the L M S Rly. Upper Langwith is near St Helen's church has points of architectural interest.

LANGWORTH River of Lincolnshire It is about 12 m long, flowing S. to join the Witham 2 m N W of Bardney

LANGWORTH Village of Lincolnshire. It is 6 m N E of Lincoln, on the L N E Rly

LANSDOWN Hill in Somerset Situated just outside Bath, it is known for the battle fought here during the Civil War, July 5, 1643, in which the king's troops lost 1,400 out of 2,000 engaged in the main assault The hill is 800 ft high, and on it is a tower erected by William Beckford.

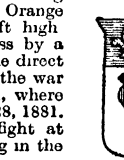
LANSING. Capital of Michigan, U S A At the junction of the Cedar and Grand rivers, it is 87 m N W of Detroit, and is served by the New York Central and other rlys The capitol, situated in a park of 11 acres on elevated ground in a bend of the Grand river, contains the state library In the suburb of East Lansing is the state agricultural college, the oldest in the U S A Settled in 1837, the town was chosen as the state capital in 1847 Pop (1930) 78,397

LAN-TAO. Island of China Situated in the estuary of the Canton river, it forms part of the Hong Kong territory leased by Great Britain

LANZAROTE. One of the Canary Islands. Of volcanic origin, it covers an area of 300 sq m and is the most easterly of the group Generally low lying, it rises to a central summit, Famara, 2,050 ft in height, and yields the finest grapes and wine of all the islands The capital is Arrecife, on the S E coast Pop 20,000

LAO People of the Shan race in Indo-China They number about 2,000,000 in Siam, with smaller offshoots in other parts of French Indo-China Lax Buddhists, they occupy huts erected on piles

LAOAG. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands The capital of the prov. of Ilocos Norte, it stands on the river Laoag or Pagsan, about 4 m. from the coast. Pop 40,879.

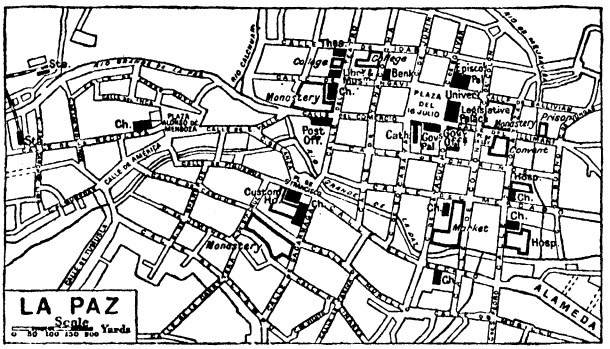


Laon arms

LAON. Town of France It is the capital of the dept. of Aisne, and lies 87 m by rly. N.E of Paris. The cathedral of Notre Dame is a fine example of Gothic architecture, with a splendid W. façade and impressive towers, it dates chiefly from the 12th–14th centuries. The palais de justice was formerly the episcopal palace, built in the 13th century Laon was taken by German troops on Aug 30, 1914, and it remained in German hands until its recapture by the French,

LAOS. Territory of French Indo-China. Bounded N. by China, E. by Tongking and Annam, S. by Annam and Cambodia, and W. by Siam and the British Shan states, it has an estimated area of 103,000 sq. m. It has been under French protection since 1893, and contains the protected state of Luang Prabang. Prabang is the capital. Pop. 1,000,000.

LA PAZ. Department of Bolivia. Bounded on the N. by Brazil, by the depts. of Cochabamba and



La Paz. Plan of the city, the commercial capital of the republic of Bolivia

Beni on the E., by Oruro on the S., and by Peru and Lake Titicaca on the W., it has an area of 4,686 sq. m. The capital is the city of La Paz. Pop. 736,985.

LA PAZ. City of Bolivia. The administrative capital of the republic, it stands 42 m. S.E. of Lake Titicaca, in the valley of the La Paz river, a basin about 3 m. wide and 1,500 ft. deep. Owing to its high altitude (12,000 ft. above sea level), visitors frequently experience slight discomfort from the rarefied air, until acclimatised. There are railway connexions with Mollendo, Antofagasta, Arica, and Buenos Aires. There are also occasional air services with Cochabamba and Rio de Janeiro. The city is lighted by electricity and has electric tram services. An electric railway connects the Alto de la Paz with the centre of the city. The most notable of its squares is the Plaza Murillo, facing which are the cathedral, the national palace, the congress building, and other important edifices. The Prado or Avenida 16 de Julio is a wide avenue connecting the business and residential quarters. There is a university. The city is a trading and distributing centre, rather than a manufacturing one. It was founded in 1548. Pop. 146,000.

LA PAZ (Sp., peace). River port of Argentina. Situated on the river Paraná, 87 m. N.E. of Paraná city, it is the port of transit between Asunción and Buenos Aires, 350 m. by the river from the latter. Pop. 10,000.

LA PAZ. Seaport of Mexico. Situated on the E. coast of the bay of the same name in Lower California, it is about 725 m. S. by W. of San Diego. There is a good harbour. Pop. 8,000.

LA PEROUSE. Mountain of Canada. Situated in the St. Elias range, it has an alt. of 10,758 ft.

LA PEROUSE. Group of small islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. A S. extension of the Santa Cruz group, they lie N. of the New Hebrides and E. of the Solomon Islands, and were discovered by the French navigator, La Pérouse, in 1788. He is believed to have perished here. The largest island is Vanikoro or La Pérouse, and the name is sometimes incorrectly extended to embrace the whole Santa Cruz (q.v.) group.

LA PEROUSE. Variant name of the strait of the N.W. Pacific known as Tsugaru Strait (q.v.).

LAPFORD. Village of Devonshire. Situated 18 m. N.W. of Exeter, on the river Yeo, it has a station on the S. Rly.

LAPLAND. District of northern Europe. It extends W. from the White Sea to the Atlantic coast, and includes parts of Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Soviet Russia. Mainly mountain, forest, and morass, it is inhabited by a race known as the Lapps (q.v.).

LA PLATA. City of Argentina. Situated 35 m. S.E. of Buenos Aires, it is 5 m. by rail and canal from Ensenada, its outpost on the Rio de la Plata. The wide streets, imposing buildings, and fine squares and gardens make it a model city. It has a fine cathedral, many churches, and an observatory. Its museum is famed for its collection of extinct animals, and it has a university. The harbour, with about two miles of quays, can take the largest vessels. The industries are chiefly concerned with meat packing and oil refining. The city was founded in 1882. Pop. 170,000.

LA PORTE. City and pleasure resort of Indiana, U.S.A. In a picturesque lake district, it is 60 m. S.E. of Chicago, and is served by the Père Marquette and other railways. Pop. (1930) 15,755.

LAPPS. People of Lapland. Of Finno-Ugrian stock, they are of short stature and have flat, yellowish faces. Some are nomads, others live in coast and riverside settlements. Fishing and cattle-breeding are their chief occupations. They number about 30,000.



Lapp. Woman carrying her baby in its reindeer-skin cradle

LA PRAIRIE. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, it is served by the C.N. Rlys., and has a ferry to Montreal, 6 m. distant. It is a pleasure resort. Pop. (1931) 2,774.

LAPSAKI. Town of Turkey. It stands on the N.E. side of the Dardanelles, about 3 m. almost due S. of the village of Gallipoli, on the other side of the strait. It is the modern representative of the ancient Lampsacus, famous for its wine.

LAPWORTH. Village of Warwickshire. Situated 9 m. N.E. of Warwick, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. The church is old and interesting.

LARA. Inland state of Venezuela. Bounded on the N. by Falcon, on the E. by Yaracuy, on the S. by Portuguesa, and on the W. by Zulia, it has an area of 7,642 sq. m. It is largely mountainous. The capital is Barquisimeto. Pop. 271,369.

LARACHE. Seaport of Morocco. Situated on the N. coast of the Atlantic seaboard, it is in the Spanish zone, some 40 m. by sea S.W. of Tangiers. The exports include cork, beans, and wool. Pop. 15,500.

LARAMIE. Mountain range of Wyoming, U S.A. Beginning on the S. bank of the river North Platte, it extends in a S.E direction, and is mostly composed of broad upland 7,000 or 8,000 ft above sea level.

LARAMIE. River of the U S A. It rises in Long's Peak in the Medicine Bow range in Colorado, flows N into Wyoming, passes the city of Laramie, bends to the N E round Iron Mt, and joins the river North Platte at Fort Laramie after a course of 200 m

LARAMIE. City of Wyoming, U S A Situated 40 m. W N W of Cheyenne, it is on the Union Pacific and other railways. The state university is situated here, and there is an agricultural experimental station The town, named after the fur trader, Jacques de la Ramie, was on the old overland trail. Pop (1930) 8,609.

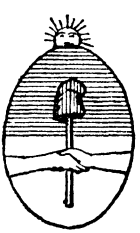
LARBERT. Town of Stirlingshire Situated on the river Carron, it is 2¼ m N W of Falkirk, and is served by the L N.E. and L M S Rlys It is a coal mining centre, and stands in the district formerly known as Torwood Forest.

LAREDO City of Texas, U S A A port of entry on the Rio Grande, opposite the Mexican town of Nuevo Laredo, it is 155 m. S W. of San Antonio and is served by the Missouri Pacific and the National Railways of Mexico The buildings include the city hall and an old Spanish cathedral. Pop (1930) 32,618

LARGO. Town of Fifeshire It stands on Largo Bay, 3 m N E. of Leven, on the L N E Rly. Alexander Selkirk, to whom there is a statue, was a native Near by is Largo Law, a hill 965 ft high Pop 2,299

LARGS. Burgh and watering place of Ayrshire Situated on Largs Bay, an opening of the firth of Clyde, it is 11 m N of Ardrossan on the L M S. Rly An aisle of the old parish church still stands and has been turned into a mausoleum The town is famous for the battle fought in 1263 between the Scots and the Norwegians, who were defeated Pop (1931) 6,115

LA RIOJA Region of N. Spain In the N W section of the province of Logroño, it is an undulating plain, sloping from the highlands to the Ebro, and stretching in a S E direction It is watered by the rivers Oja Najerilla, and Iregua A choice wine, named after the region, is produced



La Rioja arms

LA RIOJA. Province of Argentina Bounded on the E by Cordoba, on the S by San Luis, and on the W by San Juan and Chile, it has an area of 37,839 sq m It is mountainous, and contains the Sierra Velasco, the Sierra Famatina, and the Sierra de los Llanos. The capital is La Rioja Pop (1931) 98,963.

LA RIOJA. City of Argentina The capital of the province of the same name, it stands at an alt. of 1,500 ft, and is served by the Central Northern Argentine State Rly Pop 8,000

LARISSA. Department of Greece In the administrative division of Thessaly, it is bounded on the E by the Aegean Sea and on the W by the dept of Trikkala Larissa is the capital. Pop 278,465

LARISSA City of Greece It stands on the river Salambria, 20 m. W. of the coast on the gulf of Salonika, and about 36 m. by rail N W. of Volo It was an important city under the Romans. Pop 23,899.

LARISTAN District of Persia Situated on the Persian Gulf, and bounded E and N E by Kerman, it has an area of about 20,000 sq. m An arid, sandy waste, it has salt steppes. The capital is Lar. Pop. 95,000.

LARK. River of England. Rising in S W. Suffolk, it flows first N, then N W. to join the Great Ouse a few miles above Littleport in Cambridgeshire. Its length is 26 m, and the chief place on its banks is Bury St Edmunds

LARKANA. District of Sind, Bombay Presidency. Lying N of the Karachi district, it has an area of 5,053 sq m. It includes the sandy area between the Indies and the Baluchistan border, and is dependent on irrigation for its agriculture The region around the town of Larkana is known as the "garden of Sind," producing three crops annually Pop 597,960

LARKANA Town of India Situated in Sind, Bombay Presidency, it is 145 m N of Hyderabad It stands 7 m W of the Indus, on the Ghar irrigation canal, and is served by the North-western Railway. Pop 17,723.

LARKHALL. Town of Lanarkshire It is on the Avon near its junction with the Clyde, 3 m S E of Hamilton, on the L M S Rly Coal mining is carried on Pop 14,974

LARNAKA (Lat Citium Gr Kition.) City and chief seaport of Cyprus Situated on the S coast, it is 27 m S of Nicosia There is good anchorage in the roadstead It is probably the Chittim or Kittim of the Bible, and many inscriptions and tombs have been found Pop 9,765

LARNE. Seaport and watering place of co Antrim, N Ireland It is 24 m N of Belfast with a station on the Northern Counties Committee Rly, and stands at the entrance to Lough Larne There is a good harbour, from which there is a regular service to Stranraer in Scotland 39 m away, and other ports. Pop (1926) 8,100



Larne arms

LARTINGTON Village of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 17 m W of Darlington, it has a station on the L N E Rly

LARUT. District of Perak, Federated Malay States. It contains one of the most celebrated alluvial tin mining fields in Malaya The chief towns are Taiping and Kamunting

LARVIK. Seaport of Norway It stands at the head of a small fiord opening out of Oslo Fiord, 65 m S S W of Oslo, with which it is connected by railway. At Larvik Bad are mineral springs and mud baths. Pop 11,000

LA SALETTE Village of France It lies at a height of nearly 6,000 ft, 30 m S E of Grenoble It is famous as the scene of an appearance of the Weeping Virgin (Notre Dame de La Salette), Sept 19, 1846, the authenticity of which gave rise to much controversy. The place is much frequented by pilgrims

LA SALLE City of Illinois, U S A On the river Illinois, 98 m S W of Chicago, it is served by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and other rlys, and is the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Named after the French explorer, it was settled in 1830 and chartered in 1852. Pop (1930) 13,149

LAS BELA Native state of India It forms the S E corner of Baluchistan. With a coast on the Arabian Sea, it lies E of the Makran desert and has an area of 7,132 sq m. The state is a feudatory of the state of Kalat, and is under the control of the political agent in Kalat Pop 50,696

LAS BELA Town of India In the native state of Las Bela, it is on the Porali river and the main road from Karachi to the Sibi railway junction Pop 3,000

LAS CRUCES Town of New Mexico, U S A. On the Rio Grande, 40 m N N W of El Paso, it is the commercial centre of the Elephant Butte irrigation district. Pop. (1930) 5,811.

LA SERENA. City of Chile. It stands at the mouth of Coquimbo river, 7 m. N.E. by rly. of its port, Coquimbo, and 215 m. by rail N. of Valparaiso. It has an historic cathedral and several convents. Pop. 20,554.

LASHKAR. City of India. Situated in the state of Gwalior, it is adjacent to Gwalior on the main road and railway. Pop. 80,387.

LAS PALMAS. Seaport of the Canary Islands. On the N.E. coast of Grand Canary, it is the chief commercial centre of the island. The port has a fine harbour and the quays and moles provide adequate coaling, oiling, and watering facilities for the largest vessels. It is a free port. The climate attracts winter visitors. Among the notable buildings is a 16th century cathedral. There is a wireless station. Pop. 78,000.

LASSIGNY. Village of France. It is 15 m. N. of Compiègne, and 7 m. W. of Noyon. During the Great War it was the scene of fierce fighting.

LASSITHI. Department of Greece. It occupies the E. portion of the island of Crete. Hagios Nicolaos is the capital. Pop. 68,167.

LASSWADE. Suburb of Edinburgh. It stands on the N. Esk, 6 m. from the city, on the L.N.E. Rly. Here is the thatched cottage in which Sir Walter Scott lived for several years. Beside the ruins of the Norman church is the grave of Drummond of Hawthornden, the poet.

LASTINGHAM. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). Situated 3 m. N. of Sinnington, it is on the edge of the moors. Its church is one of the most remarkable in the riding.

LAS VEGAS. Town of New Mexico, U.S.A. Situated 132 m. E. of Albuquerque, on the Gallinas river, it is served by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway, and is an important wool market. The New Mexico normal university is situated here. Las Vegas Hot Springs, 6 m. distant, is a health resort. Pop. (1930) 4,373.

LATACUNGA. Town of Ecuador. In the neighbourhood of Cotopaxi, it is 56 m. by rail S. of Quito. It possesses a palace built by the Incas. The town has been destroyed several times by earthquake. Pop. 24,000.

LATAKIA. Territory of Syria. Formerly called the Alawiyya, it consists of the sanjaks of Latakia and Tartus. The capital is the town of Latakia.

LATAKIA. Seaport of Syria. In the government of Latakia, on the site of the ancient Laodicea ad Mare, it lies about 70 m. N. of Tripoli. It is noted for its tobacco, and has a trade in oil, silk, etc. Pop. 22,000.

LATCHFORD. District of Cheshire. Situated on the river Mersey, it is partly in the borough of Warrington. There is a station on the L.M.S.

LATHE (Anglo Saxon loeth, district). Division of Kent. There are five lathes, each containing three or more hundreds.

LATHOM. Village of Lancashire. Situated 4 m. N.E. of Ormskirk, here is Lathom House the former seat of the Stanleys and the Wilbrahams, famous for the defence made by Charlotte, countess of Derby, against the parliamentarians in 1644. The present house dates from the 18th century. With Burscough, Lathom forms an urban district served by the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 7,633.

LATIMER. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 3 m. S.E. of Chesham, on the river Chess.

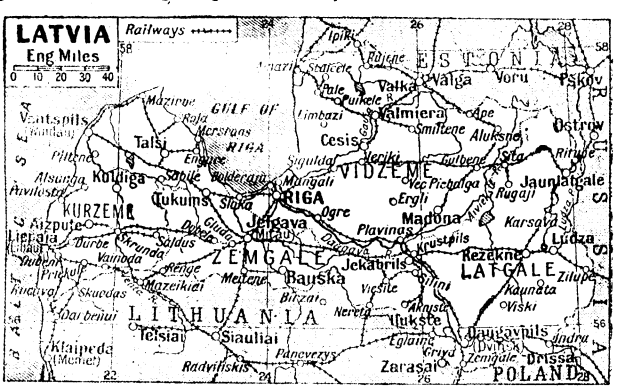
LATITUDE. Angular distance of a point on the earth's surface N. or S. of the equator. All places with the same angular distance lie on the same parallel of latitude, a small circle on the earth's surface parallel to the equator. A difference in lat. of 1° equals, on the average, 69⅛ m., but since the earth is not a perfect sphere the measurement of a particular degree may differ slightly from this figure. *See* Longitude.

LATROBE. Town of Tasmania. Situated near the mouth of the Mersey river, just above the port of Devonport, it is the centre of large oil shale works. Pop. 3,500.

LATUKA. Nilotic negro tribe of the Uganda Protectorate, E. Africa. Herdsmen and cultivators on the highlands of the N. provs., they and the Bari of the Nile Basin to the W. gave rise to the Masai.

LATVIA. Republic of Europe. In the N. of the continent, it has a coastline of 338 m. on the Baltic Sea and the gulf of Riga. Its land boundaries are Estonia on the N., Lithuania on the S., and Russia on the E. It includes Courland. The capital and chief port is Riga. Other places are Liepaja (Libau), Daugavpils (Dvinsk), and Jelgava (Mitau). The country is flat and much of the land is forest. The chief river is the Dvina or Daugava. The area is 24,500 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 1,900,000.

GOVERNMENT. Latvia is governed by a president and parliament of 100 members called the Saeima. This is elected by all adults for three years on the principle of proportional representation. The parliament elects the president who is assisted by a premier and a council of ministers. There is an army and a small navy. More than half the people are Protestant.



Latvia. Map of the republic that curves round the gulf of Riga

TRADE AND FINANCE. The main occupation is agriculture. Rye, barley, oats, and wheat are grown and the principal exports are timber, butter and flax. The country is served by Russian railways which converge on its three chief ports, Riga, Liepaja, and Ventspils, but has its own mercantile marine. The unit of currency is the lat, which is coined in silver. Much paper money is in circulation.

HISTORY. Latvia, or the country of the Letts, was conquered by the Teutonic Order in the 14th century. After the dissolution of the order its two parts, Latgale and Courland, were ruled by Poland and from the end of the 18th century by Russia. In 1917 the Latvians declared their independence. The powers soon recognized the new republic, which, in 1921, joined the League of Nations. Since then the country has made steady progress.

LAUBAN. Town of Germany In Silesia, it lies on the Queis, 15 m by rail E S E. of Gorlitz, and is a railway junction for Kohlfurt. The town hall dates from the 16th cent Pop 16,000

LAUDER. Burgh of Berwickshire. On the river Leader, it is 33 m S.E. of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly There is a quaint town hall and a 17th century church Lauder is an angling centre Pop (1931) 608.

LAUENBURG. District of Germany. Lying on the right bank of the Elbe, formerly a grand duchy belonging to Prussia, it is now part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein It has an area of 453 sq m The capital is Ratzeburg Pop 56,000

LAUENBURG. Town of Germany In Pomerania, it is about 40 m W N W of Danzig The manufactures are machinery, woollen goods, leather, and linen Pop 15,000

LAUNCESTON. Borough and market town of Cornwall It stands on the Kensey, near its junction with the Tamar, 18 m N W of Tavistock and 213 from London, on the G W. and Southern Rlys The 16th century church of S. Mary Magdalene has some fine carving At the entrance to an hotel is a Norman gateway removed from an Augustinian priory The fine circular keep of the castle remains Launceston was one of the two county towns until 1837 Across the Kensey is Newport, which is within the borough It sent two members to parliament until 1832 and one until 1885 Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 4,071



Launceston arms

LAUNCESTON City of Tasmania Situated on the river Tamar, 40 miles from Port Dalrymple, it is capital of the N part of the state It has a seaborne trade with the Australian ports and possesses smelting works. Pop (1931) 31,040

LA UNION. Town of Spain It stands 5 m E of Cartagena. The chief industry is in connexion with the numerous iron, sulphur, lead, and other mines Pop 25,000

LAUNTON Village of Oxfordshire. It lies 2 m. E of Bicester, on the L M S Rly

LAUREL. City of Mississippi, U S A Situated 100 m N W of Mobile, it is served by the Southern and other railways, and is a commercial and manufacturing town Near by is the state agricultural farm Pop (1930) 18,017.

LAURENCEKIRK. Market town of Kincardineshire Situated 30 m S W of Aberdeen, it has a station on the L M S Rly Linen weaving is carried on Pop 1 300

LAURISTON Village of Kincardineshire It lies 7 m N E of Montrose, and has a station on the L N E Rly

LAURIUM (Gr Laurion) Town of Greece In Attica, it stands on the bay of Ergastiria, about 30 m S by E of Athens. It is chiefly famous for its mines, which have been worked since ancient times Pop 7,000

LAURIUM. Town of Michigan, U S A. Originally called Calumet, it adjoins the present town of that name It lies in a rich copper district. Incorporated as Calumet in 1889, it was renamed Laurium, after the Greek town, in allusion to its mineral wealth Pop. (1930) 4,916

LAURVIK. Variant spelling of the name of the port of Norway also known as Larvik (q v).

LAUSANNE. City of Switzerland It stands near the N. shore of the lake of Geneva, 38 m. by railway N E of Geneva. It is divided into two parts by the Flon Valley, spanned by a fine bridge The Gothic cathedral of Notre Dame was founded in the 10th, rebuilt in the 13th, and restored in the 19th century. The castle of the bishops and later of the bailiffs of Berne is occupied by cantonal offices Lausanne is a great educational centre, having a university and various colleges It has some manufactures and possesses a broadcasting station The treaty which settled the status of Turkey was signed here, July 24, 1923 In 1932 a conference of European powers held two meetings at Lausanne to discuss the question of reparations. Pop. (1930) 75,915

LAUTERBRUNNEN (Ger., nothing but springs). Village of Switzerland Picturesquely placed in a rocky valley of the Bernese Oberland, it is 7½ m. by railway S of Interlaken. A favourite tourist resort, there are many waterfalls, the Staubbach descending 980 ft. The Jungfrau and the Schwarzer Monch are near Pop 3,500

LAUTOKA Port of the Fiji Islands. Situated on the W. coast of the island of Viti Levu, the largest of the group, it lies on the small-gauge railway running round the W. coast of the island from Tavua to Singatoka, some 40 m. S.W. of the former. It is an important trading centre.

LAUZON. Town of Quebec, Canada Situated on the S bank of the St Lawrence, it has electric railway communication with Lévis, 2 m. distant, from which there is a ferry to Quebec. Pop. (1931) 7,084

LAVAL. City of France. It stands on the river Mayenne, in the department of that name, 186 m S W. of Paris Notable buildings include two castles, both used now for public purposes, the cathedral of the Trinity, and the churches of Notre Dame, S Vénérand, and Notre Dame de Avenières Pop 25,000.

LAVANT. Village of Sussex. It is 2 m. N. of Chichester on the little river Lavant, and has a station on the S Rly

LAVAUR Town of France Situated on the river Agout, it is 36½ m by rail S E. of Montauban. Silkworms are cultivated, and there are flour mills Pop 6,000

LAVENHAM. Town of Suffolk. It is 10 m. S E of Bury St Edmunds, on the L.N E. Rly. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is one of the largest and finest in the county There is also a timber-framed guildhall of the 16th century and some Tudor houses Pop 1,620

LAVENTIE. Town of France In the department of Pas de Calais, it is 12 m N N E of Béthune During the Great War it was the scene of fierce fighting. Pop 3,000

LAVER. Name of three villages between Harlow and Ongar, in Essex. In the churchyard of All Saints, High Laver, a building of Norman origin, restored 1865–66, is the tomb of John Locke. The old church of S Mary, Little Laver, has a Norman font The church at Magdalen Laver has a wooden belfry.

LAVERNOCK. Village of Glamorganshire On the coast, it is 5 m S of Cardiff, and has a station on the G W Rly.

LAVERSTOKE. Village of Hampshire. It stands on the Test, 2 m N E. of Whitchurch. Here are the paper mills owned by the Portals at which the paper for Bank of England notes has been made for over 200 years Pop 600

LAVINGTON, EAST Village of Wiltshire On the N edge of Salisbury Plain, it is 6 m S of Devizes. There is a station on the G W Rly, 2 m to the W. The village church is of interest At one time it was a market town, hence its old name of Market Lavington Pop 904

LAVINGTON. WEST Village of Wiltshire. Situated 1 m from Lavington station on the G W Rly, its church has some fine old memorials In the village is an agricultural school and some almshouses bearing the name of Dauntsey

LAVONGAI. Island in the Pacific Ocean. Formerly called New Hanover, it is one of the group known as the Bismarck Archipelago. It is very mountainous, and has an area of 460 sq. mi

LAVOS. Town of Portugal. It stands on the estuary of the river Mondego, 24 m W S.W. of Coimbra. Pop 6,000

LAW. Village of Lanarkshire Situated 2 m. from Wishaw, it is on the L M S Rly Pop 1,996.

LAWA. Chieftainship of India. Situated in Rajputana, it is under the protection of the British government and independent of any native states The ruler is the thakur of Lawa.

LAWERS. Mountain or ben of Perthshire. Rising to the W of Loch Tay, it reaches a height of 3,984 ft It is easy of ascent, commands magnificent views, and is rich in alpine flora

LAWRENCE. Town of South Island, New Zealand It lies in a valley in Otago co, 60 m by rail W of Dunedin, and is the centre of a gold mining district Pop 800.

LAWRENCE. City of Kansas, U S A Situated on the Kansas river, 41 m S W of Kansas City, it is served by the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Rlys Kansas University and Haskell Institute, one of the principal Indian schools of the U S A, make it an important educational centre Pop (1930) 13,726

LAWRENCE. City of Massachusetts, U S A On the Merrimac river, 30 m from its mouth and 25 m N N W of Boston, it is served by the Boston and Maine Rly and an electric interurban system It obtains ample water power from the Merrimac, here spanned by a granite dam Pop (1930) 85,068

LAWRENCEBURG City of Indiana, U S A On the Ohio river, it is 22 m W of Cincinnati, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railways It has various manufactures and a transit trade by the Ohio Pop (1930) 4,072

LAXEY Village of the Isle of Man It stands on the E coast, 6 m N E of Douglas, at the mouth of the river Laxey It is a bathing resort and has lead mines

LAXFIELD. Village of Suffolk It is situated 7 m N of Framlingham, and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 787

LAXTON. Village of Nottinghamshire Situated 3 m S W of Tuxford, it is one of the few places in England where the three-field system of cultivation survives The church, though largely rebuilt, has interesting monuments

LAZARIYEH Hamlet of Palestine It occupies the site of the ancient village of Bethany, on the S E slope of the Mount of Olives, 2 m E. of Jerusalem There are the remains of a 12th century convent, beneath which is the reputed grave of Lazarus During the Great War it was occupied by the British in Dec, 1917

LAZONBY Village of Cumberland It lies on the river Eden, 7 m from Penrith With Kirkoswald, it is on the L M S Rly. Pop 707.

LEA Name of the English river more usually spelled Lee (q v)

LEA Village of Lincolnshire Situated on the Trent, 2 m from Gainsborough, it is on the L N E Rly The church has been much restored, but has some interesting monuments

LEADBURN Village of Midlothian It lies 9 m N of Peebles, on the L M S Rly

LEADENHALL. Market in the city of London It is on the S side of Leadenhall Street, which connects Cornhill with Aldgate It is the great market for poultry, and the present buildings were erected in 1881

LEADENHAM Village of Lincolnshire Situated 12 m. S of Lincoln, it is on the L N E. Rly The church contains some Flemish glass

LEADGATE. Urban district of Durham Near Consett, it is on the L N E Rly, and is a coal mining centre Pop (1931) 6,395

LEADHILLS. Village of Lanarkshire It is 18 m S of Lanark, on a branch of the L M S Rly, and is noted for its lead mines Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here The village has the reputation of being the highest in Scotland, being 1,300 ft. above sea level. Pop. 850.

LEADVILLE. City of Colorado, U.S.A. It is 78 m. (direct) S W. of Denver, and is served by the Denver and Rio Grande Western and other railways. The city owes its existence to the discovery of lead and silver ores in 1871 The silver output has greatly declined since 1893, but zinc and copper are also largely worked. The population in 1879 was 35,000, but in 1930 it had declined to 3,771

LEAFIELD. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 4 m N W. of Witney. A high-power wireless station was completed here in August, 1921, for long-distance communication

LEAGRAVE. Village of Bedfordshire It lies 2 m N W. of Luton, and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 1,643

LEAKE, East. Village of Nottinghamshire Situated 9 m S of Nottingham, it has a station on the L N E Rly It has an interesting church, mostly Early English West Leake, also with an interesting church, lies 1½ m to the W

LEALHOLME. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It stands on the Esk, 9 m S W of Whitby, and has a station on the L N E Rly

LEALUI. Capital of Barotseland, N Rhodesia Situated on the E side of the Zambesi river in a swampy and malaria-ridden area, it lies not far from the border of Portuguese W Africa, 310 m N W. of Kazungulu, the station at the junction of the Zambesi with the Lynyanti river The village is the headquarters of the native prince Yeta III

LEAM. River of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. Rising in the former county, it flows for 25 m past Leamington Hastings to the Avon just E of Warwick

LEAMINGTON. Borough and inland watering place of Warwickshire In full Royal Leamington Spa, it stands on the Leam, 2 m E of Warwick and 87 m from London, on the G.W and L M S Rlys The buildings include the town hall and the church of All Saints, a large cruciform edifice There is a fine bridge across the river There are two pump rooms with baths and gardens, an art gallery, school of art, and theatres Jephson Gardens are exceptionally fine The borough includes Milverton and Gillington Across the river is Leamington Hastings with a beautiful church Pop (1931) 28,916



Leamington arms

LEAMINGTON. Port of Ontario, Canada Standing on Lake Erie, it is 30 m S E of Windsor, on the Michigan Central and Père Marquette railways Pop (1931) 4,902

LEAMSIDE. Village of Durham It lies 4 m N E of Durham, on the L N E Rly

LEASOWE. Village of Cheshire On the L M S Rly, it contains Leasowe castle Built in 1593 by the earl of Derby, this is now a convalescent home for railwaymen

LEATHERHEAD Urban district of Surrey On the river Mole, it is 18 m S W of London on the S Rly The buildings include the parish church and some picturesque old houses There is St John's school for the sons of the clergy and a school for the blind Brewing and tanning are carried on Leatherhead is described by Jane Austen in Emma as Highbury Pop (1931) 6,916

LEATHLEY Village of Yorkshire (W R) Situated on the Washburn, 3 m N E of Otley, it has an interesting church, mainly Perpendicular The old stocks are on the village green

LEAVENWORTH. City of Kansas, U S A. It stands on the Missouri, 25 m N W of Kansas City, and is served by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, and other railways. The buildings include the Roman Catholic cathedral and several

churches Fort Leavenworth, a few miles to the N., is a military post. Leavenworth has collieries, packing establishments, and flour mills. Pop. (1930) 17,466

LEBANON (Arabic, Libnan; Semitic, laban, to be white) Mountain range in Syria. Deriving its name from its white calcareous rocks, it rises over 10,000 ft and extends, at an average distance of 20 m from the Mediterranean, for about 95 m N E to S W. It is separated from the parallel E chain of Anti Lebanon by the valley of the Buka'a, the ancient Coele Syria, part of the Great Rift, through which the river el-'Asi (Orontes) flows N, and the Litany S Little is left of the famous cedar forests.

LEBANON. Republic of Syria. Bounded on the N by the Nahr-el-Kebir, E by the heights of Anti-Lebanon, S by Palestine, and W by the coast, it consists of the sanjaks of N Lebanon, S Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, and Bekaa Beirut is the capital, and the area is 4,300 sq. m The soil is fairly productive of olives, vines and nuts, and there is some mineral wealth There is a railway service and on the coast are several small seaports Under Turkish rule until the Great War, Lebanon was then taken over by the French, who, in 1920, proclaimed it an independent state An assembly met and elected a president, an Arab The flag is the French tricolour with a cedar of Lebanon on a white band Pop 628,863

LEBANON. City of Pennsylvania, U S A. Situated 25 m E of Harrisburg, on three rlys, it lies in a valley rich in iron ore and other minerals Pop (1930) 25,561

LEBDA. Alternative name for the town of North Africa better known as Homs (q v)

LEBEDIN. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ukrainian Republic, it is 90 m N W of Kharkov, on the Psiol, served by a branch railway Pop 15,000

LEBEDYAN. Town of Russia (U S S R) Situated in the central black soil area, it is 105 m W of Tambov, on the right bank of the Don, and is connected by railway with Yelets Pop 14,000

LEBRIJA. Town of Spain It stands on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, near the Marshlands (Marismas), 29 m direct, and 44 m by rly S of Seville The chief church, originally a mosque, is built in a variety of styles, Gothic and Renaissance predominating There are a ruined Moorish castle and a lofty tower, in imitation of the Giralda at Seville Pottery is made, and from the olive trees in the vicinity the finest oil in Spain is produced Pop 12,000

LE CATEAU. Town of France Sometimes called Cateau Cambresis because at one time its castle belonged to the bishop of Cambrai, it stands on the Selle, 15 m from Cambrai The buildings include the hôtel de ville, damaged in 1918, and the abbey church The grande place is the centre of the town Pop 8,000

Le Cateau, having been part of Flanders, became French in 1678. During the Great War it was occupied by the Germans and near it two battles were fought. On Aug 26, 1914, the British 2nd corps, then in retreat, turned on the pursuing Germans and checked their advance. On Oct 6, 1918, the British began their advance in the region of the town, which they took on the 9th.

LECCE. City of Italy It stands about 8 m from the Adriatic coast, 23 m by rail S S E of Brindisi. Here are several 17th century baroque churches, and one founded by Tancred in 1180. Pop (1931) 46,720

LECCO. Town of Italy It stands on the lake of Lecco, 32 m. by rly. N.N.E of Milan. The river Adda is here spanned by a fine bridge, built in 1335 and reconstructed in 1609. Lecco is a manufacturing town Pop. 29,000.

LECH. River of Bavaria Rising in the Vorarlberg, and flowing mainly N., it enters the Danube near Donauwerth, after a course of 180 m. It is unnavigable, but its rapid flow provides water power. Augsberg is on its banks, and its chief tributary is the Wertach

LECHLADE. Market town of Gloucestershire It stands on the Thames, here joined by the Leach, 3 m from Fairford, and has a station on the G W Rly A bridge crosses the river here The church is a fine building, and the place is visited by anglers Market day, last Tues of the month

LEDBURY. Urban district and market town of Herefordshire On the G W Rly, it is 13 m S E. of Hereford The church has a detached tower and a beautiful baptistery The market house is a picturesque timber building dating from 1633. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 3,283

LEDI (Gael God's Hill) Mountain or ben of Perthshire Rising S.E. of Loch Katrine, it is 2,875 ft high, and is referred to in Sir Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake

LEDSHAM. Village of Cheshire Situated 7 m N W of Chester, it has a station on the L M S

LEDSTON. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It lies 4 m N W. of Pontefract, and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 516

LEE. River of England, often called the Lea Rising near Houghton Regis, in Bedfordshire, it flows S W through Hertfordshire and then between Middlesex and Essex to the Thames near Blackwall The total length of navigable waterway is 50 m Its chief tributary is the Stort There is good fishing in the upper part Some of the water of the New River is taken from the Lee, which is controlled by the Lee Conservancy Board

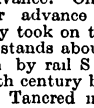
LEE. River of co Cork, I F S Rising in Gouganebarra Lough, it flows mainly E to Macroom, and then to Cork At Cork it divides into two branches, one on either side of the city, but the two unite and, passing Blackrock and Passage West, the river falls into Cork Harbour between Monkstown and Queenstown. It is 45 m long and is navigable to Cork

LEE. District of London. In the borough of Lewisham, it is 7 m S E of Charing Cross, and has a station on the S Rly The almshouses founded by Christopher Boone in 1683 were pulled down in 1877 but the chapel was left, and near are the almshouses of the Merchant Taylors' Company The manor house, once the residence of the earl of Northbrook, is public property S Margaret's is a fine modern church.

LEE. Village of N Devon It lies in a valley between Mortehoe and Ilfracombe, and is chiefly known for a picturesque house called the house of the three old maids of Lee, who figure in a popular ballad Lee is also famed for its fuchsias.

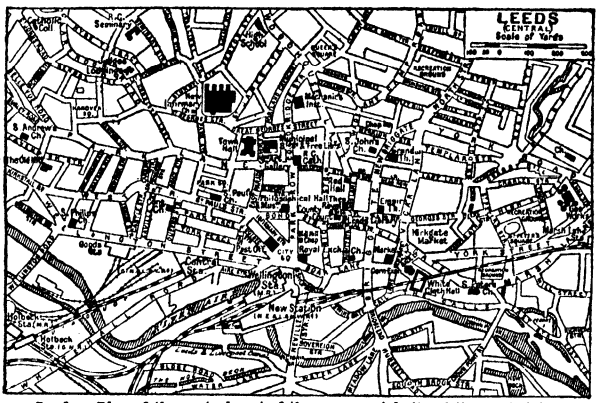
LEEBOTWOOD. Village of Shropshire It is situated 3 m. N of Church Stretton, and has a station on the G W Rly. The church has some interesting monuments

LEEDS. City and county borough of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Aire, 25 m. S.W of York, and 185 m from London, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Aire and Calder Navigation. Nearly 60 sq m in area, it is a great centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing and leather trades There are extensive engineering and printing works The corporation owns a splendid system of markets Electric tramways serve the city and suburbs and connect it with Bradford, Wakefield, and other places. The city's buildings include the new city hall, opened by King George in 1933, the public library, art gallery, royal exchange, corn exchange, and



Leeds arms

infirmary. The university was founded in 1900, its nucleus being the Yorkshire university college; its college of medicine is famous, and it has a fine range of buildings. The city has a technical college and a grammar school. Of



Leeds. Plan of the central part of the commercial city of the west riding

the churches, S. Peter's, the parish church, was rebuilt in the 19th century, S. John's dates from the 17th century. The Roman Catholics have a cathedral, and there are many Nonconformist churches. Public parks include Roundhay Park and Woodhouse Moors and the corporation own also Kirkstall Abbey and Temple Newsam. The city sends six members to parliament and its head is the lord mayor. Its leading paper is The Leeds Mercury. It is the chief centre of the leather industry, has also engineering works, printing works and clothing factories. Pop. (1931) 482,789.

LEEDS. Village of Kent. It is 4¼ m. S.E. of Maidstone. The restored church of S. Nicholas is mainly Early English. Leeds Castle, a fine example of a medieval fortress, is on a small island in a branch of the Medway.

LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL. Artificial waterway of England. Opened in 1816, branches connect it with the Mersey and Liverpool Docks and with the North Sea. The length of the main cut is 127 m.; the total length is 143 m.

LEEK. Urban district and market town of Staffordshire. It stands on the Churnet, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly., 13 m. S.E. of Macclesfield. A branch canal connects it with the Trent and Mersey canal. The church of Edward the Confessor is a fine Decorated edifice. In the churchyard is a cross of somewhat unusual type, possibly Danish. There is an old grammar school. The chief industry is the manufacture of silk. To the N.E. is the range of hills known as the Roches. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 18,550.

LEEMING BAR. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.) It lies 3 m. N.E. of Bedale, on the L.N.E. Rly.

LEEN. River of Nottinghamshire. It rises in the park of Newstead Abbey and flows into the Trent, near Lenton. It is 12 m. long.

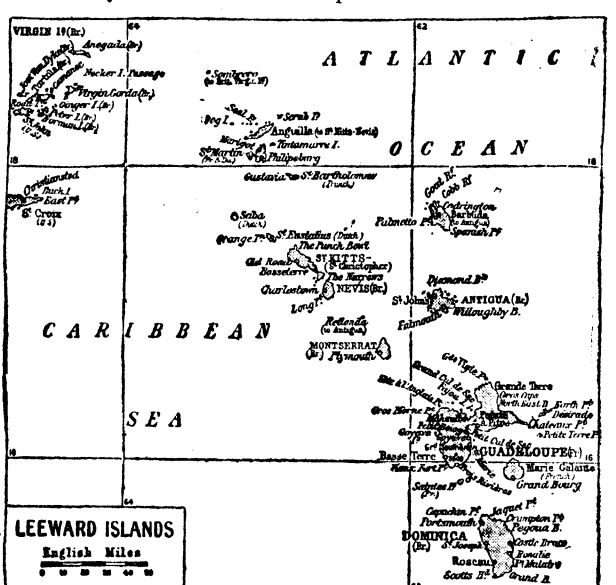
LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT. Watering place of Hampshire. It is 18 m. from Eastleigh, with a station on the S. Rly. There is good bathing.

LEER. Town of Prussia. In E. Friesland, it stands at the junction of the Leda and the Ems, and is a river port and a railway junction. Pop. 15,000.

LEES. Urban district of Lancashire. It lies 2 m. S.E. of Oldham, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is a suburb of that town. Pop. (1931) 4,738.

LEEUWARDEN. Town of the Netherlands. The capital of Friesland, it is 33 m. W. of Groningen, with which it is connected by railway and canal. The chief church is S. Jacob's. There is a palace in which the stadtholders of Friesland lived; a fine building now housing the provincial library was formerly the law courts. The Frisian Society has headquarters here, and there are several libraries. The chief public garden was laid out in 1648. The cattle market is important. Pop. (1930) 48,482.

LEEUWIN. Cape of Western Australia. A small peninsula, it forms the W. side of Flinders Bay, some 180 m. S.W. of Perth, and is the extreme S.W. point of Australia. Its name commemorates a ship (the Lioness) in the expedition of Dirk Hartog, the Dutch explorer.



Leeward Islands. Group of islands in the West Indies belonging to Gt. Britain

LEEWARD. Group of islands in the West Indies. They form a British crown colony, and

part of the Lesser Antilles, lie N. of the Windward Group and S.E. of Porto Rico. With a total area of 715 sq. m., they are divided into five presidencies: Antigua (with Barbuda and Redonda), St. Christopher or St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands (with Sombrero). The largest island is Dominica. The capital is St. John, on Antigua, which has wireless and cable stations. Montserrat also has a wireless station. The chief products are sugar, molasses, cotton, limes, coconuts, tobacco, and salt. The government is vested in a governor and executive and legislative councils. Pop. 122,201.



Leeward Islands (W. Indies) arms

LEEWARD. Group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean. They form part of a large archipelago, stretching from the Society Islands in the N.W. to Pitcairn Island in the S.E., and belong to France.

LEGASPI. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Situated near the S. base of Mount Mayon, it has motor roads, and railway and steamer communication with various places on the island. The capital of the province of Albay, it was formerly known by that name. Pop. 33,048.

LEGBOURNE. Village of Lincolnshire. Situated 2 m. S.E. of Louth, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. It has an interesting church, and had once a Cistercian abbey.

LEGHORN (Ital. Livorno). City and seaport of Italy. The capital of the province of the same name, it is 12 m. by rly. S.S.W. of Pisa. It has a cathedral, many handsome churches, and a synagogue. Among other notable buildings are the exchange, theatre, public library, museum, and lazarettos. Leghorn is the seat of a bishop and has a large naval academy. One of the most important ports in the kingdom, it has a fine harbour and a considerable trade. The sulphur springs and the fine sea bathing attract many visitors. Pop. (1931) 124,112.

LEGNAGO. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Adige, 29 m. by rail E. of Mantua. Owing to its situation it was fortified and was one of the famous four fortresses, called the quadrilateral, that protected the north of Italy. Pop. 8,000.

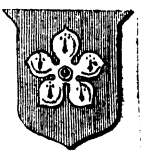
LEGNANO. Town of Italy. It stands at an altitude of 680 ft., about 20 m. by rail N.W. of Milan. The most noteworthy building is the church of S. Magno, and there are remains of a castle of the Visconti. Pop. 27,500.

LEH. Town of India. The capital of Ladakh, Kashmir, it is 243 m. E. of Srinagar, and is approached from the Kulu valley by road over the Baralacha Pass (16,500 ft.). It stands 4 m. from the right bank of the Indus, and is a caravan centre between India and Yarkand. Here is a meteorological observatory. Pop. 2,500.

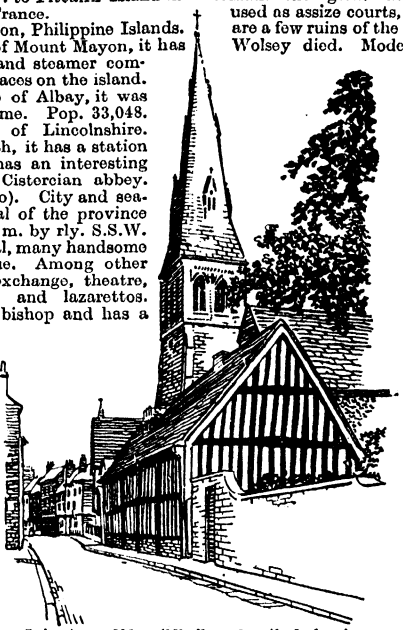
LEHIGH. River of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It rises in the E. part of the state and flows mainly in a S. direction to join the Delaware at Easton. Its length is 120 m., and by locks and dams it is open for navigation for 84 m. The railway line follows the greater part of its course, and the valley is noted for its anthracite coal and iron.

LEHRTE. Town of Prussia. In the province of Hanover, it is 11 m. by rail E. of that city. It is a railway junction for Hamburg, Berlin, Brunswick, and Hildersheim, and has railway repair shops. Pop. 11,000.

LEICESTER. City, county borough, and county town of Leicestershire. It stands on the Soar, 99 m. N.W. of London, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys., and the Grand Union canal. A centre of the hosiery trade, it manufactures boots and shoes, cotton and machinery, and has dyeing works. Of its churches S. Martin's was made the cathedral when Leicester became the seat of a bishop in 1926. S. Nicholas dates from Saxon times, S. Mary's and All Saints from Norman times. There is a timber and plaster guildhall. Trinity Hospital was endowed by Henry, earl of Lancaster. Of the once famous castle there remain the great hall, now used as assize courts, and the gateways. There are a few ruins of the abbey of S. Mary, in which Wolsey died. Modern buildings include the municipal offices, De Montfort Hall, the market house, corn exchange, public library, art gallery, and museum. Educational establishments include the university college, founded in 1921, the Wyggeston School for boys and girls, the school of art, and the technical college. Bradgate Park was presented to the city in 1928, and there are other open spaces. In 1928 the mayor was given the title of lord mayor. Three members are sent to parliament. Pop. 234,143.



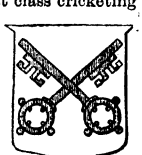
Leicester arms



Leicester. Old guildhall and cathedral spire

LEICESTERSHIRE. County of England. It is situated in the Midlands and has an area of 823 sq. m. The most elevated area is Charnwood Forest. In the N.E. are the Wolds. The chief river is the Soar. Leicester is the county town, and Loughborough is the only other borough, but there is a number of populous market towns and urban districts, e.g. Hinckley, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, and Shepshed. The main industry, outside hosiery and mining, is farming. Cattle and sheep are reared, and wheat, oats, and other cereals grown. Since 1918 it has sent four members to parliament, the divisions being Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton. The county is a famous hunting district and a first class cricketing county. It contains Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Lutterworth, and other places of interest. Pop. (1931) 541,794. *See* map p. 656.

LEIDEN. City of the Netherlands. In the prov. of S. Holland, it lies on the Oude Rijn, 9 m. N.E. of The Hague, with which and with Haarlem there is railway and tramway communication. It has many interesting buildings, the most notable of which are the churches of S. Peter and S.



Leiden arms

Pancras, the town hall, a 16th century building, the Gemeenlandshuis, built in 1596 and restored in 1878, the weigh house, built in 1658, the former court house, and the city timber house. Two of the old gateways, both dating from the 17th century, are still standing. The university, founded in 1575, was in the 17th century one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe, especially in medicine, and was visited by many Englishmen. Other interesting buildings are the municipal museum and a museum of antiquities. Leiden has cloth and yarn manufactures, printing works, and markets for agricultural produce. Pop. (1930) 70,860.



Leigh arms

LEIGH. Borough and market town of Lancashire. It is 21 m. N.E. of Liverpool on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief buildings are the parish church, town hall, technical school, museum, and libraries. Cotton manufacturing and browing are industries. The borough sends one member to parliament. Market days Fri. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 45,313.

LEIGH. Village of Kent. About 2¼ m. S.W. of Hildenborough and 2¼ m. W. of Tonbridge, it is a model village. It has a 13th century church with an enormous rood turret. Pron. Lye.

LEIGH. Village of Staffordshire. Situated on the river Blythe, 5 m. N.N.W. of Uttoxeter, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 819.

LEIGH. Village of Surrey. It lies 3 m. S.W. of Reigate, and has an interesting church.

LEIGH. Village of Worcestershire. Situated on the Teme, under the Malvern Hills, its parish includes other small hamlets and villages. The church is of exceptional interest.

LEIGH, North. Village of Oxfordshire. Situated 12 m. N.W. of Oxford, it is 3 m. from the G.W. Rly. station at Handborough. About 1 m. N.E. are the remains of a Roman villa.

LEIGH, South. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 3 m. S. of North Leigh. The church contains the pulpit from which John Wesley preached his first sermon in 1725.

LEIGH-ON-SEA. Watering place of Essex. Situated 3 m. W. of Southend, of which it is now a part, it is on the L.M.S. Rly. It is an old port, and fishing is the principal industry.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD. Urban district and market town of Bedfordshire. Situated on the Ouzel river, it is 7 m. N.W. of Dunstable, on the L.M.S. Rly. The Early English church was restored in the 19th century. There is an old school. The fine market cross was restored in 1852. Market day Tues. Pop. (1931) 7,031.

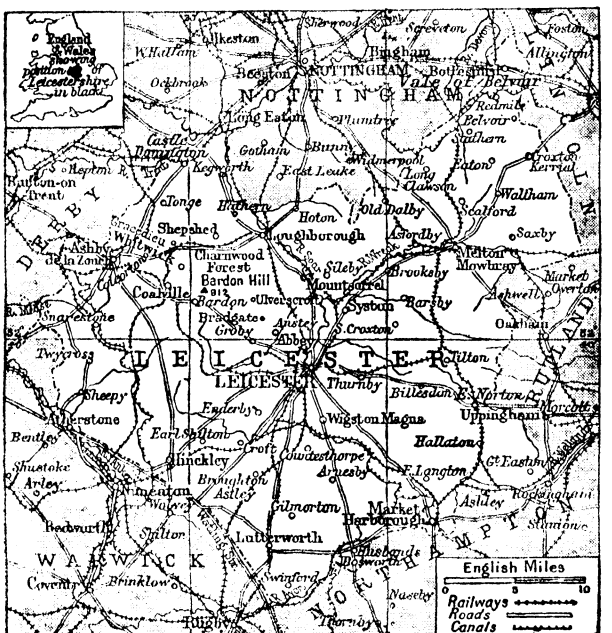
LEINE. River of Germany. A tributary to the Aller, it rises in Thuringia, S. of the Harz Mts., flows W. for a short distance, then turns sharply to flow N. past Göttingen and Hanover.

LEINSTER. Mountain of Ireland. The highest point of the Blackstairs range, it is on the borders of counties Carlow and Wexford. Its altitude is 2,610 ft.

LEINSTER. Province of Ireland. Wholly in the Irish Free State, it contains the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Offaly, Longford, Louth, Meath, Leix, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow, and has an area of 7,624 sq. m. The Shannon river separates it from Connaught, and it has a long coastline on the Irish Sea. Pop. (1926) 1,149,000.



Leinster arms



Leicestershire. Midland county, famous as a hunting shire (see page 655)

LEIPZIG. City of Germany. In Saxony, it is 74 m. N.W. of Dresden and 104 from Berlin, and is an important railway junction and is also an airport. Famous as a trading, educational, and musical centre, it has many buildings of note. The churches include S. Nicholas, S. Thomas, S. John, and S. Peter. S. Paul's is the university church. Secular buildings include the city hall, built on the site of the citadel and incorporating its tower, the old town hall, now a museum, and the Gewandhaus, or cloth hall, now a library. The magnificent pile erected for the law courts of the empire is noteworthy, as is the large central railway station. Also worthy of mention are several museums and the stock exchange. There are some spacious squares, one being the Augustusplatz, several public parks, a zoological garden, and a racecourse. The city has a broadcasting station. Of educational centres the chief is the university, possessing a complete range of modern buildings. The conservatoire of music is almost equally famous.



Leipzig arms

Leipzig is noted for its fairs, at one time the largest in Europe, and as a centre of the book-selling, publishing, and printing industry. It has a large trade in furs, glass, and leather, and manufactures chemicals, machinery, paper, musical and scientific instruments, etc. Pop. 684,728.



Leipzig. Plan of the fifth largest city of Germany

The battle of Leipzig, or battle of the nations, was fought Oct. 16–18, 1813. In it the French, under Napoleon, were defeated by an allied army of Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, both sides suffering severely.

LEIRIA. City of Portugal. It stands on the river Liz, 76 m. direct N. of Lisbon. The steep hill that dominates it is crowned with the picturesque ruins of the castle. In the castle grounds is a Gothic church. The cathedral was modernised in the 18th century. Pop. 6,000.

LEISTON-CUM-SIZEWELL. Urban district of Suffolk. Situated 4 m. E. of Saxmundham, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Near by are the ruins of a religious house. Pop. (1931) 4,184.

LEITH. Port of Edinburgh, since 1920 part of the city. On the S. shore of the firth of Forth, 2 m. N. of Edinburgh proper, with which it is connected by Leith Walk, it is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys., and is divided into two parts, North and South, by the Water of Leith. The church of S. Mary is a 15th century building much restored. Secular buildings include the town hall and Trinity House. Leith Links is an open space. Leith has wet and dry docks in its extensive harbour, where much damage was done by fire in 1930. In 1833 it was made a burgh independent of Edinburgh, but in 1920 it was included in the city as it had been for 500 years after 1329.



Leith arms

LEITHA. River of central Europe. It rises between Höhenberg and Gutenstein in Lower Austria, and flows past the Schneeberg, and in a long curve E. of Wiener Neustadt to Bruck-an-der-Leitha, whence it bends to flow S.E. to join the Danube in Hungary.

LEITH HILL. Eminence in Surrey. On the North Downs, it is about 4 m. S.W. of Dorking and is 965 ft. in height. On the summit is a tower built in 1766. In 1923 the tower and the surrounding land were bought for the nation.

LEITMERITZ. German name for the town of Czechoslovakia called Litomerice (q.v.).

LEITRIM. County of the I.F.S. In the province of Connaught, it has a coastline of about 3 m. on Donegal Bay. The area is 613 sq. m., and it is divided into two parts by Lough Allen. The Shannon forms its S.W. boundary. There are hills in the north and east, where the scenery is very beautiful, and a number of loughs. Cattle, pigs, and poultry are reared, and oats and potatoes grown. The G.S. Rlys. serve the county. Carrick-on-Shannon is the county town. Other places are Manor Hamilton, Ballinamore and Mohill. Pop.(1926) 55,907.



Leitrim arms

LEIX. County of the I.F.S. Known before 1922 as Queen's county, it is in the province of Leinster, its area being 664 sq. m. The surface is generally flat or undulating. In the N.W. are the Slieve Bloom Mts., and in the interior is much bogland. The chief rivers are the Barrow and the Nore. Agriculture is the main occupation, and a little coal is mined. The Gt. Southern Rlys. and the Grand Canal serve the county. Maryborough is the county town; other places are Mountmellick, Portarlington, Abbeyleix, and Stradbally. The district, which in 1556 was made a county and named after the queen of England, was before that time covered by the districts of Leix and Ossory. Its Irish name is Laoighise. Pop. (1926) 51,540. *See* map p. 658.

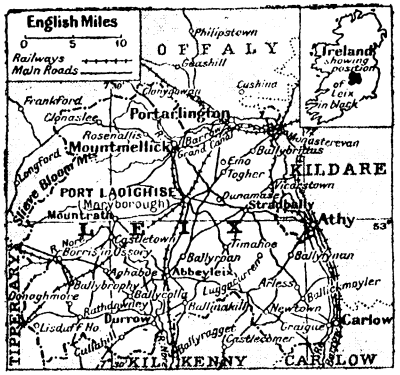
LEIXOES. Seaport of Portugal. Situated 3 m. N. of the Douro estuary, it is the chief harbour of Oporto. It covers 240 acres and accommodates large vessels. There is a large trade in wine. Pop. 13,000.

LEK. River of the Netherlands. One of the distributaries of the Rhine delta, it extends from Arnhem to the Meuse, 7 m. E. of Rotterdam.

LE LOCLE. Town of Switzerland. It stands in a valley traversed by the river Bied, 23 m. N.W. of Neuchâtel, at an altitude of 3,000 ft.



Leitrim. Western county of the Irish Free State



Leix. County of the Irish Free State (See page 657)

It is a centre of the watchmaking industry. The town was burned out in 1833. Pop. (1930) 12,001.

LEMAN. French name for the lake now usually known as Geneva (q.v.).

LEMBERG. German name for the town of Poland now known as Lwow (q.v.).

LEMNOS. Island of the Aegean Sea. It lies S.W. of Imbros, about 45 m. W. of the S. entrance to the Dardanelles, and has an area of 180 sq. m. Lemnian earth, used as an antidote for poison and the plague by the ancients, was valued highly by Turks and Greeks until quite recent years. The chief town is Kastro, the ancient Myrina. The island was taken from Venice by the Turks in 1478, and was used by the British during the Great War, after which it became part of Greece. Pop. 4,000.

LEMPA. River of Salvador. Rising in L. Guija, on the borders of Guatemala, it follows an E. and S. course and discharges its waters into the Pacific 35 m. E.S.E. of San Salvador. About 200 m. long, it is navigable for 100 m. by small steamers.

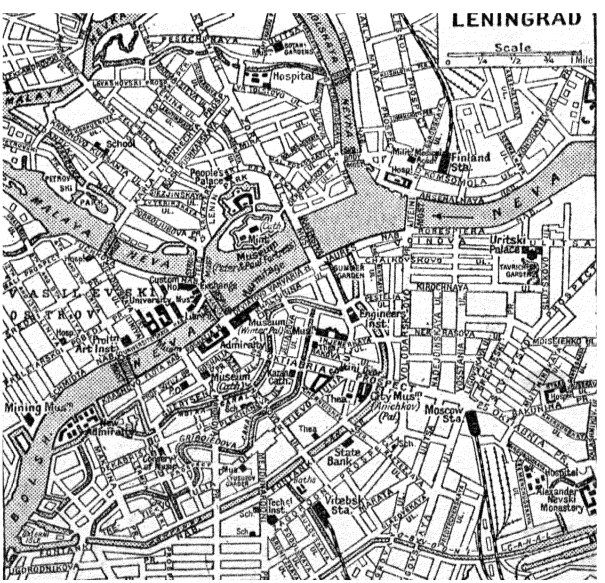
LENA. River of Asia. Rising in the Baikal Mountains near L. Baikal, it flows N.E. through the Siberian area of the U.S.S.R. into the Yakutsk republic, and turns N. from Yakutsk to discharge by a large estuary into the Arctic Ocean. Its course is estimated at 2,860 m. Its most important tributaries are the Vitim, the Olekma, and the Aldan on the right, and the Vilyin on the left. The Lena goldfields on the Vitim and Olekma produce about 35 per cent. of the gold output of the U.S.S.R., and also other ores. Most of its course is navigable during the warm season.

LENA. Archipelago or group of islands at the mouth of the river Lena. It is formed by the deltaic system of that river, where the numerous distributaries enter the Nordenskiöld Sea, and has an area of about 10,800 sq. m.

LENHAM. Town of Kent. It lies 9 m. S.E. of Maidstone, and has a station on the Southern Rly. A war memorial cross is carved in the chalk on the Downs near by. Pop. 2,166.

LENINAKAN. Town of Armenia (U.S.S.R.). Situated about 80 m. S.W. of Tiflis, it was formerly known as Alexandropol. The town is a railway junction, being on the Tiflis-Tabriz (Persia) line, and having a branch line to Kars in Turkey. An irrigation scheme is being carried out, and a large electric station has been erected. In 1926 the town and surrounding district were severely damaged by an earthquake. Pop. 48,940.

LENINGRAD. City and seaport of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Known as St. Petersburg and then as Petrograd, it was the capital of the empire and republic until 1918. It stands on the Neva, the older part being on the left bank, and includes nineteen islands in the river which here enters the gulf of Finland by three mouths. Many bridges cross the waterways. Viborg and Okhta are among the suburbs. The city is an important railway junction, and a ship canal connects it with Kronstadt, its outport. The main thoroughfare is the Prospekt of 25 October, formerly called the Nevski Prospekt, on or near which are many of the chief buildings. These include the winter palace, now the palace of arts, and other palaces wherein, before 1917, members of the imperial family lived, and the Admiralty buildings erected by Peter the Great when he founded the city in 1703. The Hermitage is now a museum divided into four departments.



Leningrad. Plan of the city of Soviet Russia, formerly the imperial capital

The Peter and Paul fortress stands on an island in the river. The city has several cathedrals and many churches, as well as a mosque and a Buddhist temple. Two of the cathedrals have been turned into museums, of which the city has a number, one being the museum of the revolution. The old university remains, but there are two new ones and many colleges founded to disseminate communistic ideas, among them being the home of culture. The Smolny Institute,

like some of the palaces, is used for government purposes Leningrad has numerous fine squares and many monuments, some of the imperial era, others erected by the Soviet authorities, including one to Lenin, and fine boulevards have been constructed. The state library occupies a fine building. The state theatre of drama is the largest of the several theatres. Vasilievski Island, near the right bank of the Neva, was once a commercial harbour, and still has large shipyards and factories. It is now chiefly notable for its educational and scientific institutions, which include the zoological and mineralogical museums.

Enormous changes have been made in the city under the new regime Satellite towns have been laid out and blocks of residences built. New industries have been introduced and old ones developed, and the city is a centre for the production of electrical machinery, metals, textiles, clothing, leather, and bricks. It has a broadcasting station For the shipping there is a large harbour kept open by ice-breakers during part of the year It is well equipped with docks and quays, and from it much grain and timber are exported. The environs contain many spots of historical interest. At Gatchina, Peterhof, and Oranienbaum are former imperial palaces Pop (1931) 2,347,900

LENINSK. Town of Russia (U S S.R) Situated in the Moscow area, it is about 70 m N of Moscow, with which it is connected by rail Formerly it was known as Taldom Selo

LENKORAN. Town of Russia (U S S R) Situated in the Azerbaijan republic, it is 130 m. S W of Baku, at the mouth of the Lenkoranka on the Caspian Sea The town has no railway communication. Pop 11,878

LENNEP. Town of Germany. In the Rhine province, it stands about 20 m. E of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of cloth, hosiery, and iron and steel goods Pop. 14,000.

LENNOX. District of Scotland. It consists of Dumbartonshire and part of Stirlingshire, with smaller portions of Renfrewshire and Perthshire. The Lennox Hills extend almost from Dumbarton to Stirling in a N.E. direction, and include Kilpatrick Hills, Campsie Fells, and Fintry Hills.

LENNOXTOWN. Town of Stirlingshire. Situated 11 m N of Glasgow, it is on the L.N E. Rly , and is a centre of the mining and calico printing industries. Pop 2,526

LENNOXVILLE. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated about 5 m. S. of Sherbrooke, at the junction of the rivers Massawippi and St Francis, it is served by the C P Rly and C N. Rlys. The university of Bishop's College, founded in 1843 and intended mainly for those entering the Anglican ministry, is situated here, as also is Bishop's College school. Pop (1931) 1,927.

LENS. Town of France. It stands on the canalised river Souchez, which becomes the Deule, 13 m. N of Arras, and is a railway junction and an important coal mining centre. It has engineering works, and its industries include the making of iron, steel, and other manufactures dependent upon coal. During the Great War there was much fighting around Lens, and great damage was done to its buildings and industries, which came to a standstill Pop. 30,155.



Lens arms

LENTINI (anc. Leontini). Town of Sicily It stands 18 m. by rly S.W. of Catania, on an eminence near the shore of Lake Lentini, the largest sheet of water in Sicily. The chief manufacture is pottery. The lake teems with fish, and in the winter is the haunt of myriads of water-fowl. The town was destroyed by earthquake in 1698. Pop. 25,000.

LENTON. Suburb of Nottingham. Standing on the Leen, to the W. of the city, it consists of Old and New Lenton. In the Middle Ages there was an abbey here. The parish church of Holy Trinity contains an old font. The Prince of Wales has a farm at Lenton.

LENZIE. Town of Dumbartonshire, practically a suburb of Glasgow About 6 m to the N E of the city, it is a junction on the L N E Rly



Leominster arms

LEOBSCHUTZ Town of Germany In Silesia, it lies on the Zinna, 19 m N W. of Ratibor. Pop. 13,500

LEOMINSTER. Borough and market town of Herefordshire. It stands on the Lug, 12 m. N of Hereford, on the L M S and G W Rlys Three rivers, the Lug, Pinsey, and Kenswater run through the town. The church has been restored, but the Norman nave remains. It was at one time the priory church Grange House, the former market house, dates from 1633. The town has a trade in agricultural produce. Market day, Friday Pop. (1931) 5,707. Pron Lemster.

LEOMINSTER. Town of Massachussetts, U S A Situated 5 m S E of Fitchburg, it is on the river Nashua, and is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Boston and Maine railways. Pop. (1930) 21,810.

LEON. Province of N W Spain It is bounded on the N. by the Cantabrian Mts., and contains in the W the mountains of Leon and the Sierra de Gata in the S., forming the basin of the upper Esla river It has an area of 5,936 sq m With the provinces of Zamora, Palencia, Valladolid, and Salamanca, Leon was a kingdom from 913 until the union of Spain. Pop (1930) 421,395

LEON. City of Spain. It stands on a mountain slope at the junction of the Torio with the Bernesga, 174 m direct N W of Madrid, on the Oviedo Rly. The old city has walls built on the original Roman foundations and pierced by several gates, a Gothic cathedral, the collegiate church of San Isidoro, the magnificent Renaissance monastery and church of San Marcos, and other medieval buildings. Pop. 22,000.

LEON. City of Mexico Situated at an altitude of 5,860 ft , 31 m. W N W of Guanajunto city, it is served by the Mexican Central branch of the National Railways of Mexico In a rich agricultural region, it has some manufactures. There is a cathedral Pop 53,639

LEON. City of Nicaragua It stands in a plain between the Pacific coast and Lake Managua, 52 m from Managua, and 35 m S E of the port of Corinto, with which it is connected by rail The city contains some of the finest buildings in Central America, including a cathedral, episcopal palace, and university. Formerly the capital of the republic, it was rebuilt on its present site in 1610 Pop. 23,565.

LEON. Town of Panay, Philippine Islands. In the province of Iloilo, it is situated on the edge of the coastal plain, 10 m. N W of the town of Iloilo Pop 10,300.

LEONE, Monte Peak of the Lepontine Alps It is situated on the Italo-Swiss border at an alt of 11,676 ft. The N E slope is pierced by the Simplon Rly. tunnel, and the ascent can be made from Simpeln. The Simplon road curves round the mountain.

LEONFORTE. Town of Sicily It is a walled town, situated on an eminence, 40 m. W. of Catania and 4 m. from its station on the railway line to Palermo Pop 20,000

LEOPARDSTOWN. Racecourse in the I.F.S. It is 6¼ m. S of Dublin city.

LEOPOLD II. Lake of the Belgian Congo. It is the source of the Mfini river, which flows

into the Kasai, a tributary of the Congo Its size is about 75 m. by 30 m in normal periods, but spreads indefinitely into the surrounding country, which is low and marshy during the rainy season

LEOPOLDVILLE. Capital of the Belgian Congo It lies just below the S.W end of Stanley Pool, not far from Brazzaville in French Guinea, on the opposite side, and is the limit of steamer navigation down the Congo from Stanleyville. W. it is connected by rail with the river port of Matadi, on the river estuary, a distance of 250 m , and is therefore in a position of considerable trading value Its importance was recognized when by royal decree of 1923 it superseded Boma as the capital of the Congo. Regular air services run between Leopoldville and Luluabourg, 612 m , and Leopoldville and Stanleyville, 1,062 m. Pop. 2,465 whites

LEPANTO. Seaport of Greece On the N of the gulf of Corinth, sometimes called the gulf of Lepanto, it lies about 12 m N E of Patras It is the ancient Naupaktos Near it was fought the battle of Lepanto, a naval engagement between the Holy League and the Turks, Oct 7, 1571 This, the last great naval engagement between oared galleys, resulted in a victory for the Holy League

LEPCHA. Aboriginal inhabitants of Sikkim, India Numbering about 9,000 and speaking a Tibeto-Burman dialect, they are Mongoloid Buddhists Formerly nomadic woodmen, they practise settled tillage in the lower valleys, and are found as porters as far as E. Africa. They practise polyandry and polygamy.

LEPONTINE ALPS. Central portion of the Alpine system. The mts trend N E from the Simplon Pass to the Splugen, and include the St Gotthard massif. On their N slopes lie the sources of the Rhône and the Rhine To the S rise the Toce, the Ticino, and other rivers. The highest peak is Monte Leone

LEPTON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R). It is situated 5 m. S E of Huddersfield Pop. (1931) 3,322

LE PUY. City of France It is 90 m S E of Lyons, in the department of Haute-Loire The cathedral of Notre Dame is a notable example of Romanesque work, with a lofty bell tower and beautiful cloisters. Other churches are S Michel d'Aiguilhe, on a high rock, and S Laurent. On the top of the Rocher de Corneille, which dominates the town, is a metal statue of Notre Dame de France, 50 ft. high Pop. 16,000

LE QUESNEL. Village of France It is 10 m N W. of Roye, on the Noyon-Roye-Amiens road. During the Great War it was captured by the French in 1917, fell to the Germans in March, 1918, and was recovered by Canadian troops in Aug , 1918, after heavy fighting

LE QUESNOY. Town of France. It lies between the Écaillon and Rhônelle rivers, 9 m. S.E. of Valenciennes. It was formerly a fortress and endured many sieges, notably by the Austrians in 1793. The ancient ramparts are still preserved. In Nov , 1918, the village was stormed by the New Zealanders.

LERCARA. Town of Sicily Situated 30 m direct and 48 m by rail S E of Palermo, it is a centre for the sulphur mines Pop 14,000

LERIBE. Settlement of Basutoland, South Africa It lies on the S bank of the Thlotsi river a few miles E of its junction with the Caledon, not far from the borders of the Orange Free State The centre of a small administrative division, it is connected by motor road with Ficksburg, 12 m. to the W.

LERIDA. Province of Spain It slopes S from the Pyrenees, comprises the basin of the Segre, a tributary of the Ebro, and has an area of 4,690 sq. m. Largely mountainous, it has in the S. extensive plains, the Llaños de Urgel, which owe their productiveness to irrigation. Sheep are raised in large numbers Lérida is the capital Pop (1930) 326,558.

LERIDA. City of Spain. It stands on the Segre river, 114 m by rly W of Barcelona. There are two cathedrals, one founded in 1203, the other in 1759, an episcopal palace, a 13th century church, and an old town hall In ancient times it was known as Ilerda Pop (1930) 43,730.

LERINS. Group of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea They lie off Cannes and are part of France On Sainte Marguérite, 4½ m. in circumference Bazaine and the man in the iron mask were imprisoned Saint Honorat, 2 m round, has the remains of a monastery

LEROS. Island of the Aegean Sea Belonging to Italy, it lies about 30 m S of Samos, and has an area of 24 sq m It has quarries of fine white marble, and its chief town is Marina, also called Leros Pop 4,000

LERWICK. Burgh of Scotland Capital of the Shetland Isles, it stands on the E coast of Mainland on Bressay Sound, 110 m N E of Kirkwall Fort Charlotte, originally built by Cromwell, is used by the Royal Naval Reserve Lerwick has a good harbour Fishing is the main industry, and the town is also the distributing centre for the islands Pop (1931) 4,221. Pron Ler-wick



Lerwick arms

LES ANDELYS. Town of France Composed of Le Grand and Le Petit Andely, it stands on the Seine, about 30 m S E of Rouen Le Petit Andely has some old houses and the 12th cent church of S Sauveur Near it is Château Gaillard Le Grand Andely has the 13th–15th century church of Notre Dame, with some notable glass Pop 5,300

LESBOEUFS. Village of France It stands 30 m N E of Amiens, and was prominent in the first battle of the Somme (1916)

LESBOS. Island in the Aegean Sea, also called Mytilene Belonging to Greece, it lies off the W coast of Asia Minor, N of the island of Chios, and has an area of 675 sq m The surface is mountainous, rising in parts to 3,000 ft The chief town is Mytilene. Pop. 161,557.

LESBURY. Village of Northumberland It lies 4 m S E of Alnwick, and has a 12th century church There is an old bridge across the Aln.

LES EPARGES. Village of France It is in the dept of Meuse, 14 m S E of Verdun and 2 m W of Combres During the Great War it was the scene of heavy fighting, being captured by the Germans in the autumn of 1914, and retaken by French and Americans in Sept , 1918

LESGHIANS Group of tribes of Russia (U S S R) They occupy the mountainous region between the eastern Caucasus ridge and the Caspian Sea They are round-headed whites of Alpine type, numbering about 600,000 Isolated since neolithic times, they have segregated into 27 tribes, each with its own dialect, all unwritten except that of the Avars Fanatical Mahomedans, they are hunters and herdsmen, living in felt tents and portable wood huts The famous Lesghian chief, Shamyl (1797–1871), resisted the Russians for 20 years

LESINA. Italian name for the island in the Adriatic Sea now known as Hvar (q v)

LESKOVATZ. Town of Yugoslavia. In the Morava valley, it stands about 25 m S of Nish, on the railway to Salonika During the Great War it was captured by the Bulgarians after heavy fighting in Oct , 1915, and was much damaged Pop 15,000

LESLIE Burgh of Fifeshire It stands on the Leven, 12 m. S.W. of Cupar. The parish

church is one of those said to be Christ's Kirk on the Green famed in a ballad attributed to King James I Pop. (1931) 2,477

LESMAHAGOW Village of Lanarkshire. It stands on the Nethan, 5 m. S W of Lanark, with a station on the L M S A priory was founded here in the 12th century, the parish church now occupying the site.

LESSE River of Belgium It rises in the Ardennes and flows generally N W to the Meuse at Dinant Close to Han it disappears underground and flows through the celebrated grotto of Han, first explored in 1814

LESSEPS. Variant name of the Guaviare (q v), river of Colombia

LESSER SLAVE Lake of Alberta, Canada It is 480 sq. m in extent and lies near the centre of the prov Its waters are carried to the river Athabaska by the river Lesser Slave, and then by stages to the Arctic Ocean

LESTE. Hot dry wind that blows from the Sahara over the Madeira Islands It is not usually experienced in summer, but at any other season may strike the islands from directions varying from N F to S E

LESZNO Town of Poland Formerly known as Lissa, it stands on the W Prussian frontier 40 m S by W of Poznan Pop 16,000

LETCHWORTH. Urban district of Hertfordshire It is 34 m from London and 2 m N E of Hitchin, on the L N E Rly The place was chosen for the site of the first garden city in England, and in 1903 this was laid out A Jacobean manor house has been turned into an hotel and the old church remains but the other buildings are modern There are printing and engineering industries Pop (1931) 14,454

LETHBRIDGE. City of Alberta Canada Situated on the river Old Man, in the S of the province, 760 m from Winnipeg and 560 m from Vancouver, and served by the C P Rly , and C N Rlys , it is the distributing centre of a coal mining and wheat growing district The Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters for Alberta are situated here Pop (1931) 13,489

LETICIA Town of Colombia Situated 200 m S E of Iquitos, it stands in a region ceded to Colombia by Peru in 1927 In 1932 some Peruvians occupied the town Hostilities broke out, but the dispute was referred to the League of Nations and in May 1933 it was agreed to settle the question by direct negotiation

LE TREPORT Seaport and watering place of France It is 15 m E N E of Dieppe, and is a popular holiday resort Pop 5,000

LETTERKENNY Urban district of co Donegal, I F S It stands on the Swilly, 17 m. S W of Londonderry Here is the Roman Catholic cathedral of the diocese of Raphoe The port is Port Ballyraine, a mile away on Lough Swilly Pop (1926) 2,308

LETTERSTON Village of Pembrokeshire Situated 9 m N of Haverfordwest, it is served by the G W Rly Pop 576

LETTS Dominant people of the Baltic republic of Latvia Of N European stock, they are tall, robust, long faced and blue eyed Their dialect, with Lithuanian and Borussian or Old Prussian, formed the older or Baltic sub group of the Balto-Slavonic group of Indo-European languages Their political history is bound up with that of Lithuania, Poland and Latvia (q v)

LEUCHARS Village of Fifeshire It lies 5 m N W of St Andrews, and has a station on the L N E Rly The church is early 12th century There is an air station here

LEUK Town of Switzerland It stands on the Rhône, among the Bernese Alps, 41 m by rly E of Martigny on the Simplon rly

LEUTHEN Village of Prussia It stands about 10 m W of Breslau in Silesia Here, during the Seven Years' War Dec 5, 1757, a battle was fought in which the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians.

LEVALLOIS-PERRET. Town of France. It lies N W of Paris, of which it is a suburb There are iron and chemical works and distilleries as well as other industries. Pop (1931) 71,181

LEVANT, THE (French levant, rising, i e, Orient) Name applied to the E Mediterranean in general, and more particularly to the coast lands of Turkey in Asia Syria, Palestine, and Egypt In the Middle Ages trade with the Levant was maintained chiefly by French and Italian merchants, but later English merchants sent fleets into the Mediterranean Levant trade suffered from pirates, and from the development of the oceanic route to the Far East The opening of the Suez Canal route again took British ships to Levantine seas

LEVANTER. Name for a wind of eastern Spain A cloudy, rain-bearing wind blowing from the E , it assists in the formation of sand-dunes on the E coast of Spain

LEVECHE. Hot, dusty wind that blows from the Sahara over S Spain Its great heat, which is felt almost as much at midnight as at midday, destroys vegetation. It is the Spanish sirocco

LEVEE. Natural embankment formed by a river as it flows over a nearly level flood-plain. Moderate floods increase the rate of formation; excessive floods cover the levees or burst through them Beyond the levees are stagnant marshes at a lower level than the river bed The Mississippi has well defined natural levees, which have prevented former tributaries from joining the main stream Natural levees may be planted with trees or embanked New Orleans is built upon such foundations The dykes of Holland belong to this type *See* Mississippi

LEVEN. Sea loch of Scotland It lies between Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, being an arm of Loch Linnhe, and has a length of 11 m Its waters are used for generating electric power.

LEVEN. Loch or lake of Kinross-shire It is 22 m N of Edinburgh, and has a circuit of 8½ m On Castle Island are the ruins of a castle, for a time the prison of Mary Queen of Scots, and on St Serf's island are the ruins of a priory The lake is celebrated for a species of pink trout

LEVEN. River of England It flows from Lake Windermere to the sea in Morecambe Bay Its length is 11 m

LEVEN. River of Scotland It rises in Dumbartonshire and flows through Argyllshire to the head of Loch Leven Its length is 16 m

LEVEN. River of Scotland It flows from Loch Leven through the county of Fife until it falls into the sea at Leven Its length is 14 m

LEVEN. Burgh and watering place of Fifeshire It stands at the mouth of the river Leven, on the N side of the firth of Forth, 11 m N E of Kirkcaldy, on the L N E Rly Industries are flax spinning and weaving There are good golf links Pop (1931) 7,411

LEVENSHULME. District of Manchester It is 3 m from the centre of the city, with which it is connected by tramways, having also a station on the L M S Rly

LEVER Name of two districts, Great and Little, in Lancashire Little Lever is an urban district, 2½ m S E of Bolton It manufactures cotton, chemicals, and paper Pop (1931) 4,944. Great Lever, adjoining, has similar industries

LEVERINGTON. Village of Cambridgeshire It lies 2 m N W. of Wisbech, and has an interesting church

LEVERTON. Two villages of Nottinghamshire. North and South Leverton are both served by a station on the L N E Rly five m E of East Retford

LEVICE. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is situated on the Garam (Gran), about 70 m. E N E of Bratislava, and is an important road and railway junction for the mines at Selmeczbanya Pop. 10,000

LEVIS. Town and river port of Quebec. On the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, it is opposite the city of Quebec, with which it is connected by steam ferries It has a station on the C N Rlys, and there is some shipping Pop (1931) 11,724.

LEVISHAM. Village of Yorkshire (N R) It lies 5 m N.E. of Pickering, and is served by the L N E Rly. The church is Norman

LEVOCA. Town of Czechoslovakia In the Slovakia division, it stands E. of the High Tatra, and is a railway terminus about 40 m N W of Kosice The town is famous for its lace Formerly in Hungary, it was at one time a free city. Pop 8,000

LEVRIER BAY. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the west coast of Africa. It marks the N coastal boundary of French Mauritania, being just S of the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro

LEVSINA. Village of Greece It stands on a bay of the same name, 12 m N W of Athens Occupying the site of the ancient city of Eleusis, it is still connected with Athens by an old causeway known as the sacred road

LEVUKA. Seaport of the Fiji Islands Situated on the E. side of the small island of Ovalau, to the W of Viti Levu, it is the only settlement of any size on the island, and the commercial and administrative centre.

LEWDOWN. Village of Devonshire It is situated 8 m N.W of Tavistock Here is Low Trenchard church, where the Rev S Baring-Gould was incumbent.

LEWES. Borough and market town of Sussex, also the county town. It stands on the Ouse, 50 m from London and 7 m N E of Brighton, on the S Rly The keep, gateways, and other portions of the Norman castle remain, and were presented to the nation in 1920. There is a museum in the Barbican House Old churches include S Anne's, S Michael's, and S John's, in the part of the town known as Southover The town hall has a fine oak staircase, and there is a county hall and a corn exchange About 2 m from the town is a racecourse Lewes was early a centre of the wool trade Its annual musical festival is famous Market days Mon and Tues Pop (1931) 10,785



Lewes arms

The battle of Lewes was fought May 14, 1264, between the troops of Henry III and those of the insurgent barons under Simon de Montfort King Henry was made prisoner

LEWIS. Island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland. The southern part is known as Harris and the whole sometimes as Long Island It is separated from the mainland by the Minch, and has an extreme length of 60 m and an extreme width of 29 m Lewis proper is 683 sq m in area and belongs to Ross and Cromarty, Harris belongs to Inverness shire The island is hilly in Harris and in the S E, but most of Lewis is fairly flat The coast is rocky and deeply indented On the E is the little peninsula of Eye The town of Stornoway is on the E. coast In 1918-19 Viscount Leverhulme bought Lewis and part of Harris, with the idea of developing the island industries, but the scheme failed. Pop, excluding Harris, 24,282 *See* Harris Pron Lews

LEWISHAM. Metropolitan borough of London. About 6 m to the S E. of the city, it covers some 11 sq m. and is one of the largest of the London boroughs. In addition to Lewisham proper it includes Lee, Catford, Hither Green, and parts of Blackheath, Sydenham and Forest Hill. It is served by the S Rly The buildings include the town hall, at Catford, enlarged in 1932; the church of S Mary, the central library, enlarged in 1930; the grammar school, founded by the Rev Abraham Colfe, the Colfe almshouses; public baths, libraries, etc In the borough are the L C C. housing estates at Bellingham and Downham. It is a great shopping centre and has many industries Pop (1931) 219,942

LEWISTON. City of Maine, U S A On the river Androscoggin, 35 m N. of Portland, it is served by the Grand Trunk and Maine Central Rlys Pop (1930) 34,948

LEWISTON. City of Idaho, U S A. Situated at the junction of the rivers Snake and Clearwater, it is 147 m S W of Spokane, Washington, and is served by the Northern Pacific and the Oregon-Washington Railroad Navigation Co lines Pop. (1930) 9,403

LEXDEN Village of Essex It is situated 2 m. W of Colchester, and is thought to be on the site of Cymbeline's capital

LEXEURION Variant spelling of the name of the seaport of Cephalonia known as Lixuri (q v).

LEXINGTON Town of Massachusetts, U S A. Situated 12 m. N W of Boston, on the Boston and Maine Rly, it is famous as the scene of the first action of the War of Independence, fought April 19, 1775 Pop (1930) 9,467.

LEXINGTON. City of Kentucky, U S A It stands 80 m S of Cincinnati, on the Southern, the Louisville and Nashville, and other rlys, has agricultural and manufacturing interests, and is important as the market for the famous blue grass region The state university and several other educational institutions are situated here Pop (1930) 45,736

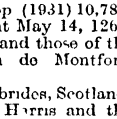
LEYBOURNE. Village of Kent It lies 5 m. N W of Maidstone, and has ruins of a castle which include the gateway, built in the 14th century The church has a heart-shrine

LEYBURN. Market town of Yorkshire (N R). Situated at the lower end of Wensleydale, 7 m S W of Richmond, it is served by the L N E Rly. There is a bull-ring in the market place Leyburn Shawl is a view point. Pop 868

LEYDEN Alternative spelling of the name of the Netherlands town of Leiden (q.v).

LEYLAND. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 4 m S of Preston, on the L M S Rly, and is a cotton manufacturing centre S Andrew's Church contains interesting antiquities Pop. (1931) 10,573

LEYLAND LINE. British steamship company. Owned by the Leyland Co Ltd, it runs mail, passenger, cattle, and cargo steamers from Liverpool, London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Bristol to most parts of the new world The ports visited in N America include Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Mobile, Savannah, Quebec, and Montreal Mexico and the West Indies are also served by the line, and the ships go to ports in S America The names of the vessels end in "ian" The headquarters are at 27 and 29, James Street, Liverpool



Leyland Line flag

LEYSDOWN. Village of Kent Situated on the S E side of the isle of Sheppey, it has a station on the Southern Rly

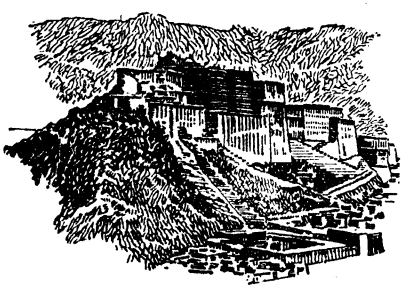
LEYTE. One of the Philippine Islands One of the Visayan group, forming with several smaller islands the province of Leyte, it lies S E of Luzon and is separated from Mindanao by Surigao Strait It is 121 m long and has an extreme width of 52 m. The area is 2,799 sq m. Pop. 360,000.

LEYTON. County borough of Essex. On the borders of Epping Forest and on the Lea, it is about 5 m. from London, and is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. It includes Leytonstone and other districts. Among the buildings are S. Mary's church, the town hall, and the public library. The borough sends two members to parliament. The ground of the Essex county cricket club was sold in 1933 to the metropolitan police. Pop. (1931) 128,317.

LEYTONSTONE. District of Essex. In the borough of Leyton, it is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys., being 6½ m. from Liverpool Street.

LEZAYRE. Village of the Isle of Man. It lies 2 m. S.W. of Ramsey, and has an interesting church with a runic cross.

LHANBRYDE. Village of Moray. Situated 4 m. E. of Elgin, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,150.



Lhasa. The Potala or palace of the Dalai Lama

LHASA. Chief city of Tibet. Hemmed in by mountains, in the fertile plain of the Kyi-chu, which has its outlet into the Brahmaputra some 50 m. farther W., it lies at an alt. of almost 12,000 ft., 390 m. by road from Darjeeling, and is screened from the S.W. by two low hills. The holy city of Tibet, and the residence of the Dalai Lama, it is the goal of pilgrimage for hundreds of thousands of Asiatics annually. A city of immense palaces and mean hovels, it is the forbidden city to Europeans and has officially only once been visited by the British—the armed mission of 1904. The most noteworthy building is the Potala, the palace of the Dalai Lama, which rises in tiers on the hillside and completely dominates the city. On the right the Chagpo-ri rises bluffly from the river bank. Built over the bottle-neck between these hills is the gateway to the city. The three great monasteries, De-bung, Sera, and Galdan, lie outside the city at the foot of the mountains, each constituting a small town. Pop. 20,000.

LIAKHOV. Group of desolate islands off the N. coast of Siberia. They lie between the mainland and New Siberia Islands. The principal are Great Liakhov and Little Liakhov.

LIAONING. Province of Manchuria. The most southerly of the three provinces, lying between Jehol on the W. and Korea on the E., it covers an area of 56,000 sq. m. and is well served by railway. The capital is Mukden, and there was fighting here in 1932–33. Pop. 10,312,241.

LIAO-YANG. Town of Manchuria. In the Liaoning prov., it is on the S. Manchuria railway, 30 m. S. of Mukden. It was the scene of a fierce battle fought in Sept., 1904, between the Russians and the Japanese. In 1932 it was occupied by Japanese troops. Pop. 100,000.

LIAU-TUNG, GULF OF. Indentation of the coast of China. Forming the N.E. extension of the gulf of Chih-li into Manchuria, it separates the Liau-tung peninsula from the province of Jehol. It is 125 m. long and 100 m. wide.

LIAU-TUNG. Peninsula at the S. extremity of Manchuria. About 1,440 sq. m. in area, it lies on the E. side of the gulf of the same name and forms a part of the Liaoning province. The southernmost part, including the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur, is leased to Japan, by whom it is called Kwangtung (q.v.). Pop. 1,147,394, including 909,133 Chinese.

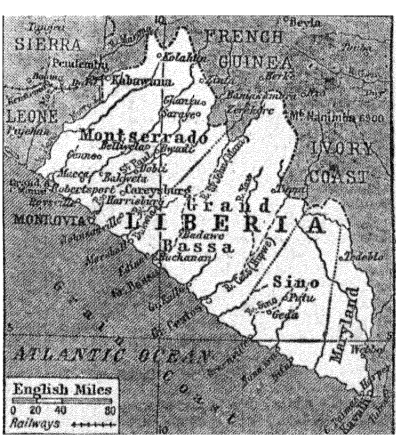
LIBAU. Former name of the seaport of Latvia known as Liepaja (q.v.).

LIBEREC. Town of Czechoslovakia. Formerly known as Reichenberg, it is in Bohemia, on the river Neisse, 87 m. N.N.E. of Prague. In the centre of an industrial region, it has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. (1930) 38,525.

LIBERIA. Negro republic of Africa. With a coastline of about 350 m., it extends from Sierra Leone on the W. to the Ivory Coast on the E., and, running inwards with a width in some places of 200 m., covers an area of about 43,000 sq. m. There is a strip of level land along the coast, but the interior is mountainous. The republic is divided into four main provs., Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sino, and Maryland, the capital and chief port being Monrovia. The soil is fertile, the forests producing ebony, mahogany, teak, and other valuable woods. Gold, tin, copper, zinc, diamonds, and other minerals exist. The republic was constituted in 1847 as the result of efforts to settle freed slaves in Africa, and its constitution is modelled on that of the U.S.A. It was an original member of the League of Nations. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.



Liberia. Kru hunter of big game

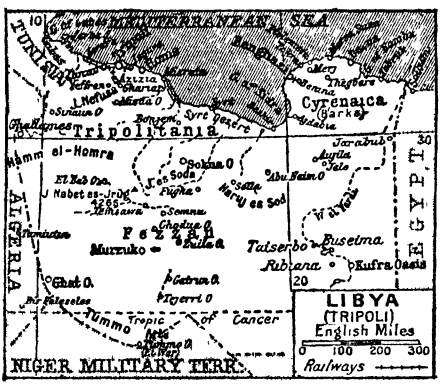


Liberia. Map of the negro republic of West Africa

LIBMANAN. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. In the prov. of Ambos Camarines, it is 12 m. N.W. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop. 18,000.

LIBOURNE. Town and river port of France It stands at the junction of the Isle and the Dordogne, 17 m E N E of Bordeaux The town hall dates from the 16th century Pop 15,000

LIBREVILLE. Seaport of the Gabun Colony, French Equatorial Africa. Situated on the estuary of the Gabun river, it was established in 1849 as a settlement for freed slaves, but by decree of 1910 became the capital and administrative centre of the Gabun A submarine cable is in direct communication with Europe, via Dakar or St Vincent European pop 4,000.



Libya Colony in N. Africa annexed by Italy in 1911

LIBYA. Italian colony of N Africa With the Mediterranean on the N it lies between Tunisia and Algeria on the W and Egypt on the E, and extends as far S as the French Niger Colony and covers an area of some 635,000 sq m It is divided for administrative purposes into the districts of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, with their respective capitals at Tripoli and Benghazi. In Sept, 1911, Italy invaded Tripoli, then in Turkish possession, drove out the Turkish and Arab forces, and on Nov 5, 1911, annexed the country The chief towns are Tripoli, Benghazi, Derna, and Homs Pop (1931) 798,000, of whom 33,000 are Europeans

LIBYAN DESERT. Desert of North West Africa Covering a vast area in Libya, W Egypt, and the N W. Sudan, it forms the N E. extremity of the Sahara Although in the main a sterile sandy tract, frequently broken by low, undulating hills, it has numerous oases It was crossed by Mrs Rosita Forbes, in her journey to Kufra, in Dec, 1920, but its interior still remains one of the least known districts of the globe outside the polar regions

LICANCOUR. Volcanic peak of the Andes It is situated on the border of S Bolivia and N E Chile, in the Despoblado region, E. of Atacama Having a height of 19,685 ft, it was first ascended in 1886

LICATA. Seaport of Sicily. It stands on the S. coast, near the mouth of the Salso river, 24 m. direct and 53 m. by rly. S E of Girgenti It occupies the site of a town, built about 283 B C. by Phintias, tyrant of Acragas (Agrigentum). There is a good harbour Pop 25,000

LICHFIELD. City and market town of Staffordshire About 117 m from London and 16 S E of Stafford, it stands on the L M S Rly. It is chiefly famous for its cathedral, built mainly in the 13th and 14th centuries Features of this beautiful building are the west front, the chapter house, the lady chapel, the three spires, Chantrey's Sleeping Children, and some fine glass, The city was the birthplace of Samuel Johnson, and the house in which he was born has been made into a museum Old buildings include S John's Hospital, dating from 1495, and the Three Crowns Lichfield is an agricultural centre and has breweries. Market day, Friday. Pop. (1931) 8,508



Lichfield arms

LICHTENAU. Commune of the free city of Danzig. It stands 5 m N E of the Polish town of Tczew Pop 1,500.

LICHTENBURG Town of the Transvaal. Situated S W of the Witwatersrand, about 35 m S E of Mafeking, it is the terminus of a branch railway from Coligny on the Kimberley-Johannesburg line In 1926 the town and surrounding district were the scene of the biggest alluvial diamond rush there has ever been in S Africa, and in the following year over £5,000,000 worth of stones were mined here Pop 4,809

LIDCOMBE. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales Situated on the Paramatta line, S of the river, it is 11 m by rail W of the central station.



Lichfield West front of the three-spired cathedral

LIDDEL WATER River of Roxburghshire Rising in Dead Water Bog, it flows for 26½ m to the Esk, 1½ m S. of Canonbie Church, Dumfriesshire. It is well stocked with salmon and trout.

LIDDESDALE. District of Roxburghshire It is the valley of the Liddel, and in it are several historic border buildings.

LIDDINGTON. Village of Rutland It lies 2 m. S E of Uppingham, and has an interesting church

LIDINGO. Town of Sweden It stands on an island of the same name N E of Stockholm, with which it is connected by a bridge Pop 11,280

LIDLINGTON. Village of Bedfordshire Situated 8 m S W of Bedford, it is on the L M S Rly

LIDO (old Ital shore). Watering place of Italy. It lies to the S E of Venice and is one of a chain of small islands separating the Venetian lagoon from the Adriatic At the N end is the fortress of San Niccolo, with an old Protestant cemetery containing the graves of several well-known English persons In the 20th century it became a fashionable watering place much frequented by English people Saint Elisabetha is the chief centre for visitors.

LIEBAU. Town of Prussia. In Lower Silesia, it is about 60 m S W. of Breslau. Pop 5,000.

LIEBEN STARA. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is a N.E. suburb of Prague.

LIEBENSTEIN. Inland watering place of Germany. In Thuringia, it is situated 18 m. W.S.W. of Gotha, near the Thuringian Forest, and has chalybeate and other springs. Pop. 2,000.

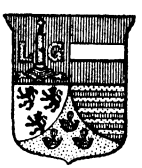
LIECHTENSTEIN. State of Europe. Lying between Austria and Switzerland, it consists of two counties, Schellenberg and Vaduz, and has an area of 65 sq. m. The constitution, adopted in 1921, provides for a diet of 15 members appointed for four years. The currency is Swiss, the state is included in the Swiss customs union, and the posts and telegraphs are administered by Switzerland. Vaduz is the capital. Pop. (1930) 10,213.



Liechtenstein. Peasant woman at ease

LIEGE. Province of Belgium. Bounded on the E. by German territory, it has an area of 1,119 sq. m. and consists chiefly of hilly country, especially S. of the Meuse, which flows through the prov. Liége is the capital. Pop. (1930) 973,031.

LIEGE. City of Belgium. It stands on both banks of the river Meuse, 55 m. S.E. of Brussels and about 10 m. from the German frontier, and is a railway junction. The cathedral of S. Lambert was destroyed by the French in 1795, and the title of cathedral was conferred on the church of S. Paul, a Gothic building of the 13th and 14th centuries. The palais de justice, the former residence of the prince bishops, dates from the 16th century, with the exception of the main front, which was rebuilt in the 18th century after a fire. Among modern buildings are the university and the museum of arms. Liége is a centre of the Belgian iron and steel industries, and is situated in a rich coalfield which has been worked continuously since the 12th century. The state rifle factories and gun foundries are at Herstal, a northern suburb; the principal steel works are at Angleur, and there are large zinc works. Motor cars are manufactured, and there is a large cattle market. In the Great War a German force 100,000 strong opened the attack on the town on Aug. 5, 1914. The last forts fell on Aug. 16, and Liége remained German throughout the war. Pop. (1930) 166,820.



Liége arms

LIEGNITZ. Town of Germany. In Silesia, it lies at the junction of the Katzbach and the Schwarzwasser, 41 m. by rly. W.N.W. of Breslau. It contains the restored 14th cent. Protestant church of SS. Peter and Paul, and an old castle now used for public purposes. The manufactures include textiles and machinery. Pop. 73,123.

LIEPAJA. Seaport of Latvia. Formerly known as Libau, it stands on a sandy strip of land between the Baltic and Lake Liepaja, 150 m. by rail W. of Riga. It has four harbours, well provided with quays and storehouses. Pop. (1930) 57,238.

LIERRE. Town of Belgium. A railway junction, it stands on the river Nèthe, 9 m. S.E. of Antwerp. The large Gothic church of S. Gommaire, built 1425–1557, is the most noteworthy building, and there is a 14th century belfry. Pop. (1930) 27,987.

LIESTAL. Town of Switzerland. It stands on the river Ergolz, 9 m. by rly. S.E. of Basel. In the 15th century town hall is preserved the golden cup of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, found in 1477 after the battle of Nancy. There are medicinal springs. Pop. 6,000.

LIÉVIN. Town of France. In the dept. of Pas de Calais, it is situated about 2 m. W. of Lens. Coal mining is the chief industry. Pop. 25,000.

LIFF. Village of Angus. It lies 5 m. N.W. of Dundee, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

LIFFEY. River of the I.F.S. It is formed by two streams which rise in the Wicklow mountains, not far from Enniskerry. Thence it flows through co. Kildare and past Kilcullen and Newbridge, and across co. Dublin. Having passed through the city of Dublin, it falls into Dublin Bay. Its length is 50 m.

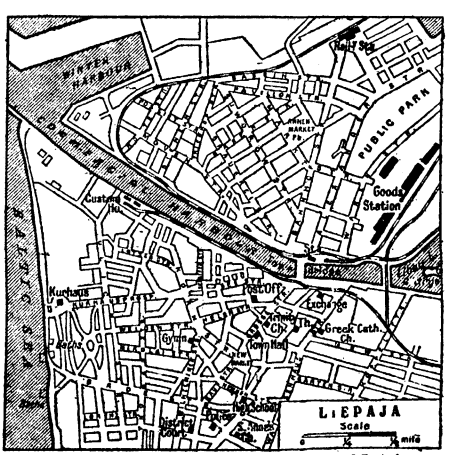
LIFFORD. Co. town of co. Donegal, Irish Free State. On the left bank of the Foyle, 15 m. from Londonderry, it is practically a suburb of Strabane, across the river. Pop. (1926) 485.

LIFOU. Island of the South Pacific Ocean. The largest of the group comprising the Loyalty Islands, it lies between Maré and Uvéa some 60 m. E. of the French colony of New Caledonia, of which it is a dependency.

LIFTON. Village of Devonshire. Situated in the valley of the Lyd, 4 m. E. of Launceston, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 830.

LIGAO. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Situated near the river Bicol in the province of Albay, it is 20 m. N.W. of Legaspi, in a hemp producing district. Pop. 18,000.

LIGHTCLIFFE. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 3 m. E. of Halifax on the L.N.E. Rly.



Liepaja. Plan of the town and harbour of Latvia

LIGNY. Village of Belgium. In Hainault, it is situated 9 m. N. by E. of Charleroi. Here the French under Napoleon defeated the Prussians under Blücher in the Waterloo campaign, June 16, 1815.

LIGURIA. Department of Italy. It lies between the Ligurian Alps and the Apeninnes on the N.

and the Mediterranean on the S , and contains the provinces of Genoa, Imperia, Savona and Spezia. The area is 2,097 sq m Pop (1931) 1,435,038.

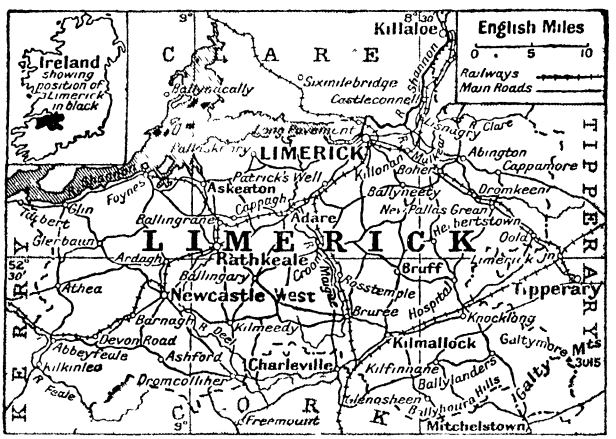
LIGURIAN ALPS Mountain range of N. Italy. The most S section of the Alpine curve, they lie between the Maritime Alps and the lower ground N W of Savona. The Col di Tenda (6,145 ft), at the W end, is the chief pass, and E of it the Mongioja massif rises to 8,629 ft.

LIGURIAN SEA Portion of the Mediterranean Sea It lies between Corsica and the mainland Its N section is the gulf of Genoa

LIIM FIORD Inlet of Denmark It crosses north Jutland from the Kattegat to the North Sea, is about 100 m. in length and 1 m. to 14 m in breadth, and comprises a series of salt-water lagoons It contains the large island of Mors and several smaller ones.

LIKOMA Island in Lake Nyasa, Africa Situated halfway down the lake, near the E bank, it is 30 m S of the N boundary of Mozambique It is the headquarters of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and has an Anglican cathedral built entirely by native Christians

LILBOURNE. Village of Northamptonshire Situated on the Avon river, on the borders of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, it is on the L M S Rly



Limerick. Map of the agricultural county in the province of Munster

LILLE. City of France. It stands on the canalised river Deule, 155 m by rail from Paris and 66 m S E of Calais A great manufacturing town, it is a railway and canal junction and a distributing centre



Lille arms

Of the buildings the cathedral of Notre Dame is modern. Other churches are S Catherine, S Maurice, S Michel, and the Sacré Cœur The citadel is surrounded by public gardens The old bourse and the Grande Garde, used for military purposes, are on the Grande Place The prefecture is close by The new bourse is an imposing building as is the musée des beaux arts with its fine collection of pictures The hôtel de ville was destroyed in 1916, but a new one was completed in 1932 The military hospital was once a Jesuit college The city has some fine squares and a few old Flemish houses The hospice comtesse is a picturesque building There are theatres, concert halls, etc The Porte de Paris is a triumphal arch. The fortifications have been demolished, but some of the gates still stand as do the water gates for the canals Lille has a university and various colleges and schools The industries include the manufacture of chemicals, textiles, and tobacco , also engineering and printing works In Oct , 1914, after some fighting, the city was entered by the Germans, who remained in possession for four years Pop (1931) 201,568.

LILLEBONNE. Town of France It lies in the Seine valley, 20 m E. of Havre There are remains of a castle built by William the Conqueror Pop 6,500

LILLESHALL. Village of Shropshire. About 3 m S W of Newport, it is famous for the remains of the abbey, founded in the 12th century; these include the ruins of a fine Norman church.

LIMA. Capital of Peru On the river Rimac, 7 m from its port, Callao, it is served by the Central Railway of Peru and the North-Western Railway There are passenger and goods air services with various points of the republic, and with New York and Buenos Aires. The city is laid out on the square system, and has many open plazas, the chief of which is the Plaza de Armas, or Plaza Mayor, the centre of its life and business It was formerly walled, but fine boulevards have taken the place of the ramparts. The cathedral was destroyed by an earthquake in 1746, but has been rebuilt Among other prominent buildings are the university and the archiepiscopal palace There is a broadcasting station The city has zoological and botanical gardens, and an immense bull ring The commercial centre of the country, it has numerous manufactures. Pop (including suburbs) 316,000.

LIMA City of Ohio, U S A. On the Ottawa river, 80 m. S W of Toledo, it is served by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and other rlys It is an industrial centre of the N W. Ohio oilfields Pop. (1930) 42,287.

LIMASOL. Seaport of Cyprus Situated on Akrotiri Bay, on the S coast, it is 37 m S W. of Larnaca Pop 13,302

LIMBACH. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it is 7 m W. of Chemnitz and is an industrial centre Pop 17,000.

LIMBE. Settlement of the Nyasaland Protectorate, E. Africa. The customs station and rly headquarters of the territory, it lies in the Shiré Highlands, 6 m S of Blantyre, and 174 m. by rly N of Beira European pop 700

LIMBOURG. Province of Belgium Lying W. of the Meuse and adjacent to the Dutch prov. of Limburg, it is an important industrial district. The area is 930 sq m. The capital is Hasselt. Pop (1930) 367,642

LIMBURG. Province of the Netherlands It lies E of the Meuse between that river and Germany, and has an area of 847 sq m It is an agricultural area, noted for its cheese The capital is Maestricht. Pop (1930) 550,624.

LIMBURG. City of Prussia In Hesse-Nassau, it stands on the Lahn, 22 m from Wiesbaden. The chief buildings are the cathedral with seven towers, built in the 10th century and restored in the 19th, and the old castle. The manufactures include cloth, machinery, and railway stock. Pop. 11,000.

LIMEHOUSE. District of London. Situated in the borough of Stepney, and named from limekilns which once existed here, it is familiar as London's Chinatown. The Grand Union Canal here enters the Thames; Limehouse Cut connects with the river Lea through Poplar, and Limehouse Reach separates the Surrey Commercial from the West India Docks.

LIMERICK. County of the I.F.S. Situated in the province of Munster, it is bounded by the Shannon on the N., and by Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Tipperary. The area is 1,064 sq. m. Much of the county is level, but in the S.E. are the Galty Mts., with Galtymore, over 3,000 ft. high. The co. is served by the G.S. Rlys. Agriculture is the chief industry, and much of the land is regarded as the most fertile in Ireland, this being especially true of the Golden Vale. Limerick is the county town, and other centres are Charleville, Newcastle, West, Kilmallock, and Rathkeale. Pop. (1926) 100,895.



Limerick arms

LIMERICK. City, port, and county town of co. Limerick, I.F.S. It stands on both banks of the Shannon, 129 m. from Dublin by the G.S. Rlys. The old buildings include the Protestant cathedral of S. Mary, dating from the 12th century, and the castle. As a port Limerick's pre-eminence is due to its position where the Shannon becomes navigable, while it is connected with the interior by canals. Flour milling, bacon curing, and cream making are carried on, and butter is exported. It has long been noted for its lace. Pop. (1926) 39,448.

LIMOGES. Town of France. On the right bank of the Vienne, it is 251 m. by rail S.S.W. of Paris, and is an important rly. junction. The cathedral of S. Etienne, founded in 1273, has a 14th cent. choir and a 16th cent. N. portal and rood loft. Other churches are those of S. Michel-des-Lions and S. Pierre-du-Queyroix. In the 16th century Limoges was famed for its magnificent enamel work and later it became renowned for its fine chinaware. There is a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 92,577.

LIMON. Seaport of Costa Rica. It stands on the Caribbean coast, and is the terminus of the inter-oceanic rly. to Puntarenas, and is also connected by rail with San José, 102 m. distant. Pop. 7,600.

LIMOUSIN. Former province of France. The name commemorates the Lemovices, a tribe inhabiting the region in the time of Julius Caesar. The province is now represented by the departments of Haute-Vienne, Corrèze, and Creuse, and parts of Dordogne and Charente. Its capital was Limoges.

LIMPLEY STOKE. Village of Wiltshire. Situated on the Avon river, it is 4 m. S.E. of Bath, and is served by the G.W. Rly. Its church has some notable 16th century plate. There is a hydropathic establishment here.

LIMPOPO. River of S. Africa. Rising in the S.W. of the Transvaal, where it is known as the Crocodile (q.v.), it is joined by the Marecho, and thereafter as the Limpopo, forms the boundary between the Transvaal and Bechuanaland, until it reaches the Mozambique border where it turns S.E. across the territory to discharge into the Indian Ocean, 100 m. N.E. of Delagoa Bay. Its length is 800 m. The Alfred Beit bridge near Messina was opened in 1929.

LIMPSFIELD. Village of Surrey. It lies 10 m. from E. Croydon, and is served by the S. Rly., Oxted being the station. A picturesque village with a fine common, its church dates from the 12th century. The Caxton convalescent home for printers is here.

LINARS. Department of Chile. Situated in the province of Maule, it has an area of 3,942 sq. m. Wholly mountainous, it is fertile in the N., but irrigation is necessary in the central districts. Until 1928 it was a separate province.

LINARES. Town of Spain. It stands in a fertile plain near the Sierra Morena. The main industries are connected with the surrounding silver, lead, and copper mines. Pop. 40,168.

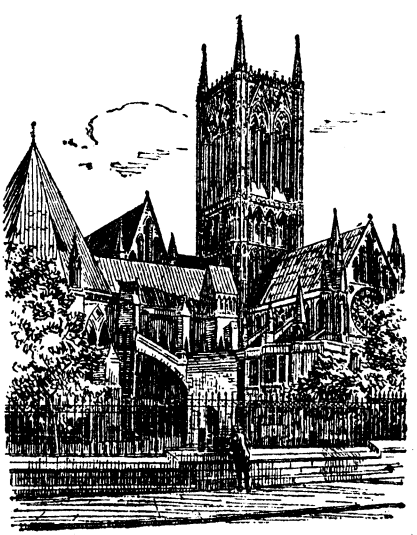
LINBY. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 9 m. N.W. of Nottingham, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. At each end of the village is a cross mounted on a flight of steps. It is now a colliery centre.



Lincoln arms

LINCOLN. Mountain of Colorado. A peak in the Park Range of the Rocky Mts., its altitude is 14,295 ft.

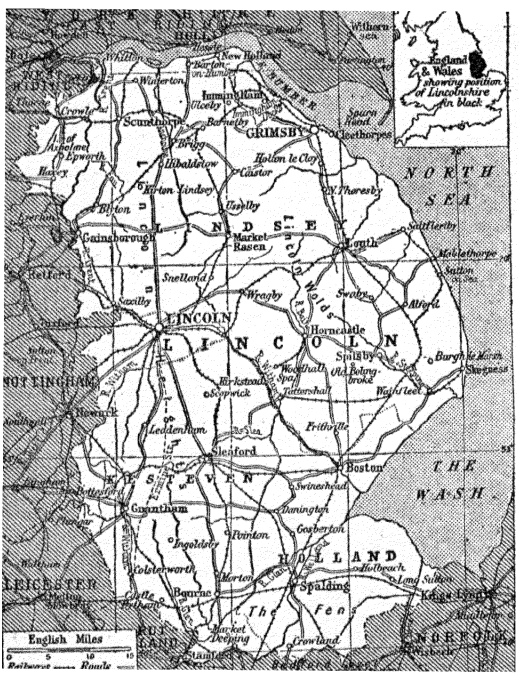
LINCOLN. City, county borough, and the county town of Lincolnshire. Situated on the Witham river, it is 130 m. from London, on the L.M.S. and the L.N.E. Rlys. The cathedral, one of the most magnificent in England, was built chiefly in the 13th century, and since 1920 has undergone a thorough restoration. The library was built by Wren. Parts of the castle built by the Normans remain. More complete is the Roman gate known as the Newport arch. The Jews' House and the house of Aaron the Jew are examples of early domestic architecture. The hall of S. Mary's Guild, popularly called John of Gaunt's stables, is of the 12th century. S. Peter at Gowts and S. Mary le Wigford are old churches. Of the city's gates the exchequer gate and the Pottergate still stand. Above another gate, the Stonebow, is the guildhall. The city and county museum is partly housed in the old priory of the Grey Friars. The Usher Gallery, opened in 1927, has a fine collection of porcelain and miniatures. Lincoln is an agricultural centre and has works for making agricultural machinery. The livestock fair held annually in April lasts a week. Race meetings are held. It sends one member to parliament. The diocese of Lincoln, once the largest in England, covers the county. Pop. (1931) 66,246.



Lincoln. View of the magnificent minster

LINCOLN. Capital of Nebraska, U.S.A. Situated 56 m. S.W. of Omaha, it is served by the Chicago and North-Western, the Missouri, Pacific, and other railways. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, the State University, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Cotner University and Union College. The annual state fair has permanent grounds near by. An important railway and distributing centre, the city has large grain elevators, flour mills, and creameries. Pop. (1930) 75,933.

LINCOLNSHIRE. County of England. It lies along the E. coast, between the Humber and the Wash, and has a coastline of 110 m. Its area is 2,665 sq. m., and it is divided into three administrative counties; the parts of Lindsey in the N.; the parts of Kesteven on the S.W., and the parts of Holland on the S.E. The county



Lincolnshire. Map of the large and productive agricultural county

town is Lincoln. Other places are Grimsby and Louth. Boston, Horncastle, Grantham, and there are many small market towns. Watering places include Cleethorpes and Skegness on the coast and Woodhall Spa inland. The surface is mostly flat, and in places along the coast embankments are necessary to keep back the encroachment of the sea. In the S.E. are fens forming part of the Bedford Level, and in the N.W. the so-called isle of Axholme is a fenny district. In the N.E. the Wolds, a range of chalk hills, extend for 40 m. The county is drained by the Trent, Witham, Welland, and by a network of canals and dykes, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. Lincolnshire is almost wholly agricultural. It is noted for its breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses, and much wheat and barley are grown. There is a good deal of fishing, and in the N. iron ore is mined. The county sends six members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 465,844.

LINCOLN'S INN. London inn of court. Between Chancery Lane and Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., it became an inn of court about 1312. The old hall, dating from 1506, and once the chancery court, was restored in 1927–28. The new hall and the library were built in the 19th century. The chapel, built over a crypt, was designed by Inigo Jones. The gatehouse in Chancery Lane is dated 1518. The gardens in Lincoln's Inn Fields, laid out by Inigo Jones in 1618, were acquired by the London County Council in 1895.

LINDAU. Pleasure resort of Germany. In Bavaria, it is situated on two islands off the N.E. shore of Lake Constance, 4 m. N.W. of Bregenz. An old wooden bridge and a rly. embankment connect it with the mainland. Pop. 13,500.

LINDEAN. Village of Selkirkshire. It lies 2 m. from Hawick, and is on the L.M.S. Rly.

LINDEN. Town of Germany. It adjoins the city of Hanover, of which it is virtually a suburb. Pop. 83,000.

LINDFIELD. Village of Sussex. Situated 4 m. E. of Cuckfield, it is a picturesque place. The church has some interesting features.

LINDI. Seaport of Tanganyika Territory, E. Africa. About 80 m. N. of Cape Delagdo, the boundary of Portuguese E. Africa, it stands on the estuary of the Lukuledi river. The estuary affords the town a spacious harbour with safe anchorage. Pop. 4,000.

LINDISFARNE. Another name for the island off the coast of Northumberland also known as Holy Island (q.v.).

LINDORES. Village of Fifeshire. Situated 3 m. from Newburgh, it is on the L.N.E. Rly.

LINDSAY. Town of Ontario, Canada. On the river Scugog, it is 57 m. from Toronto and is served by both the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys., being a junction on the latter line. There are some industries. Pop. (1931) 7,505.

LINDSEY. One of three parts into which Lincolnshire is divided. The N. portion of the county, it covers nearly 1,500 sq. m., and is more than half the whole. Being an administrative county, it has its own county council. The chief town is Lincoln. Pop. (1931) 422,181.

LINDSEY. Village of Suffolk. It is situated 4 m. N.W. of Hadleigh, and was once a centre of the woollen industry. The material linsey-woolsey derived its name from here.

LINEA DE LA CONCEPCION, LA. Town of Spain. It lies 1¼ m. N. of Gibraltar, adjoining the neutral ground, and is a frontier post. It has a theatre, a casino, and a bullring. Pop. 63,236.

LINFORD. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is situated 2 m. S.W. of Newport Pagnell, and has a station (Great Linford) on the L.M.S. Rly.

LINGAH. Seaport of Persia. On the E. side of the Persian Gulf, it is in the province of Laristan, about 100 m. S.W. of Bandar Abbas. It has an extensive trade in cotton and rice. Pop. 8,000.

LINGAYEN. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It stands at the head of the gulf of Lingayén on an island in the Agno river delta, 105 m. N.N.W. of Manila. Pop. 23,000.

LINGFIELD. Village of Surrey. On the S. Rly., it is 5 m. from East Grinstead, standing on the borders of Kent. The church is notable for its effigies and monuments of the Cobham family. Races are held periodically.

LINGGI. River of the Malay Peninsula. It rises near Rembau, and flowing mainly S.W. into the strait of Malacca, separates Malacca from Negri Sembilan.

LINGMELL. Hill of the Scafell group. In Cumberland, it has an altitude of 2,649 ft. It can be ascended without a guide.

LINGUAGLOSSA. Town of Sicily. In Catania, it is situated on the N E side of Mount Etna, about 25 m N of Catania Sulphur mining is the chief industry. Pop. 15,000

LINGUETTA. Cape of Albania The termination of the Acroceraunian or Ceraunian Mountains, and also known as Cape Glossa, it juts northward and forms the side of the gulf of Avlona. It is the ancient Cape Acroceraunia

LINGWOOD. Village of Norfolk. It is situated 8 m E of Norwich, on the L N E. Rly.

LINKOPING. City of Sweden. It stands on the river Stanga, near its entrance into Lake Roxen, 108 m direct and 142 m. by rly. S.W of Stockholm The Kinda Canal traverses the city. Its Romanesque cathedral is one of the finest churches in Sweden Linkoping possesses an ancient castle, museums, and a library containing over 100,000 volumes Pop (1931) 29,845.

LINLITHGOW. Burgh and county town of West Lothian It is 17 m W of Edinburgh with a station on the L N E Rly The chief church is the 16th century S. Michael's, with a fine tower. Secular buildings include the old town house, the modern town hall, and the county hall. The Cross Well is a stone fountain, rebuilt early in the 19th century The burgh is famous for the ruins of its palace, long a royal residence, overlooking Linlithgow Loch, where James V and his daughter Mary were born In 1928 this was taken over by the Office of Works. Pop (1931) 3,666



Linlithgow arms

LINLITHGOWSHIRE. Former name of the county of Scotland known as West Lothian (q v).

LINNHE. Sea loch of Argyllshire and Inverness-shire. It extends N E from the firth of Lorne to Corran Narrows, and thence as Lower Loch Eil to Fort William Its length is 30½ m. and its greatest breadth 8 m

LINTON. Village of Cambridgeshire Situated on the Granta river, it is 10 m S E of Cambridge, on the L N E Rly The church contains some good brasses Pop 1,146

LINTZ GREEN. Village of Durham. It lies 5 m N E of Consett, and has a station on the L.N E Rly

LINSLADE. Urban district of Buckinghamshire It lies 2 m N W of Leighton Buzzard, and is served by the same station on the L M S Rly. The old church is now used as a cemetery chapel. There is a modern church in the new district nearer the railway station Pop (1931) 2,433.

LINTHWAITE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R) It stands on the Colne, 3 m. S W of Huddersfield. The principal industry is the manufacture of woollens. Pop. (1931) 9,689

LINZ. City and river port of Austria The capital of Upper Austria, it stands on the Danube, 98 m. W of Vienna Notable buildings are the two cathedrals, old and new, the castle and the house where the diet of the province met. There is a museum, and the city has a broadcasting station An iron bridge crosses the Danube here. There is a trade along the Danube and some manufactures. Pop. (1931) 102,081.

LION, GULF OF THE. Branch of the Mediterranean Sea Off the south coast of France, it is that section of the sea between Toulon and Perpignan into which the Rhône flows Marseilles, Cette, and Narbonne are the chief places on it.

LIPA. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is 20 m. N. of the town of Batangas, on the railway to Manila. Coarse textiles are manufactured, and a trade in sugar, coffee, and tobacco is carried on. Pop. 47,000

LIPARI. Group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean Sea. Belonging to Italy, they are situated about 20 m from the N coast of Sicily, and have an area of 46 sq m. Lipari, the largest island, contains the capital, Lipari. Other islands are Vulcano, containing an intermittently active volcano, Stromboli, Salina, Filicudi, Alicudi, and several smaller ones. Pop. 13,000.

LIPARI. Capital of the island of Lipari. It stands on the slope of a hill on the E coast, and its most prominent feature is a castle built by Charles V on an eminence overlooking the town. There are numerous Greek and Roman remains, and in the vicinity are warm sulphur springs with vapour baths Pop 6,000

LIPETSK. Town of Russia (U.S S R). In the Central Black Soil area, 70 m S W of Tambov, it is on the Voronesh river, a tributary of the Don, and the Orel-Gryazni rly The chalybeate waters have long been famous Pop 22,000.

LIPHOOK. Village of Hampshire. It lies 8 m N E of Petersfield, on the S Rly. Wolmer Forest is near by.

LIPOVA (Ger Lippa). Town of Rumania. It is on the left bank of the Maros river, 22 m. upstream from Arad, and is a railway junction. Cattle fairs are held here. Pop 8,000

LIPPE. River of Germany A right bank tributary of the Rhine, into which it falls near Wesel, it rises in the Teutoburger Wald, and flows W through Westphalia Its length is 150 m , and it is navigable for small vessels from Lippstadt.

LIPPE. Republic of Germany In the N W. of the country, it is almost surrounded by Prussian territory, and besides the main block has three small enclaves. It takes its name from the Lippe, although that river does not flow through it. The country is watered by the Weser, the Werre, and other of its tributaries, and is hilly, with much forest The area is 469 sq m The chief town is Detmold. Before 1918 Lippe was governed by a prince assisted by a house of representatives After the revolution of Nov , 1918, the state became a republic. Pop. (1930) 163,648

LIPPSTADT. Town of Prussia In Westphalia, it stands on the Lippe, 37 m by rail W S W of Paderborn The Marien Kirche, a 13th century building, is built in the transitional style Pop 18,500

LIPSO (Ital Lisso) Island in the Aegean Sea Belonging to Italy, it lies off the W coast of Asia Minor, about 30 m S of the island of Samos, and has an area of 6 sq m Pop 560.

LIRIA. Town of Spain The ancient Edeta, it is situated on the banks of the river Guadalaviar, about 18 m by rly N W. of Valencia. There are mineral springs near Pop 10,000

LIRIMA. Peak of the Andes. In Chile, it is an extinct volcano, and reaches 19,125 ft

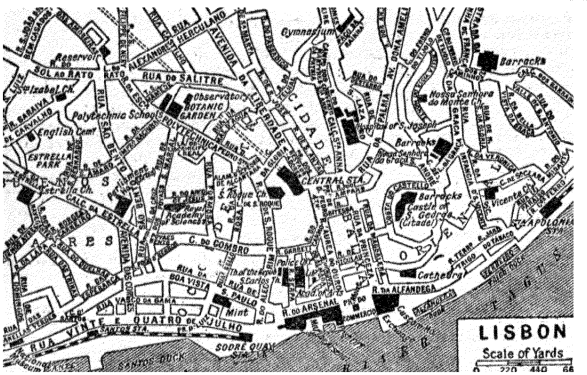
LISBON. Administrative district of Portugal In the province of Estremadura, it is bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean and E and S by the Tagus and its estuary Mountainous in the interior, it has an area of 1,062 sq m Pop (1930) 896,312.



Lisbon arms

LISBON City and seaport of Portugal, also the capital of the republic Standing on the estuary of the Tagus, it is about 9 m from the mouth of that river. Another river of the city is the Alcantara The old city, called the Alfama, is rich in remains of Roman and Moorish occupations In it are the citadel, a Moorish

edifice, a cathedral, mainly modern, the 12th century church of São Vicente de Fóra, once "outside the walls," the church of Our Lady, and a 13th century chapel. In the newer city are fine streets and squares. A notable square is the immense Praça do Commercio, known as Black Horse Square, overlooking the river. On it are the custom house, the exchange and many other


LISBON
Scale of Yards
RUA DO SALITRE
RUA DO ARSENAL
RUA DA ALFANDEGA
Cathedral
Barracks
Castle of S. George
Observatory
BOTANIC GARDEN
CENTRAL STA.
Mint
Cemetery
Gymnasium
Polytechnic School
English Cem.
Reservoir
Custom House
Exchange
Theatre
Barracks
Barracks
Barracks

TRADE AND FINANCE. Lithuania is an agricultural country. Cereals, flax, and potatoes are produced, and there is much raising of pigs and poultry and production of butter and eggs. Timber is cut and exported. There are about 1,000 m. of railway. The unit of currency is the litas and there is a national bank.

HISTORY. In the 13th century Lithuania became a grand duchy which from 1386 to 1776 was united with Poland. In the latter year it became part of Russia and remained so until 1918. The people then declared themselves an independent state, and in 1922 the republic was formally recognized. In 1926 some officers overturned the government, and in 1927 the diet was dismissed by the new president, who ruled without its aid for the next six years.

LITOMERICE. City of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it stands at the head of steamboat navigation on the Elbe, 34 m. by rly. N.W. of Prague. Among the buildings are the cathedral, the old town hall with a Roland statue, and the Kelchhaus, of the 16th century, so called because of its curious cup-shaped tower. The main industry is brewing. Pop. 17,000.

LITTLEBOROUGH. Urban district and market town of Lancashire. It stands on the Rochdale Canal, 3½ m. N.E. of Rochdale, on the L.M.S. Rly. In a coal mining district it has cotton manufactures. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 12,028.

LITTLE BYTHAM. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 6 m. N.W. of Stamford, on the L.N.E. Rly. The church is of exceptional interest, and there are traces of the Roman occupation.

LITTLE FALLS. City of New York State, U.S.A. Situated on the Mohawk river and the Erie Canal, it is 20 m. E.S.E. of Utica, and is served by the New York Central Railway. The river here has a fall of 45 ft. and supplies water power for the industries. Pop. (1930) 11,105.

LITTLEHAM. Village of Devonshire. It is 2 m. E. of Exmouth, on the S. Rly. The church of S. Swithun is Early English.

LITTLEHAMPTON. Seaport, watering place, and urban district of Sussex. It stands at the mouth of the Arun, 62 m. from London and 18 m. W. of Brighton, on the S. Rly. There are good golf links and a large common. In 1932 much of the land was sold by the duke of Norfolk to the corporation. Pop. (1931) 10,181.

LITTLE MILL. Village of Monmouthshire. It lies 3 m. N.E. of Pontypool, and has a station on the G.W. Rly.

LITTLEMORE. Village of Oxfordshire. Situated 3 m. S.E. of Oxford, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. John Henry Newman was incumbent here and built the church.

LITTLE POPO. Alternative name for the port of Togoland, W. Africa, known as Anecho (q.v.).

LITTLEPORT. Town of Cambridgeshire. It stands on the Ouse, 6 m. N.E. of Ely, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. It is the centre of a fruit growing and market gardening district. Pop. 4,467.

LITTLE ROCK. Capital of Arkansas, U.S.A. Situated on a rocky eminence about 50 ft. above the Arkansas river, it is 130 m. W. by S. of Memphis, Tennessee, and is served by the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, and the St. Louis South-Western rlys. It has a municipal airport. The river at this point is crossed by four bridges, three of them carrying railways. The seat of several educational institutions, it contains Philander Smith College, Arkansas Baptist College, and Shooter College. Here also are the law and medical departments of Arkansas university. There is a large trade in cotton, lumber, and agricultural products. Little Rock was made the state capital in 1821. Pop. (1930) 81,679.

LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA. Watering place of Kent. It is 8 m. S.W. of Hythe, its station being New Romney, on the S. Rly. There are golf links and other attractions for visitors.

LITTLETON. Village of Middlesex. It is about 3 m. S.E. of Staines. Here the Metropolitan Water Board has a huge reservoir, opened in 1925, capable of holding 7,000 million gallons of water.

LITTLETON. Three villages of Worcestershire. They lie some 4 m. N.E. of Evesham, and have a station on the G.W. Rly. Middle Littleton has a tithe barn and manor house, and a church mainly 13th–14th century. South Littleton church, though much restored, still has interesting features. The third is North Littleton.

LITVINOV HORNI. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is 86 m. by rly. N.W. of Prague, in the mining district of the Bohemian Ore mts. It is a manufacturing town. Pop. 13,000.

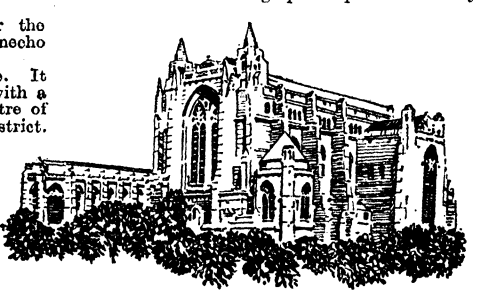
LIVERPOOL. Mountain range of Australia. A long spur of the Gt. Dividing Range of Australia, it runs W. from the main ridge, in a long horseshoe, from a point 100 m. N.W. of Newcastle.

LIVERPOOL. City and seaport of Lancashire. It stands on the Mersey, 31 m. W. of Manchester and 194 from London, and is served by the L.M.S. and other railways and also by canals, while an electric line connects the docks and the suburbs with the centre. The city area is about 33 sq. m., and includes Toxteth, E. and W., West Derby, Fairfield, Wavertree, Everton, and other areas. Its official head is the lord mayor, and it sends 11 members to parliament. Among the buildings are the cathedral designed by Sir. G. G. Scott and partly finished, one of the largest in the world, many churches, S. George's Hall, the town hall and municipal buildings, the Walker art gallery, the museums, and the infirmary and hospitals. In 1933 the foundation stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral was laid on Brownlow Hill.

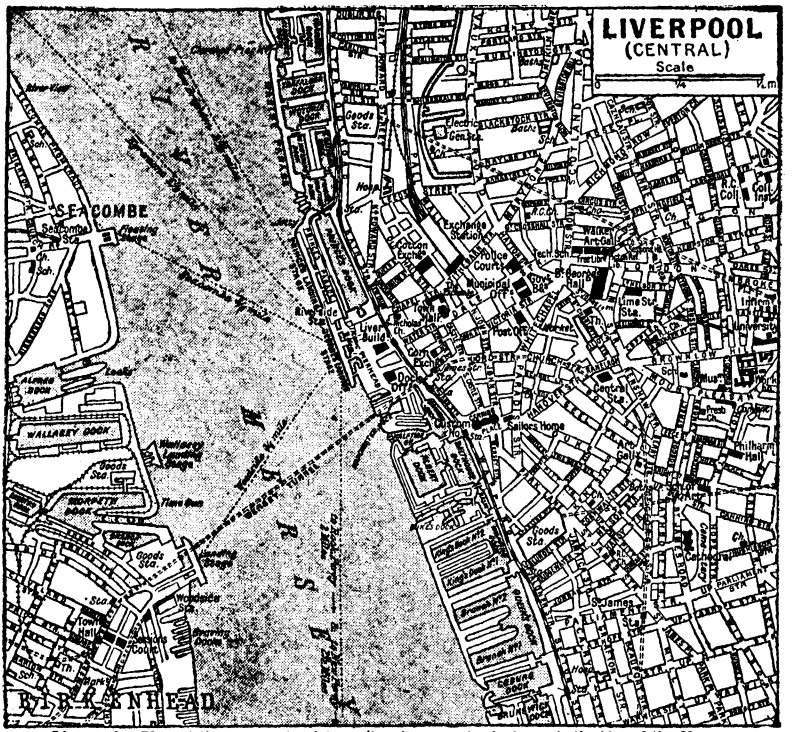


Liverpool arms

The great steamship lines have fine offices, notably the Cunard, as have the banks and insurance companies. The headquarters of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, which controls the port, may be mentioned. The university dates from 1903, and the city has a school of tropical medicine, a radium institute, and technical schools. Liverpool College is the chief of many schools. There are large public parks. The city has a strong Irish element and a considerable Welsh one. The Liverpool Post is the chief newspaper. The docks have 37 m. of quays and



Liverpool. Anglican cathedral only partly completed



Liverpool. Plan of the central districts of the city, and the docks on both sides of the Mersey

the Gladstone Dock will take the largest vessels afloat. Cotton is the chief import, but cattle and meat are hardly less important; for these there are abattoirs and cold storage facilities. Water is obtained from Lake Vyrnwy. Races are held regularly, the Grand National and the Liverpool Cup being the chief events. Pop. (1931) 855,539.

LIVERPOOL. Town of New South Wales. One of the oldest settlements of the state, it is 22 m. by rail W. of Sydney. Its industries are paper making and wool washing. Pop. 6,240.

LIVERPOOL. Port of Nova Scotia, Canada Situated at the mouth of the river Mersey, it is 112 m. by rail S.W. of Halifax on the C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 2,669.

LIVERSEDGE. Town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 6 m. S.E. of Bradford, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The industries are the making of woollen and cotton goods. Pop. 14,304.

LIVINGSTON. Village of West Lothian. It stands on the river Almond, 5 m. E. of Bathgate, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

LIVINGSTON. Seaport of Guatemala. Situated on the Rio Dulce, 10 m. N.W. of Puerto Barrios on the gulf of Amatique, it is the port for Cobán and Izabal. Pop. 2,124.

LIVINGSTONE. Mountain range of E. Africa. They surround the N and N.E. end of Lake Nyasa, lying in a crescent some 100 m. in length, and rise in isolated peaks to over 10,000 ft.

LIVINGSTONE. Town of Northern Rhodesia. Situated 4 m. from the N. bank of the Zambezi river, 288 m. N.W. of Bulawayo, it was until 1931 the capital of the W. colony, now transferred to Lusaka, 300 m. to the N. Some 60 administrative posts are still retained in the town which is pleasantly situated 3,000 ft. above sea level. European pop. (1931) 1,596.

LIVINGSTONE GORGE. Rapids of the Zambezi river. In Rhodesia, it was formerly known to the natives as Kariba or Mpata Gorge. It is a difficult and dangerous rapid on the river some 30 m. above its confluence with the Kafue.

LIVINGSTONIA. Settlement of the Nyasaland Protectorate. Lying in the hills 4,400 feet above sea level, on the W. shore of Lake Nyasa, 13 m. by road from the lake and 70 m. S. of Karonga, it is the headquarters of the Livingstone Mission of the Church of Scotland.

LIVNY. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Central Black Soil area, it stands on the Sosna, a tributary of the Don, 90 m. S.E. of Orel, and is a junction on the Orel-Gryazni rly. Pop. 22,000.

LIVONIA. Former province of Russia. Now divided between Latvia and Estonia, its area was about 18,000 sq. m.

LIVORNO. Italian name for the province and city of Italy known in English as Leghorn (q.v.).

LIXURI. Seaport of Cephalonia, Ionian Islands. It stands on Argostoli bay, and near by are the ruins of the ancient Palē. Pop. 6,000.

LIZARD, THE. Most southerly point of England. It is in Cornwall, 10 m. S. of Helston, its nearest railway station. The name is also given to the peninsula which terminates in Lizard Point (186 ft.).

LIZARD TOWN. Village of Cornwall. It is situated at the extreme point of the Lizard.

LJUBLJANA. City of Yugoslavia. Formerly the capital of Carniola, it stands on the river of the same name, 44 m. N.E. of Trieste. Among the buildings are the 18th cent. cathedral, the town

hall, once the residence of the governor, and the museum containing a picture gallery and antiquities. There is a university and a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 59,768

LJUSNE. River of Sweden. It flows from a lake of the same name, and pursues a S E course through Gavleborg, where it forms several lakes, finally entering the gulf of Bothnia after a course of about 220 m

LJUSNE. Seaport of Sweden It stands at the mouth of the river of the same name, where it enters the gulf of Bothnia, 38 m N of Gavle.

LLANARTHNEY. Village of Carmarthenshire. It lies on the river Towy, 8 m E of Carmarthen, and is served by the G W Rly.

LLANBEDE. Village of Merionethshire. Situated 3 m S. of Harlech, it has a station on the G W Rly. The river Artro, on which the village stands, has good trout fishing

LLANBERIS. Village of Caernarvonshire About 9 m. S E of Caernarvon, it is on the L M S Rly Near the village, in which slate is quarried, is the pass of Llanberis, a noted beauty spot. The railway up Snowdon starts from here.

LLANBISTER. Village of Radnorshire. 14 m. W S W. of Knighton, it has a station on the L M S Rly The old church is built on the hillside, with flights of steps inside to adjust the levels

LLANBRADACH. Village of Glamorganshire It lies 9 m N of Cardiff, on the G W Rly

LLANBRYNMAIR. Village of Montgomeryshire It lies 10 m E of Machynlleth, and has a station on the G W Rly Pop 1,103

LLANDAFF City of Glamorganshire, now part of Cardiff It stands on the Taff, with a station on the G W Rly The cathedral, practically rebuilt in the 19th century, incorporates some part of the Norman building and a 15th century tower The city has an old stone cross The diocese includes Glamorganshire

LLANDEBIE. Village of Carmarthenshire It is 5 m S from Llandilo on the G W Rly, and is a coal mining centre

LLANDDEINIOLEN. Village of Caernarvonshire. It lies 4 m E of Caernarvon There are slate quarries in the neighbourhood.

LLANDENNY. Village of Monmouthshire It is 3 m N E of Usk, on the G W Rly

LLANDDERFEL. Village of Merionethshire Situated 5 m N E of Bala, on the river Dee, it has a station on the G W Rly Pop 759

LLANDILO. Urban district and market town of Carmarthenshire It stands on the Towy, 15 m E of Carmarthen, with stations on the G W. and L M S Rlys The chief building is the church of S Teilo Near the town is Dynevor Park, in the grounds of which are the ruins of a castle Part of the park is a public pleasure ground Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 1,886

LLANDINAM. Village of Montgomeryshire About 6 m N E of Llanidloes, it is on the Severn, and has a station on the G W. Rly Pop 1,380

LLANDOVERY. Borough and market town of Carmarthenshire It is 26 m. N E of Carmarthen, on the L M S Rly There are remains of a castle Llandovery college is a public school, founded in 1848 The town has horse and cattle fairs Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 1,980

LLANDRILLO. Village of Merionethshire Situated 5 m S W of Corwen, near the river Dee, it has a station on the G W. Rly Pop 556

LLANDRINDOD WELLS. Urban district and inland watering place of Radnorshire It stands on the Ithon, 45 m S W of Shrewsbury, with a station on the L M.S Rly Its mineral springs, saline, chalybeate, sulphur, were known in the 18th century They became popular in the 19th, and the town now has bathing establishments and hotels There are public gardens and a common with a boating lake Holy Trinity is the chief church Pop (1931) 2,925.

LLANDRINIO. Village of Montgomeryshire. Situated on the river Severn and the Montgomery Canal, it is 9 m S. of Oswestry, and has a station on the G W Rly. Pop 674



Llandudno arms

LLANDUDNO. Watering place and urban district of Caernarvonshire It stands on the N coast of the county, just to the E of Great Orme's Head, and has a station on the L M S Rly The restored church of S Tudno is said to date from the 7th century. The esplanade and marine drive go round Great Orme's Head The attractions include an amusement park called the happy valley, grand theatre, pier pavilion, and other places of amusement Pop (1931) 13,677

LLANDYSSUL. Market town of Cardiganshire It stands on the Teify, and has a station on the G W Rly Market day, alternate Tues

LLANELLY. Borough, seaport, and market town of Carmarthenshire It stands on Burry Inlet, an opening of Carmarthen Bay, 12 m N W. of Swansea, with a station on the G W Rly It is the centre of the tinplate industry and has works for refining copper, making chemicals, bricks and tiles, etc There are extensive docks, Market daily, but chiefly Thurs Pop (1931) 38,393



Llanelly arms

LLANERCHYMEDD. Market town of Anglesey Situated 6 m S of Amlwch. It has a station on the L M S Rly. It has cattle fairs Market days, Mon and Wed Pop 782

LLANES. Seaport and watering place of Spain. It stands on the bay of Biscay, 60 m W. of Santander It has remains of fortifications, an old church, and a monastery, used as a school and meteorological station Pop 23,000

LLANFAIR. Village of Anglesey. Situated 7 m N of Caernarvon, it has a station on the L M S Rly It has gained notoriety from its full name, Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerchwyndrobwllllysiliogogogoch This is generally shortened locally to "Llanfair Pg" Pop 992

LLANFAIR CAEREINION. Market town of Montgomeryshire Situated on the river Emion, 8 m W of Welshpool Market day, last Fri of each month

LLANFAIRFECHAN. Urban district and seaside resort of Caernarvonshire. It stands at the foot of Penmaenmawr Mt, 8 m S W of Conway, on the L M S Rly Pop (1931) 3,162.

LLANFALTEG. Village of Carmarthenshire. Situated on the river Taff, 3 m N W of Whitland, it has a station on the G W Rly

LLANFECHAIN Village of Montgomeryshire. Situated on the river Cham, 5 m W of Llanymynech, it has a station on the G W Rly. Pop 575.

LLANFRECHFRA, UPPER Urban district of Monmouthshire. A coal mining centre, it is 3 m. from Caerleon Pop (1931), 4,482

LLANFYLLIN. Borough of Montgomeryshire. On the river Cain, it is 9 m W of Llanymynech, on the G W Rly Pop (1931) 1,449

LLANFYRNACH. Village of Pembrokeshire. It is 15 m S of Cardigan, on the G W Rly

LLANGADOCK. Town of Carmarthenshire. On the river Sawdde, it is about 6 m S W of Llandovery Pop 1,545

LLANGAMMARCH. Watering place of Brecknockshire It is 15 m N E of Llandovery, on the L M S. Rly, and has a spring. Pop 740.

LLANGEDWYN. Village of Denbighshire It is on the river Tanat, about 12 m S W of Oswestry, and has a station on the G W Rly

LLANGEFNI. Urban district and market town of Anglesey. It stands on the Cefni, 8 m N N W. of Caernarvon, with a station on the L M S. Rly. Market day, Thurs. Pop (1931) 1,782.

LLANGEINOR. Town of Glamorganshire It is 6 m N E of Bridgend, on the G W Rly

LLANGENNECH. Village of Carmarthenshire On the river Llwchwr, it is 4 m E. of Llanelly, and has a station on the G W. Rly.

LLANGLYDWEN. Village of Carmarthenshire Standing 9 m N N W. of Whitland, it has a station on the G W. Rly.

LLANGOLLEN, VALE OF. Valley of Denbighshire. It stretches for about 8 m. eastwards from Llangollen and is one of the most beautiful parts of Wales.

LLANGOLLEN. Urban district and market town of Denbighshire. It stands on the Dee, 6 m W. of Ruabon, and has a station on the G W Rly. A bridge of the 14th century crosses the Dee here, and near are the remains of a castle and Cistercian abbey. The church of S Collen is partly Norman. Plas Newydd, the house, where the ladies of Llangollen, Lady Eleanor Butler and the Hon. Sarah Ponsonby, lived in retirement for 50 years, is an object of interest Market day, alternate Tues Pop. (1931) 2,366

LLANGUNLLO. Village of Radnorshire. Situated 6 m W. of Knighton, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 452

LLANGWYLLOG. Village of Anglesey. Situated 7 m N N W of Gaerwen, it has a station on the L M S Rly. There are dolmens in the vicinity.

LLANGYBI. Village of Caernarvonshire It lies 17 m S of Caernarvon, on the L M S Rly.

LLANGYNOG. Village of Montgomeryshire It is 20 m S W. of Oswestry, at the foot of Craig Rhiwarth, and on the G W Rly. Pop 517

LLANHARAN. Town of Glamorganshire. Situated on the river Ewenny, 13 m N W. of Cardiff, it has a station on the G W Rly It is in a coal, iron, and lead mining district. Pop 2,341.

LLANHARRY. Village of Glamorganshire Situated 4 m N of Cowbridge, it has a station on the G W Rly Pop 516

LLANHILLETH. District of Monmouthshire. It stands on the Ebbw, 4½ m W N W of Pontypool, and has a station on the G.W Rly It is a coal-mining centre.

LLANIDLOES. Borough of Montgomeryshire It stands on the Severn, 19 m S.W of Montgomery, and has a station on the G W Rly The church has some beautiful decorative features Other buildings are the town hall and the old market house, a half-timbered edifice, containing the curfew bell Pop (1931) 2,356

LLANILAR. Village of Cardiganshire. It is 6 m S E of Aberystwyth, with a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop 535

LLANO ESTACADO Plateau extending from the river Pecos, New Mexico, E, into Texas. It forms a part of the great plains along the E. slope of the Rocky Mts About 400 m by 150 m, it slopes to the S E from 5,000 ft to 2,000 ft

LLANOS (Span. plains) Name given in South America to treeless plains or prairies and particularly to the tropical grasslands or savannas in the basin of the Orinoco.

LLANPUMPSAINT. Village of Carmarthenshire. Situated 9 m N. of Carmarthen, it has a station on the G W. Rly. Pop 686.

LLANQUIHUE. Lake of Chile. Situated in the S. province of Chiloé, it is 33 m. long and has an extreme width of nearly the same distance. It has an area of 225 sq. m, and is the largest sheet of fresh water in Chile. The river Maullin is its outlet to the sea.

LLANQUIHUE. Department of the province of Chiloé, Chile, until 1928 a separate province. It lies between the Andes and the Pacific, between Valdivia and Magallanes. An elevated tableland in the N, it is mountainous elsewhere, and its coastline is considerably indented by fiords Its area is 34,778 sq. m. Puerto Montt is the chief town Pop. 125,000.

LLANRWST. Urban district and market town of Denbighshire. It stands on the Conway, and has a station on the L M S Rly (Llanrwst and Trefriw). The church of S. Grwst is modern. An adjacent chapel was built by Inigo Jones, who also designed the bridge over the Conway In 1928 the earl of Ancaster presented an Elizabethan house for use as a town hall. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 2,366.

LLANSAMLET. Two villages of Glamorganshire, known as Higher and Lower. They stand on the Tawe, 3 m N E of Swansea, and are served by the G W. Rly. The chief industries are coal mining and copper smelting

LLANSANTFFRAID. Railway station of Wales On the G.W. Rly., it is 5 m. E. of Llanfyllin. It serves the three villages of Llansantffraid Deythur, Llansantffraid Pool, and Llansantffraid yn Mechan.

LLANTARNAM. Urban district of Monmouthshire. It is 3½ m. N of Newport, on the G W Rly. The chief industry is coal mining. In the Middle Ages there was a Cistercian abbey here. The existing abbey was built partly from the material of an older one. Pop (1931) 7,284.

LLANTHONY. Hamlet in Monmouthshire It stands on the Honddu river, 9 m. N. of Abergavenny. Here are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1107. About 4 m away is the abbey founded in 1870 by Father Ignatius.

LLANTRISANT. Market town of Glamorganshire It is 11 m N W of Cardiff, on the G W Rly Of its castle, reputed one of the strongest in Wales, little remains There is an old church dedicated to three saints, hence the name of the town, which was a borough from the 14th century till 1883 Horse and cattle markets are held quarterly. Pop 1,946

LLANTWIT MAJOR. Town of Glamorganshire It is 9 m S of Bridgend, on the G W Rly The church, which dates from the 13th cent, was restored between 1900-5. The town grew up round a monastery founded in the 6th century Pop 1,504

LLANUWCHLLYN. Village of Merionethshire Situated 4 m S W of Bala and near the lake, it has a station on the G W. Rly. The church is interesting Pop 892

LLANVIHANGEL. Village of Monmouthshire Situated 3 m N of Abergavenny, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop 525

LLANWERN. Hamlet of Monmouthshire It lies 3 m E of Newport, on the G W Rly

LLANWNDA. Village of Caernarvonshire Situated 4 m S of Caernarvon, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop. 1,855.

LLANWRDA. Village of Carmarthenshire It lies 4 m S W of Llandovery, and has a station on the G W Rly Pop 460

LLANWRTYD WELLS. Urban district and inland watering place of Brecknockshire. It stands on the Irfon, with a station on the L M S Rly, and is noted for its chalybeate and sulphur springs and its trout fishing. The attractions include the Abernant pleasure grounds with an artificial lake The old village with the parish church is about 1½ m from the station. Pop (1931) 742.

LLANYBLODWELL. Village of Shropshire. On the river Tanat, it is 6 m. S W. of Oswestry, and has a station on the G W Rly. Pop 774

LLANYBYTHER. Town of Carmarthenshire. It is 4 m S W. of Lampeter and has a station on the G W. Rly. Pop. 1,149.

LLANYMYNECH. Village of Shropshire. Situated near the meeting point of three counties, Shropshire, Denbighshire, and Montgomeryshire, it is 6 m S of Oswestry, on the G.W. Rly.

LLERENA. Town of Spain It stands in a fertile plain, 60 m. direct and 90 m. by rly. N. of Seville. It has a Renaissance church with a tower constructed after the style of the Giralda in Seville. Pop 8,000.

LLEYN. Peninsula of Caernarvonshire. Between Cardigan and Caernarvon Bays, it is about 24 m. long and from 5 to 10 m wide The climate is remarkably mild and the vegetation almost tropical. The district is best visited from Pwllheli, from which motor coaches go. It forms a rural district Pop (1931) 16,441.

LLULLAILLACO. Volcanic mountain peak of the Andes It is situated on the borders of Chile and Argentina, and has an elevation of 22,145 ft

LLWCHWR. River of S Wales It falls into the Bristol Channel near Swansea The urban district of Llwchwr is often called Loughor (q v)

LLWYNGWRIL. Village of Merionethshire It is on the coast, 6 m N of Towyn and has a station on the G.W. Rly

LLWYNYPIA District of Glamorganshire It is 9 m S by W of Merthyr Tydfil, on the G W Rly Coal is mined Pop. 18,700.

LLYNCLYS. Village of Shropshire Situated about 4 m S of Oswestry, it is on the G W Rly

LOANDA, São Paulo de Capital of Angola Portugese West Africa Situated at the W. end of a small bay about 210 m S of the mouth of the Congo, it is the chief port of the colony and the terminus of a narrow gauge rly from Malauje, 280 m to the S E Pop about 20,000

LOANGO. Port of the Gabun colony, French Equatorial Africa The principal settlement of the Kwilu dist , it lies on the coast about some 100 m N of the Congo mouth, and is connected with Pointe Noire a few miles to the S , whence a railway runs inland to Brazzaville

LOANHEAD. Burgh of Midlothian. Situated near the North Esk river, it is 5 m S E of Edinburgh by road or 10½ by L N E Rly Coal mining is the main industry Pop (1931) 3,940

LOBITO BAY. Harbour of Angola, Portuguese West Africa Situated a few m N of the port of Benguela, it is one of the finest harbours on the W coast of Africa, the largest vessels being able to anchor within 30 ft of the shore The trans-continental railway from Beira terminates here. Pop 4,200, of whom 1,200 are whites

LOBOS Two small groups of rocky islands in the Pacific Ocean They lie off the coast of N Peru, to which country they belong and are sometimes called the Seal islands The largest, Lobos de Tierra, in the N group, is about 5 m long Lobos de Afuera lies about 25 m S of it

LOCARNO. Town of Switzerland It stands at the N end of Lake Maggiore, 13 m by rail S W of Bellinzona The old castle of the Visconti is now a law court On a hill is the pilgrimage church of the Madonna del Sasso The treaty of Locarno, a pact of peace between the European powers, was signed here Oct 16, 1925 Pop 5,541

LOCHABER Mountainous district of Inverness shire In the neighbourhood of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil, it is the centre of a hydro electric power scheme

LOCHEARNHEAD. Village of Perthshire Situated at the head of Loch Earn, it is 2 m N E of Balquhidder, on the L M S Rly.

LOCHES. Town of France It stands on the Indre, 30 m S E of Tours The castle, standing on a hill above the town, consists of an old donjon or keep and a more modern residence built by Charles IX For about two centuries the castle was a residence of the French kings Within its walls is the church of S Ours, dating from the 10th century There is an hôtel de ville of the 16th cent , and the great tower of S Antoine is the remains of a 16th cent church Pop 4,000

LOCHGELLY Burgh of Fifeshire Standing near Loch Gelly, it is 7 m N E of Dunfermline, on the L N E Rly It is a coal mining centre. Pop (1931) 9,297

LOCHGILPHEAD. Burgh of Argyllshire At the head of Loch Gilp 2 m. N. of Ardrishaig, it has a trade in cattle Pop (1931) 974

LOCHMABEN. Burgh of Dumfriesshire It stands on the Annan, 10 m N E of Dumfries, on the L M S Rly In two of the neighbouring lochs vendace, a rare fish, is found. Lochmaben Castle, now a ruin, belonged to the Bruces Pop (1931) 1,014

LOCHNAGAR. Mountain of Aberdeenshire. It has an alt of 3,768 ft , and commands a fine panorama of the mountains round Braemar

LOCHWINNOCH. Town of Renfrewshire. Standing on the Calder river, it is 8½ m S W of Paisley, on the L M S Rly Pop 3,868

LOCHY Loch or lake of Inverness shire. Part of the Caledonian canal system, it is drained by the river Lochy to Loch Linnhe



Lockerbie arms

LOCKERBIE Burgh of Dumfriesshire It is 15 m N E of Dumfries by rail, with a station on the L M S Rly An old border tower is used as the police station Cattle and sheep fairs are held Pop (1931) 2,574

LOCKPORT. City of New York State, U S A On the New York barge canal, 26 m. by rail N E of Buffalo, it is served by the New York Central and other rlys Five locks on the canal have been replaced by two locks operated by electricity Pop (1930) 23,160

LOCMARIAQUER. Seaport of France It stands on the gulf of Morbihan, 15 m S W. of Vannes There are Roman remains, but the place is chiefly famous for the large megalithic monuments in the vicinity

LOCSE. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Levoca (q v)

LODDON. River of England Rising near Basingstoke, it flows 31 m N E. through S E Berkshire to the Thames at Wargrave

LODDON. Market town of Norfolk It is 10½ m S E of Norwich Market day, alt Mon.

LODEVE. Town of France. Standing at the junction of two streams, the Soulondres and the Lergue, it is 28 m W N W of Montpellier The chief building is the church of S. Fulcrand, until the Revolution a cathedral. Pop 6,500

LODI City of Italy It stands on the river Adda, 20 m by rail S E. of Milan The fine cathedral dates from the 12th century. Other notable buildings are the church of the Incoronata, with an octagonal dome, and the Gothic church of San Francesco The city is known for its cheese At the bridge of Lodi, May 10, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Austrians Pop 23,500

LODORE. Waterfall of Cumberland At the foot of Derwentwater, it is 3½ m S of Keswick

LODZ Town of Poland It stands on the river Lodka, 30 m N W of Piotrkow and 75 m. S W. of Warsaw The city, which is built on one main street 7 m in length, is the headquarters of the textile industries of Poland It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and has a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 605,287

LOFODEN. Two groups of islands off the N W coast of Norway Ando, Lango, and Hindo are sometimes known as the Vesteraalen Islands, and Moskenäso, Flakstado, and E and W. Vaago, Lofotodden, Vaero, etc , as the Lofoden Islands proper Between Lofotodden and Vaero is the Maelstrom They belong to Norway and have an area of 1,565 sq m Pop 47,000

LOFTHOUSE Hamlet of Yorkshire (W R). In the Nidd Valley, it is situated 7½ m N W of Pateley Bridge at the point where the Nidd, which disappeared underground two miles up the valley, re emerges at Nidd Heads.

LOFTUS. Urban district of Yorkshire (N.R). It is 13 m. N.W. of Whitby, on the L.N.E. Rly. Market gardening is a thriving industry in the neighbourhood. Pop (1931) 7,631.

LOGAN. Mountain of Yukon Territory, Canada. In the Rocky Mts., 20 m. N E. of Mt. St Elias, it has an altitude of 19,539 ft. It is thus the highest mountain in Canada and the second highest in N America

LOGANSPORT. City of Indiana, U S.A At the junction of the rivers Eel and Wabash, it is 76 m. N N W of Indianapolis, and is served by the Wabash and other railways. The city is a railway centre. A trade in lumber is carried on Pop. (1930) 18,508

LOGO. Negro tribe of the Congo. A finely-built race, they are hunters and herdsmen, being little given to agriculture. Magnificent archers, they track and shoot down the largest big game without fear They are found generally in small village communities in the thick forests on the upper reaches of the river.



Logo. Tribal hunter in pursuit of big game

LOGONE. River of Central Africa. Rising in Cameroons, it flows E. and N , forming the boundary between Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa. It finally discharges its waters into the Lake Chad basin

LOGONE. Former independent native kingdom of W. Africa It occupied the territory S. of Lake Chad and W of the Shari river At one time it extended some distance into Nigeria, but on the rise of the Bornu kingdom it was pushed farther E. Finally it became a tributory of Bornu. The territory now forms the extreme N. corner of French Cameroons.

LOGRONO. Town of Spain. It crowns a hill 1,200 ft. above the fertile plain of the river Ebro, 61 m. E. of Burgos. The Ebro is here spanned by two bridges—one built of stone in 1138, the other modern The town is walled, and its chief church is said to have been founded by Constantine Pop. 27,000.

LOHARU. State of India. With an area of 222 sq m , it lies between Rohtak district in the Punjab and Rajputana. Pop. 21,000.

LOIR. River of France Rising in the dept. of Eure-et-Loir, it falls into the Sarthe near Angers after a course of about 180 m.

LOIRE. Longest river of France. Rising in the Cévennes, it flows some 610 m. to the Atlantic at St. Nazaire. On its banks are Orleans, Blois, Tours, Angers, Nantes, and many other places of historic interest Its valley is famous for its châteaux. For small vessels it is navigable for a great part of its course, but for greater security of navigation canals have been cut

LOIRE. Department of France. Situated in the E. centre of the country, it takes its name from the river of the same name, and has an area of 1,852 sq. m. It is largely a hilly district, containing part of the Cévennes range, although it also contains the plains of Forez and Roanne. The chief rivers, besides the Loire, are the Lignon du Nord, the Gier, the Aix, and the Ondaine , the Rhône just touches it. In the N. it is an agricultural district. In the S. is a coalfield St. Étienne is the capital. Pop. (1931) 664,822.

LOIRE INFERIEURE. Department of France. Bounded on the W. by the bay of Biscay, it has an area of 2,693 sq. m. It is a generally flat and marshy district, subject to floods and drained by the Loire and its tributaries, the Erdre, the Sèvre and others. A number of canals flow through it. In the S. is the large lake of Grandlieu. The region is very fertile. Salt is extracted from the marshes. Nantes is the capital. Pop. (1931) 652,079

LOIRET. Department of France. In the centre of the country, it takes its name from a small tributary of the Loire, and has an area of 2,629 sq m. The Loire itself flows through this department, and other rivers are the Essonne and the Loing. Consisting mainly of plain or plateau, it contains part of the wheat-growing district called the Beauce, the Gâtinais, and a section of the unfertile plain, the Sologne. Orléans is the capital. Pop. (1931) 342,679.

LOIR ET CHER. Department of France. It takes its name from two rivers that flow through it, and has an area of 2,478 sq. m. The Loire also flows across it The department, which is mainly plain or plateau, contains part of the Sologne and the Beauce and the district known as the Perche. There are also considerable forests. Blois is the capital. Pop (1931) 241,592

LOJA. Town of Spain. It stands on the river Genil, 32 m. by rly. W. of Granada, at the foot of hills overlooking the Genil There are a ruined Moorish citadel, two 16th century churches, and a palace of the dukes of Valencia Coarse woollens, paper, and silk are manufactured. Pop 20,500

LOKEREN. Town of Belgium. It stands on the river Durme, between Ghent and Antwerp The church of S. Lawrence has a famous pulpit It is an important industrial town Pop 23,500

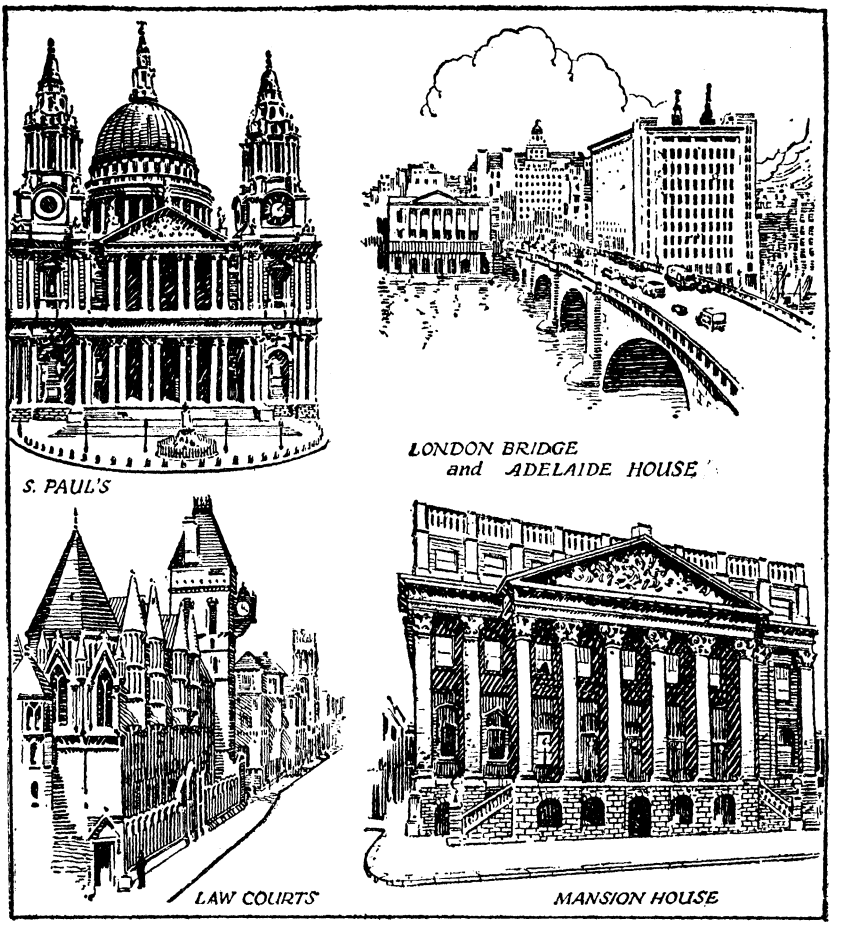
LOKOJA. Town of Nigeria It is situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers, and lies in the prov. of Kabba, of which it is the capital, some 230 m N.E. of Lagos An administrative centre, it is important as a trade depot. A motor road connects it with Lagos

LOLO. Chinese collective name for the aboriginal peoples of Burma and Tongking. Found mainly in Szechwan, Kweichow, and Yunnan, they are a tall, fair, level-eyed race of hardy hillmen They are divided into two classes, the noble Hei (black-bones) and the plebeian Pai (white-bones) Dominant in Yunnan, their Tibeto-Burman speech is shared by many other trans-frontier tribes. They number about 60,000

LOMAMI. River of the Belgian Congo A S. tributary of the Congo, it rises in the Katanga highlands, and flows in a N direction nearly parallel with the Lualaba-Congo, finally merging with the main stream at Isangi, about 65 m. below Stanleyville. It gives its name to a district of the Belgian Congo, of which Kabinda is the chief town

LOMAS DE ZAMORA. Town of Argentina. On the Great Southern Rly., it is 9 m S of Buenos Aires, of which it is a suburb. There is an English school for boys and girls Pop. (1930) 22,231.

LOMBARDY. Territorial division of N. Italy Bordering on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers, it embraces the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, Sondrio, and Varese. The area is 9,190 sq. m. It is watered by the Po, Adda, Oglio, Ticino, and others. The chief town is Milan. Lombardy was named after the Lombards, and, having been an Austrian possession, was incorporated in the kingdom of Italy in 1861. Pop. (1931) 5,539,928.



London. Cathedral of the diocese and three secular buildings, one of which stands near London Bridge

LOMBARTZYDE. Village of Belgium. In Flanders, it is 9 m. S.W. of Ostend, and slightly N.E. of Nieuport. It was occupied by the Germans on Oct. 19, 1914, but retaken by the Belgians, Nov. 3.

LOMBOK. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. A mountainous volcanic island of the Sunda group, it covers an area of 3,060 sq. m., and culminates in a peak 12,379 ft. high. The island is notable for the variety of its flora and fauna, and its geological formation. Rice and coffee are the chief products. The natives are mostly Sasaks. The chief towns are Mataram, the capital, and Ampanam. Pop. 600,000.

LOME. Seaport of French Togoland, W. Africa. Situated on the extreme W. point of the coast, it is the principal port and commercial centre of the territory. Pop. 8,000.

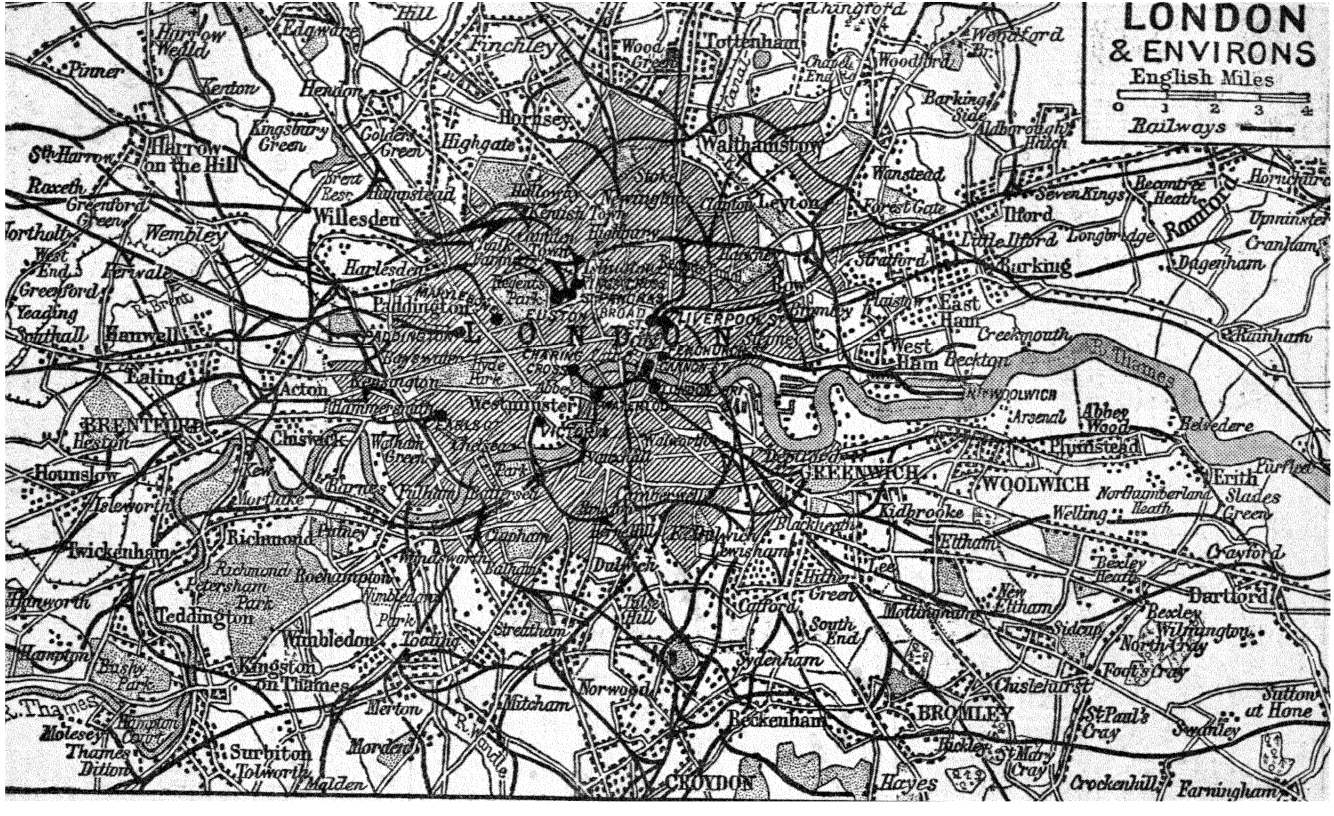
LOMOND. Loch, or lake, of Scotland. Covering an area of 27 sq. m., it has a length of 23 m. and a breadth of 5 m. It lies between Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, amid fine scenery. The Endrick, Luss, Arklet, and other streams flow into it, and its waters pass by the Leven and the Clyde to the sea. On the E. side is Ben Lomond, and at its ends are Ardlui and Balloch.

LOMZA. Town of Poland. On the river Naren, it is 103 m. by rail N.E. of Warsaw. A trade is carried on in corn, tar, and timber. Pop. 20,000.

LONDESBOROUGH. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is 2 m. N.W. of Market Weighton, on the L.N.E. Rly. Londesborough Park, seat of Lord Londesborough, is near.

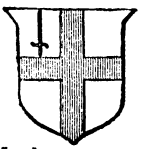
LONDON. Capital of England and of the British Empire; also a seaport and the world's chief financial, distributing, and manufacturing centre. It stands on the Thames, the city proper being on the N. bank. Many bridges cross the river, the Tower Bridge being nearest the sea and next to it London Bridge, the oldest of all. Below the Tower Bridge are tunnels and ferries.

There are three Londons. The original one is the city, almost exactly a square mile in extent. Devoted to-day almost entirely to business purposes, it centres round the Mansion House, Bank of England, and Royal Exchange. Old buildings include the Tower, the Guildhall, the Charterhouse and the group forming the Temple. Newer ones are S. Paul's cathedral and many churches built by Wren after the great fire, and newer still the palatial offices erected for banks, insurance, and



London. Plan of the metropolitan area, showing the city, the county, and the populous boroughs and urban districts in and around it, with the connecting railway lines

shipping companies, newspapers and firms in other lines of business. The city is governed by a lord mayor and sheriffs, common council and livery companies, in much the same way as in the Middle Ages. It sends two members to parliament, has its own police force and owns valuable property, including the markets, except Covent Garden which is outside the city. The names of old gates, e.g., Ludgate and Bishopsgate, are retained by thoroughfares. Pop. (1931) 10,996.



London city arms

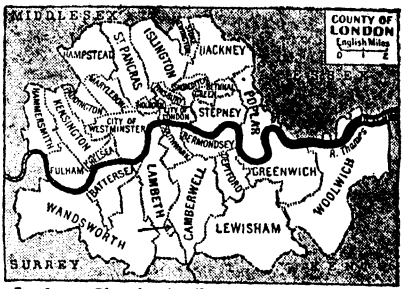
The administrative county of London set up in 1888 embraces the cities of London and Westminster, together with 27 boroughs, all represented on its county council, which has a county hall overlooking the Thames at Lambeth. The county covers 117 sq. m. and extends from Hampstead to Lewisham and from Hammersmith to Woolwich. Its council is the authority for education. It controls the fire brigade and the tramways and is the poor law authority. Owing to London's size special bodies have been created to look after other branches of the public services. The metropolitan police is a distinct body under the home secretary; the metropolitan water board provides water for an area larger than the county; and a traffic board has been set up. To supervise the activities of the port of London there is an authority that owns the docks and controls the shipping from the mouth of the estuary to Teddington. London is the seat of a bishop whose diocese covers Middlesex. Southwark which is in the county is the seat of another bishop. Pop. (1931) 4,396,821.

Outside the county is an area equal to it in population and greater than it in size, which with it makes what is called Greater London. This extends well into the counties of Kent, Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey, and into Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. Among its boroughs and urban districts are Bromley, Leyton, Ilford, Walthamstow, West Ham, East Ham, Dagenham, Tottenham, Willesden, Finchley, Southgate, Edmonton, Brentford and Chiswick, Heston and Isleworth, Twickenham, Croydon, Wimbledon, Richmond, Barnes, Mitcham, and Sutton. This Greater London may be defined as a district extending 15 m. each way from Charing Cross and looked after by the metropolitan police. It covers 692 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 8,202,818.



London Co. arms

London is a centre for almost every kind of human activity. Its factories stretch from Luton to Guildford and from Slough to Dagenham and Erith and produces a great variety of articles. Its sporting interests are proved by cricket, football and other grounds: Lord's, the Oval, the stadium at Wembley, lawn tennis at Wimbledon, Rugby football at Twickenham, and racecourses at Epsom and elsewhere on the outskirts. The leading theatres and cinema houses are near Charing Cross, although there are new and fine ones in the suburbs. Every borough has its parks and open spaces, and there are also several belonging to the crown, Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and Hampton Court for instance. Epping Forest and Burnham Beeches belong to the city. The chief of the art collections are the National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Wallace Collection, and Tate Gallery. The great museums are the British at Bloomsbury, and several at South Kensington. The zoological gardens are in Regent's Park. As an educational centre London has its university; this has several colleges and in 1932 the building



London. Plan showing the metropolitan boroughs

of its headquarters in Bloomsbury was begun. Several of the historic schools—Christ's Hospital, Charterhouse, and Merchant Taylors'—have been moved into the country, but Westminster and the City of London remain. The four great railway lines have their headquarters in London, which has a system of underground railway for its suburban traffic. The great termini are Paddington, Euston, St. Pancras, King's Cross, Marylebone, Liverpool St., London Bridge, Waterloo, and Charing Cross. The airport is at Croydon, with an alternative port at Heston. Broadcasting House in Portland Place is the centre of another activity.

LONDON. City of Ontario, Canada. It stands on the Thames, 119 m. from Toronto, and is served by the C.N.Rlys. and C.P.Rly. The buildings include the city hall, the Anglican and R.C. cathedrals and various churches. Western University is a noted educational centre. The city has a broadcasting station. The industries include the making of machinery and oil refining. Electric power is provided by Ningara. Pop. (1931) 71,148.

LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY. British railway system. Formed in 1921, it includes the North Eastern, North British, Great North of Scotland, Great Northern, Great Central, and Great Eastern Railways, together with several shorter lines. Its headquarters are at King's Cross, London, N.W.

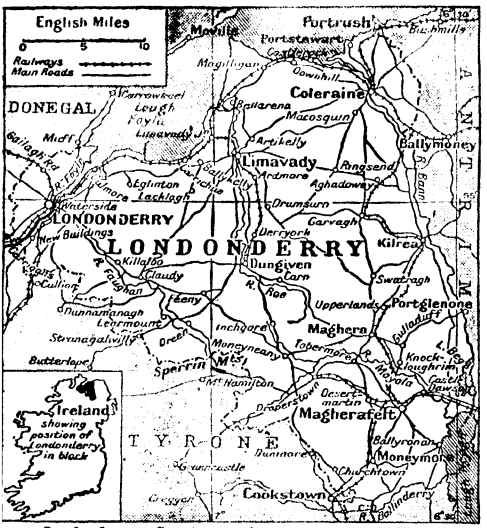
LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. English railway company, now part of the L.M.S. system. The main line ran from London to Birmingham and thence to Manchester and Liverpool. It also formed part of the west coast route to Scotland, carried much of the traffic between England and Ireland, and served many of the N. London suburbs. It owned docks and harbours at Fleetwood and elsewhere. Its works were at Crewe and Wolverton, and its headquarters were at Euston Station, London, N.W.

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY. English railway company, now part of the S. Rly. system. It owned the docks at Southampton and ran steamers to France, the Isle of Wight, and the Channel Islands. Its works were at Eastleigh, and its headquarters at Waterloo, S.E.

LONDON, BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY. English railway company, now part of the Southern Rly. system. It connected London with Brighton, Eastbourne and other places on the south coast, catered for the residents in many of the London suburbs and ran a steamboat service from Newhaven to Dieppe. Its headquarters were at London Bridge and Victoria.

LONDON, CHATHAM AND DOVER RAILWAY. English railway company now part of the S. Rly. system. Originally the East Kent Railway, it gradually acquired access to London—Victoria Station—and, in the other direction, reached Dover. Its works were at Battersea, and its headquarters at London Bridge Station.

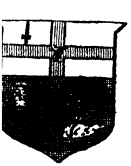
LONDONDERRY. County of N. Ireland. With a coastline on the N., it has an area of 800 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Roe, Bann, Foyle, Moyola, and Faughan. The surface is level near the coast, rising to considerable heights in the S., where are the Sperrin Mts. (1,200 ft.). Londonderry, or Derry, is the chief town; other places include Coleraine, Limavady, Dungiven, Moneymore, and Magherafelt, and the watering places of Port Stewart, Castlerock, and Downhill.



Londonderry. County on the north coast of Ulster

The county took the prefix of London when, in 1609 much of the land was made over to the corporation of London. Pop. (1926) 94,534.

LONDONDERRY. City, county borough, and seaport of co. Londonderry, N. Ireland, also the county town. Known also as Derry, it stands on a hill near where the river Foyle falls into Lough Foyle, 95 m. N.W. of Belfast, on the G.N.I. Rly. The city is still surrounded by walls with gates. S. Columba's, the Protestant cathedral, dates from the 17th century. The Roman Catholic cathedral of S. Eugenius is modern. M'Crea Magee College is a university college affiliated to Trinity College, Dublin. Foyle College dates from 1617. The chief industries are flour-milling, distilling, tanning, bacon curing, and linen manufacture. The bishopric is known as Derry and Raphoe. The siege by James II, terminating after 15 weeks in its relief on June 30, 1689, is the greatest event in the city's history. Pop. (1926) 45,159.



Londonderry arms

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY. British railway system. Formed in 1921, it includes the London and North Western, the Midland, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South Western railways, together with the Furness, Highland, North Staffordshire and many smaller lines. Its headquarters are at Euston, London, N.W.

LONG. Loch of Scotland. An arm of the firth of Clyde, it extends for 17 m. N.N.E. between Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire.

LONG ASHTON. Village of Somerset. Standing on the Avon river, it is 4 m. S.W. of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly. The university of Bristol has an agricultural research station here.

LONG BEACH. City of California, U.S.A. On the shores of San Pedro Bay, 20 m. S. of Los Angeles, its perfect climate and excellent holiday facilities have made it the most popular recreation resort of the state. The town was damaged by earthquake in 1933. Pop. (1930) 142,032.

LONGBENTON. Urban district of Northumberland. Situated 4 m. N.E. of Newcastle, on the L.N.E. Rly., it is a coal mining centre. Pop. (1931) 14,072.

LONG BRANCH. City and watering place of New Jersey, U.S.A. Situated on the E. or long branch of the river Shrewsbury and on the Atlantic coast, it is 45 m. S. of New York. It is served by the Pennsylvania and the Central of New Jersey rlys. Pop. (1930) 18,309.

LONG BUCKBY. Town of Northamptonshire. It is 10 m. N.W. of Northampton by the L.M.S. Rly. Bootmaking is the chief industry. Pop. 2,430.

LONGCHAMPS. French racecourse. In the Bois de Boulogne, it is to the W. of Paris. Near by are the remains of the abbey.

LONG EATON. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire. It is 7 m. from Nottingham and 7 m. S.E. of Derby, on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief industries are lace making and the manufacture of wagons, etc. Market days, Fri. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 22,339.

LONGFORD. County of the I.F.S. Situated in the prov. of Leinster, it has an area of 421 sq. m. The surface is level, except in the N.W. There is much bog land. The chief rivers are the Shannon, on the W. boundary, Inny, and Camlin. There are many lakes, including Lough Ree, on the border, and Gowna. Horses and cattle are reared, and there are dairy farms. Longford is the co. town. Granard and Ballymahon are other towns. The county is served by the G.S. Rlys. Longford was formerly known as Annaly. Pop. (1926) 39,847.



Longford arms

LONGFORD. Urban district of co. Longford, I.F.S., also the county town. Standing on the Camlin river, it is 76 m. N.W. of Dublin, on the G.S. Rlys. The Roman Catholic cathedral is a fine modern building. Longford is the seat of the bishop of Ardagh. Pop. (1926) 3,685.

LONGFORD. Village of Wiltshire. On the Avon, 3½ m. S.E. of Salisbury, it contains a castle, the seat of the earl of Radnor, with a magnificent collection of pictures.

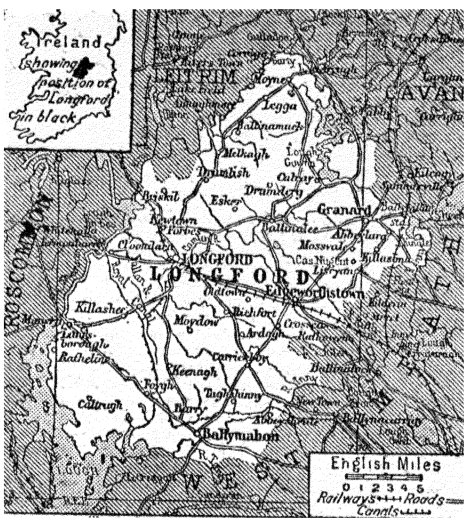
LONG ISLAND. One of the Bahama Islands. Lying between Watling Island and Exuma Island, it is 70 m. in length and very narrow, scarcely exceeding 3 m. in breadth. The chief settlement is Clarence Town.

LONG ISLAND. Island of the U.S.A. Forming the S.E. end of New York State, and separated from the New York mainland and Connecticut by Long Island Sound, it is 118 m. long by 13 m. to 23 m. in breadth, and has an area of 1,682 sq. m. On it are the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queen's, Coney Island and other pleasure resorts; also sporting and flying grounds.

LONG ISLAND CITY. Part of the borough of Queen's, New York City, U.S.A. A separate city until 1898, it stands at the W. end of Long Island, on East River and Long Island Sound, and is the E. terminus of the Long Island Rly. It has a river frontage of 10 m.

LONG ISLAND SOUND. Channel separating Long Island from the New York mainland and Connecticut, U.S.A. It communicates with the Atlantic through a strait called the Race, and at the W. end is connected with New York Bay by Hell Gate and East river. About 110 m. long, it has an extreme breadth of 24 m.

LONGITUDE. The number of degrees from the zero or prime meridian, measured along any parallel of latitude. The prime meridian is usually taken as passing through Greenwich, so that places E. of that meridian are in E. longitude and places W. are in W. longitude. E. and W. longitudes meet at the meridian 180°. The rotation of the earth from W. to E. gives to places E. of Greenwich an earlier noon than to places W. *See* Latitude.



Longford. Small inland county of the Irish Free State

LONGLEAT. Hamlet of Wiltshire. It is 3 m. W. of Warminster. The magnificent house here, the seat of the marquess of Bath, was begun in 1567 and completed about 1580. It has a fine collection of portraits.

LONG MELFORD. Village of Suffolk. A junction for Haverhill and Cambridge, it is 3 m. N.W. of Sudbury by the L.N.E. Rly. The church contains some interesting monuments. The village is known to many through its association with Isopel Berners, George Borrow's heroine.

LONGNIDDRY. Village of E. Lothian. It is 13½ m. E. of Edinburgh by the L.N.E. Rly., and is a junction for Gullane and Haddington.

LONG PRESTON. Market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is on the Ribble, 4 m. S.E. of Settle, Market day, alt. Fri. Pop. 690.

LONGREACH. Town of Queensland. Situated on the Thompson river, 428 m. W. of Rockhampton, with which it is connected by rail, it is the centre of one of the chief merino wool districts of Queensland. There is an air mail service to Brisbane. Pop. 3,500.

LONGRIDGE. Urban district of Lancashire. It stands near the Ribble, about 7 m. N.E. of Preston. Cotton spinning is the chief industry. Pop. (1931) 4,158.

LONGSHIPS. Group of rocks off Land's End, Cornwall. On one stands Longships lighthouse.

LONGSIGHT. District of Manchester. Situated 1½ m. to the S.E. of the city proper, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. *See* Manchester.

LONG'S PEAK. Mountain of the U.S.A. A snow-capped peak of the Front Range, in the Rocky Mts. in Colorado, it is 50 m. N.W. of Denver. Its height is 14,271 ft. Major S. H. Long, in 1819, was the first to ascend it.

LONGSTONE. Islet of the Farne Islands. It was the scene of Grace Darling's heroism (1838) in rescuing the survivors of the Forfarshire. The lighthouse is on the W. coast.

LONG SUTTON. District of Lincolnshire. It is 4½ m. E.S.E. of Holbeach, and has a remarkably fine church. It was formerly an urban district.

LONGTON. District of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has a station on the L.M.S. Rly., 17½ m. S.E. of Crewe. The chief industry is the making of pottery.

LONGTON BRIDGE. Village of Lancashire. At the head of the Ribble estuary, it is 5 m. S.W. of Preston, on the L.M.S. Rly.

LONGTOWN. Market town of Cumberland. It stands on the Esk, 9 m. N.W. of Carlisle, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Market day, Thurs.

LONGUEUIL. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated on the St. Lawrence, it is just opposite Montreal. It has a station on the C.N. Rlys. and a ferry connects it in the summer with Montreal. Pop. (1931) 5,407.

LONG WITTENHAM. Village of Berkshire. On a backwater of the Thames, its church contains a unique piscina and a leaden font of 1190.

LONGWOOD. Residence on the island of St. Helena where Napoleon passed the last years of his life. It obtained its name from the Longwood Plains situated in the N.E. of the island.

LONGWY. Town of France. It stands on the Belgian frontier, 40 m. N.N.W. of Metz. The town consists of a walled upper town on a steep rock, and a lower industrial one. The chief buildings are the 17th century church, with a square tower, and the hôtel de ville, built in 1730. One of the French fortresses, occupying an important strategic position, it was taken by the Germans in Aug., 1914. Pop. 12,000.

LONG XUYEN. Town of French Indo-China. In Cochin China, it is situated on the Mekong, 35 m. N.W. of Kantho, and is joined by a canal to Rach Gia on the bay of the same name in the gulf of Siam.

LONMAY. Village of Aberdeenshire. Situated 3 m. N.W. of Cremond, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. It is the scene of the ballad Logie o' Buchan.

LONNEKER. Town of the Netherlands. It is about 5 m. S.W. of Oldenzaal, a few m. from the German frontier. The chief industry is cotton spinning. Pop. (1930) 31,135.

LONS-LE-SAUNIER. Inland watering place of France. The capital of the department of Jura, it is situated on the little river Vallière, 56 m. S.W. of Besançon. The chief buildings are the parish church, the hôtel de ville, with a small museum, and the prefecture, once a convent. The salt baths are taken by sufferers from rickets, and the like, and mineral waters are exported. Pop. 11,500.

LOOE. Seaport, urban district, market town, and watering place of Cornwall. Standing on Looe Bay, it is 16 m. W. of Plymouth, on the G.W. Rly., and is divided by its river, also named the Looe, into East Looe and West Looe. The buildings include the parish church, with a Norman doorway, the restored chapel of S. Nicholas, and the old town hall. Market day, last Mon. in month. Pop. (1931) 2,878.

LOOS. Village of France It is 3 m. N W. of Lens and is situated in a slight hollow, overlooked on the N by a long ridge extending towards La Bassée. Loos gives it name to the great battle, a British attack, fought Sept 25–29, 1915, with intermittent continuations until Oct 19

LOPEVI. Island of the New Hebrides group, South Pacific Ocean Situated in the centre of the cluster, it lies some 10 m S E of Ambrym Island, and consists of a volcanic peak, rising nearly 5,000 ft , which is still active

LOPNOR. Lake system of W China Situated between the Kuruk and Altyn ranges in the Sin-Kiang prov , it collects the drainage of the Tarim basin Described in early Chinese annals and visited by Marco Polo about 1273, its former sites are now desiccated, salt-encrusted desert.

LORAIN City of Ohio, U S A At the mouth of the Black river, on Lake Erie, 25 m W. of Cleveland, it is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other rlys , and by lake steamers. It has a harbour Pop (1930) 44,512

LORALAI. Town of British Baluchistan The chief centre of the district of the same name, it is situated 4,700 ft above sea level, 35 m by road N E of the rly at Harnai It is chiefly used as a military cantonment Pop 4,300



Lorca arms

LORCA. Town of Spain It stands on the river Sangonera, 41 m by rly S W of Murcia. The old section of the city, largely Moorish in character, is crowded on the slope of a hill ; the modern part, with broad streets and fine squares, lies on the plain Pop 74,693

LORD HOWE. Island in the S Pacific belonging to New South Wales It is 436 m N E of Sydney and midway between it and Norfolk Island It is mountainous, the highest point reaching 2,840 ft , and covers 3,220 acres

LORD HOWE Group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean They are situated some 200 m N E of the Solomon Islands to which they are administratively attached

LORELEI. Rocky eminence on the right bank of the river Rhine, Germany It is near St Goar, and is noted for its remarkable echo According to the legend, it is haunted by a siren who lures boatmen to their doom A railway tunnel pierces it

LORENGAU. Seaport of the Admiralty Islands It is situated on the N E coast of the main island of the group, Manus Island, which lies in the Bismarck Archipelago, some 250 m. W of New Hanover

LORETO. City of Italy It stands on the slopes of a hill 3 m from the Adriatic, 15 m. by rail S of Ancona The chief buildings are the college of the Jesuits, the Palazzo Apostolico, and the cathedral church of the Holy House, in which it is said the Virgin Mary lived when at Nazareth According to legend it was carried by angels to Dalmatia, and thence to its present site. Pop 7,000

LORETTEVILLE. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated 7 m S W of Quebec, it is served by the C N Rlys Pop (1931) 2,251

LORIAN SWAMP Name given to an extensive marshy district of Kenya Colony, E Africa. Situated some 100 m W of the Kenya-Jubaland border, it is the terminus of the Essu Nyiro river, which drains the slopes of Mt Kenya

LORICA. City of Colombia It stands on the river Sinu, near the Gulf of Darien, 78 m S S W. of Cartagena There is a cathedral Pop 13,000.

LORIENT. Seaport of France It stands near the junction of the rivers Scorff and Blavet, 30 m W N.W of Vannes A naval station, it has docks, shipbuilding yards, and magazines, and manufactures guns and naval armour. There is also a commercial harbour. The port long flourished as a station of the French East India Co , whence its name Pop 46,314

LORNE. District of Argyllshire, between Loch Awe and the coast Marquess of Lorne is one of the titles of the duke of Argyll, being borne as a courtesy title by his eldest son The firth of Lorne is a strait separating Lorne from the island of Mull

LORRAINE. District of France Between Luxemburg on the N and Alsace on the S , it covers about 2,400 sq m Its chief rivers are the Moselle and Saar At first there were two Lorraines, Upper and Lower, but soon Lower Lorraine became known as Brabant, and the name was confined to Upper Lorraine, the country of the Moselle. From about 1050 this Lorraine was ruled by powerful dukes The French, however, obtained an increasingly firm hold upon it, and in 1736 secured the duchy for Stanislaus, the exiled king of Poland In 1766, when Stanislaus died, Lorraine became part of France and remained so until 1871 By the treaty of peace it was reduced in size Nancy, hitherto the capital, was kept by France, but most of Lorraine was transferred to the conqueror and with Alsace became the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen) France recovered it in 1919 *See* Alsace-Lorraine.

LOS. Group of islands situated off the coast of French Guinea British possessions from 1818 until 1904, when they were ceded to France, they consist of the four small islands. Coral Island, White Island, Factory, and Tamara, which are of great strategic value, as they lie immediately W of the port of Conakry The principal products are ground-nuts

LOS ANDES. Town of Chile It stands on the Juncal, on the W slopes of the Andes, 18 m by rail E S E of San Felipe, and is the terminus of the Transandine Rly to Argentina Pop 10,000

LOS ANGELES. City and seaport of California. It stands on the river of the same name, about 18 m from its mouth in the Pacific, and 350 m S. of San Francisco It is served by several railways and is a centre for air lines, having also its own service of electric railways Covering some 500 sq m , it includes the districts known as Westwood, Hollywood, and Culver City, and on the coast San Pedro and Venice A modern city, it has fine squares and spacious thoroughfares The buildings include the city hall, hall of justice, the railway terminal, the museum in Exposition Park, the south-west museum, and the fine public library There are two universities, California and South California, and several colleges Some 600 churches represent all creeds and include the Roman Catholic cathedral The parks cover about 5,000 acres, and there are many theatres and cinema houses as well as a civic auditorium The Coliseum holds 90,000 persons, and the bowl, as it is called, holds 23,000. An enormous stadium was built for the Olympic Games of 1932. There is a large harbour at the mouth of the river, and part of the port is used for naval purposes Enormous quantities of fruit and oil, which is refined here, are shipped. Other industries, besides the preparing of motion pictures, for which there are immense studios, include the making of motor vehicles, patent foods, and clothing There are large printing works and railway shops The city was founded in 1781, and was Spanish and Mexican until it passed to the United States in 1849 Pop. (1930) 1,238,048 *See* Hollywood

LOS ANGELES. Town of Chile. About 347 m S. of Santiago, it is the terminus of a branch line from Candelaria on the longitudinal line of the Chilean state rlys. It is also connected by rail to Concepción, the nearest port. Pop. 13,000.

LOSONCZ German name for the town in Czechoslovakia now known as Lučence (q v.).

LOSSIE. River of Moray It rises on Carn Kitty and flows N E past Elgin to the Moray Firth at Lossiemouth Its length is 30 m

LOSSIEMOUTH. Burgh, seaport, and watering place of Moray. Standing at the mouth of the Lossie, 5½ m N E of Elgin, on the L N E Rly, it has a harbour, some fishing and shipping, and golf links The burgh was founded in the 19th century from the three villages of Lossiemouth, Branderburgh, and Stotfield J Ramsay MacDonald was born here Pop (1931) 3,914

LOSTWITHIEL. Borough and market town of Cornwall It stands on the Fowey, 23 m. N E of Truro, on the G W Rly The chief buildings are the church of S Bartholomew and the 14th century duchy house. Its 14th century bridge gave the town strategic importance in the days before railways In the Middle Ages markets and fairs were held. Market day, alternate Tues Pop (1931) 1,325

LOT. River of France. It rises in the Cevennes, on the Mont du Goulet, and flows across the central plateau to join the Garonne at Aiguillon Its length is about 300 m, and its course mainly westward The chief tributaries are the Truyère and the Célé The lower half of its course has been canalised

LOT Department of France In the S W. of the country, it is largely hilly, and has an area of 2,017 sq m. The chief river is the Lot, and it is also watered by tributaries of the Tarn and Dordogne The vine is extensively cultivated Cahors is the capital Pop (1931) 166,637

LOTA. Seaport of Chile. Situated on the E side of Arauco Bay, 305 m from Valparaiso, it is connected by rail with Coronel and Concepción, and ships coal for use on the state rlys The Cousiño Park in the neighbourhood is one of the sights of Chile, and the Cousiño mines are of considerable technical interest Pop 25,788

LOT-ET-GARONNE. Department of France An inland region in the S W, it is in general flat and fertile, and has an area of 2,078 sq m. The Garonne flows right through it, as does its tributary, the Lot There are some low hills in the N, and a little of the department is in the Landes district Agen is the capital Pop. (1931) 247,500

LOTHIAN. District of Scotland It stretched originally from the Cheviot hills to the Forth, including the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and probably Selkirk In the 7th century it was included in the English kingdom of Northumbria. At present the Lothians include the three shires of Haddington or East Lothian, Edinburgh or Midlothian, and Linlithgow or West Lothian.

LOUDOUN. Hamlet of Ayrshire On the river Irvine, it is about 7 m from Kilmarnock Loudoun Castle, restored in the 17th century, was long a seat of the earls of Loudoun Here in 1707 the articles of union were signed between England and Scotland. On Loudoun Hill Bruce defeated the English in 1307. The station is Loudounhill on the L M S Rly

LOUDUN. Town of France It is 45 m by rail S W of Tours Its interest is mainly historical The keep of the castle still stands, and there is also a gateway, a relic of the fortifications The church of S Croix is now used for secular purposes, the church of S. Pierre-du-Marché is a Gothic building and has a high stone spire Pop 4,500

LOUGH. Irish form of the word loch, used for lakes and for deep coastal indentations. Sea loughs are usually due to glacial action, and many river loughs have been formed by the solution of the limestone bed of a river. *See* Lake.

LOUGHBOROUGH. Borough and market town of Leicestershire. It stands on the Soar, 10 m N W of Leicester and 110 from London, on the L M S and L N.E. Rlys The old church of All Saints has a fine tower. In Queen's Park is a war memorial tower with a carillon of 47 bells The industries are the making of hosiery and electrical apparatus; dyeing, bell-founding, and brick-making are also carried on Market days, Thurs and Sat Pop (1931) 26,945



Loughborough arms

LOUGHOR. Urban district of Glamorganshire On the river Llwchwr, 5½ m. N W of Swansea it is served by the G W Rly The remains of Loughor castle are in the neighbourhood Coal mining is an industry Pop (1931) 26,595

LOUGHREA. Town of co Galway, I F S It stands on Lough Rea, 18 m. S W. of Ballinasloe, on the G S Rlys. The chief building is the cathedral of the diocese of Clonfert. Pop 2,805

LOUGHTON. Urban district of Essex. On the L N E Rly, it is 11½ m N E of London and stands on the borders of Epping Forest The Public (or Lopping) Hall was erected in 1883 Loughton Hall stands on the site of a Tudor mansion Pop (1931) 7,390

LOUISBURG. Seaport of Nova Scotia, Canada Situated on the S E coast of Cape Breton I, it is 40 m from Sydney by railway and has a good harbour Originally a French settlement, Louisburg finally became British in 1763. Pop 1,152

LOUISEVILLE. Town of Quebec, Canada On Lake S Peter, 23 m W S W of Three Rivers by the C P. Rly, it is a centre of the lumber industry Pop (1931) 2,365

LOUISIADE. Group of islands off the S E extremity of New Guinea Included in the Australian Commonwealth Territory of Papua, the largest are Tagula, Rossel, St Aignan, Joannet, and Pig, but there are numerous small islets, or atolls, and reefs included in the group. Inhabited mostly by Papuan and Melanesian savages they were occupied by the British in 1888, and taken over by Australia in 1901

LOUISIANA State of the U S A Known as the pelican state, it is bounded N by Arkansas, E by the Mississippi, S by the gulf of Mexico, and W by Texas From upland in the N and N E, it slopes gradually S with no hills of importance. The soil is mainly alluvial, brought down by the Mississippi Other rivers are the Sabine and the Red River The climate is semi-tropical One of the leading sugar growing states in the U S A, Louisiana produces also large rice, cotton, and corn crops, and livestock, and has oyster fisheries The capital is Baton Rouge, but New Orleans is the largest city The state was originally part of the French province of Louisiana, a much larger area On the loss of Canada the whole of the left bank of the Mississippi became British and the remainder Spanish, but the Spanish part was ceded to France in 1800, and in 1803 sold to the U S A for £3,000,000 In 1804 this was organized as the territory of New Orleans, and it was admitted to the Union in 1812 It is governed by a legislature of two houses Pop 2,101,593, of whom 776,326 are negroes

LOUISVILLE. City of Kentucky, U S A. Situated on the Ohio, 130 m below Cincinnati, it is a river port, and the largest city in the state Rapids, which here obstruct the river, give it the name Falls City It is served by the Pennsylvania, the Southern, the Louisville and Nashville, and other important railways, and is an airport. The university is the chief of a large

number of educational institutions. Louisville is a leading centre of the tobacco industry. Pop. (1930) 307,745.

LOULAN. Town of Chinese Turkestan. Also called Shanshan, it was situated on the caravan route between China and the west. Stein's expeditions in 1907 and 1914 revealed human and cultural remains of an early age.

LOULE. Town of Portugal. It stands on a mountain slope 201 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Lisbon and 10 m. N.N.W. of Faro. It is surrounded by ruined Moorish walls. Pop. 24,000.

LOURDES. Town of France. In the Pyrenees, 12 m. S.S.W. of Tarbes, it is famous for its shrine, visited every year by thousands of pilgrims because of the healing properties of its waters. The shrine is in a grotto on the walls of which are crutches, discarded by the pilgrims, and gifts of various kinds. Above are the basilica and the chapel of the rosary. Near, too, is the hospice de Notre Dame des Douleurs. The shrine became popular after 1859 when the Virgin appeared to a peasant girl named Bernadette Soubirous. The spot is now marked by the basilica. Pop. 8,736.

LOURENCO MARQUES. City and port of Portuguese East Africa. The capital of the colony, it is situated on the S.W. shore of Delagoa Bay, 472 m. S. of Beira by sea. Possessing one of the finest natural harbours in the world, and being the terminus of the Delagoa Bay rly. which runs across S.E. Africa, it is the natural export centre for a very large area. The town, which is spaciously planned and built along modern lines, enjoys a remarkable climate and is a holiday resort. Beam wireless connects the colony direct with Lisbon. It is the site of the first Portuguese settlement on the coast and superseded the old town of Mozambique as capital of the colony in 1907. Pop. 37,301 (9,000 white).



Louth arms

LOUTH. County of the I.F.S. In Leinster, it has an area of 316 sq. m. The coastline on the Irish Sea is broken by Carlingford Lough, Dundalk Bay, and the estuary of the Boyne. The chief rivers are the Lagan, Glyde, and Dee. The Boyne flows along the S. boundary. The surface is flat, except in the N.E., where are the Carlingford Mts., and in the S.W. The principal towns are Dundalk, the county town, Drogheda, and Ardee. Carlingford and Greenore are watering places. Louth is a decayed town 5½ m. from Dundalk. Pop. (1926) 62,739.

LOUTH. Borough and market town of Lincolnshire. It stands on the Ludd, 31 m. N.E. of Lincoln, on the L.N.E. Rly. A canal connects it with the Humber. The large and beautiful Perpendicular church of S. James is notable for its spire. Louth is the trading centre for an agricultural district and its industries include brewing and malting. Market days, Wed. and Fri. Pop. (1931) 9,678.

LOUVAIN. City of Belgium. It stands on the Dyle, 19 m. E. of Brussels, and is a railway junction. The chief buildings are the hôtel de ville, a beautiful example of Gothic architecture, the cathedral, damaged during the Great War but now restored, and the churches of S. Michel, S. Quentin, S. Jacques, and S. Gertrude. The most notable building, however, is the university, long one of the chief intellectual centres of Europe. Its library was burned down in 1914 and treasures of unique value were destroyed. It was rebuilt by the United States and refurnished with books given by universities and learned societies all over the world. Industries include printing. Pop. (1930) 39,147.

LOUVIERS. Town of France. It lies on the river Eure, 16 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Rouen, and is a railway junction. The Gothic church of Notre Dame has a fine 15th century portal and some valuable stained glass. Cloth manufacturing, which has been carried on here since medieval times, is the chief industry. Pop. 9,500.

LOVEDALE. Mission station of Cape Province, S. Africa. Near the town of Alice, 88 m. W. of East London, it was founded in 1841 by the Free Church of Scotland. The school gives instruction to about 900 pupils.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO. Large group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Known by the natives as Paumotu, they are clustered round lat. 18° S. and long. 143° W., and include the Gambier Islands, Clermont Tonnerre, Krusenstern; most are coralline, many of them being atolls. The chief products of the islands, the majority of which form part of the French colony of Oceania, are pearls and copra.



Louth. Map of the maritime county of Leinster

LOWDHAM. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 7½ m. N.E. of Nottingham by the L.M.S. Rly. Here is a branch of the Borstal Institution.

LOWELL. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. Situated at the junction of the Merrimac and Concord rivers, 26 m. N.W. of Boston, it is served by the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railways. It has also an airport. A regularly laid-out city, it has many educational institutions. One of the greatest textile centres of the U.S.A., it has other important industries. Power is derived from the Merrimac river. Pop. (1930) 100,234.



Lowestoft arms

LOWESTOFT. Borough, seaport, and watering place of Suffolk. It stands at the mouth of the Waveney, 16 m. by rail from Great Yarmouth and 118 m. from London, on the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. The chief church is S. Margaret's, a Perpendicular building. Public parks and open spaces include Bellevue Park, the Denes, and the Sparrow's Nest. The narrow streets leading to the sea are called the scores. There is an inner and an outer harbour, and a large fish market, Lowestoft being a fishing centre. During the Great War, the town was bombarded by the Germans in 1916. Lowestoft Ness is the most E. point of England. Pop. (1931) 41,768.

LOWICK. Village of Northamptonshire Situated about 2 m N W of Thrapston, its church has some interesting features

LOWICK. Village of Northumberland Situated 7 m N W of Belford, it has collieries

LOWICZ. Town of Poland. It stands on the Bzura, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 m S W of Warsaw, and on the Warsaw Berlin rly. Pop. 15,000

LOWLAND. Stretch of country which is, on the whole, low or level, especially if compared with neighbouring regions Thus the lowlands of Scotland comprise the region between the northern highlands and the southern uplands Great Britain, S E of a line joining the mouths of the Tees and Exe rivers, is also a great lowland, for the hills which cross it rarely attain an elevation of 1,000 ft

LOW MOOR. Village of Yorkshire (W R) At the junction of the Halifax, Leeds, and Dewsbury lines of the L M S Rly, it has large iron works.

LOWTHER. Range of hills in Scotland. On the borders of Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire, they are also known as the Leadhills Green Lowther (2,403 ft) and Lowther Hill (2,377 ft) are the loftiest summits.

LOWTHER. Village of Westmorland On the Lowther, it is 4 m. S. of Penrith The station (L M S. Rly.) is Clifton and Lowther. S Michael's Church contains memorials of the Lowthers Lowther Castle, the seat of the earl of Lonsdale, stands above the village. The present castle has a central tower, grand staircase and magnificent reception rooms, with fine paintings, spacious gardens, and a large park through which the river Lowther flows.

LOYAL, BEN Mountain of Sutherlandshire. It stands S W of Melvick, on the W side of Loch Loyal Its height is 2,504 ft.

LOYALTY. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean Consisting of three main islands, Maré, Lifou, and Uvéa, and many small ones, they cover an area of about 800 sq m, and are situated some 60 m E. of the French colony of New Caledonia, of which they are a dependency

LOZERE. Department of France. It is a mountainous area situated high up on the central plateau, N W. of the Cévennes scarp. The area is 1,996 sq. m. The Causses of the S W, dry limestone areas, some over 3,000 ft high, are a feature of the department. The chief rivers are the Lot and the Tarn. The principal places are Mende and Florac. Pop. (1931) 101,849

LUALABA. River of the Belgian Congo The main headstream of the Congo, it rises near the S borders of the Katanga prov, and flows generally N for a distance of about 1,200 m. to Stanley Falls, after which it is known as the Congo Its most important affluent is the Luapula (in its lower reaches, the Luvua), which unites with it near the town of Ankoro to form what is generally spoken of as the Lualaba-Congo The river is navigable for launches from Bukama, the terminus of the railway from Cape Town, to Kongolo, and from Kindu to Ponthierville Among the chief places on the banks are Bukama, Kabalo, Kasongo, and Kindu.

LUANG PRABANG. Town of French Indo-China. The capital of French Laos, it stands at the confluence of the Mekong and Namkan rivers, 250 m. S.W of Hanoi Pop 12,000.

LUANGWA. River of N E. Rhodesia. It rises in the highlands N W of Lake Nyasa and flows generally S W. for some 400 m. to the Zambezi at Feira and Zumbo, forming there the boundary between Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia

LUAPULA. River of Central Africa Forming part of the boundary of the Belgian Congo, it issues from Lake Bangweulu in N Rhodesia and flows N through Lake Mweru, where it becomes the Luvua, and thence continues to Ankoro, where it unites with the Lualaba to become the Lualaba Congo From Johnston Falls to Lake Mweru it is navigable.

LUBANGO. Alternative name for the town of Portuguese West Africa known as Huila (q v.).

LUBAO. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Situated on the Pampanga delta, 30 m by rail N W of Manila, it trades in sugar and rice and has sugar mills Pop 21,614

LUBECK. State of Germany. It consists of the city of Lubeck and some adjacent areas. The chief of these extends up the valley of the Trave, for about 18 m. from its mouth, and there are several smaller ones. The total area is 115 sq m The only towns are Lubeck and Travemunde The state belongs to the German republic, or Reich, as it did to the empire and the earlier associations or bunds It is governed by a legislature of 80 members which elects a senate of 11 to superintend the details of administration. Pop. (1930) 127,971

LUBECK. City and seaport of Germany The capital of the state of the same name, it stands on the river Trave about 10 m from its mouth and 180 from Berlin It is connected by a channel with Lubeck Bay on the Baltic, and by canal with Hamburg, 40 m away. One of the great seaports of Germany, it has a fine harbour which can be reached by the largest vessels and does a large trade It is also served by railways and air lines Lübeck was one of the most important of the Hanse towns, and still preserves its medieval aspect, in the older part of the city are many beautiful gabled houses in which the merchants lived. Of the buildings, the chief is the cathedral, with an altar piece by Hans Memling. S Mary's has lofty twin spires and contains a Dance of Death The town hall dates from the 13th century Other interesting buildings are the hospital of the Holy Ghost and the house of the shipmans' guild Two of the city gates still stand Modern buildings include several technical and other schools Life in old Lubeck is portrayed in some of the novels of Thomas Mann. Shipping is the chief industry and there are some manufactures Pop 120,825

LUBECK BAY. Inlet of the Baltic on the German coast It runs in, as a continuation of Mecklenburg Bay, from N E to S.W, for a distance of about 16 m, to the free state of Lubeck, between Holstein and Mecklenburg

LUBLIN. Town of Poland The capital of the county of the same name, it stands on the river Bistrzyca, a small tributary of the Wieprz, 100 m. S E of Warsaw The chief buildings are the old citadel, several palaces, a university, and many churches The town is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and the cathedral dates from the 16th century. The chief industries are brewing and the manufacture of beet sugar, tobacco, and soap During the Great War the town was captured by the Germans on July 31, 1915 Pop (1931) 112,522.

LUCAN. Town of co Dublin, I F S Standing on the S bank of the Liffey, it is 7 m W of Dublin on the G S Rlys. It is a hunting centre and has a golf course In the 18th century it was a spa

LUCCA. City of Italy. It stands on the river Serchio, 15 m. by rail N.E of Pisa and is the capital of the province of the same name. The 11th cent. cathedral is rich in sculptures, paintings, and stained glass, and there are many old and interesting churches and several fine palaces. The ducal palace, now used as a town hall, contains a picture gallery. There are remains of a Roman amphitheatre and the city's fortifications are in good condition. Silk and other textiles are manufactured Pop. (1931) 81,810.

LUCE, NEW. Village of Wigtownshire. At the confluence of the two headstreams of the Water of Luce, it is 12 m. N.E. of Stranraer, on the L.M.S. Rly.

LUCE BAY. Bay in the S. of Wigtownshire. It runs 16 m. inland and measures 18 m. across the entrance, from the Mull of Galloway to Burrow Head.

LUCENA. Town of Spain. It stands on the river Cascajar, 37 m. by rly. S.E. of Córdova. There are manufactures of pottery. Pop. 23,000.

LUCENEC. Town of Czechoslovakia. In the Slovakia division, it stands on the river Eipel, about 35 m. S. of Brezno, and is a junction on the line to Budapest. It has manufactures of cloth and metalware. Pop. 13,000.

LUCERA. City of Italy It stands on a plateau, 12 m. by rly. W.N.W. of Foggia. The town is dominated by a castle founded early in the 13th cent. and rebuilt about 1280. There is a Gothic cathedral and a town hall. Pop. 17,000.



Lucerne. Lake of Lucerne and the neighbouring country

LUCERNE. Lake of Switzerland. Enclosed by the cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden, it is one of the most beautiful of the Swiss lakes, largely owing to its irregular shape. Its length is 23 m. and its breadth varies from one half to 2 m. Its area is 44 sq. m. The river Reuss flows into it at its S.E. end and emerges at the N.W. corner

LUCERNE (Ger. Luzern). Central canton of Switzerland. It is situated in the basin of the Aar, other rivers being the Reuss and Emmen, and has an area of 575 sq. m. Its surface is mountainous, especially in the S. section, the highest peak being the Brienzer Rothhorn, 7,714 ft. The canton contains the lakes of Sempach and Baldegg, with part of Lake Lucerne. Pop. (1930) 189,391.

Lucerne, arms of prov. and town

LUCERNE. City of Switzerland. Capital of the canton of the same name, it stands on the N.W. arm of Lake Lucerne, where the river Reuss leaves it, 25 m. S.S.W. of Zürich. Dominated by the Rigi and Pilatus amid lovely scenery, it is one of the chief tourist centres of Switzerland, and is the starting point of the St. Gotthard Rly. The principal church, S. Leodogar or Ledger, was part of a Benedictine monastery rebuilt about 1633–35. The town hall, in part early 16th cent., contains the cantonal museum. In the Glacier Garden is the Lion of Lucerne. The city is named after its old water tower, once a lighthouse (lucerna). Pop. (1930) 47,066.

LUCHU. Alternative name of the islands of Japan also known as the Riukiu Islands (q.v.).

LUCK. Town of Poland. Formerly known as Lutsk, it stands on the river Steyr, 51 m. by rly. N.W. of Kovel. There is a 16th century castle, and the town is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The chief industry is the shipping of goods on the Steyr, and there are a few manufactures. During the Great War, in Aug., Sept., 1915, a battle was fought here between the Russians and the Austro-Germans. Pop. 20,000.

LUCKENWALDE. Town of Prussia. In Brandenburg, it stands on the Nuthe, 31 m. S. of Berlin. It is a centre of the textile industry, and has also dyeworks. Pop. 25,000.

LUCKNOW. Division of India. In the Oudh section of the United Provinces, it lies between the Ganges and Gogra rivers, and includes the district of Lucknow drained by the Gumti river and the adjacent districts of Unao and Bara Banki. The total area is 12,057 sq. m. The whole region forms a part of the treeless, stoneless plain of the Ganges and is almost perfectly level throughout. There are usually three harvests annually. The capital is the city of Lucknow. Pop. 5,567,241.

LUCKNOW. City of India. Formerly the capital of Oudh, now of the Lucknow division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, it mostly lies along the right bank of the Gumti, 45 m. N.E. of Cawnpore. Ancient buildings include palaces, mosques, and a notable mausoleum. The university was founded in 1920. There is a large cantonment. Lucknow is an important railway centre. Native industries include the making of articles in silver, gold, ivory, silk, muslin, and glass. There are railway workshops. In 1857, during the Indian Mutiny, the British inhabitants, with a small garrison under Sir Henry Lawrence, were besieged in Lucknow for several months, until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. Pop. (1931) 274,659.

LUDDENDEN FOOT. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). On the Calder, it is 6 m. W. of Halifax by the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,881.

LUDDINGTON. Village of Warwickshire. On the Avon, it is 3 m. S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. It is generally accepted as the place of Shakespeare's wedding.

LUDENSCHEID. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it stands 38 m. E. of Düsseldorf. There are foundries and cotton mills, while cutlery and all kinds of hardware are manufactured. Pop. 33,000.

LUDERITZ. Port of South-West Africa. Originally named Angra Pequena by Bartholomew Diaz, who landed there in 1486, it was renamed after the German, Adolf Lüderitz, who founded a settlement there in 1883 which has now become the principal port of Namaqualand. Situated 150 m. N. of the Orange river mouth, in a sterile, arid country, it owes its existence to the presence of some diamond fields, reputed to be rich. The harbour facilities are good and the railway links the town with Keetmanshoop on the De Aar-Windhoek line. Pop. 900 (white); 1,300 (coloured).

LUDGATE. Gate of old London. It stood on the W. side of the wall, near the Old Bailey. According to tradition it was built by King Lud, but its name is derived by modern authorities from a Saxon word meaning postern. Ludgate Hill extends E. from Ludgate Circus, where it is crossed by a viaduct of the Southern Rly., to S. Paul's Churchyard. In 1928 Ludgate Hill station (Southern Rly.) was closed.

LUDGERSHALL. Village of Wiltshire. It is 7½ m. N.W. of Andover, on the G.W. Rly. There are the remains of a castle. Pop. 1,090.

LUDGVAN. Urban district of Cornwall About 3 m N E. of Penzance, it has tin and copper mines and holds periodical cattle fairs. Pop (1931) 1,897.

LUDHIANA. Town of India In the Punjab, about 230 m. N W. of Delhi, it is an important railway junction, and has a large trade in wheat. Kashmir shawls, and turbans are made Pop. 51,880

LUDLOW. Borough and market town of Shropshire. It stands on the Teme, where it is joined by the Corve, 27 m S of Shrewsbury by the L M S Rly. The church of S Lawrence, Decorated and Perpendicular, has a fine tower. The castle ruins include the Norman keep, the great hall, Mortimer's Tower, and a Norman chapel Broad Gate, one of the town gates, still stands Of the old houses the most notable is an inn, The Feathers Market days, Mon. and Sat Pop (1931) 5,642

LUDWIGSBURG. Town of Germany. In Wurttemberg, it stands near the river Neckar, 9 m. N of Stuttgart. The chief building is the palace, formerly the residence of the rulers of Wurttemberg, a magnificent edifice in a fine park, others are churches and buildings used for public purposes Pop 30,000.

LUDWIG'S CANAL. Inland waterway of Germany. It affords communication between the Rhine and the Danube, by linking up the smaller rivers, the Regnitz and the Altmuhl, the former of which is a tributary of the Main. Its length is about 108 m

LUDWIGSHAVEN. Town and river port of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim, about 45 m S by W of Frankfurt-on-Main. Bridges and ferries connect the town with Mannheim There is a good harbour, and a large river trade, chiefly in timber, coal, and agricultural products Its large chemical works, which manufacture dyes, soda, and fertilisers, have a world-wide reputation. Pop. 101,869

LUDWIGSLUST. Town of Germany. In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, it is about 25 m S. by E of Schwerin, and is a rly. junction There are a castle, built in 1772–76, two palaces, and several churches. Pop 7,000

LUFFENHAM. Two villages (North and South) of Rutland On the L M.S Rly., they are about 6 m S W. of Stamford.

LUGANO. Lake of Europe It is partly in Italy and partly in Switzerland, being between lakes Maggiore and Como. Its length is about 22 m, and its area 20 sq m. Of irregular shape, it is nearly surrounded by mountains Its waters are discharged by the river Tresa into Lake Maggiore Between the villages of Bissona and Melide there is a fine bridge

LUGANO. City of Switzerland It stands on the N shore of Lake Lugano, 51 m. N. of Milan, on the S Gotthard rly. S Lorenzo, the cathedral church, dates from the 15th century, and the church of S Maria degli Angioli has frescoes by Luini Although Swiss, the town is definitely Italian in appearance, and almost all the inhabitants are Italian-speaking It is a popular tourist centre. Pop. (1930) 15,184

LUGANSK. Town of the Ukraine (U S S.R.). About 180 m E of Dnepropetrovsk, it is on the Lugan, a tributary of the Donetz There are locomotive works and flour mills Iron works were established here by an Englishman in 1795. Pop 71,006

LUGG. River of England and Wales. It rises in Radnorshire and flows over 40 m through Herefordshire to the Wye, which it enters 5 m. below Hereford. Leominster is on its bank

LUGNAQUILLA. Mountain of co. Wicklow, I F S It is 15 m W. of Wicklow, and, the highest summit in the county, attains an alt. of 3,040 ft.

LUGO. City of Spain. The capital of the prov of Lugo, it is situated on the river Minho, 72 m. by rail S E. of Corunna Its lofty, thick walls, with numerous towers, date from about the 3rd cent, and were built by the Romans, who also built bath-houses for its celebrated sulphur springs It has a cathedral of the 12th century. Pop (1930) 38,070.

LUGO. Town of Italy. It is 35 m by rly E. of Bologna It has a 15th cent. castle and holds an important fair in Sept. Pop. 13,000

LUGOS. Town of Rumania. It is situated on the river Temes, where it leaves the mts, at the W end of the Transylvanian Alps, and is a railway junction on the route from Budapest to the Danube at Orsova Pop. 20,000

LUI, BEN Mountain of Scotland It stands on the borders of Argyllshire and Perthshire, about 6 m. N W of the N. end of Loch Lomond Its height is 3,708 ft.

LUKUGA. River of Africa Flowing from Lake Tanganyika to the Congo, it forms an outlet for the surplus waters of the lake, but the discharge occurs intermittently and in most years the river is almost a dry bed.

LULANGA. River of the Belgian Congo Formed by the union of the Lopori and the Maringa rivers, 130 m N E of Coquilhatville, it flows in a general S W direction to join the Congo some 50 m above that town.

LULEA. Seaport of Sweden. It stands at the entrance of the Lulea river into the gulf of Bothnia, 58 m W S W of Haparanda, and is connected by rly. with Gellivara and Narvik in Norway It has a good harbour, but it is usually closed by ice from November to May. Pop. (1931) 11,334

LULLINGTON. Village of Sussex. On the Cuckmere, 3½ m. N E of Seaford, it has one of the smallest churches in England

LULUA. River of the Belgian Congo Rising in the S W corner of the Katanga highlands, it flows generally N and then W. to join the Kasai, after a course of some 500 m, a little way below the Wissmann Falls

LULWORTH. Two villages of Dorset West Lulworth is 8½ m S W. of Wareham, and near it is Lulworth Cove, a bay about 500 yds across, almost enclosed by hills It is visited for the bathing and the scenery. Three miles to the E N E is East Lulworth, where is Lulworth castle, long the seat of the Weld family, burned down in 1929

LUND. City of Sweden. On the railway, it is 13 m N E of Malmo. The chief building is the Romanesque cathedral. The university is a noted institution; connected with it are an observatory and botanical gardens Lund was an important place in the 10th century or earlier. About 1050 it was made the seat of a bishop, and from 1163–1536 its archbishop was primate of Scandinavia It was a seaport in early times, but the sea has now receded. Pop. (1931) 24,512.

LUNDA. Province of Portuguese West Africa. Bounded N and E by the Belgian Congo, and S. and W. by the provs. of Benguella and Loanda, it is in the N E of the colony, with its administrative capital at Melanje, in the prov of Loanda.

LUNDIN LINKS. Summer resort of Fifeshire. It is 1 m W of Largo by the L N E. Rly The golf links are famous.

LUNDY (Old Norse, grove island) Island off the N.W. coast of Devonshire. Lying 12 m. N N W. of Hartland Point, it is 3 m long and about a mile wide. There are two lighthouses. Almost entirely surrounded by cliffs, the island possesses many antiquities, including the remains of Marisco Castle, long the headquarters of the family of Marisco, famous for their piracies. From granite quarried here part of the Thames Embankment was constructed.

LUNDY'S LANE. Roadway in Canada, 1¼ m. from Niagara Falls. It is famous for an indecisive engagement on July 25, 1814, between the British and the Americans.

LUNE. River of England. It rises near Ravenstonedale in S E. Westmorland and flows S. and S W. through Lancashire till it enters the Irish Sea 5 m below Lancaster. It is 45 m. long.

LUNENBURG. Town and seaport of Nova Scotia, Canada. Situated 70 m. W S.W. of Halifax, on the C N Rlys , it is engaged chiefly in fishing Pop (1931) 2,727.

LUNEVILLE. Town of France. It lies on the river Vezouze, near its junction with the Meurthe, 20 m by rly E S E. of Nancy. The massive château and the 18th cent church of S. Jacques are noteworthy features of the town. During the Great War Lunéville was occupied by the Germans, Aug 24–Sept. 11, 1914, and was later damaged by their aircraft. Pop 20,000

LUNGCHAU. Town of China. In the S.W. of the Kwangsi province, it is on the Li river, one of the headstreams of the West river, near the border of Indo-China A treaty port, it was opened to trade in June, 1889 Pop 14,731

LUNGKOW. Seaport of China In the Shantung prov , it is situated on the S coast of the gulf of Pe chi-li, about 100 m W. of Wei-hai-wei It was opened to foreign trade as a branch of the Chefoo Customs in Nov , 1915 Pop 9,409.

LUNI. River of India Rising in Rajputana, in the Aravalli hills, W of Ajmer, it flows generally S W through Jodhpur to the Rann of Cutch, along the S E edge of the Thar desert. The chief affluent is the Sukri.

LURGAN. Urban district of co. Armagh, N. Ireland It is 29 m S W of Belfast, on the G.N.I. Rly Lurgan castle is a modern building. The chief industry is the manufacture of linen ; another is that of tobacco Lough Neagh is near the town Pop (1926) 12,553

LURISTAN. Mountainous region of Persia. Bounded N by Kermanshah, W by Irak Arabi, Mesopotamia, S by Kusistan, and E. by Irak Ajemi, it covers an area of 15,000 sq m , and was anciently part of Elam Burujird is the capital. Chiefly mountainous, it is the source of the Karun river, and possesses many fertile valleys. Pop , about 350,000

LURS. Hill tribe of Persia. One of the great nomad tribes of the country, they are closely allied to the Kurds and the Bakhtiaris, and are found in Luristan Horse-riding herdsmen, they are wild and independent, and much given to raiding and looting in the lowlands

LUSAKA. Town of Northern Rhodesia. Situated on the main Cape-Congo rly., 80 m. S. of its British terminus at Broken Hill, the town is a prosperous farming centre in a rich mineral district A site near the town has been chosen as the future capital of N. Rhodesia, to replace Livingstonia, and building was begun in 1932. Pop (1931) 510 (white)

LUSAMBO. Town of the Belgian Congo. Situated in the heart of the colony, on a tributary of the Sankuru river, some 200 m W. of Basango, it is the administrative centre of the district.

LUSHAI HILLS. District of India Situated in Assam, it is a wild and comparatively unknown area between Manipur and Chittagong Hill tracts, bounded on the E by the Chin Hills district of Burma. The area is 7,227 sq. m. Most of it drains N. to the Surma river. The Blue Mt. (7,100 ft), in the S., lies within the bend of the Kaladan river. The headquarters are at Aijal. The Lushais having repeatedly raided British territory, expeditions were undertaken against them in 1871–72 and 1889–90, and their country was annexed. Pop. 98,406

LUSHUN. Japanese name for the naval station of Manchuria known as Port Arthur (q v).

LUSSINO. One of the Quarnero islands in the Adriatic Sea. Consisting of three highland areas joined by low isthmuses, it has the appearance of three islands. It has an area of 28 sq m. Since 1919 it has belonged to Italy. Pop. 10,000.

LUSTLEIGH. Village of Devonshire. It is 3½ m. S E. of Moreton Hampstead, on the G.W. Rly. Lustleigh Cleave is a valley bordered by lofty crags and traversed by the river Bovey.

LUTON. Borough and market town of Bedfordshire. It stands near the source of the Lee, 30 m. N N W. of London, on the L M.S. and L N E. Rlys. S. Mary's church is a large and beautiful cruciform building with several interesting features, including a hexagonal baptistery. The town has engineering and motor works and is a centre of the straw plait and hat-making industries. In 1928 the borough was extended to include Leagrave, Limbury and other villages near Market day, Mon. Pop (1931) 68,526



Luton arms

LUTSK. Former name of the town of Poland now known as Luck (q v)

LUTTERWORTH. Market town of Leicestershire. On the Swift, it is 7 m. N E of Rugby and 90 m from London, on the L M S and L N E. Rlys. The chief building is the parish church John Wycliffe was rector here, 1374–84 and there is a monument to his memory Market day, Thurs Pop 2,092.

LUTZEN. Town of Germany In Saxony, it is about 20 m S S E of Merseburg, and famous for two great battles fought in its vicinity. On Nov 16, 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, defeated the Imperialists under Wallenstein, but was himself killed On May 2, 1813, Napoleon defeated the Prussians and Russians. Pop 4,500

LUXEMBURG. Grand duchy of Europe. Its boundaries are Belgium to the W and N , France to the S., and Germany to the E It covers 999 sq m. and is partly an agricultural and partly a mining area. Luxemburg is the capital ; other towns are Esch am Alz, Differdange and Dudelange. The country is governed by the grand duchess, and the people elect a chamber of deputies of 54 members, to which a small cabinet is responsible. There is also a council of state chosen by the ruler. For some 400 years Luxemburg was part of the lands ruled by the house of Hapsburg. From 1815 to 1890 it was a grand duchy ruled by the king of the Netherlands In 1890 Luxemburg again became an independent state, although now united commercially with Belgium and the Netherlands. From 1914–18 it was occupied by the Germans. Pop. (1930) 299,782.



Luxemburg arms

LUXEMBURG. Capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg It is situated on the river Alzette, a tributary of the Sûre, about 15 m S E. of the Belgian town of Arlon, and lies partly in the valley, with the older portion on the plateau above. Its fortifications, destroyed in 1867, were immensely strong. The buildings include the palace, the hôtel de ville, with a collection of antiquities, and the churches of S. Michael and Notre Dame. The church of S. Quirinus is hewn out of rock. The city is famous for its fêtes There is a broadcasting station. Pop (1930) 50,791.

LUXEUIL. Watering place of France. It lies at the foot of the Vosges, 10 m. N W. of Lure. The mineral springs were known to the Romans. There is a fine old church and ruins of a monastery. Pop. 5,000

LUXOR (Arab. el-Kusur, the palaces). Town of Upper Egypt. On the E. bank of the Nile, 418 m. by rail from Cairo, it is a winter resort for invalids and a tourist centre.

Luxor, with the adjacent Karnak, comprises the ancient city of Thebes. The Luxor temple, 852 ft. long, comprises a court with double rows of clustered papyrus-columns on three sides. Before the original fane Rameses II erected a court, now encumbered in one corner by a 7th cent. tomb mosque. Standing colossi of the king, in red and black granite, are placed between some of the columns, and seated figures of himself and his queen flank the portal to the colonnade. The pylon is sculptured with reliefs of the Hittite campaign and with the poetical narrative of the Kadesh battle. The temple walls bear reliefs of royal and religious scenes. In front of the pylon stood six colossal statues of Rameses II, of which three are preserved.

LUXULIAN. Village of Cornwall. It is 6 m. S.S.W. of Bodmin, on the G.W. Rly. (station Luxulyan). There are granite quarries.

LUZON. Island of the Philippines. The largest of the group, it has an area of 40,814 sq. m. It consists of a roughly rectangular portion 350 m. by 100 m. and an irregular group of peninsulas connected to it by an isthmus 10 m. across., S of Lamón Bay. Hemp, copra, tobacco, rice, sugar,



Luxemburg. Map of the small European grand duchy

timber, and gold are the chief products. Manila, on Manila Bay, is the chief town of the islands, other important towns being Legaspi, Laoag, Vigan, and Naga. Baguio, in the mountain province, is a gold mining centre.

LWAN. River of China. Rising in the S. part of the Khingan range, it flows N. and then S.E. through Jehol and the province of Chihli, piercing the Great Wall, and discharges into the N. part of the gulf of Chihli. It was prominent during the Sino-Japanese hostilities of 1933.

LWOW. Town of Poland. Situated on the river Peltew, a tributary of the Bug, it is an important rly. junction about 185 m. E. of Cracow. Among the important buildings are the Armenian cathedral, the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the cathedral of the Greek church. There are a university and a broadcasting station. Manufactures include machinery, bricks, and various other articles. During the Great War Lwow was the scene of heavy fighting in 1914–15. It passed to Poland in 1923. Its German name is Lemberg. Pop. (1931) 316,177.



Lwow arms

LYBSTER. Village of Caithness. On Lybster Bay, it is 13¼ m. S.W. of Wick, on the L.M.S. Rly. It is a herring fishery.

LYCK. Town of Prussia. In E. Prussia, it is situated near the frontier of Poland on a lake and river of the same name, 100 m. S.E. of Königsberg. On an island in the lake there is an old castle, formerly belonging to the Teutonic Order. During the Great War Lyck was the scene of heavy fighting. Pop. 15,500.

LYDBROOK. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 5¼ m. S. of Ross, on the G.W. Rly., the station being Lydbrook Junction.

LYDD. Borough of Kent. Some 3½ m. S.W. of New Romney, and 72 S.E. of London, it is on the S. Rly. It is attached to the Cinque Port of New Romney. The church of All Saints is a beautiful Early English and Perpendicular building. Near the town is Dungeness. Lydd was originally on the coast. The name lyddite is taken from here, that explosive having been tested on the ranges outside the town. Pop. (1931) 2,778.



Lydd borough seal

LYDENBURG. Town of the Transvaal. Standing among the mts. 4,600 ft. above the sea, 65 m. by rail N.E. of Belfast, it is the centre of a gold-mining district. Platinum has been discovered in the vicinity. European pop. 1,500.

LYDFORD. Village of Devonshire. It stands on the Lyd, 7 m. N. of Tavistock, with a station on the Southern Rly., also used by the G.W. Rly. After the Norman Conquest a castle was built here and Lydford became one of the stannary towns, the castle containing the stannary prison. Therein, too, were held the forest courts, at which summary justice is said to have been the rule. Lydford gorge is a beautiful ravine.

LYDIATE. Village of Lancashire. It is 9 m. S. of Southport, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., and contains the ruins of Lydiate Abbey. Pop. 912.

LYDNEY. Town of Gloucestershire. In the Forest of Dean, it is 8 m. N.E. of Chepstow, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. Its large church possesses features of interest. In Lydney Park, a seat of the Bathurst family, Roman remains have been discovered, including a temple of Neptune. There is an ancient cross, restored. The chief industry is the manufacture of tinplate.

LYDOCH. Loch, or lake, of Scotland. It is in the district called the moor of Rannoch, on the borders of Perthshire and Argyllshire, is 5 m. long, and is noted for its trout.

LYE. District of Worcestershire, forming with Wollescote the urban district of Lye and Wollescote. A mile from Stourbridge, it manufactures iron goods. Pop. (1931) 12,245.

LYELL. Mount of Tasmania. Situated in Montagu co., in the N.W. of the island, some 3 m. N. of the mining town of Gormanston, it rises to a height of 2,750 ft. and is an important source of copper ore.

LYME REGIS. Borough and watering place of Dorset. On Lyme Bay, 23 m. W. of Dorchester and 150 m. from London, it is on the S. Rly.

It is beautifully placed, with a fine expanse of sand for bathing. The church of S. Michael and All Angels is a fine Perpendicular building with a Norman tower. The curved pier, called the Cobb, is an interesting relic. In 1685 the duke of Monmouth landed here. Pop. (1931) 2,620.

LYMINGE. Village of Kent. It is 4 m. N. of Hythe with a station on the S. Rly. The church is one of the oldest in Kent.



Lymington borough seal

LYMINGTON. Borough, seaport, and market town of Hampshire. It stands near the mouth of the Lymington river, 18 m. S.W. of Southampton and 98 m. from London, on the S. Rly. From here steamers go regularly to the Isle of Wight, and it is a yachting centre. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 5,157.

LYMM. Urban district of Cheshire. It is 5 m. E.S.E. of Warrington, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is mainly a residential suburb of Manchester. There is an old market cross. Pop. (1931) 5,642.

LYMPNE. Village of Kent. It is 2½ m. W. of Hythe, and is an important air port, much of the continental traffic to England passing by here. Lympne Castle, partly modern, includes remains of a 15th century building, and a central tower, of earlier date. Pron. Lim.

LYMPSTONE. Village of Devonshire. On the estuary of the Exe, 8½ m. S.E. of Exeter, it is served by the G.W. Rly.

LYNDHURST. Town of Hampshire. In the New Forest, 9 m. W.S.W. of Southampton, it is a centre for visitors. The church, containing a fresco of The Ten Virgins by Lord Leighton, is modern. There is a station on the S. Rly. at Lyndhurst Road. Pop. 2,562.

LYNE. Village of Peeblesshire. It is 3 m. W. of Peebles, on the L.M.S. Rly. In the tiny church are two Dutch canopied pews, and near the village is a Roman camp.

LYNMOUTH. Seaside resort of Devonshire. It stands at the junction of the E. Lyn and the W. Lyn, 18 m. N.E. of Barnstaple, at the base of a cliff, at the top of which stands Lynton. There is railway connexion with Barnstaple, and a cliff railway unites Lynton and Lynmouth.

LYNN. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It is on Massachusetts Bay, 11 m. N.E. of Boston, and is served by the Boston and Maine and other railway lines. Boots and shoes are manufactured. Pop. 102,320.

LYNN CANAL. Inlet of Alaska. It extends N. from Admiralty Island for about 100 m., and bifurcates at its head into the Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets. On the latter stands Skagway.

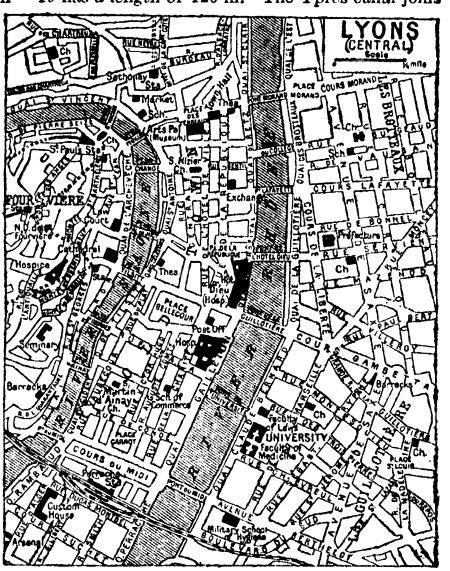
LYNTON. Urban district and watering place of Devonshire. It stands on a cliff 400 ft., above Lynmouth, which is by the sea, a cliff railway going from one to the other. It is 18 m. N.E. of Barnstaple, on the S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,012.

LYONS. City of France. It stands at the junction of the Rhône and the Saône, 315 m. S.S.E. of Paris, and much the same distance N. of Marseilles. An important railway junction, it is also a river port. The busiest part of the city is the peninsula formed by the two rivers just before they unite. All around are modern suburbs, such as Brotteaux, Bellecour, Serin, and Montchat. The buildings include the cathedral, famous for its chapel of S. Louis and its stained glass. Notre Dame de Fourvière is a pilgrim church; near it is a basilica finished in 1894.


Lyons arms

S. Nizier, the old cathedral, and S. Martin are other notable churches. The Palais des Arts, once a convent, contains collections of pictures and antiquities and a library. The hôtel de ville and the hôtel Dieu are older than the bourse, the préfecture, and the law courts. The city has a university and many colleges and scientific societies. The Place des Terreaux is the chief of several squares. Bridges cross both rivers, which are lined with quays. Lyons is a great centre of the silk industry, which has here many ancillary trades. It has a large trade in skins and metals, and its manufactures include artificial silk, chemicals, and glass. As a banking centre it is the headquarters of the Crédit Lyonnais. An international fair is held yearly and the city is a fortress with a large military element. There is a broadcasting station. As Lugdunum, Lyons was the capital of Gaul when it was a Roman province, and its Roman remains include a theatre, baths, and an aqueduct. Pop. (1931) 579,763.

LYS. River of France and Belgium. It rises in N.E. France, between Boulogne and Lille, and flows mainly E., joining the Schelde at Ghent. It has a length of 120 m. The Ypres canal joins



Lyons. Plan of the great commercial city of France

the Yser with the Lys at Comines. There was a good deal of fighting along the Lys in 1914 and again in 1918. The German offensive of April, 1918, is sometimes called the battle of the Lys, but more usually the fourth of Ypres.

LYSKAMM. Mountain of the Monte Rosa group on the Italo-Swiss border. The E. peak has an altitude of 14,860 ft. The W. summit is 14,688 ft. in height.

LYTHAM ST. ANNE'S. Borough, watering place and market town of Lancashire. It stands at the mouth of the Ribble estuary, 8 m. from Blackpool, and 225 from London on the L.M.S. Rly. The attractions include concert pavilions, large swimming and remedial baths, boating ponds, a marine park and several golf courses. At St. Anne's there are Roman baths on the foreshore. In 1922 the urban districts of Lytham and St. Anne's-on-Sea were incorporated into a borough. Market daily. Pop. (1931) 25,760.

LYTTELTON. Seaport of South Island, New Zealand. Situated at the end of a narrow estuary which forms a fine natural harbour, 10 m. by 2 m., encircled by steep hills, it lies in Canterbury county, 7 m S E. of Christchurch, the railway from that place passing through the hills by a long tunnel. The chief exports are frozen meat, wool, and grain. Pop 3,800.

MAAS. Dutch name of the river Meuse (q v) which in its lower course flows through the Netherlands

MAASIN. Seaport of Leyte, Philippine Islands. Situated on the extreme S.W of the island, it has fishing, cloth, and pottery industries, and exports hemp and copra. Pop 22,300

MAASSLUIS. Seaport of the Netherlands In Holland, it lies 10 m. by railway W. of Rotterdam, on the N. bank of the Nieuwe Waterweg, which joins Rotterdam with the North Sea It is a centre of the herring fisheries. Pop 10,000.

MAASTRICHT Town of the Netherlands It stands on the river Meuse, close to the Belgian frontier, 19 m by railway S S W. of Hasselt. The railway station is in the suburb of Wyk, on the opposite bank of the river The church of S. Servatius is said to be a 6th century foundation. The 11th century church of Our Lady has been extensively restored. The Stadhuis, completed in 1664, with a clock tower, stands in the Groote Markt. It has a considerable trade along the river Pop (1930) 60,533

MABLETHORPE. Urban district and watering place of Lincolnshire. Situated 13 m E S E of Louth, on the L N E. Rly , it has good sands and bathing The urban district includes Sutton-on-Sea Pop (1931) 3,928.

MACAO. Colony of Portugal. In China, it lies at the S extremity of the Canton river delta, 40 m S W of Hong Kong The area, including the islands of Taipa and Coloane, is about 10 sq m The Portuguese settled here in 1557 There is a large fishing industry Pop (1927) 157,175

MACAO. Town of China The capital of the Portuguese colony of Macao, it stands on the peninsula of the same name, 75 m S. of Canton. The harbour, improved and extended in 1921–26, ranks as one of the finest in the East It is a fishing centre Pop 84,000

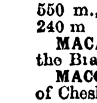
MACARSCA. Seaport of Yugoslavia In Dalmatia, it stands opposite the island of Brazza, about 35 m. N W of Dubrovnik. Pop 12,250.

MACASSAR. Seaport of the Netherlands E. Indies On the island of Celebes, it is situated on Macassar Strait, in the S W , and has a large and important trade The harbour has been extensively improved. Pop 56,699

MACASSAR STRAIT. Channel of the Pacific Ocean. In the Malay Archipelago, it is between the islands of Borneo, on the W., and Celebes, on the E It connects Celebes Sea on the N with the Java Sea on the S , and has a length of about 550 m., with a breadth varying from 80 m to 240 m There are numerous islands in the strait

MACAYA. Variant spelling of the name of the Brazilian town Maceio (q v.)

MACCLESFIELD. Borough and market town of Cheshire. It stands on the river Bollin, 18 m S of Manchester and 166 m. from London, on the L M S and the L N E Rlys The buildings include S Michael's church, the town hall and the grammar school, which dates from the 16th century. The chief industry is the silk manufacture. The first silk mill was built about 1750 The wild moorland district on the Derbyshire border is called Macclesfield Forest. Market days, Tues., Thurs , Fri., and Sat. Pop. (1931) 34,902.



Macclesfield crest

McCLINTOCK CHANNEL. Strait in the Arctic Ocean, between Prince of Wales Island and Victoria Island, North-West Territories, Canada. Through Melville Sound and Banks Strait it communicates with Beaufort Sea.

MACDHUI (Gaelic, black pig mountain) Mountain, or ben, on the borders of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. One of the Cairngorm group, it is the second highest mountain (4,296 ft.) in Great Britain.

MACDONNELL RANGE. Mountain range of Central Australia. It lies along the tropic of Capricorn, and its elevation collects considerable rainfall which is drained away by many streams, mostly terminating abruptly in the dry lowland.

MACDUFF. Burgh and seaport of Banffshire. It stands at the mouth of the Deveron, on the L N E. Rly , 50 m N.W of Aberdeen. Across the Deveron is Banff, a bridge connecting the two The herring fishery is the chief industry Macduff was a village named Doune before the land was bought by the earl of Fife in the 18th century. He renamed it Macduff, his family name Pop (1931) 3,276.

MACEDONIA. Ancient country of S E Europe. It was bounded S by Thessaly and the Aegean Sea, E by Thrace, and W. by Illyria The chief towns were Edessa, Pella, Pydna, Philippi, Potidaea, and Thessalonica, the two first being in turn the capital. Macedonia was famous for its salt, gold, and silver mines, and for its vineyards. In modern usage the name is applied to an area N W of the Aegean Sea, partly in Greece, partly in Yugoslavia, and partly in Bulgaria

MACEIO. Seaport of Brazil It stands on a small peninsula between the sea and the Lagôa do Norte, on which its port Jaragua is situated Cotton goods are manufactured, and a trade is carried on in sugar, etc It has railway connexion with Pernambuco Pop 74,000

MACERATA. City of Italy The capital of the prov of the same name, it stands at an alt of 918 ft , between the rivers Chienti and Potenza, 17½ m by rly. W. of Porto Civitanova Enclosed by ancient walls and towers, it contains a cathedral, several churches, a medieval town hall, and some ancient palaces Pop (1931) 26,410.

MACGILLYCUDDY'S REEKS. Group of mountains in co. Kerry, I F S They lie to the W of Killarney, and include Carrantuohill (Carntual), the loftiest summit in Ireland, 3,414 ft , and other high peaks. In the basin between the Reeks and the Mangerton group are the lakes of Killarney.

MACHYNLLETH. Urban district and market town of Montgomeryshire. It stands on the Dovey, 21 m N E of Aberystwyth, being a junction on the G W Rly. There are manufactures of flannels and other woollen goods. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 1,892

MACKAY. Port of Queensland. Standing on the Pioneer river, 625 m N W of Brisbane, on the Great Northern Coast Rly , it is the chief town of a rich agricultural area Pop 9,230

McKEESPORT. City of Pennsylvania, U S A At the junction of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, it is 15 m S E of Pittsburgh, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys. It is an airport. Pop. (1930) 54,632

McKEES ROCKS. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A Standing on the Ohio river, it is 2 m N W of Pittsburgh, and is served by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie rly There are iron and steel industries Pop (1930) 18,116

MACKENZIE. River of Canada. It issues from passes in the Rocky Mountains, and as the Athabaska enters Athabaska Lake, which it leaves as the Slave river, and after 20 m. is joined by the Peace. Entering the Great Slave Lake, it emerges as the Mackenzie, and is navigable to its outlet at Mackenzie Bay, 1,120 m. distant. The total length is 2,300 m.

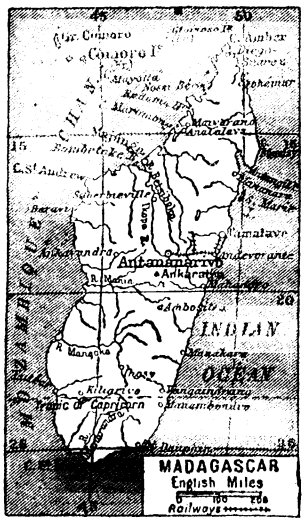
MACKENZIE. District of the North-West Territories, Canada. It lies between the Arctic Ocean on the N. and Alberta and Saskatchewan on the S. To the W. is Yukon and to the E. Keewatin. Named after the explorer, Alexander Mackenzie, it was part of the territory purchased by the dominion from the Hudson's Bay Co., and became a provisional district in 1920. The area is 527,490 sq. m.

MACKINAC ISLAND. City of Michigan, U.S.A. It stands on the N.E. shore of Mackinac Island, in Mackinac Strait, joining lakes Huron and Erie, and is a popular summer resort served by the principal steamer lines of the Great Lakes. No motor-cars are allowed on the island. Fort Mackinac stands in a state park.

McKINLEY, MOUNT. Loftiest peak of the Alaskan range, N. America. On the Sushitna-Kuskowim divide, it rises to an alt. of 20,300 ft., and has numerous glaciers. The Mt. McKinley national park has an area of 2,645 sq. m.

MACON. Town of France. It stands on the Saône, 45 m. from Lyons, and is a centre of the wine trade, giving its name to a Burgundy wine. Pop. 17,600.

MACON. City of Georgia, U.S.A. Situated on the Ocmulgee river, it is 92 m. S.E. of Atlanta, on the Southern and other rlys. It produces cotton, fruit, and kaolin. Pop. (1930) 53,829.



Madagascar. Map of the African island

MACQUARIE. River of New South Wales. A tributary of the Darling-Murray system, it is 590 m. long.



Madagascar. Girl of the aristocratic Sakalava race

MACQUARIE. Island in the S. Pacific Ocean. Under the administration of Tasmania, it lies in lat. 54° S. and long. 159° E., and covers an area of about 170 sq. m. Sea elephants and king penguins are numerous, and the island is a meteorological station.

MACROOM. Urban district of co. Cork, I.F.S. It stands on the river Sullane, 24 m. by rail W. of Cork. There is a castle, built probably in the 12th century. A trade in grain and dairy produce is carried on. Pop. (1926) 2,413.

MADAGASCAR. Island in the Indian Ocean. Belonging to France, it is situated off the E. coast of Africa, and is separated from the mainland by the Mozambique Channel which at its narrowest is some 240 m. across. The island, which is mountainous with many extinct volcanoes, is 980 m. long and 360 m. broad at its widest, and its total area is 241,094 sq. m. Its coastline of over 3,000 m. is almost unbroken. The soil is fertile and well watered by numerous rivers. The indigenous people are numerous Malagasy tribes, the strongest numerically being the Hovas, but many Arabs, Hindus, and Chinese have settled there. The natives are intelligent and have reached quite a high level of civilization, which France has recognized by giving to them a large measure of self-government.

The main occupations are agriculture and cattle breeding. Crops include rice, sugar, coffee, manioc, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, and rubber. Gum and resins are produced, and several valuable plants for dyeing and tanning are cultivated. The forests contain valuable timber, and rich mineral deposits of gold, copper, lead, iron, graphite, mica, and phosphates are found. There are 430 m. of railway, the main line connecting the capital, Antananarivo, with the chief port, Tamatave, on the E. coast. The roads are good.

Discovered by the Portuguese navigator Diaz in 1500, the island was not seriously colonized by any European power until the end of the 19th cent. Portuguese, Dutch, and English had settlements on the coast at various times, but the hostility of the natives and their warlike prowess exposed the settlements to such danger that they were always withdrawn after a few years. The French, however, secured a foothold at Diogo Suarez on the N.E. coast about 1860, and began thereafter to make good their possession. In course of time they gradually extended their occupation and in 1890 established a protectorate. In 1896 they declared the island a French colony. Pop. 3,621,342.

MADANG. Seaport of New Guinea. It stands on Astrolabe Bay, in the N.E. of the island, and was the commercial capital of the former German protectorate, Kaiser Wilhelms Land, when it was known as Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen. The harbour is protected by several islands, on one of which, Boliao, is a hospital for Europeans. Madang is the chief administrative and commercial centre for the territory.

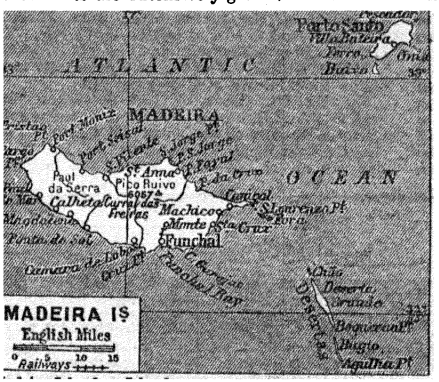
MADDALONI. Town of Italy. It stands in a plain 17 m. by rly. N.N.E. of Naples. Crowned by a castle and a church, it contains a fine palace of the Caraffa family, and a college. Close to the town there is a famous aqueduct, about 20 m. long, built between 1753 and 1759 to bring water to the gardens of Caserta. Pop. 21,000.

MADEIRA. River of S. America. The chief tributary of the Amazon, it is formed on the Bolivian boundary by the junction of the Mamoré and the Beni. It flows N.E. and discharges into the Amazon about 80 m. below Manaos, after a course of some 900 m., or, including the Mamoré, 2,200 m. Navigable by ocean steamers for 715 m. to São Antonio Falls, it was explored by the Roosevelt-Rondon expedition in 1914 and its chief affluent, the Rio Dúvida, was renamed Rio Roosevelt. At its meeting with the Amazon it is 2 m. in width. Its drainage basin is estimated at 425,000 sq. m.

MADEIRA. Group of islands off the N.W. coast of Africa. Situated nearly 500 m. from the coast of Morocco, they consist of the two principal and inhabited islands, Madeira and Porto Santo, and the 3 rocky islets to the S.E. known as the Desertas, and cover a total area of 314 sq. m. First discovered in the 14th cent., they are a Portuguese possession. Pop. 210,220.

MADEIRA. Chief island of the Madeira group. Situated S.W. of Porto Santo, it is the largest of the islands, being 30 m. long and 12 m. broad. Well wooded and mountainous, it enjoys an

equable climate which, together with its picturesque scenery, attracts a large number of visitors annually. Funchal, the capital, has become a popular health resort. The interior of the island is rugged and the cultivation is mainly round the coast. Guavas, mangoes, lemons, and other fruits are extensively grown, but the chief



Madeira Islands. Island group off the N.W. coast of Africa

export of the island is the famous wine to which it has given its name. Pop. 190,000.

MADELEY. Town of Shropshire. On the Severn, 7 m. N.E. of Much Wenlock, on the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys., it has iron works and coal and ironstone mines.

MADISON. Capital of Wisconsin, U.S.A. Situated 81 m. W. of Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, and Pacific and other rlys., it is an important educational and medical centre. The state university is situated here. Madison trades in agricultural produce and tobacco, and has various manufactures. Selected as state capital in 1836, it was chartered in 1856. Pop. (1930) 57,899.

MADIUN. Residency of Java. In the S.E. of the island, bordered on the S. by the Indian Ocean, it has an area of 2,354 sq. m. Level in the N. and centre, it rises to over 10,000 ft. in the E. and W. The chief rivers are the Madiun and Pajitan. The capital is Madiun. Pop. 1,700,000.

MADIUN. Town of Java. The capital of the residency of the same name, it stands on the Madiun river, and on the railway line from Batavia to Surabaya, 80 m. S.W. of the latter place. There are railway workshops and irrigation works. Pop. 31,817.

MADŒRA. Variant spelling of the name of the island of the Netherlands E. Indies also known as Madura (q.v.).

MADRAS. Province or presidency of India. It occupies the major portion of the Deccan peninsula, and comprises part of the Malabar coast on the W., the whole of the Coromandel coast on the E., and a considerable area in the plateau S. of Hyderabad and Mysore. The total area is 143,870 sq. m. The rivers include portions of the Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery. Madras city is the seat of government. Ootacamund is the summer capital, and among other towns are Calicut, Coimbatore, Madura, and Trichinopoly. The Madras and S. Mahratta Rly. and the S. Indian Rly. connect the capital with the large centres of population in and beyond the province. Pop. (1931) 47,193,602.

MADRAS. City and seaport of India and the capital of one of its three presidencies. It stands on the Coromandel coast, having a frontage of about 10 m. on the sea, which is here entered by the little river Coum. Its main part is George Town, the business quarter; several districts are given up principally to Europeans, and there are densely populated native quarters. Fort St. George, round which the city grew, still stands, and near it is the marine promenade. The chief buildings are government house, the custom house, the cathedral, the law courts, the hospital, and the high court, but, unlike many Indian cities, it has no notable monuments of Indian art. There is a university, and several colleges, and an observatory. The port has a good harbour, improved since the Great War. The industries include cotton manufacture, engineering, and the export of much produce. Madras is the terminus of two great railway lines. Pop. (1931) 647,230.

MADRAS STATES. Agency of India. Comprising the states of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Banganapalle, and Sandur, with a total area of 10,696 sq. m., it occupies the S.W. extremity of Madras Presidency. Formed in 1923, it is administered by an agent residing at Trivandrum. Pop. (1931) 6,754,484.

MADRE DE DIOS (Span. Mother of God). River of S. America. The chief affluent of the Beni, it rises in the S.E. of Peru, flows N.E. through Bolivia, and empties into the Beni at Rivera Alta, not far from the confluence of the latter with the Mamoré. It has a course estimated at 900 m.

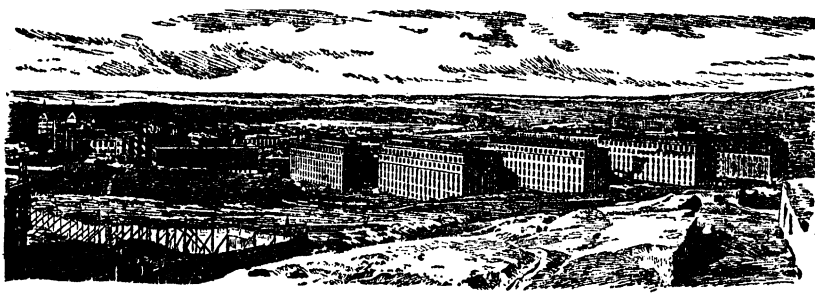
MADRID. City and capital of Spain. Situated in the centre of the country, it stands on a plateau 2,400 ft. high and through it the river Manzanares flows. It is the country's railway centre and is also served by air lines, while for


MADRAS
Scale
1 mile
BAY OF BENGAL
Fort St George
Medical Sch. & Hospital
Custom House
Collector's House
Pier
Beach
Light House
Fort
Barracks
Parade
Gov. Offices
Secretariat
Law Courts
Museum
Ophthalmic Hospital
Observatory
Gov. House
Madras Club
Senate House
Civil Engineering College
President's College
Cathedral
Theological College
Mosque
Cemetery
Mount Road
Triplicane
Chepauk
Egmore
Central Station
Moore Market
Pantheon Road
Pycroft's Road
Wallajah Road
Marina
Beach
Light House
Pier
Custom House
Collector's House
Bank
Post Office
Market
Goods Sta.
Veperi
Old Asylum
College
Pulliyavakkam
Woodhouse Park
Chintadripet
Pettah
The Island
Purasavakam
Perambur
Carriage Works
Cemetery
Washermenpet
Sta.
Sta.
Sta.

the Calle de Alcalá its finest thoroughfare; this leads into the Prado, which contains the picture gallery of that name, one of the richest in the world. The Plaza Mayor has memories of the tournament and the auto da fé. Three of the city's gates still stand. The church of S. Francisco is the pantheon of the city; other churches are the old ones of Our Lady, S. Isidro, and Calatravas, and the new cathedral. The huge palace, now a museum, is on the Plaza de Armas, and near it are the rich armoury and the former royal stables. The Retiro and the Moncloa are the chief of many parks, and there is a botanical garden. The palace of the Cortes is on the square of that name. There are an old and new bull ring, also a new stadium. Since the Great War a fine new thoroughfare, the Gran Via, has been made, 4,000 houses having been demolished in the process, and promenades laid out along the river. On the former are the fine buildings of the press association and the telephone exchange. Others are the general post office and the bank of Spain. The city is the headquarters of learned societies, and has some fine libraries also theatres, an opera house, and other places of amusement. Buildings erected since the fall of the monarchy include the president's palace, the city hall, and offices for the admiralty and other departments of state. Two new squares have been laid out. In the N. is the university city planned by the late king. There is a broadcasting station. Madrid is a distributing and banking centre, and has some manufactures. Pop. (1931) 834,103.



Madrid arms



Madrid. Buildings of the new university city, including those erected for the schools of agriculture and medicine

MADRON. Urban district of Cornwall. It is 2 m. N.N.W. of Penzance. The church has fine arcades. Madron Well, one of the Cornish holy wells, is in the vicinity. Pop. (1931) 3,277.

MADURA. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. It lies to the N.E. of Java, being separated from it by the strait of Madura. Its area is 2,189 sq. m. The Madurese are Malay fishers and cattle rearers. Pop. 1,743,818.

MADURA. District of India. In Madras Presidency, it is situated in the middle of the S. portion of the Deccan, E. of the Western Ghats. It is drained by the Vaigai and Periyar rivers. Its area is 4,907 sq. m. Pop. 2,007,082.

MADURA. Town of India. In the Madura district of Madras, it lies on the Vaigai river, 75 m. S.W. of Trichinopoly. An historic town and religious centre, its chief building is the elaborately-carved temple of Siva. The industries include muslin weaving and working in brass and wood. Pop. (1931) 182,018.

MAENTWROG. Artificial lake of Merionethshire, Wales. It is 4 m. long, and was formed to supply electric power to North Wales and the border lands. The power is taken for distribution to Crewe and Wrexham.

MAENTWROG. Village of Merionethshire. Situated on the river Dwynyd, it is 2 m. W.S.W. of Festiniog. It has a station, Maentwrog Road, on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 602.

MAESTEG. Urban district of Glamorganshire. It stands on the Llyfnu river, 8 m. N.W. of Bridgend, and is served by the G.W. Rly. The chief industry is coal mining. Pop. (1931) 25,552.

MAESTRICHT. Variant spelling of the name of the town known as Maastricht (q.v.).

MAFEKING. Town of Cape Province. Situated in the N.E. corner of the prov., a few miles from the borders of the Transvaal on the E., and the Bechuanaland Protectorate on the N., it lies 870 m. N. of Cape Town, and although outside the border, is the headquarters of the Bechuanaland administration. The centre of the rly. system from Kimberley to Bulawayo, it has extensive rly. workshops. The town is famous not only as the starting point of the Jameson Raid of 1896, but for the siege during the Boer War. It was defended by Baden-Powell and 800 regular troops for 217 days until relieved on May 17, 1900. Pop. 5,313, of whom 2,313 are whites.



Madrid. Plan of the central part of the Spanish capital

MAFETENG. Settlement of Basutoland, S. Africa. Situated 90 m. S.E. of Bloemfontein, it lies 15 m. S. of Wiepener. It is an important mission station.

MAFFRA. Town of Victoria, Australia. Situated in Gippsland, 132 m. by rly. E. of Melbourne, it lies in an agricultural district and around sugar beet is grown. Pop. 1,000.

MAFIA. Island off the coast of Tanganyika Territory, E. Africa The third largest island on that coast, with an area of 178 sq m , it lies between Kilwa and Dar es-Salaam, 11 m from the mouth of the Rufiji river The soil produces coco palms in many thousands.

MAGADI. Lake of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa With its N shore in Kenya Colony, it is situated about 80 m S W of Nairobi, midway between Victoria Nyanza and the coast Some 30 m long, it contains enormous deposits of carbonate of soda, estimated at 200,000,000 tons

MAGADOXO. Alternative name for the capital of Italian Somaliland known as Mogadiscio (q v)

MAGALLANES. Seaport of Chile Long known as Punta Arenas, it is situated on the strait of Magellan and is the most southerly town in Chile. Originally a convict settlement, it owes its importance to the cattle and sheep farming of the surrounding country. It has a wireless station Pop 26,500

MAGDALA. Variant name of the fortress in Abyssinia also known as Makdala (q v)

MAGDALEN. Small group of islands of Quebec, Canada They are situated in Cabot Strait, 54 m N.W of Cape Breton Island. At low tide Amherst, Grindstone, Allright, Coffin, Goose, and East islands are connected by sandbars Entry and Deadman's are distinct islets The people, mainly of French origin, chiefly depend on fishing and sealing The main island, which curves round Pleasant Bay, is 35 m long Pop 13,300

MAGDALENA. River of Colombia Rising in the S W. of the republic, near the Pic do Azucar, at the junction of the Central and E Cordilleras, it flows N through the Andean valley, and discharges into the Caribbean Sea by Barranquilla after a course of nearly 1,000 m The largest river of Colombia, the area of its drainage basin is est at 96,000 sq m There is navigation to Honda, about 600 m , and a railway for a short distance from here gives access to another navigable stretch of 200 m to Neiva

MAGDALENA BAY. Bay of Mexico Situated on the Pacific coast of Lower California, it forms a magnificent harbour, about 40 m long and 11 m. broad, and is a rendezvous of whalers

MAGDEBURG. City of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the Elbe, being 90 m by rail from Berlin The buildings include the cathedral, built in the 13th century, the Liebfrauen church, which is still older, and many others The town hall was restored in the 19th century Part of the city is on an island formed by the Elbe ; this contains the citadel and is connected by bridges with other parts The old market is the centre of the city, which has an observatory Magdoburg has ironworks, distilleries, breweries, sugar refineries, and various manufactures There is a trade along the river and the place is an important railway centre It has a broadcasting station In the Middle Ages Magdeburg was the seat of an archbishop whose extensive lands were added to Brandenburg in 1680 In 1631 the city, as a Protestant centre, was almost entirely destroyed by the soldiers of the emperor under Tilly Pop. (1931) 297,151



Magdeburg arms

MAGDHABA. Village of Lower Egypt Situated in the Sinai peninsula, 100 m E of Ismailia and 20 m S S E of El Arish, it was, in the Great War, a base of the Turks in their invasion of Egypt.

MAGELLAN, STRAIT OF. Passage connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, near the S extremity of S. America. It takes a tortuous course between the Chilean mainland and Tierra del Fuego Its E. entrance is between Cape Virgin on the N. and Cape Espiritu Santo, a projection of Queen Catherine's Foreland, on the S., and it enters the Pacific at Cape Pillar. Its extreme length is 365 m , while its width varies from 2½ m to 70 m. The strait was discovered by Magellan in 1520, and was thoroughly explored in 1826–36

MAGENTA. Town of Italy It stands on the river Ticino, 16 m W of Milan, with which it is connected by railway Here June 4, 1859, the French and the Italians won a great victory over the Austrians Pop 10,000

MAGERSFONTEIN. Semicircle of low hills in the Orange Free State. Situated 6 m N E of Ritchie on the Modder river, they are memorable for the battle in the South African War The engagement was fought on Dec 11, 1899 The British were repulsed and lost nearly 1,000 men.

MAGGIORE. Lake of N Italy and S Switzerland The ancient Lacus Verbanus, it is 38 m in length, and from ½ m. to 5½ m in breadth , its maximum depth is 1,200 ft , and its area is 82 sq m. It is fed by the Maggia, the Tosa (Toce), and the Ticino (Tessin), the latter traverses it Opposite Pallanza are the Borromean Islands

MAGHARA. Dry water course of the Sinai peninsula Lying N W. of Jebel Serbal, near the W Sinai coast, it is a narrow valley between sandstone cliffs Its W. face is penetrated by galleries made by ancient Egyptian turquoise miners, who sculptured reliefs thereon, portraying their royal masters from the 1st dynasty down to Rameses II. Sir W. Flinders Petrie made a systematic examination of the remains in 1905

MAGHERA. Market town of Londonderry, N Ireland Situated 20 m S of Coleraine, it is served by a railway.

MAGHERAFELT. Market town of Londonderry, N Ireland. It stands on the river Moyola, 26 m S of Coleraine, and has a railway station.

MAGHULL. Town of Lancashire Situated on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, it is 7 m N E of Liverpool, on the L M S Rly Pop 2,037

MAGNITOGORSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ural area, it lies about 90 m S W of Troitsk, near the Ural river It is an industrial city built by the Soviet government, and has immense works for smelting the iron ore which is obtained from the neighbouring mines

MAGOG. Town of Quebec, Canada At the N. end of L Memphremagog, it is 80 m E of Montreal, on the C N Rlys It is an industrial town and fishing resort Pop (1931) 6,302

MAGOR. Village of Monmouthshire Situated 7 m E of Newport, it is on on the G W Rly

MAGWE. District of Upper Burma With an area of 3,687 sq m , it lies E of the Irrawaddy. Mainly flat in the W , it rises to 1,500 ft. in its E border, and is watered by the Yin, the Pin, and the Yanpè. The district contains the productive oil field of Yenangyaung Pop 423,252

MAGWE. Town of Upper Burma The chief town of the district and division of the same name, it stands on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, 150 m S W. of Mandalay, and is a centre for traffic on the river. Pop 7,819

MAGYAR. Dominant people of Hungary. They are a branch of the Mongolian family, closely allied to the Finns The Magyar language is the official language of Hungary Their number is about 9,000,000, nearly all in Hungary

MAGYARIA. Term used to designate the heart of the former Hungarian kingdom Since the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary most of Magyaria is contained within the new Hungary (q v).

MAHABALESHWAR Hill station of India. In Bombay Presidency, it stands 4,500 ft. above sea level, among the Western Ghats, 70 m S.E of Bombay. Established in 1828, it contains the handsome Frere Hall The spot is regarded with veneration by Hindus, as it stands at the source of the sacred river Kistna. Pop. 5,000.

MAHABALIPUR. Temple site of India It is on the coast about 30 m S of Madras According to popular belief, five of its traditionally seven temples are beneath the waves; the two on the shore are Vishnu and Saiva shrines. They date presumably from the 7th century.

MAHALLA EL-KUBRA. Town of Egypt Situated on the Nile delta, some 60 m S E. of Rosetta and 70 m. N. of Cairo, it is the centre of an extensively irrigated and fertile cotton area Pop 45,642.

MAHANADI. River of India It rises in the Central Provinces, in the Amarkantak range at the E end of the Satpuras, flows E, and after receiving affluents from the highlands of Chota Nagpur turns S at Sambalpur, and then S E to reach the bay of Bengal by an extensive delta which is exceedingly fertile The Brahmani and Baitarani join the delta, of which the head is at Cuttack The total length of the river is 529 m.

MAHANANDA River of India It rises in the Darjeeling district, on the Himalayan slopes, and flows generally S through the Purnea and Malda districts to the Ganges, near the head of the delta Subject to freshets in its upper course, it is almost empty near its mouth in the dry season

MAHANOY CITY. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on Mahanoy Creek, 51 m N N W of Reading, and is served by the Lehigh Valley and other rlys There is a large trade in anthracite Pop (1930) 14,784

MAHARAQ. Island in the Persian Gulf One of the Bahrain Islands group, it lies to the N E of the largest island, Bahrain, and is some 4 m long by ½ m wide The island is provided with electricity generated in the capital of the islands, Manama, and is irrigated by a number of artesian wells Pearl fishing is the chief occupation, the yield being very rich Pop c 25,000

MAHE Principal island of the Seychelles group Situated in the Indian Ocean, 600 m N. of Madagascar and 970 m. E of Zanzibar, it is the largest of the islands in the group, being 55 sq m in area The capital is Victoria on the N E coast, where there is a good harbour Colonised by the French, it was captured by Britain during the Napoleonic wars

MAHE French settlement in India It is situated on the Malabar coast of Madras, 4 m S of Tellicherry The French settled here in 1725, and it is administered as part of French India by the governor and council of Pondichéry The area is 26 sq m Pop (1931) 12,430

MAHEDIA Seaport of Tunisia Situated on the S E coast some 50 m N of Sfax, on the gulf of Gabes, it is the terminus of the rly from Tunis, 130 m to the N W., and is a centre for the manufacture of olive oil Pop 8,000

MAHENGE. Town of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa Situated 212 m S W of Dar es Salaam, it is the administrative centre of a small district The town and the Mahenge plateau were the scene of fighting in the Allied campaign against the Germans in the Great War

MAHI. River of India With the Sabarmati, it drains the W portion of the Malwa plateau into the N end of the gulf of Cambay. One headstream rises in the Mahi hills in S Rajputana, the other flows N from the Vindhya range in central India, and the joint stream flows through Gujarat in Bombay The estuary has a bore at spring tides, and the low bed of the stream makes irrigation very difficult Its length is 300 m.

MAHI KANTHA. Agency of India Comprising a group of native states in the Gujarat district of Bombay, its area is 3,124 sq m Bounded on the N E by Rajputana it is crossed by the Sabarmati river. Idar is the chief state, and there are 51 others. Wheat, barley, and sugar cane are grown. The most notable of the native tribes are the Bhils. Pop. (1931) 518,938.

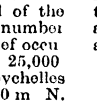
MAHRATTA. People in W and central India. By religion Hindus, they are found in the region between Goa and Gwalior Besides its stricter caste usage, the name also denotes loosely the castes and tribes speaking the Marathi language. They numbered 21,361,400 in 1931. The Mahratta power established at Poona by Sivaji, 1657, fell to pieces after his death in 1680. There are a number of Mahratta units in the Indian army, and in 1921 the title of royal was conferred on the 11th regiment in recognition of its services during the Great War

MAHSUD People of India They are of Pathan stock, and inhabit S Waziristan, N W Frontier Province. Occupying the mountain region between the Tochi and the Gomal upper valleys, they hold the Gomal pass leading to the level Derajat plains W of the Indus They share the democratic temperament and Wazir speech of the S Pathan peoples, but are wilder and more predatory than the N. Waziristan Wazirs

MAIANA. Island of the Pacific Ocean. Situated in lat 1° N and long 172° E, it is a small coral atoll belonging to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands

MAIDA VALE. District of London. It is that part of Edgware Road which runs from the Regent's Canal to Kilburn, and the district around it The east side is in the borough of Marylebone, the west in that of Paddington The name commemorates Maida, a small town in Italy where, on July 3, 1806, the British under Sir John Stuart defeated the French.

MAIDEN CASTLE Prehistoric earthwork near Dorchester, Dorset Begun in neolithic times, the whole hill is 432 ft high, and covers 160 acres It was enclosed in the Bronze Age There are three ramparts on the N and four on the S



Maidenhead borough seal

MAIDENHEAD. Borough and market town of Berkshire It stands on the right bank of the Thames 24 m W of London, on the G W Rly The industries include brewing, but the town is chiefly known as a boating centre Regattas are held during the summer, and there is a fine promenade along the river The stone bridge across the Thames dates from 1772 Market day, Wed. Pop (1931) 17,520

MAIDEN NEWTON. Village of Dorset Situated on the river Frome 7 m N W of Dorchester, it has a station on the G W Rly Pop 597

MAIDSTONE. Borough and market town of Kent, also the county town It stands on the Medway, 41 m S E of London, and is served by the S Rly All Saints' church is a fine Perpendicular building and adjoining are the ruins of an old college, which include a very fine gate house The old palace of the archbishops still stands and near it is the tithe barn 16th century Chillington manor house contains a museum and art gallery Other features of interest are S Peter's church, the county hall the town hall, the hall of the Corpus Christi guild, and the bridge The town has a grammar school founded in 1540, barracks, and some fine old houses Maidstone is in the middle of the hop fields It has manufactures of agricultural implements, paper, cement, beer, toffee, etc. In 1928 the town council bought the Mote, an estate of 500 acres Market days, Tues and Thurs Pop (1931) 42,259


Maidstone arms

MAIDWELL. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 9 m W of Kettering, and its church contains effigies of the Haslewood family The hall is now a school. Maidwell Dales is a beauty spot.

MAIKOP. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Adygeisk republic of the Caucasus, it stands on the river Bielaia, 65 m. S.E. of Krasnodar, and is the centre of an oil-producing district. Pop. 53,028.

MAIMACHIN. Town of China. On the frontier of N Mongolia, it faces Kiakhta, its counterpart on the Russian side of the border. The name signifies Chinese mart. Its caravan trade has diminished since the advent of the Siberian and Manchurian railways.

MAIMANSINGH. Alternative name of the town of India also known as Nasirabad (q.v.).

MAIMENA. Semi-independent state of Afghanistan Lying in the N, on the border of Turkestan, it has an area of 4,759 sq. m. Its chief town is Maimena. Most of the inhabitants are Uzbegs Pop 100,000.

MAIMENA. Town of Afghanistan. The capital of the state of the same name, it lies 100 m S.W. of Balkh, and is a road junction for Herat and Kabul. Pop. 2,000.

MAIN. River of co. Antrim, N. Ireland. It enters Lough Neagh below Randalstown after a S. course of 30 m., and is noted for its salmon.

MAIN. River of Germany. A tributary of the Rhine, it rises in the Fichtelgebirge on the edge of the Bohemian plateau, and flows generally W. to join the Rhine at Mainz, after a course of 300 m The Ludwig Canal joins its tributary the Regnitz to the Altmühl, a Danube tributary, to provide boat communication between Rotterdam, Mainz, Regensburg, and Vienna. River navigation extends for 240 m. from Mainz. Important towns in the basin are Frankfort, Mainz, Nuremberg, Würzburg, and Aschaffenburg.

MAINE. Name of one of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution. It lay between Normandy, Brittany, and Anjou, and its capital was Le Mans It is now covered by the departments of Sarthe and Mayenne.

MAINE. State of the U S A. Situated in the extreme N.E. of the country, it borders on Canada and is washed by the Atlantic. The coastline is broken and has many good harbours The area is 33,040 sq m. It rises to mountainous elevations in the N W. and slopes ruggedly towards the coast. Heavily wooded, it has fish and game Lumber and wood pulp are the chief industries. The capital is Augusta The largest city is Portland, others being Lewiston, Bangor, Auburn, Bideford, Waterville, and S Portland. There is a state university at Orono Settled in 1622, the state was part of Massachusetts from 1692 to 1820, when it was admitted to the Union It is governed by a senate and a house of representatives Maine was the first state to adopt prohibition Pop. (1930) 797,423.



Maine arms

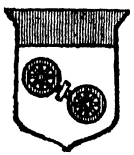
MAINE-ET-LOIRE. Department of France. Part of the old prov. of Anjou, it is roughly bisected by the Loire, other rivers, all in the Loire basin, being the Authion, Maine, Sarthe, Loir, Layon, and Mome The area is 2,811 sq m. The country is generally hilly, except in the N.W. The capital is Angers. Pop (1931) 475,991.

MAINLAND. Large land mass off which lies a group of islands. It is sometimes applied erroneously to the largest island of an archipelago, e g, Pomona (q v) in Orkney.

MAINPURI. District of India. In the Agra division of the United Provinces, it is situated in the middle of the Ganges-Jumna doab, and has an area of 1,674 sq. m It is irrigated by the Ganges canal. Wheat, barley, millet, and sugar cane are the chief crops. Pop. 748,027.

MAINPURI. Town of India. In the United Provinces, 60 m. E. of Agra, it is the capital of the district of Mainpuri On the Grand Trunk Road, it has trade in cotton, indigo, and inlaid wooden articles. Pop. 15,697

MAINZ. City of Germany. It stands on the Rhine, just where it is joined by the Main, 25 m. from Frankfort, and is in the state of Hesse. A river port and a railway junction, it has a number of manufactures, including leather goods and chemicals Its cathedral, one of the noblest Romanesque churches of Germany, has extensive Gothic additions Among other features of interest are its six towers The electoral palace is now a museum devoted to antiquities and painting Three fine churches are those of S. Peter, S Stephen, and S Ignatius The palace, formerly occupied by the grand dukes of Hesse, dates from the 18th century, and there are modern buildings erected for government purposes Boulevards occupy the site of the fortifications Mainz was a Roman city and has Roman remains, including a monument preserved within the citadel The bishop of Mainz became the primate of Germany and the ruler of extensive lands He was made an archbishop and an elector, being president of the electoral college In the city Gutenberg did his early work, and the house in which he set up his press still stands. The French call the city Mayence Pop 130,915.



Mainz arms

MAIO. Island in the Atlantic Ocean One of the Cape Verde Islands, it lies a few miles W. of Braya, and has an area of some 70 sq. m The chief harbour is Nossa Senhora da Luz on the S W coast Pop. 1,000

MAISONNEUVE. City of Quebec, Canada On the island of Montreal, it is a suburb of the city of Montreal It has docks, and electric power for its various manufactures

MAITLAND, EAST Town of New South Wales Situated on high ground above the valley of the Hunter river, 20 m N W of Newcastle, it is the residential quarter for the adjoining town of West Maitland

MAITLAND, WEST Town of New South Wales On the lower valley of the Hunter river, 20 m. N W of Newcastle, it lies in the centre of a rich farming area A market and business centre, it is noted for its horse and cattle fairs Pop (with E Maitland) 11,810

MAJORCA. Island in the Mediterranean Sea Belonging to Spain, it is situated 115 m S S E of Barcelona, and is the largest of the Balearic Isles, with an area of 1,325 sq m The coast is indented with many bays and harbours and the surface is mountainous The soil is fertile and the climate usually temperate The island produces wine, oil, cereals, figs, oranges, and other fruits in abundance There are many mineral and saline springs. Stalactite caves abound The chief industry is the making of glazed pottery, especially majolica Palma is the capital Pop 270,197

MAJUBA HILL. Hill of Natal, S Africa Rising 7,000 ft. above sea level, it stands at the N E. end of the Drakenberg range, some 25 m N W of Newcastle During the war between the British and the Boers in 1880-81, Sir G Colley, in command of the former, reached and occupied the hill on Feb 27, 1881 Next morning, however, the tired men were attacked by the Boers who, after some desultory firing, got to the summit and drove down the British Colley was killed and about half his force was lost.

MAJUNGA. Seaport of Madagascar. Situated 230 m N W of Antananarivo, it stands on the coast of the island at the mouth of the Ikopa river. It has some trade, but the chief industry is meat preserving Pop. 16,570.

MAKALLA. Seaport of the Hadhramaut, S. Arabia. Situated on a small bay, it lies about 300 m. E. of Aden. Pop. 18,000.

MAKALLE. Town of Abyssinia. It is situated in the prov. of Tigrai, 150 m. N.E. of Gondar, and is an important trading centre, being at the junction of several trade routes through the N. provs. of the country. Pop. about 3,500.

MAKDALA. Fortress of Abyssinia. Set on a rock pinnacle 1,000 ft. above the surrounding plateau, itself 8,000 ft. above sea level, it stands 120 m. from Gondar and 250 W. of Jibuti on the gulf of Aden. This rock pinnacle, ¾ m. long by ½ m. broad, was fortified by the emperor Theodore, having been chosen by him as his principal stronghold; and in 1860, having seized the British consul and other foreigners, he carried them off to Makdala and refused to release them. An expedition was fitted out under Sir Robert Napier, and on April 13, 1868, the fortress was taken and destroyed. It was afterwards rebuilt.

MAKHACH-KALA. Seaport of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the Dagestan republic, it lies on the W. shore of the Caspian Sea, 75 m. N.W. of Derbent, on the Vladikavkaz-Baku Rly. It was formerly known as Petrovsk. Pop. 31,700.



Malaya. Map of the southern part of the Malay peninsula. Inset, island of Singapore

MAKIN. Island of the Pacific Ocean. The most N. of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands group, it is a small coral atoll.

MAKO. Town of Hungary. It is situated a few m. from the Maros river, where Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia meet, 19 m. E. of Szeged, with which it is joined by rail. There is a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 37,000.

MAKOLOLO. Former tribe of S. Africa. Driven N. from the Vaal territory by the pressure of Dutch settlers, they trekked in 1823 across the Kalahari to the Zambezi basin, where they subdued for a time the local Barotse and founded settlements. A branch of the Bantu peoples, they speak a Sesuto dialect which gradually became imposed upon the tributory peoples. Their racial purity was not long preserved and their numbers were greatly reduced by perpetual wars with the Barotse. To-day they are practically extinct, but their speech is still the lingua franca of the upper Zambezi basin.

MAKUA. Negro tribes of Portuguese East Africa. Found mainly along the W. coastlands, they are allied to the Yao, and although mingling freely with other natives, form exclusive clan-groups and retain their racial and cultured characters unspoiled by Arab and Indian contact. Their main Bantu language—also called Mozambique or Tugulu—is spoken S. of the Lurio river, but dialects are heard over a very large territory.

MAKWAR. Village of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated on the Blue Nile, just above the town of Sennar and 170 m. S. of Khartoum, it is the site of a large dam across the river which was built as part of the irrigation scheme for the Gezira province. The scheme is designed to irrigate about 1,000 sq. m. of land.

MAL. Tribe of India. Inhabiting Madras, Hyderabad, and Bengal, they are short, dark, sturdy hillmen, whose customs have been affected by Hinduism. In 1770 the British encountered them as predatory freebooters, and recruited from them a corps which became the Bhagalpur Rangers.

MALABAR. District of India. In Madras, it forms the portion of the Malabar coast strip N. of Cochin, S.W. of Coorg, and S. of S. Kanara. It lies W. of the Palghát gap. The area is 5,792 sq. m. Calicut is the capital. In 1922 the two Malabar native states of Travancore and Cochin were transferred to the control of the government of India. Pop. (1931) 3,098,871.

MALABAR COAST. Region of India. The southern half of the W. coast strip of the Deccan, it is in Madras, and forms the S. continuation of the Konkan coast of Bombay.

MALABON. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Situated 1 m. inland from Manila Bay, and 3 m. N. of Manila, it has sugar, fishing, weaving, tobacco and perfume industries. Pop. 21,695.

MALACCA. One of the Straits Settlements. It extends for 42 m., with a breadth of from 8 to 25 m., along the strait of Malacca, about 110 m. N. of Singapore, and has an area of 637 sq. m. Captured by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the British in 1795, it became a British possession in 1825. The capital is the town of Malacca. Pop. (1931) 186,694.

MALACCA. Seaport of the Straits Settlements The capital of the settlement of Malacca, it stands on the river of the same name, 120 m. N.W. of Singapore, with which it has railway connexion. It has a considerable export trade. Pop 94,487.

MALACCA STRAIT. Channel between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, connecting the Indian Ocean with the China Sea. About 500 m in length, its width varies from 30 m to 195 m.

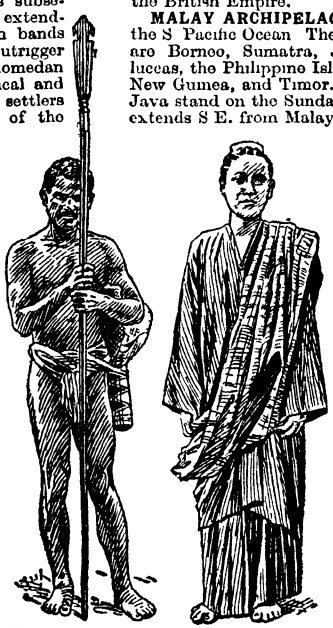
MALADETTA (Sp., cursed) Central and loftiest section of the Pyrenees. The range trends S. from the main chain, into the Spanish prov. of Huesca. Mt. Aneto, or Pic de Nethou, has a height of 11,168 ft.

MALAGA. Seaport and watering place of Spain. The ancient Malaca, it stands at the mouth of the Guadalmedina river, 65 m. N E. of Gibraltar. Dominated by a ruined Moorish citadel, and the 13th century castle of Gibralfaro, the old town is crowded, but the modern part is well built, and stretches into the surrounding country. The Paseo de la Alameda is one of the finest thoroughfares. The harbour is deep and has several moles. Málaga is noted for its wine, which is largely exported Pop (1930) 188,117.



Malaga arms

MALAGASY. Name for the indigenous population of Madagascar (q v) Of mixed origin, they represent ancient negro settlements subsequently dominated by immigrations, extending over 2,000 years, of Indonesian bands coming from S E Asia, primarily in outrigger canoes with mat sails. Pre-Mahomedan Himyars from Arabia exerted political and cultural influence upon them, as did settlers from India. The more important of the tribes, all of which may be distinguished one from another by predominating racial characteristics which disclose their origin, are the Hova, Betsileo, Betsimisaraka, Tanala, Sakalava and Bara Their total number is about 3,600,000



Malay. Man and woman of a Mongoloid race

MALAITA. Island of the Pacific Ocean. One of the larger islands in the group known as the British Solomon Islands, it is situated in the S E. of the archipelago in lat. 9° S. and long 161° E. The chief settlement is Auki on the W. coast. Of volcanic formation, the island is mountainous but comparatively fertile

MALAKAND. Pass of India. In the North-West Frontier Province, it leads from the valley of the Kabul river to that of the Swat. In 1897 the Swats made an attack on the British post here, and this led to the Malakand expedition of that year.

MALANJE. Town of Angola. It lies on the Kusye river, 280 m. E. of the coast, and it is the railway terminus from the port of Coanda. An important trading centre and the administrative headquarters of the surrounding district, it is the clearing house for the produce of a large area of territory.

MALAREN. Lake of Sweden. It communicates with the Baltic Sea through Stockholm, and extends about 80 m inland, covering an area of 650 sq. m. Irregular in outline, its breadth varies from ¼ m. to 23 m., and its maximum depth is 170 ft. Containing over 1,200 islands, its scenery is magnificent, its banks being wooded, and studded with residences. It is connected with Lake Hjälmaren by a canal and by the river Arboga.

MALASPINA. Glacier of Alaska Situated at the base of Mt. St Elias, it has a sea-front of 70 m , and an area of 1,500 sq m., and is a glacial plateau fed by numerous large valley glaciers The front is low, but rises inland to 2,000 ft , the surface is generally level, with crevasses near the mountain margin The marginal moraines are partly forested, although below there is 1,000 ft. or more of ice The ice breaks off in great masses as it reaches the sea, forming a danger to shipping

MALATYA. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it is situated about 70 m S W of Kharput, on a plateau 3,000 ft high An important centre of trade in the upper course of the Euphrates, and a great road junction, it lies among beautiful vineyards and orchards In the neighbourhood are copper workings. Some 5 m N E is an older Malatya, the ancient Melitēnē, from which the majority of the people migrated to found the new town Pop (1927) 75,110

MALAY. People of Mongoloid stock in the Malay peninsula and archipelago A well knit, olive-brown people, with high cheekbones and small hands, they are easy-going, reserved, impassive, and intelligent. They became moslemised during the 13th-15th centuries, but are still animist at heart

MALAYA. Term applied politically to the S portion of the Malay Peninsula It consists of the three distinct areas of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and the Unfederated Malay States All are included in the British Empire.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO. Group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean The chief islands and groups are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, the Philippine Islands, the Sunda Islands, New Guinea, and Timor. Borneo, Sumatra, and Java stand on the Sunda continental shelf, which extends S E. from Malaya and Cochin China at a depth of less than 250 ft Celebes and the smaller islands to the S and E. are the tops of submarine ridges which rise between deep basins, such as the Flores, Celebes, and Banda Seas, each more than 16,000 ft below sea level The archipelago forms the largest group of islands in the world

MALAY PENINSULA. Southern extremity of Asia. Extending from the isthmus of Kra to Singapore, its length is 700 m It includes the British possessions in Malaya and part of Siam. Rubber is the main product, and a great deal of rice is also grown The inhabitants are chiefly Malays

MALAY STATES. Native states of the Malay Peninsula They fall into two divisions the four Federated Malay states of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, and the five Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, and Perlis. All are British possessions or under British protection and in 1932-33 proposals were made for uniting them more closely together All are separately described in this work *See* Johore, Perak, etc.

MAL BAY. Bay of co. Clare, I.F.S. It is about 6 m. long.

MALDA. District of India In the Rajshahi division of Bengal, its area is 1,833 sq m It lies E. of the Ganges, and is drained by the Mahananda river. Rice is the chief crop The headquarters are at English Bazar. Pop 985,665.

MALDEN. Island of the Pacific Ocean A British possession, it lies in lat 4° S , long 155° W , and is of volcanic formation, 35 sq m in area

MALDEN. District of Surrey. It is 3 m S E. of Kingston-on-Thames, and is served by the S Rly The parish church is a 17th century building, and near it Merton College, now at Oxford, was founded in 1263 About 1½ m to the N is New Malden The Maldens are in the urban district of the Maldens and Coombe Pop (1931) 23,412



Malden arms

MALDEN. City of Massachusetts, U S A It stands on the river Malden, 5 m N of Boston, and is served by the Boston and Maine rly It has various manufactures Settled in 1640, it formed part of Charlestown until incorporated in 1649 Pop. (1930) 58,036

MALDIVE Group of islands in the Indian Ocean Of coral formation, they lie S W of Cape Comorin and 400 m W of Ceylon and abound in coconut palms Male is the chief island There are 12 other atolls and numerous islets The ruler is a sultan Pop 70,000

MALDON. Borough, port, and market town of Essex It stands on the Chelmer, where it enters the Blackwater estuary, 44 m N E of London, on the L N E Rly Among the industries are brewing, boat building, and fishing The buildings include All Saints' church, with a triangular tower and hexagonal spire, and a 15th century town hall Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 6,559



Maldon arms

MALDON. Town of Victoria, Australia Situated about 90 m N W of Melbourne, it is an important road centre in a fertile farming district Pop 3,100

MALE Island in the Indian Ocean The principal island of the Maldive group, and the residence of the sultan, it is of coral formation

MALEKULA. Island of the Pacific Ocean One of the larger islands in the New Hebrides group, it lies some 500 m W of Fiji and 250 m N of New Caledonia Under the joint administration of France and Britain, its inhabitants are primitive Melanesians who still practise cannibalism

MALERKOTLA Native state of India Situated in the Punjab, to the S of the district of Ludhiana, it has an area of 168 sq m A Mahomedan state under a nawab it came under British protection in 1809 The capital is Malerkotla Pop 80,322

MALERKOTLA. Town of India The capital of the native state of the same name, in the Punjab, it stands 30 m S of Ludhiana, and has a railway station Pop 30,000

MALHAM. Village of Yorkshire (W R) Situated on the Aire, it is 6 m E of Settle About a mile from the village are Malham Cove and Gordale Scar, two vast amphitheatres of rock On Malham moor is Malham Tarn, a secluded upland lake, in which the Aire rises.

MALINCOURT. Village of France It is 12 m. S of Cambrai. It was captured by the British in Oct , 1918, in the second battle of Le Cateau

MALINDI. Seaport of Kenya Situated 66 m. N E. of Mombasa by sea, at the mouth of the Sabaki river, it possesses a good harbour and is connected with Mombasa by motor road The town was once the capital of Portuguese E. Africa, and during the Arab period was of considerable importance Pop 1,500

MALINES. Alternative name for the town of Belgium also known as Mechlin (q v)

MALLAIG. Village of Inverness shire, Situated on the Sound of Sleat, it is at the terminus of a branch of the L N E. Rly

MALLING. District of Kent West Malling, or Town Malling, is 5 m. W.N W. of Maidstone, with a station on the S Rly. It has ruins of a Benedictine nunnery founded by Bishop Gundulf in 1090, and the site is now occupied by a religious sisterhood Near it is S Leonard's Tower, also built by Gundulf The village of E Malling, ½ m. to the E , has an old church and a research station for fruit growing

MALLOW. Urban district and watering place of co Cork, I F S. It stands on the Blackwater, 21 m from Cork, on the G S Rlys There are ruins of a castle once belonging to the Desmonds The town is the centre for an agricultural district and for salmon fishing Mallow was the scene of disorder in 1920–21 Pop (1926) 4,562

MALLWYD. Urban district of Merioneth-shire Situated on the river Dyfi, 2 m S. of Dinas Mawddwy, it has an interesting church, and is a resort for anglers Pop (1931) 679

MALMAISON. Village of France It is about 4 m W. of Paris and is celebrated for its château, the former residence of the empress Josephine. Now belonging to the government, it is a show place, containing many relics of Napoleon

MALMEDY. District of Belgium Its area is 318 sq m , and its capital is Malmédy With the adjoining district of Eupen, it was given to Prussia in 1815 In 1919 it was decided that its future should be decided by a plebiscite, and this resulted in favour of Belgium, with which the district was therefore included Pop 37,000

MALMEDY. Town of Belgium It stands on the river Warche, 25 m S. of Aix la Chapelle. Pop 5,000

MALMESBURY. Borough and market town of Wiltshire It stands on the Avon, 16 m N W. of Swindon, on the G W Rly.



Malmesbury arms

The church, once part of a Benedictine abbey, is mainly of the 12th century, and is noted for its beautiful Norman porch In 1927 extensive restoration work was undertaken There is a market cross of the 16th century in the market place The town has a trade in agricultural produce, brewing, and tanning Malmesbury grew up round the abbey, and was long known for its manufacture of cloth The bishop is a suffragan of the bishop of Bristol. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 2,334

MALMO Seaport of Sweden It stands on the Sound, opposite Copenhagen, 16 m away, with which it is connected by rail and ferry An important naval port and railway junction, it has a castle, now partly used as barracks The town hall dates from 1546, and the church of S Peter from the 14th century There is a broadcasting relay station The harbour is capacious Malmo was fortified in the Middle Ages, and became an important seaport in the days when the Baltic trade was at the height of its prosperity. Pop (1931) 127,870.

MALOJA. Mountain pass of Switzerland It begins at S Moritz, and leads to Chiavenna, in Italy The lowest of the passes between the two countries, it has an altitude of 5,940 ft

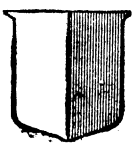
MALOLOS. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands A busy trading centre, it stands on a channel of the Pampanga delta, N.W of Manila, about 5 m from the sea, and on the Manila Dagupan Rly. It was the insurgent capital during the revolution of 1898–99. Pop. 26,000.

MALPAS. Village of Cheshire. It is 13 m. S.E. of Chester, on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief building is the Perpendicular parish church. The grammar school dates from the 17th century. Reginald Heber was born here. Pop. 1,098.

MALPAS. Village of Cornwall. It stands on the Fal, 2 m. from Truro.

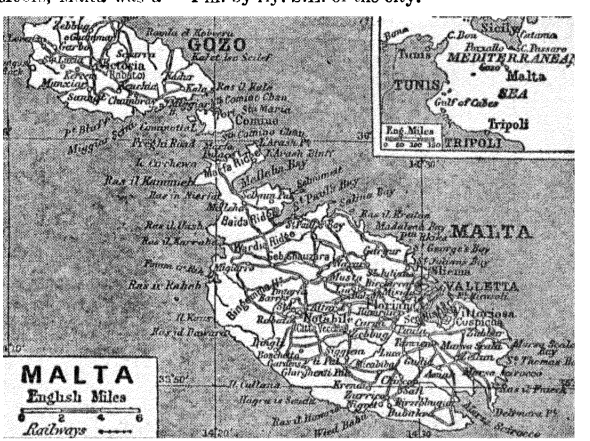
MALPLAQUET. Village of France. It is situated 10 m. S. of Mons. Here, on Sept. 11, 1709, the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in command of the allied British and imperial troops, defeated the French under Marshal Villars.

MALTA. Island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain. It lies about 60 m. from the S. shore of Sicily and 180 m. from the nearest point on the African coast. It is a naval base and coaling station, being the headquarters of the Mediterranean fleet, and is one of the most important ports of call in the world. Valletta is the capital and chief port. Citta Vecchia or Notabile is the old capital. Its area is 95 sq. m. The surface is a succession of hills and valleys, trending S.W. to N.E. The coastline, except on the S., is much indented.



Malta arms

After being held successively by the Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, and Moors, Malta was a dependency of Sicily from 1090 until 1530, when it passed to the Knights of S. John. They ruled it until 1798, when it was taken by Napoleon. In 1814 it became a British possession. Since 1921 Malta has been self-governing, the adjacent islands of Gozo and Comino being joined with it for administrative purposes. Under the constitution of 1921 there is a legislature, consisting of a senate and a legislative assembly, elected by proportional representation. In 1930, when a general election was impending, trouble between the governor and the Roman Catholic church came to a head. The British Government suspended the constitution and sent out a commission of inquiry which reported in favour of restoring the constitution. This was done in June, 1932, and the postponed general election was held, but further trouble was aroused by the decision to make Maltese, instead of Italian, an official language. The other official language is English. Pop. (1931) 241,621.



Malta. Map of the islands forming a British possession in the Mediterranean

MALTBY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated on the Ryton, it is 6 m. E. of Rotherham. A coal-mining centre, it was seriously damaged by floods in 1932. The urban district includes part of Stainton. Pop. (1931) 10,013.

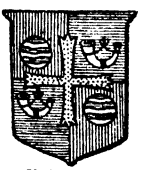


Malton arms

MALTON. Market town and urban dist. of Yorkshire (N.R.). It stands on the Derwent, 21 m. N.E. of York, on the L.N.E. Rly. It consists of Old and New Malton, while across the Derwent is the suburb of Norton, which is in the east riding. Old Malton church is part of a 12th century priory church. The chief industries are quarrying, tanning, brewing, and milling, and the making of agricultural implements. Malton is also a centre for horse breeding. Near by is Castle Howard. Recent discoveries show that Malton was a Roman station. Market days, Fri. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 4,418.

MALVAN. Seaport of India. In the Ratágiri district of Bombay, it stands 70 m. S. of Ratnágiri. It was formerly a stronghold of Mahratta pirates, who were extirpated in 1812. Pop. 22,000.

MALVERN. Urban district and inland watering place of Worcestershire. It is 128 m. N.W. of London and 8¼ m. S.W. of Worcester, and is served jointly by the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. It includes, in addition to Great Malvern, Malvern Wells and Malvern Link. Near by are North Malvern West, Malvern, and Little Malvern with an interesting church. The chief building at Great Malvern is the priory church, one of the most beautiful in England. Other buildings are the winter gardens, pump room, and theatre, where an annual dramatic festival is held. Malvern College was opened in 1868; it has accommodation for about 500 boys. Pop. (1931) 16,830.



Malvern arms

MALVERN. Suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. A residential quarter, it lies some 1 m. by rly. S.E. of the city.

MALVERN HILLS. Range of hills in England. It extends for about 9 m., mainly N. and S., between Worcestershire and Herefordshire. The highest points are Worcestershire Beacon and Herefordshire Beacon, both nearly 1,400 ft. high. Other hills include North Hill, Hollybush Hill, Sugarloaf Hill, Swinyard Hill, Midsummer Hill, and Gloucester Beacon. The district called Malvern Chase was disafforested in the 17th century. In 1924 legislation was passed to preserve various beauty spots here.

MALWA. Political agency of India. With an area of 2,704 sq. m., it comprises a group of native states in the Central India Agency. The headquarters are at Nimach. Pop. 383,156.

MAMBAJAO. Town of Camiguin, Philippine Islands. It is in the province of Misamis. Pop. 18,000.

MAMBEJ. Town of Syria. Standing 50 m. N.E. of Aleppo, and 16 m. from the Euphrates, it is built upon the site of the ancient city of Hierapolis

or Bambyce, which was once celebrated for its temple to Astarte. Extensive ruins remain.

MAMBLE. Village of Worcestershire. Standing 6 m. W.S.W. of Bewdley, it is on the Teme. Its church has some remarkable monuments.

MAMERS. Town of France. Situated 28 m. N.N.E. of Le Mans, it is a railway junction on the Ouest line. The church of S. Nicholas dates from the 13–15th centuries. Pop. 6,000.

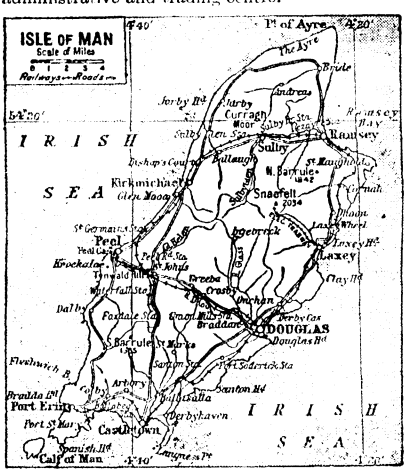
MAMMOTH CAVE. Limestone cavern in Kentucky, U.S.A. Situated about 85 m. by rly. S.W. of Louisville, it consists of numerous chambers, connected by passages, domes, grottoes, and galleries, and contains streams and lakes linking up with the Green River. The main cave is from 40 ft. to 300 ft. wide, reaches a height of 125 ft., and extends for 4 m. Stalagmites and stalactites abound. The fauna consists of bats, blind fish, and insects.

MAMORE Deer forest in Inverness-shire. It lies between Ben Nevis and the head of Loch Leven, and covers about 32,000 acres.

MAMORE. River of Bolivia. It rises in the Cochabamba Mts. as the Rio Grande, and pursues a winding course N. to unite with the Beni to form the Madeira, an affluent of the Amazon. Between the rapids above the junction and Chimoré it is navigable, as are its chief tributaries.

MAMOU Town of French Guinea. It lies on the Conakry Kankan rly., some 150 m. N.E. of the former.

MAMPONG. Town of Ashanti. Situated on a ridge of foothills 30 m. N.E. of Kumasi, it is an administrative and trading centre.



Man. Self-governing island in the Irish Sea

MAM SOUL. Mountain on the borders of Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty. It is 3,862 ft. high.

MAM TOR. Mountain of Derbyshire. Situated at the eastern end of Hope Dale, near Castleton, it is sometimes called shivering mountain, owing to its frequent landslips.

MAN. Island in the Irish Sea. It is 27 m. from the W. coast of England, and about the same from both Scotland and Ireland with a length of 33 m., it has an area of 221 sq. m. Douglas is the capital and the largest town. Other places are Castletown, the old capital, Peel, and Ramsey, while Port Erin, Port St. Mary, Kirkmichael, and Laxey are small places on or near the coast. The island is known for its breed of tailless cats. The coat of arms is three legs, taken, it is said, from a pillar cross at Maughhold in the N. of the island. The highest point is Snaefell (2,034 ft.). A railway system of about 50 m. links up the principal towns, and there are electric tramways radiating from Douglas. There is regular steamboat communication with Liverpool, Fleetwood, Barrow, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast.



Isle of Man arms

The island, though part of the British Empire, has its own government. At its head is a lieutenant governor appointed by the crown. Under him are a council consisting of the bishop, deemsters, and other high officials, and a House of Keys, an elected body of 24. These two bodies form the court of Tynwald, which is the executive as well as the legislative authority. The island revenue comes mainly from the customs duties. In 1928 the king presented to the island Castle Rushen, Peel Castle, and Tynwald Hill. Pop. (1931) 49,338.

MAN, CALF OF. Island situated to the S. of the Isle of Man. About 3 m. S.W. of Port Erin, it is about 5 m. in circumference.

MANAAR, GULF OF. Inlet of the Indian Ocean. Separating the coast of Madras from Ceylon, it is so shallow as to be unnavigable by ocean steamers. Adam's Bridge forms its N.E. extremity, and its greatest breadth is about 200 m.

MANAAR. Island in the Indian Ocean. Lying close to Ceylon, with Adam's Bridge and Rameswaram Island it forms an almost continuous ridge between Ceylon and the coast of Madras. Politically the island belongs to Ceylon.

MANACLES. Group of rocks off St. Keverne, Cornwall. They are 7 m. S. of Falmouth and have been the scene of many shipwrecks.

MANACOR. Town of the island of Majorca. It stands near the E. coast, and contains some fine buildings, among them a palace of the kings of Majorca. It is the starting point for a visit to the caves of Drach and Artá. Pop. 13,000.

MANADO. Government of the Netherlands E. Indies. Comprising the N.E. peninsula of the island of Celebes and the coast of the gulf of Tomini, its area is 34,970 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 1,139,251.

MANA GHAT. Pass of India. Traversing the Himalayas, in the Garhwal district of the United Provinces, it is used by Hindu pilgrims on their journeys to Lake Manasarowar. Its height is 18,000 ft.

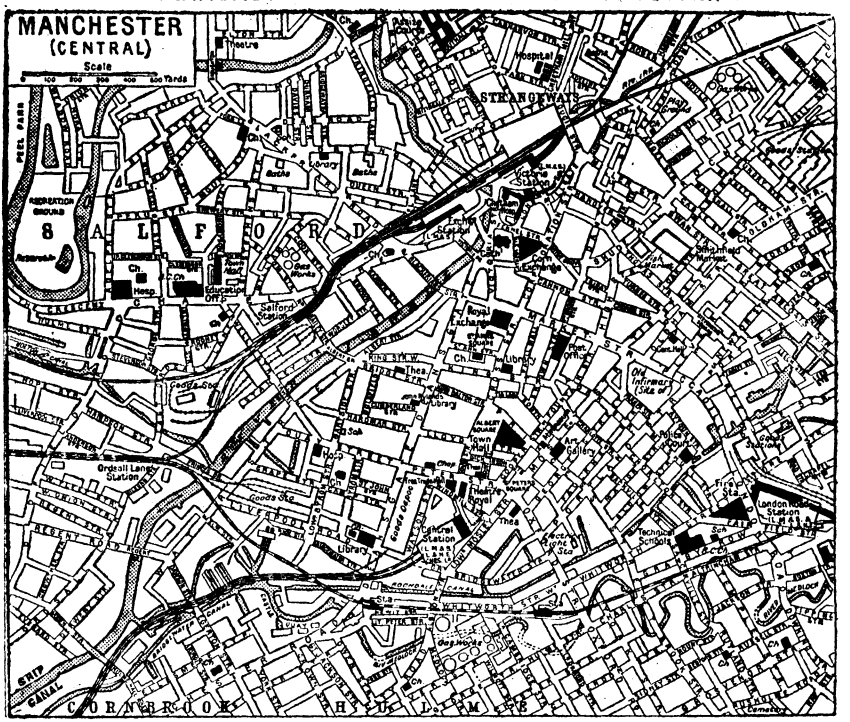
MANAGUA. Lake of Nicaragua. Situated on the W. side of the republic, and formerly known as Leon, it has a length of 40 m., width of 16 m., and area of 439 sq. m. It is picturesquely situated 30 ft. above the level of Lake Nicaragua, into which it drains by the river Tipitapa.

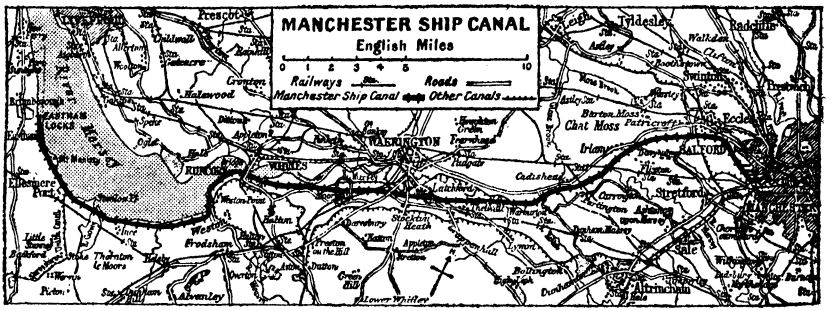
MANAGUA. Capital of Nicaragua. It stands on Lake Managua, is connected by the Pacific Rly. with Granada, the port of Corinto, and other towns of the republic, and has mail and passenger air service to Panama, Miami, and Brownsville. In Mar., 1931, the city was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. 60,000.

MANAHIKI. Island in the Pacific Ocean. Situated in lat. 10° S. and long. 160° W., it is a coral atoll, containing a large lagoon, from which pearl shell was formerly obtained. The area is about 30 sq. m. For administrative purposes it is included with the Cook Islands, annexed to New Zealand. Pop. 416.

MANAMA. Capital of the Bahrain Islands. Extending for 1¼ m. along the N.E. coast of the island of Bahrain, it is a large commercial town. There is a wireless station. Pop. 25,000.

MANANJARY. Seaport of Madagascar. Situated 230 m. S. of Tamatave, it has a considerable coastal trade and a fishing industry. Pop. 12,000.


MANCHESTER
(CENTRAL)
Scale
STRANGEWAYS
SALFORD
Ordsall Lane Station
Victoria Station
Exchange Station
Royal Exchange
Town Hall
Art Gallery
Free Trade Hall
Theatre Royal
Central Station
London Road Station
Technical Schools
Infirmary
Hospital
Library
Museum
Cathedral
Police Station
Fire Sta.
Ch
Theatre
Public Baths
Education Offices
Recreation Ground
Salford Museum
Peel Park
Ship Canal
Irwell R.
Irk R.
Medlock R.
Corporation Yard
Gas Works
Goods Sta.
Goods Depot
Goods Office
Goods Station
Cattle Market
Coal Depot
Coal Office
Coal Wharf
Engine Shed
Engine Works
Iron Bridge
Iron Foundry
Iron Works
Iron Wks
Timber Yard
Timber Wharf
Timber Pond
Saw Mill
Saw Mills
Dye Works
Paper Mill
Print Works
Printing Works
Bleach Works
Chemical Works
Soap Works
Rope Walk
Rope Works
Brick Works
Brick Yard
Boiler Works
Engineering Works
Electric Light Works
Electricity Works
Gas Holder
Gas Holders
Gas Works
Corporation Yard
Cemetery
Workhouse
Infirmary
Old Infirmary (Site of)
Public Baths
Public Library
Public Offices
Police Station
Fire Sta.
Post Office
Telegraph Office
Telephone Exchange
Technical Schools
Art Gallery
Museum
Theatre
Theatre Royal
Free Trade Hall
Town Hall
Exchange
Royal Exchange
Cathedral
Hospital
Infirmary
Library
Central Station
Victoria Station
Exchange Station
London Road Station
Ordsall Lane Station
Salford Museum
Peel Park
Recreation Ground


MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 10
Railways
Roads
Manchester Ship Canal
Other Canals
Prescot
Tyldesley
Eccles
Swinton
Pendlebury
Irlam
SALFORD
Stretford
Sale
Altrincham
WARRINGTON
RUNCORN
WIDNES
Latchford
Grappenhall
Thelwall
Lymm
Dunham Massey
Partington
Urmston
Flixton
Barton Moss
Chat Moss
Patricroft
Walkden
Ashton-in-Makerfield
Leigh
Astley
Mosley Common
Worsley
Eastham Locks
Ellesmere Port
Weston Point
Runcorn Gap
Acton Grange
Moore
Stockton Heath
Appleton
Dutton
Aston
Preston Brook
Daresbury
Warburton
Bridgewater Canal
Manchester Ship Canal
Old Trafford
Stretford
Urmston
Partington
Irlam
Barton Moss
Chat Moss
Patricroft
Eccles
Pendlebury
Swinton
Worsley
Astley
Tyldesley
Leigh
Walkden
Radcliffe
Sale
Altrincham
Broadheath
Timperley
Hale
Bowdon
Dunham Massey
Lower Whitley
Aston
Appleton
Stockton Heath
Latchford
Grappenhall
Thelwall
Lymm
Dutton
Preston Brook
Daresbury
Warburton
Partington
Urmston
Flixton

MANDALAY. City of Upper Burma. The capital of the Mandalay division and district, it stands on the Irrawaddy, about 380 m. N. of Rangoon, and is an important railway centre. Founded in 1857, it was the capital of the Burmese kingdom; in 1885 it was occupied by the British. A fire in 1892 destroyed part of the city, and a new city was built. The old walled town, known as Fort Dufferin because it was once a fort, contains the royal palace; outside are numerous temples, pagodas, and monasteries. Of these the most remarkable is the Kuthodaw, or temple, with 450 pagodas. There are several educational institutions. Pop. (1931) 147,932.

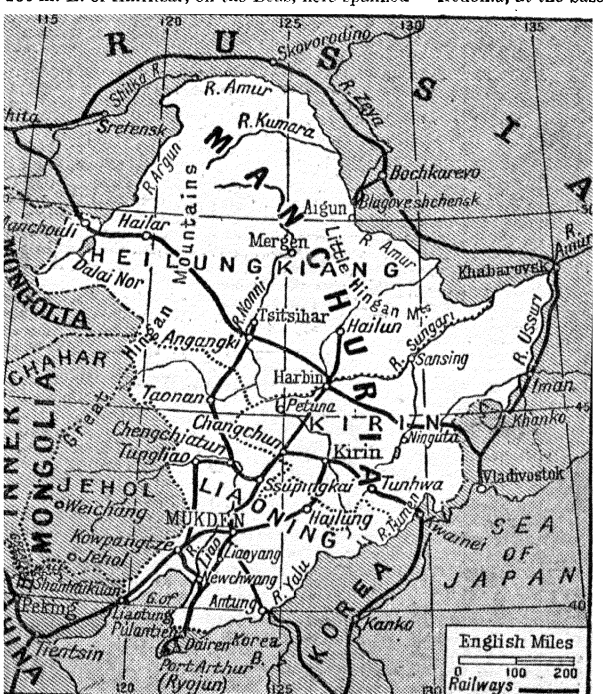
MANDASOR. Town of India. In Gwalior, Central India Agency, it stands 80 m. N.W. of Ujjain, on the Malwa section of the Rajputana-Malwa Rly. It gives its name to the treaty which in 1818 ended the Mahratta-Pindari war. Inscriptions near by date from the 5th century A.D. Pop. 16,217.

MANDAUE. Town of Cebú, Philippine Islands. It stands on the E. coast, 4 m. N.E. of Cebú. Pop. 21,000.

MANDI. Native state of India. One of the hill states of the Punjab, it is drained by the Beas. Its area is 1,200 sq. m. The town of Mandi is the capital. Pop. 185,048.

MANDI. Town of India. The capital of the native state of Mandi, in the Punjab, it stands 130 m. E. of Amritsar, on the Beas, here spanned by a fine iron bridge. It is a trade centre for Tibet and Chinese Turkestan. Pop. 6,870.

MANDLA. Town of India. In the Central Provinces, it stands on the river Nerbudda, 50 m. S.E. of Jubbulpore, and is on the Bengal-Nagpur Rly. It has numerous temples. Pop. 8,784.



Manchuria. Map of the state of Asia that declared itself independent in 1932

MANDOGARH. Ruined town of India. Situated 38 m. S.W. of Indore, in Central India, it is 15 m. N. of the Nerbudda. The ancient city extended some 8 m. along the crests of the Vindhyas, overlooking the Malwa plateau. It was founded about A.D. 313, and became the capital of the Mahometan kingdom of Malwa. The Jama Masjid is the best preserved of the ruins.

MANDURIA. Town of Italy. It is situated 22 m. by rly. E. of Taranto, and stands near the site of an older Manduria, considerable remains of whose walls exist. From tombs in the vicinity many gold ornaments, etc., have been recovered. Pop. 13,000.

MANDVI. Seaport of India. On the N. shore of the gulf of Cutch, Bombay, it stands 40 m. S.W. of Bhuj. Pop. 24,000.

MANESTY. Hamlet of Cumberland. It is 4 m. S. of Keswick. Manesty Park belongs to the National Trust.

MANFALUT. Town of Egypt. It lies on the W. bank of the Nile, 222 m. by rly. S. of Cairo. There are Coptic churches, and near by are the crocodile mummy pits of Maabda. Pop. 14,500.

MANFREDONIA, GULF OF. Wide opening of the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded N. by Monte Gargano, washes the shores of the provs. of Bari and Foggia, and is 32 m. wide at its mouth.

MANFREDONIA. Seaport of Italy. In the prov. of Foggia, it stands on the gulf of Manfredonia, at the base of Monte Gargano, 23 m. by rail N.E. of Foggia. Founded in 1263, it still retains part of its medieval walls and castle. It is a fishing port. Pop. 14,000.

MANGAIA. Island of the Pacific Ocean. One of the largest of the Cook Islands, a dependency of New Zealand, it lies 116 m. S.E. of Rarotonga. The island, which is of volcanic origin, is 30 m. in circumference, and a large area on the E. is a wide expanse of infertile basalt. Pop. 1,230.

MANGALDAN. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Situated in a fertile district in the province of Pangasinán, it is on the Manila-Dagupan rly. Pop. 17,000.

MANGALORE. Seaport of India. It stands on the Malabar coast, on a backwater formed by the Netravati and Gurpur rivers, being 407 m. S.E. of Bombay. It has a harbour used in fair weather by small vessels. The main line railway from Madras through the Palghát gap to Calicut terminates here. Two colleges are affiliated with the university of Madras. Coarse cloth is manufactured. Pop. 53,877.

MANGBETTU. Negro people of West Africa. Found mainly in the Wello district to the S. of the Niam-Niam in the Belgian Congo, their light-brown skin, occasionally greyish hair, and curved nose suggest racial contact with the Fula; while their culture connects

them with the Bahima. Some of the most inveterate cannibals of Africa, they had few rivals as potters, sculptors, boat-builders, or masons. Both sexes paint their bodies in elaborate designs.

MANGO. Town of French Togoland. Situated in the N.W. corner of the territory, not far from the borders of the colony of the Niger, it lies on the river Oti, some 300 m. N. of Lome.



Manila. Plan of the city and its suburbs

MANGOTSFIELD. Urban district of Gloucestershire. Situated 5 m. N.E. of Bristol, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. It is the centre of a coal mining area. Pop. (1931) 11,251.

MANHATTAN. Island of New York state. It lies at the mouth of the Hudson river and is 13½ m. long, with a greatest width of 2½ m. Its boundaries are the Hudson river on the W., the Harlem ship canal on the N., and the East river on the E. and S.E. The city of New York stands on the island, which is now almost covered by buildings, the older part being at the S. end. Bridges connect it with Long Island, one being the Manhattan Bridge, while tunnels, ferries, and the new George Washington Bridge lead from it across the Hudson.

MANICALAND. District of Central Africa. Extending from a point in S. Rhodesia 150 m. S.E. of Salisbury, across the border of Portuguese E. Africa to a point 220 m. N.W. of Beira, the dist. is famous for its mineral wealth, particularly gold. Water is abundant, and is used largely as a power supply for quarrying.

MANIFOLD. River of Staffordshire. A tributary of the Dove, which it joins 3 m. N.W. of Ashbourne, it is noted for its sinks or swallets. It disappears down these and comes to the surface again in the grounds of Ilam Hall, 4 m. distant.

MANIHIKI. Alternative spelling of the name of the island of the South Pacific Ocean better known as Manahiki (q.v.).



Manila arms

MANILA. Capital and chief seaport of the Philippine Islands. It stands on the W. coast of the I. of Luzon, and is divided by the river Pasig, the old walled city lying to the S. and the modern suburbs to the N. The former contains the 16th century cathedral, archbishop's palace, government buildings, convents, hospitals, colleges and schools, and the observatory. The university of the Philippines and three religious universities are situated here. The chief manufactures are cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, Manila hemp products, and textiles. There is considerable trade through the port in rice, sugar, tobacco leaf, lumber, and coconut oil. The city is subject to earthquakes. The shock of 1862 was the most calamitous. In April, 1921, a great fire destroyed 3,000 houses in the native quarter. Since its acquisition by the U.S.A. in 1898 the city, which was founded by the Spaniards in 1571, has undergone a remarkable transformation. Pop. 324,500.

MANILA BAY. Large inlet of the China Sea in S.W. Luzon, Philippine Islands. It forms one of the finest harbours in the Far East. A battle was fought here during the Spanish-American War, May 1, 1898, when the Spanish fleet was destroyed.

MANILLA. Town of New South Wales. Situated in Darling co., 310 m. by rail N.N.W. of Newcastle, where the road and branch railway from Tamworth to Barraba cross the Namoi river, it is in a farming and cattle ranching district. Pop. 2,400.

MANIPUR. Native state of India. On the Burmese border of Assam, its area is 8,620 sq. m. Mostly elevated country, rising to 8,000 ft., with a wide central valley, it is well watered, the chief river being the Barak. Forests are abundant. The people are largely animists. The state is now administered by a durbar consisting of a president and six members. The present ruler is a maharajah, who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The capital is Imphal. Pop. (1931) 445,606.

MANISA. Town of Turkey. The ancient Magnesia ad Sipylum, it lies about 20 m. N.E. of Izmir, in Asia Minor, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. (1927) 28,684.

MANITCH. Depression or river bed of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It extends 425 m. from the Don to Lake Keke-Uzun, 50 m. from the Caspian, through the N. Caucasian area and the autonomous Kalmyk area. In the spring when the snow melts the bed is filled with water, forming two rivers, flowing W. and E., the first into the Don. This depression once connected the Black Sea with the Caspian.

MANITOBA. Lake of Manitoba, Canada. Situated about 45 m. N.W. of Winnipeg, it has a length of 122 m. and an area of 1,820 sq. m. It abounds in fish.

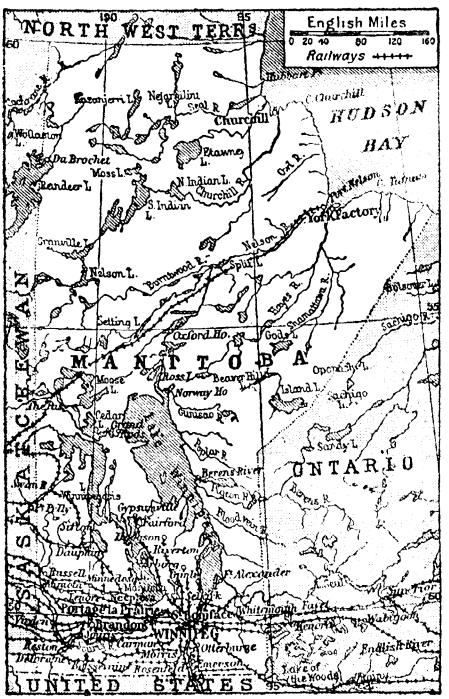


Manitoba arms

MANITOBA. Province of Canada. Bordered by the N.W. Territories on the N., Hudson Bay on the N.E., Ontario on the E., the U.S.A. on the S., and Saskatchewan on the W., it has an area of 251,832 sq. m., of which 27,055 are water. It consists of three principal divisions: the Laurentian Shield area, the Red river lowland, and the Western plateaux. The N. is heavily forested, the prairie areas being in the S. The chief rivers are the Red river and the Nelson. There are three great lakes: Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, and Manitoba.

It is a grain producing area, the chief crops being wheat, barley, and oats. Horses, cattle, and pigs are reared, and cheese and butter are made. There is some fishing in the lakes and rivers. Coal is mined, and iron and gold are found. There are 4,294 m. of railway, and all the transcontinental lines cross the province. Winnipeg is the capital, other important cities being Brandon, Portage la Prairie, and St. Boniface. The university of Manitoba, situated at Winnipeg, received in 1898 a grant of 150,000 acres from the provincial government. Before

its entry into the Dominion, in 1870, the prov. was known as the Red River settlement, a region inhabited by fur traders and administered by the Hudson's Bay Company until 1869. The affairs of the province are controlled by a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly of 55 members elected by all adults. It is represented by 6



Manitoba. Map of the Canadian prairie province

members in the Senate and 17 in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Pop. (1931) 699,841.

MANITOU. Town of Colorado, U.S.A. It stands more than 6,000 ft. above sea level at the base of Pike's Peak and at the mouth of the Ute pass, 6 m. N.W. of Colorado Springs, on the Denver and Rio Grande, Western and other rlys., and is a health and tourist resort. Pop. 1,400.

MANITOULIN. Group of islands in Lake Huron. Save Drummond, which belongs to the U.S.A., they are in the province of Ontario. The chief are Great Manitoulin, 90 m. long, Drummond, 24 m. long, and Little Manitoulin, or Cockburn, 7 m. long. They are visited in summer as fishing and pleasure resorts. Indians form a large proportion of the permanent inhabitants. Pop. 2,000.

MANITOWOC. City of Wisconsin, U.S.A. On the river Manitowoc, at its influx into Lake Michigan, 75 m. N. of Milwaukee, it is served by the Chicago and North-Western and other rlys., lake steamers, and a municipal airport. There is a good harbour, from which coal and limestone are shipped. Pop. (1930) 22,963.

MANIZALES. City of Colombia. The capital of the dept. of Caldas, it stands at an altitude of about 7,000 ft., at the junction of the transit routes over the Andes, 75 m. S. of Medellin and 100 m. N.W. of Bogotá. The Caldas Rly. connects it with Cartago. The town is an important coffee and gold-mining centre. Pop. 81,200.

MANKATO. City of Minnesota, U.S.A. At the junction of the rivers Blue Earth and Minnesota, it is 80 m. S.W. of Minneapolis. It has a large trade. Pop. (1930) 14,038.

MANKORER. Alternative name for the town of Abyssinia known as Debra Markos (q.v.).

MANLY. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Beautifully situated on a peninsula, across the Parramatta river, some 8 m. N.E. of the city, it faces the S. Pacific Ocean. Its beach is noted for its surf bathing.

MANNARGUDI. Town of India. In the Tanjore district of Madras Presidency, it is situated 35 m. S.W. of Negapatam, at the end of a branch railway from the line between Tanjore and Negapatam. Pop. 21,400.

MANNHEIM. City and river port of Germany. In Baden, it stands at the junction of the Rhine and the Neckar, about 10 m. W. of Heidelberg and 30 m. N. of Karlsruhe. It has modern suburbs extending E. and S., and across the Neckar to the N. The river harbours are very capacious, and the town is the chief centre of trade on the upper Rhine. The palace, a huge building in the baroque style, containing collections of antiquities and paintings, was built by the elector palatine Charles Philip and enlarged by his successor Charles Theodore, who also built a theatre. Other noteworthy buildings include the Kaufhaus (merchants' hall) the Jesuit church, the Koncordienkirche, and the Schlosskirche. There are manufactures of machinery, woollen goods, chemicals, and glass. Pop. 260,871.



Mannheim arms

MANNINGHAM. District of Bradford, Yorks. To the N.W. of the city proper, it has a station on the L.M.S. Here are the mills of Lister & Co. and other industrial establishments.

MANNINGTREE. Town of Essex. Standing on the estuary of the Stour, 8 m. N.E. of Colchester, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. It was at one time a market town. Pop. 790.

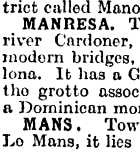
MANONO. Islet of the Pacific Ocean. One of the islands in the Samoa group, it was formerly in German possession but is now mandated to New Zealand.

MANORBIER. Village of Pembrokeshire. Situated on the coast 6 m. from Pembroke, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. Manorbier Castle is one of the most picturesque ruins in Wales.

MANOR PARK. Residential district of London. It is between Forest Gate and Ilford, on the L.N.E. Rly. Here are Manor Park and the City of London cemeteries. There is also a district called Manor Park in Lewisham.

MANRESA. Town of Spain. It stands on the river Cardoner, here spanned by Roman and modern bridges, 40 m. by rail, N.N.W. of Barcelona. It has a Gothic church, a church built over the grotto associated with Loyola's visions, and a Dominican monastery. Pop. 27,000.

MANS. Town of France. Known in full as Le Mans, it lies on the river Sarthe, 131 m. by rail S.W. of Paris. The Gothic cathedral contains some fine stained glass and tapestries. The church of La Couture, part of an old abbey, has a fine 13th century porch. Other buildings include the hôtel de ville, built in 1756, and the prefecture, with an archaeological museum. There is an agricultural trade. The Le Mans motorcar road race is one of the most important international sporting events. Pop. (1931) 76,868.



Mans arms

MANSFIELD. Borough and market town of Nottinghamshire. It stands on the Maun, 13 m N. of Nottingham, with stations on the L M S and L N E. Rlys The buildings include the parish church, town hall, technical school for mining, museum, and libraries. The grammar school was founded in the 16th century The centre of a large colliery district, Mansfield has manufactures of hosiery, etc Market days, Mon , Thurs , Fri , and Sat Pop (1931) 46,075.



Mansfield arms

MANSFIELD. City of Ohio, U S A Situated 66 m S W. of Cleveland, on the Pennsylvania and other rlys , it has a municipal airport Machinery, etc , is manufactured, and there are oil wells near. Pop (1930) 33,525

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE. Urban district of Nottinghamshire. It is 2 m N of Mansfield, on the L M S Rly , and is in a coal mining district The council maintains three recreation grounds A Roman villa has been unearthed here. Pop. (1931) 13,707

MANSTON Hamlet of Kent Situated about 2 m W of Ramsgate, it has a camp of the R A F , opened in 1920

MANSURA. City of Lower Egypt It lies on the Nile delta, some 80 m below Cairo by rly , and is a flourishing commercial town in the centre of a large cotton-growing district The town is famous as the site of the battle, fought in 1250, between the Crusaders, under Louis IX of France, and the Saracens The fort of St Louis, built by the Crusaders, still stands Pop 63,676

MANTARO. River of Peru Rising near Lake Chinchaycocha, it flows S E into Huancavelica. It breaks through the Andes and, turning N E , joins the Apurimac to form the Ené Its length is about 280 m

MANTES. Town of France It lies on the left bank of the Seine, 35 m by rly. S S W of Paris, and is the junction of the Paris-Dieppe and Paris-Cherbourg rly lines The noteworthy Gothic church of Notre Dame dates chiefly from the late 12th century, with later additions, and there is a 15th century hôtel de ville Of the church of S Maclou, destroyed in the Revolution, only the tower remains William I was killed by a fall from his horse here in 1087. Pop. 10,000



Mantes arms

MANTON Village of Rutland Situated 3 m S E of Oakham, it is on the L.N E Rly.

MANTUA. City of Italy. It stands on the Mincio, 100 m by rail E S E of Milan. The chief buildings include the cathedral, the fine church of S Andrew, and the palace, once a residence of the dukes The castle is now used for the archives The academy of arts and sciences is a fine building, and there are several palaces, once occupied by noble families The city has museums, botanical gardens, and an observatory, as well as some fine squares. In its buildings are works by Mantegna, Romano, and other great artists Mantua is best known as the birthplace of Virgil, to whom there are memorials, including a garden. For nearly 400 years (1328–1708) the city was ruled by the powerful family of Gonzaga, and gave its name to their duchy. In 1708 it passed into the possession of Austria. Pop. (1931) 42,534



Mantua arms

MANUA. Group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. Part of the Samoa group, they lie to the W. of Upolu in lat 14° 30′ S and long 169° 30′ W., and consist of the main island of Tau and the two islets of Ofu and Olosega An American possession, they have an area of about 18 sq. m. Pop about 2,150

MANUS. Island of the Pacific Ocean The largest of the Admiralty Islands, administered as part of the Bismarck Archipelago by Australia under mandate, it is sometimes known as Great Admiralty Island Situated off the N. coast of New Guinea, it is some 60 m long, and rises in places to 3,000 ft Lorengai, on the S coast, is the chief town and port, and the principal market for the valuable pearl fisheries

MANZANARES. Town of Spain It stands on the river Azuer, 27 m E of Ciudad Real. Cloth is made here Pop 16,000.

MANZANILLO. City and seaport of Cuba Situated at the mouth of the river Canto, it has a commodious harbour It has railway connexion with the main line from Santiago to Havana, and is on the Havana Guantanamo air route. Pop. 24,670

MANZANILLO. Seaport of Mexico. It stands on Manzanillo Bay, an opening of the Pacific, and is 52 m by rly S W of the city of Colima There is a fine harbour which serves the Guadalajara and Jalisco districts Pop 3,000

MAO. Town of the Chad colony, French Equatorial Africa. The old capital of the ancient Kanem kingdom, it is situated to the E of Lake Chad, some 110 m N of Fort Lamy It has declined as a trading centre, and is little more than a village.

MAORI. Indigenous people of New Zealand Of Polynesian stock, divided into about 20 clans, and found mostly in N. island, they are tall, muscular, olive brown, with straight or wavy hair, and oval faces of Caucasian type They preserve traditions of the arrival from Rarotonga, about 1350, of their tribal ancestors in a fleet of six double canoes or single outriggers, The newcomers found an indigenous population, partly Papuasian, with which they have become merged. Now nominally Christian, the Maoris are eager for education, and display a high level of intelligence They send four members to the house of representatives

When, in 1840, Great Britain assumed the sovereignty of New Zealand she guaranteed the Maoris possession of their lands and fisheries Friction, however, between natives and colonists resulted in the first Maori war, 1845–48, which was closed by the definite settlement of the boundaries The second war, due primarily to the desire of settlers for the rich Maori lands, was waged in a desultory fashion between 1860–70 Despite their bad leadership and ignorance of European tactics the Maoris fought stubbornly, and the war increased in bitterness between 1863 64 Exhausted and broken spirited, they finally submitted, and by 1871 had acquiesced in British control In 1931 they numbered 68,850

MAP. Representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface Most of the earliest maps were based on the seaways, and the Mediterranean was earliest mapped with any great degree of accuracy To the ancient Egyptians and Greeks we owe the first efforts at measurements of the earth's surface and the conception of the network of parallels and meridians which are an everyday feature of modern maps Eratosthenes (284–204 B C) was the first to measure the length of a degree, and Ptolemy the first to insist upon a complete network As soon as the map of the world was known in outline, attention was given to small areas The first stage in accurate map-making or cartography, is the precise measurement of latitude and longitude The next stage is when the positions of inland landmarks are determined

in relation to the coasts The more modern maps include representation of the heights

Since a map is flat, and the earth's surface is curved, it is not possible to make a map in which there is not some distortion, and various methods are adopted to reduce the inevitable distortion to a minimum These include Mercator's, a cylindrical projection, conical, perspective, orthographic, equidistant, stereographic, and gnomonic, or central, projection

MAPLEDURHAM. Village of Berkshire It is situated on the Thames, 4 m N W of Reading Its mill and weir are favourite subjects for artists

MAPLESTEAD. Two villages of Essex Known as Great and Little, they are 3 m N of Halstead Little Maplestead has a round church which belonged to the Knights Hospitallers

MAR, SERRO DO (Port, mt chain of the sea) Range of coastal mountains of S E Brazil It is in reality the scarped edge of the S Brazilian plateau, whence many streams flow to the Parana or Uruguay down the long inland slope Near Rio de Janeiro its rugged peaks attain a height of 6,000 ft to 7,000 ft

MARACAIBO. Lake of Venezuela It is connected with the gulf of Maracaibo by several channels Its length, including the main channel, is 130 m, while its breadth varies from 50 m to 70 m It is deep, but its entrance is obstructed by shoals, so that large vessels cannot enter Several rivers discharge into it

MARACAIBO, GULF OF Large opening of the Caribbean Sea In N W Venezuela, it is connected on the S with Lake Maracaibo Also known as the gulf of Venezuela, it has a length of 75 m and an extreme width of about 150 m On the W is the Goajira peninsula and E that of Paraguana The gulf contains several small islands It was discovered in 1499 by the Spanish navigator Ojeda

MARACAIBO Seaport of Venezuela Situated on the N W shore of L Maracaibo, it is the chief coffee port of the republic, and the centre of the oil industry It has good streets and buildings, including a cathedral Around are residential suburbs, and the pop contains a large foreign element The harbour has deep water, but there is a bar preventing the entry of vessels with a greater draft than 11 ft Communication with Caracas is by sea (572 m), and there is an air service to Maracay Pop 102,000

MARACAY. Town of Venezuela It stands 77 m by rail W S W of Caracas, and is the centre of a coffee and sugar producing area It has a wireless station and there are air services to Maracaibo and Tumeremo Pop 12,000

MARAGHA. Town of Persia In the province of Azerbaijan, it stands in a cultivated plain, at an altitude of over 5,000 ft, 20 m E of Lake Urmia and 50 m S of Tabriz It was the capital of Hulaku Khan, who founded an observatory near by, rendered famous by the work of Nasr-ed din A fine marble is quarried There are rock temples in the vicinity Pop. 16,000

MARAJO Island of Brazil Formed by the estuaries of the Amazon and the Pará and their connecting arms, it is 165 m from E to W, and 120 m N to S There are several large lakes in the interior Saure, on the E coast, is the chief settlement

MARAKEI. Island in the S Pacific Belonging to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, it is in the N end of the Gilbert group, 60 m N W of Abaiang

MARAMAROS SZIGET. Town of Rumania It is situated on the river Theiss, on the boundary between Rumania and Czechoslovakia, about 130 m N by E of Alba Julia An important railway junction, it is a centre of the salt and lumber trade. Pop. 24,000.

MARANHAO. State of Brazil On the Atlantic, bounded N W by Pará, S W by Goyaz, and E and S E. by Piauhy, it has an area of 133,640 sq m The E section of the coastline is unbroken, but the W portion is indented by the bays of Tury-assú, São José and São Marcos. The Gurupy, the Tocantins, and the Parnahyba form its boundaries and flow generally N N E. The capital is São Luiz Pop 1,140,635

MARANHAO. City of Brazil better known by its other name of São Luiz (q v)

MARANON. Name of the upper course of the Amazon, particularly in Peru, where it rises in the inter-Andean valley, S of Huanuco It unites with the Ucayali, or E branch of the Amazon, at Nauta, after a course of 500 m

MARASH. Town of Turkey. It lies on the side of the snow capped Akhar Dagh, 95 m. N of Aleppo It has a large trade in carpets and embroideries There is railway connexion with the Istanbul-Baghdad line A massacre of Armenians took place here in 1920 A prehistoric settlement at the convergence of several roads, it became the post Hittite royal city of Marghasi until its fall in 709 B C Excavations have yielded two sculptured lions, as well as reliefs and Hittite inscriptions Pop 50,000

MARATHON Plain of Greece It is situated in Attica, between mount Pentelicus and the sea, about 22 m from Athens About 5 m. long, by 2 m wide, it is famous as the site of the battle (490 B C) in which the Greeks routed a Persian host five or six times as strong

MARAZION Seaport of Cornwall It stands on Mount's Bay, 2 m from Penzance, on the G W Rly At low tide it is connected by a causeway with St Michael's Mount, about ½ m. distant Fishing is carried on Pop 1,114

MARBELLA Seaport of Spain It stands on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, about 35 m. N E of Gibraltar. Pop 11,000



Marburg arms

MARBURG. Town of Prussia In Hesse-Nassau, it lies in a bend of the Lahn, about 50 m N of Frankfort on-Main Its chief building is the splendid Gothic church built by the Teutonic knights to contain the tomb of S Elizabeth, which became the object of many pilgrimages The castle, built in the 13th century, was long the residence of the landgraves of Hesse. There is a university founded in 1527 as a centre for Protestant teaching The chief industries are the making of pottery, leather, and tobacco, and there are printing works The colloquy of Marburg was a conference between Luther and Zwingli, held in 1529 Pop 23,000

MARBURG. Old name for the town of Yugoslavia now known as Maribor (q v)

MARCH. Another name for the river of Czechoslovakia better known as the Morava (q v).

MARCH. Market town and urban district of Cambridgeshire. Situated 14 m E of Peterborough, it is an important junction on the L N E Rly, which has a marshalling yard here. The chief building is the parish church, which has a remarkable roof. The industries include engineering Market days, Wed. and Sat Pop (1931) 11,276

MARCHENA. Town of Spain Situated 47 m. E S E of Seville, it is a junction on the Cordoba-Cadiz rly It contains some ruined Moorish fortifications, a palace, and some interesting churches, one on the site of a mosque There are sulphur springs and baths Pop 13,000

MARCHES (Fr. marche, border) Term applied to territory about the frontiers of adjoining countries, and especially to the borderland of England and Wales and of England and Scotland.

The German equivalent is mark. Till 1536 the marches of Wales were ruled by English barons known as lords marchers

MARCHIENNE-AU-PONT. Town of Belgium It lies in the Sambre valley, 2½ m. by rly. W of Charleroi, and is a centre of the coal, iron working, and engineering industries of the Charleroi area. Pop. 22,000

MARCHINGTON. Village of Staffordshire. It lies 3 m. S E of Uttoxeter, and is served by the L M S Rly

MARCHWOOD. Village of Hampshire. It is situated on Southampton Water, 2 m S.W. of Southampton, and has a station on the S Rly. A ferry plies between Marchwood and Southampton. Pop 725

MARCIANISE. Town of Italy It is about 13 m N. of Naples, on the rly from that town to Caserta There is a trade in fruit and wine. Pop 13,000

MARCINELLE. Town of Belgium In Hainault, it is about 25 m E. by S of Mons There are coal mines and steel works Pop. 16,000

MAR DEL PLATA. Town of Argentina. Situated near Cape Corrientes, it is 230 m. S E. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by the Southern Rly, and has also air services. It is a popular seaside resort Pop 25,000.

MARDEN. Village of Kent. It lies 10 m. N E. of Tonbridge, and has a station on the S. Rly. The church has interesting features

MARDIN. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it stands 50 m. S S E. of Diyarbekir An important centre of caravan routes, it lies in a productive agricultural district The town is the seat of an Armenian archbishop Pop. (1927) 31,077.

MARE. Island in the Pacific Ocean. The largest island of the Loyalty group, it lies 60 m E of the French colony of New Caledonia, of which it is a dependency.

MAREE. Loch, or lake, of Scotland. In the co of Ross and Cromarty, it is about 21 m W. of Dingwall Fringed with lofty mountains, it is 12½ m long, has a broadth varying from ½ m. to 2 m, and covers 11 sq m.

MARENGO. Village of N. Italy On the river Po, it is 5 m E of Alessandria. It is famous as the scene of Napoleon's great victory over the Austrians, June 14, 1800

MAREOTIS. Lake of Lower Egypt. The most westerly of the lakes in the Nile delta, it is situated just S of Alexandria The margin, if kept free from sea water, is fertile, and pumps have been installed to keep the water 8 ft. below sea level

MARFLEET. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is situated on the Humber, on the outskirts of Hull, and has a station on the L N E Rly

MARGAM. District of Glamorganshire It is 4 m S E of Aberavon. Margam Abbey, long the residence of the Talbot family, is close by. Margam church, dedicated to the Virgin, was originally the church of a 12th century abbey. Formerly an urban district, Margam was amalgamated with Aberavon in 1921, and is now part of the borough of Port Talbot (q v.)

MARGARITA. Island in the Caribbean Sea. Belonging to Venezuela, it lies off the N E coast Composed of two mountainous portions connected by a low isthmus, its highest point is over 4,000 ft. in alt, and it has an area of 482 sq m. The capital is Asunción, and the chief port is Pampatar Pearl fishing is the principal industry. The strait which separates the island from the mainland is about 19 m. across. Margarita was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Pop 70,000

MARGATE. Borough and watering place of Kent. Situated on the N E coast of the Isle of Thanet, it is 74 m. S.E. of London. with stations on the S. Rly. With the sea on three sides, it is remarkable for its bracing air The town includes Cliftonville on the E and Westbrook on the W There are attractions of every kind for visitors; golf, tennis, boating, fishing, etc.; also a pavilion, winter gardens, pier, promenades, and parks. The town is noted for its schools The parish church is an old building, and the shell grotto is famous There is a town hall, and a hospital opened in 1931 Margate has a small fishing fleet Pop (1931) 31,312



Margate arms

MARGAUX. Town of France. It is on the W. shore of the Gironde estuary, 16 m. N. of Bordeaux, with which it is connected by railway. The town is noted for its Médoc wines.

MARGHILAN. Former name of the town of the U S S R now known as Ferghana (q v).

MARHAMCHURCH. Village of Cornwall. Situated 2 m S S E of Bude, it has an interesting church

MARIANNE ISLANDS. Alternative name for the archipelago of the N. Pacific Ocean better known as Ladrones (q v.).

MARIANSKE LAZNE. Inland watering place of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Marienbad, it is 19½ m by rly. S E of Cheb A health resort, it has cold springs containing Glauber's salt. Pop 6,500

MARIA THERESIOPEL. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia known as Subotica (q v)

MARIAZELL. Town of Austria In Styria, it is 56 m. S W of Vienna, and is reached by a branch rly from S Polten Thousands of pilgrims annually visit the wonder-working statue of the Virgin, which stands on a silver altar in the 14th century chapel incorporated in the 17th century church. Pop 1,500.

MARIB. Town of Yemen, Arabia Situated about 60 m E of Sana, it was in ancient days the capital of the kingdom of Saba Its remains include those of a temple and of a famous dam.

MARIBOR. Town of Yugoslavia It stands on both banks of the Drava, 40 m S of the Austrian town of Graz The most notable buildings are the cathedral, a 16th cent structure with a lofty tower, a castle, and a town hall of the 17th cent It is the seat of the bishop of Lavant, who has a palace here The town has a trade in wine and agricultural produce Pop. (1931) 33,149

MARICO. River of S Africa Rising in the W Witwatersrand range of the Transvaal, it flows N., and then N E, forming the chief headstream of the Limpopo The valley contains good irrigable land, and is rich in lead and silver. Zeerust is the principal town

MARIE BYRD LAND. Region of the Antarctic. Consisting of 14,000 sq m of the hinterland beyond King Edward VII Land, it was discovered by Admiral Byrd in 1928 He claimed it for the U S A., and named it after his wife It has two mountain ranges with peaks of 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

MARIE GALANTE. Island of the French West Indies It lies 16 m. S E. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency Of roughly circular shape, it has an area of 55 sq. m It yields sugar, coffee, and cotton The chief town, Grand Bourg, has an open roadstead difficult of access owing to reefs The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and named after the ship in which he was sailing Pop 23,000.

MARIENBAD. German name for the inland watering place of Czechoslovakia now known as Marianske Lazne (q v.).

MARIENBURG. Town of E Prussia. It is situated on the right bank of the river Nogat, 27 m. S.E. of Danzig. The castle of the Knights

is a vast and imposing pile, held to be the grandest secular medieval edifice in the country There are flour mills and cotton factories. Pop 21,000.

MARIENWERDER. Town of E Prussia. It stands close to the river Vistula, about 40 m. S. by E. of Danzig Pop 14,000

MARIETTA. City of Ohio, U S A. It stands at the junction of the rivers Muskingum and Ohio, 112 m S E. of Columbus, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania rlys The oldest settlement in the state, it is the seat of Marietta College Pop. (1930) 14,285.

MARIINSK. Town of Russia (U S S R.). In the Siberian area, it stands 110 m. S E. of Tomsk, on the river Kua and the Trans-Siberian railway Pop. 11,419

MARIISKAIA. Autonomous region of Russia (U S S R) Constituted in 1920, it lies N. of the Chuvash and Tartar republics, and has an area of 9,190 sq m. Consisting principally of a fertile plain, rising in the E , it is watered by the Volga and its tributaries. Timber covers a great part of the area, but cereals, potatoes, and flax are grown The capital is Krasnokokshaisk Pop 482,519.

MARINDUQUE. One of the Philippine Islands. It lies S of Luzon and covers an area of 667 sq m. Boac is the chief town Pop 53,000

MARINETTE. City of Wisconsin, U S A It stands at the mouth of the river Menominee, opposite the city of Menominee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific, and other rlys, and is connected with Menominee by bridges and a tramway service A summer resort, it has a good harbour, and its industries are chiefly connected with the lumber trade Pop (1930) 13,734

MARINO. Town of Italy Standing at an alt of about 1 200ft on the Alban Hills, it is 15 m by rly S E of Rome, and is noted for its wine Pop 8,000

MARION. City of Indiana, U S A Standing on the river Mississinewa, it is 60 m N E of Indianapolis, on the Pennsylvania and other railways It is the centre of a farming region and has various industries Pop (1930) 24,496

MARION. City of Ohio, U S A Situated 45 m N of Columbus, it is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys It is the centre of an agricultural district Pop (1930) 31,084

MARITIME PROVINCES. Name given to the three Eastern provinces of the dominion of Canada Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island

MARITSA. River of the Balkans Rising in the Rhodope Mts , in Bulgaria, it flows in a southerly direction to enter the Aegean Sea E of Dede Agatch (Alexandroupolis), after a course of about 300 m It is navigable as far as Adrianople, from which city to its mouth it forms the boundary between Greece and Turkey

MARIUPOL. Seaport of Ukraine (U S S R) It stands 65 m S W of Taganrog, on the N shore of the sea of Azov, and is the terminus of a branch of the Kharkov-Taganrog railway Pop 40,825

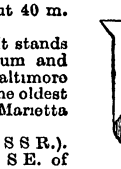
MARIUT. Arabic name for the lake of Lower Egypt better known as Marcotis (q v)

MARKET BOSWORTH. Village of Leicestershire Situated 8 m N E of Nuneaton, it has a grammar school, at which Dr Johnson was an usher. Bosworth Field, 2 m to the S , was the scene of the battle in which Richard III was killed, Aug 22, 1485 Pop 886

MARKET DEEPING. Village of Lincolnshire Situated in the fen country, on the Welland river, it is 8 m N W of Peterborough, and is surrounded by reclaimed land Pop 888

MARKET DRAYTON. Urban district and market town of Shropshire. Known also as Drayton-in-Hales, it stands on the Tern, 18 m N.E of Shrewsbury The G.W. Rly has a junction here with a branch of the L M S Rly. S Mary's church dates from the 12th century, and at the grammar school Robert Clive was educated The town is an agricultural centre. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 4,749.

MARKET HARBOROUGH. Urban district and market town of Leicestershire. It stands on the Welland, 16 m S E of Leicester, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys and the Union canal. The church of S Dionysius is a fine medieval building, and the old grammar school is an interesting survival. The manufactures include patent foods and corsets. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 9,312



Market Harborough arms

MARKET RASEN. Urban district and market town of Lincolnshire It stands on the Rasen, 13 m. N E. of Lincoln, on the L N E Rly Race meetings are held twice yearly. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 2,048

MARKET WEIGHTON. Market town of Yorkshire (E R) Situated 10 m N W of Beverley, on the L N E Rly , and connected with the Humber by a canal, it is an agricultural centre. Market day, Wed Pop 1,717.

MARKINCH. Burgh of Fifeshire It is 33 m N of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly In a coal mining area, its industries include paper making. Pop (1931) 1,988

MARKS TEY. Village of Essex It is 5 m S W. of Colchester, on the L N E Rly The church dates mainly from the 13th–14th centuries Pop 788

MARLBOROUGH. Borough and market town of Wiltshire It stands on the Kennet, 11 m from Swindon, and has a station on the G W Rly The feature of the town is its spacious main street The buildings include two churches, S Peter's being a fine building, and an old grammar school, and there are some old houses The Castle Inn, once a famous coaching house, is now part of the college The town is famous for its markets and fairs Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 3,492



Marlborough arms

Marlborough College is a public school founded in 1843 It stands in large grounds and the buildings include a fine war memorial It accommodates about 700 boys Marlborough Downs is the name given to the range of chalk hills that lies to the W of the town

MARLBOROUGH. District of S Island, New Zealand It contains the two Kaikouras ranges, is well timbered and fertile, and has an area of 4,225 sq m Blenheim and Picton are the chief ports Pop 16,600

MARLBOROUGH. City of Massachusetts, U S A It is 27 m W of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Boston and Maine rlys Boots and shoes are manufactured Pop (1930) 15,587

MARLDON. Village of Devonshire It lies 5 m N E of Totnes The church has monuments of the Gilbert family



Marlow seal

MARLESFORD. Village of Suffolk It is 4 m S E of Framlingham, on the L N E Rly.

MARLOW. Urban district and market town of Buckinghamshire On the N. bank of the Thames, 9 m N W of Windsor, on the G W Rly , it is a popular boating centre There is a 17th century grammar school. Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 5,087 Little Marlow is a village on the river, 2 m. from Great Marlow.

MARMARA, Sea of. Sea separating S.E. Europe from Asia Minor. It is connected with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus, and with the Aegean by the Dardanelles. With an area of 4,500 sq. m., it is 175 m. in length, and at its broadest is about 50 m. wide. It derives its name from its island, Marmara, which is famous for marble.

MARMOLATA. Highest mountain of the Dolomites. It stands on the Italo-Austrian border, 6 m. W. of Caprile. The N. slope is gradual, while the S. side descends precipitously. Of its peaks, Punta di Penia reaches over 11,000 ft., and the Punta di Rocca, 10,855 ft.

MARNE. River of France. Rising in the Langres plateau, it flows through the champagne district to join the Seine at Charenton, after a course of 326 m., 200 of which are navigable. During the Great War three great battles were fought along its banks. These took place on Sept. 6–10, 1914, July 15–17, 1918, and July 18–Aug. 4, 1918. The Marne memorial is at Meaux.

MARNE. Department of France. It lies contiguous with the depts. of Ardennes, Meuse, Haute-Marne, Aube, Seine-et-Marne, and Aisne, and has an area of 3,167 sq. m. The Marne flows in a N.W. direction through the department, other rivers including stretches of the Aisne and Aube, and numerous small tributaries of the Marne. The Aisne-Marne and the Marne-Rhine canals are notable, and the department is famous for its champagne. Châlons-sur-Marne is the capital. Pop. (1931) 412,156.

MARONI. River forming the boundary between Dutch and French Guiana. Rising in the Tumac Humac Mts. on the Brazilian frontier, it flows N. and enters the Atlantic after a course of 425 m.

MAROON. Name given to certain negro inhabitants of Jamaica. It is an adaptation of the Span. cimarron, applied by the Spaniards to runaway slaves who escaped to the mountains (cima, mountain top). On the expulsion of the Spaniards from Jamaica in 1658 their slaves took to the hilly interior, and were long a source of trouble to the British. There are also Maroons in Dutch Guiana.

MAROS. River of S.E. Europe. It rises in Rumania, in the Carpathian mountains, and flows across Transylvania, curving first to the N., then S.W. At Deva it changes its course and flows in a westerly direction past Arad, to join the river Theiss near Szeged in Hungary. It is navigable for half its length of 500 m.

MAROS VASARHELY. Former name of the town of Rumania known as Târgul-Mures (q.v.).

MARPLE. Urban district and market town of Cheshire. On the river Goyt, on the borders of Derbyshire, it is 12 m. S.E. of Manchester, of which it is practically a residential suburb. It has stations on the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. The chief industry is cotton manufacture. Market day, Mon. Pop. (1931) 7,390.

MARQUESAS. Group of volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean. Part of the French territory of Oceania, they cover an area of 480 sq. m., and lie N. of the Low archipelago. Nukahiva and Hivaoa are the largest. Pop. 2,255.

MARQUETTE. City of Michigan, U.S.A. A port of entry on Lake Superior, it is served by the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, and other rlys., and is the chief shipping point for the mineral products of the state. There are a state normal school and Protestant and Roman Catholic cathedrals. Pop. (1930) 14,789.

MARRAKESH. City of Morocco. One of the country's chief cities, it is situated some 130 m. E. of the coast at Mogador, and is the S. terminus of the railway from Rabat. The occasional residence of the sultan, it is surrounded by walls and contains several notable mosques, especially the Kutubia. The palace of the sultan is an immense building outside the walls. Sometimes called Morocco, the town is an important trading centre. Pop. 193,582.

MARRICKVILLE. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Situated 3 m. S. of the city proper, it is in the main an industrial centre.

MARSALA. Seaport of Sicily. Situated on the W. coast, 19 m. by rail S. of Trapani, it is the centre of a wine producing district. The most notable building is the cathedral, dedicated to S. Thomas of Canterbury, with six grey marble columns. Marsala occupies the site of Lilybaeum, a Carthaginian stronghold, scanty remains of which are visible. The town exports quantities of Marsala wine. Pop. 72,575.

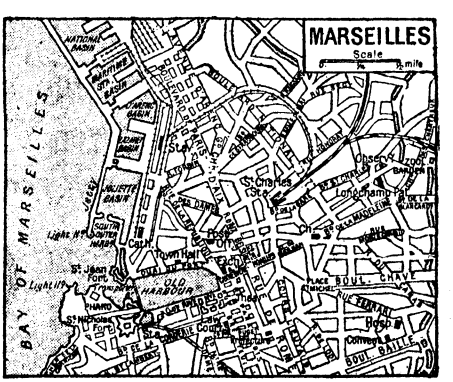
MARSDEN. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). On the Colne, it is 7 m. S.W. of Huddersfield, on the L.M.S. Rly. Woollens, cottons, and silks are manufactured. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 5,720.

MARSEILLES. City and seaport of France. Situated on the gulf of the Lion, it is 410 m. by rail S.S.W. of Paris and is the terminus of the Paris-Lyons-Marseilles line. It is also served by other railways, by canals, and by air lines. The city is built on a ridge of hills around the old town, that existed before Roman times. It has broad and handsome streets, with many fine buildings, some old, some new. The cathedral is a basilica in the Byzantine style erected in the 19th century.



Marseilles arms

Its predecessor still stands. Other churches include Notre Dame de la Garde, a pilgrim resort, S. Victor, a 13th century building, and Notre Dame de Mont Carmel. The hôtel de ville dates from the 17th century, but the prefecture, the exchange, and the law courts are modern. The Palais de Longchamp is the chief museum and there are several others. The colleges and schools include the university of Aix-Marseilles. The triumphal arch of Aix and the château du Phare may be mentioned. The city has a broadcasting station and is a military centre. The greatest sea port of France, Marseilles has, in addition to its picturesque old harbour with its protecting forts, a modern one that, equipped for dealing with passengers and with goods of all kinds, will take the largest vessels. It was enlarged in 1933 when the canal to Arles was completed. A new port has been built at Etang de Berre and industrial areas have been created for the increasing population. The industries include the manufacture of soap, chemicals, glass, tobacco, and matches, and there are engineering works,


MARSEILLES
Scale
½ mile
BAY OF MARSEILLES
OLD HARBOUR
NATIONAL BASIN
JOLIETTE BASIN
SOUTH BASIN
Town Hall
St Jean Fort
St Nicholas Fort
Light
Pharo
Longchamp
Obser. Nat.
Cathedral
St Charles
Gare
Prefecture
Exchange
Courts
Museum
Bourse
Post Office
Arch
Aix
Arles
Toulon
Nice
Rome
Corniche
Bd Baille
Bd Chave
Bd Longchamp
Bd Michelet
Bd Notre Dame
Bd Prado
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Bd Rabatau

flour mills, and oil refineries The city owes much of its prosperity to the construction of the canal de Marseilles which, by bringing water from the Durance, 100 m. away, irrigates an arid district. Pop (1931) 800,881

MARSHALL. Group of islands in the N. Pacific Ocean Consisting of two rows of lagoon islands known as the Ratak and the Ralik groups, they cover an area of 158 sq m , and are situated E of the Carolines and N W. of the Gilbert islands Phosphate and copra are exported The chief island is Jaluit They are administered under mandate by Japan Pop 9,700

MARSHALL. Pass of Colorado, U S A Discovered in 1873 by William Louis Marshall, the American soldier and engineer, it has an elevation of 10,841 ft , and is used by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Rly as a route across the continental divide of the Rocky Mts

MARSHALL. Seaport of Liberia In the prov of Montserrado it stands at the mouth of a small river, 30 m S E of Monrovia It is sometimes known as Junk

MARSHALL. City of Texas, U S A It is 144 m E of Dallas, on the Texas and Pacific and other rlys The Bishop College for Negroes is situated here Cotton, fruit, and vegetables are produced in the district Pop (1930) 16,203

MARSHALLTOWN. City of Iowa, U S A It stands on the river Iowa, 60 m N E of Des Moines, on the Chicago and North Western and other rlys , and has various manufactures. Pop (1930) 17,373

MARSHFIELD. Village of Monmouthshire. Situated 5 m S W. of Newport, it has a station on the G W Rly Pop 664

MARSKE Village of Yorkshire (N R) It lies on the coast, 3 m S E. of Redcar, on the L N E Rly The parish includes Marske-by-the-Sea, a small watering place.

MARSOVAN. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it is 24 m W N W of Amasia, on the edge of Marsovan Plain To the E passes the Baghdad road S from Samsun Pop (1927) 28,129

MARSTON. Village of Oxfordshire Standing on the river Cherwell, it is 3 m N E of Oxford

MARSTON, LONG Village of Yorkshire (W R). It is 6 m W of York About 1½ m to the N W was fought the battle of Marston Moor on July 2, 1644, when the Scottish and parliamentary forces defeated the royalists

MARSTON MAGNA. Village of Somerset Situated 5 m N E. of Yeovil, it has a station on the G W Rly The church is interesting, with an unusual chapel on the N side

MARTABAN, GULF OF Inlet of the bay of Bengal The Sittang flows into the head of the gulf, W is the Irrawaddy delta, E the mouth of the Salwen Rangoon, Moulmein, Pegu, and Amherst lie on or close to the shore

MARTABAN. Village of Burma Standing on the E coast of the gulf of Martaban, it is about 15 m N W of Moulmein, and on the Salwen river. It was for centuries the capital of the kingdom of Pegu

MARTHAM Town of Norfolk It lies 9 m. N W of Yarmouth, on the L N E Rly The church is Perpendicular Pop 1,335

MARTHA'S VINEYARD. Island off the S coast of Massachusetts, U S A Situated 5 m off Cape Cod, it has an area of 100 sq m The island is frequented as a summer resort, and has six towns, the largest being Tisbury

MARTIGNY Town of Switzerland Founded from three villages, it stands on the river Drance, 41 m by rail S E of Lausanne, and is a great tourist centre, being on the road to several popular resorts Here is a fort built to defend the S frontier Pop. 5,000.

MARTINIQUE. Island of the West Indies Belonging to France, it is one of the Windward group, between Dominica and Santa Lucia It is 41 m long and 21 m. wide and has an area of 385 sq m The highest point is Mt Pelée (4,400 ft), a volcano from which a disastrous eruption occurred in 1902 The chief town is Fort de France, others being Lamentin and Gros Marne The colony, founded in 1635, is governed by a governor, privy council, and general council, and is represented in the French chamber of deputies Pop 234,695.

MARTINPUICH Village of France Situated 6 m S W of Bapaume, it was captured by the British in 1916, but lost and won again in 1918. It was adopted by Southampton

MARTINSBURG Town of West Virginia, U S A Situated at the entrance of the Shenandoah valley, 80 m N W of Washington, it is served by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio rlys Pop (1930) 14,857

MARTIGUES. Seaport of France Built on three islands on the S side of the Etang de Berre, it is 21 m S W of Aix, near its outlet in the gulf of the Lion, and on the railway to Marseilles.

MARTOCK. Town of Somerset It is 6 m. N W of Yeovil, on the G W Rly The church is very fine, mainly Perpendicular in style, and there is a 14th century manor house

MARTON Village of Warwickshire It is 7 m N E of Leamington, on the L M S Rly The bridge across the river Leam dates from the early 15th century

MARTOS Town of Spain It stands on a hill, 15 m by rail S W of Jaen There is a trade in wine, oil, and fruit The chief building is the Moorish castle Pop 17,000

MARWAR Alternative name for the state of India also known as Jodhpur (q v)

MARWICK HEAD. Headland of Mainland, Orkney Islands On it is the Kitchener memorial tower, unveiled in 1925, as off here the Hampshire, with Earl Kitchener aboard, was lost in 1915

MARY. Island in the Pacific Ocean Belonging to the Phœnix group, it is situated S E of the Gilbert islands and N of the Tokelau group



Maryborough arms

MARYBOROUGH County town of Leix (Queen's County), I F S. It stands on a tributary of the Barrow, 51 m S W of Dublin, with a station on the G S. Rlys Pop 3,374

MARYBOROUGH Town of Queensland, Australia Situated 20 m from the mouth of the Mary river and 167 m N of Brisbane, it is on the coastal rly linking Brisbane to Rockhampton It is the outlet of the Gympie gold and Burrum coal fields Pop 12,000

MARYBOROUGH Town of Victoria, Australia. Situated in the Loddon valley, it is 118 m by rail N W of Melbourne There are railway workshops Pop 5,800

MARYKIRK. Village of Kincardineshire. It is situated on the North Esk, 6 m N W of Montrose, on the L M S Rly Pop 1,163

MARYLAND State of the U S A Bounded N by Pennsylvania, E by Delaware and the Atlantic, and S and W by Virginia and W. Virginia, it has an area of 12,327 sq m , of which 2,386 are water Low and flat towards the ocean, it rises in the W , the Great Backbone mountain (3,400 ft) being the highest point. Chesapeake Bay, a wide arm of the Atlantic, divides it from the S into two parts The towns include Annapolis, the capital, Baltimore, the largest place, Cumberland, Hagerstown, Frederick, and Salisbury Agriculture is important The colony, named after Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles I, was founded in 1634, and was one of the 13 original states. Pop. (1930) 1,631,526.

MARYLEBONE. Borough of the county of London. Its name is a corruption of S. Mary's-le-bourne. To the north-west of the city, it lies between Edgware Rd., Oxford St., Holborn, and Hampstead. The buildings include the old parish church in High St., the new parish church in the Marylebone Rd., and the town hall. In the borough are St. John's Wood, most of Regent's Park, Harley St., and Baker St., as well as Bedford College, Madame Tussaud's, Queen's Hall, and other public buildings. The Marylebone Cricket Club (M.C.C.) regarded as the governing body of the game, has its headquarters at Lords in the borough. The borough returns two members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 97,620.



Marylebone arms

MARYPORT. Urban district, seaport, and market town of Cumberland. It stands at the mouth of the river Ellen, 28 m. S.W. of Carlisle, on the L.M.S. Rly. The principal buildings include the churches of S. Mary and Christ Church. There is a shipping trade. Originally known as Ellenfoot, the town was renamed Maryport in 1750 because Mary Queen of Scots landed here in 1568. Market days, Fri. and Sat. Pop. 10,182.

MASAI. Native tribe of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, E. Africa. Of Nilotic stock, they are a sinewy, round-headed, thin-lipped people, with Caucasoid nose, and derive their predatory temperament and pastoral habit from Hamitic contact. They frequently attacked caravans and expeditions, and those in the colony of Kenya have been removed from the Leikipia plain to a reservation. They give their name to a province of the colony.

MASAYA. Town of Nicaragua. The capital of the dept. of Masaya, it stands at an altitude of 3,000 ft. near L. Masaya, about 27 m. S.E. of Managua, with which it is connected by rail. There is also railway communication with Corinto, 106 m. away. Pop. 14,000.

MASBATE. One of the Philippine Islands. Situated W. of Samar and S. of Luzon, it forms, with the adjacent islands, the province of Masbate, and has an area of 1,255 sq. m. With hills rising to 2,500 ft., it has large forest tracts, producing excellent timber. Masbate is the capital. Pop. 44,000.

MASCARA. Town of Algeria. Situated 93 m. by railway S.E. of Oran, it has a large trade in wine, oil, and cereals. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader, who, in 1837, preached the holy war of extermination against the Christians. Pop. 28,033, of whom 12,822 are whites.

MASCARENE. Collective name for three islands in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius, Reunion, and Rodriguez. The name is derived from the Portuguese navigator, Mascarenhas.

MAS D'AZIL. Hamlet of France. Situated in the dept. of Ariège, near the Pyrenees, it is remarkable for the discovery by Édouard Piette in 1887 of mesolithic remains. It has a natural limestone tunnel 450 yds. long.

MASERU. Town of Basutoland, S. Africa. The chief town of the area, it is situated on the Caledon river, and is the terminus of a branch railway to Marseilles, 90 m. from Bloemfontein. There is a mission station. Pop. 2,502.

MASHAM. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (N.R.). It stands on the Ure, 8 m. N.W. of Ripon. The church is partly Norman. There is a trade in agricultural produce. Market day, alt. Wed. Pop. (1931) 1,995.

MASHONALAND. District of S. Rhodesia. Deriving its name from the Mashonas, it is an ill-defined area to the N.E. of Matabeleland, mountainous, but rich in minerals, and containing excellent pasture land. Salisbury is the chief town. Mashonaland was included in the grant made in 1889 to the British South Africa Co.

MASHONAS. Native people of Rhodesia. Allied to the Bantus, they are found mainly in Mashonaland and N.E. Matabeleland. A quiet, settled people, they are given to agriculture.

MASK. Lough, or lake, of the I.F.S. Forming part of the boundary between counties Galway and Mayo, it contains about 20 islands. Its length is 12 m., and its breadth from 2 to 4 m.

MASON CITY. City of Iowa, U.S.A. It stands 70 m. N.E. of Fort Dodge, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific, and other rlys. The National Memorial University is situated here. There is a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1930) 23,304.

MASSA. City of Italy. It stands near the gulf of Genoa, 20 m. by rly. S.E. of Spezia. The fine ducal palace, built in 1701, and now the prefecture, was a residence of Napoleon's sister, the duchess of Lucca. Pop. (1931) 39,506.

MASSACHUSETTS. State of the U.S.A. Bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Connecticut and Rhode Island, and W. by New York, it has an area of 8,266 sq. m., in which is included the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. The S.E. consists of the Cape Cod peninsula, enclosing Cape Cod Bay. The Berkshire hills, part of the Appalachian mountain barrier, rise in the W. to 3,500 ft., and the E. two-thirds of the state consists of sloping uplands, divided from the higher region by the valley of the Connecticut, the principal river. Hay, potatoes, and maize are the chief crops. Tobacco is grown, and much of the land is under fruit, including cranberries. The capital and chief port is Boston. Massachusetts in early days was first explored by the Plymouth Company in 1615. It is one of the 13 original states of the Union. Pop. (1930) 1,054,636.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY. Broad inlet of Massachusetts, U.S.A. On the E. coast, and roughly triangular in shape, its shores are marked by many small openings and fringed by several islands. It extends inland for some 50 m. At the mouth of the river Charles, which flows into it, is Boston.

MASSAWAH. Town of Eritrea. Situated on a small island in the Red Sea, opposite the Dahlak archipelago, it is the chief port of the Italian colony, and is joined to the coast by a causeway and connected with Asmara by rly. It is the centre of a pearl-fishing industry. Pop. 12,275.

MASSAWIPPI. Lake of Quebec, Canada. Situated 75 m. E.S.E. of Montreal, it measures 9 m. by 3 m., and is a tourist resort.

MASSAWIPPI. River of Canada. Rising in Lake Massawippi, it flows N. to join the St. Francis river at Lennoxville, after a course of only a few miles.

MASSILLON. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on the river Tuscarawas, 70 m. by rly. S. of Cleveland, in a rich coal and sandstone region, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys. and the Ohio Canal. Pop. (1930) 26,400.

MASTERTON. Town of North Island, New Zealand. Situated 67 m. N.E. of Wellington by rly., it is the centre of one of the finest sheep rearing areas in the world. Pop. 8,700.

MASULIPATAM. Seaport of India. In the Kistna district of Madras, it lies N. of the Kistna delta, at the end of a branch railway from Bezwada. Printed cottons are manufactured, but this industry, like that of carpet weaving, has declined. An English settlement was founded here in 1611. From 1686–90 it was held by the Dutch, and in 1750 was given to the French by the nizam of Hyderabad. Its capture by the British in 1759 had important results in extending British power in India. Pop. 43,940.

MASURIAN LAKES. Network of lakes, marshes, and watercourses in East Prussia. In the S W. of the province, the district is inhabited by a Polish people known as the Masurians. Important fighting took place in this region between the Russians and Germans in the early days of the Great War (Aug.–Sept., 1914).

MATABELE. Negro people of S. Africa. Allied to the Zulus and the Bantus, they originate from an old Zulu induna which fled over the Drakenberg in 1817. For a long time the dominant race of the area, they were driven by the Boers across the Limpopo into Matabeleland in 1838 They are still found in Matabeleland.

MATABELELAND. District of S. Rhodesia. Named after the Matabele, it stretches from the Transvaal to Mashonaland, is rich in minerals, and has much fertile land. The chief towns are Bulawayo, Gwelo, and Selukwe It was included in the grant made to the British S. Africa Co in 1889 *See* Rhodesia.

MATADI River port of the Belgian Congo. It lies 70 m. above the mouth of the river and marks the highest point to which ocean going steamers can ascend. Connected with Léopoldville by a rly of 255 m , it forms one of the chief trading centres

MATAGALPA. Town of Nicaragua Situated 120 m N E of Léon, it is a centre of the coffee trade The town is reached from Managua by motor in the dry season, and by mule in the wet season Pop 10,000

MATAMOROS. River port of Mexico Standing on the S bank of the Rio Grande, about 22 m. from its mouth, it is opposite Brownsville, Texas, with which it is connected by the International Bridge Livestock, wool, and hides are exported. Trade, however, is hampered by the bar at the mouth of the river, which allows only small vessels to enter. Pop 8,000

MATANZAS. City and seaport of Cuba It lies at the head of Matanzas Bay, on the N coast, 55 m by rly E of Havana It has a well-sheltered harbour, and is on the rivers Yumuri and San Juan The city, which dates from 1693, is well laid out with fine squares and boulevards, of which the Paseo de Martó drive, skirting the harbour, is notable Pop 63,412

MATAPA. Town of Nicaragua Situated near the source of the Rio Grande, it is 45 m N E. of Managua Pop 4,561.

MATARIA. Town of Lower Egypt A few miles N E of Cairo, of which it is almost a suburb, it was once the starting point of the caravans to Syria In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Heliopolis Pop 15,000.

MATARO Seaport of Spain It stands on the Mediterranean, about 20 m N E of Barcelona, in the centre of a fertile region, and has a trade in local produce The fisheries are important. Pop 24,000

MATERA City of Italy It is 42 m E of Potenza The chief building is the cathedral At Monte Scaglioso, near by, are stone quarries and troglodyte caverns, still inhabited, and caves with 13th century wall paintings Pop 17,000

MATEUR. Town of Tunisia It lies in a fertile plain in the N of the country, on the rly. from Tunis to Constantine, and is the junction for a branch line to the coast at Bizerta, 20 m to the N E Wheat and dates are grown

MATHRY. Village of Pembrokeshire Situated 6 m S W of Fishguard, it has a station (Mathry Road) on the G W Rly. Mathry Road is also the nearest station to St David's Pop 615

MATLOCKS, THE. Urban district, watering place, and market town of Derbyshire It stands on the Derwent, and has stations on the L M S Rly , being 145 m. from London and 17 m N W. of Derby The urban district consists of three places which, until 1927, were distinct areas, Matlock Bath, Matlock Bridge, and Matlock Bank. At Matlock Bath are medicinal springs and at Matlock Bank are caves and wells. Around is some of the finest of the Derbyshire scenery. The buildings include several hydropathic establishments, and there are golf links, tennis courts, and swimming baths. Pop (1931) 10,599.

MATOPPO. Range of hills of S Rhodesia Situated about 18 m S E of Bulawayo they cover an area of approximately 1,040 sq m. They contain the graves of Cecil Rhodes and Sir Starr Jameson, as well as the Matoppo Dam, built to irrigate the surrounding country Once the stronghold of the Matabele, they proved impregnable to British attacks in the rebellion of 1896–7.

MATSUE. Town of Japan In the S W of the island of Honshu, it stands on a narrow strip of land between Lake Shinji-Ko and a sea lagoon, on the banks of a river which connects these sheets of water Pop (1930) 44,496

MATSUMOTO Town of Japan On the island of Honshu, it is situated on the Central Rly , 115 m W N W of Tokyo, and is a tourist centre for the Northern Alps of Japan, which lie W of the town Pop (1930) 72,141

MATSUSHIMA Group of islets of Japan Off the E coast of the island of Honshu, it includes over 800 islands, and is one of the beauty spots of Japan It is reached from Tokyo by the E coast railway to Shiwogama Miyakojima and Sabusawa are the only inhabited islets

MATSUYAMA Town of Japan It lies near the W coast of the island of Shikoku Mitsu, its port, is 4 m to the N E on the E coast of the S. portion of the Inland Sea The town is connected by light railways with its port, neighbouring villages, and the hot springs of Dogo, 1 m to the N E It contains a castle built in 1597, a hospital, and a temple Pop (1930) 82,479

MATTAWA. River of Ontario, Canada. Rising in Trout Lake it flows E to join the Ottawa at the town of Mattawa, after a course of 50 m. It is noted for its fine fishing, and before the advent of railways was an important trade route from upper Ottawa to the Great Lakes

MATTAWA. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated at the E end of Lake Timiskaming, at the junction of the rivers Mattawa and Ottawa, 45 m. E of North Bay, it is on the C P Rly., and is a lumbering and sporting centre Pop (1931) 1,631.

MATTERHORN. Alpine peak On the frontier of Italy and Switzerland, it is 6 m S W of Zermatt, and has an altitude of 14,782 ft It was first climbed, July 14, 1865

MATTOON City of Illinois, U S A Situated 172 m S of Chicago, on the Illinois Central and other railways, it is an important corn centre and has various manufactures Pop (1930) 14,631

MATZ. River of France A tributary of the Oise, it rises N W of Lassigny and joins that river at Montmacq

MAU. Town of India In the Azamgarh district of the United Provinces, it lies 55 m. N E of Benares Pop 17,000

MAU. Town of India In the Jhansi district of the United Provinces, it lies 117 m S W of Cawnpore It manufactures cloth Pop 13,000



Maubeuge arms

MAUBEUGE. Town of France In Flanders, it stands on the Sambre, about 5 m from the frontier of Belgium and 142 m by railway N N E. of Paris On the Place d'Annes is the 16th century church. Other features of interest are the Porte de France and the museum The town is a railway junction, and has some manufactures of hardware Before the Great War it was a fortress and its forts still stand, as do its older ramparts

Jan Mabuso was born here. On Sept. 7, 1914, the town was occupied by the Germans, and it remained in their hands until Nov., 1918. Pop. 22,843.

MAUCHBERG. Mountain of Africa. One of the peaks in the Drakenberg range, it is situated in the Transvaal, 15 m. E. of Lydenburg, and rises to a height of 8,700 ft. The mountain is the highest point in the Transvaal.

MAUCH CHUNK. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands on the Lehigh river and canal, 45 m. W.N.W. of Easton, on the Lehigh Valley and the Central of New Jersey railways. It is in a rich anthracite region, and near by is the Summit Hill coal district, celebrated for its burning mine, which has been on fire since 1832. Pop. (1930) 3,206.

MAUCHLINE. Town of Ayrshire. It is 0½ m. S.E. of Kilmarnock, on the L.M.S. Rly. At one time it was noted for its wooden snuff-boxes and other wooden wares. Mauchline is the scene of Burns's Jolly Beggars and Holy Fair, and 1 m. to the N. is Mossgiel, the farm at which he lived from 1784 to 1788. Pop. 2,484.

MAUDIT. Mountain of France. It stands between Mont Blanc and Mont Blanc du Tacul. Its height is 41,665 ft.

MAUI. One of the Hawaiian Islands. Situated 26 m. N.W. of Hawaii, it consists of two mountains joined by a low neck of shifting sand, and has an area of 730 sq. m. On the E. is Haleakala (10,030 ft.), with a crater 20 m. round and 2,720 ft. deep. On the W. is Puu Kukui (5,788 ft.), with plains to the N. and S. There are sugar cane plantations. Lahaina is the chief town. Pop. 26,000.

MAUKE. Island in the S. Pacific Ocean. One of the islands of the Cook group, it is a small coral atoll to the N. of Rarotonga. Pop. 511.

MAULE. River of Chile. Rising in the Laguna del Maule, a lake of the Andes near the Argentine frontier, it flows 140 m. W. to the Pacific. The upper part of its course is used for irrigation.

MAULMAIN. Alternative spelling of the name of the seaport of Burma known as Moulmein (q.v.).

MAUMBURY RINGS. Roman amphitheatre near Dorchester, Dorset. The largest in Britain, measuring 345 ft. by 333 ft., and originally accommodating 12,000 spectators, it was a timbered earthwork upon the site of a neolithic flint quarry, with an arena 196 ft. by 176 ft.

MAUNA KEA (white mountain). Extinct volcano of Hawaii. Situated along the N. and N.-central portions of the island, it is 13,805 ft. high. Its slopes are thickly wooded, and peaks are covered with snow during much of the year.

MAUNA LOA (great mountain). Active volcano of Hawaii. Situated in the central and S. portions of the island, it is the largest (but not the loftiest) volcano in the world, and is 13,760 ft. high. The group of craters at the summit form a cauldron 1½ m. in diameter and 1,000 ft. deep. During periods of activity its lava streams have occasionally extended for 50 m. On its S.E. slopes is Kilauea, an enormous active crater.

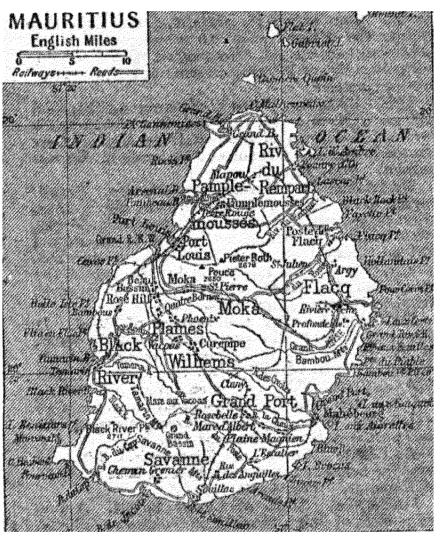
MAUREPAS. Village of France. It is 2 m. S. of Combles, and was captured by the Allies in July, 1916. Retaken by the Germans in March, 1918, it was finally recaptured by the British in Aug., 1918.

MAURITANIA. French colony of W. Africa. Bounded N. by the Spanish territory of Rio de Oro, S. by the French colony of Senegal, and E. by the French Sudan, it covers an area of about 347,000 sq. m. Formed into a protectorate in 1903, it was made into a colony under a lieutenant governor in 1921. The principal settlement is Adrar. The chief products are gum, dates, and cotton. The name was given originally by the Romans to the whole N.W. angle of Africa. It signifies the country of the Moors. Pop. (1931) 322,409.

MAURITIUS. Island in the Indian Ocean. A British crown colony, it is situated about 500 m. E. of Madagascar, and covers 720 sq. m. Surrounded by coral reefs, it is a rugged, hilly mass of volcanic origin, with valleys of great fertility. The chief exports are sugar, rum, aloe, fibre, coconut oil, copra, and vanilla. Port Louis, the capital, has an excellent harbour, and there are 144 m. of rlys. Cable communication is maintained with Zanzibar, Australia, Madagascar, and Durban. The colony is administered by a governor and an executive council. Among its dependencies are the islands Rodriques and Diego Garcia. Discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Mascarenhas, in 1505, it was settled by the Dutch, who named it after Maurice of Nassau. Abandoned by them in 1710, it was taken by France in 1715, and renamed Ile de France. Captured by the British in 1810, the old name was revived. Pop. (1931) 393,418.



Mauritius arms



Mauritius. Map of the British island in the Indian Ocean

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER. Village of Cornwall. It lies 6 m. N. of Newquay, and has an interesting church dating from the 13th–15th centuries. The village of Mawgan Porth lies 2 m. to the N.W.

MAXSTOKE. Hamlet of Warwickshire. It lies 2 m. S.E. of Coleshill, and has a small but interesting church with an old cross in the churchyard. Near by is Maxstoke Castle, a 14th century dwelling house with towers, gatehouse, drawbridge, and embattled walls. There are ruins of a priory, including those of its church.

MAXTON. Village of Roxburghshire. Situated on the river Tweed, 7 m. S.W. of Kelso, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. The shaft of the old village cross still remains.

MAXWELLTOWN. District of Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the Nith, just opposite Dumfries, with which burgh it has been united since 1929. A bridge unites the two places. The chief industry is the manufacture of tweeds Until 1810 the place was known as Bridgend.

MAY. Island of Scotland. Lying in the firth of Forth, it is 5 m. S.E. of Crail, and has an area of 2 sq. m. It has remains of a 12th cent. priory.

MAYA. American Indian race. It comprises about 20 tribes in Yucatan and other Mexican provs., Guatemala, and Salvador. The modern Maya, dark, short, broad-headed and muscular, are directly descended from a people who at the Spanish conquest possessed an advanced civilization. It is estimated that about 1,300,000 Indians still speak the Mayan languages, which have also been adopted by white settlers in Yucatan. The starting point of Mayan civilization is still undetermined. The oldest monument yet identified, found in 1916 at Uaxactun, Guatemala, approximates to A.D. 50. The Maya were remarkable for their architecture, calendar and hieroglyphics. Mayan art spread westward into S. Mexico, where it was adopted by the Zapotec people, and onward into the Anahuac tableland, being afterwards absorbed by the Aztecs. The religious rites, less sanguinary than the Aztec, included sacrifices to deities deemed to control the means of subsistence.

MAYAGUEZ. City of Porto Rico. It stands on the river of that name, close to the W. coast. The third largest city of the island, it has a large and secure harbour, is served by railway, and has regular steamship communication with New York. It trades in coffee, sugar, and fruit. It has an agricultural experiment station and a college of the university of Porto Rico. Pop. (1930) 37,060.

MAYAVARAM. Town of India. In the Tanjore district of Madras, it stands on the river Cauvery, 35 m. N.N.W. of Negapatam. It is a railway junction on the main line from Madras to Tuticorin. Pop. 24,000.

MAYBOLE. Burgh of Ayrshire. It is 9 m. S.W. of Ayr, on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief industry is the making of agricultural implements. Maybole became important as the capital of Carrick, and had a castle in which the powerful earls of Carrick lived. Pop. (1931) 4,210.

MAYEN. Town of Prussia. In the Rhineland, on the edge of the Eifel Mountains and at the mouth of the Nette valley, it is situated 16 m. W.S.W. of Coblenz, with which it is connected by rly. The principal building is a Gothic church. In the Middle Ages, the town had walls and a castle, and there are remains of both. Pop. 14,000.

MAYENCE. French name for the city better known by its German name of Mainz (q.v.).

MAYENNE. River of N.W. France. It rises in the dept. of Orne, and flows S. across the dept. of Mayenne to join the Sarthe near Angers and form the Maine, which itself soon falls into the Loire. It is navigable for small craft for 75 m., its total length being 125 m.

MAYENNE. Department of France. In the N.W. of the country, the area is 1,986 sq. m., and the surface is fairly level, the highest point being under 1,400 ft. The chief river is the Mayenne. Laval is the cap. Pop. (1931) 254,479.

MAYENNE. Town of France. It stands on the river of the same name, being on both banks, 19 m. from Laval. The chief building is the church of Notre Dame; which dates from the 12th century. Of the castle, around which the town grew, there are some remains. Pop. 7,000.

MAYFAIR. District of W. London. In the city of Westminster, it is bounded by Piccadilly, Park Lane, Oxford Street, and Bond Street. It includes Grosvenor Square, Berkeley Square, Curzon Street, Brook Street, Mount Street, and other fashionable thoroughfares.

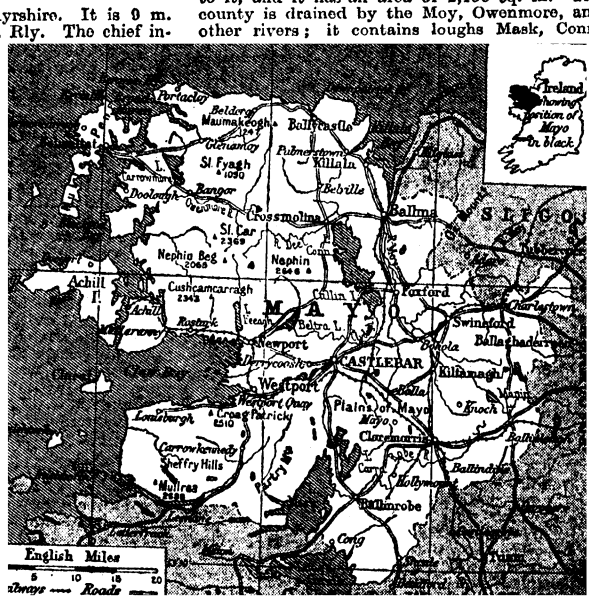
MAYFIELD. Village of Derbyshire. It lies 2 m. W.S.W. of Ashbourne. Here Thomas Moore wrote Lalla Rookh.

MAYFIELD. Village of Sussex. Situated 11 m. S. of Tunbridge Wells, it is on the S. Rly. The archbishop of Canterbury had a palace here.

MAYMYO. Hill station of Burma. Situated 60 m. N.E. of Mandalay and 400 m. N.N.E. of Rangoon, in the dry district of Central Burma and at an elevation of 3,500 ft., it is a hot weather resort for Europeans. Pop. 6,000.

MAYNOOTH. Village of co. Kildare, I.F.S. Situated 15 m. N.W. of Dublin, on the G.S. Rlys., it contains the ruins of a castle. Near by is Carton, the seat of the duke of Leinster. The village is chiefly famous for its Roman Catholic college, founded in 1795, the principal Irish college for the education of priests. Pop. 846.

MAYO. County of the I.F.S. Situated in Connaught, it has a long irregular coastline on the Atlantic, penetrated by Killala, Blacksod, and Clew bays, Killary Harbour, and Broad Haven. The peninsula of Mullet juts out in the N.W. Achill, Clare, Inishturk, and other islands belong to it, and it has an area of 2,158 sq. m. The county is drained by the Moy, Owenmore, and other rivers; it contains loughs Mask, Conn,



Mayo. Map of the north-western county of the province of Connaught

Carra, and Beltra. The surface is fairly level in the E., but mountainous in the W. Mayo is served by the G.S. Rlys. Castlebar is the county town; other places are Ballina, Westport, Newport, and Killala. Pop. (1926) 172,690.

MAYOTTE. Island in the Indian Ocean. The principal island of the Comoro group, it lies in the Mozambique channel, due S.E. of Comoro, and covers an area of 140 sq. m. Pop. 12,700.

MAYURBHANJ. Native state of India. The largest and most populous of the 24 feudatory states in Orissa, it lies in the N.E. of the group, S. of Singhbhum, and is a hilly area culminating in Meghasani (3,824 ft.). Its area is 4,243 sq. m. Baripada is the only town. Pop. 729,200.

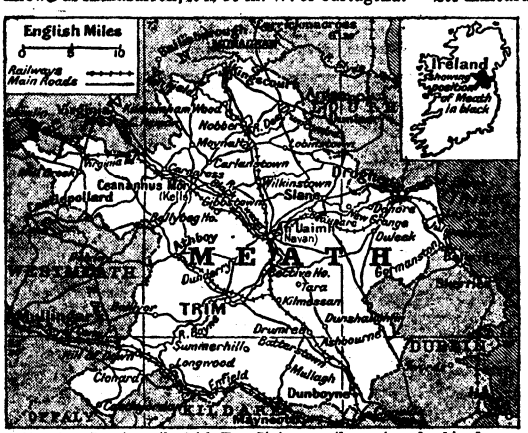
MAYWOOD. Town of Illinois. Situated on the river Desplaines, 12 m. W. of the Chicago "loop," it is served by the Chicago North Western and other railway lines. It is primarily a residential suburb for Chicago. Pop. 25,829.

MAZAGAN. Seaport of Morocco. Standing on the Atlantic, about 110 m. N.W. of Marrakesh, it provides good accommodation for shipping and has a considerable trade in grain. The buildings include a Roman Catholic church and several large granaries. A light railway connects the port with Tounsi. Pop. (1931) 19,601.

MAZAMA. Volcanic cone in the Cascade Range, S. Oregon, U.S.A. Situated in Crater Lake National Park, it is reached by road from Medford, 79 m. to the W., on the Shasta rly. from Seattle to San Francisco. The rim of the crater rises in a cliff nearly 2,000 ft. at its highest point above lake level at 6,239 ft.

MAZAR-I-SHARIF. Town of Afghanistan. About 10 m. S.E. of Balkh, near the Dehas-rud or Balkh river, it is the capital of Afghan Turkestan, and contains a famous mosque and the shrine of Hazrat Shah. Pop. 46,200.

MAZARRON. Town of Spain. Formerly known as Almazarron, it is 19 m. W. of Cartagena.



Meath. County of the Irish Free State, once the centre of a kingdom

The neighbouring iron, copper, and lead mines supply its metal works. Pop. 18,000.

MAZATENANGO. Town of Guatemala. It is 114 m. W.S.W. of Guatemala City, and is served by the Central Railway. At Chitalon, 2 m. distant, is an aviation field from which air communication with the capital is maintained. Pop. 4,600.

MAZATLAN. City and seaport of Mexico. Standing at the entrance to the gulf of California, it is the largest Mexican port on the Pacific coast, and the chief industrial and commercial centre of W. Mexico. Its harbour is obstructed by a bar. The city is served by the Southern Pacific of Mexico railway. Pop. 25,000.

MAZZARA DEL VALLO. City of Sicily. Standing on the coast at the mouth of the river Mazaras, it is 15 m. by rly. S.E. of Marsala. The cathedral, founded in the 11th century, was rebuilt in the 17th, and the castle dates from 1073. Pop. 22,000.

MBABANE. Settlement of Swaziland, S. Africa. The administrative headquarters and principal business centre of the area, it is situated at an alt. of 3,800 ft., some 150 m. by road W. of Lorenço Marques. European pop. 320.

MBARARA. Upland region of Uganda, E. Africa. Extending from the Kagera river-boundary between Tanganyika Territory and Ankole to Mt. Mfumbiro in the Belgian Congo, it comprises scantily timbered grass-steppes 4,600 ft. above sea-level, with mountainous ridges up to 7,600 ft., and marshy valleys. It is inhabited by the pastoral Batusi.

MEADVILLE. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. On French Creek, 120 m. N. of Pittsburgh, it is served by the Erie and other rlys., and is the seat of several educational institutions, including Allegheny College (Methodist Episcopal), Meadville theological school (Unitarian), and the Pennsylvania College of Music. There are railway repair shops. Pop. (1930) 16,698.

MEAFORD. Seaport of Ontario, Canada. Situated on Nottawasaga Bay, an inlet of Georgian Bay, L. Huron, 20 m. N.W. of Collingwood, it is served by the C.N. Rlys. It has a good harbour. Pop. (1931) 2,624.

MEARE. Village of Somerset. About 3 m. N.W. of Glastonbury, it contains the fish house and manor of the abbots of Glastonbury, and is known also for its remains of Celtic lake dwellings.

MEARNS. Old name for the Scottish county of Kincardine. A continuation of Strathmore is known as the Howe or hollow of the Mearns. *See* Kincardineshire.

MEATH. County of the I.F.S. In the province of Leinster, it has a coastline of about 10 m. on the Irish Sea. Largely level, there are hills in the west. The chief rivers are the Boyne and its tributary, the Blackwater. Oats and potatoes are grown; cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared. It is served by the G.S. Rlys. Trim is the county town; other places are Navan, Kells, Oldcastle, and Athboy. Meath was the name of one of the kingdoms of Ireland, this including Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and parts of other counties. There are both a Roman Catholic and a Protestant diocese of Meath. Its area is 905 sq. m. Pop. (1926) 62,969.

MEAUX. Town of N.E. France. It is situated in a hairpin bend of the Marne, 25 m. N.E. of Paris. The handsome cathedral of S. Étienne contains the remains of Bossuet, who was bishop here, 1681–1704. Here is a monument commemorating the battle of the Marne, the gift of the U.S.A. to France. There is a trade in dairy produce. Pop. 12,000.

MEAVY. Village of Devonshire. On the river Meavy, 6 m. S.E. of Tavistock, it has an oak tree said to be 1,000 years old and an old cross.

MECCA. City of Arabia. The capital of Hejaz, it lies in a narrow valley, surrounded with hills, about 70 m. E. of Jeddah. As the birthplace of Mahomet, it is the chief Holy City of the Moslems. El Haram, the great mosque, has within it the sacred Ka'aba. Mecca was once an important centre of trade, but latterly its main commercial enterprise has been supplying pilgrims with souvenirs. Although non-Moslems are forbidden to enter the Holy City, it has been visited by several Christian observers, such as Sir R. Burton. During the Great War, Hussein Ibn Ali, the grand sherif, revolted against the Turks, and captured Mecca in 1916. In Oct., 1924, Mecca fell to the

Wahabis, as the result of the victory of the sultan of Nejd, who in Jan., 1926, proclaimed himself king of Hejaz and Nejd in Mecca. Pop. 85,000.

MECHLIN (Flemish, Mechelen). Town of Belgium. It is 13 m. by rly. N.N.E. of Brussels, on the river Dyle, and is a busy rly. junction. It is best known as the ecclesiastical capital, the archbishop being the primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Belgium. The cathedral of S. Rombold is a noble Gothic building, built about 1300–12, and remodelled during the 14th–16th centuries. The interior contains an altar-piece by Van Dyck. Among the many churches are those of S. John, 15th century, and Notre Dame, founded 1255 and rebuilt in the 16th century, both containing paintings by Rubens. On the Grande Place, with characteristic Flemish gabled houses, stands the Cloth hall. Formerly Mechlin was famous for its lace. During the Great War considerable damage was done to the town. Pop. (1930) 61,648.

MECKLENBURG BAY. Wide inlet of the Baltic Sea. On the coast of Germany, it is nearly 50 m. wide and 30 m. long.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. Republic of Germany. It covers 5,066 sq. m., and lies on the N. German plain with a coastline along Mecklenburg Bay. Rostock is the largest town, and Schwerin is the capital. Until 1918 it was a grand duchy. It is now ruled by an elected landtag and sends representatives to the legislature of the Reich in Berlin. Pop. 674,045.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ. Republic of Germany. It is entirely inland and adjoins on the W. the parent state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which it resembles in physical and economic character. Its area is 1,131 sq. m. The capital is Neu-Strelitz. It is governed by a small landtag elected for four years and sends representatives to the legislature in Berlin. Pop. 110,269.

MEDELLIN. Town of Colombia. It stands at an alt. of 4,900 ft., 125 m. N.W. of Bogotá. A coffee and gold-mining centre, it has foundries and numerous manufactures, and has been called the Manchester of Colombia. The Antioquia railway connects it with Puerto Berrio, and there are passenger and mail air services to Colón (Panama), Barranquilla, and Buenaventura. The city is the seat of an archbishop and has a broadcasting station. Pop. 120,044.

MEDFORD. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the Mystic river, 5 m. N.N.W. of Boston, of which it is a residential suburb, and is served by the Boston and Maine rly. Buildings of historic interest are Cradock House, Wellington House, and Royall House, all dating from the 17th century. Pop. (1930) 59,714.

MEDFORD. City of Oregon, U.S.A. Situated 5 m. E. of Jackson, on the Southern Pacific and other rly. lines, it is a port on the Pacific coast air-mail route, with a daily service to San Francisco. There is a fine federal building and a weather bureau station. Pop. (1930) 11,300.

MEDICINE HAT. City of Alberta, Canada. It stands on the S. Saskatchewan river, 165 m. S.E. of Calgary, and is served by the C.P. Rly, for which it is a divisional point. It has natural gas and various industries. Pop. (1931) 10,300.

MEDINA. River of the Isle of Wight. It rises under St. Catherine's Down, and flows N. past Newport, and then to Cowes, where it enters the sea. It is 12 m. long, and its estuary extends for 4 m. to Newport.

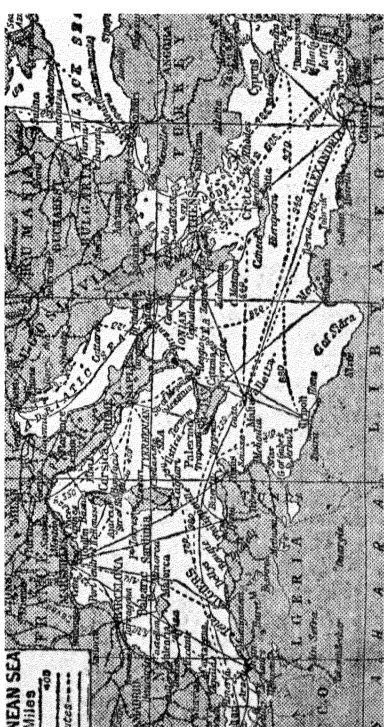
MEDINA. City of Hejaz, Arabia. Situated about 240 m. N.W. of Mecca, it is connected by the Hejaz Rly. with the Palestine, Syrian, and Baghdad rlys. The second holy city of the Moslems, it contains Mahomet's tomb, which stands in a mosque of great magnificence. Mahomet lived there after his flight from Mecca, 622, and it was the residence of the earliest caliphs. It has a considerable trade in dates, wheat, and barley, but its chief livelihood is derived from the pilgrims who visit the city annually. Its port is Yenbo, 125 m. to the S.W. Pop. 30,000.

MEDINA SIDONIA. Town of Spain. In the prov. of Cadiz, it stands on a hill overlooking the Sequillo river, 20 m. S.E. of Cadiz. A ruined castle of the dukes of Medina Sidonia crowns the hill. Pop. 13,000.

MEDINET ABU. Early Christian village on the W. plain of Thebes, Upper Egypt. Here are the ancient remains of Rameses III's funerary temple, approached through a three-storeyed pavilion with inverted battlements of Syrian design. Its sculptured scenes comprise figures of Philistines and their wagons, and the earliest representation of a naval battle.

MEDINET-EL-FAYUM. City of Lower Egypt. Picturesquely situated on a branch of the Bahr Yusuf, 25 m. S.W. of Cairo, it is a flourishing commercial town, and the capital of the Faiyum prov. The site of the ancient Arsinoë is N. of the town, and 6 m. S.E. is Hawara, where was the labyrinth described by Herodotus, which was regarded as one of the wonders of the world. Pop. 52,863.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA (Lat. media middle; terra, land). Sea that washes the shores of Europe, Asia, and Africa. On the W. it communicates with the Atlantic by the narrow strait


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
English Miles
Gulf Sidra
Gulf Sirte
Malta
Cyprus
Crete
Rhodes
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Balearic Sea
Tripoli
Benghazi
Alexandria
Port Said
Haifa
Beirut
Tunis
Algiers
Oran
Gibraltar
Marseilles
Genoa
Naples
Athens
Smyrna
Constantinople
Black Sea
Sea of Marmora
Dardanelles
Aegean Sea
Ionian Sea
Adriatic Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Gulf of Lions
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Sidra
Gulf of Sirte
Gulf of Gabes
Gulf of Hammamet
Gulf of Cabes
Gulf of Salonika
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Adalia
Gulf of Iskanderun
Gulf of Alexandretta
Gulf of Saros
Gulf of Xeros
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Kos
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Gulf of Kos

of Gibraltar, and on the N.E. the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus connect it with the Black Sea. It is thus almost landlocked. The sea has an area of some 1,145,000 sq. m., a greatest length of 2,330 m., and a greatest breadth of 495 m. The N. shores are deeply indented, but the African coast is little broken. Its waters evaporate very rapidly and the sea is almost tideless.

MEDJERDA. River of N. Africa. The largest river of Tunisia, it rises near Khamissa, between Tebessa and Suk-Ahras in Algeria, and flows about 300 m. eastwards. Entering Tunisia through wild gorges, it falls into the sea through the salt lake at Porto Farina

MEDMENHAM. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 3 m. S.W. of Marlow. On the site of a Cistercian abbey a residence was built. There, in the 18th century, its owner, Sir Francis Dashwood, established a mock order of Franciscans called the Hell Fire Club.

MEDOC. District of France. It lies N. of the Gironde estuary and is the chief subdivision of the Gironde viticultural region. It produces little white wine, but yields some of the most famous varieties of red Bordeaux. Vineyards in the parishes of Pauillac, Margaux, St. Julien, etc, give the Médoc wines their specific names.

MEDSTEAD. Village of Hampshire. Situated 4 m. S.W. of Alton, it is on the S. Rly. Pop. 776.

MEDUM. Ancient necropolis of Upper Egypt. Situated on the left bank of the Nile, 40 m. above Cairo, it is a site of archaeological interest. Among other tombs, it contains the oldest true pyramid, originally a seven-staged mastaba.

MEDWAY. River of England. It rises in three headstreams in Sussex and Surrey, and flows generally N E through Kent to the mouth of the Thames, which it enters by a wide estuary. Tonbridge, Maidstone, Rochester, and Chatham are on its banks. Sheerness stands at the E. entrance to the estuary. Its length is 70 m., including the estuary.

MEERANE. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it is situated 21 m. N.W. of Chemnitz and 38 m. S. of Leipzig. The chief building is a church dating from the 13th century. Pop. 24,341.

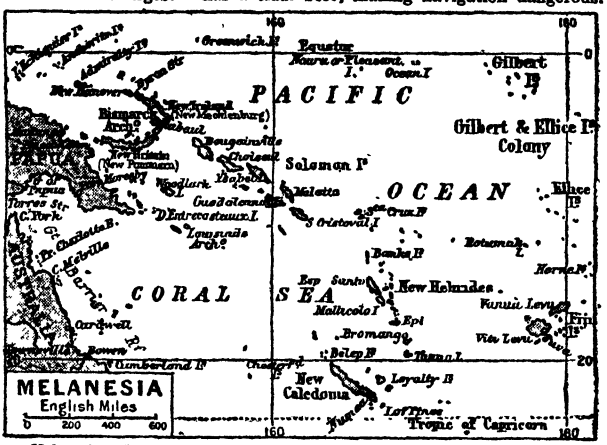
MEERAUGEN SPITZE. Mountain peak of Central Europe. In the High Tatra Mts., it is situated on the boundary of Poland and Czechoslovakia, 4 m. N.W. of the Franz-Josephs or Gerlsdorfer Spitze, the culminating point in the range. It is one of the most celebrated view points in a picturesque region of peaks and lakes. It has an altitude of 8,212 ft.

MEERUT. Division of India. In the United Provinces, it comprises the N. half of the Ganges-Jumna doab, and a Himalayan area in Saharanpur and Dehra Dun. It consists of five districts, and has an area of 9,181 sq. m. Pop. 4,509,572.

MEERUT. Town of India. The capital of the district and division of the same name, in the United Provinces, it lies 40 m. N.E. of Delhi. An old city, midway between the Ganges and Jumna, it was in ruins when in the 19th century the British made it a garrison town. The Indian Mutiny broke out here in 1857. The Jama Masjid dates from 1019. Pop. (1931) 136,709.

MEGANTIC. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated at the N. end of L. Megantic, where the river Chaudière leaves the lake, it is about 12 m. from the U.S.A. boundary. Pop. (1931) 3,911.

MEGHNA. River of India. Its origin is the river Barak, which rises near the mountainous border of Burma; flowing S.W. through Assam, this splits into the Surma and Kusiyara, which in turn join to form the Meghna. The Meghna has a tidal bore, making navigation dangerous.



Melanesia. Map of the Eastern Pacific, showing the principal island groups

MEGIDDO. Village of Palestine. It is in the plain of Esdraelon. Sisera was defeated near by. Solomon restored the fortifications, and it was the scene of the deaths of Ahaziah and Josiah. It was captured by the British, Sept. 19, 1918. Viscount Allenby took his title from it.

MEIGLE. Village of Perthshire. Situated on the border of the county, it is 6 m. from Coupar-Angus and has a collection of sculptured stones.

MEIKTILA. Division of Burma. Occupying the depression E. of the Pegu Mts and S. of the Mandalay division, it is part of the comparatively dry area of Central Burma. The area is 10,819 sq. m. Pop. 1,171,000.

MEIKTILA. Town of Burma. The capital of the district and division of the same name, it lies 75 m. S S.E. of Mandalay. It is on the railway line S.E. from Myingan. Pop. 8,868.



Meiningen arms

MEININGEN. Town of Germany. Formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and now in the republic of Thuringia, it is situated on the river Werra 43 m. by rly. N.W. of Coburg. The ducal palace, theatre, and town hall are the principal buildings. Pop. 18,221.

MEIRINGEN. Pleasure resort of Switzerland. It stands on the river Aar, 7½ m. by rly. S.E. of Brienz. It is noted for its wood carving and has an English church and many hotels. Pop. 3,100.

MEISSEN. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it is 15 m. N.W. of Dresden, on the left bank of the Elbe. The Gothic cathedral and the 15th century castle of Albrechtsburg are on Castle Hill, 160 ft. above the city. Dresden china was manufactured here 1710-1863. Meissen was the capital of a margraviate, the rulers of which became electors of Saxony. Pop. 45,495.

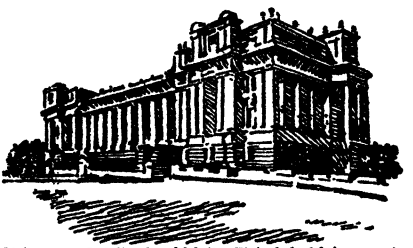
MEJILLONES DEL NORTE. Seaport of Chile. Situated in the province of Tarapacá, on an inlet 25 m. N. of Iquique, it is a nitrate port.

MEJILLONES DEL SUR. Seaport of Chile. In the prov. of Antofagasta, it is 58 m. N. of the town of Antofagasta, with which it is connected by rail. It has a large and good harbour, is a port for the Caracoles silver mines, and is the terminus of a railway to Bolivia. Pop. 4,000.

MEKLONG. River of Siam. Rising near the Burmese border, it flows S.E., draining the S.W. of the country, and enters the gulf of Siam at the W. end of the Menam delta.

MEKLONG. Seaport of Siam. Situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, it is 45 m. S.W. of Bangkok. Pop. 10,000.

MEKNÈS. Alternative spelling of the name of the city of Morocco known as Mequinez (q v.).



Melbourne. Building in which the Victoria legislature meets

MEKONG. River of S.E. Asia. Rising in the Tibetan plateau, it flows S. through China and Indo-China. It forms for part of its course the boundary between Siam and Indo-China, and, entering Cambodia and Cochin China, empties itself into the China Sea. Its length is 2,800 m.

MELANESIA (Gr melas, black; nēsos, island). Collective name of a number of groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean They lie between the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, and between Papua and the Fiji Islands The chief groups are the Solomon, Admiralty, Loyalty, Bismarck, Santa Cruz, and the New Hebrides.

MELBOURNE. Town of Derbyshire. Standing 7 m. S E. of Derby, it has a Norman church. Melbourne Hall is notable for its Dutch garden.

MELBOURNE. City and seaport of Australia; the capital of Victoria. It stands on Port Philip and, as enlarged in 1925, covers some 90 sq m. A railway centre and an airport, its suburbs include Brunswick and Collingwood to the N.; Kew, Richmond, and Camberwell to the E.; and Footscray to the W. Port Melbourne, Williamstown, St. Kilda, and Brighton are on the water front The river Yarra flows through the city into Hobson's Bay. Melbourne is governed by a lord mayor and council The streets run at right angles to each other.



Melbourne arms

The buildings include Government House, the pile in which the state legislature meets, the Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, city hall, custom house, and post office. Others are many fine churches, the art gallery, public library, museums, mint, and observatory. Of educational establishments the chief are the university and the technological college. There is a broadcasting station. The city is famous as a sporting centre, its racecourse and cricket ground being notable. There are botanic gardens and over 6,000 acres of park. Melbourne has an Anglican archbishop and its chief newspaper is The Melbourne Argus. For the shipping there are extensive wharves and docks at Port Melbourne and Williamstown and along the Yarra. Other industries are flour milling, the making of clothing, food preparing, and a trade in wool. Pop. (1930) 1,014,600.

MELCOMBE REGIS. Watering place of Dorset. Now part of the borough of Weymouth, it was formerly a village. The name regis was added by George III. *See* Weymouth.

MELDRUM, Old. Burgh of Scotland. In Aberdeenshire, it is 16 m. N.W. of Aberdeen and has been a burgh since 1672. Pop. (1931) 980.

MELEDA. Island in the Adriatic Sea. Belonging to Yugoslavia, it is the southernmost of the larger of the Dalmatian islands and is situated 17 m. W. of Dubrovnik. The chief harbour is Palazzo. Pop. 2,000.

MELFI. City of Italy. It stands on the slopes of Monte Vulture, about 25 m. N. by W. of Potenza, with which it has railway connexion. The cathedral was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1851, which destroyed most of the town. Pop. 15,000.

MELILLA. Seaport of Morocco. On the N.E. coast, within the Spanish zone, it forms the main port of entry into the Rif country. Situated on the E. side of the mountainous promontory of Tres Forcas, a narrow-gauge railway links it to Seluan (Zeluan) and Taferat, and to the lead mines at Afra Minas. Extensive works, undertaken by the Spanish, have given the port an excellent harbour. Pop. 60,580.

MELKSHAM. Urban district and market town of Wiltshire It stands on the Avon, 6 m. S. of Chippenham and 98 from London, and is served by the G.W. Rly. The church has a fine Perpendicular chapel. Market day, alternate Tues Pop. (1931) 3,881.

MELLAWEI. Town of Lower Egypt. Situated on the Nile, 184 m. S. of Cairo by rly., it is near the alabaster quarries of Hat Nub. Pop. 20,200.

MELLIFONT. Village of co. Louth, I F.S. It stands on the Mattock, and is famous for the ruins of its Cistercian abbey.

MELLING. Village of Lancashire. Standing on the Lune, 10 m. N.E. of Lancaster, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

MELLOR. Village of Derbyshire. Situated 6 m. S.E. of Stockport, its church has probably the oldest wooden pulpit in England.

MELLS. Village of Somerset. It stands 5 m. W N.W of Frome, on the G.W. Rly. (station Mells Road). Mells Park was long the seat of the Horner family. In 1927–28 excavations resulted in unearthing a Roman camp here, and Roman remains were found. Pop. 830.

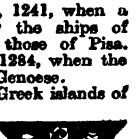
MELMERBY. Village of Yorkshire (N R.). Situated 3 m N.E. of Ripon, it has a station on the L N E. Rly. Another village of this name is 4 m. S W. of Leyburn (N.R.).

MELO. Town of Uruguay. Situated 260 m. from Montevideo, it is on the eastern extension railway line. Pop. 12,000.

MELORIA. Island in the Mediterranean Sea. It is situated 4 m. W. of Leghorn, and is known on account of two naval battles named after it. The first was fought on May 3, 1241, when a Genoese fleet was defeated by the ships of the emperor Frederick II and those of Pisa. The second was fought Aug. 6, 1284, when the Pisan fleet, was defeated by the Genoese.

MELOS. Former name of the Greek islands of the Cyclades now known as Milo (q v.).

MELROSE. Burgh of Roxburghshire. It stands on the Tweed, 37 m. S.E. of Edinburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly. An ancient town pleasantly situated at the base of the Eildon Hills, it is chiefly noted for the abbey founded in 1136 by David I, once the most magnificent building in Scotland, and now a splendid ruin. In 1918 it was presented to the nation by the duke of



Melrose arms

Buccleuch. Melrose has a hydropathic establishment, and a market cross. Pop (1931) 2,052.

MELROSE. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. Situated 7 m. N. of Boston, and served by the Boston and Maine Rly., it is chiefly a residential city. Part of Middlesex Fells, a fine state reservation of 1,800 acres, lies within its limits. Pop (1930) 23,170.

MELTHAM. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 5 m. S.W. of Huddersfield, on the L M S Rly. Pop. (1931) 5,051.

MELTON. Village of Suffolk. Situated on the river Deben, 12 m. N.E. of Ipswich, it is on the L.N E. Rly.

MELTON CONSTABLE. Village of Norfolk. It lies 6 m. S.W. of Holt, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Here is Melton Constable Hall, for centuries the seat of the Astley family.

MELTON MOWBRAY. Market town and urban district of Leicestershire. Situated 14 m. N.E. of Leicester, it is served by the L M S. and L.N E. Rlys. Melton Mowbray stands where the little rivers Eye and Wreak join. The chief building is the beautiful church of S. Mary, with a fine central tower, partly Early English. The museum is in an 18th century almshouse. The town is famous for its pork pies, and is a hunting centre. Market day, Tues. Pop (1931) 10,437.



Melton Mowbray arms

MELUN. Town of France. It occupies an island in the middle of the Seine, 27 m. above Paris. Melun, which has spread on to both banks of the river, contains medieval churches, a fine town hall in the Renaissance style, and ruins of a palace. Pop. 14,000



Melun arms

MELVERLEY. Village of Shropshire. Near the junction of the Vyrnwy and the Severn, it is 11 m. W. of Shrewsbury. It has a station on the G.W. Rly. and an old church

MELVILLE. Town of Saskatchewan, Canada. Situated 279 m. W. of Winnipeg, on the C N. Rlys., it has branch lines to Regina and Canora, and is also a judicial centre. Pop. (1931) 3,891.

MELVILLE BAY. Opening of Baffin Bay. On the N.W. coast of Greenland, it lies between Cape York on the N. and Wilcox Head on the S. It contains numerous islands.

MELVILLE ISLAND. Island of the North-West Territories, Canada. In the Arctic Ocean, between Bathurst and Prince Patrick islands, its maximum length is 210 m , and its width about 130 m. The inlets of Hecla and Griper B. on the N. and Liddon Gulf on the S divide it into two parts connected by an isthmus about 7 m wide.

MELVILLE PENINSULA. Peninsula of the North-West Territories, Canada It projects from the Canadian mainland, and is separated from Baffin Bay on the E by Fox Channel, and on the N. by Fury and Hecla Strait. To the W. is Committee Bay, while to the S are Frozen Strait, Lyon Inlet, and Roes Welcome. The chief settlements are Pingitkalik and Agwissoowik, on the N.E. coast. Its length is 265 m., and its average breadth 110 m.

MELVILLE SOUND. Opening of the Arctic Ocean. Situated between Melville Island on the N and Victoria Island on the S., it communicates with Beaufort Sea through Banks Strait, and with the ocean through Byam Martin Channel. Its length is 240 m., and width 140 m.

MEMEL. German name for the river called also the Niemen (q.v.).

MEMEL. Former name of the town of Lithuania now known as Klaipeda (q.v.).

MEMMINGEN. Town of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands on a tributary of the Iller, 33 m. S.E. of Ulm. Parts of the walls still remain; the Fuggerhaus and a 16th century town hall are the chief old buildings. Pop. 14,000.

MEMPHIS. City and port of entry of Tennessee, U S.A. The largest and the chief commercial city of Tennessee, it stands on a high bluff on the Mississippi river, in the S.W. angle of the state, and is served by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Illinois Central, and other railways, and by river steamers. Among educational institutions are the state normal school, medical depts. of the state university, and an institute for negroes. One of the largest cotton and hardwood markets in the country, it has cottonseed oil and cake factories, rly. repair shops, lumber and flour mills, etc. Pop (1930) 253,143.

MEMPHIS. Ruined capital of ancient Egypt. On the left bank of the Nile, 14 m. S. of Cairo, it was founded by Menes, the first historical king of ancient Egypt. The Greek form of the Egyptian Mennofer, the name appears in Hebrew as Moph (Hosea) and Noph (Isaiah). Under the kings of various dynasties it was embellished with pyramids and palaces, and in spite of foreign invasions and other vicissitudes it remained an important place until the rise of Alexandria, although it was not constantly the country's capital. The existing monuments include the colossal statues of Rameses II.

MEMPHREMAGOG. Lake of Quebec, Canada. It measures 30 m. by 4 m. and the S. end, in Vermont, is a noted tourist resort. It drains by the Magog into the river St. Francis at Sherbrooke. On it is a steamer service.

MENAGGIO. Tourist resort of Italy. It stands on the W. shore of Lake Como, at the mouth of the Senagra river, 16 m. N N E of Como. It is the starting place of the light railway to Porlezza, 8 m. distant, on Lake Lugano. Pop. 2,000.

MENAI BRIDGE. Urban district of Anglesey. It is on the Menai Strait, N.E of the suspension bridge Pop (1931) 1,675.

MENAI STRAIT. Channel between Caernarvonshire and Anglesey. It is 14 m. long and from one-eighth to 2 m in breadth. The Menai suspension bridge, which carries the turnpike road, was constructed by Telford and opened in 1826 It is 1,710 ft in length and 100 ft above highwater mark. The Britannia tubular bridge was erected by Stephenson, and opened in 1850. It is 1,841 ft. long and 104 ft above highwater mark, and is used by the L M S Rly The penny toll for pedestrians was abolished in April, 1933.

MENAM. River of Siam. It rises near the N frontier and flows almost due S. by a tortuous course of some 900 m to the head of the gulf of Siam. Its chief tributary, the Meping, drains the N.W. of Siam.



Mende arms

MENDE. Town of France. It is 75 m N W. of Avignon, on the left bank of the Lot, at the foot of the Causse de Mende. The 14th century cathedral was rebuilt three centuries later. The neighbouring hermitage of S. Privat is a famous place of pilgrimage. Pop 6,000

MENDERES. River of Asia Minor. Rising near Dineir, it flows into the Aegean, S W of Aydin, after a course of about 240 m. Anciently called the Maeander, its sinuous course has become proverbial.

MENDI. Negro people of Sierra Leone, W. Africa. Well formed and of good physique, they are agriculturists and hunters. Remarkably intelligent, they are none the less given to fetish worship, and their principal secret societies are

the Poro and the Bandu. Among their fetish objects are found many ancient steatite figurines showing considerable skill in carving.

MENDIP. Range of hills in Somerset. They run between the valleys of the Parret and the Salisbury Avon, are composed of carboniferous limestone, and contain swallow holes, caverns, and lead mines. The highest point is Black Down 1,068 ft., 2½ m. N E. of Axbridge.

MENDOZA. Town of Argentina. The capital of the province of the same name, it is 640 m W.N.W. of Buenos Aires on the Buenos Aires and Pacific Rly. The town is important as the Argentine end of the Transandine Rly., over which most of the trade between Argentina and Chile passes. Situated 2,370 ft. above sea level, it is a well laid out town with fruit and vine-growing interests, and is called the garden of the Andes. Pop. 70,000.



Mendoza arms

MENGO. Hill of Uganda. Situated just N. of Kampala on Victoria Nyanza, it is the site of the residence of the king of Buganda and of the native parliament house

MENGTSZ. Treaty port of China In the S E of Yunnan province, it was opened to foreign trade in 1889. It is situated at an altitude of 4,300 ft , on the Yunnanfu-Laokai rly. The walls were built in 1615, and a temple to Confucius dates from the 14th century. Pop. 11,000.

MENHENIOT. Village of Cornwall. Situated 3 m. S.E. of Liskeard, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 1,064.

MENIN (Flemish Meenen). Town of Belgium. On the Franco-Belgian frontier, it lies on the Lys, 6¼ m. by rly. W S.W. of Courtrai During the Great War its position near the fighting line led to severe damage; the Ypres-Menin road especially was the scene of much heavy fighting throughout the war The Menin Gate is a war memorial on the Menin Road at Ypres (q v). Pop 18,769.

MENSTRIE. Village of Clackmannanshire. At the foot of the Ochil Hills, 4 m. N.W. of Alloa, it has a station on the L.N.E Rly. Pop 774.

MENTANA. Village of Italy. It is 12 m. N.E. of Rome, near the site of the ancient Nomentum. In the locality Garibaldi and his patriots were defeated by the papal and French troops, Nov. 3, 1867.

MENTAWEI. Group of islands in the Indian Ocean. Lying off the W. coast of Sumatra, Netherlands E. Indies, it comprises 14 islands, of which the largest is Siberut. Of volcanic origin, they are thickly forested, and produce fruit, sugar cane, and tobacco. The natives, of Caucasian origin, are nature worshippers and engage largely in fishing. Pop. 8,310

MENTEITH. Lake of Perthshire. In the S.W. of the county, it is 17 m. W.N.W. of Stirling, and is 1½ m. long and 1 m. broad. It contains three islands, on one of which, Inchmahome, are the remains of a priory.



Mentone arms

MENTMORE. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 3½ m. S.W. of Leighton Buzzard, near Cheddington Junction. Here is the magnificent seat of the earl of Rosebery.

MENTONE. Health resort of France. It is on the coast of the Riviera, 14 m. N.E. of Nice. The neighbourhood is noted for its orange and lemon groves, mild climate and charming surroundings. Since 1861, when the prince of Monaco sold his rights, it has been French. Pop. 22,604.

MENZALEH. Lagoon of Lower Egypt. Extending from the Damietta branch of the Nile to Port Said and the Suez Canal, it covers an area of about 400 sq. m. Separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow strip of sand through which are several openings, it contains several small islands, including Tannis, the ancient Tennesus. The lake produces fish and salt.

MENZIES. Town of Western Australia. Situated at the S.E. end of Lake Ballard, 466 miles by rail E N E. of Perth, it is the centre of the North Coolgardie and Mt. Magnet goldfield.

MEON. River of Hampshire. It rises about 4 m. W. of Petersfield, and flows in a S.W. direction to join Southampton Water 3 m. below Titchfield. It is 21 m. long and a railway runs down the valley.

MEON. Two villages of Hampshire. East Meon stands near the head waters of the river Meon, 4 m. W. of Petersfield. It has one of the finest churches in Hampshire, containing Norman work West Meon is 2 m. N.W. of East Meon, and has a station on the S. Rly.

MEOPHAM. Village of Kent. Situated 5 m. S. of Gravesend, it is 26 m. from London, and has a station on the S. Rly. Here on July 21, 1930, an aeroplane crashed, and the marquess of Dufferin, Lady Ednam, and others were killed.

MEPPEL. Town of the Netherlands It is situated on the Meppeler Diep and other waterways, 16 m. by rly. N N.E. of Zwolle, and is the junction of the Leeuwarden and Groningen lines. Pop 11,000

MEQUINEZ. City of Morocco. Situated 34 m W S.W of Fez, it lies in a fertile valley with the forested slopes of the Middle Atlas to the S E. It is a summer residence of the sultan. Pop. 56,770.



Merano arms

MERANO. Inland health resort of N Italy. It is 15 m. N.W of Bolzano (Bozen), and in the neighbourhood is the ruined castle, the old residence of the counts of Tirol. Pop 19,721.

MERCARA. Town of India. The capital of the province of Coorg, it stands about 65 m. W.N.W. of Mysore, at an altitude of 4,000 ft. It has a fort, a palace, and a native quarter known as Mahadevapet.

MERCEDES (de Buenos Aires). Town of Argentina. Situated in the province of Buenos Aires, 56 m. W. of the capital on the Buenos Aires Western Rly., it has several industries. It was founded as a military station in 1779. Pop 24,000

MERCEDES (de Corrientes). Town of Argentina. Situated about 135 m. S.E. of Corrientes and about 30 m. S. of the S.W. end of L Iberá, it is served by the North-Eastern Railway system. Pop 12,000.

MERCEDES. Town of Argentina. It is 54 m. by rail E.S.E. of San Luis city, and is the junction at which the lines from Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Rosario, and San José unite. Pop. 18,250.

MERCEDES. Town of Uruguay. On the Rio Negro, it is an agricultural and livestock centre connected by rail with Montevideo (186 m.). The town is a health resort. Pop. 24,900.

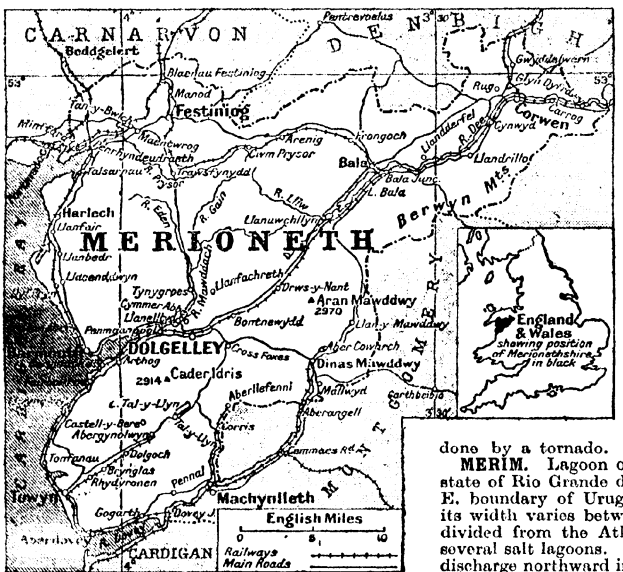
MERCKEM. Village of Belgium. In the prov. of W. Flanders, it is 5 m. S. of Dixmude, on the Poperinghe-Dixmude Rly , and is the junction for Ostend. It was captured by the French in Oct., 1917.

MER DE GLACE (Fr., sea of ice). Famous Alpine glacier of France. In the dept. of Haute Savoie, near Chamonix, it is over 9 m. long and descends from the N. slope of Mont Blanc by three branches, the Talèfre, the Tacul (or Géant), and the Lechaux glaciers. Below the Montanvert it is called the Glacier des Bois.

MERE. Name for a lake. Notable meres are Windermere, Buttermere, and Thirlmere, all in the English Lake District, and the meres of Cheshire. The latter have been formed by the dissolving of salt by underground water, and the collapses consequent upon the removal of the brine by springs or pumps.

MERE. Town of Wiltshire. It is situated in the S.W. corner of the county, 4 m. N. of Gillingham. Once a market town, it has an old church. A clock tower has replaced the market house.

MERGUI. Archipelago in the Indian Ocean. Consisting of hundreds of small islands, it lies off the Tenasserim coast of Burma. Most of the islets are rocky, composed of granite or sandstone. The native inhabitants are Selungs.



Merionethshire. Map of the county of North Wales

MERGUI. Seaport of Burma. A minor harbour on the narrow coast strip of Tenasserim, it has a trade in rubber, tin, and rice. It is built on the site of an ancient city. Pop. 17,297.

MERIDA (anc. Augusta Emerita). City of Spain. It stands on the river Guadiana, 40 m. by rly. E. of Badajoz. The capital of Lusitania, it has more Roman remains than any other Spanish city, including a fine stone bridge built in the time of Augustus or Trajan; the ruins of an aqueduct built in three tiers and 85 ft. high; crumbling walls; a triumphal arch, a theatre, an amphitheatre, temples, etc. Pop. 16,000.



Merida arms

MERIDA. City of Mexico. The capital of the state of Yucatan, it stands 770 m. E. of Mexico City, and is served by the United Rlys. of Yucatan and the Pan-American Airways Miami - Cristabál air route. Progreso is its port. A well-built city with wide streets and many open spaces, it is the seat of a university, with law, medicine, and other faculties, and has a cathedral dating from 1598, a 16th century Franciscan convent, a bishop's palace, and a government palace. The city dates from 1542. Pop. 79,000.

MERIDA. City of Venezuela. The capital of the state of Merida, it stands 5,400 ft. above sea level, 310 m. S.W. of Caracas, to which it has a motor road. It has a cathedral and a university. Pop. 6,000.

MERIDEN. Village of Warwickshire. It is 5¼ m. N.W. of Coventry and is regarded as the centre of England. There are remains of a cross erected to mark the exact spot. An obelisk was unveiled in 1921 in memory of the cyclists who fell in the Great War.

MERIDEN. City of Connecticut, U.S.A. Situated almost equidistant from Hartford and New Haven (about 18 m.) it is served by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Rly. It contains the Curtis Memorial Library, and a home for orphans and aged women. Silver and plated articles, hardware, glass, etc., are manufactured. Near by is Hubbard Park, a natural reservation of 900 acres, in which are the Hanging Hills, 1,000 ft. high. Pop. (1930) 38,481.

MERIDIAN. City of Mississippi, U.S.A. Situated 95 m. E. of Jackson, and served by the Southern and other rlys., it is an important manufacturing centre with cotton, hosiery, and lumber mills, machine shops, etc., and several educational institutions. In 1906 great damage was done by a tornado. Pop. (1930) 31,954.

MERIM. Lagoon of Brazil. In the S. of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, it extends along the E. boundary of Uruguay. About 120 m. long, its width varies between 5 m. and 25 m. It is divided from the Atlantic by a tract enclosing several salt lagoons. Its waters, which are fresh, discharge northward into the Lagoa dos Patos.

MERINA. Alternative name for the tribe of Madagascar better known as Hova (q.v.).

MERIONETHSHIRE. County of N. Wales. Its area is 660 sq. m., and it has a coastline of 38 m. on Cardigan Bay. The county presents a variety of picturesque scenery, with rugged mountains, beautiful valleys, lakes, and waterfalls. Among its lofty summits are Aran Mawddwy and Cader Idris. The county has many lakes, including Bala and Tal-y-llyn; the principal rivers are the Dee, Mawddach, and Dovey. The Great Western and L.M.S. Rlys. serve the county. Dollgelley is the county town; other places are Festiniog, Barmouth, Towyn, and Harlech. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 43,198.



Merionethshire arms

MEROE. Ancient city of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Near the right bank of the Blue Nile, it is situated 28 m. N.E. of Shendi. The southern capital of the Ethiopian kings, it was founded on an earlier site about 650 B.C. by Aspelut of Napata.

MEROE ISLAND. Region of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The name, which is derived from the ruins of Meroë, denotes all that area of land enclosed between the Blue Nile and the Atbara rivers. Although not an island in fact, the curvature of the rivers' courses, which almost unite again at Gallabat, cuts the region off from the rest of the Sudan.

MEROM, Waters of. Lake of ancient Palestine. The modern Lake Huleh, it is an expansion of the river Jordan lying N. of the sea of Galilee. It measures rather more than 4 m. by 3 m. A battle between Joshua and the Canaanites took place near by.

MEROWE. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the left bank of the Nile, it is in the province of Dongola, a few miles below the 4th cataract The administrative headquarters of the province, it is an agricultural centre, sometimes called New Merowé. Pop 60,000.

MERRICK. Mountain of Scotland. In Kirkcudbrightshire, 20 m. N. of Wigtown, it is the highest mountain in the S. of Scotland, with an altitude of 2,764 ft

MERRIMAC. River of U S A. Rising in New Hampshire, it flows S. into Massachusetts, and thence E. to the Atlantic, which it enters near Newburyport. It is 180 m long, and is navigable to Haverhill. It provides water power for Manchester, Lowell, and other large towns

MERRITON. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated 2 m. S. of St. Catherine's, with which it is connected by rly., it is also on the C.N.R. and the Welland Canal. Pop. (1931) 2,523

MERROW. Village of Surrey It is 2 m. N E of Guildford. To the S of the village are the Merrow Downs, celebrated in Kipling's song.

MERSEA. Island of Essex. It lies between the estuaries of the Colne and the Blackwater, 8 m. S E of Colchester, its railway station It is nearly 5 m. long and 2 m wide, and is connected with the mainland by a causeway. West Mersea is a popular pleasure resort and an urban district. Pop (1931) 2,067.

MERSEBURG. Town of Prussia In Saxony, it stands on the Saale, 16 m. W. of Leipzig The cathedral dates from the 11th to the 16th century. The castle, reconstructed in the early 17th century, is used as government offices. Pop 26,000.

MERSEY. River of England Formed by the union of the Goyt and the Etherow, in Derbyshire, it enters the Irish Sea by an estuary 16 m long after a course of 70 m. From the right it receives the Tame and the Irwell and on the left its chief tributaries are the Bollin and the Weaver Warrington lies on the right bank, and important towns along the estuary are Runcorn, Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Wallasey At Eastham, on the estuary, is the entrance to the Manchester Ship Canal, and beneath the bed of the river, extending from Birkenhead to Liverpool, is the Mersey Railway Tunnel, In 1930 a tunnel under the river for vehicular traffic was completed. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board controls the docks and harbours *See* Liverpool.

MERSINA. Seaport of Turkey Standing on the Mediterranean, in the vilayet of Adana, Asia Minor, it is connected by rail with Tarsus and Adana Pop (1927) 46,831

MERSTHAM. Village of Surrey. Situated 2 m N of Redhill, it has a station on the S Rly.

MERTHYR MAWR. Village of Glamorganshire. Picturesquely placed on the river Ogmore, it is 2m. S.W of Bridgend Here the river is crossed by a bridge with parapets arranged for sheep washing.

MERTHYR TYDFIL. County borough and market town of Glamorganshire. Standing on the Taff, 24 m N.W. of Cardiff, it is served by the G.W and L M S. Rlys. and by a canal. The town hall is a fine modern building. The town has large iron and steel works, and is a coal mining centre. The parliamentary borough, which includes Aberdare, sends two members to parliament. Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 71,099.



Merthyr Tydfil arms

MERTON. District of Surrey, forming with Morden an urban district. It has a station, Merton Park, on the S. Rly. The parish church of S Mary dates from 1120. For a time Nelson resided at Merton Place, now demolished, Near by is the John Innes horticultural institute. Pop. with Morden (1931) 41,228.

MERU. Mountain of Tanganyika Territory, E. Africa. Situated 40 m. S.W. of Kilimanjaro, it is one of the highest mts. in the continent, rising to 14,953 ft. There is here a game reserve in which lions abound.

MERV. Town of Russia (U S S.R.). In the Turcoman republic, it lies on the river Murghab and the Transcaspian railway, about 220 m. S.W. of Bukhara It is of strategic importance, as it lies on the road to Persia and Herat and was captured by the Bolsheviks in Aug., 1918 A large power station was erected here in 1927 Pop. 19,099.

MERVILLE. Town of France. On the river Lys, 7 m. S E. of Hazebrouck, it was the scene of much fighting during the Great War Formerly a small industrial centre, it was reduced to ruins during the hostilities. Pop. 7,000

MESA. In geography, large, tabular, steep-sided blocks of land produced by the dissection of a plateau by the agency of rivers The term is in common use in the great plateaux of the western states of the U S.A

MESA. Town of Colombia. Situated in the midst of plantations, 4,000 ft. above sea level, it is 30 m by rail S W. of Bogotá. Pop. 11,000.

MESA DE HERVES. Mountain of Colombia. Situated in the Andes, near Bogotá, it is a table-topped mass with snow-covered slopes, rising to a height of 18,350 ft.

MESAGNE. Town of Italy. It stands in an agricultural district, 10 m. by rly. S W. of Brindisi There is a trade in corn, oil, wine, and fruit Pop. 12,000.

MESHCHERYAK. People of E. Russia. Of Finnish stock, they migrated in the 15th century from the Oka basin The E. branch ranks in name, customs, and religion as Bashkirs, although still broad-faced and blond-haired. The W. branch is more Russianised.

MESHED. Town of Persia. The capital of Khurasan, it lies in the N E. of the country, 200 m N W. of Herat, and is regarded as a holy city by Shiah Mahometans, because it contains the tomb of the Imam Reza. Situated in a fertile plain, it has trade in carpets, silks, and shawls, and a sword-making industry. A road centre, it derives much of its prosperity from pilgrimages to the Imam's mausoleum Pop 85,000.

MESHED-I-SAR. Seaport of Persia. In the province of Mayandaran, it stands on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea, about 15 m N. of Barfurush, with which it communicates by railway.

MESOPOTAMIA. District of Asia. Roughly speaking it is the area drained by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and most of it is now in the kingdom of Iraq. It lies between Persia, Turkey, Syria, and Arabia, and its chief town is Baghdad. Probably the cradle of the world's civilization, Mesopotamia contained the predecessors of the great empires of Assyria and Babylonia, as well as those empires themselves. It was conquered by the Persians and then by Alexander the Great, and later became part of the Roman Empire. After the rise of Mahometanism it was ruled by the caliphs and it was part of the Turkish realm until the Great War, when it was conquered by Great Britain. Later the kingdom of Iraq was formed from it. *See* Iraq.

MESSINA, Strait of. Sea passage between Sicily and Italy. Connecting the Tyrrhenian and Ionian Seas, it is about 20 m. in length, and varies in width between 2 m. and 15 m. The deep channel and strong current render navigation somewhat difficult.

MESSINA. City and seaport of Sicily. It stands on the strait of Messina, 70 m. N. of Syracuse, and has a magnificent harbour. It was a handsome and prosperous city until 1908, when (Dec. 28) it was destroyed by an earthquake which laid most of the buildings in ruins. These included the cathedral, dating from the 12th century, the church of S. Gregory, and the city hall. Rebuilding work was begun after 1910. The university was refounded in 1924, and the city hall rebuilt to include the undestroyed portion. The library was not seriously damaged. There is a good harbour, and a considerable trade. Pop. 181,330.


Messina arms

MESSINES. Village of Belgium. In W. Flanders, it is 6 m. S. of Ypres, on the southern spur of the ridge of the same name, which runs from the village N.W. to Wytschaete. During the Great War it was seized by the Germans on Nov. 1, 1914. In June, 1917, the ridge was carried by the British and held until April 12, 1918; it was retaken from the Germans Sept 30, 1918.

MESTRE. Town of Italy. It stands on a lagoon, 6 m. by rly. N.W. of Venice, and has a long viaduct over which the trains from Venice pass. It is a junction for Vienna, Gorizia, Trieste, and San Giuliano. Pop. 12,000

META. River of Colombia. The chief tributary of the Orinoco, it rises in the Eastern Cordillera, about 40 m. S. of Bogotá, and flowing N.E., joins the Orinoco after a course of 650 m. From Calabozo it forms the boundary between Colombia and Venezuela

METHIL. Seaport of Fifeshire. On the N. shore of the firth of Forth, 1 m. S W. of Leven, on the L.N.E. Rly., it has a tidal harbour.

METHLEY. Urban district of Yorkshire. (W.R.) Situated 7 m. S E. of Leeds, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The parish church has interesting features. Pop (1931) 4,606

METHUEN. Town of Massachusetts, U.S A. Situated 30 m. N of Boston, on the rivers Spickett and Merrimac, and served by the Boston and Maine rly., it is a residential town Settled in 1641, it was part of Haverhill until its incorporation in 1725. Pop. (1930) 21,069

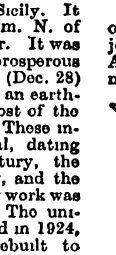
METHVEN. Village of Perthshire. It is 8 m. W. of Perth, on the L M S. Rly. There is a fragment of a 15th cent. church which serves as the burial place for the Methven family. Methven castle is in the neighbourhood

METHWOLD. Village of Norfolk. It is situated 4 m. S.W. of Stoke Ferry. Tobacco has been successfully grown here

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY. Line serving London and suburbs, and closely associated with the Metropolitan Rly. Leaving the inner circle at Kensington High St, the District has a main line going through West Kensington, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Acton, and Ealing to South Harrow by Alperton and Sudbury. From it one line branches off to Richmond and another to Hounslow. A branch goes from South Kensington to Wimbledon. To the E. it extends as far as Upminster, and its trains run through to Southend. It is part of the Underground railways of London.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY. English railway company serving London and suburbs Its main line is the inner circle, running round the cities of London and Westminster from Notting Hill Gate in the W. to Aldgate in the E. It has also extensions from Baker Street to Uxbridge, Rickmansworth, Watford, and Stanmore, and with the L N.E. Rly. (formerly the Gt. Central) to Amersham, Brill, and Verney Junction. From Moorgate it runs N. to Finsbury Park.

METZ. Town of France. Formerly the capital of Lorraine, it stands on the river Moselle, here joined by the Seille, 31 m. by rail N. of Nancy. A railway junction of importance, Metz is chiefly noted as a fortress and military centre, and is surrounded by a double ring of detached forts. The most notable buildings are the Gothic cathedral, the churches of S. Vincent, S. Segolene, and S. Eucharius, and two museums. There is also a fortified gateway with towers of the 13th and 15th centuries. In 1918 the streets of the town were renamed, and now bear the names of allied generals and statesmen There is a considerable river traffic. Pop. (1931) 78,767.


Metz arms

In 1870 there were several battles around Metz between the French and the Germans After its defeat at Gravelotte in Aug. the French army under Bazaine took refuge in the fortress The Germans besieged this, and on Oct. 10, with 173,000 men, it surrendered

METZ-EN-COUTURE. Village of France. It is situated 13 m. S.W. of Cambrai and 25 m. S E. of Arras. During the Great War it was captured by the British in April, 1917, lost in the spring of 1918, and recovered by the British in the autumn of 1918.

MEUDON. Town of France. It lies 3 m. S.W of Paris, and 1 m S of Sèvres, and is connected with Paris by rly. Rabelais was priest of the parish, and is commemorated by a monument in the 16th century church The 17th century château was destroyed in 1871. There is an observatory. Pop. 10,000.

MEULEBEEK. Town of Belgium In Flanders, it lies 8 m. N. of Courtrai, on the Ingelmunster-Thielt rly It was in German occupation throughout the Great War. Pop 9,500

MEURTHE. River of France Rising in the Vosges, N E. of Cérardmer, it flows in a N W. direction into Lorraine, joined by the Vezouse near Lunéville, and meets the Moselle near Frouard Its length is 102 m

MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE. Department of France. Bounded E. by Alsace and Lorraine, it lies contiguous with Belgium and Luxemburg, and with the depts of Meuse and Vosges It is generally hilly and well wooded, particularly in the S., where it contains part of the Vosges Mts, and has an area of 2,036 sq m The Meurthe, Moselle, Moitagne, Madon, Sanon, and Chiers are among the rivers. Nancy is the capital. Pop (1931) 592,632.

MEUSE. River of Europe. It rises in France, about 16 m. N E of Langres, Haute-Marne, flows N. through the depts of Vosges, Meuse, and Ardennes, and passes into Belgium just beyond Givet At Namur it turns N.E, and it enters the Netherlands just S of Maestricht. It then flows N and W until it joins the Waal, a branch of the lower Rhine, near Gorkum, where it becomes the Merwede, and, after passing the marshy tract known as the Biesbosch, enters the North Sea by several mouths. Among its tributaries are the Sambre, Semoy, and Lesse. Navigable up to a point near Verdun, the Meuse is joined by several canals. Its total length is 575 m.

MEUSE. Department of France. Contiguous with the depts of Meurthe-et-Moselle, Vosges, Haute-Marne, Marne, Ardennes, and with Belgium, it has an area of 2,408 sq m, is generally hilly, and contains the great forest tracts of the Argonne and the Woëvre. The Meuse flows in a N.E. direction through the dept., and other rivers are the Ornain, Aire, Aisne, Chiers, Loison, and Orne. The capital is Bar-le-Duc. Pop. (1931) 215,919.

MEVAGISSEY. Seaport and watering place of Cornwall. About 12 m. E. of Truro, it has long been engaged in the pilchard fishery. There is a good harbour and a pier. Pop. 1,800.

MEWAR. Alternative name of the state of India also known as Udaipur (q.v.).

MEXBOROUGH. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands on the Don, 5 m. N.E. of Rotherham, with stations on the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. The chief industries are ironworking and the making of pottery and glass, while around are coal mines. Market days, Mon. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 15,856.

MEXCALA. River of Mexico. Rising in the state of Tlaxcala and known as the Atoyac in its upper course, it flows for 435 m. to the Pacific, into which it empties near Zacatula. In its lower course it takes the name of Rio de las Balsas.

MEXICO, GULF OF. Great partially enclosed inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It has the U.S.A. on the N., and Mexico on the W. and S. the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan constricting the two entrances. The greatest length from E. to W. is 1,150 m., the greatest breadth N. to S. 680 m., and the area more than 700,000 sq. m. The two channels, the Strait of Florida on the N. and Yucatan Channel on the S., formed by the island of Cuba, are shallow. Several large rivers empty their waters into the gulf, the most important being the Mississippi, Rio Grande del Norte, Colorado, Sabine, Brazos, Mobile, and Apalachicola.

MEXICO. Country of N. America. It is bounded on the N. by the United States, on the S.E. by British Honduras and Guatemala, and elsewhere by the sea. On the Atlantic or E. side it has a coastline of 1,600 m. and on the Pacific or W. side one of 2,000 m. Mexico City is the capital. Other centres of population are Guadalajarca, Puebla, Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Mérida, and Leon. On the Atlantic the chief ports are Tampico and Vera Cruz; on the Pacific they are Salina Cruz and Acapulco. Most of the country is a high plateau, ranging from 4,000 to 8,000 ft. in height, but in the S. the mountains rise to over 11,000 ft. The longest river is the Rio Grande del Norte. The area is 767,000 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 16,404,000, of whom 4,620,880 are Indians.



Mexico. Map of the republic of N. America, showing the railway connexions with the United States

GOVERNMENT. Mexico is a federal republic consisting of 28 states, three territories and a federal district. Government is in the hands of a president and a congress divided into a senate and a chamber of deputies. The president is elected for six years, and the deputies by universal suffrage for two years. A council of ministers forms the executive. Each state has its own governor and legislature for its internal affairs. The language is Spanish and the people mainly Roman Catholics, but there is no state church. There is an army in which every male must serve, an air force, and a navy.

TRADE AND FINANCE. Agriculture is the chief industry and maize the main crop. The frijol and other beans are grown; oranges, bananas, vines; agaves, from which the beverages pulque and mezcal are distilled; sugar and coffee are cultivated. Fibre plants are important; among these is the henequen or sisal hemp of Yucatan. Cotton is grown; the guayulo and other wild plants yield rubber, which is also cultivated. Among vegetable gums, the chiclo is the basis of chewing gum. The forests yield mahogany, rosewood, logwood, sandalwood, and ebony. The mineral wealth is immense. Silver, gold, copper, iron, lead, and zinc are the principal metals. The oil fields are among the most important in the world. The railway mileage owned by the state is somewhat over 15,000. A number of air lines are in operation. The unit of currency is the silver peso, which is divided into 100 centavos. There is a state bank.



Mexico arms

History. In the centuries before the Spanish conquest the Aztecs established their rule over much of Mexico. In the reign of Montezuma II Mexico was invaded by the Spaniards under Cortés, and conquered in 1519–21. For three centuries it was governed by Spain. In 1821 Iturbide declared himself emperor, but in 1824 a republic was established. The French took Mexico City in 1863, and installed a provisional government which elected Maximilian, brother of the Austrian emperor, as emperor. On the fall of the empire in 1867 a republic was again set up, and in 1876 Porfirio Diaz was elected president, a position he held till 1911. Under his dictatorial rule the finances were rehabilitated, guerrilla warfare was put down, and economic conditions improved. The period which followed the downfall of Diaz was marked by internal disorders and by friction with the U.S.A., with one leader and then another gaining a temporary supremacy, but about 1930 a greater amount of order was secured. The differences with the Roman Catholic Church, that had resulted in a three years' interdict, were composed in 1929.



Mexico. Native pedlar

MEXICO. Federal district of Mexico. It is enclosed on three sides by the state of Mexico, being bordered S. by the state of Morelos, and covers an area of 578 sq. m. The city of Mexico and eleven surrounding villages are situated within its limits. Pop (1930) 1,217,663.

MEXICO CITY. Capital of the republic of Mexico. It lies within the federal dist. on the plateau of Anahuac, at an alt. of 7,350 ft., 290 m. by rly. N. of Acapulco on the Pacific Ocean, and 263 m. W. of Vera Cruz on the gulf of Mexico. The political and business centre of the country, it has also considerable manufactures, among which textiles and cigarettes may be mentioned. The cathedral, begun in 1572, occupies the site of the temple of Huitzilopochtli, the war-god of the Aztecs. Of other fine buildings perhaps the most notable is the national palace with its collection of Aztec relics. The Plaza de la Constitucion or Plaza de Armas, or Plaza Mayor, the centre of the city, covers 14 acres, and the park and promenade, the Alameda, covers 40 acres. The oldest city in N. America, it has styles of architecture varying from the Spanish-Moorish to the most modern. There are five railway stations and the city has a broadcasting station. There are telephone connexions with London and Europe and it is a centre for air services. The city was founded by the Aztecs about 1325, and was rebuilt by Cortés in 1521. Pop. 960,905.

MEZEN. River of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Rising in the Komi-Zirian area, it runs W. and N.W. into the gulf of Mezen, in the White Sea, after a course of 500 m.

MEZIERES. Town of France. It stands on both banks of the Meuse, 47 m. N.E. of Reims, and with Charleville on the left bank forms the twin town of Mézières-Charleville. It was captured by the Prussians in 1815 and 1871, and the Germans captured it in Aug., 1914, establishing a headquarters there. Mézières has been adopted by Manchester. Pop. 9,873.

MEZOTUR. Town of Hungary. Situated on the river Kőrös, it is 90 m. by rly. S.E. of Budapest. A typical market town of the Alfold, it trades in wheat, wine, and cattle. Pop. 26,000.

MHOW. Town of India. In the state of Indore, central India, it is 13 m. S.W. of Indore, on a height above the Gumber river, near the Vindhya range. It has a military cantonment. Pop. 31,737.

MIAGAO. Town of Panay, Philippine Islands. Situated in the prov. of Iloilo, it stands on the S. coast, 23 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop. 21,000.

MIAMI. River of Ohio, U.S.A. Rising by several headstreams in the W. of the state, it flows about 140 m., generally S.S.W., to join the Ohio at the W. boundary of the state.

MIAMI. City and watering place of Florida, U.S.A. Situated on the natural harbour of Biscayne Bay, and on the N. bank of the river Miami, it is served by the Seaboard Air Line and the Florida East Coast rlys. On account of its agreeable subtropical climate it is one of the most popular winter and sports resorts of the U.S.A. Fruit of all kinds is exported. In 1926 it was severely damaged by a hurricane, with heavy loss of life. Pop. 110,637.

MIANI. Village of India. In Sind, it is 6 m. N. of Hyderabad. Here Sir C. Napier defeated the Baluchis in 1843.

MIAO. Chinese name for aboriginal peoples, mostly in S. China, calling themselves Meng. Fair, straight-nosed, and wavy-haired people, their principal tribes were the Heh and Yachiao.

MICHELDEVER. Village of Hampshire. Situated 9 m. N.E. of Winchester, it is on the S. Rly. Here is Stratton Park, formerly the seat of the earl of Northbrook.

MICHIGAN. Lake of the U.S.A. The second largest of the five Great Lakes of North America, it is 320 m. long, has a mean breadth of 65 m., and covers an area of 22,400 sq. m. Communication with Lake Huron is provided by the strait of Mackinac and with the Mississippi river by the Chicago Drainage Canal. Chicago, Milwaukee, Manistee, and Sheboygan are on its shores. Green Bay and Grand Traverse Bay on the E. shore are the chief indentations. There are few good harbours. The fisheries are important.

MICHIGAN. State of the U.S.A. Known as the peninsula state, it is divided by L. Michigan into two parts. The N. peninsula has on the N. and W. Lake Superior, and on the S. Wisconsin; the S. peninsula has L. Huron and L. Erie on the E. and Indiana and Ohio on the S. The total area is 57,980 sq. m., of which 500 sq. m. are water. The Mushegon, Grand, and Kalamazoo are the chief rivers, and there are numerous smaller streams and lakes. The chief products of the N. peninsula are copper and timber, while the S., which also produces these, is more concerned with manufacturing, motor cars being much the largest product. Coal and other minerals are mined. The largest city is Detroit. Other large cities are Grand Rapids, Flint, Saginaw, and Lansing, the capital. Education is provided by the state university at Ann Arbor and colleges and schools. The state was settled in 1650 and admitted to the Union in 1837. Pop. (1930) 4,842,325.

MICHIGAN CITY. City of Indiana, U.S.A. Situated on Lake Michigan, 55 m. by rly. E.S.E. of Chicago, it is served by the Père Marquette and other rlys., and by lake steamers. A trade is carried on in lumber and iron ore, and there are various manufactures. Pop. (1930) 26,735.

MICKLEFIELD. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 10 m. S.W. of York and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

MICKLEHAM. Village of Surrey. It is situated on the river Mole at the base of Mickleham Downs and Box Hill, 3 m. N. of Dorking. The church, in which is the Norbury chapel, has associations with Fanny Burney.

MICKLEOVER. Village of Derbyshire. Situated 3 m. S.W. of Derby, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

MICKLETON. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is on the river Tees, 2 m. S.E. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 520.

MICMACS. North American Indian tribe of Algonquian stock. Inhabiting Nova Scotia and adjacent regions, originally they were the most primitive, because the most isolated, of the eastern Algonquins. They numbered in 1916, 3,590, with a remnant in Newfoundland. Throughout the colonial wars they sided with the French, and are now, through the efforts of early French missionaries, mostly Roman Catholics. They are hunters, fishermen, and basket weavers.

MICRONESIA. Collective name of several groups of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. They are situated between the equator and lat. 20° N. and long. 130° to 180° E. The chief are the Ladrone, Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, and Pelew archipelagoes. Politically they were apportioned among Great Britain, the U.S.A., and Germany, but since the Great War the islands belonging to the last have come under mandate to Japan.

MICTLAN. Variant name of the Mexican village of Mitla (q.v.).

MIDDELBURG. Town of the Transvaal. Situated nearly 5,000 ft. above sea level, 95 m. by rly. E. of Pretoria and 254 m. W. of Lourenço Marques, it is a trading centre. Pop., white (1931), 2,811.

MIDDELBURG. Town of the Cape Province, S. Africa. Situated 4,095 ft. above sea level, it stands on a tributary of the Fish river, 276 m. by rly. N. of Port Elizabeth. The centre of a large agricultural and cattle farming area, it is a health resort. Pop. (1931) 3,312.

MIDDELBURG. Town of the Netherlands. The capital of Zealand, it stands 4 m. by rly. N.N.E. of Flushing. It contains many old houses, and is encircled by a strip of water known as the Vest. The Gothic stadhuis, with a tower 180 ft. high, dates from the early 16th century. The abbey of S. Nicholas, founded in 1106, used for administrative purposes, has cloisters of the 16th century, and contains interesting tapestries. The new church, formerly the abbey church, has a lofty tower with a fine carillon. Pop. 19,020.

MIDDLEHAM. Town of Yorkshire (N.R.). About 2 m. S. of Leyburn, it is famous for the ruins of its castle, once the residence of Warwick, the king maker. These include the keep and were restored in 1929. The parish church was once collegiate.

MIDDLESBROUGH. County borough, seaport, and market town of Yorkshire (N.R.). It stands on the S. side of the Tees estuary, 3 m. E. of Stockton and 238 m. from London, being served by the L.N.E. Rly. The chief buildings are those erected for municipal purposes, including the town hall and free library; the Royal Exchange, Dorman museum, and Roman Catholic cathedral. A technical college was opened in 1930. A transporter bridge here crosses the Tees. The commercial centre of the coal and ironstone mines of the Cleveland district, Middlesbrough has foundries, furnaces, and other works for the production of iron and steel. The river forms a harbour protected by two breakwaters; in it are modern and capacious docks. Two members are returned to parliament. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 138,489.



Middlesbrough arms

MIDDLESEX. County of England. Wholly inland, its area is 233 sq. m. On the S. the Thames separates it from Surrey, as on the E. the Lee separates it from Essex. Hertfordshire is to the N., and Buckinghamshire to the W. Rivers include the Crane, Colne, and Brent. The surface is fairly level, although there is a range of hills in the N., and the soil is fertile. Brentford is the county town, but much of the business is done in London. Save for a small and decreasing rural area in the W., it is covered with towns and urban districts. These include the boroughs of Acton, Ealing, Hornsey, Brentford and Chiswick, Heston and Isleworth and Twickenham, and the populous urban districts of Willesden, Edmonton, Enfield, Finchley, Southall, Southgate and Tottenham. In the county, too, are Hampton, Harrow, Staines, Teddington, Uxbridge and Wembley. It sends ten members to parliament, and is in the diocese of London, except for a small portion in that of Oxford. Pop. (1931) 1,638,521.



Middlesex arms



Middlesex. Map of the small county now almost entirely an urban area

MIDDLETON. Borough of Lancashire. It is 6 m. N. of Manchester, on the L.M.S. Rly. The town hall is a large mansion, around which are public gardens containing the war memorial. There are silk and cotton factories, calico printing works, and chemical works. Middleton and Prestwich form a division to send one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 29,189.



Middleton borough arms

MIDDLETON. Village of Norfolk. It is situated 3 m. S.E. of King's Lynn on the L.N.E. Rly.

MIDDLETON CHENEY. Village of Northamptonshire. It is situated 3 m. N.E. of Banbury. There is a Decorated church.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE. Town of Durham. It stands on the Tees, 16 m. E.N.E. of Appleby, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,977.

MIDDLETON ON THE WOLDS. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). Standing 8 m. from Beverley, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. There is an old church. Pop. 628.

MIDDLETOWN. City of Connecticut, U.S.A. Situated on the river Connecticut, 15 m. S. of Hartford, and served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford rly. and by steamers, it has textile and other manufactures. It contains the Wesleyan university. The city is connected with Portland across the river by a drawbridge. Pop. (1930) 24,554.

MIDDLETOWN. City of New York State, U.S.A. Situated on the river Wallkill 67 m. N.W. of New York City, and served by the Erie and other rlys., it has various manufactures. Pop. (1930) 21,276.

MIDDLETOWN. City of Ohio, U.S.A. Situated on the river Miami, 33 m. N. of Cincinnati, and served by several rlys. and an airport, it has steel manufactures. Pop. (1930) 29,992.

MIDDLEWICH. Urban district and market town of Cheshire. It is 6 m. S.E. of Northwich, near the river Dane, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. and the Trent and Mersey canal. The chief building is the church of S. Michael, and the main industry the manufacture of salt extracted from the brine springs here. Chemicals are also made. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 5,458.

MIDFORD. Village of Somerset. It is situated 3 m. S. of Bath and has a station on the S. Rly. Midford castle is close by.

MIDGHAM. Village of Berkshire. Standing on the Kennet, 6 m. E. of Newbury, it is on the G.W. Rly.

MIDGLEY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 4 m. N.W. of Halifax. Pop. (1931) 1,882.

MIDHURST. Town of Sussex. It stands on the Rother, 12 m. N. of Chichester, with a station on the S. Rly. The church is a Perpendicular building. There is a 17th cent. grammar school, and the Spread Eagle inn dates in part from the 15th cent. About 4 m. N. is the King Edward VII sanatorium for consumptives. Near are the ruins of Cowdray castle. Pop. 1,890.

MIDI, AIGUILLE DU. Mountain of France. A peak of the Mont Blanc chain, S.E. of Chamonix, its height is 12,600 ft.

MIDI, PIC DU. Mountain of S. France. In the Pyrenees, it is nearly due S. of Pau and almost on the frontier. The Grand Pic has a height of 9,465 ft. and the Petit Pic 9,135 ft.

MIDI, CANAL DU. Waterway of S. France. It runs from Toulouse to La Nouvelle, near Narbonne, on the Etang de Thau. Known also as the canal du Languedoc, it connects with the canalised Garonne, and thus unites the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. The length is 148 m. It was built 1666–81 by Paul Riquet.

MIDI. District of France. Without any definite area, it is generally regarded as the region between the bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean. Toulouse is its capital. It was originally the middle land between France and Spain.

MIDLAND. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated on Georgian Bay, 90 m. N.W. of Toronto, on the C.N. Rlys., it has lumber mills and other industries. There is a wireless station. Pop. (1931) 6,920.



Midlothian. Map of the Scottish county that includes Edinburgh and its environs

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Irish railway company, now part of the Gt. Southern Rlys. The company was incorporated in 1845, and had its headquarters at Broadstone Terminus, Dublin. Its first line was from Dublin to Mullingar. Soon this was extended to Galway, Sligo, and elsewhere.

MIDLAND JUNCTION. Town of Western Australia. Situated 10 m. N. of Perth, of which it is almost a suburb, it is an important railway centre. Pop. about 4,000.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. British rly. company, now part of the L.M.S. system. Its main line ran from London (St. Pancras) to Carlisle. It had another line going from Derby to Bath and Bristol, and a network of lines in the midland counties. It had a large goods depôt at Somers Town, and owned 47 m. of canal. The company was formed in 1844 by an amalgamation of three lines in the midland counties. Its headquarters was at Derby and its London terminus was St. Pancras.



Midleton arms

MIDLETON. Urban district of co. Cork, I.F.S. It stands on the Owencurra, which enters Cork harbour just below the town, 13 m. from Cork, and has a station on the G.S. Rlys. There is a grammar school founded in 1709. Pop. (1926) 2,732.

MIDLOTHIAN. County of Scotland, formerly known as Edinburghshire. In the S. of the country, it has a coastline of 12 m. on the Firth of Forth. Its area is 370 sq. m., this including the island of Cramond. The area is hilly, save on the coast; herein are the Pentland and Moorfoot Hills, with several peaks over 1,500 ft. high, as well as Arthur's Seat and other heights around Edinburgh. The chief rivers are the Esk, Water of Leith, Almond, and Gala. Edinburgh is the capital. In the county, too are Leith, now part of Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, Mid-Calder, and Penicuik, as well as such picturesque spots as Roslin, Hawthornden, and Newbattle. The county is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. Apart from Edinburgh it sends, with Peeblesshire, two members to Parliament. Pop. (1931) including Edinburgh, 526,277.



Midlothian arms

MIDNAPUR. Town of India. The capital of the district of the same name, it stands on the Kasai river, about 65 m. W. of Calcutta, to which it is joined by a navigable canal. It is a junction on the Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Pop. 28,965.

MIDSOMER NORTON. Urban district of Somerset. It is 14 m. S.W. of Bath, on the G.W. Rly. and the little river Somer. Coal mining is the staple industry. Pop. (1931) 7,830.

MIERES. Town of Spain. It stands on the river Nalon, 12 m. by rail S. of Oviedo. It is the centre of the Asturian mining industry. Pop. 40,560.

MIKHAILOV. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It is in the Moscow industrial area, 30 m. S.W. of Ryazan, on the river Pronia. It was founded in 1555 as a frontier fortress. Pop. 10,000.

MIKINDANI. Seaport of Tanganyika Territory. The most southerly harbour in the colony, it is situated at the head of a large bay, 25 m. by sea, S. of Lindi. A port of call for coastal steamers and dhows from the Persian Gulf, it has a considerable export trade.

MILAN. City of Italy. It stands on the plain of Lombardy on the river Olona, 93 m. by rail E.N.E. of Turin. A railway junction, it is also well served by canals and by air lines. Famous for its historic associations, which date from Roman times, and for its artistic treasures and musical interests, it has become the greatest manufacturing city of Italy. Milan's chief glory is the large and splendid cathedral, faced with white marble and sumptuously decorated. Other notable buildings are the church of S. Ambrose, containing the remains of the saint, and the monastery adjoining the church of S. Maria delle Grazie, on the walls of which is Leonardo's masterpiece, The Last Supper. In the Piazza del Duomo are the palazzo reale, in which is the church of San Gottardo, and the archbishop's palace. The old castle of the Sforzas stands in large grounds now a public park and houses an archaeological museum. The Brera palace contains priceless paintings and a library of great value, and there are several other picture galleries and museums. Of the old churches may be mentioned San Satiro, San Eustorgio and San Maurizio. The Loggia degli Osii, the casa dei Borromei, and the great hospital are of interest. The palace of the senate and the Palazzo Marino, now the civic headquarters, are noteworthy. The Arena is a circus built by Napoleon. The Ambrosian library is unique. Of modern buildings may be mentioned the Scala theatre and the huge railway station opened in 1931. The university is also modern (1924). The city has a broadcasting station. Features are the parks and gardens, and it has some fine squares and monuments. It is famous for its exhibitions, and in 1933 one was held in the palais des arts. The centre of the Italian silk and cotton trade, Milan has many other manufactures, including motor cars and furniture. Pop. (1931) 990,099.



Milan arms

MILAZZO. Seaport of Sicily. It stands on the N.E. coast, 22 m. by rly. W. of Messina. The castle is now a prison. Pop. 16,000.

MILBORNE PORT. Town of Somerset. Situated 8 m. N.E. of Yeovil, it has an old guildhall and was formerly a chartered town.

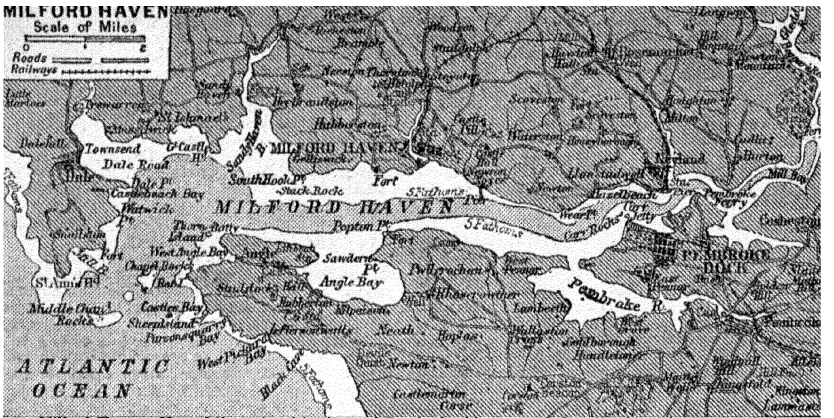
MILDENHALL. Market town of Suffolk. On the Lark, it is 12 m. N.W. of Bury St. Edmunds, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief building is S. Andrew's church and there is an old market cross. Market day, Fri. Pop. 3,370.



Milan. Plan of the central districts of the great commercial city of N. Italy

MILDURA. Town of Victoria, Australia. Situated on the Murray river, 351 m. N.W. of Melbourne, it is in the centre of the Murray irrigation scheme. There are works for packing and preserving fruit. Pop. (1930) 6,000.

MILE END. District of E. London. It is in the borough of Stepney. The Mile End Road, one of the broadest thoroughfares in London, connects Whitechapel Road and Bow Road. Part of the district between Commercial Road



Milford Haven. Map of the natural harbour of Pembrokeshire, regarded as the finest in Great Britain

East and Mile End Road is known as Mile End old town. The buildings include Trinity Hospital, the People's Palace, and the E. London College.

MILES PLATTING. Suburb of Manchester. About 1½ m. N. of the city, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. An industrial area, it gives its name to a parliamentary division.

MILETUS. Ancient city of Asia Minor. Standing on the gulf of Latmos, near the mouth of the Maeander, it was the chief town of the Ionian colonies of Greece. It is poorly represented by the modern Palatia. Excavations have revealed temples and other remains.

MILFORD. Village of Staffordshire. Situated 4 m. from Stafford, it has a station (Milford and Brocton) on the L.M.S. Rly.

MILFORD. Village of Surrey. On the S. Rly., it is 36 m. S.W. of London.

MILFORD. Town of Massachusetts, U.S.A. Situated on the river Charles, 18 m. S.E. of Worcester, and served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford and other rlys., it is a distributing centre. Pop. (1930) 14,741.

MILFORD HAVEN. Gulf of Wales. On the coast of Pembrokeshire, it is regarded as the finest natural harbour in England and Wales. It extends inland for 17 m., and is from one to two miles broad. On it are the port of Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock.

MILFORD HAVEN. Urban district and seaport of Pembrokeshire. It stands on the N. side of Milford Haven, 9 m. S.W. of Haverfordwest, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. About 1800 the government established a dockyard here, but in 1814 this was transferred to a spot on the S. side of the haven, which was named Pembroke Dock (q.v.). It has good dock accommodation. Pop. (1931) 10,116.



Milford Haven seal

MILFORD-ON-SEA. Watering place of Hampshire. Situated 4 m. from Lymington, it has a fine old church, the earliest part of which dates from the 12th century.

MILFORD SOUND. Fiord on the S.W. coast of South Island, New Zealand. Situated some 200 m. by sea S.W. of Hokitika, it can be reached overland from Lake Te Anau. The sound forms part of a national reserve, comprising also the neighbouring fiords and covering more than 2,000,000 acres of magnificent scenery.

MILK. River of Canada and the U.S.A. Rising in the Rocky Mts. in two branches, in Montana, near the Alberta boundary, it flows E. through Alberta for about 200 m. and then for a further 300 m. through Montana to the Missouri.

MILLAU. Town of France. It lies on the right bank of the Tarn, 74 m. by rly. N. of Béziers. The church of Notre Dame is in a mixture of Romanesque and Renaissance, and there is a square with arcades, dating from the 12–15th centuries. Pop. 16,000.

MILLBANK. District of S.W. London. Situated in the city of Westminster, the name applies strictly to the thoroughfare on the left bank of the Thames between Great College Street and Grosvenor Road, but it is also given to much of the area between Great College Street and Vauxhall Bridge Road. On the river bank are the Victoria Tower Gardens. Other buildings are the Tate Gallery and the block known as Thames House. In Jan., 1928, the Thames burst its banks here, causing damage.

MILLBROOK. District of Hampshire. It stands on the Test, 2 m. to the N. of Southampton, being partly within that borough. It has a station on the S. Rly.

MILLBROOK. Village of Cornwall. It lies 2 m. from Devonport, with which there is a regular steamer service across the Tamar.

MILLER'S DALE. District of Derbyshire. In the valley of the Wye, it is a noted beauty spot. There is a station on the L.M.S. Rly. and near are stone quarries.

MILL HILL. District of London. About 9 m. to the N.W. of the city, it lies between Edgware and Totteridge and has stations on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. Mill Hill school is a public school conducted on Nonconformist lines. It has accommodation for about 500 boys. The university of London has an observatory in the district, and the Jesuits have a training college.



Millom arms

MILLOM. Urban district and market town of Cumberland. On the L.M.S. Rly., it stands on the W. side of the estuary of the Duddon, 9 m. N. of Barrow-in-Furness. The church of Holy Trinity is partly Norman. Millom grew up around a castle built about 1100. It owes its modern growth to the

development of the Furness coal and iron field. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 7,405.


Millport arms

MILLPORT. Burgh and watering place of Buteshire. It stands on the S. side of the island of Great Cumbrae. The chief building is the episcopal cathedral. Pop. (1931) 1,350.

MILLVILLE. City of New Jersey, U.S.A. It stands on the river Maurice, at the head of navigation, 40 m. S S E. of Philadelphia, and is served by the Pennsylvania rly. Pop (1930) 14,705.

MILLWALL. District of London. In the Isle of Dogs, it forms the S W. part of the borough of Poplar, and has Limehouse Reach on the W., Cubitt Town E, the West India Docks N., and Millwall Dock S. The last named has an area of 231 acres, and is the chief centre of the grain trade in London. The name is derived from seven windmills, which stood on the wall built here to keep the Thames from overflowing. Millwall gives its name to an Association football club that has its ground at New Cross.

MILNATHORT. Town of Kinross-shire. Situated near Loch Leven, it is served by the L N E. Rly. Livestock markets are held here

MILNGAVIE. Burgh of Dumbartonshire. It stands on Allander Water, 6 m. N N W. of Glasgow, on the L N E. Rly. The industries include calico printing and bleaching Pop. (1931) 5,056.


Milngavie arms

MILNROW. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 2 m. from Rochdale, on the L M S Rly. There are coal mines near. Pop. (1931) 8,624.

MILNTHORPE. Market town of Westmorland. Situated on the river Kent, 7 m. from Kendal, it has a station on the L M S. Rly. At one time it was a river port. Pop. 1,025.

MILO. Island of Greece. In the Cyclades, it is 14 m. long by 8 m. wide, and has an area of 60 sq. m. A long inlet on the N.W. affords one of the best natural harbours in the Levant. Plaka is the capital. On the site of ancient Melos were found the statue of Poseidon, now in the Athens Museum, the Asclepius, in the British Museum, the Venus de Milo, in the Louvre and other works of art. Pop. 5,400.

MILTON. District of Kent, in full Milton Regis. It stands on Milton Creek, an arm of the Swale, 10 m. from Chatham. It forms part of the urban district of Sittingbourne and Milton, and the two have a station on the S. Rly. The church has a remarkably massive tower and other features of interest. Paper is made, and the place is noted for its oysters. *See* Sittingbourne.

MILTON. Village of Stirlingshire. Situated 10 m N E. of Glasgow, it has a station (Milton of Campsie) on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,589.

MILTON. Town of Massachusetts, U.S.A. On the river Neponset, 7 m. S. of Boston, of which it is a residential suburb and served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rly., it is situated in the Blue Hills, on whose highest summit is an observatory. Pop. (1930) 16,434.

MILTON. Town of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. On the river Susquehanna, 60 m. N. of Harrisburg, and served by the Pennsylvania and other railways and the Pennsylvania canal, it trades in agricultural produce. Pop. (1930) 8,552.

MILTON ABBAS. Village of Dorsetshire. Some 7 m. S.W. of Blandford, it is a model village, built about 1830 to house the inhabitants of the old village of Milton, pulled down as being too near Lord Dorchester's mansion. Milton Abbey occupies the site of a Benedictine abbey, of which the refectory and abbey church alone were preserved. In 1932 the mansion was bought by the ecclesiastical commissioners for a theological college. The abbey church is a superb structure.

MILVERTON. Town of Somerset. Situated 4 m. N. of Wellington, it is on the G.W. Rly. The church has interesting features. Pop. 1,393.

MILWAUKEE. City and port of Wisconsin, U S.A. The largest city of the state, it stands on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 85 m. N. of Chicago, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific and other railways. There are municipal and commercial airports. The river Milwaukee and its tributaries, the Menominee and Kinnickinnic, which intersect the city, are navigable by large ships There is a fine harbour. An important wholesale and distributing centre, it trades in coal, lumber, flour, grain, and meat, and manufactures iron, steel, and leather products. Before 1919 it was noted for beer, and with the partial repeal of prohibition in 1933 again assumed importance as a brewing centre Pop (1930) 578,249.

MIMICO. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on Lake Ontario, a few miles S.W. of Toronto, it is served by the C N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 6,800.

MIMMS. Two villages of Hertfordshire. North Mimms lies 3 m N.W of Potter's Bar station on the L.N.E. Rly It has a fine church, with good monuments and brasses South Mimms lies some 2 m. S.

MIN. River of China. In the province of Fukien, it flows mainly E and S E. to enter the E China Sea at Foochow. Including the longest of its three headstreams, it is 350 m. in length. Owing to the bar at its mouth large ships can enter the river only at high tide

MIN. River of China. A tributary on the left bank of the Yangtse, which it joins near Suifu, it rises in the N of Szechwan province at an elevation of 13,000 ft , and is navigable for 200 m.

MINAS. Town of Uruguay. The capital of the department of Lavalleja, it is about 60 m N.N E. of Montevideo, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 9,000.

MINAS GERAES. Inland state of Brazil. Bounded N. by Bahia, E. by Espirito Santo, S by Rio de Janeiro, and W. by São Paulo and Goyez, it has an area of 221,894 sq m. Ouro Preto was the capital until 1897, when it was supplanted by Bello Horizonte. Pop. 7,442,243.

MINATITLAN. Town of Mexico. Situated 12 m S. of Puerto Mexico, with which it has railway communication, as with Vera Cruz and Mexico City, it possesses one of the largest petroleum refineries in the country. Pop. 6,500

MINBU. District of Burma Situated between the Irrawaddy and the Arakan Mts , it covers an area of 3,293 sq m Pop 274,302

MINBU. Seaport of Burma On the Irrawaddy, it is almost opposite Magwe. It is unapproachable by steamers in the dry season Pop 5,403

MINCH. Strait of the Atlantic Ocean. It separates the W. coast of Scotland from the island of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. The Minch in the N. varies from 24 m. to 45 m. in width. The Little Minch, a continuation of the Minch, W. of Skye, is from 15 m. to 20 m. wide.

MINCHINHAMPTON. Town of Gloucestershire. It is 4 m. S.E. of Stroud, near the Thames and Severn canal. The principal building is the church of Holy Trinity. The chief industry is the making of woollens. From Minchinhampton Common, 660 ft. high, a fine view of the Cotswolds is obtained. Pop 3,200.

MINCIO. River of N. Italy. Issuing from the S. end of Lake Garda, it joins the Po 10 m. S.E. of Mantua, after a course of 116 m.

MINDANAO. Island of the Philippines. Second in importance and size of the group, it is irregularly shaped, with a long peninsula stretching

out to the W. Its main portion measures about 300 m. from N. to S., and 150 m. from E. to W. The area is 36,906 sq. m., including dependent islands. The surface is mountainous, the loftiest summits being the active volcanoes of Apo, 10,312 ft., and Malindang, 8,562 ft. The rivers Agusan and Rio Grande de Mindanao traverse the greater part of the island, and there are many lakes. Zamboanga is the chief town. The inhabitants are mostly of Malay stock. Pop. 370,000.

MINDEN. City of Germany. In Westphalia, it stands on the river Weser, 44 m. W. by S. of Hanover. The cathedral was begun in the 11th century. Other old buildings are S. Martin's church and the town hall. Made the seat of a bishop in the 8th century, Minden was a prosperous town in the Middle Ages, and was a member of the Hanseatic League. Here, on Aug. 1, 1759, a victory was won by a British and Hanoverian allied army over the French. Pop. 27,139.



Minden arms

MINDORO. Island of the Philippines. Situated S. of Luzon, from which it is separated by Verde Island Passage, it is 100 m. long by 60 m. broad, and covers 3,794 sq. m. There are 26 dependent islands. Its surface is mountainous, rising in Mt. Halcon to 8,850 ft., and wooded. Calapan is the capital. Pop. 30,000.

MINEHEAD. Urban district, watering place, and market town of Somerset. It stands on the S. side of the Bristol Channel, 25 m. N.W. of Taunton, on the G.W. Rly. S. Michael's church, a 14th century building, has a fine rood loft. The older part of the town is built on the side of North Hill. Minehead is a hunting centre and is convenient for visiting Exmoor. Market day, third Mon. Pop. (1931) 6,315.



Minehead arms

MINERVINO-MURGE. Town of Italy. It is 28 m. by rail S.S.W. of Barletta, and is encircled by medieval walls. Pop. 17,000.

MINETY. Village of Wiltshire. Situated 8 m. N.W. of Swindon, with a station on the G.W. Rly., it has a fine church, Early English in style. The village was the home of the Penn family.

MINGRELIA. Region of the Caucasus (U.S.S.R.). In the Georgian republic, it is a vast, extremely fertile plain, where iron, gold, and manganese are found. The inhabitants belong to Georgian stock, though speaking a distinct language. The ancient Colchis, it was for some time tributory to Georgia.

MINHO. River of Spain and Portugal. Rising in the N. highlands of the province of Lugo, it flows S.W. through Orense. Dividing Pontevedra from Vianna do Castello in Portugal, it falls into the Atlantic Ocean, S. of Guardia and N. of Caminha, after a course of 173 m. It is navigable by small vessels only for some 25 m. The Sil is its chief tributary.

MINICOY. Island in the Indian Ocean. One of the Laccadive group, it is an isolated coral atoll between the main Laccadive and the Maldive islands, and is joined with the S. group of the Laccadives under the administration of the collector of Malabar.

MINNEAPOLIS. City of Minnesota, U.S.A. Standing on the Mississippi opposite St. Paul, it is served by 10 trunk railway lines and has a direct air mail service to Chicago. It has two cathedrals, the state university, and other educational institutions. Minnehaha Park, covering 3,800 acres, contains the falls made famous by Longfellow. The city is one of the largest flour-milling and lumber centres of the world, and has extensive manufactures. Power is provided by the Falls of St. Anthony. Pop. (1930) 464,356.

MINNESOTA. River of Minnesota, U.S.A. Issuing from Lake Big Stone, on the South Dakota border, it flows for 470 m., first S.E. to Mankato and then N.E., to join the Mississippi at Minneapolis. At high tide small vessels may ascend it for 295 m., and for steamers it is navigable for 45 m.

MINNESOTA. State of the U.S.A. Bounded N. by Canada, E. by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, S. by Iowa, and W. by N. and S. Dakota, it has an area of 84,682 sq. m. There are about 10,000 lakes, the chief being Red Lake and L. Itasca, from the latter of which the Mississippi rises. Other rivers are the Minnesota, Red, and St. Croix, all supplying water power. Mostly rolling prairies, it is thickly timbered except in the W. and in the rugged parts to the E., where high-grade iron ore is obtained. Corn and livestock are the chief products and flour-milling the principal industry. The largest cities are Minneapolis, St. Paul (capital), Duluth, St. Cloud, Winona, Rochester, and Hibbing. Settled in 1805, it was made a territory in 1849 and admitted to the Union in 1858. Pop. (1930) 2,563,953.

MINORCA. Island of the Balearic Isles. The second largest of the group, it has an area of 290 sq. m., and is rich in stalactite caves and megalithic remains. Pop. 42,147.

MINOT. City of North Dakota, U.S.A. Situated on the river Mouse, 200 m. W.N.W. of Grand Forks, on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie rlys., it is a distributing centre for a lignite coal area and has flour mills. Pop. (1930) 16,099.

MINSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the White Russian republic, it stands on the Svisloch, a tributary of the Beresina, 275 m. N.E. of Warsaw. There are two universities and several other educational institutions. Fighting took place here in the Great War. Pop. (1931) 137,000.



Minneapolis. Plan of the adjoining cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul

MINSTEAD. Village of Hampshire. Situated in the New Forest, it is 3 m. N.W. of Lyndhurst.

MINSTER. Village of Cornwall. In a deep glen, 5 m. N. of Camelford, it has an ancient church built on the remains of an Angevin priory.

MINSTER. Village of Kent (in full Minster-in-Thanet). About 4 m. from Ramsgate, it has a station on the S. Rly. The church is noteworthy, being possibly partly Saxon, and there was once an abbey here.

MINSTER. Village of Kent. Situated on the island of Sheppey, it is 2¼ m. S.E. of Sheerness, with which it is connected by a light railway. S. Mary's church, part of which is Saxon, is a fine building.

MINSTERLEY. Village of Shropshire. It lies 9 m. S.W. of Shrewsbury, with a station on the G.W. Rly. A picturesque village, with many half-timbered houses it is a famous beauty spot.

MINSTER LOVEL. Village of Oxfordshire. It stands on the river Windrush, between Witney and Akeman Street. There is a Perpendicular church and an old manor house.

MINTLAW. Village of Aberdeenshire. Situated 9 m. W. of Peterhead, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Near by are the ruins of the abbey of Deer, a Cistercian foundation.

MINUSINSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.) In the Siberian area, 165 m. S.W. of Krasnoyarsk, it is on an affluent of the Yenesei river and is the terminus of a branch railway from the Trans-Siberian main line. There are flour mills and sawmills. Pop. 20,403.

MINYA. Town of Upper Egypt. The capital of the province of the same name, it is on the W. bank of the Nile, about 70 m. below Assiut. It is the business centre for the district, and has a large trade in wheat. Pop. 44,325.

MIOSEN. Largest lake of Norway. Situated about 38 m. N.N.E. of Oslo, it extends about 60 m. in a N. direction. Its width varies from 2 m. to 10 m., and its maximum depth is 1,480 ft. The Lougen river flows into it, and it discharges into the Glommen by the Wormen.

MIQUELON, GREAT AND LITTLE. Islands off the S. coast of Newfoundland. They form, with the St. Pierre group, the only French North American colony. The islands are connected by a strip of sand 5½ m. long, and have an area of 83 sq. m. The chief industry is cod fishing.

MIRAJ. Native state of India. In the Carnatic group, Bombay, it has a senior and a junior branch. Miráj senior covers 343 sq. m., the area of the junior state is 197 sq. m. The chief of the senior branch resides at Miráj, and that of the junior branch at Bhudgaon. Pop. senior, 82,580; junior, 34,665.

MIRAJ. Town of India. In the state of Miráj, in Bombay, it stands near the river Krishna, 30 m. N.E. of Kolhapur, for which it is the junction on the Poona-Belgaum railway. Pop. 21,424.

MIRAMICHI. River of New Brunswick, Canada. Rising near the centre of the province, it flows to Miramichi Bay. Its chief tributaries are noted for their salmon fisheries. About 100 m. long, it is navigable for 40 m.

MIRAMICHI BAY. Indentation in the coast of New Brunswick, Canada. Neguac, Portage, and Fox islands form a curving barrier across the mouth, which is about 18 m. wide.

MIRANDOLA. City of Italy. In the prov. of Modena, it is 20 m. by rly. N.N.E. of Modena. The cathedral and communal palace date from the 16th century. Other buildings of note are the ruined castle and the churches of S. Francis and Jesus. Pop. 14,000.

MIRDITES. Tribe of N. Albania. They inhabit the mountainous region S.E. of Scutari, with their chief centre at Oroshi. Backward in culture, and Roman Catholic in religion, they have always opposed Turkish and other attempts to absorb them. Their hereditary chiefs, known as capidans, are descended from the house of John Marco. They number about 25,000.



Mirfield seal

MIRFIELD. Market town and urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands on the Calder, 5 m. N.E. of Huddersfield, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Textile manufacturing and coal mining are the chief occupations. The town is the headquarters of the community of the Resurrection, founded at Oxford in 1892, which has a hostel in Leeds and branches in London and Johannesburg. Pop. (1931) 12,099.

MIRI. Seaport of Sarawak, N. Borneo. Standing on the N.E. coast, in the Baram district, about 30 m. N.W. of Claudetown, it is the centre of an important oilfield, and exports petroleum.

MIRS BAY. Inlet of the coast of China. Situated in the province of Kwangtung, it forms part of the British colony of Hong Kong, its waters having been leased from China in 1898.

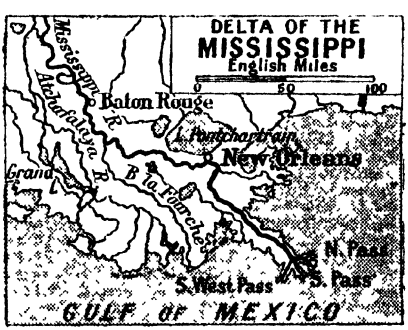
MIRZAPUR. Town of India. In the Mirzapur district of the United Provinces, it stands on the Ganges, about midway between Allahabad and Benares. Its manufactures include carpets, brass ware, and lac. There are fine bathing ghats. Pop. 54,994.

MISENO. Volcanic peninsula of Italy. It forms the W. side of the gulf of Pozzuoli, about 10 m. W. of Naples, and terminates in Cape Miseno. Porto di Miseno, the fine natural harbour on the N., and that called Mare Morto on the N.E., were formed about 30 B.C. into a great naval station for the Roman fleet. Remains of moles, a theatre and baths, exist.

MISHAWAKA. City of Indiana, U.S.A. On the river S. Joseph, 78 m. E.S.E. of Chicago, it is served by the New York Central and other rlys. The chief manufactures are of rubber articles. Formed in 1838, it was chartered a city in 1899. Pop. (1930) 28,630.

MISHMI. Hill tribe of India. Living in the N.E. corner of the Brahmaputra valley, Assam, they may represent an ancient offshoot from the Miao of S. China, and are remarkable for their peculiar religion and customs.

MISKOLC. Town of Hungary. Situated on the Sajo, at the edge of the Carpathian foothills, it is 116 m. by rly. N.E. of Budapest. There is a considerable trade in wheat, wine, and cattle. Pop. (1930) 61,465.



Mississippi. Delta of the greatest river of the U.S.A.

MISSENDEN, GREAT. Village of Buckinghamshire. It lies 9 m. S. of Aylesbury, on the Metropolitan and L.N.E. Rlys. The church has some 16th century brasses. Little Missenden is 2 m. to the S.E.

MISSISSIPPI. River of the U.S.A. Flowing out of Little Elk Lake, although Lake Itasca, Minnesota, is generally regarded as its source, it pursues a circuitous course to the gulf of Mexico. Its length is about 2,486 m., but including its longest tributary, the Missouri, it measures 5,431 m., and constitutes the world's largest river system. At its junction with the Missouri its breadth is 5,000 ft., and below New Orleans 2,475 ft. Of its other tributaries the more important are the Minnesota, Des Moines,

Arkansas, and Red from the W., and the Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Big Black from the E. Among the towns on its banks are Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Moline, Rock Island, Burlington, Quincy, St Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans There are numerous islands in the river of from 2 to 5 m in length, chiefly between St. Paul and the mouth of the Red River, and many are connected to the mainland by dams There are many locks and other works for navigation and power purposes. In 1927 inundations covered over 1,000,000 acres, caused damage estimated at £80,000,000, and rendered 600,000 persons homeless.

MISSISSIPPI. State of the U S A. It has a coastline of 85 m. on the gulf of Mexico, and is bordered by Tennessee on the N., Alabama on the E , Louisiana on the S and S W , and Arkansas on the N.W. Its area is 46,865 sq. m , of which 500 are water. The chief rivers are the Mississippi (which forms the W boundary), Pearl, Tombigbee, Yazoo, and Pascagoula A great amount of cotton, maize, sugar cane, and fruit is grown, and cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared. Dairying is increasing in importance, and there are some fisheries The forest wealth is great. There are 4,313 m of steam and electric rly., in addition to the river transport Jackson, the capital, is the largest city, others being Meridian, Vicksburg, Hattiesburg, and Laurel. There are 20 universities and colleges, among them the state university, and the Mississippi state college at Columbus Settled in 1716, Mississippi became a territory in 1798, and joined the Union in 1817. Pop (1930) 2,009,821, of whom 1,009,718 are negroes.

MISSISSIPPI SOUND. Channel between the coast of Alabama and Mississippi states, U S A , and several narrow islands, which cut it off from the gulf of Mexico. About 70 m long, with a mean breadth of 8 m , it extends from Lake Borgne to Mobile Bay, and is navigable by small coasting vessels

MISSOLONGHI. Town of Greece. It is situated on a swampy plain N of the gulf of Patras, about 95 m N W of Corinth There is a trade in currants, valonia, and local products. Byron died here on April 19, 1824, and a monument was erected in 1881 Pop 9,270.

MISSOULA. City of Montana, U S A It stands on the river Missoula, 125 m W.N W. of Helena, and is served by the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific rlys Pop (1930) 14,657

MISSOURI (Mud River) River of the U S A. Formed by the junction of the Madison, Jefferson, and Gallatin rivers, which have their sources in the Rocky Mountains and unite at Gallatin City in Montana, it joins the Mississippi about 20 m. above St. Louis and is 2,945 m long. At its mouth it is 800 yds wide Its chief tributaries are the Milk, Yellowstone, James, White, Nebraska, and Kansas. On its banks are Omaha, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and Jefferson City Swift and turbid, it is navigable only by flat-bottomed steamers. During low water in summer and early autumn Yellowstone is the head of navigation, but in the flood season the river can be ascended nearly to Great Falls, where a series of cataracts occurs.

MISSOURI. State of the U S A. Bounded on the N by Iowa, on the E by Illinois, on the S. by Arkansas, and on the W. by Kansas, it has an area of 69,420 sq m. The Mississippi forms the E. boundary and the Missouri flows from W. to E across the state. The N. and W. districts are tableland, the Ozark mts occupy the centre, and the S E. is low-lying. Maize is the chief agricultural product, and cotton, tobacco, and fruit are grown Livestock is important, Missouri mules being famous. Coal, zinc, and iron ore are the chief minerals. One of the largest manufacturing states W. of the Mississippi, it has in addition to 1,000 m of navigable waterways, over 9,000 m of steam and electric rly. The capital is Jefferson St Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Springfield are other large places. Settled in 1764 and made a territory in 1812, Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821 Pop. (1930) 3,629,367

MISTASSINI. Lake of Quebec, Canada. Drained by the Rupert, it is divided by small islands into practically two sheets of water. About 120 m long and from 15 to 20 m. wide, it is from 300 to 400 ft deep. The Hudson's Bay Company maintains a post on the lake

MISTERTON. Village of Nottinghamshire. Situated 5 m. N W of Gainsborough, it has a station on the L N E. Rly.

MISTI, El. Volcanic mountain of Peru In the prov. of Arequipa, it is situated a few miles N E of the city of that name. Its altitude is 19,695 ft

MISTLEY. Village of Essex. It stands on the Stour, 1 m E of Manningtree, and has a station on the L.N E. Rly.

MISTRAL. Cold, dry wind experienced chiefly in winter along the Rhône valley and the coasts of the Lion gulf. A depression over the Mediterranean, accompanied by anti-clockwise circulation of the air, brings down heavy cold air from the central plateau of France as a N.W. wind, and causes a hot sirocco to blow from the African coasts northward.

MISTRETTA. Town of Sicily Standing on the river Regitano, it is 61 m. E S.E. of Palermo. It is on the only high road across the Monti Nebrodi to Nicosia. Pop. 14,000.

MISURATA. Town of Tripolitania, N Africa. On the coastal caravan route to Homs and Tripoli, it is situated on a bay some 110 m. E. of the latter. Built around a large oasis, it produces dates and is a fruit-growing centre. Pop. 14,000

MITAU. Former name of the town of Latvia now known as Jelgava (q v)

MITCHAM. Urban district of Surrey Situated 10 m S S W of London, it is on the Wandle, and has stations on the S Rly. The industries include laundering and the manufacture of sweets, but market-gardening and the growing of lavender are older The fair held here on Aug. 12 each year is one of the most famous in England. The green is famous as a nursery of cricket and the common for golf Much land in the district has been developed as housing estates Buildings of note include the parish church and the public library Pop (1931) 56,856

MITCHELDEAN. Village of Gloucestershire. Situated 10 m. W. of Gloucester, on the edge of the Forest of Dean, it is on the G W. Rly.

MITCHELL, Mount Peak of the Black Mountains in N Carolina, U S A Known also as Mitchell's Peak and Black Dome, it is 6,686 ft. in height, the highest summit of the U S.A. E of the Mississippi.

MITCHELSTOWN. Town of co Cork, I F S. It is 11 m. N. of Fermoy on the G.S. Rlys. There are stalactite caves about 6½ m. N E of the town. The riots in 1887 were an incident in political life.

MITHO. Town and river port of Cochin China. It is 23 m. from the sea, on the chief distributary of the Mekong delta, and is the terminus of a railway through Saigon to Nha Trang

MITIARO. Small island of the S Pacific Ocean. One of the islands in the Cook group, it is situated in the S.E. cluster, N.E. of Rarotonga Pop 238.

MITLA. Village of Mexico. Situated 30 m. E. of Oaxaca in the dist. of Tlacolula, it lies within a mountain-girt valley. There are five groups of ancient buildings. In 1495 the Aztecs captured the place.

MITTWEIDA. Town of Saxony. Situated 35 m. S E. of Leipzig, it has textile factories and machine shops In the neighbourhood are silver and lead mines. Pop 18,000

MIXTEC. American Indian tribe of Mexico. Still progressive, they are descended from a pre-Spanish people who stood outside the Aztec confederacy. They number about 160,000

MIYAJIMA. Island of Japan In Hiroshima Bay, an arm of the Inland Sea, it is counted as one of the three most celebrated sights in Japan, on account of its scenery and temples. Measuring 5 m by 2½ m , it culminates in Mt Misen, 1,800 ft. high. About 40,000 pilgrims visit the island annually It is also known as Itsukushima

MIYAZU. Town and seaport of Japan In the island of Honshiu, it is situated on the N. coast, on Miyazu Bay, an arm of Wakasa Bay, 60 m N.W. of Osaka. The neighbouring pine groves of Ama-no-hashidate are one of the famous sights of Japan Pop 9,000.

MIZDA. Oasis of Tripolitania. Situated about 100 m. due S. of Tripoli, it is an important caravan halt on the route to Egypt and the Sudan.

MLADA BOLESLAV. Town of Czechoslovakia. It stands on the river Jizera (Iser), about 32 m. N E of Prague. The old castle, now converted into barracks, the law court, occupying the old rathaus, and several old churches are the chief buildings of interest. The manufactures include textiles beer, and sugar. Pop. 17,000.

MLANJE. Plateau of E Africa Lying S. of Lake Zomba in the Nyasaland protectorate, it extends S E across the frontier into Portuguese E. Africa. It covers an area of some 1,600 sq. m., lying at a mean altitude of about 4,500 ft., and rising in places to nearly 10,000 ft above sea level.

MLANJE. Settlement of Nyasaland In the centre of the plateau of the same name, it lies due S of Lake Zomba, some 40 m by road S.W. of Blantyre. It is the centre of the local tea cultivation.

MLAWA. Town of Poland. It stands on the river Mlavka, 60 m. N W. of Warsaw The chief industries are weaving, tanning, brickmaking, and the manufacture of vinegar and agricultural machinery Pop 14,000.

MOBBERLEY. Village of Cheshire It is 3 m. N E. of Knutsford, on the L.M S. Rly. There is an interesting church Pop. 1,550

MOBILE. River of Alabama, U S A. Formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, it flows for 38 m to discharge into Mobile Bay

MOBILE. City and seaport of Alabama, U S A The only seaport in the state, it is 135 m. E N E of New Orleans, at the mouth of the river Mobile, and is served by the Southern and other railways and a municipal airport. Cotton is the chief item of export, and shipbuilding is carried on On Sand Island, at the river entrance, is a quarantine station. The original city was founded in 1702 by the French, the present city, farther S , being built nine years later. Pop. (1930) 62,202

MOBILE BAY. Indentations of the coast of Alabama, U S A About 27 m. long and with an average width of 8 m , it is formed by the Alabama and Tombigbee, which, after receiving the drainage of most of the state of Alabama, unite to flow S to the gulf of Mexico through the bay The entrance is defended by Forts Morgan and Gaines, and on Mobile Point is a lighthouse

MOCA. Town of the republic of Santo Domingo. Situated about 9 m. N. of La Vega, it is connected by rail with Puerto Plata. Pop 3,994.

MOCHA. Town and seaport of the Yemen, Arabia At the S. end of the Red Sea, 40 m. N. of Perim, it was formerly the centre of an immense trade in coffee, but has been supplanted by Hodeida and Aden. Pop. 5,000.

MODDER. River of S. Africa. Rising near Dewetsdorp, about 40 m. S.E. of Bloemfontein, it flows through the Orange Free State and, entering Bechuanaland, discharges, after a course of 186 m , into the Vaal. The battle of Modder River (Nov. 28, 1899) was fought by Lord Methuen in his attempt to relieve Kimberley in the S African war. After an initial repulse the British forced their way across the river

MODENA. City of Italy. Situated on the railway, it is 23 m from Bologna. The splendid Romanesque cathedral has a lofty campanile and many carvings and statues. The church of S Agostino has memorials of the Este family; another is S Giovanni The palace is used for public purposes. Among other buildings are the university, founded in 1683, the town hall, dating in part from about 1200, a library, museums, and art galleries There is an observatory. Promenades mark the site of the fortifications, and the city has some fine squares. The manufactures include silks, woollens and leather, and there is trade in cattle, cereals, wine, fruit, and liqueurs. Modena was the chief town of a little duchy ruled by the Este family from 1452 to 1789, and from 1814 to 1859 by a branch of the Hapsburg family, through marriage to the Este heiress. Pop. (1931) 92,675.

MODESTO. City of California, U S.A. Situated on the river Tuolumne, 90 m. S E. of San Francisco, it is served by the Southern Pacific and other railways. It has a municipal airport, and stands in an irrigated area producing fruit, vegetables, and dairy products. Pop (1930) 13,832.

MODICA. Town of Sicily. It stands in the Val di Noto, 33 m. direct and 57 m by rail W S W. of Syracuse. The site of the Sicel city Motyca, it has remains of megalithic buildings. Pop 56,000.

MODLING. Town of Austria. It stands at the entrance to the Brühl valley, 8 m. S S.W of Vienna The most noteworthy building is the 15th century church of S. Othmar Pop 18,677.

MODOC. North American Indian tribe. They formed the S portion of the Lutuami group, the Klamath being the N. part. Their home was in Oregon and California, and after the settlement of white men in that area there were sanguinary struggles between the two races. The few Modoc survivors live in Oregon.

MOEN. Island of Denmark. It lies in the Baltic, between Zealand and Falster. Of irregular outline, it has an area of 81 sq. m. Stege, a seaport on the W coast, is the capital. Pop. 16,000

MOERIS. Ancient name of a lake of Egypt. Situated in the Fayum district, it formerly covered a considerable area. Its embankment and partial reclamation were the work of Amenemhat III. On its banks was the labyrinth described by Herodotus The remaining part of the lake is known as Birket-el-Kerun (q v).

MOEUVRES. Village of France. It is immediately E of Bourlon Wood. There was fierce fighting around it in Nov., 1917, and in Sept , 1918, when the British regained it.



Moffat crest

MOFFAT. Burgh and spa of Dumfriesshire It stands on the Annan, 21 m. N N E. of Dumfries, on the L M S. Rly. There is a mineral spring, and a hydropathic establishment is in the vicinity. Pop (1931) 2,006.

MOGADISCIO. Capital and seaport of Italian Somaliland. Situated 270 m. N.E of the mouth of the Juba river, it is the principal commercial centre of the colony and is connected by a short rly. with Afgoi, in the interior. Pop. 28,000.

MOGADOR. Seaport of Morocco. It stands on a promontory, 130 m. W. of Marrakesh. Possessing an excellent harbour, it enjoys a trade with France and England. Pop. 18,400.

MOGILOV. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the White Russian republic, it stands on the Dnieper, 85 m. S.W. of Smolensk. Industries include smelting, flour milling, and the manufacture of tobacco. There is trade in leather, corn, salt, sugar, hemp, and timber. Pop. 46,562.

MOGILOV. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Ukrainian republic, it stands on the Dniester, 58 m. S.E. of Kamenets Podolski, and near the frontier of Bessarabia. The chief industries are flour milling, distilling, and sugar refining. There is a trade in cereals, flax, and timber. Pop. 22,271.

MOGOK. Town of Burma. Situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, 100 m. N. of Mandalay, it is celebrated for its ruby mines. Lying at an altitude of 4,000 ft., it is also a hill station. Pop. 11,100.

MOHALE'S HOEK. Settlement of Basutoland, S. Africa. Situated in the valley between the Karnet and the Orange rivers, it is 80 m. by road S. of Maseru.

MOHAMMERA. Seaport of Persia. It stands on the river Karun, near its junction with the Shatt el Arab, at the head of the Persian Gulf, and is about 25 m. S.E. of Basrah. With the country in the immediate neighbourhood it forms a semi-independent state, under the suzerainty of Persia. Pop. 10,000.

MOHAWKS. North American Indian tribe. Formerly one of the Iroquois confederacy, they were numerically small, but aggressive. Hiawatha, one of the two founders of the Iroquois league, belonged to this tribe. From the Mohawk valley, they migrated to Canada, and the few survivors now live in Ontario reservations. They call themselves Narrarganset, meaning man eaters.

MOHELI. Island in the Indian Ocean One of the Comoro group, it lies in the Mozambique channel, S. of Comoro.

MOHICANS. Name popularly applied to a N American Indian tribe, officially called Mahicans. An allied tribe are called Mohegans (wolf). Of Algonquian stock, the former moved from the Hudson valley into Pennsylvania, the latter northward into New England

MOHMAND. Tribe of India. A Pathan race of the Afghan frontier, they are Iranian Aryans, speaking a N. Pushtu dialect. The British campaign of 1897 secured their submission. Though assured by treaty of their full Afghan privileges, they gave much trouble during the Great War.

MOHMAND. Region of India. In the North-West Frontier Province, it lies N. of the Khyber Pass and the Kabul river, in a region of rugged barren hills. The population includes those Mohmands who live E. of the Durand line. The region owes its importance to the route through it, which obviates the necessity of using the Khyber Pass.

MOI. Annamese collective name for aboriginal hill-tribes in French Indo-China. They display some ethnic admixture on the fringes of their upland habitat, but are essentially long-headed, level-eyed Indonesians, with a primitive social organization and animistic beliefs, based on spirit-worship and witchcraft.

MOIRA. Village of Leicestershire. It lies 3 m. S.W. of Ashby de la Zouch, and is a junction on the L.M.S. Rly.

MOISSAC. Town of France. It lies on the right bank of the river Tarn, 17 m. by rly. W.N.W. of Montauban. The S. portal of the ancient church of S. Pierre is a remarkable example of 12th century Gothic sculpture. The adjoining cloister is also part of the remains of a famous abbey. Pop. 9,000.

MOJI. Town and seaport of Japan. In the island of Kyushu, it stands on the strait of Shimonoseki, at the entrance to the Inland Sea. The chief export is coal. The port became important in 1887, when it was made the terminus of the Kyushu railway. Pop. (1930) 108,130.

MOJOS. South American Indian group. Of Arawakan speech, they live between the Beni and Guapore rivers, Bolivia. Numbering about 30,000, they devote more attention than the neighbouring Chiquitos to hunting and fishing, and have partly abandoned bows and arrows for the lasso. Best of Amazonian boatmen, they prepare dug-outs with the aid of fire.

MOKI. Variant name of the N. American Indian tribe of Hopi (q.v.).

MOLA DI BARI. Town and seaport of Italy. It stands on the Adriatic, 12 m. by rail S.E. of Bari. Pop. 14,000.

MOLD. Urban district, market town, and county town of Flintshire. About 13 m. W. of Chester, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The principal buildings are the church with its fine tower and the remains of the castle in the park. The town has tinplate works and other industries. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 5,133.



Mold arms

MOLDAU. German name of the river of Czechoslovakia known as the Vltava (q.v.).

MOLDAVIA. District of Rumania. It is bounded by Wallachia, Transylvania, and the Bukovina on the W., and Bessarabia on the E. The area is about 14,700 sq. m. The Carpathians on the W. are its most striking natural feature. The chief river is the Sereth. Important towns are Jassy, Botosani, and Bacau. Pop 2,233,556.

MOLDAVIA. Autonomous republic of the U.S.S.R. Included in the Ukrainian republic, it is bordered on the W. by Bessarabia, and covers 3,200 sq. m., along the left bank of the Dniester. Settled by Bessarabian refugees, it was constituted in 1924. Agriculture is the chief industry, and others include flour milling and the manufacture of wine and pottery. The capital is Tiraspol Pop. (1931) 613,900.

MOLE. River of England. It rises in N. Sussex and flows through Surrey to the Thames, which it enters at Molesey. It is 30 m. long and passes through some of the most beautiful scenery in Surrey. Near Norbury it flows underground for a time, forming the famous swallows.

MOLENBEK S. JEAN. Town of Belgium. It is a suburb of Brussels, and lies to the W. of the capital, on a branch of the river Senne. The Canal de Charleroi has an important dock here

MOLESEY. Name of two districts in Surrey. Known as East Molesey and West Molesey, they stand on the right bank of the Thames, 2 m. S.W. of Kingston on the S. Rly. Molesey is a boating centre, and a regatta is held here yearly. Near by the river Mole enters the Thames.

MOLFETTA. Town and seaport of Italy. It is on the Adriatic, 16 m. by rly. N.N.W. of Bari. The Romanesque cathedral, now the church of S. Corato, dates from the 13th century. There is a trade in wine, oil, and nitre. Pop. 46,000.

MOLINE. City of Illinois, U.S.A. On the Mississippi river, 3 m. E. of Rock Island, it is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific and other rlys, the Chicago-Dallas air mail route, and the Hennepin Canal. Agricultural implements are manufactured. Pop. (1930) 32,236.

MOLINE, EAST. City of Illinois, U.S.A. It is 5 m. E. of Moline, on the Mississippi and Rock rivers, and is served by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific and other railways Pop. (1930) 10,107.

MOLLAND. Village of N. Devon. Situated on Exmoor 15 m. S.E. of Barnstaple, it has a station (Nympton and Molland) on the G.W. Rly. The church has a good screen.

MOLLENDO. Seaport of Peru. It stands on the Pacific coast, 10 m. S.E. of Islay, and is the terminus of the Southern Rly., by which it is connected with Arequipa and Puno. The town is also an airport. Pop. 10,000.

MOLLWITZ. Village of Silesia. It is 7 m. from Brieg, and is famous for the battle fought here, April 10, 1741, between the Austrians and the Prussians.

MOLNDAL. Town of Sweden. It lies about 5 m. S. by E. of Göteborg, with which it is connected by railway. There are textile and paper manufactures. Pop. (1931) 17,555.

MOLOKAI. One of the Hawaiian Islands. It is about 40 m. long and 7 m. wide, and has an area of 261 sq. m. A leper settlement, the scene of the labours of Father Damien, is in the middle of the N. coast. The people live mainly on a narrow fertile strip along the S. coast. There are two mountains, Mauna Loa (1,382 ft.) and Kamakou (4,958 ft.), connected by a saddle 400 ft. high. Pop. 5,032.

MOLOPO. River of S. Africa. Formed by the N.W. drainage of the Lichtenburg and Stellaland plateaux, it flows W. across the Kalahari desert to lose itself by percolation and evaporation in the sandy waste. At one time a mighty stream flowing across the desert to join the Orange river, W. of Griqualand, it is now for the most part a dry watercourse. In its upper reaches it forms the N. border of Bechuanaland.

MOLTON, South. Borough and market town of Devon. It stands on the Mole, 12½ m. S.E. of Barnstaple, on the G.W. Rly. The fine Perpendicular church of S. Mary Magdelene has an old pulpit. The town is an agricultural centre, and its industries include flour milling. North Molton is a village 3 m. to the N.E. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 2,831.

MOLUCCAS. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Forming part of the Netherlands E. Indies they include Gilolo or Halmahera, Ternate, Tidore, Bachian, Buru, Ceram, Amboyna, and the Banda Islands. The total area is 192,402 sq. m. Mountainous and volcanic, they abound in luxuriant vegetation. The chief products are nutmegs and other spices, copra, rice, timber, pearls, trepang, and tortoiseshell. They were acquired by the Dutch in 1613. Pop. (1930) 893,030.



Monaco. Plan showing the three towns of the principality

MOMBASA. Seaport of Kenya. Situated mainly on a coral island connected with the mainland by rly., it is the principal port on the whole of the E. coast of Africa, N. of Lorenço Marques. Mombasa Harbour, on the N.E. of the island, is mainly used by small steamers and native craft; Kilindini harbour, used by larger vessels, is at the S.W. end. The town is the coastal terminus of the Kenya and Uganda Rly., and provides the principal outlet for the trade from Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Nyasaland, and part of the Belgian Congo. There is an aerodrome and a wireless station. Pop. (1931) 57,057, of whom 1,211 are whites.

MOMOSTENANGO. Town of Guatemala. It stands on a plateau in the W. section of the Sierra de las Minas, 66 m. N.W. of Guatemala city. Pop. 18,000.

MOMPOZ. Town of Colombia. Situated on the river Magdalena, 110 m. S.S.E. of Cartagena, it was formerly a river port, and, though silting has affected its importance, it is still connected by steamer with Cartagena and Barranquilla. Cattle farming and tobacco growing are carried on in the district. Pop. 16,000.

MONA. Name by which the island of Anglesey (q.v.) was known to the Romans. The name was also applied to the Isle of Man.

MONACO. Principality of Europe. Except for the short coastline on the Mediterranean, it is entirely bounded by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, and has an area of 8 sq. m. There are three towns, Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo. It is under the protection of France.



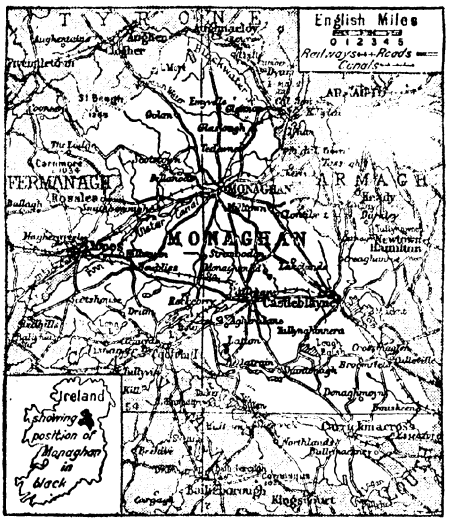
Monaco arms

The family of Grimaldi secured Monaco in 968, and when, in 1715, the male line failed, it passed to a daughter and her husband. In 1911 a constitution was granted, this consisting of a parliament of 21 members elected for four years by universal suffrage. There is also a ministry and a council of state. In 1928 trouble broke out between the people and their ruler, Prince Louis II, who had succeeded in 1922. In Dec., 1930, he dissolved the legislature and suspended some of the constitutional guarantees, ruling as a dictator until 1933, when he promised to restore the constitution. The revenue of the principality is obtained chiefly from the gaming tables of Monte Carlo.

MONADHLIATH. Hills of Inverness-shire. They lie between the upper Findhorn and the Spey rivers; the highest point is Carn Marg (3,087 ft.).

MONAGHAN. County of the I.F.S. In Ulster, it has an area of 499 sq. m. The surface is undulating, with hills in the south and east, and in parts boggy. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, along the N.E. boundary, and the Finn, and there are many small lakes. Oats, flax, and potatoes are grown; cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are reared. Coal, limestone, and gypsum are mined on a small scale. The G.N.I. Rly.

and the Ulster canal serve the county. Monaghan is the county town; other places are Clones, Carrickmacross, Castleblayney, and Ballybay. Pop. (1926) 65,131.



Monaghan. Ulster county of the Irish Free State

MONAGHAN. Urban district of co. Monaghan, I.F.S.; also the county town. It is on the G.N.I. Rly. and the Ulster canal, being 52 m. S.W. of Belfast. The town has a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1926) 4,636.

MONASTERBOICE. Village of the I.F.S. In co. Louth, it is 5 m. N.W. of Drogheda. There are many interesting ecclesiastical remains, including two churches, a round tower 110 ft. high, and three fine crosses.

MONASTIR. Alternative name of the Yugoslavian town of Bitolye (q.v.).

MONCALIERI. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Po, 5 m. by rly. S. of Turin. On a height above the town is a royal palace dating from 1470, rebuilt in the 17th century, and containing a fine series of pictures illustrating the history of the house of Savoy. Pop. 13,000.

MONCH. Mountain of Switzerland. In the Bernese Oberland, it rises between the Eiger and the Jungfrau, has an altitude of 13,468 ft., and is covered with snow and ice fields. The first ascent was accomplished in 1857.

MONCHIQUE. Town of Portugal. Situated on a spur of the Serra de Monchique, at an alt. of 1,476 ft., it is 12 m. N. of Villa Nova de Portimão, and is a noted health resort. Pop. 7,000.

MONCHY-LE-PREUX. Village of France. Situated 5 m. E. of Arras, the village and heights were captured by the British, April 11, 1917. The British withdrew from it in March, 1918, but Canadians recovered it on Aug. 26. It has been adopted by the Isle of Wight.

MONCTON. City and river port of New Brunswick, Canada. Situated at the head of navigation on the Petitcodiac river, 89 m. by rail N.E. of St. John, it is the headquarters for the Atlantic Division of the C.N. Railways, which have large workshops here. Air mail service operates in the winter. Pop. (1931) 20,689.

MONDEGO. River of Portugal. Rising in the Serra de Estrella, it flows first N.E., and then S.W. past Coimbra, and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean at Figueira da Foz, after a course of 130 m.

MONDONEDO. City of Spain. On the river Masma, it is 12 m. S. of the coast of the bay of Biscay and 28 m. N. of Lugo. It has a cathedral, and its Franciscan monastery is now a public school and theatre. Pop. 10,000.



Mondonedo arms

MONDOVI. City of Italy. It stands on the N. slopes of the Ligurian Alps, near the river Ellero, 17 m. by rly. E.S.E. of Cuneo. There are a 16th century citadel, a cathedral, and bishop's palace. Pop. 20,000.

MONESSEN. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. On the river Monongahela, 40 m. S. of Pittsburgh, it is served by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and Pennsylvania rlys. Here are steel, tinplate, and lumber mills. Pop. (1930) 20,268.

MONFALCONE. Town of Italy. In the former Austrian crownland of Görz and Gradisca, it is 16 m. N.W. of Trieste, near the Adriatic. It is noted for its mineral waters. During the Great War it was taken and then lost by the Italians, but it was annexed in 1920. Pop. 10,000.

MONFORTE DE LEMOS. Town of Spain. On the river Cabe, it is a junction on the rly. from Leon, 148 m. to the E., to Corunna and Vigo. There are ruins of a castle, a Benedictine monastery, now utilised as a hospital, a fine Renaissance church, and a Jesuit college. Pop. 14,000.

MONGALLA. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated on the White Nile, 1,056 m. above Khartoum, it was formerly a trading post of some importance.

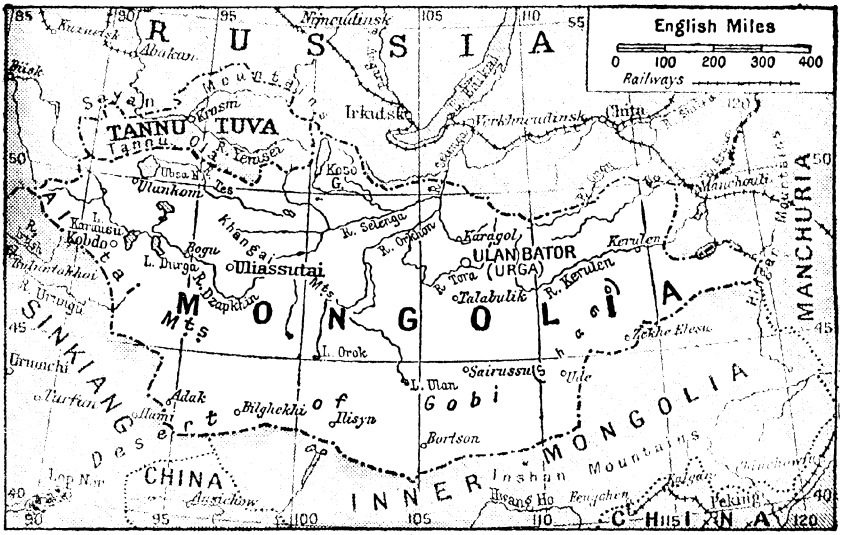
MONGHYR. Town of India. The capital of the district of the same name, in the Bhogalpur division of Bihar and Orissa, it stands 80 m. S.E. of Patna, on the right bank of the Ganges. It contains a cigarette factory, which works the supplies of locally grown tobacco. From the 12th to the 18th century it was a Mahomedan stronghold. Pop. 46,825.



Mongol. Representative of the ancient race that inhabits Central Asia

MONGOL. Racial stock of Mongolia. With offshoots in Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, they form, with the Turkic and Tungus stocks, the round-headed Altaian branch of the straight-haired yellow race. The characteristic Mongolian fold of skin over the inner angle of the eyelids, and the lifted outer angle, produce the typical slant-eyed effect.

MONGOLIA. District of E. Asia. Surrounding the Gobi desert, it forms an intermediate region between the high plateau of Tibet and the Arctic lowland of Siberia. Its area is about 1,875,000 sq. m. In winter the cold is intense; in summer the slight rains produce pasture and fodder shrubs for the sheep, goats, horses, and camels of the nomadic inhabitants, Mongols and Kalmuks. The Irtish and Selenga are the chief rivers. The principal towns include Urga or Ulan Bator Hoto, Uliassuti, and Kobdo. Gold



Mongolia. Map of the vast district of Asia largely under the influence of Soviet Russia

copper, silver, iron, and tin occur. Outer Mongolia is an independent republic. Inner Mongolia, between the Gobi desert, China proper, and Manchuria, is nominally part of China. *See* Burga; Buriat-Mongol.

MONGOLIA, OUTER. Independent republic of E. Asia. Bounded N. and W. by the U.S.S.R., E. by Manchuria, and S. by Inner Mongolia, it covers an area of about 1,000,000 sq. m. The region is largely arid and mountainous, while the Gobi desert occupies a large portion. There is a trade in livestock, animal products, and salt, but the great mineral resources are mostly unworked. The republic was formed in 1924. The capital is Urga. Pop. 676,036.

MONGOLIAN-BURYATIC. Alternative name of the republic of the U.S.S.R. also known as Buriat-Mongol (q.v.).

MONGU. Native settlement of N. Rhodesia. On the upper reaches of the Zambezi river, it stands a few miles E. of the border of Portuguese W. Africa, and 300 m. N.W. of Livingstone. It is an important mission station.

MONIAIVE. Village of Dumfriesshire. It lies 18 m. N.W. of Dumfries, on the L.M.S. Rly.

MONIFIETH. Burgh of Angus. It stands on the N. side of the firth of Tay, 6 m. N.E. of Dundee, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,984.

MONK BRETTON. District of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 2 m. N.E. of Barnsley, and is included in the county borough. It has the remains of a Cluniac monastery, hence its name.

MONKEY. Island in the Thames. In Berkshire, ½ m. E. of Bray Lock, it is a river resort.

MONK FRYSTON. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). Situated 9 m. N.E. of Normanton, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 559.

MONKLAND CANAL. Waterway of Scotland. It runs from Port Dundas on the Clyde in Glasgow to the N. Calder river at Calderbank, passing through Coatbridge. Part of the Forth and Clyde navigation, and 13 m. long, it was cut to carry the coal of the Lanarkshire coalfield. It belongs to the L.M.S. Rly. The name is that of two parishes in Lanarkshire, New and Old.

MONKSEATON. Town of Northumberland. It lies 3 m. N. of North Shields, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 4,639.

MONKS RISBOROUGH. Village of Buckinghamshire. It lies 1½ m. N.E. of Princes Risborough. The church has some interesting features.

MONKSTOWN. Village of County Cork, I.F.S. Situated on Cork Harbour, it is a seaside resort.

MONKTON. Town of Ayrshire. It lies 2 m. from Troon, and has a station (Monkton and Prestwick) on the L.M.S. Rly.

MONKWEARMOUTH. District of Sunderland. It stands on the N. side of the Wear, on the L.N.E. Rly. A bridge over the river connects it with Sunderland. In the 7th century Benedict Biscop founded a Benedictine monastery here. The church stands on the site. *See* Sunderland.

MONMOUTH. City, borough, market town, and the county town of Monmouthshire. It stands at the junction of the Monnow and Wye, 19 m. S. of Hereford, on the G.W. Rly. Troy, on the other side of the Monnow, is part of the borough. The grammar school was founded in the 17th century. There are statues of Henry V and the pioneer airman, C. S. Rolls. Little remains of the castle, in which Henry V was born. Monnow bridge is protected by an old gateway. The town possesses a collection of Nelson relics. Monmouth has been the seat of a bishop since 1921, but the cathedral is at Newport. Near by is a racecourse, where meetings are held twice a year. Market days, Mon. and Fri. Pop. (1931) 4,731.



Monmouth arms



Monmouthshire county seal

MONMOUTHSHIRE. County of England, although for many purposes regarded as part of Wales. In the W. it is bordered by Wales and has a coastline on the Severn estuary of 21 m. The county, which is generally hilly, covers an area of 546 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Wye, Usk, Ebbw, Rhymney, and Monnow. Monmouth is the county town, others including Newport, Chepstow, Abergavenny, Tredegar, Abertillery, Bedwellty, Pontypool, and Ebbw Vale. The chief industry is coal mining, as the S.

Wales coalfield stretches into the county. Wheat, rye, and other crops are grown, but much land is given up to sheep. The county contains some magnificent scenery, especially in the valley of the Wye. It is served by the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys., and by canals. It sends five members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 434,821.

MONONGAHELA. River of the U.S.A. Rising in W. Virginia, it flows N.E. to its junction with the Cheat and thence N. to unite with the Allegheny at Pittsburgh, to form the Ohio. About 230 m. long, its main channel is navigable.

MONONGAHELA. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. On the river Monongahela, 30 m. S. of Pittsburgh, it is served by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania rlys. Pop. (1930) 8,675.

MONOPOLI. Seaport of Italy. It stands on the Adriatic, 26 m. S.E. of Bari. There is a castle, built in 1552, and a cathedral. Pop. 23,000.

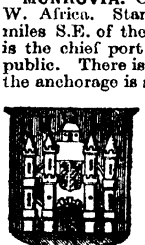
MONOVAR. Town of Spain. On the river Elda, it is 23 m. by rail N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 11,500.

MONREALE. City of Sicily. It stands on the slopes of Monte Caputo, 5 m. by railway S.W. of Palermo. The city grew up round a monastery whose church was made, in 1182, the cathedral of Sicily. There is considerable trade in wheat, olive oil, and fruit. Pop. 24,000.

MONROE. City of Louisiana, U.S.A. On the river Ouachita, at the head of steamer navigation, 73 m. W. of Vicksburg, it is served by the Missouri Pacific and other rlys, and by a municipal airport. The city is the centre of one of the largest natural gas areas in the world, and produces lumber products, etc. Pop. (1930) 26,028.

MONROE. City of Michigan, U.S.A. On the river Raisin, 34 m. S.W. of Detroit, it is served by the New York Central and other rlys. Situated near Lake Erie, it is a summer resort. There are extensive nurseries and various manufactures. Pop. (1930) 10,320.

MONROVIA. Capital of the republic of Liberia, W. Africa. Standing on a promontory a few miles S.E. of the mouth of the S. Paul river, it is the chief port and business centre of the republic. There is, however, no harbour, and while the anchorage is safe, the lack of quays and other facilities cripples the trade of the town. The town has one or two imposing buildings including the government offices. Pop. about 10,000.



Mons arms

MONS (Flemish, Bergen). Town of Belgium. The capital of Hainault, it stands on the river Trouille, 38 m. by rly. S.W. of Brussels, in the coal district of the Borinage. The Gothic church of S. Waudru was begun about the middle of the 15th century. The hôtel de ville dates from the 15th century. A railway junction, it has manufactures of textiles. Mons was in German occupation from Aug. 23, 1914, until its recapture by Canadian troops, Nov. 11, 1918. Pop. (1930) 27,816.

Mons gives its name to the battle fought Aug. 22, 1914, between the British and the Germans. The British stood their ground until darkness came on, when they retreated, having lost 4,000 or 5,000 men.

MONSERRAT. Mountain of Spain. It is 21 m. from Barcelona, and the highest point of the mountain mass is over 4,000 ft. high. On one peak a monastery was built in the 8th century, which became one of the most famous in Spain.



Monmouthshire. English county treated for many purposes as part of Wales

MONSOON (Ital. monsone; Arab. mausim, season). Name of a rain-bearing wind which blows over the Indian Ocean from May to Sept. In the latitude of the Arabian Sea and the bay of Bengal the normal wind is the N.E. trade, but in these regions the N.E. trade blows only during the cool season. When the sun is overhead in N. latitudes a barometric depression develops in N.W. India, with the result that the S.E. trade blows across the equator, and then continues as a S.W. wind to reach India and circle round this centre of low pressure, so that storms from the bay of Bengal pass up the Ganges valley from the S.E.

Most of India receives from 60 to 90 p.c. of its total annual rainfall during the period of the monsoon; the fall at a given place varies from year to year, and the comparative failure of the periodical downpour means famine and plague; the important economic event annually for the Indian peasant is the "bursting" of the heavy clouds which the wind rolls over India from the Arabian Sea. The term monsoon has gained a technical significance as descriptive of the special type of summer rainfall, when very nearly the whole of the annual precipitation occurs during the three midsummer months. *See* Wind.

MONTACUTE. Village of Somerset. It is situated 4 m. W. of Yeovil, on the G.W. Rly. The church is interesting, and close by is the 15th century gateway of a priory. Montacute House, a beautiful Elizabethan mansion, was acquired by the National Trust in 1932.

MONTAGNANA. City of Italy. It stands on the river Frassina, 22 m S.W. of Padua Surrounded by walls with towers, it has a late Gothic cathedral, and the Palazzo Pisano, the work of Palladio. Pop 11,500.

MONTANA. State of the U.S A. Bounded N. by Canada, E by the Dakotas, and S. and W. by Wyoming and Idaho, it has an area of 146,997 sq. m. The Rocky Mts traverse the W., and to the E. it slopes away to the N E in the Great Plains, in which rise isolated mountain groups. The chief rivers are the Missouri, Yellowstone, Madison, and Bitter Root Corn crops and livestock are very important, and there are large forest areas Irrigation is highly developed. There are great mineral resources, coal, copper, lead, silver, and petroleum being produced. The chief cities are Butte, Missoula, Great Falls, Helena, the capital, Billings, and Anaconda. There is a state university. Settled in 1809, it was made a territory in 1864 and admitted to the Union in 1889 Pop (1930) 537,606.

MONTARGIS. Town of France It stands on the river Loing, here met by the Vernisson, 47 m. by rly E. of Orléans A rly junction, it is the meeting-place of the Loing, Orléans, and Briare canals. Pop 12,564

MONTAUBAN. Town of France It stands on the river Tarn, about 30 m. N. by W. of Toulouse A noted Protestant centre, it has a trade in agricultural produce Pop 18,000

MONTAUBAN. Town of France. It is 4 m. E. of Albert, and was prominent in the Great War, as it changed hands more than once in 1916–18

MONT-AUX-SOURCES. Mountain of S Africa The highest mountain in the continent S of the great lakes, it stands on the border of Basutoland and Natal, some 50 m S W of Ladysmith One of the peaks in the Drakenberg range, it rises to a height of 11,470 ft.

MONTBELIARD. Town of France. It lies 11 m by rly S S W of Belfort, at the meeting of the rivers Allaine and Lisaine, and on the Rhône-Rhine canal Clocks and watches are manufactured Pop 10,000

MONT BLANC (Fr white mountain) Loftiest peak of the Alps On the Franco-Italian frontier, it rises to a height of 15,781 ft The main mass runs N E. between Little and Great St Bernard Mts The principal peaks are the Dôme du Goûter (14,210 ft), Aiguille du Midi (12,608 ft), Grandes Jorasses (13,797 ft), Aiguille Verte (13,540 ft), Aiguille du Dru (12,320 ft), and Aiguille d'Argentière (12,820 ft). Mont Blanc was first ascended in 1786 It is now easily accessible from Chamonix.

MONT CERVIN. Alternative name for the peak more commonly known as the Matterhorn (q v.).

MONTCLAIR. Town of New Jersey, U S.A It stands on the Morris canal, 5 m. N N.W of Newark, and is served by the Erie and the Lackawanna railways. It is a residential district for New York Pop (1930) 42,017

MONT DES CATS. Hill of France. It is 518 ft. in height and lies about midway between Poperinghe and Hazebrouck It was taken by the British Oct. 13, 1914, and held against strong German counter-attacks The Trappist monastery on the summit was damaged by bombardment.

MONTDIDIER. Town of France. It stands on a hill near the river Don, 23 m. from Compiègne. Its buildings, which were almost destroyed during the Great War, include the church of S. Pierre, a 15th century building, the church of the Holy Sepulchre, a little more recent, and the palais de justice. The town was captured by the Germans in their offensive of March, 1918, and recaptured by the French on Aug. 10, 1918. Pop. 5,000.

MONTEBELLO. Village of Italy. It is 5 m by steam tramway E. of Voghera. It is famed for two battles, June 9, 1800, and May 20, 1859, in which the Austrians were defeated by the French and the Franco-Sardinians respectively.

MONTE CARLO. Town of the principality of Monaco. It lies on the N. shore of the bay of Monaco, adjoining the town of Monaco, and 150 m. by rly E N E of Marseilles One of the most frequented resorts of the Riviera, it has an excellent climate, and is noted for the gaming rooms in its large casino This is a palatial structure, adorned with beautiful statuary and paintings, and contains a theatre and a reading room A railway runs to La Turbie, a mountain village 2 m. to the N W. Pop. 11,055.

MONTE CASSINO. Monastery near Cassino, Italy Situated on a hill, 1,703 ft high, about 45 m. N.W of Naples, it was founded by S. Benedict in 529, on the site of a temple of Apollo, and was the first monastery of the Benedictine order. Destroyed and rebuilt, the existing buildings date from 1637–1727 Since 1886 a national monument, its library contains many rare MSS

MONTECATINI. Health resort of Italy. It is 19 m by rly E of Lucca The warm mineral springs, in the Nievole Valley, have been in use since the 14th century. Pop 3,400

MONTE CRISTI. Town and seaport of the republic of San Domingo. Situated on the N. coast of the island, it is 200 m from Santo Domingo Pop 2,580.

MONTE CRISTO. Island of N W. Italy The ancient Oglasa, it lies 26 m S of Elba, and has an area of 6 sq m It contains the ruins of a monastery destroyed by corsairs in the 16th century.

MONTE CROCE. Mountain pass of Italy. In the Dolomite Alps, it is a fine carriage road leading from Primiero in Tirol to Feltre in Belluno Its alt is 1,330 ft It was the scene of fighting in the Great War between the Austrians and Italians in 1915

MONTEGO BAY. Seaport of Jamaica Situated 18 m. W. of Falmouth, it has a trade in local products Pop 6,580.

MONTE GRAPPA. Mountain of N Italy. It is situated in a range between the valleys of the Brenta and the Piave, about 23 m. N W of Treviso The highest peak in the range, it gives its name to a series of battles fought Nov , 1917–Oct , 1918, between the Italians and the Austro-Germans during the Great War

MONTELEONE. Town of Italy. It stands on a hill, at an alt of 1,575 ft , overlooking the gulf of Santa Eufemia, 70 m. by rly. N E. of Reggio. There is a castle built by Frederick II Built on the site of the Roman Vibo Valentia, which succeeded an older Greek town, Monteleone still contains traces of both. Pop 10,000.

MONTELIMAR. Town of France. It stands on a hill on the left bank of the Rhône, 93 m by rly. S. of Lyons Pop 10,000.

MONTENEGRO. Region of Yugoslavia Formerly a separate kingdom, it lies between Herzegovina and Albania, and has an area of about 3,700 sq m. The surface is mountainous, rising to a barren plateau, with an alt of 5,000 ft , and the E. portion is thickly wooded There is a narrow coastal strip, about 30 m. in length, on the Adriatic sea. Cetynye is the capital. Montenegro sided with the Allies during the Great War, and after 1918 the people decided to unite with Yugoslavia Pop. about 200,000

MONTEPULCIANO. City of Italy In the prov. of Siena, it stands on a hill at an alt. of 2,000 ft , 28 m. S E. of Siena. A walled and picturesque city, with several fine churches and palaces, it is noted for its wine. Pop. 16,000.

MONTEREAU. Town of France. It lies at the meeting of the Yonne with the Seine, 13 m. by rly. E. of Fontainebleau, and is a junction on the main Paris-Sens line. The church dates from the 13th–15th centuries. Pop. 9,000.

MONTEREY. City of California, U.S.A. It stands on Monterey Bay, 125 m. from San Francisco, and is served by the Southern Pacific railway. A seaside resort with fine scenery, it is still largely Mexican in appearance. There is a good harbour and the sardine fisheries are notable. It was for some years the capital of the Mexican prov. of Lower California, being taken by the U.S.A. in 1846. The city is described by R. L. Stevenson in his book Across the Plains. Pop. 9,141.

MONTEREY BAY. Indentation of the coast of California, U.S.A. About 24 m. broad at the entrance, it forms a deep and commodious anchorage, and has two lighthouses.

MONTE ROSA. Mountain mass of the Pennine Alps. On the Italo-Swiss border, it lies between the canton of Valais and Piedmont, 50 m. E. of Mont Blanc, and has a height of 15,217 ft. It was first ascended in 1855.

MONTERREY. City of Mexico. The capital of the state of Nuevo Léon, it lies in a fertile valley of the river Santa Catarina, on the National Rlys. of Mexico, which connect it with Tampico and Mexico City. Dating from early Spanish times, it has a cathedral and government palace. There are iron and steel works and other manufactures. In Sept., 1846, the city was the scene of one of the fiercest battles of the Mexican War, which ended in its being surrendered to the U.S. troops. Pop. 85,000.

MONTE SANT' ANGELO. Town of Italy. It stands on the S. slope of Monte Gargano at an altitude of 2,766 ft., 10 m. by road N. of Manfredonia. It has a picturesque 15th century castle, and the church of S. Michele, built in 491 over a grotto, a pilgrim resort. Pop. 22,000.

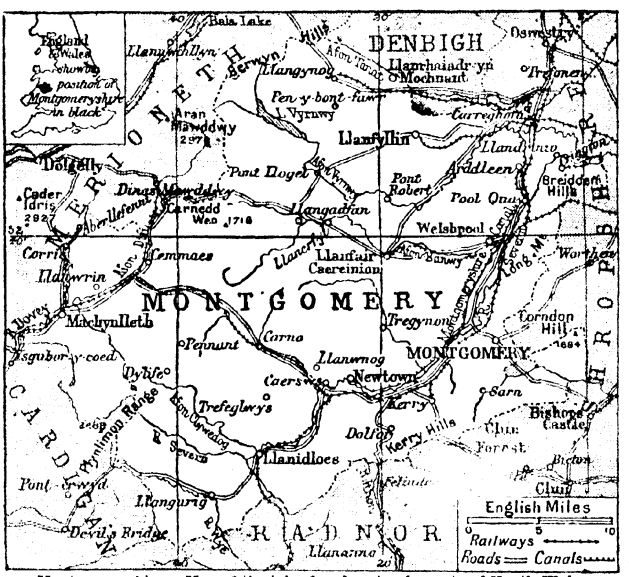
MONTEVIDEO. Capital of Uruguay. Situated 120 m. E.S.E. of Uruguay, on the N. shore of the Rio de la Plata estuary, it is one of the great cities of the continent, and one of the best-built. The old city is the business and shipping quarter. The new city contains the government, shopping, and residential quarters. The chief buildings are the cathedral and the Palacio Salvo, visible for miles. There are large Italian, Spanish, and British colonies. The harbour is spacious and well equipped. Four rlys. terminate in the city, which is on several air routes, and has a wireless station. The chief items of export are livestock and animal products, fruit, vegetables and cereals. Manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. The city was founded in 1726. Pop. 655,389.



Montevideo arms

MONTE VISO. Mountain peak of Italy. The highest point of the Cottian Alps, reaching 12,600 ft., it stands near the sources of the Po. The starting point for the ascent is Crissolo.

MONT GENEVRE. Mountain pass of Europe. Between Italy and France, it is in the Cottian and Graian Alps, and connects the valleys of the Dora Riparia and the Durance, on the road from Turin to Briançon. It has an altitude of 6,100 ft.



Montgomeryshire. Map of the inland and pastoral county of North Wales

MONTGOMERY. Borough and market town of Montgomeryshire; also the county town. It stands near the Severn, 7 m. S. of Welshpool, on the G.W. Rly. The name is that of a Norman family, one of whom built a castle here about 1100. The church is mainly of the 14th century Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 918.

MONTGOMERY. Town of India. In the Multan division of the Punjab, it lies close to the river Ravi, about 85 m. S.W. of Lahore. Pop. 14,601.

MONTGOMERY. Capital of Alabama, U.S.A. It stands on the river Alabama, at the head of navigation for large vessels, 178 m. by rly. N.E. of Mobile, and is served by the Louisville and Nashville and other rlys. A commercial and rly. centre, it has steamship communication with Europe, the Panama ports, and New York. The city is one of the principal cotton depots of the U.S.A. Pop. (1930) 66,079.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Inland county of N. Wales. Covering an area of 797 sq. m., it is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, and is itself a hilly region. The Plynlymmon range is in the S.W., and elsewhere on the borders are the Berwyn, Breidden, and Kerry hills. The Severn and Wye rise in the county. Oats are grown and sheep are reared. Montgomery is the county town, but Welshpool, Llanidloes, and Llanfyllin are larger. The G.W. Rly. and the Montgomeryshire canal serve the county. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 48,462.

MONTIGNY-SUR-SAMBRE. Town of Belgium. It is on the Sambre, 3 m. E. of Charleroi and has important coal mines. Pop. 19,000.

MONTIJO. Seaport of Panama. It stands on the Gulf of Montijo, an inlet of the Pacific, 140 m. S.W. of Panama City.

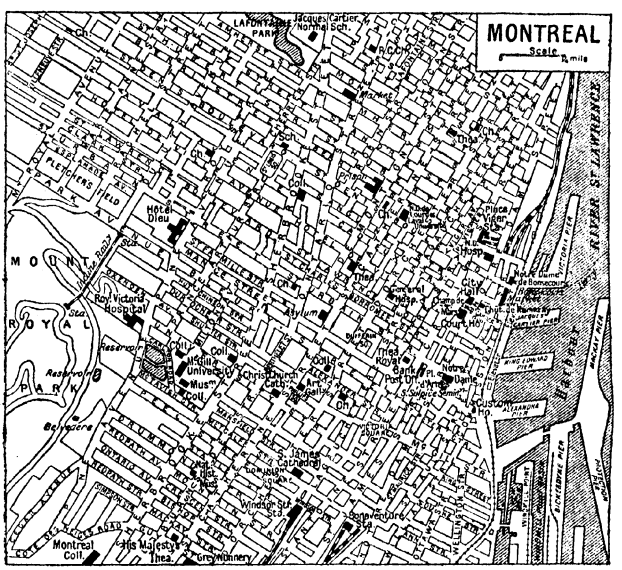
MONTILLA. Town of Spain. It stands on a spur of the Sierra de Montilla, at an alt. of 1,165 ft., 31 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Córdoba. It is noted for its wine, Amontillado, and there are manufactures of linen and pottery. Pop. 13,600.

MONT JOLI. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated 5 m. from the St. Lawrence, and 83 m. N.E. of Fraserville, it is served by the C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 3,143.

MONT LAURIER. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated on the river Lievre, 115 m. N.W. of Montreal, it is a terminus on the C.P. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,394.

MONTLUCON. Town of France. It stands on the Cher, 50 m. S.W. of Moulins. The churches of Notre Dame and S. Pierre and the castle are the chief buildings. Pop. 35,000.

MONTMAGNY. Town of Quebec, Canada. It is situated on the St. Lawrence, 35 m. N.E. of Quebec, and is served by the C.N. Rlys. It has a Roman Catholic college and convent. Pop. (1931) 3,927.



Montreal. Plan of the seaport of Canada, showing the docks on the St. Lawrence

MONTMARTRE. District of Paris. It lies to the N. on a hill, rising to the summit crowned by the basilica of the Sacré Coeur, begun in 1875. The district has steep and narrow streets, and is famous for its artist colony and its night life.

MONTMEDY. Town of France. It lies on the river Chiers, 31 m. by rly. S.E. of Sedan. The citadel is on a hill known in Latin as Mons Medius, whence the name of the town. Throughout the Great War Montmédy was an important centre on the German main line of communications. It was recovered by the Allies in Nov., 1918. Pop. 3,000.

MONTMORENCY. River of Quebec, Canada. Rising near Lake des Neiges, it flows almost due S. for about 80 m. to join the St. Lawrence near Quebec. The falls near the mouth supply Quebec with electric power.

MONTMORENCY. Town of France. It stands near the river Seine, about 10 m. N. of Paris. Pop. 10,000.

MONTORO. Town of Spain. In the prov. of Córdoba, it stands on the river Guadalquivir, about 25 m. N.E. of Córdoba. It has many Roman, Gothic, and Moorish remains. There are medicinal springs near. Pop. 18,000.

MONTPELIER. Capital of Vermont. U.S.A. On the river Winooski, 41 m. by rly. S.E. of Burlington, it is served by the Central Vermont and other rlys. Manufactures include lumber and saddlery, and granite is extensively worked. It became the capital in 1805. Pop. (1930) 7,837.

MONTPELLIER. City of France. Situated 31 m. S.W. of Nimes, it is a junction on several railway lines. Buildings of note include the 14th century Gothic cathedral, once the church of a Benedictine monastery, the monastery, now occupied by the famous medical school of the university, and the Musée Fabre, which contains a fine collection of paintings of the French and Dutch schools. The Tour des Pins is the chief relic of the town's fortifications, and there are fine old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries. Montpellier is the seat of a bishop, and has a university and broadcasting station. There are several manufactures, and a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and fruit. Pop. (1931) 86,924.

MONTREAL. Island of Quebec, Canada, on which stands the city of this name. Its length is 30 m., extreme width 10 m., and area about 200 sq. m. It is famous for its apple orchards.

MONTREAL. City and seaport of Canada, the commercial capital of the Dominion. In the province of Quebec, it stands on an island in the St. Lawrence, 180 m. W. of Quebec, 420 from New York, and 620 from the sea. A great railway centre, it is the headquarters of the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. systems, being also served by lines from the United States and by local lines. It is also an airport. There is a broadcasting station. Montreal is built on a series of terraces on the slopes of Mount Royal, with modern suburbs such as Maisonneuve and Westmount around the older city. The buildings include the two cathedrals, Anglican and Roman Catholic, the old church of Bonsecours and many others divided among almost every denomination. Fine edifices erected for business purposes, some of them skyscrapers, are seen in the busy thoroughfares. Educational institutions include McGill university and the university of Montreal, the former with a magnificent range of buildings. The latter is a Roman Catholic centre. The Montreal Star is the principal newspaper.



Montreal seal

Shipping is Montreal's main industry, as the port lies at the head of navigation of the St. Lawrence, and from it there is an unbroken waterway to the head of the Great Lakes, although the channel is closed by ice for four months in the year. The harbour has seven miles of deep water frontage. There are flour mills and railway shops, as well as various manufactures, and the city is a great banking and distributing centre. Power is obtained from Shawinigan Falls and Lachine rapids. Pop. (1931) 818,577.

MONTREUIL. Town of France. It is on the river Canche, 8 m. from its mouth and 20 m. S.S.E. of Boulogne. The ancient ramparts still survive. Once on the sea, as indicated by its official name Montreuil-sur-Mer, it was long a posting-stage on the Calais-Paris highway. During the Great War from March, 1916, to April, 1919, it was the British G H.Q. Pop. 2,769.

MONTREUIL-SOUS-BOIS. Town of France. It stands to the E. of Paris, of which it is a suburb. Pop. (1931) 70,450

MONTREUX. Watering place of Switzerland. Composed of a series of villages, it is on the N.E. shore of Lake Geneva, about 50 m N E. of Geneva. Extending from Clarens to Veytaux, the town includes the villages of Les Planches, Glion, and Territet, and is a popular holiday resort. Pop (1930) 18,506.

MONTROSE. Burgh, watering place, and seaport of Angus. It stands at the mouth of the South Esk, 31 m. from Dundee, and is served by the L N.E. and L M S Rlys There is a harbour for the fishing fleet and a much larger one known as Montrose basin, really a tidal lagoon. The buildings include the town hall and the parish church. The burgh has associations with the great marquess of Montrose. It is noted for its fine golf links. Pop. (1931) 10,196.



Montrose arms

MONT ST. MICHEL. Village of France. Built on a steep granite rock about 160 ft high, in the bay of St. Michel, it is about ½ m. from the mainland, from which a raised causeway runs. On the top of the rock stands the old Benedictine abbey, founded by S Aubert of Avranches in 708, which became a notable centre of learning.

MONTSERRAT. Island in the Caribbean Sea. One of the Leeward Islands, it lies 27 m S W. of Antigua, and covers an area of 32½ sq m. The active volcano Soufriere (3,000 ft) is the highest point Cotton and lime juice are the main exports Plymouth is the chief town There is a wireless station Pop. (1929) 11,954

MONTSERRAT. Estate of Portugal. It is situated at Cintra, about 17 m. W. by N. of Lisbon, and at one time belonged to the family of Castro Beckford and Byron lived here for a time, and it was bought in 1856 by Sir Francis Cook, who restored the palace and made the gardens among the most beautiful in Europe.

MONYMUSK. Village of Aberdeenshire It is situated on the river Don, 21 m. from Aberdeen, on the L N E. Rly Pop 855

MONZA. City of Italy The ancient Modicia, it is situated on the river Lambro, 8 m by railway and tramway N N E of Milan The treasures of the cathedral, founded in 595 by Queen Theodelinda, include the famous iron crown of Lombardy, with which Charlemagne was crowned in 774, and Napoleon in 1805 The church of San Gerardo is built in the form of a rotunda. The town hall dates from 1293 Pop 43,000.

MOODKEE. Village of India In the Punjab, it is 26 m. S. of the Sutlej, on the road from Karnal to Ferozepore. Here, on Dec. 18, 1845, the British defeated the Sikhs in the first battle of the first Sikh War

MOON. Alternative name of the island in the Baltic Sea also known as Muhumaa (q v)

MOONTA. Town of South Australia Standing on Spencer Gulf, 134 m. by railway N N.W. of Adelaide, it is the centre of a copper mining district Pop. 3,800.

MOOREA. Island of the S. Pacific Ocean. The second largest island of the Society Islands, in French Oceania, it covers an area of 50 sq. m. Situated N.W. of Tahiti, it is of volcanic and coral formation. The chief product is phosphate.

MOOR PARK. District of Hertfordshire. Situated just outside Rickmansworth, it is 15 m. from London, on the Metropolitan Rly., the station being Moor Park and Sandy Lodge. After the Great War Lord Ebury sold the estate which was cut up for building. The house itself was turned into an hotel.

MOOR PARK. Estate of Surrey. It is situated on the river Wey, 2 m. E. of Farnham. Bought by Sir William Temple in 1682, it is famous for its associations with Jonathan Swift.

MOORS. Popular name of the Moslem population of mixed Berber and Arab descent in N.W. Africa. The Arab irruption of the 8th century which led to the invasion of Spain resulted in some racial blending, and the subsequent return to Morocco from Spain of the Saracens brought in an Andalusian element The Arabic-speaking Moor is thus descended from many mixed races.

MOORTHORPE. Village of Yorkshire (W R). It lies 7 m. S. of Pontefract, on the L.M S. Rly.

MOORWENSTOWE. Village of Cornwall It lies 8 m. from Bude. The Rev R. S Hawker, poet and antiquary, was incumbent here for 41 years. The church is mostly Norman.

MOOSEHEAD. Lake of Maine, U.S A The most extensive lake in the New England states, it is irregularly shaped, measures 35 m. by 12 m., and covers an area of about 120 sq. m. It receives the rivers Roach and Moose, and the Kennebec issues from the W side.

MOOSE JAW. City of Saskatchewan, Canada. It stands on the river Moose Jaw, 400 m W. of Winnipeg, and is served by the C P Rly and C N Rlys. An important railway and agricultural centre, it has flour mills Pop. (1931) 21,299.

MOPTI. Town of the French Sudan Situated on the main stream of the river Niger, above the Fermagha basin, it is some 50 m. below Djenné. Pop (1931) 4,642.

MORADABAD. Town of India. In the Rohilkhand division of the United Provinces, it stands on the Ramganga, about 90 m N W. of Delhi. Industries include cotton printing and the manufacture of brass goods Pop 82,071.

MORAR. Loch, or lake, of Inverness-shire It is 12 m long and ½ m. to 2 m wide, and 1,017 ft. deep, the deepest of the Scottish lochs In the W. of the county, its waters are carried to the sea by a short stream, the Morar

MORAR. Village of India In Gwalior, it is 3½ m from the fortress of Gwalior, and was originally a British cantonment.

MORAT. Lake of Switzerland It lies to the E. of the lake of Neuchâtel, with which it is connected by the river Broye, about 15 m W. of Berne, and has an area of 10½ sq. m. On its banks prehistoric dwellings have been found.

MORAT. Town of Switzerland It stands on the S.E. side of the lake of Morat, 18 m. by railway W. of Berne, and is connected by steamboat and railway with Neuchâtel The old town gate and walls are well preserved, and in its town hall is a unique collection of Burgundian weapons. The 13th century castle was besieged by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, before the battle of Morat, June 22, 1476, in which he was defeated by the Swiss. Pop. 2,500.

MORATELLA. Town of Spain It stands on an affluent of the river Segura, 40 m. N W. of Murcia. Wine and oil are produced. Pop. 13,000.

MORAVA. River of Czechoslovakia Known also as the March, it rises in the Sudetic range, and flows mainly S. to join the Danube just W. of Bratislava, after a course of 210 m.

MORAVA. River of Yugoslavia. It is formed by the junction of the southern Morava and the western Morava, which occurs near Kragonyevatz. The combined rivers wind N., and fall into the Danube about 30 m. E.S.E. of Belgrade, after a course of 250 m.

MORAVIA. Central portion of the republic of Czechoslovakia. Formerly a crown land of Austria, it is bounded N. by Silesia, S. by Austria, W. by Bohemia, and E. by Slovakia, and has an area of 8,616 sq. m. The Morava is the chief river and the rivers Oder and Vistula begin within the boundary. Brno is the capital. Pop. 2,840,167.



Moravia arms

MORAY. Maritime county of Scotland. Also known as Elginshire, it has an area of 477 sq. m., and a coastline of 33 m. on the S. of Moray Firth. Mountainous in the S., where are the Cromdale Hills, it becomes less so as the low district along the coast is approached. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, Lossie, and Divie, and there are several small lakes. There are valuable fisheries. The chief places are Elgin, the county town, Lossiemouth, Forres, Rothes, Burghead, and Grantown-on-Spey. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 40,805.



Moray county seal

Moray was the name of one of the old provinces of Scotland. It included the counties of Moray, Nairn, Banff, and part of Inverness.

MORAY FIRTH. Arm of the North Sea. On the N.E. coast of Scotland, it extends inland for nearly 40 m., and has a breadth from Tarbat Ness to Burghead of 16 m. The name is sometimes used to embrace the whole extent of water between Duncansby Head and Kinnaird's Head, a distance of 78 m.

MORBIHAN. Department of France. In the N.W. of the country, it has an indented seaboard on the Atlantic, and is contiguous with the depts. of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Ille-et-Vilaine and Loire-Inférieure. The area is 2,738 sq. m. Except for the Montagnes Noires on its N. boundary, there are few hills; the Landes de Lanvaux form a barren plateau some 30 m. long, running E. and W. Vannes is the capital. Pop. (1931) 537,528.

MORCHARD. Village of Devon. Situated 7 m. N.W. of Crediton, it has a station (Morchard Road) on the S. Rly. 2 m. away. The village is often known as Morchard Bishop. Pop. 894.

MORCOTT. Village of Rutland. Situated 4 m. N.E. of Uppingham, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

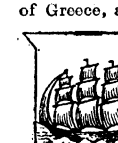
MORDEN. District of Surrey, part of the urban district of Morton and Morden. It is 10 m. S.W. of London, and has stations on the S. Rly and the tube systems. The parish church dates from the 17th century.

MORDVIN. People of Russia. Of Finnish stock, found mostly in the middle Volga region, they are settled husbandmen and woodworkers.

MORE. Mountain, or ben, of Argyllshire. It is the highest mt. on the island of Mull, its alt. being 3,169 ft.

MORE. Mountain, or ben, of Perthshire. Situated 10 m. S.W. of Killin, it reaches an altitude of 3,843 ft.

MOREA. Alternative name for the S. portion of Greece, also known as Peloponnese (q.v.).



Morecambe arms

MORE ASSYNT. Mountain, or ben, of Sutherlandshire. Situated to the W. of Loch Shin, it reaches an altitude of 3,273 ft.

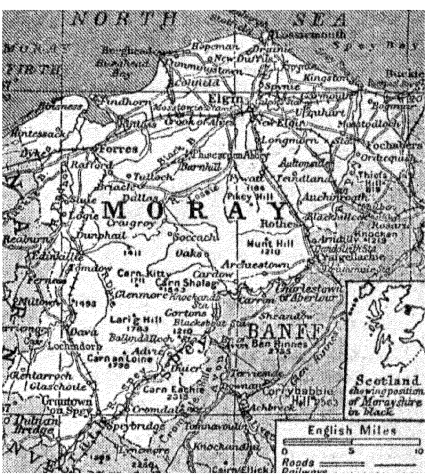
MORECAMBE. Borough, seaport, and watering place of Lancashire. It stands on Morecambe Bay, 3 m. N.W. of Lancaster, on the L.M.S. Rly. It has a fine promenade, swimming baths, public gardens, parks, bathing and paddling pools, piers, a theatre, and other attractions for visitors. The town hall was opened in 1932. The borough includes Heysham, where are the modern docks owned by the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 24,586.

MORECAMBE BAY. Inlet on the coast of Lancashire and Westmorland. It extends 18 m. inland to the mouth of the river Kent, and measures 10 m. in breadth from the S.E. point of Walney Island to Fleetwood. At high tide a bore runs up the estuary.

MOREE. Township of New South Wales, Australia. On the Gwydir river, it is 413 m. by rail N.N.W. of Sydney. Here is a state experimental farm. Pop. 3,100.

MORELIA. City of Mexico. The capital of the state of Michoacan, it stands at an alt. of 6,400 ft., 230 m. W.N.W. of Mexico City, on a branch of the National Rly. Its most prominent building is the cathedral (1640). S. Nicolas de Hidalgo college, the oldest institution of the kind in Mexico, is situated here. Textiles, cigars, and cheese are manufactured. Pop. 38,000.

MORESNET. District of Belgium. It lies 4 m. S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and has valuable



Moray. Map of the maritime county of Scotland

zinc deposits. From 1816 to 1919 it was a neutral state, jointly protected by Belgium and Germany. Its centre was the village of Neutral-Moresnet, or Kalmis. In 1919 it was included in Belgium.

MORETON. Bay of Queensland, Australia. Measuring 49 m. by 17 m., and enclosed by the islands of Moreton and Stradbroke, it forms a magnificent natural harbour into which the Brisbane river discharges.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD. Town of S. Devon. It lies on the edge of Dartmoor, 12 m. N.W. of Newton Abbot, on the G.W. Rly. The church is 15th century, and there is a 17th century almshouse.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH. Market town of Gloucestershire. Situated 7 m. N.W. of Chipping Norton, it is on the G.W. Rly. The cottage hospital owns the chair and stool used by Charles I at his trial. Market day is the second Tues. in every month. Pop. 1,442.

MOREUIL. Town of France. Situated on the right bank of the Avre, 8 m. S.E. of Amiens, it came into prominence in the later stages of the Great War, during which it was much damaged. It has a ruined castle, and an abbey church.

MORGANTOWN. City of West Virginia, U.S.A. It stands on the river Monongahela, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other rlys. It has various manufactures, and is a coal mining centre. The W. Virginia university is situated here. Pop. (1930) 16,168.

MORGARTEN. Mountain of Switzerland. It stands in the canton of Zug, at the S.E. end of Lake Aegeri, near Settel. It is famous as the scene of a battle between the men of Schwyz and the Hapsburgs, Nov. 15, 1315, the beginning of the struggle for Swiss freedom. A monument marks the site.

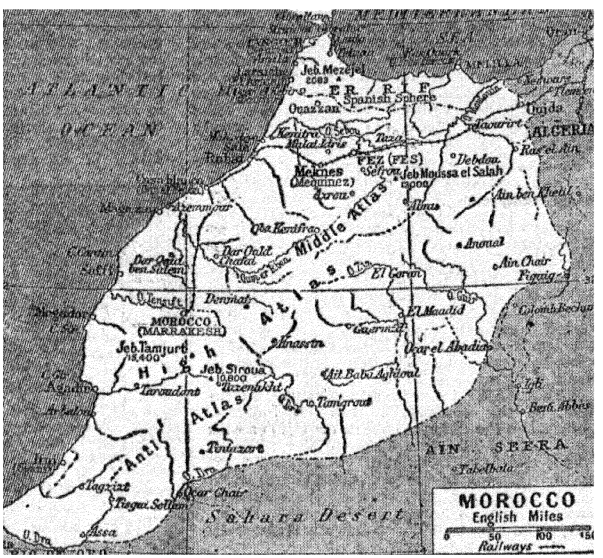
MORGAT. Village of France. It lies near Crozon on the bay of Douarnenez, 5 m. N. of the Cap de la Chèvre. It is a bathing resort.

MORHANGE. Town of France. Situated 20 m. S.E. of Metz, it is memorable as the site of a German victory over the French, Aug. 20–25, 1914, during the Great War. Pop. 2,598.

MORIN. Name of two small rivers in France. The Grand Morin joins the Marne near Esbly, and the Petit Morin, rising in the marshes of St. Gond, N. of Fère-Champenoise, joins the Marne at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

MORIOKA. Town of Japan. In the island of Honshiu, it stands on the river Kitakami, 330 m. by rly. N.E. of Tokyo. The capital of the prefecture of Iwate, it is the centre of an agricultural district and has some manufactures. Pop. (1930) 62,255.

MORLAIX. Town of France. It stands on the river Morlaix, formed by the streams Jarlot and Queffleul, 37 m. by rly. E.N.E. of Brest and 4 m. from the sea. The tidal river allows of a small harbour, and there is trade in grain and dairy produce. Pop. 14,000.



Morocco. French protectorate with a coastline on the Atlantic and Mediterranean

MORLANCOURT. Village of France. It lies 12 m. W.S.W. of Amiens and a little S. of Albert. There was fighting in 1918 round the village, which was afterwards adopted by Folkestone.

MORLANWELZ. Town of Belgium. It stands on the river Haine, 14 m. E. of Mons. A busy industrial town, it has foundries, rly. workshops, and coal mines. The Germans occupied it during the Great War. Pop. 8,500.



Morley arms

MORLEY. Borough and market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). About 5 m. S.W. of Leeds, it has stations on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The buildings include the parish church and the town hall, and the chief industry is the making of woollen goods. Morley unites with Batley to send a member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 23,397.

MORLEY. Village of Derbyshire. Situated 5 m. N.E. of Derby, its church is of interest.

MORMAL. Forest of France. It covers 38 sq. m., and lies W. of the river Sambre, between Valenciennes on the N. and Landrecies on the S. It was prominent in the Great War.

MORMOND. Village of Aberdeen. It lies 8 m. from Fraserburgh, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Mormond Hill, which rises to 769 ft., has outlines of a white horse and a stag cut on the S. and E. sides respectively.

MORMUGAO. Seaport of India. In the Portuguese colony of Goa, it stands about 13 m. S.W. of the town of Goa. The railway, of which it is the terminus, is connected with the lines of British India.

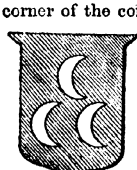
MORNINGTON. Island off the coast of Queensland, Australia. The largest of the Wellesley islands, it lies in the S.E. corner of the gulf of Carpentaria, 20 m. from the mainland.

MORNINGTON. Village of co. Meath, I.F.S. It stands on the Boyne, 3 m. E. of Drogheda. From it the family of Wellesley, to which the duke of Wellington belonged, took the title of earl.

MORO (Spanish, Moor). Mahometan people in the Philippine islands. Mainly of Indonesian stock, they are immigrants from the S. and W. and were Moslemised when they arrived, prior to the Spanish conquest.

MOROBE. Seaport of British New Guinea. Formerly known as Adolph Haven, it is situated on the shore of Hercules Bay, on the N.E. coast of the island.

MOROCCO. Country of Africa. In the N.W. corner of the continent, it lies along the Atlantic and Mediterranean seaboards stretching W. from Algeria to Spanish Rio de Oro and S.E. into the N. Sahara to an undefined boundary. The area probably amounts to 214,000 sq. m. The population is about 6,000,000. In the main the natives are Islamised Berbers, and Arabs, but the negro stock is largely in evidence. There are, moreover, large colonies of Jews and nearly 200,000 Europeans.



Morocco arms

TOPOGRAPHY. There are three main divisions in the physiography of the country: (1) the Mediterranean border; (2) the plains of the W., and (3) the Atlas mts. in the desert hinterland. This last is barren and arid, being largely sandy

waste and rock but the two former are fertile. Forests are plentiful, oaks and cork trees being the most numerous, but cedars are plentiful on the N.W. Atlas slopes.

CONSTITUTION. In principle, the country is an absolute monarchy under a sultan. In fact, the sultan is under French protection, and the country is divided into a French, a Spanish, and an international zone. The sultan resides in the French zone, generally at Rabat, which is the administrative capital, or at one of the other chief towns, Marrakesh (Morocco city) Meknes or Fez. Tetuan is the chief town of the Spanish zone and Tangier of the international zone.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. Agriculture is the most important occupation, barley, wheat, beans, oats, and linseed being the chief products. Timber is milled and much fruit cultivation and market gardening is carried on, dates, olives, vines, and almonds being grown. In the French zone there are, as well, large stock-raising industries, cattle, sheep, goats, asses, and camels being raised. Phosphate is the principal mineral but lead and manganese are also produced in exportable quantities. Fishing is important, the chief centres being Fedhala and Casablanca The manufactures are few and local, largely owing to lack of adequate power, the only station of any size being at Casablanca. The chief ports are Casablanca, Rabat, Tangier, and Ceuta. Railways link up the principal centres of the country and the roads are many and good.

HISTORY. After the decline of the great Saracen power, Morocco remained a battle-ground of warring tribal factions until the end of the 19th cent. At that time the European exploitation of the country increased, Spain, France, and Germany all obtaining footings. There was constant trouble with the natives and serious international friction from time to time, but in 1912 the Sultan accepted French protection, and in the same year a treaty between France and Spain defined their respective spheres of influence and interest. In 1925 the convention of 1923, creating the Tangier zone, came into operation. The country is now pacified, the last serious revolt ending with the surrender of the tribal leader Abdel Krim to the French and Spanish forces in 1926.



Morocco. Inhabitant of the French zone

MOROCCO, FRENCH. Territory of N.W. Africa. The French sphere extends over the whole of the country of Morocco, with the exception of the Spanish and Tangier zones. The area is about 200,000 sq m. Pop. about 5,000,000. *See* Morocco.

MOROCCO, INTERNATIONAL. Official name for the zone of Morocco created by the convention of 1923 as modified in 1928, more usually known as the Tangier zone. *See* Tangier.

MOROCCO, SPANISH. Territory of N.W. Africa. Consisting of two portions, it covers an area of about 13,000 sq. m. The larger zone extends S. to an ill-defined line running W. from a point 16 m. S of Larache on the Atlantic coast, to the river Moulouya, which completes the boundary to the Mediterranean Within this territory lies the Tangier zone, which is administered internationally. The second portion is a small strip on the Atlantic coast, N. of Rio de Oro, known as the Ifni enclave. Spanish authority here has never been properly established. Pop. about 1,000,000.

MOROCCO. European name for the capital of Morocco correctly known as Marrakesh (q v.).

MORON DE LA FRONTERA. Town of Spain. Standing on the river Guadaira, it is 32 m. S E. of Seville by rail Its castle, originally a Moorish stronghold, was destroyed in 1912. The town has a trade in olive oil and marble. Pop. 17,100.

MORPETH. Borough and market town of Northumberland. It stands on the Wansbeck, 17 m. N. of Newcastle, and is a junction on the L N.E Rly. The church of S. Mary dates from the 14th century, and the grammar school from the 16th. The gatehouse of the castle still stands. Other buildings include the town hall, the gaol, and the clock tower. In 1932 Carlisle Park was opened. Brewing, malting, and tanning are industries. A cattle fair is held in the town. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 7,390.



Morpeth arms

MORRISON. European name for the mountain of Japan correctly known as Nitakayama (q.v.).

MORRISTON. River of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire. Rising near Loch Cluny, it falls into Loch Ness at Invermorriston in Inverness-shire, after a course of 19 m.

MORRISTON. District of Swansea. It has a station on the G W. Rly , and is an industrial area with large smelting and tinplate works

MORRISTOWN. Town of New Jersey, U.S.A. On the river Whippany, 30 m W. of New York city, it is served by the Lackawanna Rly , and is largely a residential district for New York people. Pop. (1930) 15,197.

MORSHANSK. Town of Russia (U.S S R). In the Central Black Soil area, it stands on the river Tsna and the Moscow-Orenburg rly , 60 m. N E. of Tambov Trade is done in grain, cattle, salt, and iron. Pop. 27,758.

MORTARA. Town of Italy. It stands on the Arbogna river, 32 m. S.W. of Milan, and is an important rly. junction The old church contains some notable paintings Pop 10,500.

MORTEHOE. Village of N. Devon Situated on the coast between Ilfracombe and Woolacombe, it has a station on the S Rly Morte Point is the property of the National Trust.

MORTIMER'S CROSS. Hamlet of Herefordshire. The scene of the battle fought during the Wars of the Roses, Feb. 2, 1461, it is situated 5½ m N W of Leominster.

MORTLAKE. District of Surrey. It stands on the Thames, 1½ m. N E. of Richmond, with a station on the S. Rly. The chief building is S Mary's church A noted boating resort and the finishing point of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, it was at one time celebrated for its tapestries and its stoneware.

MORTON. Hamlet of the Isle of Wight. It lies 1m.S W.of Brading station. Here the remains of a Roman villa, with mosaic pavements, a hypocaust, and various small ornaments have been unearthed.

MORTON PINKNEY. Village of Northamptonshire. It is situated 8 m. W. of Towcester, on the L.M S Rly., and has an old church that is architecturally interesting.

MORVAN, LE. Mountain district of France. Lying in the depts. of Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, Yonne, and Saône-et-Loire, it consists of a chain of hills, with Bois-du-Roi (2,960 ft) and Mt. Beuvray (2,690 ft.) as its chief points, mostly of gneiss and granite formations, covered with beech and chestnut forests.

MORVI. Native state of India. In the Gujarat district of Bombay Presidency, its area is 822 sq. m. Grain, sugar cane, and cotton are among the products. It is traversed by a state railway. Pop. 91,355.

MORVI. Town of India. In the native state of the same name, Bombay Presidency, it stands on the Machhu, 35 m. from Rajkot. Pop. 13,115.

MOSCOW (Russ. Moskva). City and capital of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Built on seven hills, above the river Moskva, it is 400 m. by rail S.E. of Leningrad. The dominating feature is its Kremlin, or citadel, dating from the 12th century. This ancient residence of the tsars, now the headquarters of the Soviet government, contains some of the most lavishly decorated churches in the city, among them being the cathedrals of the Annunciation, the Archangel, and the Assumption, where former emperors were crowned. Here, on the site of two monasteries, now demolished, stand a new military academy and barracks of the Red Army. Close by the Kremlin is the Red Square, the scene of political demonstrations. In a granite mausoleum lie the embalmed remains of Lenin, exposed to the public view. In the same neighbourhood are the interesting historical museum, S. Basil's cathedral, with its twelve domes, all dissimilar, and the Kitai Gorod, one of the oldest quarters.

The most noteworthy of the new buildings erected by the Soviet government include Government House, where state employees are lodged, the Lenin institute, the central post and telegraph office, the palace of the Soviets, built on the site of the former cathedral of the Redeemer, the Komintern broadcasting station, and a large electrical power station. Most of these are in a severely modern style of architecture, which contrasts strongly with that of the older buildings. In addition, many of the former churches, palaces, and large private houses have been utilised as public institutions and museums. Of the latter alone there are about 170, many of them serving purposes of propaganda. The chief picture gallery is the Tretyakov, whilst the grand opera house and the Moscow art theatre maintain a high standard in music and drama. The Central aerodrome, in the Petrovski Park, is the focus of air services to all parts of Russia.



Moscow. Plan of the city, since 1918 the capital of Soviet Russia

After the disruption which followed upon the Revolution had passed, a fresh impulse was given to the city's commerce. This was greatly assisted by the electrification of its transport and industries. One of the details of the Five Year Plan was the incorporation within the city of a wide belt of outlying territory containing workers' settlements and industrial plants and served by a system of electric railways, and it was hoped that by 1933 the population of Greater Moscow would reach 3,000,000. The existing industries are chiefly concerned with the metallurgical, electrical, textile, and canning trades. Moscow was the capital of Russia from about 1480 to 1703, and again since 1918. Pop. (1933) 3,540,000.

MOSELEY. Suburb of Birmingham. Situated to the S. of the city, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly., 3¾ m. S. of New St. station.

MOSELLE. River of France and Germany. It rises in the S. Vosges, and flows in a N.W. direction into Lorraine. At Toul it turns N. and passes into Germany, following a winding course until it reaches the Rhine at Coblenz, after a course of 320 m.

MOSELLE. Department of France. In the N.E. of the country, it consists of a low plateau drained by the river Moselle, and has an area of 2,403 sq. m. Cultivation of the vine, and coal and iron mining are important industries. The capital is Metz. Pop. (1931) 693,408.

MOSHI. Settlement of Tanganyika Territory, E. Africa. Situated on the S. slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro, it forms the N. terminus of the Usambara rly. from Tanga, 219 m. to the S.E. It is an important commercial centre.

MOSKVA. River of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Rising in the Western area, it flows E. and then S.E., to join the Oka below Kolomna, after a course of 300 m. The battle of Borodino, between the French and the Russians, was fought along it, Sept. 7, 1812.

MOSMAN. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Situated on the N. side of Port Jackson, opposite the city proper, it is a popular residential area, with parks and zoological gardens.

MOSQUITO COAST. Maritime region of Central America. Also known as the Mosquito Reserve, it embraces the E. corner of Honduras and the E. coast of Nicaragua, though the term is usually restricted to that part of the seaboard of Nicaragua between the rivers Wawa and Rama, which forms the dept. of Bluefields. The region was incorporated in Nicaragua in 1894.

MOSS. Seaport of Norway. It stands on a small bay of the Oslo fiord, 33 m. due S. of Oslo. Timber is exported. Pop. 8,500.

MOSSAMEDES. Seaport of Angola, Portuguese West Africa. Situated on Little Fish Bay, on the S. coast, some 200 m. by sea, S. of Benguella, it is the terminus of a short rly. running inland to Lubango, 155 m. to the E. Pop. 3,000.

MOSSEL BAY. Seaport of Cape Province, S. Africa. Situated midway between Capetown and Port Elizabeth, it is about 190 m. by sea, W. of the latter. The harbour and landing facilities are good. The attractive climate makes it a popular holiday resort. Pop. (1931) 6,056, of whom 2,856 are whites.

MOSSEND. Town of Lanarkshire. Situated 2 m. from Motherwell, on the L.M.S. Rly., it has large iron and steel works. Pop. 3,500.

MOSSGIEL. Farm of Ayrshire. It is situated 1 m. N. of Mauchline. Robert Burns lived here from 1784 to 1788.

MOSSLEY. Borough and market town of Lancashire. It stands on the Tame, 10 m. N.E. of Manchester, on the L M S. Rly. There are cotton and woollen mills, also engineering works. The buildings include the town hall and the parish church. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 12,041.

MOSSVALE. Town of New South Wales. Situated on the Sydney-Melbourne rly., 86 m. S.W. of the former, it is a tourist resort.

MOST. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, on the river Biela, S. of the Erzgebirge, it is 93 m. by rly. N.W. of Prague. Coal and lignite are mined, and manufactures include sugar, machinery, and spirits. Near by are the Seidlitz mineral springs. Pop. (1930) 28,211.

MOSTAGANEM. Seaport of Algeria. Situated some 70 m. E. of Oran, with which it is connected by rly., it is the chief export centre for alfalfa, produced locally. The town is identified with the Portus Magnus of the Romans. Pop. 18,000.

MOSTAR. Town of Yugoslavia. It stands on the river Naretva, 33 m. S.W. of Sarayevo, with which it has rly. connexion. There are many mosques and a fine Greek cathedral. The single-span foot bridge over the river is reputédly a Roman structure. Pop. 18,000.

MOSTYN. Village of Flintshire. It is situated on the estuary of the river Dee, 3 m. N.W. of Holywell, on the L M S. Rly.

MOSUL. Vilayet of Iraq. In the N. of the country, it covers 36,211 sq. m. It is rich in oil, and in 1929 an international company was formed to develop these resources. After the Great War the vilayet was claimed by both Turkey and Iraq, but in 1925 the League of Nations assigned it to Iraq.

MOSUL. Town of Iraq. It stands on the Tigris, about 220 m N. of Baghdad. Opposite it, on the E. side of the river, are the vast mounds which are the remains of Nineveh. The great mosque is the chief Mahomedan building. Once famous for its muslin, Mosul still has a weaving industry. Its remaining activities include tanning, flour milling, and working in metal and leather. Pop. about 80,000



Motherwell arms

MOTHERWELL. Burgh of Lanarkshire. Situated near the river Clyde, it is 13 m S E. of Glasgow, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The buildings include the town hall and the parish church. There are steel works, engineering works and coal mines. In 1920 Wishaw (q v.) was included in the burgh. Pop. (1931) 65,014.

MOTRIL. Town of Spain. It stands on a small river about 1 m. from the Mediterranean, 34 m. by road S.E of Granada. Pop. 17,000.

MOTTINGHAM. District of Kent. It is 10 m. S.E. of London and adjoins Eltham. In the borough of Woolwich; it is reached by the S Rly.

MOTTISFONT. Village of Hampshire Situated 14 m. N.W. of Southampton, it is on the S. Rly. There was a priory here in the Middle Ages.

MOTTISTONE. Village of the Isle of Wight. It lies 6 m. S.W. of Newport, and has a beautiful manor house of the 16th century and an old church.

MOTTRAM IN LONGDENDALE. Urban district of Cheshire. Situated 10 m. E. of Manchester and 3 m. from Glossop, its station on the L.N.E. Rly. is called Mottram and Broadbottom. Pop. (1931) 2,636.

MOULINS. City of France. Capital of the dept. of Allier, it stands on the river Allier, 36 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Nevers, and is a rly. junction. The Gothic cathedral of Notre Dame has two fine towers. The church of the Sacré Coeur is modern. Other buildings include the town hall, and an old belfry. Pop. 20,000

MOULMEIN. Seaport of Burma Situated near the mouth of the river Salween, it is the capital of the Tenasserim division. Connected by railway with Pegu and Rangoon, it exports teak and rice. Pop. 61,301.

MOULSFORD. Village of Berkshire Standing on the river Thames, it is 12 m. N.W. of Reading, on the G W. Rly. (Cholsey and Moulsford). It is a centre for artists and anglers.

MOULTON. Village of Lincolnshire. It stands on the river Moulton, 4 m. E. of Spalding, on the L.N E. Rly.

MOUNT ABU. Mountain peak of India. The culminating point of the Aravalli Hills, it is in Rajputana, 68 m. W. of Udaipur, and has an altitude of 5,650 ft. The sanatorium, known by the same name as the mountain, stands at a height of 3,945 ft. On the mt. are also two Jain temples Of white marble, they are held to be the finest extant specimens of Indian architecture.

MOUNTAIN. Term used somewhat loosely to describe an elevated portion of the earth's crust. That crust is for ever undergoing changes by warping, fracture, and weathering, and this complex of activities produces the variations in elevation to which mountains are due. In the simplest cases mountains are due to actual building, for volcanic cones, as Fuji and Vesuvius, are the product of volcanic outbursts.

During geological time the earth has decreased in volume, and its crust, adjusting itself to the changing conditions, has produced crinkles, the result of the tangential warping strains produced continuously during the adjustment The most recent crinkles are the great mountain ranges of the world as we now know them. *See* Everest, Kamet, Mont Blanc, Nevis, Scafell, etc.

MOUNTAIN ASH. Urban district of Glamorganshire. It stands on the Cynon, 18 m. N W of Cardiff, and has a station on the G W. Rly. In a coal mining area, the urban district consists of several villages, one being Mountain Ash itself and another Abercynon. Pop (1931) 38,381.

MOUNT BARKER. Town of South Australia. A rly junction, 22 m. E of Adelaide, it is situated on a plateau, in an agricultural and vine growing district Pop. 2,100

MOUNT BISCHOFF. Hill of Tasmania. Situated in the N.W. of the island, 90 m. W. of Launceston, it is famous for its tin mine, discovered in 1871. This is the richest in the world, with from 70 p c. to 80 p c pure ore.

MOUNT CARMEL. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Situated 48 m N E. of Harrisburg, and served by the Pennsylvania and other railways, it has an extensive trade in anthracite coal Pop. (1930) 17,967.

MOUNT CLEMENS. City of Michigan, U S A. On the river Clinton, 20 m. N N E of Detroit, it is served by the Grand Trunk and electric railways A summer resort, it has noted mineral springs. Pop. (1930) 13,497.

MOUNT DESERT. Island of Maine, U.S A. Lying to the W. of Frenchman's Bay, its surface is hilly, the highest elevation being about 1,500 ft. Its beautiful lakes and rugged coast make it a favourite summer resort. The island is joined to the mainland by a bridge. Pop. 8,500

MOUNT GAMBIER. Extinct volcano of South Australia. Situated S. of the town of the same name, it is remarkable for the number of deep and beautiful lakes which have formed in the hollows of the old crater.

MOUNT GAMBIER. Town of South Australia. Situated almost on the Victorian border, it lies in the shelter of the extinct volcano of the same name, 305 m. by rly. S.E. of Adelaide. It is in a fertile grain-producing area. Pop. (1930) 3,978.

MOUNT LOFTY. Mountain range of South Australia. A southerly continuation of the Flinders Range, it runs down the E. side of S. Vincent Gulf, terminating just N. of Adelaide. The highest point has an alt. of 2,334 ft.

MOUNT LYELL. Hill of Tasmania. Situated near the middle of the W. coast of the island, it was discovered in 1883. Worked first for gold, it has since developed into one of the richest of copper mines.

MOUNT MELLERAY. Trappist monastery in co. Waterford, I.F.S. Built on rising ground, 650 ft. above sea level, about 4 m. N. of Cappoquin, it was founded in 1830, the once bleak mountain slopes having been converted into fertile pastures, gardens and woodland. The buildings include a chapel, a guest house, and schools.

MOUNTMELLICK. Town of Leix (Queen's co.), I.F.S. It stands on a small stream called the Owenass, with a station on the G.S. Rlys., 50 m. S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2,279.

MOUNT MORGAN. Town of Queensland. Situated 24 m. by rly. S.W. of Rockhampton, it is practically maintained by the mine of this name, which has produced a great deal of gold and copper. Pop. 4,500.

MOUNTS BAY. Inlet on the S. coast of Cornwall. It is a pilchard fishing station, and contains St. Michael's Mount. The bay measures 21 m. across, with Penzance on the W. shore.

MOUNTSORREL. Town of Leicestershire. It stands on the Soar, 4 m. S.E. of Loughborough. The station is Sileby, on the L.M.S. Rly. In the vicinity are granite quarries. Pop. 2,596.

MOUNT VERNON. City of New York State, U.S.A. A residential suburb N. of New York City, it stands on the river Bronx, and is served by the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railways. Machinery and clothing are manufactured. Dating from 1852, it became a city in 1892. Pop. (1930) 61,449.

MOUNT VERNON. Village of Virginia, U.S.A. Standing on the river Potomac, 15 m. S. of Washington, it was the home of George Washington. The house in which he lived is now public property. A little distance away is his tomb.

MOURNE. Mountain range of Northern Ireland. In the S. of co. Down, it extends for 15 m. in a S.W. to N.E. direction. Slieve Donard, the highest summit, attains 2,796 ft.

MOUSA (Norse, moory isle). Uninhabited islet off the S.E. coast of Mainland, Shetland. Upon a rocky promontory of this island, facing the sound, 13 m. S. of Lerwick, stands a broch, the most perfect of its kind.

MOUSCRON (Flemish, Moescroen). Town of Belgium. In W. Flanders, it lies close to the French frontier, 7 m. S.S.W. of Courtrai, on the Ghent-Tournai rly. It has spinning mills, tobacco manufactories, and miscellaneous industries. Throughout the Great War it was occupied by the Germans. Pop. (1930) 33,105.

MOUSEHOLD. Heath near Norwich, Norfolk. Overlooking the city, it lies within its N.E. boundary. Here in 1549 the insurgents, under Robert Ket, encamped and Crome has immortalised it in several of his paintings. The heath is public property. The windmill, which was an outstanding feature, was burned down in 1933.

MOUSEHOLE. Village of Cornwall. Situated on Mounts Bay, it is 3 m. from Penzance and is a fishing centre. Near it is St. Clement's island. It was formerly called Porth Enys. Pron. Mouzel.

MOVILLE. Town of co. Donegal, I.F.S. It stands on the W. side of Lough Foyle, 19 m. N. of Londonderry, and is a port of call and a pleasure resort. Pop. (1926) 941.

MOW COP. Village of Cheshire. Situated about 3 m. S.W. of Congleton, it has a station (Mow Cop and Scholar Green) on the L.M.S. Rly. Here in 1807 the Primitive Methodists held the camp meeting at which the denomination was founded.

MOY. Village of Inverness-shire. Standing on Loch Moy, it is 15 m. S.E. of Inverness, on the L.M.S. Rly. Moy Hall, the residence of The Mackintosh, is 1 m. N.W., situated amid extensive grouse moors and deer forests.

MOZAMBIQUE. Portuguese colony of E. Africa. Known also as Portuguese East Africa, it is bounded N. by Tanganyika Territory, W. by Lake Nyasa, the Nyasaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, and the Transvaal, S. by Natal, and E. by the Indian Ocean, covering a total area of 293,436 sq. m. The colony stretches along the coast from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay. In 1919 the so-called Kionga Triangle, S. of the Rovuma river, formerly part of German East



Mozambique. Colony also known as Portuguese E. Africa

Africa, was added to it. From the coastal swamps the land rises gradually to forested hills and the African plateau. The colony is divided into two sections—the province of Mozambique, administered by the state, and the territory of Manica and Sofala, administered by the Mozambique Co. The country is extremely rich in tropical products and mineral wealth, and is well served by railways. Commercial centres include Mozambique, Quilimane, Beira, the chief port and capital of the company's territory, Sofala, Inhambane, and Lourenço Marques, the capital of the whole territory. Pop. (1930) 3,514,602, of whom 17,842 are Europeans.

MOZAMBIQUE. Seaport of Mozambique, or Portuguese East Africa. Situated on a small coral island, 3 m. from the coast and 400 m. N.E. of the mouth of the Zambesi river, it was founded in 1508 as the first Portuguese settlement on that coast, and was for many years the official capital of the colony. Pop. (1930) 7,365.

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL. Strait of the Indian Ocean. Lying between the coast of Mozambique and the island of Madagascar, it was at one time a resort of pirates.

MOZDOK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the N. Caucasian area, it stands on the river Terek, 50 m. N. of Vladikavkaz. There are manufactures of leather, spirits and tiles. Pop. 14,008.

MPATA. Former name of the gorge on the Zambesi river now known as Livingstone (q.v.).

MSTA. River of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Rising in Lake Mstino in the Moscow area, it flows through the Leningrad area and, after a winding course of about 150 m., discharges itself into Lake Ilmen, S.E. of Novgorod.

MTZKHET. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Georgian republic, it is 13 m. N.W. of Tiflis, at the junction of the rivers Aragva and Kur. The old capital of Kartalia, it was once the residence of the kings of Georgia.

MUBARRAZ. Town of Nejd, Arabia. Situated in the most easterly part of the country, it is about 50 m. W of the Persian Gulf, and 30 m. N. of Hufuf The town is famous for its breed of white donkeys. Pop about 20,000.

MUCHELNEY. Village of Somerset. It is 2 m. S.E of Langport Here are the ruins of an abbey on which restoration work has been done. The church is of interest.

MUCH WENLOCK. Village of Shropshire, part of the borough of Wenlock (q.v).

MUDGEE. Town of New South Wales, Australia. Situated 190 m. by railway N.W. of Sydney, it is an important railway centre on the Western Line to Dunedoo Pop 3,600.

MUDROS. Town of Lemnos. It stands on the S. coast, on the E. shore of the bay of the same name During the Great War its port became the chief base for the operations in Gallipoli.

MUFUMBIRO. Range of active volcanic mountains of Africa Situated N of Lake Kivu, partly in the Belgian Congo and partly in Uganda, it consists of eight prominent peaks, of which Karisembi, (14,780 ft) is the highest.

MUHLBERG. Town of Prussia. In Saxony, it stands on the right bank of the Elbe, 35 m. N.N.W of Dresden. The battle between the emperor Charles V and John Frederick, elector of Saxony, was fought here in 1517. Pop. 3,500.

MUHLHAUSEN. Town of Prussia. In Saxony, it stands on the Unstrut, 25 m. N. by E. of Gotha, with which it is connected by railway. Of many old buildings, the chief are the medieval town hall and the churches of S. Mary and S. Blasius, both 14th century edifices. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. 36,000.

MUHUMAA. Island in the Baltic Sea. Belonging to Estonia, it is situated off the N.E. coast of the island of Saaremaa, at the mouth of the gulf of Riga, and has an area of about 80 sq. m. Muhumaa is the chief town. Pop. 6,000.

MUILREA. Mountain of Ireland. In the S.W. of co. Mayo, standing on the N. side of Killary Bay, it rises to a height of 2,688 ft.

MUIR. Glacier of Alaska. Fed by heavy snowfall, it discharges into Glacier Bay, a fiord to the W. of Juneau. The stream flows from Mt. Fairweather (15,000 ft. high), and is from 6 m. to 10 m. wide. It terminates in an ice cliff.

MUIRKIRK. Town of Ayrshire. It stands on the river Ayr, 26 m. from Ayr, and has a station on the L.M S. Rly. In a coal mining district, it has iron works.

MUIR OF ORD. Village of Ross and Cromarty. Situated 13 m. N.W. of Inverness-shire, on the L.M S. Rly., it is the centre of a crofting district.

MUKACEVO. Town of Czechoslovakia. It stands on the river Latorcza, about 70 m. S E. of Kosice. There are breweries. Pop. (1930) 26,122.

MUKDEN. City of Manchuria. Standing on the river Hun-ho, about 240 m. N.E. of Port Arthur, it was the cradle of the Manchu dynasty. The circuit of the town walls is 10 m., with an inner wall of 3 m. containing the palace and government buildings. The numerous manufactures include flour, oil, soap, leather, paper, and machinery. There are several educational establishments. Opened to foreign trade in 1903, it is served by the Peking-Mukden Rly., and by the South Manchuria Rly. In the prolonged battle of Mukden the Japanese defeated the Russians, Feb.–March, 1905. Until 1932 it was the capital of Manchuria. Pop. about 250,000.

MULA. Town of Spain. It stands on the river Mula, 20 m. W.N.W. of Murcia. There is a trade in wine and farm produce. Pop. 12,000.

MULHACEN. Mountain of Spain. In Granada, it is the culminating point of the Sierra Nevada and the loftiest peak in the country, reaching an altitude of 11,420 ft.

MULHEIM-AM-RHEIN. Town of Prussia In the Rhineland, it stands on the right bank of the river Rhine, almost opposite Cologne, of which it is virtually a suburb. There is a commodious river harbour, and the manufactures include chemicals and machinery. Pop. 53,000.

MULHEIM-AN-DER-RUHR. Town and river port of Prussia In the Rhineland, it stands on the Ruhr, 16 m. N. by E. of Dusseldorf. The chief building is the Great Church, begun in the 12th century. Manufactures include textiles, glass, leather, and zinc goods. Pop 128,830.

MULHOUSE (Ger. Mülhausen) Town of France. Standing on the river Ill, it is 56 m. S.W. of Strasbourg. The town has a medieval town hall, but few other memorials of its long history. The centre of a cotton manufacturing district, it has a trade in wine and timber. Pop (1931) 99,534

MULKEAR. River of Ireland It rises in two headstreams—one in the W of co Tipperary and the other almost wholly in co. Limerick—and flows N.W. for 32 m to the Shannon, which it enters 4 m. above Limerick city

MULL. Gaelic name for a headland or long promontory. Examples of its use in western Scotland are the mulls of Kintyre and Galloway

MULL. Island of the Inner Hebrides, in Argyllshire. Separated from the mainland by the firth of Lorne and the sound of Mull, it is 7 m. W. of Oban. About 367 sq m. in area, it has a mountainous surface and a rugged coast, fringed on the W. with smaller islands Tobermory is the chief town. Pop 3,389.

MULL, SOUND OF Channel between the island of Mull and Morven peninsula, Argyllshire. Its length is 20 m., and breadth from 1½ to 3 m.

MULLINGAR. County town of co Westmeath, I.F.S. It stands on the Brosna river and the Royal Canal, 50 m. N.W. of Dublin. A junction on the G S. Rlys , it has horse and cattle fairs. Pop (1926) 5,293.

MULLION. Village of Cornwall. It stands on Mount's Bay, 5 m. N. of Lizard Head and 7 m. S. of Helston. It has an old church. Pop. 954.

MULTAN. District of India. In the Multan division of the Punjab, it covers an area of 5,939 sq. m., consisting of the S. portion of the Bari Doab, between the Sutlej and Chenab. The crops depend on irrigation. Pop. 890,264.

MULTAN. City of India. In the Punjab, standing on the river Chenab, it is about 180 m. S.W. of Lahore. The principal buildings are two Mahomedan shrines and the remains of an old Hindu temple. A great trading centre, it has manufactures of shawls and carpets. Pop. 84,806.

MUMBLES. District of Glamorganshire. On the W. side of Swansea Bay, it is 5 m. from Swansea and is protected by the headland known as Mumbles Head. It includes Oystermouth and the district around and has a station at Mumbles Road. In the bay are two small islets, also called Mumbles.

MUMBY. Village of Lincolnshire. Situated about 3 m. from the sea coast, it is 4 m. S.E. of Alford, on the L.N.E. Rly.

MUNCIE. City of Indiana, U.S.A. It stands on the White river, 55 m. N.E. of Indianapolis, on the Pennsylvania and other railways. It has glass and motor industries. Pop. 36,500.

MUNDESLEY. Watering place of Norfolk. It is 7 m. S.E. of Cromer, with a station on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly.

MUNI. River of W. Africa. Rising in the Gabun colony of French Equatorial Africa, it flows W. and N. to enter the Atlantic by a large estuary which marks the boundary between the French colony and Spanish territory. It gives its name, as Muni River Settlements, to the mainland portion of Spanish Guinea (q.v.).

MUNICH (Ger. München). City and capital of Bavaria. It stands on the Isar, nearly 2,000 ft. above the sea, about 120 m. S.E. of Stuttgart. An important railway centre, it has also about 50 m. of electric tramways, and is an airport. The city has some fine streets and squares. Of the parks the largest is the English Garden, but there are others, also a botanical and a zoological garden. The cathedral is an old Gothic building of brick with two towers. S. Michael's, the Theatine, Trinity and S. Boniface are notable churches. Secular buildings include the old and the new town hall, the law courts and the hall of technology, a skyscraper, and those erected for the use of the state government. The royal palace is now a museum. Munich possesses many other museums and galleries. Among them are the new and the old Pinakothek, the latter with a grand collection of pictures, the Glyptothek, a sculpture gallery, the German museum, a science collection, the Schack gallery, the Alpine museum, the national museum, and the one that occupies the old royal stables. In the Theresienwiese, where the great Munich fair is held every October, are the hall of fame and the Bavaria monument. The city has other monuments, one being the Wittelsbach fountain. There is a university, a technical college, an academy of music and many other educational centres; also the largest reference library in the world. The National and the Residenz are the chief theatres, and there are fine concert halls. Ample provision is made for sport. There is a broadcasting station. The industries include brewing and printing and the making of furniture, machinery, and motor cars. Munich became capital of the duchy of Bavaria in 1540, but its growth was most marked in the 19th century, when it became the capital of the kingdom. Pop. 685,036.



Munich arms



Munich. Plan of the capital city of Bavaria, showing the chief buildings

MUNKU SARDYK. Sacred mountain of N. Mongolia. Situated 7 m. N. of Kossogol, it has an altitude of 11,500 ft.

MUNLOCHY. Village of Ross and Cromarty. Standing on Munlochy Bay, 6 m. S.W. of Fortrose, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.



Munster arms

MUNSTER. Province of Ireland. Wholly in the I.F.S., it consists of six counties in the S.W. of the country, and covers an area of 9,320 sq. m. One of the old Irish kingdoms, it was at one time divided into Thomond, the N. part, and Desmond, the S. part. Largely mountainous, it contains some of the wildest as well as the most beautiful scenery in Ireland. Pop. (1926) 969,902.

MUNSTER. Town of France. In Alsace, it stands beneath the Vosges, 11 m. S.W. of Colmar. A Benedictine abbey founded in the 7th century was the nucleus of the town, which was made a free imperial city in the 13th century. Pop. 6,000.

MUNSTER. Town of Prussia. The capital of Westphalia, it is 78 m. N.N.E. of Cologne, on the river Aa and the Dortmund-Ems canal. The 13th century cathedral, the 14th century Gothic churches of S. Lambert and Our Lady, and the 12th to 14th century church of S. Ludger are among the chief ecclesiastical buildings. The castle was formerly the residence of the prince bishop. The town has some quaint gabled houses. Brewing, distilling, and the manufacture of machinery and leather are among the chief industries. Pop. 106,418.

MUNSTER. Village of Switzerland. In the canton of Lucerne, it is situated about 3 m. W. of lake Baldegg, and 15 m. N.W. of Lucerne. Here is the broadcasting station of Beromünster.

MUR. River of Central Europe. Rising in the Eastern Alps in Austria, it flows through Styria past Graz. Below Radkersburg it enters Yugoslavia and joins the Drava, of which it is the principal affluent. The route to Vienna from the S. and S.W. follows the valley.

MURANO. Island of Italy. It lies in the Venetian lagoon, 1½ m. N.E. of Venice. About 5 m. in circuit, it contains a cathedral with a richly-inlaid pavement, and other churches with valuable pictures. There is also a museum rich in examples of glass work, for which Murano has been celebrated since the 13th century. Pop. 6,000.

MURCHISON. River of Western Australia. Rising in the S.W. of the Robinson Range, it flows in a generally S.W. course, finally discharging into Cantheaume Bay.

MURCHISON FALLS. Waterfall on the White Nile, Uganda Protectorate. Situated about 50 m. below Foweira, the falls are 26 ft. wide, and the river falls in three cascades, over 400 ft.

MURCIA. City of Spain. The capital of the prov. of the same name, it stands on the Segura river, 25 m. W. of the Mediterranean and 50 m. by rail N.N.W. of Cartagena. In the centre of the beautiful Huerta (garden) de Murcia, the older parts are crowded, but the new are well built, with fine streets, avenues, and squares. The cathedral, founded probably in 1388, has a Renaissance façade and a tower 480 ft. in height. The bishop's palace is notable, and there is a Moorish granary, now a picture gallery. A Roman colony and Iberian town occupied the site, but the present city was founded by Abd-ur-Rahman II, caliph of Córdoba, in 825. Pop. (1930) 158,285.

MURFREESBORO. City of Tennessee, U.S.A. It lies near the Stone river, 32 m. S.E. of Nashville. It is one of the largest red-cedar markets in the world. Pop. (1930) 7,993.

MURGHAB. River of central Asia. It rises in Afghanistan, enters Russian territory and, after flowing through the oases of Penjdeh and Merv, loses itself in the sandy desert of Kara-Kum. Its length is about 450 m.

MURMAN. Name of the N. coast of the Kola Peninsula, Russia. Forming part of the Leningrad area, it stretches from the Kola inlet to the W. side of the mouth of the White Sea, and is about 200 m. in length.

MURMANSK. Seaport of Russia (U.S.S.R.). On the Kola inlet of the Murman coast, it stands on the Murman railway, to the completion of which it owes its development. The railway, projected in 1895, was not commenced until 1915. Starting simultaneously from Murmansk southwards and from Zoanka northwards, it was completed in 1917, affording the Murman coast direct communication with Leningrad. Favoured by a harbour perpetually ice-free, Murmansk has a large fishing industry and manufactures fish products. In 1918 it was the base for Allied operations against the Bolsheviks. Pop. about 10,000.

MUROM. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It is 75 m. S.E. of Vladimir, on the Oka river and the railway to Kovrov. Pop. 22,621.

MURRACA. Town of Mozambique. On the S. bank of the Zambezi, opposite Chindio, it marks the N. terminus of the Beira railway.

MURRAY. River of Australia. Rising in the Australian Alps, and marking the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria for 1,200 m. of its total length of 1,250 m., it flows into S. Australia, debouching through the shallow Lake Alexandrina into Encounter Bay, S.E. of Adelaide. The river has been the subject of irrigation schemes, particularly near Mildura.

MURREE. Hill station of India. On a spur of the Himalayas, 7,517 ft. above sea level, it is in the Rawalpindi district of the Punjab, 39 m. by road from the Rawalpindi cantonment. It is the summer headquarters of the Northern Command.

MURREN. Pleasure resort of Switzerland. In the Bernese Oberland, it is perched on a mountain terrace below the Jungfrau, at an altitude of 5,360 ft., 10 m. S. of Interlaken. Winter sports are held here.

MURRUMBIDGEE. River of New South Wales. Rising in the Australian Alps, and flowing N. through the Federal Territory, it turns almost due W. to join the Lachlan, after a course of 1,350 m. The river has been the subject of large irrigation schemes.

MURSHIDABAD. District of India. In Bengal Presidency, it forms the N. part of the Ganges delta, where the river no longer floods and adds silt to the alluvial plain. The area is 2,121 sq. m. Murshidabad has a nawab, who ranks as the premier noble of Bengal. He is not, however, a ruling prince, although his ancestors dominated practically the whole of Bengal. The capital is Berhampore. Pop. 1,487,572.

MURSHIDABAD. Town of India. In Bengal Presidency, on the left bank of the Bhagirathi, it stands 120 m. N. of Calcutta, with which it is connected by railway. The buildings include the modern palace in which the nawab lives. The city, which has some industries, was once the capital of Bengal. Pop. 10,669.

MURTLE. Hamlet of Aberdeenshire. Situated 5 m. S.W. of Aberdeen, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Here is a large sanatorium.

MURUT. Primitive people of Indonesian stock in Sarawak and N. Borneo. Estimated as numbering 250,000, they are shortish, wavy-haired, and less Mongolised than other Bornean peoples.

MURWILLUMBAH. Town of New South Wales, Australia. The terminus of a branch rly. from Casino on the main Sydney-Brisbane line, from which it is distant 80 m., it is almost on the border of Queensland, and about 50 m. S. of Brisbane. Pop. 2,700.

MURZUK. Town of Libya, N. Africa. In the Fezzan district of Tripolitania, it is built round one of the most important oases in the country, situated on the direct caravan route from Tripoli to the W. Sudan.

MUSCAT. Capital and seaport of Oman, Arabia. Situated on the S. shore of the gulf of Oman, it is the residence of a British political agent and consul. Once a prosperous city, most of its trade now going to the neighbouring port of Matrah. Pop., with Matrah, about 20,000.

MUSCATINE. City of Iowa, U.S.A. It stands on the Mississippi river, 44 m. N.N.E. of Burlington, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific, and other railways. Pop. (1930) 16,778.

MUSCLEBROOK. Town of New South Wales, Australia. A road and railway junction on the Hunter river, 75 m. by rail S.W. of Newcastle, it is a centre for a vine growing and wine making district. Pop. 2,400.

MUSH. Town of Turkey. Situated near the Murad Su branch of the Euphrates, it is about 80 m. S. of Erzurum, and 40 m. W. of Lake Van. It has remains of a castle, and communicates by road with Erzurum and Bitlis. Pop. 21,214.

MUSHAIDIE. Village of Iraq. Standing 20 m. N. of Baghdad, near the right bank of the Tigris, it has a station on the Baghdad Rly. In March, 1917, during the Great War, the Turks were defeated here by the British.

MUSKEGON. City of Michigan, U.S.A. Situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Muskegon river, it is 39 m. N.W. of Grand Rapids, on the Pennsylvania and other railways. It has a good harbour. Manufactures include motor-car engines and castings. Pop. (1930) 41,390.

MUSKOGEES (Algonquin, creeks). North American Indian tribe. They formerly ruled the Creek confederacy, and the British colonists in the 17th century found them in Georgia and Alabama. The Creek war, 1813–14, cost them most of their land. By 1835 practically the whole body had moved W. of the Mississippi, and they are now found in Oklahoma.

MUSKOKA. Region of Ontario, Canada. Of great natural beauty, it covers about 4,000 sq m. and comprises about 1,000 lakes, connected by hundreds of streams, all available for passage by canoe The region is a summer camping ground, served by the C.N. Rlys and C.P. Rly.



Musselburgh arms

MUSSELBURGH. Burgh of Midlothian. Standing on the firth of Forth at the mouth of the Esk, it is 6 m. E. of Edinburgh, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Across the Esk is Fisherrow, where is a harbour. Musselburgh has golf links, and race meetings are held on the common. Near by are Loretto school and the battlefield of Pinkie. Pop. (1931) 16,996.

MUSTAGH-ATA. Mountain of Turkestan. An E. outlier of the Pamirs, it reaches an altitude of 24,388 ft.

MUSWELL HILL. District of N London. It lies to the N. of Highgate and the E of Finchley, and is 6 m. from the city by the L.N.E. Rly. Alexandra Palace is in the district.

MUTHILL. Village of Perthshire. On the river Earn, it is 3 m. S. of Crieff, on the L M S. Rly. Near by are ruins of a church, and also Drummond Castle, the fine seat of the earl of Ancaster.

MUTTRA. District of India. In the Agra division of the United Provinces, it covers an area of 1,450 sq. m. Wheat, barley, millet, and gram are the main crops. It is watered by the Agra and the Ganges canals, and served by the Rajputana and other railways. Pop. 619,138.

MUTTRA. Town of India. On the right bank of the Jumna, it stands 30 m. N.W. of Agra, in the United Provinces. A sacred town to Hindus, it attracts many pilgrims. There are many temples and the mosque of Aurungzebe, dating from 1669 Pop. 52,840.

MUWEILA. Port of Hejaz. At the extreme N.E. end of the Red Sea, it is situated S. of the gulf of Akaba, about 500 m. by sea N.W. of Jedda. There is a considerable trade with Egypt and the Sinai peninsula.

MUZAFFARGARH. Town of India In the Punjab, it stands near the right bank of the Chenab, about 15 m. S.W. of Multan, where the railway crosses the river. Pop 5,386.

MUZAFFARNAGAR. Town of India. In the United Provinces, it lies 35 m. N. of Meerut. Founded in 1633, it manufactures blankets, and has railway connexion with Meerut and Delhi. Pop. 24,000

MUZAFFARPUR. Town of India. The capital of the district of the same name, it stands near an old bed of the Little Gandak, 40 m. N.E. of Patna, in Bihar and Orissa. An important trade centre, it manufactures indigo. Pop. 32,755.

MWANZA. Lake port of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa. At the head of a large gulf, it is situated on the most S. point of Victoria Nyanza, 231 m by water S W. of Kisumu. An important trading centre, it is also the W. terminus of the railway from Tabora, 238 m. due S There is a wireless station and an aerodrome. Pop. 3,000.

MWERU. Lake of central Africa. Situated on the border between the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia, it lies in a swampy, highland district, S.W. of Lake Tanganyika. It is the main source of the Lualaba river, the headstream of the Congo, and is 68 m long with an average breadth of 24 m.

MYAUNG-MYA. Town of Lower Burma. In the district of the same name, it lies 100 m. W. of Rangoon. It is a fishery and trade centre and a small port. Pop. 6,600.

MYCENAE (Gr. Mykēnai). Ancient city of Greece. It was the centre of the so-called Mycenaean civilization, and the reputed residence and burial place of Agamemnon In 468 B.C. it was destroyed. In 1822 the remains of the cyclopean ring-walls, with the famous Lion Gate, and of a domed building of beehive shape (the so-called Treasure House of Atreus, in reality a tomb), were investigated by French archaeologists On the acropolis (citadel) Schliemann discovered rock-hewn graves containing gold and silver ornaments, arms, vases, and various utensils. They appear to have been the graves of members of the royal house. Later research brought to light the remains of a royal palace on the acropolis height. Remains of private houses yielded objects of pottery belonging to the late Mycenaean period—the period of the palace, Lion Gate, and domed tombs.

MYINGYAN. Town of Upper Burma. In the district of the same name, it stands near the left bank of the Irrawaddy, 65 m S W. of Mandalay, and is a railway terminus Pop. 16,000.

MYITKYINA. Town of Upper Burma. In the Mandalay division, it is situated on the upper Irrawaddy, some 250 m. N N E. of Mandalay, with which it is connected by railway. It is a railway terminus and the limit of navigation on the river. Pop 6,000.

MYJAVA. Town of Czechoslovakia In the Slovakia division, it is 48 m. N.N E. of Bratislava. There are manufactures of textiles and agricultural machinery. Pop 10,000.

MYLIUS ERICHSEN LAND. Region of Greenland. It lies S. of Heilprin Land, and E. of Peary Land, and is bounded N. and E by Wandel Bay and Denmark Fiord, in lat 80° to 82° N. It was named after the Danish explorer, who penetrated here in 1906.

MYLOR. Village of Cornwall. Situated on Mylor Creek, 2 m N.N E of Falmouth, it has a church with some Norman work.

MYMENSINGH. District of India. In the Dacca division of Bengal, it covers an area of 6,238 sq. m , and ranks as the largest district in India. Situated in the Brahmaputra valley, it is a fertile area, watered by the Brahmaputra, Jamura, and Meyhna. Rice is the main crop. The Eastern Bengal state railway traverses the district. Pop 4,837,730

MYNYDDISLWYN. Urban district of Monmouthshire. Situated 8 m. S W. of Pontypool, it stands on the coalfield, its industries including iron, tinplate, and chemical works. The urban district includes Pontilanfraith. Pop (1931) 16,201.

MYSLOWICE. Town of Poland. In Silesia, it stands on the Przemsza, 13 m by railway E S.E. of Krowleska Huta. Its industries are coal mining, zinc refining, flax spinning, and brickmaking. Pop 18,000.

MYSORE. Native state of India. On the Deccan plateau, it attains an average height of 2,000 ft., and is bordered by Bombay on the N.W., Coorg on the S.W., and Madras Presidency on the E. Its area is 29,326 sq m , and the surface consists of two distinct regions, the Malnad, or hill country, on the W., and the Maidan, or plain, towards the E. There are many high, isolated hills, called droogs. A ridge across the middle of the state separates the drainage of the river Kistna from that of the Cauvery. The chief remaining rivers are the N and S. Penner and the Palar. Irrigation is effected by an extensive system of dams and channels, chiefly from the Cauvery. The crops include millet, rice, and pulses, and there are large forests. Gold is mined, notably at Kolar, as well as manganese. Bangalore is the largest town, but the capital is the town of Mysore. Once the most powerful kingdom in S. India, Mysore changed hands several times, until in 1831 the British assumed the administration. In 1867 they set up a Hindu maharajah, entitled to a salute of 21 guns. Pop. (1931) 6,557,302.

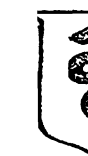
MYSORE. Town of India. The capital of Mysore state, it is situated near the Cauvery, 100 m S.W. of Bangalore, with which it is connected by railway. Besides an old fort, there are numerous modern buildings, including the Victoria Jubilee Institute and the palace of the Maharajah To the S.E. of the city is the temple-crowned Chamundi Hill, 3,489 ft., with a colossal recumbent figure of the sacred bull, Nandi. The city was the capital until 1610. It was then superseded by Seringapatam until 1799, when the court again moved to Mysore. There is a university. Pop. 83,951

MYTHOLMROYD. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 5 m. W. of Halifax, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The town is a centre of the textile industries. Pop. (1931) 4,467

MYTILENE. Alternative name for the island in the Aegean Sea also known as Lesbos (q.v.).

MYTO VYSOKE. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is situated 91 m. by rail E. of Prague, and is an important road junction. Pop. 9,000

MZENSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It stands 30 m. N.E. of Orel, on the river Zusha and the Moscow-Kursk railway. Pop. 10,045.



Naas arms

NAAS. Urban district of co. Kildare. I.F.S. It stands on the G.S. Rlys. and the Grand Canal, and near the Liffey, 20 m. from Dublin. Punchestown is close by. Pop. (1926) 3,442. Pron. Nace.

NABEUL. City of Tunisia, N. Africa. Situated on the N.E. coast of the country, some 40 m. by rly S.E. of Tunis, it is renowned for its manufacture of perfumes and essences. Pop 11,000.

NABHA. Native state of India. One of the Phulkian states of the Punjab, it covers an area of 928 sq. m. There is extensive irrigation from the Sirhind canal. Cereals, sugar cane, and cotton are the chief products. Pop. 263,000.

NABHA. Town of India. In the Punjab, it stands about 15 m. N.W. of Patiala, with which it is connected by railway. Owing to irrigation the soil has become waterlogged. Pop. 15,000.

NABLUS. Town of Palestine. Standing 28 m. N. of Jerusalem, it has industries in soap boiling and the preparation of olive oil. As Shechem, it is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament. During the Great War the Turks fortified it as a military base Pop (1931) 17,171

NABUA. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. In the S. of the prov. of Camarines Sur, on the Bicol river, it is connected with Naga, the provincial capital, by road to Iriga and thence by railway Pop. 19,500.

NABURN. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). Situated on the Ouse, 4 m. S. of York, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. The tide ascends the Ouse as far as Naburn lock.

NADIA. District of India. In the Presidency division of Bengal, with an area of 2,778 sq. m., it is a part of the Ganges delta. Krishnagar is the capital. Pop. 1,487,572.

NADIA. Town of India. It stands on an old bank of the Bhagirathi, in the Presidency division of Bengal, 55 m. N. of Calcutta. Its law and religious schools are famous. Pop. 15,534.

NADIAD. Town of India. In the Kaira district of Bombay, it is a railway junction on the line from Baroda to Ahmadabad. Pop. 27,100.

NAFFERTON. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). situated 10 m. S.W. of Bridlington, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,237.

NAGA. Tribal group of India. Of Indonesian stock, they occupy the hill ranges of E. Assam, and speak diverse Tibeto-Burman dialects. The head-hunting warrior is distinguished by cowry ornaments with human hair, and tattooing. Cane girdles and anklets are worn.

NAGA. City of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is situated on the Bikol river, 145 m. E.S.E. of Manila, and contains a cathedral. It was built in 1578 by the Spaniards on the site of a native town. Pop. 9,468.

NAGADA. Town of Upper Egypt. Standing on the left bank of the Nile, it is 16 m. below Luxor. Between it and Ballas 3,000 graves and two towns were excavated in 1894 In 1897 de Morgan unearthed a brick mastaba, claimed to be the tomb of Mena, founder of the 1st dynasty.

NAGA HILLS. District of India In Assam, it is occupied by the Naga tribe, and comprises a section of the mountainous tracts on the borders of Burma, with an area of 3,115 sq. m. Manipur lies to the S. Coal, iron, and petroleum exist, the former being mined. The capital is Kohima. Pop. 160,960.

NAGANO. Town of Japan Situated towards the W. side of the island of Honshiu, near the confluence of the Saugawa and the Shinanogawa, it is on the railway from Tokyo to the W. coast at Takata. Its monastery dates from 664, but the buildings are modern; the chief images are reputed to have been made by Buddha himself. Pop. (1930) 73,912.

NAGASAKI. Seaport of Japan. It stands on a fine natural harbour on the W side of Kyushu island, 3 m. from the open sea. It held the monopoly of European trade from the 16th century until 1859, when Japan was opened to foreign trade and towns more centrally situated superseded Nagasaki. The port has connexion by railway and ocean liner with other Japanese ports Pop. (1930) 204,179.

NAGINA. Town of India. In the Bijnor district of the United Provinces, it is situated on the rly from Moradabad to Dehra, 48 m. N.W. of the former place. It is noted for ebony carving. Pop 18,736.

NAGORNI KARABAKH. Autonomous region of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Included in the republic of Azerbaijan, it has its capital at Stepanakut.

NAGOYA. City of Japan. In the island of Honshiu, it stands 94 m N.E. of Kyoto. To the S. of the city is Nagoya harbour, on the bay of Ise. Silk, cotton, and pottery are important manufactures Atsuta Jingu is the second greatest Shinto shrine in Japan. Half-way between Tokyo and Osaka, the city has railway connexion with these centres. Pop. (1930) 907,402.

NAGPUR. Division of India. In the Central Provinces, it consists of the Nagpur plain, sloping gently S from the Satpura ranges and drained by the Wainganga and Wardha, to the Prahita and Godavari. Its area is 23,521 sq. m. Pop. about 3,000,000.

NAGPUR. Town of India. The capital of the Central Provinces, it occupies a central position between the Wardha and Wainganga rivers near the great cotton growing area of the Deccan and about 150 m. E. of Raipur. An important junction on the direct line from Bombay to Calcutta, it has a university and an agricultural college. Pop. (1931) 215,165.

NAGYKANIZSA. Town of Hungary. It is situated to the S.W. of Lake Balaton on the main line rly. from Budapest, 143 m. to the N.E., to Trieste. Pop. 30,000.

NAGYKAROLY. Town of Rumania. Formerly in Hungary, it is 185 m. E.N.E. of Budapest. There are sawmills and textile factories. The official form of the name is Carei. Pop. 15,000.

NAGYKIKINDA. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Kikinda (q.v.).

NAGYKOROS. Town of Hungary. It is 56 m. by rail S.E. of Budapest, on the main line to Szegad. Pop. 28,500.

NAGYSZEBEN. Hungarian name of the Rumanian town now known as Sibiu (q v).

NAGYSZOMBAT. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Trnava (q v).

NAGYVARAD. Former name of the town of Rumania now known as Oradea Mare (q v).

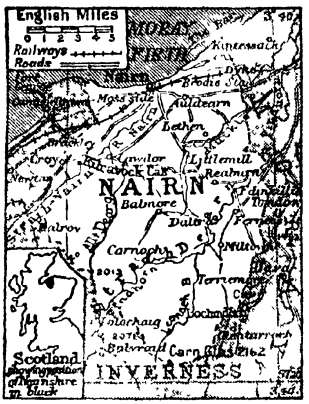
NAHAN. Native state of India In the Punjab, it is a mountainous area N. of the Ambala district, rising to 11,982 ft., and covering 1,198 sq. m There are forests of deodar and sal Nahan is the capital. Pop 140,468

NAHE. River of Germany. A left bank tributary of the Rhine, it rises near Selbach in Birkenfeld and joins the main stream at Bingen. Its length is about 60 m.

NAHR EL AUJA. Alternative name of the river of Palestine also known as Auja (q v)

NAHUA. Collective name for American Indian tribes which dominated Anahuac, the Mexican tableland, at the time of the Spanish conquest. Their language was called Nahuatl, and is still the native tongue of over half a million Indians. They dwelt in scattered pueblos whose rivalry led to the formation of confederacies, whereof the Aztec finally secured the hegemony.

NAHUD. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It is situated in the S.W. corner of the prov. 165 m. W.S.W. of El Obeid It is an important oasis on the trade route to Darfur



Nairnshire. Map of the Highland county

NAHUEL-HUAPI. Lake of Argentina Situated in the territory of Neuquen, bordering that of Rio Negro, it stands in the Andes at an alt. of 2,000 ft , is 75 m in length and 10 m in breadth, and has an area of 309 sq m. It contains many islands, and discharges into the Atlantic through the Rio Negro. It is visited by tourists during the summer months.

NAIHATI. Town of India. In the district of the 24 Parganas, it is situated on the left bank of the Hooghli, 24 m above Calcutta. Pop. 18,200.

NAILSEA. Village of Somerset. It lies 9 m. W. of Bristol, and has a station on the G W. Rly (Nailsea and Backwell).

NAILSWORTH. Urban district of Gloucestershire. Situated 4 m S of Stroud, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. The industries are the making of paper and textile goods. Pop. (1931) 3,129

NAINI TAL. District of India. In the Kumaun division of the United Provinces, it is situated on the Himalayan slopes, N of Rampur State Its area is 2,721 sq. m. Pop. 276,875.

NAINI TAL. Town of India. In the United Provinces, it stands at an altitude of 6,400 ft , 50 m N.E of Rampur. A popular hill station and the summer capital of the province, it is reached by road from Holdwani. Pop 10,392.


Nairn seal

NAIRN. Burgh and watering place of Nairnshire, also the county town It stands where the Nairn falls into the Moray Firth, 15 m from Inverness, and is served by the L.M S. Rly. There is an old cross in the High St and the public hall has a small museum. The attractions include bathing and golf links. It has a good harbour, and the chief industry is fishing, the old quarter being called Fishertown. Pop. (1931) 4,201.

NAIRNSHIRE. County of Scotland It has about 10 m of coastline on the Moray Firth, and the surface rises therefrom towards the S , attaining a height of 2,162 ft. in Carn Glas. Its area is 162 sq m The chief rivers are the Findhorn and the Nairn The county is an agricultural area, but much of the land is only suitable for sheep. It is served by the L M S. Rly. Nairn is the county town, and in the shire are Cawdor and Kilravock, with their castles, and Auldearn. In 1891 detached portions of Nairnshire were absorbed in the counties of Ross, Inverness, and Moray It joins with Moray to send a member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 8,294

NAIROBI. Capital of Kenya Colony. Situated on an elevated plateau, alt 5,450 ft , it is within easy reach of the Kikuyu highlands. An important trade and commercial centre, it is on the Uganda Rly , 327 m N.W. of Mombasa and 257 m. S E of Kisumu on Lake Victoria The town has a broadcasting station. There is a motor road from here across Uganda to Mongalla in the Sudan The town, which is spaciously planned and built, enjoys a temperate climate in spite of the fact that it is almost on the equator Pop. (1931) 47,644, of whom 5,228 are whites.

NAIVASHA. Lake of Kenya Colony. Situated in the Kikuyu prov in the district of the same name, it is about 60 m N.W. of Nairobi About 12 m long by 9 m. wide, it gives its name to a district and a town on its bank.

NAIVASHA. Town of Kenya Colony. The administrative centre of the district of the same name, it is on the bank of Lake Naivasha, and is an important station on the Uganda Rly , being 395 m N W. of Mombasa, and 64 m from Nairobi. White pop. 430

NAJIBABAD. Town of India In the Bijnor district of the United Provinces, it is situated 20 m N E of Bijnor, and is a railway junction on the route from Delhi to Dehra It has many Rohilla monuments, and a trade in timber, sugar, and cereals Pop 18,504

NAKHICHEVAN. Autonomous republic of Russia (U S S R) Bordered S and S W. by Persia, and N and E by the Armenian republic, it occupies an area of 2,488 sq m. Constituted in 1921, it is included politically in the republic of Azerbaijan The surface, consisting of part of the valley of the Araxes in the S W , rises to 10,000 ft. in the E The principal industries are the preparation of silk, cotton, wine, and jam. Salt is also produced. The railway line from Baku to Tiflis skirts the S.W border of the republic, and sends a branch line into the interior. Long on a trade route between Russia and Persia, the region was annexed by Russia in 1828. The capital is Nakhichevan. Pop 103,600

NAKHICHEVAN Town of Russia (U S S R.). The capital of the Nakhichevan republic, it is 85 m. S E of Erivan. Leather, bricks and pottery, and flour are manufactured Pop 9,000.

NAKHICHEVAN-ON-DON. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the W Caucasian area, it stands on the Don and the Kozlov-Rostov Rly. Cotton goods are manufactured. Pop. 71,321.

NAKSKOV. Seaport of Denmark Situated on the W. coast of the island of Laaland, it stands at the head of Albue Fiord, and has an excellent harbour, and is connected by rail with other towns on the island. Pop. 14,000.

NAKURU. Town of Kenya Colony. The administrative capital of the Rift Valley prov., it is on the Uganda Rly., 452 m N W of Mombasa, and some 120 m. from Nairobi.

NAMA. Hottentot people of Namaqualand, S.W. Africa They have preserved their racial type and speech more completely than the Korana division, who remained behind in the upper Orange basin. From 1881 to 1906 they were in incessant conflict either with the Hereros or with the Germans They number about 25,000.

NAMANGHAN. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Uzbek republic, it stands in the valley of the Syr-Daria, 50 m. from Kokand. Near by are naphtha wells and coal beds. Pop. 73,640.

NAMAQUALAND, Great Country of S W. Africa Extending from the Orange River to Damaraland, and stretching inwards as far as the Kalahari desert, it is mainly a sterile desert region, particularly on the coast, but inland is capable of development, the chief difficulty being the lack of adequate water supply. In 1927–28 extensive finds of diamonds were made.

NAMAQUALAND, Little District of the Cape Province. Situated S. of the Orange River, by which it is separated from Great Namaqualand, it covers an area of some 20,000 sq. m. Pop. 20,000.

NAMASAGALI. Town of the Uganda Protectorate. A river port on the Victoria Nile, it is the terminus of the Busoga Rly, having thus rly. connexions with Kampala and Jinja on Lake Victoria, and with the main Uganda Rly at Eldoret, and river connexion by steamer with Foweira 160 m to the N.W

NAMATANAI. Seaport of the Bismarck Archipelago Situated on the S.E. coast of the island of New Ireland, it is the only place of note on the island other than Kavieng on the N. coast

NAM-DINH. Town of French Indo-China. In Tonking, it is 45 m S E. of Hanoi, on the Songka and the railway from Hanoi to Hué and Tourane. Pop 31,000.

NAMOI. River of New South Wales, Australia. Rising in the Liverpool Range S. of Tamworth, it flows for about 600 m in a generally western direction, to join the Darling river near Walgett.

NAMUR (Flemish, Naemen) City of Belgium. Capital of the prov. of Namur, it lies 35 m by rly. S E of Brussels, at the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse, which is crossed by a fine bridge The disused citadel stands between the two rivers. The 18th century cathedral of S Aubain, in Renaissance style, on the site of an earlier building, contains the heart of Don John of Austria. The church of S Loup is a good example of the baroque style. The belfry was rebuilt in the 16th century. There are museums, and above the citadel is a fine park. There are several industries, and the town is a railway junction In 1914 Namur was besieged by the Germans, who captured it on Aug. 25, and did considerable damage Pop (1930) 30,465

NANAIMO. Seaport of British Columbia, Canada Situated on the E. coast of Vancouver Island, 73 m from Victoria, it is served by the C.P Rly and has a good harbour, whence steamers go to Vancouver, Victoria, and elsewhere Pop. (1931) 6,745

NANCH'ANG. City of China. The capital of Kiangsi province, it is situated on the Kan river, about 315 m. S W. of Nanking. It was formerly on the Poyang lake, which has since receded some 30 m. There is a large trade in tea, rice, hemp, cotton, and tobacco The city is connected by railway with Kiukiang on the Yangtse. Pop. 300,000.

NANCY. City of France. The capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, it stands on the river Meurthe, 220 m. E. of Paris It is divided into two parts. The new town was planned by Charles III, duke of Lorraine, about 1608, when Nancy was the capital of that duchy. The buildings include the cathedral, dating from the 18th century, the palace of the dukes, used later for state purposes, and the town hall The churches of S. Epvre, Notre Dame, and the Cordeliers are notable. The Porte de la Craffe is a picturesque feature, and there are a citadel and some fine old houses. The Place Stanislas is the chief square; on it is an arch built in honour of Louis XIV. There are a university founded in 1572 and a school of forestry. The city is an important railway centre, and there are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, and embroidery. Early in the Great War there was some fierce fighting around the city. Pop. (1931) 122,957.



Nancy arms

NANDA DEVI. Mountain peak of India. In the Himalaya Mts., it rises to 25,645 ft. above the plains of Kumaun, in the N of the United Provinces. An attempt was made to ascend it in 1933 by the Mount Everest expedition.

NANDER. Town of India. In the state of Hyderabad, it is situated on the left bank of the Godavari, 126 m. S.W. of Amraoti, on the Bombay-Hyderabad Rly. Pop 14,000.

NANDGAON. Native state of India. In the Central Provinces, it is situated on the watershed between the Wainganga and Mahanadi valleys, and covers an area of 871 sq. m Rice, wheat, and cotton are grown. The capital is Rajnandgaon. Pop. (1931) 182,108.

NANDI. Nilotic negro people of Kenya Colony, E. Africa. Migrant from Lake Rudolf, they colonised the Nandi plateau, 8,000 ft high, and other forested uplands in the N and S of the Nyanza prov.

NANGA PARBAT. Mountain peak of India. It rises to 26,620 ft. in the Zanskar range of the Himalayas, in the S W. of Baltistan The Indus, flowing N W. through Baltistan, makes a great bend round the mighty peak A German-American expedition attempted its ascent in 1932.

NANKAURI. Island of the Indian Ocean In the Nicobar group, it lies to the S. of Camorta, the space dividing them forming a good harbour.

NANKING. City, seaport and capital of China Situated on the Yangtse-Kiang, it lies about 235 m from its mouth. Its port is accessible to large steamers all the year round. The establishments include buildings erected for government purposes, an arsenal, powder works, and a mint. There are also a university, a naval college, and an agricultural experimental station, with a school of forestry. Silk is manufactured, and there is a large export trade in skins, dairy, and agricultural produce, and meat. The city is connected by railway with Shanghai, while Pukow, the port on the opposite side of the Yangtse, is the terminus of the line to Tientsin.

Dating from the 5th or 6th century B C., Nanking, the name of which means "southern capital," was the capital of China for several periods between A.D. 222 and 501, and again from the accession of the Ming dynasty in 1368 until their removal to Peking in 1403. Once a magnificent city, surrounded by a wall 20 m. in circuit and containing the imperial palace and a famous porcelain tower, it suffered much damage by the Taiping rebels in 1853. In 1899 it was opened to foreign trade, and regained much of its former prosperity. In 1928 the victorious Nationalist government removed the capital from Peking to Nanking, and, later, treasures from the former capital were transferred here. One of the city's remarkable features is the avenue of giant statues leading to the tombs of the Ming dynasty. Pop. (1929) 522,696.

NANNERCH. Village of Flintshire. Situated 6 m. N.W. of Mold, it has a station on the L.M.S.

NAN-NING. City of China. The capital of Kwangsi province, it stands on the Sikiang or West River, 320 m. S.W. of Canton. Opened as a treaty port in 1907, it has a large distributing trade. Pop. 73,412.

NANSHAN. Mountain range of Asia. It comprises parallel ridges between the Gobi desert and the Tsaidam swamp, on the N.E. boundary of Tibet. The range, from 14,000 to 16,000 ft. high, has a direction N.W. and S.E.

NANSHAN. Mountain range of China. Lying S. of the Yangtse, it runs parallel with the coast from the province of Kwangsi to Chekiang. Its greatest altitude is 9,500 ft.

NANTCLWYD. Hamlet of Denbighshire. It stands on the river Clwyd, 4 m. S. of Ruthin, on the L.M.S. Rly.

NANTERRE. Town of France. It lies 5½ m. N.W. of Paris, of which it is virtually a suburb. The church contains a reputed fragment of the true cross, an object of veneration by pilgrims for centuries. The town was the birthplace of S. Geneviève, whose shrine is the object of a pilgrimage each Sept. Pop. 30,000.

NANTES. City and river port of France. It stands on several islands of the river Loire, which is joined in the centre of the city by the river Erdre, 248 m. S.W. of Paris. Although 35 m. from the sea, it is a great port and naval arsenal. Large steamers reach the town by the ship canal from S. Nazaire. The river is crossed by many bridges, and the quays, which extend for over 2 m., make handsome promenades. The city is almost entirely modern, the only old street being the Rue de la Juiverie. Notable buildings include the cathedral, the castle in which the dukes of Brittany lived, a 14th century building with massive towers and a moat, and the Dobrée museum. Nantes has many educational institutions. Pop. (1931) 187,343.

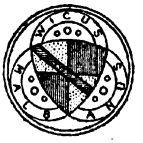
NANTGARW. Village of Glamorganshire. In the valley of the Taff, it is 6 m. N.W. of Cardiff and gives its name to a variety of china.

NANTICOKE. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands on the Susquehanna river, 7 m. S.W. of Wilkes-Barre, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways. Anthracite coal is extensively worked. Pop. (1930) 26,043.

NANTUCKET. Island of Massachusetts, U.S.A. Lying 28 m. S. of Cape Cod and E. of Martha's Vineyard, it is 15 m. long and 2½ m. wide, and has an area of 48 sq. m. It was purchased in 1641 and for more than a century was an important whaling centre. There are still extensive fisheries. On the island is a lighthouse.

NANTUCKET. Watering place of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the N. coast of Nantucket island, has steamboat communication with several mainland ports, and is served by a narrow gauge railway. Once a whaling centre, it is now a summer resort. Pop. (1930) 3,678.

NANTWICH. Urban district and market town of Cheshire. It stands on the Weaver, 4 m. S.W. of Crewe and is served by the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. The chief building is the church of S. Mary and S. Nicholas, and there are some old houses. Its cheese fair is notable and it is a hunting centre. Market days, Thurs. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 7,132.



Nantwich arms

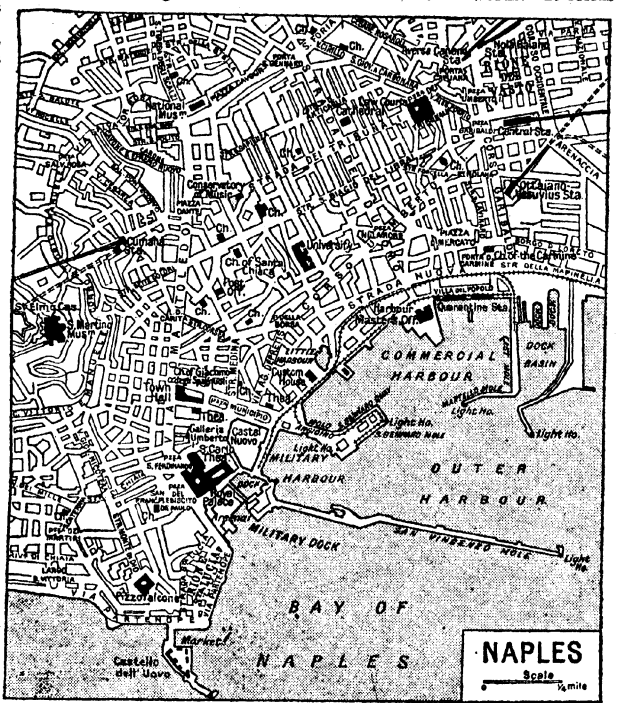
NANTYGLO. District of Monmouthshire. It is 7 m. W.S.W. of Abergavenny, on the G.W. Rly., and has extensive collieries and ironworks. It forms part of the urban district of Nantyglo and Blaina. Pop. (1931) 13,190.

NANTYMOEL. Village of Glamorganshire. It is 10 m. N. of Bridgend, and is the terminus of a branch of the G.W. Rly. Close by is the source of the small river Ogwr, and to the E. is Carn Fawr.

NAPANEE. Town and river port of Ontario, Canada. Situated 7 m. from the mouth of the Napanee river, 28 m. by rail W. of Kingston, it is on the C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 3,497.

NAPIER. Seaport of North Island, New Zealand. The capital of Hawke's Bay district, it is situated at the end of the peninsula known as Scinde Island in the S.W. of Hawke Bay, and is connected by rly. with Wellington (200 m.) and Auckland (372 m.). The port exports wool, frozen meat, and fruits. Damage was done here by an earthquake in Feb., 1931. Pop. (1931) 19,300.

NAPLES, BAY OF. Semicircular opening of the Mediterranean Sea. On the S.W. coast of Italy, its maximum width is 20 m. between the capes of Miseno on the N. and Campanella on the S. It is backed by Mt. Vesuvius and Monte



Naples. Plan of the central part of the city showing the docks and harbour

Sant' Angelo, and on its shores lie the towns of Sorrento, Castellamare, Pozzuoli, Torre del Greco, and Portici, besides the city of Naples. Off the N. extremity of the bay are the islands of Ischia and Procida, and on the S. is Capri.

NAPLES. City and seaport of Italy. Stretching along the N. side of the bay of Naples, on the W. coast of the country, it is about 130 m. S.E. of Rome, and is one of the most beautifully situated cities in Europe. Seawards the bay is protected by the islands of Procida, Ischia, and Capri, and inland a mountain chain, culminating in the vast cone of Vesuvius, towers above the city.



Naples arms

Architecturally, Naples has little of interest. The flat roofs of the houses, which serve as summer lounges, give the town an almost eastern appearance. The Porta Capuna, with its Renaissance gateway (1484), and two round towers indicate the vanished walls. Three narrow streets, piercing a quadrangle of crooked alleys, are the Decuman Ways of the Roman town. The modern quarter, built along the magnificent curve of the Riviera di Chiaia, lies to the W. of a mountain ridge which runs from Capodimonte to the Pizzofalcone promontory. Buildings of note include the Museo Nazionale, formerly the seat of the university, which houses the Farnese and other collections, including relics from the excavations at Pompeii, Herculaneum, and elsewhere, and the cathedral, built 1272–1323, but more than once modernised. The basilica of S. Restituta, on the site of a temple of Apollo, adjoins the W. aisle. There are interesting catacombs of the 1st century behind S. Gennaro. The city has a broadcasting station. Naples is an important manufacturing centre. Pop. (1931) 841,104.

NAPO. River of South America. A tributary of the Amazon, it rises N. of the volcano Cotopaxi in Ecuador and flows E.S.E. between Ecuador and Colombia, falling into the Amazon 50 m. below Iquitos. Its course is about 750 m., nearly 400 m. of which are navigable.

NAPSBURY. Village of Hertfordshire. Situated 2 m. S. of St. Albans, it has a station on the L.M.S.

NAPTON ON THE HILL. Village of Warwickshire. Situated 10 m. E. of Warwick, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. (Napton and Stockton).

NARA. City of Japan. In the island of Honshiu, it is 26 m. E. of Osaka and 26 m. S.E. of Kyoto. It occupies a small part of the site of the ancient city whose palaces and public and private buildings once covered an extensive area. In the 8th century the city was the capital of Japan. Temples, the chief of which is Kasuga-jinsha, are reminders of its former greatness. Pop. (1930) 52,781.

NARAYANGANJ. Town of India. In the Dacca district of Bengal, it is a railway terminus 10 m. S. of Dacca, on the Dhaleswari distributary of the Brahmaputra, and is a centre for the traffic in rice and jute. Pop. 27,900.

NARBERTH. Urban district and market town of Pembrokeshire. Situated 5 m. S.W. of Whitland and 10 m. N. of Tenby, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. There are slight remains of a castle. Market days, 2nd or 3rd Wed. of each month and every Thurs. Pop. (1931) 1,046.



Narbonne arms

NARBONNE. City of France. It is situated 93 m. E. of Toulouse, and is connected with the Mediterranean by a canal about 5 m. in length. The Gothic church of S. Just, with a lofty choir, was formerly a cathedral. In the 12th century Narbonne was a commercial rival to Marseilles. The city produces a red wine and a famous honey. There are salt, sulphur, and porcelain works. In Roman days Narbonne, then called Narbo, was the metropolis of southern Gaul. Pop. 25,000.

NARBOROUGH. Village of Leicestershire. Standing on the river Soar, 7 m. S.W. of Leicester, it is served by the L.M.S. Rly.

NARBOROUGH. Village of Norfolk. Situated on the river Nar, 6 m. N.W. of Swaffham, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

NARDO. City of Italy. In Apulia, it is situated about 47 m. S.E. of Taranto, near the E. shore of the gulf of Taranto. There is a fine cathedral and several churches. Pop. 12,000.

NARETVA. River of Yugoslavia. It rises near the border of Montenegro, flows N.W., and then S.W. through the largest valley from the Dinaric Alps to the Adriatic Sea past Mostar. The valley provides a comparatively easy route from the Adriatic coast to Sarayevo. Of the total course of 140 m. only 10 m. are navigable.

NAREV. River of Poland. It rises in the E. of the country, and after a W. and S.W. course of over 200 m., joins the Bug 18 m. N. of Warsaw. The combined stream flows W. for about 20 m. and joins the Vistula at Nowy Dwor. During the Great War there was fierce fighting along its banks, especially in July–Aug., 1915.

NARNI. City of Italy. It stands on the river Nera, 60 m. by rly. N. of Rome. Picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence 1,000 ft. in height, with an ancient castle now used as a prison, it has a cathedral dating from the 11th century. Roman remains include a remarkable bridge built by Augustus, and an aqueduct that brought water from a spring 15 m. distant. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. 14,000.

NAROCH. Lake of Poland. On the borders of Lithuania, it is about 60 m. E. by N. of Wilno, and is drained by the river Naroch. During the Great War a battle was fought near here between the Russians and the Germans, March–April, 1916. The river, about 25 m. long, flows to the lake to join the Vilya.

NARRABRI. Town of New South Wales. Situated 353 m. by rly. N.W. of Sydney, it stands in a wheat-growing district. Pop. 4,700.

NARRAGANSETT BAY. Inlet on the S.E. coast of Rhode Island, U.S.A. It extends inland to the mouth of the Providence river, a distance of 25 m., and is from 4 m. to 8 m. broad. It contains several islands, among them Conanicut, Prudence, and Rhode Island. Providence, Newport and Narragansett are the chief towns on the bay.

NARRAGANSETT PIER. Summer resort of Rhode Island, U.S.A. Situated on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay, it lies on a crescent-shaped beach on which are hotels, and a casino.

NARROWS. Name used for the channel leading to New York and also for the narrowest part of the Dardanelles. *See* Dardanelles, New York.

NARSINGHGARH. Native state of India. In the Bhopal Agency, Central India, it occupies part of the N. slopes of the Vindhya mountains. Its area is 734 sq. m. Pop. 101,426.

NARSINGHGARH. Town of India. In the native state of the same name, it lies W. of the Parbati river, 20 m. N.W. of Bhopal. Pop. 8,762.

NARSINGHPUR. Native state of India. In Bihar and Orissa, situated N. of the Mahanadi and S. of the eastern detached portion of Angul, it is one of the Orissa feudatory states. Its area is 199 sq. m. Pop. 40,000.

NARVA. Town of Estonia. It stands on the river Narva, 7 m. from its mouth in the gulf of Finland, and is situated on the boundary between Russia and Estonia, about 80 m. S.W. of Leningrad. The chief buildings are the cathedral, the town hall, the old castle, now used as an armoury, and the museum. There is a house in which Peter the Great lived. An industrial town,

Narva has many manufactures, the most important of which are textiles. Here, on Nov. 30, 1700, a battle was fought between the Russians, under Peter the Great, and the Swedes, under Charles XII. The result was a decisive victory for the Swedes.

NARVIK. Seaport of Norway. It stands on the Ofoten Fiord, a branch of the West Fiord, and is the terminus of the railway to Gellivara and Lulea in Sweden. It has extensive quays and exports iron ore. Pop. 7,000.

NASEBY. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 7 m. S.W. of Market Harborough. At Naseby Field, on the N. side of the village a battle was fought on June 14, 1645, between Charles I and the Parliamentarians, the king being defeated.



Natal. Map of the South African province, fronting the Indian Ocean

NASHUA. City of New Hampshire, U.S.A. It stands on the Nashua river, near its confluence with the Merrimac, 40 m. N.W. of Boston, and is served by the Boston and Maine Railway. It manufactures textiles. Pop. (1930) 31,463.

NASHVILLE. Capital of Tennessee, U.S.A. It stands on the Cumberland river, 185 m. S. by W. of Louisville, served by the Louisville and Nashville and other railways, and has a municipal airport and steamer services. An important educational centre, it is the seat of the Vanderbilt and Fisk universities, etc. It is a flourishing industrial city, flour-milling being especially important. Notable among its buildings is the memorial to soldiers and sailors killed in the Great War, which contains a large auditorium. There is also a Roman Catholic cathedral. In 1864 Nashville was the scene of a battle between the Confederate and the Federal forces, ending in a victory for the latter. Pop. (1930) 153,866.

NASIK. Town of India. In the Nasik district of Bombay, it lies 107 m. N.E. of Bombay. Being situated near the source of the Godavari, it is a sacred place of Hindu pilgrimage, and has many temples and shrines. An important road centre on the railway from Bombay to Delhi, it is famous for its brass and copper work, and cotton hand-loom weaving. Pop. 38,230.

NASIRABAD. Town of India. Situated in Bengal, 70 m. N. of Dacca, on the old channel of the Brahmaputra, it is a centre for rice and jute traffic on the river. It has railway connexions with Dacca and Chittagong. Pop. 25,287.

NASRIEH. Town of Iraq. It stands on the Lower Euphrates, at the S. extremity of the Shatel-Hai, about 100 m. N.W. of Basrah. Well built, with wide streets, it is the centre of an agricultural region. It was occupied by the British on July 25, 1915.

NASSAU. District of Germany, now part of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. From it the family of Orange-Nassau took the titles of count and duke. It was an independent state until 1866. Nassau takes its name from the town of Nassau on the Lahn, where the ruling family built their castle.

NASSAU. Capital of the Bahama Islands. It stands on a declivity of the N.E. coast of New Providence, and has a sheltered harbour, from which sponges, sisal hemp, fruits, and salt are exported. It has a wireless station and is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Nassau is a winter resort for invalids. Pop 13,000 (mostly negroes).

NASSINGTON. Village of Northamptonshire. On the river Nen, 8 m. W. of Peterborough, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

NATAL. Province of the Union of South Africa. Bounded S.W. and W. by the Cape Province and Basutoland, N. by the Transvaal and Mozambique, N.W. by the Orange Free State, and E. by the Indian Ocean, it includes Zululand, annexed in 1897, together with the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, and part of Wakkerstroom, having a total area of 35,284 sq. m. Pietermaritzburg is the capital, and Durban the largest town. The chief mineral is coal. The country was discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day, 1497, and was therefore named Natal or Terra Natalis. In 1843 it became a British colony. In 1844 it was added to the Cape of Good Hope, but in 1856 was made a separate colony. In 1893 it was granted responsible government, and in 1910 it joined the Union of South Africa. Pop. 1,329,398, of whom 136,838 are whites.



Natal arms

NATAL. Seaport of Brazil. The capital of he state of Rio Grande do Norte, it is situated ear the mouth of the river of that name, 138 m. f. of Pernambuco, with which it is connected y railway, and is the taking-off point of a trans-Atlantic air route. Its harbour, formed by the stuary, is used as a naval depot. Pop 41,700.

NATCHEZ. North American Indian tribe. f Moskogian stock, their culture perpetuated hat of the mound-builders. They were sun-orshippers, and had a caste division into nobles, onoured men, and commoners. They practised ead deformation. In the 17th century they ccupied nine villages in Mississippi. The few rvivors are found chiefly with the Cherokees.

NATCHEZ. City of Mississippi, U.S.A. On the Iississippi river, 99 m. S.W. of Jackson, it is erved by the Missouri Pacific and other railways. ear by are a national cemetery and an bservatory. The industries are mainly connected ith cotton, which is shipped in large quantities. he city occupies the site of a fort built by the rench. Pop. (1930) 13,422.

NATICK. Town of Massachusetts, U.S.A. ituated 17 m. from Boston, at the S E. end of ochituate Lake, it is served by the Boston and lbany Railway. It was founded about 1650 y John Eliot, as a settlement for converted ndians Pop. (1930) 13,589.

NATRON. Lake of Tanganyika Territory. , is situated just S. of the Kenya border, about 0 m. S. of Lake Magadi. Both these lakes ontain enormous deposits of soda. *See* Magadi.

NAUCRATIS. Ancient Greek colony of Lower gypt. Situated about 10 m. W. of the Rosetta ranch of the Nile, on the old Canopic arm, it was ounded by traders from Miletus in the 7th entury. Under Aahmes II, *c.* 564 B.C., it onopolised Greek trade in Egypt. The site was lentified and excavated by Flinders Petrie in 885. The chief building found was the Hellenion, fortified store-house and sanctuary for Greek sidents in Egypt.

NAUGATUCK. Borough of Connecticut, U.S.A. , stands on Naugatuck river, 5 m. N.W. of ew Haven, on the New York, New Haven and artford Railway. There is an aviation field. ubber manufactures are the chief industry. It as incorporated in 1893. Pop. (1930) 14,315.

NAUHEIM. Town and watering place of russia. In Hesse, it is on the river Usa and ie N E. slope of the Taunus mts , about 20 m. . of Frankfort-on-Main. The saline waters used r bathing and drinking are rich in iron and rbonic acid. They are taken for gout, eumatism, and nervous troubles. Pop. 9,000.

NAUMBURG. Town of Prussia. It stands on ie river Saale, near its confluence with the nstrut, about 30 m. S.S.W. of Halle. The rotestant cathedral of the 12th and 13th nturies, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, as four towers. Another interesting building the restored church of S. Wenceslaus, and there a town hall of the 17th century. Pop. 29,000.

NAUPLIA, GULF OF. Arm of the Aegean Sea, reece. It lies between two peninsulas of the orea, is 20 m. across its entrance and 30 m. long. pezzia is the chief of numerous islands.

NAUPLIA. Seaport of Greece. It lies on the .E. side of the gulf of the same name, about 0 m. S.W. of Athens. There is a fair shipping ade. In the Middle ages it belonged to Venice, at passed to the Turks, from whom it was taken y the Greeks in 1822, and was the Greek apital until 1834. Pop. 12,000.

NAURU. Island of the Pacific Ocean. Situated 30 m. S. of the Equator, midway between the olomon and Marshall islands, it covers an area of bout 8 sq. m. Its importance is due to its rich eposits of phosphates, an average of 300,000 tons eing exported annually. The island is administered by the British under mandate from the League of Nations. There is a wireless station. Pop. (1931) 2,692, including 147 Europeans.

NAUVOO. Village of Illinois, U.S.A. It stands on the Mississippi river, about 50 m. above Quincy, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. It was founded 1839 by Mormons, who built a large temple. In the year of their expulsion, 1846, it had a pop. of nearly 15,000. In 1850 a colony of French socialists occupied Nauvoo and remained there until 1858. There are remains of Mormon buildings. Pop. 972.

NAVAHO. N. American Indian tribe. They live mostly on reservations in New Mexico and Arizona Of Athabascan stock, their numbers have been variously reported at between 20,000 and 28,000. Their arid pasture-lands, averaging 6,000 ft in alt , have been improved by irrigation, and are under partial cultivation. They are skilful weavers and silver workers. Their belief in a nature goddess, "she-who-grows-young," puts womanhood on a high plane.



Navan arms

NAVAN. Urban district of co. Meath, I.F.S. Standing where the Blackwater falls into the Boyne, it is a junction on the G.S. Rlys., 30 m. N.W. of Dublin. The town has a trade in agricultural produce and is a fishing centre. It sent two members to the Irish parliament until its abolition, in 1800. Pop (1926) 3,652.

NAVARINO. Old name for the town of Greece now known as Pylos (q.v.).

NAVARRE. District of Spain. In the N. of the country and on the French frontier, it is almost wholly covered by mountains, including some of the lower summits of the Pyrenees. It has a coastline on the bay of Biscay and is drained by the Ebro. The area is 4,055 sq. m. Pampeluna is the capital. Pop (1930) 334,773.

In the Middle Ages Navarre was a kingdom, inhabited mainly by Basques and including a region on the French side of the Pyrenees. It was at one time ruled by the kings of France and later by the kings of Aragon, both lines obtaining it by marriage. In 1479 it passed to the family of Foix and then to that of Albret Ferdinand, king of Aragon, annexed Spanish Navarre, while French Navarre was ruled as a kingdom by the Bourbons, one of whom married Jeanne d'Albret, its heiress. Jeanne was the mother of Henry IV, who became king of France in 1589, and in 1620 Navarre ceased to be an independent kingdom.

NAVENBY. Village of Lincolnshire. Situated 9 m. S. of Lincoln, it is on the L N.E. Rly.

NAVIGATORS. Former name of the islands now known as the Samoan Islands (q.v.).

NAVRENGO. Town of the Gold Coast Colony. The capital of the N. division of the Northern Territories, it is situated almost on the border of the French colony of the Upper Volta, about 100 m. N. of Tamale. The headquarters of the administration for the area, it is the centre for the produce of the district. Pop. 18,138.

NAVSARI. Town of India. In Baroda, it is about 150 m. N. of Bombay. The industries include metal working, and the manufacture of cotton cloth and boots. There are many Parsees among the inhabitants. Pop. 19,000.

NAWANAGAR. Native state of India. In Bombay Presidency, it occupies 3,791 sq. m., with a coastline on the gulf of Cutch and the Little Rann of Cutch. The late chief was the cricketer prince Ranjitsinhji, who died in 1933. Pop. 345,353.

NAWANAGAR. Seaport of India. On the gulf of Cutch, on the N.W. coast of the Kathiawar peninsula, it is the capital of the state of Nawanagar, and stands 160 m. W.S.W. of Ahmadabad.

A railway terminus, it has embroidery factories and engineering works. Dyeing is an important industry. Pop 42,495.

NAWORTH. Hamlet of Cumberland. It stands 12 m E N E of Carlisle, with a station on the L N E Rly Naworth Castle, long the seat of the Dacres, is now a residence of the earl of Carlisle. It was erected in the 14th century and restored after a fire in 1844.

NAWTON. Village of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 3 m E. of Helmsley, it is on the L.N E Rly.

NAXOS. Island in the Aegean Sea. Belonging to Greece, it is one of the Cyclades group, in the Greek Archipelago, and covers about 175 sq. m. Mountainous, picturesque, and fertile, its culminating point is 3,300 ft. high. It is noted for its wine. Its marble quarries have been worked since the 6th cent. B C. The capital is Naxos.

NAYLAND. Village of Suffolk On the Stour, 8 m S.E of Sudbury, it has an interesting church

NAZARETH. Town of Palestine On the slope of a hill half-way between the lake of Galilee and the sea, it is now known as En Nasira, and is famed as the early home of Christ Nazareth was occupied by the British, Sept. 20, 1918. Pop. (1931) 8,719

NAZE, The Headland of England It is on the E. coast of Essex, 5 m. S. of Harwich. The word means nose.

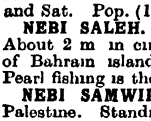
NAZE, Cape. Headland of Norway. It juts out into the North Sea, and is the most southerly point of the country.

NDOLA. Town of Northern Rhodesia Situated a few miles from the S border of the Belgian Congo, it is on the main Congo to Cape Rly. about 170 m S of Elizabethville. Near by are rich copper mines White pop 1,398.

NEAGH. Lough or lake of N Ireland It is bordered by the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down, and measures 18 m in length and 11 m in breadth. Numerous rivers, including the Blackwater and the Upper Bann, feed the lake, which is plentifully stocked with fish The Lower Bann discharges its surplus waters into the Atlantic To prevent floods a large drainage scheme has been begun Pron Nay.

NEASDEN. District of Middlesex It is 5 m. N W of London and is served by the Metropolitan Rly which has works here It forms part of the urban district of Kingsbury

NEATH. River of Wales It rises S W of the Brecknock Beacon and flows for 20 m. to the Bristol Channel, 2¼ m. S. of Neath



Neath seal

NEATH. Borough, market town, and river port of Glamorganshire It stands near the mouth of the river Neath, 8 m N E of Swansea, and is served by the G.W. Rly , which has two stations here, and by two canals The industries include copper smelting, tin plate works, steel works, chemical factories, etc. There are remains of the abbey and the castle, and near is Craig-y-Nos, formerly the residence of Madame Patti. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 33,322.

NEBI SALEH. Island in the Persian Gulf. About 2 m in circumference, it is situated S E. of Bahrain island, and in the Bahrain group. Pearl fishing is the chief occupation.

NEBI SAMWIL (hill of Samuel) Hill of Palestine. Standing 4½ m. N E. of Kuryet-el-Enab, it is 2,953 ft above the sea and commands a view of Jerusalem, 5 m. to the S.E. It is the supposed burial-place of the prophet Samuel, and was prominent during the Great War.

NEBO. Mountain of Palestine. Near the N. end of the Dead Sea, it is the Pisgah from which Moses viewed the promised land.

NEBRASKA. Tributary of the Missouri river, better known as the Platte (q.v.).

NEBRASKA. State of the U.S.A. Bounded N. by S Dakota, E. by Iowa, S. by Kansas, and W. by Colorado and Wyoming, it has an area of 77,510 sq m. A great undulating plain sloping S.E , it is 5,300 ft. at its highest point. It has a north temperate climate, but in the W. irrigation is necessary. Treeless when first crossed by settlers, it now possesses vast forests, and is styled the tree planters' state. The Missouri forms the E. boundary, and the Platte flows across the state from W. to E One of the most important states agriculturally, it produces cereals, sugar-beet, etc , and has large livestock interests. Mineral wealth is not large, but potash is found in solvent form in the W lakes The largest city is Omaha Other cities are Lincoln, the capital, Grand Island, and Hastings. Nebraska, which became a state in 1867, is governed by a legislature of two houses, and sends two senators and six representatives to Congress. It is part of the district purchased from France in 1803. Pop. (1930) 1,377,963

NEBRASKA CITY. City of Nebraska, U S.A. On the Missouri river, 53 m S of Omaha, it is served by the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railways. The city is the trade and shipping centre for an agricultural region, and has various manufactures It occupies the site of old Fort Kearney, and became a city in 1871. Pop (1930) 7,230

NECKAR. River of S Germany A right bank tributary of the Rhine, it rises between the Black Forest and the Swabian Jura, and flows N E and N. through Wurttemberg and Baden, turning W. to join the Rhine at Mannheim Its length is about 250 m

NEEDHAM MARKET. Town of Suffolk, Situated on the Gipping, 9 m N W of Ipswich. it has a station (Needham) on the L N E Rly. It was once a market town and has an old church. Pop 1,349

NEEDLES, The. Group of three chalk rocks off the S W end of the Isle of Wight On the westernmost rock is a lighthouse

NEEDWOOD. District in Staffordshire Formerly a royal hunting-ground, the forest covering 10,000 acres, it lay between Stafford, Burton, and Lichfield, and was stocked with deer and wild cattle Its area was greatly reduced in the 17th century, and in 1801 the rest was disafforested Most of it is now under cultivation but a little of the forest remains.

NEENAH. River of Wisconsin, U.S A , better known as the Fox (q v)

NEEN SOLLARS. Village of Shropshire On the river Rea, it is 2 m. S.W. of Cleobury Mortimer, and has a station on the G W. Rly. It has a 14th century church.

NEEPSEND. District of Sheffield To the N.E part of Sheffield, it is on the L N.E. Rly.

NEGAPATAM. Seaport of India In the Tanjore district of Madras, it stands on the delta of the river Cauvery, 175 m. S of Madras. One of the earliest settlements of the Portuguese, it has been British since 1781. A port of embarkation for Madrasi coolie emigrants, it has railway workshops Pop 54,016

NEGOI. Mountain of Rumania. The highest mountain in Transylvania, with an altitude of 8,320 ft , it is in the central section of the Transylvanian Alps, about 65 m. W. of Brasov.

NEGOMBO. Town of Ceylon. On the W. coast, 23 m. N. of Colombo, with which it is connected by railway, it has a fishing industry, and a trade in cinnamon. Pop 13,000.

NEGOTIN. Town of Yugoslavia. In N.E. Serbia, it lies near the Danube, about 20 m. S. of Orsova and 110 m. E.S.E. of Belgrade, with which it has railway connexions. During the Great

War, in Oct., 1915, it was damaged when the Bulgars invaded E. Serbia. Pop. 7,000.

NEGRI SEMBILAN. State of the Malay Peninsula. One of the Federated Malay States, it covers an area of 2,550 sq. m., and is bounded N. by Pahang, S. by Malacca, E. by Johore and Pahang, and W. by the straits of Malacca. Rubber is the chief product. Port Dickson is its port, and the capital is Seremban. Pop. 178,762.

NEGRITO (Span., little negro). Term denoting diminutive peoples of the black race in S.E. Asia and the equatorial African negrillos, or pygmies. Once widespread in tropical Asia, the negrito stock survives in four well-marked types: the Aeta of the Philippine islands, the Andamanese of the Bay of Bengal, the Semang of the Malay peninsula, and the Tapiro, discovered in 1910 in Dutch New Guinea. They are dark-skinned, long-armed, with medium or roundish heads, broad noses, prominent eyes, prognathous jaws, and short, woolly, or frizzy hair. They use snares and arrows. Their dress, dwellings, and social organization are on the simplest levels.

NEGRO. Collective name of the indigenous people of Africa, S. of the Sahara desert. Embracing very many distinct tribes and several distinct races, the word denotes generally a dark-skinned, broad-nosed, thick-lipped, and woolly-haired people. Many strains of genuine negro fail to conform to all these particulars, however. Allied to the Melanesian negroids and the pygmy and negrito peoples of Africa, the negro, except as regards hair, comes nearer to the anthropoid than do the white races. Bantus, Zulus, and Hottentots are the three chief stocks in Africa. Often reaching remarkable levels of political and social organization, as in the case of the Fula empires, the negro is generally democratic in tendency, limiting the power of the tribal chief by tabu and social law Polygamy everywhere obtains, wives being purchased as any other possession. Negroes in Africa are estimated to number 210,000,000.

The negro population of the New World is between 20 and 30 millions, of which about 12,000,000 are in the U.S.A. Imported from Africa as slaves, they have brought to the U S.A. racial and social problems, peculiarly acute after the emancipation of the slaves, when the southern states were for a time controlled by the negro vote and much misgovernment resulted. A reaction followed, and in some states the negro was practically disfranchised. In the south, segregation of the negro in public conveyances, places of amusement, schools, churches, etc., is enforced, and inter-marriage is prohibited. The hope that the negros would disperse more evenly throughout the states, thus lessening the acuteness of the colour problem, has not been fulfilled, although such redistribution has been extended during the 20th century.

The West Indies, except in Cuba and Porto Rico, have an overwhelming proportion of negro inhabitants, who are most flourishing in Barbados. Brazil and Guiana have the largest negro element in S. America, but there has been considerable intermixture with the whites, and there is no acute colour problem.

NEGRO, Rio. River of S. America. The largest left bank tributary of the Amazon, it rises in Colombia by many headstreams, the chief of which, the Guainia, forms part of the boundary of Venezuela. Flowing generally E.S.E., it unites with the Amazon in Brazil, below Manaos. In parts from 9 m. to 15 m. in width, it is barely 1½ m. wide at its mouth. It contains many islands, and through the Cassiquiare communicates with the Orinoco. Its principal affluents are the Arihaha, Rio Branco, Uaupés, and Padauiry. The total length is about 1,400 m., most of which is navigable.

NEGRO, Rio. River of Argentina. Two Andine streams, the Neuquén and Limay, join to form the main stream, which flows 400 m. to the Atlantic Ocean, and forms the border of Patagonia. Rapid and obstructed by shoals and islands, it is of little use for navigation. Its total length is 650 m.

NEGROPONT. Variant name for the Greek island of Euboea (q v.).

NEGROS. Island of the Philippines. One of the Visayan group, lying between Cebú and Panay, it is 135 m long, has a mean breadth of 27 m, and covers an area of 4,903 sq. m. It is traversed throughout its length by a well-wooded mountain ridge, which contains the active volcano Canlaón (8,193 ft.). Bacólod and Dumaguete are the principal towns. Pop 462,000.

NEILSTON. Town of Renfrewshire It stands on the Levern, 10 m. S W. of Glasgow, and is served by the L.M S. Rly. It is a centre of the cotton manufacture. Pop. 15,306

NEISSE. River of Germany. In Upper Silesia, it rises on the border of Czechoslovakia, and flows N. between the Giant Mts. and the Sudetes, then E. and N.E. to join the Oder after a course of 120 m

NEISSE. Town of Prussia. In Upper Silesia, it is situated 30 m S.W of Oppeln, and is a railway junction. The parish church of S. James, completed in 1430, the Renaissance church of SS. Peter and Paul, and the 15th century town hall are notable. Pop. 32,000.

NEIVA. Town of Colombia. The capital of the dept. of Huila, it stands on the Magdalena river, at the head of navigation, 160 m. S.W. of Bogotá. It is reached from Girardot by train, motor, and seaplane. Pop 30,000.

NEJD. Country of central Arabia. Part of the Arab kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd, it lies on the E. side of the Hejaz and extends E. to include Hasa on the N.W. of the Persian Gulf. The modern representative of the empire of the Wahabis, its people are pure Arabs. The capital is Riyadh, on the pilgrim road from the Persian Gulf to Mecca. Ruled over by Ibn Saud, who completed the conquest of the Hejaz and Nejd in 1925, the country probably covers an area of some 800,000 sq. m., but its boundaries are ill-defined. Large tracts are wholly sandy waste, but wheat, barley, fruits, and ghi are produced, and the land is famous for its horses, camels, and donkeys Pop. about 3,000,000. *See* Hejaz.

NEJEF. Town of Iraq. Situated near the Euphrates, about 40 m. S of Karbala and 100 m. S.W. of Baghdad, it contains the tomb of Ali, Mahomet's son-in-law, and is a holy city to Shiite Mahometans. It was occupied by the British in April, 1918, after a siege. Pop. 20,000.

NELLORE. Town of India The capital of the district of Nellore, in Madras Presidency, it stands on the river Penner, 109 m. N. of Madras, where it is bridged by the Madras-Calcutta main line. It is joined to Madras by the Buckingham canal. Pop. 35,863.

NELSON. River of Canada. It carries the waters of Lake Winnipeg N E. into Hudson Bay after a course of 390 m. Its main tributary is the Burntwood; owing to rapids it is navigable only for short distances. At its mouth stands Port Nelson. The name is sometimes applied to the same stream, otherwise called the Saskatchewan, before it enters Lake Winnipeg, the total length being 1,450 m.

NELSON. Borough and market town of Lancashire. It is 3 m. N.E. of Burnley, on the L M S. Rly. The industries include cotton and confectionery manufacture and engineering. Among the chief buildings are the town hall, market hall, and technical school. There are several public parks and recreation grounds. Market days, Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. Pop. (1931) 38,306.

NELSON. Village of Glamorganshire. It is 4 m. N.E. of Pontypridd, on the G.W. Rly.

NELSON. Town of British Columbia. It stands on the west arm of Kootenay Lake, and is the Kootenay divisional headquarters for the C.P. Rly. A mining, lumbering, and fruit-farming centre, it has steamer communication with other ports on the lake. Pop. 5,992.

NELSON. District of South Island, New Zealand. With an area of 10,870 sq. m., it occupies the whole N.W. corner of the island and surrounds Tasman Bay. The S. and centre are mainly mountainous, but the plains along the coast are fertile and support large flocks of sheep. The climate in the N.E. corner of the territory resembles closely that of England, English birds, fruits, and hops all thriving. Pop. (1931) 52,400.

NELSON. Seaport of South Island, New Zealand. The capital of the district of the same name, it is situated at the head of Tasman Bay. Possessing an excellent harbour, it is the chief export centre for the northern end of the island. Pop. (1931) 12,500.

NELSON STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. British steamship company. It runs mail, passenger, and cargo services between England and the Plate river, its ports being Liverpool and London. Other services are from London to Boulogne, Vigo, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, and other ports. The headquarters are 14, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3.

NEMESKOSSUTH. Town of Czechoslovakia. Formerly in Hungary, it stands 27 m. E. of Bratislava. Pop. 1,500.

NEMI. Crater lake of central Italy. In the Alban Hills, between Velletri and Albano, it is 20 m. S.E. of Rome. It is 3½ m. in circuit, and covers 70 acres. After the Great War the lake was examined, and in 1929–30 was partly drained. The remains of two state galleys of the time of Caligula were recovered, as were various other Roman relics.

NEMOURS. Town of France. On the Loing, it is 10 m. S. of Fontainebleau. It was the chief town of a county which, in 1404, was made a duchy for the king of Navarre. This belonged in turn to the families of Bourbon, Armagnac, and Foix. About 1670, it was given by Louis XIV to his brother Philip, duke of Orleans. Pop. 5,074.

NEN. River of England, sometimes called the Nene. It rises near Naseby, in the N.W. of Northamptonshire, and flows S.E. to Northampton. Here it takes a N.E. direction past Wellingborough, Peterborough, and Wisbech to the Wash, which it enters 3 m. below Sutton Bridge. It has canal communication with the central waterways of England. Its length is 90 m.

NENAGH. Urban district of co. Tipperary, I.F.S. It stands on the river Nenagh, 27 m. N.E. of Limerick, on the G.S. Rlys. The keep of the castle still stands. Pop. (1926) 4,524.



Nenagh seal

NEOKHORI. Town of Greece. The ancient Amphipolis, it is situated about 52 m. E.N.E. of Salonika. There is a trade in oil.

NEOSHO. River of the U.S.A. Rising in Kansas, it flows S.E. and S. into Oklahoma, where it turns S.W. to join the Arkansas river, near Fort Gibson. Its length is nearly 400 m.



Netherlands. Map showing the waterways, railways, and administrative divisions

NEPAL. Kingdom of N. India. It lies N. of the plains, among the Himalayas, and adjoins Tibet on the N. and Sikkim on the E. Mts. Dhaulagiri, Everest, and Kinchinjunga are within the state, which is drained by the upper waters of the Gogra, Gandak, and Kosi. The area is about 54,000 sq. m. There is a maharajah, but his power is nominal, all authority being in the hands of the prime minister, whose office is hereditary. Khatmandu is the capital. The people are chiefly Gurkhas. Slavery was abolished in 1924. There is a British resident. Pop. 5,600,000.

NEPHIN. Mountain of Ireland. In co. Mayo, 7 m. S.W. of Crossmolina, its height is 2,646 ft. To the W. is Nephin Beg, alt. 2,065 ft.

NERAC. Town of France. It stands on the river Baise, 15 m. W.S.W. of Agen. The principal industry is cork-making. Pop. 6,500.

NERO. Mountain of Italy. In the Julian Alps, it is situated near the frontier of Yugoslavia, about 40 m. N.W. of Ljubljana, and has an altitude of 7,370 ft. The region was prominent in the battles of the Isonzo fought between the Austrians and Italians, 1915–17.

NERY. Village of France. It is 10 m. S. of Compiègne, and was notable for a British stand on Sept. 1, 1914.

NES. Town of Iceland. It stands on the E. coast, on the N. shore of a small fiord, about 220 m. N.E. of Reykjavik. Pop. (1930) 1,102.

NESLE. Town of France. On the river Ingon, it is 29 m. E.S.E. of Amiens, and 8 m. W. of Ham. It possesses a 13th century church. Captured by the Germans early in the Great War, it was recovered by the French on March 18, 1917, but was abandoned in March, 1918, to be recovered on Aug. 28, 1918. Pron. Nail.

NESS. Topographical term for a cape. It occurs in place-names on the E. and S. coasts of Great Britain, e.g., Sheerness, Buchan Ness, Dungeness. Like naze, it is akin to nose.

NESS. River of Scotland. In the county of Inverness, it flows 7 m. from Loch Ness to Moray Firth, and is noted for its salmon.

NESS, LOCH. Lake in Inverness-shire. It forms a part of the Caledonian canal, and lies in the valley of Glenmore between steep wooded scarps, receiving the waters of the Oich, Morriston, Foyers, Tarff, and other rivers, while its surplus waters are carried to the Moray Firth by the Ness. From Bona Ferry, on the N.E., to Fort Augustus on the S.W., it has a length of 22½ m.

NESTON. District of Cheshire. Part of the urban district of Neston and Parkgate, it stands on the estuary of the Dee, 12 m. N.W. of Chester, and is served by the joint line of the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 5,674.

NETHERBY. Village of Cumberland Standon the river Esk, it is 3 m. N.E. of Longtown. Its hall, built on the site of a Roman station, was long the home of the Grahams. The village is mentioned in Scott's ballad of Young Lochinvar.

NETHERFIELD. District of Nottinghamshire. In the urban district of Carlton, it is 2 m. N.E. of Nottingham, and is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. There are hosiery factories and engineering works. It is also a railway centre.

NETHERLANDS. Country of Europe. It is composed of eleven provinces—Friesland, N. Holland, S. Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Groningen, Drente, Overysel, Gelderland, N. Brabant, and Limburg. Its land area was 12,603 sq m., but this has been increased by the draining of portions of the Zuider Zee. A strip of Zealand territory lying S. of the Schelde gives the Netherlands sovereign rights to that river. The Hague is the residence of the sovereign; other important towns include Amsterdam, the commercial capital, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Haarlem, and Groningen. The surface is very flat and low, seldom exceeding 16 ft. above sea level, and is intersected by canals and rivers, of which the chief are the Rhine, Maas (Meuse), Yssel, Waal and Schelde. Pop. (1930) 7,920,388.



Netherlands arms

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. The principal agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, sugar beet, and potatoes. Bulbs are widely cultivated and green vegetables are largely grown. Coal mining and fishing employ many persons, while the shipping industry is important. The country is well provided with railways and canals and has a national air service. The unit of currency is the gulden, or florin.

GOVERNMENT. Affairs are managed by the sovereign and a cabinet that is responsible to the states general, a parliament of two houses. Members of the lower house are elected by all adults for four years; members of the upper house are elected by the provinces for six years. There is no state church. Nearly half the people are Roman Catholics. There is an army and a navy, and all males are liable to service.

HISTORY. The nucleus of the kingdom is the district of Holland which, in 1581, with other provinces, united to form the Dutch republic. The independence of this state was recognized formally in 1648, but before that the Dutch had made their reputation as seamen, traders, and adventurers. They founded a navy that could meet that of England, and began to build a colonial empire by gaining the Moluccas. In 1815 the republic and Belgium were made into the kingdom of the Netherlands, but in 1830 Belgium revolted and in 1831 became independent. The Netherlands remained under the rule of members of the family of Orange. The country was neutral during the Great War (1914–18).

COLONIES. The Netherlands own oversea possessions covering 788,000 sq. m. They fall into two groups, East Indies and West Indies. The former include Java, Madura, the Moluccas, Riau-Lingga, Sumatra, Bangka, Billiton, Celebes, a large part of Borneo, the Timor archipelago, Bali and Lombok, Once owned by the Dutch E. India Co., these now form the Netherlands E. Indies, which enjoy a measure of self-government. In the West Indies the country owns Curaçao, and in South America it has Dutch Guiana.

NETHER STOWEY. Village of Somerset. Situated 9 m. W. of Bridgwater, it was the residence (1796–98) of S. T. Coleridge.

NETHERTON. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 2 m. S.W. of Huddersfield, on the L.N.E. Rly.

NETHOU, PIC DE (Span. Aneto). Mountain of Spain. It is situated in the Central Pyrenees, in the Maladetta group, about 70 m. N. of Lerida. The highest point of the whole range, it has an altitude of 11,168 ft.

NETHY BRIDGE. Village of Inverness-shire. Situated 5 m. S.W. of Grantown, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

NETLEY. Village of Hampshire. It stands on the N.E. side of Southampton Water, 4 m. W. of Fareham, on the S. Rly. Here are the extensive ruins of a Cistercian abbey, restored in 1929. Near by is the large military hospital where candidates for the army medical service are trained.

NETZE. River of Germany and Poland. It rises W. of Inowroclaw, in Poznan (Posen), and flows generally W. to join the Warthe, which joins the Oder at Kustrin. Its length is 200 m.

NEUBERG. Town of Bavaria. Situated on the river Danube, it was formerly the capital of the principality of Pfalz-Neuburg. Pop. 9,000.

NEU-BRANDENBURG. Town of Germany. In Mecklenburg-Strelitz, it is situated on Lake Tollense, 17 m. N.N.E. of Neu-Strelitz, and is an important railway junction. It has old walls with four fine Gothic gates. The churches of S. Mary and S. John, and the grand-ducal palace are the principal buildings. Pop. 14,000.

NEUCHATEL. Lake of Switzerland. It runs N.E. and S.W., between the cantons of Fribourg and Neuchâtel, and touches those of Berne and Vaud. It has an extreme length of 24 m., an average breadth of 4 m., and an area of 92 sq. m. The surplus waters of Lake Morat are carried to it by the Broye, while it discharges its own by means of the Thiele to the Aar.

NEUCHATEL. Canton of Switzerland. Traversed by the Jura Mts., it is bounded N.W. by France, N.E. by Berne, S. by Vaud, and S. and E. by the lake of Neuchâtel, and has an area of 305 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Thiele and the Doubs. Neuchâtel is the capital. Pop. (1930) 124,324.

NEUCHATEL (Ger. Neuenburg). Town of Switzerland. It stands on the N.W. shore of Lake Neuchâtel, 27 m. by rly. W. of Berne. Fine quays with handsome modern buildings line the lake-shore, this new quarter having several public gardens. The old town, to the W., contains a castle of the 12th century, with later additions; an abbey church, built in the 12th century, and a market hall, erected in 1570. Neuchâtel is noted for its manufacture of watches and jewelry. Pop. (1930) 22,668.



Neuchâtel arms

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE. Suburb of Paris. Lying E. of the Avenue de Champs Elysées and N. of the Bois de Boulogne, it is entered at the Porte Maillot and extends to the Seine. It has a popular midsummer fair. Pop. (1931) 53,491.

NEU LANGENBURG. Former name for the town of Tanganyika known as Tukuyu (q.v.).

NEUMUNSTER. Town of Prussia. In Schleswig-Holstein, it is situated on the Schwale, 18 m. S.S.W. of Kiel, on the Altona-Kiel rly. It has some manufactures. Pop. 35,000.

NEUNKIRCHEN. Town of the Saar district, Germany. It is situated about 45 m. E. of the French town of Thionville, and about 57 m. S.W. of Mannheim, in Baden. An industrial town, it has large iron works and a trade in coal. In February, 1933, a large part of the town was destroyed by the explosion of a gasometer, over 100 persons being killed, and about 1,200 injured. Pop. 40,031.

NEUOSSEGG. Pleasure resort of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is on the river Biela in the Erzegebirge. It has a Cistercian monastery.

NEURUPPIN. Town of Prussia. In Brandenburg, it is on the lake of Ruppin, by which it is connected with the Elbe, about 35 m. N. by W. of Potsdam. An important railway junction, it has a synagogue and a 13th century church, once that of an abbey, which was restored in the 19th century. The town was rebuilt after a fire in 1787. Pop. 19,000.

NEUSALZ. Town of Prussia. In Silesia, it stands on the river Oder, 75 m. N.W. of Breslau. There are manufactures of beer, enamel, and machinery, and a trade in flax. Pop. 14,000.

NEUSATZ. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Novi Sad (q.v.).

NEUSE. River of North Carolina, U.S.A. Rising in the N. of the state, it flows 300 m. S.E. to Pamlico Sound, which it enters by a wide estuary about 35 m. long. It is navigable for vessels of light draught for nearly 70 m.

NEUSIEDLER SEE. Lake of central Europe. It is crossed by the frontier between Austria and Hungary, has a length of about 20 m., and a breadth of from 5 to 7 m. Known to the Magyars as Fertó, the lake is so shallow that its size fluctuates, and in 1865 it dried up completely. When the bed is exposed remnants of lake dwellings are visible. The swamps at the S.E. end have been partially reclaimed.

NEUSOHL. German name of the Hungarian town of Beszterczebanya (q.v.).

NEUSS. Town of Prussia. It is near the left bank of the Rhine, with which it is connected by the Erft Canal, 4 m. S.W. of Dusseldorf. The beautiful church of S. Quirinus, founded in 1209, is a remarkable example of the transition from the round to the pointed style of architecture. There are some Roman remains. The manufactures of the town include machinery and woollen goods. Pop. 45,000.

NEUSTADT. Town of Prussia. In Silesia, it stands on the river Prudnik, 60 m. S.E. of Breslau. It has manufactures of textiles, leather, and beer. Pop. 17,000.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HAARDT. Town of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands beneath the Haardt Mts., in the Bavarian Palatinate, 17 m. S.W. of Mannheim. The town hall was formerly a Jesuit college. In the Middle Ages there was an abbey here, and the abbey church, a Gothic building of the 14th century, which still stands, contains the remains of several of the electors palatine. On a hill above are the ruins of a castle, once a residence of the electors. Pop. 21,000.



Neustadt arms

NEU-STETTIN. Town of Prussia. In Pomerania, it stands near the S. shore of lake Vilm, about 88 m. N.E. of Stettin, and is a rly. junction. There are iron foundries, dyeworks, and sawmills. Pop. 15,000.

NEU-STRELITZ. Town of Germany. Capital of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, it is situated between two lakes, 60 m. N.N.W. of Berlin. The palace, used until 1918 by the dukes, is built in the Doric and Roman styles of architecture; it contains a library of over 100,000 vols., and a fine collection of coins and antiquities. Chiefly an agricultural centre, Neu-Strelitz is connected by canal with the Havel and the Elbe. Pop. 12,260.

NEUTEICH. City of the territory of Danzig. It is situated on the road from Tiegenhof to Marienburg, about 20 m. S.E. of Danzig proper.

NEUTITSCHEIN. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia known as Jičin Novy (q.v.).

NEUVE CHAPELLE. Village of France. It is 4 m. N. of La Bassée and 8½ m. S.W. of Armentières, lying slightly S. of the Armentières-Bethune road. The place gives its name to a battle fought near here between the British and the Germans, March 10–12, 1915. The Germans had taken the village in Oct., 1914, and the British attack was intended to regain it. Some ground was won, but the desired results were not achieved. The British lost 12,811 altogether. In Oct., 1927, a shrine in memory of the Indian soldiers who fell in the Great War was unveiled here. The village, which was destroyed in the War, was adopted by Blackpool.

NEUVE EGLISE. Village of Belgium. In Flanders, it is 3 m. S.W. of Messines. The centre of a network of roads, it was an important British position in the Ypres salient in the Great War, and was reduced to ruins. A war memorial has been erected here.

NEUVILLE-VITASSE. Village of France. It is 4 m. S.E. of Arras and was prominent in the Great War, being captured by the British April 9, 1917. Recaptured by the Germans in the spring of 1918, it was regained by the British in Aug. of that year. This village, along with the ruined town of Vieille-Chapelle, was adopted by Paddington.

NEUWIED. Town of Prussia. In the Rhine prov., it is 8 m. N.W. of Coblenz, on the right bank of the Rhine, where it is joined by the little river Wied. The chief building is the palace, once the residence of the princes of Wied, which stands in a large park. A feature of the place is the Moravian colony. Pop. 20,000.

NEVA. River of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Rising in Lake Ladoga, it flows through Leningrad, and, dividing into several branches, discharges into the bay of Neva, in the gulf of Finland. It is a commercial waterway, the final link in the communication between Leningrad and the White and Caspian Seas. Its length is 45 m.

NEVADA. State of the U.S.A. Bounded N. by Oregon and Idaho, E. by Utah and Arizona, and S. and W. by California, it has an area of 110,690 sq. m. It is mountainous, with arid tablelands. Agriculture is handicapped by lack

of water, but irrigation is developing, and live-stock is important. The chief mineral resources are gold and silver; copper, lead, zinc, etc., are also produced. The greater part of the forest area is set aside as national forests. The chief river is the Humboldt, whose course is followed by the Southern Pacific Railway. The state is the most thinly populated of the U.S., and its industries are not important. Carson City is the capital, and Reno the largest city. It sends two senators and representatives to Congress. Pop. (1930) 91,058.

NEVADA CITY. City of California, U.S.A. It is a health resort, situated 165 m. N.E. of San Francisco. Pop. 3,500

NEVERS. City of France. It stands where the Nièvre falls into the Loire, 32 m. E. by S. of Bourges. The cathedral of S. Cyr was originally two buildings, and is Romanesque at one end and Gothic at the other. The church of S. Étienne is noteworthy. The castle is now the palais de justice and a museum. Of the city's fortifications a tower remains. Pop. 29,754.

NEVIANSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Ural area, it stands on the Nieva and the Sverdlovsk railway, 45 m. N.W. of Sverdlovsk. There are iron foundries. Pop. 18,000.

NEVILLE'S CROSS. Suburb of Durham. About 1 m. S.W. of the city, it is famous for the battle fought here Oct. 17, 1346, between the English and the Scots. The latter were defeated and their king, David II., taken prisoner.

NEVIN. Watering place of Caernarvonshire. It is on Caernarvon Bay, 6 m. N.W. of Pwllheli.

NEVIS. Loch or arm of the Atlantic Ocean. In the S.W. of the county of Inverness, it separates Moidart from N. Morar. It is 41 m. long and from 1 to 4 m. wide.

NEVIS. Mountain or ben of Inverness-shire. It is 5 m. E.S.E. of Fort William. The loftiest summit in the U.K., it has an alt. of 4,406 ft. and a base circumference of 30 m. On its N. and N.E. sides are precipices of great height, one with a sheer fall of 1,500 ft. In 1930 a tunnel, 15 m. long, was completed. It carries water in connexion with a power scheme for an aluminium factory near Fort William.

NEVIS. Island of the Leeward group. It lies S.E. of St. Kitts, from which it is separated by a channel 2 m. wide and has an area of 50 sq. m. With St. Kitts and Anguilla, it forms one of the five presidencies of the Leeward Islands. The chief town is Charlestown. *See* St. Kitts map.

NEW ALBANY. City of Indiana, U.S.A. It stands on the right bank of the Ohio, 4 m. N.W. of Louisville, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways. It has iron and steel, furniture, and other industries, and is close to four coalfields. Pop. (1930) 25,819.

NEW AMSTERDÂM. Town of British Guiana. It stands near the mouth of the river Berbice, at its junction with the Canje, 65 m. by rail S.E. of Georgetown. It is the capital of the district of Berbice. Pop. 8,000.

NEWARK. Borough and market town of Nottinghamshire. It is on the Devon, near its union with the Trent, and is connected also with that river by a canal. Situated 19 m. N.E. of Nottingham, it is on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The chief building is the church of S. Mary Magdalene. The Beaumont Cross is a fine piece of 15th century work. The ruined castle was the scene of King John's death in 1216, and the Gilstrap free library, presented to the town in 1883, is a modern building within the grounds. Industries include brewing and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Newark holds a corn market. Before 1832 it sent two members to parliament, and until 1885 it returned one. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 18,055.



Newark arms

NEWARK. City of New Jersey, U.S.A. Situated on the Passaic river and on Newark Bay, 8 m. W. of New York city, it is served by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Central of New Jersey and other railways, and by steamers. The airport is an important station on the air-mail route. The largest city in the state, it is an industrial and business centre. Its two main thoroughfares are Broad Street and Market Street. The statuary group in Military Park representing the wars of America is notable. The city is the seat of Roman Catholic and Protestant bishops. The episcopal cathedral is an 18th century building. There are some fine modern ones, also many parks. The chief manufactures are electrical apparatus, paints and varnishes, chemicals and meat products. There is much insurance business. Pop. (1930) 442,337.

NEWARK. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on the Licking river, 32 m. E. of Columbus, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and electric railways, and by the Ohio canal. It has motor-car and other industries and railway works. Pop. (1930) 30,596.

NEWARK. Town of Delaware, U.S.A. Situated 12 m. S.W. of Wilmington, it is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other railways. There are paper and other manufactures. The city is the seat of the state university, an agricultural experimental station, and state laboratories. Pop. (1930) 3,899.

NEWBATTLE. Village of Midlothian. It is on the South Esk river, 1 m. S. of Dalkeith. Newbattle Abbey, a seat of the marquess of Lothian, was given for public use in 1932.

NEW BEDFORD. City and seaport of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the Acushnet river, where the mouth expands into a commodious harbour, 55 m. S. of Boston, and is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, and by steamers. The city is an important cotton centre, and has also silk and other manufactures. Its whale fishery is now almost extinct, but there are memorials of it in the Bourne whaling museum. Pop. (1930) 112,597.

NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA. Urban district of Northumberland. Situated 9 m. E. of Morpeth, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. The church of S. Bartholomew dates from the 12th century. Pop. (1931) 6,904

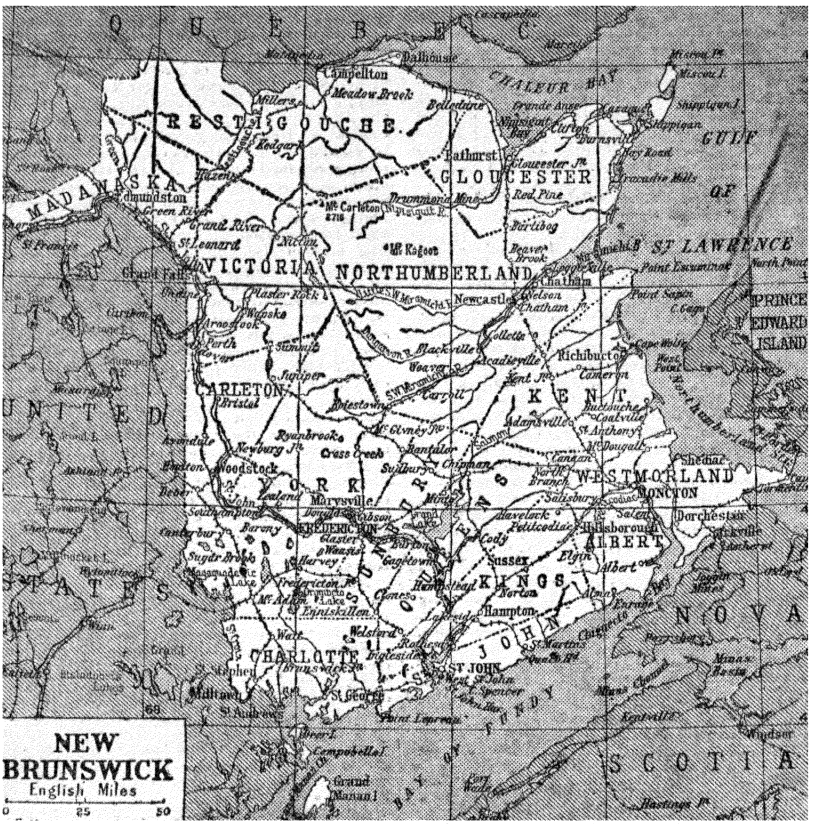
NEWBRIDGE. Village of Monmouthshire. Standing 6 m. S.W. of Pontypool, it is served by the G.W. Rly.

NEWBRIDGE-ON-WYE. Village of Radnorshire. Situated 7 m. S.E. of Rhayader, it has a station on the G.W. Rly.

NEW BRIGHTON. Watering place of Cheshire. Part of the county borough of Wallasey, it stands on the Mersey, 4 m. N. of Birkenhead, in the Wirral peninsula. It has a station on the L.M.S. Rly., and is connected by steamer with Liverpool and Birkenhead. There is a fine promenade along the Mersey.

NEW BRIGHTON. Part of New York city, U.S.A. On the N.E. side of Staten Island, it was formerly a separate town. It was incorporated with Richmond in 1898.

NEW BRITAIN. Island in the Pacific Ocean. The largest of the islands in the Bismarck archipelago, it covers an area of about 10,000 sq. m. Mountainous in places, it rises to over 7,500 ft. in the peak known as the Father. But little explored in the interior, there are several large plantations on the N. and S. coasts. Copra, coffee, and cocoa are the chief products. The island possesses fine harbours. Rabaul, on the N.E. coast, is the capital. Pop. about 82,000.



New Brunswick. Province of the Dominion of Canada which possesses extensive forest areas

NEW BRITAIN. City of Connecticut, U.S.A. Situated 10 m. S.W. of Hartford, it is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. Hardware, cutlery, etc., are manufactured. There is a state normal school. A weekly newspaper in Swedish is published. Pop. (1930) 68,128.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Province of the Dominion of Canada. Bounded N.W. by Quebec, W. by the U.S.A., and elsewhere by the sea, except where the isthmus of Chignecto separates it from Nova Scotia, it has an area of 27,985 sq. m. Grand Manan and Campobello islands lie off the coast. The rivers include the St. John and the Miramichi. Grand Lake is the largest of the lakes. Much of the province is covered by forests, in which moose and caribou are found, and lumbering and the making of woodpulp are important industries. Iron, coal, gypsum, oil, and other minerals are mined, and natural gas exists. There is a large fishing industry and ample water power. It is served by the C.P. and the C.N. Rlys. St. John is the largest town, others being Fredericton (the capital), and Moncton. The government is vested in a lieutenant governor and a legislative assembly of 48 members. It has 10 members in the senate and 10 in the House of Commons. Pop. (1931) 408,225.



New Brunswick arms

NEW BRUNSWICK. City of New Jersey, U.S.A. It stands on the Raritan river, at the head of navigation, 30 m. S.W. of New York, and is served by the Pennsylvania Railway and the Delaware and Raritan Canal. There is also an airport. Rutgers University is situated here. The chief products are motor vehicles, medical and surgical appliances, and fire apparatus. Settled in 1681 as Prigmore Swamp, its present name was adopted in 1714. Pop. (1930) 34,555.

NEWBURGH. Burgh and seaport of Fifeshire. It stands on the firth of Tay, 7¼ m. N.W. of Ladybank, on the L.N.E. Rly. The industries include fishing. There is some shipping and a small harbour. Pop. (1931) 2,152.

NEWBURGH. City of New York State, U.S.A. It stands on the right bank of the Hudson, 60 m. N. of New York city, and is served by the Erie and other railways and by steamers. It has some manufactures and a trade by rail and river. The most interesting building in the town is the house that was Washington's headquarters and is now a museum. There, in 1783, the American army was disbanded, and a tower commemorates the gaining of independence. Pop. (1930) 31,275.

NEWBURN. Urban district of Northumberland. On the Tyne, it is 5 m. W.N.W. of Newcastle, on the L.N.E. Rly. There are iron and steel works, and machine shops. Pop. (1931) 19,539.

NEWBURY. Borough and market town of Berkshire. It stands on the Kennet and the Kennet and Avon canal, 17 m. S.W. of Reading, on the G.W. Rly. The church of S. Nicholas was rebuilt by John Smallwood of Winchcombe, called Jack of Newbury, a wealthy clothier of the town. The Cloth Hall is now a museum. Malting, brewing, and milling are carried on, and there is a racecourse. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 13,336.

Newbury was the scene of battles in the Civil War, Sept. 20, 1643, and Oct. 27, 1644, in the first of which Lord Falkland was killed.

NEWBURYPORT. City and seaport of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the S. bank of the Merrimac river, 38 m. N.N.E. of Boston, and is served by the Boston and Maine Railway. It has a good harbour and various manufactures. Pop. (1930) 15,084.

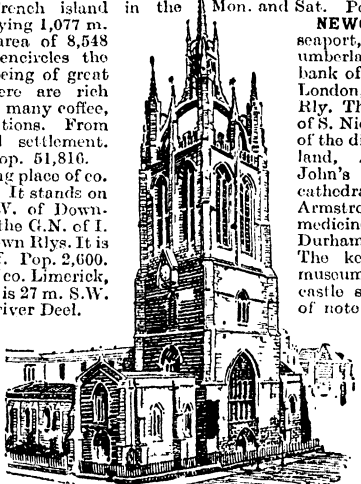
NEWBY WISKE. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It lies 4 m. S.W. of Northallerton, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

NEW CALEDONIA. French island in the western Pacific Ocean. Lying 1,077 m. E. of Sydney, it has an area of 8,548 sq. m. A fringing reef encircles the island, the inner lagoon being of great use for navigation. There are rich deposits of nickel ore and many coffee, cotton, and rubber plantations. From 1864–95 it was a penal settlement. Noumea is the capital. Pop. 51,816.

NEWCASTLE. Watering place of co. Down, Northern Ireland. It stands on Dundrum Bay, 11 m. S.W. of Downpatrick, and is served by the G.N. of I. and Belfast and County Down Rlys. It is visited for bathing and golf. Pop. 2,600.

NEWCASTLE. Town of co. Limerick, I.F.S. On the G.S. Rlys. it is 27 m. S.W. of Limerick, on the little river Deel.

NEWCASTLE. Town of New Brunswick, Canada. Situated on the Miramichi river, 77 m. N.E. of Moncton, on the C.N. Railways, it is at the head of deep-water navigation, and is a port of entry. A lumbering centre, it stands in a district noted for moose hunting and salmon fishing. Pop. (1931) 3,383.



Newcastle-upon-Tyne. West front of the cathedral church of S. Nicholas

NEWCASTLE. City and seaport of New South Wales. Situated on the S. side of the estuary of the Hunter river, about 22 m. from its mouth, it is 104 m. by rail N.N.E. of Sydney. Situated near the mining district of Broken Hill, its chief industries are the production of iron and steel, but it has others, for which there is ample electric power. The city has ten suburbs, connected with the city by train, tram, and ferry. Its buildings include a fine town hall, custom house, hospital, and several churches and schools. There are parks and beaches and ample provision for sports. The port is a good harbour from which much coal is exported. Pop. (1930) 104,170.

NEWCASTLE. Town of Natal, S. Africa. Situated at an alt. of 3,890 ft. at the foot of the Drakenberg Mts., 280 m. by rly. N.W. of Durban, it is the centre of a coal-mining and industrial district. There is also a trade in wood and grain. Pop. (1931) 4,236, of whom 2,017 are whites.

NEW CASTLE. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands at the confluence of the Neshannock and Shenango rivers, 50 m. N.W. of Pittsburgh, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other railways. Tinplate and steel are the leading manufactures. Pop. (1930) 48,674.

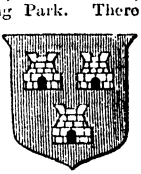
NEWCASTLE EMLYN. Urban district of Carmarthenshire. It is mainly on the left bank of the Teifi, 9 m. E.S.E. of Cardigan, with a station on the G.W. Rly. Across the river is Cardiganshire. It was a Roman station, and was called Newcastle-in-Emlyn when a castle was built here. Pop. (1931) 762.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. Borough and market town of Staffordshire. It stands on Lyme Brook, 16 m. N.N.W. of Stafford, on the L.M.S. Railway. The parish church was rebuilt in the 19th century. The grammar school dates from 1602 and there is a school of art and Orme's school for girls. The industries include the making of clothes and paper, brewing, and malting. It was once famous for its hats. In the 12th century a castle was built here, and as it was near the forest of Lyme the name arose. Market days, Mon. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 23,246.



Newcastle-under-Lyme arms

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. City, seaport, and market town of Northumberland. Situated on the N. or left bank of the Tyne, it is 272 m. from London, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly. The chief buildings are the church of S. Nicholas, since 1882 the cathedral of the diocese that covers Northumberland, All Saints, S. Andrews, S. John's and the Roman Catholic cathedral. Educational centres include Armstrong College and the college of medicine, parts of the university of Durham, and the royal grammar school. The keep, the black gate, now a museum, and other parts of the castle still stand. Other buildings of note are the guildhall of the 17th century, the moot hall, custom house, exchange, Laing art gallery and museum, public library, and war memorial. Several bridges, including one opened in 1928, cross the river. The open spaces include Jesmond Dene, Town Moor, Armstrong Leazes, Heaton Park, and Brandling Park. There is a broadcasting station. The official head is the lord mayor. Newcastle sends four members to parliament. The main industries are shipping, shipbuilding, and engineering. Its football club, Newcastle United, won the Association Cup in 1932. Market days, Tues. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 283,145.



Newcastle-upon-Tyne arms

NEWCHAPEL. District of Staffordshire. It lies on the N.W. of Burslem, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 4,148.

NEWCHURCH. Village of the Isle of Wight. Situated 3 m. from Sandown, with a station on the island railway, it has an ancient church.

NEWCHURCH. Village of Monmouthshire. It is 5½ m. N.W. of Chepstow, and consists of E. and W. Newchurch.

NEWCHWANG. Treaty port of Manchuria. Situated on the Liao-ho, about 30 m. upstream, it is connected with the S. Manchuria Rly., linking Mukden and Dairen, and with the Peking-Mukden Rly. The port is icebound for three

months in the year. Opened to foreign trade in 1858, its commercial position has been challenged by the opening of Antung and the development of Dairen. Pop. (1929) 67,300.

NEW CORINTH. Variant name of the city of Greece also known as Corinth (q.v.).

NEW CROSS. District of S.E. London. In the borough of Deptford, it has stations on the S. and Metropolitan Rlys. It is a populous area between Peckham on the W. and Greenwich on the E. New Cross Road connects the Old Kent Road with Queen's Road, Peckham, and Deptford Broadway. The buildings include the Deptford town hall and the Goldsmiths' College, and there is a track for greyhound racing.

NEW ENGLAND. Name given to certain states of the U.S.A. formerly belonging to Britain. They are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The name was first applied in 1614 by John Smith to that part of the E. coast of N. America between latitudes 41° and 45° N.

NEW ENGLAND RANGE. Mountainous plateau of New South Wales. One of the sections of the Gt. Dividing Range, it lies S. of the Queensland border, running parallel with the coast to join the Liverpool Range. The E. face is a steep scarp separated from the Pacific Ocean by a coastal plain. To the W. the plateau drops in gentler slopes. Ben Lomond and several other peaks attain a height of about 5,000 ft.

NEWENT. Market town of Gloucestershire. It stands 10 m. N.W. of Gloucester, on the G.W. Rly. The church has been largely rebuilt. Market day, alternate Thurs. Pop. 2,325.

NEW FIFE. Alternative name of the settlement of Northern Rhodesia known as Isoka (q.v.).

NEW FOREST. Woodland district of Hampshire. It lies in the S.W. of the county between Southampton Water and the Avon, and has an area of about 144 sq. m. Herein are Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Ringwood, and Minstead. It contains also the ruins of Beaulieu Abbey, the Rufus Stone, and other objects of interest, and is watered by the Beaulieu river and other streams. The chief trees are oak and beech. There are a few deer left in the forest, which has also a peculiar breed of ponies. Part of the land is the property of the crown, and to look after it there are a surveyor, verderers, and other officials.

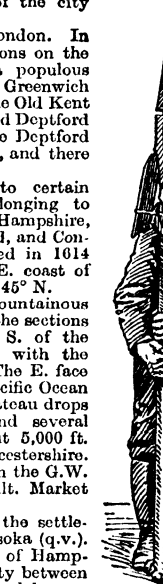
NEWFOUNDLAND. Dominion of the British Empire. It consists of Newfoundland proper, a large island in the N. Atlantic, off the continent of N. America, together with Labrador (q.v.).



Newfoundland arms

The area of Newfoundland proper is 42,734 sq. m. The capital is St. John's, other towns including Harbour Grace, Bonavista, and Grand Falls. The coast is very rugged, especially on the S.W. Fishing is the chief occupation, cod being the principal catch, and the seal and whale fisheries are valuable. There are important pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls and elsewhere. The mineral resources are considerable, the chief deposits being of coal, iron, copper, silver, and lead ores. The island is under a governor. There is a legislature of two houses, a council appointed for life, and a house of assembly elected by all adults for four years. A council of ministers, under a premier, is responsible for the administration.

HISTORY. Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and was soon visited by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French for its fisheries. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert formally annexed it to England. The English made several attempts to colonise the island, but in 1697, under the treaty of Ryswick, the French were left in possession of a considerable settlement on the S.W. coast. In 1855 responsible government was given to the island. In 1914 it sent a regiment to serve in the Great War. In 1931 there was a financial crisis, and after enquiry a loan was granted by Great Britain. Pop. (1929) 271,553.



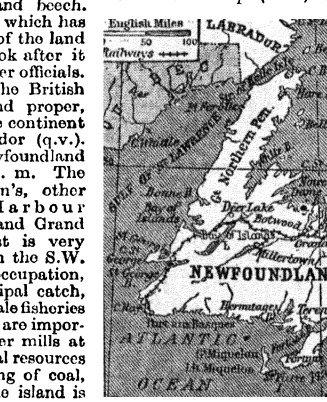
Newfoundland. Whaler with his harpoon gun

NEW GALLOWAY. Burgh of Kirkcudbrightshire. It lies 9 m. N. of Kirkcudbright, and has a station 5 m. away on the L.M.S. Pop. (1931) 307.

NEWGATE. Former gate of the city of London. To the N.W. of the city, it gave its name to a gaol erected in the 13th century or earlier, and to a new one begun in 1420. This was burnt down in 1666, rebuilt upon the same lines, and again rebuilt 1778–80, only to be partly destroyed by fire during the Gordon Riots, 1780. In 1903–4 it was demolished, and its site is now occupied by the Central Criminal Court.

NEW GEORGIA. Island in the S. Pacific Ocean. One of the British Solomon islands, it is situated S.W. of Ysabel. Coconuts, pineapples, and other fruits abound, and rubber and copra are cultivated.

NEW GLASGOW. Town of Nova Scotia, Canada. It stands on the East River, 105 m. N.E. of Halifax, and 3 m. from the coast at Pictou Harbour. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1931) 8,858.



Newfoundland. A self-governing British Dominion

NEW GUINEA. Island in the Pacific Ocean. Situated just S. of the equator, it lies in the East Indian Archipelago and is separated from Australia by Torres strait. The island, which covers an estimated area of 311,000 sq. m., consists of a central mountain chain and northern chain, with lower hill country to the S. and alluvial valleys on the coasts. Some of the mountains have glaciers, Mt. Carstens, the highest point on the island (16,400 ft.) having two

The climate is tropical. The population are Melanesian natives akin to South Sea Islanders.

The island is divided politically into two main divisions, the western half being Dutch the eastern British. Dutch New Guinea covers an area of 152,000 sq. m., but the territory is very little known and quite undeveloped. Head-hunting and cannibalism are practised. The chief settlements are along the N. and W. coasts. Pop. 195,000.

The British area consists of two parts, the mandated territory in the N. and the southern part, British New Guinea, or the territory of Papua. The latter covers about 90,500 sq. m. and embraces all the S.E. corner of the island. Annexed by Queensland in 1883, it is now a British protectorate under the governor general of Australia. Port Moresby is the chief settlement. Copper is worked, but the chief exports are coconuts, rubber, and sisal. Pop. 276,000.

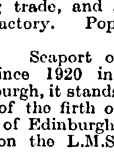
The mandated territory of New Guinea includes not only the mainland section of New Guinea proper, but also the Bismarck archipelago and several other groups of Pacific islands. The mainland territory, originally German, consists of the northern section of the Eastern or British half of the island. The area of 68,500 sq. m. is well administered and orderly, and large plantations have been leased to cultivators. Rubber, cotton, and cacao are the chief products. The principal settlement is Madang. Since 1928 the governor has been assisted by a legislative council. Pop. 197,000, of whom about 1,500 are Europeans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. State of the U.S.A. Popularly called the granite state, it is bounded N. by Canada, E. by Maine and the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont, and has an area of 9,341 sq. m. In the N. are the White Mountains, a favoured summer resort region, with many peaks, the highest being Mount Washington (6,293 ft.). It becomes more level towards the sea, and has many lakes, the largest being L. Winnepesaukee; the Merrimac and other rivers supply water power. Agriculture is the leading interest. The largest city is Manchester, others being Nashua, Concord, the capital, and Berlin, all having over 20,000 pop. Higher education is provided by Dartmouth College and the state university. Settled in 1623, New Hampshire was one of the original 13 states of the Union. It sends two senators and two representatives to Congress, and is governed by a legislature of two houses. Pop. (1930) 465,293, of whom only 0·2 per cent were negroes.

NEW HANOVER. Former name of the island of the Bismarck Archipelago now known as Lavongai (q.v.).

NEW HARMONY. Village of Indiana, U.S.A. It stands on the Wabash river, 17 m. N. of Mount Vernon, and is served by the Illinois Central Railway. It was settled in 1814 by a German community of religious socialists known as Harmonists, from whom it was acquired in 1824 by Robert Owen, who conducted a socialistic experiment which was abandoned in 1827.

NEWHAVEN. Seaport and urban district of Sussex. It stands at the mouth of the Ouse, 8 m. E. of Brighton and 56 from London, on the S. Rly. S. Michael's Church has a Norman tower and a chancel of the 12th century. Newhaven has a good harbour, and from here steamers go regularly to Dieppe and other ports. There is also a coasting trade, and a fountain-pen factory. Pop. (1931) 6,790.

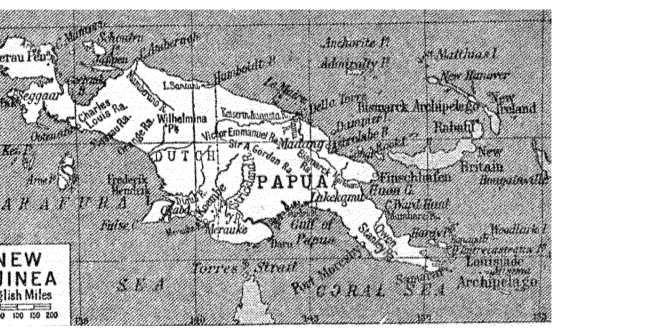


Newhaven arms

NEWHAVEN. Seaport of Midlothian. Since 1920 included in Edinburgh, it stands on the S. side of the firth of Forth, 2 m. N. of Edinburgh, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

NEW HAVEN. City of Connecticut, U.S.A. Situated on Long Island Sound, 72 m. E.N.E. of New York city, it is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, which has its general offices here. Yale University is situated here. Founded by Puritans in 1701, as the Collegiate School of Connecticut, it was moved to New Haven in 1716 and renamed after Elihu Yale, an early benefactor. In 1887 it was officially declared a university, and since 1892 it has been co-educational. The city is an important industrial and commercial centre, guns, ammunition, hardware, and clocks being among the manufactures. Settled in 1638 it was chartered as a city in 1784. Pop. (1930) 162,655.

NEW HEBRIDES. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Covering an area of about 5,700 sq. m., they lie between Santa Cruz Islands on the N. and the Loyalty Islands on the S., the Fiji Islands being on the E., and the Coral Sea on the W. They are administered by British and French officials under the Anglo-French Convention of 1906. Wooded or covered with luxuriant vegetation, they produce copra, bananas, and other tropical fruits and plants. Pop. about 56,000, of whom 1,150 are Europeans.



New Guinea. Map of the largest island in the East Indian Archipelago

NEWICK. Village of Sussex. Situated 7 m. N. of Lewes, it has a station on the S. Rly.

NEWINGTON. District of London. In the metropolitan borough of Southwark, it contains Newington Butts, which links Kennington Park Road with Newington Causeway. In the district are the Metropolitan Tabernacle and the Elephant and Castle, a great traffic centre.

NEWINGTON. Village of Kent. Situated 2 m. from Cheriton, it has a station on the S. Rly. The church is partly Norman.

NEWINGTON, South. Village of Oxfordshire. Standing in the valley of the Swere, it is 5 m. S.W. of Banbury. The church has a Norman font. North Newington is a hamlet, 4 m. to the N.

NEW IRELAND. Island in the Pacific Ocean. One of the larger islands in the Bismarck Archipelago, it is separated from New Britain by St. George's Channel. Long and very narrow, it is

mountainous in places, and covers an area, with its attendant islands, of some 3,800 sq. m. There are extensive forests, but the climate is unhealthy Coconut growing is the chief industry The natives are Melanesians The chief town is Kavieng on the N W extremity of the island Pop about 38,000

NEW JERSEY. State of the U S A Bounded N by New York state and Pennsylvania, E by the Atlantic and New York state, S by the Atlantic and Delaware Bay, and W by Pennsylvania, it has an area of 8,224 sq m , of which 710 sq m are water, and is popularly known as the Garden State Mostly low and flat, it rises somewhat in the N , where there is a large state park The Delaware river forms the W boundary and with its bay and the long seaboard there is good water communication Along the Atlantic shore are islands separated from the mainland by lagoons, and providing summer resorts The largest cities are Newark and Jersey City, others having over 100,000 pop being Paterson, Trenton (the capital), Camden, and Elizabeth Higher education is provided by Princeton University, Rutger's College, the state agricultural college, and the Stevens institute of technology The state was settled in 1664 and is one of the original 13 states of the Union The government is vested in a senate of 21 members and a general assembly of 60 It sends two senators and 12 representatives to Congress Pop (1930) 4,041,334

NEW KENSINGTON. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A Situated on the Allegheny river, 18 m N E of Pittsburgh, it is served by the Pennsylvania Rly A coal mining centre, it manufactures tinplate Pop (1930) 16,762

NEWLANDS CORNER. Beauty spot of Surrey A spur of the North Downs (567 ft), 8 m from Guildford, it commands a spacious view and is a favourite resort for motorists and walkers

NEW LISBON Alternative name of the town of Angola better known as Huambo (q v)

NEW LISKEARD. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated at the head of Lake Timiskaming, 5 m N of Haileybury, it is served by the C N Rlys , and by an electric line to Haileybury and Cobalt The centre of a pulpwood and agricultural district, it has sawmills, etc Pop (1931) 2,880

NEW LONDON. City and port of Connecticut, U S A It stands on the Thames river, 3 m above Long Island Sound, 50 m E of New Haven, and is served by the Central Vermont and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Rlys , and by steamers A summer resort, and one of the best harbours on the coast, it is a U S submarine base The annual boat races between Harvard and Yale are rowed here Pop (1930) 29,640

NEWLYN. Watering place of Cornwall It stands on Mount's Bay, 2 m S W of Penzance It is a fishing centre, with a good harbour, but is better known for its association with the artists who formed the Newlyn school

NEWMACHAR. Village of Aberdeenshire Situated 12 m N W of Aberdeen, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 2,113

NEWMAINS. Town of Lanarkshire It stands on a coalfield, 2 m N W of Wishaw

NEWMARKET. Urban district and market town of Suffolk It stands 13 m E of Cambridge, with a station on the L N E Rly The racecourse on Newmarket Heath contains ten courses, the longest of which is 4 m. Around are numerous training establishments The Jockey Club has its headquarters in the town, which is the headquarters of racing in England The church of S Mary is an old Gothic building restored. Market days, Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 9,753

NEWMARKET. Town of North Island, New Zealand Situated some 3 m S of Auckland, of which it is almost a suburb, it is an industrial area, with railway repair sheds. Pop. 3,000.

NEWMARKET. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated on the Holland river, 27 m N W. of Toronto, it is served by the C N Rlys An industrial town, it has timber and other interests Pop (1931) 3,748

NEW MEXICO. State of the U S A Bounded N by Colorado, E. and S E by Texas, S W by Mexico, and W by Arizona, it has an area of 122,634 sq m Traversed from N to S through the centre by the Rocky Mts , it is a flat tableland in the E , and has bare peaks surrounded by arid desert in the S The W. is watered by the Rio Grande, and the Pecos river is in the E Cereals, vegetables, fruit, and cotton are the chief agricultural products, a notable feature being the scientific method of dry farming by which crops are obtained from otherwise arid land There is also extensive irrigation, and cattle and sheep are reared. The capital is Santa Fé, other towns being Albuquerque, Roswell, Las Vegas, and Raton There is a state university Carlsbad Caverns, with 35 m of caves and corridors, are a notable sight The state was settled in 1664, and became American after the war with Mexico, 1848 It was made a state in 1912 There is a senate of 24 members, and a house of representatives of 49, and it sends two senators and one representative to Congress Pop (1930) 423,317

NEW MILL. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is situated 6 m S E of Huddersfield, and its industries are similar to those of that borough Pop (1931) 4,536

NEW MILLS. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire It stands on the little river Goyt, 8 m. S E of Stockport, being served by the L M S and the L N E Rlys The industries include calico printing and coal mining Market days, Fri and Sat Pop (1931) 8,551



New Mills seal

NEWMILNS. Burgh of Ayrshire It stands on the Irvine, 7 m E of Kilmarnock, and is served by the L M S Rly The burgh includes Greenholm, on the opposite side of the river The buildings include the town hall, and lace is manufactured. Pop (1931) 3,979

NEWNES. Town of New South Wales Situated on the central tableland, 35 m N N E of Lithgow, it is the terminus of a branch line from Newnes Junction on the line from Sydney to Bourke Pop 1,600

NEWNHAM Urban district of Gloucestershire Situated on the Severn, 11 m S W of Gloucester, it has a station on the G W Rly Until the end of the 18th century it was a port and shipbuilding centre, and in 1171 Henry II sailed hence for Ireland In 1932 a bridge across the river was opened Pop (1931) 1,035

NEWNHAM. Village of Worcestershire It lies 3 m E N E of Tenbury, and has a station on the G W Rly (Newnham Bridge)

NEW NORFOLK. Town of Tasmania Standing on the Derwent, 20 m by rail N W of Hobart, it is the centre of a fruit and hop growing district Pop 6,100

NEW ORLEANS. City and seaport of Louisiana, U S A It stands on the Mississippi river, 107 m from its mouth, and is served by twelve railways, including the Southern Pacific and other important lines Much of the land bordering the city proper is marshy and below the level of the river at high tide, necessitating the building of embankments called levees, which extend along the city front and for many miles up and down the river The city covers an area of about 200 sq m , but the inhabited portion is much less, although drainage schemes

are making expansion possible. Canal Street, which separates the picturesque old French section from the newer and more commercial American part, is the principal business thoroughfare. The principal open spaces are the Audubon Park, the City Park, Jackson Square, Beauregard Square, and Lafayette Square. The buildings include the city hall cotton exchange, court house, and custom house. Of the churches of New Orleans, the finest are the cathedrals of S. Louis and S. Patrick. The cemeteries are a remarkable feature. The soil is so saturated with water that burial beneath the surface is not possible, and vaults with arched cavities are used, the coffins being ranged one above the other in tiers, 12 ft. above the ground level. The city is the seat of Tulane University, and Loyola University (Jesuit). The port is one o the most important of America, and, after Liver pool, the foremost cotton port of the world. It has a total frontage on both sides of the river of over 41 m. A famous feature in the life of the city is the annual carnival season from Twelfth Night to Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday), which attracts many visitors. New Orleans was settled about 1718 by the French and was incorporated a city in 1805. Pop. (1930) 458,762.

NEW PLYMOUTH. Town of North Island, New Zealand. Situated on the S.W. coast, a few miles N of Mt. Egmont, it is connected by rly. with both Wellington and Auckland. There is a dairying industry. Pop. (1931) 18,200.

NEW POMERANIA. Former name of the island of Bismarck Archipelago called New Britain (q.v.).

NEWPORT. Village of Essex. Situated 3 m. S.W. of Saffron Walden, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. It was formerly a market town.

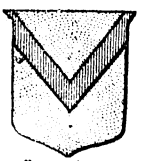
NEWPORT. Urban district and market town of Shropshire. It stands on the Shrewsbury canal, 17 m. E.N.E. of Shrewsbury, and is served by a joint line of the L.M.S. and G.W. Rlys. The chief building is the rebuilt church of S. Nicholas, and there are a town hall, corn exchange, and grammar school of 1665, also an old market cross. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 3,439.

NEWPORT. Borough and market town, also the capital, of the Isle of Wight. It stands on the Medina, near the centre of the island 10 m. S.W. of Ryde, and is served by the island rlys. The chief building is the church of S. Thomas which contains memorials from the older building, and a monument to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. There is a guildhall, corn exchange, museum, a grammar school dating from 1612, and a school for girls, founded in 1761. God's Providence House is an interesting building. In 1928 a new cattle market was opened. Market days Tues. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 11,313.

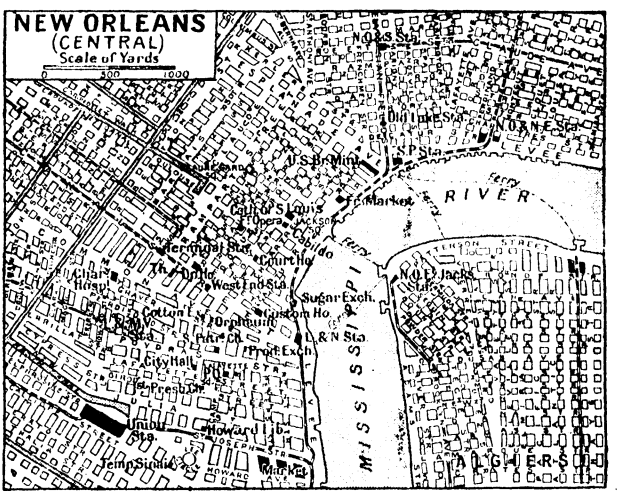


Newport seal

NEWPORT. Borough, seaport, and market town of Monmouthshire. It stands on the Usk, 4 m. from its mouth, and is 12 m. N.E. of Cardiff, being served by the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. The town is chiefly on the W. side of the river on the E. is the suburb of Maindee, included in the borough in 1889. The chief buildings are the church of S. Woollos, the pro-cathedral of the diocese of Monmouth, the town hall the offices of the county council, art gallery, and museum and market hall. Others include the technical college, and the Royal Gwent Hospital. There are remains, including two towers, of a castle. The town has extensive iron and machinery manufactures and chemical works, and the port has docks covering 160 acres for its export trade. A transporter bridge crosses the river here. Market day Wed. Pop. (1931) 89,198.



Newport arms



New Orleans. Plan of the central districts, showing the river front

NEWPORT. Seaport of Pembrokeshire. It stands on Newport Bay, at the mouth of the Nevern, 6 m. E.N.E. of Fishguard. About 1300 a castle was built here, and it was once a flourishing port, a centre of the woollen manufacture, and a chartered town.

NEWPORT. Burgh of Fifeshire. It stands on the firth of Tay, 1½ m. S.E. of Dundee, of which it is a residential suburb. It is served by the L.N.E. Rly. while a ferry connects it with Dundee across the Tay. Pop. (1931) 3,275.

NEWPORT. City of Kentucky, U.S.A. It stands at the confluence of the Licking and Ohio rivers, opposite Cincinnati, and is served by the Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Ohio railways. There are rolling mills steel works, etc. Pop. (1930) 29,744.

NEWPORT. City and watering place of Rhode Island, U.S.A. Formerly the capital of the state, and now a summer resort of Narragansett Bay, 29 m. S. of Providence, it is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. It has a secure and spacious harbour, and is a naval centre. Pop. (1930) 27,612.

NEWPORT NEWS. City and seaport of Virginia, U.S.A. It stands at the mouth of James river on Hampton Roads, 74 m. by railway S.E. of Richmond, and is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and by steamers. It has an excellent harbour, dry docks, and a large trade in coal and tobacco. Pop. (1930) 34,417.

NEWPORT PAGNELL. Urban district and market town of Buckinghamshire Standing where the Ousel joins the Ouse, 14 m N E of Buckingham, the town is served by the L M S Rly and the Grand Union Canal. The chief building is the church of SS Peter and Paul, with two fine porches There is an almshouse, founded in 1280, but now known as Queen Anne's Hospital Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 3,957

NEW PROVIDENCE. Island of the Bahamas. It lies between the islands of Andros and Eleuthera, is 19 m long by 10 m wide, and has an area of 85 sq m It is covered with undergrowth and contains extensive lagoons On its N coast is Nassau, the seat of government of the Bahamas It produces various fruits, being specially noted for its pineapples Settled by the English in 1629, it was not permanently colonised by them until early in the 18th cent Pop 12,975

NEWQUAY. Urban district and watering place of Cornwall. It is on the N coast of the county, on Newquay Bay, 14 m N of Truro, and is served by the G W Rly With a small harbour, it is a fishing port Its fine situation and beautiful scenery make it a popular pleasure resort Pop (1931) 5,958

NEW QUAY. Urban district and watering place of Cardiganshire It is situated on an inlet of Cardigan Bay, 5 m S W. of Aberayron Pop (1931) 1,112

NEW RIVER. Artificial waterway in Hertfordshire and Middlesex Fed by the Chadwell and Amwell springs in Herts, and by the Lee (Lea) at Broxbourne, it extends S about 27 m to New River Head in Clerkenwell Constructed by Sir Hugh Myddelton 1609–13, at a cost of £500,000, the undertaking was acquired by the Metropolitan Water Board in 1904

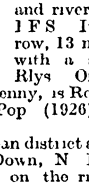
NEW ROCHELLE. City of New York State, U S A It stands on Long Island Sound, 17 m N E of New York city, and is served by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford and electric railways A residential suburb of New York, it has a number of colonial mansions dating from the Dutch and English periods Settled by Huguenots in 1688, it was incorporated in 1847 Pop (1930) 54,000



New Ross arms

NEW ROSS. Urban district and river port of co Wexford I F S It stands on the Barrow, 13 m N E of Waterford, with a station on the G S Rlys On the other side of the river, in Kilkenny, is Rosbercon, part of the urban district Pop (1926) 5,011 Old Ross is 3½ m away

NEWRY. Urban district and seaport of co Down, N Ireland It stands on the river Newry, which has been canalised to afford access for vessels from the sea, 5 m from the head of Carlingford Lough and 63 m N of Dublin It is served by the G N of I Rly and an electric tly The town has a technical school The older part is separated by the river from the newer part called Ballybot Pop. (1926) 12,226



Newry arms

NEW SIBERIA Group of islands of the Arctic Ocean Situated off the N coast of Siberia, they are in the autonomous republic of Yakutsk The name is loosely applied to the N group only, also called the Anjou Islands, and to include the S group the Lyakhov Islands The largest Kotelni, is 166 m long by 100 m wide, and reaches 1,200 ft in the volcanic Malakatyn-tas mountain On Novaya Sibir I are the sq called Wood Mountains containing layers of brown coal with full stems of trees The Lyakhov group consists of Bolshoi (or Blizhni), Malt (or Dalni) and several smaller islands. In summer geese and other birds visit the islands, and reindeer followed by wolves come across the ice Lemmings also abound. The islands have long been visited for furs and ivory.

NEW SOUTH WALES State of Australia. Occupying the greater part of the S E corner of the continent, it stretches N and S between Queensland and Victoria, and E and W from the Pacific coast to South Australia, thus covering an area of 309,432 sq m This figure excludes the Federal Capital Territory at Canberra. The oldest state of the Australian Commonwealth, it is the most industrialised, the capital, Sydney, containing over 1,000,000 inhabitants Newcastle, Broken Hill, and Auburn are large urban centres Stock raising, sheep farming, and lumbering are the chief occupations Cultivation has a wide range from wheat to sugar cane and oranges Minerals include gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, and coal



New South Wales arms

The state is governed by a ministry responsible to a legislature of two houses, one nominated by the crown and the other elected The latter consists of 115 members For some years the ministry was controlled by members of the Labour party who pressed for the abolition of the second chamber A measure to this effect was passed, but the courts decided it was illegal without a referendum More serious trouble arose in 1931 when the premier, J T Lang, refused to provide the interest on the state debts In 1932 the Commonwealth authorities took control of the revenues and after an election Mr Lang resigned Pop (1931) 2,506,086

NEWSTEAD. Village of Nottinghamshire Situated 6 m N W of Nottingham, it is a coalmining centre Its fame, however, is due to its abbey founded in 1170 This was long the seat of the Byrons, but was sold after the death of the poet, and it now belongs to the city of Nottingham The refectory, chapter house, and other parts of the abbey are incorporated in the house The river Leen rises in the park

NEWTON. District of Hyde, Cheshire It is 7 m S E of Manchester, with a station on the L N E Rly Cotton is the chief manufacture

NEWTON. Town of Lanarkshire It is 5 m S E of Glasgow, and has a station on the L M.S. Rly There are large steel works. Pop 5,100

NEWTON. City of Massachusetts, U S A. Situated on the Charles river, close to Boston, it is served by the Boston and Albany Railway Primarily a residential suburb, it has textile and other industries Pop (1930) 65,276.

NEWTON ABBOT. Urban district and market town of Devonshire It is 20 m S of Exeter, and is served by the G W Rly Standing amid beautiful scenery at the head of navigation of the Teign estuary The chief buildings are the churches of S Mary, Wolborough, and All Saints, Highweek, both Perpendicular The town is a railway junction, and has railway works Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 15,003

NEWTON FERRERS. Village of S Devon Situated on the Yealm estuary, 3 m S W. of Yealmpton, it is a good place for sailing and fishing It has an interesting church

NEWTONGRANGE. Village of Midlothian It lies 3 m S of Dalkeith and has a station on the L M S Rly

NEWTON HEATH. Suburb of Manchester It lies to the N E of the city proper, and is served by the L M S Rly and by tramways

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD. Urban district of Lancashire, also known as Newton-le-Willows It is 16 m W of Manchester, and is served by the L M S Rly, being a railway junction There are railway shops, glass works, and paper mills Pop (1931) 20,150



Newton-in-Makerfield urban district seal

NEWTONMORE. Village of Inverness shire. Situated on the river Spey, 3 m S W. of Kingussie, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 884

NEWTON ST CYRES. Village of S Devon It lies 5 m N W of Exeter, on the S Rly

NEWTON STEWART. Burgh of Scotland On the river Cree, it is 30 m W of Castle Douglas, on the L M S Rly The burgh itself is in Wigtownshire, but a suburb is in Kirkcudbrightshire Pop (1931) 1,914

NEWTOWN (Welsh Trenewydd) Urban district (with Llanllwchaiarn) and market town of Montgomeryshire It stands on the Severn, 7 m S W of Montgomery, on the G W. Rly It is a centre of the Welsh flannel industry Market day, Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 5,152

NEWTOWN Village of the Isle of Wight Situated some 2 m N N E of Shalfleet, its creek produces fine oysters It was once a borough and sent members to parliament before 1832

NEWTOWN. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales Situated about 2 m S E of the middle of the city, it is largely an industrial centre. Here are the university buildings

NEWTOWN Town of Victoria, Australia In Grant co, it is 93 m by rail N W of Melbourne, in the Ballarat district Pop 5,900

NEWTOWN Town of Tasmania It is situated on the estuary of the Derwent, 3 m N of Hobart Pop 3,400

NEWTOWNARDS. Town of co Down, Northern Ireland It is a mile from the head of Strangford Lough and 14 m by rail E of Belfast, on the Belfast and County Down Rly The chief buildings are the town hall and the parish church, a fine cruciform building The industries are linen manufacture Markets and fairs are held here Pop (1926) 10,149



Newtownards arms

NEWTOWN STEWART. Town of co Tyrone, N. Ireland It stands on the river Mourne, 24 m by rail S E of Londonderry, on the G N of I Rly. The town was granted to William Stewart, after whom it was named, by Charles I.

NEWTYLE. Village of Angus Situated 11 m N W of Dundee, it is on the L M S Rly

NEW ULM City of Minnesota, U S A It stands on the Minnesota river, 87 m S W of St. Paul, and is served by the Minneapolis and St Louis and the Chicago and North-Western railways The centre of an agricultural region, it has a large milling industry Pop (1930) 7,308

NEW WASHINGTON Town of Panay, Philippine Islands Situated on the N coast, about 17 m W of Capiz, it is in the province of Capiz, and is the port for Calivo, the Aklan valley market town Pop 24,000

NEW WATERFORD. Town of Nova Scotia, Canada Situated on the coast of C Breton Island, it stands 8 m N E of Sydney, in a coal and iron producing district Pop (1931) 7,745.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Town of British Columbia Situated on the Fraser river, 15 m from its mouth, it is served by the C N Rlys and C P. Rly, and has an electric line to Vancouver, 12 m distant. There is a good harbour and shipbuilding is carried on Other industries are salmon canning and timber dressing There is a Methodist college Formerly the town was the capital of British Columbia Pop. (1931) 17,524

NEW YORK BAY Inlet on the Atlantic coast of the U S A It comprises the upper and lower bays, connected by a channel called The Narrows The upper bay, 4 m long and 4 m wide, lies at the mouth of the Hudson river, locally called the North river, and on its shores is the city of New York It is joined to Newark Bay by a channel called Kill Van Kull The lower and larger bay, which separates Long Island and Staten Island from the mainland of New Jersey, has an area of 122 sq m

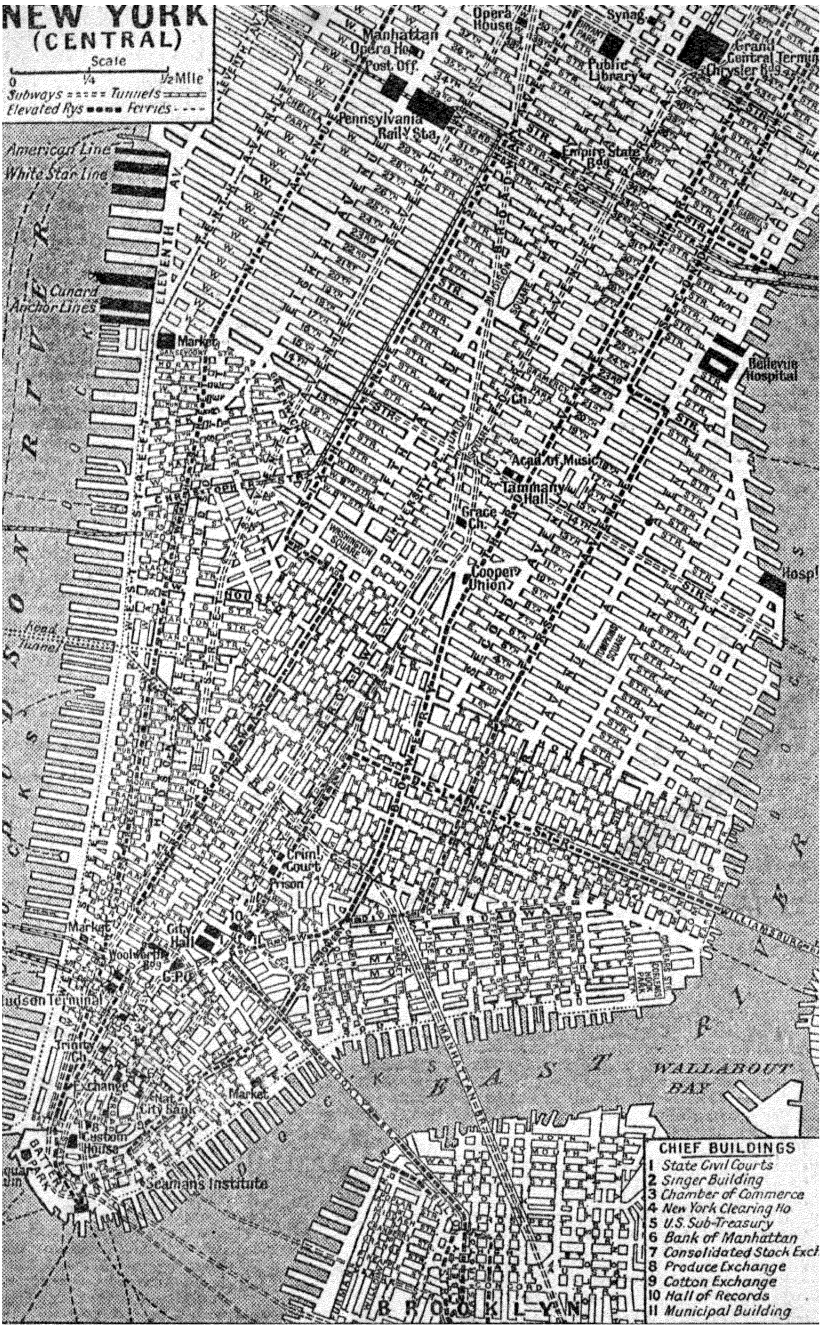
NEW YORK. State of the U S A Known as the empire state, it is bounded W and N by L Erie, L Ontario, and Canada, E by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and S by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Including Manhattan and Long Island, it has an area of 49,204 sq m, of which 1,550 are water In the N are the Adirondack Mts and along the W bank of the Hudson river are the Catskills There are numerous lakes and smaller rivers providing about 800 m of navigable water The New York State barge canal system connects with L Champlain, so that shipping may pass from the great port of New York to Buffalo on L Erie and other points on the Great Lakes and the St Lawrence The soil is mostly glacial drift, and agriculture is considerable There are large vineyards and orchards, and hay, wheat and other grain crops, potatoes, and maple sugar are produced Dairy farming and sheep-rearing are also extensive New York is much the largest place, the next in size being Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. Buffalo, a manufacturing centre, has meat packing, and copper smelting industries, foundries, machine shops, flour, grain, and motor vehicle industries Rochester is noted for photographic and optical apparatus Other notable cities, each having over 100,000 pop, are Yonkers, Albany, the state capital, and Utica

The region now occupied by the state of New York was settled by the Dutch in 1609, and came under English rule in 1664 In 1777 a constitution declaring it to be an independent state was completed, and in 1788 it entered the Union as one of the original thirteen states During the civil war the state was on the side of the Federals, but commercial interests in New York City favoured the Confederates, and serious riots occurred in 1863 as a result The government is vested in a senate of 51 members and an assembly of 150 The state is represented in Congress by two senators and 43 representatives Pop (1930) 12,588,066

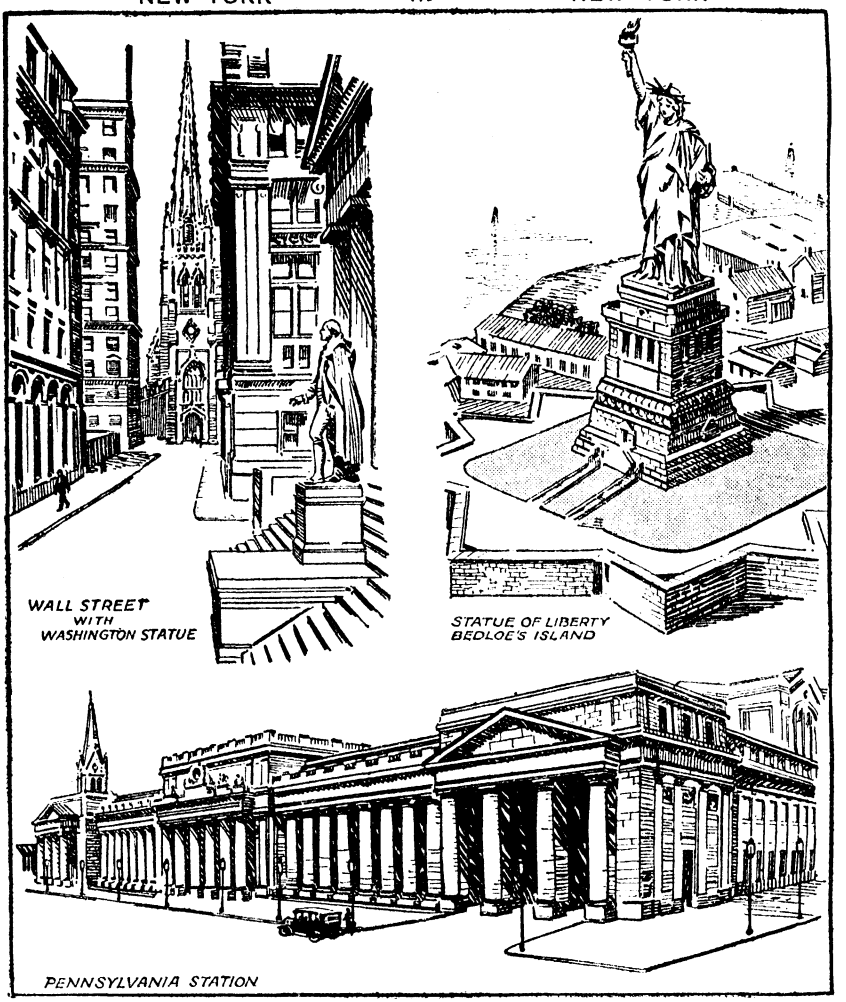
NEW YORK. City, seaport, and commercial capital of the United States It stands where the Hudson river falls into New York Bay and possesses a fine natural harbour Governed by a mayor and council, it consists of five boroughs. New York proper occupies the whole of the island of Manhattan The other four are Bronx on the mainland, Queens and Brooklyn on Long Island, and Richmond on Staten Island Its total area is 309 sq m, and around it is a Greater New York extending into New Jersey and covering nearly 4,000 sq m The city has two great railway terminals the Grand Central and the Pennsylvania, and services of overhead and underground railways Bridges cross the East river to Long Island, while the Hudson is crossed



New York city arms



New York. Plan of the older and principal part of the city, showing the shipping terminals on the Hudson and East rivers



New York. Three objects of interest in the commercial metropolis of the United States

by tunnels, ferries, and the new George Washington bridge. Docks and wharves line both rivers, and on the Hudson the great liners are berthed. The airports are on Long Island.

The oldest part of New York is the narrower or S. end of Manhattan, and from here it has extended through the island and beyond. For 2 m. from the Battery, a historic spot on the S.W., the street plan is irregular, and the streets are named. After that the usual American plan, rectangular and numbered, prevails. The streets run E. and W., 20 to the mile; the avenues run N. and S., the long way of the island, 7 to the mile. Broadway goes from the Battery right through the city until it becomes the high road to Albany. In the older part of New York are Trinity Church and the city hall. Near the former is Wall Street, with the stock exchange and treasury building. The heart of the newer city is Times Square, near which are the public library, the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the principal hotels and theatres. Farther N. is Central Park, the finest of the city's parks; it contains the metropolitan museum of art. The American museum of natural history is near. The buildings of Columbia university are beyond, and on the heights, too, is the new Anglican cathedral. A second university is the New York. In Bronx is the zoological garden. Skyscrapers are a feature of the city. For long the Woolworth Building on lower Broadway was the highest, but the new Empire State building is higher. Others are the Bank of Manhattan, and the Chrysler Building, and there are many with over 30 storeys. The Rockefeller centre, which consists chiefly of places of amusement, contains the British Empire building. Riverside Drive, with Grant's Tomb, fringes the Hudson. The Bowery at one end and Harlem at the other are notable, or notorious, quarters. Through New York pass a

great proportion of the country's imports and exports. Its manufacturing industries are many, but it is better known perhaps for its financial and distributing activities. The chief newspapers are The New York Times and The New York Herald-Tribune. Pop. (1930) 6,930,446.

NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL. Waterway system joining Buffalo on L. Erie and Troy on the Hudson river. It consists of the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga-Seneca canals, together with a number of smaller canals, lakes, feeders, reservoirs, etc., and is 575 m. long in all. There are 57 locks on the main channels, which are 12 ft. deep and vary in width from 75 to 200 ft.

NEW ZEALAND. British Dominion in the Pacific Ocean. Politically it embraces the two main islands, North and South, the small Stewart Island separated from South Island by Foveaux Strait, and many islands in the neighbouring seas. In addition the Dominion is the mandatory for the former German colony of western Samoa. The area, excluding annexed islands and mandated territory, is 103,569 sq.m. Wellington, on North Island, is the capital. Other important towns are Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, all on the coast, and there are smaller places.



New Zealand arms

The two islands are in striking contrast to each other. South Island consists of a great mountain range, the Southern Alps, the culminating peak, Mount Cook, being over 12,000 ft. high, with summer pastures, Alpine lakes, glaciers and snow fields. The W. slopes almost reach to the shore and are clothed with mighty fern forests; the E. slopes reach the Canterbury Plains. North Island consists of a highland reaching from Mount Egmont to East Cape, and of two peninsulas. Its Rotorua district is famous for its geysers and it has active volcanoes. Both islands possess large lakes and glaciers. The chief rivers are the Waikato and Wanganui in N. Island, and the Buller, Clutha, and Grey in S. Island.

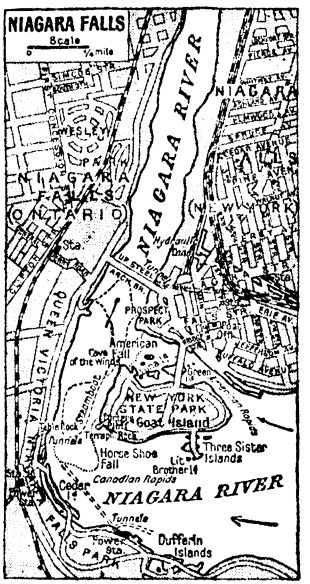

NEW ZEALAND
English Miles
0 20 60 100 140
Railways
NORTH ISLAND
SOUTH ISLAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Auckland
Hamilton
Rotorua
Gisborne
Napier
Hastings
New Plymouth
Mt Egmont
Wanganui
Palmerston N.
WELLINGTON
Greytown
Nelson
Picton
Blenheim
Westport
Greymouth
Hokitika
Wanaka
Christchurch
Timaru
Oamaru
Dunedin
Invercargill
Stewart I.
OTAGO
Southern Alps
Mt Cook
Foveaux Str.
Cook Str.
C. Reinga
North C.
Mangonui
Russell
Whangarei
Kaipara Hr.
Kaitaia
Hokianga Hr.
Waitomo Caves
Taupo
Tauranga
Opotiki
Gisborne
Napier
Hastings
Hawke Bay
Eskdale
Waiouru
Foxton
Wanganui
Wellington
Greytown
Masterton
Featherston
Kaikoura
Blenheim
Nelson
Picton
Westport
Reefton
Greymouth
Hokitika
Wanaka
Haast
Mt Aspiring
Mt Cook
Christchurch
Timaru
Oamaru
Dunedin
Invercargill
Stewart I.
Foveaux Str.
Cook Str.
Lake Taupo
Lake Rotorua
Lake Rotoiti
Lake Waikaremoana
Lake Taupo
Lake Wanaka
Lake Hawea
Lake Wakatipu
Lake Te Anau
Lake Manapouri
Lake Ellesmere
Lake Forsyth
Lake Wairewa
Lake Waihola
Lake Wakatipu
Lake Hawea
Lake Wanaka
Lake Te Anau
Lake Manapouri
Lake Monowai

N'GURU. Town of Nigeria. Situated in the extreme N.E. of the country, 150 m. N.E. of Kano, it is the terminus of the Nigerian Rly., the extension from Kano being completed in 1930.

NIAGARA. River of N. America. Flowing between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, it is about 34 m. long, and constitutes part of the boundary between the U.S.A. and Canada On the W. bank is Ontario, on the E. New York state. From Lake Erie it is navigable for 20 m. to the upper rapids; from the Falls it passes through a channel to Lewiston, 7 m. from the mouth, whence it is again navigable. It is crossed by three bridges below the Falls.

NIAGARA. Watering place of Ontario, Canada. It stands on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, where it enters Lake Ontario, 15 m. below the Falls. It was the first capital of Upper Canada, now Ontario. On the American side stands Fort Niagara. The first fort was established here in 1675.

NIAGARA FALLS. Waterfall on the lower portion of the Niagara river, N. America. During its course from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario the river, which here divides Canada from the United States, makes a total descent of 326 ft. This cataract is divided into two by Goat Island. The American Falls, on the E. side, are 1,080 ft. wide and 167 ft. high, and the Horseshoe or Canadian Falls, on the W. side, are 3,100 ft. across and 158 ft. high. Below the descent the river plunges through a deep and narrow ravine to Lewiston, 7 m. distant. About 2 m. below the Falls is the whirlpool.



Niagara. The river and the falls

The water power is used for the generation of electricity, the water being drawn off through tunnels above the Falls and returned into the chasm below. The amount that may be taken from the river is limited by treaty. The shores along both sides of the Falls have been made government reservations; they are the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park (154 acres) and the New York state park (115 acres). The Falls are illuminated at night by searchlights. In 1860 Blondin crossed the gorge on a tight rope, and in 1883 Captain Webb lost his life in an attempt to swim the rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS. City and port of Ontario. It stands on the W. side of Niagara river, here crossed by three bridges, about 2 m. below the Falls, opposite the American city of Niagara Falls, and is served by the C.N. Rlys., the Michigan Central and electric railways. Pop. (1931) 19,046.

NIAGARA FALLS. City and port of New York state, U.S.A. It stands on the Niagara river, 23 m. by rly. N.N.W. of Buffalo, extending from above the Falls to 3 m. below them, and is served by the New York Central, the Michigan Central, and other railways. It is the seat of Niagara University (Roman Catholic). Pop. (1930) 75,460.

NIAMEY. Town of French W. Africa. The capital of the Colony of the Niger, it is situated on the E. bank of the Niger river, about 150 m. above the point where it enters Nigeria.

NIAM-NIAM (great eaters). Dinka name of a negroid people of central Africa. Found on the watershed between the tributaries of the Bahr el-Ghazal and the Welle basin, they are an agile, round-headed, thick-lipped, chocolate-hued race, and exhibit aboriginal Nuba elements with a certain amount of Fula admixture.

NIAS. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. Off the W. coast of Sumatra, it covers an area of 1,800 sq. m. Its soil is extremely fertile, producing coconuts and rice. The inhabitants are Malays, akin to the Battas. The chief town is Gunung Situli. Pop. 159,799.

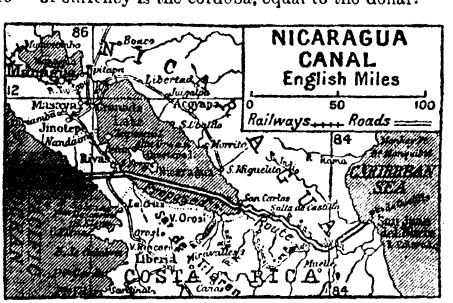
NICARAGUA. Lake of Central America. It lies in the S.W. of Nicaragua, its S. end bordering on Costa Rica, and is separated from the Pacific by a narrow isthmus. Oval in shape, it measures 110 m. by 45 m., and has an area of about 3,000 sq. m. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Managua at its N. end, via the Tipitara river, and discharges through the San Juan river into the Caribbean Sea. It contains hundreds of islands; water fowl and alligators abound. It has been proposed to utilise the lake as part of a canal across the isthmus.

NICARAGUA. Republic of Central America. The largest of the group of republics on the isthmus, it covers 51,660 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Honduras and Salvador, S. by Costa Rica, E. by the Caribbean Sea, and W. by the Pacific. Managua is the capital. Other towns are Leon, Granada, and Matagalpa. The chief ports are Corinto and San Juan, on the E., and Bluefields on the W. The land is crossed by two mountain ranges, and has healthy fertile uplands and tropical lowlands. There are two large lakes, Nicaragua and Managua, connected by the Tipitara river. The inhabitants are negroes, Indians, and Spaniards.



Nicaragua arms

TRADE AND FINANCE. The W. area produces coffee, sugar cane, cocoa, and maize; the E. area bananas, coconuts, and pineapples. Extensive forests yield mahogany, cedar, gums, and medicinal plants. A little gold is mined. The state owns about 200 m. of railways, and there are air services from Managua. The unit of currency is the córdoba, equal to the dollar.



Nicaragua Canal. Map showing the course of the proposed canal between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean

GOVERNMENT. The constitution provides for a president, elected for four years, and a parliament of two houses, deputies elected by universal suffrage for four years, and senators elected for six years. There is a council of ministers appointed by the president. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. There is no army, but order is preserved by a national guard officered by Americans. The republic is a member of the League of Nations.

HISTORY. After being a Spanish possession for three centuries, Nicaragua became independent in 1821. In the 20th century it passed under the influence of the United States, which in 1916 obtained by treaty the right to cut a canal through the country. As the result of much disorder the country was occupied by American marines from 1927–31. Pop. 750,000. *See* Central America map, p. 255.

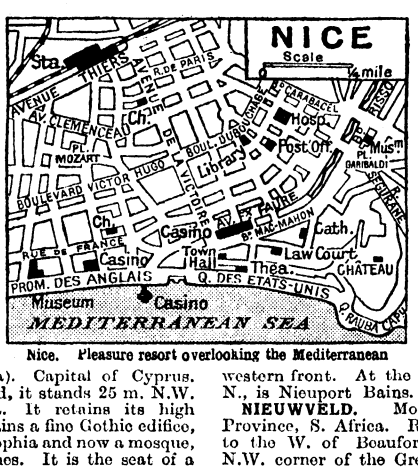
NICE. City and pleasure resort of France. On the Riviera, it stands on the Baie des Anges, an opening of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Paillon, 100 m. N.E. of Marseilles. Noted for its wonderful climate and beautiful surroundings, it consists of an old town with narrow streets on the left of the Paillon, and modern suburbs on the right. It has fine squares and boulevards. In addition to the cathedral and many other churches the buildings include the prefecture, once the royal palace, palais de justice, and museums. The casino is owned by the municipality. There is an observatory on Mont Gros. In 1928 a casino was erected. A carnival is held every April. Pop. (1931) 219,549.



Nice arms

NICOBAR. Group of islands in the Indian Ocean. Of the 21 islands 12 are inhabited. With an area of 635 sq. m., they lie S. of the Andaman Islands, to which they are joined administratively, and from which they are 75 m. distant. They are British territory. Great Nicobar is the largest island of the group. Pop. 9,272.

NICOLET. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated on Lake St. Peter, at the mouth of the Nicolet river, it is 98 m. N.E. of Montreal on the C.N.R. It has a cathedral. Pop. (1931) 2,868.



Nice. Pleasure resort overlooking the Mediterranean

NICOSIA (Gr. Loukosia). Capital of Cyprus. In the centre of the island, it stands 25 m. N.W. of the seaport Larnaca. It retains its high Venetian walls, and contains a fine Gothic edifice, once the cathedral of S. Sophia and now a mosque, English and other churches. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. 18,579.

NICOSIA. City of Sicily. In Catania, it is built among the heights of Monte San Giovanni, 42 m. W.N.W. of Catania. It has a fine Norman cathedral and other churches. Pop. 14,000.

NICOYA, GULF OF. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the west coast of Costa Rica. Protected by the peninsula of Nicoya, it penetrates about 50 m., and is between 20 m. and 30 m. wide.

NICTHEROY. City and watering place of Brazil. The capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, it is on the N. shore of the bay of that name. A sea bathing resort, it is connected with Rio de Janeiro by ferry. Pop. 108,000.

NIDAROS. City and seaport of Norway. Formerly known as Trondhjem, it lies at the mouth of the river Nid, 350 m. by rly. N. of Oslo. The cathedral, built in the 12th century over the tomb of S. Olaf, has a Gothic nave and choir with a Romanesque transept. It is the coronation place of the kings of Norway. Buildings include the arsenal, the museums, and the Stiftsgaard. There is a trade in wood pulp and timber, and a broadcasting station. Pop. (1930) 54,135.

NIDD. River of Yorkshire (W.R.). It rises on Great Whernside, and flows through Nidderdale, past Knaresborough, to the Ouse at Nun Monkton, 8 m. above York. The river is used to supply Bradford with water.

NIDD. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). Standing on the river Nidd, 3 m. W. of Knaresborough, it has a station (Nidd Bridge) on the L.N.E. Rly.

NIDDRY. Village of West Lothian. It is situated W. of Edinburgh. Near by are the ruins of Niddry castle.

NIEDERWALD. Mountain ridge of Germany. It forms the W. end of the Taunus at the upper end of the great gorge of the Rhine. Dominating the outlook from the river is the colossal statue, Germania, erected 1877–83 to commemorate the founding of the empire in 1871.

NIEMEN (Ger. Memel). River of Europe. It rises S. of Minsk, in Russia, flows through Poland and Lithuania, and after a course of 550 m. enters the Baltic Sea through the Kurisches Haff, East Prussia.

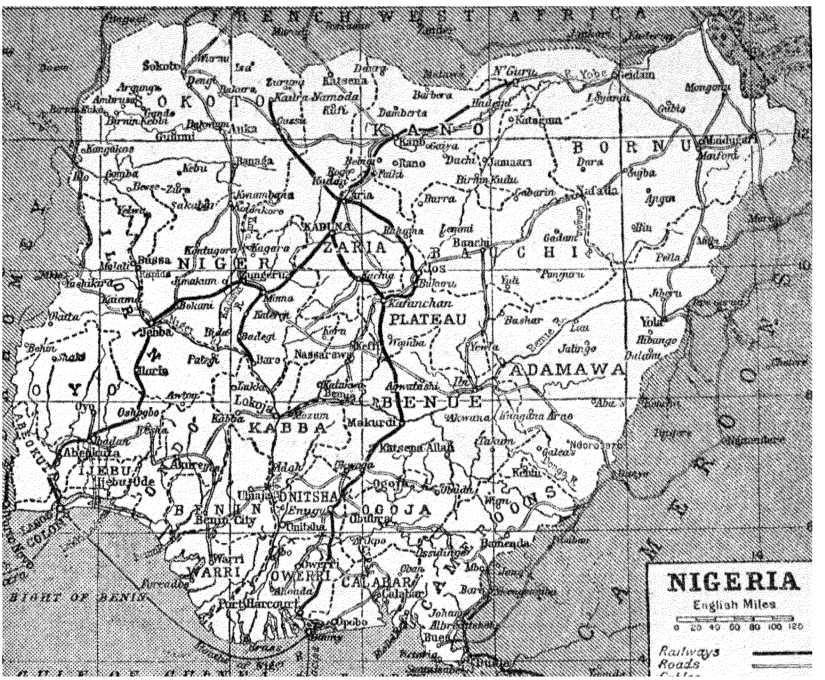
NIEPPE. Forest and village of France. The former covers about 10 sq. m. and is near the frontier of Belgium. The village is slightly N.W. of Armentières. Both were the scene of hard fighting in Oct.–Nov., 1914, and April, 1918.

NIEUPORT. Town of Belgium. In Flanders, it is on the Yser, 10 m. S.W. of Ostend, and is connected by rail with Dixmude and by canal with Furnes. Before 1914 it possessed some fine old buildings, including the church of Notre Dame, the Cloth Hall, the hôtel de ville, and the Templars' Tower, but these and many others, as well as numerous houses, were destroyed during the Great War. The town has now been rebuilt and contains a British war memorial. During the Great War there was much fighting around it, especially in 1914, when it was the extreme northern point of the western front. At the mouth of the Yser, 2 m. N., is Nieuport Bains.

NIEUWVELD. Mountain range of Cape Province, S. Africa. Running W. to E., it lies to the W. of Beaufort West and forms the N.W. corner of the Great Karoo. Through the Sneeuwbergen range to the E., it joins the Drakenberg range.

NIEVRE. Department of France. In the centre of the country, it includes the mountainous district of Morvan in the E. and less elevated regions in the N., while in the W. the dept. is flat. It has an area of 2,658 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Loire, Nièvre, Allier, Aron, Cure, and Yonne. It is an agricultural district, and much of the land is forest. Nevers is the capital. Pop. (1931) 255,195.

NIGDE. Town of Turkey. In Asia Minor, it is situated about 80 m. N.W. of Adana, and is a trade centre. Pop. (1927) 59,289.



Nigeria. Map of the West African protectorate belonging to Great Britain and traversed by the rivers Niger and Benue

NIGER. River of W. Africa. Rising in the mountains on the borders of Sierra Leone and French Guinea, it flows N.W. as far as Timbuktu, where it turns in a S.W. direction and discharges after a course of over 2,600 m., into the gulf of Guinea through a great delta. The only affluent of any size is the Benue. The area of the basin is estimated at 580,000 sq. m., and that of the delta, the largest in Africa, at 14,000 sq. m. Navigation on the middle and upper reaches of the river is limited by its general shallowness and occasional falls, but on the lower reaches it is excellent.

NIGER. French colony of W. Africa. The most easterly of the four colonies which together compose French West Africa, it is bounded S.W. by the Niger river, S. by Nigoria, and W. by Lake Chad. Northwards it extends into the desert to an ill-defined limit, but the approximate area is some 463,000 sq. m. In the N. the country is desolate and arid, but the centre and S. are richly wooded. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared, and horses and camels are bred. The colony suffers largely from lack of water, there being only three areas where the supply is adequate—round Lake Chad, on the Niger river in the W., and a small area in the S. zone where there are wells. Niamey is the chief centre. Pop. (1931) 1,490,150,

NIGERIA. British colony and protectorate of W. Africa. Bounded W. by Dahomey, N. by French W. Africa, E. by the French Cameroons, and S. by the gulf of Guinea, it includes the colony of Lagos, the Northern and Southern provinces, and the mandated territory in the Cameroons. These various territories, which cover a total area of 363,625 sq. m., are centrally administered, Lagos, the chief port, being the capital. Other important centres are Kaduna and Enugu. A belt of dense mangrove swamp stretches along the coast, intersected by innumerable creeks. The rivers Benue and Niger (from the latter of which the colony takes its name) and their tributaries water the country and provide communication. This is augmented by an extensive rly. system, in the W. from Lagos, in the E. from Port Harcourt, to Kaduna, with an Extension to Kano and N'guru. There are, moreover, a very large number of roads linking the chief centres of the interior with the rly. or the coast, and a comprehensive telegraph system is maintained. At Lagos there is a wireless station. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, tin, hides and skins, ground nuts, cotton lint, cocoa, mahogany, and rubber. The principal tin fields are in the Bauchi district. Other minerals include gold, silver, lead, coal, and lignite. The difficulties of early colonisation were the climate and the hostility of the natives. Nigeria has for several centuries been the home of large native empires, including the Fula and the Hausa. The notorious Benin city, Sokota, and Katsina are modern survivals. The territory is administered by a governor and a legislative council. The Southern and Northern provinces are each under the control of a lieutenant-governor responsible to the central authority. Pop. about 18,771,000, of whom 5,200 are Europeans.

NIGG. Village of Ross and Cromarty. Standing on Nigg Bay, 4 m. N.E. of Cromarty, it is served by the L.M.S. Rly. In the vicinity is the Hill of Nigg, 600 ft. high.

NIGRI SEMBILAN. Alternative spelling of the name of the state of the Federated Malay States also known as Negri Sembilan (q.v.).

NIIGATA. Seaport of Japan On the W. coast of the island of Honshu, it is the capital of Niigata prefecture, and is near the mouth of the Shinanogawa Its harbour is shallow and has never justified its selection as one of the five treaty ports. There are ironworks and chemical and lacquer manufactures The town is intersected by many canals, and there are over 200 bridges It is connected by railway with Tokyo and Osaka, and is the port for the island of Sado, 32 m. away. Pop (1930) 125,106.

NIIHAU. One of the Hawaiian islands Separated from Kauai by a channel 15 m wide, it is 17 m long and 6 m wide, and has an area of 97 sq m The whole is a sheep ranch

NIITAKA-YAMA. Mountain of Formosa The highest point in the Japanese Empire, its altitude is variously given as 13,075, 13,800, and 14,272 ft It is the culminating point of the Nuitaka range



Nijni-Novgorod arms

NIJNI-NOVGOROD. City of Russia (U S S R) Situated at the confluence of the Volga and the Oka, and on the Moscow-Nijni-Novgorod Rly, 250 m N E. of Moscow, it is divided into three parts the upper town, on three hills, surmounted by a citadel, the lower town, on the right bank of the Volga, and the Kunavino suburb, between the Oka and the Volga, the scene of the great fair A university was opened in 1918 There is a bi-weekly air service to Moscow Recent erections include a new river port, several bridges, a palace of labour, and a wireless station There are large engineering works, including a motor car plant The name of the city was altered to Gorki in 1932 It is proposed to abolish the great fair, which dates from 1817 Pop 183,274.

NIJNI TAGILSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ural area, it stands on the railway line from Perm to Sverdlovsk, 80 m N W of the latter place One of the most important mining centres of the Urals, it has large iron works The museum contains famous works of art. Pop 45,000

NIKKO. Village of Japan An important religious centre of the island of Honshu, it is 91 m by rail N of Tokyo, and is the terminus of a branch line near the Daiyagawa, an affluent of the Kinugawa In the neighbourhood lies the Nikko range, with peaks between 5,000 and 8,000 ft high The district is celebrated for its scenery, the tombs of Shogun emperors, and temples

NIKOLAEV. Seaport of Russia (U S S R) In the Ukrainian republic, it lies 40 m N W of Kherson, at the junction of the rivers Ingul and Bug, and on the Kharkhov-Nikolaev railway. It was the headquarters of the Black Sea fleet, and has numerous shipyards A new quay was constructed in 1928 Pop 104,945

NIKOLAEVSK. Former name of the town of Russia (U S S R) known as Pugachev (q v)

NIKOLAEVSKAYA. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Lower Volga area, it lies close to the bank of the Volga, opposite Kamishin It has sprung up rapidly, owing to its salt works Pop 18,000

NIKOLAISTAD. Former name of the town of Finland now known as Vaasa (q v.)

NILE. River of Africa. The exact source of the river is a subject of controversy, but it is usual to consider the Kagera river, which empties into Victoria Nyanza on the W. shore, as the true headstream If this is accepted the length of the Nile is 4,000 m., and it is therefore the longest river in Africa and the second longest in the world. Leaving Victoria Nyanza by the Ripon Falls, from which point to the sea it measures 3,473 m, the river, here called the Victoria Nile, flows N to Lake Kioga, where it turns W, and flowing on discharges into the N end of Albert Nyanza by the Murchison Falls. Leaving the N end of the lake as the Bahr el Jebel, it runs N. through Uganda to emerge into the plains of the Sudan at Juba, whence it flows as a placid stream for over 1,000 m to Khartoum At Lake No, some 150 m above Kodok, the river is joined by the Bahr el Ghazal, from which point the stream is known as the White Nile as far as Khartoum There the Bahr el Azrak joins the stream from the E, and the united rivers, now the Nile proper, flow slightly N E to Ed Damer, where the Atbara unites with it Thereafter the river pursues a northerly course through the Sudan and Egypt, to discharge into the Mediterranean through an immense delta Navigation on the river and tributaries covers some 4,000 m, the two principal stretches being from the mouth to Assuan, and from Khartoum to Juba The dams at Sennar and Assuan and the barrages at Qena, Rosetta, and elsewhere have improved and extended the available irrigation The prosperity of Egypt depends upon the annual flooding of the river when the snows melt in the Abyssinian Mts

NILES. City of Ohio, U S A It stands on the Mahoning river, 60 m S E of Cleveland, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways Pop (1930) 16,314



Nile. Map of the basin of the historic African river

NILGIRI. Hill range of India Also called the Blue Mountains, from the haze which characterizes them when seen from the plains, they form a knot of high ground in the Deccan, with an altitude of 6,500 ft , at the junction of the E and W. Ghats The Nilgiris are a hot-weather resort.

NIMACH. Town of India In the state of Gwalior, central India, it is a military station near the border of Rajputana. Pop. 10,490.

NIMEGUEN. Town of the Netherlands In Gelderland, it lies on the left bank of the Waal, 10½ m by rly S of Arnhem, and is a rly junction The great church, dedicated to S Stephen, is a Gothic building begun about 1270 , its fine tower was rebuilt in 1593 The town hall, in the Renaissance style of the 16th century, restored in 1882, contains a museum of antiquities There are manufactures of beer, leather, and tobacco Pop (1930) 81,699

NIMES. City of France Situated 25 m N. of the Mediterranean, it is 174 m S W of Lyons The buildings include the cathedral, the churches of S Baudile and S Paul, the citadel, dating from the 17th century, and several museums Nîmes is famous for its Roman remains It was founded by Augustus, and an amphitheatre and other features of a typical Roman city were soon erected The amphitheatre is in an excellent state of preservation The Maison Carrée is a perfect Roman temple. The temple of Diana and two Roman gates still remain The great tower is another Roman building. Outside the city are the Pont du Gard, a Roman aqueduct, and the remains of baths Nimes has a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 89,213



Nimes arms

NIMULE. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The most southerly settlement of the territory, it stands on the E bank of the Nile, on the border of the Uganda Protectorate, 120 m. S of Juba A customs station, it is the limit of navigation on the river from Lake Albert

NINEVEH. City of ancient Assyria On the left bank of the Tigris, it is represented by the modern Kuyunjik, opposite Mosul Excavations have revealed ruins of its magnificent buildings and yielded much information about Assyrian life

NINGPO. City of China In the province of Chekiang, it is situated at the junction of the two branches of the river Yung, 12 m from the mouth The site of old Ningpo, which is said to have existed in 2205 B C , is some distance from the present city A picturesque, walled city, it contains many temples and colleges, as well as two ancient towers There is a large trade in drugs, oil, textiles, sugar, and agricultural produce Ningpo was declared a treaty port in 1842. Pop (1929) 212,518

NINNIS GLACIER. Ice field on the coast of King George V Land, Antarctica It was discovered by the Mawson Expedition (1911–14) and named after Lieut Ninnis, a member of the expedition who met his death there

NIOBRARA. River of the U S A Rising in the S E of Wyoming, it flows E through Nebraska and joins the Missouri at Niobrara A rapid, unnavigable river, it is 450 m long

NIORT. City of France It stands on the left bank of the Sèvre Niortaise, 38 m N E of La Rochelle. The buildings include the 16th century church of Notre Dame, the churches of S Andrew and S Hilary, a fine modern town hall, and a palais de justice. The old town hall houses a museum, and there is a botanical garden. The keep of the castle still stands The industries include tanning and the making of gloves During the wars of religion Niort was a Huguenot centre. Pop. 23,000

NIPIGON. Lake of Ontario, Canada About 30 m N of Thunder Bay on Lake Superior, it is 70 m long and 50 m wide It contains about 1,000 islands.

NIPIGON. River of Ontario, Canada It flows from the lake of the same name into Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and is 40 m. long

NIPISSING. Lake of Ontario, Canada. It lies N of Lake Huron, and is 50 m long and 20 m broad The Sturgeon river flows into it, and French river carries its waters to Lake Huron. It contains many islands The part of Ontario around it is known as the Nipissing district

NIPPON. Variant spelling of the word Nihon, or Dai Nihon, the Japanese name for Japan (q v).

NIPPUR. City of Babylonia A Sumerian centre, it was on the Shatt en-Nil, 20 m E N E of Diwaniya Excavations have revealed palaces of Parthian kings and other remains

NIRIS. Alternative name of the salt lake of Persia also known as Bakhtegan (q v).

NISBET. Village of Roxburghshire. It stands on the Teviot, 3 m N E. of Jedburgh, and has a station on the L N E Rly.

NISH. City of Yugoslavia It stands on the river Nisava, a tributary of the Morava, about 123 m S S E of Belgrade. The town, which is the see of a bishop, is divided into two portions the old Turkish town, on the N bank of the river, and the more modern town on the S The former contains the citadel, many mosques, and some interesting old houses In the latter are the cathedral, a royal palace, and the public offices Three bridges connect the old town with the new Here, in A D 274, Constantine the Great was born. In 1914 the Serbians made Nish their capital, but it was captured by the Bulgarians on Nov 5, 1915, Pop (1931) 35,384

NISHAPUR. Town of Persia Situated in the province of Khurasan, about 50 m S W. of Meshed, it is famous as the birthplace and burial place of Omar Khayyám Pop 15,000.

NISIBIS Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it lies about 130 m N W of Mosul. During the Great War it was the E terminus of the Baghdad railway and a place of military importance Pop about 50,000

NISYROS (Ital Nisiro) Island in the Aegean Sea Belonging to Italy it lies off the W coast of Asia Minor, N W of Rhodes Island, and between the islands of Cos, on the N , and Tilos, on the S It has an area of 15 sq m Nisyros is the capital Pop 3,160

NITH. River of Scotland Rising 3 m E of Dalmellington, in W Ayrshire, it flows 70 m S E through Dumfriesshire to the Solway Firth, 13 m below Dumfries The district through which it flows is known as Nithsdale

NITON Village of the Isle of Wight Situated 4 m W of Ventnor, it is a favourite winter resort owing to its mild climate Niton Down is near

NITRA. Town of Czechoslovakia In the Slovakia division, it stands on the river Nitra, 23 m N of Nové Zamky by rail, and is an important road junction on the N E of the Little Alfold It is the seat of a bishop Pop 16,500.

NIUE OR **SAVAGE ISLAND** Island in the South Pacific. One of the Cook Islands, it is situated between the main group and the Tonga Islands, some 400 m. E of Fiji It is of coral formation and has an area of about 100 sq m Pop 3,795.

NIVE. River of Europe. It rises in Spain, and flows through the Pyrenees into France to join the Adour at Bayonne It is 45 m long. There was fighting along its banks between the English and the French in 1813

NIVELLES (Flem Nyvel) Town of Belgium It lies 18½ m. by railway S of Brussels, on the river Thines, and is a railway junction. The Romanesque church of S. Gertrude was founded in the 11th century. Pop. 13,000.

NJALA. Town of Sierra Leone It stands on the Taia river, some 20 m E of Moyamba, N of the railway at Mano. The government has a training college here.

NKATA Settlement of the Nyasaland Protectorate Situated on the W. shore of Lake Nyasa, some 110 m S of Karonga, it provides the best anchorage in the W Nyasa district

NOCTON Village of Lincolnshire Situated 7 m S E of Lincoln, it has a station (Nocton and Dunston) on the L N E Rly

NOGENT-SUR-MARNE Town of France A residential suburb of Paris, it is 6 m from the city on the E side, close to the Bois de Vincennes It stands on a hill above the Marne and has a Gothic church, and a monument to Watteau

NOME. City of Alaska, U S A Situated on Seward Peninsula, it stands on the N shore of Norton Sound Following on the discovery of gold here in 1898 there was a remarkable rush Pop (1930) 1,213

NOOTKA. Group of American Indian tribes on the West coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia Numbering, in 1916, 1,779, they form —with the Kwakiutl—the Wakashan stock Their rectangular timber houses are painted with fantastic human and animal figures

NOOTKA. Island off Vancouver Island, British Columbia It lies W of Nootka Sound On it is a settlement founded in the 18th century by some English merchants trading with China Spanish claims to the island in 1790 nearly brought about war with Great Britain

NOOTKA SOUND Inlet on the W coast of Vancouver Island It is 6 m wide Three arms stretch inland, 7 m, 14 m, and 18 m respectively

NORBITON. District of Surrey It is 12 m. S W of London, and has a station on the S Rly

NORBURY. District of Surrey In the borough of Croydon, it is 7 m S of London, and has a station on the S Rly

NORBURY Village of Derbyshire On the Dove, it is 4½ m W of Ashbourne, on the L M S Rly The church has some beautiful old glass Norbury is the Norbourne of Adam Bede

NORD. Department of France It runs S E from the English Channel to the Ardennes, and is divided into two parts connected by a wedge of land 5 m wide It has an area of 2,228 sq m, and is watered by the Scheldt, Scarpe, Lys, and Sambre The capital is Lille Pop (1931) 2,029,449

NORD, CANAL DU Waterway of France Between Aiseux and Noyon, it was begun in 1903, to shorten the route for the traffic between Dunkirk and Paris Its length is 54 m. It has 11 locks and a tunnel

NORDEN. Urban district of Lancashire Situated 2 m W of Rochdale, it has cotton and woollen industries Pop (1931) 4,348

NORDENSKIOLD SEA. Section of the Arctic Ocean Lying N of Siberia, it receives the waters of the Lena, Olenek, and Khatanga rivers It was named after Nils Nordenskiold, who navigated it in 1878

NORDERNEY Island of Germany It is situated in the North Sea, off the coast of E. Friesland About 8 m in length and 1½ m broad, it has an area of 8 sq m Pop 5,000

NORDHAUSEN. Town of Prussia In the province of Saxony, it stands about 30 m E of Gottingen The most notable buildings are the cathedral, the church of S Blasius, and the medieval town hall. Pop 35,000

NORDKYN, CAPE Promontory of Norway. It juts out into the Arctic Ocean from the fylke or county of Finmark, and is the most northerly point on the mainland of Europe.

NORDLINGEN. Town of Germany In Bavaria, it stands on the river Eger, 70 m N W of Munich. The chief buildings are the Gothic church of S George, restored in the 19th century, and the town hall, with a collection of works of art The town's walls still stand From about 1220 to 1803 Nordlingen was a free city of the empire. During the Thirty Years' War two battles were fought near the town On Sept 5–6, 1634 the Swedes were defeated here by the Imperialists and the Spaniards On Aug 3, 1645, the French defeated the Germans Pop 8,000

NORDSTRAND Island of Germany It lies off the W coast of Schleswig Holstein, W of Husum, with which it has steamer connexion. The area is 20 sq m Pop 2,500

NORE, THE Sandbank in the Thames estuary. It is about 3 m N E of Sheerness At the E extremity is the Nore lightship, anchored here since 1732 The Nore is generally regarded as marking the mouth of the Thames, and is an important anchorage There was a naval mutiny here May 20 to June 13, 1797

NORE River of the I F S Rising in the N. of co Tipperary, it flows 70 m S E through the counties of Leix and Kilkenny to the Barrow, which it enters 2 m above New Ross

NORFOLK. Island in the Pacific Ocean. Administered by the Commonwealth of Australia, it is situated about 400 m N W of North Island, New Zealand Some 5 m long and 3 m wide, it covers an area of 13 sq m Pop (1930) 942.

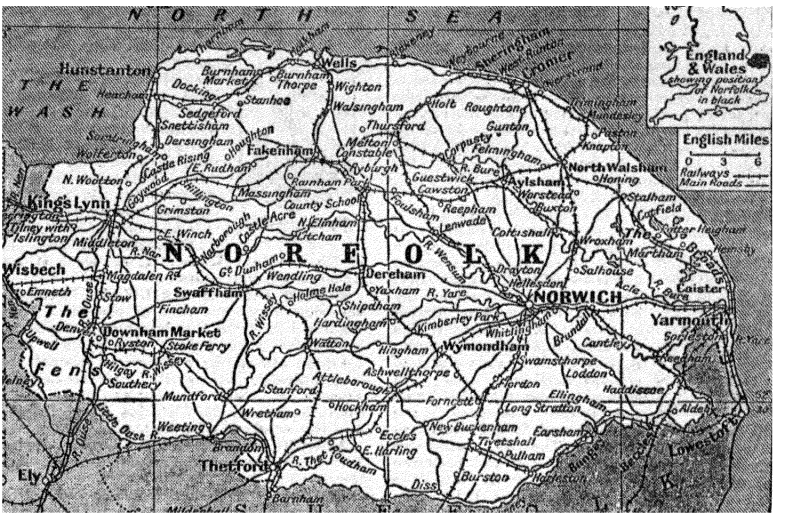
NORFOLK Eastern county of England. It has about 90 m of coastline on the Wash and the North Sea, and an area of 2,054 sq m The surface in the interior is undulating or flat, the latter in the W, where the fen district enters the county, while along much of the coast it is quite low, and suffers in parts from the encroachments of the sea Along the Wash, however, a good deal of land has been reclaimed The chief river is the Yare, with its tributaries, Wensum, Bure, and Waveney, which divides Norfolk from Suffolk The Great Ouse and its tributaries also water the county, which contains the Broads (q v) Norfolk is a noted agricultural county Wheat, barley, and oats are largely grown, cattle and sheep are reared, and some land is given up to fruit It is served by the L N E Rly Norwich is the county town and the largest place Other corporate towns are Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Thetford Cromer and Hunstanton are watering places The county, which is mainly in the diocese of Norwich, sends five members to parliament In the south is a forest area called Breckland. Pop. (1931) 321,870



Norfolk arms

NORFOLK. City and seaport of Virginia It stands on Hampton Roads, 80 m S E of Richmond, and is served by several railway lines Covering 27 sq m, it includes Beckley and other suburbs, but South Norfolk is a separate municipality The river Elizabeth divides it from Portsmouth The city has some fine buildings, notably the city hall, the old academy, the market and the armoury S Paul's church is the oldest of many ecclesiastical edifices There are many public parks The harbour is 15 m long, with a frontage on Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay, and the Lafayette and Elizabeth rivers Part of it is used by the navy Shipping is the chief industry Pop. (1930) 129,710.

NORHAM. Village of Northumberland Situated on the Tweed, it is 7 m S W of Berwick-on-Tweed, on the L N E Rly It is famous for its castle, mentioned in Scott's Marmion The district around is known as Norhamshire, and until 1844 was a detached part of Durham



Norfolk. Map of the maritime county of East Anglia in which ar the Broads and part of the Fens

NORIC ALPS. Mountain range of Austria. A section of the eastern Alps, it stretches N.E. from the Rhaetian Alps between the valleys of the Mur and Drava. The highest peak is the Eisenhut, with an alt. of 8,000 ft.

NORMANBY. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). In the urban district of Eston, it is 4 m. S.E. of Middlesbrough. Here are large ironworks.

NORMANBY. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is 5 m. S.W. of Pickering and gives the title of marquess to the family of Phipps.

NORMAN CROSS. Village of Huntingdonshire. Situated about 13 m. from Huntingdon, it has a monument to the French prisoners who were confined here during the Napoleonic wars. The barracks were pulled down in 1816.

NORMANDY. Old province of France. It was one of the largest of those into which France was divided before the Revolution, and takes its names from the Normans or Northmen. The name is still used to describe the district which lies along the English Channel between Picardy and Brittany, and comprises the modern departments of Orne, Manche, Calvados, Seine-Inférieure, and Eure. Rouen was its capital,



Normanton seal

NORMANTON. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire. It stands on the Calder, 10 m. S.E. of Leeds, and is a railway junction on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. lines. The chief buildings are the church, and the grammar school founded in the 16th century. Market days, Mon. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 15,684.

NORMANTON, South. Market town of Derbyshire. Situated 2 m. N.E. of Alfreton, it is served by the L.M.S. Rly., the station being Alfreton and South Normanton. The church has a 15th century tower. Market day, Sat.

NORMANTON. Town of Queensland, Australia. Standing on the Carron river, at the head of navigation, 23 m. S. of the gulf of Carpentaria, it is the terminus of a short rly. from Croydon. There is an air mail service with Cloncurry. Pop. about 500.

NORRISTOWN. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands on the Schuylkill river, 17 m. N.W. of Philadelphia, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways. Pop (1930) 36,853.

NORRKOPING. Town of Sweden. It stands at the head of the Bravik Fiord, an inlet of the Baltic, and is a junction 113 m. by rly. S.W. of Stockholm, with which it is also connected by steamer. The town has a broadcasting station and the river Motala affords power for numerous factories. Pop. (1931) 61,494.

NORSEMAN. Town of W. Australia. S. of Lake Cowan, it is on the rly. from Coolgardie to Esperance, 100 m. S. of the former. It is the chief place on the Dundas goldfield. Pop. 1,100.



Northallerton arms

NORTHALLERTON. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (N.R.). Situated 30 m. N.W. of York, it is a junction of the L.N.E. Rly. and the capital of the north riding. The chief building is the cruciform church of All Saints. There is a hospital founded in the 15th century and a grammar school. It is the county town of the north riding, and here are the offices of the council. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 4,787.

NORTHAM. Urban district of Devonshire. It stands near the left bank of the river Torridge, 1¼ m. N.W. of Bideford and includes Westward Ho. The Royal North Devon golf course is situated on Northam Burrows. Pop. (1931) 5,561.

NORTHAM. Town of Western Australia. Situated 57 m. E. from Perth by rly., it is a junction for the S. line to Albany, and the centre of a rich agricultural district. Pop. 4,975.

NORTH AMERICA. Northern part of the continent of America, sometimes regarded as a continent in itself. Covering an area of approximately 8,000,000 sq. m., it is bounded W. by the Pacific Ocean, and E. by the Atlantic; it terminates S. in a narrow isthmus connecting it with S. America, and extends N. to the Arctic. Politically N. America is divided from E. to W. That portion N. of 46° and the Great Lakes, except

for Alaska and Newfoundland, constitutes the dominion of Canada. Alaska is a dependency of the U.S.A., which country stretches from the 46th parallel to the borders of Mexico. The republic of Mexico, extending from the S. land borders of the U.S.A. to Guatemala, is a plateau of great natural wealth. Geographically the lines of division run from N. to S. The W. comprises the highest land, extending inland from the Pacific from 300 to 1,000 m. The E. includes the Appalachian highlands and an Atlantic coastal plain. Between them is the central plain. The pop. of N. America is 164,000,000. *See* America.

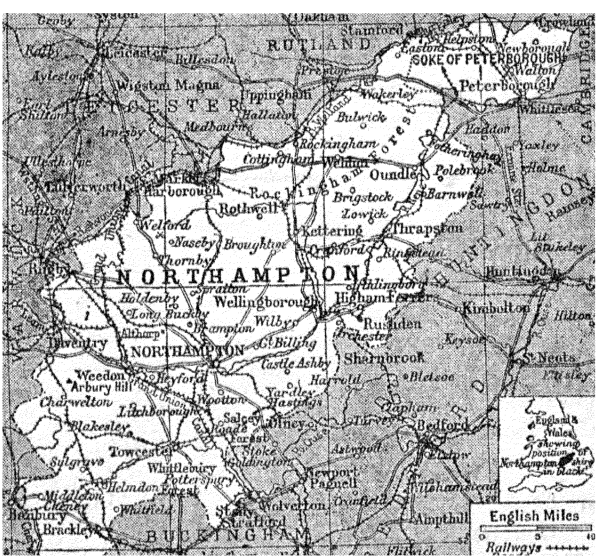
NORTHAMPTON. Borough and market town, also the county town, of Northamptonshire. It stands on the left bank of the Nene, 66 m. N.W. of London, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. The chief buildings in the borough are the four parish churches: S. Peter's, a fine building, mainly Norman; S. Giles', varied in style and of somewhat later date; All Saints', rebuilt after 1675, and the round church of the Holy Sepulchre. S. John's and S. Thomas's hospitals are old foundations. The town hall dates from the 19th century, the county hall from the 17th, and the grammar school from the 16th. The college of technology was opened in 1932. The chief industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes. At Hardingstone is an Eleanor cross. Northampton sends one member to parliament. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 92,314.



Northampton arms

NORTHAMPTON. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the Connecticut river, 16 m. N.W. of Springfield, and is served by several lines of railway. Pop. (1930) 24,381.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. County of England. The surface is mainly undulating except in the soke of Peterborough, which is in the fen country. Its area is 998 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Welland, dividing the county from Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and the Nene. The Avon, Cherwell, Leam, and Ouse rise in the county, which is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys., and by the Grand Union canal. Northampton is the county town; other large places are Peterborough, Kettering, and Wellingborough. Northamptonshire is a hunting county. Administratively it is divided into two counties, each having a county council—Northampton proper and the soke of Peterborough. It is in the diocese of Peterborough and sends four members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 361,273.



Northamptonshire. Map of the inland county watered by the Great Ouse

NORTH AUSTRALIA. Former territory of Australia. Created in 1927 it covered 287,220 sq. m., lying S. of the gulf of Carpentaria. In 1931 it was reunited with Central Australia. *See* Northern Territory.

NORTH BAY. Watering place of Ontario, Canada. It stands on the N.E. side of Lake Nipissing, 360 m. W. of Montreal, and is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 15,528.



North Berwick arms

NORTH BERWICK. Burgh and watering place of East Lothian. It stands at the entrance to the firth of Forth, 23 m. E.N.E. of Edinburgh, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly. With fine sands, it is famous for its golf courses. Behind the town is Berwick Law. Pop. (1931) 3,473.

NORTHBOURNE. Village of Kent. Situated 3 m. W. of Deal, it has an aisleless Norman church.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY. Scottish railway company, now part of the L.N.E. system. Its first line, from Edinburgh to Berwick, with a branch to Haddington, was opened in 1846. Its main line ran from Aberdeen through Dundee to Edinburgh, whence it forked to Carlisle and Berwick to meet the British lines. Its headquarters were at 23, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, and the works at Cowlairs, Glasgow.

NORTH BROMSGROVE. Urban district of Worcestershire. It is situated 7 m. N.E. of Droitwich. Pop. (1931) 10,982.

NORTH CAPE. Promontory of Norway. It is the N. extremity of the island of Magerö, which lies to the W. of Cape Nordekyn.

NORTHCLIFFE GLACIER. Huge ice mass on the coast of Queen Mary Land, Antarctica. It was discovered by Sir Douglas Mawson in 1912.

NORTH DARLEY. Urban district of Derbyshire. Situated 18 m. N.N.W. of Derby, it is served by Darley Dale station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,300.

NORTH DOWNS. Range of hills in England. It extends from Farnham, in Surrey, for a

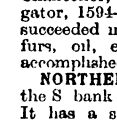
distance of 95 m to the English Channel between Dover and Folkestone, and is breached by the Wey at Guildford, the Mole at Dorking, the Medway near Maidstone, and the Stour between Ashford and Canterbury The height of the Downs varies from 490 feet at the Hog's Back to 868 feet at Caterham

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. English railway company, now part of the L N E system Founded in 1854, it was an amalgamation of the York, Newcastle and Berwick, York and N Midland, and Leeds Northern The main line ran from York through Newcastle to Berwick and its headquarters were at York

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. Name of a route round the N of Eurasia to China (Cathay). Attempts to make it, undertaken mainly by Englishmen and Dutchmen, Willoughby and Chancellor, 1553, and Barents, the Dutch navigator, 1594–95, failed in their main purpose, but succeeded in opening up a trade with Russia in furs, oil, etc The North-East Passage was accomplished in 1878–79 by Nordenskiold

NORTHENDEN. Suburb of Manchester On the S bank of the Mersey, it is 4 m S of the city It has a station on the L M S Rly

NORTHERN IRELAND. Country of Ireland, part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Consisting of six Ulster counties, Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and of the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, its area is 5,236 sq m. Northern Ireland came into existence under an Act of 1920, amended in 1922. It has a parliament of two houses the senate of 26 members and the House of Commons of 52 Responsible to this parliament is a cabinet under a prime minister The king is represented by the governor general The country sends 13 members to the parliament at Westminster, which is responsible for matters of imperial concern Other matters, including finance, are controlled by the parliament of N Ireland, the buildings of which are at Stormont, just outside Belfast Northern Ireland has its own supreme court of judicature, its own schemes of national health insurance and old age pensions and its own police, the Royal Ulster Constabulary Belfast is the capital. Pop (1926) 1,250,500 *See* map p 570



Arms of Northern Ireland

NORTHERN TERRITORY. Area of Australia Directly administered by the Commonwealth government, it lies between meridians 129° and 138° E, N of 26° S, with a coastline on the Arafura Sea and the gulf of Carpentaria, and covers an area of 523,620 sq m The S comprises a highland area, Macdonnell Ranges, part of the Central Australian desert Gold copper, tin, and wolfram are mined In the N are several good harbours, the chief of which is Port Darwin The transcontinental rly has been completed as far N as Alice Springs and extends S from Port Darwin as far as Daly Waters Pop (1931) 26,478

NORTHFIELD. Suburb of Birmingham It is on the L M S Rly. S Laurence's is the chief church

NORTHFIELD. Town of Massachusetts, U S A On the Connecticut river, it is about 50 m N W of Worcester Here D L Moody, the evangelist, was born, and here is held every year a great conference of Christian workers Another North field is a village of Vermont where is Norwich University

NORTHFLEET Urban district of Kent It is on the Thames, 22 m. S.E of London, on the S Rly The church of S Botolph is partly Decorated and partly Perpendicular The manufactures include cement paper, and chemicals Pop (1931) 16,429



Northneet Seal of urban district council

NORTH FORELAND. Headland of Kent Situated 2½ m S E of Margate, it has a light house with a lantern nearly 200 ft above sea level Off here three actions were fought in the wars with Holland in 1663–6

NORTHIAM Village of Sussex It is 6 m N W of Rye, and is served by the S Rly On the village green is Queen Elizabeth's oak

NORTH ISLAND Smaller of the two main islands of New Zealand Covering an area of 44,281 sq m, it enjoys a more equable climate than South Island, and is more suitable for cattle raising The E and S E contain probably the finest sheep country in the world, and the S W is ideal for dairy cattle The N is steadily developing a fruit industry The island comprises four provincial districts Auckland, Hawke's Bay, Wellington, and Taranaki, and contains the large cities Auckland and Wellington Railways connect Wellington with Auckland, Napier, and New Plymouth Pop (1931) 978,559, of whom 65,857 are Maoris

NORTHLEACH Town of Gloucestershire. Near the source of the river Leach, it is in the Cotswolds, 10 m N.E. of Cirencester The chief building is the magnificent church of the Holy Trinity, restored in the 19th century At one time the town was a centre of the wool trade

NORTHOLT. District of Middlesex With stations on the G W and L N E Rlys, it is 9 m. from London and 2¼ m S S W of Harrow. There is an aerodrome, and horse races are held

NORTH POLE. Northern terminus of the earth's axis, lat. 90° N The pole itself is the central point of the shallow Arctic basin in which lies the Arctic Ocean, of which the surface near the Pole is floating and moving ice The magnetic N Pole is removed from the true pole Its position was located by Amundsen in his 1903–6 expedition as lat 71° N, long 96° W *See* Arctic Exploration.

NORTH SEA. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean on the East of the British Isles It covers part of the continental shelf of W Europe, and except for the Scandinavian deep over 2,400 ft, off the S of Norway, it is relatively shallow, with an average depth of 120 ft in the S and 350 ft in the N The waters slowly circulate, and the tides are unusually complicated Owing to these movements the floating eggs of the food fishes are widely distributed, and the shoals of fish, such as the herring, appear to follow regular movements which control the work of the trawlers Its area is 190,000 sq m, maximum breadth 420 m, and length 700 m

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY English railway company, now part of the L N E. system It dated from 1847, when three existing lines in and around Staffordshire were amalgamated The headquarters and works were at Stoke-upon-Trent.

NORTHUMBERLAND County of England. The most northerly of all, it is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills and the Tweed. Its area is 2,018 sq m, and it has a long coastline on the North Sea From there the surface rises to the Cheviots, which cover much of the county The chief rivers are the Tyne, Tweed, Till, Wansbeck, Aline, and Coquet, and there are several small lakes, Greenlee Lough being the largest Off the coast are Coquet and Holy Islands and



Northumberland. Map of the most northerly county of England

the Farne Islands. There is a coalfield in the county, which is served by the L.N.E. Rly. Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Alnwick are the county towns; other places are Tynemouth, Berwick-on-Tweed, Blyth, Wallsend, Morpeth, and Hexham, and there is a number of populous urban districts. Three members are returned to parliament. Northumberland is in the diocese of Newcastle. Pop. (1931) 408,665.

NORTH WALSHAM. Urban district and market town of Norfolk. It stands on the river Ant, 14 m. N. of Norwich, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The principal building is the church of S. Nicholas. At the Paston grammar school Nelson was educated. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 4,137.

NORTH WEST BAY. Inlet on the S. coast of Tasmania. Situated S. of Hobart, it is an extension of the D'Entrecasteaux channel. The region round the bay is rich in carbides.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE. Province of India. Forming the N.W. extremity of the country, it is bounded N. by the Hindu Kush, S. by Baluchistan, and W. by Afghanistan. The river Indus and the Punjab form its E. boundary. In the region of Thal the Punjab extends across the province to the Kurram river, dividing it into two parts. The total area is 36,356 sq. m. The province comprises the five British districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Peshawar, and Hazara, as well as tribal territory controlled partly by political agents and partly by the deputy commissioners of the districts. It is drained by the river Kunhar and the Indus and its tributaries, including the Gomal, Kurram, Tochi, Kabul, Swat, and Panjkara. Pathans form the majority of the inhabitants. Formerly administered by a chief commissioner, it was constituted a governor's province in 1932. The seat of administration is at Peshawar. Pop. (1931) 4,684,364.

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. Name given to an assumed passage to China (Cathay) round the North of America. Attempts to find it are associated with the 16th and early 17th century work of such sailors as John and Sebastian Cabot, Frobisher, Gilbert, Davis, Hudson, and Baffin. Two centuries later the quest was followed up by Ross, Parry, Franklin, and others, but it was not until 1903–6 that Amundsen made the complete voyage.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. Region of Canada. It includes, save for Yukon, part of Quebec and Labrador, all the Canadian mainland that lies above 60° N. Its area is 1,309,682 sq. m., but before 1870 it was still larger. In that year Manitoba was formed out of it, as later were Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is divided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. The territories are governed from Ottawa by a commissioner and five councillors. The population is estimated at 12,000. The principal industry is the trapping of animals for their fur.

NORTHWICH. Urban district and market town of Cheshire. Situated at the junction of the Dane and the Weaver, it is 18 m. E.N.E. of Chester, on the Cheshire Lines and L.M.S. Rlys. It is a centre of the salt industry. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 18,728.



Northwich arms

NORTHWOOD. District of Middlesex. It is 14 m. N.W. of London, on the Metropolitan and L.N.E. Rlys. With Eastcote it forms part of the urban district of Ruislip-Northwood. The parish church of Holy Trinity is modern.

NORTON. Urban district of Yorkshire (E.R.). Situated on the Derwent, opposite Malton, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. The church has a Norman font. Pop. (1931) 3,934.

NORTON BRIDGE. Village of Staffordshire. It lies 6 m. N.W. of Stafford, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Near by is Halfhead Farm, which Izaak Walton bequeathed to Stafford. A cottage here is now the Walton museum.

NORTON CONYERS. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It lies 3 m. E. of Ripon. The hall dates from the 14th century, and is believed to figure as Thornfield Hall in Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre.

NORTON FITZWARREN. Village of Somersetshire. It lies 2 m. N.W. of Taunton, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. The church dates from the 14th century.

NORTON-IN-HALES. Village of Shropshire. Situated 4 m. N.E. of Market Drayton, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The church has been much restored. On the village green is a dolmen, known as the Bradling Stone. Pop. 543.

NORTON ST. PHILIP. Village of Somerset. It is 6 m. S. of Bath. Here is The George Inn, dating from the 15th cent., which claims to be the oldest licensed house in England.

NORTON SOUND. Inlet of Bering Sea, Alaska. It lies S. of Seward Peninsula, and is 100 m. across and 150 m. long; along its N. shore are Norton Bay, Godolphin Bay and Nome.

NORWALK. City of Connecticut, U.S.A. Situated on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Norwalk river, it is 42 m. N.E. of New York city, and is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. It has important oyster fisheries. Pop. (1930) 36,019.

NORWAY. Kingdom of Europe. Occupying the W. and N. parts of the Scandinavian peninsula, it is bounded W. by the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by Sweden and Finland, and S. by the Skagerrak. The capital is Oslo, other important towns being Bergen, Nidaros (Trondhjem), and Stavanger. The area is 125,086 sq. m. The coast, except in the extreme S., is rocky and indented by innumerable fiords. Inland, the country is very mountainous. Lakes are numerous and the rivers are short and turbulent. Norway owns Spitsbergen and adjacent islands, also Jan Mayen and Bouvet Islands. The country belongs to the League of Nations.



Norway arms

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. The soil is mainly unfertile, but in the valleys oats, rye, barley, and wheat are grown. The chief sources of wealth are the forests and the fisheries, to which may be added the immense water power. There are vast deposits of iron ore. The railways are mainly owned by the state. The unit of currency is the krone, worth normally 1s. 1½d and divided into 100 ore. The monetary system is the same as those in Sweden and Denmark. The metric system is legally enforced.

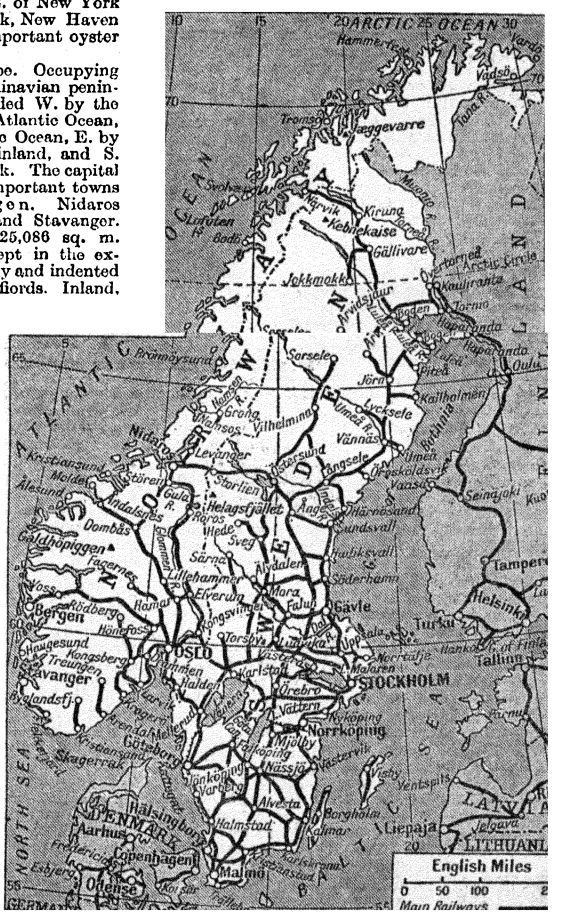
GOVERNMENT. The country is governed by the king and a cabinet, the latter responsible to a legislature of 150 members elected by all adults for three years. The legislature is divided into two houses. Lutheranism, which most of the people profess, is the state religion. There is an army, in which service is universal and compulsory, and a small navy.

HISTORY. Having been long united with Sweden or Denmark or both, Norway became independent in 1905, and a Danish prince, Charles, a son-in-law of King Edward VII, was chosen the first sovereign. Since then the country has prospered, though it did not escape the economic crisis of 1929–32. Pop. (1930) 2,809,564.

NORWICH. City and county borough of Norfolk, also the county town. It stands on the Wensum, near its junction with the Yare, and is 114 m. N.E. of London, on the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. The cathedral, an outstanding example of Norman architecture, was not completed until about 1500. Two old gateways lead to it. Other churches include the 15th century S. Peter Mancroft and the modern Roman Catholic cathedral. S. Andrew's Hall, originally the nave of a 15th century monastic church, is used for musical festivals. The guildhall was built in the 15th century. The castle, with a Norman keep, is now used as a museum and art gallery. George Borrow's house is now a Borrow museum. The early 16th century Strangers' Hall is an English folk museum. The Maddermarket Theatre is a reconstruction of an Elizabethan theatre. Since 1921 the following buildings have been presented to the city: the Lazar House, now a branch public library; the Bridewell, containing a



Norwich arms



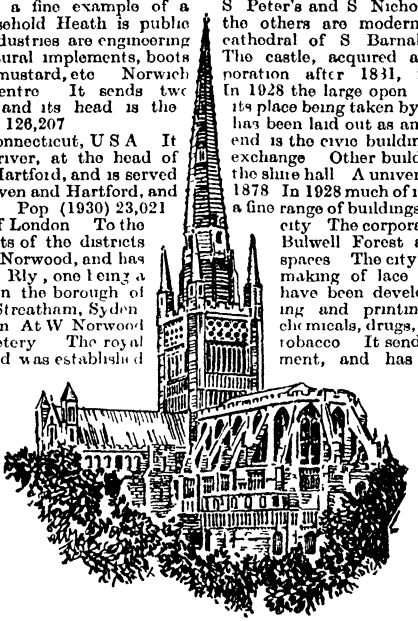
museum of local industries, and the 14th century Suckling House, a fine example of a burgess's mansion Mousehold Heath is public property Among the industries are engineering and the making of agricultural implements, boots and shoes, crape, starch, mustard, etc Norwich is also an insurance centre It sends two members to parliament, and its head is the lord mayor Pop (1931) 126,207

NORWICH. City of Connecticut, U S A It stands on the Thames river, at the head of navigation, 49 m S E of Hartford, and is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Central Vermont rlys Pop (1930) 23,021

NORWOOD. District of London To the S E of the city, it consists of the districts of West, South and Upper Norwood, and has several stations on the S Rly, one being a junction Most of it is in the borough of Lambeth, and it adjoins Streatham, Sydenham, Dulwich, and Croydon At W Norwood is the S Metropolitan cemetery The royal normal college for the blind was established at Upper Norwood in 1872

NORWOOD City of Ohio, U S A A residential suburb of Cincinnati, it is served by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and other railways There are printing works Pop (1930) 33,411

NOSARI. Town of India In the state of Baroda, it stands on the left bank of the Purna, 149 m N of Bombay, and can be reached by small ships It contains a large colony of Parsees, and its many fine buildings include the most sacred of their temples Pop 19,437



Norwich Cathedral seen from the south-east

NOSS-BE Island off the W coast of Madagascar Belonging to France, it is situated at the entrance to the bay of Passandava It covers an area of 130 sq m The chief town, Hellville, has an excellent harbour Pop 28,760

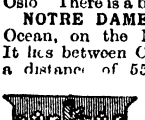
NOSTELL Village of Yorkshire (W R) Situated 5 m S E of Wakefield, it has a station on the L N E Rly The priory has completely disappeared, but a modern house bears the name

NOSU Aboriginal people of China Occupying the mountain region in the S W, where Yunnan, Szechwan, and Kweichow meet, they represent a stock of Tibetan origin

NOTO Town of Sicily It stands 2 m from the Mediterranean and 21 m. by rly. S W of Syracuse Among the buildings are some handsome palaces and an archaeological museum There are prehistoric tombs, Greek cemeteries, and Christian catacombs Pop 22,000

NOTODDEN. Town of Norway It stands on the right bank of the river Tinn, about 60 m S W of Oslo There is a broadcasting station Pop 6,500

NOTRE DAME BAY. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the North coast of Newfoundland. It lies between Cape St John and Fogo Island, a distance of 55 m The E. end contains an extensive archipelago



Nottingham arms

NOTTINGHAM City, market town, and the county town of Nottinghamshire Standing on the N. bank of the Trent, 123 m N W of London, it is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys, and also by canals It was made a city in 1897, and its chief magistrate is a lord mayor. In 1932 the city's area was enlarged by the inclusion of Wollaton and other districts The chief church is S. Mary's, a Perpendicular structure of the 15th century; S Peter's and S Nicholas' are old foundations; the others are modern The Roman Catholic cathedral of S Barnabas is a noble building. The castle, acquired and rebuilt by the corporation after 1831, is now an art gallery. In 1928 the large open market place was closed, its place being taken by a new one The old one has been laid out as an open space, and at one end is the civic building which replaced the old exchange Other buildings are the guildhall and the shire hall A university college was opened in 1878 In 1928 much of its work was transferred to a fine range of buildings at the western end of the city The corporation owns Wollaton Hall, Bulwell Forest and several other public spaces The city's staple industries are the making of lace and hosiery, but others have been developed, including engineering and printing, and the making of chemicals, drugs, automatic machines, and tobacco It sends four members to parliament, and has two daily papers, The Guardian and The Journal The airport at Tollerton was opened in 1930 Nottingham is a famous football centre. Its two clubs, Notts County and Nottingham Forest, have both won the association cup, the former in 1894 and the latter in 1898 Market days, Wed and Sat. Pop (1931) 268,801

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. County of England Wholly inland, its area is 844 sq m Mainly it is a level region, much of it being the valley of the Trent, but there are wolds in the S and some hills in the W The chief river is the Trent, others are its tributaries, Idle Maun, and Erewash The county may be divided roughly into a coal mining and industrial area in the S and W, and an agricultural area in the N E and S E It is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys, and by canals In the county are the remains of Sherwood Forest, and the Dukeries (q v) Nottingham is the county town, other boroughs are Mansfield, Worksop, Newark, and Retford Five members are returned to parliament Nottinghamshire is in the diocese of Southwell It has long been famous for its cricketers, and is a hunting county Pop (1931) 443,880



Nottinghamshire arms

NOTTING HILL District of London Part of the borough of Kensington, it is N of Holland Park, with Bayswater E and Shepherd's Bush, W It has stations on the Underground railways. At Notting Hill Gate was an old turnpike removed in 1860

NOUMEA. Town of New Caledonia The capital of the colony, it is situated on a bay, in the extreme S of the island Pop 10,226

NOVA-GOA. Town of India The capital of the Portuguese possessions in India, it is known also as New Goa, and stands on the W. coast of the Deccan, about 65 m S W of Belgaum. It is also called Pangin Pop 7,388

NOVARA. City of Italy. It is situated on an eminence between the rivers Terdoppio and Agogna, 31 m by rly W of Milan. Its buildings include the Romanesque cathedral, the church of San Gaudenzio, a citadel, now used as a prison, and a museum with Roman antiquities. Pop (1931) 63,223

NOVA SCOTIA. Province of Canada. One of the three maritime provinces, it consists of two parts: the peninsula of Nova Scotia, surrounded by sea except where the isthmus of Chignecto, 11½ m. wide, unites it to New Brunswick, and the island of Cape Breton to the N. The strait of Canso lies between the two. The area is 21,428 sq. m. There are a number of lakes including Rossignol on the peninsula, and the Bras d'Or lakes in Cape Breton. Many small islands lie off the coast. The province is mainly an agricultural area, but Cape Breton has a rich coalfield, and in Nova Scotia coal, iron, etc., are mined. Halifax is the capital and the chief port. The province is represented in parliament by 10 senators and 12 members of the House of Commons. Nova Scotia was colonized by the French, who called it Acadie. In the time of James I it was taken by the English, and, as those sent out were chiefly Scotsmen, it was named Nova Scotia. The French regained it, but in 1713 it was ceded to Great Britain. Pop. (1931) 512,027. *See* Map p. 794.



Nova Scotia arms

NOVA VES. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is situated 52 m. by rail N.W. of Kosice. There are iron and copper mines, and smelting works. Pop. 10,500.

NOVAYA ZEMLYA. Archipelago of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the U.S.S.R. Situated off the coast of European Russia, it is composed of two large islands, separated by the Matochkin Shar, together with several smaller islands lying mainly to the E. The area is about 30,000 sq. m. The Russian government has settled Samoyedes at Kamarkul and other points on the S. island.

NOVE MESTO. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is situated E. of the vine-clad Hegyalja Mts., an offshoot of the Carpathians, on the frontier of Hungary, 168 a. by rly. N.E. of Budapest. Pop. 20,000.

NOVE ZAMKY. Town of Czechoslovakia. It occupies an important situation on the Nitra river, and is both a rail and road junction, 57 m. by rly. almost due E. of Bratislava. Pop 16,500.

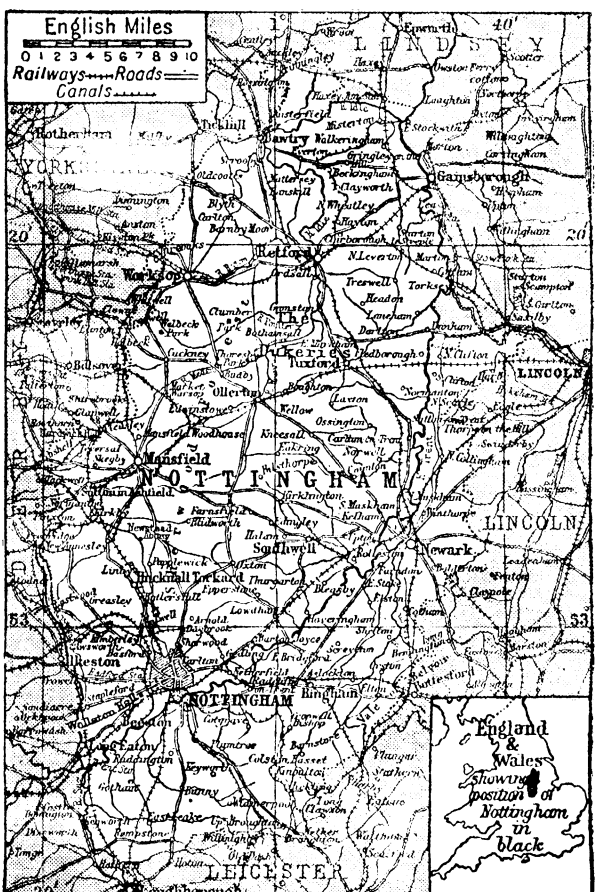
NOVGOROD. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Leningrad area, it stands on the river Volkhov, 100 m. S.E. of Leningrad. Its many old buildings include the Kremlin or citadel, cathedral of S. Sophia, palace of Catherine II, and a monument, celebrating the expulsion of the French in 1812. There is a trade in grain, timber, salt, and iron. In 862 Novgorod was the capital of the Russian prince, Rurik, and it remained the Russian capital until displaced by Kiev. Pop 31,120.

NOVGOROD-SYEVERSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Near the N. border of the Ukrainian republic, it lies 100 m. N.E. of Chernigov, on the river Desna. It has a trade in wheat, hemp, and timber. In the 11th century it was the capital of the principality of Severia. Pop. 13,000.

NOVI. Town of Italy. In Piedmont, it is a junction 14 m. by rly. S.E. of Alessandria. Silk weaving is the chief industry. Here on Aug. 15, 1799, the combined Russians and Austrians defeated the French. The French were victorious in the same locality on Nov. 6 of the same year. Pop. 18,000.

NOVI PAZAR OR YENIPASAR. Town of Yugoslavia. In S.W. Serbia, it is situated on the Rashka, a tributary of the Ibar, about 130 m. S.W. of Belgrade, and is strategically important as a road junction. It frequently figured in Serbian history in the Middle Ages. During the Great War it was taken by the Austrians in Oct.–Nov., 1915; the Serbs regained the lost ground in Oct., 1918. Pop. 13,500.

NOVI SAD. Town of Yugoslavia. It stands near the river Danube, 70 m. N.W. of Belgrade. The seat of a Greek Orthodox bishop, it is a prosperous town, well laid out with wide streets



Nottinghamshire. Inland county famous for its cricketers and its ducal houses

and parks. Outside the town is a large aerodrome. Cotton goods and household commodities are manufactured. Pop. (1931) 63,966.

NOVOCHERKASSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the N. Caucasian area, it is 25 m. N.E. of Rostov, on the Kozlov-Rostov railway. Cloth is manufactured. Pop. 55,448.

NOVO-GEORGIEVSK Former name of the town of Russia now known as Plotskoi (q.v.).

NOVOMOSKOVSK. Town of the Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). It stands on the Samara river, 16 m. N.E. of Dnepropetrovsk. It was built around an old fortress. Pop. 10,564.

NOVO-NIKOLAEVSK. Former name of the town of Russia (U.S.S.R.) now known as Novo-Sibirsk (q.v.).

NOVOROSSISK. Seaport of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the N. Caucasian area, it stands on the N.E. shore of the Black Sea and on the railway to Vladikavkas 60 m. S.W. of Krasnodar. It is much used for shipping petroleum and grain. Pop. 67,955.

NOVO-SIBIRSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Formerly known as Novo-Nikolaevsk, it is the chief town of the Siberian area, and stands on the Ob, about 140 m. S.W. of Tomsk, where the river is traversed by the Trans-Siberian Rly. A railway junction it has an agricultural trade and some manufactures. There is a broadcasting station. Pop. 120,771.

NOVOZIBKOV Town of the Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). It lies 80 m. N.E. of Chernigov, at the confluence of the rivers Zibka and Karna. There are tanneries, and sugar and match factories. Pop. 22,000.

NOWAWES. Town of Germany. In Brandenburg, it is situated 2 m. E. of Potsdam on the rly. to Berlin. There are manufactures of cloth, carpets, electrical apparatus and machinery. Pop. 27,000.

NOWGONG Town of India. In Assam, it stands on the Kalang river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, 200 m. E. of Cooch Behar, with which it has railway communication. Pop. 6,000.

NOWRA Town of New South Wales. Standing on the estuary of the Shoalhaven river, it is the terminus of the coast rly., 94 m. in length, S. from Sydney. Pop. 1,900.

NOWY SACZ. Town of Poland. Situated on the river Dunajec, about 50 m. S.E. of Cracow, it is a railway junction The most noteworthy building is the 14th century church, originally founded by the Franciscans. Pop. 26,000.

NOYON. City of France. It stands on the Verse, near its junction with the Oise, 67 m. N.N.E. of Paris. The cathedral and the hôtel de ville were, like other buildings, damaged during the Great War, but have been restored. Noyon was the birthplace of Calvin, and is mentioned by R. L. Stevenson in An Inland Voyage. Pop. 6,000.

NUBA. Negro people of the Dar Nuba Mts. region of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Dark, woolly-haired, stoutly built, and muscular, they are an aboriginal stock, who were driven into the hills in recent times by Baggara and other Sudanese Arabs of the plains.

NUBIA. Former name of a large region of N. Africa. It formed part of the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia.

NUECES. River of Texas, U.S.A. Rising in the S. of the state, it flows 310 m. S. and S.E. to Corpus Christi Bay, in the gulf of Mexico. It drains an area of nearly 19,000 sq. m., and provides much water for irrigation.



Nova Scotia. Maritime province of Canada that includes Cape Breton. (See p. 793)

NUEVA CACERES. Alternative name of the city of Luzon, Philippine Islands, generally known as Naga (q.v.).

NUEVA SAN SALVADOR. Variant name of the Salvador known as Santa Tecla (q.v.).

NUKHA. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Azerbaijan autonomous area, it stands 100 m. N.E. of Gandja, on the S. slope of the Caucasus. The chief industries are the cultivation of fruit, and silk spinning. Pop. 22,965.

NUKUALOFA Town of the Friendly Islands. The capital of the group, it is situated on the N. coast of the island of Tongatabu. The principal harbour and business centre, it is connected by steamer service with New Zealand. There are wireless and cable stations here.

NUKUNONO. Alternative name of the group of islands in the Pacific Ocean better known as the Duke of Clarence (q.v.).

NUNBURNHOLME. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). Situated 4 m. N.W. of Market Weighton, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. There is an interesting church. There was a Benedictine nunnery here in the Middle Ages.

NUNEATON. Borough and market town of Warwickshire. It is on the little river Anker, 9 m. N.N.E. of Coventry, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly., and also by a canal. The chief buildings are the churches of S. Nicholas and S. Mary, and there is a grammar school dating from the 16th century and a free school of 1712. There is an art gallery and museum. The town is a railway junction. Bricks and tiles are manufactured and around are coal mines. The place has associations with George Eliot. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 46,305.

NUNEHAM. Hamlet of Oxfordshire. Situated on the Thames, between Abingdon and Oxford, it contains Nuneham Park, the seat of the Harcourts. The house, built in the 18th century, is famous for its picture gallery and its gardens.

NUNHEAD. District of London. To the S.E. of the city, it forms part of the borough of Camberwell. It contains Nunhead cemetery and the Beaucroft reservoir.

NUN MONKTON. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 3 m. N.E. of Kirk Hammerton, at the junction of the Nidd and the Ouse. A maypole still stands on the village green.

NUNNINGTON. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). Situated on the Rye, 5 m. S.E. of Helmsley, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

NUREMBERG. City of Germany. In German, Nürnberg, it is situated in Bavaria, 95 m. N. of Munich. An important railway junction, it is served by the Ludwigs Canal, and is one of the greatest commercial and industrial centres of S. Germany. The old city is surrounded by extensive modern suburbs, and is remarkably picturesque, most of its lofty walls and towers being preserved. The imperial castle (11–12th cent.) has been largely modernised. The streets contain many old houses with richly ornamented fronts, among them being the house of Albert Dürer. There are many fine churches. S. Sebald's, 13–14th centuries, contains Peter Vischer's magnificent shrine of S. Sebald. S. Aegidusi, in Italian baroque style, has an altar-piece by Van Dyck. The grammar school was founded in 1526. The town hall, in the Italian Renaissance style, dates from 1622. The Germanic Museum, established in 1857, contains a large collection of German art. There is a broadcasting station. Watches, called Nuremberg eggs, are said to have been invented here. Pop. 393,202.



Nuremberg arms

NUTFIELD. Village of Surrey. It lies 2 m. E. of Redhill, on the S. Rly. The church dates mainly from the 13th century. Pop. 2,129.

NUWARA ELIYA. Hill station of Ceylon. Situated 25 m. S.S.E. of Kandy, at an altitude of more than 6,000 ft., it is a health resort. It is overshadowed by Mt. Pedrutalagala (8,296 ft.), the highest peak in the country.

NYANZA. Central African word for lake. Examples are found in the names of the three lakes which form the main sources of the Nile—Victoria Nyanza, Albert Nyanza, Edward Nyanza, now more often called Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Edward.

NYASA. Lake of Central Africa. The most southerly of the great lakes, it is situated partly in Nyasaland and partly in Tanganyika Territory. About 360 m. long and from 15 to 60 m. wide, it has a maximum depth of 2,316 ft. The only outlet is the Shiré river. Fort Johnston, Kota-Kota and Karonga are ports on its shores.

NYASALAND. British protectorate of Central Africa. Lying along the W. and S. shores of Lake Nyasa, it extends S. towards the Zambezi river. Bounded N. by Tanganyika Territory, W. by Northern Rhodesia, and S. and S.E. by Portuguese E. Africa, it covers a total area of 39,956 sq. m. of which 37,890 is land. The capital and administrative headquarters are at Zomba; the largest town and commercial centre is Blantyre. Steamers ply on the lake, and a rly. connects Blantyre with Chindio on the Zambezi river. The completion of the Trans-Zambezi rly. bridge will connect the protectorate with the S. African rly. system. The country is well covered by good motor roads, and the telegraph system is extensive. The only large river is the Shiré. Cotton, tobacco, chillies, rubber, and cereals are produced. Administered by a governor, the territory was constituted a protectorate in 1891. Pop. (1930) 1,396,246.



Nyasaland arms

NYBORG. Seaport of Denmark. On the E. coast of the island of Fünen, it is situated 18 m. by rly. S.E. of Odense. The chief buildings are a Gothic church and an arsenal housed in an old royal residence. Pop. 9,000.



Nyasaland. Map of British Protectorate in Africa

NYERI. Town of Kenya Colony, E. Africa. Situated between the Aberdare Mts. and Mt. Kenya, it is 113 m. by rly. N. of Nairobi.

NYIREGYHAZA. Town of Hungary. It is situated 31 m. by rail N.N.E. of Debrecen, and is an important railway junction. The town is noted for its wines, and for its chemical industry. Since 1914 it has been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. (1930) 51,273.

NYKOPING. Seaport of Sweden. It is situated on a bay of the Baltic, 52 m S W of Stockholm, and has a good harbour. There is a ruined castle Pop (1931) 11,953.

NYKJOBING FALSTER. Seaport of Denmark The chief town of the island of Falster, it is situated on the W coast, and is connected by rly. with other towns on the island. Pop 13,000

NYKJOBING MORS. Seaport of Denmark. The chief town of the island of Mors, in the Lim Fiord, N Jutland, it stands on the E. coast, facing the Salling Sound Pop 8,500

NYSTAD. Swedish name for the town of Finland also known as Uusikaupunki (q v)

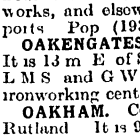
NZOIA. River of Kenya Colony Rising on the S. slopes of Mt Elgon, it flows S W to discharge into Victoria Nyanza, at Port Victoria

OADBY Urban district of Leicestershire Situated 4 m S E of Leicester, it is a picturesque place with a fine church The Leicester racecourse is near. Pop (1931) 4,724

OAHU. Island of Hawaii Situated N W of Molokai, it has an area of 598 sq m and consists of two volcanic mountain ranges, with a narrow coastal margin On it stands Honolulu, the commercial centre and capital of the islands At Pearl Harbour, 7 m from Honolulu, are naval works, and elsewhere on the island are military ports Pop (1930) 202,887

OAKENGATES Urban district of Shropshire It is 13 m E of Shrewsbury, and is served by the L M S and G W Rlys It is a coal mining and ironworking centre Pop (1931) 11,189

OAKHAM. County town and market town of Rutland It is 94 m from London on the L M S Rly and 12 m W of Stamford



Oakham arms

The church of All Saints has interesting carved capitals The banqueting hall of the castle is used for the assizes Of interest, too, are Flore's House (13th and 14th centuries) and the butter cross The main industries are the manufacture of boots and shoes Oakham is also a hunting centre Oakham school, founded in 1584, is now a public school with accommodation for about 250 boys Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 3,191

OAKLAND City of California, U S A Situated on the E shore of San Francisco Bay opposite and 3 m distant from San Francisco, it is served by the Southern Pacific and other railways, and has a municipal airport There are large residential areas with good parks and recreation facilities, including Lake Merritt, 160 acres of water, in the heart of the city Mills college for women and St Mary's college for men (Roman Catholic) are situated here The port has 27 m of water frontage, and there are large shipyards Settled in 1850, it became a town in 1852 and a city in 1854 Pop (1930) 284,063

OAK PARK Residential suburb of Chicago, Illinois, U S A. It lies 7 m W of the central part of the city and is served by the Chicago and North Western and other railways It contains a public library, a high school, and charitable institutions Pop (1930) 63,982

OAKVILLE. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on Lake Ontario, 21 m. S W of Toronto, it is served by the C N Rlys and an electric line to Hamilton Pop (1931) 3,857

OAKWORTH Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m S W of Keighley, on the L M S Rly The chief industry is the manufacture of worsted goods Pop (1931) 3,984

OAMARU. Seaport of South Island, New Zealand It stands 78 m N of Dunedin by rly , and exports wool, grain, and frozen meat. Limestone is quarried Pop. 5,499.

OARE. Village of Somerset On the Devon border, it is 5 m E S E of Lynton It figures in Blackmore's Lorna Doone, the church being the scene of Lorna's marriage with Jan Ridd

OASIS. Fertile tract in a desert The fertility of oases is generally due to the presence of water near the surface, so that the sinking of wells gives permanent supplies The fertility of the soil is sometimes remarkable, as the date-palm groves of some Saharan oases prove

OATES LAND. District of Antarctica It is that part of South Victoria Land lying between King George V Land and Cape Adare in lat 70° S. and long 160° E It is named after Captain L. E G Oates

OATLANDS. District of Surrey Between Weybridge and Walton, it is 20 m from London and has a station on the S Rly Here Henry VIII built a palace, and here later the duke of York, son of George III, lived His house is now a hotel, and near is a cemetery for pets made by the duchess of York

OAXACA. State of Mexico Bounded N. by Vera Cruz and Puebla, E by Chiapas, S by the Pacific, and W by Guerrero, it has an area of 35,689 sq m Largely covered by the wooded spurs of the Sierra Madre, it has numerous small streams and fertile valleys Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and cocoa are cultivated, and cattle rearing is carried on Pop (1930) 1,070,852

OAXACA. City of Mexico The capital of the state of Oaxaca, it is connected with Puebla, 228 m distant, by the National Railways of Mexico It contains a massive cathedral, an institute of arts and sciences, and a natural history museum Jewelry, cotton goods, chocolate, and fibre are manufactured A great Indian market is held here On Monte Alban, near by, and on other sites in the valley, are remains of ancient Mexican civilization At Santa Maria del Thule is a famous cypress tree with a trunk 160 ft in circumference The city was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1931 Pop 38,000

OB. River of Russia (U S S R) Formed by the union of the Biya and Katunya, rising in the little Altai range, it first flows N , then N W to its junction with the Irtish, then N , and at Obdorsk turns sharply E and discharges into the gulf of Ob, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, 600 m long and 60 m broad The length of the Ob is 2,100 m or (including the Irtish) 2,500 m Navigable for almost its entire length, it is an important artery of commerce, whilst its upper reaches are used for providing water power

OBAN. Burgh, seaport, and watering place of Argyll hire It is 123 m N W of Edinburgh, on the L M S and L N E Rlys It is a tourist centre, and has a splendid harbour, protected by the island of Kerrera Highland games are held every year, and there are golf courses and other attractions for visitors Near is the ruined castle of Dunstaffnage and much beautiful scenery Pop (1931) 5,759



Oban arms

OBBIA Port of Italian Somaliland Capital of the territory of the same name, it stands on the coast, 310 m by sea N of Mogadiscio There is a small coastal trade

OBERAMMERGAU. Village of Germany In Bavaria, it is situated in the valley of the Ammer, 45 m S S W of Munich, with which it is connected by an electric railway The village is famous for the Passion Play which was held here periodically since the middle of the 17th century until 1910 Owing to the Great War it was not given again until 1922 On a knoll behind the village rises the group of the Crucifixion, presented by Louis II, King of Bavaria, in memory of his visit in 1871. Pop. 2,281.

OBERHAUSEN. Town of Germany. In the Rhineland, it is situated near the right bank of the Rhine, 44 m. by rly. N. of Cologne, and is a junction of the Cologne-Hamburg and Wesel-Emmerich rlys. Its industries are chiefly concerned with metals and chemicals. Pop. 186,322.

OBERSCHONEWEIDE. Town of Prussia. In Brandenburg, it lies a few miles S.E. of Berlin, on the Spree. Here is the generating station which supplies Berlin with its electricity. Pop. 21,000.

OBOCK. Seaport of French Somaliland. Situated on the N. shore of the gulf of Tadjoura, opposite Jibuti, it was acquired by France in 1856. It was formerly an independent sultanate.

OBUASI. Town of the Gold Coast colony. In Ashanti, it lies on the rly. from Sekondi to Kumasi, some 40 m. S. of the latter.

OCEAN. Largest division of the water surface of the globe. There are four or five oceans, the Arctic being sometimes regarded as a branch of the Atlantic and sometimes as a separate ocean. The others are the Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic. In most cases the ocean floor over vast areas seems to be an almost regular plain, but in places, especially in the Pacific Ocean, there are depressions, known as deeps, which sink very notably below the general level. A deep is defined as an area in which the depth exceeds 3,000 fathoms. Elsewhere, especially in the Atlantic, great swells rise from the ocean floor, forming areas of relatively shallow water. The average depth of the ocean is about 11,500 ft., and the greatest depth is 44,000 ft. in the Atlantic near Porto Rico. *See* Atlantic, etc.

OCEAN. Island in the Pacific Ocean. Situated just S. of the equator, in long. 169° 35′ E., it is 6 m. in circumference. The headquarters of the British administration of the Western Pacific, it was acquired by Britain in 1901. High grade phosphate is found in large quantities. Pop. 2,467.

OCEANIA. Collective name for the groups of islands in the South Seas, or S. and central Pacific Ocean. Physically, Oceania includes five groups of islands. The most important is the Australian festoon which stretches from New Guinea to Macquarie Island and includes the Papuan Islands and New Caledonia. Fiji and Samoa are in another group, while a third forms a link between Japan and the E. Indies. The islands are also loosely grouped in relation to their inhabitants into Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. Oceania is divided among Britain, France, Japan, Chile, and the U.S.A.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. British steamship line. Owned by Alfred Holt & Co. of the Blue Funnel line, its vessels go from Liverpool and Glasgow to the ports of the Far East and Australia; also to those of British Columbia. Its head offices are at India Buildings, Liverpool.

OCHIL. Range of hills in Scotland. Principally in Perthshire, but also occupying parts of the cos. of Clackmannan, Kinross, and Fife, they trend 25 m. N.E. from Bridge of Allan, in Stirlingshire, to the firth of Tay, and enclose valleys and glens of great beauty. The highest summit is Ben Cleuch (2,363 ft.).

OCHRIDA. Lake of Yugoslavia. In S. Serbia, it lies high among the mountains on the Albanian frontier, about 70 m. S.W. of Skoplje, and is about 18 m. long by 8 m. broad. It is drained by the Black Drin.

OCHRIDA. Town of Yugoslavia. It stands on the N.E. shore of the lake of the same name and is connected by road with Bitolye, about 28 m. to the S.E. The town is the seat of a Greek Orthodox bishop, and there are buildings of interest, including several mosques. Pop. 12,000.

OCKENDON. Two villages of Essex. North Ockendon lies 5 m. S.E. of Romford, and 2 m. from South Ockendon, which has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. The churches of both villages are partly Norman.

OCKHAM. Village of Surrey. Situated 7 m. N.E. of Guildford, it has a station (Horsley), on the S. Rly. The church is exceptionally interesting.

OCKLEY. Village of Surrey. It lies 7 m. S. of Dorking, and has a station on the S. Rly.

ODDE. Tourist resort of Norway. It stands at the S. end of Sör Fiord, an arm of Hardanger Fiord, and is the terminus of the routes from Telemarken and the Stavanger Fiord.

ODENBURG. Former name of the town of Hungary now known as Sopron (q.v.).

ODENKIRCHEN. Town of Prussia. In the Rhineland, it is situated 21 m. S.W. of Düsseldorf. There is an agricultural school, and a trade in cotton, silk, and leather. Pop. 20,000.

ODENSE. City of Denmark. Capital of the Island of Fünen, it stands near the mouth of the river Odense, and is connected with Odense Fiord by a ship canal. The cathedral of S. Knud, founded 1086, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Denmark; the church of Our Lady dates from the 13th century. Odense was the birthplace of Hans Andersen, whose house has been converted into a museum. Pop. (1930) 56,759.

ODENWALD. Mountain region of Germany. In Hesse-Darmstadt, it stretches between the Neckar and the Main. The mts. have many valleys and ravines, and are thickly wooded. The highest peak, the Katzenbuckel, is 2,057 ft. in alt. and has an observation tower.



Odessa. Plan of the central districts and harbour

ODER. River of central Europe. It rises in Czechoslovakia, and after crossing the frontier a few miles N. of Moravska Ostrava, it flows through Germany for a distance of 550 m., finally entering the Baltic by three arms through the Stettiner Haff. A large part of the river has been canalised, and there are connexions to the Elbe and the Vistula. The chief tributary is the Warthe, with its affluent the Netze. The river is controlled by an international commission.

ODESSA. Seaport of the Ukrainian republic (U.S.S.R.). Situated on a semi-circular bay, 25 m. N. of the mouth of the Dniester, and 90 m. S.W. of Kherson, it is an open port, with five well protected harbours, and is ice-bound for only a few days in the year. The large export trade is

mainly in grain and other agricultural produce. The town, situated on a plateau 150 ft above the harbour, contains several libraries, museums, and scientific institutions, and is one of the chief commercial centres of S Russia It has also a zoological garden and a fine opera house. Its industries include the manufacture of salt, glass, bricks, machinery, and munitions Aeroplanes are also made, and a regular air service is in operation with Potava, Zinovievsk, and Kharkov The town was bombarded by the Turks during the Great War, and suffered severely during the Russian revolution, the population being greatly reduced by famine and disease Extensive building operations have been undertaken to relieve the acute shortage of houses There is a radio station here Pop 420,888

ODIHAM Town of Hampshire It lies 2 m S W of Winchfield, and has a fine church The old stocks and whipping post still stand on the green The George is an old coaching inn In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle Pop 2,700

OELS Town of Prussia In Silesia, it stands on a tributary of the Oder, about 15 m. N E of Breslau Pop 14,500

OELSNITZ Town of Germany In Saxony, it is situated on the right bank of the White Elster, 26 m S W of Zwickau Pop 15,000



Offaly Map of the inland county of the I.F.S

OESEL. Former name of the island of Estonia now known as Saaremaa (q v)

OFFALY. County of the I F S In the province of Leinster, it was formerly known as King's County Its area is 773 sq m. Herein is much of the bog of Allen The Shannon forms part of its W boundary Apart from the Shannon, it is watered by the Brosna, the Barrow and other streams The surface is level, except in the S , where are the Slieve Bloom Mts The G S Rlys and the Grand Canal afford transport Tullamore is the county town , other places are Birr (Parsonstown), Clara, Philipstown, Portarlington, Banagher, and Edenderry Pop. (1926) 52,592.



Offaly arms

OFFA'S DYKE. Entrenchment built by Offa, king of Mercia, about 779. It formed a barrier between England and Wales, and extended from the mouth of the Dee to the Wye, close to its confluence with the Severn It consisted of an earthen rampart and a ditch, and of it there are some remains

OFFCHURCH. Village of Warwickshire. It is situated 3 m E of Leamington and is said to derive its name from Offa, king of Mercia, who had a hunting place here The church is partly Norman, with interesting monuments

OFFENBACH. Town of Germany. It stands on the river Main, 3 m E of Frankfort, with which it is connected by rly The chief buildings are the castle, once the residence of the counts of Isenburg, several churches, and a synagogue There are manufactures of leather goods, chemicals, machinery, and soap. Pop 79,362

OFFENBURG. Town of Germany In Baden, it stands on the right bank of the Kinzig, 10 m. S E of Strasbourg It has a Gothic church, and a monument to Sir Francis Drake The castle was rebuilt in 1834 Pop 16,613

OFFHAM Village of Kent Situated 3 m S E. of Wrotham, it has a quintain on the village green The church is partly Norman

OGBOURNE Railway station of Wiltshire. On the G W Rly , it serves the villages of Ogbourne St. Andrew and Ogbourne St George, near Marlborough Both have old churches with memorials and other features of interest

OGDEN. City of Utah, U S A It stands at an alt of 4,338 ft at the junction of the Ogden and Weber rivers, 35 m N of Salt Lake City, and is served by the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and other railways There is a large oil refinery The city has a municipal airport, and is the chief railway centre for the district between the Rockies and the coast Pop (1930) 40,272

OGDENSBURG City of New York, U S A. A port of entry, it stands at the junction of the Oswegatchie river with the St Lawrence, opposite Prescott, Ontario There is a Roman Catholic cathedral Pop (1930) 16,915

OGIVE Alternative spelling of the name of the W African river better known as Ogowé (q v),

OGLIO. River of Italy An affluent of the Po. it rises in the Alps in the neighbourhood of Mt Adamello, and flows across the plain of Lombardy, receiving the Mella and Chiese, to join the Po 10 m. S W of Mantua Its total length is 130 m

OGMORE. River of Glamorganshire It rises in the middle of the county, in several headstreams, and flows into the Bristol Channel near Bridgend Its length is 16 m Near Merthyr Mawr it is joined by the Ewenny, and here are the ruins of Ogmore castle

OGMORE. District of Glamorganshire Part of the urban district of Ogmore and Garw, it is 9 m N of Bridgend, on the G W Rly It is a coal mining centre Pop (1931) 33,322

OGMORE-ON-SEA. Watering place of Glamorganshire On the Bristol Channel, it is 3 m from Bridgend.

OGOWE. River of the Gabun colony, French Equatorial Africa Rising in the S highlands, it flows N to its junction with the Ivindo, then turning W , it pursues a W and S course to discharge into the Atlantic through a large delta, a few miles S of Cape Lopez, after a course of 700 m It is navigable as far as Njole, 160 m. from its mouth.

OHIO. River of the U S A. A tributary of the Mississippi, it is formed by the union of the Monongahela and the Allegheny rivers at Pittsburgh Other important cities on its banks are Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Evansville It flows generally S W. for 967 m , and joins the Mississippi at Cairo Among its tributaries are the Miami, Muskingum, Wabash, Big Sandy, Kentucky, and Tennessee rivers. Its drainage basin is about 210,000 sq m Except for a short distance at Louisville, where there is a canal, it is navigable throughout its length

OHIO. State of the U S A. Bounded N. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E by Pennsylvania and W. Virginia, S by W. Virginia and Kentucky, and W by Indiana, it has an area of 41,040 sq m It is highest in the centre, but has no great elevations, and the climate is N. temperate. The Maumee, flowing into Lake Erie, is the chief northern river , the S part of the state is watered by many affluents of the Ohio, which forms its S. boundary One of the leading industrial states, it produces iron and steel goods, motor-cars, etc , and has large coal, clay, natural gas, and oil resources Cleveland, the largest city, is one of the largest iron centres in the world. Other cities in order of their magnitude are Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus (the capital), Akron, Dayton, Youngstown, and Canton. Agricultural products are corn crops, vegetables, and livestock Education is provided by the state university and about twelve other higher educational institutions Settled in 1788, it was admitted to the Union in 1803. The government is vested in a senate of 35 members and a house of representatives of 130, and the state is represented in Congress by two senators and 22 representatives Pop (1930) 6,646,697.

OHLAU. Town of Prussia In Upper Silesia, it stands at the confluence of the Ohle and the Oder, 16 m S E of Breslau. The buildings include a castle, once a residence of the Sobieski family, and several churches Pop 9,000.

OHLIGS. Town of Prussia In the Rhine prov , it is a rly junction 16½ m N of Cologne, on the edge of the industrial area of Westphalia There are manufactures of cutlery and other steel goods. Pop 30,000

OHRE. River of Central Europe. It rises in the Erzgebirge in Saxony, but most of its course is in Czechoslovakia. It flows almost due E for a distance of 140 m , until it falls into the Elbe.

OICH. Lake, or loch, of Inverness-shire. It is 4 m long and about ¼ m broad, and is the summit level (105 ft) of the Caledonian canal. The Glengarry flows into the loch, which is drained by the river Oich into Loch Ness at Fort Augustus.

OIL. Alternative name for the group of islands in the Indian Ocean better known as Chagos (q v)

OIL CITY. City of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the Allegheny river, 75 m N of Pittsburgh, and is served by the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Erie Rlys It has a municipal airport The centre of the Pennsylvania oil region, it has large refineries and other factories connected with the oil industry, and an oil exchange. Pop (1930) 22,075.

OIRAT. Autonomous area of Russia (U S S R) Bounded N , N E., and N W. by the Siberian area, S W. by the Kazak republic, and S. and S E by Mongolia, it covers an area of 36,000 sq m Traversed by the N. extremity of the Altai range, and watered by the headstreams of the river Ob, it has much forest land. Agriculture, stock-raising, and bee-keeping are the occupations of the people, many of whom are nomad herdsmen The capital is Ulala. Pop. 100,000

OISE. River of Europe. It rises in Belgium, just N. of the Ardennes, crosses the border into France, and after flowing past Guise receives the Serre and the Ailette. Near Compiègne the Aisne flows into it. After a course of 186 m , it flows into the Seine 40 m. below Paris For about 60 m. the river is linked up by canals with the waterways of Belgium and N. France

OISE. Department of France In the N of the country, it is bounded N. by the dept. of Somme, S. by Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne, and has an area of 2,272 sq. m The surface is hilly, and across it flows the river Oise Other rivers are the Aisne, Brèche, Nonette, and Ourcq. Cereals are grown, and cattle are reared Beauvais is the chief town. Pop. (1931) 407,432.

OJIBWAS. North American Indian tribe of Algonquin stock Established N of Lake Superior from time immemorial, they moved W , defeating the Sioux and Foxes, and stemming the Iroquois invasion, until their range embraced 3,000 m Owing to their remoteness from early colonial contact, they long maintained their tribal organizations comparatively untouched Living in birchbark wigwams, and using canoes for fishing, their possession of the wild-rice region led to warfare with the Dakotas. They were friendly to the French and aided the British against the Americans They number about 30,000, equally distributed between Canada and America

OKA. River of Russia (U S S R) It rises near Ochka, in the Central black soil area, and flowing alternately N and W for 950 m , discharges itself into the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod (Gorki) It is nearly everywhere navigable

OKANAGAN. River of North America Rising in British Columbia, Canada, it is an affluent of the Columbia river It drains the W slopes of the S Monashee Mts and the Gold Range, which separate its basin from that of the Kootenay and Upper Columbia. Its upper valley is filled mainly by the narrow Okanagan Lake, 80 m. long, thence it flows S through smaller lakes into the U S A , to join the Columbia river at Browster, after an additional 120 m

OKAYAMA. Town of Japan In the island of Honshu, situated 240 m by railway E of Shimonoseki, it stands on a wide alluvial plain in the lower course of the Asahi river, 7 m from its mouth Branch railways run to Uno, Tatai, Tamyama, and Shikoku Cotton and silk yarns and cotton goods are the chief products Pop (1930) 139,221

OKEECHOBEE. Lake of Florida, U S A. The largest lake in the S portion of the U S A , it borders the Everglades on the S , and is 40 m long by 30 m broad, its area being about 733 sq m Canals link it up with the Caloosahatchee river, by which it is partly drained.

OKEHAMPTON. Borough and market town of Devonshire On the N W edge of Dartmoor, where the rivers East and West Okement meet, it is 26 m W of Exeter by the S Rly Simmons Park is a pleasure ground and there are ruins of a castle Near the town are artillery ranges. Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 3,352

OKEMENT. River of Devon Rising on Dartmoor, it flows N for some 13 m into the Torridge, 2 m. N E. of Hatherleigh. It is a famous trout stream Its sources are the streams the E and W Okement

OKHOTSK, SEA OF Gulf in the Pacific Ocean Bounded by the peninsula of Kamchatka, the coast of the Far E area of the U S S R , and the islands of Sakhalin, Yezo, and Kurile, it is 1,535 m. from E to W , and 795 m from N to S , and is visited by American whale-fishers.

OKI. Island group of Japan In the Japan Sea, it lies W of the island of Honshu, and 44 m from Sakai on the mainland, with which a regular ferry service is maintained from Saigo, the administrative centre for the islands. The total area is 135 sq m. Dogo is the largest island. Pop 63,000.

OKLAHOMA. State of the U S A Bounded N. by Kansas, E. by Arkansas and Missouri, and S. and W. by Texas, it has an area of 70,057 sq m. An undulating prairie region, mountainous in the S W , it is drained by the Arkansas, with its tributary the Cimarron, the Canadian, and the Red rivers. The last forms the S boundary. Largely agricultural, it produces corn crops, vegetables, cotton, and livestock. It became a state in 1907, and since then has become one of the chief mineral states of the country, producing large quantities of oil and natural gas, also coal, lead, and zinc Petroleum refining is the chief industry There are 6,295 m of railway Oklahoma City is the capital, and Tulsa is another large city There are two universities, and several other higher educational institutions Formerly known as Indian Territory, Oklahoma was originally set apart for Indian reservations There are 60 sq m of Indian reservations in which about 100,000 Indians live The state has a senate of 44, and a house of representatives of 115 to 120 members, and is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 8 representatives Pop (1930) 2,396,040

OKLAHOMA CITY. Capital of Oklahoma, U S A It stands on the North Fork of the Canadian river, 31 m S S W. of Guthrie, and is served by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe and other railways, and the Chicago Gulf airway, The state capitol is a large white limestone building completed in 1917. Oklahoma City University is situated here The financial and commercial centre of the state, it has considerable cotton and cattle interests, and is an important market for horses The city was settled in 1889, and chartered the following year Pop (1930) 185,389

OKMULGEE City of Oklahoma, U S A. Situated 41 m S W of Muskogee, it is served by two railway lines, and is the centre of an important oil producing area It has large refineries, and glass is manufactured. Pop (1930) 17,097

OKOVANGO Alternative name for the river of S W Africa better known as Kubango (q v).

OKOVANGO. Swamp of Bechuanaland. Situated between Angola on the N and Lake Ngami on the S , it covers an enormous area formed by the percolation delta of the Kubango river After the rains, the area becomes almost merged with Lake Ngami, and if they are particularly heavy, discharges into the Zambezi. It forms part of the Batwana native reserve

OLAND. Island in the Baltic Sea Situated off the S E coast of Sweden, to whom it belongs, it is separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound, and has an area of 519 sq m Chalk, alum, and sandstone are exported, but the chief occupation is fishing Borgholm on the W. coast is the chief town Öland is rich in stone monuments, and other antiquities Pop 30,000

OLD BAILEY. London thoroughfare It runs S from Newgate Street to Ludgate Hill, E C At its N E corner is the Central Criminal Court on land occupied by old Newgate prison opposite which were the pillory, whipping post, and gallows

OLDBURY Urban district and market town of Worcestershire. It is 5 m N W of Birmingham, with a station on the L M S Rly , and is on the Birmingham canal Standing on the coalfield of the Black Country, its industries include steel works, iron foundries, and the manufacture of nails, tools, chemicals, etc Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 35,918

OLDENBURG. Republic of Germany It consists of three portions , Oldenburg, bounded on the N. by the North Sea, and S E and W. by Hanover , Birkenfeld, situated between the rivers Rhine and Moselle , and Lubeck, bounded on the N by the Baltic Sea. The total area is 2,480 sq. m. Oldenburg is the capital , other places are Varel and Delmenhorst. In 1871 Oldenburg joined the new German empire, and in Nov , 1918, became one of the German republics Pop 545,172

OLDENBURG. Town of Germany Capital of the republic of the same name, it stands on the river Hunte, 27 m W. by N. of Bremen, being served by both railway and canal The chief buildings are the two palaces, until 1918 the residences of the ruling family, the restored church of S Lambert, and the old and the new town hall ; also museums, hospitals, and a theatre. In the Augusteum, a fine Renaissance building, is a collection of pictures, and there are two large libraries. Pop. 52,723.

OLD FORD. District of East London Between Leyton and Bow, it has a station on the L M S Rly.

OLDHAM. County borough of Lancashire. It stands on the Medlock, 6 m N of Manchester, with stations on the L M S and L N E Rlys. It is also served by a canal. The buildings include the parish and other churches, a fine town hall, art gallery and museum. Among the schools is the Hulme Grammar School. Alexandra Park is a recreation ground. The town is a centre of the cotton manufacture, especially the spinning branch Machinery, velvets, silks, sateens, and other textiles are made. The Oldham Wakes are held each year in August Two members are returned to parliament Market days, Mon and Sat. Pop (1931) 140,309



Oldham arms

OLD HILL. District of Staffordshire It is 1½ m N E of Halesowen, and is on the G W. Rly. It stands on a coalfield and the chief industry is the manufacture of hardware

OLD TRAFFORD. Suburb of Manchester. To the W of the city proper, it is served by the L M S and Cheshire Lines Rlys Here is the cricket ground of the Lancashire club and near is Trafford Park, once the seat of the de Trafford family, but now covered with factories, docks, etc , along the Manchester Ship Canal

OLEAN. City of New York State, U S A. It stands at the junction of the Olean Creek and the Allegheny river, 70 m S S E of Buffalo, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways. It lies near the Pennsylvania oil and natural gas region, in whose produce it largely trades Near by is Rock City, a group of peculiarly uniform rocks about 40 acres in area Pop (1930) 21,790

OLEKMA. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the Yablonoi Mountains, on the S border of the Yakutsk republic, it flows in a N. direction, and joins the Lena, after a course of 700 m

OLENEK. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the Yakutsk republic, it discharges itself into the Arctic Ocean at Ust Olensk, after a course of 850 m

OLERON. Island off the W coast of France. Belonging to the dept of Charente-Inférieure, it is opposite the mouth of the Charente, and its chief town and harbour is Château d'Oleron It has salt and fish salting industries and vineyards Pop 15,500

OLIFANT. River of Cape Province, S Africa. Rising in the mts some 60 m N E of Cape Town, it flows in a N and N W. direction to discharge into the Atlantic after a course of 150 m , some 35 m. W of Van Rhynsdorp, for which place it supplies irrigation water

OLIFANTS. River of the Transvaal, S Africa. Rising in several headstreams, N of Middelburg, it flows N to its union with the Malipo, then turns E and fed by several large tributaries finally joins the Limpopo some 100 m above its mouth, and just within the borders of Mozambique.

OLIFANTS. River of Cape Province, S. Africa Rising in the mts E. of the Groot Zwartbergen, it flows in a W. and S.W. direction to join the Gouritz some 30 m W. of Oudtshoorn.

OLINDA. City and watering place of Brazil. It stands on the coast 4½ m by tramway N of Recife, of whose wealthy classes it was long a favourite residence. It has a cathedral and many old Dutch churches, colleges, a law school, and a wireless telegraph station Founded in 1535, it was the capital of the state for over 200 years, until superseded by Recife Pop 8,000.

OLIVES, Mount of Mountain ridge of Palestine Rising to a height of 2,680 ft, it stands E of Jerusalem, from which it is separated by the valley of the Kidron Its chief associations are with the life of Christ On one of its peaks is a Hebrew university The area suffered a severe earthquake shock in 1927

OLLERTON. Town of Nottinghamshire It stands on the river Maun, 9 m N E of Mansfield, and has a station on the L N E Rly. It is a centre for visitors to Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries (q v) Pop 676

OLNEY. Market town of Buckinghamshire It stands on the Ouse, 50 m N W. of London on the L M S Rly The large and beautiful church is a fine example of the Decorated style. Olney is known for its associations with William Cowper and John Newton Cowper's house in the market place is a museum housing relics of both men Market day, Thurs. Pop 2,651

OLOMOUC. Town of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Olmütz, it is on the March, 41 m. N.E of Brno The site of the fortifications is laid out with promenades The cathedral is a 14th century Gothic structure The manufactures include beer, malt, and sugar. Pop (1930) 65,989

OLSNITZ. Name of two towns of Germany Both in Saxony, the first is situated about 30 m S W. of Zwickau and has manufactures of carpets and agricultural implements Pop 14,000 The other Olsnitz is in a coal mining dist, 16 m W by S of Chemnitz, and has textile manufactures Pop 16,500

OLTEN. Tourist resort of Switzerland. It stands on the river Aar, 25 m S E of Basel, and is an important railway junction. Pop 13,000

OLTU. Rumanian name of the tributary of the Danube known also as the Aluta (q v)

OLYMPIA. Small plain in the Peloponnese, Greece In ancient times it was the scene of the Olympic Games

OLYMPUS. Mountain range of Greece It forms the boundary between the divisions of Thessaly and Macedonia, and has a maximum alt of 9,749 ft According to the ancient Greeks, it was the home of the gods

OMAGH. County town and urban district of Tyrone, N Ireland It stands on the Strule, 34 m S of Londonderry on the G N I Rly The finest building is the Roman Catholic church Pop (1926) 5,123

OMAHA. Tribe of North American Indians. They lived in what is now the state of Nebraska, and carried on a long and bitter war with the Sioux The remnant of the tribe, numbering about 1,200, live on a reservation in Nebraska

OMAHA. City of Nebraska, U S A The largest city of the state, it stands on the Missouri river, 489 m. S W of Chicago, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific and other important railways. The business quarter lies on a plateau overlooking the river, and the city has extended over the hills and bluffs beyond. The university of Omaha and numerous other educational institutions are situated here, and the city is the seat of Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal bishops. The Union Pacific railway has its headquarters here, and a belt line encircling the city affords railway intercommunication. The headquarters of the air-mail branch of the postal service are also situated here In South Omaha (added to Omaha in 1915) are large meat-packing factories There is a large plant for the smelting of lead and other ores. The city is one of the chief live-stock and butter markets in the country. Laid out in 1854, it was chartered as a city in 1867 Pop (1930) 214,006

OMAN Gulf of Arabia A N W. extension of the Arabian Sea, it separates the E peninsula of Arabia from Persia, and is linked through the strait of Hormuz with the Persian Gulf. At its entrance it is over 200 m. wide.

OMAN. Independent sultanate of Arabia. Occupying the E peninsula of the country, it has a coastline of some 900 m. extending from Cape Mussandam along the gulf of Oman to the Arabian Sea Inland it extends as far as the Great Desert, and covers an area of about 82,000 sq m The chief town and only port is Muscat. Largely mountainous, the major part of the country is infertile and arid Muscat was seized in the 18th cent. by an Arab adventurer, and his descendants have ever since retained control. To day, however, the rule of the sultan is largely nominal, authority being exercised by the imam and his officers Pop about 500,000

OMBERSLEY. Village of Worcestershire It is on the Severn, 5 m N. of Worcester, and is noted for its picturesque timber-framed houses. The church has an old chancel.

OMDURMAN. City of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan On the left bank of the Nile, facing Khartoum, it stretches for 6 m along the river. During the regime of the Mahdi, it became the capital of his empire, and the ruins of his tomb are in the centre of the city One of the show cities of Africa, it is famous for its bazaar The city is memorable for the battle fought outside its walls in 1898, between the followers of the Mahdi and the British Pop 103,669

OMEO. Town of Victoria, Australia Situated 83 m by road almost due N of Bairnsdale, on the Gippsland Rly, it is the centre of a gold-mining and agricultural district, and a tourist centre for the Australian Alps, S of Mt Tambo

OMIS. Seaport of Yugoslavia In Dalmatia, it stands on the Adriatic, facing the island of Brazza, about 12 m S E of Split There is a trade in muscatel wine Pop 15,000.

OMSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Siberian area, about 265 m N E of Akmolinsk, it stands at the junction of the Om and Irtish on the Trans-Siberian Rly Still a picturesque Asiatic town, it has become the most important centre of W Siberia, with many modern buildings and scientific institutions Agricultural machinery is manufactured, as well as cloth and spirits There is a large trade in meat, dairy products, and skins The town was founded in 1716, and after the Revolution of 1917 was the headquarters of Admiral Koltchak Pop 161,475

OMURAMBA. Dry river system of S W Africa It consists of a series of river beds, which radiate W and S W from the direction of the Okovango Swamp After the rains the beds are sometimes filled with water, but for the most part they are dry They never fail, however to provide water if wells are dug

ONEGA. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in Lake Vozhe, it flows N E and then N W. into the bay of Onega In length about 245 m, it runs parallel with Lake Onega, about 200 m. to the E

ONEGA, Bay of, Inlet of the White Sea Bordered S and E by the coast of the Northern area of the U S S R, and on the W by that of the Karelian republic, it receives the waters of the river Onega The towns of Kem and Onega stand upon its shores.

ONEGA. Lake of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The second largest lake in Europe, it lies between the White Sea and Lake Ladoga, with which it communicates by means of the river Svir. Its length is 145 m. and average breadth 40 m. It contains numerous islands and an abundance of fish, and is connected by the Vytegra with the Mariinskaya canal-system. The Onega canal has been constructed along its S. shore.



Ontario. Most populous of the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada

ONEHUNGA. Seaport of New Zealand. On the N. side of Manukau Harbour, it is the W. outlet for Auckland, 7 m. to the N. Pop. 6,000.

ONEIDA. Lake of New York state, U.S.A. It lies about 12 m. N. of Syracuse, and is 24 m. long and 5 m. broad. The Oneida river drains it to the Oswego river. Sylvan Beach at the E. end is a holiday resort.

ONEIDA. City of New York state, U.S.A. It stands on Oneida Creek, 26 m. E. of Syracuse, and is served by the New York Central and other railways. There are canneries, iron works, and other manufactures, and the city is the headquarters of the Oneida Community, a communistic society controlling important manufactures here and elsewhere. Pop. (1930) 10,558.

ONGAR. Town of Essex. In full Chipping Ongar, it is on the Roding, 23 m. N.E. of London, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. There are traces of an old castle. Pop. 1,351.

ONOMICHI. Seaport of Japan. In the island of Honshiu, it lies on the coast of the Inland Sea, 191 m. by railway from Shimonoseki. There are 48 Buddhist temples. Pop. (1930) 29,084.

ONSLOW. Village of Surrey. Near Guildford, it is a garden city covering about a square mile.

ONSLOW BAY. Broad bay on the S.E. coast of North Carolina, U.S.A. It extends S.W. from Cape Lookout to Cape Fear, about 100 m. distant, and receives the New and other rivers. Its shore is broken by the long narrow islands and inlets characteristic of the N. Carolina coast.

ONTAKE. Mountain peak of Japan. The most frequented sacred mountain after Fujiyama, it lies about 40 m. S.W. of Matsumato, and has an altitude of 11,000 ft. The summit is marked by a Shinto shrine dating from 1385. A sulphur crater and mountain tarns occur near the summit.

ONTARIO. Most easterly of the Great Lakes of N. America. Its length is 193 m., its greatest width 53 m., and its area 7,260 sq. m. It has a maximum depth of 738 ft., and an average depth of 412 ft. At the E. end is a chain of five islands. Fed by the Niagara river from Lake Erie, and other rivers such as the Genesee, Oswego, Black, and Trent, the harbours are ice-bound from Dec. to April. On the lake are the Canadian ports of Toronto and Kingston, and Hamilton, on an island lagoon, is connected with Burlington Channel. Oswego is the chief U.S. port. The lake is connected with Lake Erie by the Welland Canal, with the Ottawa river by the Rideau Canal, and with the New York State Barge Canal system by the Oswego Canal.

ONTARIO. Province of Canada. From N. to S. it is 1,075 m. and from E. to W. 1,000 m. at its greatest extent, the total area being 412,262 sq. m., of which 41,382 are water. It consists of an older part, the Lake Peninsula between Lake Huron, the Ottawa river and Lakes Erie

and Ontario, and a newer part to the N. stretching to James and Hudson bays and bounded by Quebec on the E and Manitoba on the W.



Ontario arms

There are vast undeveloped regions, and it is estimated that besides 15,000,000 acres already under cultivation, northern Ontario alone contains 20,000 000 acres of land suitable for agriculture The greater part of the area lies in the Laurentian plateau, and the chief rivers, besides the St Lawrence and Ottawa, are the English and Albany. Predominantly agricultural, the prov produces large quantities of wheat and barley, and fruit is important Mineral wealth includes gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and nickel The forests yield timber and the many lakes and rivers contain numerous fish There is ample hydro-electric power, and manufacturing is carried on in Toronto, the capital, Hamilton, London, Brantford, and Kingston Ottawa, the capital of the dominion, stands within the prov. The population is largely of British descent, and is strongly Protestant. There are five universities It is administered by a lieutenant-governor, a cabinet, and a single chamber of 112 members, and is represented in the Dominion parliament by 10 senators and 14 members of the House of Commons Pop (1931) 3,426,488

ONTONG JAVA. Native name of the group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean better known as Lord Howe (q v)

OODNADATTA. Town of South Australia Situated 688 m N N W of Adelaide, it was for many years the railhead of the transcontinental rly to Darwin, in Northern Territory, but the railway is now extended to Alice Springs

O'OKIEP. Town of Namaqualand, S W. Africa Situated S of the Orange river, 92 m by rly E of Port Nolloth, it is the centre of an important copper mining district Pop about 2,000, of whom 75 are whites

OOTACAMUND Hill station of India In Madras Presidency, it lies at a height of over 7,000 ft among the Nilgiri Hills, 140 m E of Calicut Here the Madras government has its seat during the hot season Pop 19,467

OPAVA. Town of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Troppau, it stands on the river of the same name, about 15 m S E of Krnov The buildings include the church of S Mary, a Gothic edifice of the 15th century, museums, and a public library Pop (1930) 36,083

OPENSHAW. District of Manchester To the S E of the city, it is an industrial area, with large cotton factories, engineering works, chemical works, etc

OPOBO. Port of Nigeria, W Africa In Owerri prov , it stands on a small island in the extreme E of the Niger river delta some 35 m. S E of Port Harcourt

OPON. Town on Mactan island, Philippine Islands It lies opposite Cebu city Magellan was killed here in 1521. Pop 22,000

OPORTO. City and seaport of Portugal It stands on the N bank of the Douro, 3½ m from the Atlantic and 209 m by rail N of Lisbon A striking feature is its two fine bridges, one carries the rail way, the other has two roadways The cathedral was built on the site of a Visigothic citadel. Among other buildings are the episcopal palace, many old churches, and the university Oporto is the centre of the port wine trade and its extensive cellars are famous Apart from the shipping, carried on from its harbour Leixões, the industries include the spinning and weaving of cotton and tanning Pop 215,625



Oporto arms

OPPAU. Town of Baden, Germany It is situated 3 m N of Ludwigshafen, near the left bank of the Rhine The main industry is the manufacture of artificial nitrogen In Sept , 1921, an explosion wrecked Oppau, causing the loss of about 400 lives, and damaged Mannheim and other neighbouring towns

OPPELN. Town of Germany In Silesia, it stands on the right bank of the Oder, 51 m S E of Breslau The church of S Adalbert, founded 995, is said to be the oldest church in Upper Silesia Manufactures include machinery, cutlery, and cigars Pop 41,000

OPPY. Village of N France In the dept of Pas-de-Calais, it is situated 4 m N of the river Scarpe and about the same distance S E of Vimy It was the scene of furious fighting during the battle of Arras in April–May, 1917

ORADEA MARE. Town of Rumania Formerly known as Nagyvarad, it is situated about 160 m by rly E of Budapest, on the main line to Transylvania An important railway junction, it has large manufactures of pottery and a trade in wine, cattle, and agricultural produce Near by are warm springs which were known to the Romans After the Great War it was ceded by Hungary to Rumania Pop (1930) 82,355

ORAFA JOKULL. Volcanic mountain of Iceland The culminating peak of Vatna Jokull, with an alt of 6,425 ft , it is the highest point on the island, and was first scaled in 1891

ORAN. Department of Algeria Bounded W by Morocco and E by the dept of Algiers, it is the second largest of the three departments into which northern Algeria is divided, covering an area of 23,500 sq m S it extends as far as the Atlas Mts and includes some of the most fertile land in the country Pop (1931) 1,436,661

ORAN. Seaport of Algeria On the gulf of Oran, it is 260 m by rly W of Algiers The capital of the dept of the same name, it has an excellent harbour, and after Algiers is the principal port of the country It is a French naval station, and is well planned and built in the French style , notable buildings are the cathedral and the grand mosque Once the resort of pirates, it was for a time in Spanish possession but was abandoned by them Pop (1931) 163,743

ORANGE River of S Africa Rising near the Mont aux Sources, in the highest portion of the Drakenberg Range, in N E Basutoland, it flows S W and then generally W to the Atlantic Ocean about 45 m N W of Port Nolloth, after a course of about 1,300 m Its chief tributary is the Caledon The river is inaccessible to ocean steamers For several hundred miles of its course it marks the boundary between the Orange Free State and Cape Province

ORANGE. Town of France On the river Meyne, it is 17 m by rail N of Avignon The ancient Arausio, it contains a Roman triumphal arch and a Roman theatre The cathedral of Notre Dame dates from the 11th century. Once the capital of a little principality, it gave its name to a famous European family Pop 10,766

ORANGE. Town of New South Wales. Situated 3,000 ft above sea level and 190 m W of Sydney by rail, it is the centre of a fruit and wheat-growing district and a rich mineral area It is an important junction on the road and rail routes from Sydney Pop (1930) 8,590

ORANGE. City of New Jersey, U S A Situated 12 m W of New York, it is served by the Erie and the Lackawanna railways It contains fine mansions belonging to New York and Newark business people, being situated in the great suburban residential district known as "The Oranges" Pop. (1930) 35,399.

ORANGE FREE STATE. Province of the Union of South Africa. Part of the inner plateau of S. Africa, bounded N. by the Transvaal, E. by Natal and Basutoland, and S. and W. by Cape Province, it covers an area of 49,647 sq. m. Mostly at an alt. of 4,000-5,000 ft., the country consists mainly of vast and undulating, treeless plains. Innumerable watercourses traverse the surface, but only after the rains do they generally run with water. The Caledon is the chief river, and along its valley large crops of maize are grown. Cattle, sheep, goats, and horses are reared in vast numbers. Mineral wealth is small. Annexed by Britain in 1848, the region was abandoned to the Dutch in 1854, and from that date until 1900 was an independent Dutch republic. Annexed by Britain again at the close of the South African War, it was granted autonomy in 1907, and in 1910 joined the Union of South Africa. Bloemfontein is the capital. Pop. 628,827, of whom 207,344 are whites.

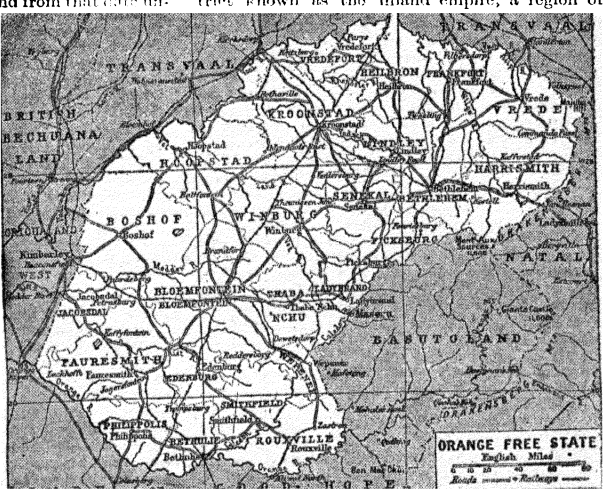


Orange Free State arms

ORANGEVILLE. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated 49 m. N.W. of Toronto, it is served by the C.P.R. Building materials, etc., are manufactured. Pop. (1931) 2,614.

ORANIENBAUM. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Leningrad area, it stands on the S. shore of the gulf of Finland, opposite Kronstadt, and 25 m. W. of Leningrad. The palace, built by Prince Menshikov in 1714, has become a workers' rest home. There is a school of forestry. Pop. 7,061.

ORCHHA. Native state of India. In Bundelkhand, Central India, it lies between the Jamm and Dhasan rivers, and is bordered by Jhansi and Chhatarpur. Its area is 2,080 sq. m. The capital is Tikamgarh. Pop. about 315,000.



Orange Free State. Map of the province of the Union of South Africa

ORCHHA. Town of India. In the native state of the same name, in Bundelkhand, Central India, it stands on the river Betwa, near Jhansi. An imposing fortress and two palaces are among its many fine buildings. Formerly the capital of the state, the town has greatly decayed.

ORDU. Town of Turkey. In Asia Minor, on the N. coast, it stands 100 m. W. of Trabzon. It is the terminus of a railway line to Sivas. Pop. (1927) 113,004.

ORDZHONIKIDZE. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Formerly known as Vladikavkaz, it is the capital of the Ingushetian and N. Ossetian areas of the Caucasus, and stands on the Terek, 160 m. W. of Makhach-Kala. Pop. 73,603.

ORE. Village of Sussex. It lies just N. of Hastings, of which place it is virtually a suburb, and has a station on the S. Rly.

OREBRO. Town and river port of Sweden. It stands at the W. end of Lake Hjälmaren, 104 m. W. of Stockholm. The ancient castle, now used as a museum, is in the section of the town built on an island in the Svarta Elf river. The town is an important railway junction, and manufactures tobacco. Pop. (1931) 37,523.

OREGON. State of the U.S.A. Bounded N. by Washington, E. by Idaho, S. by California and Nevada, and W. by the Pacific, it has an area of 96,699 sq. m. In the W. the Coast Range separates the rocky coast from the fertile valleys of the Willamette and Umpqua rivers, beyond which lies the Cascade Range. E. of the Cascades is undulating prairie with scant rainfall necessitating irrigation. The Columbia river, an important waterway, forms most of the N. boundary, and the Snake river most of the E. boundary. Stock-raising is the leading occupation of the E., and the timber resources are important. Corn crops, flax, and fruit are produced, and there is a large fish-canning industry. Gold, silver, mercury, and platinum are the chief minerals. The industries are connected with lumber products, meat-packing, etc. Through Oregon pass the products of the district known as the inland empire, a region of 250,000 sq. m. in E. Washington, E. Oregon, and N. Idaho. The commercial centre is Portland, other cities including Salem (the capital), Eugene, Klamath Falls, Medford, and Astoria. Settled in 1838, it was admitted to the Union in 1859. It has a senate of 30 members and a house of representatives of 60. The state is represented in Congress by two senators and three representatives. Pop. (1930) 953,786.

OREL. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Central Black Soil area, it stands at the junction of the rivers Oka and Orlik, 170 m. N.W. of Voronezh. A commercial centre, it owes its importance to its position where four lines of railway meet, and to the facilities for transport on the Oka. A university was opened here in 1919. Pop. 75,698.

ORENBURG. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Middle Volga area, it stands on the right bank of the river Ural, and on the Orenburg-Tashkent railway. It has breweries. Pop. 121,975.

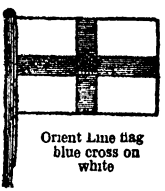
ORENSE. City of Spain. The capital of the province of Orense, it stands on the Miño river, 45 m. N.E. of Vigo on the Monforte-Tuy Rly. The river is here spanned by a bridge built in 1230. The Gothic cathedral is the chief building. At the foot of the hill on which Orense stands are the warm sulphur springs of Las Burgas, and near are the baths of Caldas de Orense. Pop. 18,000.

ORESTON. Village of S Devon. It lies 2 m. S E of Plymouth, with which it is connected by ferry, and has a station on the S Rly. In a cave near by was found a collection of fossil bones, mostly of beasts of prey

ORFORD. Village of Suffolk It stands on the coast 20 m from Ipswich. The ruins of the castle were presented to the town by Sir Arthur Churchman in 1928

ORGEIEV. Town of Rumania In Bessarabia, it stands on the river Reut, 25 m N. of Chisinau. Pop 18,000

ORIENT LINE. British steamship company. Founded in 1877 to provide a service between London and the Australian ports of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, it became the Orient Steam Navigation Co. in 1878, and now has services from London, Tilbury Dock, to Gibraltar, Naples, Suez and Colombo, as well as to several Australian ports It carries mails, passengers and cargo, and its head offices are 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E C 3



Orient Line flag blue cross on white

ORIHUELA. Town of Spain Situated on a plain called the Garden of Spain, it is on the Segura river and is backed by a rocky ridge, the Cerro de Oro, 15 m. by rly. N E of Murcia. Pop 37,500

ORILLIA. Watering place of Ontario, Canada. It stands on Lake Couchiching, 86 m N. of Toronto, and is served by the C N and C.P. railways Pop (1931) 8,183

ORINOCO River of S America The third largest river of the continent in respect of its basin, it drains half the E plains of Colombia and nearly all Venezuela It rises near the Venezuela Brazil frontier, in the Sierra Parima Flowing round these mountains in a great curve it turns E through Venezuela to enter the Atlantic after a course of 1,500 m About 150 m from its source it divides into the Casiquiare canal, which connects with the Rio Negro, thus giving a through waterway to the Amazon system Between the mouths of its two big Colombian tributaries, the Guaviare and the Meta, the main stream joins the Colombia Venezuela frontier On this section are the falls of Maipures and Atures, 36 m apart Numerous minor rapids also obstruct the upper river Its chief tributaries below these on the N bank are the Arauca and the Apure, from the S it receives the Cauca and the Caroni The delta is about 700 sq m of swamps and islands The main river is navigable by large steamers for 700 m as far as the Cariben rapids, 6 m below the mouth of the Meta The chief port on the river is Ciudad Bolivar

ORISSA. Region of India Consisting of the S portion of the province of Bihar and Orissa, it includes the area where the predominant language is Oriya, and is composed of the Orissa division and the Orissa Feudatory States

ORISSA Group of states of India In the province of Bihar and Orissa, they are limited N by Chota Nagpur, W by the Central Provinces, and S E by the British districts of the province. The 24 states occupy an area of 28,046 sq m. The chiefs are assisted in their administration by a political agent Pop 3,807,172.

ORISTANO. River of Sardinia It has a course of 80 m and flows into the gulf of Oristano, in the middle of the W. coast of the island

ORIZABA, Pico de Highest peak in Mexico. Known to the Aztecs as Citlaltepetl (star mountain), it is situated 18 m N. of the city of Orizaba, and rises to a height of 18,200 ft. An extinct volcano, its last noteworthy eruption was in 1566.

ORIZABA. City of Mexico. Situated 70 m. S W of Vera Cruz, it is served by the Mexican Railway. It lies in a fertile valley at an alt of 4,000 ft and is a centre of the sugar and tobacco trade Pop 50,000

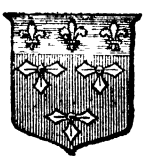
ORKNEY. Group of about 90 islands off the N coast of Scotland. Pentland Firth divides them from the mainland The total area is 375 sq m, and they form a county of Scotland. Pomona, or Mainland, is the largest Others are North and South Ronaldsay, Stronsay, Hoy, Flotta, Rousay, Westray, Sanday, Shapinsay, Burray, and Eday Kirkwall, the capital, and Stromness, both on Pomona, are the largest places. Scapa Flow is situated between Pomona and Hoy. With the Shetlands they send one member to parliament Pop (1931) 22,075



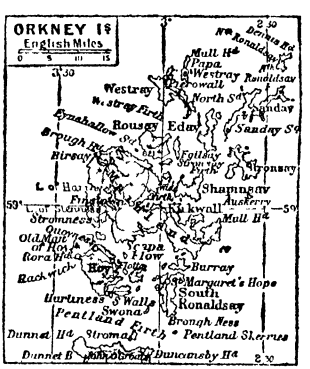
Orkney arms

ORLANDO. City of Florida, U S A Situated 125 m S of Jacksonville, and served by the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line rlys, it is a tourist centre for a beautiful lake region Pop (1930) 27,330

ORLEANS. City of France It stands on the right bank of the Loire, 75 m S S W. of Paris, and is an important railway junction Around the city proper, with its old buildings and narrow streets, are boulevards and other broad thoroughfares. A bridge goes over the river to the suburb of St Marceau Of the buildings the chief are the cathedral, a beautiful Gothic edifice, the hôtel de ville, and the churches of S Aignan, Notre Dame de Recouvrance, and S Paul The corn market (now the salle des fêtes) stands, and there are some fine old houses The library and museums are modern The industries include tobacco factories, and a trade in vegetables, wine, and cattle Orléans is famous for its associations with Joan of Arc, to whom there is an equestrian statue in the Place du Martroi and other memorials, including her house The city was besieged by the English from Oct, 1428, until relieved by Joan on May 14, 1429, an event celebrated every year by a festival There was fighting in the neighbourhood in 1870, and on Dec 4 Orléans was entered by the Germans Pop (1931) 71,606



Orleans arms



Orkney Island group of Scotland

ORLEANS Island of Quebec, Canada In the St Lawrence river, a few miles below the city of Quebec, it covers 69 sq m Pop 5,000

ORMESBY. Suburb of Middlesbrough Situated 2 m S S E of Middlesbrough, it is on the L N E. Rly The chief building is the Norman church

ORMESBY Village of Norfolk It is 4 m N of Yarmouth and has a church with a Norman doorway Nearby is Ormesby Broad, from which Yarmouth obtains its water.

ORME'S HEAD, Great and Little. Promontories on the coast of N Wales They lie 4 m apart in the N E of Caernarvonshire, Llandudno being on the bay between them A road constructed in 1879 encircles the Great Orme, and a funicular railway goes to the summit The lighthouse is 325 ft above high water The Little Orme is a limestone height rising sheer from the sea, and its caves can be reached only by boat.

ORMISTON. Village of East Lothian It is on the Tyne, 12 m E S E of Edinburgh, with a station on the L N E Rly. The chief occupation is in the coal mines

ORMOND. Town of Florida, U S A Situated on the Halifax river, just N. of Daytona, it is a winter resort, and is served by the Florida East Coast railway The 20 m stretch of beach between here and Daytona is famous for motor-racing Pop 1,850

ORMSKIRK. Urban district and market town of Lancashire It is 12 m N E of Liverpool, and is served by the L M S Rly. The church of SS Peter and Paul, mainly Perpendicular, contains the burial vault of the Stanley family, whose former seat, Lathom House, is near There is a 17th century grammar school. Market days, Thurs and Sat Pop (1931) 17,121

ORMUZ. Alternative spelling for the name of the strait of Arabia better known as Hormuz (q v)

ORNAIN. River of France A tributary of the Marne, it rises near Neuville, and flows past Ligny and Bar-le Duc Its chief affluent is the Saulx, and its length is 75 m.

ORNE. River of France Rising near Sées, it flows through Normandy, and after a course of 94 m discharges into the English Channel

ORNE. Department of France. In the N W of the country, it is an inland region, with an area of 2,371 sq m The rivers include the Orne, Eure, Dives, Touques, Sarthe, and Mayenne The dept is noted for its horses Alençon is the capital Pop (1931) 273,717

ORNSKOLDSVIK. Town of Sweden It stands on the gulf of Bothnia, at the head of a small fiord, about 90 m N.N E of Harnosand There is a trade in timber, and the town has a broadcasting station Pop 5,000

ORONTES. River of Syria. It rises near Baalbek and flows N between the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon ranges Expanding into the small lake of Homs or Kades, it then continues N and turns abruptly W. and S W , flowing into the E. Mediterranean. Its length is 240 m

OROSHAZA. Town of Hungary It is situated on the Alfold, 33 m N E of Szeged, by rly There is a trade in grain Pop 22,000

OROTAVA. Town of Teneriffe, Canary Islands Situated near the N coast, it lies in a beautiful valley, and is famous as a health resort Pop 10,000

ORPINGTON. Town of Kent It is 9 m N W. of Sevenoaks, on the S Rly The river Cray rises close by, and in the vicinity are large areas under fruit and hops The church of All Saints is mainly Early English, and there is a large military hospital Pop 9,870

ORRELL. Urban district of Lancashire It is situated 3 m W S W of Wigan, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal The chief industry is the manufacture of cotton. Pop (1931) 6,951

ORSHA Town of Russia (U S S R) In the White Russian republic, 50 m N of Mogilov, it stands on the river Dnieper Smelting and brewing are carried on Pop 21,311

ORSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Middle Volga area, it is 155 m S E of Orenburg, near the junction of the rivers Or and Ural In the district are copper mines Pop 22,000

ORSOVA. Two towns of Rumania Known as Old and New, they stand near the frontier of Yugoslavia, about 15 m. N.W. of Turnu Severin. Here the Carpathians terminate against the Danube; parallel with them the Cserna flows S to the Danube, and Orsova marks the confluence of the two streams Old Orsova stands on the W. bank of the Cserna Pop 5,800 New Orsova, on the E bank, was a Turkish fortress Pop 3,000

ORSTON. Village of Nottinghamshire It lies 4 m. N E of Bingham, and has a station (Elton and Orston) on the L N.E. Rly. The church is mainly Early English

ORTEGAL. Cape of Spain. Situated on the N W coast, it is one of the most northerly points of the Spanish seaboard A naval engagement took place off here between the British and the French, Nov 4, 1805

ORTHEZ. Town of France. It stands on the Gave de Pau, 25 m N W of Pau. There is a 13th century tower, part of the destroyed castle, and an old church with a remarkable choir. The university is now a factory One of the concluding battles of the Peninsular War was fought at Orthez on Feb 27, 1814, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult

ORTIGUEIRA. Watering place of Spain It stands on the E shore of the Ria de Santa Marta, an almost landlocked inlet between capes Ortegal and de Vares, 23 m N E of Ferrol. The harbour is shallow Pop 20,000

ORTLER. Alpine peak of N Italy It stands near the boundary of Lombardy, about 42 m N W of Trento, and is the highest point in the E Alps, having an alt. of 12,802 ft

ORTONA. Town of Italy It is situated on the Adriatic Sea, and is on the coast rly 12 m S E of Pescara The cathedral and a ruined castle are noteworthy buildings. Pop 9,000

ORURO. Town of Bolivia Situated 131 m by rail from La Paz, it is the centre of the Bolivian railway system, and is an important tin-mining town Pop 40,000

ORVIETO. City of Italy It is built on a perpendicular, isolated rock near the Tiber, 60 m N N W of Rome The superb cathedral, an excellent example of Italian Gothic, was begun in 1295, and the museum was founded in 1296. The tombs in the Etruscan necropolis date from the 5th century B C Pop 7,500

ORWELL. River of Suffolk. Rising to the W. of Stowmarket, it flows S E to the North Sea From its source to Ipswich it is known as the Gipping The Orwell proper is an estuary, and extends 11 m from Ipswich to Harwich, where it merges with the estuary of the Stour

OSAKA. City of Japan In the island of Honshiu, it stands at the mouth of the Yodo, at the head of Osaka Bay There are shipbuilding yards and manufactures of cotton, iron, and leather goods, and glassware The city is a great exporting centre for textiles, refined sugar, and straw goods There are exchanges for rice and cereals, cotton, cloth, and oils Osaka owes its prosperity to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who built a castle here in 1583, and made it his capital Pop (1930) 2,453,573

OSBORNE. Estate in the Isle of Wight Situated just outside Cowes, its station is Whippingham, and the river Medina flows through it Queen Victoria bought it in 1845 and on it a house was erected which became a favourite residence of hers, and in which she died in 1901 In 1902 Edward VII presented the house to the nation and new buildings were erected for the naval cadets who, until 1921, were trained here

OSEA. Island of Essex. Situated in the estuary of the Blackwater, it is 4 m E. of Maldon. It covers 243 acres

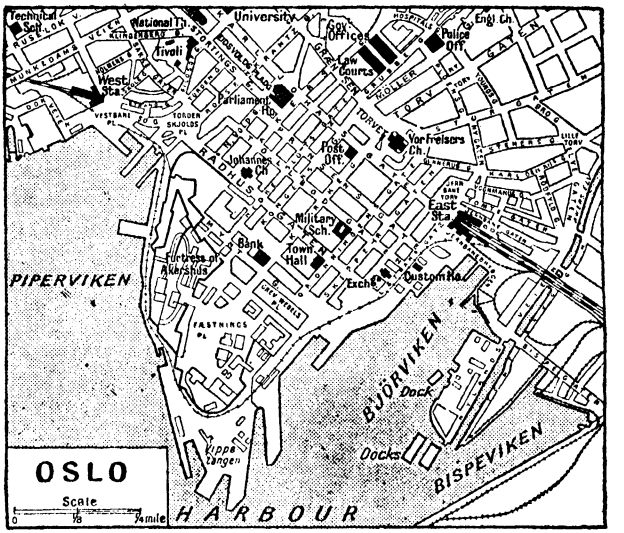
OSH. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Kirghiz republic, it stands 55 m N E of Marghilan, on the river Ak-bura. The Throne of Solomon, a mountain in the neighbourhood, is visited by Mahomedan pilgrims. Pop. 29,088.

OSHAWA. Town of Ontario, Canada. It stands on Lake Ontario 34 m. N.W. of Toronto, and is served by the C.N. and C.P. railways. It has a harbour and large motor works. Pop. (1931) 23,439.

OSHKOSH. City of Wisconsin, U.S.A. It stands on Lake Winnebago, at the mouth of the Fox river, 80 m. N.W. of Milwaukee, and is served by the Chicago Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific, and other railways. Pop. (1930) 40,108.

OSIJEK. Town of Yugoslavia. Formerly known as Eszék, it is situated on the right bank of the Drava, 125 m. by rly. N.W. of Belgrade. The upper or old town contains the fortress while the lower or new town is the commercial centre. There are Capuchin and Franciscan monasteries. Pop. 34,500.

OSIMO. City of Italy. It stands 8 m. S. of Ancona, and is the ancient Auximum. Part of the old wall still exists, and there are Roman antiquities from the forum. The cathedral contains 13th century sculptures. Pop. 9,000.



Oslo. Harbour, chief streets, and principal buildings of the Norwegian capital.

OSKOL. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Central Black Soil area, it stands 80 m. S.E. of Kursk, on the Oskol. Pop. 17,000.

OSLO. Capital and seaport of Norway. Formerly called Christiania, it is situated on the S.E. coast, at the head of Oslo Fiord, about 80 m. N. of the Skaggerak. The buildings include the old fortress of Akershus, the parliament house, the university, the palace, and several museums.



Oslo. Building in which the Storting, or parliament, meets

There are some fine parks. The city has two large railway stations, and regular passenger steamers connect it with Hull, London, Newcastle, and various other European ports. A commercial centre, Oslo has extensive manufactures, including matches, leather, machinery, and paper. There is a radio station here. It was renamed Oslo in Jan., 1925, having been known as Christiania since 1624. Pop. (1930) 249,688.



Oslo arms

OSLO FIORD. Inlet in the S.E. coast of Norway. A N. extension of the Skagerrak, it stretches from Larvik as far as Oslo, and has a length of about 60 m. It contains many islands.

OSNABRUCK. City of Prussia. In Hanover, it lies on the river Hase, 70 m. W. of Hanover. Notable buildings include S. Mary's church, a fine Gothic building, the R.C. cathedral with its cloisters, treasury, and relics of Charlemagne, and the town hall, wherein the treaty of Westphalia, which put an end to the Thirty Years' War, was signed in 1648. The industries include iron and steel works. It is a railway junction, and has a trade in cattle and horses. Osnabrück was a member of the Hanseatic League. Its bishopric was founded about 800. At the peace of Westphalia, in 1648 it was arranged that it should be held by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant prince alternately. The last prince bishop was George III's son, Frederick, duke of York. In 1815 its lands passed to Hanover, and later to Prussia. Pop. 89,079.

OSNEY. Suburb of Oxford. Actually an island of the Thames, it lies W. of the city, and is built on the site of an abbey.

OSORNO. Town of Chile. Situated 590 m. by rail S. of Santiago, it is an old town retaining a good deal of its Spanish character. The local industries are largely the creation of German settlers. About 40 m. S.E. of the town is a volcano of the same name. Pop. 13,000.

OSORREI. Former name of the town of Rumania known as Targul-Mures (q.v.).

OSPRINGE. Village of Kent. It lies near Faversham, and has the remains of a hospital founded in 1234. The church is partly Norman.

OSSA. Mountain of Greece. In Thessaly, it lies E. of the river Peneus, and with its neighbouring height of Pelion is separated from Olympus by the vale of Tempe. The chief peak (6,398 ft.) is called Kissavo.

OSSETIAN, NORTH. Autonomous area of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Caucasus, it is bounded on the S. by the S. Ossetian autonomous area, on the W. and N.W. by the Kabadino-Balkarsk area, and on the E. by Ingushetia. Linked administratively with the N. Caucasian area, it covers 2,344 sq. m. Consisting chiefly of mountain scenery, it is densely timbered, and produces cereals, vegetables, and tobacco. The area was formed in 1924, with its capital at Ordzhonikidze (Vladikavkaz). Pop. 152,000.

OSSETIAN, SOUTH. Autonomous area of Russia (U S S R) In the Caucasus, lying S. of the N Ossetian area, it covers 1,303 sq m., and is linked administratively with the Georgian republic It is chiefly mountainous, with an average altitude of 10,000 ft Constituted in 1922, its capital is at Tskinvali. Pop 87,342

OSSETT. Borough of Yorkshire (W R) It stands near the Calder, 3 m W. of Wakefield, on the L N E. Rly. The chief industry is the manufacture of cloth Pop (1931) 14,838

OSSINING. Village of New York state, U S A. Situated on the Hudson river, it is 30 m. N of New York city. Just S. of the village is Sing Sing prison, which took its name from the Sin Sinck Indians New buildings were erected in 1930–32 Pop (1930) 15,241.

OSSORY. District of Ireland It was part of the modern province of Leinster, roughly that now covered by Offaly, Leix, Kilkenny, and Carlow Ossory is the name of a bishopric in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, both cathedrals being situated at Kilkenny

OSSOVIETZ. Town of Poland It is on the river Bobr, 30 m N W of Bielostok Its position dominating railways and roads, rendered it of strategic importance during the Great War

OSTEND. Seaport and watering place of Belgium. It is on the English Channel, 77 m. N.W of Brussels and 60 from Dover, with which there is constant steamer communication It is a railway terminus and a canal runs to Bruges The town possesses a casino, theatres, and other attractions for visitors, and has a fine promenade and a racecourse The harbour is well equipped for dealing with passenger and goods traffic, and also for the fishing fleet In October, 1914, the Germans entered Ostend, which for nearly four years they used as a submarine base This was attacked by the British on April 22–23, 1918, and again on May 9–10, when the Vindictive was sunk to block the entrance to the harbour The Belgians recovered Ostend in October, 1918 Pop (1930) 14,213



Ostend arms

OSTERLEY. District of Middlesex Just outside Hounslow, it has a station on the District Rly Osterley House is the seat of the earl of Jersey A strip of the park has been sold

OSTERODE. Town of Prussia In Hanover, it is situated at the foot of the Harz Mts, about 30 m N W. of Nordhausen Notable buildings include the rathaus, built in 1552, S Giles' church, and the great corn warehouse. Pop 8,000

OSTERODE. Town of Germany In E. Prussia, it is situated on Lake Drewenz, about 20 m S W of Allenstein The town grew up around a castle built by the Teutonic Order Here, during the Great War, the Germans interned Russian prisoners Pop 16,000

OSTERSUND Town of Sweden It stands on the E side of Lake Storsjo about 120 m N W of Harnosand, and is a centre of the timber trade It has a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 14,138

OSTIA Village of Italy About 14 m. S W of Rome, it has a fine church, but is better known as bearing the name of an old port on the Tiber This served as the port of Rome, and its harbour was also a station for the fleet The river, having changed its course, no longer passes the village

OSTRAVA MORAVSKÁ. Town of Czecho slovakia Formerly known as Ostrau, it stands on the river Ostiavitza, near the frontier of Poland, about 20 m S E of Opava On the Silesian coalfield, it has collieries and iron works There is a broadcasting station. Pop (1930) 125,347

OSTROG. Town of Poland It is situated on the frontier of Russia, on the river Horyn, about 120 m N E of Lwow. There is a trade in corn, wool, leather, timber, and sugar. Here the first complete old Slavonic translation of the Bible was issued in 1581. Pop 20,000

OSTROGOJSK Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Central Black Soil area, it stands 55 m S W. of Voronezh, on the river Tikhaya Sosna and the Kharkov-Balashev rly Pop 22,000

OSTROLEKA. Town of Poland It stands on the river Narew, 20 m S W. of Lomza. Agriculture and fishing are the chief occupations During the Great War it was captured by the Germans in Aug, 1915 Pop 16,000

OSTYAK. Tartar (barbarian) race of Russia (U S S R) It consists of three tribes the Ugra, of Finno Ugrian stock and speech, inhabiting the Ob and Irtish banks, the Samoyedic Ostyak, northward to the Taz basin, properly Samoyeds, the Yenisei Ostyak, preferably called Yeniseians or Tubas The last are aboriginal fishers and hunters

OSUNA. Town of Spain It stands on a hill, on the edge of the plain of the river Guadalquivir, 51 m E S E of Seville The castle has been the seat of the dukes of Osuna since 1562 The Gothic church was built in 1534 on a Moorish substructure Its university was suppressed in 1820 Pop 16,000

OSWALDTWISTLE Urban district of Lancashire It is 3 m E S E of Blackburn, on the L M S Rly and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal The chief industries are the making of cotton goods, and chemicals, Pop (1931) 15,125.

OSWEGO. City of New York state, U S A It stands at the mouth of the Oswego river on Lake Ontario, 36 m by railway N N W. of Syracuse, and is a terminus of the New York State Barge Canal system It has a good harbour, and trades in coal, lumber, and grain The Oswego river furnishes water power for various manufactures Pop (1930) 22,652.

OSWESTRY. Borough and market town of Shropshire. It is 17 m N W of Shrewsbury, on the G W Rly S Oswald's church is a fine old building, and the grammar school dates from 1407 The guildhall contains a museum Park Hall, until damaged by fire in 1918, was one of the finest half-timbered houses in the country. The castle has been destroyed, but the grounds are a public park Market day Wed. Pop (1931) 9,754



Oswestry arms

OTAGO. District of South Island, New Zealand Occupying the S E end of the island, it is bounded on the S by Southland and on the N. by Canterbury, and covers an area of 14,050 sq m. Mountainous in the E, but fertile in the W., it provides pasturage for sheep. Pop. (1931) 152,000

OTARU. Seaport of Japan On the island of Hokkaido, it is situated 20 m W of Sapporo It is of modern growth Pop (1930) 144,884.

OTAVI. Mining region of S W Africa Occupying an area S E of the Etosha Pan, it covers the mining centres of Otavi, Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Ghanb, and is connected by rail with the coast at Swakopmund and Walvis Bay There are rich deposits of copper and lead.

OTFORD. Village of Kent On the Darenth, 3 m N of Sevenoaks, it is served by the S Rly. There are ruins of a palace, once a residence of the archbishop of Canterbury

OTIRA. Mountain pass or gorge of South Island, New Zealand Situated in the Southern Alps, some 80 m W.N W. of Christchurch, it connects the provinces of Canterbury and Westland, and rises to a saddle in Arthur's Pass, 3,030 ft. high. It is now crossed by a road.

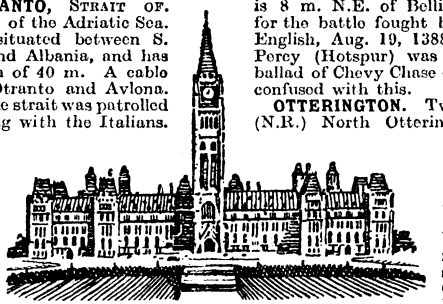
OTLEY. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands on the Wharfe, 6 m. E. of Ilkley, on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The church of All Saints contains monuments to the Fairfax family, whose seat, Denton Park, is in the neighbourhood. The town has manufactures of machinery. Market days, Fri. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 11,020.



Otley arms

OTRANTO, STRAIT OF. Branch of the Adriatic Sea. It is situated between S. Italy and Albania, and has a width of 40 m. A cable connects the ports of Otranto and Avlona. During the Great War the strait was patrolled by British vessels working with the Italians.

OTRANTO. City of Italy. It is on the S.E. coast on the strait of the same name, 45 m. S.E. of Brindisi, with which it is connected by railway. The cathedral contains a mosaic pavement of 1166; the church of San Pietro has Byzantine frescoes. The castle gives its name to a romance by Horace Walpole. Pop. 2,729



Ottawa. Houses of Parliament, rebuilt after the fire of 1916

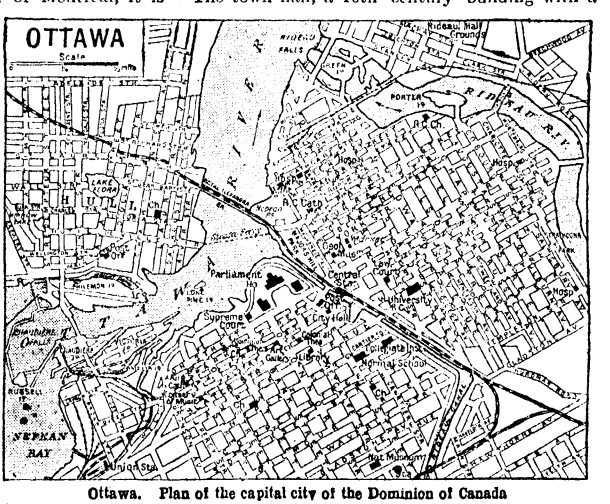
OTSU. Town of Japan. In the island of Honshiu, it is situated on the S. shore of lake Biwa, 10 m. by railway E. of Kyoto. It is a centre for the local hemp industry. Pop. 34,380.

OTTAWA. River of Canada. It rises in the W. of the prov. of Quebec, and joins the St. Lawrence by two branches at Montreal. Its length is 685 m. The Rideau canal connects it with Lake Ontario. Much lumber is transported by the river and its tributaries.



Ottawa arms

OTTAWA. Capital of Canada. In Ontario, at the junction of the Ottawa and Rideau rivers, 101 m. W. of Montreal, it is served by the C.N., C.P., and New York Central railways. It is divided by the Rideau canal into the Upper Town, the English quarter, and the Lower Town, the French quarter. Bridges connect it with Hull on the opposite bank of the Ottawa river. On Parliament Hill stands the Parliament House, built after the old one was burned down in 1916. A prominent feature of the new building is the tower of peace, containing a war memorial chamber and a carillon of 53 bells. The national museum, art gallery, observatory, and Rideau Hall, the residence of the governor general, are notable buildings. There are Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, and a university. There are lumber, machinery, flour, paper, and other industries. The falls in the vicinity provide plentiful water power. The imperial economic conference met at Ottawa in 1932. Pop. (1931) 126,872.



Ottawa. Plan of the capital city of the Dominion of Canada

OTTAWA. City of Illinois, U.S.A. Situated 84 m. S.W. of Chicago, at the junction of the Illinois and Fox rivers, and on the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Illinois waterway, it is served by three railways. Pop. (1930) 15,094.

OTTERBOURNE. Village of Hampshire. It is 4 m. S.W. of Winchester. The church, which was rebuilt on a new site in 1838, has, in its churchyard, a memorial to Keble. The village is also associated with Charlotte M. Yonge.

OTTERBURN. Village of Northumberland. Standing on the river Rede, in Redesdale, it is 8 m. N.E. of Bellingham. It is famous for the battle fought between the Scots and English, Aug. 19, 1388, in which Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) was taken prisoner. The ballad of Chevy Chase describes a fight, often confused with this.

OTTERINGTON. Two villages of Yorkshire (N.R.) North Otterington is 2 m. S. of Northallerton, and has an old church. South Otterington, 2 m. farther S., has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

OTTERY ST. MARY. Urban district and market town of Devonshire. Situated on the Otter, it is 12 m. N.E. of Exeter, on the S. Rly. It is noted for its beautiful church, S. Mary's, with two transeptal towers. Ottery was the birthplace of S. T. Coleridge. Market days, first and third Mon. Pop. (1931) 3,713.

OTTUMWA. City of Iowa, U.S.A. It stands on the Des Moines river, 76 m. by rly. W.N.W. of Burlington, with which it is connected by railway. A trade in agricultural produce and coal is carried on. Pop. (1930) 28,075.

OUAGADOUGOU. Town of the Upper Volta Colony, French W. Africa. An administrative centre, it is situated on a plateau, 150 m. by road W. of Fada N'Gourma. A motor service to Bamako connects the colony with the Dakar-Niger railway system.

OUDENARDE. Town of Belgium. It stands on the river Schelde, 15 m. S. by W. of Ghent. The town hall, a 16th century building with a tower in five storeys, stands on the grande place. Here, on July 11, 1708, a battle was fought resulting in a victory over the French for the allied armies under Marlborough. Pop. 6,355.

OUDE RIJN. River of the Netherlands. It is one of the branches of the lower Rhine. At Utrecht the Kromme Rijn divides into the Vecht and the Oude Rijn (Old Rhine), the latter flowing W through the provs of Utrecht and S Holland to reach the North Sea at Noordwyk.

OUDH. Region of India Comprising the portion of the United Provinces (q v) of Agra and Oudh, it covers an area of 24,158 sq m In ancient days a flourishing kingdom, and later under the sway of Afghan and Mogul rulers, it became independent about 1732 In 1856 the king was deposed. Pop 12,166,642

OUDJDA. Town of Morocco. In the French zone, it stands almost on the Algerian border, some 200 m by rly E of Fez It is the centre of an agricultural area Pop (1931) 29,220

OUDTSHOORN. Town of Cape Province, S Africa Standing on the Grobelaars river, a tributary of the Olifants, it is 277 m by rly. W of Port Elizabeth It is the centre of a prosperous agricultural district in which fruit and tobacco are grown and ostriches are reared. To the N , 18 m distant, are the Cango Caves, among the finest stalactite caverns in the world. Pop (1931) 10,694, of whom 5,599 are white.

OUEZZAN. Town of Morocco In the French zone, it is some 60 m N W of Fez, and is the N terminus of the coastal rly. from Casablanca Pop (1931) 15,871

OUGHTER Lough, or lake, of the I F S In the N of co Cavan, it contains a number of small islands It is fed and drained by the river Erne, and is 4 m in length

OUGREE Town of Belgium Standing on the right bank of the Meuse, it is 2½ m S W of Liege It has metal industries Pop 13,000

OULTON Village of Suffolk It is 2 m W of Lowestoft, on the L N E Rly George Borrow lived here for many years The adjacent Oulton Broad is visited for yachting and angling

OULU Seaport of Finland It stands on the gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Pyhakoski Timber, hides, and butter are exported Pop (1931) 24 166

OUNDLE. Urban district and market town of Northamptonshire It is on the Nene, 13 m S W of Peterborough, on the L M S Rly The church of S Peter is a fine old building with a lofty spire Oundle School was a country grammar school until the 19th century, when the Grocers' Company began to enlarge it There is now accommodation for over 300 boys, and a fine range of modern buildings Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 2,001

OUOLOF Negro tribe of Senegal, French W Africa Related to the Mandingos their culture shows Nilotic contacts They are agriculturists, herdsmen, and hunters Mostly Mahometans, they number about 500,000

OURO PRETO. Town of Brazil Situated in Minas Geraes, it is 170 m N of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail It occupies the slopes of a mountain and wheeled traffic is impossible in its streets There is a school of mines Pop 14,000

OURTHE River of Belgium Rising E of Gouvy, it flows through the prov of Luxembourg, first W then N , and joins the Meuse near Liége The Aisne, Amblève, and Vesdre are tributaries Its total length is 103 m , and it is navigable for about 36 m

OUSE (Celtic, water).- River of Sussex It rises between Horsham and Cuckfield, and flows mainly S past Lewes, where it cuts through the S Downs to the Channel at Newhaven. Its length is 30 m , and it is navigable for small vessels

OUSE. River of Yorkshire It is formed by the Ure and the Swale, which unite near Boroughbridge Thence, as the Ouse, it flows past York, Selby, and Goole to the Trent, with which it unites at Flaxfleet, below Goole, to form the Humber. The length is 60 m , and it is navigable to York, 45 m from its mouth Its chief tributaries are the Nidd, Wharfe, Aire, Don, and Derwent.

OUSE, GREAT. River of England. It rises near Brackley in the S W of Northamptonshire, and flows, mainly E , through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk to the Wash, 2¼ m. below King's Lynn. Its chief tributaries are the Ivel, Cam, Lark, Ouzel, and Little Ouse, and its length is 158 m It is navigable to Bedford Two artificial channels, called the old and the new Bedford rivers, cut off a large bend of the Ouse between the E border of Huntingdon and Downham Market. The last 3 m of its course is another artificial channel It is tidal for 16 m The drainage system is controlled by a board at Cambridge.

OUSEBURN. Name of two villages of Yorkshire (W R). Great Ouseburn is situated 7 m E. of Knaresborough. Little Ouseburn, lying 1 m. to the S of the former, has a Norman church

OUTREMONT. Town of Quebec Situated 6 m N W of Montreal, it is a residential suburb of that city Pop (1931) 28,641

OVAHERERO. Tribal name for the indigenous natives of S W. Africa known as Herero (q v)

OVAMBO. Negroid people of South-West Africa Inhabiting the fertile Ovamboland steppes N E of the Hereros, they are distinguished from this allied people by their scantier dress, more peaceable disposition, and agricultural pursuits They number about 200,000

OVAMBOLAND. Country of South-West Africa Situated on both sides of the boundary between Angola and South-West Africa, it covers an area of some 16,000 sq m In the region under British protection a native reserve has been created

OVER. District of Cheshire Part of the urban dist of Winsford, it stands on the Weaver, 4 m W of Middlewich, with a station, Over and Wharton, on the L M S Rly It is a centre of the salt industry, and has sheep and cattle fairs

OVERSTRAND. Seaside resort of Norfolk Situated 2 m S E of Cromer, it has a station on the L N E Rly The bathing is good. On the cliffs near by is the Garden of Sleep, a disused burial ground

OVERTON. Village of Hampshire Situated 8 m S W of Basingstoke, it is on the S Rly. Once a market town, it has an old church.

OVERTON. Village of Flintshire. Standing near the Dee, it is 4 m N W of Ellesmere, and has a station (Overton on-Dee) on the G W Rly In the churchyard of the 15th century church are 21 old yew trees, one of the so called seven wonders of Wales.

OVERYSEL. Province of the Netherlands It adjoins the provs of Friesland, Drente, and Gelderland, its E frontier being that of Germany, its W being the Zuider Zee It consists mostly of flat marshy country, with moors, fens, and woods, and has an area of 1,296 sq m The Yssel, Vecht, and Regge are the chief rivers Zwolle is the capital Pop (1930) 520,788

OVIEDO. City of Spain Capital of the province of the same name, it stands on the edge of a fertile plain about 60 m. N W. of Leon The cathedral, rebuilt 1388, is one of the finest in Spain The church of S Miguel de Lino or Lillo, 9th century, has noteworthy carving The university dates from 1604 There are manufactures of textiles, leather goods, and matches Pop (1930) 76,828.

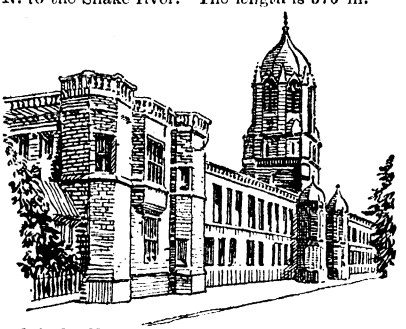
OVILLERS. Village of France It is 3 m N E. of Albert It was taken by the British in July, 1916, but lost in March, 1918, to be regained in the following autumn. It was adopted by Gloucester.

OVINGDEAN. Village of Sussex It is on the coast, about 3 m S E of Brighton It has an old church and a manor house, the Ovingdean Grange of Harrison Ainsworth's novel.

OWENSBORO. City of Kentucky, U.S.A. It stands on the Ohio river, 115 m. by railway S.W. of Louisville. A considerable river trade is carried on, chiefly in tobacco. Oil is obtained in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1930) 22,765.

OWEN SOUND. Town of Ontario, Canada. On Owen Sound, where the Sydenham river falls into Georgian Bay, and 120 m. N.W. of Toronto, it is served by the C.N. Rlys. and C.P. Rly. It is a manufacturing town and also a port for steamers to the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence. Pop. (1931) 12,839.

OWYHEE. River of Oregon, U.S.A. Its headstreams rise in Nevada and Idaho, and after their junction in S.E. Oregon, the river flows N. to the Snake river. The length is 370 m.



Oxford. Main front of Christ Church. Right: Tower of Magdalen College overlooking the Cherwell

OXENHOPE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 5 m. S.W. of Keighley, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,276.

OXFORD. City of Oxfordshire; also the county town. On the Thames, here called the Isis, and the Cherwell, it is 63 m. by rail W.N.W. of London, on the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. It is also served by canal. At Carfax, the centre of the old city, four important streets meet, High Street, St. Aldate's, Queen Street, and Cornmarket. High Street, with its colleges and churches, leading to Magdalen tower and the bridge over the Cherwell, is described as the finest street in Europe. The cathedral is part of Christ Church. The churches include S. Mary's, the university church, All Saints, the city church, S. Peter-in-the-East, S. Giles, S. Michael, and S. Barnabas. The schools include the city boys' school, the girls' high school, S. Edward's at Summertown, and Headington Girls' school. Of open spaces Port Meadow belongs to the city, and the Parks to the university. Brewing, printing, and fruit preserving are industries, and at Cowley are the Morris motor works. The cattle market is important. In 1928 the city boundaries were enlarged to include Headington, Cowley, Wolvercote, and other districts. A trust has been formed to preserve the amenities of the neighbourhood and roads planned to divert heavy traffic from its central streets. Oxford sends one member to parliament. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 80,540.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. This consists of 21 colleges and two halls, each with buildings that have much historic, architectural and other interest. The colleges are All Souls, Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus Christi, Exeter, Hertford, Jesus, Keble, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, New, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, Trinity, University, Wadham, and Worcester. The halls are St. Edmund and St. Peter's, and four colleges for women are recognized. The university was founded about 1100, and its members soon became a corporate body under a chancellor. Colleges were built in quick succession and much wealth was acquired.

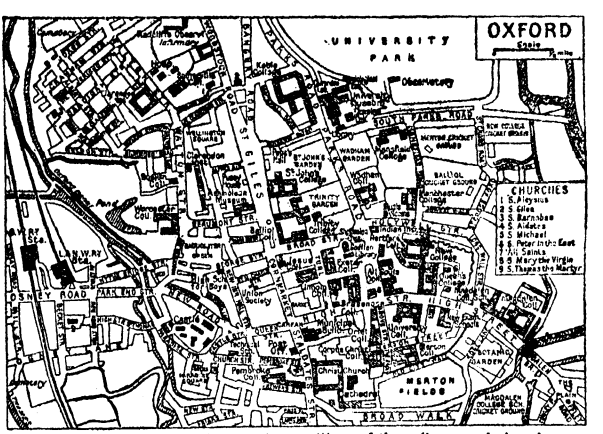


Oxford University arms

The constitution has been several times altered, notably in 1877. The university institutions include the Bodleian Library, for which a great extension scheme has been prepared, the Sheldonian Theatre, the Ashmolean and other museums, the university galleries, and the Indian Institute, as well as many laboratories and schools for research. The Oxford University Press has its printing works in Walton St. Two members are returned to parliament.



OXFORDSHIRE. County of England, known sometimes as Oxon. Of very irregular shape, it is bounded on the S. by the Thames. In the S.E. are the Chiltern Hills, reaching up to 700 ft. Spurs of the Cotswolds enter the county, but the rest of it is undulating or flat. The area is 748 sq. m., and the chief rivers, tributaries of the Thames, are the Windrush, Cherwell, Thame, and Evenlode. It is served by the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. and the Grand Union Canal. Oxford is the county town; other places are Banbury,



Oxford. Plan of the city showing positions of the colleges and churches

Henley-on-Thames, Chipping Norton, Bicester, Thame, and Witney. The county is rich in historic and picturesque places such as Woodstock, Burford, Bampton, Dorchester, Godstow, Goring, and Blenheim. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 209,599.

OXSHOTT. District of Surrey. It is situated 17 m. S.W. of London, on the S. Rly., 3 m. N. of Leatherhead.

OXTED. Village of Surrey. Situated 20 m. S. of London, on the S. Rly., it is now largely a residential district. The church contains 12th century work, and there is a fine common.

OXUS. Old name of the river of western Asia now called the Amu-Daria (q.v.).

OYAPOC. River of S. America. It rises in the Tumac Humac Mts., and flows N.E. to the Atlantic Ocean, forming the E. frontier of French Guiana. Falls and rapids interfere with navigation. Its length is 280 m.

OYSTER BAY. Watering place of New York State, U.S.A. It stands on a sheltered bay on the N. coast of Long Island, 33 m. by rly. N.E. of New York city. Oysters are cultivated. It was the home of Theodore Roosevelt. Pop. 8,500.

OYSTERMOUTH. Watering place of Glamorganshire. Near Mumbles Head, 5 m. from Swansea, it is on the L.M.S. and G.W. Rlys. In 1920 it became part of the borough of Swansea. The ruins of the castle belong to the town.

OZARK MOUNTAINS (Fr. Bois aux arcs, wood for bows). Wooded plateau or highland region of the U.S.A. Lying between the Missouri and Arkansas rivers, it occupies a large portion of the states of Arkansas and Missouri, and penetrates into Oklahoma, Kansas, and Illinois. Its average height is from 1,500 ft. to 2,000 ft. and its area is about 50,000 sq. m.

PAARDEBERG. Town of the Orange Free State, S. Africa. Situated on the S. bank of the Modder river, it is 28 m. by rly. S.E. of Kimberley. In the South African War a Boer force was surrounded here on Feb. 18, 1900, and after repulsing heavy attacks by British troops, was eventually starved into surrender on Feb. 27.

PAARL. Town of Cape Province, S. Africa. The second largest city in the S.W. of the province, it stands on the Berg river, 36 m. by rly. W.N.W. of Cape Town. Fruit gardens and vineyards abound in the town, which straggles along the river for over 7 m. It is also an educational centre. Pop. (1932) 16,650, of whom 7,800 are whites.

PABJANICE. Town of Poland. It is situated on the river Dobrzynka, 22 m. N.W. of Piotrkow. There are numerous factories connected with the textile industries of the Lodz dist. Pop. 30,000.

PABNA. Town of India. In the district of the same name, in Bengal, it lies on the left bank of the river Padma. 130 m. N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 19,343.

PACHACAMAC. Ruined city of Peru. On the coast, it is 20 m. from Lima. It was the sacred city of the Yuncas, and its ruins include those of a magnificent temple and other buildings. The city was plundered by Pizarro. The site has been excavated by the university of Pennsylvania.

PACHMARHI. Hill station of India. In the Central Provinces, it is situated on the Mahadeo range, and is 3,500 ft. above sea level. It is the seat of the government of the Central Provinces during the hot weather. Pop. 3,800.

PACHUCA. City of Mexico. The capital of

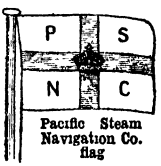


Oxfordshire. County of England, also known as Oxon.

the state of Hidalgo, it is situated among mts. at an alt. of 8,000 ft., 55 m. N.E. of Mexico City. Situated in one of the oldest silver mining regions of the country, it has various metallurgical works and a school of mines. There is also a university and a meteorological observatory. The Regla Falls provide electric power. Pop. 55,000.

PACIFIC OCEAN. Largest of the oceans. It comprises about three-eighths of the world's sea area, covering 165,246,200 sq. m. Northwards it is very definitely limited by the narrow Bering Strait, which contains a belt of shallow water stretching from the E. Cape of Asia to the American Cape Prince of Wales. Like the Atlantic, it is widely open to the S. The average mean depth is 2½ m., and its greatest known depth is 34,416 ft., between Celebes and Japan. The ocean has been crossed by aeroplane, Captain C. Kingsford-Smith, in the Southern Cross, flying from Oakland, California, to Brisbane, in June 1928, covering the 7,300 miles in three stages. *See* Ocean.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO. British steamship company It has mail, passenger and cargo services from Liverpool, Glasgow, Swansea, Hull and London to the West Indies, the ports of Central America and the W coast of S America The head offices are in Water Street, Liverpool



Pacific Steam Navigation Co. flag

PADANG Seaport of Sumatra, Netherlands E Indies Situated nearly in the middle of the W coast, it is the terminus of a railway line to the interior The harbour is 3 m S of Emmahaven, which supplies coal from the Ombilin coalfield Coffee, copra, tobacco, gum, and hides are exported Pop 41,238.

PADAUNG. Town of Lower Burma In the Prome district, it stands about 14 m S W. of Prome It consists of one long street along the right bank of the Irrawaddy Pop 47,500

PADBURY. Village of Buckinghamshire Situated 2 m S E of Buckingham, it has a station on the L M S Rly

PADDINGTON. Borough of the county of London. Between Marylebone and Kensington, it is intersected by the Harrow Road and a branch of the Grand Union Canal, and includes the terminus of the G W Rly and the districts of Maida Vale, Tyburnia, and Bayswater, with the shopping centre of Westbourne Grove In addition to the town hall, the borough contains S Mary's Hospital and a technical institute An open space is the recreation ground of 27 acres at Kilburn Park Two members are returned to parliament Pop (1931) 144,950


Paddington arms

PADDOCK WOOD. Village of Kent It lies 5 m E of Tonbridge, on the S Rly Here is a fruit canning factory

PADERBORN Town of Prussia In Westphalia, it is situated at the source of the river Pader, 50 m. S W of Hanover There are railway workshops and tobacco, soap, and glass factories Pop 34,000

PADIHAM. Urban district and market town of Lancashire It stands on the Calder, 8 m N E of Blackburn, with a station on the L M S Rly The industries include the manufacture of cotton Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 11,632

PADSTOW Urban district and seaport of Cornwall It is situated on the north coast, near the estuary of the Camel, 12 m N W of Bodmin, with a station on the S Rly The church of S Petrock is an old building with some features of interest Padstow Bay is formed by the river Camel Pop (1931) 1,929

PADUA. City of Italy It stands on several branches of the river Bacchiglione, just above its confluence with the Brenta, 22 m W of Venice, for which it is the railway junction The university was founded in 1222 The Renaissance cathedral and the 13th century church of Sant' Antonio are notable The Madonna dell' Arena and the Eremitani contain frescoes by Giotto and Mantegna. Padua has manufactures and a trade in agricultural produce Pop (1931) 130,881.

PADUCAH. City of Kentucky, U S A It stands at the junction of the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, 170 m S E of St. Louis, and is served by the Illinois Central and other railways, and by river steamers It has an important tobacco trade and also ships iron ore and agricultural produce. Pop (1930) 33,541

PAERNU. Variant spelling of the town and district of Estonia better known as Parnu (q v)

PAESTUM. Ancient city of Italy It stands on the gulf of Salerno, 24 m by rly S by E of the city of Salerno Founded by Greeks from Sybaris about 600 B C , it has remains of three Doric temples There are also remains of a Roman amphitheatre and temple and part of the old wall

PAGAN. Town of Upper Burma In the Myingyan district, it is situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, about 90 m S W of Mandalay Until the end of the 13th century Pagan was the capital and a fine city with numerous pagodas , it is now almost deserted

PAGHAM. Village of W Sussex It stands on the coast, 5 m S E of Chichester, and has an Early English church

PAGOPAGO Naval station of the Samoan Islands Situated on the S E coast of the island of Tutuila, it has since 1839 been an important naval and, later, coaling station of the U S A Formed from the crater of an extinct volcano, the harbour is one of the best natural harbours in the Pacific Ocean The town is the administrative headquarters of American Samoa

PAHANG. State of the Malay Peninsula One of the Federated Malay States, it lies between Johore on the S and Kelantan and Trengganu on the N , and is separated from the other three states of the Federation by mountains Its area is 14,000 sq m , consisting almost entirely of the basin of the Pahang river Pekan is the seat of the sultan, while Kuala Lipis is the administrative capital. Pop 146,064

PAHLEVI. Seaport of Persia It stands on the S shore of the Caspian Sea, 16 m N W of Resht The terminus of the trade route from Teheran, it has a shipping trade. Pop about 20,000

PAIGNTON. Urban district and watering place of Devonshire It stands on Tor Bay, 2 m S of Torquay, with a station on the G W Rly The chief building is the Perpendicular church of S John Pop (1931) 18,405

PAINSWICK. Town of Gloucestershire Situated in the Cotswolds, 6 m S E of Gloucester, it is in the centre of a stone quarrying district In the churchyard are 99 clipped yews

PAISLEY. Burgh of Renfrewshire Standing on the White Cart, near its union with the Clyde, it is 7 m W. of Glasgow and is served by the L M S Rly The chief building is the magnificent abbey church, much of which was restored in the 20th century Its windows are notable and it contains tombs of the Stewarts Other edifices are the Thomas Coats memorial church, and others erected by members of that family, the museum, and the picture gallery There are several public parks and an observatory Pop (1931) 80,441


Paisley arms

PAITA. Town of New Caledonia, French Oceania Situated some 20 m N W of Noumea on the coast, it is the terminus of the railway from that port

PAITHAN. Town of India In the Aurangabad district of Hyderabad, it stands on the Godavari, 30 m S of Aurangabad One of the oldest cities of the Deccan, it was formerly famous for its silk goods Pop 7,000

PAKHOI. Treaty port of China In the province of Kwangtung, it stands 175 m N E. of Haifong, at the head of the Tonking gulf Opened to foreign trade in 1877, its importance has been considerably diminished by the development of Tonking and Kwang Chau Wan. Pop (1929) 34,600

PAKNAM. Station of Siam Situated at the mouth of the Menam river, some 12 m below Bangkok, it is a military station defending the entrance to the river.

PAKOKKU. Town of Upper Burma The headquarters of the district of the same name, it stands on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, below the Chindwin, 75 m S W of Mandalay It is a centre for trade in timber Pop. 19,507.

PALAMAU. District of India In the W part of Bihar and Orissa, it borders the Central Provinces on the S W and covers an area of 4,916 sq m. Largely forested, it has some mineral wealth The chief town is Daltonganj. Pop 733,500

PALAMKOTTA. Town of India. In the Tinnevelly district of Madras Presidency, it is situated about 50 m N W of Cape Comorin It is the district headquarters, an important road junction, and on the railway line from Tuticorin and Madras to Travancore Pop 44,000

PALANPUR. Native state of India. In Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, it lies between Baroda and Rajputana, and covers an area of 1,766 sq m Well forested in the N , it is crossed by the rly from Mehsana, Baroda, to Ajmer-Merwara Wheat, rice, and sugar-cane are grown. The chief town is Palanpur. Pop. 237,000

PALANPUR. Town of India. The capital of the Palanpur district, it is situated 83 m. by rail N of Ahmadabad An important rly junction for the branch line to Deesa, it is the commercial centre of the district Pop. 17,200.

PALAR. River of India Rising in Mysore, it flows generally S E through the E Ghats and continuing E through Madras, reaches the bay of Bengal, 50 m. S. of Madras city, after a course of 230 m The chief engineering work is the dam at Arcot

PALATINATE. District ruled by a count or earl palatine, one who had special powers because the land under his authority was a borderland district. Several English counties were palatine earldoms, e g , Durham, Cheshire, and Lancashire

The largest palatinate was the district in Germany ruled by the count palatine of the Rhine, who was one of the seven electors In 1777 the palatinate was united with Bavaria and it is now represented by two provinces of that republic The Rhenish Palatinate is a detached area to the N of Alsace Its area is 2,124 sq m and its capital is Speyer The Upper Palatinate lies in the N E of the republic, with Czechoslovakia as its E boundary, and has an area of 3,725 sq m Nuremberg is the capital.

PALATINE. One of the seven hills of Rome (q v) In republican times the hill was a residential quarter , Augustus and Tiberius had palaces there, and Nero's Golden House extended from the Palatine to the Esquiline

PALAU Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean They lie E of the Philippines and W of the Carolines Consisting of 26 islands, mostly of coral formation and many uninhabited, they cover an area of 170 sq m They yield phosphate, copra, bêche de mer, and turtle shells , tropical fruits abound Formerly belonging to Germany, they are now administered by Japan under mandate Pop about 16,000

PALAU. Island of the Pacific Ocean. The administrative centre of the Palau Archipelago, belonging to Japan, it is situated in lat. 12° 45' N long 135° E Pop. 8,000

PALAUNG. Tribe of Upper Burma. Allied to the Wa, they are hill-dwellers, mostly in Tawngpeng, Mongmit, and other Shan states, as well as the E of the Ruby Mines district They were driven out of the Irrawaddy and Mekong headwaters in recent times by Shan and Kachin pressure They use Mon Khmer speech.

PALAWAN. Island of the Philippines Situated to the W. of the more important islands of this group, it is about 270 m long and from 4 m. to 15 m. wide, and has an area of 4,500 sq m. Mountainous and well wooded, it has a number of short, rapid rivers and good natural harbours. The capital is Puerto Princesa Pop 11,000

PALAZZOLO ACREIDE. Town of Sicily. It is situated 27 m W. of Syracuse, on the main road to Palermo. Its chief interest lies in its magnificent tombs, and other relics. Pop 15,000.

PALEMBANG. River of Sumatra Rising in several headstreams on the S W coast of the island, it flows generally S E to discharge into the Java Sea on the E. coast of the island opposite the island of Bangka.

PALEMBANG. Town of Sumatra. The capital of the residency of the same name, it is situated on the Palembang river, 54 m from its mouth. The commercial and administrative centre of the area, it has a fine mosque. Pop. about 63,000.

PALENCIA. City of Spain. Capital of the prov. of the same name, it stands on the Carrion river, 10 m above its confluence with Pisuerga, 25 m. N. by E. of Valladolid The cathedral was begun in 1321, and has a valuable collection of Flemish tapestries. Pop 20,000.

PALENQUE. Ancient city of Mexico One of the centres of the Maya civilization, its ruins are in the state of Chiapas Of the existing buildings the largest is called the palace ; the others were presumably temples Of the palace, the bas-reliefs and the remains of the tower are specially notable.

PALERMO. City and seaport of Italy, the capital of Sicily. Standing on the bay of Palermo, on the N. coast of the island, it is surrounded landwards by hills Although its history goes back to Carthaginian and Roman times or earlier, the oldest existing buildings date from the time when the city was the residence of the Norman kings. They include the palace, with its richly decorated chapel, the cathedral containing the tomb of the emperor Frederick II, and several churches, among them San Cataldo and San Giovanni.



Palermo arms

The courts of justice occupy a magnificent palace, and in and around the city are other palaces. Modern edifices are several churches, theatres, and other places of amusement The national museum has a wonderful collection of antiquities Two of the city gates still stand, and outside the former walls extensive suburbs have sprung up. Other features are the Quattro Canton where four main streets meet, the piazza del duomo, the public gardens, and the esplanade. The main industries are shipping and distributing, and there is a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 389,933.


Palestine. Sheik of an Arab tribe

PALESTINE. Country of Western Asia. Stretching S. along the E. end of the Mediterranean Sea, from Syria to Egypt and the Hejaz, and extending inland to Transjordania, it covers an area of about 10,000 sq. m. Topographically it consists of the coastal plain of Sharon bordering on the Levant, the hill country



Palestine. Country administered by Britain under mandate

of Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, and the valley of El Ghor stretching from the sea of Galilee down the river Jordan to the Dead Sea. The climate, wet in winter, is extremely hot in summer, and the soil, though arid and almost desert-like in the E., is generally fertile. Olive, cedar, and sycamore trees abound and cereals, wine, and many sorts of fruit are produced. In the Samaria district and on the seaboard, sheep and goats thrive. The trade is mainly with Egypt, Syria, and Britain, the chief articles of export being fruit, durra, barley, sesame, and almonds. Jerusalem is the capital, other centres being Acre, Haifa, and Jaffa. The country is covered by good roads. The chief railway runs from Egypt along the coast N. to Acre, with branches elsewhere.

The history of Palestine has given it a religious significance in virtue of which it is the most famous country, historically, to the western world. The Holy Land for Christians and the national home of the Jews, its story is known by the people of Europe and America better than the stories of their own countries. For all that, Palestine has never been for long a country in its own right, but has perpetually been the subject of some mighty empire. Egyptians, Philistines, Alexander, Romans, and Turks, have conquered her in turn. The last conquest, more in the nature of a deliverance, was by Britain during the Great War, and the country is now administered by Britain under mandate from the League of Nations. Pop. (1931) 1,035,154, of whom 759,952 were Moslems, 175,006 Jews, and 90,607 Christians.

PALESTRINA. City of Italy. It is situated 23 m. E. by S. of Rome and occupies the site of the Roman Praeneste. The modern town is built on the ruins of a vast temple of Fortuna, which graced the Roman city. The buildings include a modern cathedral. Pop. 7,427.

PALGHAT. Town of India. In the Malabar district of Madras, it is situated on the main Madras-Calicut rly. at the W. end of the Palghat Gap. Pop. 46,000.

PALGHAT GAP. Mountain valley of India. The outstanding feature of the Deccan, it separates the Nilgiri Hills on the N. from the Anaimalai Hills on the S. Just over 1,000 ft. high, it is 20 m. wide and forms the only easy route of communication between the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. The Madras-Calicut rly. passes through the gap.

PALIME. Town of Togoland, French West Africa. Situated on the border of the Gold Coast colony, it is the terminus of the rly. from Lomé, 74 m. to the S.E. A railhead centre, it is also the administrative headquarters of the district.

PALITANA. Native state of India. In the Bombay Presidency, it lies in the S.E. of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and covers an area of 290 sq. m. Pop. 60,700.

PALITANA. Town of India. The capital of the native state of the same name, it is 120 m. S.W. of Ahmadabad and is the inland terminus of a branch rly. line with connexions to Mehsana and Bhamagar. The holy mt. of Satrunjaya, covered with Jain temples, dominates the town. Pop. 13,400.

PALK STRAIT. Channel between Ceylon and the mainland of India. Running N.E. from Adam's Bridge, which separates it from the gulf of Manaar, it continues into the bay of Bengal, at which point it is 45 m. wide.



Palestine. Jew ready for the weekly wailing

PALLING. Village of Norfolk. Situated 4 m. E. of Stalham, it is a bathing resort.

PALL MALL. London thoroughfare. Running W. from the junction of Cockspur Street and Pall Mall East, to St. James's Palace, it was at first called Catherine Street. The name was changed because the game of pall mall was played here in the 17th century. The street contains several of the leading London clubs, e.g., the Athenaeum, Reform, Travellers, Carlton, Marlborough, and Automobile.

PALMA. One of the Canary Islands. Lying 67 m. W.N.W. of Teneriffe, it is 26 m. long by 16 m. wide, and has an area of 280 sq. m. The mountainous interior culminates in the Pico de la Cruz, 7,740 ft., and contains the extinct volcano, La Caldera, with a crater 5,000 ft. deep. The capital is Santa Cruz, on the E. coast. Pop. 42,000.

PALMA. Town and seaport of the Balearic Islands. On the S.W. coast of Majorca, it is 135 m. S. of Barcelona. Built in an amphitheatre overlooking Palma bay the houses are in the Moorish style. The Gothic cathedral dates from 1232-1601. It is the port for the island. Pop. (1930) 81,783.

PALMAS. Small island of the East Indies. For some 300 years its possession was disputed by Spain and the Netherlands. Later the United States claimed it as part of the Philippine Islands, but in 1928 the International Court at The Hague gave it to the Netherlands

PALM BEACH. City of Florida, U S A It stands on a narrow strip of land 30 m. long, separating Lake Worth from the Atlantic, 300 m. S E. of Jacksonville, and is served by the Florida East Coast and the Seaboard Air Line railways It has splendid facilities for boating and bathing, and is one of the most luxurious winter resorts of the U S A Three bridges connect Palm Beach with West Palm Beach on the opposite side of Lake Worth. The two cities escaped the 1926 hurricane which devastated Miami, but were wrecked by that of 1928. Pop. (1930) 26,610.

PALMERSTON. Former name for the seaport of the Northern Territories, Australia, now known as Darwin (q v)

PALMERSTON NORTH. Town of North Island, New Zealand Situated 88 m N E. of Wellington, it is a rly. junction for the E and W. sides of the island The industries are saw-milling and dairy-farming Pop. (1931) 22,800

PALMIRA. Town of Colombia Situated in the dept of Valle, 160 m S W of Bogotá, it stands at an alt of 3,000 ft on the Llanos de Malajana plain, and is connected by rail with Buenaventura via Cali. The town is the centre of a fertile dist. noted for tobacco. Pop 30,000.

PALMYRA. Ancient city of Syria The ruins are situated about 150 m N E of Damascus Founded by Solomon, Palmyra became, under the Roman Empire, a great commercial centre, but eventually decayed The ruins include sepulchral towers and the great temple of the Sun Much of the old city wall is still standing

PALNI. Range of hills in India In the S of Madras, it forms the N E end of the Cardamom Mts , and culminates in Vembadi Shola, 8,218 ft. high, about 100 m W S W of Trichinopoly

PALO ALTO. City of California U S A. Situated on the San Francisco peninsula, 28 m. S S E of San Francisco city, it is served by the Southern Pacific Railway Stanford University, five military academies, several private schools, and a U S veterans' hospital are situated here. Pop (1930) 13,652

PALOS. Town of Spain It is situated near the S W frontier, close to the estuary of the Rio Tinto, 5 m from the Atlantic Ocean. From here Columbus sailed, Aug 3, 1492, on his historic voyage, and here Cortés landed in 1528, after his conquest of Mexico. Pop 1,600.

PALWAL. Town of India In the Punjab, it is 30 m S E of Gurgaon, and contains an early Mahometan mosque. Pop. 9,500.

PAMBAN. Channel separating India from the island of Rameswaram. One of the breaks in Adam's Bridge, it leads from the gulf of Manaar to Palk Strait About 1,350 yds wide, it is spanned by a rly. viaduct linking the island with the mainland.

PAMIERS. City of France It stands on the river Ariège, 40 m. S E of Toulouse. The chief buildings are the cathedral, which has been modernised, and the Romanesque church of Notre Dame. The city is an agricultural centre. Pop. 10,000.

PAMIR. Mountain group in the N.W. of India. From it radiate the Kunlun, Karakoram, and Himalaya, Sulaiman, Hindu Kush and Paropamisus, and Tien Shan ranges Known sometimes as the Roof of the World, it comprises a series of ridges from 16,000 ft to 18,000 ft., with elevated valleys, or pamirs, between them.

PAMLICO SOUND. Lagoon on the N. coast of Carolina, U.S.A. The largest of the many lagoons on the E. coast of the U.S.A., it is separated from the Atlantic by a long, narrow strip of land, with 3 navigable inlets, and measures about 60 m. by 25 m. Oyster fishing is important.

PAMPA, La. Territory of Argentina Entirely inland, it is bounded N. by the provs of Mendoza, S. Luis, and Córdoba, E. by Buenos Aires, S. and S.W. by the Rio Negro territory, and N.W. by Mendoza, and has an area of 56,320 sq. m. Lying in the S W. of the great Argentine pampas region, it is crossed by the Colorado and Salado rivers, and has many lakes. Largely agricultural, it produces livestock, wheat, alfalfa, maize, and linseed. Santa Rosa de Toay is the capital. Railways from Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca cross the territory. Pop. 105,000.

PAMPAS. Temperate grasslands of Argentina They extend from the Gran Chaco S to the Rio Colorado and from the Andean foothills to the Atlantic coast. Their extent is not exactly defined, but the area is estimated at 200,000 to 300,000 sq m They support vast numbers of horses, cattle and sheep, and produce enormous quantities of wheat for export. The high, feathery-topped pampas grass, which totally covers large areas, is the distinctive feature of the vegetation. There are other pampas in S. America, but the name by itself indicates the great Argentine region.

PAMPERO. Cold, squally, S W. wind experienced in Argentine and Uruguay in the neighbourhood of the Rio de la Plata. It appears to be a wind blowing over the pampas, in the rear of a cyclonic system of low pressure. Buenos Aires experiences about a dozen pamperos annually.

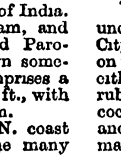
PAMPLONA. City of Spain. It stands on the river Arga, 195 m N E. of Madrid. The Gothic cathedral was built in 1397 over the ruins of an earlier edifice The citadel, in the S W. of the city, was constructed in 1556-98. There is a bull ring The city has an agricultural trade and some manufactures Pop. (1930) 33,295.

PAMPLONA. City of Colombia Situated in the dept of Santander del Norte, it is 290 m N.E of Bogotá There are breweries, distilleries and textile factories Pop. 21,381.

PANAMA, Gulf of. Large inlet of the Pacific Ocean in Panama. It lies between the peninsula of Azuero and the S E littoral of the republic, and is 140 m. wide at its mouth. At its head, some 120 m N of the mouth, is the entrance to the Panama Canal.

PANAMA, Isthmus of Narrow neck of land connecting N. and S America It lies E. and W., with the gulf of Panama on the Pacific side and the gulf of Darien on the Atlantic Here Balboa was the first European to see the Pacific Ocean. The isthmus averages 70 m. across, but is 32 m at its narrowest

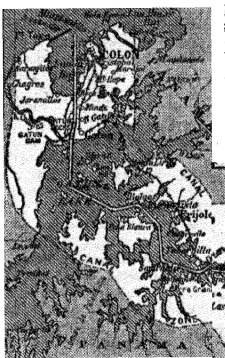
PANAMA. Republic of Central America Bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by Columbia, S. by the Pacific, and W. by Costa Rica, it occupies the isthmus of Panama, and has an area of 32,380 sq m of which about five-eighths is unoccupied. The boundary with Costa Rica is still in dispute. It has a tropical climate with a heavy rainfall, especially on the N. coast. Through it run the Panama Canal, and the Panama Canal Zone (q v) under American control. The capital is Panama City on the Pacific coast, and Colón is the chief port on the Atlantic There are several smaller ports on either side The soil is fertile, producing fruit, rubber, timber, coffee, sugar, and cocoanuts and cocoa. Livestock is raised for local consumption, and hides are exported. There are gold and manganese deposits at present but little worked.

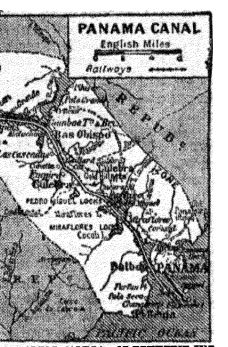


Panama arms

Bananas make up two-thirds of the export trade. Besides the Panama Railroad, which is within the canal zone, there are about 230 m. of railway, mostly plantation lines. Recently commercial aviation has made great strides. Panama City and Colón are connected by this means, and there are routes to other countries of both American continents. There are several wireless stations, including a broadcasting station at Balboa, and telephone and cable systems.

The republic was formerly a department of Colombia, but seceded in 1903 owing to the Colombian government's refusal to ratify the treaty for the construction of the canal. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in 1914, and in 1924 diplomatic relations between the two countries were established. The constitution, promulgated in 1904 provides for a chamber of deputies, and a president, who appoints a cabinet of five. There are nine provinces, each under a governor. The republic is a member of the League of Nations. Primary education is free and compulsory, and there is a university. There is no standing army or navy, and the national police force numbers about 800 all ranks. Spanish is the official language. The unit of currency is the balboa, equivalent to the U.S. silver dollar. European immigration is encouraged, but the climate is unsuitable. Pop. (1930) excluding the Canal Zone 467,459.





Panama Canal, it connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

PANAMA. Capital of the republic of Panama. Situated at the head of the gulf of Panama, it adjoins the American town of Ancon, and is virtually surrounded by the Canal Zone. It stands on a rocky peninsula, with palm-shaded beaches, and has an agreeable climate. The cathedral has twin towers adorned with mother-of-pearl, and in the Church of S. José is a golden altar. The National theatre is one of the finest of its kind. The port is Balboa, where ships of every nation call. The city is the S. terminus of the Panama Railroad, 47½ m. from Colón, with which it also has air communication, as with Miami, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The old city was settled in 1519, being the oldest settlement of the continental western hemisphere. Pop. 114,103.

PANAMA CANAL, THE. Canal through the isthmus of Panama, connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean. The canal has a total length of 50¾ m.; it was informally opened to commerce in 1914. The attempt to make a canal by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the constructor of the Suez, was a failure, owing to financial trouble and unhealthy conditions. The U.S.A. purchased in 1903 the rights and property of the New Panama Company, and obtained from the republic of Panama a strip of land on either side of the proposed waterway, the Canal Zone. Near the Caribbean outlet of the Chagres river was built the Gatun Dam, across the channel of the stream, and another dam about 20 m. S.E. at Gamboa. The waters of the Chagres were allowed to accumulate until a lake was formed, 164 sq. m. in extent and at an alt. of 85 ft. The channel of the canal begins about 4½ m. out to sea in Limon Bay at a depth of 41 ft., and runs for 8 m. till it reaches the gigantic three-stepped, double-flighted stairway of locks at Gatun. These lift the ship to the Gatun lake, through which the channel passes for 20 m. to the Culebra cut, which runs to the Pedro Miguel lock at the other extremity of the highest level section. Below is the Miraflores lake 55 ft. above sea level, from which the Miraflores locks in two steps give access to the 8 m. sea-level stretch on the Pacific side. Its minimum width is 300 ft. at the bottom, and minimum depth 41 ft. An important result for the British Empire was that New York was brought nearer than Liverpool to Yokohama, Sydney, and Melbourne. In 1931 5,529 vessels passed through the canal.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE. Strip of land bordering the Panama Canal, belonging to the U.S.A. It consists of 5 m. on either bank and has a total area, land and water, of 554 sq. m. By a treaty between the U.S.A. and Panama signed in 1903 the former has exclusive control for ...lice, judicial, sani... ry and other pur... ses. Panama City ...d Colón re... main ...der the Republic of ...nama. The ports are Colón and Cristobal on the Atlantic side, and Balboa on the Pacific. The Panama Railroad, owned by the U.S. government, runs from Colón to Panama City and has a branch from Colón to Fort Randolph. When work was begun on the canal, Panama was extremely unhealthy, but yellow fever has now been stamped out and malaria greatly diminished. The Zone is under the control of a governor. Pop. (1931) 30,745, including 8,337 Americans.

PANAY. One of the Philippine Islands. The westernmost island of the Visayan group, it lies between Negros and Mindoro islands, and covers an area of 4,610 sq. m., or with 118 adjacent islands an additional 300 sq. m. It has a mountainous surface, Madiaás, the culminating summit being 7,265 ft. The N. and E. coasts contain several good harbours, Iloilo being the most important. The principal rivers are the Jalaur, the Cadiam, and the Panay. Pop. 775,000.

PANCEVO. Town of Yugoslavia. Formerly known as Pancsova, it stands on the river Temes, 3 m. N. of its confluence with the Danube, about 10 m. N.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 20,000.

PANCORBO. Village of Spain. It stands on the river Ebro, 124 m. S.W. of Irun and 10 m. S. of Miranda. It has two ruined castles and gives its name to a rocky ravine in the outlying spurs of the Pyrenees, leading to Castile.

PANDHARPUR. Town of India. In Sholapur district, Bombay, it stands on the Bhima river, 84 m. E. of Satara. Thousands of pilgrims visit the temple of Vithoba. Pop. 28,600.

PANEVEZYS. Town of Lithuania. It stands on the river Nevozis, about 65 m. N. by E. of Kaunas. Pop. 20,287.

PANGANI. River of Tanganyika Territory, E. Africa. Rising just S. of the Kenya border, it flows in a winding course generally S.E. to discharge into the Indian Ocean, at Pangani, 34 m. S. of Tanga. About 10 m. of its total length of 150 m. is navigable for small ocean-going craft.

PANGANI. Port of Tanganyika Territory. Standing on the N. bank of the river of the same name, it is 34 m. by road S. of Tanga. It has a harbour protected by a sand bar. Pop. 3,000.

PANGBOURNE. Village of Berkshire It stands on the Thames, 5 m N W of Reading, on the G W Rly A small stream, the Pang, here falls into the Thames Pop. 1,936

PANGIN Alternative name for the capital of Portuguese India, better known as Nova Gôa (q v.)

PANGKOR Island of Malaya Situated opposite the mouth of the Dindings river, off the W coast of Perak, it forms part of the territory known as Dindings (q v)

PANGO PANGO Alternative name of the naval station of the Samoan Islands better known as Pagopago (q v)

PANIPAT Town of India In the Karnal district of the Punjab, it is situated N of Delhi, a few m W of the Jumna It is famous for the three decisive battles fought here in 1526, 1556, and 1761 Pop 26,300

PANIXER. Alpine pass of Switzerland It connects cantons Glarus and Grisons over the Todi range, and leads E of the Hausstock from the valley of the Sernf to Panix on a small affluent of the Vorder Rhine. Its height is 7,897 ft

PANNA Native state of India In Bundelkhand, it is adjacent to Banda and Jubbulpore, and covers an area of 2,492 sq m Forested in parts, it produces cereals Pop about 193,000

PANNA. Town of India The capital of the native state of the same name, it is situated 105 m N of Jubbulpore There are several modern Hindu temples Pop about 12,000

PANNE, La Town of Belgium In Flanders, 4½ m N W. of Furnes, it is a bathing resort.

PANOAN. Linguistic stock of South American Indian tribes Occupying the region S of the Amazon and E of the Andes on the upper parts of the Beni, Ucayali and other rivers of Peru, Bolivia, and W Brazil, they consist of about 20 tribes in all They are of more than average native intelligence, but live in very primitive conditions

PANTEG. Urban district of Monmouthshire It is 2 m S E of Pontypool, on the G W Rly S Mary's church, largely rebuilt, has a good 15th century tower. The inhabitants are largely employed in the ironworks and coal mines. Pop (1931) 11,500

PANTELLERIA Volcanic island in the Mediterranean Sea Belonging to Italy, it is situated 60 m S W of Sicily, between that island and the coast of N Africa, and has an area of 32 sq m It rises in an extinct crater, Montagna Grande, to a height of 2,740 ft Pop 10,000

PANTHAY. People of W China In Yunnan prov on the borders of Burma, they are largely Mahometan, and probably descended from mediæval Tartar soldiery Panthay muleteers serve the caravan trade between Burma and China

PANTIN. Town of France An industrial suburb of Paris, it lies just outside the fortifications, 1 m N.E. of the city, and is served by the Ourcq Canal Pop 39,000

PAPEETE. Capital and seaport of the Society Islands Situated on the N W. coast of Tahiti, it contains the residence of the French governor, and administrative and educational buildings. It is the centre of the trade in mother of pearl, copra, sugar, and rum Pop 4,601

PAPUA, Gulf of. Bay on the S coast of the island of New Guinea, opposite Cape York Peninsula, Queensland Port Moresby stands on its E shore, and the Fly river discharges into the W side of the bay

PAPUA. British territory of S E New Guinea The territory, including the neighbouring islands, Samarai, the Louisiades, the D'Entrecasteaux group, the Laughlan and Trobriand islands, and Woodlark island, covers an area of 90,540 sq m, of which 88,000 sq m are on the mainland The chief crops are coconuts, rubber, and sisal hemp Minerals include copper, gold, tin, lead, and zinc. Port Moresby is the seat of government The territory is administered by the Commonwealth of Australia Pop 1,128 Europeans and some 275,000 Papuans *See* New Guinea

PAPUAN Native people of New Guinea and Melanesia Of Melanesian stock, they are a woolly haired, dark-skinned and broad-nosed race of agriculturists and fishermen The customs, beliefs, and cultures are diverse, but all are primitive Polygamy is practised, and tattooing and body mutilation are prevalent They build long, tunnel-like houses on poles, which are often communally owned by several families Wary and timid, they are always suspicious and sometimes treacherous Bone tipped arrows and stone clubs are still in use

PAPWORTH. Village of Cambridgeshire It is 4 m from Huntingdon and has a settlement for sufferers from tuberculosis

PAR Seaport of Cornwall Situated 6 m N E of St Austell, it has a station on the G W Rly. China clay is exported

PARA River of Brazil The S distributary of the Amazon delta, it receives the Tocantins and has the island of Marajo between it and the true mouth of the Amazon It is 200 m long with a width from 12 to 40 m There is a bore during the spring tides 15 ft in height Para is one of the chief steamer entries to the Amazon

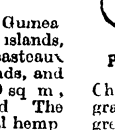
PARA. State of Brazil Bounded N by the three Guianas and the Atlantic, E by the Atlantic, Maranhao and Goyaz, S by Goyaz and Matto Grosso, and W. by Amazonas, it has an area of 443,789 sq m The lower Amazon almost bisects the state Most of the land is covered with dense forest Rubber, cacao, timber, and Brazil nuts are obtained, and Pará gives its name to a form of rubber Para (Belem) is the capital Pop (est 1929) 1,432,401

PARA City and seaport of Brazil, also called Belem Situated slightly S of the equator, on the bay of Guajara at the entrance of the Guamá river into the Para, 86 m from the Atlantic, it is the capital of the state of Para One of the handsomest S American cities, it has an 18th century cathedral and a fine theatre of white marble The chief commercial centre of N Brazil, it has steamer connexion with Lisbon Liverpool, Hamburg, and New York There is a railway line to Bragança, and air services to Miami, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires Pop 236,000

PARADISO, Gran Mountain of Italy Situated about 37 m N W of Turin, it is the culminating peak of the Graian Alps, being the highest mt in Italy, with an alt. of 13,324 ft It was first climbed in 1860

PARAGUAY. River of S America. It rises in a series of lakes in the Sierra Diamante in the Matto Grosso plateau, and flows S to join the Paraná above Corrientes Its length is 1,500 m The Piloomayo and the Bermejo are its chief tributaries Steamers ply between Asunción and Buenos Aires

PARAGUAY. Republic of S America One of the smallest in the continent, it is wholly inland and is bounded by Brazil, Bolivia, and Argentina It comprises the oriental region L of the Paraguay river, which is divided into 12 departments, and the larger occidental region called the Chaco, which is in dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia The oriental region which is Paraguay proper, covers 62,000 sq m, the Chaco about 100,000 sq m The land has high grassy plateaux and richly-timbered forests Its great waterway is the Paraguay, running from N to S, while the Rio de la Plata places the republic



Paraguay arms

in contact with the outer world Asunción is the capital; other towns are Villarrica, Luque, Concepcion, Carapegná, and Paraguarí The people are mainly Indians, but there are many Spaniards and Spanish is the official language

TRADE AND FINANCE Cotton and maté, or Paraguay tea, are the staple products Sugar, tobacco, and rice are grown, and the forests yield valuable timber Millions of cattle are reared. There is a railway system (659 m), foreign trade passes mainly through Buenos Aires The nominal unit of currency is the gold peso, at par nearly equivalent to the American dollar, but the money in circulation is chiefly paper

GOVERNMENT. Paraguay is governed by a president elected for four years and a congress of two houses, senate and chamber of deputies, both elected by all adult males There is a small cabinet Roman Catholicism is the established religion. There is a small standing army controlled by a French military commission

HISTORY. Paraguay was settled by the Spaniards early in the 16th century, and in the 17th was ruled by the Jesuits In 1811 it became independent, and from 1815–40 was under a dictator. During 1865–70 there was a war with Brazil and Argentina In 1928 there was trouble with Bolivia over the sovereignty of the Chaco. There was some desultory fighting, and in May, 1933, Paraguay formally declared war. Pop. (with 67,500 in the Chaco) 851,564



Paraguay Republic of S America

PARAHYBA. City of Brazil The capital of the state of Parahyba, it stands on the Parahyba do Norte river 11 m from its mouth The lower city is the commercial quarter, and behind this is a slope to the upper city Cabedello is its port Pop 53,000.

PARAHYBA DO NORTE. River of Brazil Rising near the S. boundary of the state of Parahyba, it flows across it W to E for a course of 240 m and discharges into the Atlantic

PARAHYBA DO SUL. River of Brazil It rises in the Serra do Mar in São Paulo, and flows first S W and then N E across the state of Rio de Janeiro in a narrow valley to enter the Atlantic below Campos, after a course of 540 m, of which 54 m are navigable

PARAMARIBO. Capital of Dutch Guiana. The city is situated on the Surinam river, 13 m from the mouth The harbour has a mile of deep-water frontage A railway runs inland as far as Kabelstation, and there is an air service to Miami via Georgetown and Port of Spain. Coffee, cocoa, sugar, and rum are exported. Pop 47,318.

PARANA. River of South America The largest river of the continent after the Amazon, it is formed by the confluence of the Paranahyba and Rio Grande in S Brazil, flows S W. to Posadas, W. until it receives the Paraguay, its chief tributary, and then past Corrientes to Rosario, to the Plata estuary, at the head of which it is joined by the Uruguay river Its total length from the Plata estuary to the source of the Rio Grande is 2,720 m. The two headstreams are obstructed by falls and rapids, and a short distance below their junction are the falls of Urupupunga From here there are 600 m. of navigable water to the Paraguay boundary, where are the falls of Guayra Then the river rushes through a deep gorge and most of the tributaries enter it by cataracts, of which the Iguazú Falls are the most famous. For the last 1,000 m. of its course the river is unobstructed, and is navigable by large vessels. Ocean-going steamers can pass up the river for 400 m. as far as Rosario.

PARANA. State of S Brazil. Bounded N. by São Paulo, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Santa Catharina and Argentina, and W. by Paraguay and Matto Grosso, it has an area of 93,269 sq m. The Serra do Mar rises sharply from the shore as part of the Brazilian highlands, from which the long slope to the W is drained by the Paranapanema, Ivahy, Piquiry, and Iguazú, all affluents of the Paraná river, which forms the W. boundary of the state Much timber is cut from the forests. Curityba is the capital. Pop 974,273.

PARANA. City and port of Argentina The capital of the prov of Entre Rios, it is situated on the river Paraná, opposite Santa Fé, 240 m. N W. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by railway, as it also is with Concepción and Concordia on the Uruguay river. An important river port, it exports the agricultural produce of the state Pop 36,000

PARANAGUA. Seaport of Brazil. Situated on the bay of the same name in the state of Paraná, it has railway connexion with Curityba, São Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro, and is on the Miami-Buenos Aires air route. Maté is exported. Pop. 3,000

PARANAHYBA. River of Brazil. One of the headstreams of the Paraná, it rises in the Serra Dos Vertientes, and flows S E, forming the boundary between Goyaz and Minas Geraes for 450 m, to unite with the Rio Grande to form the Paraná

PARDUBICE. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, it is on the river Elbe, 65 m. by rly E of Prague. The ruined castle of Kunetitz stands on a hill N of the town. Pop (1930) 28,841.

PARENZO. Seaport of Italy. It is on the W coast of Istria, 95 m by rail S W. of Trieste. The most noteworthy building is the cathedral of S. Maurus, built in 543–54 Pop 12,500

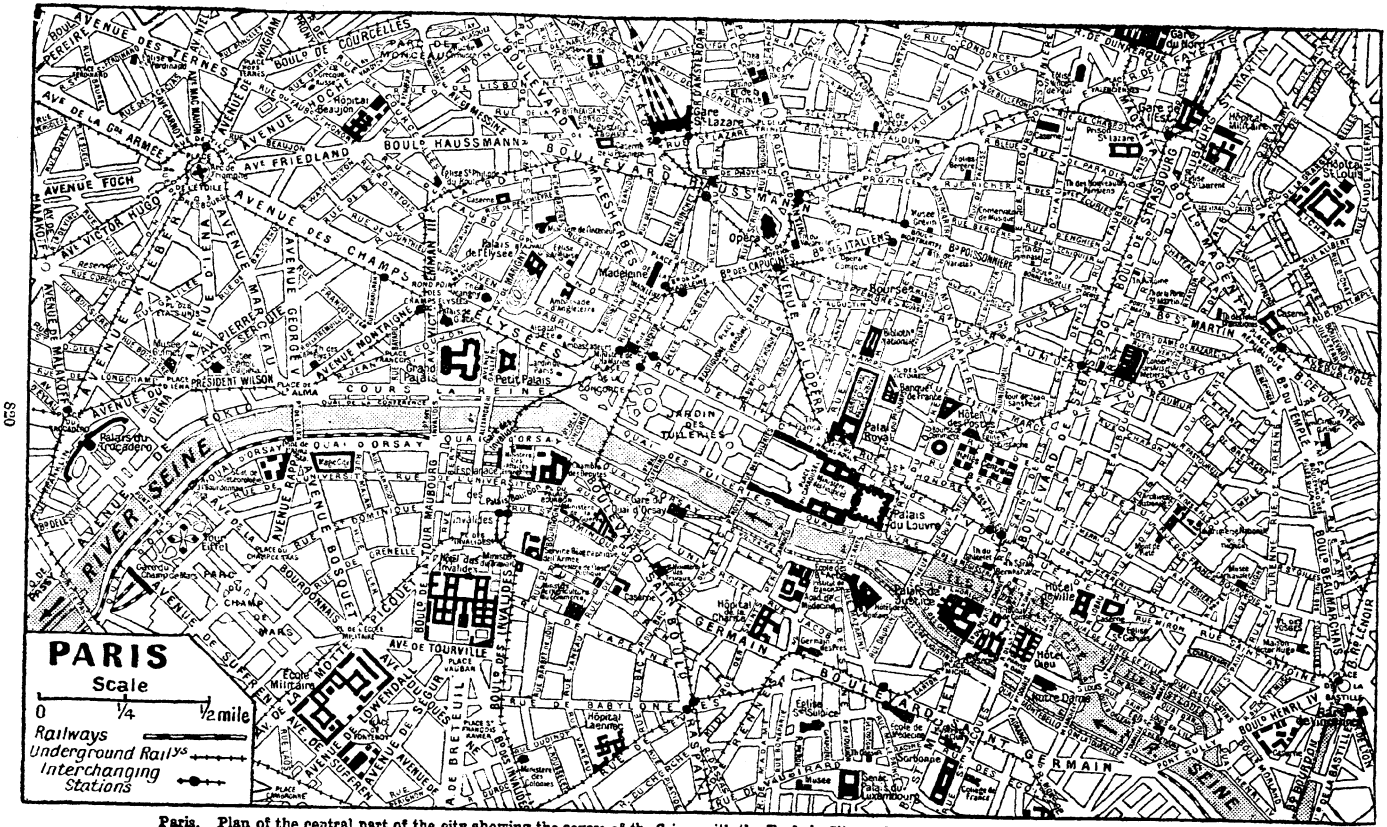
PARHAM. Village of Sussex Situated 7 m. S E of Petworth, it has a fine church Parham Park, with a deer park and a heronry, is the property of Viscount Cowdray

PARIA, GULF OF. Inlet of the Atlantic in N E. Venezuela. It is almost landlocked by the peninsula of Paria and by the island of Trinidad, separated at its N W corner from the peninsula by the passage of the Dragon's Mouth, and at its S W by that of the Serpent's Mouth from the Orinoco delta. The gulf is 100 m. long and 40 m wide.

PARIMA, SIERRA Mountain system running along part of the boundary of Brazil and Venezuela. It forms part of the divide between the Orinoco and the Amazon systems, and throws a spur into Venezuela The highest points are Mount Maraguaca (8,230 ft.) and Mount Duida (8,120 ft.).

PARIS. Capital of France It stands on the river Seine, which divides it into two parts, about 230 m from its mouth (110 m direct). Beautifully laid out and intersected by broad, tree-lined boulevards, it is brightened by noble squares, the finest of which is the Place de la Concorde, and lovely gardens; its two parts are connected by 32 bridges The city proper covers an area of 30 sq m, and around are extensive suburbs. The termini of the great railway lines, it has a system of underground railways, and there are steamboat services on the river.


Paris arms


PARIS
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RIVER SEINE
AVENUE FOCH
AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSEES
BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN
AVE FRIEDLAND
AVENUE VICTOR HUGO
AVENUE KLEBER
AVENUE DE IENA
AVENUE MARCEAU
AVENUE GEORGE V
AVENUE MONTAIGNE
AVENUE DU PRESIDENT WILSON
COURS LA REINE
QUAI D'ORSAY
QUAI DES TUILERIES
JARDIN DES TUILERIES
PALAIS DU LOUVRE
PETIT PALAIS
GRAND PALAIS
PONT ALEXANDRE III
PONT DE LA CONCORDE
PONT DE L'ALMA
PONT DE SUFFREN
PONT DE BIR-HAKEIM
PONT DE GRENELLE
PONT DE BOURGOGNE
PONT DE L'ALMA
PONT DE LA CONCORDE
PONT ROYAL
PONT DU CARROUSEL
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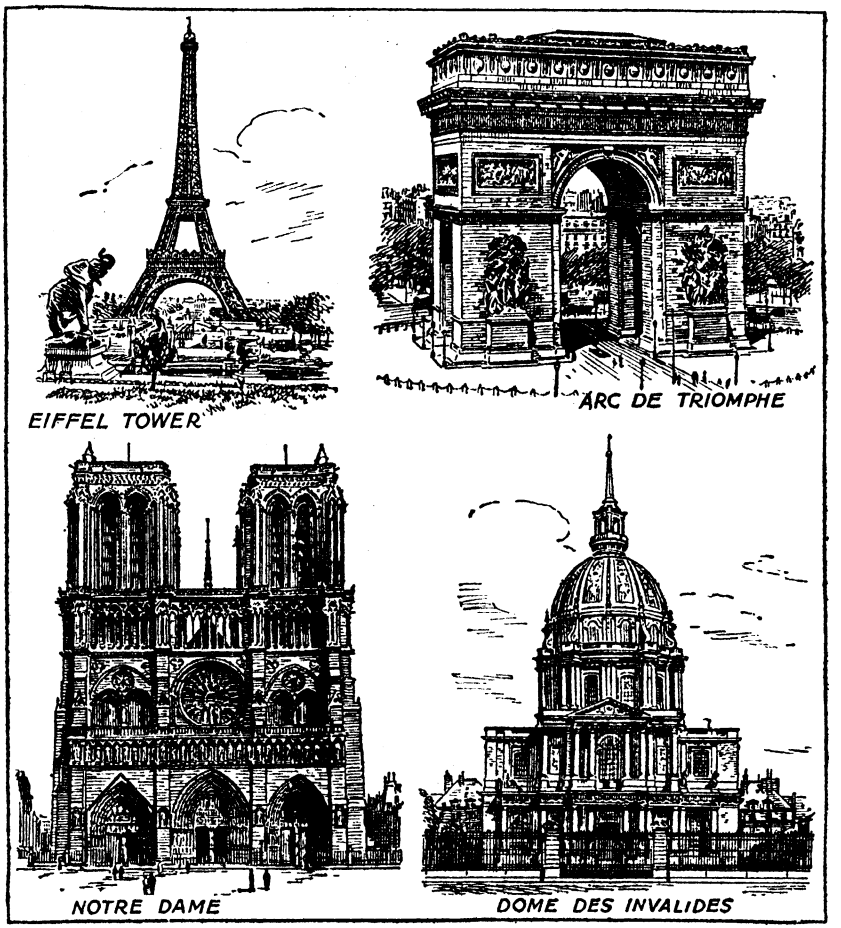


Paris. Structures, sacred and secular, that adorn the capital city of France

Le Bourget, its airport, 15 m. to the N.E., connects it with London and most of the important European cities. There are several broadcasting stations.

On the north or right bank of the river are the Louvre, which houses one of the most notable art collections in the world, the hôtel de ville, which stands on the site of its predecessors since 1357, the palais royal, palais d'Elysée, the residence of the president, Tuileries, Bibliothèque Nationale, Archives Nationales, Halles (markets), Bourse, Banque de France, Imprimerie Nationale, Théâtre-Français, Opéra, Trocadéro, church of the Madeleine, Musée Carnavalet, and Montmartre, with the cathedral of the Sacré Coeur. Here, too, are the racecourses of Auteuil and Longchamps, the Bois de Boulogne, Champs Elysées, the leading hotels and restaurants, the finest shops and the most fashionable residences, the Père Lachaise cemetery, and the Place de la Bastille. Situated between the two banks is a small island, the Ile de la Cité, whereon stands the cathedral of Notre Dame. It has a fine central spire, added to during the restoration (1846-79), and two massive square towers, ornamented by quaint gargoyles, crown the principal façade. The doors, which are decorated with early Gothic carving, are surmounted by a row of figures representing the 28 kings of Judah and Israel. Other notable buildings on the island are the palais de justice, the Sainte-Chapelle, and the Conciergerie.

The S. side of the river is almost equally rich. Here are the Invalides, with Napoleon's tomb, Panthéon, Musée de Cluny, the Luxembourg gallery and gardens, Jardin des Plantes, with zoological gardens, Hôtel des Monnaies (mint), Chamber of Deputies, chief government buildings, Champs de Mars, Eiffel Tower, Gobelin tapestry factory, Observatory, and Institut Pasteur. Here, too, are the Quartier Latin, the Sorbonne, Collège de France and other parts of the university of Paris.

The city is divided into 20 arrondissements, each subdivided into four quartiers, and each with a mayor. There are two prefects and a

municipal council. In Paris and its suburbs nearly every kind of French industry is carried on; in Marais, leather works and carriage building, in the Faubourg S Marcel, gut works and chemical products, cabinet making and carpentry in the Faubourg S Antoine, metallurgical works in the Faubourgs du Temple and S Martin, sugar refineries, jam factories and tobacco works at Clichy, S Ouen, and Pantin

The city was first mentioned in 53 B C, when, according to Julius Caesar, Lutetia was the chief town of the Parisii, a small Gallic tribe It grew in importance under the Romans, but in the middle of the 4th century it was still confined to the Ile de la Cité It was captured by the Franks in 493, and Clovis made it his capital in 508 During the years that followed Paris experienced many changes, and during the 19th century the city saw more war and revolution than any other capital In 1871 it was besieged and occupied by the Germans During the Great War it was practically in the fighting zone, and was constantly bombed by German aeroplanes It was the scene of the Peace Conference of 1919-20 Pop (1931) 2,891,020

PARIS Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on the Grand river, 8 m from Brantford, it is served by the C N Rly The town has knitting mills Pop (1931) 4,137

PARIS City of Texas, U S A It is situated 97 m N E of Dallas, and is served by the Southern Pacific and other railways A large trade in cotton is carried on Pop (1930) 15,649

PARKERSBURG City of West Virginia, U S A It stands at the confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio rivers, 95 m S W of Wheeling, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and other railways, and by steamers Pop (1930) 29,623

PARKES. Town of New South Wales Situated 200 m by rly W of Sydney, on the main line to Broken Hill, it is an important railway junction Pop 3,400

PARKESTONE QUAY Railway station of Essex Situated on the Stour, 2 m above Harwich, it is the starting point for passenger traffic to the Netherlands

PARKGATE. Village of Cheshire On the estuary of the river Dee, 13 m N W of Chester, it has a station on the L M S Rly. It is a fishing port and seaside resort

PARKHURST. Village of the Isle of Wight Situated 2 m N of Newport, it has a large convict prison Parkhurst Forest was once a royal chase

PARK ROYAL District of Middlesex It is 4½ m W of London and is served by the G W Rly and Underground Rlys Laid out as a showground of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1903, the estate was later split up into building sites and is occupied by many factories

PARKSTONE District of Dorset Included in the borough of Poole, it lies between that town and Bournemouth, has a station on the S Rly, and is largely visited during the summer

PARLAKIMEDI Town of India In the Ganjam district of Madras, it is situated about 90 m. N E of Vizagapatam and is an important road junction It is connected with the Madras Calcutta main line at Naupada Pop 18,719

PARMA. City of Italy The capital of the prov of the same name it stands on both banks of the river Parma, 75 m by rly S E of Milan The Lombard Romanesque cathedral has a lofty campanile and an octagonal dome containing a fresco of the Assumption, one of Correggio's greatest works The Romanesque baptistery, with a Gothic upper storey, built of marble, is one of the finest in Italy There are about 60 other churches a ducal palace, or Palazzo della Pilotta, and a university founded in 1482 The city was at one time capital of the duchy of Parma, which became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860 Pop (1931) 71,271.

PARNAHYBA River of Brazil Rising in the Serra das Mangabeiras, on the boundary of Govaz, it flows N E forming the boundary between Maranhão and Piauhy, for a course of 800 m and discharges into the Atlantic The greater part of its course is navigable

PARNAHYBA. Town of Brazil It is situated in the state of Piauhy, 11 m from the mouth of the river of the same name. Pop 15,000

PARNASSUS. Mountain of Greece It is the highest peak (8,069 ft) of a range in Phocis, N of Delphi Parnassus was sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and also to Dionysus

PARNU Seaport of Estonia It is situated on the left bank of the Parnu river, just above its entrance into Parnu bay, the N arm of the gulf of Riga There is a well equipped harbour, with good anchorage and an icebreaker working from Nov to April keeps the port open Pop 21,000

PAROS Island in the Aegean Sea Belonging to Greece, it is in the Cyclades group, 5 m W of Naxos, and has an area of 96 sq m Near the chief town Parikia, are the quarries of Parian marble The Arundel marbles were brought to England from Paros in 1667 Pop 8,000

PARRAL. City of Mexico Situated in the state of Chihuahua, on the river Parral, 120 m S of Chihuahua it is served by the Mexican North-Western Railway The chief town of the district of Hidalgo, it has large silver mines Pop 15,000

PARRAMATTA. River of New South Wales, Australia About 16 m long, it rises in the highlands at the back of Sydney and flows E to discharge into the S Pacific Ocean by a wide estuary

PARRAMATTA. Town of New South Wales, Australia Since 1929 included in Sydney, it stands on the river of the same name, some 14 m W of the middle of the city The town is famous for its racecourse

PARRET. River of England It rises in Dorset, near Cheddington, and flows through Somerset to the Bristol Channel Navigable to Langport, its length is 35 m

PARRY. General name of a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean They are situated N of Lancaster Sound, Melville Sound, and Barrow Strait, and W of Baffin Bay They include Devon, Cornwallis, Bathurst, Melville, and Prince Patrick islands Named after Sir W E Parry, who visited them in 1819, they were further explored by the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and by others

PARRY SOUND Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on Georgian Bay, at the mouth of the Sequin river, it is 120 m N N W of Toronto, and is served by the C N Rlys and C P Rly A summer and sporting resort, it has steamer connexion with Chicago and other lake ports Pop (1931) 3,512

PARSONS City of Kansas, U S A Situated 135 m S S W of Kansas City it is served by the Missouri Kansas Texas and other railways Coal and building stone are found in the vicinity There are railway shops and other industries Pop (1930) 14,903

PARSONSTOWN. Urban district of Offaly, I F S It stands on the Little Brosna river, 63 m W S W of Dublin, and has a station on the G S Rlys The chief building is the modern Roman Catholic cathedral The early name of the place was Birr, but it became known as Parsonstown about 1610 when it became the property of the family of Parsons, one of whom was made earl of Rosse The earl's residence, Birr Castle, is near Pop (1926) 3,402

PARTABGARH. Native state of India. Lying in Rajputana, it occupies 886 sq m The hilly N W of the state is peopled chiefly by Bhils, and the rest is open country with no large rivers. The chief is the maharawat, entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Pop. 67,110

PARTABGARH. Town of India In the native state of the same name, it lies 120 m N W. of Indore, and has a station at Mandasor, on the Rajputana railway. There is a local industry in enamel work Pop 9,182

PARTICK. District of Glasgow, formerly a separate burgh It is situated where the Clyde is joined by its tributary, the Kelvin, which separates it from Glasgow proper It is in the main an industrial area Victoria Park is a memorial of Queen Victoria's jubilee. Patrick was absorbed into Glasgow in 1912

PARTINICO. Town of Sicily It stands on the coastal rly , about midway between Castellamare and Palermo, 15 m direct W S W of the latter city Pop 24,000

PARTON. Village of Kirkcudbrightshire Situated on the river Dee, 7 m N W of Castle Douglas, it has a station on the L.M S Rly Pop 1,552

PAS, THE Town of Manitoba, Canada. Situated at the junction of the Opasquia and Saskatchewan rivers, 468 m N W of Winnipeg, it is on the Hudson Bay branch of the C N R to Churchill Lumber is the principal object of trade Pop (1931) 4,030

PASADENA. City of California, U S A Situated 11 m N E of the business centre of Los Angeles, it touches its boundaries A residential city and popular resort, its tournament of roses, held on New Year's Day as the culmination of a carnival week, attracts over half a million visitors On Mount Wilson is the Carnegie Solar Observatory Pop (1930) 76,086

PASARGADAE. City of Persia Situated in the plain of Murghab, it was established as the capital of Persia by Cyrus the Great until it gave place to Persepolis The ruins include the tomb of Cyrus and several buildings with inscriptions

PAS-DE-CALAIS (Fr name of the strait of Dover) Department of France Situated in the N of the country, it has a coast-line on the English Channel, and is mainly a fertile plain with some low ranges of hills It has an area of 2,606 sq m The chief rivers are the Lys and the Scarpe Coal is mined, and there is a considerable fishing industry Arras is the capital Pop (1931) 1,205,191

PASIG. City of Luzón, Philippine Islands The capital of the prov of Rizal, it is situated near the centre of the island, 6 m E S E of Manila, on the Pasig river. Pottery manufacture, rice growing, and fishing are the chief occupations A U S military post, Fort McKinley, is within the municipality Pop 16,000

PASSAGE, WEST. Urban district of co Cork, I F S It is 6 m S E of Cork, with a station on the G S Rlys It has a harbour, and is a pleasure resort Pop, (1926) 3,019

PASSAIC River of New Jersey, U S A Rising near Morristown, it flows first in a N E direction, but at Paterson turns S to enter Newark Bay between Jersey City and Newark. It is 98 m long and navigable to Passaic city.

PASSAIC. City of New Jersey, U S A It stands on the Passaic river, at the head of navigation, 13 m N W of New York, and is served by the Erie and other railways. It manufactures textiles and chemicals Pop. (1930) 62,959

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY. Inlet on the E coast of N America An arm of the bay of Fundy, between the state of Maine, U S A., and the province of New Brunswick, Canada, it is 12 m long and 6 m. wide, and forms a fine harbour, protected by a group of islands Among the rivers flowing to the bay is the St. Croix.

PASSARO. Cape of Sicily It forms the S E corner of the island and is on the E side of the small bay of Porto Palo

PASSAU. Town of Germany In Bavaria, it stands on the Danube, here joined by the Inn and Ilz rivers, 92 m. E N.E. of Munich. The fine cathedral of S Stephen, possibly a 5th century foundation, was rebuilt in baroque style between 1665-80 Other buildings include the Oberhaus, and many old houses Pop 25,000

PASSCHENDAELE. Village of Belgium It is 7 m N E of Ypres, and near it is a ridge of hills extending from Gheluvelt on the S to the forest of Houthulst on the N Village and ridge were captured by the Germans, Oct , 1914, and were held until stormed by the British, with great loss of life, in Oct –Nov , 1917. Lost in the German advance of April, 1918, the positions were regained by the Belgians in Oct , 1918

PASSY. Suburb of Paris Near the Bois de Boulogne, it extends from the Trocadéro to the fortifications, and is a residential quarter.

PASTAZA. River of Ecuador Rising in the Andes and flowing generally S E for some 450 m it joins the Marañon 30 m W. of the point where the last named river receives the Huallaga

PASTO. City of Colombia The capital of the dept of Nariño, it stands at an alt of 8,400 ft , at the foot of the Pasto Volcano (alt 14,000 ft), 140 m N E of Quito It is on the route for the great pass between Quito and Popayán, and is the seat of a bishop, with a university Woollen goods are manufactured Founded by Pizarro in 1539, it was twice destroyed in the wars of independence, and ruined by an earthquake in 1827 Pop 40,000

PASTON. Village of Norfolk It lies on the coast, 4 m N E. of North Walsham, and has a station on the L N E Rly. The Paston family, writers of the letters, lived at the manor house here, and the church contains monuments to them

PASURUAN Town of Java, Netherlands E Indies The capital of the residency of the same name, it stands on the N coast, 30 m S S E of Surabaya It has a trade in sugar, and an experimental station for sugar production Pop 25,000

PATAGONIA. Region comprising the S part of the South American continent It extends S from the Rio Colorado, and includes the island of Tierra del Fuego, having a total area of about 381,000 sq m By a treaty of 1881 it is apportioned between Chile and Argentina Chilean Patagonia, that part W of the Andes and about half of Tierra del Fuego, is divided into the territories of Magellanes and Aysen, and consists of an undulating, wooded, and fairly well-watered region, which for three months a year is covered with snow Argentine Patagonia, comprising the territories of Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego, is for the most part flat, treeless tableland Strong, piercing winds sweep across the region, drying it quickly and preventing any cultivation of crops Sheep-farming is the only occupation of importance, but irrigation schemes are expected to bring about considerable development. The native Indians are dying out , there is a strong European element, chiefly Yugoslavians, Spanish, and British There is a certain amount of railway development, but the only important towns are Magellanes and Puerto Gallegos *See* S America , Tierra del Fuego.

PATALIPUTRA. Town of ancient India Once the capital of the Magadha kingdom, it extended for 9 m. along the right bank of the Ganges, between the modern Bankipur and Patna. Completed about 450 B C , it was extended by Asoka about 246 B C In the 4th cent. A.D. the city revived under the Gupta dynasty, but by the 7th century it had become a heap of ruins, and is now submerged beneath 14 ft. of alluvium.

PATAN. Town of India. In the state of Baroda, it is 62 m N.W of Ahmadabad, and manufactures weapons, silks, and cottons Containing over 100 Jain temples, it is noted for its palm leaf manuscripts Mahmud of Ghazni in 1024 captured Anhilvada, the ancient capital of the Gujarati kingdom, of which Patan occupies the site Pop 28,300

PATANI Province of Siam It occupies the S E of the country, with a coast on the S China Sea and a land boundary with British Malaya, and covers about 5,500 sq m It is drained by the Patani, the largest of many streams flowing N Tin, lead, gutta-percha, and timber are exported Pop (1929) 335,148

PATAY. Village of France In the dept of Loiret, it is 13 m N W of Orleans Here a battle was fought between the English and the French under Joan of Arc, June 19, 1429, the French being victorious

PATCHAM. District of Brighton It lies 3 m N of the town, in which it was included in 1927 On Patcham down is a war memorial to the Indian soldiers who died at Brighton and were cremated on this spot

PATELEY BRIDGE Market town of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the river Nidd, 10 m S W of Ripon, on the L N E Rly, and is the centre of a rural district Here are stone quarries Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 7,065

PATERNO. Town of Sicily It stands at the foot of Mt Etna, 13 m by rly W N W of Catania Built on the site of the ancient Hybla Major or Galeatis, it has Greek and Roman remains Its castle has a 14th century keep Pop 34 000

PATERSON Town of New South Wales It stands on Paterson river, 132 m by rail N of Sydney, and is the centre of a dairying and fruit-growing district

PATERSON City of New Jersey, U S A Situated on the Passaic river, 17 m N W of New York city, it is served by the Erie and other railways The city adjoins Clifton and is surrounded by several boroughs, so that it is the centre of a densely populated area The 50 ft sheer fall of the river provides plentiful water-power, which is utilised for numerous manufactures One of the chief silk textile producing centres of the U S A, the city has also cable, aeroplane-motor, boiler, and other industries The city government is unusual consisting of a mayor and bi partisan commissions appointed by him, in control of the various departments It was settled in 1792, under the direction of Alexander Hamilton Pop (1930) 138,513

PATHAN People of India The name popularly denotes the Iranian tribes of E Afghanistan and the N W Frontier Province The predominant speech is Pushtu

PATIALA Native state of India Consisting of three detached regions in the Punjab, it has an area of 5,932 sq m Founded in 1763, it was taken under British protection in 1809 Cotton and tobacco are among the principal crops, while the forests yield valuable timber Copper, lead, and limestone are among the minerals The ruler is a maharajah, entitled to a salute of 17 guns The capital is the town of Patiala Pop 1,499,739

PATIALA. Town of India The capital of the native state of the same name, it stands 120 m N W of Meerut, and has a station on the North-Western Rly The town is built round the old palace of the maharajah Pop 47,531

PATKAI Hill range of India It separates Assam from Burma and gives rise on the S. to the headwaters of the Chindwin

PATMOS (Ital Patmo) Island in the Aegean Sea One of the Sporades group, it belongs to Italy, and is situated off the coast of Asia Minor, about 25 m S W of the island of Cos The area is 12 sq m. Pop. 2,550.

PATNA. Native state of India. One of the Orissa Feudatory States, it lies in the S of the province of Bihar and Orissa, between the river Tel on the S E and Raipur and Sambalpur on the W and N Its area is 2,399 sq m., contained in the basin of the river Mahanadi, and consists chiefly of a fertile plain traversed by forested hills Wheat and tobacco are cultivated. Bolangir is the capital Pop 494,456

PATNA. Town of India The capital of Bihar and Orissa, it stands on the right bank of the Ganges, close to the mouths of the three tributaries, Sone, Gogra, and Gandak, and about 290 m N W of Calcutta Though its commerce and industries are in a state of decline, it is notable for its antiquities and ancient buildings The remains of a pillared hall, erected in the 3rd century B C, were unearthed in 1912–13 The oldest mosque is that of Sher Shah (1540–45) A university was opened in 1917 To the W of the town lies the civil station of Bankipur (q v) The new administrative quarter lies S W of the latter, and contains many fine government buildings Pop (1931) 159,690

PATRAS. Seaport of Greece Situated on the slope of a hill overlooking the gulf of Patras, it is 13 m S W of Lepanto There are several Jewish synagogues and Greek churches, one of them being traditionally associated with the martyrdom of S Andrew The exports include wine, oil, woollen goods, silk, fruit, and honey Anciently known as Patrae, it is the only survivor of the 12 cities of Achaea Pop 61,278

PATRICIA District of Ontario, Canada The most N area in the province, it was formed from parts of Keewatin and the N W Territories in 1912 Its area is 146,400 sq m

PATRICROFT District of Lancashire It is in the borough of Eccles 5 m W of Manchester and is served by the L M S Rly

PATRINGTON Town of Yorkshire (E R) It stands 14 m S E of Hull and has a station on the L N E Rly The 14th century parish church is one of the most beautiful in England There is a trade in seed, corn, and coal Pop 1,137

PATTERDALE Village of Westmorland Situated at the head of Ullswater, it is a centre for touring the Lake District and especially for the ascent of Helvellyn

PAU Town of France The capital of the dept of Basses Pyrénées, it stands on the right bank of the Gave du Pau, 66 m E by S of Bayonne The chief building is the castle, built in the 14th century and restored by Louis Philippe, although part is still a ruin It contains a noted collection of tapestries Other buildings include the hôtel de ville, an old Jesuit college, and a museum Standing at a height of 670 ft, with a delightful climate, Pau is a winter resort Pop 35,000

PAUILLAC. Seaport of France It is situated on the left bank of the river Gironde, 29 m N W of Bordeaux The centre of a vine growing district, it has a harbour which is used by vessels unable to ascend to Bordeaux Pop 6,000

PAUL. Urban district of Cornwall It is 2 m S S W of Penzance The chief building is the 16th century church of S Paul, and the main industry is fishing Pop (1931) 5,813

PAULPIETERSBURG. Town of Natal S Africa Situated on the W slopes of the Dumbe Berg, it is on the rly 135 m S of Breyton The centre of a growing coal district, it is notable for its hot mediciual spring White pop 580

PAUMOTO. Native name for the archipelago of the Pacific Ocean better known as Low (q v)

PAVIA. City of Italy It stands on the river Ticino, near its junction with the Po, 22 m by rail S of Milan. A magnificent 14th century covered bridge connects it with the suburb of Ticino The cathedral and S. Michele, one of the finest

specimens of the Lombard basilica, are the chief churches The university is a handsome building, dating from 1490, but Pavia was a centre of learning as early as the 9th century There is a trade in silk, wine, oil, corn, and Parmesan cheese Here, on Feb 24, 1525, the French, under Francis I, were routed by the imperialists with a loss of 10,000 men, Francis himself being taken prisoner Pop (1931) 50,419

PAVLOGRAD. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Ukranian republic, it stands on the river Voltcha, a tributary of the Dnepor, 40 m by rly N E of Dnepropetrovsk. It was a Cossack settlement Pop 40,000.

PAVLOVO. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the extreme S of the Ivanovo industrial area, it stands on the river Oka, about 210 m. E of Moscow Pop 16,258

PAVLOVSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Central Black Soil area, it stands near the junction of the rivers Don and Ossereda, 90 m S E of Voronezh.

PAVLOVSK. Former name of the town of the Leningrad area, Russia, known as Slutsk (q v)

PAWNEE. North American Indian tribe of Caddoan stock, formerly living along the Platte river, Nebraska Consisting of four divisions, with closely-connected dialects, they were bison hunters and farmers. Though warlike towards the neighbouring tribes, they were always friendly to the whites, contact with whom brought upon them disease, causing their steady decline In 1833 they ceded their territory S of the Platte by treaty, and later most of their remaining territory In 1874 they moved to Oklahoma, where about 600 survived in 1906

PAWTUCKET. City of Rhode Island, U S A. Situated at the head of navigation on the Pawtucket river, 4 m. N. of Providence, it is served by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railway Pawtucket Falls, 50 ft high, provide good water power for the textile manufactures of all materials and varieties for which the city is noted There are many dyeing, bleaching, and finishing works, and textile machinery is also produced Pop 77,149

PAXO. Island in the Ionian Sea Belonging to Greece, it lies about 10 m S of the island of Corfu, and has an area of approximately 10 sq m Fruit and olive oil are the chief products Gaios, on the E coast, is the capital Pop 4,000

PAYSANDU. Department of Uruguay. Bounded N. by the dept of Salto, E by Tacuarembo, S by Rio Negro, and W. by Argentina, it has an area of 5,115 sq m The Uruguay river forms its W. boundary There are gold, silver copper, and iron, and the dept. is one of the richest stock raising regions of the republic. The capital is Paysandú Pop (1931) 70,691

PAYSANDU. City of Uruguay. It stands on the Uruguay river, 214 m. N W of Montevideo, with which it is connected by railway and river steamers The Midland Uruguay Railway has its headquarters here The city is the centre of the meat-packing and frozen meat industry of Uruguay and has also sawmills, etc Pop 31,000

PAYTA. Seaport of Peru Situated in the dept of Piura, it is 60 m. by rail from the city of Piura, and has an air service to Lima Although a small town, built largely of wood, it is one of the chief ports of the republic Pop 4,000

PAZARJIK. Town of Bulgaria. It stands on the river Maritsa, 22 m W of Philippopolis In the centre of a fertile district, it exports tobacco, rice, and silk Pop 21,578

PEABODY. City of Massachusetts, U S.A. Situated 2 m. W of Salem, it is an industrial town served by the Boston & Maine rly. Formerly called South Danvers, it was renamed in 1868 in honour of George Peabody, who was born here in 1795. Pop. (1930) 21,069.

PEACE. River of Canada. Rising W of the Rockies in the mountains of British Columbia, it passes through the Rockies and flows N and N E through Alberta Just N of Lake Athabaska, it joins the Slave, and the united stream empties itself into the Great Slave Lake Its length is 1,067 m and its basin has an area of 117,000 sq m Its basin is rich in coal

PEACEHAVEN. Town of Sussex It stands on the cliffs 6 m E of Brighton It was laid out in the 20th century as a bungalow town.

PEAK, THE Tableland of Derbyshire It is N of Buxton and forms the S end of the Pennine Chain The highest point is Kinderscout (2,088 ft), other heights being Axe Edge, near Buxton (1,860 ft), and Mam Tor (1,700 ft). Castleton is regarded as the capital of the Peak. Peak Forest is a station on the L M S Rly 5 m. N.E of Buxton

PEAKIRK. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 5 m N of Peterborough, on the L N E Rly. The Perpendicular church contains Saxon work

PEARL. Group of islands in the bay of Panama Belonging to the republic of Panama they lie 40 m S E of Panama City The largest are San Miguel, Del Rey, San José, and Pedro Gonzales, and there are numerous islets. They are so named from the pearl fisheries

PEARL. River of Mississippi, U S A Rising near the centre of the state, it follows a winding course of 300 m to the Rigolets, a communicating channel between lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain It drains an area of 7,000 sq m

PEARL HARBOUR. Port of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands Situated 7 m W of Honolulu, it stands on a land locked harbour, and is a naval station

PEARY LAND. Part of N Greenland A desolate, ice-bound tract, it was discovered by Lockwood and Brainard in 1882 and named after R E Peary, the explorer

PEBWORTH. Village of Gloucestershire. Situated 5 m N of Chipping Campden, it is one of the eight villages mentioned in a verse ascribed to Shakespeare It is there called piping Pebworth.

PEC. Town of Yugoslavia. Formerly known as Ipek, it lies near the Albanian frontier, about 75 m N W of Skoplje There is a trade in fruit, tobacco and silk Pop 15,000

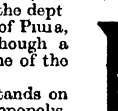
PE-CHIH-LI. Variant name of the gulf and province of China, better known as Chihli (q v)

PECHORA. Variant spelling of the name of the river of Russia (U S S R) also known as Petchora (q v).

PECKHAM. District of London Part of the borough of Camberwell, it is 3 m S E of the city and has stations on the S Rly Peckham Rye has been an open space for some centuries Peckham Rye Park was opened in 1894

PECOS. River of the U S A Rising in the N E of New Mexico, it flows E and S into Texas and again flowing S E , enters the Rio Grande 6 m N W of Del Rio It is 800 m long

PECS. City of Hungary It lies in a deep hollow on the S.E flank of the Mecsek hills, 105 m S W of Budapest The buildings include a fine cathedral, reputed to be one of the oldest churches in Hungary, a bishop's palace, and a university. Pop. (1930) 61,801



Peebles arms

PEEBLES. Burgh, market town, and county town of Peeblesshire It stands on the river Tweed, 23 m S of Edinburgh, on the L M S and L N E. Rlys The chief buildings are the parish church, and those erected for municipal purposes by Andrew Carnegie The town has a hydro and a good golf course Tweed and woollen cloth are manufactured Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 5,853.



Peeblesshire Map of the inland county of S.E Scotland

PEEBLESSHIRE. Inland county of Scotland In the S. of the country, it is traversed by the Tweed, and is sometimes known as Tweeddale Broad Law (2,754 ft) is the highest summit Peebles is a pastoral county, and sheep are reared in large numbers The county town is Peebles. With part of Midlothian it sends one member to parliament. Its area is 354 sq m Pop (1931) 15,050

PEEKSKILL. Town of New York state, U S A It stands on the Hudson, 41 m N of New York city, and is served by the New York Central Rly Pop (1930) 17,125

PEEL. Watering place of the Isle of Man On Peel Bay, it is 11 m N W of Douglas on the Isle of Man Rly Joined to the mainland by causeway is St. Patrick's Isle, which contains the ruin of Peel castle, mentioned in Scott's Peveril of the Peak and the remains of S German's cathedral The chief industry is fishing Pop (1931) 2,476

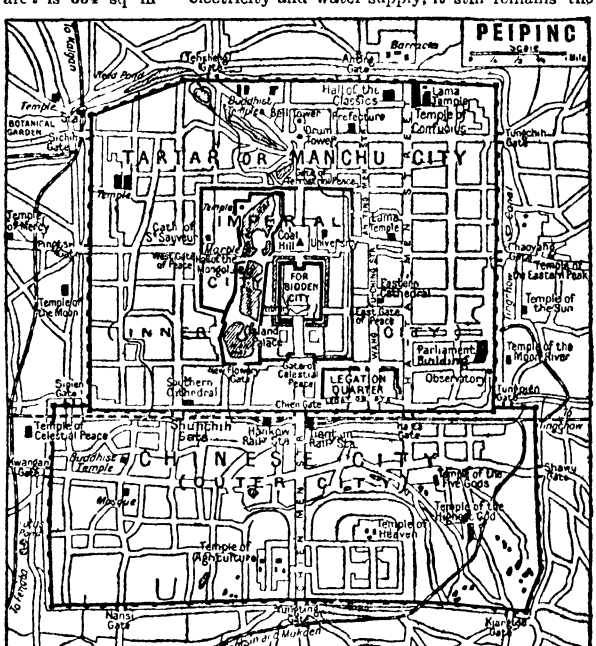
PEGU. River of Burma Rising in the N end of the division of the same name, it flows generally S to join the Rangoon river, a few miles from its mouth.

PEGU. Town of Burma The capital of the district of the same name, it stands on the Pegu river some 50 m N E of Rangoon A busy commercial centre, it is an important rly junction for the lines to Moulmein and Mandalay At one time capital of the former independent state of Pegu, it was almost demolished by an earthquake in 1930 The famous mosque was almost ruined and the pagoda suffered severe damage.

PEGWELL. Village of Kent. It lies to the S. of Ramsgate on the N shore of Pegwell Bay It is best known for its associations with Dickens.

PEIHO. River of China Rising in the spurs of the Inshan mts , it flows first E through the prov of Hupeh, then S E and flowing to the W. of Peking, discharges into the gulf of Chih-li by the Taku forts Navigable by steamer as far as Tientsin, it is connected with the Yangtse-Kiang and the Hwang Ho by canal. Although only 285 m long, it drains with its tributaries an area of 56,000 sq m

PEIPING. City of China Standing on the level plain between the Peiho and the Hunho rivers, about 100 m W of the Taku forts on the gulf of Chih-li, it is at the S outlet to the plain of the Mongolian road through the Nankow pass. As Peking it was the capital of the Chinese empire from 1267 to 1911, and of the Chinese republic from that date until 1928, when the capital was removed to Nanking and the city was renamed Peiping The capital of the modern province of Hopeh and the ancient capital of the Yen, it consists of two walled cities, the Manchu city in the N , and the Chinese city to the S The former includes the old Imperial City, the Forbidden City, and many famous palaces In the latter are the temple of heaven and the altar of agriculture. With its great traditions of learning and culture, its magnificent buildings, its historical associations and its perennial political significance, the city is one of the most romantic and interesting in the world Although in recent years it has been modernised, it still retains its ancient and historic monuments, and in spite of the metalling of the chief streets, the introduction of trams and the installation of drainage, electricity and water supply, it still remains the



Peiping Plan showing the cities of which the old Chinese capital is composed

heart of old China. To-day railways connect the city with Hanchow, Manchuria and Kalgan, and a national university and a college of medicine have been founded Pop. 1,298,000

PEIPUS. Lake of Russia (U S S R). On the W. border of the Leningrad area, it marks the frontier between Estonia and Russia. Covering an area of 1,356 sq. m., it is divided into three parts, Lake Peipus proper, Lake Pskov, and the so-called Warm Lake, a narrow channel connecting the two It measures from N to S. 90 m, and discharges its waters into the gulf of Finland by the Narova river Fish abound, and from its waters the fish markets of Leningrad are supplied

PEKIN. City of Illinois, U S A It stands on the Illinois river, 10 m S W of Peoria, and is served by the Illinois Central and other rlys It trades in grain and coal and has various manufactures. Pop (1930) 16,129.

PEKING. Former name for the old capital of China officially called Peiping (q v)

PELEE, Mont Volcano of Martinique In May, 1902, a great eruption destroyed St Pierre and 30,000 people, in Aug. a second eruption destroyed two villages and 2,500 people. The new cone is 4,400 ft in altitude

PELEW. Alternative name for the islands in the N Pacific Ocean known as Palau (q v.).

PELION. Mountain range of Greece In the Thessalian district of Magnesia, it is near the coast, S E of Mt Ossa It is famous in mythology as the scene of the conflict between the gods and the giants, who are said to have piled Pelion and Ossa on Olympus, to reach the sky

PELOPONNESE (Gr island of Pelops) Division of Greece Also known as the Morea, it is the most southerly portion of the country, and is a peninsula, being joined to the mainland by a narrow strip of land which separates the gulf of Corinth from the gulf of Aegina It includes the departments of Argolis and Corinth, Arcadia, Achaia and Elis, Laconia and Messenia In classical times Sparta was the strongest state in the Peloponnese, and the wars between that city and Athens were called the Peloponnesian Wars. Pop 1,053,327.

PELOTAS. Town of Brazil Situated in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, it stands near the Lagoa dos Patos, 25 m by rly. N W. of the town of Rio Grande do Sul It is a clean, up-to-date town often called the Princess of the South On the Buenos Aires-Natal air route, it has also steamer communication with Rio Pop 60,000

PELTON. District of Durham It is 2 m. N W. of Chester-le-street, with a station on the L N E. Rly, and is a colliery centre.

PELVOUX. Mountain group of France Situated on the boundary of the departments of Isère and Hautes-Alpes, it is composed chiefly of rose-coloured granite, and is covered with numerous glaciers It has the form of a horseshoe, open to the E. Mont de Lans is the chief glacier, and Mont Pelvoux (12,945 ft) the highest peak

PEMBA. Island off the coast of Tanganyika Territory Situated 30 m N of Zanzibar, it covers an area of 380 sq m Formerly a haunt of slave traders, it is a fertile and beautiful island. Chake-Chake on the W coast is the chief port Pop (1931) 97,687.

PEMBA BAY. Harbour of Mozambique Situated 120 m. N. of Mozambique, it is one of the most spacious natural harbours in the world, being 8 m. long and 5 m broad with an entrance 1½ m. in width. The natural outlet for the N end of Portuguese territory and S. Nyasaland, it is of growing importance.

PEMBERTON. District of Wigan. It was an urban district from 1894 to 1904, when it was made part of the borough of Wigan. It has a station on the L M S Rly.

PEMBREY. Seaport of Carmarthenshire. It is 5 m W of Llanelly, and has a station (Pembrey and Burry Port) on the G W Rly It has a harbour and docks, and there are copper smelting works The river Burry enters the sea here

PEMBRIDGE. Village of Herefordshire It lies midway between Leominster and Kington, on the G W. Rly It has an old market hall and an interesting church



Pembroke arms

PEMBROKE. Borough, seaport, and market town of Pembrokeshire It stands on the S side of Milford Haven, 42 m W of Swansea, on the G W Rly S Mary's church has an old massive tower, the castle is one of the finest ruins in Wales Market days, alt Mon and Fri. Pop (1931) 12,008

PEMBROKE. Town of Ontario, Canada. It stands on Lake Allumette, a widening of the Ottawa river, 74 m by rail N W. of Ottawa, and is served by the C P and C N rlys The town is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop There is a lumber trade Pop (1931) 9,368.

PEMBROKE DOCK. Seaport of Wales It is 2 m from Pembroke, but is included in that borough. It was a government dockyard from 1814 until 1925 In 1929 the seaport was handed over to the Royal Air Force.



Pembrokeshire. Map of the most westerly county of Wales

PEMBROKESHIRE. County of S Wales It has a rugged and irregular coastline, and the surface is scored with valleys The Teifi separates it from Cardiganshire Haverfordwest is the county town Fishguard is a modern port and Newport an old one. The county is in the diocese

of S David's and sends one member to parliament Called Dyfed, Pembrokeshire was ruled by the princes of Wales until after the Norman conquest In the 12th century Flemings settled here, and Pembrokeshire was divided into a Welsh part in the N W and an English part in the S E The English part became a palatine earldom until 1536 The county contains a number of castles. Its area is 614 sq m Pop (1931) 87,179

PENAGA. Town of the Straits Settlements. In Province Wellesley, it is situated on the coast road, about 10 m N of Kuala Prai, and is a busy trading centre and the administrative headquarters for the district

PENANG. One of the Straits settlements A British crown colony since 1867, it comprises the island of Penang, Province Wellesley on the Malay Peninsula, and the Dindings Penang Island has an area of 108 sq m , and contains George Town, the port and capital Province Wellesley covers 280 sq m , and has 45 m of coast It is traversed by the main W railway of Malaya from Singapore to Siam, and a branch goes to Prai, whence steam ferries make connexion with George Town Both Penang and Prov. Wellesley have numerous motor roads The Dindings Territory covers 183 sq m and comprises a group of islands, of which Pangkor is the largest The chief products are coconuts and rice Pop 304,500

PENANG Seaport of the Straits Settlements On the W coast of the island of the same name, off the coast of the Malay Peninsula, it is the second largest town of the island, and until replaced by George Town, was the capital of the Penang colony It has a good harbour, and is a port of call for E bound steamers

PENARTH. Urban district, watering place, and seaport of Glamorganshire It stands on the Ely, 4 m S of Cardiff, by the G W Rly It has a tidal harbour and commodious docks Pop. (1931) 17,710

PENAS, Gulf of Inlet of the Pacific, indenting the coast of Chilean Patagonia At the S of Llanhuque territory, it is 80 m wide at its mouth and penetrates inland about 70 m , containing the islands of Xavier and Guaianeco

PENCADER. Village of Carmarthenshire It lies 14 m S of Carmarthen, and has a station on the G W Rly

PENCOED. Town of Glamorganshire Situated 16 m N W of Cardiff, it is on the G W Rly

PENDEEN Village of Cornwall Situated 7 m. N W of Penzance, it has a modern church, a copy of the cathedral at Truro Close by are Pendeen Way, a fougon or artificial cave, and Pendeen Watch, on which is a lighthouse

PENDLE. Hill of Lancashire Situated 3 m S E of Clitheroe, near the village of Pendleton, it is really a ridge, the highest point of which is 1,831 ft high It is associated with many stories and legends, such as those mentioned in W H Ainsworth's Lancashire Witches

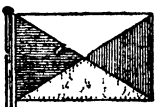
PENDLEBURY District of Lancashire It is 4½ m N W of Manchester, on the L M S Rly , and forms part of the urban district of Swinton and Pendlebury Pop (1931) 32,761.

PENDLETON Suburb of Salford In the N of the borough, it has a station on the L M S Rly, and is an industrial area

PENETANGUISHENE. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on Georgian Bay, 102 m N. of Toronto, it is served by the C N Rlys , and is a summer resort, giving access to the thousands of islands of Georgian Bay Pop (1931) 4,035

PENGE Urban district of Kent It is 6 m to the S E of London, and has a station on the S Rly Pop (1931) 27,762

PENICUIK. Burgh of Midlothian It stands on the N. Esk river, 10 m by road S of Edinburgh. The buildings include the tower of the old church of S Kentigern and the Cowan Institute Pop. (1931) 2,750



P.& O Co Flag. Top, white ; bottom, yellow ; left, blue ; right, red

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO. British steamship company usually known as the P and O. Founded in 1835, it has mail, passenger, and cargo services from London and Marseilles to Malta and ports of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Australia, and New Zealand. It has mail contracts with Great Britain and Australia Its headquarters are at 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E C.3

PENISTONE Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Don, 12 m N W of Sheffield, on the L M S and L N E Rlys. There is an old grammar school. Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 3,264

PENJDEH. Village of Russia (U S S R) In the S extremity of the Turcoman republic, almost on the border of Afghanistan, it stands near the union of the rivers Kushk and Murghab, on the Herat to Merv road, 170 m S of the latter. It is famous as the site of the incident between the Russians and Afghans in 1885, which almost brought about a war between Russia and Britain.

PENKRIDGE. Market town of Staffordshire. It is 6 m S of Stafford, on the L M S Rly. Market day, Mon Pop 2,570

PENMAENMAWR. Urban district and watering place of Caernarvonshire It is about 4 m. S W of Conway on the L M S Rly Penmaenmawr Mt , 1,550 ft high, is the N extremity of the Snowdon range In 1932 a road was cut through it Pop (1931) 4,021

PENN. District of Buckinghamshire Situated 4 m S W of Amersham, it is mainly residential. Two villages of Staffordshire are known as Upper and Lower Penn They are near Wolverhampton

PENNENDEN HEATH Common in Kent Situated 1½ m N E of Maidstone, it has been made into a recreation ground for that town It was the meeting place of the men of Kent

PENNINE ALPS Division of the Alps on the borders of Switzerland and Italy They lie between the Bernese Alps on the N and the Graian Alps on the S W , with the Lepontine Alps on the E , dividing the Rhone and Dora Baltea valleys They include some of the loftiest summits in Europe, as the Great St. Bernard, Grand Combin, Dent Blanche, Matterhorn, and Monte Rosa

PENNINE CHAIN Mountainous region of N. England Extending S from the Scottish border as far as the great curve of the Trent to the Peak, its continuity is broken by the Tyne and Aire gaps On the N W it is continuous with the Cumbrian upland, the lowest point being the Shap saddle between Edendale and the flats round Morecambe Bay The loftiest summits are Cross Fell, 2,892 ft , Mickle Fell, 2,591 ft , Whernside, 2,414 ft , Ingleborough, 2,373 ft , and Kinder Scout, 2,088 ft

PENNSYLVANIA State of the U S A. Bounded N by Lake Erie and New York State, E by New York and New Jersey, S by Delaware, Maryland and W. Virginia, and W by W. Virginia and Ohio , it has an area of 45,126 sq m. It is traversed by the Alleghany Mts The Delaware forms the E boundary, and other important rivers are the Susquehanna and Monongahela which unite at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio Pennsylvania has immense resources of coal, iron and petroleum Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are the largest places in the state, but Harrisburg is the capital. Settled in 1682, Pennsylvania was one of the original 13 states. It is named after the father of William Penn, the Quaker.

The government is vested in a senate of 50 members and a house of representatives of 208. It is represented in Congress by two senators and 34 representatives Pop (1930) 9,631,350

PENOBSCOT. River of Maine, U.S A Rising close to the Canadian border, it enters the Atlantic through Penobscot Bay. About 360 m. long, it is navigable for 24 m. to Bangor, and supplies water power to many paper and pulp mills

PENOBSCOT BAY. Inlet of the Atlantic on the coast of Maine, U S A It is divided into two portions by a chain of islands, and measures 28 m. in length and 20 m in breadth.

PENRHYN. Coral atoll in the S. Pacific, belonging to New Zealand One of the Cook Islands it is 720 m. N. of Rarotonga, and is noted for its pearl fishery. The lagoon has an area of 90 sq m

PENRHYN. District of Caernarvonshire It is situated a little E of Bangor and is chiefly known for its connexion with the slate quarries, the slate being shipped from Port Penrhyn on the Menai Strait. Near by is Penrhyn Castle, the seat of Lord Penrhyn, an 18th century building.

PENRHYNDEUDRAETH. Village of Merionethshire Standing 3 m E of Portmadoc, it has a station on the G.W Rly. Fairs are held here

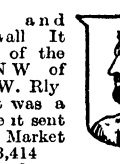


Penrith seal

PENRITH. Urban district and market town of Cumberland It is 17½ m S E of Carlisle on the L M S Rly. There is a 14th century grammar school and the ruins of a castle Penrith Beacon is 940 ft high Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 9,065

PENRITH. Town of New South Wales It is 34 m W of Sydney by rail, and stands at the foot of the Blue Mountains in the valley of the Nepean river Pop 2,500

PENRYN. Borough and market town of Cornwall It stands on the estuary of the Penryn river, 3½ m N W of Falmouth, on the G W. Rly In the Middle Ages it was a seaport, and at one time it sent members to parliament Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 3,414



Penryn arms

PENSACOLA. City and seaport of Florida, U S A. It stands on Pensacola Bay, 50 m S E of Mobile, Alabama, and is served by the Louisville and Nashville and other rlys and by steamers. It has a large land-locked harbour, and a navy yard The chief air-training centre of the U S. navy is situated here Pop (1930) 31,579

PENSACOLA BAY. Inlet on the coast of Florida, U S A Escambia Bay and East Bay are extensions on the E. side of the bay, which is 12 m long and 2½ m. in average breadth, and has a narrow entrance This helps to make it one of the securest and largest harbours in the gulf of Mexico

PENSFORD. Village of Somerset. Situated 7 m S E. of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly , it was once a centre of the cloth trade.

PENSHURST. Village of Kent. It is 5 m. S W of Tonbridge on the S. Rly. The church, dating from about 1200, but much restored, has some old brasses and other monuments of note Penshurst Place is associated with the family to which Sir Philip Sidney belonged.

PENSNETT. Town of Staffordshire. It is 2 m S W. of Dudley. The chief industries are coal mining and the making of hardware.

PENTECOST. Island of the Pacific Ocean. One of the New Hebrides group, it is situated E. of Espiritu Santo. About 30 m. long, it is but little explored.

PENTELICUS. Mountain of Greece. It is 12 m N E of Athens. In classical times it was famous for its quarries of white marble, which are still worked

PENTLAND. Range of hills in Scotland It extends for about 16 m S W through Midlothian, Peeblesshire, and Lanarkshire The highest summits are Scald Law (1,898 ft) and Carnethy (1,980 ft)

PENTLAND FIRTH. Strait separating the Orkney Islands from Caithness Connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, its navigation is rendered difficult and dangerous by the rate of the tidal current—6 to 10 knots—and the existence of eddies and whirlpools The channel is 14 m long and from 6 to 8 m broad

PENTONVILLE. District of London In the borough of Islington, it is named after Henry Penton, M P (d 1812) Pentonville prison was erected in 1842 in the Caledonian Road, Islington

PENYGROES. Village of Caernarvonshire Situated 7 m S of Caernarvon, on the L M S Rly , it is a centre for the slate quarries

PENZA. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Central Volga area, it stands at the junction of the Penza and Sura rivers, at the intersection of the N to S and E to W rlys. Situated some 430 m by rly S E of Moscow, its position as a rly junction and on navigable rivers has made it an important centre for trade The industries include flour milling Pop 91,151

PENZANCE. Borough, market town, seaport, and watering place of Cornwall It stands at the head of Mount's Bay, 325 m from London and 8 m N E of Land's End, with a station on the G W Rly Much visited for its very mild climate, it has winter gardens, a marine walk, and grounds for tennis, bowls, and other sports There is an old market cross, the Morrab gardens, and a statue to Sir Humphry Davy, a native St Michael's Mount, Land's End, and the Scilly Isles can be visited from here The industries include fishing and the shipping of china clay, etc Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 11,312.



Penzance Seal of the borough council

PEORIA. City of Illinois, U S A It stands on the W bank of the Illinois river, 162 m by rly S W of Chicago, and is served by the Pennsylvania and several other important rlys , it is also on the Chicago—Gulf air route The largest city of the state after Chicago, it has a Roman Catholic cathedral The city manufactures glucose, starch, flour, wagons, motor cars, foundry products, and agricultural implements Pop (1930) 104,969

PEPER HARROW. Village of Surrey On the Wey, it is 3 m. W of Godalming The church stands in the park, which also contains the residence of the earl of Midleton.

PEPLOW. Village of Shropshire Standing 7 m S of Market Drayton, it is on the G W Rly

PERA. Suburb of Istanbul (q v) Also known as Beyoglu, it stands in the European quarter of the city, on the N side of the Golden Horn An underground cable lift descends from Pera to Galata and affords access to the Galata bridge and the quays

PERAK. One of the Federated Malay States The most northerly of the states, it surrounds the Dindings, a detached portion of Penang, and lies between Kedah and Siam on the N and Selangor on the S. Its coastline on the strait of Malacca extends from the Bernam river to Province Wellesley, and the area covers 7,800 sq. m. Well watered, and forested in parts, it produces sugar, rice, and rubber Tin and copper are the chief minerals. Taiping is the capital. Pop. 599,055.

PERCHE. Old province of France It was bounded N by Normandy, W by Maine, S. by Orleanais, and E by the Île-de-France It now forms the depts of Orne and Eure-et-Loire It gives its name to the Percheron, a breed of horses

PEREKOP. Isthmus of Russia (U S S R) About 20 m long and 4 m wide, it unites the Crimean peninsula with the mainland

PEREKOP Village of Russia (U S S R) The ancient Taphros, it stands at the N end of the Perekop peninsula, in the Crimean republic, 90 m S E of Kherson Formerly of great importance, it has declined since the construction of the Sevastopol railway.

PEREYASLAVL. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ivanovo industrial area, it stands where the Trubezh flows into Lake Pleshcheyevo, some 100 m by road N E of Moscow Pop 9,000

PEREYASLAVL. Town of Ukraine (U S S R) It stands at the confluence of the rivers Trubezh and Alta, 140 m N W. of Poltava The centre of an agricultural district, it has a large trade in cereals Pop 14,975

PERGA. Ruined city of Pamphylia, Asia Minor The ruins are situated near the S coast of the prov of Konia, about 10 m N W of the port of Adalia The city was the centre of the worship of Artemis, and was visited by S Paul on his missionary journey

PERGAMINO. Town of Argentina Situated in the prov of Buenos Aires, 141 m N W of Buenos Aires, it is an important rly junction on the Central Argentine and the Cia General rlys Pop (1930) 20,549

PERGAMUM Ancient city of Asia Minor The modern Bergama (q v), it is about 50 m N of Smyrna Excavations have revealed an altar of Zeus, with reliefs of the battle between the gods and the giants, now in Berlin

PERIGORD. One of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution It is now represented by the departments of Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne

PERIGUEUX. Town of France It stands on a height on the right bank of the Isle, about 80 m E N E of Bordeaux, and is a junction of the Orleans Rly The cathedral of S Front, 984-1047, is a fine example of Byzantine architecture Other important buildings are the church of S Étienne and the prefecture The Vesunna of the Romans, it has relics of their rule in a great tower and an amphitheatre Pop 31,000

PERIM. Rocky island in the Red Sea Situated in the straits of Bab el Mandeb, 97 m W. of Aden, it is about 5 sq m in area Administered by Britain as a dependency of Aden, it is of strategical importance as it commands the entrance to the Red Sea Pop 1,500

PERIVALE. District of Ealing On the river Brent, it is 7 m W of London and has a station on the G W Rly It has a tiny church In 1928 it was included in the borough of Ealing and factories have been erected There are also pleasure and sports grounds.

PERIYAR. River of India Rising in the Sivagiri Hills in the E of Travancore, it flows N W and W. to the Arabian Sea The upper waters have been diverted by means of a dam to the valley of the Vaigai for irrigation purposes The reservoir covers 8,000 acres

PERLIS. One of the unfederated Malay States Covering an area of 316 sq m , it adjoins Kedah on the S., has a coastline of 25 m on the W , and is elsewhere bounded by Siam Rice, rubber, and coconuts are cultivated, and tin is mined Kangar, the chief town, is served by the rly from Siam to Singapore Pop (1931) 49,297

PERM. Town of Russia (U S S R) The second largest town in the Ural area, it stands on the river Kama some 240 m by rly N W. of Sverdlovsk There is a trade in silk and cotton stuffs, tea, leather, sugar, and furs, but the town owes its prosperity to the copper mines discovered in the 17th century. Pop 84,761

PERNAMBUCO. Seaport of Brazil, also called Recife It stands on the Atlantic coast, 400 m N E of Bahia, and is the chief city of N Brazil The city comprises three sections the old settlement of Recife, still the commercial centre, situated on a sandy peninsula, São Antonio, on the island of São Antonio, Boa Vista, on the mainland, the residential section. These are connected by bridges. It has some of the finest churches and other buildings in the country, and owing to its many waterways is sometimes called the Venice of Brazil The headquarters of the Great Western of Brazil Rly , it has air services to the U S A , Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro It is also the terminus of the Graf Zeppelin transatlantic air route There is a broadcasting station Pop 446,188



Persia Map of the country that is noted for its rich oilfields

PERNOV. Former name of the port of Estonia now known as Pärnu (q v)

PERONNE. Town of France It stands on the right bank of the Somme, 35 m E N E of Amiens The chief building is the church of S. Jean, and there are ruins of a castle During the Great War the Germans occupied the town and held it until March 18, 1917 The Germans regained it March 24, 1918, but on Sept 1, 1918, it was entered by the Australians The town hall has been rebuilt Pop 4,241

PERPIGNAN. Town of France It stands on the right bank of the Tet, about 40 m S S W. of Narbonne On a height overlooking the town is the citadel which encloses the old castle of the counts of Roussillon Among buildings are the cathedral, and the university, containing a library and museum Pop (1931) 73,902

PERRANPORTH. Watering place of Cornwall Situated on the coast, 8 m N W of Truro, it has a station on the G W Rly

PERRANZABULOE. Village of Cornwall It is 5½ m N of Truro. The church of S Piran, a rude stone oratory, built about 550, was discovered in 1835, having been buried in the shifting sand for 1,200 years

PERRIER Mineral spring of France Near the village of Vergèze, in the dept of Gard, it is 10 m. from Nimes The spring was discovered by the Romans, and a Roman well is still in existence. Perrier water was made famous by a British firm who bottled and exported it

PERSEPOLIS (Gr city of the Persians). Ancient city of Persia The capital of the ancient Persian empire after Pasargadae, it was situated some 35 m N E. of the modern Shiraz The palaces and other public buildings are built on a terrace of masonry some miles from the city proper, and were approached by splendid stairways The great hall alone covered 2¼ acres. In 1931-33 an expedition sent out by the university of Chicago excavated the site of the royal palaces and found some remarkable sculptures and other treasures

PERSHORE. Market town of Worcestershire It stands on the Avon, 8 m S E of Worcester, on the G W Rly The chief building is the abbey church of the Holy Cross, with a fine tower and an Early English choir. Pershore is noted for plums Market days, Mon to Fri. It is the centre of a rural district the pop. of which is (1931) 12,927.



Persian arms

PERSIA. Country of Asia. Bounded N. by the Caspian Sea and the adjacent territory of the U S S R, E by Afghanistan and Baluchistan, S by the Persian Gulf and the gulf of Oman, and W. by Iraq and Asiatic Turkey, it has an area of 628,000 sq. m. Teheran is the capital, other towns are Isfahan, the old capital, Tabriz, Meshed, and Resht The land is a plateau bordered by mountains, especially in the N, where is the Elburz chain with peaks over 12,000 ft high, and in the E The Karun is the only navigable river

GOVERNMENT Since 1906 Persia has possessed a constitution; before that time the shah was an absolute monarch The government consists of a premier, a cabinet, and a legislature or majlis Most of the people are Mahomedans of the Shi'a sect There is an army, about 40,000 strong, a navy and an air force.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. The products include the date palm, wheat, barley, and millet Cedars and other trees flourish on the Elburz Mts Cotton, olives, and tobacco are grown Sheep, goats, mules, and camels are reared for their wool, much used in making the famous carpets The minerals include coal and copper, but the most important is oil, worked chiefly by the Anglo-Persian Oil Co, under a contract made in 1933 after the Persian government had revoked the former one. The standard of value, adopted in 1930, is the gold rial containing 100 dinars The older unit was the kran



Persia. Porter with shoulder strap

HISTORY Persia was a great empire in ancient times, but lost its position after its struggle with the Greeks. The Seleucid, Arsacid, and Sassanian dynasties ruled the country in turn, until 651, when the Turks became dominant Their authority lasted for 600 years, when the Mongols conquered the land. In 1741 a Turk made himself shah and a period of conquest and expansion began In 1905 a nationalist movement made its appearance and in 1925, after the shah had left Persia, its leader, Riza Khan, had him deposed and made himself shah

PERSIAN GULF. Arm of the Indian Ocean. The ancient Persicus Sinus, it stretches N W. from the gulf of Oman, on the S., to the Shatt-el-Arab and the adjacent regions, on the N, and is more than 500 m long.

PERTH. Burgh and county town of Perthshire. On the Tay, it is 48 m by rly N. of Edinburgh, and is served by the L.M S. and L N.E Rlys. The church of S. John, in which John Knox preached his sermon against idolatry, has been restored as a war memorial The cathedral is modern. The county buildings occupy the site of the palace in which the Gowrie conspirators met The buildings are the natural history museum, the library, and the academy. The house of the Fair Maid is shown An imposing bridge across the Tay communicates with the suburb of Bridgend, and along the W. bank of the river extend two public parks—the N. and S Inch Dyeing and distilling are the staple industries From here steamers go to Dundee and other ports It has valuable salmon fisheries and large cattle markets Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 34,807



Perth arms

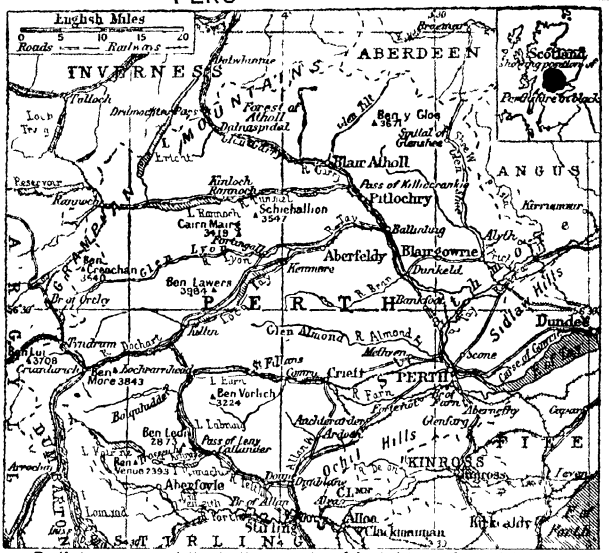
PERTH. City of Western Australia The capital of the state, it is situated in the S W corner of the territory, 12 m from the mouth of the Swan river, where is its port, Fremantle Beautifully situated on a widening of the river known as Perth Water, it extends along both banks for a distance of nearly 20 m Largely rebuilt during recent years, it possesses some of the finest buildings and streets in the continent, St George's Terrace being an example Notable buildings include the town hall and the post office. Amongst the public recreation grounds King's Park, overlooking the city, is the most remarkable Founded in 1829, the city's growth was very slow until the discovery of gold in the neighbourhood in 1890 From that date it has progressed rapidly It is connected by rail with the gold fields to the N E and with the E states, New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Pop (1930) 204,780

PERTH. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated 48 m S W of Ottawa and served by the C P Rly, it is on the Tay Canal, which connects it with the lake ports Pop (1931) 4,099.

PERTH AMBOY. City and seaport of New Jersey, U S A. It stands at the mouth of the Raritan river, on Raritan Bay, 16 m. S W. of Newark, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys It has a commodious harbour and trades in coal Pop (1930) 43,516.

PERTHES. Village of France It is 4 m N E of Suippes Fighting took place here in Dec, 1914, and it was captured by the French on Jan 8, 1915 Retaken by the Germans, it was the scene of fighting in July, 1918

PERTHSHIRE. County of Scotland It belongs partly to the Highlands and partly to the Lowlands, and is pierced by the firth of Tay In the N and W. are the Grampians, and in the S. and E are the Sidlaw and Ochil hills The chief river is the Tay The many lochs include Tay, Vennachar, Rannoch, Katrine, and Achray. Across the S E stretches the valley of Strathmore, and in the E. is the Carse of Gowrie. Beautiful glens—Garry for instance—abound and herein are the Trossachs, the pass of Killiecrankie, and other famous spots. Perth is the capital and largest town, others being Crieff, Blairgowrie, Dunblane, and Auchterarder. In



Perthshire Map of the Scottish county celebrated for its beautiful scenery

the county, too, are Abernethy and Blair Atholl Much of the land is given up to deer forests and grouse moors. Oats, barley, and wheat are grown, cattle and sheep are reared The county sends two members to parliament and its area is 2,528 sq m Pop (1931) 120,772.

PERU. Republic of South America On the W side of the continent, it has a long coastline on the Pacific Its land boundaries are Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia, and Chile Three great navigable rivers cut their way by deep gorges through the mountains of the E Cordillera; they are the Maranon, Huallaga, and Ucayali Titicaca is the largest lake Lima is the capital, and Callao the chief port Other cities are Arequipa, Cuzco, Chiclayo, and Trujillo The area is 532,047 sq m, exclusive of Tacna, acquired in 1929 Pop 5,500,000, of whom 60 per cent are Indians and 600,000 are whites

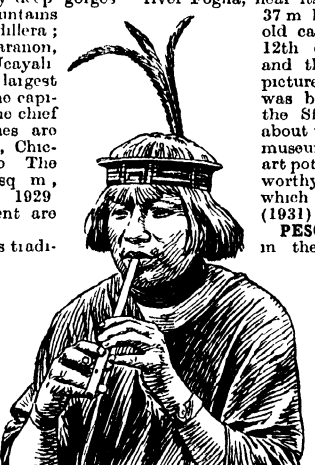


Peru arms

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE Peru is traditionally rich in precious metals, especially silver Others are copper, lead, vanadium, and petroleum Agriculture, however, employs a large proportion of the population The country has a railway system, and air services operate. The unit of currency is the sol, stabilised at 28 cents (U S A)

GOVERNMENT Peru is under a president, elected for five years He is assisted by seven ministers appointed by him, and there is a legislature of two houses, senate and chamber of deputies Members of both are elected for five years by all males who can read and write The people are Roman Catholics There is an army, in which all males are liable to serve, a navy, and an air force.

HISTORY. Peru was the home of the Incas, whose empire fell in the 16th century with the arrival of the Spaniards The country remained under Spanish rule until it became independent in 1824 After a period of political unrest, the new republic gradually became orderly and prosperous, notwithstanding wars with Spain (1864–66) and Chile (1879–83), and had boundary disputes with other of its neighbours. The one with Colombia, about Leticia, was referred in 1932 to the League of Nations, of which Peru is a member, and a settlement was reached in 1933



Peru. Campa Indian playing on a musical pipe

PERUGIA (anc Perusia) City of Italy. The capital of the prov of Perugia, it is picturesquely placed on hills overlooking the river Tiber, 126 m by rly N of Rome The Gothic cathedral is adorned with fine paintings and carvings The church of San Pietro is rich in masterpieces by Perugino and others The university, founded 1307, houses a collection of Etruscan and Roman antiquities The municipal palace has a valuable collection of pictures The money changers' hall has frescoes by Perugino Pop (1931) 79,447.

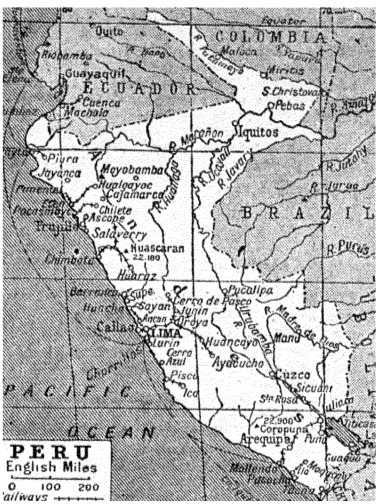
PERVYSE Village of Belgium It lies on the railway line 4½ m S of Nieuport It was held by the French against the German attacks in 1914, and later by the Belgians A house here was famed as a Red Cross centre 1914–18

PESARO. City of Italy. It stands on the river Fogha, near its mouth in the Adriatic Sea, 37 m by rly N W of Ancona The old cathedral, now closed, has a 12th century mosaic pavement, and the new one has a famous picture by Bellini The prefecture was built in the 15th century for the Sforzas, whose fortress built about the same time remains The museum contains a rich collection of art pottery, furniture, etc A noteworthy feature is the Roman bridge which spans the Fogha. Pop. (1931) 42,493

PESCADORES. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean Belonging to Japan, they lie in Formosa Strait, between the island of Formosa and the mainland of China, and cover nearly 50 sq m A possession of China down to 1895, when it was ceded to Japan, the group is officially called Hokoto About 20 of the islands are inhabited Pop 60,000

PESCARA. Seaport of Italy It stands on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the river Pescara, 8 m N W of Chieti The fine 12th century church of S Clemente di Casauria is the chief building The town is a popular seabathing resort and has a harbour Here is the power station which supplies Rome with electricity. Pop. (1931) 43,859

PESCIA. City of Italy. It is situated 28 m. by rail W.N.W. of Florence. The cathedral, restored in 1693, has a 13th century facade and pulpit, and a fine monument to Baldassare Turini. There is a trade in silk. Pop. 18,000.



Peru. Map of the republic of the Andes

PESHAWAR. Capital of the N.W. Frontier Province, India. Situated near the river Bara, 190 m. E. of Kabul, it occupies a strategic position in relation to the Khyber Pass. A railway joins the town with Jamrud and with Campbellpur, where connexion is made with the two great railways of N.W. India. Pop. 104,542.

PESTERZSEBET. Alternative name of the town of Hungary known as Erzsébetfalva (q.v.).

PETCHENGA. Seaport of Finland. On the N. coast, 70 m. N.E. of Lake Inari, it was acquired by Finland from Russia in 1920.

PETCHORA. River of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It rises in the W. of the Urals, flows in a generally N.W. direction through forests and along the steppes, and discharges into the bay of Petchora in the Arctic Ocean. Its length is about 1,000 m.

PETEN. Lake of Guatemala. Situated in the N. of the country, in the department of the same name, it is irregular in shape, measuring 27 m. by 13 m. On an island in its W. part stands the town of Flores, where archaeological research is being carried on, and on the shore is the stalactite cave of Balitsinal, locally famous.

PETERBOROUGH. City and market town of Northamptonshire. It stands on the Nene, 76 m. N. of London, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The cathedral contains examples of several styles of architecture. Notable features are the magnificent west front, the nave, and the central tower. Other buildings include the fine church of S. John Baptist, and the quaint town hall. The staple industries are the making of railway rolling stock and agricultural implements, and the city has a beet sugar factory. The diocese covers the counties of Northampton and Rutland. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 43,558.



Peterborough arms

The Soke of Peterborough, a district around the city, forms a separate county. It has an area of 83 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 51,845.

PETERBOROUGH. Town of S. Australia. Situated about 150 m. N. of Adelaide, it is an important railway junction. Pop. 2,966.

PETERBOROUGH. City of Ontario, Canada. It stands on the river Otonabee, 72 m. N.E. of Toronto, and is served by the C.N. Rlys. and C.P. Rly. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral. The five falls of the river provide water power for sawmills and various factories. Pop. (1931) 22,327.

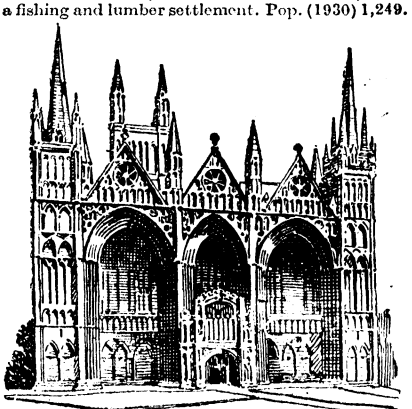
PETERCHURCH. Village of Herefordshire. Situated in the Golden Valley, 11 m. W. of Hereford, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. The church is Norman, with a fine spire.

PETERHEAD. Burgh and seaport of Aberdeenshire. It stands on the N. side of Peterhead Bay, 44 m. N.E. of Aberdeen, on the L.N.E. Rly. The burgh consists of two parts, Peterhead proper and Keith Inch, separated by the harbour, which includes a large harbour of refuge, built 1886–1921 by prisoners from the convict prison near. The industries are herring fishery and granite polishing. Pop. (1931) 12,545.

PETERHOF. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Leningrad area, it is 15 m. S.W. of Leningrad, with which it is connected by railway, on the S. shore of the gulf of Finland. Founded in 1711 by Peter the Great, it is celebrated for its château formerly a favourite summer residence of the tsars.

PETERSBURG. City of Virginia, U.S.A. It stands on the Appomattox river, at the head of navigation, 22 m. S. of Richmond, and is served by the Atlantic Coast Line and other rlys., and by the Appomattox canal. There is a trade in tobacco, peanuts, and lumber, and important trunk-making works are among the factories. The city figured conspicuously in the Civil War. In 1864, R.E. Lee being besieged here by Ulysses Grant, was forced to retire, and to surrender a week later. Pop. (1930) 45,704.

PETERSBURG. Town of Alaska. Situated on Mitkof Island, 130 m. S.E. of Juneau, it is a fishing and lumber settlement. Pop. (1930) 1,249.



Peterborough. West front of the cathedral

PETERSFIELD. Urban district and market town of Hampshire. It is 19 m. N.E. of Portsmouth, on the S. Rly., on which line it is a junction. The church of S. Peter is partly Norman. Near is Bedales co-educational school. Market day, alt. Wed. Pop. (1931) 4,386.

PETERSHAM. District of Surrey. Situated 10 m. S.W. of London, it is part of the borough of Richmond. The church of S. Peter, founded 1505, has some interesting monuments.

PETER THE GREAT BAY. Inlet of the sea of Japan On the S. side of the Far Eastern area of the U S S R, it is 90 m wide, extends 50 m inland, and contains six bays and several small islands The chief port is Vladivostok

PETONE. Town of North Island, New Zealand Standing on Port Nicholson, it is about 5 m by rly N E of Wellington, of which it is almost a suburb The principal industries are railway works, large refrigerating works, and woollen mills Pop 7,000

PETRA (Gr rock) Ruined town of Palestine The capital of the ancient Nabataeans, it lies under Mount Hor, between the Dead Sea and the gulf of Aqaba Used as a burial place and treasure store, it was raided in 312 B C by Macedonians, and later by Pompey In addition to the empty funeral caves, little remains except the ruins of two temples In the Great War Petra was used as a base by Col T E Lawrence

PETROGRAD. Former name, used from 1914 to 1924, of the town of Russia now known as Leningrad (q v)

PETROLIA. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated 50 m S W of London, it is served by the Michigan Central and C N Rlys. It obtained its name from the oilfields in the vicinity, and is now also a sugar beet and flax growing centre. Pop (1931) 2,596.

PETROPAVLOVSK. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the N of the Kazak republic, it stands on the Ishim river and the Trans-Siberian Rly, 270 m N W of Akmolinsk It has soap works and tanneries, and being centre for caravan trade, it has dealings in corn, cattle, wool, cloth, furs, and tea Pop 44,272.

PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSK. Seaport of Russia (U S S R) Formerly known as Petropavlovsk, it stands on the S E coast of the Kamchatka peninsula, in the Far Eastern area. Though it is a busy commercial centre, with a large trade in furs, its harbour is frozen for six months in the year It has a wireless station, and was formerly the headquarters of the Russian Pacific fleet Pop 1,670

PETROPOLIS. Town of Brazil Situated in the state of Rio de Janeiro, it is a summer resort, finely placed on the Serra da Estrella, 34 m by rly. N. of Rio de Janeiro In a healthy climate, it has many fine residences belonging to people in the capital It manufactures cotton and silken goods, cigars, etc Pop 30,000

PETROSAVODSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Karelian republic, it lies 190 m N E of Leningrad, on the W shore of Lake Onega and the Murman railway. There is trade in grain and timber In 1703 an iron foundry was established here by Peter the Great, and in 1774 an imperial cannon foundry Pop 26,314

PETROVSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Middle Volga area, 70 m N W of Saratov, it stands on the river Medvieditsa There are tanneries, tallow works, and oil mills, and agricultural machinery is manufactured It was founded by Peter the Great in 1698 Pop 19,208

PETROVSK. Former name of the seaport of Russia (U S S R) now known as Makhach-Kala (q v).

PETWORTH. Town of Sussex It is 14 m. N E of Chichester, on the S Rly. S Mary's Church has memorials of the Percy and Wyndham families Petworth House, now the seat of Lord Leconfield, was built about 1800. It contains fine carvings and pictures

PEVENSEY. Village of Sussex It stands on Pevensey Bay, 12 m S W. of Hastings, with a station (Pevensey and Westham) on the S. Rly. It occupies the site of the Roman station of Anderida, and was the landing place of William the Conqueror. A castle, of which ruins remain, was built here by the Normans, who erected it within the Roman walls. Other buildings of interest are the church of S. Nicolas and the Old Mint House Pop 764

PEWSEY. Market town of Wiltshire On the Avon near the Kennet and Avon canal, 11 m S of Marlborough, it is served by the G W. Rly The valley in which it lies is called the vale of Pewsey. Market day, first Wed. in month Pop 1,692

PEZINEK. Alternative name of the town of Czechoslovakia also known as Bazin (q v)

PFAFERS Watering place of Switzerland It is 2½ m by road S of Ragatz, and has a saline spring, efficacious in nervous, rheumatic, and scrofulous disorders The Benedictine abbey was converted into a lunatic asylum in 1847

PFORZHEIM. Town of Germany. In Baden, it stands at the confluence of the Nagold and the Enz, 16 m S E of Karlsruhe, and is a rly junction The most important industries are the making of jewelry and gold and silver ornaments Pop 78,973

PHAESTUS. Ancient city of Crete It is 25 m S W of Candia Ruins of a great palace, second only to Cnossus, were excavated from 1900 onwards

PHALERUM. Watering place of Greece. It stands on a bay about 3 m S W. of Athens. Up to the time of the Persian wars it was the chief port for the capital

PHALTAN. Native state of India In the Satara agency of Bombay, it is bounded on the N by the Nira river, and lies E of the railway from Poona to Belgaum Its area is 397 sq m. Timber and native food grains are the chief products Pop 43,286.

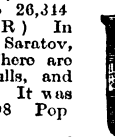
PHALTAN. Town of India In the native state of the same name, in Bombay, it lies 52 m. S of Poona Pop 8,929.

PHAROS. Western extremity of the city of Alexandria, Egypt Formerly an island, it was joined to the city by a causeway which divided the harbour into two portions Here stood the ancient Pharos, or lighthouse, accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, built under Ptolemy II, about 260 B C The island is now represented by the Ras el-Tin quarter.

PHARSALIA. District of Greece It is in Thessaly, and contains the town of Pharsalus, near where, in 48 B C, Caesar was defeated by Pompey

PHILADELPHIA. Ancient city of Lydia, Asia Minor Founded by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamum, about 150 B C, it is now represented by the town of Alashehr (q v)

PHILADELPHIA. City and port of U S A The third largest city of the U S A, it stands on the Delaware river, 96 m from its mouth and 90 m S S W. of New York, and is intersected by the Schuylkill river The headquarters of the Pennsylvania rly, it has also terminals of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading Company. The chief wholesale houses occupy Market Street, and S of it is Chestnut Street, with retail stores and newspaper offices. In Independence Hall the Declaration of Independence was signed Here is the Liberty bell which announced that the declaration had been adopted Close by is the old Congress Hall, the first regular home of Congress, and a few streets away is Carpenters' Hall The Penn Treaty Park, in Beach Street, commemorates the elm under which, in 1682, Penn made his bargain with the Indians The City Hall is an immense white marble structure surmounted by a statue of Penn. Other notable buildings are the Masonic



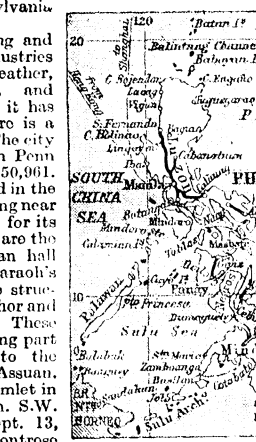
Philadelphia arms

Temple, the Stock Exchange, and the Girard Bank. New buildings include a magnificent art gallery and a beautiful free library. The private art collections of Philadelphia are famous. The university of Pennsylvania dates from 1740.

A busy manufacturing and commercial city, its industries include metal working, leather, food, chemical, clay, and glass manufactures, and it has locomotive works. There is a broadcasting station. The city was founded by William Penn in 1682. Pop. (1930) 1,950,961.

PHILAE. Small island in the Nile, Upper Egypt. Lying near Assuan, it is celebrated for its exquisite temples. Here are the small, unfinished Roman hall colloquially called Pharaoh's bed, and two Ptolemaic structures, the temple of Hathor and the great temple of Isis. These are now submerged during part of each year owing to the building of the dam at Assuan.

PHILIPHAUGH. Hamlet in Selkirkshire. It is 3 m. S.W. of Selkirk. Here, Sept. 13, 1645, the marquess of Montrose was defeated by the parliamentarians under David Leslie.



Philippine Islands. Map of the group in the Pacific belonging to the U.S.A.

PHILIPPEVILLE. Port of Algeria. It stands on the site of an ancient city identified with the Rusicada of the Romans. The terminus of the railway line from Constantine, 54 m. S., it handles much of the trade of E. Algeria and the Sahara, and has steamer connexion with Algiers and Marseilles. Pop. (1931) 47,750.



Philippine Islands. A smiling Filipina

PHILIPPI. City of Macedonia. Founded by Philip of Macedon, it was situated on a spur of Mt. Pangaeus near the river Gangas. One of the first Christian churches was founded here by S. Paul. The city is important as the scene of two battles fought in 42 B.C. between the forces of Brutus and Cassius, and those of Octavian.

PHILIPPINE. Group of islands of the Malay Archipelago. Belonging to the U.S.A., they comprise 7,083 islands of which all but 466 have areas of less than 1 sq. m. They extend 1,152 m. N. to S. and 682 m. E. to W. The most important are Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol, and Masbate. The total area is 114,400 sq. m. Mainly volcanic, they are traversed by mountain ranges separated by fertile plains, well watered by lakes and rivers. Agriculture is the main occupation, the chief products being sugar, hemp, tobacco, rice, fruit, and coconuts. Rubber production is increasing, and copra and coconut oil are important exports. There is considerable mineral wealth, including gold, but it is little worked. There are large areas of uncultivated land, and the forest regions produce timber and dye-woods. The capital and chief port is Manila, on Luzon, other important towns being Iloilo, Cebu, Legaspi, Laoag, Vigan, Naga, Zamboanga, and Baguio. Roman Catholicism is the religion of two-thirds of the inhabitants, but there is also an independent Filipino church.

The islands were ceded by Spain to the U.S. in 1899, and Spanish is an official language until 1940. They are governed by a governor general, a cabinet, a senate of 24 members and a house of representatives of 94. There are two elected Resident Commissioners in the U.S.A. The U.S. Congress has the right to annul any Act of the Philippine legislature. The large majority of government officials are Filipinos. The U.S.A. maintains about 11,000 troops in the islands, but there is also a native constabulary. In 1916 it was announced that the U.S.A. intended to withdraw its sovereignty as soon as stable government could be assured. Pop. (1930) 12,204,100.

PHILIPPOPOLIS. City of Bulgaria. Also known as Plovdiv, it stands on the river Maritsa, about 100 m. N.W. of Adrianople, and 96 m. E.S.E. of Sofia. The buildings include some fine churches and mosques. The Gate of Hissara, in the old walls, is noteworthy. The town was named after Philip of Macedon. Pop. 84,655.

PHILIPPSBURG. Town of Germany. In Baden, it stands on the Sulzbach, a tributary of the Rhine, 12 m. from Karlsruhe. Although strongly fortified in the 17th century, it was taken more than once by the French.

PHILIPSTOWN. Market town of Offaly, I.F.S. It stands on the Grand Canal, 8 m. E. of Tullamore. It has a castle erected in the 16th century. The Irish have renamed it Daingean.

PHILLACK. Urban district of Cornwall. Situated on St. Ives Bay, 2 m. from Hayle, it has a church which has some remarkable incised and inscribed stones. Pop. (1931) 3,232.

PHILLIP. Island off the coast of Victoria, Australia. Measuring 14 m. by 6 m., it lies off the entrance to Western Port Bay, just S. of Melbourne. Cowes is the chief place.

PHILLIPSBURG. Town of New Jersey, U.S.A. It stands on the Delaware river, 50 m. N.W. of Trenton, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys. It has important industrial interests. Pop. (1930) 19,255.

PHNOM-PENH. Capital of Cambodia, French Indo-China. It stands on the Mekong, 130 m. N.W. of Saigon, and has fine public buildings and spacious boulevards. The chief buildings are the palace of the Buddhist priests and the pagoda. It is a great centre of trade, especially in rice, tobacco, fish, and cotton. Pop. 80,712.

PHOENICIA. Ancient territory of Asia Minor. On the E. coast of the Mediterranean, N. of Palestine, it lay between the range of Mount Lebanon and the sea. Its length from Akko (the modern Acre) northwards did not exceed 200 m.; its breadth averaged perhaps 15 m. *See* Lebanon.

PHOENIX. Group of eight small islands in the Pacific Ocean. Belonging to Great Britain, they are situated about 1,200 m. N.E. of Fiji, and cover an area of about 16 sq. m. Pop. 59.

PHOENIX. City of Arizona, U.S.A. The capital of the state, it is 110 m. N.W. of Tucson and is a winter resort. Pop. (1930) 48,118.

PHULKIAN. Group of three native states of India. In the Punjab, they occupy a semi arid area of 7,599 sq m between the Jumna and the Sutlej, N of Rajputana. The states are Jind, Patiala, and Nabha Pop 1,928,000

PIACENZA. City of Italy It stands on the right bank of the river Po, just below the influx of the Trebbia, and is a junction 92 m by rly. N.W. of Bologna and 36 m. W.N W. of Parma It contains several palaces, notably the Farnese, a huge structure begun in 1558, but unfinished and now used as a barracks The cathedral, dating from 1122–1233, has a handsome belfry. The church of S. Antonino, the original cathedral, was rebuilt in 1104 The church of Santa Maria is decorated with mural paintings, while that of San Sisto (1499) formerly held Raphael's Sistine Madonna, now in Dresden. Pop (1931) 65,712

PIATIGORSK. Town of Russia (U S S.R) In the N Caucasian area, 80 m S E of Stavropol, it stands on the river Podkumok, and on a branch of the Vladikavkaz railway It is famous for its sulphur springs Mount Elbruz, 60 m distant, may be seen from the square Pop 54,072

PIATRA. Town of Rumania. In Moldavia, it is situated about 60 m S W of Jassy There is trade in textiles and timber Pop 26,000

PIAVE. River of Italy. It rises in the Carnic Alps and flows to the Adriatic 22 m N E of Venice, after a course of 125 m At its present mouth is Porto di Cortellazzo, the old mouth is at Porto di Piave Vecchia, nearer Venice

During the Great War three battles were fought along the river between the Austrians and the Italians They were in Nov , 1917, June, 1918, and Oct –Nov , 1918 In the first two Austrian offensives failed, the third resulted in an Allied victory

PIAZZA ARMERINA City of Sicily In the prov of Caltanissetta, it is situated on a mountain slope, at an alt of 2,360 ft , 15 m E S E of Caltanissetta The town has a 16th century cathedral with a fine belfry, and remains of the Norman period Pop 38,500

PICARDY. One of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution It lay between Normandy, Ile de France, Champagne, Hainault, and Artois, and had a frontier on the English Channel To day it is represented by the department of Somme, and parts of Pas de Calais, Aisne, and Oise

PICCADILLY. London thoroughfare It extends W from Coventry Street and Piccadilly Circus to Hyde Park Corner It contains the Piccadilly, Ritz, and Green Park hotels, and on its S side is the Green Park Other buildings are Burlington House, and several clubs The site of Devonshire House is covered with shops, but Aspley House remains, as does the Albany S James's church, built by Wren, is on the S side

Piccadilly Circus is a great traffic focus with an important station on the Underground Rlys It is crossed by Regent St , and in it are theatres and restaurants In the centre is a fountain called Eros, erected in memory of the 7th earl of Shaftesbury and designed by Sir Alfred Gilbert

PICHINCHA. Volcano of Ecuador. Situated 8 m N W of Quito, it is 15,718 ft. high On its slopes was fought, May 22, 1822, the battle which secured the independence of Ecuador The mountain gives its name to a province of the country covering 6,218 sq m

PICKERING. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (N R). It is 32 m N E of York, with a station on the L N E Rly. The chief building is the church of S Peter, which contains some old mural paintings discovered in 1851 and restored, and some Norman work There are ruins of a castle. The vale of Pickering lies between the moors and the wolds. Market day, alt Mon Pop (1931) 3,668.

PICKHILL. Village of Yorkshire (N R.). Situated on the Swale, 6 m N W of Thirsk, it has a station on the L N.E Rly

PICO. Island of the Azores Situated midway between Flores and St Michael's, it has an area of 175 sq m. On it is the volcanic height of Gran Pico (7,613 ft) Formerly noted for wine, it has now fig and apricot plantations San Antonio and Lagens do Pico are the chief towns.

PICTON. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated on the bay of Quinté, 103 m E of Toronto, it is served by the C N Rlys. Pop (1931) 3,580

PICTOU. Seaport of Nova Scotia, Canada It stands on an inlet of Northumberland Strait, 118 m N E of Halifax, on the C N Rlys Coal is exported Pop (1931) 3,152

PIEDMONT (Ital Piemonte, foot of the mountain) District of N W Italy. Bounded N by Switzerland, W by France, S by Liguria, and E by Lombardy, it embraces the provinces of Alessandria, Aosta, Cuneo, Novara, Turin, and Vercelli, and has an area of 11,331 sq m Mountainous on all its borders but the E , the remainder is a fertile plain It is watered by the Po and its tributaries Piedmont was united with Savoy about 1000, and in 1718 became part of the kingdom of Sardinia In 1861 it was included in the kingdom of Italy Pop (1931) 3,495,427

PIEL. Island of Lancashire In the river Furness, it is situated 4 m S E of Barrow-in-Furness, and has a station on the L M S Rly. On it are the ruins of a castle

PIERCE BRIDGE. Village of Durham Standing on the Tees, 5 m W of Darlington, it has a station on the L N E Rly The Roman road from London to the North crosses the Tees here

PIERRE Capital of S Dakota, U S A Situated on the Missouri river, in the centre of the state, it is served by the Chicago and North-Western Rly , and has a municipal airport Four m N is a monument marking the centre of N America Pop (1930) 3,659

PIESTANY. Watering place of Czechoslovakia It stands on the river Vag, 30 m by rail N of Galanta It is known for its hot sulphur springs. The place belonged to Hungary before 1919

PIETARSAARI. Town of Finland It stands on the gulf of Bothnia about 55 m N N E of Vaasa, and has a broadcasting station

PIETERMARITZBURG. City of S Africa The capital of Natal, it stands near the Umsindusi river, 73 m N W of Durban by rly The chief buildings are the town hall, opened in 1901, the Anglican cathedral, the buildings where the legislature of Natal meets, and others erected for official use, including the law courts There are also a university college, in the suburb of Scottsville, hospital, library, museum, and theatre The city has a public park, and there is a botanical garden The barracks at Fort Napier overlook the city Pietermaritzburg is a railway junction, being on the main line from Durban to the Orange Free State and the Transvaal The city's industries include tanning and brewing Founded by the Boers in 1839, it became the capital in 1842. Pop (1931) 45,331, of whom 21,581 are whites



Pietermaritzburg arms

PIETERSBURG. Town of the Transvaal It stands near the source of the Sand river, 176 m by rail N E of Pretoria, and is the centre for the Waterberg goldfields Pop (1931) 7,274

PIKE'S PEAK. Peak of the Rocky Mountains. In Colorado, it is 7 m W of Colorado Springs and is 14,108 ft high It is named after Lieut. Z. M. Pike, who discovered it in 1806 A rack and pinion railway, 9 m long, was opened in 1891.

PILAR. River port of Paraguay Situated on the Paraguay river, 190 m S of Asuncion, it is a stopping place for steamers between Asuncion and Buenos Aires Pop 6,000

PILATUS. Mountain mass of central Switzerland Situated between the cantons of Lucerne and Unterwalden, about 5 m S of Lucerne, it has an alt of 6,996 ft , and commands one of the most extensive views in Switzerland There is a mountain railway to the summit

PILCOMAYO. River of S America The chief tributary of the Paraguay, it rises in the S of Bolivia and flows in a S E direction, uniting with the Paraguay near Asuncion It traverses the Gran Chaco, and forms part of the boundary between Argentina and Paraguay Its estimated length is about 1,200 m

PILIBHIT. Town of India In the district of the same name, in the United Provinces, it is a railway junction, 31 m N E of Bareilly Metal wares are manufactured, and there is a trade in rice, sugar, and borax Pop 34,000

PILKEM. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it stands on a ridge that dominates Ypres It was the scene of fierce fighting during the battles of Ypres in 1914 and 1915, and changed hands several times Further fighting took place here in 1917 and 1918

PILL Village of Somerset It stands on a creek of the Avon, 6 m N W of Bristol, with a station on the G W Rly

PILLAU Watering place of E Prussia It stands at the end of a long strip of land on the E of the gulf of Danzig, and has water communication with Konigsberg Pop 7,000

PILSEN OR **PLZEN** Town of Czechoslovakia It is 52 m W S W of Prague, at the confluence of the Mies (Mze) and Radbuza, and is an important railway junction S Bartholomew's church has a spire 335 ft high The Renaissance town hall dates from the 16th century The town is famous for its beer, and there are manufactures of sugar, machinery, leather, and paper The first printing press in Bohemia was established here Pop (1930) 114,150

PILSLEY. Village of Derbyshire Standing 6 m S E of Chesterfield, it is on the L N E Rly

PIMA. American Indian tribe in the U S A and Mexico They number about 4,000, mainly in Arizona They are one of the leading tribes of Piman stock, the important group which occupies nearly the whole of the W coast and Sierra Madre region of Mexico and Arizona from the Gila river S into Jalisco

PIMLICO District of London In the city of Westminster, it lies between the Thames, E and S , Chelsea, W , and Belgravia and Victoria Street, Westminster, N Pimlico Road links the Royal Hospital Road with Buckingham Palace Road Victoria Station is in the district

PINCHBECK. Village of Lincolnshire Situated 3 m N of Spalding it is served by the L N E Rly

PINDUS. Mountain range of N W Greece Once the boundary between Epirus and Thessaly, it is the continuation S of the Albanian Mts

PINE BLUFF City of Arkansas, U S A It stands on the S bank of the Arkansas river, 44 m S E of Little Rock, and is served by the St Louis, South-Western, and the Southern Pacific rlys There is a municipal airport A business centre for most of S Arkansas, it has motor car, and other industries Pop (1930) 20,760

PINE CREEK. Town of the Northern Territories Australia On the Trans Continental rly from Darwin, it is situated 146 m S of that port and is the centre of a cattle ranching district

PINEGA. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the Northern area, it flows generally N W and discharges into the N Dvina, near Kholmogory. Its length is 350 m

PINEROLO. City of Italy It stands on the river Chisone, at the foot of the Alps, 24 m by rail S W of Turin. The chief buildings are the cathedral and the palace, the successor of the famous castle Pop 19,000

PINES. Island in the Pacific Ocean Covering an area of 58 sq m , it is about 30 m S E of New Caledonia, of which it is a dependency

PING-YANG. Seaport of Korea It stands on the Ta tong or Tai-dong, about 35 m from its embouchure into Korea Bay, and is connected by railway with Chinnampo, its outport It carries on an active foreign trade Pop 175,500.

PINHOE. Village of Devonshire It stands 3 m N E of Exeter, on the S Rly There is a fine granite cross in the churchyard.

PINKIE. Hamlet of Midlothian It is near Musselburgh on the Esk There, on Sept 10, 1547, an English army defeated the Scots

PINNER District of Middlesex It is 13 m. N W of London, on the Pin, a feeder of the Colne, and is served by the L N E and Metropolitan Rlys The church of S John the Baptist has a fine Perpendicular tower and here are the Commercial Travellers' Schools The Queen's Head inn dates from 1705

PINOS, ISLA DE (Isle of Pines) Island in the West Indies It lies about 36 m S of Cuba, to which it belongs, and has an area of 845 sq m. Highest in the N , it is swampy in the S Pine-apples and tobacco are grown Cattle rearing is carried on, and minerals, chiefly sulphur, and marble are worked Santa Fé is the capital. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and was for a long time a buccaneer's stronghold. Pop 3,500

PINSK Town of Poland It stands on the river Pina, a tributary of the Pripet, 100 m E of Brest Litowsk Pop 36,000

PINWHERRY. Village of Ayrshire Situated on the Stinchar, 8 m S of Girvan, it has a station on the L M S Rly There are ruins of a castle

PINXTON. Market town of Derbyshire It is 3 m E of Alfreton, and has a station (Pinxton and Selston) on the L M S Rly Market day, Fri

PIOMBINO Seaport of Italy It is situated on a promontory opposite Elba, 8 m by rly S W of Campiglia Marittima, and is the port of embarkation for Elba The district around it was once an independent principality covering 138 sq m Pop 24,000

PIOTRKOW Town of Poland It stands on the river Strada and the Warsaw-Vienna rly , 25 m S E of Lodz, and 80 m S W of Warsaw There are tanneries, foundries, and textile factories In the 15th century the kings of Poland were elected here Pop (1931) 51,281

PIPIL American Indian tribe in S E Guatemala and Salvador at the time of the Spanish conquest An early offshoot of the ancient Mexican people, speaking primitive Nahuan, they maintained their independence amid the Maya civilization *See* Nahua

PIRAEUS. Seaport of Greece The port of Athens, it is situated on the Saronic gulf, 6 m S W of Athens (q v) It owed its foundation to Themistocles and Pericles, but was destroyed by Sulla in 86 B C , and was not rebuilt until after the establishment of the modern kingdom of Greece in the 19th century Formerly connected with Athens by the Long Walls, it now has railway communication In 1929 a scheme was set on foot to modernise it Pop 217,793

PIRANO Town of Italy In Istria, it is 13 m. S W of Trieste Part of the ancient fortifications still stands the cathedral rises from massive foundations on the N shore Pop 15,000

PIRMASENS Town of Germany It is 40 m. S W of Speyer The chief industries are the manufacture of boots and shoes and the preparation of leather Pop 42,996

PIRNA. Town of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the river Elbe, about 10 m S E of Dresden Above the town is the Sonnenstein, once a fortress The chief industries are the making of glass, pottery, etc , and there is a trade in grain along the Elbe Pop 31,215

PIROT. Town of Yugoslavia. It is situated on the river Nishava, 35 m S E of Nish, and is on the trunk railway from Nish to Sofia-Constantinople. It was captured by the Bulgars, Oct 26, 1915, and recaptured on Oct 14, 1918, by a Serbo-French force Pop 11,000

PISA (Lat Pisae) City of Italy It stands on the river Arno, 7 m from the Ligurian Sea and 50 m. by railway W of Florence The cathedral, dating from 1063, is of white marble with an elliptical dome and an arcaded façade The baptistery, 1153–1278, has a fine pulpit by Niccola Pisano The campanile, or Leaning Tower, was over 16 ft out of the perpendicular in 1928, when a British firm secured a contract for strengthening it Among other interesting churches are S Maria della Spina (1325–29) the basilica of S Michele, and S Paolo, S. Niccola, S Andrea, S Piorino, S Sepolchro The city has a university There are manufactures of silk, linen, cotton and alabaster work Pop (1931) 72,052



Pisa arms

PISAGUA. Seaport of Chile Situated in the prov of Tarapacá, it is 39 m N of Iquique, with which it is connected by rly The N terminus of the Nitrate Railway Company's line, it exports nitrate and iodine Pop 2,000

PISCOPI. Italian name for the island in the Aegean Sea also known as Tilos (q v)

PISEK. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it is situated on the Wattawa, 24 m. W S W of Tabor, and is a railway junction A castle and fortifications are preserved Pop 16,500

PISHPEK. Former name of the town of Russia (U S S R) now known as Frunze (q v)

PISHTAKA. Variant name for the river of Illinois, U S A , also known as the Fox (q v)

PISTOIA. City of Italy It stands on the left bank of the Ombrone, 21 m by rail N.W of Florence The walls date from 1302 and the cathedral from the 12th and 13th centuries The early sculpture is especially remarkable At one time famous for its pistols, it has manufactures of glassware Pop. (1931) 69,998

PITCAIRN Island in the Pacific Ocean Covering an area of 2 sq m , it is situated roughly midway between Auckland, New Zealand, and Lima, in Peru It produces bananas, oranges, yams, coffee, maize, sugar cane, and other plants. Discovered in 1767, it takes its name from a midshipman who first sighted it It is peopled by descendants of the mutineers of H M S. Bounty Great Britain took possession of the island in 1839 Pop (1914) 140

PITCH LAKE. Lake of pitch in Trinidad Near the coast, 38 m S E of Port of Spain, it is of circular shape, 104 acres in area and about 3 m in circumference Always more or less soft in hot weather, the pitch in the middle of the lake is liquid and can be seen bubbling The surrounding soil is charged with asphalt, and the road over the asphalt bed to La Brea, the neighbouring port, moves like a glacier

PITE. River of N Sweden It rises in two lakes S of Mt Sulitelma, and, flowing S E , enters the gulf of Bothnia about 30 m S W. of Lulea Its length is about 200 m

PITESTI. Town of Rumania In Wallachia, it stands on the river Argesul, about 65 m by rly N W of Bucharest. A railway junction, it has a trade in oil. Pop. 25,000.

PITLOCHRY. Watering place of Perthshire. On the left bank of the Tummel, it is 28 m. N W of Perth, with a station on the L M S Rly. It is at the S end of the pass of Killiecrankie, and around it is much magnificent scenery.

PITNEY. Village of Somerset. Situated 2 m. N E. of Langport, it has a station on the G W. Rly The church is Perpendicular Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood

PITSEA. Town of Essex Situated on a creek of the Thames, 10 m W of Southend, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 3,414

PITSFORD. Village of Northamptonshire It lies 5 m N of Northampton, and has a station on the L M S Rly Near by is a tumulus in which Saxon burial urns have been found

PITTENWEEM. Burgh and seaport of Fifeshire It is on the N shore of the firth of Forth, 17 m E N E of Thornton Junction, and has a station on the L N E Rly The chief building is the parish church Fishing and fish curing are industries, and it is a summer resort Pop 1,636.

PITTINGTON. Village of Durham It lies 4 m N E of Durham, on the L N E Rly , and is a coal-mining centre

PITTSBURG. City of Kansas, U S A It is 130 m by rly S of Kansas City, and is served by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other lines An important coal-mining centre, it has iron foundries Pop (1930) 18,145

PITTSBURGH. City and river port of Pennsylvania, U S A Situated 350 m N W of Philadelphia, it stands at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela unite to form the Ohio The centre of a great railway system, it is served by the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and other lines The business quarter stands on the Point,



Pisa. The leaning tower and the cathedral

the triangle formed by the river junction, and the factories extend along the three valleys The residential part is to the N E Among its many public buildings are the Carnegie Institute and the Allegheny county soldiers' memorial hall The city is the seat of Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal bishops The chief of its many educational institutions is the university of Pittsburgh One of the greatest iron and steel centres of the world, Pittsburgh stands in a region rich in coal, petroleum, and natural gas Here are the chief plants of the United States steel corporation, including that of the Carnegie company A port of entry, its harbour has a river frontage of over 27 m , and there is an elaborate system of locks and dams There are broadcasting stations The city stands on the site of the old French post of Fort Duquesne. Created a borough in 1794, it was chartered a city in 1816. Pop. (1930) 669,817.

PITTSFIELD City of Massachusetts, U S A It stands on the Housatonic river, 150 m W of Boston, and is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the Boston and Albany rlys Popular as a holiday resort, its manufactures include textiles, electrical goods, and motor cars Pop (1930) 49,677

PITTSTON City o Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the Susquehanna river, 10 m S W. of Scranton It is a centre of the anthracite coal mining industry Pop (1930) 18,246

PIURA Town of Peru The capital of the dept of the same name, it is 120 m N W of Lambayeque The first permanent settlement founded by Pizarro, it is an important cotton centre It is 60 m by rly from Payta, its port, and has an air service to Lima Pop 20,000

PLACENTIA Seaport of Newfoundland On the E side of Placentia Bay on the S coast, it is connected by railway with St John's

PLAINFIELD City of New Jersey, U S A Situated 24 m S W of New York city, it is served by three railways, and is a residential town for New York business people Manufactures are relatively unimportant Pop (1930) 34,342

PLAISTOW. District of London Lying between West Ham and Canning Town, it is 4½ m E of Fenchurch Street station on the L M S Rly It is an industrial suburb, and has many chemical, engineering, and other works Here is the East London Cemetery

PLANITZ Town of Germany In Saxony, it lies immediately S by W of Zwickau, and has a trade in coal Pop 24,004

PLASSEY. Village of India In Bengal, about 95 m N of Calcutta, it is famous as the scene of the victory of Clive over the nawab of Bengal, Suraj ud Dowlah, June 23, 1757

PLATA, RIO DE LA (Span silver river) Estuary of S America Also known as River Plate, it is formed by the union of the Uruguay and Parana rivers, between Uruguay on the N and Argentina on the S It is 200 m long and 140 m wide at its mouth The N shore is steep, the S low, with sandbanks Its muddy water is noticeable over 50 m out at sea The estuary is continually silting up, involving constant dredging

PLATEAU In physical geography, a broad, flat, elevated region, or raised plain Plateaux or tablelands may be classified as follows (1) Those built of accumulated materials, (2) those produced by the elevation of a former plain, (3) highland areas which have been denuded to plateaux

PLATTE (Fr, low, shallow) River of Nebraska, U S A It is formed by the union of the N and S Platte The former rises among the mountains of N Colorado, and flows 650 m N and S E through Wyoming and Nebraska The latter rises in central Colorado, and flows 500 m N E The main channel flows S E through Nebraska and joins the Missouri 8 m below Omaha The main river is 250 m in length

PLATTEN SEE German name for the Hungarian lake Balaton (q v)

PLATTSBURGH City and watering place of New York On Lake Champlain, it stands where the Saranac river falls into the lake, 167 m by rail from Albany There are barracks in the town Pop (1930) 13,349

PLAUEN Town of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the right bank of the White Elster, 60 m S of Leipzig, and is a railway junction Notable buildings include the old and new town halls, the castle, and the museum The Friedrich August bridge, with a span of 295 ft, is one of the largest stone bridges in the world Lace and embroideries are manufactured Pop 111,436

PLEASLEY. Town of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire It stands on the river Meden, 3 m N W of Mansfield At Pleasley Vale are factories for making silk and cotton materials

PLENTY, BAY OF Wide opening of the N E. of North Island, New Zealand Stretching W from Cape Runaway to Mercury Bay, it contains the islands of Matakana, Motiti, Major, and Whale. Numerous Maori settlements occur along the shore of the bay and extend inland to Rotorua

PLEVEN City of Bulgaria Also known as Plevna it stands on the Sofia Varna Rly, about 90 m N E of Sofia The manufactures include woollens and silks It is famous as the scene of great battles and of the siege in the Russo-Turkish War, 1877–78 Pop 28,775

PLOCK Town of Poland It stands on the right bank of the Vistula, 60 m N W of Warsaw The 12th century Romanesque cathedral contains tombs of Polish dukes and kings Plock was captured by the Germans in Nov, 1914, and was the scene of a fight between Bolshevist and Polish troops, Aug, 1920 Pop 26,000

PLOEGSTEERT Village of Belgium It is 8 m S of Ypres and 3 m N of Armentieres The village and its adjacent wood figured prominently during the Great War in the British operations in the Ypres salient They were known to the British troops as Plug Street

PLOESTI Town of Rumania It is situated on an oilfield, 35 m N of Bucharest There are large oil refineries Pop (1930) 77,325

PLOMBIERES Watering place of France It stands in the valley of the Augrogne, 7 m from Remiremont, and is famous for its mineral springs. These, which were known to the Romans, are 27 in number and are the property of the state There are extensive remains of Roman baths The town was made popular by Napoleon III

PLOTSKOI Town of the Ukraine (U S S R) It stands on the Tasmin, 20 m W of Kremenchug. Soap, leather, candles, and tallow are made Formerly known as Krylov and then successively as Alexandriya and Novo Georgievsk, it was named Plotskoi by the Soviet government Pop 11,000

PLOVDIV Alternative name for the town of Bulgaria also known as Philippopolis (q v)

PLUCKLEY Village of Kent It is 6 m N W of Ashford, on the S Rly The church is Early English

PLUMPTON Village of Sussex About 4 m from Lewes, it has a station on the S Rly Races are held here

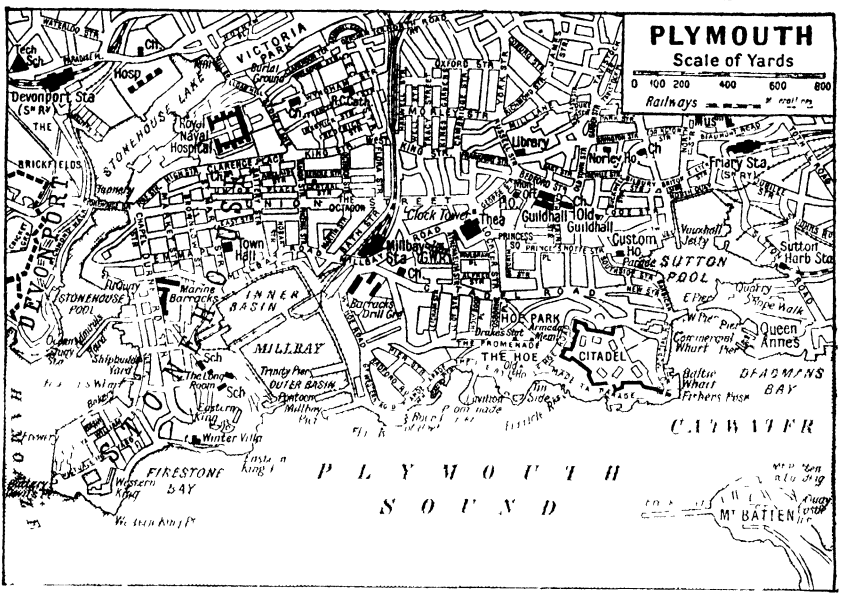
PLUMSTEAD District of London Part of the borough of Woolwich, it is 10¼ m E S E of Charing Cross, on the S Rly In addition to the marshes, the open spaces include Plumstead Common, Shoulder of Mutton Green, Bostall Heath, and Bostall Woods

PLUMTREE Village of Nottingham hire Situated 5 m S E of Nottingham, it has a station on the L M S Rly The church is Early English

PLYMOUTH City, seaport, and market town of Devonshire Situated at the mouth of the river Plym, where it falls into Plymouth Sound, it is 226 m W S W of London and is served by the G W and S Rlys Since 1914 it has included Stonehouse and Devonport, the latter being the naval quarter Noteworthy buildings are the citadel on the Hoe, where also are the old Eddystone lighthouse and a statue of Drake, S Andrew's church, the block erected for municipal purposes, and the technical college There are some old streets, notably the Barbican, and among the old houses is the one containing the Drake and Mayflower museum The principal industries of the port are shipping and fishing Large liners anchor outside the breakwater, but smaller ones lie in Sutton Pool, Millbay, and the Catwater There is a broadcasting station. Plymouth



Plymouth arms



Plymouth Plan of the seaport showing the district between the Hamoaze and the Catwater

sends three members to parliament The bishop is a suffragan of the bishop of Exeter Pop (1931) 208,166

PLYMOUTH. Town and seaport of Massachusetts, U S A It stands on Plymouth Harbour, a branch of Massachusetts Bay, 36 m S E of Boston, and is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway It was the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, and the spot at which they disembarked is marked by Plymouth Rock, the granite boulder on which they stepped from the Mayflower Other objects associated with the Mayflower Pilgrims are a national monument and Pilgrim Hall. Pop (1930) 13,042

PLYMOUTH. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the Susquehanna river, opposite Wilkesbarre, and is served by two railway lines Anthracite is the chief product, and there are also silk mills and other factories Pop (1930) 16,543

PLYMOUTH SOUND. Inlet of the English Channel It is situated between Cornwall and Devonshire Into it flow the Tamar from the W, and the Plym from the E The estuary of the Tamar, known as the Hamoaze, is 4 m long by ½ m wide, and is the chief anchorage for war vessels, while the estuary of the Plym, called the Catwater, shelters mercantile vessels The Sound is protected by a breakwater nearly 1 m long, and contains an island called Drake's

PLYMPTON. Market town of Devonshire It is 5 m E of Plymouth on the river Plym, and has a station on the G W Rly The chief buildings are the church and the old grammar school Market day, first Mon in month

PLYMSTOCK. Village of Devonshire It stands on Plymouth Sound, 3 m S E of Plymouth The Perpendicular church has a Norman font

PLYNLYMMON Mountain of Wales It stands on the borders of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, 10 m W of Llandiloes, and its highest point is 2,468 ft Five rivers rise hereon —Wye, Severn, Rheidol, Ystwyth, and Llyfnant

PLZEN. Town of Czechoslovakia better known as Pilsen (q v)

PNOM-PENH Variant spelling of the name of the capital of Cambodia also known as Phnom-Penh (q v)

PO (anc Padus) River of Italy It rises in the Cottian Alps by Mt Viso, and flows in an E direction through Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths It is about 415 m long

POBE Town of Dahomey Situated 50 m N of Porto Novo, almost on the Nigerian frontier, it is the terminus of the railway from the coast

POCATELLO City of Idaho, U S A It is situated on the Pontneuf river, about 190 m S E of Boise, on the Oregon Short Line railway, and has an airport American Falls, 23 m to the W, is the centre of a great hydro-electric and irrigation scheme Pop (1930) 16,471

POCKLINGTON Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (E R) It is 16 m by rail S E of York, on the L N E Rly The church of All Saints, mainly Early English, has finely carved capitals. The grammar school, founded in 1515, is now a large public school Cattle and sheep fairs are held A canal connects the town with the Derwent Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 2,748

PODMOKLY Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it stands on the Elbe, 81 m by rly N by E of Prague It produces chemicals, and has a large trade on the river Pop 15,000

PODOLSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Moscow Industrial area, it stands on the river Pakhra, 25 m by rly S of Moscow Pop 19,500.

POELCAPELLE. Village of Belgium It lies 1 m E of Langemarck, and was prominent in the British operations in the Ypres salient in 1917

POHAI. Alternative name for the gulf of N. China better known as Chihli (q v)

POINTE A PITRE Seaport of Guadeloupe The chief commercial centre of the colony, it lies near the mouth of the Rivière Salée Pop 26,455

POINTE CLAIRE Town of Quebec, Canada Situated on Lake St Louis, it is 14 m S W of Montreal, on the C P Rly and C N Rlys It is a favourite summer resort Pop (1931) 4,058.

POINTE-DES-GALETS. Chief port of the island of Réunion. On the W. side of the island, it is connected by rly. with St. Benôit and St. Pierre. The harbour provides good anchorage.

POISSY. Town of France. It stands on the left bank of the Seine on the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 17 m. by rly. N.W. of Paris.

POITIERS. City of France. It stands on a hill near the confluence of the Clain and Boivre, 61 m. S. of Tours. The cathedral of S. Pierre, begun in the 12th century, contains architectural and other features of interest. S. John's church, said to be the oldest Christian building in France, dates from the 4th century. S. Hilary's contains the relics of S. Hilary. Other churches are S. Radegonde's, much visited by pilgrims, and Notre Dame la Grande, both of the 11th and 12th centuries. The palais de justice embodies some parts of the castle of the counts of Poitou. The university dates from 1432. At Poitiers a battle was fought between the English and the French, Sept. 19, 1356. The result was a victory for the English, who were commanded by Edward, the Black Prince. Pop. 42,317.



Poitiers arms

POITOU. Old province of France. It lay between the Loire and the Garonne, around Poitiers, its capital. It is now represented by the departments of Vendée, Deux Sèvres, and Vienne, stretching also into Charente and Charente Inférieure.

POKOMO. Negro people of Kenya Colony, E. Africa. Found mostly in the Tana river prov., they are primitive hunters and agriculturists, speaking the Bantu dialect.

POKROVSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the German Volga republic, it stands on the E. bank of the Volga river, opposite the town of Saratov, 460 m. S.E. of Moscow. Pop. 34,352.

POLA. City and seaport of Italy. In Istria, it stands on the bay of Pola, an arm of the Adriatic Sea, 55 m. S. of Trieste. The chief object of interest is the amphitheatre, in a very good state of preservation, and there are other Roman remains. The city possesses a castle and a cathedral, rebuilt after the Great War. The Franciscan is one of several other churches. The port has two harbours, commercial and naval; they are landlocked and fortified. Until 1918 Pola was the chief station of the Austro-Hungarian navy, and the arsenal and other buildings still stand. Pop. (1931) 55,618.

POLAND. Republic of Europe. In the centre of the continent, it is a level area bounded by Lithuania, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, Russia, and Rumania. The strip of land leading to its short coastline on the Baltic is known as the Polish corridor. Warsaw is the capital and the largest city; others are Lodz, Lwow, Poznan, Cracow, and Katowice. Gdynia is the country's port, but Poland has by treaty the right to use Danzig and Klaipeda (Memel). The Vistula is the principle river. The area of the country is 139,868 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 31,927,773.

GOVERNMENT. Poland is under a president elected for seven years, a cabinet, and a legislature, called the Sejm, of two houses. The members of both are elected on the principle of proportional representation: all men and women may vote, but they must be at least 30 years old before they can vote for senators. The people are mainly Roman Catholics, but there is no state religion. There is an army, in which all males are liable to serve.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. Poland is mainly an agricultural country, although there are great manufacturing centres. The principal crops are rye, oats, barley, wheat, hemp, and hops. Cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep are reared, and the forests yield much timber. Coal is the chief mineral. The unit of currency is the zloty.

HISTORY. The successor of a state that was independent from very early times until 1795 when it was divided for the third and last time, Poland was created anew in 1916, after Russia had declared it independent. In 1919 the republic was formally recognized and its boundaries were defined. From Germany Posen and part of Silesia were taken, and Austria surrendered Galicia. The new state emerged with credit from a war with the Bolshevists and carried on wars with Czechoslovakia and Ukraine. Its



Poland. Peasant of the Tatra Mountains region.



Poland. Map of the republic which came into existence after the Great War

most prolonged dispute, however, was with Lithuania, which state claimed Vilna and other areas which Poland had taken in 1923.

POLDER (Dutch) Name given to the low-lying areas of the Netherlands which have been reclaimed from the sea They are used mainly for pastoral purposes, although considerable quantities of bulbs and vegetables are grown.

POLDHU. Village of Cornwall. It is situated on the coast, 5 m S of Helston. It has a wireless station From Poldhu, in 1901, Marconi sent the first wireless message across the Atlantic.

POLE. Name given to the two terminal points on the earth's axis, North and South. *See* Antarctic, Arctic

POLEGATE. Village of Sussex. About 12 m. S E of Lewes, it is a junction on the S. Rly.

POLESWORTH. Town of Warwickshire. It stands on the river Anker, and is 4 m E S E. of Tamworth, with a station on the L M.S. Rly. The parish church has notable features. Now a colliery centre, Polesworth was once a market town and had an annual fair

POLLANARUA. Former name of an ancient capital of Ceylon, now known as Toparé (q v).

POLLENZO. Town of Italy On the river Tanaro, it is 30 m from Turin and is the ancient Pollentia It has remains of temples, an amphitheatre and an aqueduct

POLLINO, MONTE Mountain peak of Italy. In the Apennines, it is situated 10 m N W. of Castro Villari, and reaches an alt of 7,325 ft.

POLLOKSHAWS District of Glasgow Formerly a separate burgh, it was absorbed by Glasgow in 1912 On the White Cart, with stations on the L M S Rly, it is mainly an industrial area

POLLOKSHIELDS. District of Glasgow. To the S W of the city proper, it is served by the L M S Rly, also by electric tramways Chiefly a residential quarter of the city, it was absorbed into Glasgow in 1891 Here is Maxwell Park.

POLMONT. Village of Stirlingshire. Situated 3 m E of Falkirk, it has a station on the L N E. Rly There is a reformatory here, in the buildings which were once Blair Lodge, a public school

POLOTSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the White Russian republic, it stands at the confluence of the Dvina and Polota rivers, 60 m. by rly N W of Vitebsk An important rly. junction almost on the border of Latvia, it is an industrial town It was captured and burnt by Napoleon in 1812 During the Great War the Germans captured it in 1918 Pop 21,455.

POLPERRO Village of Cornwall On the S coast, 5½ m E of Fowey, it occupies a picturesque position in a valley The chief industry is the pilchard fishery

POLTAVA. Town of the Ukraine (U S S R) It is on the railway, 70 m S W of Kharkov An important railway junction, its chief industries are the making of tobacco, candles, soap, and leather Peter the Great's signal victory over the Swedes in 1709 is commemorated by a memorial stone in the town Poltava was captured by the Germans in 1918 Pop 88,749

POLTON. Village of Midlothian Situated on the N Esk, 7 m S of Edinburgh, it has a station on the L N E Rly There are paper mills.

POLTONHALL. Village of Midlothian Situated 1 m S W of Bonnyrigg, it is a mining centre. Here is Dalhousie Castle

POLYNESIA (Gr polys, many, nēsos, island). Collective name for the easterly islands of the Pacific Ocean Their limits are approximately the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on the N and S. and meridian 180° on the W They include the Hawaiian islands, Samoa, the Society and Tubuai groups, the Marquesas, Fiji, the Phoenix and Tokelau groups, and the Cook and Manahiki islands.

POLYNESIAN. Aboriginal population of Polynesia Lithe and active, they are cheerful and dignified. Olive brown in colour, they have wavy hair and average 5 ft. 8 in. in height. Their language is a branch of the Austronesian group Partly hunters, they live mainly by fishing, and carry on a rudimentary agriculture, the chief crops being yams Tattooing is practised, and cannibalism and infanticide were formerly prevalent. Their cultures are diverse, and mythology and fetishism play an important part in their social order. They number about 200,000.

POLZEATH. Village of Cornwall. Situated 3 m N E of Padstow, it is a bathing resort.

POMERANIA (Ger. Pommern). District of Germany. It extends along the shores of the Baltic between Mecklenburg and Poland, and off its coast are the islands of Rugen, Wollin, and Usedom A level and fertile tract, it is remarkable for the number of its lakes The chief rivers are the Oder and its tributaries Stettin is the chief town. In the Middle Ages Pomerania was ruled by dukes. The line died out in 1637 and in 1648 the country was divided between Brandenburg and Sweden In 1815 the Swedish part was given to Prussia, and Pomerania is now a province of that country Its area is 11,986 sq. m Pop 1,878,781

POMONA. Largest of the Orkney Islands, sometimes called Mainland Its area is 150 sq m. It is almost divided into two unequal portions by the deep indentation of Scapa Bay on the S and Kirkwall Bay on the N The surface is mainly moorland and heath, with some fertile valleys Kirkwall and Stromness are the only towns on the island Maes Howe, a chambered barrow, and the Standing Stones of Stenness, a group of stone circles, are interesting antiquities Pop 14,083

POMONA. City of California, U S A Situated 33 m by rly. E of Los Angeles, it lies in an important fruit and vegetable district, and carries on a trade in oranges Pop (1930) 20,804

POMPEII. Ancient city of Italy Its ruins lie 1½ m from the sea, at the S E foot of Mt Vesuvius, 15 m by rail S E of Naples The most interesting remains are the private houses, which illustrate with extraordinary vividness the life of all classes In 1925 and 1926 excavations brought many treasures to light including a beautiful bronze statue of Apollo

PONAPE. Island of the Pacific Ocean An administrative centre of the E Carolines it lies a few miles E of the main group, and covers an area of 340 sq m The island, which is of coral formation, has a fertile soil, and produces copra in large quantities It is administered by Japan under mandate Pop 8,586

PONCA CITY. City of Oklahoma, U S A. On the Arkansas river 90 m N E of Oklahoma City, with which it is connected by rail, it stands in an oil region, and has refineries Pop (1930) 16,136

PONCE. Town of Porto Rico The second largest town of the island, it lies 3 m from its harbour, Playa de Ponce, on the S coast Pop. (1930) 53,430

PONDER'S END District of Middlesex Situated 3 m S of Waltham Cross, it has a station on the L N E Rly

PONDICHERY. French colony of India. Covering an area of 115 sq m , it lies around the port of the same name, on the E coast of India, 100 m S of Madras Pop 183,555.

PONDICHERY. Seaport of India The capital of the French colony of the same name, it is situated on the S E coast, about 100 m S. of Madras. A railway connects it with Villapuram, a distance of 43 m , and it is the commercial and export centre for the colony It was founded by the French about 1675 Pop 43,199

PONDOLAND. Territory of the Cape Province, S. Africa Forming part of the Transkeian Territories, it occupies the N E corner of the province stretching along the coast S of the Natal border. Thickly forested, it covers an area of almost 4,000 sq m It is a native reserve and largely under native administration Pop 265,000

PONEVIEJ. Alternative name for the town of Lithuania also known as Panevezys (q v)

PONNANI. Seaport of India. In Madras, it stands at the mouth of a small river on the Malabar coast, about 30 m. S of Calicut Pop 14,000

PONTA DELGADA. Capital of St Michael's, Azores Islands Its harbour is protected by a breakwater nearly 3,000 ft long The commercial centre of the Azores, it exports grain and fruit Pop 16,000

PONT-A-MOUSSON Town of France It stands on the river Moselle at the foot of the Mousson Mt, 18 m N W of Nancy On a height to the E are the ruins of a château Pop 11,000

PONTARDAWE Village of Glamorganshire Situated on the Tawe, 8 m N E of Swansea, it has a station on the G W Rly The parish church has some remarkable monuments, and there is an 18th century bridge over the river

PONTARDULAIS Village of Glamorganshire It stands at the junction of the rivers Dulais and Loughor, 8 m N N W of Swansea, and has a station on the G W Rly

PONTARLIER Town of France It stands on the river Doubs, in the midst of the Jura Mts, and on the Dijon-Neuchâtel Lausanne Rly, 26 m S E of Besançon Pop 11,000

PONTCHARTRAIN. Salt water lake in Louisiana, U S A It is situated in the S E part of the state, about 6 m N of New Orleans, and measures about 37 m by 22 m

PONTECORVO City of Italy It stands on the left bank of the Garigliano, 39 m N W of Capua Notable buildings include the cathedral, several churches and convents, a castle, and an arch with a statue of Pope Pius IX Pop 11,500

PONTE DO PUNGUE Town of Mozambique In the territory of the Mozambique Co, it stands at the head of the estuary of the Pungue river, 36 m by railway N W of Beira The river is here crossed by a bridge 420 ft long

PONTEFRACT. Borough and market town of Yorkshire (W R), also called Pomfret It is 14 m S E of Leeds, near the junction of the rivers Aire and Calder, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys The ruins of the Norman castle show it to have been of unusual strength and size The adjoining grounds have been made into a recreation ground Of the churches the chief are S Giles and All Saints A hermitage cut out of the rock is an object of interest Pomfret cakes are lozenges of liquorice Race meetings are held Market days, Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 19,053



Pontefract arms

PONTESBURY Village of Shropshire It lies 8 m S W of Shrewsbury, and has a station on the L M S Rly Roman remains have been excavated in the neighbourhood

PONTEVEDRA City of Spain The capital of the province of Pontevedra, it stands near the mouth of the river Lerez, in the bay of Pontevedra, 13 m N N E of Vigo The river is here spanned by a twelve arched Roman bridge Santa Maria Mayor is a Gothic edifice with a 16th century façade, and the church of San Francisco contains beautiful tombs Pop 27,000

PONTHIERVILLE River port of the Belgian Congo Situated on the Lualaba river, 78 m above Stanleyville, it marks the end of navigation from Kindu Just below the town are the Stanley Falls, and the difficulties of transport are overcome by a railway to Stanleyville

PONTIAC. City of Michigan, U S A It stands on Clinton river, 25 m N W. of Detroit, with which it is connected by rail Motor manufactures are important Pop. (1930) 64,928.

PONTIGNY. Village of France It stands on an island, formed by the Serain 11 m N E of Auxerre It is famous for its abbey, in which Becket and Stephen Langton took refuge Its church has been restored as a national monument.

PONTINE MARSHES Low-lying malarial tract of W Italy In the province of Rome, it extends along the Mediterranean coast between Cisterna on the N and Terracina on the S About 25 m in length, its breadth varies between 6 m and 11 m Various attempts have been made to reclaim the marshes Pope Pius VI in the 18th century constructed huge drainage works, but it was not until after 1922 that the task was carried out under the direction of Mussolini

PONTIVY. Town of France It stands on the river Blavet, and the canal from Nantes to Brest, 30 m N N W of Vannes The chief buildings are the church and the château, now a museum There is a trade in agricultural produce The newer part of the town is known as Napoléonville It was built by Napoleon Pop 10,000

PONTLLANFRAITH Village of Monmouthshire Situated 3 m S W of Crumlin, it is a junction on the G W Rly

PONTNEWYDD Village of Monmouthshire Situated 8 m N of Newport, it is served by the G W Rly Here are tinplate works

PONTOISE Town of France It stands at the junction of the Oise and the Viosne, 17 m N W of Paris The chief buildings are the churches of S Maclou and Notre Dame There are manufactures of chemicals, and an agricultural trade There is a broadcasting station Pop 9,000.

PONTON Two villages of Lincolnshire Great Ponton, situated on the river Witham, 4 m S of Grantham, has a station on the L N E Rly. Little Ponton is 2 m to the N

PONTREMOLI City of Italy Situated on the river Magra, at the foot of the Apennines, it is 25 m by railway N E of Spezia It contains a 17th century cathedral Pop 14,000

PONTRESINA Village of the Engadine, Switzerland It is 4 m E of St Moritz, and stands at a height of 5,915 ft It is a popular resort, and here winter sports are held

PONTYCYMMER Town of Glamorganshire Situated 8 m N of Bridgend, it is served by the G W Rly, and is a coal mining centre

PONTYPOOL Urban district and market town of Monmouthshire It is 10½ m N of Newport, with stations on the G W and L M S Rlys, being also served by a canal which connects it with Newport The chief industries are coal-mining and tinplate making The buildings include S James's church and the town hall There is a public park in which is a grotto. Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 6,788

PONTYPRIDD. Urban district and market town of Glamorganshire It stands at the junction of the rivers Rhondda and Taff, 12 m N W of Cardiff, on the G W Rly In the neighbourhood are coal and ironstone mines, and the chief industries are the manufacture of tinplate and iron goods, and the founding of iron and brass [illegible] A famous bridge crosses the Taff here. Market days, Wed and Sat. Pop (1931) 42,737



Pontypridd arms

PONZA (anc Pontiae) Island in the Tyrrhenian Sea The chief island of a small group belonging to Italy, it stands about 70 m. W of Naples, and has a spacious harbour

POOLE. Borough, seaport, and market town of Dorset. It stands on a peninsula, 5 m. W. of Bournemouth, on the S. Rly, and has been enlarged to include Parkstone, Broadstone, and other adjacent districts. The chief buildings are the guildhall, the parish church and the harbour office The borough includes Sandbanks, a holiday resort It possesses a solarium with artificial as well as natural sunlight for bathers, and a fine park. The harbour, an inlet of the English Channel, is about 7 m. long and 4½ m. broad Within it is Brownsea Island Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 57,258



Poole arms

POOL QUAY. Village of Montgomeryshire. Situated on the river Camb, 5 m N.E. of Welshpool, it has a station on the G W Rly. There is a ferry across the Severn here

POONA. Town of India The capital of the district of the same name, it stands at the union of the rivers Mutha and Mula, 120 m S E. of Bombay, and is an important railway junction. The residence of the governor of Bombay during the rainy season, it is also an important military station Pop (1931) 250,187

POOPO. Lake of Bolivia Situated about 30 m. S. of Oruro, it occupies a shallow depression nowhere more than 15 ft deep At its lowest it has an area of 1,000 sq m The Desaquadero and other streams discharge into it, the only visible outlet being the Lacahahuira

POPAYAN. City of Colombia The capital of the department of Cauca, it stands at the foot of the Puracé volcano, 110 m S W of Cali, with which it is connected by rail It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, a university, and other educational institutions. Pop 31,829

POPERINGHE. Town of Belgium. In Flanders, it is 6 m. W of Ypres It was held by the Germans at the beginning of the Great War, but was occupied by the Allies on Oct 15, 1914 The church and other buildings have been restored, and a memorial has been erected in the Grande Place. The British social organization known as Toc H was established here in 1915 Pop 11,767.

POPLAR. Borough of the county of London. It lies N of the Thames, and contains the East and West India docks, Millwall docks, and the Isle of Dogs Here are the L C C School of Engineering and Poplar Hospital. In addition to Victoria Park, 73½ acres, the borough has several open spaces, including Island Gardens, in which is the entrance to the tunnel under the Thames to Greenwich It sends two members to parliament, and is on the L M S Rly Pop (1931) 155,083.



Poplar seal

POPOCATEPETL (Aztec, smoking mountain). Dormant volcano of Mexico Situated about 40 m S E. of Mexico city, it is 17,876 ft high, and is the second highest peak in the country. It can be ascended from the N E, where woodcutters and sulphur gatherers have made rough roads Above the tree line vegetation quickly disappears, and after 14,500 ft there are loose lava and ashes The elliptical crater is over 2,000 ft. at its w[illegible]st part, and 673 ft deep below the lowest part of the rim

POPPLETON, NETHER. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Ouse, 1 m E of the station at Upper Poppleton, and 4 m N W of York. It has a Norman church and a sugar beet factory

PORBANDAR. Native state of India In the Western India States Agency of Bombay, it lies along the Arabian Sea, in the S W of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and covers an area of 642 sq. m. Limestone is quarried Pop 101,881.

PORBANDAR. Seaport of India In the native state of the same name, in Bombay, 65 m. S W. of Navanagar, it is the terminus of the railway S W from Mehsana, Baroda Only small vessels can use the port, on account of its bar, but it has a considerable trade Pop 29,390

PORDENONE. Town of Italy It is situated about 40 m N N E of Venice There is a trade in pottery, silk, and cotton Pop 20,000

PORI. Seaport of Finland Formerly known as Bjorneborg, it stands on the gulf of Bothnia, at the head of the Kumo estuary, 85 m by railway W of Tampere There is a broadcasting station Pop (1930) 18,395

PORLOCK. Village of Somerset About 6 m W. of Minehead, it is about 1 m from the coast. At one time, before the sea receded, it was a seaport, being then on the coast The chief buildings are the parish church and the Ship Inn Porlock Bay is an opening of the Bristol Channel, about 4 m across

PORSGRUND. Seaport of Norway. It is situated about 120 m by railway S W of Oslo The harbour is kept open during the winter by ice-breakers There is a broadcasting station Pop. 4,500

PORT ADELAIDE. Seaport of S Australia. Standing on an estuary of the gulf of St Vincent, 8 m. S of Adelaide, of which it is a suburb, it has an excellent harbour and docks

PORTADOWN. Urban district of co Armagh, N. Ireland It stands on the Bann, 25 m. S W of Belfast, on the G N Rly It has manufactures of linen Pop (1926) 11,991

PORTAGE. City of Wisconsin, U S A Situated on the Wisconsin river, it is 30 m N of Madison, with which it is connected by rail It stands on the ship canal joining the Wisconsin with the Fox. Pop (1930) 6,308

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE City of Manitoba, Canada Situated 56 m W of Winnipeg, it is served by the C P R. and C.N R , and is the centre of a wheat district Pop (1931) 6,597

PORT ALBERNI City and tourist resort of British Columbia, Canada Situated on Vancouver Island, at the head of a canal leading from Barclay Sand, it is a terminus of the C P. Rly. Pop. (1931) 2,356.

PORTALEGRE. City of E Portugal The capital of a district, it is 8 m N of its station on the Lisbon-Badajoz Rly , and 37 m. N.W. of Badajoz. The cathedral, founded 1556, contains fine wood sculptures Pop 11,171

PORT ALFRED. Seaside resort of the Cape Province, S Africa Standing at the mouth of the Kowie river, it is 43 m by railway S E. of Grahamstown Pop. 2,604

PORT ANTONIO. Seaport town of Jamaica. Situated on the N E. coast, 28 m N E. of Kingston, with which it is connected by rail, it has two good harbours, and is an important centre for the Jamaica banana trade Pop 6,272.

PORTARLINGTON Town of the I.F.S It is partly in King's co (Offaly) and partly in Queen's co. (Leix), 42 m S W of Dublin, on the G S. Rlys Pop (1926) 1,954

PORT ARTHUR. City and port of Ontario, Canada. Situated at the head of Lake Superior, 991 m W. of Montreal, it is served by the C P. and C N railways Pop (1931) 19,818

PORT ARTHUR. City of Texas, U S A. Situated on the W. shore of the Sabine Lake, about 65 m. N E of Galveston, it is a large oil refining centre Pop. 50,902

PORT ARTHUR. Seaport of Manchuria. At the S W. end of the Liao-tung peninsula, about 15 m. S W. of Dairen, it is a terminus of the S. Manchurian Rly , and has a secure harbour ice-free throughout the year. In 1898 Russia

obtained from China a lease of the fortress which was captured by Japan after a siege in 1904–5 By the treaty of Portsmouth, 1905, it was ceded to Japan, and in 1915 the Chinese extended the lease for a further 99 years During the occupation by Japan important railway construction has been undertaken in the Liao-tung peninsula. Pop 24,405

PORT AUGUSTA. Seaport of S Australia. At the head of Spencer Gulf, 259 m N of Adelaide by rly, it is the outlet of a mining and pastoral district Pop 1,389.

PORT-AU-PRINCE. Capital and chief seaport of Haiti Situated on the bay of Gonaïves, it has two railway lines inland, and telegraph and telephone systems The university of Haiti is here There is a good harbour Pop 79,797

PORT BANNATYNE. Watering place of Buteshire It stands on Kames Bay, 2 m. N W of Rothesay Kames castle is close by.

PORT BELL. Lake port of Uganda Standing at the N W end of Victoria Nyanza, it is connected by rail with Kampala, 6 m to the W, for which it is the harbour and export centre

PORT BLAIR. Capital of the Andaman Islands, in the bay of Bengal. Situated on South Island, one of the Great Andamans, it was a penal settlement for convicts from India There is a fine naval harbour Pop (1929) 15,962.

PORTBURY. Village of Somersetshire. It is 9 m N N W of Bristol, and stands near the Avon The chief building is S Mary's church In 1916 a national shipyard was established here

PORT CHALMERS. Port of South Island, New Zealand Situated on the W coast of Otago harbour, it is 8 m by rly N E of Dunedin, for which it is the deep-water port Pop. 2,700

PORTCHESTER. Village of Hampshire Standing 3 m E of Fareham, on Portsmouth Harbour, it is served by the S Rly The Portus Magnus of the Romans, the flint walls built by them still stand In the 12th century the fort was turned into a castle and the ruins of this are now national property Near by is the beautiful chapel, once part of a monastery

PORT CHESTER City of New York, U S A It stands on Long Island Sound, 25 m N E of New York, and is a popular summer resort Pop (1930) 22,662

PORT CLARENCE. River port of Durham. At the mouth of the Tees, it is 4 m S E of Stockton and has a station on the L N E Rly Coal is exported A transporter bridge connects it with Middlesbrough on the other side of the river

PORT COLBORNE Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on Lake Erie at the entrance to the Welland canal, it is served by the C N Rlys. Pop (1931) 1,015

PORT DARWIN. Former name of the port of North Australia now known as Darwin (q v)

PORT DE PAIX Seaport of Haiti It stands at the mouth of the Trois Rivières, on Tortuga Channel, 100 m N of Port au-Prince, and trades in coffee, cocoa, etc Pop 5,000

PORT DINORWIC. Seaport of Caernarvonshire Situated on Menai Strait, it is 4 m N E of Caernarvon, and has a station on the L M S. Rly Slates are shipped from here

PORT DURNFORD Inlet on the coast of Italian Somaliland, E. Africa Situated on the estuary of the Birkao and Kimoti rivers, it is 218 m N of Mombasa Available for vessels of light draught, it is the only port in Jubaland, and was transferred by Britain to Italy in 1924. It is known to the Italians as Birkao.

PORT EDGAR. Harbour of the Falkland Islands It is situated on the S E coast of the island of W Falkland.

PORTELET. Bay of Jersey, Channel Islands. Situated on the S coast of Jersey, it is 2 m S of St. Aubin's.

PORT ELIZABETH. Seaport of Cape Province, S Africa Standing on the S W coast of Algoa Bay, 712 m from Johannesburg and 604 m from Cape Town, by rail, it is the most important town after Cape Town, on the S coast of Africa The Baakens river runs through the town, which is a shipping and distributing centre, but has no enclosed harbour, goods being landed at modern jetties The roadstead, however, is sheltered. Pop (1931) 74,674, of whom 43,924 are whites.

PORT ERIN. Watering place of the Isle of Man It is 15 m by rly S W. of Douglas and stands at the head of Port Erin Bay. Here are a fish hatchery and a marine biological station. The harbour is protected by a breakwater 950 ft. long Pop 3,200

PORT ESSINGTON. Harbour of Northern Territory, Australia On Coburg peninsula, it was founded as a penal settlement in 1831, but was abandoned in 1850 as unhealthy.

PORT FAIRY. Seaport of Victoria, Australia Situated 187 m by rail W S W of Melbourne, it has a good harbour, and is a useful coastal port for the inland district. Pop 2,000

PORT FLORENCE. Alternative name for the lake port of Kenya colony known as Kisumu (q v)

PORT FUAD Seaport of Egypt. Situated at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal, opposite Port Said, it has large engineering and repair shops, and is a growing residential district for the workers of Port Said Pop 30,000.

PORT GENTIL. Seaport of the Gabun colony, French Equatorial Africa Standing on the long peninsula of Cape Lopez, it is on the N bank of the Ogove delta, about 100 m by sea S of Libreville

PORT GLASGOW. Burgh and seaport of Renfrewshire It is on the Clyde, 20 m N W of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly. There are wet and dry docks, iron foundries, and works for making rope, sailcloth, etc. Birkmyre Park is an open space Port Glasgow arose from the village of Newark, and the ruins of Newark castle are near In 1668 the bailies of Glasgow bought the land, built a harbour, and made it the seaport of Glasgow In 1775 it was created a burgh Pop (1931) 19,580



Port Glasgow arms

PORTGLENONE Market town of Antrim, Northern Ireland Standing on the river Bann, it is 9 m W of Ballymena

PORTGORDEN. Village of Banffshire It is situated 2 m S W of Buckie, on the L N E Rly It is a fishing village with a harbour

PORT HARCOURT. Seaport of Nigeria Standing on the E end of the Niger delta, it is the S terminus of the E section of the Lagos Kano rly, 593 m S of Kaduna

PORTHCAWL. Urban district and seaport of Glamorganshire It is 30 m W. of Cardiff on the G W Rly The town, which is visited for bathing and golf, has a fine promenade The urban district includes Newton and other areas Pop (1931) 6,447

PORT HERALD. Town of the Nyasaland Protectorate, E Africa Lying on the Shire river, about 61 m N of Chindio, it is an important rly depot on the Trans Zambezi rly, and a trade port at the head of navigation on the river The chief trade is in cotton

PORTHLEVEN. Village of Cornwall On Mount's Bay, it is 3 m S W of Helston, and is the centre of a fishing industry

PORT HOPE. Port of Ontario, Canada Situated on Lake Ontario, 63 m N E of Toronto, it is served by the C P. and C N. railways, and is a watering place and market for fruit. Pop. (1931) 4,723.

PORTHSCATHO. Village of Cornwall Situated on Gerrans Bay, 8 m S E of Truro, it is a seaside resort and fishing village

PORT HURON. City and port of Michigan, U S A. It stands at the mouth of the St Clair river on Lake Huron, 61 m N E of Detroit, with which it is connected by rail An important shipping trade is carried on The city is the centre of a holiday region stretching for 100 m along the lake shore, and known as Port Huron Beaches. Pop (1930) 31,361

PORTICI. Town of Italy. Situated on the bay of Naples at the W. base of Mt Vesuvius, it is 5 m by rly S.E of Naples. It has an 18th century palace and a museum of antiquities Adjoining the town is Resina, which stands over the ruins of Herculaneum Pop 22,000

PORT ISAAC. Village of Cornwall It is situated on the S shore of Port Isaac Bay, 7 m S.W. of Camelford, and has a station on the S. Rly (Port Isaac Road) It is a fishing centre, and a pleasure resort

PORTISHAM. Village of Dorset It lies 6 m S W of Dorchester, with a station on the G W. Rly (Portesham) The church has a fine tower.

PORTISHEAD. Urban district and watering place of Somerset It stands on the estuary of the Severn, 11 m W N W. of Bristol, on the G W. Rly. The parish church is a fine building, and there is a cross in the churchyard The large dock belongs to Bristol Pop (1931) 3,908

PORT JACKSON. Harbour of New South Wales, Australia Formed by the mouth of the estuary of the Parramatta river, it is the shipping centre of Sydney

PORT KENNEDY Town of Queensland, Australia. The only settlement of any size on Thursday Island, it is the administrative centre of the small archipelago in Torres Strait

PORTKNOCKIE. Burgh of Banffshire Situated 5 m N E of Buckie, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 1,619

PORTLAND Peninsula of Dorset, known as the Isle About 4½ m long and a mile wide, it is connected by Chesil Bank with the mainland There is a station on the S Rly, 146 m S W. of London On it are a prison, now a Borstal institute, and three castles There are stone quarries on the island and caves along the coast. Portland is described by Hardy in The Well-Beloved as the Isle of Slingers

PORTLAND. Naval station and urban district of Dorset On the isle of the same name, it has a church built by the convicts, and two public gardens The harbour is formed by two immense breakwaters. Pop (1931) 12,018

PORTLAND Town of New South Wales, Australia Situated on the rly to Mudgee, 12 m N W of Lithgow and 108 m N W of Sydney, it is the centre of a mineral district Pop 2,100

PORTLAND. Town of Victoria, Australia Situated on the S coast, it stands on a headland 250 m by sea W of Melbourne The terminus of the S Coast Rly, it is the export centre of a prosperous agricultural district Pop 2,000

PORTLAND City of Maine, U S A The largest and chief commercial city of the state, it stands on Casco Bay, 110 m N N E of Boston, and is served by the Boston and Maine and other railways, and by steamers to New York, the Pacific ports, and Great Britain Among the buildings are the observatory and the house in which Longfellow was born The first settlement was made in 1633, under its Indian name of Machigonne Later it was known as Falmouth. Pop (1930) 70,810.

PORTLAND. City and seaport of Oregon, U S A The largest city of the state, it stands at the junction of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, 700 m. N. of San Francisco, and is served by the Southern Pacific and other railways. It is also a station on the Pacific coast airway. Covering over 60 sq m, the city has some fine buildings, among them the city hall, Vista House on Crown Point, and many churches. An old log house is now a museum Here are the medical schools of the state university, Reed College, and other educational establishments An annual rose festival is held here, and the city has been the scene of important exhibitions The harbour is 110 m. from the sea, but a 35-ft channel enables ocean-going vessels to enter it There are facilities for storing oil and timber, also large cold storage plants Pop (1930) 301,815.

PORTLAND BILL. Cape of the English Channel It forms the bold and rocky extremity of the Isle of Portland, Dorset Between it and the Shambles Sandbank is a dangerous stretch of water, the race of Portland On the Bill is a lighthouse, with a light visible for 18 m

PORTLAND CHANNEL. Fiord on the Pacific Coast of N America It stretches almost due N for 100 m, and separates the S. end of the Alaskan mainland from British Columbia.

PORT LOUIS. Seaport of Mauritius It is situated on the W coast of the island, of which it is the capital, and has one of the best harbours in the East Very spacious, it has three graving docks There are botanical gardens and two observatories Pop, with suburbs, 54,460.

PORT MACQUARIE. Seaport of New South Wales, Australia Situated at the mouth of the Hastings river, on a small bay of the same name, it is a seaside resort 174 m N of Sydney by rly. Cobalt is exported Pop. about 1,200

PORTMADOC. Urban district, market town, and seaport of Caernarvonshire It stands on Tremadoc Bay, 11 m. E of Pwllheli, on the G W Rly It has a commodious harbour and exports slates Market day, monthly, Fri. Pop. (1931) 3,986

PORT MAHON. Seaport of the Balearic Isles The capital of the island of Minorca, it is a naval station, and has an arsenal and wireless station Pop 17,500.

PORT MARIA Seaport of Jamaica It stands on the N coast of the island, 30 m N W. of Kingston Pop 2,481

PORT MELBOURNE Suburb of Melbourne, Australia Situated at the head of Hobson Bay, the N portion of Port Phillip, it has docks and wharves *See* Melbourne

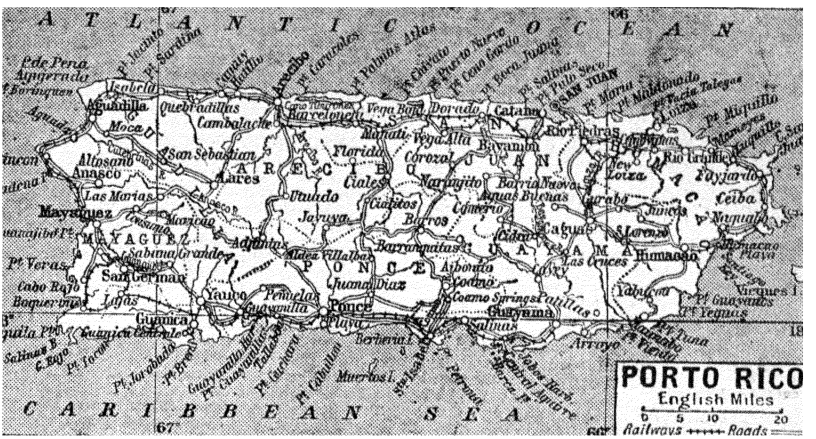
PORT MORESBY. Capital and chief port of Papua. Centrally situated on the sheltered Fairfax Harbour, it is on the E extremity of the gulf of Papua The commercial and administrative centre of the British colony, it is in regular steamship communication with Sydney, and has a wireless station Pop 3,000

PORT NATAL. Harbour of Natal now known as Durban (q v)

PORT NELSON. Seaport of Manitoba, Canada Situated on Hudson Bay, at the mouth of the Nelson river, it stands on the site of an old Hudson Bay Company's fort

PORT NOLLOTH. Port of Namaqualand, S. Africa On the N W coast of the Cape Province, it is the terminus of the rly that runs to the copper mines at O'okiep, and has regular steamer communication with Cape Town. The discovery of diamonds along the coast has increased its importance Pop 1,600

PORTO ALEGRE. City of Brazil The capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 190 m N of the port of that name, it stands at the junction of five navigable rivers, near the N. end of the Lagoa dos Patos, a large freshwater lake The chief commercial centre of S Brazil, it is connected by rail with São Paulo and Montevideo. It has a cathedral and presidential palace, and during the past ten years building has proceeded rapidly; there are now sky scrapers and other



Porto Rico. Map of the island in the West Indies ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898

modern constructions. The harbour can accommodate ocean-going vessels of limited draught, and has regular lines to Europe. The pop., which contains a strong German element, is 273,400.

PORTO ALEXANDRE. Seaport of Angola. Situated at the mouth of a small river, it is in the Mossamedes prov., 50 m. by sea S. of Mossamedes.

PORTO AMELIA. Seaport of Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa. Situated on the S.E. shores of Pemba Bay, it is about 120 m. N. of Mozambique. The principal commercial centre of the Nyasa district, it has been since 1907 the capital of the district instead of Ibo.

PORTOBELLO. Watering place of Midlothian. Part of the city of Edinburgh, it stands on the firth of Forth, 3 m. E. of Edinburgh (q.v.).

PORTO BELLO. Seaport of Panama. It stands on the Caribbean Sea, 17 m N.E. of Colón. It has a heavy rainfall, averaging 163 in. Once commercially important, its prosperity has declined. Drake died and was buried at sea off the bay of Porto Bello. Pop. 1,500.

PORTO EMPEDOCLE. Seaport of Sicily. It stands on the S. coast, 5 m. by rly. S.W. of Girgenti, for which it is the port. Pop. 11,000.

PORTO FERRAJO. Capital of Elba. It stands on the S. slopes of a citadel-crowned hill on the N. coast of the island. Here are two residences used by Napoleon when in exile. The lighthouse on the hill is a landmark. There are good seabathing establishments. Pop. 12,000.

PORT OF MENTEITH. Village of Perthshire. Situated on the N. shore of the lake of Menteith, 3 m. N.E. of Bucklyvie, it is on the L.N.E. Rly.

PORT OF SPAIN. Capital of Trinidad. Situated on the W. coast, on the gulf of Paria, it is one of the finest towns of the West Indies. It has two cathedrals and a fine block of public buildings. The governor's residence is situated in the botanical garden. There is railway connexion with San Fernando, and a government wireless station. Pop. 69,534.

PORTO GRANDE. Seaport of St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. A coaling station, and the commercial centre of the archipelago, it stands on the N.W. coast of the island, and has an excellent harbour.

PORTO MAGGIORE. Town of Italy. It is close to the W. shore of the lagoon, Valle del Mezzano, at the N.W. corner of the Adriatic Sea, 15 m. S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 20,000.

PORTO MAURIZIO. Former name of the city of Italy now known as Imperia (q.v.).

PORTO NOVO. Seaport of India. On the Coromandel coast of Madras Presidency, it stands at the mouth of the small Vellar river, on the Madras-Tuticorin main railway line, 144 m. S. of Madras. The settlement was originally made by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 16th century. Pop. 12,940.

PORTO NOVO. Seaport and capital of Dahomé. The residence of the French lieutenant governor, it is about 60 m. W. of Lagos. A rly. runs inland for 50 m. to Pobé. Pop. 25,000.

PORTO RICO. Island of the West Indies, a dependency of the U.S.A. The easternmost of the Greater Antilles, it lies 70 m. E. of Haiti and measures about 100 m. by 35 m., covering an area of 3,435 sq. m. The islands of Culebra and Vieques form part of the dependency. Through the middle runs a mountain range with palm-covered slopes. Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and bananas and other fruit are the chief products. The capital is San Juan, other large towns being Ponce and Mayaguez. There is a university at Rio Pedras. A railway system almost encircles the island, and there are telegraph and wireless stations. It is governed by a governor, an executive council, a senate of 19 members, and a house of representatives of 39, and is represented in Congress by an elected resident commissioner. Discovered by Columbus in 1493 and settled by Ponce de Léon in 1510, the island was a Spanish possession until ceded to the U.S.A. in 1898. Great damage was done by a hurricane in 1932. Pop. (1930) 1,543,913, two-thirds white.



Porto Rico arms

PORTPATRICK. Seaport and watering place of Wigtownshire. Situated 7 m. S.W. of Stranraer and 21 m. from the N.E. coast of Ireland, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. From 1600 to 1849 it was a station for the packet service to Ireland. Pop. 1,100.

PORT PHILLIP. Harbour of Victoria, Australia. The largest indentation on the Victorian coast, it is 30 m. from N. to S. and 30 m. across at its widest part. Melbourne, the capital of the state, stands at the N. end of the bay.

PORT PIRIE. Seaport in S. Australia. Standing on the N.W. shore of Spencer Gulf, it is 40 m. S. of Port Augusta. A short rly.

connects the port with Iron Knob to the N.W. where are extensive silver mines. The port has large ore smelting works. Pop. 9,527.

PORTREE. Chief town of Skye. It stands on Portree Bay on the W. side of the island, 120 m. from Oban, with which it is connected by steamer. Pop. 2,100.

PORT ROYAL. Seaport of Jamaica. It stands on a peninsula at the mouth of Kingston harbour, and has a naval dockyard, arsenal, barracks, hospital, etc. Pop. 1,000.

PORTRUSH. Urban district, seaport, and watering place of co. Antrim, N. Ireland. It stands on Ramore Head, 67 m. N.W. of Belfast. An electric line connects it with the Giant's Causeway, 7 m. away. There are golf links, fine sands, and good bathing. Pop. (1926) 2,953.



Portrush arms

PORT SAID. Seaport of Egypt. Situated at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal, it is built partly upon the mud and sand excavated in cutting the canal and partly upon the Western Mole, defending its N. entrance. Named after Said Pasha, it was founded in 1859, and has become one of the largest coaling stations of the world. The gateway to the East, it has a more cosmopolitan population than any other city. The harbour and quay facilities are excellent. Pop. (1931) 100,889.

PORTSEA. Peninsula of Hampshire. It lies between Portmouth and Langstone harbours. On it stands Portsmouth, part of which is known as Portsea.

PORTSLADE-BY-SEA. Urban district and watering place of Sussex. It is 4 m. W. of Brighton, with a station (Portslade and West Hove) on the S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 9,527.

PORTSMOUTH. City and seaport of Hampshire. It stands on an island called Portsea Island, and is 74 m. S.W. of London, on the S. Rly. The city consists of Portsmouth proper, Portsea, Landport, Southsea, and Cosham. Portsmouth and Portsea, facing the harbour, are the naval districts; Southsea is a watering place. In 1926 Portsmouth was made a city, in 1927 it became the seat of a bishop, and in 1928 its chief magistrate was made a lord mayor. It returns three members to parliament. Apart from the naval establishments, the chief buildings are the guildhall, the church of S. Thomas Becket, dating from the 12th century but largely restored, and now the cathedral, the fine parish church at Portsea, the garrison church, and the Roman Catholic cathedral. There is a grammar school and a municipal college. Other buildings of interest include the Star and Garter, the George, the museum in the old guildhall, and the Dickens museum. There are theatres, picture palaces, and a concert hall, while it is proposed to build winter gardens at Lumps Fort. Steamers go regularly from here to Ryde and Southampton. A ferry and a floating bridge connect Portsmouth with Gosport. The royal dockyard covers over 300 acres and has 10 m. of railway. Connected with it are Admiralty House, barracks, hospitals, museum, H.M.S. Victory, and a torpedo school. Pop. (1931) 249,288.



Portsmouth arms

PORTSMOUTH. City of New Hampshire, U.S.A. It stands at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, 58 m. by rly. N.E. of Boston. The only seaport of the state, it has a capacious harbour, containing a number of picturesque islands, on one of which there is a U.S. navy yard. During the Great War it was a submarine base. The peace treaty between Russia and Japan was signed here, Sept. 5, 1905. Pop. (1930) 14,495.

PORTSMOUTH. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on the confluence of the Scioto and Ohio rivers, 114 m. S.E. of Cincinnati. Near by is the Roosevelt game preserve of 30,000 acres. Pop. (1930) 42,560.

PORTSMOUTH. City and port of Virginia, U.S.A. Situated on the Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk, it is a shipping point for oysters and agricultural produce. Pop. (1930) 45,704.

PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR. Opening of the English Channel. It is 4 m. from N. to S., and will accommodate the largest warships.

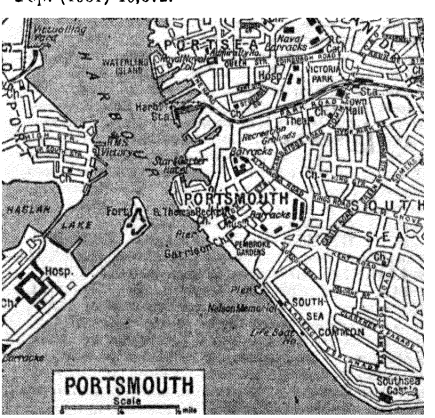
PORTSOY. Burgh and seaport of Banffshire. Situated on the coast, 8 m. W. of Banff, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. The industries include fish curing. Pop. (1931) 1,651.

PORT SUDAN. Seaport of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the Red Sea, 708 m. S.E. of Suez, it is the centre of traffic with the Sudan. There is an extensive harbour. Pop. 21,500.

PORT SUNLIGHT. Town of Cheshire. About 3 m. S. of Birkenhead, its station is Bibington on the L.M.S. Rly. Here are the soap works of Unilever, Ltd. The town was laid out by the 1st Viscount Leverhulme, and has pleasure grounds, and various buildings for social and religious purposes.

PORT SWETTENHAM. Seaport of the Federated Malay States. On the strait of Malacca in Selangor, it stands about 25 m. S.W. of Kuala Lumpur, and dates from 1901, when the rubber of the Federated Malay States required a port. It has railway connexion with Klang.

PORT TALBOT. Seaport of Glamorganshire. It stands on Swansea Bay, 11 m. S.E. of Swansea, on the G.W. Rly. There are two large docks, and copper smelting is an industry. Founded in the 19th century, it was made a borough in 1921, absorbing Aberavon, the urban district of Margam, and some rural areas. The industries are shipping, tinplate making, and engineering. Pop. (1931) 40,672.



Portsmouth. Plan of the five districts and the harbour

PORT TEWFIK. Town of Egypt. Situated at the Red Sea entrance to the Suez Canal, it stands on the W. bank opposite the town of Suez, for which it is a residential quarter.

PORT TUDOR. Harbour of Kenya Colony. An extension of Mombasa harbour, it surrounds the N. end of the island on which the town stands, and affords safe anchorage for the largest vessels.

PORTUGAL. Republic of Europe. In the Iberian peninsula, it is bounded on the N. and E. by Spain and on the S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The largest mountain range is the Serra da Estrella. The chief rivers are the Minho, Guadiana, Douro, and Tagus. The coast, some 500 m. in length, is generally low and flat. The area is 35,490 sq. m. Lisbon is the capital and Oporto the next largest place. The Madeira and the Azores Islands are parts of the republic. Pop. (1930) 6,654,815.



Portugal arms

GOVERNMENT. The republic is governed by a president elected for seven years, a council of ministers, a national assembly and a Corporative chamber. The members of the assembly are elected by all adults who can read and write. The people are mainly Roman Catholics, but there is no state religion. The army is recruited by compulsory service and there is a small navy. The country belongs to the League of Nations.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. Agriculture is the chief industry. The vine is much cultivated, and olive trees are plentiful. Oxen are used for agricultural work and transport. Fish abound, and sardines and oysters are exported. Salt is obtained from the marshes. The unit of currency is the escudo which is divided into 100 centavos.

COLONIES. Portugal has a colonial empire of some size. Chiefly in Africa, it includes Angola and Mozambique with the Cape Verde and other islands. In Asia there are Goa and its dependencies, Macao, and part of Timor. The total area is 798,411 sq. m.

HISTORY. In the 12th century Portugal became an independent state, and its sailors took a leading part in the maritime discoveries of the 15th century. For a period (1580–1640) it was united with Spain, but otherwise it had its own kings until 1910. In that year a revolution drove king Manoel into exile and the republic came into being. From time to time there have been risings in favour of the old orders, but none of these has had any practical result. Portugal sent troops to the Great War. *See* map p. 934.



Portugal. Shepherd of the district called the Serra da Estrella

PORTUGUESA. River of Venezuela. Rising in the Cordillera of Merida, it flows S.E. for about 200 m. and joins the Apure at San Fernando. It gives its name to a state of Venezuela.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA. Official name for the Portuguese colony of E. Africa better known as Mozambique (q.v.).

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA. Official name for the Portuguese colony of W. Africa better known as Angola (q.v.).

PORTUMNA. Market town of Galway, I.F.S. Near the head of Lough Derg, it is 20 m. E.S.E. of Galway. Portumna castle was a seat of the marquess of Clanricarde, from whom it passed to Viscount Lascelles, afterwards earl of Harewood.

PORVOO. Alternative name for the port of Finland also known as Borga (q.v.).

POSADAS. Town of Argentina. The capital of the Misiones territory, it stands on the Paraná river, 855 m. by water N.E. of Buenos Aires, with which it is also connected by the North-Eastern, Entre Rios, and Central lines. It is on the Buenos Aires-Asunción air line. From here can be visited the Iguazu Falls and the old Jesuit ruins of San Ignacio, and other missions from which the territory derives its name. Pop. 30,000.

POSEN. Alternative name of the town of Poland also known as Poznan (q.v.).

POSILIPO. Pleasure resort of Italy. It lies to the W. of Naples, and has many beautiful villas and a ruined palace. One of the villas belonged to the earl of Rosebery until presented, in 1932, to the Italian government.

POSSETS, PIC DES. Mountain peak of Spain. It is situated in the central Pyrenees, in the province of Huesca, and has an altitude of 11,046 ft.

POSTBRIDGE. Village of Devonshire. On Dartmoor, it is 6 m. S.W. of Chagford. The East Dart is here crossed by a clapper bridge.

POTCHEFSTROOM. Town of the Transvaal, S. Africa. At an altitude of 4,436 ft., it stands on the Mooi river, 88 m. by rail S.W. of Johannesburg. The university college is a constituent college of the university of S. Africa. An educational centre, it is the site of an experimental farm. Gold mines are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1931) 15,185, of whom 9,909 are whites.

POTENZA. City of Italy. The capital of the prov. of Potenza, it is situated at an altitude of 2,700 ft., on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 103 m. E. by S. of Naples, and has one of the coolest climates in Italy. It is surrounded by walls and fortifications and has a fine cathedral, built in the Doric style. Pop. (1931) 25,481.

POTI. Seaport of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Georgian republic, it stands on the E. end of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Rion river, 60 m. W. of Kutais. The terminus of the Transcaucasian railway from the Baku oilfields, it exports maize, wheat, and oil. The ancient Phasis, it was ceded by Turkey to Russia in 1829. Pop. 14,000.

POTOMAC. River of the U.S.A. Formed by the junction of two streams about 14 m. below Cumberland in Maryland, the main river follows a general S.E. course of 365 m. and enters Chesapeake Bay by an estuary from 2 m. to 7 m. broad, and nearly 80 m. long. It forms a cataract about 35 ft. high, 15 m. above Washington, near which city it becomes navigable. A channel 21 ft. deep has been dredged.

POTOSI. City of Bolivia. The capital of the department of Potosí, it is 47 m. S.W. of Sucré, and 375 m. by rail from La Paz. It stands at an altitude of 13,612 ft., and is one of the highest inhabited places of the world. The granite cathedral and the mint are among its buildings. The city stands on the N. slope of the Cerro Gordo de Potosí (15,381 ft.), famous since the 16th century as containing one of the richest silver mines in the world. Pop. 35,000.

POTRERILLOS. Town of Honduras. Situated 25 m. E. of Lake Yojoa, it is the terminus of the rly. line from Puerto Cortés.

POTSDAM. Town of Prussia. It stands on an island in the river Havel, 16 m. S.W. of Berlin, and is chiefly known for its palaces, until 1918 the residences of the Hohenzollern family. Outside the town, in a large park, is the palace of Sans Souci built by Frederick the Great, who also laid out the park in the French style; in it are an orangery and a model of a Pompeian villa. Pop. 65,390.

POTTER HEIGHAM. Village of Norfolk. Standing 11 m N.W of Yarmouth, it has a station on the L N E Rly Objects of interest are the church and the bridge

POTTERIES, THE District in N Staffordshire. It is practically equivalent to the city of Stoke upon Trent (q v) and the surrounding area The Potteries is the principal centre in Great Britain for the manufacture of earthenware

POTTERNE Village of Wiltshire It is 2 m S of Devizes, and has an old church and a porch house of the 15th century

POTTER'S BAR District of Middlesex On the Great North Road, 13 m N of King's Cross and 3 m N of Barnet, it is on the L N E Rly It is part of the rural district of S Mimms Here, on Oct 1, 1916, a Zeppelin was brought down

POTTERSPURY. Village of Northamptonshire It is situated 6 m S E of Towcester There was once a pottery here

POTTON Town of Bedfordshire It is 11 m E of Bedford, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys The church of S Mary has a Norman font Pop 1,955

POTTSTOWN. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the Schuylkill river, 40 m N W of Philadelphia, with which it is connected by rail It has important iron and steel industries and various other manufactures Pop (1930) 19,430

POTTSVILLE. City of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the Schuylkill river, 35 m N W of Reading, with which it is connected by rail It is visited by tourists and is the centre of an anthracite region Pop (1930) 24,300

POUGHKEEPSIE. City of New York Standing on the Hudson, it is 75 m N of New York city, with which it is connected by rail Here the river is crossed by a cantilever bridge, 6,767 ft long In the city are Vassar College and other educational institutions, and there are some manufactures Pop 40,288

POULTON-LE-FYLDE Urban district and market town of Lancashire It stands on the river Wyre, 3 m N E of Blackpool, and has a station (Poulton) on the L M S Rly It has an interesting church, and a market cross Market days, Mon , Sat , and alt Thurs Pop (1931) 3,366

POWDERHAM Village of Devonshire At the mouth of the Axe, it is 6 m S E of Exeter The church contains memorials of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, whose castle is here

POWERSCOURT. Town of co Wicklow, I F S It stands on the Dargle, 3 m S W of Bray Powerscourt Castle is a granite building standing in a large park and surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery

POZAREVAC. Town of Yugoslavia. In Serbia, it lies near the Morava river, 37 m. E S E. of Belgrade The centre of a stock raising and corn growing country, there is a considerable trade in agricultural produce The town was formerly known as Passarowitz, and here, on July 21, 1718, a treaty was signed by Austria, Venice, and Turkey Pop 11,000

POZIERES. Village of France It stands 4½ m E of Albert In 1914–15 it was used by the Germans as an observation post until taken by the British in July, 1916 Lost early in 1918, it was retaken in Aug , 1918 In 1930 a British war memorial was unveiled here

POZNAN. City of Poland, formerly known as Posen It stands on the river Warthe, here crossed by five bridges, 158 m. E of Berlin Its nucleus is the old Polish city, where at one time the kings lived Close by is the district of Wilhelmstadt, built by the Prussians when they acquired Poznan in 1793, and around both are modern suburbs Of the churches the chief is the cathedral Secular buildings include the town hall, the palace built in the 20th century for the German emperor, and several museums and libraries There is a large university and a broadcasting station The city, which has a trade along the river and many industries, was returned to Poland in 1919 Pop (1931) 246,574



Poznan arms

POZOBLANCO Town of Spain It is situated near the headwaters of the river Guadamatillas, 32 m N of Cordoba Fairs are held Pop 18,000.

POZSONY Magyar name for the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Bratislava (q v)

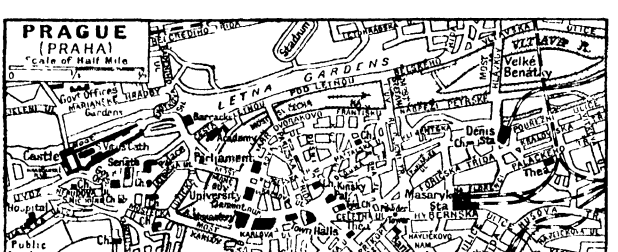
POZZUOLI Seaport of Italy It stands on a promontory in the gulf of Pozzuoli, an inlet of the bay of Naples, 8 m by rail W of Naples Its mineral baths, used by the Romans, are still frequented There are other Roman remains, including a temple of Serapis and an amphitheatre The buildings include the cathedral of the 16th century The English firm of Armstrong established works here Pop 20,300

PRAENESTE. City of Italy now represented by Palestrina

PRAGUE (Czech, Praha) Capital of Czechoslovakia It is situated on the river Vltava (Moldau) about 90 m E. of Cheb The old town on the right bank contains the chief square, where are the fine town hall, the Kinsky Palace, with its excellent library, and the old Hussite church, the Tyn Church The cathedral begun in 1344, occupies the site of a building erected by S Wenceslaus in 935 The Clementinum is a block of baroque erections built by the Jesuits in 1653–1726 comprising churches chapels, gateways and towers On the left bank of the river is the Hradčany the castle of the former kings of Bohemia There



Prague arms



Prague Plan of the capital of the republic of Czechoslovakia

are two universities The city is an important railway centre, while the lower Vltava and the Elbe give routes for river traffic to Hamburg Breweries, textile factories, iron-foundries, and machine shops are among the industrial establishments, and there are broadcasting stations Pop. (1930) 848,081.

PRAH. River of the Gold Coast Colony, W Africa Rising E of Bompata, it flows S E to the boundary between Ashanti and the Gold Coast Provinces, and then S until it falls into the gulf of Guinea, a few miles E of Sekondi

PRAI. Seaport of the Malay Peninsula In Province Wellesley, one of the Straits Settlements, it stands on the channel separating the mainland from the island of Penang, opposite George Town.

PRAIA. Capital of the Cape Verde Islands Situated on the S coast of the island of Sant' Iago, it is the commercial and business centre of the group It has a good harbour Pop 21,000

PRASLIN. Second largest island of the Seychelles group Covering an area of about 9,700 acres, it lies a few miles E. of Mahé.

PRATO. City of Italy It stands on the Bisenzio, an affluent of the Arno, 11 m by rly. N W of Florence The marble cathedral has a beautiful external pulpit from which the Virgin's Girdle is displayed to the faithful, it has also frescoes, pictures, and bas-reliefs by Della Robbia, who executed medallions for the 15th century early Renaissance Carceri church The town is surrounded by its old walls Pop 61,000

PREESALL. Urban district of Lancashire. Situated on the Wyre, it is opposite Fleetwood Pop (1931) 2,043

PRENZLAU. Town of Prussia. In Brandenburg, it stands at the N end of Lake Ucker, 68 m N by E of Berlin The chief building is the Gothic church of S Mary, a fine edifice dating from the 14th century Pop 22,000

PREROV. Town of Czechoslovakia In the Moravian division, it is situated 15 m S E of Olomouc It contains a Gothic town hall and an old castle once the residence of King Matthias Corvinus Pop (1930) 22,362

PRESANELLA. Mountain mass of S W Tirol It is situated N E of Monte Adamello and reaches an alt of 11,690 ft It was first ascended by D W Freshfield in 1864

PRESCOT. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 7 m E of Liverpool, on the L M S Rly The chief manufactures are electric cables and pottery Knowsley is close by Pop (1931) 9,396

PRESCOTT. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated on the St Lawrence, 50 m S of Ottawa, it is served by the C P R and C N R, and has a steamer service to Montreal Pop (1931) 2,984

PRESOV. Town of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Eperies, it stands on the Tarcza, a tributary of the Tisza, 25 m W of Levoca. It has an 18th century cathedral. Pop 16,500.

PRESSBURG. German name of the city of Czechoslovakia known as Bratislava (q v)

PRESTATYN. Urban district and watering place of Flintshire It stands on the coast and is 4 m E of Rhyl, on the L M S Rly There are ruins of a castle Pop (1931) 4,511

PRESTBURY. Village of Cheshire Situated on the Bollin, 2 m N W of Macclesfield, it has a station on the L M S Rly In the churchyard is a Norman chapel, now used as a mausoleum

PRESTEIGN. Urban district and market town of Radnorshire, also the county town It stands on the Lugg, with a station on the G W. Rly The 15th century church has interesting tapestry and old glass mosaic There is a guild-hall and a market hall The Warden is a hill converted into a public recreation ground Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 1,102

PRESTON. County borough, market town, and river port of Lancashire. It stands near the head of the Ribble estuary, 31 m. N W of Manchester, on the L M S Rly The buildings include the parish church, town hall, art gallery, sessions house, county hall, corn exchange, and Harris Institute, and there are several fine parks and old houses Preston is a centre of the cotton industry; it has also engineering and machinery works, iron and brass foundries The municipality owns the docks and harbour An ancient festival known as the Preston guild is held every 20 years Here the Lancashire county council holds its meetings Preston sends two members to parliament Preston North End, a professional football club, won the Association cup in 1889 Its ground is at Deepdale Road, Preston Market days, Mon , Wed , and Sat. Pop (1931) 118,839.



Preston arms

PRESTON. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated 4 m N of Galt, it is served by the C P. Rlys and C N Rly It has textile, woodworking, and other industries Pop (1931) 6,280

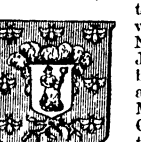
PRESTONPANS. Burgh of E Lothian It stands on the firth of Forth, 9 m E. of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 2,426. In the battle of Prestonpans, Sept 21, 1745, the Jacobites under Prince Charles Edward routed the royal troops under Sir John Cope

PRESTWICH. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 4 m N W of Manchester, on the L M S Rly. There is a town hall and ample provision for sports of nearly all kinds Nearby is Heaton Park, the property of the city of Manchester Pop. (1931) 23,876

PRESTWICK. Burgh of Ayrshire It stands on the firth of Clyde, 2 m N of Ayr, on the L M S Rly It is chiefly known as a golfing centre Pop (1931) 8,020

PRESTWOOD. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is 2 m W of Great Missenden, and has a modern church, Holy Trinity, with a memorial to John Hampden.

PRETORIA. City of S Africa, the capital of the Transvaal, and the administrative capital of the Union of S Africa A railway junction, it is 1,000 m N E of Capetown and 45 N of Johannesburg Standing on both sides of the Aapies river, at the foot of the Magaliesberg Mts , the city radiates from Church Square, on which are the buildings of the provincial council and other public offices, as well as the law courts and the post office Pretoria has an Anglican cathedral, several parks and sports grounds, and a zoological garden On a hill is the magnificent pile of buildings erected by the government of the Union The university dates from 1930, before which time it was a college of the university of S Africa The industries include steel works and railway shops Pretoria was occupied by the British in June, 1900 Pop (1931) 84,138, of whom 62,138 are whites



Pretoria arms

PRIBILOF Group of four islands in Bering sea. Belonging to the Territory of Alaska, they are about 200 m S W of the Alaskan mainland, and are noted for the seal herd, owned by the Government of the U S A Hence the group is often known as the Fur Seal Islands St Paul and St. George islands are inhabited, and have Greek Orthodox churches Only natives and representatives of the U S A government reside there

PRIBRAM. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it is situated about 12 m S of Pilsen. On the Sacred Mount (1,903 ft) are the Redemptorist Convent and a church, much visited by pilgrims Pop. 12 000.

PRILIP. Town of Yugoslavia. In S. Serbia, it is situated on a tributary of the river Crna, 25 m. N.E. of Bitolye. There is a trade in corn, tobacco, and wool, and a large fair is held each year. The town was captured by the Bulgarians in Nov., 1916, and retaken by the Allies in Sept., 1918. Pop. 20,000.

PRILUKI. Town of the Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). It stands N.W. of Poltava, on the Udai, and on a branch line of the Kiev-Voronezh railway. Trade is carried on in grain and cattle. Pop. 30,500.

PRINCE ALBERT. City of Saskatchewan, Canada. On the North Saskatchewan river, it is on the C.P. and C.N. rlys. and is an important rly. junction. It is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. The industries include flour milling and lumbering and there are Saskatchewan government co-operative stockyards. Prince Albert national park is 70 m. from the town and covers 1,400 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 9,905.

PRINCE ALBERT PENINSULA. Projection of Victoria Island, N.W. Territories, Canada. It lies N. of Prince Albert Sound, S. of Banks Strait, and is separated from Banks Land by the Prince of Wales Strait.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Island in the gulf of St. Lawrence constituting the smallest province of the Dominion of Canada. Northumberland Strait divides it from the mainland, and its area is 2,184 sq. m. Possessing a light sandy soil, it produces oats, potatoes, turnips, and other crops, and livestock is raised. An important interest is silver-fox farming. There are large lobster and other fisheries and government-owned oyster beds are being developed. Charlottetown, the capital, and Summerside are the chief towns. The Island joined the Dominion in 1873. There is a legislative assembly of 30 members and the province is represented in the Dominion parliament by four senators and four members of the House of Commons. Pop. (1931) 88,040.



Prince Edward Island arms

PRINCE GEORGE. City of British Columbia, Canada. Situated at the junction of the Nechaco and Fraser rivers, 460 m. E. of Prince Rupert, and served by the C.N. Rlys., it is the centre of 1,000 m. of navigable waterways. Pop. (1931) 2,479.

PRINCE OF WALES. Island of the North-West Territories, Canada. Lying E. of Victoria Island and N.W. of the Boothia Peninsula, it is about 180 m. long and 150 m. wide. On the N. is Melville Sound, on the E. Peel Sound and Franklin Strait, and on the W. McClintock Channel.

PRINCE OF WALES. Largest island of the Alexander Archipelago, S.E. Alaska. It is 135 m. long and 40 m. broad. There are tin and other mineral deposits.

PRINCE OF WALES. Headland on the E. coast of Alaska. The most W. point of the Seward Peninsula, it is separated from Siberia by the Bering Strait and is about 150 m. N.E. of St. Lawrence Island.

PRINCE OF WALES. Island in the Indian Ocean. In the Malay Archipelago, it lies in Sunda Strait, between Sumatra and Java.

PRINCE OF WALES. Former name of the island now known as Penang (q.v.).

PRINCE PATRICK ISLAND. Island of the North-West Territories, Canada. Westernmost of the Parry group, it is situated N. of Banks Island, and W. of Melville Sound. It is about 150 m. long and 80 m. broad.

PRINCE RUPERT. Port and town of British Columbia. On Kaien Island, at the mouth of the Skeena river, 500 m. N. of Vancouver, it is a terminus of the C.N.R. and has a fine harbour. The city hall and the churches are the chief buildings. Pop. (1931) 6,350.

PRINCES. Alternative name of the Portuguese island better known as Principe (q.v.).

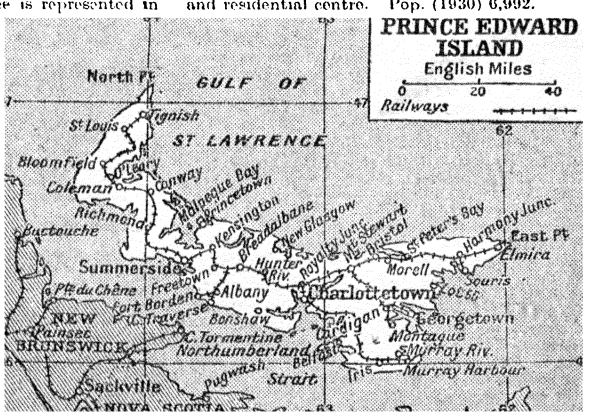
PRINCES' ISLANDS. Group of islands in the sea of Marmara. The ancient Demonesi, they number nine, four of them being inhabited, and lie about 12 m. S.E. of Istanbul. The chief island is Prinkipo (q.v.). The group belongs to Turkey. Pop. 10,000.

PRINCES RISBOROUGH. Town of Buckinghamshire. It is 7 m. S.S.W. of Aylesbury, near the Chiltern Hills, on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief buildings are the church and the manor house preserved by the National Trust. Near by is Whiteleaf cross, cut on the side of a chalk hill.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY. Indentation of the coast of Queensland, Australia. Situated on the S.E. coast of the Cape York peninsula, between capes Melville and Sidmouth, it receives many streams, of which the largest is Kennedy river from the S.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH LAND. British territory of the Antarctic region. It is washed by the Mackenzie Sea, and was discovered by the expedition of 1930, led by Sir Douglas Mawson.

PRINCETON. Borough of New Jersey, U.S.A. It is 10 m. N.E. of Trenton, and is served by the Pennsylvania Rly. and the Delaware and Raritan canal. The seat of Princeton University and other educational institutions, it is an academic and residential centre. Pop. (1930) 6,992.



Prince Edward Island. Smallest province of the Dominion of Canada

PRINCETOWN. Village of Devonshire. It stands on the W. side of Dartmoor, 22 m. N.N.E. of Plymouth, with a station on the G.W. Rly. Dartmoor prison is situated here.

PRINCIPE. Portuguese island in the gulf of Guinea. Situated midway between the islands of Fernando Po and San Thomé, it is mountainous, and the climate unhealthy. Of volcanic origin, it covers an area of 42 sq. m. Pop. 6,905.

PRINKIPO. Island in the sea of Marmara. The largest island in the group of Princes' Islands

(q v), it came into prominence in 1919 in connexion with a proposed conference between Soviet Russia and the Allies Many Russian refugees found a temporary home here

PRIPET River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the swamps of E Poland, it traverses the White Russian republic and falls into the Dnieper, 50 m N of Kiev It is navigable to Pinsk, and is connected by canals with the Niemen and Vistula Its length is about 500 m During the Great War the district was prominent in the fighting between the Germans and Russians

PRITTLEWELL District of Southend-on-Sea It lies to the N of the borough proper, and has a station on the L N E Rly There is a fine 15th century church The remains of the old priory are used as a museum

PRIZREN. Town of Yugoslavia In S Serbia, it is situated on the E edge of the Albanian Mts , about 60 m E N E of Skoplje It was the seat of the Serbian govt after the outbreak of the Great War On Nov 28, 1915, it was occupied by the Bulgars, but was retaken by the French in Oct , 1918 Pop 16,500

PROCIDA. Island in the bay of Naples, Italy Situated at the N W end of the bay, it lies between Cape Miseno and Ischia, 12 m S W of Naples Irregular in outline, it is about 2 m in length, and is of volcanic origin Procida is the capital Pop 11,000

PROME. Town of Lower Burma On the left bank of the Irrawaddy, it is about 160 m N of Rangoon, with which it is connected by railway Its celebrated pagoda is visited by pilgrims, and there is a trade in silk, cotton, lacquer wares, and paper Pop 26,067

PROSKUROV. Town of the Ukraine (U S S R) A station on the Odessa-Volochitsk railway, it is 55 m N E of Kamenetz Podolsk Pop 41,000

PROSTEJOV Town of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Prossnitz, it is in the Moravian division, 13 m S W of Olomouc There are manufactures of textiles Pop (1930) 33,487

PROVENCE. One of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution It was at one time a province of the Roman Empire, and lay between the Rhône, the Alps, and the Mediterranean Later it was included in the medieval empire and later still in France Its capital was Aix and then Arles It now constitutes the departments of Bouches du Rhône, Var Vaucluse, and Basses-Alpes

PROVIDENCE. Capital of Rhode Island, U S A Situated on the Providence river, 44 m S W of Boston, it is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford rly , and by steamer lines There are several privately-owned airports Notable among its buildings are the marble and granite State House, the old Colony House, the Athenaeum, and several mansions of the colonial period Brown University was founded in 1764. The city is one of the leading centres of the country for the manufacture of jewelry, silverware, and worsteds Founded in 1636, it was chartered a city in 1832 Pop (1930) 252,981

PROVIDENCE, EAST Town of Rhode Island, U S A It is separated from Providence, of which it is practically a suburb, by the Seekonk and Providence rivers Pop (1930) 29,995.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY. British territory of the Straits Settlements Situated in the N W. corner of the Perak colony, it faces the island of Penang, of which colony it forms part, and it covers an area of 282 sq m. Rice, pepper, spices, sugar, and tobacco are produced The chief town is Kuala Prai The railway from Siam to Singapore runs through it Pop 116,000

PROVINS. City of France It is 59 m S E. of Paris on the Voulzie. Notable buildings are the three old churches, one with a detached bell tower, the hôtel de ville, and the Grosse Tour. The place is a centre for the cultivation of roses and has other industries Pop 9,000

PROVO. City of Utah, U S.A It stands on the Provo river, 47 m by rly S E of Salt Lake City A Mormon city, it is the seat of the Brigham Young University There are mining and iron and steel interests Pop (1930) 14,766

PRUDHOE. Urban district of Northumberland It stands on the Tyne, 11 m W of Newcastle, and has a station on the L N E Rly Near by are the ruins of Prudhoe castle The chief industry is coal mining Pop (1931) 9,260

PRUDHOE LAND Coastal tract of N W. Greenland It is situated N of Hayes Peninsula, and contains the settlement of Etah

PRUSSIA. Republic of Europe The largest state of the German Reich, it was a Kingdom before 1918 Prussia includes the southern part of Schleswig-Holstein, a large part of the Rhine valley, Westphalia, Hanover, much of what was once part of Saxony, Pomerania, and most of Silesia The chief rivers are the Rhine, Elbe, Oder, and Weser The principal industrial areas are Westphalia and Silesia Berlin is the capital Other large cities are Cologne, Breslau, Essen, Frankfort, Düsseldorf, and Hanover The area of the country, which includes the detached province of E Prussia, is 113,883 sq m

Prussia began with the electorate of Brandenburg in 1415 In the succeeding years its area was greatly extended, and in 1700 the elector was made a king Further additions of territory were made during the 18th century, but the wars of Frederick the Great brought also much loss and misery to his people In the 19th century the rivalry between Prussia and Austria led to the war of 1866, after which, in 1871, the king of Prussia became the first German emperor and Prussia, having been a leading member of the federation formed in 1815 and of the North German Confederation, was the leading state in the new Empire As such the country took part in the Great War, at the end of which it became a republic with a constitution very like the former one In 1932, as a consequence of the agitations conducted by the Nazis, there was serious trouble , the ministry was dismissed and control of affairs was taken over by the chancellor This policy was carried further by Adolf Hitler, after he became chancellor in 1933, and all constitutional government was suppressed Pop (1925) 38,175,989

PRUSSIA, EAST. Province of Prussia. It is separated from the rest of Germany by Poland and the free city of Danzig, and has an area of 15,061 sq m Konigsberg is the capital Pop 2,256,350

PRUSSIA, WEST Another name for the province of Prussia also known as Grenzmark (q v).

PRUTH. River of central Europe A left bank tributary of the Danube, it rises in Poland, in the Carpathians, and flows through Rumania, where it separates Bessarabia from Moldavia After a course of about 500 m it joins the Danube below Galatz.

PRZASNYSZ. Town of Poland Situated 59 m N E of Plock, it is a road centre, a fact which made it an important strategic position during the Great War

PRZEMYSL. Town of Poland It stands on the river San, a tributary of the Vistula, 60 m by rly W of Lwow. There is a 15th century cathedral During the Great War there was almost constant fighting around the town, then a strong Austrian fortress The Russians were driven out by the Austrians and Bavarians in May, 1915, and it remained in Austrian hands until the end of the struggle. Pop. 47,958

PRZHEVALSK. Former name of the town of the Kirghiz republic, now called Karakol (q v)

PSKOV. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Leningrad area, it stands on the S E corner of Lake Peipus, 170 m by rail S W of Leningrad. Founded in 965, it was an independent state from 1348 until it was united to Russia in 1510 The old cathedral in the Kremlin, the cathedral of SS Peter and Paul, and conventual churches are the chief buildings. Pop 39,765

PUDDLETOWN Village of Dorset It lies 5 m N E of Dorchester, and figures as Weatherbury in Thomas Hardy's novels In Puddletown parsonage is a study built by Cardinal Pole The Dorchester martyrs were agricultural labourers from Puddletown.

PUDSEY. Borough of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m E of Bradford, and is served by the L.N E Rly The principal building is the town hall The industries include the manufacture of woollens and worsteds Pop (1931) 14 762

PUDUKKOTTAI. Native state of India In Madras it lies entirely inland, and is surrounded by the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Ramnad The state, which covers an area of 1,178 sq m , was created and given to a Tondeman chief as a reward for assistance against the French and Haidar Ali in the 18th century Rice is the chief crop Pop 412,000

PUDUKKOTTAI Town of India The capital of the state of the same name, it lies in the centre of the area, 25 m by rly S of Trichinopoly It has fine public buildings Pop 26,900

PUEBLA City of Mexico Situated on the Atoyac river, 65 m S E of Mexico City by rly , it is the capital of the state of the same name, and is one of the oldest cities of the country There are over 60 churches and the Doric cathedral is one of the finest in Latin America There are manufactures of textiles Pop 100,000

PUEBLO (Span , village) Town-dwelling N American Indian tribes Living chiefly in Arizona and New Mexico, in 1933 they numbered about 10,000 The men cultivate the soil and are famed for their weaving , the women build the houses and make excellent pottery

PUEBLO. City of Colorado U S A It stands on the Arkansas river, 122 m S E of Denver, and has railway and air services An important manufacturing centre, it has iron and steel industries, smelters, foundries, etc In the neighbourhood are deposits of coal, and large oilfields Pop (1930) 50,096

PUELCHE South American Indian tribe in Central Argentina An offshoot of the Chilean Araucanians, they intermingled with the Pampas Indians and the Patagonians, and produced various hybrid strains to which their name is loosely applied Mostly wild, nomad horsemen, they migrated beyond the Rio Negro

PUENTE DEL INCA (Span , Inca bridge) Frontier post of W Argentina About 70 m W of Mendoza, and served by the Buenos Aires and Pacific Rlys , it has a natural bridge of rock crossing the Mendoza river It is a favourable point from which to visit the famous statue of Christ on the Uspallata Pass

PUENTE GENIL Town of Spain It stands on the river Genil, 48 m by rly S of Cordoba, and is a junction for the rly to Jaen The name is derived from a bridge over the Genil, uniting the old town with the lower Pop 18,000

PUENTE NACIONAL (Span , national bridge) Town of Colombia In the prov of Santander, on the Suarez, about 100 m N of Bogota, it has coal and iron mines Pop 16,000

PUERTO ARMUELLES Seaport of Panama. Situated on the Pacific coast it was opened in 1928 as a banana exporting centre

PUERTO BARRIOS Seaport of Guatemala Situated on Amatique Bay, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, it is 200 m N E. of Guatemala City by the rly. It has a good harbour.

PUERTO CABELLO. Seaport of Venezuela. Situated in the state of Carabobo, it stands on the Golfo Triste, 34 m by rly N W of Valencia. The second largest port of Venezuela, it is well provided with wharves There are flour, cotton, and saw mills, and shipyards. It is served by a weekly air mail Pop 23,000.

PUERTO CASTILLA Seaport of Honduras. Situated on the gulf of Honduras, across the bay from Trujillo, it is a banana exporting centre. Pop 1,100

PUERTO COLOMBIA. Seaport of Colombia. The port for Barranquilla, it is 17 m W of the city and is connected with it by rail It has a long steel railway pier

PUERTO CORTES Seaport of Honduras It stands on the gulf of Honduras, 207 m N W. of Tegucigalpa The second port of the republic, it has a spacious, deep harbour and is the outlet for the produce of the region served by the Puerto Cortés Potrerillos rly line Pop 9,430

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Er Seaport of Spain It stands on the river Guadalete, at its entrance to the bay of Cadiz, 8 m N E of Cadiz, on the rly to Seville Sherry and salt are exported in large quantities Pop 19,000

PUERTO MADRYN Seaport of Argentina It stands on Nuevo Gulf, about 25 m N of Rawson, and is the N terminus of the Patagonian State Rly

PUERTO MONTT. Seaport of Chile. The capital of the province of Chiloé, it stands at the head of Ancud Gulf, 670 m S of Santiago The terminus of the Southern Rly , it is also served by coastal steamers and has an airport and wireless station Pop 9,500

PUERTO PLATA Seaport of Santo Domingo It stands on the N coast, with a sheltered harbour, and is the capital of the province of the same name It has connexion by rly with Santiago and the interior Pop 7,807

PUERTO PRINCIPE, or CAMAGUEY City of Cuba The capital of the province of Puerto Principe, it is situated about 45 m by rly S W of Nuevitas, its port One of the oldest towns of the island, it has a cathedral and many old churches and convents Pop (1930) 48,773

PUERTO REAL. Watering place of Spain It stands on the bay of Cadiz, 6 m E of Cadiz, by rly The buildings include an old church and a fine town hall Pop 8,500

PUGACHEV Town of Russia (U S S R). On the borders of the Central and Lower Volga areas it stands on the river Ligris, 100 m S W of Samara Pop 17,460

PUGET SOUND Inlet of the Pacific in Washington, U S A It communicates with the open sea by Juan de Fuca Strait, and has many branches Its length is 125 m and breadth 5 m to 25 m , and it is navigable throughout On its shores is the port of Seattle, opposite which is Puget Sound navy yard

PUKET Island off the coast of Siam Situated at the N end of the straits of Malacca, it lies 200 m N W of Penang The island is rich in minerals, tin being mined extensively

PUKET Seaport of Siam The most southerly Siamese port on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, it stands on the S E coast of the island of the same name The headquarters of the high commissioner, it has been a resort of European merchants since the 16th cent. Pop about 30,000

PUKOW Town of China In the Kiangsu province, it stands on the Yangtse river, opposite Nanking, and is the S terminus of the railway from Tientsin

PULANTIEN Seaport of China In the Japanese leased territory of Kwantung, it stands at the head of Port Adam, 60 m by rly N E of Port Arthur It is a customs station

PULBOROUGH. Market town of Sussex. It stands on the river Arun, near its junction with the Rother, 11 m. S.W. of Horsham, and has a station on the S. Rly. The bridge is picturesque and the village is visited by artists and fishermen. Market day, alternate Mon.

PULHAM. Two villages of Norfolk. Pulham Market is 3 m. N.W. of Harleston, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pulham S. Mary is nearer Harleston, also with a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

PULIKAT. Town of India. In the Chingleput district of Madras, it is situated at the S. end of a shallow lagoon 20 m. N. of Madras, on the N. coastal rly. Pop. 6,000.

PULKOVA. Village of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Leningrad area, it is situated 10 m. S. of Leningrad, and is the site of the observatory built by the tsar Nicholas I in 1839. In the construction of Russian maps the meridian of Pulkova (30° 19′ 40″ E. of Greenwich) is often employed.

PULLMAN. District of Chicago, U.S.A. Founded as a model town in 1880, after 1889 it was made part of Chicago.

PULTUSK. Town of Poland. It stands on the river Narew, 35 m. N. of Warsaw. The castle was formerly a residence of the bishop of Plock. Pop. 16,000.

PUNAKHA. Town of Bhutan. The capital of the state, it stands on a small river near the S. face of the Himalayas some 100 m. N.E. of Darjeeling.

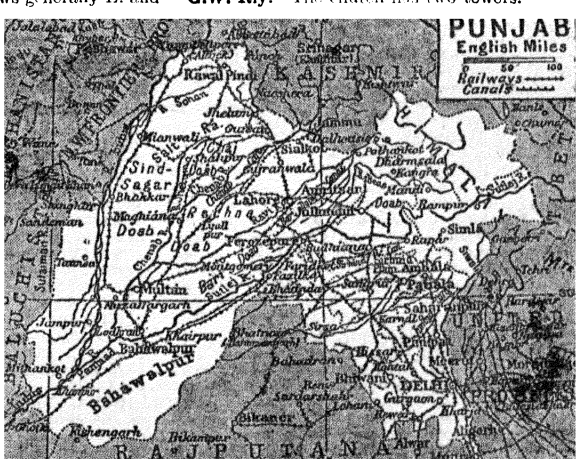
PUNAN. Indigenous tribes of Sarawak and central Borneo. Of Indonesian stock, they are muscular, inoffensive jungle nomads. Light yellow in colour, they make clothes of bark, and build leaf shelters. They number about 100,000.

PUNCHESTOWN. Racecourse in co. Kildare, I.F.S. It is 2 m. S.E. of Naas and 24 m. from Dublin, on the G.S. Rlys.

PUNGUE. River of Mozambique, Portuguese E. Africa. Rising in the Inyanga range in Mashonaland, Rhodesia, it flows generally E. and S.E. to discharge into the Indian Ocean by a long estuary. It is navigable for about 40 m. by small steamers.

PUNJAB. Province of India. The land of the five rivers, Jhelum, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Sutlej, it lies N.W. of the United Provinces, N. of Rajputana and Sind, and E. of the N.W. Frontier Province, from which it was detached in 1901. The British Punjab comprises 99,846 sq. m., of which 11,000 sq. m. are highlands; the Punjab Indian states cover 37,059 sq. m., of which 12,000 sq. m. are highlands, the highlands being the Himalayan and Siwalik ranges. Lahore is the capital of the province and Simla the hot weather capital.

The province consists of the vast alluvial plain of the headstreams of the Indus river, and the natural fertility of the soil has been augmented by extensive irrigation. Cereals are the chief crop, but oil seeds, cotton, and sugar cane are produced. Livestock is also reared, but the mineral wealth is small. The chief towns after Lahore and Simla, are Amritsar, Multan, and Rawalpindi. Pop. (1931) 28,490,000, of whom 4,910,000 are in the Indian states.



Punjab. Map of the mountainous province in the north-west of India

PURULIA. Town of India. In the Manbhum district of Bihar and Orissa, it is situated about 150 m. W. of Calcutta. The headquarters of the district, it is a railway junction. Pop. 20,900.

PURUS. River of S America, a tributary of the Amazon. Rising in E. Peru, it flows through the forest plains of Brazil, and joins the Amazon through a large delta, about 150 m. above Rio

PUNO. Town of Peru. The capital of the department of the same name, it stands on the N.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, about 100 m. N.E. of Arequipa, and is the lake terminus of the Southern Rly. Pop. 15,000.

PUNTA ARENAS (Span. sandy point). Seaport of Chile known officially as Magallanes (q.v.).

PUNTARENAS. Seaport of Costa Rica. The capital of the prov. of Puntarenas, it stands on the E. coast of the sheltered gulf of Nicoya, and is the terminus of the rly. from Limón. It is the chief Pacific port of the country. Pop. 7,848.

PURBECK, ISLE OF. Peninsula in the south-east of Dorset. Lying between the river Frome and Poole Harbour and the English Channel, it measures 12 m. in length and 8 m. in breadth. On the S.E. coast is Swanage.

PURFLEET. Urban district of Essex. It stands on the Thames, 16 m. E. of London, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 8,511.

PURI. Seaport of India. The capital of the district of the same name, it is situated on the bay of Bengal at the S. end of the Mahanadi delta. Sometimes known as Jaganath or Juggernaut, it is the home of the annual religious festival connected with the Hindu god of that name. The great idol is kept in the temple of Vishnu. Pop. 39,000.

PURLEIGH. Village of Essex. Situated on the estuary of the Blackwater, 5 m. S. of Maldon, it has a church built mostly in the 14th century.

PURLEY. District of Surrey. Situated 13 m. S. of London, it has two stations, Purley and Purley Oaks, on the S. Rly. A residential area, it is part of the urban district of Coulsdon and Purley. Pop. (1931) 37,666.

PURNEA. Town of India. The capital of the district of the same name, it is situated a few miles N. of Katihar, on a branch rly. from that place. Pop. 15,000.

PURTON. Village of Wiltshire. Situated 4 m. N.W. of Swindon, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. The church has two towers.

Negro Its length is about 1,850 m It is navigable for steamers for 800 m

PUSAN Alternative name of the seaport of Korea also known as Fusan (q v)

PUTEAUX. Suburb of Paris Opposite the Bois de Boulogne, it stands on the left bank of the Seine about 6 m W of the city

PUTNEY. District of London Situated on the Thames, it forms part of the metropolitan borough of Wandsworth It is 6 m W of Waterloo, and has stations on the Southern and District Rlys The bridge over the Thames was widened in 1933 The buildings include the parish church, the high school for girls, Whitelands college, and the hospital for incurables Putney is the headquarters of many rowing clubs and the starting-point of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race Putney Heath adjoins Wimbledon Common

PU TU. Island in the China Sea Lying 1½ m E of Chusan Island, it is 3½ m long, and only half a mile wide at its narrowest part One of the most celebrated centres of Buddhism, it is visited by thousands of pilgrims from China, Japan, and Korea

PUY DE DOME Department of France In the centre of the country, it is a mountainous region, with many extinct volcanoes, and has an area of 3,090 sq m The chief rivers are the Allier, Cher, Dore, and Dordogne, and the highest peak is the Puy de Sancy (6,188 ft) The department has valuable coal mines and a number of mineral springs Clermont Ferrand is the capital Pop (1931) 500,590

PWLLHELI Borough, seaport, and market town of Caernarvonshire It stands on the N side of Cardigan Bay, 21 m S S W of Caernarvon, and is served by the G W and L M S Rlys It has a good harbour, is a centre of the lobster and oyster fisheries, and has a coasting trade Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 3,599

PYAPON. Town of Lower Burma In the district of the same name, it stands on the Pyapon river, in the Irrawaddy delta, about 50 m S W of Rangoon Pop 8,107

PYATIGORSK. Variant spelling of the name of the town of Russia (U S S R) also known as Piatigorsk (q v)

PYLOS. Town of Greece In the S W of Messenia, it stands at the S end of the bay of the same name, about 28 m S W of Kalamata It has a fine harbour Near here the naval battle of Navarino was fought, Oct 20, 1827 Pop 2,000

PYONG-YANG Alternative name of the town of Korea also known as Heijo fu (q v)

PYRAMID Stone structure on a polygonal or square base with triangular sides sloping to an apex Originating in early dynastic Egypt, they are gigantic tombs, each designed for a single interment Khufu (Cheops) produced the great pyramid of Gizeh Its height was 481 ft , its base line 775 ft , and it comprised 2,300,000 blocks averaging 2½ tons apiece, piled in 210 horizontal courses upon 12½ acres The entrance, 48 ft up the N face, was sealed by a block protecting passages to three main chambers The second Gizeh pyramid, erected by Khafra, was 454 ft high, with a base of 708 ft The third, Menkaura's, was 219 ft high, with a base of 356½ ft A fourth was discovered in 1932.

PYRENEES (Fr Pyrénées : Span Pirineos) Mountain range of S W Europe Dividing France from Spain, and extending from Cabo de Créus on the Mediterranean to Fuenterrabia on the bay of Biscay, its length is 270 m and breadth between 25 m and 90 m. The highest point is Pic de Néthou (11,200 ft) Apart from the high-roads and railways from Bayonne to San Sebastian, and from Perpignan to Figueras, there are only two carriage ways across the Pyrenees, though there are some 50 footways

PYRENEES-ORIENTALES. Department of France It is bounded S by Spain and E by the Mediterranean, and has an area of 1,598 sq m. The chief rivers are the Ariege, Aude, and Agly, and it includes Mont Canigou (9,137 ft) Iron, copper, lead, and granite are mined, fruits are grown, and the vines yield red and muscatel wine. Perpignan is the capital Pop (1931) 238,647

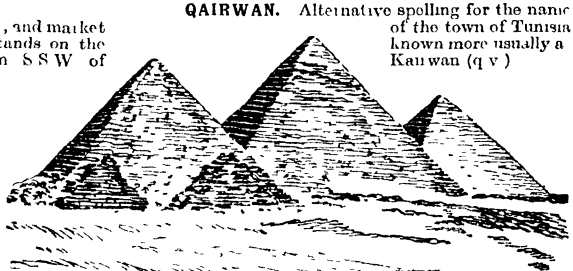
PYRGOS Town of Greece Situated on the N of the gulf of Arcadia, W Morea, it is about 50 m S W of Patras, with which it is connected by rail The chief exports are currants, grapes, and oranges Twelve miles to the E are the ruins of Olympia Pop 14,000

PYRMONT Town of Germany It is 32 m S W of Hanover, and was the capital of the little state of Waldeck-Pyrmont Picturesquely situated in a wooded valley at the foot of the hill called the Bomber, it is celebrated for its mineral springs

PYTCHLEY. Village of Northamptonshire Situated 3 m S of Kettering, it gives its name to a famous hunt

QACHA'S NEK Settlement of Basutoland Situated on the border between Basutoland and Griqualand, it lies 22 m by road N of Matatiele It is the seat of a commissioner for native affairs

QAIRWAN. Alternative spelling for the name of the town of Tunisia known more usually a Kairwan (q v)



Pyramids The three great pyramids with smaller ones in the foreground

QAIS. Island in the Persian Gulf Lying about 10 m off the coast of Persia, to which it belongs, it is 10 m long and about 5 m broad Arid and infertile, it has little agriculture, but the inhabitants are occupied in pearl fishing

QARA-QUM. Variant spelling of the name of the desert of the U S S R known as Kara-Kum (q v)

QASIM Region of Arabia In the central plateau of the Nejd country, it is situated S E of the Jebel Shammar region The name designates an ill-defined area of oases groups.

QATIYA. Town of Egypt In the N W of the Sinai Peninsula, it is 28 m E of El Kantara Two engagements were fought here between the British and the Turks during the Great War

QENA Town of Upper Egypt The capital of the province of the same name, it stands on the E bank of the Nile, 414 m above Cairo by rly It is famous for its earthenware. Pop. 23,000

QISHM. Variant spelling of the name of the island in the Persian Gulf and of the town upon it, both of which are also known as Kishm (q v.)

QIZIL QUM Variant spelling of the name of the desert of the U S S R also known as Kizil Kum (q v)

QUAINTON Village of Buckinghamshire. Situated 6 m N W. of Aylesbury, it has a station on the L N E Rly. Behind the village is Quainton Hill.

QUANTOCK. Range of hills in Somerset. They extend 8 m. N.W. from near Cothelstone to the coast, near Watchet. The culminating summit is Wills Neck, 1,262 ft.

QUANZA. Variant spelling of the name of the W. African river better known as Kwanza (q.v.).

QU'APPELLE. Town of Saskatchewan, Canada. It is 320 m. W. of Winnipeg, on the Qu'appelle river, and is served by the C.P. Rly. The centre of a prosperous farming district, it is named after a post of the Hudson's Bay Co.

QUARNERO, GULF OF. Arm of the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded on the W. by Istria, E. by Yugoslavia, and contains the islands of Veglia, Arbe, Cherso, and Lussin.

QUARRY BANK. Urban district of Staffordshire. It is a mile from Dudley and is a coal-mining centre. Pop. (1931) 8,100.

QUATRE BRAS. Village of Belgium. Its name comes from its position at the meeting of the Brussels-Charleroi and Namur-Nivelles main roads, 2½ m. S. of Genappe. It is famous as the scene of the battle of June 16, 1815, preceding the battle of Waterloo.

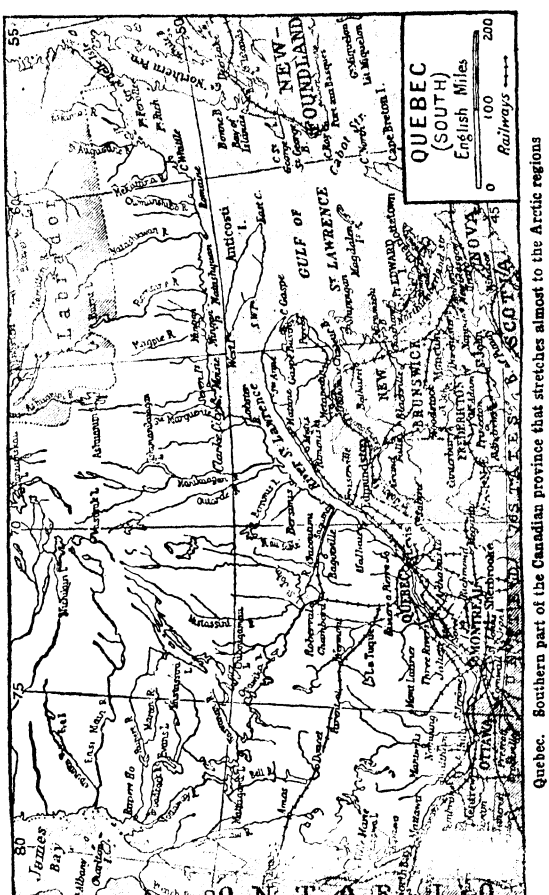
QUEANBEYAN. Town of New South Wales, Australia. On the border of the Federal Territory, it is situated on the railway from Goulbourn to Bombala, a few miles S.E. of Canberra, for which it is the station. Pop. 4,020.

QUEANT. Village of France. It is 6 m. N.E. of Bapaume. Strongly fortified by the Germans, it was stormed by the Canadians Sept. 2, 1918.

QUEBEC. Province of Canada. Occupying a large peninsula, and including an area on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence river, it reaches to Hudson Strait in the N., is bounded E. by Labrador, S. by New Brunswick and the U.S.A., and W. by Ontario and Hudson Bay. It has an area of 594,434 sq. m., including 10,539 sq. m. of water. The chief occupation is agriculture, corn crops, flax, vegetables, etc., being raised. The prov. produces more than half the Canadian output of pulpwood. The fisheries include cod, mackerel, herring and salmon. Foxes are farmed and beaver-fur is also a valuable product. Copper and asbestos are the chief minerals, and there are vast forests of timber. Water power is abundant. Montreal is the chief city, and Quebec the capital. The province has a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council of 29 members, and a legislative assembly of 90. It is represented in the Dominions parliament by 65 members of the House of Commons, and 24 senators. Pop. (1931) 2,869,793.

QUEBEC. City and seaport of Canada, the capital of the province of Quebec. It stands on the N. bank of the St. Lawrence, here over a mile wide, on the top of cliffs with the river at their base. The C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. both serve the city. A cantilever bridge crosses the St. Lawrence. Outside the walls, overlooking the St. Lawrence, are the Plains of Abraham. The most important churches are the Roman Catholic cathedral, the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, the Anglican cathedral, and S. Matthew's. Laval University has a picture gallery. The city's finest promenade is Dufferin Terrace, overlooking the St. Lawrence; here is a statue of Champlain. The buildings of the legislature form a fine block standing in large grounds. Quebec has a fine harbour and there are extensive docks. Electric power is provided by the Montmorency and the Shawinigan Falls. Timber is an important industry. The manufactures include machinery, cutlery and leather goods. Founded in 1608 by Champlain, on the site of an Indian settlement, it was captured by the British after a victory over the French on the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13, 1759. Both the leaders, Wolfe and Montcalm, were killed. Pop. (1931) 130,594.

QUEDLINBURG. Town of Prussia. In the prov. of Saxony, it is situated on the river Bode, 3 m. N.W. of the Harz Mts. and 56 m. S.E. of Brunswick. The 14th century rathaus, restored 1900, has a wooden cage where the citizens imprisoned Count Albert of Regenstein in 1337. The abbey church, rebuilt 1070, contains many historical treasures. The market gardens and nurseries are famous. Pop. 27,000.



Quebec. Southern part of the Canadian province that stretches almost to the Arctic regions

QUEENBOROUGH. Borough and seaport of Kent It stands on the Isle of Sheppey, at the junction of the Swale and the Medway, 2 m S S W of Sheerness on the S Rly There is a steamboat service to Flushing Pop (1931) 3,000.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS Group of islands off British Columbia, to which they belong They are 130 m N W of Vancouver, and have an area of 3,780 sq m The largest is Graham Island Forests abound Anthracite coal is mined Jedway, Kedda Bay, Queen Charlotte City and Skidegate are the chief settlements Pop 2,000

QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND Channel of the Pacific coast of Canada It separates the N E of Vancouver Island from the mainland

QUEEN MARY LAND Region of Antarctica It lies E of Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, and was explored by the Mawson expedition of 1911–14

QUEENS. Borough of New York city, U S A It is situated on Long Island, and includes Long Island City, Jamaica, Newtown, part of Hempstead, and several islands in Jamaica Bay Pop (1930) 1,079,129 *See* New York

QUEENSBURY Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) Standing 4 m N of Halifax, it has a station on the L N E Rly Woollens and worsteds are manufactured Pop (1931) 5,763

QUEEN'S CHANNEL Indentation on the coast of Northern Territory, Australia In the S W corner of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf, it receives the waters of the Victoria river

QUEEN'S COUNTY Inland county of the I F S since 1922 known as Leix (q v)

QUEENSFERRY Town of Flintshire Near the mouth of the Dee, it is 7 m W N W of Chester

QUEENSFERRY, North Village of Fifeshire It stands on the N side of the firth of Forth, opposite S Queensferry and 2 m S of Inverkeithing, and has a station on the L N E Rly

QUEENSFERRY, South Burgh and seaport of West Lothian It stands at the S end of the Forth Bridge, 9 m W N W of Edinburgh, and is served by a station (Dalmeny) on the L N E Rly It was made a burgh in 1363 A priory chapel was founded here in the 14th century, and was restored in 1890 Pop (1931) 1,798



Queensferry Seal

QUEENSLAND. State of the Commonwealth of Australia It has an area of about 670,500 sq m , more than two-thirds of which is within the tropics Divided into two portions by the Great Dividing range which runs from N to S parallel to the Pacific coast, it consists of a rich alluvial coastland watered by the rivers Brisbane, Mary, Fitzroy, and Johnstone, and a more arid hinterland watered by the headstreams in the S of the Murray-Darling system, and in the N by the Norman Flinders system draining into the gulf Along the coasts the rainfall is adequate, but in the interior droughts occur frequently Artesian wells have been sunk and have proved of great service to sheep rearing In the coastland, sugar, tea, wine, cotton, cereals, and timber are produced in great quantities, but the sheep, cattle, and horses reared in the interior are the chief source of wealth, and dairying is rapidly increasing The minerals gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal are all mined extensively Thursday Island, off the N point of Cape York peninsula, is a centre for pearl and bêche de mer fishing The Northern Rly from Sydney runs along the coast, serving Brisbane, the capital, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns, while important branches extend W to Cloncurry, Longreach, and Charleville The governor is assisted by a prime minister and cabinet. There is a legislative assembly of 72 members elected for three years by adult suffrage Pop. (1932) 973,017



Queensland arms

QUEEN'S PARK. District of Glasgow It stands in the S of the city, and is noted for its football club

QUEENSTOWN Former name of the seaport of co Cork now called Cobh (q v).

QUEENSTOWN Town of Tasmania Standing on the Queen river, it is situated a few miles W of Gormanston Here are the mining works for copper ore from Mt Lyell Pop 3,400

QUEENSTOWN. Town of the Cape Province, S Africa Situated at an altitude of 3,544 ft , it lies on a plateau, 154 m N W of East London by rly The centre of a fertile agricultural and sheep rearing district, the town has a trade in wheat and wool Pop (1931) 14,251

QUELIMANE River port of Mozambique Situated 12 m from the mouth of the Kwatwa, one of the mouths of the Zambezi, it is 62 m by sea N of Chinde The headquarters of the district and a busy commercial centre, it is handicapped by lack of adequate harbourage A short railway connects the town with Mokuba, 90 m to the N , and a branch runs to Makivale, 18 m N E There is a wireless station Pop 3,855, of whom 355 are whites

QUELPART. Island in the E China Sea. Belonging to Korea, it is situated at the S W entrance of the strait of Chosen, 53 m S of the S extremity of Korea A rock-bound island, encompassed by islets, it measures 45 m in length and 21 m in breadth Its surface is hilly and well forested, Mount Auckland, the culminating height, attaining about 6,500 ft Chu rung is the capital Pop 115,000

QUE-QUE Town of Southern Rhodesia, S Africa Situated at an alt of 3,979 ft , 42 m by rly N of Gwelo, it is a gold mining centre

QUERETARO City of Mexico The capital of the state of the same name, it stands on a plateau 6,000 ft high, 167 m by rail N W of Mexico City It occupies the site of a pre-Aztec settlement, and is of great historic interest The movement for independence began at Queretaro, and here, in 1867, the emperor Maximilian was shot There are important opal mines, and one of the largest cotton factories in Mexico Pop 36,000

QUERO. Village of Italy It stands on the river Piave, about 12 m S of Feltre In 1917 the Austrians captured the village, but on Oct 30, 1918, the British and Italians entered it

QUETTA Capital of British Baluchistan, Situated 5,500 ft above sea level, about 25 m. S of Pishin, it is a military outpost guarding the Bolan Pass, through which the strategic railway from Quetta goes to the Indus valley The town is a trade centre, especially for fruit Pop 49,000

QUEZALTENANGO City of Guatemala. The capital of the department of the same name, it is 70 m W of Guatemala city It has rly. connexion with Champerico, on the Pacific coast, and an air service to the capital It stands at the foot of the volcano Santa Maria, an eruption of which, accompanying an earthquake, did great damage in 1902 Pop 30,125

QUIBERON. Town of France It stands at the S extremity of a peninsula which is connected with the mainland by a sea wall about 20 m S W. of Vannes There are two harbours, Port Maria and Port Haliguen The battle of Quiberon Bay was fought between the British and the French, Nov 20, 1759 Pop 3,500

QUICHE American Indian tribe of Maya stock in S Guatemala Now agricultural peasants living in the highlands of Guatemala, they were at the Spanish conquest the most powerful tribe in Guatemala, with a fortified capital at Utatlan.

QUICHUA. South American Indian stock in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia In the 13th century, led by the Inca clan, they absorbed earlier cultures, and at the Spanish conquest ruled from Ecuador to Chile, a region 2,500 m long The political system was a state socialism under the autocratic rule of the Inca as priest-king. The language is spoken to-day by about 3,000,000

QUILLOTA. Town of Chile Situated in the prov of Valparaiso, it stands in a fine position on the Aconcagua river, 26 m by rly N E of Valparaiso, and is noted for wine Pop 10,000

QUILMES. Town of Argentina A suburb of Buenos Aires, it is served by the Great Southern Rly It is a bathing and holiday resort, and has a large British population Pop 77,887

QUILON. Town of India On the S W coast of Travancore, Madras, it lies 35 m N W of Trivandrum, with which it is connected by railway Copra, coffee, and spices are exported The maharajah of Travancore has a fine palace here Pop 25,135

QUIMPER. Seaport of France Capital of the department of Finistère, it stands on the river Odet, 36 m S E of Brest. The church of S Corentin is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Brittany Pop 21,000

QUIMPERLE. Town of France It stands at the confluence of the Ellé and the Isole, 92 m S E. of Brest The church of S Michel dates from the 14th–15th centuries, and that of Ste Croix is modelled on the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem Pop 9,000

QUINCY. City and river port of Illinois, U S A Situated on the Mississippi river, 265 m by rly S W of Chicago, it stands in a picturesque position surrounded by farmlands, and has various manufactures. Pop (1930) 39,241

QUINCY. City of Massachusetts, U S A Situated 8 m S of Boston, on Massachusetts Bay, it is served by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rly. Granite is exported in large quantities, and on the Fore river are shipyards. It was settled in 1625 Pop (1930) 71,983

QUINTANA ROO. Territory of Mexico. Organized in 1902, it is situated in the Yucatan peninsula, and is bounded E by the Caribbean Sea Its area is 19,270 sq m The capital is Payo Obispo Pop (1930) 12,150

QUIRINAL (Lat Collis Quirinalis) One of the seven hills of Rome It is in the N E quarter The modern palace erected on the summit was founded by Gregory III in 1574

QUISQUEYA. Variant name of the island of Haiti (q v)

QUITO. Capital of Ecuador Picturesquely placed amid lofty volcanic peaks, at an altitude of 9,350 ft , it lies just below the equator. There is rly. communication with Guayaquil, 200 m distant There is a cathedral, presidential and archi episcopal palaces, a mint, monasteries and a university The architecture is of the colonial style, but the city dates back to the Incas There is a broadcasting station Pop 91,000

QUITTAH. Alternative name for the port of the Gold Coast, W Africa, more correctly known as Keta (q v)

QUM. Variant spelling of the name of the town of Persia also known as Kum (q v).

QUNFUDA. Seaport of Arabia The chief town of the emirate of Asir, in the Hejaz, it stands on the Red Sea coast, 250 m S E of Jedda Formerly held by Turkey, it was captured by the Arabs in 1916

QUOICH. Glen, or valley, of Inverness-shire. It is on the river Quoich, near its entry into Lake Quoich Here is Glen Quoich deer forest, about 50,000 acres in area

QUOICH. Lake, or loch, in the S W. part of Inverness-shire. It is 6 m long by ½ m broad, and receives the waters of the river Quoich.

QUORNDON. Urban district of Leicestershire It stands on the Soar, 9 m N of Leicester, and is served by two stations, one on the L.N E Rly (Quorn and Woodhouse), and another on the L M S Rly (Barrow-on-Soar and Quorn) The church is of great interest The village gives its name to the Quorn Hunt. Pop (1931) 2,603

QURNA. Village of Iraq Situated on a narrow point of land at the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates, it is 35 m N of Basra. During the Great War its position gave it considerable strategic importance, and several engagements were fought here in 1914 and 1915 between the British and the Turks

QUTHUNG. Settlement of Basutoland Situated just S of the Orange river, it lies in a fertile highland district, 105 m S. of Maseru It is the seat of a district commissioner

RAAB. German name of the town of Hungary known as Gyor (q v) It lies 70 m S.E of Vienna, and is a manufacturing town

RAASAY. Island of the Inner Hebrides Part of Inverness-shire, it is separated from the Isle of Skye by the sound of Raasay On the E coast are the ruins of Brochel castle Its length is 12 m Pop 300

RABAT. Seaport of Morocco Standing on the Atlantic coast at the mouth of the river Ragreb, it is situated in the French zone, 110 m by rly W of Fez The occasional residence of the Sultan, it is one of the country's ancient capitals and contains the Sultan's palace An important judicial and administrative headquarters, it is a busy commercial port, and manufactures carpets and textiles It is a stage on the air service from Toulouse to Casablanca, and has a broadcasting station Pop. (1931) 53 106, of whom 20,802 are Europeans

RABAUL. Seaport of the Bismarck Archipelago The capital of New Britain, it stands on the N E coast of the island The seat of government for the mandated territory of New Guinea, it has an excellent harbour. White pop 1,800

RACALMUTO. Town of Sicily. It is situated in a hilly district, 13 m by rly N E of Girgenti There are mines of quicksilver, sulphur, and salt in the vicinity, and the town has a trade in wine and olive oil Pop 15,000

RACCONIGI Town of Italy It stands on the river Maira, in a fertile plain, 23 m by rail S of Turin The château, built in 1570, has a fine park laid out in French style Pop 10,000

RACINE City of Wisconsin, U S A It stands at the mouth of Root river, on Lake Michigan, 24 m S S E of Milwaukee The second largest city of the state, it is an important manufacturing centre Pop (1930) 67,542

RADAUTI. Town of Rumania In Bukovina, it is situated 32 m S of Czernautzi It is noted for horse breeding, and manufactures machinery, paper and leather Pop 17,000

RADCLIFFE. Urban district of Lancashire It stands on the Irwell, 8 m N W of Manchester, on the L M S Rly The industries include the manufacture of cotton, paper, and chemicals, dyeing and bleaching Pop (1931) 24,674

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT. Village of Nottinghamshire Situated on the Trent, 5 m N E. of Nottingham, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 2,849

RADEBERG. Town of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the Roder, 10 m N E of Dresden It manufactures glass, gloves, and beer In the vicinity are the chalybeate springs of Augustusbad and Hermannsbad Pop 16,000

RADFORD. District of Nottingham To the W of the city, with which it was included in 1877, it stands on the Leen, and has a station on the L.M S Rly. It consisted originally of two villages, Old Radford and New Radford.

RADHANPUR. Native state of India In the Western India States agency of Bombay, it lies between Baroda and the Rann of Cutch, and is drained by intermittent streams, rising in Mount Abu. Its area is 1,150 sq m Chiefly a flat plain, sparsely vegetated, it produces cotton, wheat, and other cereals The capital is a town of the same name Pop 67,789

RADHANPUR. Town of India The capital of the state of the same name, in Bombay, it lies 150 m N W of Baroda, and is a road centre, important for its trade with Cutch and N. Gujerat The chief articles of commerce are cereals, cotton, and sugar Pop about 12,000

RADLETT. Village of Hertfordshire It is 5 m S of St Albans, on the L M S Rly , and is a residential suburb of London An aerodrome was opened here in 1930

RADLEY Village of Berkshire It stands on the Thames, 4 m S of Oxford, on the G W Rly Radley College was founded in 1847

RADNOR, New Village of Radnorshire It is 6 m N W of Presteigne, on the G W Rly There are remains of the castle, once a stronghold of the Mortimers About 3 m S E is the village of Old Radnor



Radnorshire arms

RADNORSHIRE. County of Wales In the E and S it is fairly level, but the rest is hilly, and there is picturesque scenery in the valleys Its area is 471 sq m The wild district in the centre is known as Radnor Forest. The principal river is the Wye Oats and wheat are grown and sheep are reared Presteigne is the county town, which also contains Llandrindod Wells It unites with Brecon to send a member to parliament The L M S and G W Rlys serve the county Pop (1931) 21,314

RADOM Town of Poland It stands on the river Mlechna, about 60 m S of Warsaw Interesting buildings include the church of S Wlaclaw, once used by the Russians as a military prison There is a considerable trade in cattle During the Great War the town changed hands several times. Pop (1931) 78,072

RADOMSKO Town of Poland It stands on the river Warta, about 50 m S of Lodz Pop 20,000

RADOMYSL. Town of the Ukrainian republic, U S S R Situated 60 m N W of Kiev, on the Teterev, it has a trade in grain, cattle, and timber Pop 18,000

RADSTOCK. Urban district and market town of Somerset It is 16 m S E of Bristol, on the G W Rly The main industry is coal mining Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 3,622

RAE BARELI. Town of India Situated in the district of the same name, in the Lucknow division of the United Provinces, it stands on the river Sai, nearly 50 m S E of Lucknow Its fine buildings include a fort, a palace, and mosques There is a textile industry Pop 16,183

RAFA. Town of Egypt On the E extremity of the Sinai peninsula, it stands on the Palestine-Egyptian frontier, 20 m S of Gaza, on the Mediterranean coast Prominent in the fighting in this area during the Great War, it gives its name to a battle fought near here between the British and Turks, Jan 9, 1917

RAGAZ or Ragatz Watering place of Switzerland Situated at the entrance to the narrow valley of the Tamina, 31 m S E of St. Gall, it has various baths fed by the mineral waters of Pfafers

RAGLAN. Village of Monmouthshire It is 7 m S W of Monmouth, on the G W Rly. There is a fine old church and above the village stand the ruins of Raglan castle

RAGUSA. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia, now known as Dubrovnik (q v)

RAGUSA. Town of Sicily The capital of the province of the same name, it stands at an alt of 1,630 ft , overlooking the river Ragusa, 32 m. W S W of Syracuse Manufactures include cotton and woollen goods Pop (1931) 50,077.

RAHWAY. City of New Jersey, U S A Situated on the Rahway river, 20 m S W of New York City, it is served by the Pennsylvania Rly Pop (1930) 16,011

RAICHPUR. Town of India In the district of the same name, in Hyderabad, it stands 350 m N E of Madras, on the Bombay-Madras railway It has a fort and a palace, and is a centre of the cotton trade Pop 26,374

RAIGARH. Native state of India In the Chhattisgarh division of the Central Provinces, it covers an area of 1,486 sq m The Bengal-Nagpur Rly traverses it The town of Raigarh is the capital Pop (1931) 277,569

RAIGARH. Town of India The capital of the native state of the same name, it stands about 360 m W of Calcutta Tussore silk is manufactured Pop 8,667

RAILWAY. The first steam railway line was the one between Stockton and Darlington, opened in 1825, although before this time vehicles had been hauled along tracks by animal power, and steam had been used in an elementary fashion in connexion with the coal mines Today there are something over 700,000 m of railway lines in the world More than a third of this huge total, over 260,000 m , is in the United States Great Britain has something over 20,000 m At first each line had its own gauge, but gradually a standard gauge of 4 ft 8½ in. was adopted, and this is now almost universal.



Radnorshire Map of the inland county of Wales

In the United States the railways are owned by companies working very much as do other public companies. In Great Britain the lines are also owned by companies, but the state, through the ministry of transport, exercises a considerable amount of control over them. In some countries, e.g. Australia and Germany, the railways are owned by the state, although in the latter country they are operated by private enterprise. In Canada there are two great systems, one owned by the state, the other by a company. In France and Italy also some of the lines are state property.

In the century after 1825 enormous improvements were made in the railway services. One of the most far-reaching was the use of electric power, which was found most suitable for short-distance services. London was one of the first cities to make use of it, and the underground railways of the metropolis are nearly all worked by electric power, while some of the suburban lines, especially those in the south, have been electrified. Manchester and Liverpool have followed this example, and the country has about 2,500 m. of electric lines. Electric railways have been built to serve the needs of other great cities, e.g. Berlin, Paris, New York, Montreal.

In Great Britain during the Great War, and until August, 1921, the railways were controlled by the government, but they were then handed back to companies, under, however, a stricter measure of control than before. In 1923 the existing lines were amalgamated into four great combines, which are as follows: (1) Southern. This includes the London & South Western; London, Brighton & South Coast, and South-Eastern & Chatham. (2) Great Western: Great Western; Cambrian, and other lines in Wales. (3) London, Midland & Scottish: London & North Western; Midland; Lancashire & Yorkshire; North Staffordshire; Furness; Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western; Highland. (4) London & North Eastern; North Eastern; Great Eastern; Great Central; Great Northern; Hull & Barnsley; North British, and Great North of Scotland. Since then the companies have been severely affected by the growth of road services, for both goods and passenger traffic. To meet this they have obtained power to run road services themselves, while the Gt. Western has started an air service. In 1933 all the London railways, with the other transport services of the metropolis were placed under a board.

RAINFALL. General term used to signify the aqueous precipitation from the atmosphere, whether in the form of rain, hail, or snow. The study of rainfall is concerned with the reasons why precipitation occurs in particular areas, with the quantity which falls annually, and with the distribution from season to season. Water vapour is always present in the atmosphere; warm air has a greater capacity for water vapour than cold air; it rains whenever warm wet air is sufficiently chilled. The air is warmest at its lowest levels, consequently rising air is chilled and is likely to deposit rain. Mountains and other elevated regions are rainier than the neighbouring lowland. Very cold air is almost perfectly dry, and further cooling fails to produce a fall of snow.



Rainford seal

RAINFORD. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 4 m. N.W. of St. Helens and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. Coal is mined in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1931) 3,494.

RAINHAM. Village of Essex. Situated on a creek of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. of Barking, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

RAINHILL. District of Lancashire. Situated 9 m. E. of Liverpool, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. George Stephenson's Rocket won in a trial of locomotives here in 1829.

RAINIER, MOUNT. Quiescent volcano in Washington, U.S.A. Situated in the Cascade Range, it is 14,408 ft. high.

RAINY. Lake of North America. It lies on the borders of Canada and U.S.A., 155 m. W. of Lake Superior, and is about 50 m. long by from 3 m. to 8 m. broad.

RAIPUR. Town of India. The headquarters of the Central Provinces, it lies in the district of Raipur, about 190 m. E. of Nagpur. It is an important junction on the Bengal-Nagpur railway. Pop. 30,000.

RAJAHMUNDRY. Town of India. In Madras Presidency, it stands at the head of the delta of the Godavari, 30 m. from the sea and 365 m. N.E. of Madras, on the railway between Madras and Calcutta. Pop. 53,791.

RAJKOT. Native state of India. In Kathiawar, Bombay, it has an area of 283 sq. m. The town of Rajkot is the capital. Pop. 60,993.

RAJKOT. Town of India. The capital of the native state of Rajkot, it lies nearly 50 m. S.E. of Navanagar, in the Kathiawar Peninsula, and is the seat of the political agent for Kathiawar. A railway junction, it has irrigation works; here is a college for the sons of native chiefs. Pop. 36,097.

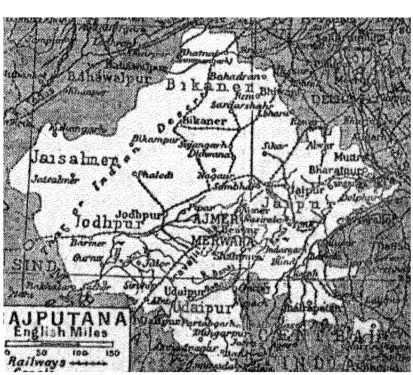
RAJMAHAL. Range of hills in India. Forming the extreme N.E. edge of the Deccan plateau, they cover an area of about 2,000 sq. m., and attain 2,000 ft. in altitude.

RAJMAHAL. Town of India. In the Santal Parganas district of Bihar and Orissa, it is situated on the Ganges, 65 m. N.W. of Murshidabad. Formerly the capital of Bengal, it was superseded by Dacca about 1600. Pop. 3,454.

RAJPUR. Town of India. In the district of the Santal Parganas, Bengal, it is situated 12 m. S.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 11,600.

RAJPUT. Race of India. Found in the northern regions, they are politically predominant in Rajputana. They consider themselves members of the warrior caste, and are mostly Hindus.

RAJPUTANA. Agency of India. Consisting of a group of states, it lies in the N.W. of the country, and is bounded by Bombay, the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Central India. Its area is 129,059 sq. m. Intersected by the Aravalli hills, it is watered by the rivers Banas, Luni, and Chambal. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. The mineral wealth includes cobalt, copper, zinc, lead, and iron. Jaipur is the largest city. Jodhpur, Bikaner,



Rajputana. Map of the group of Indian states

Jaipur, and Udaipur are the largest of its 19 states Ajmer-Merwara is a British province enclosed within the state Pop (1931) 11,225,712

RAJSHAHI. District of India It lies in the Rajshahi division of Bengal, covering an area of 2,620 sq m, and is bounded on the S. by the Padma A fertile plain, it produces rice, oil seeds, jute, and pulses, as well as hemp. The E Bengal State Rly traverses the district Rampur Boalia is the administrative headquarters. Pop 1,489,675

RAKAANGA Island in the Pacific Ocean One of the Cook Islands group, it is 25 m N of Manihiki and 670 m N of Rarotonga Pop 327.

RALEIGH. Capital of North Carolina, U S A Situated 205 m N E of Columbia, it is served by the Southern and other rlys An important educational centre, it is the site of Shaw University There are rly repair shops and other factories Pop (1930) 37,379

RALEIGH BAY. Broad bay on the S E coast of North Carolina, U S A Formed by long sand dunes, it reaches from Cape Hatteras on the E to Cape Look-out on the W, and communicates with Pamlico Sound through Ocracoke Inlet

RALICK. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean Consisting of eleven lagoon islands of coral formation, they form with the Ratack group the Japanese mandated possession known as the Marshall Islands (q v)

RAMADI. Town of Iraq On the Euphrates, 60 m W by N of Baghdad, it is an aeroplane depot, and an important point on the overland mail route It was the scene of a battle fought between the British and the Turks, Sept 28–29, 1917, during the Great War

RAMBOUILLET. Village of France It is 30 m S W of Paris and is famed for its château, the summer residence of the president of the republic This has magnificent parks and gardens It passed into the possession of the nation at the Revolution

RAMESWARAM Island in the Indian Ocean Included in the Ramnad district of Madras, it stretches S E towards Ceylon at the head of the gulf of Manaar, and is traversed by the railway from Madura Roche de mer is obtained in neighbouring waters

RAMESWARAM Town of India In the Madura district of Madras, it stands on the island of Rameswaram, and is served by the South Indian Rly from Madura Its temple is visited by pilgrims Pop about 10,000

RAMILLIES. Village of Belgium It is 12 m from Namur and is famous for the British and Dutch victory over the French, May 23, 1706 The former were led by Marlborough and the French by Villeroi

RAMLEH. Town of Palestine About 22 m W N W of Jerusalem, it is situated on the main road and railway from Jerusalem to Jaffa The chief mosque was originally a church built by Crusaders Pop (1931) 10,417

RAMNAD Town of India In Madras Presidency, it stands about 35 m W of Rameswaram, with which it is connected by railway. Its chief building is the palace of the rajah. Pop 15,281

RAMNAGAR. Town of India In the Benares district of the United Provinces, it is situated on the right bank of the Ganges, almost opposite Benares It contains the palace of the maharajah of Benares

RAMPSIDE. Village of Lancashire Situated 3 m S E of Barrow, it has a station on the L M S Rly It is a popular bathing resort

RAMPUR Native state of India In the United Provinces, it is situated adjacent to the Himalayan foothills, and covers an area of 899 sq m It is surrounded by the districts of the Rohilkhand division Pop 453,607.

RAMPUR. Town of India In the state of Rampur, in the United Provinces, it stands on the Kosila, about 115 m E of Delhi It manufactures pottery, jewelry, and sugar Pop 73,156.

RAMPUR BOALIA. Town of India In the Rajshahi district of Bengal, it is situated on the right bank of the Padma distributary of the Ganges, and is the district headquarters It contains an old Dutch factory Pop 24,598



Ramsbottom arms

RAMSBOTTOM Urban district of Lancashire It stands on the Irwell, 4 m N of Bury, on the L M S Rly The industries include calico printing and bleaching. Pop (1931) 11,926

RAMSBURY. Village of Wiltshire Situated on the Kennet, 5 m N W of Hungerford, it had a bishop in the 10th century The existing church has some notable monuments

RAMSCAPELLE. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it is 2 m S of Nieuport There was fighting around here in Oct, 1914

RAMSEY. Urban district and market town of Huntingdonshire It is 10 m N E of Huntingdon, on the L N E Rly The beautiful church of S Thomas à Becket is partly Norman Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 5,180



Ramsey arms

RAMSEY Market town and seaport of the Isle of Man It stands on Ramsey Bay, on the N E coast, at the mouth of the river Sulby, 14 m N of Douglas, with which it is connected by rly and tramway The town has good sands, promenades, and a pier Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 4,198

RAMSGATE. Borough, seaport, and watering place of Kent It is on the E coast, in the Isle of Thanet, 74 m E of London, served by the S Rly Steamers go to and from London, and also to Boulogne and elsewhere Two stone piers enclose a fine harbour With the exception of the church of S Lawrence, the chief churches are modern They include the fine Roman Catholic church of S Augustine There are extensive promenades Pop. (1931) 33,597



Ramsgate arms

RANCE River of France It rises in Côtes du Nord and flows E and N to its long estuary, at the mouth of which stands St Malo

RANCHI. Town of India The hot-weather capital of Bihar and Orissa, it is situated at an altitude of 2,169 ft, nearly 190 m N W of Calcutta Pop 39,628

RAND. Popular name for the rich gold mining area of S Africa more correctly known as the Witwatersrand (q v.)

RANDAZZO. Town of Sicily It stands on the N slope of Mt Etna, at an alt of about 2,475 ft, 43 m by circular rly. N W of Catania. Pop 17,000

RANDERS. Seaport of Denmark On the N E. coast of Jutland, it stands at the mouth of the river Guden, at the head of Randers Fiord, 22 m. N N W of Aarhus Pop (1930) 27,722

RANELAGH. District of London. In Chelsea, it is named after Richard Jones, earl of Ranelagh. The gardens he laid out became in 1742 a pleasure ground. They now form part of the grounds of Chelsea Hospital The Ranelagh Club, a modern creation, is in Barn Elms Park, London, S W

RANGOON. Capital and seaport of Burma. On the Rangoon river, it is about 21 m from its mouth. To the W. of the royal lake lies the

magnificently gilded Shwe Dagon pagoda, one of the greatest pilgrimage shrines of Buddhism. Modern buildings include government house, jubilee hall, and the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, while other features are the native bazaars and the lakes to the N. of the city. In 1920 a teaching university was established. The port exports large quantities of rice and timber. Pop. (1931) 400,415.

RANGPUR. Town of India. In the Rajshahi division of the United Provinces, it stands on the river Ghaghat, about 225 m. N.E. of Calcutta, with which it is linked by railway. Pop. 19,076.

RANNOCH. Loch, or lake, of N.W. Perthshire. It lies to the E. of the district of Rannoch and has a length of 9 m. It receives the Ericht, and is drained by the Tummel into the Tay. Its waters are used to provide electric power.

RANPUR. Native state of India. In Bihar and Orissa, it is the most southerly of the Orissa Feudatory States, on the borders of the Cuttack division. Its area is 203 sq. m. Pop. 46,000.

RAPA. Island in the S. Pacific Ocean. Attached to the Gambier group of French Oceania, it covers an area of 115 sq. m. and lies far to the S. of the main group. Pop. 3,170.

RAPALLO. Watering place of Italy. About 18 m. E.S.E. of Genoa, it is beautifully situated on the gulf of Rapallo, an arm of the Ligurian Sea. On a hill are the ruins of a castle and the town has a medieval bridge. The attractions include a casino. Pop. 7,177.

Here, on Nov. 12, 1920, a treaty was signed fixing the boundaries between Italy and Yugoslavia. Another treaty, an economic one between Germany and Soviet Russia, was signed here April 16, 1922.

RAPHOE. Town of co. Donegal, I.F.S. It is 15 m. S.W. of Londonderry. Raphoe grew up around a monastery, and was made a bishopric in the 8th century. In 1835 the see was united with that of Londonderry. Pop. (1926) 748.

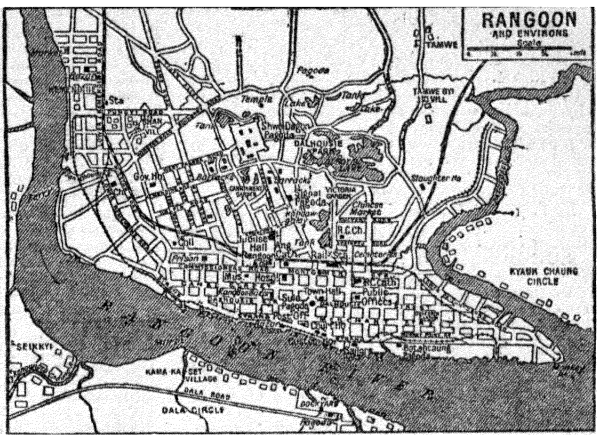
RAPIDS. Part of a stream's course where the current flows much more quickly than the average, making navigation almost impossible. Rapids are frequently caused by differences in the hardness of the rocks over which a stream flows. Soft layers are cut more rapidly than hard, so that rapids occur where the stream flows from hard to soft layers.

RAPPAHANNOCK. River of Virginia, U.S.A. It rises in the Blue Ridge, and flows S.E. into Chesapeake Bay. Its length is 250 m., of which 90 m. are navigable.

RAROTONGA. Largest of the Cook Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Of volcanic origin, it is the most fertile in the group. The mountainous interior, which rises to a peak 2,900 ft. high, is forested, and a belt of alluvial soil, 1 to 3 m. wide, stretches inland from the coast. Tropical fruits and copra are the chief exports. Avarua, the seat of administration, has a wireless station. Pop. 3,936, of whom about 150 are whites.

RASTATT. Town of Germany. In Baden, it stands on the river Murg, 3 m. from its union with the Rhine, and 14 m. S.S.W. of Karlsruhe. The chief building is the palace, formerly the residence of the margraves of Baden. Pop. 14,000.

RATACK. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Consisting of a chain of 13 lagoon islands, they form, with the Ralick group, the possession known as the Marshall Islands (q.v.), and ruled under mandate by Japan.



Rangoon. Plan of the great seaport of Burma

RATBY. Village of Leicestershire. Situated 5 m. W. of Leicester, on the borders of Charnwood Forest, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. There is a Roman camp here, and other earthworks.

RATHENOW. Town of Prussia. In the prov. of Brandenburg, it stands on the right bank of the river Havel, 43 m. N.W. of Berlin. Its buildings include a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. Pop. 28,000.

RATHFARNHAM. Town of co. Dublin, I.F.S. It stands on the Dodder, 3½ m. S. of Dublin. There is a castle, built in the 16th century, and long the property of the Loftus family. Pop. (1926) 657.

RATHFRYLAND. Market town of co. Down, N. Ireland. It is 10 m. N.E. of Newry. The chief building is the market house. Market day, Wed. Pop. 1,400.

RATHKEALE. Market town of co. Limerick, I.F.S. It stands on the Deel, 19 m. S.W. of Limerick, with a station on the G.S. Rlys. There are ruins of a priory, and of a castle. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1926) 1,550.

RATHLIN. Island of N. Ireland. Off the N. coast of co. Antrim, it is 5 m. N. of Ballycastle. It measures 6 m. from E. to W., and has a breadth of 1½ m. S. Columba founded a church here in the 6th century. The remains of Bruce's Castle, where Bruce took refuge in 1306, occupy an elevated position in the N.E. of Rathlin.

RATHMINES. Suburb of Dublin, I.F.S. It has a station on the G.S. Rlys,, and was included in the enlarged city of Dublin in 1930. Pop. (1926) 39,984.

RATIBOR. Town of Prussia. In Silesia, it stands on the river Oder at the point where it becomes navigable, and is an important railway and road junction, 95 m. by railway S.E. of Breslau. Situated on the outskirts of the Upper Silesian coalfield, it has iron foundries, and manufactures railway rolling stock. Pop. 49,072.

RATISBON. City of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands at the junction of the Danube and the Regen, 85 m. N.N.E. of Munich. The chief building is the cathedral, largely 13th century, with towers completed in the 19th century. It contains some fine works of art. The church, which has a detached belfry, and the cloisters remain of the abbey of S. Emmeran. There are

a town hall dating from the 14th century, a number of fine old houses, and a palace built by the king of Bavaria The Walhalla, the temple of fame commemorating eminent Germans, stands on a hill 6 m to the E. of the city. The industries include a trade along the river Pop 76,948

RATLAM. Native state of India Adjacent to Rajputana, in the Malwa agency of central India, it is drained by the Mahi river Its area is 693 sq m The ruler is a maharajah

RATLAM. Town of India Situated in the native state of the same name, 48 m W N W of Ujjain, it is a noted opium market and a railway junction Pop 36,000

RATNAGIRI. Seaport of India Situated in the district of the same name, nearly 140 m S. of Bombay city, it has a very exposed harbour. Sardine fishing is carried on Pop 18,540

RATTRAY. Burgh of Perthshire It stands on the Ericht, opposite Blairgowrie, of which burgh it forms part, 5 m N W of Coupar Angus

RAUCEBY. Two villages of Lincolnshire North Rauceby is situated 4 m N W of Sleaford, 1½ m from the station on the L N E Rly which serves both villages South Rauceby is about a mile away

RAUNDS. Urban district of Northamptonshire It is 4 m S of Thrapston, on the L M S. Rly S Peter's church has a spire 183 ft high. The chief industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes Pop (1931) 3,683

RAVENGLASS. Watering place of Cumberland Standing on the estuary of the Esk, it is a mile S W of Muncaster, with a station on the Ravenglass and Eskdale light railway It was once a seaport of importance.

RAVENNA. City of Italy It stands in a marshy plain, 6 m from the Adriatic, 44 m by rly E S E of Bologna Still surrounded by old walls, which were once washed by the waters of the Adriatic, it is of very ancient origin, and is second only to Rome in the importance of its early Christian art Its cathedral dates from the 4th century Other old churches include S Giovanni Evangelista, dating from 425, San Vitale, S Apollinare in Classe, and the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, notable for its mosaics Ravenna contains a museum of Roman and Byzantine antiquities, the tomb of Dante, and a valuable library Pop (1931) 77,991

RAVENSBURG Town of Germany In Württemberg, it stands on the river Schussen, 11 m N N E of Friedrichshafen The town, which consists of the old town and modern suburbs, is encircled by fortifications. Pop 17,012

RAVENSCAR. Seaside resort of Yorkshire (N R) It is 10 m N N W of Scarborough, with a station on the L N E Rly

RAVENSCOURT PARK. District of London With a station on the District Rly, it is 7 m. from the city, being in the borough of Hammersmith The name is that of a public park which contains a house, a lake, and an old garden

RAVENSTHORPE. Village of Northamptonshire. It lies 9 m to the N W of Northampton, which borough has a reservoir here

RAVENSWOOD. Town of Queensland The terminus of a branch line from the Townsville-Cloncurry Rly, it is 78 m S of Townsville, and the centre of a goldfield Pop 2,000

RAVENSWORTH Village of Durham It lies 3 m S W of Gateshead Ravensworth Castle is the seat of Lord Ravensworth

RAVI. River of India It rises near the Rotang Pass in Kangra, then flows N W through S Chamba and then S W through the Punjab, to join the Chenab, 35 m N of Multan So much water is taken for irrigation into the Upper Bari Doab canal that in Montgomery district the river bed is dry for months at a time. Its length is 450 m

RAWALPINDI. Town of India. The largest military station in the country, it is in the Punjab, on the river Leh, 110 m. S E of Peshawar An important strategic point commanding the N W frontier, and the headquarters of the northern army, it has an arsenal and railway workshops. There is trade with Kashmir Pop (1931) 119,284

RAWA RUSKA. Town of Poland In Galicia, it is situated 33 m N N W of Lwow, with which it is connected by rly The old castle is now used as a religious establishment The town gave its name to the battles fought here between the Russians and the Austrians in the Great War, Sept, 1914

RAWDON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R). It is 5 m N E of Bradford, on the L M S Rly, the station being Apperly Bridge The chief industry is the making of cloth Pop (1931) 4,754

RAWMARSH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Don, 2 m N E of Rotherham, with a station on the L M S Rly The chief industries are the making of iron and steel Pop (1931) 18,570

RAWSON. Town of Argentina The capital of the Chubut territory, it stands on the Chubut river, 6 m from the coast and about 820 m S E of Buenos Aires, and is served by railway Pop 2,500



Rawtenstall arms

RAWTENSTALL Borough of Lancashire It lies 19 m N of Manchester, and has a station on the L M S Rly Cottons and woollens are manufactured Pop (1931) 28,575

RAYLEIGH. Village of Essex It is 7 m N N W of Southend-on-Sea, with a station on the L N E Rly The church is 15th cent.

RAYNES PARK. District of London It is 9 m S W of London, lying S of Wimbledon, between Merton Park and New Malden It has a station on the S Rly

RE. Island in the Atlantic Ocean Belonging to France, it lies 9½ m W of La Rochelle, and has an area of 35 sq m There are considerable salt marshes and vineyards Oyster culture is an industry The chief town is St Martin Pop 10,000.

READING Borough of Berkshire, also the county town It stands on the Thames, where it is joined by the Kennet, 36 m W of London, and is served by the G W, S, and L N E Rlys The gaol, in which Oscar Wilde wrote De Profundis, was closed in 1919 Some ruins of the Benedictine abbey remain, and the grounds are public property The town has a university, founded in 1926, and an old grammar school. Other buildings are the Guildhall and the parish church It sends one member to parliament



Reading arms

Reading is an important agricultural centre, being especially noted for seeds It has large engineering works and biscuit factories In 1929 an aerodrome was opened at Woodley Pop (1931) 97,153

READING. City of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the Schuylkill river, 59 m N W of Philadelphia by rly It has an airport The city is noted for the cultivation of rare flowers Its electric power system supplies a wide area, and there is a large trade in coal and agricultural produce Felt hats, hosiery, and knitted goods, and builders' hardware are its largest manufactures Pop (1930) 111,171

REARSBY. Village of Leicestershire Situated 8 m N E of Leicester, in the Wreake valley, it has a station on the L M S Rly. The church is Early English

RECCA. River of the Carso in Italy and Yugoslavia It is noted for its waterfalls and caves. Its subterranean course runs from

Canziano for 20 m , when the stream re-issues at San Giovanni, with a width of 200 ft and a depth of 6 ft , as the Timavo, and flows 1½ m. to the gulf of Trieste.

RECHERCHE. Archipelago off the S coast of W. Australia The islands, which consist mainly of rocks and reefs, extend for nearly 200 m. between Esperance Bay on the W and Cape Pasley on the E

RECIFE. Alternative name for the city of Brazil generally known as Pernambuco (q v)

RECKLINGHAUSEN. Town of Prussia In the prov of Westphalia, it is about 20 m N W of Dortmund It contains the castle of the dukes of Arenberg, to whom the district formerly belonged. A well laid out town, with spacious parks and public gardens, it has many fine buildings There is a racecourse The Rhenish-Westphalian coal district is around here, and there are many manufactures Pop 84,609

RECULVER. Village of Kent The site of the Roman Regulbium, it is on the S. shore of the Thames estuary, 3 m E of Herne Bay Two towers, known as The Sisters, form a landmark

REDBOURN. Village of Hertfordshire Situated on Watling Street, 4 m N W. of St Albans, it has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 2,091

REDCAR. Borough and seaside resort of Yorkshire (N R) It is 8 m N E of Middlesbrough, on the L N E Rly. There is a fine beach and golf links Pop (1931) 20,159

RED DEER. City of Alberta, Canada An important junction on the C P Rly and C N. Rlys , is 100 m N of Calgary, and it is the centre of a farming district. Pop. (1931) 2,987



Redditch seal

REDDITCH. Urban district and market town of Worcestershire It stands on the Arrow, 15 m S of Birmingham, with a station on the L M S Rly. There are manufactures of motor cars, needles, etc Market days, Tues , Thurs , Fri , Sat Pop (1931) 19,280

REDESDALE. District of Northumberland It consists of the valley of the river Rede, and extends for 20 m from the Scottish border to the N. Tyne at Reedsmouth The dale forms one of the main routes between England and Scotland

REDFERN. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales Situated about 1½ m S of the centre of the city, it is an industrial district

REDHILL. Market town of Surrey Part of the borough of Reigate, it is 21 m S of London and is an important junction of the S Rly. Market day, Mon. *See* Reigate.

RED INDIAN. Popular name for the American Indian. They were so called from the colour of the skin. *See* American Indians

REDLANDS. City of California, U S A Situated 70 m. by rly E of Los Angeles, it has an airport. It lies in one of the most important orange-growing districts in the world Pop. (1930) 14,777.

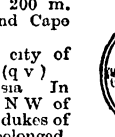
REDON. Seaport of France. It stands at the mouth of the river Vilaine and on the canal between Brest and Nantes The Benedictine abbey was long a famous religious house Pop. 7,000.

REDONDA. One of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies. Situated 25 m S W of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, it has an area of 1 sq m. It exports phosphate of alumina.

RED RIVER. Alternative name of the river of Asia also known as the Hong-Kiang (q v.).

RED RIVER. River of the U S A. The southernmost affluent of the Mississippi, it rises in a deep cañon near the E. boundary of New Mexico, and flows E. between Texas and Oklahoma and S E. through Louisiana. Some of its waters are carried to the gulf of Mexico by bayous. It is about 1,200 m. long.

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH. River of N. America It rises in Minnesota, and flows S , then W , and finally N between N Dakota and Minnesota into Manitoba, where it enters Lake Winnipeg after a course of 700 m



Redruth seal

REDRUTH. Urban district and market town of Cornwall. It is 9 m. S W. of Truro, on the G W. Rly , in the midst of a tin and copper mining district Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 9,904

RED SEA. Arm of the Indian Ocean Separating Arabia from N E Africa, it extends from the isthmus of Suez, 1,200 m to the S E , to the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb At the N end are two arms, the gulfs of Suez and Akabah From 100 to 200 m wide, it is fringed with coral reefs and flanked by sandy deserts Since the earliest times the Red Sea has been a marine highway, but the cutting of the Suez Canal has made it into the chief channel of communication between the West and the East

REE. Lough, or lake, of the I F S Formed by the expansion of the river Shannon, it lies between the counties of Roscommon, Longford, and Westmeath It is 17 m long and from 1 to 7 m broad.

REEDHAM. Village of Norfolk Situated 8 m S W of Yarmouth, on the L N E Rly , it is a centre for visiting the Broads, as the Yare is here connected with the Waveney Pop 840

REEFTON. Town of South Island, New Zealand Situated 48 m by rly N of Westport, it has gold and coal mines Pop 600

REEPHAM. Village of Norfolk It lies 7 m S W of Aylsham, and has a station on the L N E. Rly The church is in the Decorated style

REETH. Town of Yorkshire (N R) Situated on the Swale, 9 m W of Richmond, it is a good centre for visitors to the moors The nearest station is Redmire, on the L N E Rly , 5 m away

REGENSBURG Another name for the city of Bavaria also known as Ratisbon (q v)

REGENT CANAL. Canal within the county of London Constructed in 1812–20, the E end is opposite the Surrey Commercial Docks , it goes through the N of Regent's Park to join the Grand Junction Canal in Paddington With the latter, in 1928 it became part of the Grand Union system

REGENT'S PARK. Park of London Mostly in the borough of Marylebone and partly in that of St Pancras, it is between St John's Wood and Camden Town Deriving its name from the prince regent, afterwards George IV, it was opened to the public in 1838 The Zoological Gardens are within the park The gardens, formerly the property of the Royal Botanical Society, are now included in the public grounds

REGGIO DI CALABRIA. City of Italy Capital of the prov. of Reggio di Calabria, it stands on the strait of Messina, 8 m S E of the city of Messina and 248 m. by rly S S E of Naples Always subject to earthquakes, it was destroyed in Dec , 1908, when the shock was followed by a tidal wave and 30,000 people perished Pop (1931) 122,053

REGGIO NELL' EMILIA. City of Italy The ancient Regium Lepidi, it stands on an affluent of the Po, 38 m by rly. N.W. of Bologna The cathedral was founded in the 12th century. There are Renaissance palaces, and the house where Ariosto was born In medieval times it was a republic, passing under the control of the Este family in 1409 Pop (1931) 91,079.

REGINA. Capital of Saskatchewan, Canada Situated 360 m. W of Winnipeg, it is served by the C P Rly , and C N Rlys , and is an important

railway junction. The town is the western headquarters of the Canadian mounted police. The distributing centre for a large area, it has many industries. Pop. (1931) 53,209.

REGNITZ. River of Bavaria. Its two headstreams unite near Fürth, and the river flows N. past Erlangen and Forcheim, and joins the Main near Bamberg. It is 125 m. long, and it is navigable throughout its lower course.

REHOBOTH. Town of S.W. Africa. Situated 60 m. due S. of Windhoek, at the head of the Great Fish River Valley, it is the seat of the commissioner for the native race known as the Bastards. Pop. 9,727.

REICHENBACH. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it is situated 56 m. S. of Leipzig and is a railway junction. There are manufactures of textiles and machinery. Pop. 30,841.

REICHENBACH. Town of Prussia. It stands on the river Peile, 30 m. S.W. of Breslau. It is an agricultural centre. A battle was fought here in the Seven Years' War, Aug. 16, 1762, Frederick the Great defeating the Austrians. Pop. 16,500.

REICHENBERG. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Liberec (q.v.).

REICHENHALL. Pleasure resort of Germany. In Bavaria, it is situated amid lofty hills, on the Saalach, 10 m. S.W. of Salzburg. The saline springs are useful in cases of rheumatism and pulmonary affections. Pop. 6,000.



Reigate seal

REIGATE. Borough of Surrey. It is 23 m. S. of London, on the S. Rly. The buildings include the fine church of S. Mary, and the municipal offices. The borough includes Redhill and Gatton. Pop. (1931) 30,830.



Reims arms

REIMS. Town of France. It stands on the right bank of the river Vesle, 99½ m. by rly. (via Soissons) E.N.E. of Paris. An important railway centre, it is linked by canal with the Aisne and Marne, and is the seat of an archbishop. The cathedral, one of the noblest Gothic buildings of France, was completed in 1428, but the spires were destroyed by fire in 1481. During the Great War the building was seriously damaged by bombardment. The archiepiscopal palace was destroyed by fire in 1914; the fine 17th century town hall was gutted in 1917. The abbey church of S. Remy was severely damaged in 1918. The Roman Porte de Mars, 4th century, still stands, but the Hôtel Dieu was destroyed in 1916, and the 13th century Maison des Musiciens demolished by shell fire, though its famous statues were preserved. Much restoration work has been done in the city. A centre of the champagne industry, Reims manufactures silk goods, chemicals, paper, and machinery. From 987 onwards the city was the scene of the coronation of all the French kings save six. Pop. (1931) 112,820.

REINDEER. Lake of Canada. Situated in the N.E. of Saskatchewan, it extends into Manitoba and measures about 140 m. by 40 m. Of irregular shape, it receives the Cochrane from the N., and is drained by the Reindeer river at its S. end.

REINDEER. River of Saskatchewan, Canada. It drains Reindeer Lake and flows S. to the Churchill river, after a course of about 50 m.

REJAF. River port of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. About 110 m. N. of Nimule on the Uganda frontier, it stands on the W. bank of the Nile, at the head of navigation from Khartoum, 1,100 m. to the N. Formerly the terminus for the steamer service, the station was transferred to Juba in 1928. The motor road to Lake Chad and W. Africa starts from here.

REMBANG. Residency of the Netherlands E. Indies. Extending along the N. coast of Java, it contains a third of the teak forests of the island. Petroleum and sugar cane are also obtained. Pop. 1,300,000.

REMBANG. Seaport of the Netherlands E. Indies. On the N. coast of the island of Java, 50 m. N.E. of Samarang by railway, it is an open port for trade. Pop. 14,000.

REMIREMONT. Town of France. It stands on the left bank of the Moselle about 58 m. S.S.E. of Nancy. The chief building is the abbey church, mainly of the 14th century. The palace of the abbess was made into the town hall.

REMSCHEID. City of Prussia. In the Rhine province, it is situated about 15 m. E. of Düsseldorf. An industrial city, there are machine shops and rolling mills. Pop. 99,755.

RENAIX (Flemish Ronse). Town of Belgium. It lies in hilly country, 26 m. by rly. S. of Ghent, and is a railway junction. The 11th century church has a fine crypt. Pop. 23,000.

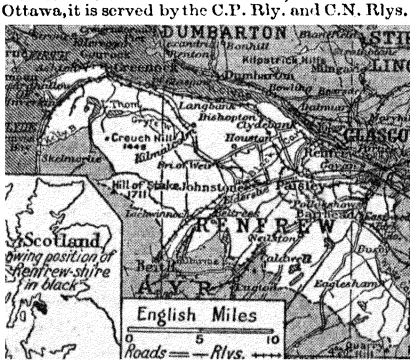
RENDSBURG. Town of Prussia. In Schleswig-Holstein, it stands on an island in the Eider, 19 m. W. of Kiel, near the Baltic Sea, and on the Kiel Canal. The Gothic church of S. Mary belongs to the 13th century, and the rathaus was built in the 16th. Pop. 17,000.



Renfrew arms

RENFREW. Burgh and the county town of Renfrewshire. It stands on the left bank of the Clyde, 5 m. W. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. Castlehill marks the site of the castle of the Stewarts. Engineering, weaving, and dyeing are engaged in. Pop. (1931) 14,986.

RENFREW. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated on the Bonnechère river, 42 m. W. of Ottawa, it is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys.



Renfrewshire. Map of the Scottish county south of the Clyde



Renfrewshire arms

RENFREWSHIRE. County of Scotland. In the S.W. of the country, it is bounded N. and W. by the Clyde, except a small portion N. of that river. Its area is 240 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Black Cart and White Cart, tributaries of the Clyde; Loch Thom is one of several lakes. The part along the Clyde is an industrial area, and herein are Paisley, Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Gourock. Elsewhere agriculture is flourishing. Renfrew

is the county town The county is served by the L M S Rly and sends two members to parliament Pop (1931) 288,575

RENMARK River port of Victoria, Australia On the Murray river, it is 74 m E of Morgan It was one of the earliest irrigation colonies, and is the prosperous centre of co operative fruit growing Pop 4,800

RENNELL. Island of the Pacific Ocean The most southerly of the British Solomon Islands, it is 120 m S of Guadalcanae

RENNES. City of France and the capital of Brittany It lies at the confluence of the rivers Ille and Vilaine, 232 m by rail W S W of Paris, and is a railway junction The seat of an archbishop, it has a university The palais de justice, built 1618–54, was the meeting place of the parlement of Brittany The industries include tanning, and there is a trade in agricultural produce and livestock There is a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 88,659

RENO. City of Nevada, U S A On the Truckee river, 32 m N of Carson City, it is served by the Southern Pacific and other rlys The largest city of Nevada, it is the seat of the state university Because of the ease with which the state laws permit divorce, the city is visited by many people from other states seeking dissolution of marriage Pop (1930) 18,529

RENSSELAER City of New York state, U S A. It stands on the Hudson river opposite Albany, and is served by the New York Central and the Boston and Albany Rlys It is an important railway centre Pop (1930) 11,233

RENTON. Town of Dumbartonshire It stands on the Leven, 2 m N of Dumbarton, on the L M S Rly The principal industries are dyeing, bleaching, and calico printing Pop 4,996

REPTON. Village of Derbyshire It is 5 m. N E of Burton-upon-Trent, on the L M S Rly. Repton School, founded in the 16th century, developed into a leading public school with over 400 boys Pop 1,929

REPUBLICAN. River of the U S A Formed by two forks in E Colorado, it flows N E into Nebraska, then E and S E, uniting with the Smoky Hill river at Junction City to form the Kansas after a course of 500 m.

REQUENA. Town of Spain It stands on a hill, 25 m direct and 47 m by rly W. of Valencia There are remains of the old town walls, and a church dating from the 13th century. Pop 20,000

RESHT. Town of Persia The capital of the province of Gilan, it is about 150 m N of Teheran, with which it is connected by a fair caravan road. During the Great War it was occupied by the British in Aug, 1918 Pop about 80,000.

RESINA. Town of Italy. It stands on the gulf of Naples, at the S W base of Mt Vesuvius, and is built on the lava streams covering Herculaneum. The starting place of the electric railway ascending the volcano, it produces the famous Lacrima Christi wine made from the vines grown on its slopes. Pop 20,000

RESISTENCIA. Town of Argentina. The capital of the Chaco territory, it stands on the Paraná river opposite Corrientes and is connected by rly. with Santa Fé Pop. 12,000

RESTIGOUCHE. River of New Brunswick, Canada. It rises in the W. of the province, flows N E, and then turning E forms the boundary between Quebec and New Brunswick. It is 200 m long, and falls into Chaleur Bay.

RESURRECTION BAY. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean in Alaska. It is on the S E coast of Kenai peninsula. At its head stands the town of Seward

RETFORD, EAST Borough and market town of Nottinghamshire It stands on the river Idle, 18 m N.W. of Newark, on the L N E Rly There is a grammar school, founded in 1552 A large agricultural trade is carried on. Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 14,228.

RETHEL. Town of France It stands on the Aisne and the Canal des Ardennes, 23 m N E of Reims Pop 5,000

RETHYMNO Town of Crete. Capital of the dept of the same name, it stands on the N. coast, about 49 m W of Heraklion Pop 8,632.

REUNION. Island in the Indian Ocean A colony of France, it is situated 420 m. E of Madagascar Covering an area of 970 sq m., it is divided into two districts by a chain of volcanic mts running down its centre The drainage from these mts affords adequate water supply and the fertility of the land is high. Sugar is the chief crop, but vanilla, manioc, coffee, and spices are also grown St Denis is the capital and Pointe des Galets the chief port It is administered by a governor and council, but is virtually a department of France, sending a senator and two deputies to the French parliament Pop. 186,637, of whom 180,694 are of French origin

REUS. City of Spain It is situated 10 m. by rly W of Tarragona, and 4 m N of Salou, its port on the Mediterranean There are several handsome buildings Pop 30,000

REUSS. River of Switzerland A tributary of the Aar, it rises on the N. slope of Mt St Gotthard, and flowing past Andermatt and Amsteg, enters the lake of Lucerne near Fluelen Leaving it by the town of Lucerne, it flows through Aargau to unite with the Aar near Windisch after a course of about 90 m

REUSS District of Germany, now part of Thuringia In the Middle Ages it came under the rule of a line of counts who were vassals of the emperor The family ruling one of its three divisions died out, but the other two branches remained, their rulers being known as the princes of Reuss Greiz and Reuss Schleiz Gera In 1871 both states joined the German Empire In April, 1919, the two, being then republics, were united into one, and in Dec , 1919, they became part of the republic of Thuringia (q v)

REUTLINGEN. Town of Germany In Wurttemberg, it stands on the Echatz, 20 m S of Stuttgart S Mary's church, a Gothic building dating from the 13th century, was restored 1893–1901 Pop 30,501

REVAL. German name for the town of Estonia now known as Tallinn (q v)

REVELSTOKE City of British Columbia Situated on the Columbia river, 380 m E of Vancouver, it is served by the C P Rly A centre for a mining district, it has railway workshops. Pop (1931) 2,736.

REVERE. City of Massachusetts, U S A. Situated on Massachusetts Bay, adjoining Boston on the N E, it is served by the Boston & Maine Rly It is a pleasure resort and residential suburb Pop (1930) 35,680

REWA. Native state of India. In the hilly division of the E portion of the Baghelkhand agency of Central India, it covers 13,000 sq m. The chief rivers are the Sone and the Tons The main crops are rice, millet, and wheat, but much of the land is covered with forest There are large coalfields Pop (1931) 1,587,445

REWA. Town of India The capital of the native state of Rewa, Central India, it stands 75 m S W of Allahabad Pop 7,998.

REWAKANTHA. Agency of native states of India In Bombay Presidency, it comprises Rajpipla, Chota Udaipur, Banra, Lunavada, and many smaller states to a total number of 61, and forms part of the Gujarat group of agencies. It lies to the N E of Baroda and is crossed by the railway from Baroda to Ratlam, and by the Mahi river Its area is 4,956 sq m. There are considerable areas of forest. Pop 665,000.

REWARI. Town of India. In the Gurgaon district of the Punjab, it is a railway junction, 32 m. S.E. of Gurgaon. Of great antiquity, it is a trading centre. Brass and pewter vessels are manufactured. Pop. 23,129.

REYKJAVIK. Capital of Iceland. It stands on the Kollafiord, an opening on the S.W. coast. The chief buildings are the cathedral and the parliament house. There is also an observatory, library and museum, and a broadcasting station. The port has steamer connexion with Copenhagen. Pop. (1930) 28,182.



Reykjavik. Cathedral and house of the parliament (Althing)

RHADAMES. Alternative name of the town of Libya better known as Ghadames (q.v.).

RHAETIAN ALPS. Section of the Eastern Alpine system. They lie to the W. of the river Inn, extend into Italy, Switzerland, and Austria, and include the Bernina Albula and part of the Ortler Alps. The loftiest peak is Piz Bernina, with an alt. of 13,304 ft. *See* Alps.

RHAYADER. Market town of Radnorshire. It stands on the Wye, with a station on the G.W. Rly., 14 m. S. of Llanidloes. Near by are the valleys of the Elan and Claerwen, wherein are the reservoirs that supply Birmingham with water. Market day, Wed. Pop. 910.

RHEDEN. Town of the Netherlands. In Gelderland, it stands on the river Yssel, about 2 m. N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. (1930) 24,651.

RHEIMS. Anglicised name of the historic French city of Reims (q.v.).

RHEYDT. Town of Prussia. In the Rhine province, it stands on the Niers, 20 m. W. of Düsseldorf, and is a railway junction. Pop. 45,000.

RHINE. River of Europe. It rises in Switzerland, flows between France and Germany, then through Germany and Holland to the North Sea, after a course of over 800 m. The headstreams rise near the sources of the Rhône and pass between Switzerland and Liechtenstein N. to Lake Constance. Below the lake the river flows W. and plunges over the falls near Schaffhausen and Zurzach, to receive the Aar near Waldshut. Turning N. at Basel between Alsace and Baden, it receives the Ill, Neckar, Main, and Moselle, and passes Strasbourg, Mannheim, Mainz, and Coblenz. Below Bonn the river enters the great European plain, and bears gradually W. to the sea; Cologne and Düsseldorf are the chief German cities, and Rotterdam is the great Dutch port on the delta. The distributaries of the delta leave the main stream almost as soon as Holland is reached; the chief are the Waal, Yssel, and Vecht. Canals connect the Rhine navigation with the Danube, Meuse, Seine, Saône, and Rhône.

RHINELAND. Province of Prussia. It is the most westerly province of the republic, and has an area of 9,642 sq. m. The Ruhr coalfield is the basis of the great industries of the Düsseldorf district; the Saar coalfield is in the S.W. Coblenz is the capital. From 1918 to 1925–26 the Rhineland was occupied by the Allies. Pop. 7,284,028. *See* Saar.

RHINNS OF GALLOWAY. Peninsula forming the S.W. end of Wigtownshire. It ends in the Mull of Galloway.

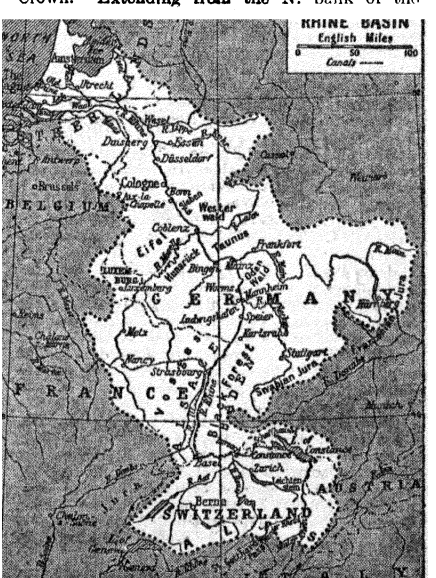
RHINNS OF KELLS. Mountain range of Kirkcudbrightshire. They run N.W. from New Galloway, and reach a height of 2,668 ft. in Mt. Corserine.

RHODE ISLAND. State of the U.S.A. The smallest but most densely populated of the U.S.A., it is bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut, and has an area of 1,300 sq. m. A manufacturing state, its chief industries are cotton spinning and textile manufacture. Jewelry is also an important interest. The chief industrial centres are Providence (the capital), Pawtucket and Woonsocket. The state was first settled in 1636, and a charter was granted in 1663. It was one of the original thirteen states of the Union. There is a senate of 42 members and a house of representatives of 100, and the state is represented in congress by two senators and three representatives. Pop. (1930) 687,497.

RHODES. Island in the Aegean Sea. Belonging to Italy, it lies 12 m. from the coast of Asia Minor, and has an area of 550 sq. m. The highest point of the island is about 4,500 ft. Fruit growing is the chief industry. Rhodes is the capital. The island was occupied by Italy during the Italo-Turkish War of 1912, being then a Turkish possession, and after the Great War it was ceded to that country. Pop. 45,000.

RHODES. Capital and seaport of Rhodes. It stands in the N.E. corner of the island and its buildings bear ample evidence of the presence of the Knights of St. John, whose headquarters it was 1329–1522. The fortifications still stand. The port has two harbours. Pop. 25,000.

RHODESIA, NORTHERN. British crown colony of S. Africa. Originally forming part of the territory administered by the British South Africa Co., in 1924 it passed under direct control of the Crown. Extending from the N. bank of the



Rhine. Map of the region drained by the great river

Zambezi river to the borders of the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory, it covers an area of 287,950 sq. m. Consisting in the main of a high plateau with a mean alt. of over 3,000 ft. rising in the N.E. to 5,000 ft., it enjoys a climate suitable for Europeans. Drained by the rivers Zambezi and the Luapula, the headstream of the Congo, and their tributaries, it includes lakes Benguella and Mweru and part of Lake Tanganyika. The mineral wealth is considerable, coal, copper, zinc, lead, and vanadium being mined. The railway from the Congo to Bulawayo and the S. serves the W. part of the country. The capital is Livingstone, but is to be removed to Lusaka; other important centres are Broken Hill and Abercorn. Pop. 1,341,220, of whom 9,981 are Europeans.

RHODESIA, SOUTHERN. British dominion of S. Africa. Extending from the borders of the Transvaal to the S. bank of the Zambezi river, it covers an area of 150,334 sq. m., most of which is high tableland intersected by low river valleys. In the uplands the climate is healthy for Europeans, but in the swamp areas around the valleys, malaria and sleeping sickness prevail. Watered by the S. tributaries of the Zambezi, and the Limpopo river, it possesses great fertility, tobacco and maize being produced in great quantities. Fruit is grown and dairying and cattle farming are important. The mineral wealth includes gold, asbestos, chrome ore, iron and coal. The rly. from the S. divides at Bulawayo, one branch running N. to Northern Rhodesia, the other running E. via Salisbury to Beira on the coast. Within the territory are the large native reserves of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. Salisbury is the capital, other important centres being Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwolo. Originally administered with Northern Rhodesia, by the British South Africa Co., it voted for self-government in 1922, and in the same year refused an offer to join the Union of South Africa. The following year it was created a dominion under the control of a governor, an executive council and a legislature. Pop. (1931) 1,108,949, of whom 49,904 are whites.



Rhodesia. Spearman of a Zulu tribe

RHODOPE. Mountain range of Europe. In the Balkan Peninsula, they are partly in Bulgaria and partly in Greece, and divide Macedonia from Thrace. The loftiest peak is Muss-Alla Dagh, with an alt. of 9,613 ft.

RHONDDA. River of Glamorganshire. Rising in Craig-y-Llyn, it flows through a coal mining district in an S.E. direction for 14 m. until it joins the Taff at Pontypridd.

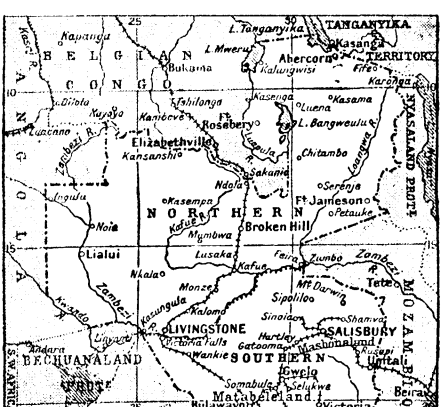
RHONDDA, or YSTRADYFODWG. Urban district of Glamorganshire. It stands in the valley of the Rhondda, 7 m. N.W. of Pontypridd, and has stations on the G.W. Rly. In the district are Tonypandy, Ferndale, Tylorstown, Porth, Cymparc, Wattstown, and Pentre, and it sends two members to parliament. The chief industry is coal mining. Pop. (1931) 141,344.

RHONE. River of Europe. It rises in Switzerland in a glacier in the Bernese and Pennine Alps, and flows into the lake of Geneva. Emerging therefrom at Geneva, it flows through France to Lyons, where it is joined by the Saône, and at Arles breaks into two main branches, the Petit Rhône and Grand Rhône. It enters the Mediterranean through the gulf of the Lion after a course of 504 m.

RHONE. Department of France. It is contiguous with the depts. of Saône-et-Loire, Loire, Isère and Ain, and has an area of 1,104 sq. m. Lyons is the chief town. Pop. (1931) 1,046,028.

RHOSGOCH. Village of Anglesey. Situated 3 m. S.W. of Amlwch, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Close by is Parys Mountain.

RHU. Seaside resort of Dumbartonshire. Situated on the S.E. shore of Gareloch, it is on the L.N.E. Rly.



Rhodesia. Map of the rich British possessions in S. Africa

RHUDDLAN. Town of Flintshire. It stands on the Clwyd, 8 m. N.W. of Denbigh, on the L.M.S. Rly. It is famous for its ruined castle.

RHYL. Urban district and watering place of Flintshire. It stands at the mouth of the Clwyd, 30 m. N.W. of Chester, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 13,489.



Rhyl seal

RHYMER'S GLEN. Glen of Roxburghshire. It lies near Melrose, and its name is due to the story that here Thomas the Rhymer met the queen of the fays. Huntly Burn flows through it.

RHYMNEY. River of Wales. Rising in Breconshire, it forms the boundary between Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, and flows in a S.E. direction for 30 m. before entering the Bristol Channel 2 m. E. of Cardiff.

RHYMNEY. Urban district of Monmouthshire. It stands on the Rhymney, 2 m. W. of Tredegar on the G.W. Rly. There are coal mines and steel works. Pop. (1931) 10,905.

RIAJSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Also known as Ryazksk, it is in the Moscow industrial area, 60 m. S.E. of Ryazan, on the Khupta. It is an important junction on the Moscow-Kozlov railway. Pop. 16,164.

RIAU-LINGGA. Archipelago of the Netherlands E Indies. Forming a Dutch residency, it embraces the Riau, Lingga, Tambelan, Natuna, and other groups of islands, with a total area of 12,503 sq m The chief island is Bintang Rio is the principal town Pop (1930) 298,329.

RIBBLE. River of England Rising on the E of Whernside it flows through Yorkshire and Lancashire to the Irish Sea, where it forms an estuary. Its length is 75 m The district through which it flows is called Ribblesdale.

RIBCHESTER. Village of Lancashire. On the banks of the Ribble, 5 m. N.N W of Blackburn, it is notable as the site of the Roman station Bremetennacum.

RIBECOURT. Village of France. It is on the Oise, 7 m S W. of Cambrai. It was captured by the British on Nov. 20, 1917, recaptured by the Germans in March, 1918, and recovered Sept 27, 1918

RIBERALTA. Town of Bolivia Situated at the junction of the Beni and Madre de Dios rivers, it is 125 m S W. of Villa Bella, with which it has an air service It trades in rubber and nuts and has a custom house. Pop 4,000

RICCALL. Village of Yorkshire (E R) Situated on the Ouse, 4 m. N. of Selby, it has a station on the L N E Rly. It was the landing place of Tostig and Harold Hardraada in 1066.

RICCARTON. Suburb of Kilmarnock It stands on the left bank of the Irvine In 1638 it was made a burgh and it remained so until united with Kilmarnock (q v) in 1871.

RICHBOROUGH. Seaport of Kent. It stands on the estuary of the Stour between Sandwich and Ramsgate. It was developed during the Great War, after April, 1916, till the works covered an area of 2,200 acres. From here a cross Channel train ferry went to France, carrying war material

RICHEBOURG. Two villages of France. Richebourg l'Avoué and Richebourg St Vaast are 7 m N E of Béthune. There was fighting around them in 1914 and 1915

RICHELIEU. River of Canada It issues from Lake Champlain, and falls into Lake St Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, at Sorel. Its length is 210 m.

RICHMOND. Borough of Surrey It stands on the slope of a hill overlooking the Thames, 9 m S W. of London, and is served by the S and District Rlys. The borough, which includes Kew, Petersham, and part of Mortlake, was incorporated in 1890. The remains of the palace, in which Elizabeth died, were restored, 1913–19 The Old Deer Park, the venue of the Richmond horse show and various sports, is now crossed by an arterial road In it is an observatory The Star and Garter hotel, founded in 1738, was pulled down in 1919 to make room for a home for disabled soldiers and sailors There is a bridge across the river here. Pop (1931) 37,797.



Richmond arms

Richmond Park covers 2,250 acres between Richmond and Kingston. It is stocked with red and fallow deer, and has two fine sheets of water It contains White Lodge, Pembroke Lodge, Sheen Lodge, and the Thatched House Lodge



Richmond arms

RICHMOND. Borough and market town of Yorkshire (N R) It stands on the left bank of the Swale, 50 m from York, on the L N E Rly Of the Norman castle, the magnificent keep and some other portions remain Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 4,769.

RICHMOND. Town of Quebec, Canada. Situated on the St Francis river, 76 m. E. of Montreal, it is an industrial town served by the C N Rlys Pop. (1931) 2,596.

RICHMOND. Suburb of Melbourne, Victoria. To the S E. of the city proper, it is an industrial area.

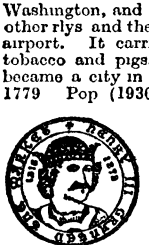
RICHMOND. Township of New South Wales. On the Hawkesbury river, it is 38 m. by rly N.W. of Sydney, in the centre of a grain and fruit growing district Pop. 1,700

RICHMOND. City of Indiana, U S A. It stands on the Whitewater river, 70 m E. of Indianapolis, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Pennsylvania rlys, and is an agricultural centre. Motor cars are manufactured. Founded by Quakers in 1816, it was long a centre of their society. Pop (1930) 32,493

RICHMOND. City and seaport of California, U S A Situated on San Francisco Bay, 8 m. N E. of San Francisco, it is served by the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé rlys The centre of an industrial district, it has a large harbour Pop (1930) 20,093.

RICHMOND. Borough of New York city, U S A It covers an area of 60 sq m, and occupies Staten Island, S W. of Brooklyn. Largely a residential district it was constituted a borough Jan 1, 1898 Pop (1930) 158,346

RICHMOND. Capital and river port of Virginia, U S A The largest city of the state, it stands on the James river, 115 m by rail S of Washington, and is served by the Southern and other rlys and the Seaboard Air Line There is an airport. It carries on an extensive trade in tobacco and pigs. Founded in 1733, Richmond became a city in 1782 and the state capital in 1779 Pop (1930) 182,929



Rickmansworth seal

RICKMANSWORTH. Urban district of Hertfordshire It stands at the junction of the rivers Chess and Colne, 4 m. S W of Watford, on the L N E and Metropolitan rlys. and the Grand Union Canal. Pop. (1931) 10,810

RIDEAU. Lake of Ontario, Canada It lies 42 m S W. of Ottawa and is drained by the river Rideau, a tributary of the Ottawa. It is about 25 m long

RIDEAU. Canal of Ontario, Canada Passing through Lake Rideau and other lakes, it connects Ottawa and Kingston Built in 1826–34 for military purposes, it has a length of 128 m, a depth of 5 ft and 47 locks

RIDING. Literally, the third part, a corruption of thriding Yorkshire is divided into three ridings, East, North, West Each is an administrative county with its own lord-lieutenant and council. Cork also is divided into three ridings

RIESA. Town and river port of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the Elbe, 33 m by rly. N W. of Dresden A railway junction, its chief industry is shipping Pop 24,928

RIESENGEBIRGE (Ger., giant mountains). Mountain range of Europe Partly in Germany, and partly in Czechoslovakia, it is 23 m. long and from 13 m to 15 m wide It forms part of the Sudetic system which extends from the Oder to the Elbe The highest peaks are the Schneekoppe, 5,260 ft, and the Brunnenberg, 5,120 ft.

RIESI. Town of Sicily It is 14 m. S. of Caltanissetta, and is noted for its wine and oil. Pop 15,000

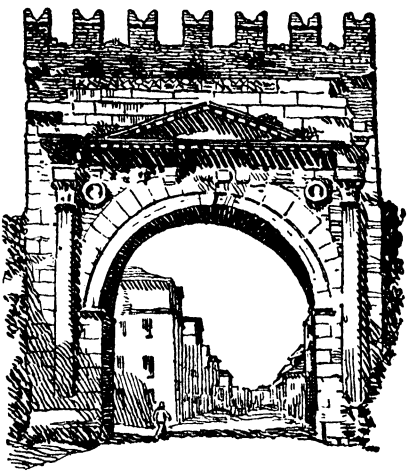
RIETI. City of Italy Capital of the prov of the same name, it stands on the river Velino, 15 m. direct and 25 m by rly S E of Terni. It has a cathedral dating from 1456, and an episcopal palace The city was sacked by the papal troops in 1799. Pop. (1931) 32,073.

RIEVAULX. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). On the Rye, 2¼ m. N.W. of Helmsley. it is famous for the ruins of its abbey. Pron. Rivers.

RIF. Mountainous district of N. Morocco. In the Spanish zone, bordering the Mediterranean, it extends for about 180 m., from the W. frontier of Algeria to the Jebel Hassan, S.W. of Tetuan. An arid hill region, peopled by fierce tribesmen, it was the scene in 1925 - 26 of combined French and Spanish operations against a force under Abdel Krim.

RIFT VALLEY. Type of valley produced by the sinking of a crustal block between two parallel faults. The Red Sea occupies part of a rift valley which extends from the valley of the Jordan to Lake Nyasa, in Central Africa. Glenmore and the central lowlands of Scotland are also examples of this type of valley.

RIGA, GULF OF. Large shallow opening of the Baltic Sea. Situated between Estonia and Latvia, it is about 60 m. broad, and has a length of 90 m. The islands of Saaremaa and Dagö lie across its mouth, almost enclosing it.



Rimini. Triumphal arch of the emperor Augustus

RIGA. Capital and seaport of Latvia. It stands on the river Dvina, 9 m. from its mouth, in the gulf of Riga. The city lies on both banks of the river, the old town being on its right. There is a university. Riga is a railway centre and has a shipping trade, as well as a number of manufactures. There is a broadcasting station. Pop. (1930) 377,917.

RIGI. Mountain mass of central Switzerland. It rises between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, and is mostly in the canton of Schwyz. It is 35 m. in circuit and has a height of 5,906 ft. The summit can be reached by a railway from Vitznau on the lake of Lucerne and by another from Goldau.

RIMINI. City, seaport, and watering place of Italy. The ancient Ariminum, it stands on the Marecchia, 69 m. by rail S.E. of Bologna. It has a triumphal arch to Augustus, a Roman bridge, and ruins of an amphitheatre. Medieval buildings include the palace of the podesta and the church of S. Agostino. A monument indicates the spot where Caesar addressed his troops after crossing the Rubicon. Fishing is an industry. Pop. 61,042.

RIMOUSKI. River port of Quebec, Canada. Situated on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 180 m. E. of Quebec, it is served by the C.N. Rlys. Ocean mails are landed here in the summer, and there are saw mills. The town is a popular holiday resort. Pop. (1931) 5,589.

RINGKJOBING. Large lagoon in W. Jutland, Denmark. It is 28 m. long and has a width of 9 m. At its head is the town of Ringkjöbing.

RINGNES. Two islands of the North-West Territories, Canada. Situated in the Arctic Ocean, they lie between Axel Heiberg Land and Prince Gustav Adolf Sea, and belong to the Sverdrup group. The easternmost is called Amund Ringnes Island, while that to the W is known as Ellef Ringnes Island.

RINGSTEAD. Village of Northamptonshire. Situated on the R. Neon, 3 m. S. of Thrapston, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

RINGWOOD. Market town of Hampshire It stands on the Avon, 24 m. S.W. of Southampton, on the S. Rly. At the end of the New Forest, it is a tourist centre and is noted for its ale. Market day, Wed. Pop. 5,131.



Riga. Plan of the Baltic seaport and harbour on the Dvina

RIOBAMBA. City of Ecuador. It stands near the Riobamba river, 150 m. E.N.E. of Guayaquilo, on the rly. to Quito. Situated near the extinct volcano Chimborazo, at an alt. of 9,100 ft., it has a ruined Inca palace and a cathedral. Pop. 30,000.

RIO CUARTO. Town of Argentina. It stands on the Rio Cuarto, 130 m. S. of Córdoba, and is served by the Buenos Aires and Pacific and the Central Argentine Rlys. The centre of a fruit-growing and stock-raising district. Pop. (1930) 18,421.

RIO DE JANEIRO. Capital of the United States of Brazil. It lies on the W. shore of the bay of Guanabara, just inside the entrance. Viewed from the bay, with its brilliant colouring, it offers one of the finest aspects in the world. It lies along a narrow strip of land backed by mountains, of which the Sugar Loaf (1,100 ft.) is the most notable. There are many fine ancient buildings, notably the Candelaria church, while the Monroe palace, national library, and national museum are excellent specimens of modern architecture. The Carioca aqueduct, in which part of the city's water is brought, extends from the mountains of Santa Thereza to those of Santo Antonio. There are schools of medicine and law, a polytechnic school, conservatory of music, and various

academies for art, science, and commerce Extensive docks have been constructed, and four rly. systems connect the city with various parts of the country Three private companies and Brazilian military planes provide air-mail and passenger services There is a broadcasting station The principal export is coffee It covers about 60 sq. m Pop 1,468,621

RIO DE ORO and ADRAR. Spanish colony of W Africa Situated on the Atlantic coast, S of Morocco, it forms an E extension of the Sahara, and covers an area of some 109,200 sq m. A coastal strip of territory, it extends from Cape Bojador, 400 m S to Cape Blanco, and stretches inland for an average distance of 170 m Spanish control is nowhere much more than nominal. Fishing is the chief industry Villa Cisneros is the capital, but the territory is controlled from the Canary Islands Pop about 100,000

RIO GRANDE. Variant name for the river of Bolivia generally known as the Guapay (q v)

RIO GRANDE. River of N America Rising in the San Juan mts , S Colorado, it flows generally S E to the gulf of Mexico Its course is 2,200 m , and for a large part of its course it forms the boundary between the U S and Mexico It passes through many cañons, some 1,750 ft deep, and is extensively used for irrigation

RIO GRANDE River of Brazil Rising in the S of Minas Geraes, of which a large part of its course forms the S boundary, it flows W and joins the Paranahyba to form the Paraná, after a course of about 440 m

RIO GRANDE DO SUL. Seaport of Brazil. It stands at the mouth of the Lagoa dos Patos, 850 m S W of Rio de Janeiro, and is one of the chief ports of the country It is connected by rly with Pelotas, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, There is an air service to Rio de Janeiro. Slaughtering and meat packing are carried on. Pop 40,000

RIO MUNI. Spanish territory of W Africa The mainland part of the colony of Spanish Guinea, it surrounds the mouth of the Muni river, S of the Cameroons, and covers an area of 9,470 sq m Valuable forests cover large areas English, French, and Spanish factories are found along the coast The chief town is Bata Pop about 189,150 *See* Guinea, Spanish

RION. River of Russia (U S S R) The ancient Phasis, it rises on the S slope of the main Caucasus range, and falls into the Black Sea at Poti, after a course of 200 m

RIO NEGRO. Territory of Argentina, in Patagonia Stretching from the Andes to the Atlantic, where it is indented by the gulf of San Matias, it is bounded on the N by the Rio Colorado and S by Chubut Territory The chief river is the Rio Negro. The capital is Viedma Pop 42,242.

RIO NUNEZ Inlet on the coast of Spanish Guinea, W Africa A large estuary in the N W. corner of the territory, S W of Boké, it is surrounded by a particularly fertile area of land

RIO PIEDRAS. City of Porto Rico Situated on the N E coast, 7 m E of San Juan, it is a business centre The university of Porto Rico is situated here. Pop 35,000



Ripon. West front of the magnificent cathedral

RIO TINTO (Span coloured river). Town of Spain It stands near the source of the river Tinto, 52 m by rly N of Huelva It is the centre of one of the most celebrated copper-mining regions of the world Pop 9,669

RIPLEY Urban district and market town of Derbyshire It is 10 m N E of Derby, on the L M S. Rly Around are coal mines Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 13,415

RIPLEY. Village of Surrey It is 5 m N E. of Guildford, on the main road from London to Portsmouth, several miles of which are sometimes called the Ripley Road

RIPLEY. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Nidd, 3 m N W of Harrogate, on the L N E Rly Here is Ripley Castle

RIPON. City and Market town of Yorkshire (W R) On the Ure, it is 28 m N of Leeds, on the L N E Rly The chief building is the cathedral, which replaced an earlier one, of which the crypt remains Its erection occupied three centuries, and consequently it displays several styles of architecture It was restored in 1862-72 The wakeman's house is of interest, and the city has two old hospitals, St Mary Magdalene and St Anne Ripon is a spa with a pump room and baths There is a trade in agricultural produce. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 8,576



Ripon arms

RIPON FALLS Falls on the river Nile They consist of three distinct falls near the beginning of the Nile where it issues from Victoria Nyanza, about 1 m below the lake port of Jinja

RIPPINGALE Village of Lincolnshire Situated 6 m N of Bourn, it has a station on the L N E Rly The church is remarkable for its monuments

RISBY Village of Suffolk It lies 4 m N W of Bury St Edmunds, and has a station (Saxham and Risby) on the L N E Rly

RISCA. Urban district of Monmouthshire, It stands on the Ebbw 6 m N W of Newport on the G W Rly There are chemical and tinplate works, and around are coal mines Pop (1931) 16,605

RISDON. Town of Tasmania Standing on the W bank of the river Derwent, opposite Hobart, of which it is virtually a suburb, it has a large zinc producing plant

RISHTON. Urban district of Lancashire It is 3 m N E of Blackburn, on the L M S Rly Paper is made Pop (1931) 6,631

RISHWORTH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is situated 5 m S W of Sowerby Bridge Pop (1931) 858

RITCHIE. Group of islands in the Indian Ocean Included in the Andamans, they are situated off the E coast of Baratang and S Andaman islands The largest islands of the group are Havelock and Henry Lawrence islands

RIUKIU. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean Extending S of Kiushiu towards Formosa, it includes the Sakishima islands, and numbers 55 islands with an area of 921 sq. m. Sugar cane and sweet potatoes are produced. The capital is Shuri Pop about 455,000.

RIVER. Channel by which the rainfall on the land reaches the sea or basins of inland drainage A river system or drainage area comprises the main river and its tributaries The line bounding the drainage area is called the water divide or watershed Most rivers have seasonal periods of flood, due either to heavy rainfall or to the melting of snows at their sources In the N hemisphere rivers flowing polewards are deflected by the rotation of the earth, and press against their E banks, those flowing equatorwards press against their W banks Among the longest rivers of the world are the Nile, 4,100 m long, the Mississippi-Missouri, 5,431 m, the Amazon, 3,550 m, the Yangtse, 3,500 m, and the Ob Irtish, 3,500 m

RIVERINA. General name of a large territory of New South Wales, Australia Occupying the central S portion of the state, bounded N by the Lachlan Murrumbidgee system, and S by the river Murray, it covers an area of about 26,600 sq m, most of which is flat The many river systems offering opportunities for irrigation make the region one of the most productive in the continent The recent discovery of coal has materially solved the problem of power supply Wagga Wagga and Albury are the chief towns. Pop 70,920

RIVER PLATE. English name of the estuary of the Uruguay and Parana rivers, generally known as the Rio de la Plata *See* Plata, Rio de la

RIVER ROUGE. City of Michigan, U S A Situated on the Detroit and the Rouge rivers, 6 m S W of Detroit, it is served by the New York Central Rly The Ford Motor Company has works here Pop (1930) 17,314

RIVERSIDE. City of California, U S A It stands on the Santa Ana river, 56 m S E of Los Angeles Here is a state horticultural experimental station Pop (1930) 29,696

RIVIERA. Health resort on the Ligurian Sea Extending from Fréjus to Leghorn, it is backed by the S slopes of the Maritime and Ligurian Alps and the Ligurian Apennines, and stretches for 140 m E and W of Genoa as the Riviera di Levante and Riviera di Ponente respectively In the W the French littoral surrounds the principality of Monaco, here are Nice, Antibes, Hyères, Villefranche, and Monte Carlo In the Italian section to the E are Savona, Genoa, and Spezia Cannes, Mentone, Grasse, San Remo, Rapallo, and Bordighera are the fashionable centres

RIVIERE DU LOUP. River of Quebec, Canada It rises in the highlands of the prov and falls into the St Lawrence about midway between the cities of Montreal and Quebec

RIVIERE DU LOUP. Alternative name of the town of Quebec known as Fraserville (q v)

RIVIERE SALEE. Channel of Guadeloupe It separates the two islands of Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, which, with dependent islands, make up the colony

RIVOLI. Town of Italy It is on the railway, 8 m W of Turin Pop 8,000 Another Rivoli is a village on the Adige, 13 m N W of Verona Here on Jan 14–15, 1797, the French defeated the Austrians

RIYADH Capital of Nejd, Arabia Built within a large oasis, it stands about 450 m due E of Medina Almost enclosed with date gardens, the town is surrounded by high mud-brick walls protected by a ditch Pop about 30,000

RJUKAN. Town of Norway It stands on a small river issuing from lake Mos about 80 m W of Oslo It has a broadcasting station and there are some industries Pop 8,500

ROADE. Village of Northamptonshire It lies 6 m S of Northampton, and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop 662

ROAD TOWN. Town of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies Situated on the S. of the island of Tortola, it has a good harbour, and is the only town of the group

ROANNE Town of France It stands on the left bank of the Loire, 40 m N W of Lyons The hôtel de ville contains a museum of Roman antiquities Pop 36,500

ROANOKE. River of Virginia, U S A. Rising in the Blue Ridge mts in the S of Virginia, it flows S E through N Carolina, and discharges into Albemarle Sound Its length is 450 m, of which 120 are navigable

ROANOKE City of Virginia, U S A Situated on the Roanoke river, 175 m S W of Richmond, it is served by the Norfolk and Western and the Virginian rlys The headquarters of the former, it is important as a rail and highway junction Pop (1930) 69,206

ROARING FORTIES Part of the S oceans between 40° and 50° S lat Here the sailor encounters the prevalent boisterous W winds of the S hemisphere, the Brave West Winds

ROATAN. Island of Honduras Situated 40 m N W of Trujillo, it is 30 m long and 8 m wide Covered partly with forest and partly with grassy plains, it yields tropical fruits The town of Roatan on the S coast is the port and administrative centre for the Bay islands, of which Roatan Island is the largest

ROATH. Suburb of Cardiff It stands in the S E of the city proper Roath Park is a large public open space *See* Cardiff

ROBBEN Island of S Africa Situated at the entrance to Table Bay, it is about 8 m N W of Cape Town Until 1931 it was a leper station, and has often been used as a prison settlement

ROBERTSBRIDGE Town of Sussex Standing on the river Rother, it is 4 m N of Battle, with a station on the S Rly Near the town are the remains of a Cistercian abbey

ROBERTSPORT Port of Liberia Situated on the point of a long promontory, it is about 50 m by sea W of Monrovia To the N of the town is a fine stretch of water almost landlocked, which provides good anchorage

ROBERVAL Town of Quebec, Canada Situated on Lake St John, 130 m N W of Quebec, and served by the C N Rlys, it is a fishing and sporting centre Pop (1930) 2,770

ROBESON CHANNEL. Strait separating N W Greenland from Grant Land, Ellesmere Island It connects Kane Basin on the S with Lincoln Sea on the N and is 50 m long

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY. Watering place of Yorkshire (N R) It stands at the N end of Robin Hood's Bay, an opening of the North Sea, 6 m S E of Whitby, on the L N E Rly

ROBSON PEAK Mountain in the Canadian Rockies On the border between Alberta and British Columbia to the N W of the Yellowhead Pass, it is 12,972 ft high

ROCAMADOUR. Village of France It is situated in the ravine of Alzou, 400 ft high, and enclosed by precipitous hills The church of S Amadour and the chapel of the Virgin on the summit of a rock, are visited by pilgrims.

ROCESTER. Village of Staffordshire It is near the confluence of the rivers Dove and Churnet, 4 m N N E of Uttoxeter, and has a station on the L M S Rly. Pop 1,113



Rochdale arms

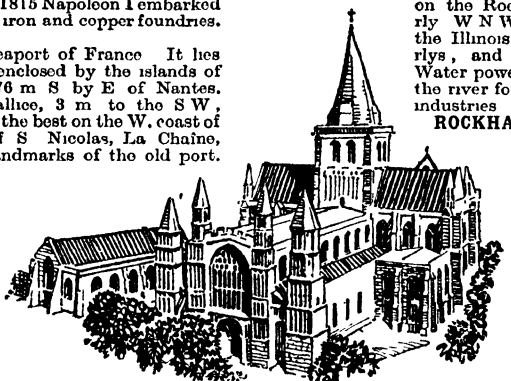
ROCHDALE. Borough of Lancashire It stands on the river Roch, 11 m N N E of Manchester, and is served by the L M S Rly. and a canal The industries include the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, and asbestos. Rochdale is noted as

the cradle of the co-operative movement and the home of the statesman John Bright It sends one member to parliament Pop (1931) 90,278.

ROCHE. Village of Cornwall Situated 5 m N.W. of St. Austell, it has a station on the G W. Rly. China clay is found here

ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER. Seaport of France. It stands on the right bank of the Charente, 9 m. from the Atlantic and 18 m S E of La Rochelle. A naval harbour, the port was created by Colbert about 1666, and here in 1815 Napoleon I embarked for England There are iron and copper foundries. Pop 25,000.

ROCHELLE, La Seaport of France It lies in the bay of Biscay, enclosed by the islands of Ré and Oléron, about 76 m S by E of Nantes. The harbour of La Pallice, 3 m to the S W., begun in 1890, is one of the best on the W. coast of France. The towers of S Nicolas, La Chaîne, and La Lanterne are landmarks of the old port. A famous Huguenot stronghold in the 16th century, it was besieged by Richelieu in 1627 Pop 41,521



Rochester. Cathedral of the Kentish diocese, showing the W. front

ROCHESTER. City of Kent It stands on the river Medway, 8 m N of Maidstone, and 33 m E S E of London, and it is served by the S Rly The cathedral was erected in the 11th and 12th centuries, but later many additions and alterations were made Of the Norman castle, the main relic is the massive keep King's School was refounded by Henry VIII The guildhall is notable Eastgate House is a museum, and the house for poor travellers is a feature of the city Near by is Gad's Hill Place, the residence of Charles Dickens The industries include the manufacture of cement, agricultural implements, steel, and oilcake Pop (1931) 31,193



Rochester arms

ROCHESTER. City and port of New York State, U.S.A It stands on the Genesee river, 7 m from its mouth and 68 m E N E of Buffalo It has an airport and is served by the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and other rlys The chief manufactures are clothing, electrical and photographic apparatus, foundry and machine shop products and footwear Pop (1930) 328,132

ROCHESTER. City of Minnesota, U S A Situated on the Zumbro river, 107 m S E of St Paul by rly, it has flour mills and various manufactures Pop 20,621

ROCHFORD. Market town of Essex It stands on the river Roche, 3 m N of Southend on Sea, on the L.N E Rly In the vicinity is Rochford Hall, reputed to be the birthplace of Anne Boleyn. There is an aerodrome. Market day, Thurs. Pop about 3,000

ROCK. Geological term for certain hard masses of the earth's crust Rocks now formed of crystalline minerals were perhaps at one time molten in the crust Such rocks are grouped as igneous Another great group of rocks is styled sedimentary Wherever rock of any kind is exposed at the earth's surface, it comes under the action of forces which cause it to break down and crumble Igneous or sedimentary rocks in which new structures, or new minerals, or both, have arisen through the action of pressure or heat, or of both, in the earth's crust, are styled metamorphic rocks, e g, slate, schist, and gneiss.

ROCKALL. Islet of the Atlantic Ocean small rocky peak, about 100 yards in circ ference, it stands about 230 m W of N I It is believed to be the only existing fragmer the lost or Palearctic continent

ROCK FERRY. Watering place of Ches A suburb of Birkenhead, it stands on the est of the Mersey, and is served by the L M G W, and Mersey Rlys.

ROCKFORD. City of Illinois, U S.A It st on the Rock river, 84 m rly W N W of Chicago, the Illinois Central and o rlys, and has an airp Water power is obtained f the river for the city's var industries Pop (1930) 85,

ROCKHAMPTON. Tow Queensland, traha Stan on the Fit river, 420 m rail N W of I bane, it is terminus of Central Que land Rly, and port for the m at Mt Morgan the town are r preserving wo and there is siderable trad coal and w Pop 30,000

ROCKINGHAM. Village of Northamptonsl It lies 8 m. N of Kettering, and has a statio the L M S Rly Noted for its ruined castle, the site of the royal deer forest of Rockingha

ROCK ISLAND City of Illinois U S A stands on the Mississippi river, 180 m S W Chicago by rly, and is a municipal airport the neighbouring island, from which the received its name, is a large U S arsenal F the island the channel has been dammed provide water power Pop (1930) 37,953

ROCKY MOUNT. City of North Carol U S A Situated on the Tar, 47 m N E Raleigh, it is served by rly Pop (1930) 21,4

ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Mountain system o America With a total length of 4,000 m varies in width from 20 to 60 m In the N soc the peaks are in general below 8,000 ft Betw the Peace and Missouri rivers lie the S Canad Rockies, with considerable areas over 10,00(high and many notable peaks Here are Crow's Nest and Kicking Horse passes S of Canadian border this section is continued a lower elevation as the Kootenay Mts In N Wyoming is the volcanic yellowstone reg farther E lie the Big Horn Mts, and farthe the Wind River Mts In S Wyoming the Lara Plains form a connexion with the Colorado ran where Blanca, Pike's Peak, and Long's Peak over 14,000 ft, reach the highest points of true Rockies

ROCROI. Town of France It stands i the Meuse, 2 m from the Belgian frontier. fortifications still stand

RODE. Village of Somerset and Wilts It is 4 m N N E of Frome, and the cou boundary passes through it.

RODEZ. Town of France It stands o hill, 2,075 ft. high, on the right bank of Aveyron, 37 m N E of Albi The Gothic ca dral has a tower 260 ft high Pop 11,000.

RODING. River of Essex It rises al 2 m N W of Dunmow, and flows for 34 m the Thames, 2 m S E of East Ham

RODOSTO. Seaport of Turkey Ancie known first as Bisanthe, and then as Rhaedest

it lies on the sea of Marmara, about 80 m. W. of Istanbul. Pop. 35,000.

RODRIGUES. Island in the Indian Ocean. One of the Mascarene group, it is 320 m. E.N.E. of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency, and is 18 m. in length and 7 m. in width with an area of 42 sq. m. The soil is fertile. The chief town and port is Mathurin. Pop. (1930) 8,526.

ROEHAMPTON. District of Surrey. It is 8 m. S.W. of London, and lies to the W. of Putney Heath. Here is Queen Mary's Hospital for soldiers maimed in the Great War.

ROERMOND. Town of the Netherlands. It lies on the right bank of the Meuse, here joined by the Roer, 28 m. by rly. N.E. of Maestricht, and is a rly. junction. Pop. 17,000.

ROGER'S PASS. Mountain pass in British Columbia, Canada. Its altitude is 4,275 ft. Here the C.P. Rly. crosses the Selkirk Mts.

ROGERSTONE. District of Monmouthshire. It is 2½ m. W. of Newport, and is served by the G.W. Rly.

ROHILKHAND. Former name of the division of India now known as Bareilly (q.v.).

ROHILLA. People of India. Of Afghan race, they settled early in the 18th century in a territory to the N.W. of Oudh, to which the name Rohilkhand was given. There they came into conflict with the nawab of Oudh, Suraj-ud-Dowlah. The latter appealed to Warren Hastings, who sent a force against the Rohillas. The result was the short Rohilla war of 1774, in which the tribesmen were quickly crushed.

ROHTAK. Town of India. In the Rohtak district of the Punjab, it lies 44 m. N.W. of Delhi, with which it is connected by railway. It is an important cotton centre. Pop. 25,240.

ROKEBY. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It stands where the Greta falls into the Tees, 3 m. S.E. of Barnard Castle, and owes its fame to Scott's poem.

ROLLESTON. Village of Nottinghamshire. Standing on the river Greet, 4 m. S.W. of Newark, it is a junction on the L.M.S. Rly.

ROLLESTON. Village of Staffordshire. It stands on the Dove, 3½ m. N.W. of Burton-upon-Trent, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. Rolleston Hall, in a fine park, was the seat of Sir Oswald Mosley, but was sold by him in 1919.

ROLLRIGHT. Two villages of Oxfordshire, Great and Little. They are situated in the Cotswold Hills, 3 m. N. and N.W. respectively of Chipping Norton. Half a mile from Little Rollright are megalithic remains, the Rollright Stones.

ROLVENDEN. Village of Kent. It is situated 3 m. W. of Tenterden, on the S. Rly. The church is of considerable interest.

ROMA. Town of Queensland, Australia. It is on the Warrego river, 318 m. by rail W. of Brisbane, on the line to Charleville and Cunnamulla. It is the centre a pastoral district. Pop. 3,200.

ROMAGNA. Name of the N.E. part of the former Papal States, Italy. The area is now comprised in the department of Emilia.

ROMALDKIRK. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It is on the river Tees, 5 m. N.W. of Barnard Castle, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

ROMAN. Town of Rumania. In Moldavia, it stands at the confluence of the Moldava and the Siret, about 35 m. S.W. of Jassy. There is a fine cathedral, built in 1541. Pop. 25,000.

ROMANA, LA. Port of the Dominican Republic. About 27 m. S. of Seybo, with which it is connected by rail, it has a wireless station.

ROMANI. Town of Egypt. In the N. of the Sinai peninsula, it is 20 m. E. of the Suez Canal, on the rly. from El Kantara along the Mediterranean coast. It gives its name to a battle fought here in Aug., 1916, between the British and the Turks.

ROMANOVO-BORISOGLEBSK. Former name of the town of Russia (U.S.S.R.) now known as Tutaev (q.v.).

ROMANS. Town of France. It stands on the right bank of the Isère, 49 m. W. of Grenoble. It has manufactures of leather, shoes, and gloves, and there is a considerable trade in cloth, liqueurs, and cattle. In the vicinity is the vineyard of l'Ermitage. Pop. 15,000.

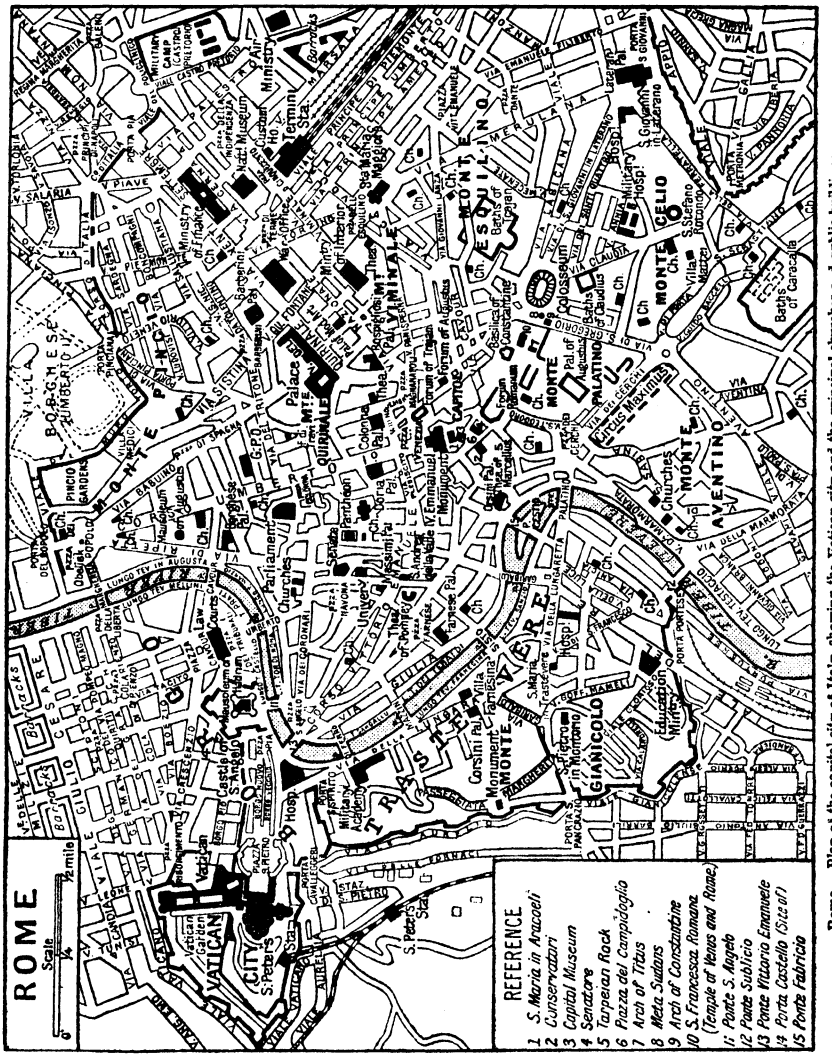
ROME. Capital city of Italy, the headquarters of the Roman Catholic church, and once the centre of a great empire. It stands 17 m. from the mouth of the Tiber, which river divides it into two parts. The older city, which was built on the seven hills, is on the left bank. The river has been canalised to Fiumencio, the outport. The city is well served by railways and air lines. Its buildings may be divided into three groups. First are the ruined edifices of ancient Rome, some of which have been restored. Chief of these are the temples, basilicas, and other buildings in the great forum, where much excavation work has been done by the various schools of archaeology, and those on the adjoining Capitoline and Palatine hills. Other forums, those of Trajan, Caesar, Nerva, and Augustus, have also been excavated. Yet other buildings of the imperial age are the Colosseum, the theatre of Marcellus, the Mamertine prison, and the markets of Trajan. The triumphal arches, especially that of Titus, are notable, as are the columns and obelisks and the remains of the baths and aqueducts.



Rome arms

Medieval and ecclesiastical Rome is represented primarily by S. Peter's and the palace of the Vatican. Many noble churches and some beautiful palaces belong to this period, as do some fine fountains. The churches include S. John Lateran, S. Paul outside the Walls, San Lorenzo, Santa Maria Maggiore, and Santa Maria del Popolo. The palaces include those of the Borghese, Barberini, Farnese, and Colonna families. To this age, too, belong most of the works of art in which Rome is superbly rich. Perhaps the finest of these are in the Vatican galleries and museums, but there are many other collections in the city. The castle of S. Angelo, an old building, was once the palace of the popes. The Pantheon is a magnificent temple converted into a Christian church.


Rome. Main front of the palace of the king of Italy on the Quirinal Hill


ROME
Scale
1/2 mile
REFERENCE
1 S. Maria in Aracoeli
2 Conservatori
3 Capitol Museum
4 Senatore
5 Tarpeian Rock
6 Piazza del Campidoglio
7 Arch of Titus
8 Meta Sudans
9 Arch of Constantine
10 S. Francesca Romana (Temple of Venus and Rome)
11 Ponte S. Angelo
12 Ponte Sublicio
13 Ponte Vittorio Emanuele
14 Porta Castello (Sizeal)
15 Ponte Fabricio
VATICAN CITY
S. Peter's
Vatican Gardens
Castle of S. Angelo
Hadrian
Pantheon
Palace of Quirinal
Palace of Montecitorio
Palace of Chigi
Palace of Colonna
Palace of Venezia
Palace of Torlonia
Palace of Doria
Palace of Corsini
Palace of Farnesina
Palace of Spada
Palace of Caffarelli
Palace of Braschi
Palace of Lateran
Palace of Caesars
Palace of Domitian
Palace of Augustus
Forum of Augustus
Forum of Trajan
Forum of Nerva
Forum of Julius
Forum of Peace
Forum of Caesar
Forum of Augustus
Forum of Trajan
Forum of Nerva
Forum of Julius
Forum of Peace
Forum of Caesar
Baths of Caracalla
Baths of Diocletian
Baths of Agrippa
Baths of Constantine
Baths of Titus
Baths of Trajan
Baths of Nero
Baths of Caracalla
Baths of Diocletian
Baths of Agrippa
Baths of Constantine
Baths of Titus
Baths of Trajan
Baths of Nero
Colosseum
Arch of Titus
Arch of Constantine
Arch of Septimius Severus
Arch of Trajan
Arch of Nero
Arch of Claudius
Arch of Augustus
Arch of Tiberius
Arch of Domitian
Arch of Hadrian
Arch of Antoninus Pius
Arch of Marcus Aurelius
Arch of Gallienus
Arch of Honorius
Arch of Arcadius
Arch of Theodosius
Arch of Valentinian
Arch of Gratian
Arch of Maximian
Arch of Diocletian
Arch of Constantius
Arch of Maximian
Arch of Diocletian
Arch of Constantius
Arch of Maximian
Arch of Diocletian
Arch of Constantius

ROME. City of New York state, U.S.A. It stands on the Mohawk river, 16 m. N.W. of Utica by rly. Brass and copper factories employ over half the workmen of the city. Formerly the site was an important portage on the route from the Mohawk valley to Lake Ontario, and a fort here was successfully held by the colonists against a British force in 1776. Pop. (1930) 32,338.

ROME. City of Georgia, U.S.A. Situated 60 m. by rly. N.W. of Atlanta, at the junction of the Etowah and Oostanuala rivers, it is a cotton centre. Pop. (1930) 21,843.

ROMFORD. Urban district and market town of Essex. It stands on the Rom, a tributary of the Thames, 12 m. N.E. of London, and is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. The main industry is brewing, but there are engineering works. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 39,918.

ROMILEY. District of Cheshire. Situated 3 m. N. of Stockport, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. It is a part of the urban district of Bredbury (q.v.) and Romiley.

ROMNEY, New. Borough of Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It is 75 m. S.E. of London and 8 m. S.W. of Hythe, and has a station (New Romney and Littlestone-on-Sea) on the S. Rly. The harbour has become silted up and it is now about a mile from the coast. It is called New Romney to distinguish it from Old Romney, a village 2 m. to the W. Pop. (1931) 1,786.



New Romney seal

ROMNEY MARSH. Tract of land in Kent. It extends for 17 m. from Rye to Hythe and for 11 m. from Appledore to Dungeness, and covers about 80 sq. m. It is protected from the sea by an earthen embankment, and is famous as a pasturage for sheep. On it is a bird sanctuary.

ROMNY. Town of the Ukrainian republic (U.S.S.R.). Lying 100 m. N.W. of Poltava, at the junction of the Romen and the Sula, it is on the Kremenchug-Gomel rly. Pop. 23,000.

ROMORANTIN. Town of France. In the dept. of Loir-et-Cher, it stands at the confluence of the Sauldre and the Morantin, 37 m. N.W. of Bourges. Formerly the capital of Sologne, it was taken by the Black Prince in 1356.

ROMSDAL. Valley of Norway. It runs S.E. from the S. arm of the Romsdal Fiord, and is dominated by the Romsdalshorn, 5,095 ft., and the Trolltinder, some 6,000 ft. high.

ROMSEY. Borough and market town of Hampshire. It stands on the Test, 10 m. N.W. of Southampton, and has a station on the S. Rly. Brewing is an industry. Near by is Broadlands, once the seat of Lord Palmerston. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 5,779.

RONALDSHAY. Two islands of the Orkneys, Scotland. North Ronaldshay is 3 m. long and 2 m. broad, and is the most northerly of the Orkney Islands. Pop. 440. South Ronaldshay, the most southerly of the Orkney Islands, is 8 m. long and 4 m. broad. Pop. 2,000.

RONAS HILL. Peak of the Shetland Islands. Situated 8 m. N. of Lerwick, it has a height of 1,475 ft., the highest point in the islands.

RONCESVALLES. Village of Spain. Also known as Roncevaux, it is situated in the Pyrenees, 5 m. S. of the French frontier and 21 m. N.E. of Pamplona. The village is famous as the scene of the defeat of the rearguard of Charlemagne under Roland in 778.

RONDA. Town of Spain. It stands on the Guadiaro river, 43 m. W. of Malaga, on both sides of a deep, rocky gorge, surrounded by mountains. Built by the Moors, it has one of the largest bull-rings in Spain. Pop. 22,700.

RONDEBOSCH. Suburb of Cape Town, S. Africa. It is 5 m. to the S. of the city and is a residential area. Here is Groote Schuur (q.v.).

RONG. Alternative name of the tribe of India also known as Lepcha (q.v.).

RONNE. Seaport of Denmark. Capital of the island of Bornholm, it stands on the W. coast, connected by cable with Möen in Zealand, and by rly. with Nakö on the E. coast. Pop. 10,000.

RONSSOY. Village of France. It is 4 m. N.E. of Roisel, and was taken by the Germans in March, 1918. There is a British war cemetery.

ROODEPOORT. Town of the Transvaal, S. Africa. Situated to the W. of Johannesburg, 12 m. by rly. from the city, it is a mining centre. Pop. (1932) 24,854, of whom 8,139 are whites.

ROOKWOOD. Town of New South Wales, Australia. Situated 9 m. by rly. W. of Sydney, on the route to Parramatta, it has meat-preserving works and brick fields. Pop. 5,450.

ROORKEE. Town of India. In the Saharanpur district of the United Provinces, it lies nearly 100 m. N.E. of Delhi, and has railway connexion with Dehra, Saharanpur, and Najibabad. The town is the headquarters of the Ganges Canal administration. Pop. 16,716.

ROOSENDAAL. Town of the Netherlands. It stands near the Belgian frontier, about 25 m. N. of Antwerp, and is an important railway junction. Pop. (1930) 22,053.

ROOSEVELT. River of Brazil. Formerly known as the Rio Dubida or Doubtful River, it is an affluent of the Madeira, and was explored by the Roosevelt-Rondon Expedition in 1914, and renamed after Theodore Roosevelt. Rising in Matto Grosso state, it flows N. for 930 m. to join the Madeira above Taboral.

ROOTHING or Roding. Name of several parishes of Essex. Situated between Ongar and Dunmow, they are Abbots or Abbess Roothing, Aythorpe Roothing, Beauchamp Roothing, Berners Roothing, High Roothing, Leaden Roothing, and Margaret Roothing.

ROPER. River of the Northern Territory, Australia. Formed by the union of the rivers Strangeways and Chambers, it flows E. to discharge into the W. shore of the gulf of Carpentaria. Boats of 12 ft. draught can ascend the river for 90 m. to Leichardt's Bar.

ROQUEFORT. Village of France. It stands on a height, 1,970 ft. among the limestone Causses, 44 m. N.W. of Béziers. Roquefort cheese has been considered a delicacy since the days of Pliny.

RORAIMA. Mountain of South America. It stands at the boundary point of Venezuela, British Guiana, and Brazil. Of tabular form, the upper part rises in precipices from 1,600 ft. to 3,000 ft., the highest peak being 8,740 ft. There are numerous waterfalls, and several rivers flow from it.

RORKE'S DRIFT. Settlement of Natal, S. Africa. Situated on the Buffalo river, a tributary of the Tugela, it is 23 m. S.E. of Dundee. It is famous for the stand made by a few British soldiers against a Zulu army, after the massacre at Isandhlwana, Jan. 22, 1879.

RORSCHACH. Town of Switzerland. It stands on the S. shore of Lake Constance, 62 m. by rly. E. of Zürich. Pop. (1930) 11,005.

ROSAPENNA. Watering place of co. Donegal, I.F.S. It stands on the E. side of Sheep Haven, in the N. of its county, and 23 m. N.W. of Londonderry. It has beautiful surroundings.

ROSARIO. City and river port of Argentina. In the prov. of Santa Fé, it is 190 m. N.W. of Buenos Aires by the Central Argentine Rly. There are flour mills, and furniture, leather, and other factories. An important rly. centre, it is a shipping point for the produce of the Central and N. provinces. Pop. 480,936.

ROSCOFF. Town of N.W. France. It is 17½ m. N.W. of Morlaix. The chapel of S. Ninian, now in ruins, was built by Mary Queen of Scots to commemorate her landing in 1548. There is a marine laboratory. Pop. 4,500.

ROSCOMMON. County of the I.F.S. In Connaught, its area is 990 sq. m. The Shannon



Roscommon. County of Connaught

forms the E. boundary; another boundary river is the Suck, and there are the Arigna and the Boyle. Of many lakes the chief are Ree, Allen, Boderg, and Boffin. Sheep, cattle, and pigs are reared, and oats and potatoes are grown. The plain of Boyle is famous for its pasture. The county is served by the G.S. Rlys. Roscommon is the county town. Pop. (1926) 83,556.

ROSCOMMON. County town of Roscommon, I.F.S. It is 18 m. N.N.W. of Athlone and 85 m. W.N.W. of Dublin, on the G.S. Rlys. The town owes its origin to S. Coman, who about 700 founded a monastery here. There is a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. (1926) 1,830.

ROSCREA. Town of Tipperary, I.F.S. It stands on the Little Brosna river, 40 m. N.E. of Limerick, and has a station on the G.S. Rlys. Pop. (1926) 2,772.

ROSEAU. Seaport of Dominica, Leeward Islands. The chief town of the island, it stands on the S.W. coast, and is fortified. Pop. 7,042.

ROSEHEARTY. Burgh of Aberdeenshire. On the coast, 4 m. W. of Fraserburgh, it is the centre of a fishing industry. In the vicinity are the ruins of Pitsligo castle. Pop. (1931) 1,079.

ROSENEATH. Village of Dumbartonshire. It stands on the S.W. side of Gareloch, 2½ m. W. of Helensburgh. Roseneath castle is close by.

ROSENHEIM. Town of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands at the confluence of the Inn and the Mangfall, 40 m. S.E. of Munich. It is noted for its sulphur baths and there are extensive salt works. Pop. 18,000.

ROSETTA. Town of Lower Egypt. Standing on the Nile delta, at the mouth of the W. branch of the river, it was once an important harbour. After the cutting of the Alexandria canal it declined as that place prospered. It is famous as the site of the discovery in 1799 of the Rosetta stone, inscribed in Greek and hieroglyphics, which provided the key to the deciphering of Egyptian inscriptions. Pop. 27,000.

ROSKILDE. Seaport of Denmark. On the island of Zealand, it stands at the head of Roskilde Fiord, 20 m. by rly. W. of Copenhagen. It has a splendid cathedral, founded in 1074, and containing the tombs of many Danish monarchs. Until devastated by plague and fire, it was the most important town in Denmark, and was the capital down to 1443. Pop. 13,000.

ROSLAVL. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Western area, it lies 70 m. S.E. of Smolensk, on the Orel-Vitebsk railway. Pop. 28,000.

ROSLIN. Village of Midlothian. It stands on the river North Esk, 6 m. S. of Edinburgh, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly. It is famous for its chapel, built in the 15th century. Pop. 1,497.

ROSS. Urban district and market town of Herefordshire. It stands on the Wye, 12 m. S.E. of Hereford, on the G.W. Rly. The Man of Ross, John Kyrle, is buried in the church. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 4,738.

ROSSALL. Hamlet of Lancashire. It is 3 m. S.S.W. of Fleetwood, its station on the L.M.S. Rly. There is a public school for boys, opened in 1844.

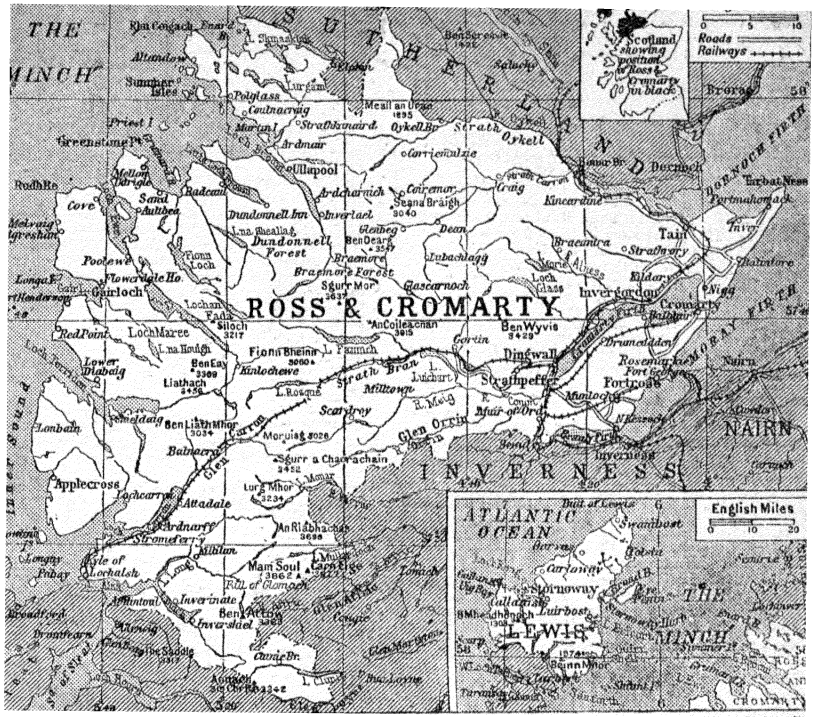
ROSS AND CROMARTY. County of Scotland. It consists of the two counties of Ross and Cromarty, which were separate until 1889, and covers 3,089 sq. m. It has a long, irregular coastline, pierced by Dornoch Firth, Cromarty Firth, and Beauly Firth on the E. and by Lochs Broom, Ewe, Torridon, Carron, and Alsh, and the Gairloch on the W. The surface is very mountainous. Of the rivers the chief are the Orrin, Oykell, and Conon. Most of the surface is given up to deer forests; elsewhere sheep and cattle are reared; the fisheries are valuable. The L.M.S. Rly. serves the county, which sends one member to parliament. Dingwall is the county town. Pop. (1931) 62,802.

ROSSANO. City of Italy. It is 28 m. N.E. of Cosenza, near the gulf of Taranto. A walled city, it contains an old castle, a Byzantine cathedral, and a library. Pop. 16,000.

ROSSBACH. Village of Prussia. In Saxony, it is 22 m. W.S.W. of Leipzig. Here, on Nov. 5, 1757, Frederick II inflicted a decisive defeat on the German and French forces.

ROSSBERG. Mountain of Switzerland. Overlooking Lake Zug, its highest point is the Wildspitz, 5,190 ft.

ROSSIGNOL. Lake of Nova Scotia, Canada. Situated 83 m. S.W. of Halifax, it is 20 m. long and is the largest lake in the province. It is drained by the Liverpool river.



Ross and Cromarty. Large and beautiful county of the Scottish Highlands, with (inset) the islands that form part of it

ROSSLAND. City of British Columbia, Canada. Situated 55 m. W. of Nelson and 6 m. from the U.S. boundary, it is served by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., and is a centre for the surrounding iron, copper, and gold mines. Pop. (1931) 2,848.

ROSSLARE. Seaport and watering place of co. Wexford, I.F.S. It is 6 m. S.E. of Wexford, and is served by the G.S. Rlys. Formerly a fishing village and coastguard station, it came into use as a port in 1906, when the harbour was reconstructed to serve as a terminus for steamers from Fishguard. It is also a pleasure resort.

ROSS SEA. Part of the Antarctic Ocean, between South Victoria Land and King Edward VII Land. It contains Ross Island, and is blocked to the S. by the Ross Ice Barrier, which with adjacent islands and territories was annexed by New Zealand in 1923 and is known as the Ross Dependency.

ROSSTREVOR. Seaport and watering place of co. Down, Northern Ireland. Situated on Carlingford Lough, 9 m. S.E. of Newry, it is much frequented for its beautiful position.

ROSTHERNE. Village of Cheshire. Situated 3 m. N. of Knutsford, it has a great mere, the largest in Cheshire, covering some 115 acres.

ROSTHWAITE. Village of Cumberland. It lies in Borrowdale, 6 m. S. of Keswick, and is a good centre for visitors to this region.

ROSTOCK. Town and seaport of Germany. In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, it stands on the Warnow, 60 m. N.E. of Schwerin. The city has a university and was one of the most important members of the Hanseatic League. It has some manufactures and a large shipping trade. Its outport is Warnemünde. Pop. 77,669.

ROSTOV. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Also called Great Rostov, it is 35 m. S. of Yaroslav, on Lake Nero and the Moscow-Yaroslav railway. A very old town, it is famous for its kremlin and the Uspenski cathedral. Linen is manufactured. Pop. 20,000.

ROSTOV-ON-DON. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the N. Caucasian area, it stands on the right bank of the Don, 27 m. from its mouth, and owes its importance to its facilities for navigation and its position at the junction of three railway systems. The chief exports are grain and wool. The industries include shipbuilding, dyeing, fishing, and the manufacture of tobacco and boots and shoes. Pop. 425,000.

ROSYTH. British naval base. On the firth of Forth, it is 11 m. N.W. of Edinburgh. It was created early in the 20th century, and during the Great War was the chief naval base on the E. coast. Accommodation was provided for the ships and a bungalow town and a garden city erected for the workers. The activities of the dockyard were much reduced after the peace of 1918, and in 1925 it was reduced to a care and maintenance station.

ROTEN TURM. Mountain pass of Rumania. It is situated in the Transylvanian Alps, about 17 m. S. of Sibiu. The square Red Tower, from which the pass takes its name, was built in 1533 at the S. end. The pass was prominent in the fighting between the Rumanians and Austro-Germans in the Great War.

ROTHAMSTED. Village of Hertfordshire. It is near Harpenden, and in the parish is the agricultural experimental station conducted by the Lawes Trust. It was the estate of Sir J. B. Lawes who founded and endowed the Trust.

ROTHBURY. Urban district of Northumberland. It stands on the Coquet, 11 m. S.W. of Alnwick, on the L.N.E. Rly. Cragside, the seat of Lord Armstrong, is close by. Pop. (1931) 1,255.

ROTHENBURG. Town of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands on a plateau above the Tauber, 36 m. W. of Nuremberg. The city is still surrounded by its carefully preserved medieval walls. Rothenburg was captured by Tilly in the Thirty Years' War. Pop. 8,828.

ROTHER. Two rivers of Sussex. The first rises in Hampshire and flows in an easterly direction into the Arun near Stopham, a distance of 24 m. The other rises in Sussex near Rotherfield, and flows E. along the borders of Kent and Sussex some 30 m. to the sea near Winchelsea.

ROTHERFIELD. Town of Sussex. It is E. of Ashdown Forest, 8 m. S.W. of Tunbridge Wells, and has a station (Rotherfield and Marks Cross) on the S. Rly. Pop. 2,821.



Rotherham arms

ROTHERHAM. Borough and market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands at the junction of the Rother and Don, 6 m. N.E. of Sheffield, on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The industries are connected with coal and iron working. The town sends a member to parliament. Market days, Mon., Fri., and Sat. Pop. (1931) 69,689.

ROTHERHITHE. District of London. In the borough of Bermondsey, it is a riverside district, served by the S. and Metropolitan Rlys. It includes the Surrey Commercial docks and Southwark Park. Rotherhithe Tunnel goes under the Thames from Lower Road, Rotherhithe, to Commercial Road East. It was opened June 12, 1908.

ROTHES. Burgh of Moray. It is near the river Spey, 10 m. S.E. of Elgin, on the L.N.E. Rly. Distilling is the main industry. There are remains of a castle. Pop. (1931) 1,292.

ROTHESAY. Burgh and watering place of Buteshire, also the county town. It stands at the head of Rothesay Bay, on the E. side of the Isle of Bute. The chief building is the castle. The town is a yachting and golfing centre. It has a harbour. Pop. (1931) 9,346.



Rothesay arms

ROTHHORN. Mountain mass of Switzerland. On the borders of the cantons of Berne, Lucerne, and Unterwalden, it attains an elevation of 7,715 ft., and the summit is reached by a rack and pinion railway from Brienz.

ROTHLEY. Village of Leicestershire. It is 5 m. N. of Leicester, on the L.N.E. Rly. Near by is Rothley Temple, an Elizabethan house on the site of a preceptory of the Templars. It was the birthplace of Lord Macaulay.

ROTHWELL. Urban district of Northamptonshire. It is 4 m. N.W. of Kettering, and has a station (Desborough and Rothwell) on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. (1931) 4,516.

ROTHWELL. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 4 m. S.E. of Leeds. There are coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1931) 15,639.

ROTOMOHANA. Lake of North Island, New Zealand. On its shores, previous to 1886, were hot springs and beautiful terraces of siliceous sinter. The terraces were destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Tarawera in 1886, and the lake is now a deep crater, 2 sq. m. in area, in which a new warm lake has formed.

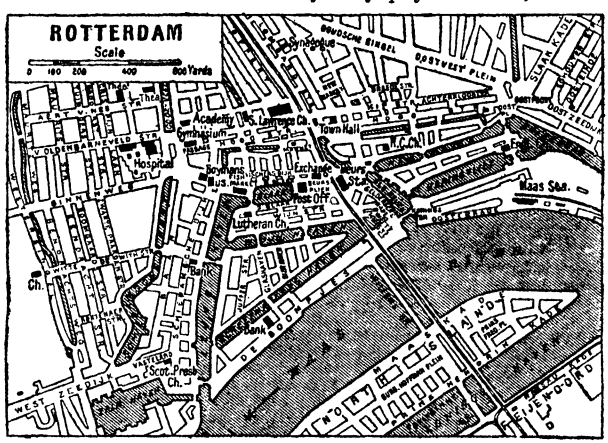
ROTORUA. Lake of North Island, New Zealand. Of volcanic origin, it is 20 m. from Mt. Tarawera, in the thermal spring region.

ROTORUA. Pleasure resort of North Island, New Zealand. On the W. shore of the lake of the same name, it is 171 m. by rail S.E. of Auckland, in the midst of a 150 m. stretch of country abounding in geysers, hot and cold lakes, and fumaroles. It is owned and managed by the state. Pop. 4,000.



Rotterdam arms

ROTTERDAM. City of the Netherlands. It stands on the branch of the Rhine delta known as the Maas, joined here by a small river, the Rotte, and is 17 m. by rail E. of the Hook of Holland. The main part of the town, intersected by many quays and canals, is on the



Rotterdam. Central districts of the city, showing the river and docks

right bank; opposite the long quay called the Boompjes lie the North Island and the suburb of Feijenoord. Rotterdam is connected with the sea by the Nieuwe Waterweg, which admits large vessels from the Hook of Holland, and has a considerable transit trade. Shipbuilding and allied industries are of primary importance, and there are manufactures of spirits. Pop. (1930) 581,003.

ROTTI. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. Lying off the S.W. of Timor, it covers 653 sq. m. Pop. 70,000.

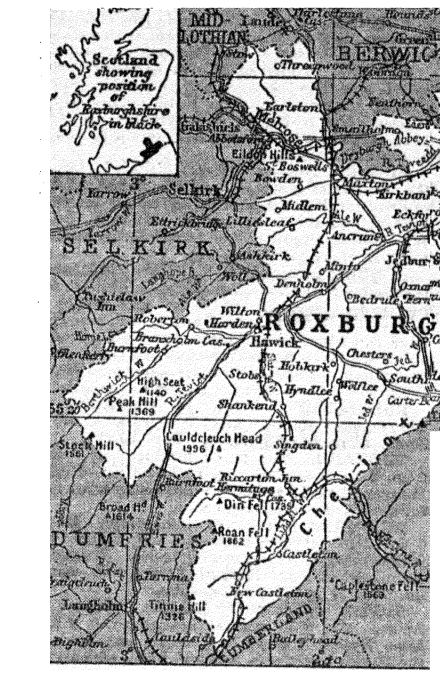
ROTTINGDEAN. Village of Sussex. It lies on the coast, 4 m. S.E. of Brighton, and has a restored 13th century church.

ROTTWEIL. Town of Württemberg. On the Neckar, 68 m. from Stuttgart, it is still partly surrounded by walls. The chief buildings are the town hall, and the chapel of S. Lawrence. There is a museum. Pop. 9,000.

ROTUMA. Small island in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lying about 250 m. N.N.W. of Fiji, to which it is administratively attached, it is the seat of a British commissioner. The principal settlement is Fangwot. Pop. 2,300.

ROUBAIX. Town of France. It stands on the Canal de Roubaix, which connects it with the Schelde and Deûle, 6 m. N.E. of Lille. An important industrial town, Roubaix has manufactures of woollens, cotton, linen, and velvet. It was occupied by the Germans, 1914–18, but was re-occupied by the British on Oct. 18, 1918. Pop. (1931) 117,190.

ROUDNICE. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Bohemia, and formerly known as Raudnitz, it



Roxburghshire. Map of the Scottish border county

stands on the left bank of the Elbe, 25 m. N.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 9,500.

ROUEN. City and river port of France, also the capital of Normandy. It stands on the Seine, 87 m. by rail N.W. of Paris. The main part of the town is on the right bank, which is lined with extensive quays, and it is connected with the industrial quarters on the left bank by bridges. The cathedral, a large Gothic structure dating from the 13th century, has beautiful rose windows, and fine monuments. The church of St. Ouen is a remarkably fine building. The palais de justice, was the seat of the parlement of Normandy. Bonsecours, on a hill to the E., is a pilgrimage shrine. The chief industries are spinning, the preparation and dyeing of cotton, and shipping. During the Great War Rouen was an important British base. Pop. (1931) 122,957.

ROULERS (Flemish, Rousselaere). Town of Belgium. It lies on the small streams Vyverbeek and Mandel, 19 m. S.S.W. of Bruges, and is a railway junction. An industrial town, its buildings include the church of S. Michael and the town hall on the market place. During the Great War the town was occupied by the Germans. Pop. (1930) 28,164.

ROUXVILLE. Village of the Orange Free State, South Africa. Situated 21 m. N. of Aliwal North by rly., it was the site of a reported find of alluvial diamonds in 1919 and of gold in 1930. White pop. 885.

ROUYN. Town of Quebec. Situated about 30 m. N. of Cobalt, it is the centre of a copper and gold region of 10,000 sq. m. In 1925 it was practically undeveloped country, but since the completion of the C.N. Rlys. line in 1927 it has grown rapidly. Pop. (1931) 3,225.

ROVERETO. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Leno, 15 m. by rail S.S.W. of Trent. The town is commanded by a castle, rebuilt in 1492 and now used as barracks. Rovereto is a centre of the silk industry. Pop. 14,000.

ROVIGNO. Town of Italy. It stands on the Adriatic, W. of the peninsula of Istria, 40 m. S.S.W. of Trieste. Pop. 11,000.

ROVIGO. City of Italy. It stands on the Adigetto, and is a junction, 28 m. by rail S. of Padua. It contains several old churches and palaces. There are remains of its 10th century walls, and a medieval castle. Pop. (1931) 37,302.

ROVUMA. River of E. Africa. Rising in the Livingstone Mts. to the E. of Lake Nyasa, it flows 450 m. to the Indian Ocean, which it enters N. of Cape Delgado. For the whole of its course it marks the Tanganyika Territory and ica.

ROW. Alternative spelling of the Dumbartonshire seaside resort also known as Rhu (q.v.).

ROWFANT. District of Sussex. It is 4½ m. W. of East Grinstead, on the S. Rly. In a Tudor house here Frederick Locker-Lampson lived for the last 20 years of his life.

ROWLEY REGIS. Borough of Staffordshire. It is near the Stour, 5 m. N.W. of Birmingham, on the G.W. Rly., and includes Old Hill and Tividale. Surrounded by coal mines, it has also ironworks, potteries, and chain works. Pop. (1931) 41,238.

ROWNE. Town of Poland. Formerly known as Rovno, it is 150 m. S.E. of Brest-Litowsk. It is an agricultural centre. Pop. 30,000.

ROWSLEY. Village of Derbyshire. Situated at the junction of the Derwent and the Wye, it is 3½ m. S.E. of Bakewell. Near by are Haddon Hall and Chatsworth, and much beautiful scenery.

ROWTON HEATH. Open space in Cheshire. It is 3 m. S.E. of Chester. Here, Sept. 24, 1645, the forces of Charles I were defeated by the parliamentarians.

ROXBURGH. Former burgh of Roxburghshire, Scotland. It stood near where Kelso now stands, at the junction of the Teviot and Tweed, and gave its name to the county. About 2 m. away is New Roxburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly.

ROXBURGHSHIRE. Border county of Scotland. Its area is 666 sq. m., and it is sometimes called Teviotdale after its chief river. The Tweed and Liddel (Liddesdale) also give their names to beautiful dales here. The surface is hilly in the S.E. and in the N. Much land is devoted to grazing sheep. The rivers are noted for their fishing. Jedburgh is the county town; other places are Hawick, Kelso, and Melrose. Pop. (1931) 45,787.

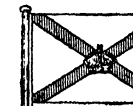


Roxburghshire arms

ROXBURY. Town of South Island, New Zealand. Standing on the Clutha river, 61 m N W of Dunedin, it is the centre of a small gold mining area Pop 500

ROXBY-CUM-RISBY. Urban district of Lincolnshire It is in the parts of Lindsey, 8 m N W of Brigg Pop (1931) 580

ROYAL CANAL. Waterway of the Irish Free State It extends from the Liffey, at Dublin, to the Shannon, at Richmond Harbour Constructed between 1789–1802, it is 96 m in length



Royal Mail Steam Packet flag, white with red cross

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. British steamship line Founded in 1839, it has a fleet of passenger steamers plying between London or Southampton and most parts of the world, especially the S American ports Its ships also carry mails and cargo, including a good deal of meat The head offices are at Royal Mail House, Leadenhall St, London, E C 3

ROYAN. Seaside resort of France It lies at the mouth of the Gironde, 63 m N N W of Bordeaux There is a small harbour

ROYAT. Pleasure resort of France It stands on the Tiretaine, about 2 m S W of Clermont-Ferrand. Its thermal springs and beautiful environs attract many visitors Pop 2,170

ROYDON. Town of Essex It lies on the borders of Hertfordshire, 5 m S W of Harlow, and has a station on the L N E Rly

ROYE. Town of France It is on the Avre, 18 m S W of Péronne, and is a road and rail centre It was held by the Germans from 1914 until March 1917, and changed hands again in 1918

ROYSTON. Market town and urban district of Hertfordshire It is 12 m N E of Hitchin, and has a station on the L N E Rly In 1742 a cave, containing carvings of the Crucifixion, etc, was discovered, and many Roman relics have been found Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 3,831

ROYSTON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 4 m N E of Barnsley, and has a station (Royston and Notton) on the L M S Rly The chief buildings are the church of S John the Baptist, and the grammar school, founded in 1607 Pop (1931) 7,156

ROYTON. Urban district of Lancashire It is 3 m N of Oldham, on the L M S Rly The chief building is S Paul's church, and the main industry is the manufacture of cotton goods Pop (1931) 16,887

ROZEL. Village of Jersey. It is situated on Rozel Bay, 6 m. N E of St. Helier Near by is Rozel manor, with a 13th century chapel

RUABON. Town of Denbighshire. Situated 5 m. from Wrexham, it is on the G W Rly. Bricks and tiles are manufactured

RUAHA. River of Tanganyika Territory Rising to the N of Lake Nyasa, it flows N E and then S E to its union with the Rufiji. From that point it continues in an E direction to discharge by several mouths into the Indian Ocean, opposite the island of Mafia. It is navigable as far as the Pangani Falls

RUANDA. District of the Belgian Congo In the extreme E of the colony, it lies on the borders of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, E of Lake Kivu Largely mountainous, it is particularly rich in cattle. With Urundi to the S it formerly was part of German East Africa Occupied by the Belgians during the Great War, these districts are now administered under mandate from the League of Nations The two together cover an area of 20,550 sq m Usumburu is the capital.

RUAPEHU. Mountain of North Island, New Zealand. A volcanic cone, 9,175 ft. high, it stands in the centre of the island, some 70 m W of Napier With Mt Tongariro and other peaks it constitutes a national park The volcano was in eruption in 1895

RUDDINGTON. Village of Nottinghamshire It lies 5 m S of Nottingham, of which it is now a residential suburb, and has a station on the L N E Rly

RUDESHEIM In the Rhineland, it stands on the Rhine at the foot of the Niederwald, 16 m. W of Mainz. It is celebrated for its wine

RUDHAM. Two villages of Norfolk East Rudham lies 7 m. W of Fakenham, with a station on the L N E Rly. West Rudham is 2½ m S E.

RUDNIK. Ridge of hills in northern Serbia, called also Suvobor Along the ridge, which separates the valleys of the Kolubara and Upper Morava, the Austrians and Serbians, in Nov., 1914, fought the battle generally called the battle of the Kolubara (q v)

RUDOK. Town of Tibet Situated close to the frontier of Kashmir, and about 280 m S E. of Srinagar, it is the caravan centre for the trade by Leh and the Indus valley with N W India. It stands at an altitude of 15,000 ft overlooking the S E end of Lake Pagong

RUDOLF. Lake of Africa Mainly in Uganda, it extends N to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Abyssinia Part of the Great Rift Valley of Africa, it measures 185 m from N to S and 37 m. from E to W at its widest Fish and crocodiles abound, but the water is scarcely drinkable, due to a high soda content The chief affluent is the river Omo, which flows into the N end of the lake.

RUDOLSTADT Town of Germany In Thuringia, it stands on the left bank of the Saale, 18 m S of Weimar Pop 15,711

RUDYARD. Village of Staffordshire It is 2 m from Leek, on the L M S Rly. Here is Rudyard Lake, 2 m long, which forms a reservoir for the Trent and Mersey canal

RUFFORD Village of Lancashire It lies 5 m N E of Ormskirk, on the L M S Rly. Rufford Hall is an interesting house It must be distinguished from Rufford Abbey, the seat of Lord Savile in Nottinghamshire

RUFIJI River of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa Rising in several headstreams, N E of Lake Nyasa, it flows N E to its junction with the Ruaha just above Pangani Falls, which mark the limit of downstream navigation

RUFISQUE Town of Senegal, French West Africa Situated on the coast behind Cape Verde, it lies on the rly from Dakar to Thiès, 20 m E of the former

RUGBY. Borough and market town of Warwickshire. It stands on the Avon, 30 m. S E. of Birmingham, and is served by the L N E and L M S Rlys It is a railway junction and a hunting centre The industries include engineering works At Hillmorton, near the town, is a beam wireless station. Market days, Mon and Sat Pop (estimated in 1932) 35,100



Rugby arms

Rugby school was founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff The first building was near the parish church, whence it was removed to its present site about 1740 In 1809 the present buildings were begun The number of boys is about 600



Rugeley seal

RUGELEY. Urban district and market town of Staffordshire. It is 8 m. S.E of Stafford, on the L M S. Rly. In the neighbourhood are the Cannock Chase collieries. Market days, Tues. and Thurs. Pop. (1931) 5,263.

RUGEN. Island in the Baltic Sea. Belonging to Germany, it is separated from Pomerania by the mile-wide strait of Strelasund, and has an area of 373 sq. m. The coastline is irregular. Bergen is the chief town. Pop. 53,883.

RUHLEBEN. Racecourse near Berlin. During the Great War it was converted into an internment camp for civilian prisoners.

RUHR. River of Germany. A right bank tributary of the Rhine, it flows almost due W. through the rich coal and iron area of Rhenish Prussia for 145 m. to join the Rhine at Ruhrort. During the Great War the Ruhr district was one of Germany's chief munition centres, including as it does Essen and other centres. From 1923 to 1925 it was occupied by the French.

RUISLIP. District of Middlesex, part of the urban district of Ruislip and Northwood. It lies between Harrow and Uxbridge, and is on the G.W., Metropolitan, and Underground Rlys. The manor house is public property. To the N. runs the brook Pin, and near is Ruislip reservoir. Pop. (1931) 16,038.

RUKWA. Lake of Tanganyika Territory. In the Langenburg district, it lies 100 m. N.W. of Lake Nyasa, 2,500 ft. above sea level.

RUM. Island of the Inner Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It is 15 m. from Ardnamurchan Point, is 8 m. long, and covers 42 sq. m.



Rumania. Peasant woman

RUMANIA. Country of Europe. In the Balkan area, it lies to the N. of Bulgaria, its other neighbours being Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. It consists of Wallachia and Moldavia (the original Rumania), Bessarabia, Bukovina, Dobruja, and Transylvania. The chief river is the Danube; others are the Jiu, Aluta, Argesul, Siret, and Pruth. The country has a coastline on the Black Sea. Bucharest is the capital and Braili the chief port. The four largest cities after the capital are Chishinau, Cernautzi, Jassy, and Galatz. Its area is 122,282 sq. m. Pop. 17,393,149.



Rumania arms

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. The country is mainly an agricultural area, and produces maize, wheat, barley, oats, and rye. Cattle and sheep are reared, and the vine is grown. There are vast expanses of forest, and the land is rich in minerals, especially oil. Salt mining is a state monopoly. The unit of currency is the leu, equal to the franc, and divided into 100 bani.

GOVERNMENT. Rumania is governed by a king, a cabinet, and a legislature of two houses, senate and chamber of deputies. The latter consists of 387 members. Most of the people belong to the Greek Church. There is an army in which all males must serve, a small navy, and an air force. The country belongs to the League of Nations.

HISTORY. In 1861 Wallachia and Moldavia, nominally parts of the Turkish empire, were united as Rumania, and a prince was elected to rule over them. In 1866 Carol, a Hohenzollern prince, was elected as ruler, and in 1881 he was declared a king, the country having been, since 1878, entirely independent of Turkey. Additional territory was acquired after the Balkan Wars in 1913, and in 1916 Rumania entered the Great War and was overrun by the Austrians and the Germans. In 1919, however, the kingdom was restored and greatly enlarged, and after a short period of Bolshevist domination it entered upon a more stable period under its second king, Ferdinand. In 1927 Ferdinand died, and as his son Carol had renounced the succession, a grandson, Michael, succeeded. However, Carol's friends created some unrest, and in 1930 that prince supplanted his own son on the throne.

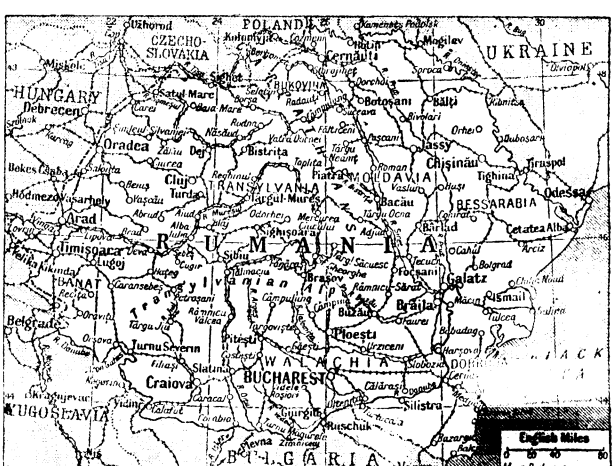
RUMELANGE. Town of the grand duchy of Luxemburg. It is situated near the frontier of France, about 10 m. S.S.W. of Luxemburg. Pop. (1930) 5,209.

RUMELIA, EASTERN. Region of S. Bulgaria. The middle portion is the wide level valley of the Maritsa; it lies between the Rhodope Mts. in the S.W. and the Balkans in the N. The chief town is Philippopolis (Plovdiv). Burgaz, on the Black Sea, is the chief port.

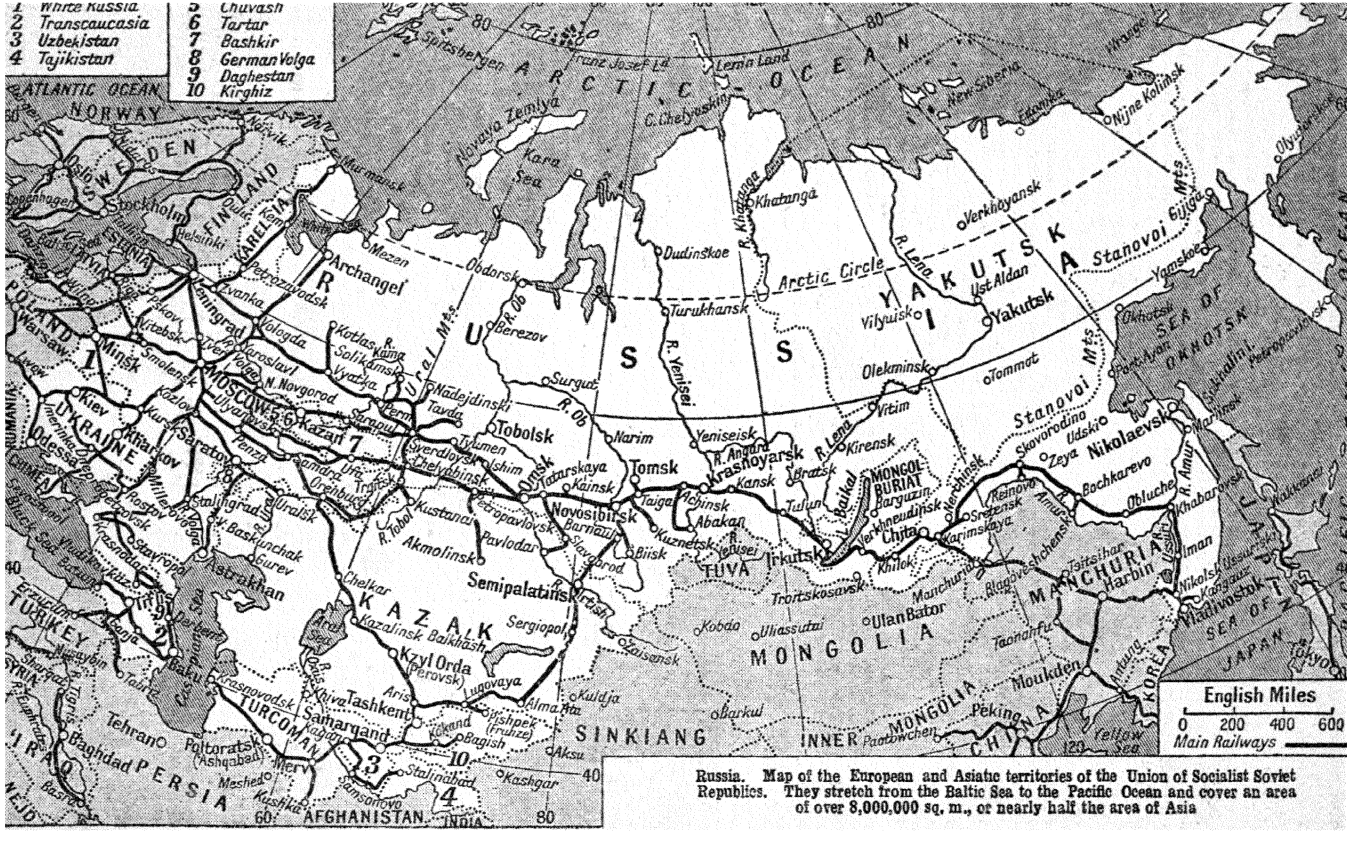
RUNCORN. River port, market town, and urban district of Cheshire. It stands on the Mersey, 16 m. S.E. of Liverpool and 28 m. S.W. of Manchester, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Its industries include the manufacture of chemicals and soap. A transporter bridge crosses the Mersey. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 18,158.

RUNNIMEDE. Meadow of Surrey. It is on the S. bank of the Thames near Egham and 20 m. from London. There, or on Charter Island in the stream, King John signed Magna Carta, June 15, 1215. It belongs to the nation.

RUNSWICK. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). On Runswick Bay, 7 m. N.W. of Whitby, it is much frequented by artists.



Rumania. Map of the Balkan kingdom as constituted after the Great War


1 White Russia
2 Transcaucasia
3 Uzbekistan
4 Tajikistan
5 Chuvash
6 Tartar
7 Bashkir
8 German Volga
9 Daghestan
10 Kirghiz
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
POLAND
RUSSIA
U.S.S.R.
YAKUTSKA
MOSCOW
UKRAINE
KAZAK
TURKOMAN
TURKEY
IRAN
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
INDIA
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
CHINA
KOREA
JAPAN
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
Spitsbergen
Franz Josef Ld.
Lenin Land
Novaya Zemlya
Kara Sea
Murmansk
Archangel
Obdorsk
Arctic Circle
Dudinskoe
Turukhansk
Yeniseisk
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Krasnoyarsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Verkhoyansk
Stanovoi Mts.
Nikolaevsk
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Harbin
Mukden
Peking
Ulan Bator
Semipalatinsk
Tashkent
Samarkand
Kyzyl Orda
Astrakhan
Stalingrad
Saratov
Kuibyshev
Gorki
Kazan
Leningrad
Minsk
Kiev
Odessa
Baku
Tiflis
Tehran
Baghdad
Meshed
Mery
Ashkhabad
Kashgar
Aksu
Barkul
Kobdo
Uliassutai
Kalgan
Taonanfu
Changchun
Kirin
Antung
Reitaw
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Black Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkhash
Lake Issyk-Kul
Lake Chany
Lake Tengiz
Lake Ubsa
Lake Khanka
Lake Hsingking
Lake Kossogol
Lake Hanka
Lake Dalai-Nor
Lake Kuku-Nor
Lake Tsaidam
Lake Lop-Nor
Lake Tsing-Hai
Lake Tsaidam
Lake Kuku-Nor

RUNTON. Two villages of Norfolk East and West Runton are on the coast, 2 m. W of Cromer, with a station on the L N E Rly They are popular summer resorts

RUPERT. River of Quebec, Canada It drains Lake Mistassini and flows W to the lower end of James Bay Its length is 380 m

RUPERT'S LAND. Former name for the part of Canada around Hudson Bay It is now divided among Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West Territories, but the name is still borne by an Anglican archbishopric

RUSCHUK. Town of Bulgaria Also known as Ruse, it stands on the Danube, on the Rumanian frontier about 63 m N W of Shumen It is the seat of a Bulgarian archbishop and an Armenian bishop Pop 45,788

RUSHDEN Urban district of Northamptonshire It is 4 m E of Wellingborough, on the L M S Rly Boots and shoes are manufactured Pop (1931) 14,247

RUSHOLME. Suburb of Manchester To the S of the city proper, it is a residential area

RUSHTON. Village of Northamptonshire It lies 4 m N W of Kettering, and has a station (Glendon and Rushton) on the L M S Rly

RUSSIA. State of Europe and Asia, known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U S S R) It comprises a large portion of E Europe, and of Central Asia, as well as the whole of N Asia, and covers a total area of 8,241,921 sq m. Moscow is the capital, as well as the largest city, other large towns are Leningrad, the former capital, Kiev, Baku, Odessa, Kharkov, Rostov-on Don, Tashkent, Dnepropetrovsk, Nijni-Novgorod (Gorki), Kazan, Samara, Omsk, Astrakhan, Krasnodar, Tula, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Orenburg, Vladivostok, and Samarkand, all of which have populations of over 100 000 Pop (1931) 161,006,200

TOPOGRAPHY The N. limit of Russia is the Arctic Ocean, on the W it is bounded by Lapland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania The Pacific washes its E shores, whilst Asia Minor, Persia, Afghanistan, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria form its S margin Its island possessions include the N part of Sakhalin, and the Commander Islands, as well as those off the Arctic coastline, including Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, the Nicholas II group, the New Siberia group, and Wrangel Island This vast area is peopled by many diverse races and tribes, with different languages and habits of life Russians and Ukrainians comprise nearly three-quarters of the population. The most characteristic of the physical features is the immense plain, or steppe, which occupies the greater part of its surface This is broken by well defined mountainous regions, such as the Caucasus, the Urals, the outlying spurs of the mountain systems of Central Asia, including the Altai, Tian Shan, Hindu Kush, and Sayan, and the Verkhoyansk, Stanovoi, Yablonoi, Kamchatka, and Sikhotu Alin ranges of N and E Siberia The chief rivers are the Volga, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur, Pechora, Don, Dnieper, Ural, Sir Darya, and Amu Darya, the majority of which have large and important tributaries. The Central Asiatic area contains vast desert regions, while the largest lakes are those of Baikal, Balkhash, Ladoga, Onega, Ilnen, the sea of Aral, and the Caspian

GOVERNMENT The union is divided into the following republics —The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, comprising by far the greater part of the entire territory, the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, and the Ukrainian, White Russian, Uzbek, Turcoman, and Tajik republics. Included among these are the Far Eastern, Leningrad, N Caucasian, Siberian, and Ural areas, and a number of autonomous areas and autonomous republics The administrative organisation of the U S S R consists essentially of a Communistic oligarchy, which virtually resolves itself into a dictatorship Representation is by a system of soviets, or councils, whose congress, consisting of 1,500 members, meets once a year The supreme power is vested in the praesidium of the central committee With some exceptions all citizens over the age of 18 may vote at elections The defence of the Union is entrusted to the Red Army, supplemented by a militia of "workers," who alone have the privilege of serving under arms There is compulsory service between the ages of 19 and 40 The air force is a powerful organization. The navy, strategically of less importance, has not been developed equally with the other arms Since the Orthodox Greek Church was disestablished in Russia in 1917 the teaching of religion to the young has been forbidden At the same time many churches and religious buildings have been converted into state institutions, while the clergy have been deprived of constitutional rights Encouragement has been extended to the Jews

PRODUCE AND TRADE Possessing large areas of highly fertile soil, Russia is primarily an agricultural country The chief crops of the European portion are hay, rye, wheat, millet, oats, barley, and potatoes Cotton, silk, flax, hemp, kendyr, tobacco, sugar beet, and sunflower seeds are also extensively produced Tea-growing is an increasing industry, especially in the neighbourhood of Batum, while large quantities of fruit are exported from the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Ukraine, and the Caspian region Siberia is the principal centre of the dairy industry Furs have always played a prominent part in Russian commerce, the bulk of them emanating from Siberia The timber resources are enormous, the most densely forested areas being in the Caucasus, the Far Eastern region of Siberia, as well as large areas in N and Central European Russia Livestock, game, honey, wool, and bristles are among the remaining natural products of importance Since the abolition of private enterprise and profit, commercial exploitation has been undertaken by state trusts The mineral resources are vast, especially in Siberia, where the great bulk is still untapped The principal oilfield is around Baku

Soviet industries are largely concerned with the production of machinery There are large electrical stations at Moscow, Leningrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Nijni-Novgorod, and other places The railway system is inadequate and is largely supplemented by river transport, but it includes the Trans Siberian and Turkestan Siberian lines connecting with the Far East Air services are in operation, and roads have been extended and improved. The numerous canals included are recently built to link the Volga and the Don, affording direct communication between the Black Sea and the Caspian The Russian educational system, in addition to schools, universities, and technical academies, provides for separate establishments for the dissemination of communist propaganda. The unit of currency is the paper chervonetz, equal to 10 roubles of the old gold coinage. There are also silver, copper, bronze, and nickel money in multiples of kopecks

HISTORY. In 1547 Ivan IV took the title of tsar of all the Russias and began the conquest of Siberia. Peter the Great founded St Petersburg and introduced western ideas Under Catherine II Russia became a great power, extending her European territories by annexing much of Poland and the Crimea In the 19th century Alexander II (1855–1881) attempted to liberalise political institutions by freeing the serfs and establishing a new judicial procedure,

Revolutionary movements spread widely after the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05). In March, 1917, the Russian nation destroyed Tsarism and established a socialist republic This made way in November, 1917, for a Bolshevist Government under Nikolai Lenin The Bolshevists made peace with Germany, sacrificing great territories, and waged successful war against the tsarist armies. They established a working class republic, disestablished and disendowed the Church, abolished all private property, made private trade illegal, and deprived all except members of the working classes of any rights whatever. They simultaneously launched a revolutionary campaign in morals

The death of Lenin in 1924 enabled the extreme Bolshevists to re assert themselves under Joseph Stalin They instituted the state collectivisation of farms, and launched the Five Year Plan, designed to make Russia a leading manufacturing and militarist nation In 1933, on the failure of this project to attain the success expected of it, a second Five Year Plan was launched

RUSTENBURG Town of the Transvaal, S Africa Standing in a natural amphitheatre formed by a spur of the Magaliesberg Mts, it is situated 69 m by rly W of Pretoria The centre of a fertile district, it has tobacco factories and fruit-packing houses Pop. (1931) 3,710

RUTHENIA Province of Czechoslovakia It lies between the Theiss and the Forest Carpathians, the boundary on the W being the Ung river, and has an area of 4,886 sq m Pop (1930) 725,350

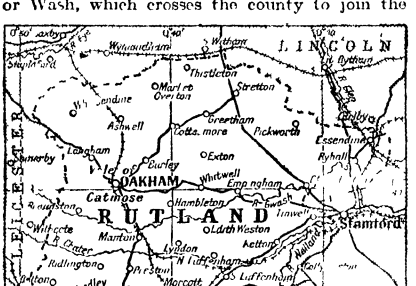
RUTHERGLEN Burgh of Lanarkshire It stands on the left bank of the Clyde, 2 m S E of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly The industries include the making of chemicals, cotton, paper, pottery, and rope Pop (1931) 25,157

RUTHERGLEN. Town of Victoria, Australia Situated 170 m by rail N E of Melbourne, close to the Murray, it is an important road junction

RUTHIN Borough and market town of Denbighshire It stands on the Clwyd, 8 m S E of Denbigh, on the L M S Rly The grammar school was founded in 1598 Market days, Mon and first Tues in month Pop 2,767

RUTHWELL Village of Dumfriesshire It is 9 m S E of Dumfries, with a station on the L M S Rly It is famous because of its carved 7th cent cross, now preserved in the church

RUTLAND. County of England Wholly inland, it is bounded by Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, and has an area of 152 sq m It is divided into two parts by the Gwash or Wash, which crosses the county to join the Welland, which forms the S E boundary Much of the land is permanent pasture, many cattle and sheep are reared, wheat is grown, and cheese is made Oakham is the county town Served by the L M S Rly, it is a hunting shire. Pop. (1931) 17,397



Rutland Map of the smallest county of England

RUTLAND. City of Vermont, U S A It stands on Otter Creek, 67 m S S E of Burlington, by rly The leading industry is the working of the marble quarries Pop (1930) 17,315

RUVO DI PUGLIA. City of Italy. The ancient Rubi, it is situated 21 m W of Bari. It has a 12th–13th century Norman cathedral, with gallery and 15th century frescoes San Giovanni is an old circular baptistery Pop 24,000.

RUWENZORI. Mountain range of Africa. Situated between Lakes Albert and Edward in the Uganda Protectorate, it measures about 70 m. from N E to S W and has a minimum breadth of about 30 m The highest peak is Mt Margherita, 16,794 ft high The range feeds the four lakes, Edward, George, Albert, and Victoria, as well as the Semliki river On the W is the Ituri forest Discovered by H M Stanley in 1888, the range has been identified with the fabled Mountains of the Moon of the ancients

RYAN. Loch or inlet on the N W coast of Wigtownshire It extends for 8 m S S E, from the Firth of Clyde to Stranraer

RYAZAN. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Moscow industrial area, it stands on the Trubezh, near its junction with the Oka, 120 m. S E of Moscow, and is an important railway centre Pop 49,044

RYBINSK Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ivanovo industrial area, it stands 50 m. N E of Yaroslav, on the Volga and the Yaroslav-Rybinsk railway There are iron foundries, rope works, and flour mills Pop 53,870

RYDAL Lake of Westmorland, usually known as Rydal Water It is between Grasmere and Windermere Near the E end is Rydal village In Rydal Mount, overlooking the lake, Wordsworth lived from 1813 to 1850



Ryde arms

RYDE. Borough and watering place of the Isle of Wight It stands on the N E coast 4 m S S W of Portsmouth A terminus of the S Rly, it is connected with Portsmouth and other ports by a steamboat service Its town hall was burned down in June, 1933 It is a yachting centre, and has good bathing facilities Pop. (1931) 10,510

RYE. River of Yorkshire (N R) It rises in the Cleveland Hills, and takes a S E direction for 35 m to its junction with the Derwent, 3 m. N E of Malton



Rye arms

RYE Borough and market town of Sussex, one of the Cinque Ports It is on the Rother, about 2 m from the coast, on the S. Rly, 72 m S E of London A flourishing port until the silting up of the harbour, it has several interesting ancient buildings Market day, Wed (alternate) Pop (1931) 3,947

RYHOPE. Watering place of Durham It stands on a bay 3 m S of Sunderland, on the L N E Rly

RYTON. Urban district of Durham It is on the river Tyne, 6 m W of Newcastle, on the L N E Rly The industries are chiefly iron and steel working Pop (1931) 14,204

RZESZOW. Town of Poland In Galicia, it stands on the Wislok, 90 m W of Lwow It is an agricultural centre Pop 25,000.

RZHEV. Town and river port in Russia (U S S R) In the Western area, it stands 75 m S W of Tver, on both sides of the Volga and on the railway to Vyazma Brewing is carried on. It has a broadcasting station Pop 31,691

SAALE. River of Germany A tributary of the Elbe, it flows from the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria for 226 m to the Elbe, 25 m. above Magdeburg. It is canalised for 103 m.

SAAR. River of Europe. It rises in the Vosges Mts in Alsace, and flows 152 m into the Moselle, a few miles above the German town of Trier.

SAAR BASIN. District of central Europe. It lies between the French frontier of the dept of Moselle (Lorraine) and the detached portion of Oldenburg The area is 737 sq m. Until 1935 the district is to be governed by the League of Nations Pop 770,030

SAARBRUCKEN. Town of the Saar Basin Standing on the river Saar, 40 m. S E of Trier, it is the centre of a coal district Pop 125,000

SAAREMAA. Island of Estonia Situated at the entrance to the gulf of Riga, it has an area of 1,010 sq m Kuresaare is the chief town. Pop 45,000

SAARLOUIS. Town of the Saar Basin It stands on the Saar, 30 m S. of Trier. Coal mining is the chief industry Pop 15,836

SABA. Alternative name for the town of Arabia better known as Marib (q v)

SABAC. Another name for the town of Yugoslavia also known as Shabatz (q v)

SABADELL. Town of Spain It stands on the river Llobregat, 14 m by rly N N W. of Barcelona Pop 37,529

SABAKI River of Kenya Rising in the hills S E of Nairobi, it flows in a S E direction for 400 m to discharge into the Indian Ocean 5 m N of Malindi Interrupted by rapids, it is largely unnavigable

SABI. River of S Africa Rising in Mashonaland, S of Salisbury, it flows S to its junction with the Lundi river From the borders of Rhodesia it flows E N E to the Indian Ocean, which it enters 30 m S of Chiloane, after a course of some 450 m

SABINE. River of the U S A Rising in the N E of Texas, it flows first S E, and then S, between Texas and Louisiana, through Sabine Lake and Sabine Pass, and empties into the gulf of Mexico It is about 500 m. long, but is navigable only for a short way and by small vessels At the mouth is the small port of Sabine.

SABINOV. Town of Czechoslovakia It stands on the river Tarcza, 13 m by rly N of Presov Pop 3,500

SABLES-D'OLONNE Watering place of France It lies on a peninsula, E of the Point de l'Aiguille, about 38 m N W of La Rochelle There is a casino Fishing is carried on Pop 14,000

SACKVILLE. Town of New Brunswick, U S A. Situated 27 m S E of Moncton, it is served by the C N Rlys Mount Allison university is situated here Pop (1931) 2,234

SACRAMENTO. River of California, U S A. Rising on the W slope of Mt Shasta, in the N. of the state, it is joined by the Pitt river and then flows E for 370 m to Suisun Bay

SACRAMENTO. Capital of California, U S A It stands on the Sacramento river, 88 m by rly N E of San Francisco There are several airports Its leading industries are fruit canning and preserving, and meat packing Pop (1930) 93,750

SADDLEBACK. Mountain of Cumberland. Also called Blencathra, it is 4 m N E of Keswick and is 2,847 ft high.

SADDLEWORTH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R). It is on the Tame, 12 m S W. of Huddersfield, on the L M S. Rly Woollens are manufactured. Pop. (1931) 12,577.

SADO. Island in the sea of Japan Belonging to Japan, it lies off the W. coast of the island of Honshu. Gold and silver are mined, chiefly in the W. near Aikawa, the principal town The area is 329 sq m. Pop about 115,000

SAFED. Town of Palestine. It lies about 12 m N. of Tiberias, on the sea of Galilee. It was occupied by the British in Sept, 1918 Pop. (1931) 9,446

SAFFI. Seaport of Morocco In the French zone, it stands on the Atlantic coast, 80 m. N W. of Marrakesh Pop (1931) 26,158

SAFFRON WALDEN. Borough and market town of Essex. It is 44 m N E of London, on the L N E Rly. The town has a half timbered town hall, a 16th century grammar school and remains of a Norman castle The Sun Inn is the property of the National Trust Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 5,930.



Saffron Walden arms

SAGAING. Town of Upper Burma Formerly the capital of the country, it stands opposite Ava, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, and is a railway junction Pop 11,854

SAGAN. Town of Prussia In Silesia, it stands on the Bober, 118 m S E of Berlin, and is a rly junction The chief buildings are the castle, once the residence of the dukes of Sagan, and the medieval town hall Pop 18,000

SAGHALIEN. Alternative spelling of the name of the island in the Pacific Ocean also known as Sakhalin (q v)

SAGINAW. City of Michigan, U S A. Situated on the Saginaw river, it is 100 m by rly. N N W of Detroit It stands in an important oil and coal region Pop (1930) 80,715

SAGUENAY. River of Quebec, Canada It issues from Lake St John by two rapids, and flows 130 m S E to enter the St Lawrence about 115 m below Quebec The Ashwapmuchuan, which flows into Lake St John, is sometimes called the Upper Saguenay

SAGUNTO. City of Spain The ancient Saguntum, it is situated 18 m by rail N N E of Valencia Celebrated for its Roman remains, it has some of the best preserved monuments in existence The city is famous for its resistance to Hannibal, to whom it fell in 219 B C Pop 9,000

SAHARA Desert of N Africa Stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the W bank of the Nile, and extending S. from the Atlas Mts to the river Niger and Lake Chad, it covers an area of about 3,000,000 sq m. Consisting for the most part of rolling sand dunes and arid rock surfaces, it is broken in the centre by the high plateaux of Ahaggar, Tibesti, and Air, which rise to over 6,500 ft and are snow covered for part of the year Several rivers flow into the desert from the Atlas Mts on the N and radiate from the central plateaux, to lose themselves by evaporation and percolation The heat is excessive, ground temperatures of 175° F having been recorded Several important caravan routes cross the desert, following the line of the chief oases The principal routes are from Morocco to Libya and Lake Chad, and from Morocco to Cairo Vegetation is scarce except round the oases, where date palms and fig trees abound In the more fertile valleys, camels, sheep, and horses are reared, and there is a trade in gold dust, dates, saltpetre, and ostrich feathers. Vast areas of the desert are still unexplored. In 1928 the French government, in whose sphere of influence the major part of the desert lies, approved a plan for a railway, 2,250 m. long, to cross it from Algiers to Timbuktu Pop. about 2,000,000, mostly Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs.

SAHARANPUR. Town of India In the Saharanpur district of the United Provinces, it lies nearly 100 m N of Delhi An important railway junction, it is also the headquarters of the Jumna canal administration Pop 62,261

SAID Arabic name for the area of Egypt known as Upper Egypt *See* Egypt

SAIDA City of Syria In Great Lebanon, built on the site of the ancient Sidon, it is 25 m S of Beirut Sidon was celebrated for its purple dyes and glass manufactures It was conquered by Sennacherib, 701 B C , and under the Romans it was a free city Pop 10,000

SAIGON. Capital of French Cochin China On the Saigon river, 40 m from the S China Sea, it is the chief commercial centre of the colony, and also the principal French military and naval base in the Far East It is connected by rly and electric trams with the neighbouring town of Cholon Pop 143,167

SAIKAIDO. Alternative name of the island of Japan also known as Kiushu (q v)

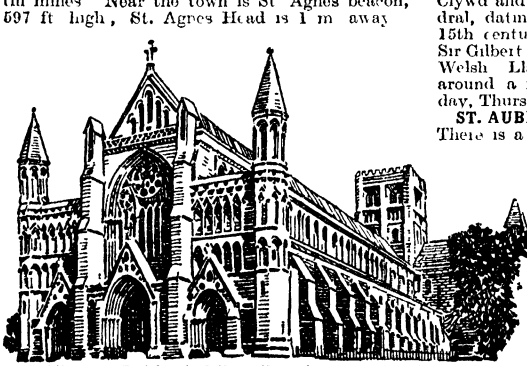
SAILLY-SAILLISEL. Village of France It lies in the dept of Somme, slightly S of Lesboeufs After the Great War, in which it was prominent, it was adopted by Marylebone

SAIMA. Lake of Finland The largest lake in the country, it lies to the W of Lake Ladoga, and has an area of 502 sq m

ST ABBS. Watering place of Berwickshire It lies 2½ m S E of St Abb's Head, and was formerly called Coldinghamshore St Abbs Head is 4 m N W of Eyemouth It is 310 ft high and on it is a lighthouse

ST. AGNES. One of the Scilly Isles Lying 2 m S W of St Mary's, it has some barrows and other antiquities

ST. AGNES. Seaport of Cornwall It is 9 m N W of Truro, on the G W Rly Around are tin mines Near the town is St Agnes beacon, 597 ft high, St. Agnes Head is 1 m away



St. Albans. West front of the cathedral showing the Norman tower

ST. ALBANS. City and market town of Hertfordshire It is 21 m N W of London, on the L M S and L N E Rlys The cruciform church was constituted in 1875 the cathedral of a new diocese It has a central Norman tower faced with Roman tiles The 14th century abbey gatehouse houses the St Albans grammar school Three churches, S Peter's, S Stephen's, and S Michael's, were founded in Saxon times S Michael's contains the tomb of Francis Bacon To the S of the city, in Verulam Woods, are remnants of the British-Roman city of Verulamium Brewing and printing are carried on Two battles were fought here between Yorkists and Lancastrians, May 22, 1455, and Feb 17, 1461 Market days, Wed. and Sat Pop (1931) 28,625



St. Albans arms

ST ALBAN'S HEAD. Headland of Dorset More properly known as St Aldhelm's Head, it is 6 m W of Swanage, and rises to an altitude of 353 ft On the summit is a Norman chapel

ST. AMAND LES EAUX. Watering place of France It stands at the confluence of the Scarpe and the Elnon, 6 m N W of Valenciennes There are sulphur and mud baths Pop 11,000

ST. ANDREWS. Burgh and seaport of Fifeshire It is situated on St Andrews Bay, 12 m S E of Dundee, on the L N E Rly There are ruins of a castle and a cathedral The parish church is of interest, and there are other old buildings The university was founded in 1411 and its colleges of S Salvator and S Leonard in 1450 and 1512 In 1747 these were formed into the United College St Andrews is the headquarters of golf and the Royal and Ancient Club, founded in 1754, has its fine links here There is a small harbour and some shipping and fishing Pop (1931) 8,269



St Andrews arms

ST. ANNE. Capital of Alderney The church is modern, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott as a memorial to the Le Mesurier family

ST. ANNE'S HILL. Eminence near Chertsey, Surrey In 1928 Lord Camrose gave 23 acres on the hill to Chertsey

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA District of Lancashire Formerly a separate urban district, in 1922 it was included with Lytham as Lytham St Anne

ST. ASAPH City and market town of Flintshire It is 5 m N of Denbigh, on the L M S Rly , near the junction of the Clywd and Elwy The cathedral, dating mainly from the 15th century, was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott The city (in Welsh Llanelwy) grew up around a monastery Market day, Thurs Pop 1,830



St Asaph arms

ST. AUBIN. Town of Jersey There is a harbour here

ST. AUGUSTINE City and port of Florida, U S A It stands on Matanzas Bay, 36 m S E of Jacksonville The city, which is a health resort, was founded by the Spaniards on S Augustine's Day, 1565 Pop (1930) 12,111

ST. AUSTELL. Urban district and market town of Cornwall It stands above St Austell Bay, 14 m N E of Truro, on the G W Rly Around are many old tin and copper mines, which yield china clay Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 8,295

ST BARTHELEMY Island of the French West Indies Situated 130 m N W. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, it has an area of 8 sq m Pop 2,520

ST. BEES. Watering place of Cumberland. Situated 4 m S of Whitehaven, it has a station on the L M S Rly The grammar school, founded in 1587, is a public school for boys

ST. BENOIT. Town of Réunion Situated on the N E of the island, 23 m S E of St Denis, it is connected by rail with Pointe des Galets. Pop 12,523

ST. BERNARD PASS, GREAT Mountain pass of the Pennine Alps Between Valais in Switzerland and Piedmont in Italy, it reaches an alt of 8,110 ft By this pass Napoleon led his army into Italy in 1800 The hospice for travellers was founded about 962

ST. BERNARD PASS, LITTLE Mountain pass of the Graian Alps Between Italy and Savoy, it attains an altitude of 7,176 ft, and has a hospice with an observatory Hannibal is reputed to have crossed the Alps by this route.

ST. BLAZEY Market town of Cornwall It is situated 4 m E N E of St Austell Market days, Fri and Sat. Pop 3,146

ST BONIFACE. City of Manitoba, Canada On the Red river, opposite Winnipeg, it is served by the C P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys Pop (1931) 16,305

ST. BRELADE Tourist resort of Jersey It is picturesquely situated on the W. side of St. Brelade's Bay Pop 2,300

ST. BRIAC. Pleasure resort of N. France It is about 4 m by tramway from St Lunaire, at the mouth of the Frémur. The sailors' cross is a landmark

ST. BRIAVELS. Village of Gloucestershire. Overlooking the Wye, it is 7 m N N E of Chepstow, on the G W. Rly It is noted for the ruins of its 11th century castle Pop. 1,210

ST. BRIEUC. Town of France It stands on the Gouet, about 2 m. from the coast, 93 m E of Brest The cathedral of S Guillaume was rebuilt in 1854 Pop 24,000

ST. BRIEUC BAY. Indentation on the N coast of France It is a wide bay of the English Channel, in the department of Côtes du-Nord, Brittany, the mouth between Cape Frehel and the Pointe de Plouzec exceeds 30 m across

ST. BUDEAUX. Village of Devonshire. It is 4 m N W of Plymouth, on the S Rly

ST. BURYAN. Village of Cornwall. It lies 6 m S W of Penzance The 15th century church once had remarkable sanctuary rights

ST. CATHARINES. City of Ontario, Canada On the Welland Canal, near Lake Ontario, and 32 m E of Hamilton, by the C N Rlys, it is a fruit growing centre Pop (1931) 24,753

ST. CHAMOND. Town of France Standing on the Gier, at the foot of Mont Pilat, it is 7 m N E of St Etienne It has a château and an ancient aqueduct, now in ruins Pop 15,000

ST. CHRISTOPHER. One of the Leeward Islands, more commonly known as St Kitts (q v).

ST. CLAIR. Lake of the U S A and Canada It receives the overflow of Lake Huron by the St Clair river and drains by the Detroit river into Lake Erie

ST. CLOUD. Town of France. Standing on the Seine, 10 m. W of Paris, it is a pleasure resort The porcelain known as St Cloud ware was once produced in the town Pop 13,519

ST. CLOUD. City of Minnesota, U S A It stands on the Mississippi river, 64 m N.W. of Minneapolis The chief building is the R C cathedral Granite is extensively quarried. Pop (1930) 21,000

ST. COLUMB. Name of two towns of Cornwall St Columb Major, 9 m N W of St Austell, has a church dating from the 14th–15th centuries A market is held on alternate Mondays in each month St Columb Minor, 2 m N E of Newquay, contains the mother church of that town A station on the G W Rly (St Columb) serves both places.

ST. CROIX. One of the Virgin Islands Belonging to the U S A , it is situated 65 m S E of Porto Rico, and has an area of 82 sq. m The capital is Christianstad Pop 20,000

ST. CYR. Village of France. It is situated 14 m N W of Paris The seminary founded here by Madame de Maintenon, for impoverished daughters of the nobility, was transformed by Napoleon I, in 1806, into a school for infantry and cavalry cadets Pop. 6,190

ST. DAVIDS. City of Pembrokeshire It is 1 m. from the N side of St Bride's Bay and 14 m N.W. of Haverford West, which is its nearest railway station. The Gothic cathedral, begun in 1180, was restored in 1862–78 Near it are the ruins of a palace. The diocese of St Davids covers the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen. Its Roman name was Menevia. Pop 1,644



St. Davids arms

ST. DAVID'S HEAD. Headland of Pembrokeshire Situated 3 m N W of St Davids, it has an altitude of 100 ft. and is the most westerly point of Wales

ST. DENIS. Capital of the French island of Réunion. It is situated on the N W coast 11 m N E. of Pointe des Galets Pop 23,390

ST. DENIS. Town of France It is on the Seine, 4 m N of Paris The Gothic church of S Denis was the burial place of most of the kings of France from 638 Pop (1931) 82,412.

ST. DENYS. Suburb of Southampton On the N side of the town, it has a station on the S Rly. There are ruins of a priory

ST. DIE. Town of France It lies in a wooded valley on the Meurthe, 50 m S E of Nancy The cathedral of S Deodat dates from the 11th–18th centuries Pop 15,000

ST. DIZIER. Town of France It stands on the Marne, 39 m S E of Châlons There are important ironworks Pop 15,000

ST. DOGMELL'S. Village of Pembrokeshire Standing on the river Teifi, it is 1 m W of Cardigan There are ruins of a Benedictine abbey

ST. DONAT'S. Village of Glamorganshire It is 6 m S S W of Cowbridge The 11th century castle was bought and restored in the 20th century by W R Hearst

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS. Pleasure resort of Quebec, Canada Situated on the Lac des Sables, 63 m N W of Montreal, it is served by the C P Rly Pop (1931) 2,949

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE Watering place of Ontario Situated at the confluence of the Ottawa and St Lawrence rivers, 21 m W of Montreal, it is served by the C P Rly and C N Rlys Pop (1931) 2,417

ST. ELIAS Mountain of Alaska It stands near the Canadian frontier and is a snow clad summit reaching 18,024 ft On its S declivity, facing the sea, is the great Malaspina glacier

ST. ELOI. Village of Belgium It is situated 2 m S of Ypres, and was the scene of much fighting in 1915 and 1916

ST. EMILION. Town of France It stands on an eminence overlooking the Dordogne, 20 m N N E of Bordeaux The town is noted for its wine, which resembles burgundy Pop 3,500

SAINTES. Town of France It stands on the river Charente, 28 m S E of Rochefort There are many Roman remains, including a triumphal arch erected in the reign of Nero Pop 21,000

ST ETIENNE. Town of France Situated on the Furens, it is 36 m S W of Lyons, and is well served by railway In the 16th century it was a fortified town, and firearms were made here, but its modern prosperity began with the opening of the coal mines in the 19th century It has a wide range of manufactures, metal goods and textiles being important Pop (1931) 191,088



St Etienne arms

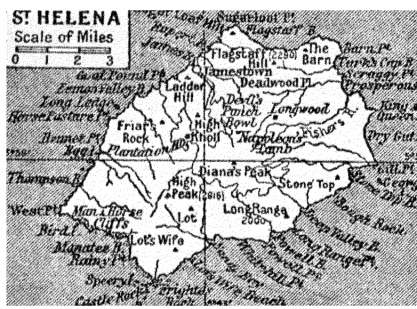
ST. EUSTATIUS. Island of the Dutch West Indies Situated 12 m N W of St Kitts, it has an area of 8 sq m and belongs to the colony of Curaçao Orangetown is the chief town

ST. FRANCIS. River of the U S A It rises in the S E of Missouri and flows S for 450 m.

to join the Mississippi near Helena. It is navigable for about 150 m. of its course.

ST. GALLEN (Fr. S. Gall). City of Switzerland. The capital of the canton of St. Gallen, it stands on the Steinach, 9 m. by rly. S.W. of Rorschach, on Lake Constance. The city originated round a Benedictine abbey, which enclosed the cell of S. Gall, an Irish hermit, and became one of the chief centres of learning in Europe. The abbey church of the monastery was made a cathedral in 1846. The abbey library contains some of the most precious MSS. in the world. The city is now a manufacturing centre, especially of textile goods. Pop. (1930) 63,947.

ST. GEORGE, GULF OF. Wide, semicircular opening of the Atlantic. It indents the S.E.



St. Helena. Map of the British island in the Atlantic

shore of Argentina, between the territories of Chubut and Santa Cruz, penetrates inland about 120 m., and is 150 m. wide.

ST. GEORGE'S. Capital of the Windward Islands. It is situated on the S.W. coast of the island of Grenada. Pop. 5,000.

ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL. Channel separating Ireland from Wales. Connecting the Irish Sea with he Atlantic Ocean, it extends about 100 m. N. and S., and is from 50 m. to 90 m. wide.

ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE. Town of France. It overlooks the Seine and the forest of St. Germain, 13 m. W. of Paris. The town became a royal residence in the time of Louis VI. The forest extends over 10,000 acres, with a circuit of 21 m. Pop. 22,180.

ST. GERMANS. Market town of Cornwall It stands on an arm of Plymouth Sound, 9 m. W.N.W. of Plymouth, on the G.W. Rly. The church has a Norman front, the remainder being mainly Perpendicular. Pop. 1,986.

ST. GHISLAIN. Village of Belgium. It stands on the Haine, 6 m. W. of Mons, and was the scene of fighting in Aug., 1914. There are memorials to British and Belgian soldiers.

ST. GOBAIN. Village of France. It is 12 m. W. of Laon, and is noted for its mirror factory founded in the 17th century. It gives its name to a plateau and a forest, which were strongly held by the Germans from 1914 until Oct., 1918.

ST. GOND. Region of France. It is noted for its marshes drained by the Petit-Morin river, and is named from an abbey. In Sept., 1914, during the battle of the Marne, German troops were forced back into the marshes.

ST. GOTTHARD. Mountain group of Switzerland. Forming a division of the Leopontine Alps, it spreads into four cantons, and holds the sources of the rivers Rhine, Rhône, Reuss, and Ticino. The Sasso, or peak of St. Gotthard, is 8,235 ft. high. Pizzo Rotondo, 10,489 ft., and Piz Lukmanier, 9,115 ft. The St. Gotthard is crossed by one of the most famous of the Alpine passes from Switzerland to Italy. The St. Gotthard rly. from Lucerne to Milan, now electrified, tunnels the range near Goeschenen, and emerges above Airolo. Built in 1872–82, it reaches an alt. of 3,786 ft., and has 80 tunnels, and more than 300 bridges. The main tunnel is 9¼ m. long.

ST. HELENA. British island in the S. Atlantic Ocean. Situated 800 m. S.E. of Ascension Island, and 1,500 m. N.W. of Walvis Bay, on the W. coast of Africa, it has an area of 47 sq. m. Of volcanic origin, it is mountainous and rocky, rising to 2,700 ft. in the S.W. Fibre, tow, rope, and twine are the main exports. Administered by a governor, it is an admiralty coaling and cable station. The chief town is Jamestown. Famous as the residence of Napoleon during his exile and the place of his death in 1821, it was discovered in 1502. Pop. (1932) 3,995.



St. Helena arms

ST. HELENA BAY. Inlet on the W. coast of Cape Province, S. Africa. Extending N. from Cape St. Martin, N. of Saldanha Bay, it receives the waters of the Great Berg river.

ST. HELENS. Borough and market town of Lancashire. It is on a tributary of the Mersey, 14 m. E.N.E. of Liverpool, and is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The chief industries are glass making and the making of chemicals. The town sends one member to parliament. Market days, Mon. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 106,793.



St. Helens arms

ST. HELENS. Urban district of the Isle of Wight. It is 4 m. S.E. of Ryde, on the S. Rly. It takes its name from an old church, the tower of which still stands. Pop. (1931) 5,478.

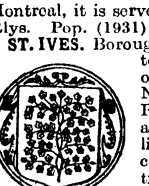
ST. HELIER. Seaport, pleasure resort, and market town of Jersey, also the capital. Situated on the S. side of the island, it has steamer communication with Southampton, Cherbourg, and other ports. The royal square is a market place. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. 26,314.

ST. HELIER. Suburb of London. In Surrey, between Mitcham and Morden, it is 13 m. S.E. of the city, on the S. Rly. It is a housing estate belonging to the London County Council.

ST. HILARY. Village of Cornwall, It is 4 m. N.E. of Marazion. The rebuilt church, which contains a stone with a Roman inscription, has a 13th century tower.

ST. HYACINTHE. City of Quebec, Canada. Situated on the Yamaska river, 36 m. from Montreal, it is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 13,488.

ST. IVES. Borough, watering place, and market town of Cornwall. On the bay of the same name, it is 8 m. N.E. of Penzance, on the G.W. Rly. The sands and bathing are good, and there are golf links near. It is famous as a centre for artists. Tin is extracted from the sands of the bay. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 6,687.



St. Ives seal

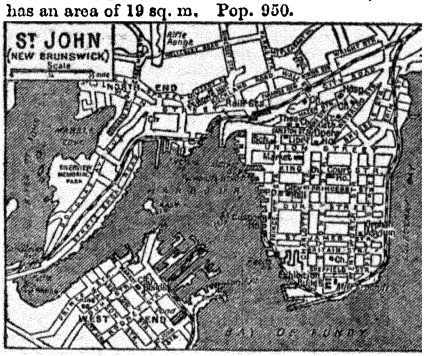
ST. IVES. Borough and market town of Huntingdonshire. On the Great Ouse, it is 5 m. E. of Huntingdon. Its cattle market is important. Pop. (1931) 2,664.

ST. JEROME. Town of Quebec, Canada. Standing on the Rivière du Nord, 30 m. N.W. of Montreal, it is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. It is a market town. Pop. (1931) 8,967.

ST. JOHN. River of N. America. It rises in Maine and flows between that state and New Brunswick before entering the Canadian province, through which it flows to the bay of Fundy. It is 450 m. long, about 300 m. being Canadian water, and is navigable to Fredericton.

ST. JOHN. Lake of Quebec, Canada. Situated about 100 m. N.W. of Quebec, it is drained by the Saguenay river to the St. Lawrence. It measures 26 m. by 20, with an area of 350 sq. m. It is noted for its ouinaniche, or small salmon.

ST. JOHN. One of the Virgin Islands. It lies 4 m. N.E. of the island of St. Thomas, and has an area of 19 sq. m. Pop. 950.



St. John. Plan of the city of New Brunswick and its harbour

ST. JOHN. City of New Brunswick. Situated at the mouth of the St. John river, 483 m. N.E. of Montreal, it is the Atlantic terminus of the C.P. Rly., and one of the termini of the C.N. Rlys. One of the chief winter ports of Canada, it has a commodious harbour with good docks. Industries are connected with lumber, textiles, furniture, and engineering. Agricultural produce and fish are exported. Pop. (1931) 46,640.

ST. JOHN. Chief town of Antigua. It lies on the W. coast of the island, on a shallow bay, and has a good harbour. Pop. 6,997.

ST. JOHNS. River of Florida, U.S.A. It issues from swamps in the centre of the peninsula, and follows a N. course parallel with the coast to discharge into the Atlantic, 20 m. below Jacksonville. It is 400 m. long.

ST. JOHN'S. Capital and seaport of Newfoundland. Standing on a fine harbour on the E. coast of the island, it is 560 m. N.E. of Halifax. There are regular steamer services to Liverpool, New York, and elsewhere, and the place is the headquarters of the whale fishery, as well as the business centre of the island. Pop. (1930) 42,143.

ST. JOHN'S. Town and river port of Quebec. Formerly called Dorchester, it stands on the Richelieu river, and is served by the C.P.R., C.N.R., and Central Vermont Rly. Lumber is shipped from the harbour. Pop. (1931) 11,256.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. District of London. In the borough of Marylebone, it lies N.W. of Regent's Park. Near the St. John's Wood Road station of the Metropolitan Rly. are Lord's cricket ground and S. John's church.

ST. JOSEPH. City and river port of Missouri, U.S.A. It stands on the Missouri river, 61 m. N.W. of Kansas City, by rly. There are stock yards and packing establishments, and a trade in grain is carried on. Pop. (1930) 80,935.

ST. JOSEPH. Variant name of the town of Quebec usually known as Lauzon (q.v.).

ST. JUST. Urban district of Cornwall. It is 7 m. W. of Penzance, and has an interesting parish church. The full name is St. Just in Penwith. Pop. (1931) 4,356.

ST. KEVERNE. Village of Cornwall. It is 8 m. S. of Falmouth. The church has a spire which is a familiar landmark to ships.

ST. KEW. Village of Cornwall. It lies 7 m. S. of Camelford and has a station on the S. Rly.

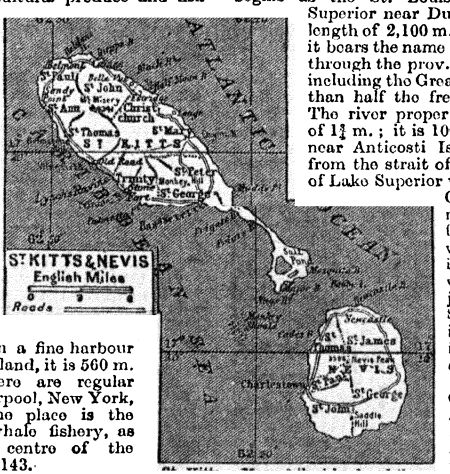
ST. KEYNE. Village of Cornwall. It is 2 m. S. of Liskeard, on the G.W. Rly. In the vicinity is the Well of St. Keyne, from which bridal couples used to drink.

ST. KILDA. Island of the Outer Hebrides. It belongs to Harris, and is 40 m. W. of North Uist. The chief of a group of about 17 rocky islets, it has a circumference of about 7 m. Sea-fowl abound. The population of 35 persons was removed to the mainland in 1930.

ST. KILDA. Watering place of Victoria, Australia. Standing on the N.E. end of Port Phillip Bay, it is 3½ m. S. of Melbourne, of which it is virtually a suburb.

ST. KITTS. One of the Leeward Islands. The third largest of the group, it lies 46 m. N.W. of Antigua, and has an area of 65 sq. m. Basseterre is the chief town. With Nevis and Anguilla, it forms one of the five presidencies of the Leeward Islands, and sends representatives to the federal legislative council. The three islands are under an administrator, assisted by executive and legislative councils. Pop. (1930), including Nevis and Anguilla, 35,789.

ST. LAWRENCE. River of N. America. It begins as the St. Louis, which enters Lake Superior near Duluth, and has a total length of 2,100 m. Below Lake Ontario it bears the name St. Lawrence and flows through the prov. of Quebec. Its basin, including the Great Lakes, contains more than half the fresh water in the world. The river proper has an average width of 1½ m.; it is 100 m. across the mouth near Anticosti Island. It is navigable from the strait of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior with the aid of canals. Ocean going steamers reach Montreal, 986 m. from the sea, except in winter, when the river is ice-bound. The waterway is controlled jointly by the United States and Canada, and in 1932 a treaty for its improvement was signed.



St. Kitts. Map of the island and the adjacent one of Nevis

ST. LAWRENCE, GULF OF. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the N.E. coast of N. America. It receives the waters of the St. Lawrence river and is 500 m. from N. to S., and 240 m. wide. It is celebrated for its fisheries.

ST. LAWRENCE. Village of the Isle of Wight. Situated 2 m. S.W. of Ventnor, it has a station on the Southern Rly. The church, believed to date from the 13th century, is disused.

ST. LEONARD'S FOREST. Tract of land in Sussex Lying N E of Horsham, it formed part of the Andredsweald

ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA. Watering place of Sussex It is 62 m S E. of London and has a station on the S Rly With a fine promenade, it is part of the borough of Hastings (q v)

ST. LEVAN. Village of Cornwall It lies 9 m S W of Penzance Near is an ancient holy well named after St Levan

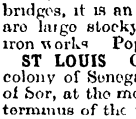
ST. LO. Town of France It stands on a rocky height on the right bank of the Vire, 60 m S E of Cherbourg Pop 10,000

ST. LOUIS. City and river port of Missouri, U S A It stands on the Mississippi river 18 m below its junction with the Missouri The riverside is an important wholesale trading and manufacturing region. Footwear and tobacco are the chief manufactures, other industries include meat packing, zinc and lead smelting, printing and publishing An active trade in hides, horses, and mules is carried on, and cotton, wool, and coal are exported Washington University and St Louis University are the chief educational institutions St Louis was founded in 1746. Pop (1930) 821,960

ST. LOUIS. Town of Reunion Situated on the W side of the island, it is a busy commercial centre Pop 15,867

ST LOUIS, East City of Illinois, U S A Situated on the Mississippi river, opposite St Louis, with which it is connected by three steel bridges, it is an important rly terminus There are large stockyards, meat packing houses, and iron works Pop (1930) 74,347

ST LOUIS Capital and seaport of the French colony of Senegal Situated on the small island of Sor, at the mouth of the river Senegal, it is the terminus of the rly from Dakar, 165 m to the S Pop (1931) 29,608, of whom 901 are Europeans

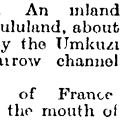


St Lucia arms

ST. LUCIA Largest of the Windward Islands Situated 25 m N of St Vincent, it has an area of 233 sq m Its main importance is due to the excellence of the harbour of Castries, the chief town and an important coaling station Pop (1930) 58,494

ST. LUCIA. Lake of Natal An inland lagoon, it lies on the E coast of Zululand, about 170 m N E of Durban Fed by the Umkuzi river, it is connected by a narrow channel running S with St Lucia Bay

ST. MALO Watering place of France It stands on a rocky peninsula at the mouth of the river Rance, opposite Dinard Surrounded by ancient towered ramparts, with eight gates, it has a castle built in the 14th–15th century, and an old church Steamers connect the town with the Channel Islands and Southampton Pop 13,137


St Malo arms

ST. MARGARET'S District of Middlesex On the S Rly., it forms part of the urban district of Heston and Isleworth A bridge, opened in 1933, crosses the Thames here

ST MARGARET'S BAY. Watering place of Kent It is 4 m N E of Dover, on the S Rly

ST. MARTIN Island of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies Situated 180 m E of Porto Rico, it has an area of 37 sq m The N part is French, attached to Guadeloupe, the S is Dutch, belonging to Curaçao Pop 10,000

ST MARTIN'S. One of the Scilly Islands It lies N E of Tresco, and has some prehistoric remains

ST. MARY. Small island off the coast of W. Africa At the mouth of the estuary of the Gambia river, it is separated from the S shore by a narrow channel, and has an area of 2,500 acres It is the principal territory of the colony of Gambia On the N and W coast stands Bathurst, the capital Pop 0,227

ST. MARY CRAY. District of Kent On the river Cray, it is 5 m S E of Bromley, with a station on the S. Rly Here are paper mills

ST. MARY'S. Largest of the Scilly Islands Lying about 27 m W S W of Land's End, it is about 2 m in length and breadth Hugh Town, on the W coast, is the capital of the group Pop 1,400

ST. MARY'S. Loch, or lake, in Selkirkshire Situated 16 m S W of Selkirk, and about the same distance N E of Moffat, at an alt, of 814 ft, it is about 86 ft deep and measures 3 m in length, with an extreme breadth of ½ m It receives Megget Water from the W., and discharges into the Yarrow river at its E extremity

ST. MARY'S. River of N America Connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, it is 40 m long and is divided by islands into two main channels The fall is 21 ft, most of which occurs in the sault or rapids, which are about 1 m long, and are navigated by a canal

ST MARY'S Town of Ontario, Canada Situated 100 m W of Toronto, it is served by the C P Rly and C N Rlys Pop (1931) 3,802

ST. MAURICE. River of Canada It rises in lakes in S Quebec, and joins the St Lawrence at Three Rivers after a course of 325 m

ST. MAURICE. Town of Switzerland It stands on the left bank of the Rhône, 3½ m by rly S E of Lausanne The town is famed for its abbey. Pop 2,200

ST. MAWES Pleasure resort of Cornwall It stands on St Mawes Harbour, an arm of Falmouth Bay, 3 m E of Falmouth The castle was built in the 16th century

ST. MELLONS. Village of Monmouthshire About 8 m S W of Newport it has an old church without aisles, and with the chancel out of line with the nave

ST. MICHAELS. Island of the Azores It lies near the E end of the group, of which it is the largest, having an area of 299 sq m The island is mountainous, the highest peak being over 3,500 ft high The chief town is Ponta Delgada Pop 125,000

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Rock in Mounts Bay, Cornwall About 3 m E of Penzance, it is connected with the mainland at low tide by a causeway It rises over 200 ft, and has on its summit a 6th century castle

ST MIHIEL Town of France It stands on the slopes of the Côtes de Meuse, on the right bank of the river, 20 m S by E of Verdun Captured by the Germans, Sept 25, 1914, it was retaken Sept, 1918, by American and French troops A Franco-American monument was unveiled in 1919 Pop 4,542

ST MONAN'S Village of Fifeshire Situated on the firth of Forth, 3 m S W of Anstruther, it is on the L N E Rly Pop 1,819

ST MORITZ. Watering place of Switzerland. It stands at an alt of 6,090 ft, on the lake of St Moritz, 27 m S E of Coire (Chur) A favourite resort for its winter sports, it has chalybeate, sulphurous, and carbonic springs The Cresta run is here. Pop 2,669


St Moritz seal

ST. NAZAIRE. Seaport of France It stands on the Loire near the sea, some 40 m W of Nantes, of which it is the port. Trade is carried on in grain, salt, tobacco, coffee, sardines, and cognac In the Great War the British established a temporary base here, Aug – Sept., 1914 Pop. 40,000.

ST. NEOTS. Urban district and market town of Huntingdonshire. It stands on the Ouse, 8 m S W of Huntingdon, on the L N.E Rly. and near the Great N. Road. Pop (1931) 4,314.

ST. NICOLAS. Town of Belgium It lies 12 m by rly. S.W of Antwerp, and is a rly junction Pop (1930) 38,563

ST. NINIANS Town of Stirlingshire. Also known as St. Ringans, it lies partly within the burgh of Stirling, of which it forms a S. suburb. Bannockburn is about 1½ m. S S E.

ST. OLAVE'S. Village of Suffolk. It lies 8 m. S W. of Yarmouth, on the L.N E Rly Between here and Fritton Decoy is a church with a round tower, believed to be Saxon.

ST. OMER. Town of France. It stands on the Aa, 26 m. by rail S.E of Calais, and is connected with the sea by a canal. The remains of the abbey of S. Bertin, founded in the 7th century by S. Omer, include a massive tower, 190 ft high From Oct 12, 1914, to March 31, 1916, St Omer was the British headquarters Pop 18,858

SAINTONGE. Old province of France. It lay around Saintes with a seaboard on the Atlantic, its other boundaries being Poitou, Angoumois, and Guienne. It is now covered by the departments of Charente and Charente-Inferieure.

ST. OSYTH. Village of Essex Standing on a creek of the Colne, it is 10 m. S E of Colchester. It owes its name to a nunnery founded in honour of Osyth, a queen martyred by the Danes There is one of the few existing tidal mills. In the creek are oyster beds.

ST. OUEN. River port of France. It stands on the right bank of the Seine, a few miles N of Paris. There are manufactures of wool, stockings and dyes Pop (1931) 53,146

ST PANCRAS. Borough of the county of London To the N W of the city, it is bounded E by Islington, S by Holborn, W by Marylebone and Hampstead, and N by Hornsey It includes the districts of Somers Town, Chalk Farm, Camden Town, Kentish Town, and part of Highgate, the railway terminii of Euston, St Pancras and King's Cross, University College, and the North London or University College Hospital



St. Pancras arms

St Pancras church is in the Euston Rd and the town hall in the Pancras Rd The borough sends three members to parliament Pop (1931) 198,113

ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY. Name of a cave on Station Island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, I F S It has long been a place of pilgrimage.

ST. PAUL. Town of the island of Réunion. It stands on the W side, a few miles S of Pointe des Galets. Connected by rly with St. Louis and St Benoît, it is a centre for the sugar trade. Pop 21,643

ST. PAUL. Capital of Minnesota, U S A. Situated on the Mississippi river opposite its twin city of Minneapolis, it is an important railway and commercial centre There is an air-mail service to Chicago Hamline University is the chief educational institution. Pop (1930) 271,606 *See* map p. 734

ST. PETER. Lake of Canada In Quebec, it is an expansion of the St Lawrence river, 40 m. below Montreal. It is 30 m. long, 7 m. wide, and 130 sq m in area.

ST. PETER PORT. Town and pleasure resort of Guernsey. The capital of the island, it stands on the E. coast and has an extensive harbour There is regular steamboat service to other Channel Islands. On a rocky island in the harbour is Castle Cornet, an old fort, and S of the town is Fort George. Pop. 16,213.

ST. PETERSBURG. City of Florida, U S.A. Situated on the peninsula separating Tampa Bay from the gulf of Mexico, it is 21 m S of Tampa It is a winter resort Pop (1930) 40,425.

ST. PETERSBURG Former name of the town of Russia now known as Leningrad (q v.).

ST. PIERRE. Island in the Atlantic Ocean. Situated 10 m. S of Newfoundland, it forms with Miquelon the only French colony of N. America The island, with adjacent islets, has an area of 10 sq m The chief town and capital of the colony is St Pierre Cod and fish products are exported Pop 3,040

ST. PIERRE. Town of the island of Réunion. It lies on the W side, to the N of St Louis. The terminus of the coastal rly to St Benoît, it is a centre for the sugar plantations Pop. 20,479

ST. POL. Market town of France. It is on the Ternoise, 9 m W N W. of Arras, and is a railway junction In 1916 it was a British headquarters

ST. POL DE LEON. Town of France In Brittany, it is near the English Channel, and 13 m. from Morlaix It has a cathedral, and there is a small harbour. Pop 8,000

ST POLTEN Town of Austria It is on the river Traisen, 38 m W of Vienna. The cathedral was rebuilt in the 18th century. Pop. 31,576.

ST QUENTIN. Town of France On the Somme, it is 31 m by rail N E of Paris The buildings include the magnificent collegiate church, restored since the Great War, when much damage was done to the town There are textile and other manufactures Pop 49,201



St. Quentin arms

The German attack on the British 5th army took place near St Quentin on March 21, 1918 In another battle of St Quentin, fought in Oct, 1918, during the final Allied offensive British and American troops drove back the Germans.

ST RAPHAEL. Watering place and seaport of France. It is on the Mediterranean, 2 m S E of Fréjus From here starts the Corniche d'Or, a fine coast road to La Napoule Pop 5,000

ST REMY Town of France It is situated on the Alpines or Alpilles, a range of hills between the Rhône and the Durance, 9½ m E S E of Tarascon It is noted for its Roman remains, which include a triumphal arch Pop 6,000

ST ROLLOX. District of Glasgow To the N E of the city, it has a station on the L M S. Rly There are large chemical works

ST SAMPSON. Town of Guernsey On the E coast, 2½ m N of St Peter Port, it has a tidal harbour, sheltered by a breakwater 650 ft long. There is an extensive trade in stone from the neighbouring quarries Pop 6,000

ST. SERVAN. Town of France It stands at the mouth of the Rance, adjoining St Malo The town is defended by a fort, the Cité Pop 12,622

ST. STEPHEN New Brunswick Situated on the St Croix river, 84 m W of St John, it is served by the C P Rly A steel bridge connects it with Calais, Maine Pop (1931) 3,437.

ST. THOMAS. One of the Virgin Islands Belonging to the U S A, it is situated 40 m E. of Porto Rico, and has an area of 32 sq m The town of St Thomas, the capital of the Virgin Islands, stands on a landlocked harbour on the S coast Pop 9,000

ST. THOMAS. City of Ontario Standing on Kettle Creek, near Lake Erie, it is 13 m S. of London, and is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. It has railway shops and flour and flax mills. Pop. (1931) 15,430.

ST. THOMAS MOUNT. Town of India In the Chingleput district of Madras, it is situated 8 m. S of Madras city by the Buckingham Canal A Portuguese church marks the spot where the cross of S Thomas, the apostle, is supposed to have been found Pop 15,000

ST TROND (Flem S Truiden) Town of Belgium It is 11 m by rly S W of Hasselt The church of Notre Dame dates from the 14th century There are industries in tanning, tobacco, and brewing Pop 16,000



St. Vincent arms

ST. VINCENT. One of the Windward Islands It lies S. of St Lucia and has an area of 150 sq. m In the N is the volcano of Soufrière The fertile valleys yield arrowroot, spices, Sea Island cotton, etc. In 1902 the Soufrière erupted, simultaneously with Mont Pelee, and a third of the island was devastated Kingstown is the capital Pop (1930) 53,228.

ST. VINCENT, CAPE Promontory forming the S W. corner of Portugal It is famed for several naval battles fought in its vicinity The most important is that fought on Feb 14, 1797, when the British under Jervis overwhelmed the Spanish fleet The victory was largely due to Nelson

ST VINCENT, GULF OF Inlet on the coast of South Australia Extending N from Kangaroo Island, for a distance of 90 m , it is separated from Spencer's Gulf by Cape Yorke Peninsula Some 40 m across at its widest point, it forms a fine natural harbour Adelaide stands on its E shore.

SAJAMA. Volcano of the Andes, in Bolivia. Situated 100 m W of Oruro it is 21,000 ft high

SAJO. River of Europe It rises in Czechoslovakia, E of the High Tatra, and flows in general S E for 100 m to join the Theiss in Hungary Miskolc is the chief town on its banks.

SAKAI (Malay, servant) Primitive people of the Malay peninsula Found mostly in S E. Perak and N W Pahang, they are brown, wavy-haired, medium headed, and average 4 ft 11½ ins. in height They live on jungle fruits and game

SAKAI. Seaport of Japan. In the island of Honshu, it stands on the Inland Sea, 6 m S. of Osaka Pop (1930) 120,347

SAKALAVA. Negroid people of Madagascar. Occupying the W side of the island, they are a tall, dark race, comprising a medley of tribes who were subdued by the Hova during the 19th century They number about 141,700 *See* p 692.

SAKARIA River of Asia Minor It rises in the ranges E of Kutaya, and, after a sinuous course, flows into the Black Sea about 90 m E. of Istanbul A battle was fought in the region between the Greeks and the Turks in Aug -Sept., 1921 The Turks gained a slight advantage

SAKCHI. Town of India In the Singhbhum district of Bihar and Orissa, it is a modern town created round the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Co Pop 6,000

SAKHALIN. Island of E. Asia Its possession is divided between Soviet Russia and Japan. Situated on the W. side of the sea of Okhotsk, it is separated from the mainland by the gulf of Tartary The S , or Japanese, portion is known as Karafuto, and has an area of 13,928 sq m. The N. portion is included in the Far Eastern area of the U S S R. The total area is 24,560 sq m There are important coalfields. Pop Karafuto (1930) 295,187 , Russian part (1926) 12,000

SAKKARA. Village of Upper Egypt Situated near the left Nile bank, midway between Giza and Dahshur, it is famous for its archaeological remains, including the third dynasty step pyramid of Tcheser and the sixth dynasty pyramid of Unas. In 1931 remains of enormous temples, built 5,000 years ago, were discovered.

SAKURAJIMA. Island of Japan. Situated in the upper part of Kagoshima Bay, island of Honshiu, it measures 6½ m. by 5 m There are mineral springs and an active volcano.

SAL. One of the Cape Verde Islands. Situated in the N.E of the archipelago, it has an area of 75 sq m Salt mining is carried on. Pop 750

SALADO, RIO (Span. salt river). River of Argentina Rising in the Andean ranges of Catamarca prov., it flows S.E. through the Gran Chaco to join the Paraná river opposite the city of Paraná Its course is about 1,000 m.

SALAMANCA (anc Salmantica) City of Spain. Capital of the prov. of the same name, it is situated on the river Tormes, 172 m. by rly N W of Madrid The city, long famous for its leather-work, is an important rly junction. A battle was fought here between the British and the French on July 22, 1812 Pop (1930) 37,638.

SALAMBRIA. River of Greece The principal river of Thessaly, it rises in the N E and flows into the gulf of Salonika, after a course of 110 m

SALAMIS. Island of Greece Situated in the Saronic Gulf, W of Athens, it is crescent shaped, and covers an area of 36 sq m It is famous for the naval engagement fought between the Greeks and Persians in 480 B C , the Persians being utterly routed Pop 12,000

SALAS. Town of Spain Situated about 20 m. W of Oviedo, it is in the centre of a coal mining district Pop 18,500

SALCOMBE. Urban district, seaport, and watering place of Devonshire It stands on the W side of Salcombe Haven, 11 m S W of Dartmouth The station is Kingsbridge, 3 m to the N , on the G W Rly. At one time the Salcombe clippers were noted Pop (1931) 2,383

SALDANHA BAY Inlet on the S W coast of Africa. Situated 63 m by sea N of Cape Town, it is an almost landlocked harbour, in use as a whaling station

SALE. Urban district of Cheshire. On the Mersey, it is 5 m. S W. of Manchester, and is served by the L M S Rly and the Bridgewater Canal. Since 1930 it has included the urban district of Ashton-upon-Mersey. Pop (1931) 28,063.

SALE. Town of Victoria, Australia On the Thomson river, it is 123 m E of Melbourne The chief town of Gippsland, it is a gold mining and dairying centre. Pop 4,020.

SALE. Seaport of Morocco In the French zone, it stands on the Atlantic coast, at the mouth of the river Bu-Regreb, a few miles N of Rabat and about 90 m by railway W of Fez. Pop 1931 (25,821)

SALEIER. Island of the Netherlands E Indies. It lies S of Celebes, from which it is separated by Saleier Strait, and covers an area of 245 sq m. Padang is the chief place. Pop 63,000

SALEM. Town of India In the Salem district of Madras, it stands about 120 m N E. of Palghat by rail. Textiles and carpets are manufactured Pop (1931) 102,179.

SALEM. City and seaport of Massachusetts, U S A Situated on the N. side of Massachusetts Bay, 16 m N E of Boston, it is served by the Boston and Maine Rly. Cotton goods are manufactured. Of great historic interest, it has some notable old houses, including the one in which Nathaniel Hawthorne was born. In 1692 a number of persons were tried for witchcraft here, and twenty put to death Pop. (1930) 43,353.

SALEM. Capital of Oregon, U S A. It stands on the Willamette river, 52 m S W. of Portland. The industries include fruit-packing and flour-milling Pop. (1930) 26,266.

SALERNO. Seaport of Italy. The ancient Salernum, it stands at the head of the gulf of Salerno, 34 m by railway S E. of Naples The city is built on the slopes of a hill dominated by

an ancient castle. In the Middle Ages the medical school of Salerno was world famous. Pop (1931) 62,308.

SALÈVE, MONT. Isolated mountain mass of France. It is situated 3½ m. S.E. of the Swiss town of Geneva, and trends from N E to S.W. for a distance of 11 m. It is divided by the Monnetier depression into the Petit-Salève, altitude 2,950 ft., and the Grand-Salève, culminating in the Crêt de Grange Tournier, altitude 4,524 ft. It is ascended by a mountain railway to Treize Arbres, altitude 3,746 ft.



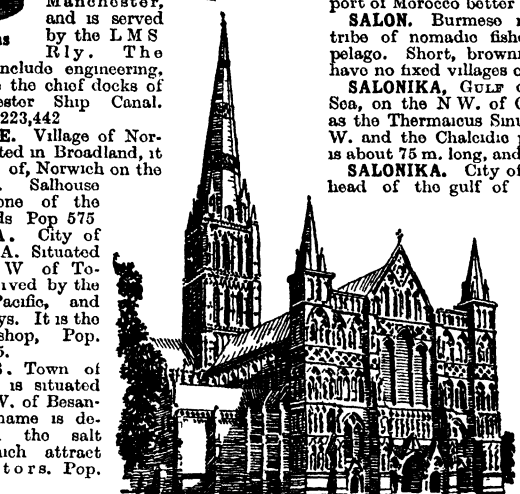
Salford arms

SALFORD. City and county borough of Lancashire. It stands on the W. bank of the Irwell, which divides it from Manchester, and is served by the L M S Rly. The industries include engineering, and here are the chief docks of the Manchester Ship Canal. Pop (1931) 223,442

SALHOUSE. Village of Norfolk Situated in Broadland, it is 6 m. N E of, Norwich on the L N E Rly. Salhouse Broad is one of the smaller broads Pop 575

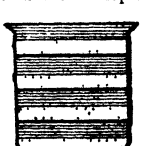
SALINA. City of Kansas, U S A. Situated 112 m W S W of Topeka, it is served by the Missouri, Pacific, and other railways. It is the seat of a bishop, Pop. (1930) 20,155.

SALINS. Town of France It is situated 22 m. S S.W. of Besançon The name is derived from the salt springs, which attract many visitors. Pop. 5,200



Salisbury. West front of the graceful Gothic cathedral

SALISBURY. City and county town of Wiltshire It stands on the Avon, 84 m S W. of London, on the G W and S Rlys. The cathedral, a perfect specimen of Early English, finely situated near the Avon, was built mainly in the 13th century, it is 473 ft. long and the spire is 404 ft. high In the beautiful close are the King's House and the bishop's palace. Churches include S Thomas's, founded as a chapel to the cathedral in the 13th century, S Martin's, and S. Edmund's. The city has a large market place, and the poultry cross still stands. The hall built by John Halle and the old George Inn are notable. Salisbury is officially called New Sarum. About 2 m N. is Old Sarum. Industries include brewing, and the city is an agricultural and a military centre Market days, Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 26,456.



Salisbury arms

SALISBURY. Capital of S. Rhodesia. Standing in the centre of a tableland, it is 1,661 m. by rail N E. of Cape Town Railways also connect the city with Beira, 374 m distant. The seat of government for the territory, it is in a rich agricultural and gold mining district, and has a government experimental farm and an agricultural laboratory. White pop (1931) 7,213.

SALISBURY PLAIN. District of Wiltshire. Composed of rolling chalky downs, it is about 20 m. long by 15 m. broad, and lies to the N. of Salisbury, being crossed by the river Avon. On the plain is Stonehenge. A large part is used for military purposes. The chief camps are at Bulford, Tidworth, Larkhill, and Netheravon. The air force has a centre at Upavon

SALISH. American Indian stock They are found in British Columbia, and the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon, U S.A. The true Salish tribe, now congregated in Montana, is popularly known by the early nickname Flatheads.

SALKELD. Name of two villages of Cumberland. Great Salkeld lies on the river Eden, 5 m. N E of Penrith Little Salkeld, near it, has a station on the L.M S Rly. In the neighbourhood are some monoliths and a stone circle.

SALLE. Variant spelling of the name of the port of Morocco better known as Salé (q v).

SALON. Burmese name for an Indonesian tribe of nomadic fishers in the Mergui archipelago. Short, brownish, and lank-haired, they have no fixed villages or agriculture

SALONIKA, GULF OF Inlet of the Aegean Sea, on the N W. of Greece Anciently known as the Thermaicus Sinus, it has Thessaly on the W. and the Chalcidic peninsula on the E , and is about 75 m. long, and 50 m. broad at its mouth.

SALONIKA. City of Greece Situated at the head of the gulf of the same name, it is the capital of the dept. of Salonika and is an important railway junction with a fine harbour. Yugoslavia has access to the port and a free zone in the harbour. The city is famous for its ancient remains There is a university, founded in 1925 The manufactures include cotton and woollen goods As Thessalonica it was known to S. Paul, who addressed to its Christian people the two Epistles to the Thessalonians During the Great War the city was turned into a vast fortified camp, and it was from here that the Allied expedition to expel the Bulgarians from Serbia set out Pop 236,524

SALOP. Abbreviated name frequently used for the English county of Shropshire (q v)

SALPI. Lagoon of Italy. Separated from the gulf of Manfredonia in the Adriatic Sea by a narrow strip of land, it is situated 22 m. E of Foggia. It is 10 m long by 2 m wide, and yields considerable quantities of salt.

SALSETTE. Island of India In the Thana district of Bombay, it lies N of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a causeway and bridge Its area is 246 sq m Pop 150,000.

SALSOMAGGIORE. Watering-place of Italy. It is situated on the foothills of the Apennines, 70 m by rly S W of Milan. There are saline and sulphur springs. Pop 10,000



Salta arms

SALTA. City of Argentina. The capital of the prov. of the same name, it is 976 m. by rail N W. of Buenos Aires, and is also served by an air service. Tobacco is grown and cattle-raising is carried on. Pop 35,000.

SALTAIRE. Town of York shire (W.R) On the Aire, 4 m. N.W. of Bradford, it is served by the L M S. Rly., and owes its name and origin to Sir Titus Salt, who in 1853, established his factories for alpaca fabrics here. Pop. 13,500.

SALTASH. Borough, seaport, and market town of Cornwall It stands on the Tamar, 4 m N W. of Devonport, on the G W Rly. The chief industries are fishing and malting, and there is a coasting trade. Market days, first and third Mon Pop (1931) 3,603

SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA. Urban district and watering place of Yorkshire (N R). On the E coast, it is 4 m S E of Redcar, on the L.N E Rly Pop (1931) 3,911.



Saltcoats arms

SALTCOATS. Burgh and watering place of Ayrshire. It stands on the E shore of the firth of Clyde, 30 m S W. of Glasgow, on the L M S. Rly, and has a fine bathing pool. The name is due to the salt industry which flourished here from about 1600 1800. Pop (1931) 10,173

SALTFLEETBY. Name of three villages of Lincolnshire They lie some 9 m N E of Louth, and are served by the L N E Rly Saltfleetby All Saints has a 13–15th century church containing a 15th century rood screen The 13th century church at Saltfleet by St Clements was rebuilt in 1885 on a different site Saltfleetby St Peter's church is a modern copy of the old Early English one.

SALTILLO City of Mexico The capital of the state of Coahuila, it is 615 m by rail N W of Mexico City Textiles are manufactured Pop 60,000.

SALT LAKE CITY. Capital of Utah, U S A. Situated at the foot of the Wasatch mts, 11 m. S E of Great Salt Lake by rail, it is the headquarters of the Latter Day Saints or Mormons, and among its buildings are the Mormon temple and tabernacle and the state capitol The University of Utah is situated here The industries include meat packing, printing, and oil refining. The city was founded by Brigham Young, in 1847, and has since been a Mormon centre. Pop (1933) 401,267

SALTLEY. Suburb of Birmingham. It lies to the E of the city proper, on the L M S Rly.

SALTNEY. Town and river port of Flintshire. It stands on the Dee, 2 m S W of Chester, on the G W Rly, which has carriage shops here. Pop 3,500

SALTO. City and river port of Uruguay. The capital of the dept of Salto, it stands on the Uruguay river, 366 m by rail N W of Montevideo, and is the centre of a livestock and wine producing district Pop 20,000

SALTON. Name of two villages of Haddingtonshire They are also known as Saltown and Saltoun East Salton is 16 m E S E of Edinburgh, and West Salton is about ¼ m away

SALTON SEA. Lake of California, U S A. The Salton basin in S California, N of the gulf of California, is 280 ft below sea level in its most depressed portion, and lies between the San Bernardino and Chocolate Mts and the Superstition Mts In 1905 6, during the construction of an irrigation canal, the water of the Colorado flooded 400 sq m and formed the Salton Sea.

SALTPOND. Seaport of the Gold Coast It is situated about 50 m by sea E of Sekondi, and has a large coastal trade Pop (1931) 6,396.

SALT RANGE. Hilly tract of India It lies in the Punjab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, and is a W extension of the Siwalik Hills, culminating at its W end in Sakesar, 5,000 ft. The great deposits of rock salt are at Kheora

SALTWOOD. Village of Kent, England. It overlooks the sea near Hythe, and is noted for the ruins of its castle From here the knights set out to murder Becket

SALUDA. River of South Carolina, U S A. Rising in the Blue Ridge on the N. boundary of the state, it flows S E for 200 m and unites with the Broad to form the Congaree.

SALUT, ILES DU (Fr, Safety Islands) Group of three islands off the coast of French Guiana. The headquarters are on Ile Royale, nearest the mainland Next is the Ile de St Joseph, and beyond it is the Ile du Diable, the notorious penal settlement.

SALUZZO. City of Italy It stands on an affluent of the Po, at the E base of the Cottian Alps, 42 m S. of Turin The town contains a cathedral, an old castle, and the ruins of an abbey. Pop 10,000

SALVADOR. Republic of Central America. It lies between the Pacific Ocean and Honduras, with Guatemala on the W. and Nicaragua on the E Its area is 13,176 sq m, and it is the smallest and most densely peopled of the group of republics In the N are mountains, and the Pacific coast, which is low, is backed by a range in which are many volcanoes. Between the two mountain ranges is a fertile region on which the country's prosperity depends San Salvador is the capital, Santa Ana is the next largest town. Pop (1930) 1,437,611.



Salvador arms

TRADE AND FINANCE. Coffee is the chief crop, but sugar, tobacco, and other useful plants are grown. There are many cattle and a little mining The country has railway, air, and wireless services. The colon, divided into 100 centavos, is the unit of currency; it is equal to a dollar (U S A).

GOVERNMENT The country is under a president elected for four years and a cabinet responsible to a chamber of deputies of 42 elected members. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, and Spanish the official language. Salvador is a member of the League of Nations.

SALWEEN. River of Asia It rises in Tibet and flows through China and Lower Burma to its mouth on the gulf of Martaban, near Moulmein Its length is about 1,800 m

SALZACH. River of Austria. It rises in the Hohe Tauern, a branch of the E. Alps, flows first E in a long, narrow valley, and then N. to join the Inn at Braunau after a course of 130 m

SALZBRUNN. Town of Prussia. In Silesia, it is situated 40 m S W. of Breslau, and is famous for its saline springs. Pop 7,500

SALZBURG. City of Austria Capital of the province of Salzburg, it stands on the Salzach, 156 m W S W. of Vienna The chief building is the cathedral, a model of S. Peter's at Rome. The palace was long a residence of the Hapsburg family The Neutor is a tunnel, cut in the Monchsberg, to connect the old town with one of its suburbs In 1928 the Benedictine theological faculty was made into a Roman Catholic university. There is a broadcasting station. Pop 37,856



Salzburg arms

SAMAR. One of the Philippine Islands Lying 10½ m S E of Luzon, it is 156 m long, 50 m. wide, and 5,124 sq m. in area Pop 379,575

SAMARA. Alternative name of the town of Abyssinia better known as Debra Tabor (q.v)

SAMARA. Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Middle Volga area, it stands on the Volga, near its junction with the Samara river. It is an important centre for the transport of grain, cattle, tobacco, and oil. A university was established here in 1919. Pop. 171,952

SAMARANG. Seaport of the Netherlands E. Indies On the N. coast of the island of Java, it stands about 275 m. S.E. of Batavia There is a trade in coffee. Pop. 158,000.

SAMARIA. Town of ancient Palestine, the site of which is now occupied by the village of Sebastiyeh (q.v.).

SAMARKAND. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the Uzbek republic, it stands near the Zarafshan, 150 m. E. of Bukhara. There are ancient mosques, colleges, and shrines, as well as the palace of Timur, who is buried here. Pop. 106,000.

SAMARRA. Town of Iraq. On the left bank of the Tigris, it is 65 m. N.W. by N. of Baghdad, and is a place of pilgrimage for Shiah Moslems. It was captured by the British, April 23, 1917, during the Great War. In the neighbourhood the site of an ancient city has been discovered by aerial survey. Pop. 8,000.

SAMAWA. Town of Iraq. On the Euphrates, it stands about 70 m. N.W. of Nasrieh, on the railway line from Baghdad to Basrah. Carpets are manufactured. Pop. 10,000.



Samoa. Woman of the island race

SAMBALPUR. Town of India. In the Sambalpur district of Bihar and Orissa, it stands on the left bank of the Mahanadi, about 140 m. N.W. of Cuttack, and is the terminus of a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur railway. Pop. 13,594.

SAMBHAL. Town of India. In the Moradabad district of the United Provinces, it is situated 85 m. E. of Delhi, and has sugar refineries. It is built on the debris of an old city. Pop. 45,300.

SAMBOR. Town of Poland. In Galicia, it is situated on the river Dniester, 41 m. S.W. of Lwow. Pop. 20,000.

SAMBRE. River of Europe. Rising in the dept. of Aisne, it flows N.E. through Nord into the Meuse at Namur in Belgium. Its length is 112 m., and it is connected with the Oise and Scheldt by canals.

SAMOA. Group of islands in the W. Pacific Ocean. Situated about 130 m. N. of the Tonga group, and about 450 m. N.E. of Fiji, they consist of 9 main islands and several rocks and islets. With one exception they are of volcanic formation fringed with coral reefs, and cover a total land area of over 1,250 sq. m. Copra, cacao, and fruit are the principal products. The islands, famous for their association with R. L. Stevenson, are divided administratively into two groups as follow:

SAMOAN ISLANDS. Comprising the islands of Tutuila and the Ta'u and Manu'a groups, these lie to the E. of the main group and cover an area of some 76 sq. m. Ceded to the U.S.A. in 1872, they are used primarily as a naval and coaling station. The only port is Pagopago on the E. coast of Tutuila. Pop. (1930) 10,055.

TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA. Covering an area of about 1,180 sq. m., this group comprises the principal islands of Savaii and Upolu and numerous smaller islets. Apia, on the island of Upolu, is the chief town. There is over 60 m. of good road on the islands. Originally a German possession, they were captured by Australian and New Zealand forces during the Great War, and are now administered by the New Zealand government under mandate from the League of Nations. Pop. (1930) 44,535.

SAMOS. Island in the Aegean Sea. Belonging to Greece, it lies off the W. coast of Asia Minor, about 40 m. S.W. of Smyrna, and has an area of about 180 sq. m. Colonised by the Ionians about 1000 B.C., Samos passed to the Persians in the 6th century, but regained its freedom after the victory of Mycale, 479 B.C. Rome took it in 84 B.C. The chief city was Samos. The island became a centre of art and gave its name to the glazed earthenware known as Samian. The modern capital is Limen Vathecs. Pop. 70,500.

SAMOTHRACE. Island in the Aegean Sea. Belonging to Greece, it lies about 30 m. S.W. of the town of Dede Agatch, is 8 m. in length by 6 m. in width, and rises to 5,240 ft. The area is 30 sq. m. Pop. 5,000.

SAMOYED. People of Arctic Russia. Of Altaian stock, they are darker, flatter-faced, narrower-eyed than the Finnic stock, and may descend from Yenisei Tubas.

SAMPFORD COURTENAY. Village of Devon. It is 5 m. N.E. of Okehampton, on the S. Rly.

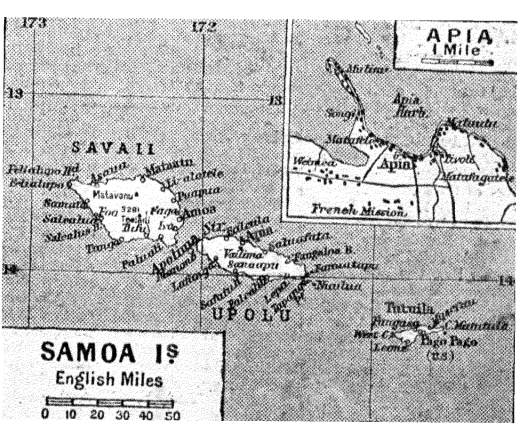
SAMSHUI. Treaty port of China. In the province of Kwangtung, it stands at the junction of the Si-Kiang and Pei-Kiang, and is connected by railway with Canton. The walls of the town date from 1527. Pop. (1929) 9,050.

SAMSUN. Seaport of Turkey. In Asia Minor, it is situated about 170 m. W. of Trabzon. During the Great War it was bombarded by the Russian Black Sea fleet, 1914–15. The district is famous for its tobacco. Pop. (1927) 30,372.

SAN. River of Poland. Rising in the Beskid Mts. (Carpathians), it flows N.N.W., passing Przemysl, thence N.W., and joins the Vistula 4 m. N.E. of Sandomierz. Its length is about 260 m. It was the scene of much fighting during the Great War.

SANA. Town of Arabia. The capital of the Yemen, it lies in a fertile valley, about 90 m. N.E. of Hodeida on the coast. A walled town, it has a handsome mosque. Pop. 25,000.

SANAGA. River of the Cameroons. Rising on the central plateau, it flows in general S.W. to the bight of Biafra, at Malimba, about midway between the mouths of the Cameroon



Samoa. Map showing some of the islands of the Pacific group

and the Nyong Below its confluence with the Uyim are the Nachtigal Rapids

SAN ANGELO. City of Texas, U S A Situated 230 m N.W of San Antonio, it is served by the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Rly The centre for an irrigated agricultural and stock raising district, it trades in wool and mohair. Pop (1930) 25,308

SAN ANTONIO. City of Texas, U S A It stands on the San Antonio river, 80 m S W of Austin, and is served by the Southern Pacific and other rlys It has an air port and here the U S A. government maintains one of its military posts. The city is the centre of a rich oil-producing and agricultural area Pop (1930) 231,542

SAN BERNARDINO. Mountain pass of Switzerland. In the Mesocco valley and the canton of Grisons, it is on the road from Coire (Chur) to Bellinzona, and reaches an alt of 6,770 ft. The summit, on which is a hospice, is 4½ m N of the village of San Bernardino

SAN BERNARDINO. City of California, U S A Situated 58 m E of Los Angeles, it is served by the Southern Pacific and other rlys Among its industrial establishments are rly. and aeroplane works. The surrounding dist is noted for fruit Pop 37,481

SAN CATALDO. City of Sicily. It stands in the valley of Mazzara, 5 m by rly W. of Caltanissetta Pop 18,000

SANCHI. Village of India In Bhopal, Central India, it is famous for its topes, or memorial mounds The largest of these has four gateways, on which are sculptures symbolizing the life of Buddha

SAN CRISTOVAL. Island in the S Pacific Ocean One of the larger of the British Solomon Islands, it is situated in the extreme S E. of the group, about 40 m from Guadalcanar island Copra, trocas shell, and timber are exported

SANCTI SPIRITUS. Town of Cuba Situated in the prov of Santa Clara, it is about 25 m by rly N of Tunas de Zaza, its port Pop 30,419

SANCTUARY WOOD. Wood of Belgium In the prov of W Flanders, it is slightly S of Hooge and 3½ m S E of Ypres It was captured by the Germans in 1914, and by the British on July 31, 1917 Falling again into German hands, it was re captured in 1918

SAND. River of the Orange Free State, S Africa. Rising in the hills N of Ficksburg, it flows in a generally W. direction to join the Vet river, about 10 m above Vergezicht

SANDAKAN. Seaport of British North Borneo. On the N point of the bay of Sandakan, it is fortified, has a wireless telegraph station, and is the terminus of a railway Pop 11,936.

SANDAL MAGNA. Suburb of Wakefield About 3 m S of the city proper, it has stations on the L M S and L N E. Rlys There are the ruins of a castle.

SANDAY. One of the Orkney Isles It is 2 m N of Stronsay, and its area is 26 sq m

SANDBACH. Urban district and market town of Cheshire It stands 4 m N E of Crewe, on the L M S Rly The buildings include a fine old church, the town hall, and the grammar school. Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 6,411.

SANDEFIORD. Watering place of Norway Situated at the head of the Sandefiord, an inlet of the Oslo fiord, it is 32 m. direct and 54 m by rly S S W of the capital Pop 5,000

SAN-DE-PU. Town of Manchuria Also known as Heikoutai, it is situated between Shaho and Mukden, and was the scene of a Japanese victory over the Russians, Jan 1905

SANDERSTEAD. District of Surrey On the S. Rly, it is 12 m. S. of London The chief building is the restored parish church

SANDGATE. Urban district and watering place of Kent. It is 2 m W of Folkestone, on the S Rly The castle, built by Henry VIII, is now in part a museum Pop. (1931) 2,596.

SANDHURST. Village of Berkshire It is 4½ m S S E of Wokingham, and 1 m. S. of Crowthorne station on the S. Rly Its chief building is the Royal Military College, where candidates for commissions in the British army are trained.

SANDHURST. Alternative name for the city of Victoria, Australia, also known as Bendigo (q v)

SANDIACRE Village of Derbyshire On the Erewash, it is 7 m E of Derby and has a station, Stapleford and Sandiacre, on the L M S Rly.

SAN DIEGO. City and seaport of California, U S A. Situated on San Diego Bay, 126 m. S E of Los Angeles, it is served by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific rlys The naval station is one of the largest on the Pacific coast There are important aviation interests, both in manufacturing aeroplanes and the maintenance of air-lines There is an excellent harbour, and fishing is an important industry. Pop (1930) 147,995

SANDOMIERZ. Town of Poland Also known as Sandómir, it crowns a lofty bluff on the left bank of the Vistula, 50 m S W. of Lublin During the Great War it figured in the battles of 1914–15 between the Russians and Austro-Germans Pop 7,000

SANDON. Village of Staffordshire. Situated 5 m N E of Stafford, it is on the L M S Rly In the vicinity is Sandon Hall, the seat of the earl of Harrowby

SANDOWAY. Town of Lower Burma Situated in the Arakan division, on the coast, about 120 m N N W of Bassein, it has a coasting trade Pop 3,762

SANDOWN. Urban district and watering place of the Isle of Wight It stands on Sandown Bay, an opening of the S E coast of the island, 6 m S of Ryde, and has a station on the S Rly It has fine sands and golf links Pop (1931) 6,167.

SANDOWN PARK Racecourse in Surrey It is 15 m S W of London, near Esher station, on the S Rly

SANDRINGHAM. Royal residence in Norfolk. It is 6 m N E of King's Lynn and 2 m E of Wolferton station on the L N E Rly Sandringham House was built by Edward VII when prince of Wales Of red brick in the Elizabethan style, it stands in a picturesque park York Cottage is a secondary residence

SANDRINGHAM. Town of Victoria, Australia Situated on the E shore of Port Phillip Bay, it lies 11 m by rly S E of Melbourne and is a residential suburb of the capital

SANDSEND. Village of Yorkshire (N R) Standing on the coast 2 m W of Whitby, it has a station on the L N E Rly. Near by is Mulgrave castle

SANDUR. Native state of India In Madras Presidency, it comprises a valley between two hills almost encircled by the Bellary district Its area is 161 sq m Pop. 13,500.

SANDUSKY City and lake port of Ohio, U S A Situated on Sandusky Bay, an arm of Lake Erie, it is 50 m S S E of Toledo, and is served by the Pennsylvania and other rlys It has a state fish hatchery Owing to its position it was a trading station early in the 18th century, and an important strategical point Pop (1930) 24,622

SANDWICH. Alternative name of the islands of the New Hebrides group in the Pacific Ocean more correctly known as Efate (q v)

SANDWICH. Former name for the Hawaiian Islands *See* Hawaii

SANDWICH. Island group of the South Atlantic Lying about 300 m S E of South Georgia, it includes Saunders, Montague, and Bristol Islands and South Thule They form a dependency of the Falkland Islands

SANDWICH. Borough and market town of Kent, also one of the Cinque Ports. On the S bank of the river Stour, 2 m. from the sea and 12 m N of Dover, it is on the S Rly The place is a famous golfing centre, and here are the Royal St. George's and the Prince's clubs Market day, alternate Monday Pop (1931) 3,287



Sandwich arms

SANDWICH. Town of Canada It is one of the border cities, the group of adjacent towns of which Windsor is the chief, which are situated opposite Detroit, Michigan Pop (1931) 10,715

SANDWIP Island in the bay of Bengal The most S island of the easternmost channel of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, it is separated from Chittagong by Sandwip Channel

SANDY. Urban district of Bedfordshire. Standing on the river Ivel, it is 7 m E of Bedford, on the L N E Rly It is the centre for the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood Pop (1932) 3,141

SANDY HOOK. Narrow sandy peninsula of New Jersey, U S A Stretching N. for 6 m, and partly enclosing New York Lower Bay, it has a lighthouse and a fort The America Cup course lies off here

SANDY LODGE. District of Hertfordshire Situated 15 m W N W of London, it has a station (Moor Park and Sandy Lodge) on the Metropolitan and L N E Joint Rly

SAN FERNANDO. Seaport of Spain It stands on the rocky island called Isla de Léon, in the bay of Cadiz, 4½ m S E of Cadiz One of the chief naval ports of Spain, it has an arsenal and naval workshops and academy. Pop. 27,000.

SAN FRANCISCO. City and seaport of California, U S A It stands on San Francisco Bay, on the S side of the Golden Gate, the strait which connects the bay with the Pacific Its chief rly line is the Southern Pacific Built on a semi-circle of hills, it is noted for its parks, which cover 3,000 acres An international business centre, San Francisco has over 15 m of docks and carries on a large shipping trade. The chief industries are printing and publishing, slaughtering, the handling of oil, coffee, spice, and foodstuffs, and the manufacture of clothing, foundry and machine-shop products, and furniture It has a Federal Reserve bank. Settled in 1776 as a military and mission station, the city's development began with the gold rush about 1850 In 1906 enormous loss of life and property was caused by an earthquake, but the consequent rebuilding made possible much improvement Pop (1930) 634,394

SAN FRANCISCO BAY. Inlet of the Pacific, in California, U S A. Forming the harbour of San Francisco, it is a landlocked bay, stretching S E for about 40 to 50 m, with a breadth varying from 5 m to 12 m Its area is 540 sq m The Golden Gate provides the entrance to the bay. There are several islands, among them Goat Island, Angel Island, and Belvedere Island

SANGAY. Volcano of Ecuador, in the Andes Situated about 12 m W of Riobamba, it is snow-capped, and reaches an alt of 17,464. ft

SANGIR Group of islands in the Netherlands E Indies. They lie N E from Celebes towards Mindanao, and cover 408 sq m Pop 114,719.

SAN GIULIANO Mountain of Sicily The anc Eryx, it is situated near Trapani, and has an alt of 2,465 ft It is crowned by ruins of a famous temple of Aphrodite. On the W slope of the mountain is the decayed town of Eryx.

SANGLI Native state of India In Bombay, it is the largest of the Mahratta Jagirs, and lies E of the W. Ghats, part being drained by the Kistna Its area is 1,083 sq m Pop 221,321.

SANGLI Town of India. In the native state of the same name, in Bombay, it stands 77 m. N W of Bijapur, and is the terminus of a branch railway from Miraj Pop. 21,112

SAN JOAQUIN. River of California, U S A. Rising in the Sierra Nevada, to the S of the Yosemite National Park, it flows S W. and then N W to Suisun Bay It is about 350 m long

SAN JOSE. City of California, U S A. A popular health resort, it is 48 m S E of San Francisco, and is served by the Southern Pacific and other rlys It lies in an important fruit-growing region and is one of the biggest fruit canning and packing centres of the country Near by is the mercury mine of New Almaden Pop (1930) 57,651

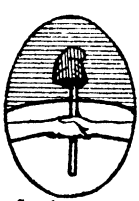
SAN JOSE Capital of Costa Rica It stands at an altitude of 3,816 ft, 102 m W of Limon, and is on the Limon-Puntarenas rly and the Miami-Cristóbal air route Slight earthquakes are frequent, and the houses are built to withstand these, presenting a mixture of Spanish and modern styles Pop 51,459

SAN JOSE. Seaport of Guatemala The chief port of the country on the Pacific coast, it is 75 m by rly S W of Guatemala city Coffee and rubber are exported Pop 1,500

SAN JOSE Town of Uruguay The capital of the dept of the same name, it is on the San Jose river, 60 m N W of Montevideo, on the Central Uruguay rly Pop 13,000

SAN JUAN. City of Argentina The capital of the province of the same name, it is 97 m N of Mendoza by the Buenos Aires and Pacific Rly. Vine-growing and mining are the chief occupations Pop 20,000

SAN JUAN Capital and seaport of Porto Rico A fortified city, it stands on a small island off the W coast, and is connected with the mainland by bridges and a causeway It is the chief port and naval station on Porto Rico, and its harbour, which has been improved and deepened, is one of the best in the West Indies The city was founded in 1511 by Ponce de Léon Pop 114,158.



San Juan arms

SAN JUAN DEL SUR. Seaport of Nicaragua On the Pacific coast, it is 58 m. S of Granada The rly. line is being extended from Rivas to San Juan. There is an important cable station

SANKEY, GREAT District of Lancashire. Situated 2 m W. of Warrington it has two railway stations, Sankey on the Cheshire lines and Sankey Bridge on the L M S Rly

SANKURU. River of the Belgian Congo Rising in several headstreams in the highlands of W Katanga, it flows N as far as Lusambo, where it turns W and flows to join the Kasai at Basongo after a course of about 450 m.

SAN LORENZO. Seaport of Honduras. It stands on the Pacific coast, about 85 m by road S of Tegucigalpa, and is on the Miami Cristóbal air route

SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA. Seaport of Spain. It stands on the left bank of the Guadalquivir estuary, about 17 m N of Cadiz Sherry is made, and salt, cereals, and fruit exported. Pop. 27,000



San Luis arms

SAN LUIS Town of Argentina The capital of the province of the same name, it is 490 m. W N W. of Buenos Aires by the Buenos Aires and Pacific Rly It is the centre of a stock-breeding region Pop 18,000

SAN LUIS POTOSI. City of Mexico The capital of the state of the same name, it is situated on the edge of a plateau 6,250 ft alt, 327 m N of Mexico City, by rly There is an airport It has clothing factories, rly workshops, and important silver mines Pop 62,000

SAN MARINO. Republic of Europe Surrounded by Italian territory, it lies 12 m S W of Rimini, between the provinces of Forli and Pesaro e Urbino The frontier is 24 m long and encloses an area of 38 sq m The state is hilly, embracing spurs of the Apennines, and the chief exports are wine, cattle, and building stone Authority rests in the grand council of 60 popularly elected members, of whom two selected councillors act as regents Pop 13,013



San Marino arms

SAN MATIAS BAY. Opening of the Atlantic Ocean in Argentina It penetrates inland for about 100 m between the territories of Rio Negro and Chubut It is bounded S by the Valdes peninsula, from the N. point of which to Punta-Vermejo is 77 m

SAN MIGUEL. Bay of Panama It forms an E extension of the gulf of Panama, 22 m wide and 25 m long, and extends farther in several fiord like branches running N W and S E, forming San Miguel Harbour and Darien Harbour

SAN MIGUEL Town of Salvador The capital of the dept of the same name, it lies at the foot of the San Miguel volcano 80 m S E of San Salvador by rly Coffee, hemp, cattle and cereals are the chief items of trade, and gold and silver are mined Pop 36,000

SAN MINIATO. City of Italy It stands on a hill, overlooking the river Arno, 21 m by rly. W S W of Florence It has a 10th century cathedral, and a medieval castle It was the original home of the Bonapartes. Pop 8,000

SANNA-I-YAT Village of Iraq It stands on the Tigris, 12 m from Kut, and, strongly fortified, was captured by the British in 1917

SAN NICOLAS. Town of Argentina Situated in the prov of Buenos Aires, it stands on the river Paraná, 148 m N W of the capital by rly A thriving river port, it exports wheat, meat and wool Pop 30,000

SAN PABLO. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands It is 35 m S E of Manila, by rail Copra and rice are grown Pop 31,000

SAN PEDRO SULA. Town of Honduras Situated in a fertile valley 216 m N W of Tegucigalpa, it is on the National Rly of Honduras and has an airport Pop 7,820

SANQUHAR Burgh of Dumfriesshire It stands on the river Nith, 26 m N W of Dumfries, on the L M S Rly A monument marks the site of the town cross, to which in 1680 and 1685, the Covenanters affixed the Sanquhar Declarations It is an agricultural centre. Pop. (1931) 1,753



San Remo arms

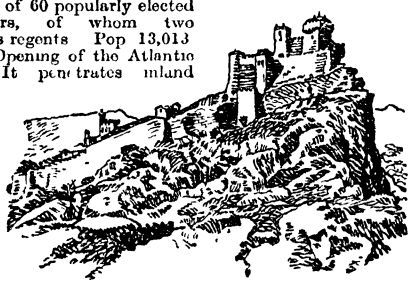
SAN REMO. Pleasure resort of Italy It is 26 m E N E of Nice on the Riviera The old city, crowning a steep hill, with narrow, crooked streets and badly built houses, is in contrast with the new city along the coast Pop 24,739

SAN ROQUE. Watering place of Spain. It stands 7 m N W. of Gibraltar

SAN SALVADOR. Capital of Salvador It stands on the river Asalguate, 25 m N E of its port, La Libertad It is served by the Salvador Rly and the International Rlys of Central America, and is on the Miami-Cristóbal air route Soap, textiles, candles, cigars, flour, and spirits are manufactured. The city was ruined by earthquakes in 1854 and 1873 Pop (1930) 95,692

SAN SALVADOR Town of Angola, Portuguese West Africa Situated in the Congo prov about 50 m S E of Matadi in the Belgian Congo, it was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Congo

SANSANE MANGO. Alternative name of the town of French Togoland, W Africa, better known as Mango (q v)



San Marino. Citadel of the little European republic

SAN SEBASTIAN. Seaport and watering place of Spain Situated on the bay of Biscay, 11 m by rly W of Irun, on the French frontier, it was chosen as a summer residence of the court in 1886 There is a casino, both indoor and outdoor attractions, and a broadcasting station Long a formidable fortress, San Sebastian has often been besieged, notably in 1808, when it was taken by the French Pop (1930) 80,062

SAN SEVERO. City of Italy It lies 18 m N N W of Foggia Some remains of the old fortifications are still extant Pop 30,000

SAN STEFANO. Town of Turkey Situated on the sea of Marmara, 7 m W S W of Istanbul, it is memorable for the treaty signed here in 1878, which concluded the Russo-Turkish War

SANTA ANA. City of California, U S A Situated 30 m S E of Los Angeles, it is served by the Southern Pacific and other rlys The centre of a fruit and vegetable growing district, it has extensive canneries Pop (1930) 30,322

SANTA ANA. Town of Salvador The capital of the dept of the same name, it is 48 m N W of San Salvador, and is served by the International of Central America and the Salvador rlys It is the centre of a coffee and sugar growing region Cigars, textiles, and pottery are manufactured Pop (1930) 75,796

SANTA BARBARA City of California, U S A On the Pacific coast, it is 90 m N W of Los Angeles It is served by the Southern Pacific Rly, and has an airport The town is famed for its old mission buildings Pop (1930) 33,613

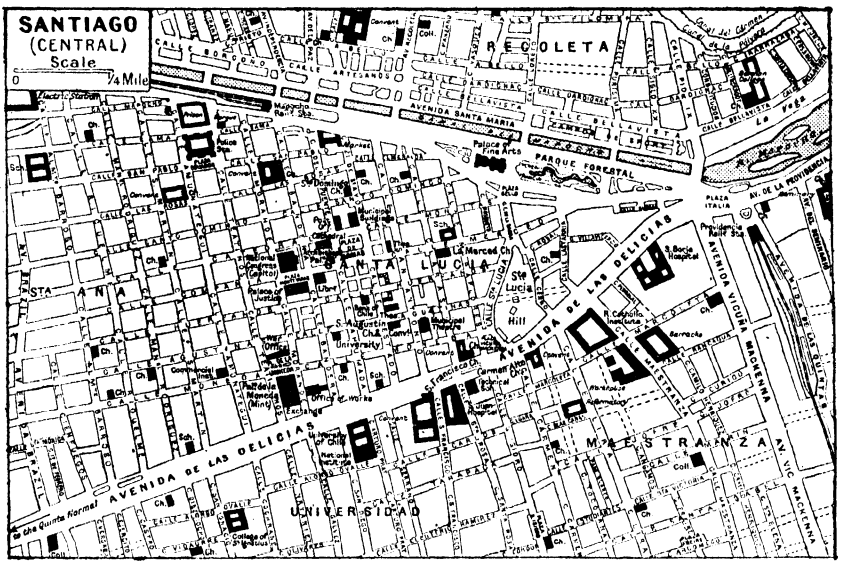
SANTA CLARA Town of Cuba The capital of the prov of the same name, it is 185 m by rly S E of Havana and is a centre of a sugar and cattle region Pop 22,000

SANTA CRUZ. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean Included in the British protectorate of the Solomon Islands, they are situated S E of that group and N of the New Hebrides Santa Cruz, Tupua and Vanikoro are the largest islands, and there are coral islets, including the Swallow Islands Tinakula is still an active volcano. Santa Cruz has an area of 212 sq m.

SANTA CRUZ. Variant name of the island of the Virgin Islands also known as St Croix (q v)

SANTA CRUZ. Town of Argentina Situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, it has steamer services to Chile and Buenos Aires. There is an air service to Bahia Blanca

SANTA CRUZ. City of California, U S A It stands on Monterey Bay, at the mouth of San Lorenzo river, 80 m. S. of San Francisco, and is



Santiago. Plan of the central districts of the capital and largest city of Chile. **(See page 902)**

served by the Southern Pacific Rly. There is an airport. A favourite seaside resort, it is noted for its superb scenery. Pop. (1930) 14,395.

SANTA CRUZ. Seaport of Palma, Canary Islands. The capital of the island, it is on the E. coast on an open bay. Pop. 7,000.

SANTA CRUZ. Seaport of Tenerife, Canary Islands. The capital of the islands, it is on the N.W. coast of Tenerife and has a good harbour, from which there is a considerable export trade. Pop. (1930) 60,099.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA. Town of Bolivia. Situated 276 m. E. of Cochabamba, with which it has an air service, it is the capital of the department of Santa Cruz. Pop. 30,000.

SANTA FE (Span. Holy Faith). City of Argentina. The capital of the province of the same name, it stands on the Paraná river, 300 m. N.W. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rly. and steamer. The headquarters of the Santa Fé rly., it has docks capable of accommodating ocean-going steamers. Pop. 128,000.

SANTA ISABEL. Town on the island of Fernando Po. Situated in the W. part of the island, of which it is the capital, it is the administrative centre for the Spanish possessions in the gulf of Guinea and on the W. coast of Africa. Pop. 8,345.

SANTAL. Primitive tribe of India. Occupying mainly the Santal Parganas and the Chota-Nagpur plateau of Bihar and Orissa, they are a partly Hinduised branch of the Munda-speaking people. Although primarily jungle dwellers and huntsmen, using the bow, many thousands have become skilful ploughmen and coal-miners.

SANTA LUZIA. One of the smaller of the Cape Verde Islands. Situated about 5 m. S.E. of São Vicente, it has an area of 18 sq. m.

SANTA MARIA. Town of Brazil. Situated in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, it is an important railway junction, about 170 m. by rail N.W. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 57,500.

SANTA MARTA. Seaport of Colombia. The capital of the dept. of Magdalena, it stands at the head of Ciénaga Bay on the Caribbean Sea, about 50 m. N.E. of Barranquilla, to which it has air and steamer services. Pop. 30,942.

SANTA MAURA. Island in the Ionian Sea. Formerly known as Leukas, it is situated off the coast of the Greek dept. of Aetolia and Acarnania and has an area of 111 sq. m. Pop. 25,000.

SANTA MONICA. City of California, U.S.A. It stands on the Pacific Ocean, 15 m. by rly. W. of Los Angeles, and has an airport. It is a seaside resort. Pop. (1930) 37,146.

SANTANDER. Seaport and watering place of Spain. It stands on a sheltered bay, 316 m. by rly. N. of Madrid, and comprises an old town and a new town, the latter laid out with large open plazas. There is a fine harbour. Pop. (1930) 86,172.

SANTAREM. City and river port of Portugal. It stands on the right bank of the Tagus, 51 m. by rly. N.E. of Lisbon. Built on a hill, and partly surrounded by old walls, it has a ruined castle, once a royal residence. Santarem is the ancient Scallabis. Pop. 10,000.

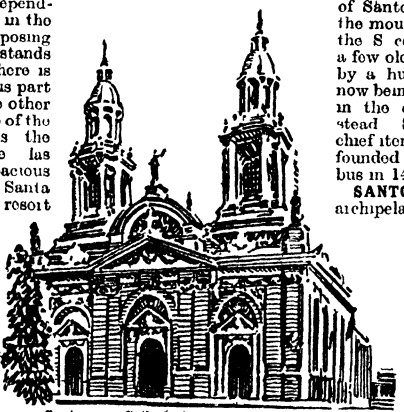
SANTA ROSA. Town of Honduras. The capital of the dept. of Copán, it is 140 m. N.W. of Tegucigalpa, and is a cattle rearing and mining centre. Pop. (1930) 10,574.

SANTA TECLA. Town of Salvador. Situated 10 m. N. of San Salvador, it is also known as Nueva San Salvador, having been built in 1854 to replace the capital, which had been destroyed by an earthquake. Pop. 28,000.

SAN THOME. Island in the gulf of Guinea. Situated 170 m. W. of the Gabun river estuary, it covers an area of about 250 sq. m. With the island of Principe 100 m. to the N. it forms a Portuguese prov. under a governor. Coffee, rubber, and cinchona are produced. The chief town is San Thomé. Pop. 52,150.

SANTIAGO. City of Spain. It is 26 m. by rail N.N.E. of its port, Carril, and 33 m. S.S.W. of Corunna. The cathedral contains the shrine of the patron saint of Spain, James or Sant' Iago; its cloisters are regarded as the finest in Spain. The university was founded in 1504. The city was the headquarters of the Order of Knights of Santiago, and is called Santiago de Compostella. Pop. 26,000.

SANTIAGO. Capital of Chile Situated 115 m. E S E. of Valparaiso, with which it is connected by rly., it is one of the best built and most attractive cities of Latin America. The cathedral faces the Plaza de la Independencia, Congress building, in the Calle Compañia, is an imposing structure, and to the S stands the Plaza de la Moneda, where is the Moneda Palace In this part of the city are most of the other government buildings One of the most notable features is the magnificent Avenida de las Delicias, or Alameda, a spacious boulevard The hill of Santa Lucia is now a public resort commanding a fine view. The university of Chile is situated here. There are considerable industries. Pop. (1930) 696,231 *See* map, p 901



Santiago. Cathedral of the Chilean capital

SANTIAGO DE CUBA. City of Cuba The capital of the prov. of Oriente, it lies on the bay of Santiago, 540 m S E of Havana, with which it is connected by rly and air services It has an excellent fortified harbour The city was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1932 Pop (1930) 44,975

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO. Town of Argentina The capital of the prov of the same name, it is on the Rio Dulce, 630 m by rly N W of Buenos Aires, and has an airport The town is visited in the summer for the Rio Hondo springs Pop 21,000

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS. Town of Santo Domingo The capital of the prov. of the same name, it stands on the Yaqui river, about 90 m N W of the city of Santo Domingo It has rly connexion with Samana, and a wireless station Pop 17,152

SANTIPUR. Town of India In the Nadia district of Bengal, it is situated on the Hooghli, 45 m above Calcutta Pop 26,700

SANTO ANTAO. One of the Cape Verde Islands In the extreme N W. of the archipelago, it covers an area of 265 sq m Rugged and mountainous, it has several volcanic craters, the chief of which is the Sugar Loaf Mt 7,300 ft high The island is very fertile The capital is Ribiera Grande Pop about 25,000

SANTO DOMINGO Republic of the W Indies Also known as the Dominican Republic, it occupies the E coast portion (about two thirds) of the island of Haiti Its area is estimated at 19,332 sq. m The chief occupation is agriculture, and exports include sugar, tobacco, cocoa, and coffee Cattle rearing is carried on Gold, copper and other minerals are found. The capital is Santo Domingo, and the chief port is Puerto Plata There are 402 m of rly line, and telephone and telegraph systems.



Santo Domingo arms

The republic was established in 1844 After a period of disorder, the United States intervened in 1916 and placed naval officers in charge of the departments of state These were withdrawn after the adoption of a new constitution in 1924; this was revised in 1929 The executive is controlled by the president assisted by a vice-president and a cabinet There are twelve provinces, each of which returns one senator and two deputies to the legislature. The unit of currency is the peso, equal to 20 U S cents. Spanish is the official language, and Roman Catholicism the state religion. Pop. (1931) 1,200,000.

SANTO DOMINGO. Capital of the republic of Santo Domingo It stands at the mouth of the river Ozama, on the S coast In 1930 all except a few old buildings were destroyed by a hurricane, and the city is now being rebuilt. Vessels anchor in the open and insecure roadstead Sugar and coffee are the chief items of trade The city was founded by Bartholomew Columbus in 1496 Pop 30,957

SANTORIN Island of the Greek archipelago Also known as Thira, it lies about 70 m N of Crete, and has an area of 30 sq m The vine is grown The chief town is Thira. Pop 20,000

SANTOS. Seaport of Brazil It is on the Atlantic seaboard, 230 m S W of Rio de Janeiro. One of the world's greatest coffee ports, it is connected by a British built rly. with São Paulo There are extensive docks and an airport It is noted as a holiday resort Pop 103,000

SANTUAO. Treaty port of China In the province of Fukien, it stands about 50 m N E of Foochow, and has a fine harbour It was opened to foreign trade in 1899 Pop (1929) 9,000

SAN VINCENTE. Town of Salvador The capital of the dept of the same name, it is on the Acahuapa river 30 m E of San Salvador Cigars and spirits are manufactured Pop 34,723

SAO FRANCISCO. River of Brazil Rising in the S W of Minas Geraes, it flows N E through Bahia, and, curving S E, discharges its waters by two arms into the Atlantic between the states of Sergipe and Alagoas, after a course of about 1,800 m Its course is impeded by the falls of Paulo Affonso, circumvented by a rly

SAO LEOPOLDO. City of Brazil In the state of Rio Grande do Sul about 20 m by rly N of Porto Alegre, it is a manufacturing centre for a stock raising region The inhabitants are mostly German colonists Pop 47,000

SAO LUIZ DE MARANHAO. City and seaport of Brazil The capital of the state of Maranhão, it stands on the W coast of the island of Maranhão facing the mouth of the Itapicuru river Sugar, cotton, and rice are exported Pop 53,000

SAONE. River of France It rises in the Vosges, and flows S into the Rhône at Lyons. It traverses the plains of Burgundy, and is connected with the Rhine by the Rhine and Rhône canal, and with the Loire by the Canal du Centre

SAONE-ET-LOIRE. Department of France It lies in the E of the country, being separated from Switzerland by the dept of Jura, and has an area of 3,330 sq m Mâcon is the chief town. Pop (1931) 538,741.

SAO NICOLAO. One of the Cape Verde Islands It lies E. of São Vicente, and covers an area of 126 sq m. Inland the island rises sharply to 4,280 ft Pop 12,000

SAO PAULO. City of Brazil The second city of the country, it is the capital of the state of the same name Situated on the Tieté river, it is 308 m by rail W. of Rio do Janeiro, and 49 m. inland from its port, Santos Communication is provided by several rlys., an airport, and a wireless station. The marketing and distribution of coffee is the chief industry. There is a

large Italian pop The city originated in 1554 as a Jesuit mission station Pop 879,788

SAO SALVADOR. Variant name of the city of Brazil generally called Bahia (q v)

SAO THIAGO. One of the Cape Verde Islands The most populous and the largest of the group, it covers an area of 350 sq m and lies in the S about 40 m E of Fogo Mountainous and rugged, it consists of a mass of volcanic heights. The wild boar is hunted Pop. 63,000

SAO VICENTE. One of the Cape Verde Islands Situated S E of Santo Antão, it has an area of 75 sq m It rises to 2,400 ft in Monte Verde The capital of the group, Porto Grande, stands on the N coast Pop 8,000

SAPELE. Seaport of Nigeria, W Africa Standing on the N W side of the Niger delta, it is about 30 m by road due S of Benin city

SAPPORO. City of Japan The capital of the island of Hokkaido, it is about 100 m N N E of Hakodate, and is connected by railway with that port, with Otaru, its own seaport, and with the coal mines of Poronaï It contains a museum, and a botanical garden Pop (1930) 168,575

SARAGOSSA. (Span Zaragoza) City of Spain It stands on the Ebro, 212 m by rly N E of Madrid The former capital of Aragon, and the see of an archbishop, it has two cathedrals, a university, a Moorish citadel, and many fortress-like palaces Pop. (1930) 159,291



Saragossa arms

SARAIKELA Native state of India The largest of the Chota Nagpur states in Bihar and Orissa, it lies within the district of Singhbhum Its area is 449 sq m Pop 110,000

SARAJEVO Alternative spelling of the name of the Yugoslavian town of Sarayevo (q v)

SARAN. District of India In the Tirhut division of Bihar and Orissa, it covers an area of 2,683 sq m Watered by the Gogra and the Gandak, it produces cereals Chopra is the administrative centre. Pop 2,339,953

SARAPUL. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ural area, it stands 190 m S E of Vyatka, on the Kama Pop 25,000

SARATOGA SPRINGS. Watering place of New York State, U S A Situated 30 m N of Albany, it has curative mineral springs There are state baths Near here two notable battles were fought in the War of Independence One, on Sept 19, 1777, was indecisive, the other, on Oct 7, ended in the defeat of the British force, which surrendered Pop (1930) 13,169

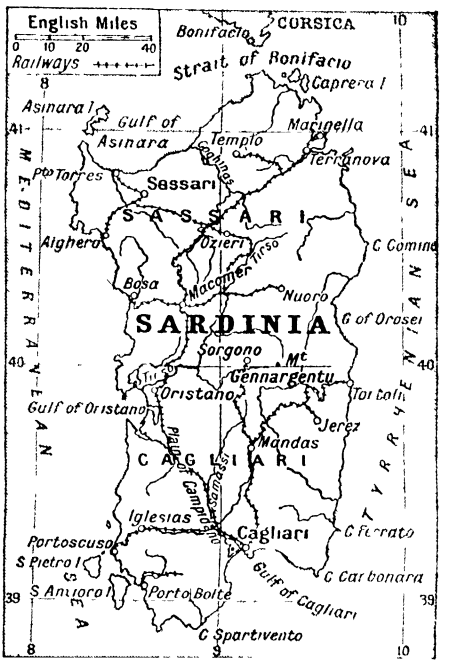
SARATOV. Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Lower Volga area, it stands on the right bank of the Volga and on the Kozlov-Saratov railway, 130 m S E of Penza The university was founded in 1909 Pop 215,359

SARAWAK. British protected state in the N W of Borneo Bounded N E by Brunei, and elsewhere by Dutch Borneo and the S China Sea, it has an area of about 50,000 sq m Important towns are Kuching, the capital, and Sibu The chief agricultural products are coffee, pepper, sago, rubber, camphor, rattans, and tapioca Coal and petroleum are found The state is governed by an English rajah There are several wireless stations Pop about 475,000

SARAYEVO. City of Yugoslavia It stands on the Miljayka, 122 m S W. of Belgrade, with which it has rly connexion The assassination of the archduke Francis Ferdinand here on June 28, 1914, precipitated the Great War. Pop (1931) 78,182

SARDA. River of India Rising in the Himalayas, it flows S E into the Gogra, about 50 m N E of Lucknow. Its waters have been utilized for a canal to irrigate more than 1,333,000 acres of land in the United Provinces

SARDINIA. Island of Italy. In the Mediterranean, it is separated from Corsica by the strait of Bonifacio, and has an area of 9,299 sq m The surface is chiefly mountainous, and the minerals include silver lead, manganese, and iron ores Forests cover a fifth of the area. Wheat, wine, and olive oil are produced Charcoal, fish, salt, wine, olives, and minerals are the principal exports There are universities at Cagliari, the capital, and Sassari The island abounds in remains of the Bronze Age Sardinia was Spanish from 1478 to 1713, when it passed



Sardinia. Map of the Italian island in the Mediterranean

to Austria, and in 1720 to Savoy In 1861 it became part of Italy, and it forms three departments of the kingdom Pop (1931) 972,153

SARDIS. Capital of ancient Lydia, now represented by the village of Sart (q v)

SARGASSO SEA. Seaweed covered region of the Atlantic Ocean Situated off the American coast about the latitude of Florida, it reaches about halfway towards Africa, and consists of floating masses of seaweed. Columbus discovered the Sargasso Sea, which long had a reputation as being dangerous to navigation

SARI BAIR. Hill of Gallipoli peninsula In the S W , a few miles from the coast, it gives its name to a steep rock, Sari Bair Point, midway between Suvla Bay and Gaba Tepe. Its height is 972 ft The hill was prominent in the Allied campaign in Gallipoli in the Great War

SAR-I-KUL. Lake of Central Asia Also known as Lake Victoria, it lies on the S of the Pamir plateau, and is the source of the Pamir river It stands at an altitude of 14,000 ft

SARK. One of the Channel Islands About 1,270 acres in area, it lies 6 m E of Guernsey, of which it is a dependency, and consists of two

peninsulas, Great Sark and Little Sark, joined by a causeway called the Coupée It has a tiny harbour on the E coast known as Creux, and is remarkable for its fine cliffs and caves

SARK. River of Dumfriesshire. It rises in the Collin Hags and flows into the estuary of the Esk at the E end of Solway Firth For 7 of its 13 m it forms the boundary between England and Scotland.

SARNIA. City and river port of Ontario, Canada On the river St Clair, near Lake Huron, 55 m N E of Detroit, it has steamer connexion with various lake ports The C N Rlys tunnel, over 2 m long, connects it with Port Huron (Michigan) Pop (1930) 18,191

SARNO City of Italy. The ancient Sarnus it stands near the source of the river Sarno, 14 m by rly N W of Salerno Pop 15,000

SAROS, GULF OF. Inlet of the Aegean Sea The ancient Sinus Melas, it is N W of the peninsula of Gallipoli Its length is 40 m. and its width at the broadest about 20 m

SARREGUEMINES. Town of France. It stands at the junction of the Saar and the Blies, 40 m E of Metz Taken by the Germans in Aug, 1870, it was restored to France by the treaty of 1919 Pop 13,000

SART. People of Central Asia Inhabiting S W Asiatic Russia, with numerous congeners across the Afghan and Persian frontiers, they are mostly Moslemised Turkic round-heads They are stock breeders and husbandmen

SART. Village of Turkey In Asia Minor, it stands about 50 m N E of Izmir (Smyrna) Its site was once occupied by Sardis, capital of ancient Lydia The ruins of a temple and of a necropolis have been excavated

SARTHE River of France It rises in hills near Moulins-la-Marche, and flows S S W, passing Alençon and Le Mans, to join the Mayenne and form the Maine Its length is 175 m

SARTHE. Department of France It lies adjacent to the depts of Eure-et Loir, Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, and Orne, and has an area of 2,410 sq m Le Mans is the capital. Pop (1931) 384,619

SARUM. Latin name for Salisbury, Wiltshire Old Sarum is a parish 2 m N of Salisbury It was once a city of importance, and returned two parliamentary members down to 1832 *See* Salisbury

SASARAM. Town of India In the Shahabad district of Bihar and Orissa, it stands about 120 m S E of Benares The mausoleum of Sher Shah, an Indian emperor of the 16th century, stands on an island in a lake Pop 22,308

SASEBO. Seaport of Japan On the W coast of the island of Kiushu, it stands about 40 m N N E of Nagasaki, and is connected by railway with Yatsushiro, Kokura, and Nagasaki The third naval station in the empire, it was founded in 1886 Pop (1930) 133,172

SASKATCHEWAN. River of Canada. It is formed by two large streams, the North and South Saskatchewan, which rise in the Rockies and flow through Alberta, uniting at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan The main stream flows E to Lake Winnipeg, and is about 300 m long



Saskatchewan arms

SASKATCHEWAN. Province of Canada Bounded by Manitoba on the E and Alberta on the W, it has an area of 251,700 sq m Chiefly rolling prairie, it has forest areas in the N, where there are also numerous lakes The Saskatchewan river crosses it from W to E. Wheat and other grain crops are the chief products, and stock raising and fishing are carried on. Communication is provided by 8,000 m of rly. The provincial capital is Regina, other important cities being Moose Jaw and Prince Albert The university of Saskatchewan is at Saskatoon Saskatchewan was made a prov in 1905 It is governed by a lieutenant-governor and a legislative assembly of 63 members, and is represented in the Dominion parliament by 6 senators and 21 members of the House of Commons Pop (1931) 921,281



Saskatchewan map of the prairie province of Canada

SASKATOON. City of Saskatchewan It stands on the S Saskatchewan river, 466 m. W. of Winnipeg The provincial university is situated here Industries include the manufacture of bricks, machinery, and clothing, and flour-milling The city is an important centre for the C P R and C N R Pop (1931) 43,291.

SASSANDRA. River of the Ivory Coast, French West Africa Rising in the hills in the extreme N W of the colony, it flows in a S S E direction to discharge into the gulf of Guinea by the port of Sassandra, after a course of some 250 m.

SASSANDRA. Seaport of the Ivory Coast, French West Africa Standing at the mouth of the river of the same name, it is about 80 m by sea W of Grand Lahoo Pop about 3,500

SASSARI. City of Sardinia Capital of the prov of Sassari, it stands on the river Torres, 12 m by rly S E of Porto Torres on the gulf of Asinara It has a 12th century cathedral, a 13th century church, a 14th century castle, and a university. Pop (1931) 53,489

SATARA. Town of India In the Central division of Bombay, it stands 55 m S of Poona, on the main road to Belgaum. Brass ware is manufactured. Pop. 22,454.

SATORALJAUJHELY. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Novo Mesto (q v)

SATPURA. Mountain range of India It runs from E to W between the Nerbudda and Tapti rivers, most of it being within the Central Provinces The average height is 3,000 ft

SATSUMA. Island group of Japan It lies off the S W coast of the island of Kiushu

SATUL MARE. Town of Rumania Formerly known as Szatmar-Nemeti, it stands on the river Somesul, near the border of Hungary, about 68 m N E of Oradea Mare Pop (1930) 49,911

SAUGOR. Island in the bay of Bengal At the mouth of the Hooghli, it is famous for its bathing festival, which annually attracts thousands of pilgrims

SAUGOR. Town of India In the Central Provinces, it stands at an elevation of 1,700 ft , about 85 m N E of Bhopal, on the Great Indian Peninsula Rly Pop 39,319

SAULT SAINTE MARIE. Town and lake port of Ontario It stands on St Mary's river, connecting lakes Superior and Huron, and is served by the C N Rlys The town owes its importance to its position on the Sault Sainte Marie ship canal. Pop (1931) 23,802

In Michigan, on the American side of the river, is a town of the same name Pop (1930) 13,755

SAULT SAINTE MARIE. Two canals of N America Known popularly as the Soo, they circumvent the falls of St Mary's river, joining lakes Superior and Huron. The American canal was opened in 1855 and the Canadian one in 1895 Each is about a mile long

SAUMUR. Town of France It is situated on the river Loire, 30 m S E. of Angers Near it are prehistoric caves, with Celtic remains, including the great dolmen of Bagneux The castle, founded in 1040, is now an arsenal and powder magazine There is a cavalry school, which was founded in 1768 The town is noted for its white wine, and brandy and liqueurs are also made Pop 15,956.

SAUNDERSFOOT. Seaport of Pembrokeshire. On Saundersfoot Bay, it is 2 m N of Tenby, on the G W Rly. Its church is of interest

SAUTERNE. Village of France It is situated about 35 m S of Bordeaux, and gives its name to the white wine produced in the surrounding district

SAVA. River of Yugoslavia It rises in the E Alps, in Carniola (Slovenia), flows E across Croatia, and between Bosnia and Slavonia, to join the Danube at Belgrade, after a course of 500 m The chief tributaries, which all join it from the left, are the Kulpa, Unna, and Drina

SAVAGE. Name given by Captain Cook to the small island of the Cook Islands more correctly known as Niue (q v)

SAVAII. Island of the Samoan Islands The largest of the group, it covers about 700 sq m , and lies about 20 m. W of Upolu The chief town is Puapua on the E coast Pop 20,000

SAVANNAH. River of the U S A Rising in the Blue Ridge Mts , it flows S E , forming the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, and enters the Atlantic through the Tybee Roads.

SAVANNAH. City and port of Georgia, U S A. It stands on the Savannah river, 18 m from its mouth, and has 8 m of river frontage It has an airport and is served by several rlys Cotton and naval stores are the chief exports Fertilizers, cotton seed products, turpentine and sugar are manufactured Pop (1930) 85,024

SAVANTWADI. Native state of India Covering an area of 925 sq m in the Bombay Presidency, it is heavily wooded, and produces rice and teak Pop 230,580.

SAVE. Town of Dahomey. Situated near the E frontier, it lies about 150 m from the coast An important inland trading station, it is the terminus of a rly. from the port of Kotonu 162 m to the S , and also of a motor road 297 m long that runs E. to the Niger river

SAVERNAKE. Forest of Wiltshire Near Marlborough, it is about 16 m in circumference. In it is Tottenham House, the seat of the marquess of Ailesbury The village of Savernake is on the G W Rly , 2 m S S E of Marlborough

SAVIGLIANO. Town of Italy It is situated on the river Maira, 32 m by rly S of Turin. In the town is a triumphal arch Pop 19,000

SAVOIE. Department of France. In the S E of the country, it is bounded on the E and S E by Italy, and has an area of 2,388 sq m The dept is mountainous, a number of peaks being over 12,000 ft high Agriculture is carried on, and sheep and cattle are reared Chambéry is the chief town Pop (1931) 235,544

SAVONA Seaport of Italy Capital of the prov of the same name, it is situated on the coast of the Riviera di Ponente, 27 m by rly S W of Genoa The cathedral, 1589-1604, has a modern dome Pop (1931) 60,700

SAVOY, The District of London. It lies S from the Strand, between Wellington Street and Carting Lane, W C , and is named after Peter of Savoy, earl of Richmond It gives its name to a chapel royal, an hotel, and a theatre

SAVOY. Old province of Italy It lay between the Alps, the lake of Geneva, and the Rhône, with its capital at Chambery From 1034 until 1792 it was a portion of the duchy of Savoy and the kingdom of Sardinia In 1792 it was annexed to France, but in 1815 it was restored to its former sovereigns Ceded to France in 1860, it now forms the depts of Savoie and Haute Savoie

SAVU Island group of the Netherlands E Indies It lies between the islands of Timor and Sandalwood, and has an area of 231 sq m Rice and tobacco are produced Pop 15,000

SAWBRIDGEWORTH. Urban district of Hertfordshire It stands on the river Stort, 10 m E of Hertford, on the L N E Rly , and is an agricultural centre. Pop (1931) 2,604

SAWLEY. Village of Derbyshire On the Trent, it is 7 m S E of Derby, and is a junction on the L M S Rly Lace is made here

SAWSTON Village of Cambridgeshire Situated 7 m S E of Cambridge, it is known for its village institute, the first of the kind in England

SAXE. French form of the word Saxony Before 1919 four of the states of the German Empire were Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Meiningen and Saxe Weimar-Eisenach, all offshoots of the original duchy of Saxony In 1919 all the dukes abdicated, and the four duchies, except Coburg, became part of the new republic of Thuringia Coburg joined Bavaria

SAXILBY. Village of Lincolnshire Situated 6 m N W of Lincoln, it is on the L N E Rly

SAXMUNDHAM. Urban district and market town of Suffolk It is 20 m N E of Ipswich, on the L N E Rly , and has a fine church Market day, alternate Wed Pop (1931) 1,254

SAXONY Republic of Germany In the centre of the country, it lies between Prussia, Bavaria, and Czechoslovakia, and is a mountainous region, with the Erzgebirge as the chief range The principal river is the Elbe It is mainly an industrial area, but the region called the Saxon Switzerland is very beautiful Dresden is the capital, but Leipzig is the largest city Its area is 5,786 sq m Pop 4,994,281.

The present Saxony began as the duchy of Saxe-Wittenberg In 1806 the elector was made a king In 1866 Saxony took the side of Austria against Prussia, but in 1871 it joined the

German Empire. It became a republic in 1918 and subsequently, as before, was a socialist stronghold It is governed normally by a premier, cabinet and diet, but in 1933 the Hitler administration placed a commissioner in charge of its affairs

SAXONY. Province of Prussia To the north of the republic, it was before 1806 part of the kingdom of Saxony Magdeburg is the capital, and the area is 9,759 sq m Pop 3,277,064.

SAYAN. Mountain range of Central Asia An extension of the Altai Mountains, it separates Mongolia from the Siberian area of the U S S R It attains an average height of 6,000 ft , rising in Mount Mungo Sardyk to over 11,400 ft

SCAFELL. Mountain of Cumberland Situated at the end of Wastwater, 11 m S W. of Keswick, it comprises two peaks, Scafell and Scafell Pike, the latter being 3,210 ft high, the highest peak in England The two are connected by a narrow ridge called Mickledore. In 1919 Lord Leconfield presented the summit to the National Trust

SCALANOVA, Gulf of Opening off the W. coast of Asia Minor From E to W 45 m long, and of an average width of 20 m , it is close to the island of Samos

SCALBY. Urban district of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 2 m N W of Scarborough, it is on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 3,000

SCALLOWAY. Seaport of Shetland On the W coast of Mainland, it is 6 m S W of Lerwick, and was once the capital of the islands

SCAMMONDEN. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 6 m W of Huddersfield Pop (1931) 394

SCANDINAVIA Name of the European peninsula divided between Norway, Sweden, and Denmark The term grew from Scandia, an ancient name for S Sweden. *See* Denmark, Norway, Sweden

SCAPA FLOW. Harbour of the Orkney Islands A landlocked sea basin about 50 sq m in area, it was the principal base of the Grand Fleet during the Great War

SCARBOROUGH Borough, seaport, market town, and watering place of Yorkshire (N R) It stands on a fine bay, divided into North Bay and South Bay by the Scaur, a peninsula 300 ft high It is 42 m N E of York, on the L N E Rly It consists of an old town and a new town, connected by bridges The town has a ruined castle, a fine parish church, and a town hall There is a spa with mineral springs and facilities for sport and recreation of all kinds A cricket festival is held every Sept The town has a tidal harbour, and does a coasting trade During the Great War Scarborough was shelled by the Germans, Dec 16, 1914 and later Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 41,791



Scarborough seal

SCARCLIFFE. Village of Derbyshire It is on the L N E Rly , 8 m E S E of Chesterfield.

SCARPANTO. Island in the Aegean Sea Lying S W of Rhodes, its length is 30 m and its greatest width 8 m It has an area of 109 sq m The interior is mountainous, with peaks rising to 4,000 ft Aperi is the chief town The island belongs to Italy Pop 11,500

SCARPE River of France It rises a few miles E of St Pol, in the dept of Pas-de-Calais, flows E , and is joined by the Deule some miles W of Arras Thence canalized, it flows N E past Douai, and joins the Scheldt near the Belgian frontier, just N of St Amand There was heavy fighting along its banks in 1918

SCATTERY. Island of co Clare, I F S. It is in the estuary of the Shannon, 3 m. S S W. of Kilrush. There are ruins of six churches.

SCAWBY. Village of Lincolnshire Situated 2 m. S W of Brigg, it has a station (Scawby and Hibaldstow) on the L N E Rly

SCHAERBEEK. Suburb of Brussels, Belgium. It lies about 2 m N N E of the city, and has a broadcasting station.

SCHAFFHAUSEN. City of Switzerland The capital of the canton of the same name, it stands on the right bank of the Rhine, 25 m N. of Zurich Electric power is obtained from the falls over the spurs of the Jura Mts Pop (1930) 21,118.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE. Republic of N W Germany Surrounded by the Prussian prov of Hanover, its area is 131 sq m. Buckeburg is the capital Pop 48,046

SCHEIDEGG. Two Alpine passes in Switzerland In the Bernese Oberland, the Great Scheidegg connects Grindelwald with Meiringen and has an alt of 6,434 ft The Little Scheidegg, between Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, 6,772 ft high, carries a railway which connects with the Eiger Glacier and Jungfrau rly

SCHELDE or **SCHELDT** (Fr Escaut). River of W Europe It rises in France, and enters Belgium, after passing Condé It runs through the W part of Hainault, traverses E Flanders, and, after passing through Antwerp, enters the Netherlands near Doel It then divides into two main streams · (1) the Hond or W Schelde, which enters the North Sea by a broad estuary at Flushing , (2) the E Schelde, which meets the sea about 15 m N of the other estuary The two branches are connected by the passage of Sloe The river is 250 m. long, and at Antwerp a tunnel goes below it Navigation is controlled jointly by the Netherlands and Belgium

SCHENECTADY. City of New York State, U S A It stands 16 m N W of Albany, on the Mohawk river Union College is situated here There are a broadcasting station and large electrical apparatus works Pop (1930) 95,692

SCHEVENINGEN. Watering place of the Netherlands It lies on the North Sea coast, 3 m N W of The Hague The herring fishery is important Off Scheveningen the English defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp in 1653, and the Dutch under De Ruyter defeated the English and French in 1673. Pop 27,000

SCHIEDAM. Town of the Netherlands It stands on the Schie, a tributary of the Maas, 3 m by rly W of Rotterdam, and is the junction for the Hook of Holland and the Delft–the Hague railway lines Gin is distilled Pop (1930) 52,802

SCHIEHALLION. Mountain of Perthshire It is 11 m W N W of Aberfeldy, and has an alt of 3,547 ft

SCHLESWIG. Seaport of Prussia. It stands on the Schlei inlet, about 28 m N W of Kiel, and is a fishing port Pop 20,000

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. Province of Prussia. It occupies the southern part of the peninsula of Jutland and covers 5,819 sq m Its capital is Schleswig, but Kiel is the largest town The Kiel Canal cuts through the province, which includes Fehmarn, in the Baltic, and some of the Frisian Islands Before 1919 the province included the northern part of Schleswig, which in 1920 voted for inclusion in Denmark Pop 1,520,000.

SCHMALKALDEN. Town of Prussia In Hesse–Nassau, it stands on the river Schmalkalde, 19 m S W of Gotha Pop 10,000

SCHNEEKOPPE. Mountain of Germany. It is the highest point of the Riesengebirge or Giant Mts , and rises, near the border of Bohemia and Prussian Silesia, to a height of 5,260 ft

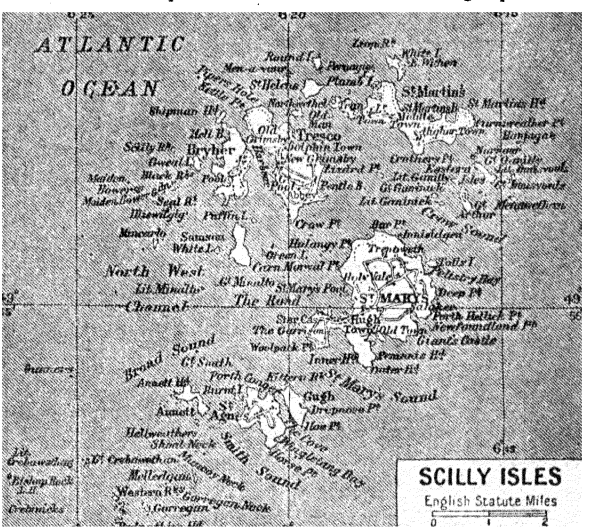
SCHNEIDEMUHL. Town of Prussia In the prov of Grenzmark, it stands on the Küddow, 52 m. N. of Poznan. A rly junction between Berlin, Danzig, and Poznan, its importance is increased by its position on the frontier between Germany and Poland. Pop. 38,000.

SCHONEBECK. Town of Prussia. In Saxony, it is on the Elbe, 10 m. S.S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 21,000.

SCHOUTEN. Chain of small islands off the N.E. coast of Papua. Extending along the Hansemann Coast, they number about 30 principal islands and several hundred islets.

SCHRECKHORN. Mountain of Switzerland. In the Berneso Oberland, it rises to a height of 13,385 ft. The Klein Schreckhorn is 1,910 ft. lower.

SCHWARZBURG. Name of two districts of Germany. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt is divided into two portions, the larger lying on the Gera and the Saale, in Thuringia, and the smaller to the N., surrounded by Prussian Saxony. The area is 363 sq. m., and the capital is Rudolstadt. The other district, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, has an area of 333 sq. m. Sonderhausen is the capital. Before 1918 both districts were separate principalities, but on Dec. 24, 1919, they became part of the republic of Thuringia.



Scilly. Map of the island group that is part of the county of Cornwall

SCHWENNINGEN. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it stands on the river Neckar, about 3 m. E. of Villingen. Pop. 18,978.

SCHWERIN. Town of Germany. Capital of the republic of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, it is situated on the lake of Schwerin, 38 m. S.E. of Lübeck. There is a palace on a small island, on the site of an old fortress. Pop. 48,157.

SCHWYZ. Town of Switzerland. The capital of the canton of Schwyz, it lies at the foot of the Gross Mythen, 24 m. by rly. E. of Lucerne. Brunnen, on the lake of Lucerne, is its port. Pop. 8,000.

SCIACCA. City of Sicily. It is 45 m. by road W. of Girgenti. The neighbouring hot springs of Monte San Calogero were known to the Romans as the Thermae Selinuntinae. There is a trade in olives, sardines, and coral. Pop. 20,000.

SCILLA. Seaport of Italy. It stands on the strait of Messina, 17 m. N.N.E. of Reggio. Almost destroyed by earthquake in 1908, it was anciently known as Scylla, and is associated with Charybdis in Greek mythology.

SCILLY ISLES. Group of islands off the coast of Cornwall. They lie about 25 m. S.W. of Land's End, and have a total area of 6½ sq. m. The group consists of St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Bryher, Gugh, and Samson, and about 30 smaller ones, and there are about 100 islets. Hugh Town, the capital, is on St. Mary's, where also is Star Castle, an Elizabethan fortress. The climate is mild and equable. The inhabitants are largely employed in growing flowers and vegetables for the English market, and in fishing. The islands form a rural district and are a part of the county of Cornwall. Steamboats sail regularly from Penzance to Hugh Town. Pop. (1931) 1,732.

SCINDE. Variant spelling of the name of the province of India also known as Sind (q.v.).

SCIOTO. River of Ohio, U.S.A. Rising in the W. of the state, it flows E. and S. for 220 m. to join the Ohio river at Portsmouth.

SCONE. Town of Perthshire. On the left bank of the Tay, it is 2 m. N.E. of Perth and is famous for its historic associations. It was the capital of the Pictish kingdom, and there the kings were crowned. It had a palace and an abbey; in the former Charles II was crowned in 1651.

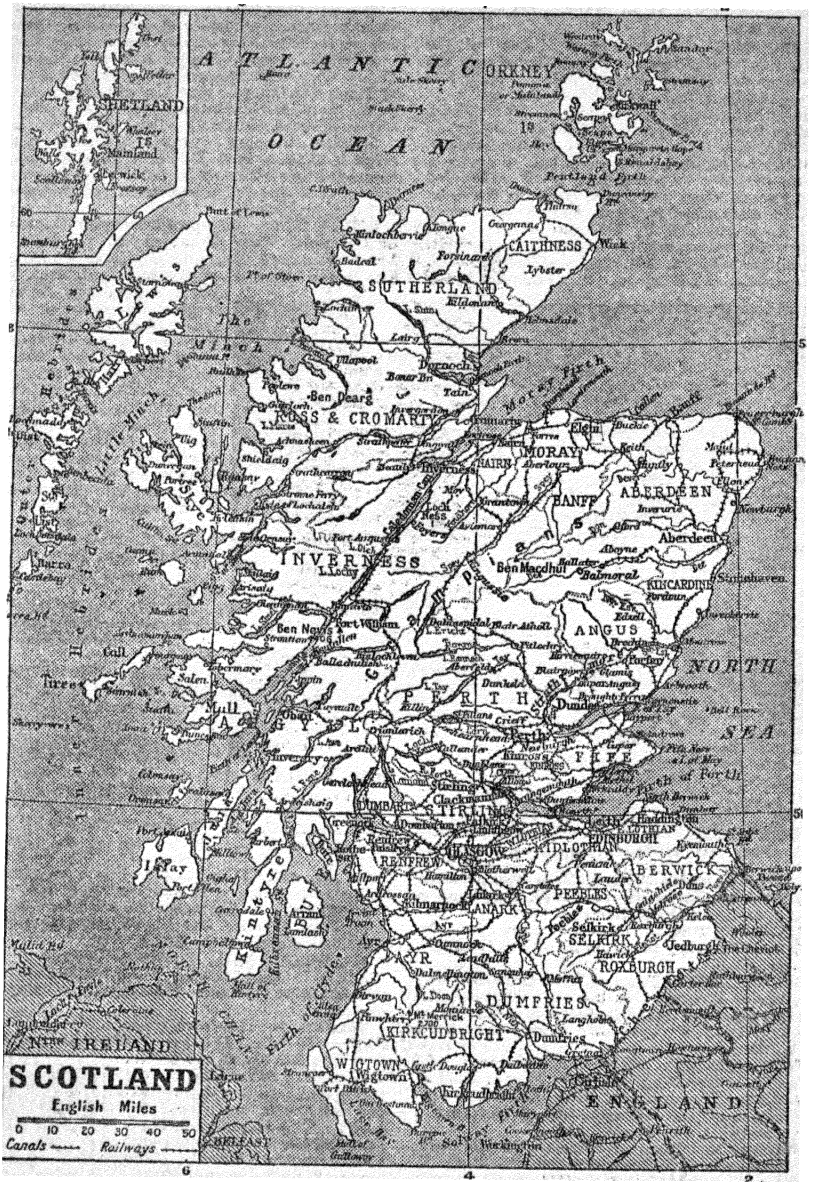
SCOPWICK. Village of Lincolnshire. It lies 8 m. N. of Sleaford, and has a station (Scopwick and Timberland) on the L.N.E. Rly.

SCORESBY LAND. Portion of Greenland. It is on the E. coast, N. of Scoresby Sound, and was named after William Scoresby, the English explorer.

SCOTLAND. Northern portion of the island of Great Britain. It has an area of 30,405 sq. m., of which 609 sq. m. are water. The country is divided by the Grampians into two main areas, the Highlands and the Lowlands. Very beautiful in their combination of mountain and loch, river and glen, the Highlands are in the main very unfertile and the population is scanty. Save in some of the valleys and on the coast, the land is given over to grouse moors and deer forests. In this region are Ben Nevis, the highest peak in Great Britain, and other mountains some 4,000 ft. high. The Lowlands are more fertile, and equally beautiful, especially, perhaps, in Fifeshire and Perthshire and on the borders,



Scotland arms



Scotland. General map of the country that forms the northern part of the island of Great Britain

where are the Ochils, the Lowthers, and other ranges of hills. Of the many rivers the chief are the Tay, Spey, and Dee in the N., and the Tweed, Annan, and Nith in the S., with the Clyde and the Forth between the two groups. Loch Lomond is the largest lake; others are Katrine, Tay, Earn, Awe, Ness, and Marce. Off the west coast lie the Hebrides, and S. of them the islands of Mull, Jura, Islay, Bute and Arran; in the N. are the Shetland and Orkney groups. The country's chief industrial area is the coalfield in and around Lanarkshire, on which more than one-third of the total population lives. Edinburgh is the capital, but Glasgow is the largest city.

Other Important places are Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, and Greenock. Pop. (1931) 4,842,554

GOVERNMENT The union of the crowns of England and Scotland in 1603, and to a greater extent the union of the parliaments in 1707, brought about changes in the government of Scotland in the direction of bringing it under the authority of England, but in many respects the kingdom retains its own system of government It is represented in the parliament of the United Kingdom by 74 members, of whom 38 represent the counties, 33 the burghs, and three the universities, 16 Scottish peers, elected by their fellows, sit in the House of Lords For the general control of Scottish affairs by the government there is a secretary who, since 1926, has ranked as a secretary of state Scotland retains its own legal system, which is quite different from that of England, although there is an appeal to the House of Lords and the lord chancellor acts for all Great Britain The chief court is the court of session, which is divided into two houses, inner and outer Its ecclesiastical system, too, is quite different Its established church is presbyterian The local government system was remodelled as far as the burghs were concerned, in 1835, and for the counties in 1889 and 1895



Scotland. Fishwife with her creel

SCOTSWOOD. District of Northumberland On the river Tyne, 5 m W of Newcastle-on-Tyne, it is served by the L N E Rly. Here the firm of Armstrong has large engineering works

SCOTT. Glacier of the Antarctic In the Australian quadrant, it is in lat 68° S and long 101 E, and emerges by Cape Hoadley, 40 m E of the Denman Glacier It was discovered by the Mawson Expedition, 1911-14, and was named after Captain Scott

SCRANTON. City of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the Lackawanna river, 135 m N W. of New York, and is served by several rlys The chief city of the coal region of N E Pennsylvania, it has large mining interests Its silk manufactures are also important Founded in 1778, it became a city in 1866. Pop (1930) 143,433

SCRIVELSBY. Village of Lincolnshire It is 2 m S of Horncastle, and is noted because the holder of its manor is the grand champion of England For long this has been a member of the Dymoke family, to whom there are monuments in the church The hall is a modern building

SCROOBY. Village of Nottinghamshire It is 2 m S of Bawtry William Brewster, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, lived at the manor house

SCUNTHORPE. Urban district and market town of Lincolnshire In full, Scunthorpe and Frodingham, it is 25 m W of Grimsby, on the L N E Rly There are iron and steel works Market days, Mon, Fri, and Sat. Pop (1931) 33,761

SCUTARI. Town of Turkey The ancient Chrysopolis, it lies on the Asia Minor side of the Bosporus, opposite Istanbul, of which it is practically a suburb. Pop (1927) 124,356

SCUTARI. Former name of the town of Albania now known as Shkoder (q v)

SCYROS. Island in the Aegean Sea One of the N Sporades, it lies 24 m. N E. of Euboea, and has an area of 80 sq. m It comprises two peninsulas, and belongs to Greece. Pop 4,200

SDUD. Settlement of Palestine. Standing about 20 m. N E. of Gaza, on the railway to Jaffa, it is built upon the site of the ancient Ashdod The latter, a Philistine city, later became a centre of Greek civilization

SEACOMBE. Watering place of Cheshire It stands on the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, and is part of the borough of Wallasey It is served by the L M S. and L N E. Rlys

SEAFORD. Urban district and watering place of Sussex. It stands on the S coast, 3 m S E of Newhaven, on the S Rly. It has good bathing and other attractions In 1928 Seaford Head was bought for the public by the urban council Pop (1931) 6,570

SEAFORTH. Sea loch of Scotland It is on the east side of the island of Lewis-Harris and forms part of the boundary between these two districts Its length is 14 m

SEAFORTH. Watering place of Lancashire About 4 m N of Liverpool it is on the L M S Rly (Seaforth and Litherland station)

SEAHAM HARBOUR. Urban district and seaport of co Durham. It is 5 m S of Sunderland, on the L N E Rly There is a modern harbour Seaham Hall, now given over to the use of the miners, was one of Lord Londonderry's seats Pop (1931) 19,394

SEAHOUSES. Village of Northumberland Situated 4 m N E of Chathill, it is on the L N E Rly, and has a harbour.

SEAL. Variant name of the islands off the coast of Peru also known as Lobos (q v).

SEASCALE. Watering place of Cumberland Situated 7 m S of Egremont, it is on the L M S Rly. Pop 1,144

SEATHWAITE. Village of Cumberland Standing at the head of Borrowdale, it is 8 m S of Keswick It is noted for its heavy rainfall, 130 in. per annum

SEATON. Urban district and watering place of Devonshire. It lies at the mouth of the Axe, 7 m S W of Axminster, on the Southern Rly. There are golf links. Pop (1931) 2,351

SEATON CAREW. Watering place of co Durham In the borough of W Hartlepool, it has a station on the L N E Rly

SEATON DELAVAL. Urban district of Northumberland It is 6 m N N W. of North Shields, on the L N E Rly There are coal mines in the vicinity Pop (1931) 7,377

SEATTLE. City and seaport of Washington, U S A It stands between Elliott Bay, a branch of Puget Land, and the freshwater Lake Washington, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul and Pacific, and other rlys, and the Pacific Coast air mail route One of the chief American Pacific ports, it trades extensively with Japan and Alaska It receives the greater part of the raw silk imported into the U S, and exports cotton, tobacco, and lumber products The university of Washington is situated here Settled in 1852, it became a city in 1869, and developed rapidly with the discovery of gold in Alaska and the Yukon territory Pop (1930) 365,583

SEAVIEW. Watering place of the Isle of Wight On the N E. extremity of the island, it is 2 m S E of Ryde.

SEBASTIYEH. Village of Palestine. Situated 6 m N of Nablus, it was captured by the British in 1918. Excavations have revealed ruins of the ancient city of Samaria.

SEBASTOPOL. Variant spelling of the name of the town of Russia (U.S.S R.) also known as Sevastopol (q v.).

SEBENICO. Alternative name of the town of Yugoslavia also known as Sibenik (q.v.).

SEBU. Variant spelling of the name of the island of the Philippines known as Cebu (q v).

SECUNDERABAD. Cantonment of India Situated 6 m N E of the city of Hyderabad, it is one of the largest military stations in India, and has an immense parade ground Pop 9,515

SEDALIA. City of Missouri, U S A Situated 85 m S E of Kansas City, it has rly workshops and various factories Pop. (1930) 20,806

SEDAN. Town of France On the right bank of the Meuse, it is 164 m N E of Paris There are some industries, but it is chiefly known as the scene of warfare On Sept 1, 1870, after a battle here, a French army over 100,000 strong surrendered to the Germans In 1914 the town was again occupied by the Germans, who retained it until they were driven out in Nov , 1918 Pop 18,200



Sedan arms

SEDBERGH. Market town of Yorkshire (W R) It is 28 m S S E of Penrith, on the L M S Rly The place is famous for its school, founded in 1525, with accommodation for 400 boys Market day, Wed

SEDD-EL-BAHR. Village of Gallipoli It stands on the N side of the entrance to the Dardanelles Of great strategic importance, it was strongly fortified by the Turks in the 17th century It was one of the landing places of the Allies in 1915, and fierce fighting took place around it

SEDGEFIELD Market town of co Durham It is on the L N E Rly , 9 m N W of Stockton on-Tees Market day, alt Tues

SEDGEMOOR. Tract of marshland in Somerset It lies about 5 m E S E of Bridgwater, and is famous for the battle fought here, July 6, 1685, between the forces of James II and those of the duke of Monmouth, the latter being defeated

SEDGLEY. Urban district of Staffordshire It is 3 m S of Wolverhampton, and is in a coal mining district. Pop (1931) 19,261

SEDLESCOMBE Village of Sussex It lies 3 m N E of Battle The Brabazon art museum is housed in an old tithe barn

SEEND. Village of Wiltshire Situated 4 m W. of Devizes, it has a station on the G W Rly It was once a cloth manufacturing centre

SEFID RUD. Name given to the lower part of the course of the Kizil Uzen (q v), a river of N W Persia

SEFTON. Village of Lancashire It is situated 6 m N of Liverpool, and has a station (Sefton and Maghull) on the Cheshire Lines Rly

SEFTON PARK. District of Liverpool Lying to the S E of the city, it has a station on the L M S Rly The park covers 269 acres

SEGHILL. Urban district of Northumberland It is situated 7 m N E of Newcastle-on Tyne, on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 2,582

SEGOU. Town of the French Sudan, W Africa On the S bank of the Niger river, it is 400 m S W of Timbuktu Once the capital of a large native state, it is now a busy river port trading in rice, cotton, and rubber Pop (1931) 8,284

SEGOVIA. River of Central America It rises in the W of Nicaragua, and along its lower course forms the boundary between that state and Honduras, entering the Caribbean Sea near Cape Gracias á Dios, after a course of 450 m

SEGOVIA. City of Spain The capital of the prov of the same name, it is 63 m by rly N N.W. of Madrid The old town is surrounded by a wall with 96 towers and is set upon a hill crowned by a castle, the Alcázar, and a 16th century Gothic cathedral Water is obtained from a Roman aqueduct Pop 15,000

SEGURA. River of S.E Spain The ancient Tader, it rises in the Sierra de Segura, in the prov of Jaen, flows E and S E past the city of Murcia, and enters the Mediterranean Sea 19 m. S.W. of Alicante, after a course of 150 m.

SEIGNE, Col de la Mountain pass of Europe. On the border between France and Italy, S S W. of Mont Blanc, it connects Chamonix and Courmayeur, and reaches an altitude of 8,245 ft at the summit, where a cross marks the frontier

SEINE. River of France It rises in the dept of Côte d'Or, N W of Dijon, and flows generally N N W for 482 m past Paris and Rouen to the English Channel The Marne and Oise are tributaries

SEINE. Department of France. Entirely surrounded by the dept of Seine-et-Oise, it consists of the twenty arrondissements of Paris, together with the surrounding dists , and has an area of 185 sq m. It is traversed by the Seine valley, the Marne joining the Seine within the dept Pop (1931) 4,993,855

SEINE-ET-MARNE. Department of France It lies contiguous with the depts of Seine-et-Oise, Oise, Aisne, Marne, Aube, Yonne, and Loiret, and has an area of 2,275 sq m It is traversed by the Seine and the Marne Melun is the capital Pop. (1931) 406,108

SEINE-ET-OISE. Department of France It lies adjacent to the depts of Seine et-Marne, Loiret, Eure et-Loire, Eure, and Oise, and has an area of 2,184 sq m The dept consists of three main plateaux Beauce, Brie, and Vexin, with tracts of hilly country between The capital is Versailles Pop (1931) 1.365,616

SEINE-INFERIEURE. Department of France Bounded on the N by the English Channel, it is adjacent to the depts of Somme, Eure, and Oise, and has an area of 2,448 sq m The distinctive features of the country are the steep wooded valleys and high chalk cliffs of the coast Rivers include the lower reaches of the Seine, and the Béthune, Varenne, Scie, and Epte Rouen is the capital Pop (1931) 905,278

SEISTAN. Region of S W Asia Lying in Afghanistan and Persia, around the immense swamp called Lake Hamun, its boundaries are indefinite, but its area is about 7,000 sq m , most of it belonging to Afghanistan Nusrotabad is the chief town Pop about 250,000

SEKONDI. Port of the Gold Coast Colony, W Africa The principal port of the colony, it lies between Dixcove and Cape Coast Castle, about 75 m by sea W of Accra The actual harbour is at Takoradi, 3 m S A rly connects the town with Kumasi, 365 m to the N Pop (1931) 16,742

SELANGOR. State of the Malay Peninsula One of the Federated Malay States, it is bounded N. by Perak, S by Negri Sembilan, E by Pahang, and W by the strait of Malacca With an area of 3,150 sq m , it is drained chiefly by the Klang river, on which is Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the F M S and of Selangor Pop 401,009.

SELBORNE. Village of Hampshire It stands 5 m S E of Alton, and is known as the birthplace of Gilbert White, author of The Natural History of Selborne His house is shown, and he is buried in the churchyard Selborne Hill was bought by Magdalen College, Oxford, and transferred in 1932 to the National Trust



Selby arms

SELBY. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Ouse, 14 m S of York, on the L N E. Rly A canal connects it with the Aire and Calder navigation The town is famous for its magnificent church, restored after a fire in 1906 It has a sugar beet factory Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 10,064.

SELENGA. River of E Asia Rising in the Khangai Mountains, it flows through N. Mongolia, and, after uniting with the Orkhon, continues through the Buriat-Mongol republic into Lake Baikal Its length is about 750 m

SELKIRK. Mountain range of British Columbia. It extends N. from the U.S.A. boundary for about 200 m. to the great loop of the Columbia river, and rises to about 10,000 ft.



Selkirk. Seal of burgh council

SELKIRK. Burgh of Selkirkshire, also the county town. It stands on Ettrick Water, 40 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Edinburgh, on the L.N.E. Rly. The buildings include the town hall. Woollens are manufactured. Pop. (1931) 5,667.

SELKIRKSHIRE. Inland county of Scotland. In the S.E. of the country, its area is 267 sq. m. The Tweed crosses the county, as well as its tributaries, the Ettrick and the Yarrow. Ettrickdale and the vales of the Tweed and Yarrow are noted for their beauty. The chief industry is sheep rearing. The L.N.E. Rly. serves the county. Selkirk is the county town, but Galashiels is the most populous. With Roxburghshire, it sends a member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 22,608.



Selkirkshire arms



Selkirkshire. Map of the lowland county of Scotland

SELLE. River of France. Rising S. of Le Cateau, it flows in a N. direction, and joins the Scheldt at Denain. There was fighting along the river in Oct., 1918.

SELLING. Village of Kent. Standing 3 m. S.E. of Faversham, it is on the S. Rly.

SELLY OAK. Suburb of Birmingham. To the S.W. of the city proper, it is on the L.M.S. Rly.

SELMA. City of Alabama, U.S.A. It stands on the Alabama river, 51 m. W. of Montgomery. Pop. (1930) 18,012.

SELSDON. District of Croydon. It has a station (Selsdon Road) on the S. Rly. There is a nature reserve covering 168 acres.

SELSEY. Watering place of Sussex. It is 8 m. S. of Chichester, with which it is connected by a light railway. The headland known as Selsey Bill is close by.

SELSTON. Village of Nottinghamshire. It is 7 m. S.W. of Mansfield, and has a station (Pinxton and Selston) on the L.M.S. Rly.

SELVAS (Span., forests). Equatorial forests in the basin of the Amazon river. They contain giant trees, below which is an undergrowth of ordinary forest dimensions so thick as to be almost impenetrable. Owing to the heat and heavy rainfall the vegetation grows continuously without distinct flowering and leaf-falling seasons.

SELWORTHY. Village of Somerset. Situated 4 m. W. of Minehead, it has a church, the burial place of the Acland family, and a tithe barn. Near by is Selworthy Beacon, 1,014 ft. high.

SEMANG. Primitive people of the Malay peninsula. Mostly in Patani, Kedah, central Perak, and N. Pahang, they use bows, wear bark-cloth or leaf girdles, and inhabit rock-shelters or palm-leaf structures.

SEMAPHORE. Watering place of South Australia. On the gulf of St. Vincent, it is a suburb of Adelaide. Pop. 3,500.

SEMARANG. Seaport of the Netherlands E. Indies. In Java, it is situated 250 m. E.S.E. of Batavia, on the N. coast, at the mouth of the Samarang river, and has railway connexion with Surabaya and Surakarta. Pop. 146,509.

SEMENI. River of Albania. The Osum and Devoli rise in the E. mts., and flow at first in parallel courses roughly N.W.; the Devoli turns S. and joins the Osum to form the Semeni, which enters the Adriatic Sea 28 m. N. of Avlona.

SEMERU. Volcano of Java. Standing about 85 m. S. of Surabaya, it rises to a height of 12,000 ft., and is the culminating point of the island. It erupted violently in 1895.

SEMINOLES (Creek, seceder). North American Indian tribe of Muskogian stock. An offshoot of the Muskogees (q.v.), they seceded and settled in Florida. They fought the Americans in 1817–18 and 1835–42. They removed to Oklahoma as one of the five civilized tribes, and their separate nationhood ceased in 1906. They number about 2,000 in Oklahoma and 300 in Florida.

SEMIPALATINSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Kazak republic, it stands on the Irtish river and the Turkestan-Siberian Rly., 400 m. E. of Akmolinsk. An important trade centre, it has breweries and flour mills. Pop. 56,411.

SEMLEY. Village of Wiltshire. Situated 3 m. N.E. of Shaftesbury it is on the S. Rly.

SEMLIKI. River of Central Africa. It flows N.E. from the Edward Nyanza to the Albert Nyanza, partly through Belgian and partly through British territory. Running W. of the Ruwenzori Mts., it forms one of the headwaters of the Nile. It is navigable by canoes for its whole course of 150 m.

SEMLIN. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Zemun (q.v.).

SEMMERING. Mountain pass of Austria. In the Eastern Alps, it is 3,300 ft. above sea level, and extends for 33 m. by rly. from Gloggnitz, in Lower Austria, to Mürzzuschlag, in Styria. Within the pass are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts.

SEMNAN. Town of Persia. Standing at an altitude of 3,750 ft., about 115 m. E. of Teheran, it is of great antiquity. Tobacco is grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. about 20,000.

SEMNEH. Ruined fortress of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the left bank of the Nile, 37 m. S. of Wadi Halfa, it was founded by Senusert III, to guard the S. frontier of Egypt. There are some remarkable inscriptions on the walls.

SEMPACH. Town of Switzerland. On the E. shore of Lake Lucerne, it is 9 m. N.W. of Lucerne, and is famous for a battle fought on July 9, 1386, between Leopold, duke of Austria, and the Swiss. The result was a victory for the Swiss.

SEMPRINGHAM. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 8 m. N. of Bourne. Here S. Gilbert, the founder of an English order of monks, built a priory, of which some ruins remain.

SENA. Town of Portuguese E. Africa. Situated in a fertile region on the river Zambezi, a little W. of the mouth of the river Shiré, it is the site of one of the earliest Portuguese up-country settlements. The Trans-Zambezi bridge is being built at this point.

SENDAI. Town of Japan. It stands near the E. coast of the island of Honshiu, and is con-

nected by railway with Tokyo, 225 m. S. by W. It trades in salt and fish. Pop (1930) 190,177

SENECA. Lake in New York state, U S A The largest of a group of lakes in the W. central part of the state, it is 37 m long, from 1 m to 3 m broad, and reaches a depth of 631 ft. The Seneca and Oswego rivers drain it into Lake Ontario

SENEGAL. River of French West Africa Formed by the union of the Bafing and the Bakoy, at Bafoulabé, in French Sudan, it flows in a N W and W direction for 700 m, to discharge into the Atlantic by the town of St Louis In the rainy season the river is navigable for about 500 m, as far as Kayes.

SENEGAL. French colony of West Africa. Bounded N and W by the Senegal river and extending S to the borders of Portuguese and French Guinea, it almost completely surrounds the British colony of Gambia and covers an area of 74,112 sq m By far the richest of all the colonies in French West Africa, it is watered by the Senegal and the Gambia rivers and their tributaries Mainly flat, it is thickly wooded, producing millet, nuts, and rubber, and supporting large numbers of cattle, horses, and asses Besides the transport facilities offered by the Senegal river, there are two rlys, one connecting Dakar, on the coast, with St Louis (the capital) at the mouth of the river, a distance of 165 m, and the other running inland from Dakar to Kayes and the French Sudan, a distance of 450 m Well served by telegraph and telephone lines and connected with France by cable, the colony possesses many miles of good roads It is controlled by a lieutenant governor resident at St Louis, assisted by a colonial council, and is represented in the French parliament in Paris by a deputy. Pop. (1931) 1,584,273

SENEGAMBIA. General name for a region of W Africa In a restricted sense it applies to the territory between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, but is usually applied to the area comprised in the French colonies of Sudan, Senegal and Guinea, Portuguese Guinea, and British Gambia

SENGHENYDD. Town of Glamorganshire. It is 11 m N of Cardiff, on the G W Rly

SENIGALLIA (anc Sena Gallica) Watering place of N E Italy. It is 15 m by rly W.N W. of Ancona, on the Adriatic Sea The harbour is small, but the place is a favourite summer sea-bathing resort Pop 12,000

SENLIS. Town of France It stands on the river Nonette, 32 m. N.E of Paris The town was occupied in Sept, 1914, by the Germans Marshal Foch had his headquarters here on Nov 8, 1918, when the Germans applied for an armistice Pop 6,653

SENNAR. Town of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan Situated on the W. bank of the Blue Nile, 168 m. S E of Khartoum, it is the old capital of the Fung empire, but, of the ancient buildings, only the old mosque still stands. The centre of E, W. and N. trade routes, it is connected by rly with Khartoum, with Port Sudan and Suakin, on the Red Sea, and with el Obeid, in Kordofan. Three miles below the town is the famous Sennar dam, completed in 1925, 1¼ m long and 107 ft high The reservoir contains over 140,000 million gallons of water, and is designed to provide irrigation for something like 5,000,000 acres.

SENNEN. Village of Cornwall It is 8 m S W of Penzance. Near by is Sennen Cove, a small fishing village.

SENS. City of France. It stands on the river Yonne, 70 m S E. of Paris The chief building is the Gothic cathedral of S Étienne, begun in the 10th century and finished in the 16th The treasury contains some notable objects of interest There is an old and also a modern town hall. Remains of Roman buildings have been unearthed. Pop 15,000

SENTA. Town of Yugoslavia. It stands on the river Theiss, 30 m S of Szeged There is a trade in livestock Pop. (1931) 32,044

SENTIS. Alpine peak of Switzerland The highest mt in the canton of Appenzell, it rises to a height of 8,215 ft., 6 m S. of the town of Appenzell. On the summit is a meteorological station

SENUSSI. Mahommedan sect of the Libyan desert Founded in 1835 by Ali es Senussi, it acquired influence with the nomad desert tribesmen in the W and N Fanatical and puritanical, its members have been a source of perpetual trouble to the European powers In 1916, influenced by Turkey, they attacked the British, but were defeated at Matruh Agagia

SEONI. Town of India In the Central Provinces, it stands about 90 m. S W of Jubbulpore, and has railway connexions with Nagpur, Chindwara, and Jubbulpore Pop 12,772.

SEOUL. Capital of Korea Also known as Keijo-fu, it stands on the river Kan, 30 m N E of Chemulpo (Jinsen), its port Walls enclose the city, which is an important railway centre. There is a university Pop (1929) 340,290

SERAING. Town of Belgium, It lies on the right bank of the Meuse, 5½ m. by rly W S W of Liége, and is the centre of a busy engineering and industrial area Pop (1930) 45,241

SERAJEVO. Alternative spelling of the name of the Yugoslavian town of Sarayevo (q v)

SERAMPUR. Town of India In the Hooghli district of Bengal, it stands on the right bank of the Hooghli, about 12 m N of Calcutta. There are large jute mills The town has an important Juggernaut festival Pop 33,197

SERANG. Alternative name of the island of the Netherlands E Indies also known as Ceram (q v)

SERBIA. District of Yugoslavia, formerly an independent kingdom It lies S of the Danube, between Bosnia, Montenegro, and Albania on the W. and Bulgaria on the E, and adjoins Greece on the S, forming the N part of the new kingdom The region is largely mountainous. Among the rivers are the Morava, Ibar, Vardar, and Timok Belgrade is the capital and the area is 36,937 sq m In the Middle Ages Serbia was an empire, but towards the end of the 14th century it was conquered by the Turks, who ruled it for nearly 500 years. In 1878 the country's independence was recognized Austria's declaration of war on Serbia in July, 1914, was the beginning of the Great War. Serbia was overrun, but after the peace became the dominant part of the kingdom of Yugoslavia (q v)

SERER. Negroid people of Senegal, French West Africa. Mostly found between Cape Verde and the Salum Gambia watershed, they are a large-chested and weak-limbed people, less black and thinner lipped than the average negro Nature worship is prevalent among them

SERETH. Former name of the river of Rumania now known as the Siret (q v)

SERGIEVO. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Moscow industrial area, it lies 44 m N E of Moscow, on the Moscow-Yaroslav railway It is famous for the monastery of S Sergius, formerly a place of pilgrimage Pop. 21,391

SERINGAPATAM. Town of India On an island in the Cauvery river, 9 m N E of Mysore, it was the capital of Mysore state in the days of Tippoo and Haider Ali, and contains their tombs, Tippoo's mosque, and the ruins of his palace The fortress was stormed by the British in 1799 Pop 7,217.

SEROWE. Native settlement of Bechuanaland, S Africa Situated 35 m. W of Palapye Road, on the Mafeking-Bulawayo Rly, it is probably the largest native town in S Africa The headquarters of the Bamangwato tribe, it is neatly laid out in the centre of a fertile district. There is a memorial here to the native prince Khama, who founded the town. Pop about 25,000.

SERPUK-HOV. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Moscow Industrial area, it lies 60 m. S.W. of Moscow, on the Nara river, on the Moscow-Kursk railway. Pop. 43,918.

SERRES. Town of Greece. The ancient Seris, it is 45 m. N.E. of Salonika. It has some industries. From 1916–18 it was occupied by the Bulgarians. Pop. 29,000.

SESSA AURUNCA. City of Italy. It is situated 27 m. by rly. N.W. of Caserta. The cathedral dates from 1103. Pop. 19,500.

SESTRI LEVANTE. Pleasure resort of Italy. It is on the coast of the Riviera di Levante, 28 m. by rly. E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 3,000.

SESTRI PONENTE. Town of Italy. It is on the coast of the Riviera di Ponente, 4 m. by rly. W. of Genoa. There are alabaster quarries in the neighbourhood. Pop. 26,000.

SETIF. Town of Algeria. Situated about 60 m. inland from the coast at Djidjelli, it lies on the main Algiers–Constantine rly., about 190 m. S.E. of the former. Pop. (1931) 37,253.

SETTLE. Market town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands on the Ribble, 15 m. N.W. of Skipton, on the L.M.S. Rly. Market day, Tues.

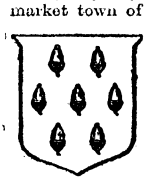
SETTRINGTON. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). At the foot of the Wolds, 3 m. E. of Malton, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

SETUBAL (Eng. S. Ubes; Fr. S. Yves). Seaport of Portugal. It lies on the bay of the same name, on the river Sado, 18 m. S.E. of Lisbon. On the other side of the bay lie the ancient remains known as Troia, possibly the Roman Cetobriga. Pop. 37,074.

SEVASTOPOL. Seaport of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It stands on the S.W. coast of the Crimean republic, about 60 m. N.W. of Yalta, and has a harbour capable of accommodating very large ships. The port is now closed to trade, being used entirely as a naval station. Sevastopol was besieged by the British and French from Oct., 1854, until evacuated by the Russians in the following Sept. Pop. 74,703.

SEVEN KINGS. District of Ilford. It is 9 m. to the E. of London, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

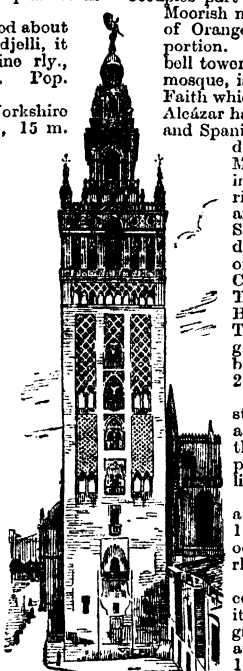
SEVENOAKS. Urban district and market town of Kent. It is 22 m. S.E. of London on the S. Rly., standing above the Darent. The parish church is a fine building, and the grammar school was founded in 1432. Knowle Park is near the town. Market day, Mon. Pop. (1931) 10,482.



Sevenoaks arms

SEVEN SISTERS. Range of cliffs in Sussex. They lie between Cuckmere Haven and Birling Gap, and have been acquired by the National Trust.

SEVERN. River of England and Wales. It rises in Wales, in the S.W. of Montgomeryshire, and flows in a great curve to its estuary, a continuation of the Bristol Channel. The chief left-bank tributary is the Warwickshire Avon. The Taff, Usk, Wye, and Leadon are right-bank affluents. Its length is about 220 m. The Severn is a rapid river, and of little use for navigation. At Sharpness the Severn bridge carries the railway across the estuary. The Severn tunnel, 4 m. 624 yds. long, shortens the railway journey from Bristol to Cardiff. The longest bridge on the river proper is the one at Newnham, opened in 1932. In the estuary the bore sometimes attains a height of 9 ft. It is proposed to utilise the waters of the Severn for generating electricity.



Seville. Tower, called the Giralda, of the vast cathedral

SEVERNAYA ZEMLYA. Region of the Arctic, off Franz Josef Land. The Graf Zeppelin expedition of 1931 discovered it to be two large islands separated by the strait of Schokolski, with many smaller islands along the W. coast.

SEVILLE. City of Spain. The capital of the province of Seville, it stands on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, about 98 m. N.N.W. of Gibraltar. The cathedral, 1403–1519, is one of the largest and finest Gothic buildings in the world; it occupies part of the site of a Moorish mosque, the Court of Oranges being another portion. The Giralda, or bell tower, part of the old mosque, is surmounted by a bronze figure of Faith which is a weather vane (giralda). The Alcázar has been in turn the palace of Moorish and Spanish kings. Pilate's House, the Torre del Oro, the palace of the duke of Medinaceli, and the bullring are of interest. The museum houses a rich collection of the works of Murillo and Velazquez, both natives of Seville. The exchange contains documents relating to the discoveries on the Spanish Main; and the Columbian library is in the cathedral. The university dates from 1256. Bridges connect it with the suburb of Triana across the river. Seville is a great trading centre. There is a broadcasting station. Pop. (1930) 219,346.



Seville arms

SEVRES. Town of France. It stands on the Seine, between Paris and Versailles, about 3 m. N.E. of the latter, and is famous for its porcelain factory which was established here in 1750. Pop. 14,505.

SEWARD. Town of Alaska. Situated at the head of Resurrection Bay, 1,800 m. N.W. of Seattle, it is the ocean terminus of the government rly. to Fairbanks. Pop. 832.

SEYCHELLES. British crown colony in the Indian Ocean. With its dependencies, the Seychelles group comprises some 100 islands and islets with a total area of 156 sq. m. Mahé, the chief island, accounts for a third of the area. Islands in the main group are Praslin, Silhouette, and La Digue; the dependent islands include the Amiranto islands, Cosmoledo group, Assumption, and the Aldabra islands. Captured from France in 1794 and for a time administered from Mauritius, they were made into a separate colony in 1897. Victoria, the capital, is on Mahé island. Pop. (1930) 28,217.

SEYNE-SUR-MER. Seaport of France. Practically a suburb of Toulon, it stands on an opening of the Mediterranean, just opposite Toulon, with which it is connected by rail and steamer. Oysters are cultivated. Pop. 18,000.

SFAX. Port of Tunisia, N. Africa. Standing on the N. shore of the gulf of Gabes, it is 150 m. by rly. S.E. of Tunis. An important centre for the sponge fisheries in the bay, it trades also in phosphates. Pop. 39,969.

SHABATZ. Town of Yugoslavia. It is situated on the river Sava, 38 m. W. of Belgrade. During the Great War it was occupied by the Austrians, Aug. 12, 1914, and changed hands

several times before it was eventually captured by them in Sept , 1915. Pop. 11,969.

SHADWELL. District of E London Situated in the borough of Stepney, between S. George's-in-the-East and Ratcliff, it is served by the L N E Rly The tunnel under the Thames to Rotherhithe was opened in 1908

SHAFTESBURY. Borough of Dorset It is 28 m. N E of Dorchester, its station being Semley, on the S Rly The chief building is the parish church, and there was once an abbey here It is an agricultural and a hunting centre, and from 1295–1885 was separately represented in parliament It is also known as Shaston. Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 2,366

SHAHABAD. Town of India In the Hardoi district of the United Provinces, it is situated 75 m N W of Lucknow, on the railway between Hardoi and Shahjahanpur Pop 19,500

SHAHJAHANPUR. Town of India In the Shahjahanpur district of the United Provinces, it lies 50 m S E of Bareilly, on the river Deoha It is a railway junction Pop 72,616

SHAHPURA. Native state of India In Rajputana, it lies S of Ajmer Merwara, on the E side of the Aravalli Hills The area is 405 sq m. Pop 47,000

SHAIBA. Village of Iraq Situated 9 m S W of Basrah, it was the scene of a British victory over the Turks, April 14, 1915

SHAKESPEARE'S CLIFF. Precipitous cliff 1½ m S W of Dover It is supposed to be the "steep" from which, in Shakespeare's King Lear (Act 4, sc 6), Gloucester seeks to destroy himself It is 350 ft high.

SHAKHTY. Town of Russia (U S S R) It stands about 50 m N E of Rostov, in the N Caucasian area, on the Rostov-Kozlov railway In the neighbourhood are coal mines Its former name was Alexandrovskgrushevsk. Pop 20,000

SHALFORD. Village of Surrey Standing on the Wey, it is just outside Guildford The village stocks and the old pest house remain

SHALLOWFORD. Village of Staffordshire It lies 3 m E of Eccleshall, close to Norton Bridge station (L M S Rly) Izaak Walton lived here for many years and a cottage in the village is a Walton museum

SHAMOKIN. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A Situated on Shamokin Creek 45 m N E of Harrisburg, it is served by the Reading Company and the Pennsylvania Rlys , and has an airport Pop (1930) 20,274

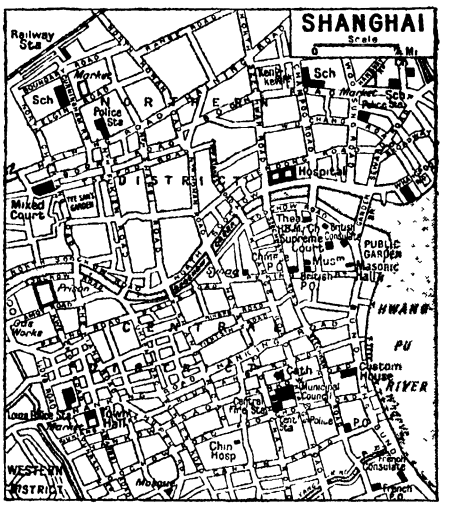
SHAMVA. Town of S Rhodesia Situated at an alt of 3,176 ft in the Abercorn district, it is the terminus of the railway from Salisbury, 87 m. to the S W. Near the town is a reef which has yielded large quantities of gold New finds were reported in 1932 Pop (white) 493

SHAN. Race of E Asia Of Tai stock, they inhabit Burma, Assam, Siam, and S China Originating from the Kinlung mountains of China, they are mostly fair-skinned Buddhists Industrious agriculturists and miners, they are also skilled in metal working They practise tattooing and skin incision and are polygamists

SHANDON. Village of Dumbartonshire It is situated on Gare Loch, 5 m N W of Helensburgh, on the L N E Rly.

SHANGANI. River of S Rhodesia Rising on the N slopes of the Matoppo Hills, N of Bulawayo, it flows N W to join the Gwai river, a S tributary of the Zambezi Along its stream several gold and diamond deposits have been found Near it, on Dec 3, 1893, a small British force was surrounded and killed by the Matabele.

SHANGHAI. City and seaport of China It stands on the tidal Hwangpu, a branch of the Yangtse-Kiang, 12 m above the estuary of that river, where the Soochow Creek falls into the larger stream It has railway connexion with Peking, Nanking, and other cities, and is served by air lines The greatest seaport in China, its harbour extends for six miles along the river, Through it an enormous part of the trade of China passes Shanghai consists of six parts. The old city is still surrounded by its walls and gates, and in it are the temples and other features of Chinese life. The international settlement contains many colleges and other institutions established by Europeans The remaining parts are the French settlement and the three suburbs



Shanghai. Map of the European and business quarter

of Pootung, Nantou, and Chapei The industries include enormous engineering works and many cotton, silk, and rice mills. Cigarettes are made, fruit is canned, and paper manufactured The city contains the central mint, and is a treaty port. During the 1927 nationalist outbreak the native city was captured by the nationalists, and British troops were stationed in the settlement as a precaution In 1932 Japan attacked the Chinese city and, after an heroic defence, drove out the Chinese forces and razed Chapei to the ground Pop (1931) 2,674,447

SHANHAIKUAN. Town of China In the province of Hopeh, it stands about 185 m E. of Peking, on the Manchurian border. The Great Wall of China ends here It is a military station, and has railway shops Pop 30,000



Shanklin arms

SHANKLIN. Urban district and watering place of the Isle of Wight It is on the S E. coast, 9 m S of Ryde, and is served by the S Rly There are chalybeate springs and baths Pop (1931) 5,071

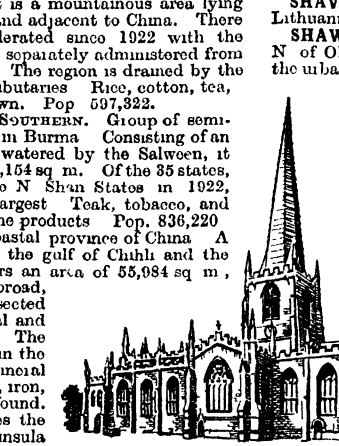
SHANNON. River of Ireland It rises in Shannonpot, and flows between the mountains of Cuilcagh and Benbrack to Lough Allen, thence S to the head of the Shannon estuary at Limerick, about 160 m from the source The river falls 97 ft in the 17 m between Killaloe and Limerick, whence the estuary leads for about 70 m. almost due W. to the Atlantic Ocean with a width varying between 2 and 10 m Vessels of 1,000 tons reach Limerick, and small steamers can reach Athlone. The waters are used for generating electric power.

SHANSI. Province of China. Situated between Chihli and Shensi, it has an area of 81,853 sq. m It consists chiefly of a fertile plateau, the Yellow river forming its boundary on the W. and S. The province is rich in coal and iron. T'ai-yuan is the capital. Pop. 12,153,127

SHAN STATES, NORTHERN. Group of semi-independent states in Burma Covering an area of 20,157 sq m , it is a mountainous area lying N E of Mandalay and adjacent to China. There are six states, federated since 1922 with the S Shan States, and separately administered from the rest of Burma The region is drained by the Salween and its tributaries Rice, cotton, tea, and sesame are grown. Pop 597,322.

SHAN STATES, SOUTHERN. Group of semi-independent states in Burma Consisting of an elevated tableland watered by the Salween, it covers an area of 36,154 sq m. Of the 35 states, federated with the N Shan States in 1922, Tung Keng is the largest Teak, tobacco, and cotton are among the products Pop. 836,220

SHANTUNG. Coastal province of China A peninsula between the gulf of Chihli and the Yellow Sea, it covers an area of 55,084 sq m , most of which is a broad, alluvial plain intersected by the Grand Canal and the Yellow river. The capital is Tsi-nan, in the heart of the mineral area, where copper, iron, and coal are found. Including as it does the Wei-hai-wei peninsula and Ts'ingtau, the province has long been the centre of international friction. By the treaty of Versailles, Japan acquired the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany in the region, but so bitter was Chinese feeling that in 1928–29 fighting took place between the Chinese nationalists and the Japanese Pop 34,375,849



Sheffield. Anglican cathedral of the Yorkshire city

SHAP. Urban district of Westmorland It is 12 m S E. of Penrith, on the L M S Rly. Cattle and horse fairs are held Shap Fell is a neck of land over which the rly and the main road pass Pop (1931) 1,227

SHAPINSHAY. Island of the Orkney group It is 4 m N E of Kirkwall, and has an area of 11 sq m Pop 620

SHARI. River of French Equatorial Africa Rising, as the Gribingi, in the watershed about 100 m N of Fort Possel in the Ubangi-Shari area, it runs N W through the Chad territory to Lake Chad Of its numerous tributaries, the Logone is the most important Navigation on its course of about 1,400 m is possible for steamers from Lake Chad to Fort Archambault

SHARK BAY. Inlet on the W coast of W Australia. Protected on the W by the narrow peninsula of Eden Land, and Dirk Hartog's, Dorre and Bernier islands, which form a long chain extending N , the bay stretches S from Point Charles The Gascoyne and the Wooramel rivers enter the bay on the E. shore. It is a centre for the pearling industry.

SHARLSTON. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It lies 4 m S E of Wakefield, on the L N E Rly

SHARPNESS. River port of Gloucestershire Situated on the river Severn, it is some 25 m. by rail S W. of Gloucester, on the G W Rly.

SHASI. Town of China In the province of Hupeh, it stands on the Yangtse, 882 m. from its mouth, and was opened as a treaty port in 1896 Pop (1929) 95,843.

SHAT-EL-ARAB. River of Iraq. Formed by the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris, near Kurna, it flows from the N past Basrah into the Persian Gulf, after receiving the waters of the Karun from the N.E. It is about 100 m. long, with an average width of about 600 yds

SHAT-EL-HAI. River of Iraq. It flows out of the Tigris at Kut-el-Amara, on the N , and joins the Euphrates at Nasrieh, on the S. About 150 m in length, it is subject to floods It was prominent in the operations for the capture and relief of Kut during the Great War

SHAVLI. Alternative name of the town of Lithuania also known as Siauliai (q.v).

SHAW. District of Lancashire Situated 3 m. N of Oldham, on the L M S. Rly , it is part of the urban district of Crompton. The chief industry is the manufacture of cotton

SHAWINIGAN FALLS. City of Quebec. Standing on the St Maurice river, it is 21 m. N of Three Rivers, on the C P. and C N Rlys The falls, 150 ft high, here generate enormous electric power, and the city is an important pulp and paper centre. Pop. (1931) 15,345.

SHAWNEE. City of Oklahoma, U S A. It is 38 m. S E of Oklahoma city, and is served by several rlys Oklahoma Baptist University is situated here It is the centre of an agricultural and live-stock district. Pop. (1930) 23,283

SHEAF. River of Derbyshire and Yorkshire It rises in the Peak District and, after a course of 8 m , flows into the Don at Sheffield

SHEBOYGAN. City and lake port of Wisconsin, U S A. It stands on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Sheboygan river, 50 m N of Milwaukee, and is served by the Chicago and North-Western Rly. It has large fisheries Pop. (1930) 30,251.

SHECHEM. Ancient name for the town of Palestine now known as Nablus (q v)

SHEEN, EAST District of Mortlake, Surrey. Adjoining Richmond, it is on the N. side of Richmond Park, which has an entrance here Just outside the park is Sheen Common

SHEEPSTOR. Hamlet of Devonshire. It stands on Dartmoor, 7 m S E of Tavistock, and near by is the reservoir of Plymouth water supply

SHEERNESS. Urban district and seaport of Kent It stands at the mouth of the Medway, on the Isle of Sheppey, 52 m E of London, on the S Rly The town is divided into Blue Town, Banks Town, Mile Town, and Marine Town The first named is the dockyard quarter. Connected with it are barracks and a coastguard station. The industries centre round the royal dockyard The modern portion of the town, Sheerness-on-Sea, is a watering place Pop (1931) 16,721

SHEFFIELD. City and market town of Yorkshire It is situated at the junction of the rivers Don and Sheaf, 53 m. S W. of York, on the L M S. and L N E Rlys , and covers about 50 sq. m. The chief buildings are the cathedral, formerly the parish church, the Roman Catholic church of St Marie, the civic centre, opened in 1932, and the Mappin art gallery. Others are the cutlers' hall and the Ruskin and other museums The university, with buildings in Weston Park, grew out of Firth College. Connected with it are the college of medicine and the technical college The city possesses extensive markets. The parks include a botanical garden and large areas, Beauchief



Sheffield arms

Abbey, with its ruins, and Longshaw, outside the city. Sheffield is under a lord mayor and sends seven members to parliament. It has had a bishop since 1915. Its great newspapers are The Sheffield Independent and The Sheffield Telegraph. The chief industries are the manufacture of cutlery and steel goods of all kinds, silver plating, and the production of glass. The city is noted for its association football clubs, Sheffield Wednesday, with a ground at Hillsborough, and Sheffield United, with a ground at Bramall Lane. Market days, Tues. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 511,742.

SHEFFORD. Village of Bedfordshire. It stands on the Ivel, 9 m. S.E. of Bedford, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. 849.

SHELF. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 3 m. N.E. of Halifax. Pop. (1931) 2,600.

SHELLAL. Village of Upper Egypt. Situated on the Nile, above the Assuan dam, it is the terminus of the rly. from Cairo, and the starting point of river steamers to Khartoum, 555 m. S.

SHELLEY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 6 m. S.E. of Huddersfield, it has a station (Shepley and Shelley) on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 1,566.

SHENANDOAH. River of Virginia, U.S.A. It rises in two branches and flows 170 m. N.E. to join the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. Its valley was the scene of important operations in the American Civil War.

SHENDI. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On the E. bank of the Nile, 105 m. S. of Atbara, it was once a Dervish stronghold. Now an important rly. centre, with cotton factories, it is the terminus of a motor road from Nagas.

SHENFIELD. District of Essex. Situated 1 m. N.E. of Brentwood, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

SHENG-KING. Alternative name for the province of Manchuria also known as Feng-tien or Liaoning (q.v.).

SHENSI. Province of China. Situated between Kansu and Shansi, it is bounded N. by the Great Wall and W. by the Yellow river, and is intersected by the Weiho. Its area is 75,290 sq. m. Sian is the capital. Pop. 17,222,571.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH. District of London. In the borough of Hammersmith, it has a station on the Central London Rly. Here are the Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts and the White City, with its stadium.

SHEPLEY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 7 m. S.E. of Huddersfield, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 1,668.

SHEPPARTON. Town of Victoria, Australia. On the Goulburn river, 113 m. by rly. N.E. of Melbourne, it has extensive irrigation works and cattle yards. Pop. 3,800.

SHEPPERTON. Village of Middlesex. A popular angling resort, it is on the N. bank of the Thames, between Sunbury and Chertsey, on the S. Rly., 19 m. S.W. of London.

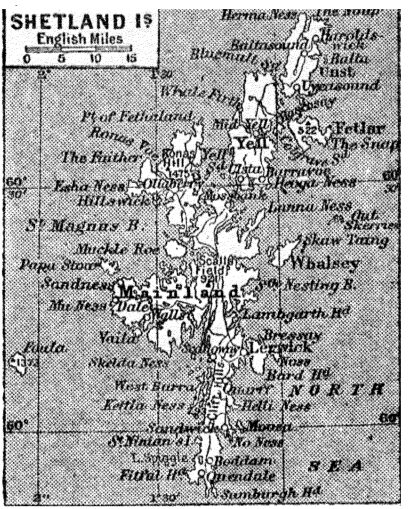
SHEPPEY (Sheep Island). Island of Kent. On the S. side of the Thames estuary, it is separated from the mainland by the Swale and has an area of about 30 sq. m. Cereals are cultivated in the N. The chief industry is the rearing of sheep. Sheerness and Queenborough are on the W. side.

SHEPSHED. Urban district of Leicestershire. It is 3½ m. W. of Loughborough. Hosiery and gloves are made. Pop. (1931) 5,759.

SHEPTON MALLET. Urban district and market town of Somerset. Known locally as Shepun, it is 5 m. E.S.E. of Wells, on the G.W. Rly. The church is famous for its oak roof and various memorials. The town has a grammar school. Market day, Fri. Pop. (1931) 4,108.

SHERBORNE. Urban district and market town of Dorset. On the S. Rly., it is 18 m. N. of Dorchester. The chief building is the magnificent church which once belonged to an abbey. Sherborne castle was built by Sir Walter Raleigh. Sherborne school, a public school, dates from 1550. It has accommodation for 350 boys and includes some of the abbey buildings. Market days, Thurs. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 6,452.

SHERBRO. Island off the coast of Sierra Leone, W. Africa. Measuring about 20 m. long and 10 m. wide at its maximum, it lies off the S.W. coast and is separated from the mainland by a channel of the same name. Bonthe, the only town, stands on its N.E. shore.



Shetland. Map of the group of Scottish islands

SHERBROOKE. City and river port of Quebec, Canada. It stands at the junction of the rivers St. Francis and Magog, 100 m. E. of Montreal, and is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. It is an industrial centre. Pop. (1931) 40,303.

SHERBURN. Village of Durham. It lies 3 m. E. of Durham city, with a station (Sherburn Colliery) on the L.N.E. Rly. Sherburn hospital, in the immediate neighbourhood, was founded as a lazar-house in 1181. It is now an almshouse. Pop. 3,182.

SHERBURN. Town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 13 m. S.W. of York, on the L.N.E. Rly. There is an old grammar school, and the town has an aerodrome. Pop. 1,731.

SHERE. Village of Surrey. It lies 5 m. S.E. of Guildford, and has a station (Gomshall and Shere) on the S. Rly. It has an ancient church.

SHERGAT ALI. Alternative name for the town of Iraq also known as Kala Sherghat (q.v.).

SHERIA. Town of Palestine. Situated 15 m. N.W. of Beersheba, on the railway from the latter town to Damascus, it was the scene of a British victory over the Turks, Nov. 6, 1917.

SHERIFF HUTTON. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). It lies 2½ m. N.W. of Flaxton. Here are the ruins of a castle.

SHERIFFMUIR. Village of Scotland. Situated 3 m. E. of Dunblane, it was the scene of an indecisive battle on Nov. 13, 1715, between the Jacobites and the troops of George I.

SHERINGHAM. Urban district and watering place of Norfolk. It is 4 m. N.W. of Cromer, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,141.

SHERWOOD FOREST. District of Nottinghamshire. The old forest stretched W. from Nottingham as far as Worksop and covered about 200 sq. m. Most of it has been disafforested,

but a little of it remains, and is known as the Dukeries (q v). The name Sherwood is now that of a N suburb of Nottingham

SHESHUAN. Holy city of Morocco In the Spanish zone, it is 30 m S of Tetuan, hidden in a natural mountain amphitheatre Built in 1471 by Malai Ali Ben Rachid, whose mosque is the principal building, it was for many centuries a secret city, and until Oct , 1920, when it was captured by Spanish troops, it had never been penetrated by white men

SHETLAND. Group of about 30 inhabited and 70 uninhabited islands off the N coast of Scotland They form a county, and with the Orkneys send a member to parliament The area is 551 sq m. The chief industries are the breeding of cattle, sheep, and ponies, and fishing Lerwick is the capital The Shetlands were part of Norway from 875 to 1468, when they were ceded to Scotland In 1764 they became the property of the Dundas family, who take from them the title of marquess Pop (1931) 21,410.

SHETTLESTONE. Suburb of Glasgow To the E of the city, it has a station on the L N E Rly

SHIBIN EL KOM. Town of Lower Egypt. It stands on the apex of the Nile delta, 20 m N E of Cairo The centre of an intensively irrigated district, it trades in cotton, gum, and cereals Pop 27,440

SHIEL. Loch or lake of Scotland Forming part of the boundary between Inverness shire and Argyllshire, it extends from Glenfinnan in a S W direction for 18 m , and has a breadth of 1 m Its surplus waters are discharged by the river Shiel through Loch Moidart to the sea.

SHIELDS, North Seaport of Northumberland Part of the county borough of Tynemouth, it stands on the N bank of the Tyne, 8 m E of Newcastle, on the L N E Rly , and a steam ferry connects it with S Shields There are docks from which coal is exported It is also a port for fish, and has a daily fish market

SHIELDS, South County borough, seaport, and market town of Durham It stands on the S bank of the Tyne, opposite N Shields The harbour is accessible to the largest vessels, and there are extensive docks and wharves One member is returned to parliament Market days, Mon and Sat Pop (1931) 113,452

SHIFNAL. Market town of Shropshire. It is 17 m. E S E of Shrewsbury on the G W Rly Near it are Tong Castle, Boscobel, and White Ladies Market day, alt Mon Pop 3,303

SHIKARPUR. Town of India In the Sukkur district of Sind, Bombay, it is 18 m from the right bank of the Indus, and 23 m N W of Sukkur The starting-point of an ancient trade route through the Bolan Pass to Afghanistan and E Persia, it is on the railway which follows the same route to Baluchistan Pop 55,503

SHIKOKU. Island of Japan It lies between the S W coast of the island of Honshiu and the N E coast of Kiushu, and has an area of 7,248 sq. m , including adjacent islets Pop 3,500,000.

SHILDON. Urban district of Durham It is 3 m S E of Bishop Auckland, on the L N E Rly. Coal is mined Pop (1931) 12,690

SHILKA. River of Russia (U S S R) Formed by the union of the Onon, which rises in the Altai Mountains, and the Ingoda, it flows through the Far Eastern area After a course of 450 m it joins the Argun to form the Amur. It is frozen from Nov to May. There is a steamboat service from Strotensk to the Amur

SHILLONG. Town of India The capital of Assam, it lies on the Brahmaputra, 60 m S of Gauhati. A popular health resort, it has a cantonment Pop. 17,203

SHILLUK. Nilotic negro people of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Found mainly on the grasslands of the W. Nile bank in the Upper Nile prov., they have the largest Hamitic strain of all the Nilotes Dark, woolly-haired, long-headed, they use a Nilotic speech, and present the most compact political organization of any Sudanese people Cattle and sheep breeders, they are given to primitive animism.

SHIMOGA. Town of India In the Shimoga district of Mysore, it stands on the Tunga, 171 m. N W of Bangalore Pop 15,090

SHIMONOSEKI. Seaport of Japan It is situated at the S W end of the island of Honshiu, on the strait of Shimonoseki, the W outlet of the Inland Sea, and is the W terminus of the railway from Tokyo along the S coast Opened to foreign trade in 1890, it is an important commercial town with a good harbour Pop (1930) 98,549

SHIN Loch, or lake, of Sutherland Extending N W from Lairg, it is 17 m long, from ½ to 1½ m broad, and 161 ft in depth

SHINCLIFFE. Village of Durham Situated on the river Wear, 2 m S E of Durham, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 936

SHIPKA Mountain pass of Bulgaria In the Balkan Mts , it leads from Plevna to Philippopolis The summit is 4,370 ft in height

SHIPLAKE. Village of Oxfordshire It lies 4 m N E of Reading, on the Thames, and has a station on the G W Rly

SHIPLEY. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Aire, 3 m. N of Bradford, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys The industries include the manufacture of woollens and worsteds Market days, Fri and Sat Pop (1931) 30,203

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR. Market town of Worcestershire. It lies 9 m S E of Stratford-on Avon Market day, alternate Wed

SHIRAZ. Town of Persia The capital of the province of Fars, it stands 112 m N E of Bushire, in a fertile plain It has a considerable trade Famous as the birthplace of the poets Hafiz and Sádi, it has fifty mosques, a palace, and beautiful gardens Pop about 35,000

SHIRE. River of the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa Some 295 m long, it forms the S outlet of Lake Nyasa, and passing through the reedy swamp of Lake Malombe, pursues a S course to join the Zambezi at Chindio Navigation is obstructed by cataracts

SHIREBROOK. Village of Derbyshire It is 5 m N N.W. of Mansfield, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, a small stream called the Shirebrook here separating the two counties Served by the L N E and L M S Rlys , it is a coal mining centre

SHIREHAMPTON. District of Gloucestershire. It stands on the Avon, about 4 m to the N W of Bristol, on the G W and L M S Joint Rly , and has a public park During the Great War the place had a large remount depot

SHIREOAKS. Village of Nottinghamshire. It lies on the borders of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, 2 m N W of Worksop, and has a station on the L N E. Rly.

SHIRWA. Lake of Central Africa It lies on the border between Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, 60 m S E of Lake Nyasa Situated amid mountains, it is shrinking in size through excessive evaporation, and is now a swamp 40 m long and 18 m wide, haunted by waterfowl

SHIZUOKA. Town of Japan In the island of Honshiu, it stands on Suruga bay, 95 m S W of Tokyo Pop (1930) 136,487.

SHKODER. Town of Albania It stands on Lake Shkodér, surrounded by lofty mountains, about 38 m S E of the Yugoslavian town of Cetynye Pop (1930) 29,209

SHOA. Province of Abyssinia One of the old quasi-independent kingdoms, it is in the south-central portion of the country, and is a mountainous district chiefly inhabited by Abyssinians

and Gallas. The chief town is Addis Ababa, the capital of the country. Shoa was the principal state round which the modern Abyssinia was built.

SHOEBURYNESS. Urban district of Essex. It stands on the Thames estuary, 3 m. S.E. of Southend-on-Sea, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is noted for its school of gunnery. There are barracks and other military buildings. Pop. (1931) 6,717. Shoebury Ness is a cape near the town.

SHOLAPUR. Town of India. In the Sholapur district of Bombay, it stands 147 m. S.E. of Poona. It has a large trade in cotton, and makes silk goods. Pop. (1931) 144,654.

SHOOTER'S HILL. District of London. In the borough of Woolwich, it lies between Woolwich and Eltham. The Castlewood estate and adjoining woods, with the tower known as Severndroog castle, are public property. On Shooter's Hill are golf links.

SHOREDITCH. Borough of the county of London. It lies N.E. of the city, and includes the districts of Moorfields, Hoxton, Haggerston, and Kingsland, and has stations on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The buildings include S. Leonards church, called the actors' church, the town hall, the Geffrye Museum, and the technical college. The borough sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 97,038.

SHOREHAM. Village of Kent. Situated 4½ m. N. of Sevenoaks, it is on the S. Rly., and possesses a fine old church.

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA. Urban district and watering place of Sussex. At the mouth of the Adur, 6 m. W. of Brighton, on the Southern Rly., it consists of New Shoreham, on the coast, and Old Shoreham, up the river. Pop. (1931) 8,757.



Shropshire. Map of the agricultural county on the border of Wales

SHORNCLIFFE. Village of Kent. It is 2 m. W. of Folkestone and is noted for its military camp. There is a station on the S. Rly.

SHORT HEATH. Urban district of Staffordshire. It lies 5 m. N.E. of Wolverhampton. Pop. (1931) 5,048.

SHORTLAND. Island in the Pacific Ocean. One of the British Solomon Islands, it is the principal island of a small archipelago lying a few miles S. of Bougainville Island.

SHORTLANDS. District of Kent. Situated on the W. edge of Bromley, it is on the S. Rly.

SHORWELL. Village of the Isle of Wight. It lies 5 m. S.W. of Newport, and has a curious church, which dates from the 13th century.

SHOSHONE. Variant name for the river of the U.S.A. generally known as the Snake (q.v.).

SHOSHONE FALLS. Waterfall on Snake river, Idaho, U.S.A. The river makes a first descent of 30 ft. through a number of rocky channels, and then drops 190 ft. in one vast sheet, 1,000 ft. in breadth. The volume of water has been diminished by irrigation operations.

SHOTLEY. Village of Suffolk. It is on the coast, 2 m. N.W. of Harwich. Here is a school where boys are trained for the navy.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE. Village of Durham. It is situated 2 m. S.W. of Ebchester, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. A colony of German sword-makers settled here during the 17th century.

SHOTOVER. Hill of Oxfordshire. Situated 3 m. E. of the city, it commands a fine view and has been acquired by the Oxford Preservation Trust.

SHOTTERMILL. Village of Surrey. It lies 1 m. S.W. of Haslemere.

SHOTTERY. Village of Warwickshire. About a mile W. of Stratford-on-Avon, it is famous for its associations with Shakespeare. Anne Hathaway's cottage is public property.

SHOTTS. Town of Lanarkshire. It is 20 m. S.E. of Glasgow, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. It is an iron working centre. Pop. 20,537.

SHRAWARDINE. Village of Shropshire. Situated 6 m. N.W. of Shrewsbury, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. Here are the remains of a castle.

SHREVEPORT. City of Louisiana, U.S.A. It stands on the Red river, 170 m. E. of Dallas, and has an airport. Fertilisers are manufactured, and there are large oil refineries. Pop. (1930) 76,655.

SHREWSBURY. Borough, market town and county town of Shropshire. It stands on the Severn, 43 m. N.W. of Birmingham, on the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. The beautiful abbey church has a Norman nave and there is a Roman Catholic cathedral. Secular buildings include the 16th century market house, the council house, and the drapers' hall. Having been reconstructed, the English bridge over the Severn was reopened in 1927. The public school, founded in 1552 by Edward VI, has accommodation for about 500 boys.



Shrewsbury arms

The battle of Shrewsbury was fought July 21, 1403, between Henry IV and a force under Hotspur, who was killed. Market days, Tues. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 32,270.

SHRIVENHAM. Village of Berkshire. Situated 6 m. N.E. of Swindon, on the G.W. Rly.

SHROPSHIRE. County of England is often called Salop. With an area of 1,346 sq. m., it is bounded W. by Wales and is crossed by the Severn. Except for the Wrekin, the N. portion is level, but the rest is generally hilly. Ranges are the Clee Hills and Wenlock Edge in the south. The Severn and its tributaries water the county, which contains Ellesmere and other lakes. Clun Forest and the Wyre Forest are rough, unfertile regions in the south. Shropshire is in the main agricultural, although there is a coalfield around Coalbrookdale, and its sheep are noted. Shrewsbury is the county town. Ludlow, Wenlock, Oswestry, Wellington, Bridgnorth, and Newport are other towns. Church Stretton is an inland watering place. The county is in the dioceses of Lichfield and Worcester and sends four members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 244,162.

SHUMEN. Town of Bulgaria. Also known as Shumla, it is situated 50 m. W. of Varna, on the Sofia-Varna rly. The principal mosque is the largest in Bulgaria. Pop. 25,137.



Siam. Actress dancing in the open air

SHUPANGA. Settlement of Portuguese E. Africa. In the Mozambique Co.'s territory, it stands on the S. bank of the Zambozi river, 30 m. below Chindio. There is a sisal factory in the town.

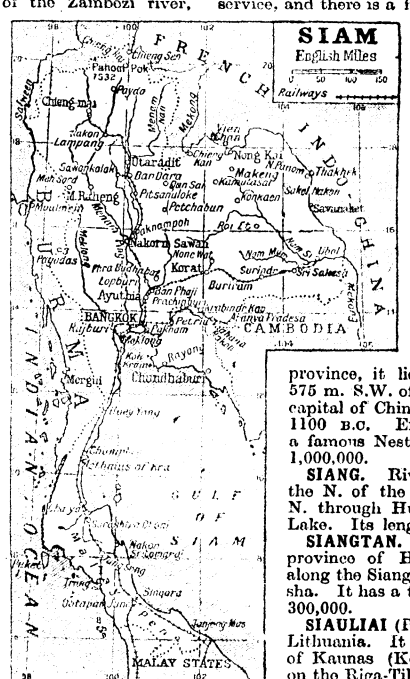
SHUSHA. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Azerbaijan republic, it stands 80 m. S.E. of Gandja. Silk and cotton goods are manufactured. Pop. 47,000.

SHUSTER. Town of Persia. Situated on the Karun, in the province of Khuzistan, it lies about 170 m. W. of Isfahan. It is the head of important irrigation works on the Karun river. The chief mosque is the Masjid-i-Juma. Pop. 20,000.

SHUTOKE. Village of Warwickshire. Situated 13 m. N.E. of Birmingham, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Sir William Dugdale, the antiquary, was born and buried here.

SHWEBO. Town of Upper Burma. It lies W. of the Irrawaddy and about 50 m. N.W. of Mandalay, with which it is connected by railway. In the midst of a rice producing district, it was once the native capital of Burma. Pop. 10,605.

SIALKOT. Town of India. Situated in the Sialkot district of the Punjab, 72 m. N. of Lahore, it is an important trade centre, and has a cantonment. The manufactures include textiles and boots. Pop. 70,619.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SIBENIK. Town of Yugoslavia. Also known as Sobenico, it is situated 31 m. N.W. of Split on the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the Kerka. It contains a 15th-16th century cathedral, partly Gothic, partly Renaissance. Pop. 20,000.

SIBERIA. Region of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It comprises the whole of N. Asia between the Urals and the Pacific, and includes the Ural, Siberian, and Far Eastern areas, and the Yakutsk and Buriat-Mongol republics. The entire area is some 5,000,000 sq. m. For several hundreds of miles inland from the Arctic Ocean stretches a region of marshy tundras, which are frozen for the greater part of the year. Next comes a belt of forest, which is succeeded by a border ridge fringing the N. slope of the central Asian plateau. In 1926 a great range of mountains was discovered E. of the Lena and called the Cherski range. There are long rivers, such as the Yenisei, Ob, and Lena, and immense lakes, of which Baikal is the chief. The climate is one of extraordinary contrasts. The Trans-Siberian Rly. is the main artery of the whole territory. Dairy produce, timber, and furs are among the productions, while the mineral wealth is vast and largely unexploited. *See* Russia.



Siberia. Woman of the Soyot tribe

SIBERIAN AREA. Administrative region of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, S. and S.W. by the Oirat area, Mongolia, and the Kazak republic, W. by the Ural area, and E. by the Yakutsk and Buriat-Mongol republics, it covers an area of 1,573,678 sq. m. The mountains include the Sayan, Altai, Kuznetski Ala-tau, and the ranges to the W. of Lake Baikal. The principal rivers are the Yenisei and its tributaries, and the upper courses of the Lena and Ob. In the N. the Taimyr peninsula projects into the Arctic Ocean. Cereals, flax, hemp, sunflower seed, and beet are extensively grown, and large herds of cattle are reared, while dairy farming is a paramount industry. Iron, coal, gold, silver, antimony, and asbestos are among the minerals. Novo-Sibirsk is the administrative centre, while other large towns include Barnaul, Irkutsk, Omsk, Tomsk, and Krasnoyarsk. Pop. 8,668,000.

SIBIU. Town of Rumania. Formerly known as Hermannstadt, it occupies a strategic position in a fertile valley about 150 m. N.W. of Bucharest, and is an important railway junction. Originally one of the main 12th century Saxon settlements in Transylvania, it contains a characteristic fortress church. Pop. (1930) 48,013.

SIBONGA. Town and seaport of Cebu, Philippine Islands. Situated on the E. coast of the island, it is 30 m. S.W. of Cebu by rly. Maize and tobacco are produced. Pop. 27,000.

SIBSAGAR. Town of India. In the Sibsagar district of Assam, it stands on the Dikhu river, about 40 m. S.W. of Jaipur. Pop. 5,329.

SICILY. Island in the Mediterranean Sea. Forming part of the kingdom of Italy, it is triangular in shape and lies just off the toe of Italy, from which it is separated by the strait of Messina. The mountains are a S.W. continuation of the Apennines and lie close to the N. coast. Etna (10,755 ft.) is the highest point. With the neighbouring Lipari, Aegades, and other islands, Sicily forms a department of Italy, having an area of 9,935 sq. m. Having been under the Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans, Sicily was ruled by the Normans in the 11th and 12th centuries. It was a kingdom under various rulers from about 1200, and from 1738 to 1860 its rulers belonged to the Bourbon family. It was then part of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, until united with Sardinia, and so with Italy in 1860. The island is an important source of sulphur, and rock salt and asphalt are also mined. Fruit growing is the main occupation. Tunny, sardines, coral, and sponges are the chief yield of the fisheries. Palermo, the capital, Catania, and Messina are the chief ports. Pop. (1931) 3,972,379.

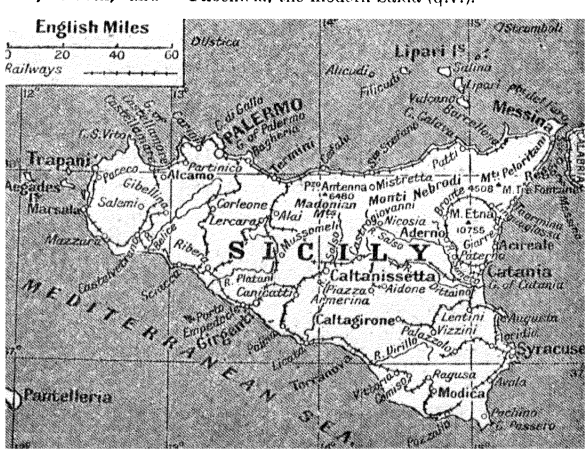
SIDCUP. Urban district of Kent. It is 12 m. S.E. of London, on the S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 12,360.

SIDI BEL ABBES. Town of Algeria, N. Africa. Situated in the centre of a fertile plain, about 50 m. S. of Oran by rly., it is the headquarters of the French Foreign Legion in Africa and the principal military centre for the colony. Pop. about 38,000.

SIDLAW. Range of hills in Scotland. It forms the S. boundary of Strathmore, and extends N.E. from Kinnoull Hill in Perthshire to Stonehaven in Kincardineshire. The chief summits are Craigowl (1,493 ft.), Auchterhouse Hill (1,399 ft.), and Dunsinane (1,012 ft.).

SIDMOUTH. Urban district and watering place of Devon. It stands at the mouth of the little river Sid, 15 m. S.E. of Exeter, with a station on the S. Rly. The church of S. Nicholas has a window presented by Queen Victoria, in memory of her father, the duke of Kent, who died here in 1820. Pop. (1931) 6,126.

SIDON. Name of the town of ancient Phoenicia, the modern Saida (q.v.).



Sicily. Map of the historic Mediterranean island to the south of Italy

SIDRA. Gulf of Tunisia, N. Africa. Extending S. from Benghazi, with the gulf of Gabes to the W., it forms the principal inlet of the Mediterranean on its S. side. It was known to the ancients as Syrtis Major.

SIEDLCE. Town of Poland. It is situated about 50 m. S.E. of Warsaw. The neighbouring flat and swampy dist. is devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding. It was captured by the Germans in 1915, and changed hands in the campaign between the Poles and Bolshevists in 1920. Pop. 32,000.

SIEGBURG. Town of Prussia. In the Rhine province, it stands on the river Sieg, 16 m. S.E. of Cologne. Pop. 19,000.

SIEGEN. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, it is 47 m. E.S.E. of Cologne, and stands on the river Sieg. Industries are mainly connected with coal, iron, zinc, and other minerals. It has a school of mines. Pop. 31,000.

SIENA (anc. Sena Julia). City of Italy. It is 30 m. direct, but 60 by rail, S. of Florence, and is picturesquely situated on three undulating hills. The Palazzo Publico (1289-1305) has frescoes of the Sienese school, and the Palazzo del Governo (1469-1500) houses the city archives and a library. The Gothic cathedral, dating from 1243, contains Donatello's bronze statue of John the Baptist. The university was founded in 1203. Pop. (1931) 47,698.

SIERO. Town of Spain. It stands on the river Nora, about 10 m. E. of Oviedo. There are saline springs. Pop. 27,000.

SIERRA. Name used in Spain and Spanish America for a mountain range. In Spain there are the Sierra Morena and the Sierra Nevada, both in the south of the country. The Sierra Nevada has many peaks over 10,000 ft. high, the highest being 11,420 ft. The Sierra Morena reaches a height of only 5,920 ft. In California there is another Sierra Nevada, in which several peaks rise to over 13,000 ft.

SIERRA LEONE. British territory of W. Africa. Bounded S.E. by Liberia, N.E., N., and N.W. by French Guinea, and S.W. by the Atlantic Ocean, it is generally low and swampy along the coast, but rises inland, Mt. Daro being 4,396 ft. high. Generally fertile, it produces palm oil and kernels, ground nuts, and piassava. Cattle are reared and the export of hides is considerable. Gold and platinum are mined in small quantities and haematite deposits are being worked. Freetown, the capital and the best harbour in W. Africa, is connected by rly. with Pendembu on the Liberian frontier, a distance of 228 m. The country is well covered by road and telegraph. The territory consists of two separate areas, a colony and a protectorate.



Sierra Leone arms

Colony. Including the island of Sherbro and other small islands, a strip of land along the coast, and the peninsula on which stands Freetown, it covers an area of about 4,000 sq. m. The territory was originally settled as a home for repatriated freed American slaves. The colony is controlled by a governor and executive and legislative councils. Pop. 85,165.

Protectorate. Proclaimed in 1896, it extends inland for 180 m. to the borders of French Guinea and Liberia, and covers an area of about 27,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,456,148.

SIGLUFJORDUR. Town of Iceland. It stands on the N. coast, about 15 m. N.E. of Reykjavik. Pop. (1930) 2,002.

SIGMARINGEN. Town of Germany. It stands on the Danube, 54 m. S.E. of Tübingen. The chief building is the castle, long the residence of a branch of the Hohenzollern family, rebuilt after a fire in 1893. Pop. 5,000.

SIKANDARABAD. Variant spelling of the name of the town of India also known as Secunderabad (q.v.).

SI-KIANG. River of China. It rises in the E. of Yunnan and flows for 1,250 m. through Kweichow, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung. It is navigable for steamers for over 200 m. to Wuchow. At Samshui it divides into several branches, forming the Canton delta.

SIKKIM. State of India. A British protectorate since 1890, it lies in the Himalayas, between Nepal on the W. and Bhutan and Tibet on the E., covering 2,818 sq. m. There are extensive forests and fruit gardens, and the chief products are tea, cotton, oranges, and cereals. The people are mainly Nepalese. Gangtok is the capital. The ruler is a maharajah, entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Pop. (1931) 109,808.

SILBURY HILL. Prehistoric mound of Wilts. Standing in the Kennet valley, it is built of chalk rubble, flat-topped, 552 ft. across, 135 ft. high, and its pre-Roman origin is shown by its being skirted by a Roman road. It is probably a neolithic or Bronze Age barrow.

SILCHESTER. Village of Hampshire. About 10 m. S. of Reading, it is the site of the Romano-British town of Calleva Atrebatum. Excavations from 1890 onwards revealed walls, streets, and house foundations, and a Christian church, probably dating from the 4th century.

SILEBY. Village of Leicestershire. It lies 5 m. S.E. of Loughborough, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Hosiery is manufactured.



Sierra Leone. British territory on the West African coast

SILESIA. District of Europe. Since 1919 it has been divided between Prussia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Prussian Silesia consists of Upper Silesia and Lower Silesia, both in the S.E. of the country, between Czechoslovakia and Poland. Upper Silesia possesses a rich coalfield and also iron and zinc mines. Lower Silesia is mainly agricultural. The former covers 3,746 sq. m., and the latter 10,277 sq. m. Breslau is the capital.

The Czechoslovakian province of Silesia has an area of 1,708 sq. m., and the Polish county of Silesia an area of 1,632 sq. m. The latter includes Teschen, before 1919 part of Austria.

SILISTRA. Town of Rumania. Situated in the Dobruja, on the S. side of the Danube, about 75 m. S.E. of Bucharest, it is a considerable

centre of trade, with cloth manufactures and several distilleries. During the Great War it was captured by the Germans and Bulgarians, Sept. 9, 1916. Pop. 18,000.

SILKSTONE. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 4 m. W. of Barnsley, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly., and is a coal mining centre. Pop. 1,652.

SILLOTH. Seaport and watering place of Cumberland. It stands on Solway Firth, 22½ m. W.S.W. of Carlisle, on the L.N.E. Rly. There are golf links and good bathing. Pop. 2,630.

SILSDEN. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated 4 m. N.W. of Keighley, it has a station (Steeton and Silsden) on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,881.

SILVERDALE. District of Staffordshire. Situated 2 m. W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, it is a coal mining centre, on the L.M.S. Rly.

SILVER END. Town of Essex. It is 2½ m. N. of Witham. Here the Crittall Manufacturing Co. has erected large works and has laid out the estate on garden city lines. Here also are printing works.

SILVERTON. Village of Devon. It lies 8 m. N.E. of Exeter, on the G.W. Rly.

SILVERTON. Town of New South Wales, Australia. Situated 16 m. W. of Broken Hill, on the rly. to Port Pirie, it is the centre of a silver and lead mining district. Pop. 250.

SILVERTOWN. District of London. In the borough of West Ham, it is on the N. bank of the Thames, 8 m. E. of London, on the L.N.E. Rly. Here, in 1917, much damage was done by an explosion in a munition factory.

SIMANCAS (Lat. Septimanca). Town of Spain. It stands on the Pisuerga river, 7 m. S.W. of Valladolid. It is chiefly known for its rich store of documents dealing with the history of Spain. These records were left in the citadel here, which was built by the Moors.

SIMBIRSK. Former name of the town of Russia (U.S.S.R.) known as Ulianovsk (q.v.).

SIMCOE. Lake of Ontario, Canada. It lies in the S. part of the province, between Lakes Erie and Huron, is 30 m. long and 18 m. wide, and has an area of 161 sq. m. The Severn river drains it into Georgian Bay.

SIMCOE. Town of Ontario, Canada. Situated a few miles from the shores of Lake Erie and about 70 m. S.W. of Toronto, it is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys., and is the centre of a fruit and dairying district. Pop. (1931) 5,226.

SIMFEROPOL. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the Crimean republic, it is about 50 m. N.E. of Sevastopol, on the river Salghir and the Kursk-Sevastopol railway. There is a medical institute, opened in 1931. Pop. 80,719.

SIMI. Variant spelling of the island in the Aegean Sea also known as Symi (q.v.).

SIMLA. Town of India. In the Punjab, it stands 7,000 ft. above sea level, on a spur of the Himalayas, 170 m. N. of Delhi, with which it is connected by railway. A health and hot weather resort for Europeans, it is also the summer residence of the viceroy. Pop. 27,494.

SIMLA HILL STATES. Group of native states of India. In the Punjab, they cover 5,937 sq. m., and number 27. The major states are Jubbal, Bashahr, Keonthal, Baghal, Bilaspur, and Nalagarh. Wheat and pulses are the chief crops. Pop. 404,300.

SIMONSBATH. Village of Devonshire. On Exmoor, it is on the Barle, 9 m. N.E. of South Molton. It is visited for the fishing.

SIMONSTOWN. Seaport of Cape Province, S. Africa. Situated on the W. side of False Bay, near the centre of the Cape peninsula, it is 22 m. by rly. S.E. of Capetown. Taken over in 1841 as a naval station, it has become a naval base of prime strategic importance. The docks, which can accommodate dreadnoughts, cover over 35 acres. It was handed over by the parliament of Cape Colony to the British Admiralty in 1898. White pop. (1931) 2,171.

SIMPLON. Pass through the Alps. It leads from Brieg, in canton Valais, to Domodossola, in Piedmont, Italy, and has an alt. of 6,582 ft. The Simplon Road was begun under Napoleon in 1800. It is 42 m. long. Below the pass is the 12½ m. railway tunnel on the route to Milan. This was opened in 1906. A second tunnel was completed in 1921.

SIMPSON HARBOUR. Seaport of New Guinea. Standing on the S. shore of Blanche Bay, on the N.E. coast of the island of New Britain, it has a very fine harbour, and is the principal port of call for overseas shipping.

SINAI. Peninsula of Egypt. Geographically part of Asia, it is a triangular piece of land extending



Sinai. Peninsula between the gulfs of Suez and Akaba

S.W. from Palestine, divided from Arabia by the gulf of Akaba and bounded on the W. by the gulf of Suez and the Suez canal. Measuring 230 m. from N. to S. and 150 m. from E. to W. at its maximum, it is a treeless, arid stretch of country which rises to mts. in the S., but for the rest is mainly flat desert. In the S. are the famous turquoise mines of Serabit, which have been worked from Egyptian times. The area is rich in Biblical associations, being identified by many with the desert through which the Israelites wandered after leaving Egypt, and the Jebel Catherina in the S. is held to be Mt. Sinai, the scene of the Hebrew law-giving.

In 1915 the Turks, advancing to attack the British in Egypt, occupied the peninsula, and here they remained until 1916, when a campaign against them was undertaken. They were defeated at Romani, Magdhaba, and Rafa, and early in 1917 the district was cleared.

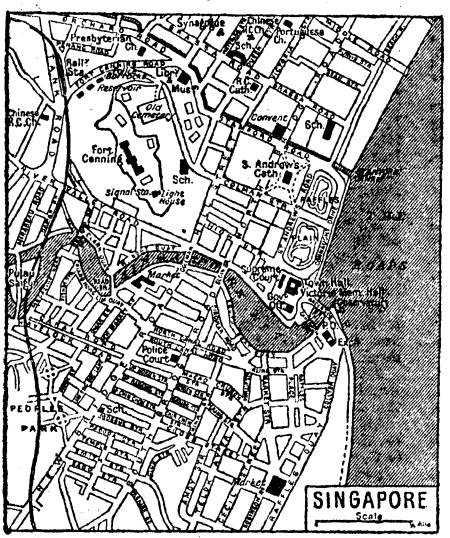
SIND. Province of India. In Bombay, it was formerly an independent province. With an area of 52,994 sq. m., it includes the delta of the Indus. Mountainous on the W., on the Baluchistan border, it has the Runn of Cutch on the S., and the Thar desert on the E. Karachi is the capital. Pop. 3,472,529.

SINGA. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The capital of the prov. of Sennar, it stands on the left bank of the Blue Nile, some 50 m. above the Sennar dam. It is the administrative and commercial centre of the district.

SI-NGAN. Variant spelling of the name of the town of China also known as Sian (q.v.).

SINGAPORE. Island of the Malay Archipelago. The chief of the Straits Settlements, it measures 27 m. by 14 m., with an area of 225 sq. m., and lies off the S. end of the Malay Peninsula. With adjacent islands, it forms a British possession. It is connected with the mainland by a causeway. Pop. (1931) 557,802.

SINGAPORE. Seaport of the Straits Settlements. It stands on the island of the same name at the S. end of the Malay Peninsula, and owes its importance to its position midway between India and China. A railway connects it with Bangkok and other places. The buildings include the cathedral, a number of churches, mosques, and temples, government house, law courts, hospital, and the Raffles and other museums. For the sporting brotherhood there are a racecourse, polo ground, etc. There is a fine harbour with a large floating and other docks, and as a fortified naval base the port has accommodation for warships. In 1932 work was started on an aerodrome. It is a free port and does a large trade in tropical produce. Apart from the shipping, the chief industry is tin smelting. There is a broadcasting station. Pop. 350,000, containing large Chinese, Indian, and Arab elements.


Synagogue
Presbyterian Ch.
Police Station
Library
Museum
Reservoir
Old Cemetery
Convent
Ch.
Fort Canning
Sch.
Signal Station
Hospital
Catholic Ch.
Chinese R.C. Ch.
St. Andrew's Cath.
Esplanade
Padang
Supreme Court
Municipal Offices
Town Hall
Police Court
Post Office
Mosque
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SIRMUR. Native state of India Situated in the Punjab, it covers an area of 1,198 sq m , in the Himalayas The ruler is a maharajah, entitled to a salute of 11 guns Pop 140,468

SIROHI. Native state of India With an area of 1,958 sq m , in Rajputana, it largely consists of a densely forested region, and is crossed by the Aravalli Hills The chief river is the W Banas Pop 186,639

SISAK. Town of Yugoslavia Also known as Sissek, it is situated 31 m by rly S E of Zagreb, and stands at the head of navigation on the Sava, at its confluence with the Kulpa Here was the ancient Roman Siscia Pop 6,000

SISTOVA. Former name of the town of Bulgaria now known as Svishtov (q v)

SITAPUR. Town of India In the Lucknow division of the United Provinces, it stands on the Sarayan, about 50 m N of Lucknow. It has a cantonment Pop 21,584

SITKA. Town of Alaska, U S A Formerly the capital of the territory, and originally called New Archangel, it stands on the W coast of Baranov Island, opposite Sitka Sound It is a U S coaling station, and has a coast survey magnetic station Pop (1930) 1,053

SITRA. Island in the Persian Gulf One of the Bahrain group, it lies E of Bahrain Island, and is about 3 m long and 1 m wide Pearl fishing is the chief occupation

SITTANG. River of Burma It flows almost due S for 350 m between the Pegu Yoma and Pangtaung ranges to the gulf of Martaban Its valley is followed by the main railway line from Rangoon to Mandalay

SITTINGBOURNE. Urban district, market town, and river port of Kent It stands on Milton Creek, an arm of the Swale, 10 m E of Chatham, on the S Rly The industries include shipping and the making of cement, paper, etc The urban district includes Milton Market day, alternate Mon Pop (1931) 20,175

SIUT. Variant name of the town of Upper Egypt also known as Asyût (q v)

SIVAS. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it is situated on the Kizil Irmak, about 160 m S W of Trabzon It has a local woollen industry, and exports grain and wine Pop (1927) 28,498

SIVRI-HISSAR. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it stands about 80 m S W of Ankara, and has a trade in mohair and opium It was the ancient Paha Pop (1927) 31,496

SIWA. Nomad tribe of Egypt and Libya Found mainly round the oasis of the same name, they are of Berber origin and are hunters and small cultivators They are divided into two religious sects, the Senussi and the Madani

SIWA. Oasis of Egypt In the Libyan desert, it lies near the border of Libya, about 150 m S of Jaraboob, and measures about 30 m long and 5 m wide Olives and dates are grown The oasis contains two towns, Siwa (pop 3,500) and Aghourmi (pop 750) The oasis figured in the British campaign against the Senussi

SIWALIK. Hill range of India A section of the sub Himalayan ranges, they stretch W from the point where the Ganges debouches from the mountains, and give rise to the Jumna Their average height is 2,000 ft

SKAGEN. Cape of Denmark Also known as the Skaw, it is the N extremity of the peninsula of Jutland, and is a narrow spit of sand with a high lighthouse

SKAGERRAK. Strait between Norway and Jutland. Connecting the North Sea by the Kattegat and the Sound with the Baltic Sea, it has a mean breadth of 80 m , and a length of about 150 m Near Jutland are dangerous shoals.

SKAGWAY. Seaport of Alaska On Chilkoot Inlet, Lynn Canal, it is the terminus of the White Pass and Yukon rly and has a steamer service to Seattle It is the distributing centre for supplies to the gold miners Pop 500

SKANDEROON. Variant name of the port of N Syria also known as Alexandretta (q v)

SKEGBY. Village of Nottinghamshire It is a coal mining centre, 18 m N of Nottingham

SKEGNESS. Urban district and watering place of Lincolnshire It is on the E coast, 22 m from Boston, on the L N E Rly There are good sands, a bathing pool, and a boating lake Skegness has a beam wireless station, and it is proposed to construct a track for motor racing. Pop (1931) 9,121

SKELBO. Village of Sutherlandshire It is situated 4 m N W of Dornoch, on the L M S. Rly Near by are the ruins of Skelbo castle

SKELLIGS. Three small rocks off the S W coast of co Kerry, I F S They are known as Great and Little Skellig and Lemon Rock, and abound in sea fowl

SKELMANTHORPE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It lies 6 m S E of Huddersfield, on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 3,711

SKELMERSDALE. Urban district of Lancashire It is 4 m E S E of Ormskirk, on the L M S Rly Pop (1931) 6,177

SKELMORLIE Seaside resort of Ayrshire Situated on the firth of Clyde, 5 m N W of Largs, it has a hydropathic establishment In the vicinity is Skelmorlie castle

SKELTON. District of Yorkshire (N R). It is situated 3 m E of Guisborough, and forms part of the urban dist of Skelton and Brotton, on the L N E Rly (station, N Skelton) The chief occupation is in the ironstone mines Pop urb dist (1931) 13,654

SKERRIES Name of four islands of the I F S They lie off the coast of co Dublin A reef off the S coast of Devon bears the same name.

SKERRIES. Watering place of co Dublin, I F S It is 18 m N of Dublin, on the G N I. Rly Pop (1926) 1,973

SKERRYVORE. Reef of the Inner Hebrides It lies about 10 m S W of Tyree Island, and was the cause of numerous wrecks until 1844, in which year a lighthouse was completed

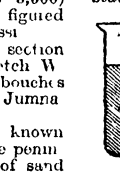
SKEWEN. District of Glamorganshire It stands on Swansea Bay, 2 m N of Neath, on the G W Rly There are large oil refineries.

SKIBBEREEN Urban district and seaport of co Cork, I F S It stands on the Ilen, 54 m S W. of Cork, on the G S Rlys Pop (1926) 2,627

SKIDDAW Mountain of Cumberland It is 3 m N of Keswick and rises to 3,054 ft On the E is an extensive tract of moorland which is known as Skiddaw Forest

SKIEN Seaport of Norway It is situated on the Skienelv, an arm of Oslo fiord, 62 m. S.W. of Oslo Pop (1930) 15,605

SKINNINGROVE. Village of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 3 m S E of Saltburn, it has a station on the L N E Rly



Skipton arms

SKIPTON. Urban district and market town of Yorkshire (W.R) It stands in the valley of the Aire, 26 m N W of Leeds, on the L M S. Rly , and is also served by the Leeds and Liverpool canal The castle, long the stronghold of the Clifford family, and the grammar school are worthy of notice Skipton is the capital of the Craven district Market days, Mon and Wed Pop (1931) 12,434

SKOBELEV. Former name of the town of the Uzbek republic now known as Ferghana (q v.).

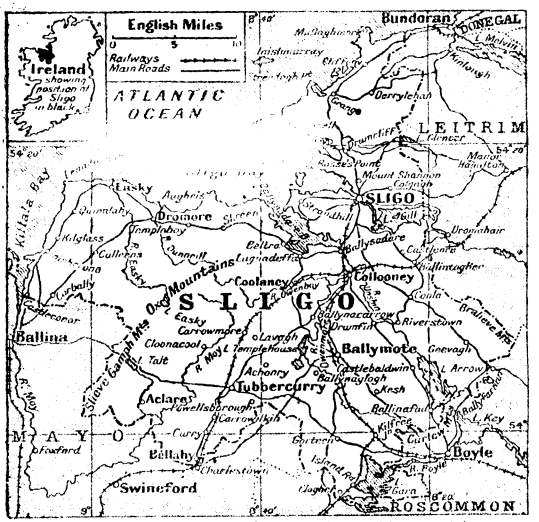
SKOPLJE. Town of Yugoslavia It stands on the river Vardar, 130 m N.W of Salonika, with which it is connected by rly. The chief buildings include the citadel, the palace of the former

Turkish governor, and several churches and mosques. Skoplje was taken from the Serbians by the Turks in the Balkan War in 1912, and by the Bulgarian army during the Great War in 1915. Pop. (1931) 64,807.

SKYE. Island of the Inner Hebrides. Part of the county of Inverness, its area is about 600 sq. m. The coast is deeply indented, the surface mountainous, and the scenery magnificent, especially in the Cuchullin Mts. Portree is the chief place. The inhabitants are mainly crofters. Pop. 11,600.

SLAITHWAITE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands on the Colne, 4 m. S.W. of Huddersfield, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly. and the Huddersfield canal. There are manufactures of woollen and cotton goods. At Moorside Edge near the town the B.B.C. has erected a regional transmitter. Pop. (1931) 5,181.

SLANEY. River of the I.F.S. It rises in the S.W. of co. Wicklow and flows 60 m. S.W. and S. through counties Carlow and Wexford to Wexford Harbour. It receives the waters of the Bann, Derry, and other rivers.



Sligo. Map of the seaboard county of the Irish Free State

SLAV. Name denoting a group of peoples, mostly in E. Europe. It is applied primarily to people speaking dialects of the Slavonic sub-family of Indo-European languages. The principal divisions comprise Russians, Poles, Czechs, Bulgars, Serbs, Slovaks, Kashubes, Ruthenians, Moravians, Slovenes, and Croats.

SLAVE. River of Canada. It forms part of the Mackenzie river system and is the connecting link between Lake Athabaska and the Great Slave Lake, receiving the Peace river 20 m. N. of Lake Athabaska. At Grahame Landing the river drops over a series of rapids to Fort Smith, the head of navigation from the Arctic Ocean. Below this it flows over a lowland to reach the Great Slave Lake. Its length is 265 m.

SLAVE COAST. Name sometimes applied to a portion of the coast of W. Africa between the Gold Coast and the river Benin.

SLAVONIA. Part of Yugoslavia. With Croatia it forms a district. *See* Croatia-Slavonia.

SLEAFORD. Urban district and market town of Lincolnshire. It stands on the Slea, 21 m. S.E. of Lincoln, on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief industry is malting. The town is the capital of the Kesteven division of the county. Market days, Mon. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 7,024.

SLEDMERE. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It is situated in the Wolds, 8 m. N.W. of Driffield, on the L.N.E. Rly. The hall, the seat of the Sykes family, is famous for its stud of racehorses.

SLESVIG. District of Denmark. In S. Jutland, it is bounded S. by the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, and has an area of 1,500 sq. m. The treaty of Versailles ordered a plebiscite to re-determine the boundary of Denmark and Germany. As a result the N. portion of Schleswig-Holstein became Danish and was organized in 1920 as the S. Jutland provinces. Pop. 177,696. *See* Schleswig-Holstein.

SLIEVE BLOOM. Mountain range of Ireland. It forms part of the boundary between Offaly and Leix and attains a height of 1,733 ft.

SLIEVE DONARD. Mountain of the I.F.S. Situated in the S. of co. Down, it is the loftiest summit of the Mourne Mts., being 2,796 ft. high.

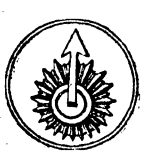
SLIGO. Co. of Connaught, I.F.S. It has a low coastline on the Atlantic, broken by Sligo and other bays. The rivers include the Moy, Easky, Owenmore, and Owenboy, and among the loughs are Arrow, Gara, and Gill. Industries are the grazing of cattle, fishing, and the growing of potatoes and oats. Sligo is the county town: other places are Dromore, Ballymote, and Collooney. Inishmurray and other islands belong to the county. Its area is 797 sq. m. Pop. (1926) 71,388.

SLIGO. Seaport and co. town of co. Sligo, I.F.S. It stands at the mouth of the Garrogue, where it falls into Sligo Bay, 134 m. N.W. of Dublin by the G.S. Rlys. There is a good harbour. Pop. (1926) 11,437.

SLIGO BAY. Inlet in co. Sligo, I.F.S. It extends inland for about 12 m., and measures 6 m. across at the entrance. The upper part is divided into three arms. The middle arm is almost entirely barred at the entrance by Coney Island.

SLIVNO. Town of Bulgaria. Also known as Sliven, it is situated 70 m. N. by W. of Adrianople, and about 65 m. W. of Burgaz, and is the terminus of a branch rly. connected with the main line from Sofia to Burgaz. It contains several factories, and is famous for its wine. Pop. 29,263.

SLOUGH. Urban district and market town of Buckinghamshire. It is 18 m. W. of London and 2 m. N.E. of Windsor, on the G.W. Rly. Since the Great War it has become a great manufacturing centre. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 33,530.



Slough arms

SLOVAK. Slav people of Czechoslovakia. Numbering about 2,500,000, mainly on the N. uplands of the old Hungarian kingdom, they occur also in Moravia. They are mostly hard-working peasants, practising a somewhat backward husbandry, or itinerant artisans. Lutheran or Roman Catholic, they have preserved in isolation many primitive Slavic customs.

SLOVAKIA. Province of Czechoslovakia. It is situated between Moravia and Ruthenia, and has an area of 18,895 sq. m., chiefly mountainous, with small plains in the E. and W. Sugar-beet and cereals are grown, and iron and silver are mined. Bratislava is the capital. Pop. (1930) 3,330,885.

SLOVENE Slav people in Yugoslavia They are encountered mainly in the old Austro Hungarian lands of Carniola, Gorizia, Styria, S Carinthia, and the Istrian coastland. Established there since the 7th century, they have acted as a barrier to the Germanic movement towards the Adriatic They are mainly Roman Catholics Since the Great War they have become politically united with their fellow S. Slavs to form Yugoslavia.

SLOVENIA District of Yugoslavia In the N W of the country, it is a mountainous region and has an area of 6,250 sq m. Dairy farming and stock raising is carried on, and fruit and cereals are grown in the valleys. Ljubljana is the chief town. Pop 1,060,000

SLUTSK. Town of Russia (U.S S R). In the Leningrad area, it stands on the Slavyanka river, 18 m. S of Leningrad It has a park, a castle, and several children's schools Pop 6,231.

SLUTSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) It is in the White Russian republic, 60 m S of Minsk, on the Sluch, a tributary of the Pripet Pop 16,000

SLUYS. Town of the Netherlands In the prov of Zealand, it is situated on a river of the same name, about 10 m N E of Bruges Owing to the silting up of the river, the town is now 2 m from the sea Near here, on June 24, 1340, the English defeated the French in a naval battle

SMALL HEATH. Suburb of Birmingham It lies to the S of the city proper, on the G W Rly

SMERWICK. Bay of co Kerry, I F S An opening of Dingle Bay, it is 5 m N W of Dingle At the harbour here 600 Spanish and Italian soldiers landed in July, 1579, to help the Irish They held out until Nov , 1580, when, forced to surrender, they were put to death as pirates



Smethwick arms

SMETHWICK. Borough of Staffordshire It is 3½ m N.W of Birmingham, on the G W and L M S Rlys The industries include engineering works and the making of glass, chemicals hardware, scales and safes Pop (1931) 84,354

SMITHFIELD. District of London It lies S. of Farringdon Street station, between Farringdon Street on the W and Aldersgate Street on the E The cattle market was removed to Copenhagen Fields in 1855, and on part of its old site the city corporation erected the central meat market, opened in 1868, and the central market for poultry, provisions, fish, etc , in 1892

SMITH'S FALLS. Town of Ontario Situated on the Rideau canal, 39 m S S W of Ottawa, it is served by the C P Rly and C.N Rlys Agricultural implements are manufactured. Pop (1931) 7,108.

SMITH SOUND. Strait in the Arctic Ocean It connects Baffin Bay with Kane Basin, separates Ellesmere Land from Greenland, and provided a route to the Arctic ice for Peary and other explorers

SMOLENSK. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Western area, it is situated on the Dnieper, 250 m W S W of Moscow, and is a railway junction A university was established in 1919 There are metal and textile industries Pop 71,177

SMYRNA. Former name of the city of Turkey in Asia Minor now known as Izmir (q v)

SNAEFELL. Highest mountain in the Isle of Man It is 5 m S W. of Ramsey, and is 2 034 ft high

SNAITH. Town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 7 m W of Goole, on the L N E Rly

SNAKE. River of the U S A The chief affluent of the Columbia river, it is also known as the Lewis, or Shoshone Rising in the Rocky Mts in Yellowstone Park, it flows first S , expanding into Jackson Lake, and in Idaho enters a deep cañon in which are the famous Shoshone Falls. Turning N., it forms the boundary between Idaho and Oregon, later flowing N W. and W. to join the Columbia near Pasco Its length is about 940 m.

SNARESBROOK (Danish Snar or Snorre, the swift) District of Essex Now incorporated with Wanstead, it gives its name to a station on the L N E Rly , 7½ m N E of Liverpool Street. It is on the S W border of Epping Forest.

SNEEK. Town of the Netherlands It is 14 m by rly S S W. of Leeuwarden Tobacco is manufactured Pop 15,000

SNETTISHAM. Village of Norfolk Situated 4 m S of Hunstanton, it is on the L N E Rly.

SNITTERFIELD. Village of Warwickshire. It lies 4 m N E of Stratford-on-Avon, and has a much restored church, mainly Early English.

SNIZORT. Sea loch in the Isle of Skye An arm of the Little Minch, it extends inland for 13 m , and has a breadth varying from 1 to 9 m The village of Snizort stands at its head

SNODLAND Village of Kent On the Medway, it is 6 m S W of Rochester, on the S Rly.

SNOWDON (Welsh Eryri, eagle top) Mountain of Caernarvonshire. Situated 10 m. S E of Caernarvon, it is the highest mountain S. of the Tweed, with five distinct peaks, the loftiest, Y Wyddfa, attaining 3,560 ft It gives its name to the mountainous district of Snowdonia. The Snowdon railway runs from Llanberis

SNOWY RIVER. River of Australia Rising near Mt Kosciusko, in New South Wales, it flows N E , S E , and then, S , with a bend to the left to receive the McLaughlin and Delegate, entering Victoria, and continuing S to Bass Strait

SOAR. River of England. Rising on the E border of Warwickshire, it flows 40 m N E. and N W. to the Trent, about 11 m S E of Derby. It passes through Leicestershire, forming part of the boundary with Nottinghamshire. It is 40 m long and is navigable to Leicester

SOBAT. River of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Formed by the junction of the Baro and Pibor, it rises in the S W of the Abyssinian highlands and runs N W to the White Nile, which it enters below Lake No, 525 m. S. of Khartoum The total length from the source of the Baro is 460 m.

SOBRAON. Village of India In the Punjab, it stands on the Sutlej Here on Feb 10, 1846, the Sikhs were defeated by the British.

SOCIETY ISLANDS. Archipelago in the S. Pacific Ocean. Comprising 11 islands and some smaller rocks, it lies E of Fiji, near the N W. end of the Low archipelago. The total area is about 700 sq m , and the largest island is Tahiti. The islands, which are volcanic in origin, produce copra, coconuts, and fruit. They belong to France. Pop about 15,000

SOCNA Town of Tripoli In the N E of Tripolitania, it lies in an important oasis of the same name, about 300 m S E of Tripoli

SODA LAKE. Natural sink in which the drainings of alkali plains have collected They are lakes with no outlet, and form the most important sources of soda Three of the most famous are Albert, Mono, and Owens, all in the U S A Another is Magadi (q v), in Africa

SODERHAMN Seaport of Sweden It is 135 m N. of Stockholm, on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia Wood pulp and timber are exported Pop (1931) 11,673

SODOR AND MAN Name of a diocese of the Church of England, now confined to the Isle of Man. The diocese of Sodor was formed in 1154, and comprised the Isle of Man and numerous islands off the W coast of Scotland The diocese, which in 1334 was limited to Man, the cathedral being on St Patrick's Isle near Peel, is in the province of York The bishop does not sit in the House of Lords

SOERABAYA. Variant spelling of the name of the residency and town of Java, also known as Surabaya (q v).

SOEST. Town of Prussia It is situated 37 m S E of Münster The Romanesque cathedral of S Patrochus dates from the 12th century. Sugar is manufactured. Pop 21,000.

SOFALA. Seaport of Portuguese E. Africa. In the Mozambique Co 's territory, it stands on the S side of the Busi river delta, 25 m. S.W. of Beira It was once one of the greatest ports on the coast, but sea encroachments and the silting up of the harbour ruined its trade.

SOFIA. Capital of Bulgaria. Situated on a plain at the foot of the Rhodope Mts , it is an important station on the Orient Express route across Europe to the Bosporus, and is distant by rail 407 m N W of Istanbul. There is a university Pop 213,002

SOGNE FIORD. Longest fiord of Norway It is on the W. coast, and stretches inland for 112 m The walls rise in places to 5,000 ft.

SOHAG. Town of Upper Egypt. On the left bank of the Nile, 60 m. above Asyût, it stands in the centre of a fertile area producing cotton and barley Pop. 25,289.

SOHAM Market town of Cambridgeshire It is 5 m S E of Ely, on the L N E Rly , and is the centre of a fruit growing district. Market day, Mon Pop 4,737.

SOHO District of W. London. It lies within the area bounded by Oxford Street, Charing Cross Road, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Regent Street, and also in the S W. corner of Tottenham Court Road It is notable for its foreign colony and foreign restaurants, and is the centre of the film industry in London.

SOIGNIES. Town of Belgium It stands on the Senne, 22 m. S W. of Brussels Pop. 11,000

SOISSONS. Town of France It stands on the Aisne, 65 m N E. of Paris The Romanesque-Gothic cathedral, founded in the 12th century, was seriously damaged in the Great War, as were also the remains of the great castellated abbey of S Jean des Vignes It changed hands several times, the Germans finally being driven out by the French on Aug 2, 1918 Pop 17,311

SOKAL. Town of Poland It stands on the river Bug, 44 m N. by E of Lwow During the Great War it was prominent in the campaigns between Austro-German forces and the Russians Pop 10,000.

SOKOTA. Town of Abyssinia Situated 100 m by road N of Magdala, it is an important trading centre Pop about 1,500

SOKOTO. Town of Nigeria. The capital of the prov of the same name and the ancient capital of the former Hausa empire of Sokoto, it stands on the Kebbi river, some 220 m by road N W. of Zaria It has a large trade in palm kernels and oil, hides and skins

SOKOTRA Island in the Arabian Sea Situated 150 m. E N.E. of Cape Guardafui, at the entrance to the gulf of Aden, it covers an area of 1,382 sq m , most of which is mountainous. It has been a British possession since 1876, and is administered from Aden. Pop about 12,000.

SOLENT. Western end of the channel separating the Isle of Wight from Hampshire. Extending from W. Cowes to the Needles, it is 17 m long and varies in breadth from 2 m. to 4 m It is a yachting centre

SOLESMES Town of France. Standing on the river Sarthe, it is situated 18 m. from La Flèche. It is famous for its abbey.

SOLFERINO. Village of Italy. It is 73 m W of Milan, on the hill bordering the S shore of Lake Garda. The battle fought here on June 24, 1859, between the French and Italians on one side and the Austrians on the other, resulted in a victory for the former. Pop. 1,657.

SOLIHULL. Town of Warwickshire. It is 6 m. S E. of Birmingham, on the G W. Rly. Solihull Hall dates from the 14th century. Pop. 11,552.

SOLINGEN. Town of Prussia. It is situated 13 m E.S E. of Dusseldorf Standing on the Westphalian coalfield, it is noted for its manufactures of cutlery Pop. 135,706.

SOLLUM, Gulf or Inlet on the N.W coast of Egypt Extending W from Bagabag to the frontier of Italian Libya, it measures some 50 m. at its widest.

SOLLUM. Port of Egypt On the S W. shore of the gulf of the same name, it is situated some 300 m by sea W of Alexandria. It was used by the British as the base for their operations against the Senussi in the Great War.

SOLO. River of Java It rises among the mountains near the S. coast, and flows into the sea by two mouths opposite the island of Madura, after a course of 310 m

SOLOLA Town of Guatemala Overlooking Lake Atitlan, it is 100 m N W of Guatemala City Cloth and cigars are manufactured Pop 17,000

SOLOMON ISLANDS. Archipelago in the S Pacific Ocean Situated about 500 m E of New Guinea, it covers an area of about 15,000 sq m Mountainous and volcanic, the islands are very fertile, producing copra, coconuts, and ivory nuts, and also pearl shells Administratively they are divided into two groups The S group, the chief islands of which are Shortland, Choiseul, Ysabel, and Guadalcanal, is a British protectorate governed from the small island of Tulagi The N group, the chief islands of which are Bougainville and Baka, is governed from Kieta or Bougainville by Australia, under mandate from the League of Nations Pop (1930) 132,520

SOLOTHURN (Fr Soleure) City of Switzerland Capital of the canton of the same name, it is a walled city on the Aar, 20 m. N N E of Berne The 18th century cathedral of S. Ours is the cathedral church of the bishopric of Basel Pop (1930) 13,734

SOLOVETSKI. Group of islands in the White Sea It lies at the entrance to the gulf of Onega, in the Northern area of the U S S R. The famous monastery is situated on the largest of the islands After the Russian revolution the islands became notorious as a place of exile.

SOLWAY FIRTH. Arm of the Irish Sea It separates the Scottish counties of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries from the English county of Cumberland, extends inland for 38 m , and has a breadth varying from 22 m to 1½ m , where the Esk flows into it Besides the Esk it receives the waters of the Annan, Dee, and Nith on the Scottish side, and the Derwent, Eden, and Ellen on the English.

SOLWAY MOSS. District of Cumberland. Situated between the rivers Sark and Esk on the Scottish border, it is reclaimed bogland, having a circumference of some seven miles It was the scene of the defeat of James V of Scotland by the English on Nov 24, 1542

SOMALI. People of Africa Of Hamitic stock, they are found in the E horn of Africa, particularly in British, Italian, and French Somaliland and the E provs of Abyssinia A stalwart, warlike people, they are herders and hunters They number about 1,000,000



Somaliland arms

SOMALILAND, British Protectorate of N E Africa It extends along the gulf of Aden from Lahadu to Bandar Ziyada. Inland it is bounded by Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, and it covers an area of 68,000 sq m The chief towns are Berbera, Zeyla and Hargeisa Skins, cattle, and sheep are the chief exports. Pop. 344,700 *See* map, p 928

SOMALILAND, FRENCH. Colony of N.E. Africa. On the strait of Bab el Mandeb, it lies between Eritrea on the N. and British Somaliland on the S.W., and elsewhere is bounded by Abyssinia. It has an area of 5,790 sq. m. The colony was formed round the ports of Jibuti and Obock, and is the natural outlet for much of the trade of Abyssinia. A rly. connects Jibuti with Addis Ababa. Pop. 85,778.

SOMALILAND, ITALIAN. Colony of N.E. Africa. Extending S. from the gulf of Aden to the border of Kenya, it has an area of 190,000 sq. m. Mogadiscio (Magadoxo) is the chief town and port. Cattle rearing and agriculture are the chief occupations. In 1925 Italy acquired from Britain the territories on the S. and W. bank of the Juba river, including Kismayu. Pop. about 900,000.

SOMBOR. Town of Yugoslavia. It lies about 25 m. N.W. of Belgrade. There is a trade in cattle and corn. Pop. (1931) 32,256.

SOMERDALE. Village of Somerset. Situated 5 m. S.E. of Bristol, its station is Keynsham and Somerdale on the G.W. Rly. Here are chocolate factories. Considerable Roman remains have been found.



Somaliland, British, Italian and French

SOMERLEYTON. Village of Suffolk. It stands on the Waveney, 6 m. N.W. of Lowestoft, on the L.N.E. Rly. Somerleyton Hall has notable gardens.


Somerset arms

SOMERSBY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 6 m. N.E. of Horncastle. In the church is a memorial to Alfred Tennyson, who was born here.

SOMERSET. County of England. In the S.W. of the country, its area is 1,621 sq. m. It has a long coastline on the estuary of the Severn and the Bristol Channel. The hills include the Mendips in the N.E., and the Quantocks and Brendons in the W. Dunkery Beacon, on Exmoor, is 1,707 ft. high. The chief rivers are the Avon and the Parret. Wheat, barley, and oats are grown, and there are extensive orchards of cider apples. Sheep and cattle are reared, and there are many dairy farms. There is a coalfield in the Mendips, Radstock being its centre. Taunton is the county town; other important towns being Bath, Bridgwater, Wells, and Yeovil. Weston-super-Mare and Minehead are watering places. The county, which sends six members to parliament, is in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Pop. (1931) 475,120.

SOMERSHAM. Village of Huntingdonshire. Situated 5 m. N.E. of St. Ives, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. It was once famous for its medicinal springs.

SOMERS. Variant name for the islands of the British West Indies also known as Bermudas. The islands were so called after Sir George Somers. *See* Bermudas.

SOMERS TOWN. District of N.W. London. It is part of the borough of St. Pancras.

SOMERTON. Village of Oxfordshire. It lies on the Cherwell, 15 m. N. of Oxford, and has a station (Fritwell and Somerton) on the G.W. Rly.

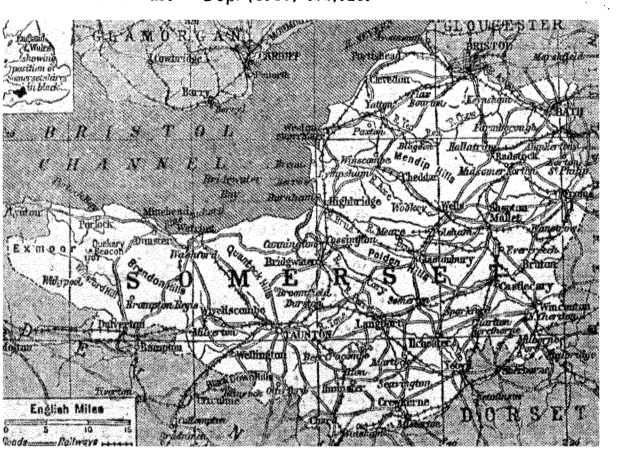
SOMERTON. Market town of Somerset. It is 7 m. S. of Glastonbury, on the G.W. Rly. At one time it was the capital of Wessex, and it gave its name to the county of Somerset. The chief building is the fine parish church. Market day, alt. Tues.

SOMERVILLE. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the Mystic river, adjoining Boston, and is a residential city. Pop. (1930) 103,908.

SOMME. River of France. It rises in the dept. of Aisne, and flows into the English Channel near S. Valéry, after a course of about 140 m.

During the Great War there were two great allied attacks along the Somme. The first was undertaken by the British to relieve the German pressure on Verdun. On July 1, 1916, the British enveloped Fricourt, Mametz, and Montauban, and by the 5th they had secured La Boisselle and reached Contalmaison. Then came desperate struggles, ending in the capture of Mametz and Trônes woods, and Contalmaison. The next phases were the assault on the second German line, July 14, the struggle for Delville Wood, and the great German counter-attack on July 18. The closing stages were the great Allied attacks on Sept. 15 and on Sept. 25. The second battle of the Somme opened on Mar. 21, 1918. It was a German attack and in it they carried their line to within a few miles of Amiens.

SOMME. Department of France. It is bounded on the W. by the English Channel, and has an area of 2,443 sq. m. Amiens is the capital. Pop. (1931) 466,626.



Somerset. Map of the English county, notable for its historical associations

SOMPTING. Village of Sussex. It lies 3 m. N.E. of Worthing. The church, which is a Saxon foundation, has a gabled roof, unique in England.

SONE. River of India. It rises in the Amarkantak range at the E. end of the Satpuras, and flows N.W. and then N.E. along the S. face of the Kaimur range into Bihar and Orissa to its junction with the Ganges near Patna. Its length is 465 m. At Dehri it is spanned by one of the longest railway bridges in the world, 10,044 ft. in length. A dam, 12,500 ft. long, here supplies the Sone canals, which irrigate W. Bihar.

SONG CA, SONG KA, or SONG KOI. Alternative names for the river of Asia also known as the Hong-Kiang (q.v.).

SONG-DO. Alternative name of the seaport of Korea also known as Kaiseng (q.v.).

SONGHAI. Negroid people of W. Africa. Found in the S. Sahara round the middle Niger basin, they are a tall, slender, deep-brown people, presenting varying intermixtures with Libyan and Arab strains.

SONNEBERG. Town of Germany. In Thuringia, it lies about 12 m. N.E. of Coburg. It is a favourite holiday resort. Pop. 19,157.

SONNING. Village of Berkshire. It stands on the river Thames, 3 m. N.E. of Reading, and is served by the G.W. Rly., Twyford being the station. The principal bridge has eleven arches and is very ancient. The village is a boating centre.

SONPUR. Native state of India. In Bihar and Orissa, it is one of the Orissa states drained by the Mahanadi. Its area is 906 sq. m. The town of Sonpur is the capital. Pop. 216,000.

SONPUR. Town of India. In the native state of Sonpur, in Bihar and Orissa, it lies at the confluence of the Tel with the Mahanadi, 125 m. N.W. of Cuttack. Pop. 9,000.

SONSONATE. Town of Salvador. The capital of the department of the same name, it is 53 m. W. of San Salvador. It is the centre of a district producing coffee and sugar. Pop. 16,895.

SOO CANAL. Variant name of the ship canals of N. America generally known as the Sault Sainte Marie (q.v.).

SOOCHOW. Town of China. Also known as Suchau, it is the capital of the province of Kiangsu. On the Grand Canal, it is 54 m. N.W. of Shanghai, with which it is connected by railway. Its walls are about 30 ft. in height and have a circuit of some 12 m. It was opened to foreign trade in 1896. Pop. (1929) 260,000.

SOPRON. Town of Hungary. It lies 51 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Vienna. The buildings include the 17th century Dominican church. Pop. 35,000.

SORA. City of Italy. It stands on the Liris, 62 m. E.S.E. of Rome. Woollens and paper are manufactured. Pop. 18,000.

SORATA. Variant name of the mountain of Bolivia known as Illampu (q.v.).

SORAU. Town of Prussia. In Brandenburg, it lies 60 m. S.E. of Frankfort-on-Oder. The industries include the manufacture of cloth and porcelain. Pop. 18,000.

SOREL. Town of Quebec. It stands at the junction of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence at the head of Lake St. Peter, 51 m. N.E. of Montreal. Pop. (1931) 10,320.

SORIA. Town of Spain. The capital of Soria prov., it is situated 155 m. N.E. of Madrid. There are tanneries and potteries. Pop. 8,000.

SOROKI. Town of Rumania. It stands on the river Dniester, on the Russian frontier, and is an important river port. Trade is carried on in tobacco. Pop. 27,000.

SORON. Town of India. In the Etah district of the United Provinces, it lies about 110 m. S.E. of Delhi, near the Ganges. A pilgrim resort, it contains the temple of Sita Ramji and the tomb of Sheik Jamal. Pop. 11,500.

SORRENTO. City and tourist resort of Italy. It is situated on a promontory, 16 m. S.S.E. of Naples, and is celebrated for its wine. Torquato Tassa was born here. Pop. 7,100.

SOSNOWIEC. Town of Poland. It is situated on the river Brinitsa, 45 m. N.W. of Cracow. There are iron foundries, cotton mills, and chemical works. Pop. (1931) 109,454.

SOTTENS. Town of Switzerland. It is situated about 13 m. N.E. of Lausanne, and is known for its broadcasting station (Radio Suisse Romande).

SOUBOTITZA. Town of Yugoslavia. Formerly known as Szabadka, it is an important rly. junction near the Hungarian frontier, about 25 m. S.W. of Szeged. It is the centre of a cereal-producing dist. Pop. (1931) 100,058.

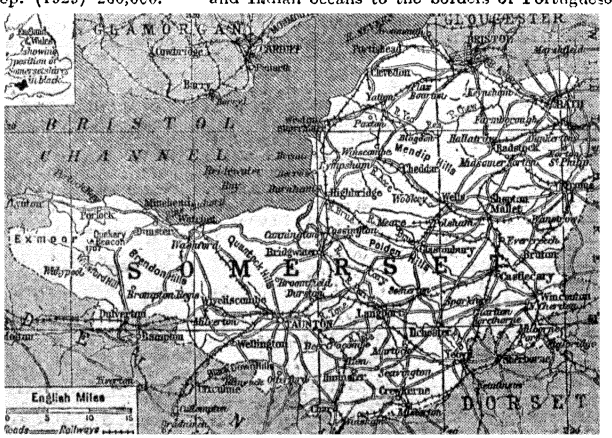
SOUCHEZ. Village of France. It is 4½ m. S.W. of Lens. During the Great War fierce fighting took place here, May–July, 1915. It was adopted by the borough of Kensington.

SOUND, THE. Strait between Denmark and Sweden. Lying between the island of Zealand and Scania, it is 30 m. long, with a breadth of 3 m. at its narrowest, and 37 m. at its widest. It leads from the Baltic to the Kattegat.

SOURIS. Town of Manitoba. It stands on the river Souris, a tributary of the Assiniboine, 31 m. S.W. of Brandon. Pop. (1931) 1,661.

SOUSSE. Seaport of Tunisia, N. Africa. On the S. shore of the gulf of Hammamet, it is situated 75 m. by rly. S.E. of Tunis. Phosphates are exported. Pop. (1931) 25,324.

SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF. Self-governing dominion of the British Empire. Consisting of the provinces of the Cape, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, it covers a total area of 471,917 sq. m., and extends N. from the Atlantic and Indian oceans to the borders of Portuguese



South Africa. Map of the Union showing its four constituent provinces

East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and South-West Africa. The last named territory is administered by the Union under mandate from the League of Nations. The coast line is regular, but there are few natural harbours · the main drainage is from E. to W the Drakenberg range, the chief mts, running generally N E. along the E coast, and the chief rivers, the Vaal and the Orange, flowing to the S Atlantic Ocean In the centre and S W the country is arid, being a S extension of the Kalahari desert The principal wealth is derived from minerals, coal, copper and tin being found extensively. Its gold and diamond resources are the richest in the world Agricultural products are many and the wine trade flourishes Stock breeding and sheep farming are carried on, wool being one of the staple exports The country is well covered by rlys and roads, and possesses three good ports in Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town


South Africa arms

GOVERNMENT. The Union, which was formed in 1910, is governed by a governor general, a senate, and a house of assembly The senate consists of 40 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the governor general, the remainder being elected, 8 from each province. The house of assembly consists of 148 members elected for five years and made up of 58 members from Cape prov, 17 from Natal, 55 from the Transvaal, and 18 from the Orange Free State The English and Dutch languages are both official Pretoria is the seat of government and Cape Town the seat of the legislature; Johannesburg is the biggest city, and here the university of the Witwatersrand is situated There is also a university of South Africa with colleges throughout the provinces of the Union, and universities at Cape Town, Stellenbosch, and Pretoria Justice is administered by a supreme court, and is based upon Roman Dutch law, modified by English mercantile law British coins are legal tender, but the government issues a Union coinage with identical denominations The Central Reserve Bank issues notes from Pretoria Pop (1931) 7,236,258 of whom 1,827,166 are Europeans

HISTORY The first prime minister of the Union was Louis Botha, and under his leadership South Africa took her place in the ranks of the Allies during the Great War. At its close South-West Africa, conquered from the Germans by a South African force, was given to the country to rule under mandate After the peace of 1919 there was a strong national movement, the members of which wanted to loosen the ties that united them to Great Britain, objection being taken, for instance, to the use of the British flag and the right of appeal to the privy council In 1924, under General Hertzog, the nationalists came into power, and remained in office until 1933 By that time the world crisis was acute, and in Dec., 1932, South Africa abandoned the gold standard This was followed in 1933 by the formation of a coalition ministry under Hertzog and J C Smuts, who had succeeded Botha as leader of the S African party *See* Cape of Good Hope, Natal; Orange Free State, and Transvaal.

SOUTHALL. Urban district (Southall-Norwood) and market town of Middlesex. It is 12 m W of London, on the G W Rly, being also served by the Grand Union Canal The industries include engineering works, jam factories, etc Market day, Wed. Pop (1931) 38,932

SOUTHAM. Town of Warwickshire. Situated 9 m. S E. of Warwick, it is on the L N E. Rly. It was once a mint town.

SOUTH AMERICA. Southern part of land of the W. hemisphere. It is a dist continent or land-mass, surrounded by except where the isthmus of Panama (cut b canal) joins it to the northern continent. E. coast is washed by the Atlantic, the coast by the Pacific, the N coast borders Caribbean Sea. The Andes are a vast mount cham in the W, stretching the whole lengt the continent The principal other highl region is the plateau of Guiana, the remain of the land E. of the Andes consistng of llanos of the Orinoco basin, the selvas of Amazon, the Gran Chaco, the pampas of Arg tina, and the arid plains of Patagonia The t area is about 7,570,000 sq. m.

The Andes and S Brazil are rich in mine Petroleum deposits occur in many parts is found in central Chile, S. Brazil, and tropical Andino region The W. desert produ nitrate. Rubber, timber, and dyewoods co from the interior tropical forests The cu vated lands in and near the tropics yield cof cocoa, sugar, and bananas. The S. plains well as those of the Orinoco, yield wheat, ma and other cereals, wool, meat, and hides.

The population of S America is compo of European, African, and indigenous Ind elements The temperate southern regions r be regarded as European in character In tropical Spanish republics at least half the po lation is pure Indian. Brazil, occupying ab half the continent, is Portuguese in origin and l guage, the other republics are Spanish in spe and origin In the N, strips of Guiana bel to Great Britain, Holland, and France. P 65,000,000. *See* Argentine, Brazil, Colomb Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, etc.

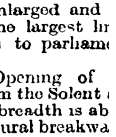
SOUTHAMPTON. Island in Hudson B North West Territories, Canada. It lies S W Fox Channel, and has the strait, Roe's Welco on the W

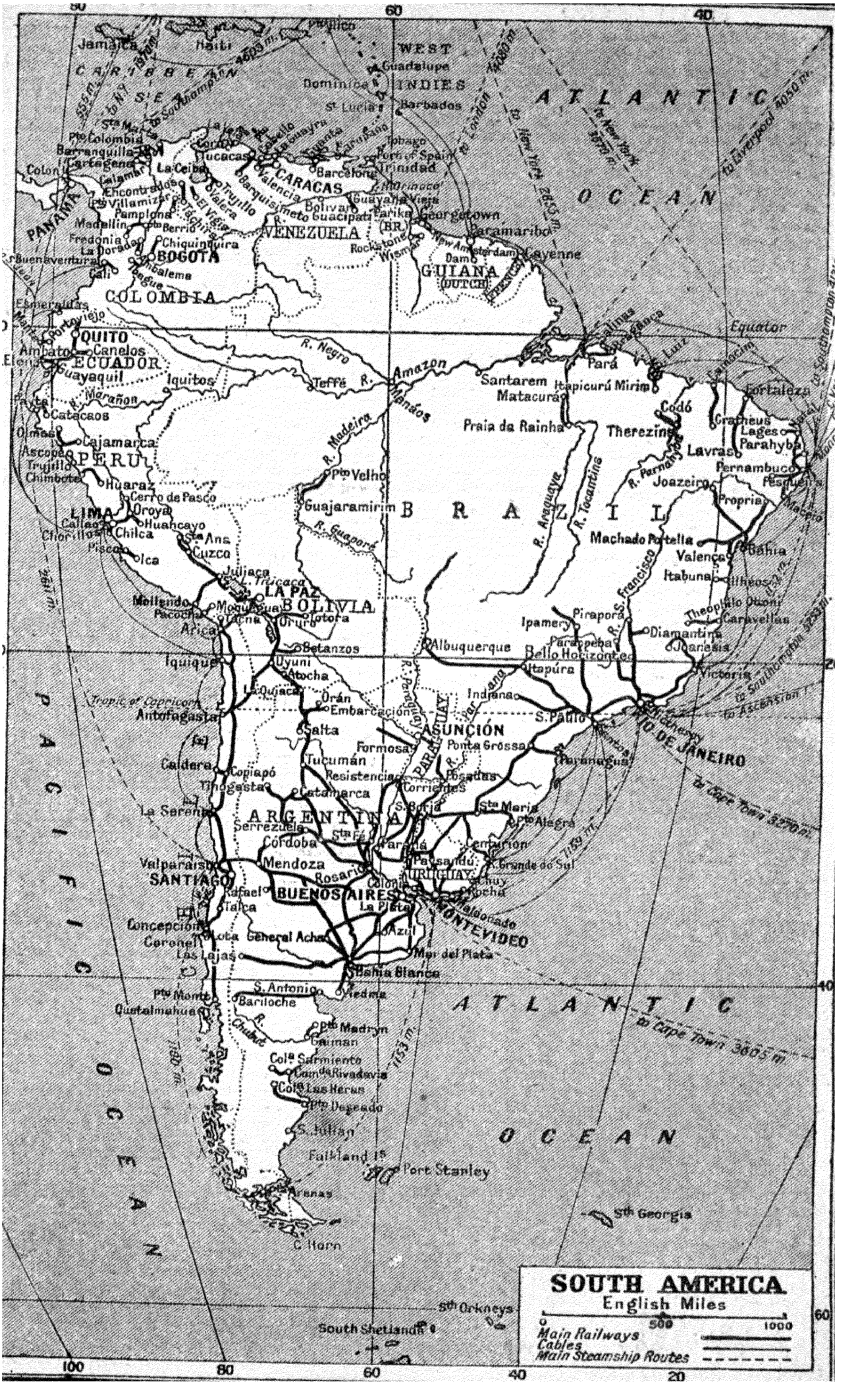
SOUTHAMPTON. County borough and port of Hampshire. It stands on a penin between the rivers Itchen Test at the head of Southamp Water, 79 m S W of Lond on the S Rly. The buildi include municipal off opened in 1931, the churches of S Michael and Holy Rood, and the mod ones of S Mary and All Sai S Julian's chapel, part of a 1 century religious house, is u by French Protestants. The guildhall is old, the Bargate and other parts of the fortificati still stand University college has buildings Highfield. Southampton has extensive dc which have been frequently enlarged and proved so that they will take the largest li afloat. It sends two members to parliam Pop (1931) 176,025.


Southampton arms

SOUTHAMPTON WATER. Opening of English Channel It extends from the Solent Spithead for 10 m inland Its breadth is ab 2m The Isle of Wight forms a natural breakwa and the inlet is a safe harbour

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. State of the Commonwealth of Australia In the centre of the S. half of the continent, it extends N from the Southern Ocean, to the border of central Australia and Queensland, and is bounded W by Western Australia, E by New South Wales and Victoria The total area is about 380,070 sq m The coast forms the Great Australian Bight and harbourless, in the E the coast is indented


South Austral arms


SOUTH AMERICA
English Miles
0
500
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Main Railways
Cables
Main Steamship Routes
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
WEST INDIES
CARIBBEAN SEA
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
CARACAS
BOGOTA
ECUADOR
QUITO
PERU
LIMA
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
LA PAZ
PARAGUAY
ASUNCION
ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
MONTEVIDEO
SANTIAGO
GUIANA (DUTCH)
GUIANA (BR.)
RIO DE JANEIRO
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Falkland Is.
Port Stanley
S. Georgia
S. Orkneys
South Shetlands
C. Horn

Spencer's Gulf and the gulf of St Vincent on the E shore of which Port Adelaide is situated. The greater part of the country, particularly in the centre and W, consists of waterless desert, but in the E and N are found the inland water systems of Lakes Eyre, Frome and Torrens, with their attendant rivers, and in the S E the lower reaches of the Murray-Darling system. Colonization is almost exclusively confined to the S E corner. One trans-continental railway line runs W to Perth, the other follows the overland stock route to Alice Springs, whence it will connect with the rly from Darwin Wheat is the chief farming product Fruit growing is increasing. The mineral wealth is considerable, copper, iron, gypsum, and phosphates being mined. The chief manufactures are wine and flour, wool, copper, skins, hides and frozen meat are also exported Adelaide is the capital and the seat of government The legislature consists of a legislative council and a house of assembly with a cabinet under a premier responsible to it. Pop (1930) 582,127

SOUTH BEND. City of Indiana, U S A Situated on the St Joseph river, it is 68 m by rail S E of Chicago It is a manufacturing town, producing automobiles, lumber, pulp, and paper, and is the centre of a rich farming dist Pop (1930) 104,193

SOUTHBOROUGH Urban district of Kent It is 2 m N of Tunbridge Wells The place has a chalybeate spring and a large common Pop (1931) 7,352

SOUTHBOURNE District of Bournemouth It is situated to the E of the borough, and through it flows the little river Bourne

SOUTH CROSLAND. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) Situated on the Colne, it is 3 m. S W of Huddersfield Pop (1931) 2,993

SOUTH DARLEY. Urban district of Derbyshire It lies 6 m. S E of Bakewell Pop (1931) 731

SOUTH DOWNS. Range of hills in Sussex and Hampshire It extends from Petersfield for about 65 m to the English Channel at Beachy Head The hills are breached by the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Cuckmere, and are famous for their sheep The highest point is Butsea Hill in Hampshire (868 ft), others are Ditchling, Firle, and Duncton beacons in Sussex

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. County borough and watering place of Essex It stands at the mouth of the Thames estuary, 36 m E of London, on the L M S and L N E Rlys The borough includes Leigh-on-Sea, Prittlewell, Westcliff, and Thorpe Bay, and in 1933 it was proposed to extend it further. Among features are a long pier, promenades, kursaal, swimming baths, and golf links It is a yachting centre During the summer there is steamboat service to London, Margate, Ramsgate, etc An arterial road to London was opened in 1925 The place owes its rapid growth to its proximity to London and its bracing climate It sends one member to parliament. Pop (1931) 120,093



Southend arms

SOUTHERN ALPS. Mountain range of S. Island, New Zealand. It forms the backbone of the island for a length of more than 300 m. W the mts slope steeply through the forests to the Tasman Sea, E lie the Canterbury Plains. Many glaciers feed the Waitaki, Rakaia, Waimakariri, Hurunui, and other streams The Tasman Glacier is one of the largest glaciers outside the polar regions, Wakatipu, Wanaka, and Hawea are lakes of glacial origin The range is snow-capped, and rises to Mt. Cook 12,349 ft. S W. the range reaches the coast among the fiords, Milford Sound etc. The Otira Gorge is the only easy passage through the range

SOUTHERNDOWN. Watering place of Glamorganshire. Situated 3 m S W of Bridgend, it has a station on the G W Rly.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. One of the four railway systems of Great Britain. It absorbed the London and South Western, London, Brighton and South Coast, South Eastern and Chatham, as well as the lines in the Isle of Wight The headquarters of the system are at Waterloo Station, London, S E

SOUTHFLEET. Village of Kent It lies 3 m S W of Gravesend and has a station on the Southern Rly

SOUTH FORELAND. Cape of Kent. *See* Foreland.

SOUTHGATE. Urban district of Middlesex Situated 6 m N of London, it is served by the L N E and Underground Rlys The district includes Palmer's Green Pop (1931) 55,570

SOUTH GEORGIA British island in the Atlantic Ocean Situated 800 m. S E of the Falkland Islands, of which it is a dependency, it is mountainous, with glaciers descending the gorges. It is a whaling and sealing centre, the chief settlement being Grytviken There is wireless communication with the Falklands. Its area is estimated at 1,000 sq m

SOUTH ISLAND Island of New Zealand It lies between North and Stewart Islands, and has an area of 58,092 sq m The S Alps form a mountainous backbone, E of them lie the Canterbury Plains, the chief wheat-growing area in the Dominion Oats are grown in the S., and sheep are reared in the E, dairy farming is profitable. Coal is mined in the N W. The chief towns are Christchurch and Dunedin Pop. (1931) 537,569, including 2,993 Maoris. *See* New Zealand

SOUTHMINSTER. Village of Essex Situated on a peninsula between the Crouch and the Blackwater, 8 m S E of Maldon, it has a station on the L N E Rly

SOUTH ORKNEY Group of islands in the Atlantic It lies 200 m E of the South Shetlands and is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. The area is 800 sq m. Whaling is carried on.

SOUTHOWRAM Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It adjoins Halifax, of which it is practically a suburb Pop (1931) 2,570.

SOUTH POLE. Southern terminus of the earth's axis Situated on an elevated plateau it lies in the centre of the Antarctic continent, covered by an ice sheet It has been reached by Amundsen and Scott, and Byrd has flown over it *See* Antarctic Exploration.

SOUTHPORT. County borough, market town, and watering place of Lancashire It stands at the mouth of the Ribble estuary, 18 m N of Liverpool, and is served by the L M S. and Cheshire Lines Rlys There are fine promenades, a pier, marine lake, winter gardens, botanic gardens, and parks. It sends one member to parliament Market days, Wed and Sat. Pop (1931) 78,927



Southport arms

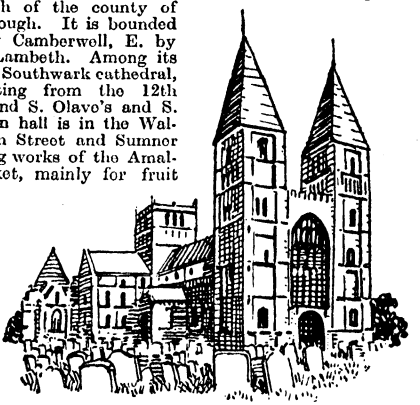
SOUTHSEA. Watering place of Hampshire. A suburb of Portsmouth, it lies to the S E of the city, overlooking Spithead, and is served by the S Rly. It is a yachting centre, and has good bathing. Southsea Castle dates from about 1540.

SOUTH SHETLAND. Group of islands in the Antarctic Situated about 500 m S E of Cape Horn, they are separated by Bransfield Strait from Graham Land. The group is a dependency of the Falkland Islands The islands are a whaling centre. The area is 880 sq. m.

SOUTH VICTORIA LAND. Section of the Antarctic continent. It lies W. of the Ross Sea and stretches S. from Cape Adare. Near the sea and the Ross barrier ice, it is mountainous, with great glaciers in the valleys.

SOUTH WALSHAM. Village of Norfolk. It lies 9 m. N.E. of Norwich, and has two churches.

SOUTHWARK. Borough of the county of London, known as the Borough. It is bounded N. by the Thames, S. by Camberwell, E. by Bermondsey, and W. by Lambeth. Among its buildings are S. Saviour's or Southwark cathedral, a magnificent edifice dating from the 12th century, Guy's Hospital, and S. Olave's and S. Saviour's schools. The town hall is in the Walworth Road. In Lavington Street and Sumner Street are the large printing works of the Amalgamated Press. The market, mainly for fruit and vegetables, dates from the time of Edward VI. Southwark Bridge dates from 1815. Southwark was made the seat of a bishop in 1905, the diocese covering London S. of the Thames. It is also the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and it sends three members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 171,657.



Southwell. Cathedral of the Nottinghamshire diocese

SOUTHWELL. City of Nottinghamshire. It is 16m. N.E. of Nottingham, on the L.M.S. Rly. The cathedral, dating mainly from the 12th century, is a beautiful cruciform building. The Saracen's Head has associations with Charles I. Southwell was made the seat of a bishop in 1884, and the diocese covers Nottinghamshire. Pop. 3,085.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. Territory of S. Africa. Bounded N. by Angola and S. by Cape Province, it extends from the S. Atlantic Ocean to the borders of the Bechuanaland protectorate, and covers an area of 322,768 sq. m. The coastal strip consists mainly of barren desert and the E. side of the territory borders on the Kalahari Desert; but in the centre are a series of plateaux rising from 2,000-6,000 ft., where cattle can be grazed. The great scarcity of water prevents agricultural development. The Orange, the Kuneno, and the Okovango are the only streams which have water all the year round, but there are a large number of watercourses which fill after the rains, and the recent sinking of wells has revealed unexpected water supplies. The capital is Winhoek, and a rly. has been built linking it up with the chief centres and with Walvis Bay and Luderitz. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation, but ostrich feathers and some hardy cereals are exported. The chief source of wealth is derived from the diamond mines. Copper, lead, and vanadium are also produced. Formerly German S.W. Africa, it was surrendered to S. African troops in 1915, and is now administered by the Union of South Africa under mandate from the League of Nations. Pop. 275,522, of whom (1931) 31,586 are whites.



South-West Africa. Map of the British protectorate

SOUTHWICK. District of Durham. In full, Southwick-on-Wear, it stands on the Wear, adjacent to Sunderland, of which it is practically a suburb.

SOUTHWICK. Urban district and watering place of Sussex. It is situated 4 m. W. of Brighton, on the S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 6,138.

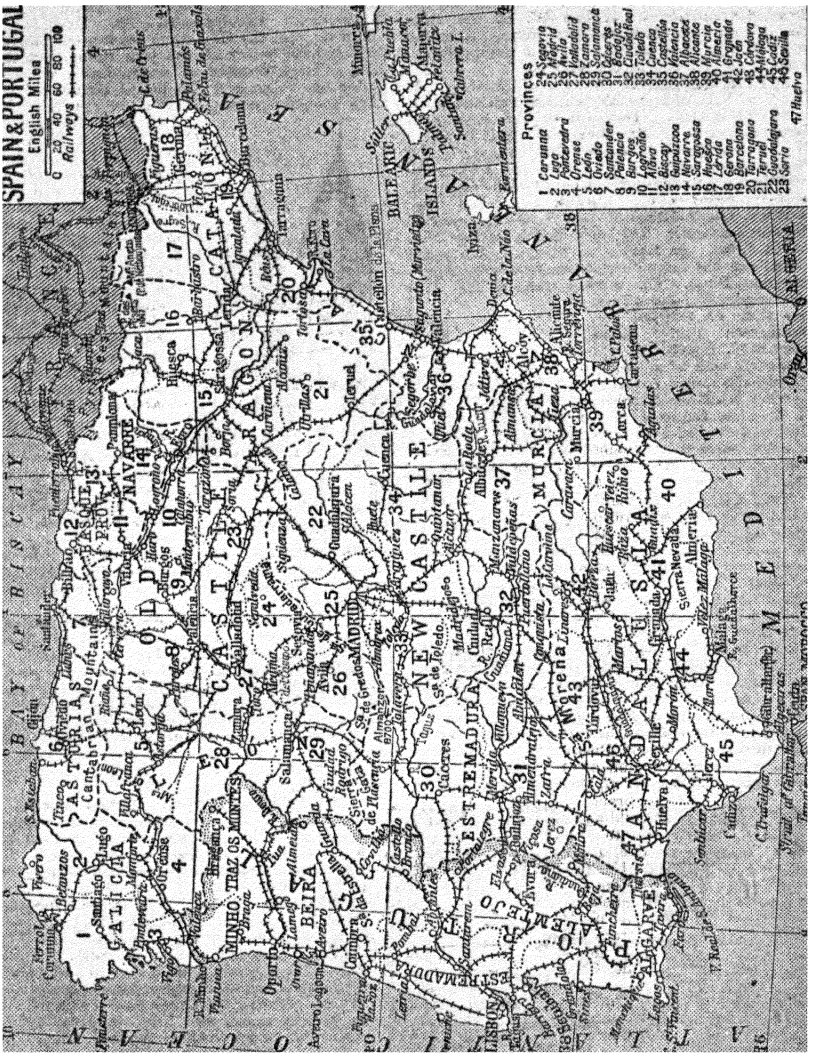
SOUTHWOLD. Borough and watering place of Suffolk. It stands on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Blythe, 30 m. N.E. of Ipswich, on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief building is the church of S. Edmund. There is a harbour and an extensive common. In its bay, called also Solo Bay, the Dutch fleet fought in 1672 an indecisive battle with the English. Pop. (1931) 2,753.

SOWERBY BRIDGE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands on the Calder, where it is joined by the canal to Rochdale, 3 m. S.W. of Halifax, on the L.M.S. Rly. There are manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. (1931) 14,679.

SOYLAND. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 4 m. S.W. of Halifax and a centre of the woollen manufacture. Pop. (1931) 3,057.

SPA. Watering place of Belgium. Situated 21 m. S.E. of Liége, it has a kursaal and its other attractions include fine promenades and a racecourse. During the Great War it was occupied by the Germans, and here, in July, 1920, a conference of reparations was held. Pop. 8,250.

SPAIN. Country of S.W. Europe. Occupying the greater part of the Iberian peninsula, it is bounded by the Mediterranean and the bay of Biscay on three sides, thus having an unusually long coastline. Its land frontiers are Portugal and the Pyrenees that divide it from France. Most of the country is a plateau averaging about 2,500 ft. in height and crossed by several mountain chains. The chief rivers are the Ebro, Guadiana, Minho, Douro, Tagus, and Guadalquivir. The country is divided into 50 provinces. Madrid is the capital. Barcelona, the next largest place, is the principal seaport. Other populous centres are Valencia, Seville, Malaga, Saragossa, Murcia, Bilbao, and Granada. The Balearic Islands and Canary Islands are part of the country, and altogether its area is 196,607 sq. m. Pop. (1930) 22,940,152.



GOVERNMENT. Since April, 1931, Spain has been a republic. Its head is the president and the legislature, which consists of one chamber only, is called the Cortes. Members of this are elected for four years by all persons over 23 years of age, and, theoretically, the premier and the other members of the ministry are responsible to it. There is no state religion, but most of the people are Roman Catholics. The army is raised by compulsory service, and there is a small navy.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. The chief products of the land are wheat, barley, rye, and oats. Cattle, sheep, and goats are kept, and the vine is extensively grown. The mineral wealth is considerable, and much copper and iron ore are exported. The unit of currency is the peseta, nominally equal to the French franc. Spain has a colonial empire in Africa which covers 128,696 sq. m., and includes Rio de Oro and parts of Morocco and the Guinea coast.

HISTORY. Spain is a union of several small kingdoms, Castile, Aragon, Leon, and others, which were united into two, and then later, in the 15th century, into one by the marriage of Ferdinand, the heir of Aragon, with Isabella, the heiress of Castile. In the south of the land the Moors had established the kingdom of Granada, and there was constant warfare between them and the Christians until, in 1492, the city of Granada, the last Moorish stronghold, was surrendered. At the same time the discovery of America by Columbus gave to the Spanish sovereigns vast lands in the New World; and for the next three centuries, Spain was a great European power.

Early in the 19th century the American colonies, except Cuba, were lost, and in 1833 a long and intermittent war broke out over the succession In 1886 Alphonso XIII was born a king, and in 1898, after a war with the United States, Cuba and the Philippine Islands were lost In the 20th century there was almost continuous unrest, and from 1923-30 the country was ruled by a dictator The unrest culminated in 1931 when the king withdrew and a republic was proclaimed A new constitution was adopted and measures of reform were passed These included the granting of autonomy to Catalonia, the disestablishment of the church, the suppression of the religious orders, members of which were forbidden to teach in the schools, and the confiscation of the property of the nobles



Spain. Matador in his gorgeous attire

SPALATO Alternative name of the town of Yugoslavia also known as Split (q v)

SPALDING Urban district and market town of Lincolnshire It stands on the Welland, 14 m S W of Boston, with a station on the L N E and L M S Rlys There is a grammar school founded in 1567 Spalding has a trade along the river and a beet sugar factory Ayscoughfee Hall, dating from 1420, is now a museum Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 12,592

SPANDAU. Town of Prussia It stands at the junction of the Havel and the Spree, 8 m W of Berlin, of which it is practically a suburb The chief building, the citadel, was selected to hold 40,000,000 of gold exacted from France in 1871 Pop 111,629

SPANISH MAIN Name formerly given to the Spanish possessions on the coast of the American mainland from the mouth of the Orinoco to Yucatan, and loosely used for the Caribbean Sea

SPANISH TOWN. Town of Jamaica It is a rly junction situated on the Cobre river, 15 m W of Kingston Pop 8,694

SPARTA. Town of Greece The capital of Laconia, it stands on the river Iri, about 17 m E N E of Kalamata It is built on the site of the ancient city of Sparta Pop 5,799.



Spain. Aged peasant in native dress

SPARTANBURG City of South Carolina, U S A Situated 95 m N W. of Columbia, with which it is connected by rly , it is a station on the New York-Atlanta air route It has cotton mills, etc Pop (1930) 28,723

SPARTEL Cape of Africa On the N W. coast of Morocco, in the Tangier zone, it stands at the entrance to the strait of Gibraltar, and consists of a bluff rising to a height of 1,020 ft

SPEEN. Village of Berkshire Situated 1 m N.W. of Newbury, it has a station on the G.W. Rly There was a Roman settlement here. It is virtually a suburb of Newbury.

SPEETON Village of Yorkshire (E R) Situated on the coast, 6 m N W of Bridlington, it has a station on the L N E Rly

SPEKE. Village of Lancashire. It is 7 m S E of Liverpool and is notable for its timbered manor house

SPENBOROUGH Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is in the Spen Valley, 9 m. S W of Leeds, and is a centre of the woollen industry Pop (1931) 30,962

SPENCER. Gulf of S Australia Lying between Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas, it measures 200 m long by 80 m wide at its maximum, but is shallow, and receives no rivers of importance Ports Pirie, Augusta, and Lincoln are the chief harbours on its shores

SPENNYMOOR Urban district and market town of Durham It is 4 m N E of Bishop Auckland, on the L N E Rly The industries are connected with coal and iron and steel works Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 16,361

SPERRIN Mountains of Ireland They extend mainly between Strabane in co Tyrone and Draperstown in co Londonderry

SPEY River of Scotland Rising in the hills between Lochs Lochy and Laggan, it flows E and N E through Inverness shire and Moray-shire, forms part of the boundary between the latter county and Banffshire, and enters the Moray Firth at Kingston It is 110 m long

SPEYER. City of Germany also known as Spires In Bavaria, it stands where the Speyerbach falls into the Rhine, 10 m S of Mannheim Its cathedral has been restored. For long the city was the seat of a powerful bishop and several diets were held here At one of these in 1529, the followers of Luther made their memorable protest to the emperor Charles V Pop 25,000

SPEZIA Seaport and pleasure resort of Italy On the bay of Spezia it is 56 m by rail S E of Genoa One of the chief stations of the Italian navy, it is strongly fortified and has dock yards, barracks, and arsenals Here Shelley was drowned in 1822 Pop (1931) 107,215

SPICE Alternative name of the group of islands in the Netherlands E Indies also known as the Moluccas (q v)

SPICHEREN Village of Germany Situated 2 m from Saarbrucken, it was the scene of a battle in the Franco German War on Aug 6, 1870, when the French were defeated

SPIKE. Small island of co Cork, I F S It lies in Cork Harbour, and on it from 1847 85 was a convict prison

SPILSBY. Market town of Lincolnshire It is 17 m N E of Boston, on the L N E Rly The town has an old butter cross. Market day, Mon Pop 1,400

SPIRES. Alternative name for the city of Bavaria also known as Speyer (q v)

SPITALFIELDS. District of E. London In the borough of Stepney, it lies between Whitechapel and Mile End New Town, E , and the City and Shoreditch, W Christ Church is notable for its arched portico Spitalfields Market for fruit and vegetables dates from the 17th century In 1928 a new market was opened

SPITHEAD Roadstead off the S coast of England It extends for 12 m N W. to S E , between East Cowes and Portsmouth, and communicates from the E. with the Solent and Southampton Water.

SPITSBERGEN. Archipelago of the Arctic Ocean. Lying some 360 m. N. of Norway, it consists of Mainland or West Spitsbergen; North East Land, Barents, Edge, and Hope Islands on the E., Prince Charles Foreland on the W., and many smaller islands. Bear Island, 130 m. S.S.E. of Spitsbergen, is generally included in the archipelago. The total land area is about 25,000 sq. m. The district is rich in coal, copper, and asbestos. In 1920 it was placed under the sovereignty of Norway.



Spitsbergen Map of the Arctic archipelago

SPITTAL. Watering place of Northumberland. It stands at the mouth of the Tweed, opposite Berwick. Pop. 1,900.

SPLIT. Seaport of Yugoslavia. The ancient Aspalathos, it stands on a peninsula on the Adriatic Sea, 74 m. S.E. of Zara. The most important structure is the palace of Diocletian, constructed in 303, when he founded the town. Pop. (1931) 43,808.

SPLUGEN. Pass between Switzerland and Italy. Its height is 6,945 ft. There is a carriage road between Chiavenna and Coire, connecting the valley of the Rhine with that of Lake Como.

SPOFFORTH. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies 4 m. N.W. of Wetherby, and is served by the L.N.E. Rly.

SPOKANE. City of Washington, U.S.A. It stands on the Spokane river, 230 m. E. of Seattle, and is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific and other rlys. Gonzaga and Spokane universities are situated here. The city is a marketing and manufacturing centre and has large lumber, mining and agricultural interests. Spokane Fall provides water power. Pop. (1930) 115,514.

SPOLETO. City of Italy. It stands on a hill, 61 m. N.N.E. of Rome. Lucrezia Borgia was imprisoned, in 1499, in the citadel which dominates the town. Pop. 18,000.

SPONDON. Village of Derbyshire. It is situated 3 m. E. of Derby, on the L.M.S. Rly.

SPORADES. Two groups of islands in the Aegean Sea. The Northern Sporades, lying E. of Euboea, belong to Greece, and the Southern Sporades, off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, belong to Italy.

SPREE. River of Germany. It rises in the republic of Saxony and flows generally N.W. to join the Havel at Spandau, after a course of 226 m. The lower course has been deepened to allow large vessels to reach Berlin.

SPRINGFIELD. Capital of Illinois, U.S.A. Situated on the Sangamon river, 180 m. S.W. of Chicago, it is an important rly. centre, and has an airport. A coal-mining and iron centre, it produces watches, machinery, etc. Abraham Lincoln lived here and is buried in Oak Ridge cemetery. Pop. (1930) 71,864.

SPRINGFIELD. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the Connecticut river, 100 m. by rail S.W. of Boston. Covering 38 sq. m. it has some fine buildings, including the municipal group and the art museum, several extensive parks and handsome bridges across the river. At East Springfield there is a broadcasting station. Pop. (1930) 149,900.

SPRINGFIELD. City of Missouri, U.S.A. It is 225 m. by rly. S.W. of St. Louis, in the Ozark Mts., and has an airport. Industrial establishments include wagon works, and extensive rly. workshops. Pop. (1930) 57,527.

SPRINGFIELD. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on Lagonda Creek, 44 m. W. of Columbus, and is served by several rlys. and an airport. Agricultural implements, machine-shop products and engines are made. Pop. (1930) 68,743.

SPRINGHEAD. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It lies on the E. outskirts of Oldham, and has a station (Grotton and Springhead) on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,833.

SPRING HILL. Town of Nova Scotia. Situated 75 m. N.N.W. of Halifax, it is a coal-mining centre. Pop. (1931) 6,355.

SPURN HEAD. Promontory on the E. coast of Yorkshire (E.R.). It extends 2½ miles into the estuary of the Humber.

SRINAGAR. Town of India. The capital of Kashmir, it stands on both banks of the Jhelum, over 5,000 ft. above sea level, 175 m. N.N.E. of Lahore, in the vale of Kashmir. The town was formerly the hot weather capital of the Mogul emperors. Pop. (1931) 173,573.

SRIRANGAM. Town of India. In the Trichinopoly district of Madras, it is situated on Srirangam Island in the Cauvery river, 2 m. N. of Trichinopoly. Pop. 23,152.

SRIVILLIPUTTUR. Town of India. In the Ramnad district of Madras, it is situated 40 m. S.W. of Madura. Pop. 29,100.

SSU. Seaport of China. In the province of Yunnan, it stands at an altitude of 4,700 ft. and serves a rich agricultural district. It became a treaty port in 1897. Pop. 15,000.

STAFFA. Island of the Inner Hebrides. In the co. of Argyllshire, lying 6 m. N. of Iona, it is 71 acres in extent. Its coast is remarkable for caverns, the most notable being Fingal's Cave, the entrance to which is columnar basalt.

STAFFORD. Borough and market town, also the county town of Staffordshire. It stands on the river Sow, 23 m. N.N.W. of Birmingham, on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. Notable old houses include High House and the Swan Hotel. Stafford Castle, a modern building, occupies the site of an ancient stronghold. Boots are manufactured, and there are engineering works. Market days, Tues. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 29,485.


Stafford arms

STAFFORDSHIRE. County of England. The surface is low or undulating save in the N., where the Pennines enter it, and in Cannock Chase. Axe Edge, on the Derbyshire border, is 1,684 ft. high. The chief river is the Trent and Rudyard Lake is in the county. In the N. are the Potteries; in the centre is Cannock Chase; and in the S. is part of the Black Country. The chief branches of agriculture are rearing of cattle, cultivation of wheat, barley, and oats, and dairy farming. The county is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. Stafford is the county town, others are Stoke-on-Trent and Wolverhampton. Staffordshire is in the diocese of Lichfield and sends seven members to parliament. Its area is 1,158 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 1,431,175. *See* map p. 937.


Staffordshire seal

STAINCLIFFE. District of Batley, (W.R.). It has a station (Staincliffe and Batley Carr) on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief industry is the manufacture of blankets.

STAINDROP. Village of co. Durham. It lies 8 m. S.W. of Bishop Auckland, and has a church of peculiar interest. The original building, parts of which remain, was Saxon, and there is considerable Norman work.



Staines seal

STAINES. Urban district of Middlesex. On the Thames, where the Colne flows into it, 19 m. S.W. of London, it is served by the G.W. and S. Rlys. The stone bridge across the Thames was opened in 1832. The trial of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603 took place here. Pop. (1931) 21,209.

STAINFORTH. Village of Yorkshire (W.R.). Situated on the river Don, it is 3 m. N. of Settle, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 2,217.

STAINLAND. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 3 m. S.W. of Halifax, on the L.M.S. Rly. The industries include the manufacture of woollens and worsted goods. Pop. (1931) 4,246.

STAITHES. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). Situated 9 m. N.W. of Whitby, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

STALBRIDGE. Village of Dorset. It is 6 m. E. of Sherborne, on the G.W. Rly. Pop. 1,222.

STALHAM. Village of Norfolk. Situated on the Broads, 6 m. S.E. of North Walsham, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

STALIN. Town of the Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). Formerly known as Yuzovka, it stands 75 m. N.W. of Taganrog. Founded as an iron centre by an Englishman in 1870, it has developed into one of



Staffordshire. Map of the large midland county

the largest steel producing towns in Russia. It has a broadcasting station. Pop. 105,739.

STALINABAD. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the Tajik republic, it lies in a cotton-growing district about 100 m. N.E. of Termez, with which it is connected by railway. There is also an air service with Termez and Kagan. It was formerly known as Dushambe.

STALINGRAD. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Formerly known as Tsaritsyn, it stands in the Lower Volga area, on the river Volga, nearly 200 m. S.W. of Saratov. An important commercial and transhipment centre, it has manufactures of chemicals, confectionery, and oil, as well as a huge factory for tractors, and a large electrical station. Pop. 143,243.



Stalybridge arms

STALYBRIDGE. Borough and market town of Cheshire. It stands on the Tame, 7 m. E. of Manchester, on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. Cotton goods are made, and there are engineering works. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 24,823.

STAMBOUL. Name of the principal part of the Turkish city of Istanbul (q.v.).

STAMFORD. Borough and market town of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It stands on the Welland, 16 m. N.W. of Peterborough, on the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. Notable churches include those of S. Mary, with a magnificent tower, and All Saints, both mainly of the 13th century, S. George and S. John, both of the 14th century, and S. Martin, in which Lord Burghley is buried. The most interesting of the almshouses is Browne's Hospital. There are remains of a Benedictine monastery. The grammar school is an old foundation. Brasenose Gate is interesting. An agricultural centre, the town has engineering works and breweries. Market days, Mon., Fri., and Sat. Pop. (1931) 9,946.



Stamford arms

STAMFORD. City of Connecticut, U.S.A. It stands on Long Island Sound, 34 m. N.E. of New York, and is a residential centre. Hardware is manufactured. Pop. (1930) 46,346.

STAMFORD BRIDGE. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). It lies 9 m. N.E. of York, on the L.N.E. Rly., and is famous as the scene of the defeat of the Norwegians by Harold in 1066.

STAMFORD HILL. District of London. In the borough of Stoke Newington, it is 5 m. N. of the city, and has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Clapton Common and Springfield Park are in the district.

STANDERTON. Town of the Transvaal, S. Africa. The principal town of the E. area, it stands on the Vaal river, at an altitude of 5,000 ft., 379 m. by railway N.E. of Durban. Pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, it has a large trade in cattle, dairy produce, and cereals. Coal is found in the neighbourhood. White pop. (1931) 2,863.

STANDISH. District of Lancashire. Forming part of the urban district of Standish with Langtree, it is 3 m. N.W. of Wigan, on the L.M.S. Rly. The industry is coal mining. Pop. of urban district (1931) 7,262.

STANDON. Village of Hertfordshire. Situated 8 m. N.E. of Hertford, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. The church is of Saxon foundation.

STANE STREET. Roman road in Sussex and Surrey. Traceable from Chichester for 9 m. straight to Bignor Hill, after some meandering it runs straight again for 18 m. from Hardham to Minnick Wood. Thence it passes through Dorking, Epsom and Clapham to Newington Causeway.

STANFORD. Village of Northamptonshire. It stands on the Leicestershire border, 6 m. N.E. of Rugby, and has a station (Yelvertoft and Stanford Park) on the L.M.S. Rly.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE. Village of Essex. Situated on the Thames, 5 m. S.W. of Pitsea, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

STANHOPE. Urban district of Durham. It stands on the Wear, 6 m. N.W. of Wolsingham, on the L.N.E. Rly. The castle is modern. Stanhope was once a market town, and its living one of the richest in England. Pop. (1931) 1,746.

STANIMAKA. Town of Bulgaria. It is situated about 15 m S E of Philippopolis, and carries on a large trade in wine Pop 7,500

STANISLAWOW. Town of Poland Capital of the county of the same name, it stands on the Bistritza, 75 m S E of Lwow Pop 28,000.

STANLEY. Urban district of Durham It stands in a colliery district, 4 m N E of Lanchester Pop (1931) 24,458

STANLEY. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It is 3 m N E of Wakefield, on the L N E Rly, and is in a colliery district Pop (1931) 14,570.

STANLEY. Village of Perthshire It stands on the Tay, 7 m N of Perth, and is served by the L M S Rly It was named after James Stanley, 7th earl of Derby Pop 959

STANLEY Capital and seaport of the Falkland Islands It stands on a landlocked harbour on E Falkland Whale products, wool, hides, etc, are exported Pop (1931) 1,213

STANLEY. Seaport of Tasmania On the N coast, it is 157 m W of Launceston, and has steamer connexion with Melbourne and Sydney Pop 3,000

STANLEY FALLS. Cataracts on the Congo river, W Africa Consisting of a series of seven rapids, they extend for about 60 m along the river Although the fall is only 200 ft, it prevents navigation between the waters above and below, except by canoe

STANLEY POOL Lake expansion of the river Congo, W Africa About 25 m long by 16 m wide, it is situated at the commencement of the longest navigable stretch of the river Brazzaville and Kinshasa stand on its N and S shores

STANLEYVILLE. Town of the Belgian Congo Standing on the Congo river, a few miles below Stanley Falls, it is about 1,000 m from Leopoldville, and is connected by railway with Ponthierville, 78 m up stream, where the Congo again becomes navigable

STANMORE. District of Middlesex. It stands 13½ m N W of Euston, on the L M S Rly Bentley Priory, now occupied by the R.A F, has historical associations

STANNINGLEY District of Yorkshire (W R) Situated 6 m W of Leeds, it is on the L N E Rly

STANNINGTON Village of Yorkshire (W R). Situated 4 m W of Sheffield, it has a station on the L N E Rly

STANOVO. Mountain range of N E Asia. It forms the watershed between the rivers that flow into the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific, and extends about 2,400 m between the Amur river and Bering Strait

STANSTED Village of Essex Situated 2½ m. N E of Bishop Stortford, it has a station on the L N E Rly

STANTHORPE. Town of Queensland, Australia Situated 200 m by rly, S W of Brisbane, it is a tin mining centre Pop 1,300

STANTON DREW Village of Somerset. It is 7 m S of Bristol, and is a coal mining centre. It is famous for its stone circles.

STANTON HARCOURT Village of Oxfordshire. It is near the Thames, 5 m W of Oxford For 600 years its manor house was the residence of the Harcourt family

STAPLE Village of Kent It lies 2 m S E. of Wingham, and has a station on the S Rly.

STAPLEFORD. Village of Nottinghamshire. It stands on the Erewash, 6 m W S W of Nottingham, on the L M S. Rly There are factories here Pop 3,852

STAPLEHURST Village of Kent Situated 8 m S E of Maidstone, it is on the S Rly.

STAPLE INN District of London It is on the S side of Holborn, W C, facing Gray's Inn Road. It was one of the inns of chancery until 1884. It has a picturesque Dutch garden and the hall, dating from 1581, has a hammer beam roof.

STARAYA RUSSA. Town of Russia (U S.S R). In the Leningrad area, it is on the slopes of the Valdai Hills, 36 m S of Novgorod It is frequented for its mineral waters Pop 21,511.

STARA ZAGORA Town of Bulgaria Capital of the dist of the same name, it is situated about 50 m N E of Philippopolis It is famous for its attar of roses Pop 28,057.

STARCROSS. Watering place of Devon. It lies at the mouth of the Exe, 8 m S E of Exeter, and has a station on the G W Rly.

STARGARD. Town of Prussia It stands on the Ihna, 22 m S E of Stettin The Gothic church of S Mary dates from the 14th and 15th centuries, and there is a 16th century Rathaus Parts of the old town walls with their gateways and towers remain Pop 33,000

STARI BECEJ Town of Yugoslavia Situated on the right bank of the Theiss, 45 m S of Szeged, it has a trade in wheat Pop 20,000

STARII KRIM (Tartar, Eski Krim, Old Crimea) Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Crimean republic, it stands on the Churuk-Su, 16 m W. of Theodosia It was in the 14th century the capital of the khanate of the Crimea Pop. 7,000

STARO KONSTANTINOV. Town of Ukraine (U S S R). Situated 75 m. S W of Zutomir, on the Sluch, it has a trade in grain and cattle Pop 17,000

START POINT. Headland of S Devon It forms the southern side of Start Bay, and has a lighthouse at the extremity

STASSFURT Town of Prussia It stands on the Bode, 20 m S of Magdeburg The chief industry is mining for salt The local deposits of kainite are the richest sources of potash in the world Pop 16,000

STATEN ISLAND. Island of New York, U S A Situated at the mouth of the Hudson river, it is separated from Manhattan Island by the Narrows It covers 57 sq m and is occupied by the borough of Richmond, part of the city of New York A bridge opened in 1932 connects it with New Jersey Pop 117,000

STATEN ISLAND. Island off the S.E. point of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina It is rocky and mountainous and has a length of 45 m Le Maire Strait separates it from the mainland

STAUBBACH Waterfall of Switzerland It is close to Lauterbrunnen, 8 m S of Interlaken It drops 980 ft from a jutting rock

STAUNTON HAROLD. Village of Leicestershire It lies 3 m N E of Ashby de la Zouch The Hall has a Palladian N E front, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones

STAVANGER. Seaport and city of Norway. It is 105 m S of Bergen, on the Stavanger Fiord, an arm of the Bukke Fiord The cathedral was founded in the 11th century by Bishop Reinald, an Englishman, the existing Gothic structure, one of the finest in Norway, replaces the one burnt down in 1272 There is a broadcasting station Pop (1930) 46,853

STAVELEY. Market town of Derbyshire It is 4 m N E. of Chesterfield, on the L.M S and L N E Rlys Market day, Fri Pop 12,646.

STAVERTON. Village of S. Devon Situated on the Dart, it is 8 m. W. of Torquay, on the G W Rly. There is an old bridge over the Dart.

STAVROPOL-KAVKAZSKY. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the N Caucasian area, it stands on three small streams and a branch railway, about 190 m. S E. of Rostov-on-Don. Pop. 57,488

STAWELL. Town of Victoria, Australia. It stands on the Melbourne to Adelaide line, 150 m. N.W. of the former. A railway junction, it is the centre of an agricultural and gold mining district. Pop. 4,740.



Stirlingshire. Map of the Scottish lowland county famous for its battlefields. **(See page 940)**

STEENSTRAATE. Village of Belgium. It is situated slightly E. of the Yser canal, ¾ m. S. of Bixschoote, and figured prominently in the fighting along the Yser in the Great War.

STEFANIE. Lake of Africa. It lies mainly in Abyssinia, but partly in Kenya Colony, N.E. of Lake Rudolf.

STEFANSSON STRAIT. Channel of the Antarctic. It separates Graham Land from Hearst Land, on the mainland of the Antarctic continent. It was discovered by the Wilkins-Hearst expedition of 1928.

STELLARTON. Town of Nova Scotia. Situated 75 m. N.E. of Halifax, it is a rly., coal mining, and industrial centre. Pop. (1931) 5,002.

STELLENBOSCH. Town of Cape Province. S. Africa. The second oldest settlement, after Cape Town, in S. Africa, it is 31 m. by rly. E. of the capital. Laid out by van der Stel in 1679, it contains many early Dutch houses. It has a university and other public buildings. Pop. 8,207, of whom (1931) 4,707 were whites.

STELVIO. Alpine pass of Italy. It is on the highway from Milan to Innsbruck, and its summit is 9,055 ft. above sea level.

STENDAL. Town of Prussia. It stands on the Uchte, about 35 m. N. of Magdeburg. The chief buildings are the old cathedral, S. Mary's church, and the town hall. Pop. 30,000.



Stepney seal

STENHOUSEMUIR. Town of Stirlingshire. It is 3 m. N.W. of Falkirk, near the common on which the cattle trysts of Falkirk are held.

STEPNEY. Borough of the county of London. It has Bethnal Green on the N., the city and Shoreditch W., Poplar E., and the Thames, between the Tower and Limehouse, S. It contains the Tower, the Mint, and S. Katherine's, London, and Regent Canal docks, the Shadwell Basin, and includes Spitalfields, Whitechapel, Mile End, S. George's in the East, Shadwell, Ratcliffe, Wapping, and Limehouse. In the church of S. Dunstan, rebuilt by Wren, are interesting tombs. Three members are returned to parliament. Pop. (1931) 225,203.

STEPPE. Name given to the vast grassy plain in the S. and S.E. of the European territory of Russia, and in the S.W. of its Asiatic territory.

STEPPS. District of Glasgow. It is 4 m. to the N.E. of the city, on the L.M.S. Rly.

STETTIN. Seaport of Prussia. It stands on the Oder, 17 m. above its entrance into the Stettiner Haff, 30 m. from the Baltic and 83 m. N.E. of Berlin. The palace, built in the 16th century, formerly the residence of the dukes of Pomerania, is now the law courts. There is a broadcasting station. Stettin has shipbuilding yards and engineering works, and is a railway junction. There is a free harbour at Lastadie. Pop. 254,466.



Stettin arms

STEUBENVILLE. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on the Ohio river, 40 m. S.W. of Pittsburgh and is served by the Pennsylvania and other railways. It manufactures glass, iron and steel ware. Pop. (1930) 35,422.

STEVENAGE. Urban district and market town of Hertfordshire. It is 28 m. N. of London, on the L.N.E. Rly. The chief building is the parish church. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 5,476.

STEVENSTON. Town of Ayrshire. It stands near the firth of Clyde, 28 m. S.W. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 11,572.

STEVENTON. Village of Berkshire. It lies 4 m. S.W. of Abingdon, on the G.W. Rly.

STEVENTON. Village of Hampshire. It lies 6 m. S.W. of Basingstoke. Jane Austen was born at the rectory here in 1775.

STEWART. Island of New Zealand. Covering an area of 670 sq. m., it lies S. of South Island, from which it is separated by Foreaux Strait. A popular tourist resort, the oyster fishing is important. Pop. 300.

STEWARTON. Burgh of Ayrshire. It stands on Annick Water, 19 m. S.W. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. There are manufactories of textiles and dyeworks. Periodically, cattle and horse fairs are held. Pop. (1931) 2,749.

STEYNING. Town of Sussex. It is 4 m. N.W. of Shoreham, on the S. Rly. The chief buildings are the church and the grammar school. Steyning was a seaport until the sea receded in the 14th century. Pop. 1,875.

STEYR. Town of Austria. It stands at the confluence of the Steyr and the Enns, 90 m. S.W. of Vienna. The Gothic parish church (1442-1628) has a stained-glass window of the 16th century and a bronze font of 1569. Pop. 22,111.

STIAVNICA. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is 45 m. N. of Budapest, and was known as Schemnitz, or Selmeczbanya. Formerly a free city of Hungary, it has long been famous for its mines. Gold, silver, lead, and copper have been obtained, but the yield now is relatively unimportant. The school of mining was founded in 1760 by Maria Theresa. Pop. 15,000.

STILTON. Village of Huntingdonshire. It is 7 m. S.S.W. of Peterborough, on the Roman Ermine Street. Stilton cheese was so-called because it was brought here in order that the stage coaches might carry it to London.

STINCHAR. River of Scotland. It rises in the S.E. part of Ayrshire and flows 30 m. to the firth of Clyde at Ballantrae.

STIRLING. Burgh and co. town of Stirlingshire. It stands on the Forth, 29 m. N.E. of Glasgow, and is served by the L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. The castle, now public property, was a residence of the Scottish kings. In its precincts are the parliament house, chapel royal, and palace. Other features are the trades hall, Cowane's hospital, now the guildhall, the "auld brig," and the statue of Bruce. Stirling owes its importance to its position as the key to the Highlands, and many battles have been fought in its vicinity. Pop. (1931) 22,593.



Stirling seal

STIRLINGSHIRE. County of Scotland. In the centre of the country, it is served by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. and the Forth and Clyde Canal. In the N.W. are outliers of the Grampians (Ben Lomond 3,192 ft.). In the centre are the Campsie Fells and the Fintry, and Kilsyth Hills. The rivers are the Forth, Kelvin, and Endrick. In the shire are parts of Lochs Lomond and Katrine, as well as Loch Arklet. Agriculture is the staple industry, but there are coal and ironstone mines. Stirling is the county town. Falkirk is the next important place. With Clackmannan the county returns two members to parliament. Its area is 451 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 166,447. *See* p. 939.



Stirlingshire arms

STOBO. Village of Peeblesshire. It lies on the Tweed, 7 m. S.W. of Peebles, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly.

STOBS. Military camp in Roxburghshire. It is 4 m. S. of Hawick, on the L.N.E. Rly. The headquarters are in Stobs castle.

STOCKBRIDGE. Town of Hampshire. It stands on the Test, 19 m. N.W. of Southampton, on the S. Rly. It is known as an angling resort. A fair is held annually. Pop. 862.

STOCKHOLM. Capital city and seaport of Sweden. Situated on a cluster of islands where Lake Mälaren enters the Baltic, it is called, owing to its numerous waterways, the Venice of the north. Railways connect it with other cities of Sweden, and it is a centre for air traffic. The city is divided into three parts: Staden, the old part, with narrow winding streets, Norrmalm, and Sodermalm. The buildings include the royal palace, the fine building where the legislature meets, those erected for the departments of state, the city hall, completed in 1923, and the opera house. The churches include that of S. Nicholas, where the kings are buried, the Tyska, and the Stor. The city has a university, as well as a broadcasting station. Its many bridges include the huge Tranesbergs bridge opened in 1932. Pop. (1931) 502,207.

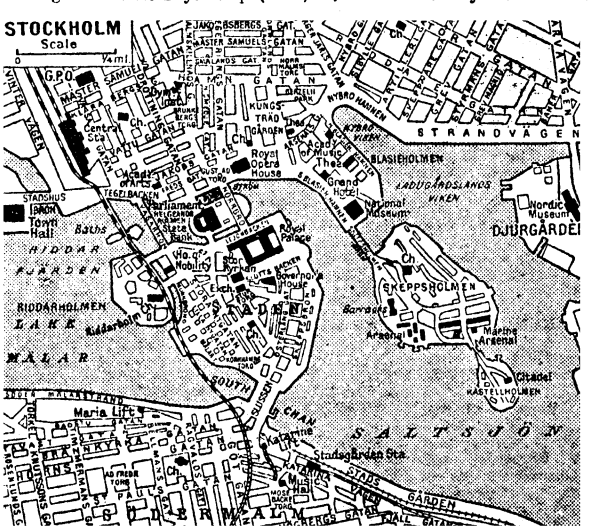


Stockholm arms

STOCKPORT. County borough and market town of Cheshire. Standing where the Goyt and Tame flow into the Mersey, on the borders of Cheshire and Lancashire, it is 6 m. S.E. of Manchester on the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. The buildings include S. Mary's church, with a 13th century chancel, the modern town hall, and the grammar school. The chief industry is cotton manufacture. It sends two members to parliament. Market days, Fri. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 125,605.

STOCKSBRIDGE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 8 m. N.W. of Sheffield, and is a mining centre. Pop. (1931) 9,253.

STOCKTON. Village of Warwickshire. Situated 8 m. S.W. of Rugby, it has a station (Napton and Stockton) on the L.M.S. Railway.



Stockholm. Plan of the Swedish capital beautifully situated on Lake Mälaren

STOCKTON. City of California, U S A. It stands on a branch of the San Joaquin river, 80 m E N E. of San Francisco, and is served by the Southern Pacific and other railways It has an airport Pop (1930) 47,963

STOCKTON-ON-TEES. Borough, market town, and port of co Durham. It stands on the Tees, 4 m. S W. of Middlesbrough, on the L N E Rly There are shipbuilding yards, blast furnaces, ironworks, foundries, machine shops, and glass works. One member is sent to parliament Race meetings are held here. Market days, Wed and Sat. Pop (1931) 67,724



Stockton-on-Tees arms

STOCKWELL. District of London To the S W of the city, it is in the borough of Lambeth, adjoining Clapham, and has a station on the Underground Rly Here are the orphanages founded by C H Spurgeon in 1867

STOGUMBER. Village of Somerset It lies 5 m S E of Watchet, and has a station on the G W Rly There is a medicinal spring close by.

STOKE. Village of N Devon More fully Stoke St Nectan, it lies 2 m W of Hartland, and contains the parish church of that village

STOKE-BY-NAYLAND. Village of Suffolk It lies 6 m S W of Hadleigh, and has a station (Stoke) on the L N.E Rly The church is Perpendicular, with a lofty tower

STOKE D'ABERNON. Village of Surrey Situated on the Mole, it is 3 m N W of Leatherhead, its station being Cobham and Stoke D'Abernon, on the S Rly Its church contains the earliest known brass in England

STOKE, EAST. Village of Nottinghamshire It lies on the Fosse Way, on the Trent, 4 m S W of Newark A battle was fought here (Stoke Field) in 1487 between Lambert Simnel's army and that of Henry VII

STOKE MANDEVILLE Village of Buckinghamshire. It lies 3 m S E of Aylesbury, and is served by the Metropolitan Rly

STOKE NEWINGTON. Borough of the county of London It is 4 m N of the city and lies between Hackney and Islington The chief buildings are the modern parish church, the town hall, and the public library One member is returned to parliament. Pop (1931) 51,215.



Stoke Newington arms

STOKE-ON-TRENT City of Staffordshire The centre of the district called the Potteries, it is 16 m N of Stafford, and is served by the L M S Rly It consists of the former boroughs of Stoke, Burslem, Hanley, and Longton, and the urban districts of Tunstall and Easton, and the area is the Five Towns of Arnold Bennett's novels It was made a city in 1925 In 1928 the mayor was made a lord mayor. S. Peter's is the chief of many churches Other buildings are the town hall, the school of science and technology, and several museums. The city sends three members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 276,619



Stoke-on-Trent arms

STOKE POGES. Village of Buckinghamshire It is 20 m W of London. The chief building is the church of S. Giles. The churchyard is the burial place of the poet Gray, and is generally regarded as the subject of his famous Elegy.

STOKE PRIOR. Village of Worcestershire Situated 3 m S W. of Bromsgrove, it has a station (Stoke Works) on the L.M.S. Rly.

STOKESAY. Village of Shropshire. It is 6½ m N W. of Ludlow, and is served by the L M S and G.W Rlys, the station being Craven Arms and Stokesay. The 13th cent castle is surrounded by a moat. Pop 1,100.

STOKESLEY. Market town of Yorkshire (N R) It stands on the Leven, 16 m. S S E of Stockton on-Tees, and has a station on the L N E Rly Market day, alt Mon Pop. 1,641.

STOKHOD. River of Poland It rises about 25 m N W of Luck and flows N E, N W, and N N E to join the Pripet about 30 m S W of Pinsk, after a course of about 90 m There was fighting along the river between the Russians and the Austro German forces in July-Aug, 1916

STOLP Town of Prussia In Pomerania, it stands on the Stolpe, 85 m W of Danzig The chief buildings are the churches of S Mary and S John, the 16th century castle, and the modern town hall Pop. 42,000.

STONE. River of Tennessee, U S A. It flows N W, to join the Cumberland river about 5 m. above Nashville The battle of Stone River (or battle of Murfreesboro) fought Dec 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863, was a Federal victory in the American Civil War

STONE. Urban district and market town of Staffordshire It stands on the Trent, 7 m N.N W of Stafford, with a station on the L M S. Rly Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 5,952

STONEHAVEN. Burgh and county town of Kincardineshire. It is 16 m S W of Aberdeen, on the L N E and L M S Rlys It consists of a new and an old town, and has a harbour for the herring fishery. Pop (1931) 4,185

STONEHENGE (Anglo-Saxon Stanhengest, hanging stones) Prehistoric monument of Wiltshire It is on Salisbury Plain, 2½ m W N W of Amesbury The most imposing megalithic structure in Britain, it comprised originally two concentric stone rows on a horseshoe plan, surrounded by two concentric stone circles. Now much impaired, it stands within a circular earthwork 300 ft across, opening towards the N E. into an embanked avenue still 200 ft long. At the summer solstice the open part of the horseshoe faces the sunrise. Restoration and excavations have revealed many flint axes and other relics The property was presented to the nation by Sir Cecil Chubb, Sept 15, 1918.

STONEHOUSE. Town of Gloucestershire It is situated 3 m W. of Stroud, on the G.W. Rly Here is a 16th century manor house.

STONEHOUSE. Town of Lanarkshire It is 18 m S E. of Glasgow, on the L M S. Rly

STONEHOUSE, EAST District of Plymouth It lies between Plymouth proper and Devonport, and until 1914 was a separate urban district.

STONELEIGH. Village of Warwickshire It is on the Avon, about 2 m E of Kenilworth Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, dates from the early part of the 18th century

STONY STRATFORD. Market town of Buckinghamshire It stands on the Ouse, 2 m W.S.W of its station, Wolverton, on the L M S Rly. There are engineering works. Corn and cattle markets are held. Pop 1,092

STOPHAM. Village of Sussex Standing on the Arun, it is 3 m. S E of Petworth The bridge over the river, built early in the 14th century, is a national monument

STORMONT. District of co Down, N Ireland. It is just outside the city boundary of Belfast The castle and grounds were purchased in 1921 as a site for the parliament house of Northern Ireland, and the buildings, given by Great Britain, were opened in Nov, 1932

STORNOWAY. Seaport and burgh of the island of Lewis With a large harbour, it is 180 m. N.W. of Oban, and is the chief town of the Outer Hebrides. Pop. (1931) 3,771.

STOULTON. Village of Worcestershire. It lies 5 m. S.E. of Worcester, on the G.W. Rly.

STOUR. River of Kent. Rising to the N. of Hythe, it flows N.W. to Ashford, and N.E. past Canterbury to Stourmouth, where it receives the Little Stour. It enters Pegwell Bay by an estuary beginning at Sandwich. Its length is 40 m.

STOUR. River of East Anglia. It rises in several headstreams which unite near Haverhill, whence it passes E. between Essex and Suffolk to the North Sea at Harwich. It is 47 m. long.

STOUR. River of Hampshire. Rising near the S.E. boundary of Somerset, it flows 55 m. S.E. through Dorset and Hampshire to the Avon.

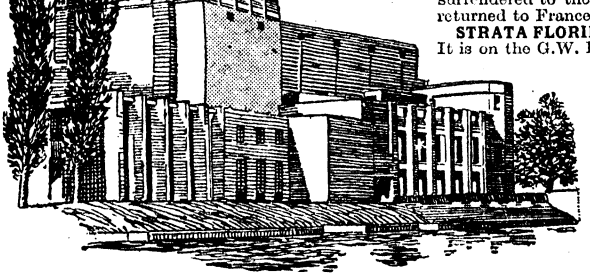
STOUR. River of Oxfordshire. Rising about 5 m. S.W. of Banbury, it flows W. and N.W. past Shipston-on-Stour to the Avon, near Stratford-on Avon. Its length is 20 m.

STOUR. River of Worcestershire. Rising near Halesowen, it flows W. past Stourbridge into Staffordshire, and thence S. through Worcestershire, passing Kidderminster to join the Severn at Stourport. Its length is 20 m.

STOURBRIDGE. Borough and market town of Worcestershire. It stands on the Stour, 12 m. W. of Birmingham, on the G.W. Rly. The buildings include an old grammar school. The town is noted for its firebricks, and glass. Market, daily. Pop. (1931) 19,903.

STOURPORT. Urban district of Worcestershire. At the junction of the Stour and Severn, 4 m. S.W. of Kidderminster, it is the terminus of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. It is a river port and has some manufactures. Pop. (1931) 5,949.

STOW. Village of Lincolnshire. It lies 7 m. S.E. of Sleaford, and has a station (Stow Park) on the L.N.E. Rly. The church is Norman.



Stratford-on-Avon. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, opened in 1932

STOWMARKET. Urban district and market town of Suffolk. It stands on the Gipping, 12 m. N.W. of Ipswich, on the L.N.E. Rly. There are manufactures of fertilisers, artificial silk, and agricultural implements, and a trade in corn. Market days, Thurs. and Sats. Pop. (1931) 4,296.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD. Urban district of Gloucestershire. It stands on the Fosse Way, 20 m. S. of Cheltenham, on the G.W. Rly. Horse and cattle fairs are held. Pop. (1931) 1,266.

STRABANE. Urban district of co. Tyrone, N. Ireland. It stands on the Mourne, 14 m. S.S.W. of Londonderry, on the G.N. Rly. There are iron foundries and shirt factories, and a trade in agricultural produce. A short canal connects it with the Foyle. Pop. (1926) 5,156.

STRADBROKE. Town of Suffolk. It is 7 m. E. of Eye, on the L.N.E. Rly. The church is chiefly Perpendicular. Pop. 927.

STRAHAN. Seaport of Tasmania. On Macquarie Harbour, it is on the W. coast, 75 m. by rail S. of Penguin. It is the outlet for the Mt. Lyell copper mine. Pop. 1,000.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. British crown colony in the Malay Peninsula. It comprises Singapore, Malacca, Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), the Cocos Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan, and covers an area of 1,535 sq. m. Administration is exercised by a governor, assisted by an executive council and a legislative council. Para rubber, tin, copra, pepper, sago, rattans, coffee, and spices are exported. Pop. (1931) 1,114,012. *See* Malaya.



Straits Settlements arms

STRALSUND. Seaport of Prussia. In Pomerania, it stands on the Strelasund, 67 m. N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 39,469.

STRAND. Watering place of Cape Province, S. Africa. Situated on the N.E. shore of False Bay, it is 33 m. S.E. of Cape Town. White pop. (1931) 3,328.

STRANGFORD LOUGH. Inlet on the E. coast of co. Down, N. Ireland. It is about 26 m. long and from ½ m. to 5 m. broad.

STRANRAER. Burgh and seaport of Wigtownshire. It stands at the head of Loch Ryan, 59 m. S.S.W. of Ayr, on the L.M.S. Rly. It has a large tidal harbour and steamer connexion with Belfast and Larne. Pop. (1931) 6,490.

STRASBOURG (Ger. Strassburg). City of France. The capital of the dept. of Bas-Rhin, it stands where the Ill joins the Breusch, about 75 m. E. of Nancy. The cathedral, or minster, is a fine Gothic edifice, built mainly in the 13th and 14th centuries, and notable for its lofty tower (465 ft.) and clock. The university was founded in 1567. There is a broadcasting station. Printing is an important industry. In Sept., 1870, it surrendered to the Germans, and in 1919 it was returned to France. Pop. (1931) 181,465.

STRATA FLORIDA. Village of Cardiganshire. It is on the G.W. Rly., 5 m. N.N.E. of Tregaron. Three miles to the E., on the Teify, are the ruins of the abbey of Strata Florida.

STRATFORD. District of London. In West Ham, it is 4 m. E.N.E. of Liverpool Street, on the L.N.E. Rly., which has a junction and machine shops here.

STRATFORD. City of Ontario, Canada. It stands on the Avon, 88 m. W.S.W. of Toronto. The C.N. Rlys. have shops here. Pop. (1931) 17,742.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON. Borough and market town of Warwickshire. Pleasantly situated on the Avon, 8 m. S.W. of Warwick, it has two stations, one on the G.W. Rly., and another on the L.M.S. Rly. The cruciform parish church of Holy Trinity contains the grave of Shakespeare and that of his wife. The reputed birthplace of Shakespeare in Henley Street was purchased for the nation in 1847. New Place, in which the poet died, was destroyed in 1703, and its site was purchased by public subscription in 1861. A fine statue of Shakespeare was presented by Lord Ronald Gower in 1888, and a memorial fountain was erected in 1887. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, erected in 1878, was destroyed by fire in March, 1926, but it was rebuilt and reopened in 1932. An extensive trade in



Stratford-on-Avon arms

agricultural produce and cattle is carried on. Market days, Mon , alt. Tues., Wed., and Fri. Pop. (1931) 11,616

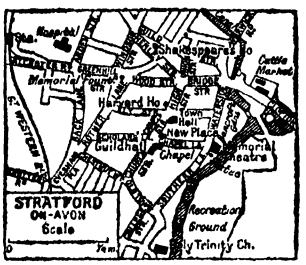
STRATHAVEN. Town of Lanarkshire. It is 16 m. S S E. of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly. The ruins of the castle are close by. Pop 4,041.

STRATHBLANE. Pleasure resort of Stirlingshire. Standing on the river Blane, 11 m N of Glasgow, it has a station on the L.N E Rly.

STRATHCONA. Town of Alberta, Canada. It stands on the Saskatchewan river, and since 1912 has been part of Edmonton. Here are the buildings of the university of Alberta.

STRATHMIGLO. Town of Fifeshire. Standing on the river Eden 7 m W. of Ladybank, it has a station on the L N E Rly. It was a burgh of barony from 1509-1748. Pop 1,561.

STRATHMORE. Valley of Scotland. Generally it is regarded as comprising the area between the Grampian Mts on the N. and the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills on the S , with a length of about 100 m. The word means great valley



Stratford-on-Avon. Town plan

STRATHPEFFER. Watering place of Ross and Cromarty. It is 5 m W of Dingwall, on the L M S Rly , and is noted for its springs Ben Wyvis overlooks the town Pop 875

STRATHROY. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on the Sydenham river, it is 75 m S.W of London Pop. (1931) 2,964

STRATTON. Market town of Cornwall Forming part of the urban district of Stratton and Bude, it is 16 m N N W of Launceston, and is served by the S. Rly. station at Bude. Market day, first Tues. in the month. Pop (1931) 3,836

STRAUBING. Town of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands on the right bank of the Danube, 25 m S E of Ratisbon The chief buildings are the castle, once the residence of the dukes of Bavaria. Straubing, the Gothic town hall, and a 13th cent clock tower. Pop. 24,000.

STRAWBERRY HILL. District of London It lies between Twickenham and Hampton, 12 m S W of London, and has a station on the S Rly The district takes its name from the villa built here in 1747 by Horace Walpole.

STREATHAM. Suburb of London. In the borough of Wandsworth, it is about 6 m S S W. of London, and has three stations on the S Rly It comprises the three districts of Streatham proper, Streatham Hill, and Streatham Common At Streatham Hill is a large theatre, and cinema houses Streatham Common is a fine open space. One member is returned to parliament

STREATLEY. Village of Berkshire. It stands on the Thames, 10 m N W of Reading, and has a station (Goring and Streatley) on the G W. Rly.

STREET. Urban district of Somerset. It is 12 m E of Bridgwater, and has a station (Glastonbury and Street) on the G W Rly. Boots and shoes are manufactured. Pop (1931) 4,553

STRETFORD. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 4 m. S W. of Manchester, of which it is practically a suburb, and has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 56,795

STRETTON. Village of Staffordshire Standing 2 m. N of Burton-on-Trent, it has a station on the L M S Rly. (Stretton and Claymills)

STROMBOLI. Volcano of the Lipari Islands, Italy It rises to 3,040 ft. on the north-easternmost of the islands, and is continuously in a mild state of activity.

STROMNESS. Burgh and seaport of the Orkney Islands It stands on the S.W coast of Pomona, 14 m. W.S.W. of Kirkwall, is a summer resort, and has a good natural harbour for the fishing fleet Pop. (1931) 1,592.

STRONSAY. One of the Orkney Islands It lies 12 m N.E of Kirkwall, and is 7½ m in length by 4½ m. in breadth The island is very irregular, consisting of three main peninsulas.

STROOD. District of Rochester Standing on the left bank of the Medway, opposite Rochester proper, it is 32 m E S E. of London, and has a station on the S Rly

STROUD. Urban district and market town of Gloucestershire At the junction of the Slade and Frome, it is 12 m S of Gloucester, on the G.W and L M S Rlys. The town hall is an Elizabethan building, but the churches are modern A centre of the woollen manufacture since the 16th century, Stroud has cloth mills Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 8,360

STROUD. Town of New South Wales, Australia Situated in the well timbered district of Port Stephens, it is 113 m N of Sydney by rly , and is the centre of a goldfield Pop. 1,100

STROUD GREEN. Suburb of London. In the borough of Hornsey, it is 3 m. to the N of the city, with a station on the L N E. Rly

STRUMA. River of the Balkans. Rising about 20 m S of Sofia, in Bulgaria, it flows S W., then S E. into Greece, and falls into the gulf of Orfani, W. of the Chalcidic peninsula, in the Aegean Sea Its length is about 150 m

STRYJ. Town of Poland. It is 42 m S S.W. of Lwow, on the river Stryj. Pop. 27,000.

STRYPA. River of Poland. In Galicia, formerly in Austrian territory, it rises E. of Lwow, and flows S , joining the Dniester 10 m. S of Buczacz Along the river, in Sept.–Nov , 1915, an indecisive battle was fought between the Austro-Germans and the Russians

STUDLAND. Watering place of Dorset It stands on Studland Bay, 8 m S E of Wareham

STUDLEY. Village of Warwickshire. On the river Arrow, it is 14 m W. of Warwick, on the L M S. Rly. (Studley and Astwood Bank station)

STURGEON FALLS. Town of Ontario, Canada Situated on the N shore of Lake Nipissing, it is a tourist centre Pop (1931) 3,759

STURMINSTER NEWTON. Market town of Dorset Standing on the river Stour, 9 m N W. of Blandford, it has a station on the S. Rly. Market day, Mon

STURRY. Village of Kent It stands on the river Stour, 2 m. N E of Canterbury, on the S Rly. The 16th century manor house was bought by Lord Milner and given by Lady Milner to King's School, Canterbury

STUTTERHEIM. Town of Cape Province, S Africa Standing at the E end of the Amatola Mts , it is 62 m. by rly N.W. of East London. White pop (1931) 1,086

STUTTGART. City of Germany The capital of Württemberg, it stands near the Neckar, 127 m S by E of Frankfort-on-Main The old town, with its narrow streets, is very picturesque, while the new town is characterised by broad thoroughfares and imposing buildings Among the buildings of interest are the old and the new castle, the 12th century collegiate church, the town hall, and the palaces of Rosenstein and Wilhelma. Stuttgart is an industrial centre and one of its industries is publishing There is a broadcasting station at Muhlacker. Pop. 343,048.

STYR. River of Poland. It rises in Galicia and joins the Pripet a little E. of Pinsk, after a course of 248 m. Along the river battles between

the Russians and the Austro-Germans were fought, Oct. 1915–July 1916.

STYRIA. Province of Austria. It is bounded on the E. by Hungary, S.E. by Yugoslavia, and has an area of 6,323 sq. m. Graz is the capital. Pop. 978,845.

SUAKIN. Port of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Situated partly on a coral islet in the Red Sea and partly on the mainland, it is connected by rail with Atbara Junction (308 m.), and with Port Sudan (47 m.). Pop. 8,000.

SUBOTICA. Alternative name of the town of Yugoslavia also known as Soubotitza (q.v.).

SUCK. River of the I.F.S. It rises in Lough O'Flyn, Roscommon, and flows for 60 m. between Roscommon and Galway to the Shannon.

SUCRE Official capital of Bolivia. It stands on a plateau of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, 318 m. S.E. of La Paz. Its buildings include the cathedral, built in the 16th century, the president's palace, congress halls, town hall, courts of justice, and a 16th century mint. The university of San Xavier was founded here in 1624. Pop. 34,577.

SUDAN. Region of Africa. Lying between the equatorial regions in the S., and Egypt and the Sahara in the N., it stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to Abyssinia and the Red Sea, and covers



Sudan. Map of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

an area of over 2,000,000 sq. m. The country is divisible into three areas, Western, Central, and Eastern. The first and second include the French colonies of Senegal, Sudan, Upper Volta, and Chad, the last being the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Physically the country consists of three belts running E. to W., the arid wastes bordering the Sahara on the N., the fertile lands bordering the equatorial regions on the S., and a middle belt of grassy steppes. In the E. and W. the country is mountainous, and almost the whole of it consists of an elevated plateau. Pop. about 40,000,000. *See* Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; Senegal, etc.

SUDAN, FRENCH. Colony of W. Africa. Formerly known as the Upper Senegal Niger colony, it extends N. from the borders of French Guinea and the Ivory Coast to Algeria, and covers an area of 360,331 sq. m. The N. area bordering on the Sahara is arid, but the S., which includes the upper reaches of the Senegal river and over half the course of the Niger, including the lake system S. of Timbuktu, is exceedingly fertile and produces gum, cotton, and sisal in large quantities. Numerous herds of cattle and sheep are raised. The country is well served by telegraph and roads, and, besides the transport facilities offered by the rivers, there is a rly. from Bamako (the capital), on the Niger river, to Kayes. Pop. (1931) 2,855,658.

SUDBURY. Village of Derbyshire. It is 5 m. S.E. of Uttoxeter, on the L.M.S. Rly.

SUDBURY. District of London. To the N.W. of the city, it is part of the urban district of Wembley, and is served by the L.M.S., G.W., and Underground Rlys.

SUDBURY. Borough and market town of Suffolk. It stands on the Stour, 16 m. S. of Bury St. Edmunds, on the L.N.E. Rly. There are three old Perpendicular churches. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 7,007.

SUDBURY. Town of Ontario. It is situated 210 m. N.W. of Toronto. The mines in the vicinity produce copper, lead, and large quantities of nickel. Pop. (1931) 18,518.

SUDELEY. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 6 m. N.E. of Cheltenham, and has an old church. Sudeley castle was built in the 14th century.

SUDETIC MOUNTAINS. Mountain range of Central Europe. They form part of the boundary between Prussian Silesia and Czechoslovakia. The highest point is Schneekoppe, 5,260 ft.

SUECA. Town of Spain. It stands on the left bank of the Jucár, 23 m. S. of Valencia. Pop. 18,000.

SUEZ, GULF OF. Arm of the Red Sea. Separating the Sinai peninsula from Egypt, it has an average breadth of 30 m., and extends from Suez to the Red Sea, a distance of about 100 m.

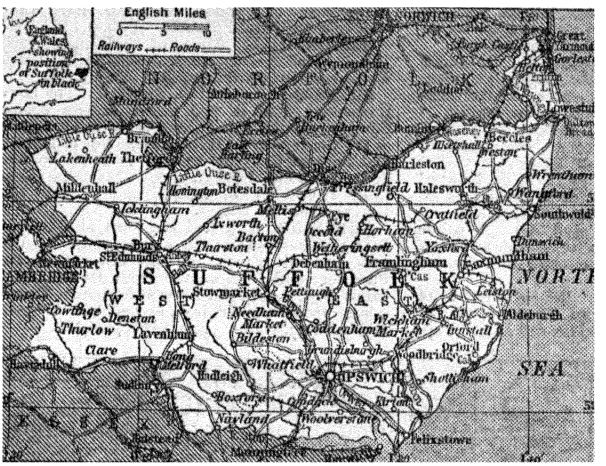
SUEZ. Seaport of Egypt. Situated at the S. end of the canal, it lies by rly. 107 m. S. of Port Said and 153 m. E. of Cairo. The harbour and docks (Port Ibrahim), 2 m. S. of the town proper, are excellently equipped. Ship repairing and dock work are the only industries. Pop. 40,367, of whom 5,567 are Europeans.

SUEZ CANAL. Ship canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. Extending from Port Said to Suez, it measures 101 m., and its course was largely determined by the chain of Lakes Menzaleh, Balah, Timsah, and Bitter. As far as Ismailia, it runs almost dead straight, but from that point it follows the course of the canal completed by Darius I about 500 B.C. The minimum width is 148 ft., the depth 33 ft. Open to all vessels drawing up to 30 ft., it is supplied with water by the Ismailia Sweetwater canal from the Nile delta. Begun in 1859 it took 10 years to build, and in its construction over 75,000,000 cubic metres of sand were removed. The cost was about £19,000,000, and 25,000



Suez Canal. Map

workmen were employed in the cutting. In 1875 Britain bought the shares of the Khedive of Egypt in the company operating the canal, thus securing a controlling interest.



Suffolk. Map of the maritime county lying between Norfolk and Essex

SUFFOLK. County of England. In the E. of the county, it has a coastline of 62 m. on the North Sea. The rivers include the Waveney, Deben, Orwell, Stour, Blyth, and Lark. Agriculture is the chief industry, but fishing is also important, and the county is noted for its horses. Ipswich is the county town. Other places are Bury St. Edmunds, the capital of W. Suffolk, and Lowestoft. The county is in the diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. Five members are returned to parliament. Suffolk is divided into two administrative counties, east and west, each with its own county council. Pop. (1931) 313,557.

SUHL. Town of Prussia. In the prov. of Saxony, it is situated in the Thuringian valley, 32 m. S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 16,000.

SUI. Town of China. In the province of Szechwan, it is situated at the junction of the Min-Kiang and Yangtse-Kiang, 1,650 m. from the mouth of the latter. It is the centre of the white-wax industry. Pop. about 125,000.

SUIPPE. River of France. Chiefly in the dept. of Marne, it rises in Champagne, near Suippes, and flows N.W. to join the Aisne 3½ m. S.W. of Neufchâtel.

SUIR. River of the I.F.S. It rises in the N. of Tipperary and unites with the Barrow in Waterford Harbour. It is 85 m. long.

SUK. Nilotic negro tribe of Kenya Colony. They occupy the uplands W. of the Kerio valley and the plains between Lakes Baringo and Rudolf. Agricultural in the hills and pastoral in the plains, they are a stalwart people, averaging 5 ft. 6 in. in height.

SUKHUM-KALEH. Seaport of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the Abkhasian republic, it stands on the Black Sea, about 60 m. N.W. of Poti. Pop. 20,032.

SUKKUR. District of India. In Sind, Bombay, it lies mainly E. of the Indus, and has an area of 5,606 sq. m. Native food grains, rice, and pulses are produced. Pop. 510,212.

SUKKUR. Town of India. In Sind, Bombay, it stands on the right bank of the Indus, 24 m. S.E. of Shikarpur, where the river is spanned by a bridge on the railway to Baluchistan. Here is the Lloyd barrage, opened in 1932. Pop. 42,759.

SULA. Group of islands in the Netherlands E. Indies. Lying off the E. coast of Celebes, they include the large islands of Taliabu, Mangola, and Sula Besi. Rice is grown. Pop. 16,458.

SULAIMAN. Range of hills in India. It separates Baluchistan from the Punjab, and presents a steep scarp to the valley of the Indus. The Kaisargarh reaches 11,295 ft.

SULBY. Village of the Isle of Man. Standing 4 m. W. of Ramsey, it is served by the Isle of Man Rly. It is famous for its woollen mill.

SULGRAVE. Village of Northamptonshire. It is 16 m. S.W. of Northampton. Sulgrave Manor was purchased in 1539 by Lawrence Washington, ancestor of George Washington. In 1912 it was bought by the British peace centenary committee and it was opened as a Washington Museum in 1914.

SULINA. Seaport of Rumania. It is at the mouth of the Sulina arm of the Danube, about 120 m. N.E. of Constantza. Pop. 10,000.

SULMONA. Town of Italy. It is situated 80 m. E. of Rome. There are manufactures of paper and copper ware. Pop. 19,000.

SULTANPUR. District of India. In the Fyzabad division of the United Provinces, it is situated on both sides of the Gumti, N. of Allahabad. Its area is 1,713 sq. m. Pop. 1,003,912.

SULTANPUR. Town of India. It stands on the river Gumti, in the United Provinces, about 35 m. S. of Fyzabad. Pop. 8,846.



Sumatra. Young man in rich attire

SULU. Archipelago of the Philippine Islands. Forming the southernmost group of the islands they extend between Mindanao and Borneo, and separate Sulu Sea from Celebes Sea. Their area is 1,000 sq. m. Rice, cotton, coffee, indigo, and cocoa are produced, and the industries include pearl and shell fishing, cord manufacture, and weaving. The largest island is Sulu or Holo. Pop. 100,000.

SUMATRA. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. Fronting the Indian Ocean, the W. coast is formed by the Bukit Barisan or Chain Mountains (7,000–10,000 ft.), and from them the ground slopes to the E. coast in rich alluvial soil. The area is 167,480 sq. m. Among the products are sugar, rice, coffee, groundnuts, and petroleum. Gold is found, and coal and tin are worked. The chief towns are Padang and Palembang. Pop. (1930), 7,661,399.

SUMBA. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. It lies in the Lesser Sunda group, and has an area

of 4,600 sq. m. Mountainous and fertile, rising to over 3,000 ft., it produces dyewoods, cereals, coffee, and copra. Pop. 124,401.

SUMBAWA. Island of the Netherlands E. Indies. One of the lesser Sunda Islands, between Lombok and Flores, it has an area of 5,240 sq. m. Four mountain ranges cross it. Pop. 246,179.

SUMI. Town of Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). It stands 90 m. N.W. of Kharkov, on the Psiol, a tributary of the Dnieper, and the Kharkov-Glukhov railway. There is a trade in grain. Pop. 38,782.

SUMIDA. River of Japan. It flows N., E., and S.E. for nearly 200 m. through the island of Honshiu, to enter the bay of Tokyo.

SUMMERSIDE. Town of Prince Edward Island. It is on Northumberland Strait, 48 m. N.W. of Charlottetown. Pop. (1931) 3,759.

SUNART. Sea loch of Argyllshire. It winds 20 m. E. from the N. entrance of the sound of Mull, and separates Ardnamurchan and Sunart from Morven.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES. Urban district of Middlesex. It lies 6 m. W. of Kingston, on the S. Rly., and is chiefly a residential area. Pop. (1931) 13,329.

SUNDA. Island group of the Malay Archipelago. Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Banka, and Billiton are the large Sunda islands; Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, and Timor form the Lesser Sunda islands.

SUNDA. Strait between Java and Sumatra. It is a passage 14 m. at its narrowest, connecting the Indian Ocean with the S. China Sea.

SUNDARBANS. Region of India. In Bengal, it comprises the southernmost portion of the great delta of the Ganges-Brahmaputra, and includes a strip of land 70 m. wide along a 170 m. sea front, consisting of swamps and jungle. In the N., dams have been made to keep out the salt water.

SUNDERLAND. County borough and seaport of Durham. It stands at the mouth of the Wear, 12 m. S.E. of Newcastle, and has stations on the L.N.E. Rly. The borough includes Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth, on either side of the Wear, which is here crossed by bridges. The buildings include the old churches at Monkwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth, the town hall, and the museum and art gallery. Its industries include shipping, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of machinery, chemicals, and glass. The harbour and the docks, which cover over 200 acres, can accommodate the largest vessels. Sunderland has a famous football club. The borough sends two members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 185,870.



Sunderland arms

SUNDRIDGE PARK. District of Kent. It stands 11 m. S.E. of London, on the S. Rly.

SUNDSVALL. Seaport of Sweden. It is situated on a sheltered inlet of the gulf of Bothnia, 29 m. S.W. of Härnösand, and has a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 18,006.

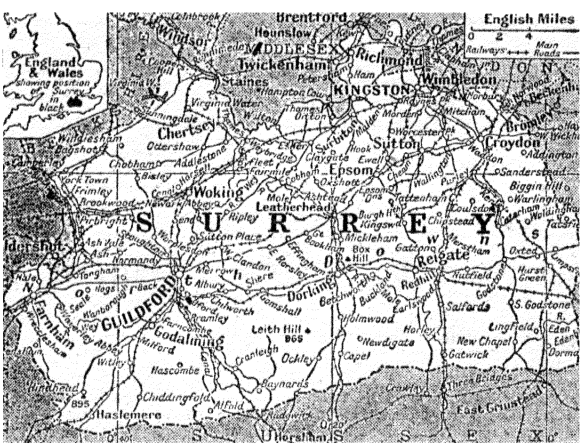
SUNGARI. River of E. Asia. A tributary of the Amur, it rises in the White Crested Mountain on the borders of Korea, at an altitude of 8,000 ft., and flows N.W. until it receives the Nonni, and then N.E. past Harbin. It joins the Amur near Tungkiang, after a course of about 800 m.

SUNNINGDALE. Town of Berkshire. It lies 27 m. S.W. of London, on the S. Rly., and is mainly a residential district. Pop. 1,733.

SUNNINGHILL. Town of Berkshire. It lies 1½ m. E. of Ascot, and is a residential district. There are chalybeate springs. Pop. 5,800.

SUPERIOR. Lake of N. America. The largest freshwater lake in the world, it lies between Canada and the U.S.A., and is the most westerly of the Great Lakes. It has a shore line of 1,500 m., and its area is 31,800 sq. m. It is 354 m. long, 162 m. wide and 1,008 ft. deep. It discharges into Lake Huron by S. Mary's river. The shore waters freeze in winter.

SUPERIOR. City and lake port of Wisconsin, U.S.A. It stands at the mouth of the St. Louis and Nemadji rivers, at the W. end of Lake Superior, and is separated from Duluth by St. Louis Bay, a splendid natural harbour. There is a large trade in grain, iron, and copper. There are shipbuilding yards. Pop. (1930) 36,113.



Surrey. Map of the county that includes many of the outer suburbs of London

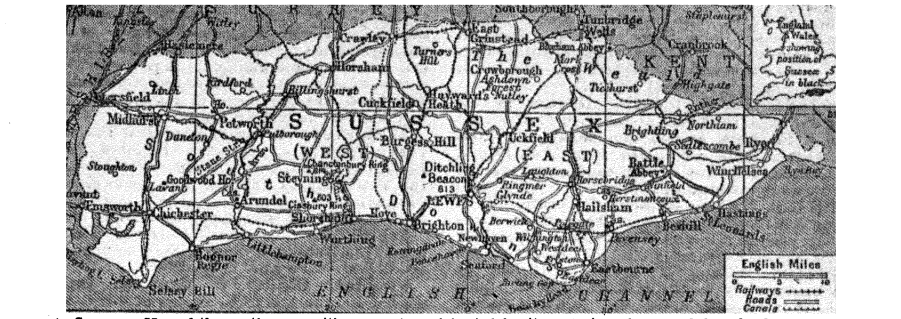
SUQUASH SHUYUKH. Town of Iraq. It stands about 85 m. N.W. of Basrah, on the lower Euphrates. The town has a boat-building industry. Pop. about 12,000.

SUR. Town of Palestine. In French mandated Lebanon, it stands on the coast, about 50 m. S. of Beirut. It has a trade in tobacco and cotton. On its site formerly stood the ancient Phoenician seaport of Tyre, famous for its rich commerce. Pop. about 5,000.

SURABAYA. Residency of Java. It covers an area of 3,682 sq. m. in the E. of the island, and is watered by the rivers Solo and Brantas. Sugar is the chief product, while others include tobacco, coffee, and cassava. Teak is exported. The residency is linked with Batavia by railway.

SURABAYA. Seaport of Java. The capital of the residency of the same name, it stands at the mouth of the Kali Mas river, over 400 m. E. of Batavia. Strongly fortified and with a good harbour, it is the naval and military headquarters of the Netherlands E. Indies. Petroleum occurs near by. Pop. (1927) 249,674.

SURAKARTA. Town of Java. The capital of the residency of the same name, and the seat of the sultan, it stands on the Pepé river, about


Crawley
Horsham
Cuckfield
Burgess Hill
Ditchling
Lewes
Brighton
Hove
Worthing
Arundel
Chichester
Selsey Bill
Midhurst
Petworth
Haslemere
Godalming
Guildford
Dorking
Reigate
Tunbridge Wells
Tenterden
Ashford
Hastings
Eastbourne
Newhaven
Seaford
Battle
Rye
Winchelsea
Hailsham
Uckfield
Brighton
Northiam
Cranbrook
Tenterden
Ashford
Hythe
Folkestone
Dover
Deal
Canterbury
Whitstable
Faversham
Sittingbourne
Rochester
Gravesend
Dartford
Sevenoaks
Tonbridge
Tunbridge Wells
Maidstone

chief rivers are the Oykell, Holmsdale, Brora, Shin, and Fleet. The county is known for its grouse moors and deer forests Dornoch is the county town. With Caithness, Sutherlandshire sends one member to parliament. The area is 2,028 sq m Pop (1931) 16,100

SUTLEJ. River of India It rises in the sacred Rakas Tal Lake, at the S foot of Mount Kailas, in Tibet, crosses the Himalayas, skirts the Siwalik hills, enters the Punjab at Rupar, where it supplies the Sirhind canal, and joins the Indus, after a course of 900 m

SUTTON. Urban district of Surrey It is 13 m S S W of London, and has stations on the S. Rly and on a line to Wimbledon Since 1927 it has included Cheam (q v) Pop (1931) 46,500.

SUTTON. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It lies immediately to the N E of Hull, of which place it is virtually a suburb. It has a station on the L N E Rly

SUTTON AT HONE. District of Kent It is situated 7 m S W of Gravesend, on the S Rly

SUTTON BRIDGE. River port of Lincolnshire Built on reclaimed land, it is on the Nene, 16 m E of Spalding, and is served by the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway

SUTTON COLDFIELD. Borough of Warwickshire. It is 8 m N N E of Birmingham, on the L M S Rly There is a 16th century grammar school. Near the town is New Hall, a moated residence built in the 13th century Pop (1931) 29,926



Sutton Coldfield arms

SUTTON COURTENAY. Village of Berkshire On a backwater of the Thames, it is 2 m S of Abingdon In the churchyard, the 1st earl of Oxford and Asquith is buried

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. Urban district and market town of Nottinghamshire It is 13 m N N W. of Nottingham, on the L N E Rly Hosiery is manufactured Market days, Fri and Sat Pop (1931) 25,151

SUTTON-ON-SEA. Watering place of Lincolnshire Situated 28 m N N E of Boston, it has a station on the L N E Rly

SUTTON SCOTNEY. Village of Hampshire. It is 9 m N of Winchester, on the G W Rly

SUVA. Capital of the Fiji Islands Situated on the S coast of the island of Viti Levu, it is the chief port of the group A modern town, it is neatly built and contains churches, schools, and business offices European pop 1,741

SUVLA BAY. Bay of Turkey On the W. side of the Dardanelles, between Suvla Burnu (Cape Suvla) and Nibrunesi points, it is sometimes known as Anafarta Bay. It was the scene of a landing by Anzac troops in Aug , 1915

SUVOBOR. Ridge of hills in N Serbia, known also as Rudnik. Their highest point rises to about 3,800 ft Along the ridge, in Nov , 1914, the Austrians and Serbians fought the battle generally called the battle of the Kolubara

SUWALKI. Town of Poland It stands near the Lithuanian frontier, about 48 m. N W. of Gardinas (Grodno) It was prominent in the battles between the Germans and Russians in the Great War. Pop 24,000

SUWANEE. River of the U S A Rising in the S of Georgia, it flows 240 m S. through Florida to the gulf of Mexico.

SVENDBORG. Seaport of Denmark It is situated on Svendborg Sound, on the S E coast of Fünen, 27 m S of Odense. Pop 14,000.

SVENIGORODKA. Town of the Ukraine (U S S R.) It lies 19 m S of Boguslav, on a tributary of the Bug Pop 17,000

SVERDLOVSK. Town of Russia (U S S R). Formerly known as Ekaterinburg, it is the capital of the Ural area, and stands on the river Isset, 175 m S E of Perm An important station on the Trans-Siberian Rly, it is the centre of a rich mining district. Metals are assayed and smelted, and jewels cut and polished. A powerful electric station is in operation There is a wireless station. The town was the scene of the murder of the tsar Nicholas II and his family Pop 300,000

SVERDRUP. Group of islands of the North-west Territories, Canada Situated W. of Ellesmere Island, they include Axel Heiberg and the two Ringnes Islands, and are washed by Crown Prince Gustav Sea The title of Canada to the islands was recognized by Norway in 1931

SVISHTOV. Town of Bulgaria. Formerly known as Sistova, it lies on the Danube, about 45 m N E of Plevna Pop 15,000.

SWABIA. District of Germany Once a duchy, it is in the S W of the country, in the angle formed by the Rhine and the Danube It is now divided between Württemberg Bavaria, and Hesse A province of Bavaria is called Swabia

SWADLINCOTE. Urban district of Derbyshire. It is 5 m S E of Burton upon-Trent, on the L M S Rly Earthenware is made, and near by are coal mines Pop (1931) 20,305

SWAFFHAM. Urban district and market town of Norfolk It is 15 m S E of King's Lynn, on the L N E Rly. There is an agricultural trade Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 2,783

SWAHILI (Arab coast people) Hybrid peoples of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, E Africa Found mostly on the coasts, they are descended from the Moslemised medieval Zenj population, and represent twenty centuries of Arab contact with the coast negroes They make good porters and seamen, and number about 1,000,000

SWAKOPMUND. Watering place of S W. Africa Situated in sterile country, 25 m N. of Walvis Bay, the town is well planned and is connected by rly with Windhoek, and thence with Cape Town Once the chief port of German S W Africa, it is now officially closed to shipping. Pop 1,772, of whom 1,078 are Europeans

SWALE River of Yorkshire (N R) It rises on the Westmorland border, 4 m S E of Kirkby Stephen, and joins the Ure a little below Myton. It is about 55 m long

SWALWELL. Village of co Durham It stands at the entrance to the Derwent Valley, 5 m S W of Newcastle, on the L N E Rly

SWAN. River of Western Australia Rising as the Avon a few miles N of Narrogin, it flows generally N W to Toodyay, where it turns S W , to discharge into the Indian Ocean at Fremantle, 12 m below Perth, after a course of about 200 m Along its banks, in 1829, was founded the Swan River Colony, from which Western Australia was formed

SWANAGE. Urban district, seaport, and watering place of Dorset It stands on Swanage Bay, 24 m S S W of Bournemouth, by the S Rly The main industry is the quarrying of Purbeck stone. There are good bathing facilities, and near by are the Tilly Whim caves and a curious stone globe. Pop. (1931) 6,276

SWANBOURNE. Village of Buckinghamshire. It is situated 2 m. E. of Winslow, with a station on the L M S Rly.

SWAN HILL. River port of Victoria, Australia. On the S bank of the Murray river, it is 214 m. N W of Melbourne and is the centre of an active river-borne trade. Pop 1,100

SWANLEY. Village of Kent. Standing 3 m. S S W of Dartford, it has a station (Swanley Junction) on the S Rly , 1 m S W. of the village. There is a horticultural college for women here.

SWANNINGTON. Village of Leicestershire. It is situated 13 m. N W. of Leicester, on the L.M.S. Rly. There are coal mines near by.

SWANSCOMBE. Urban district of Kent Standing on the river Thames, 2 m W of Gravesend it is a centre of the cement industry Pop (1931) 8,541



Swansea seal

SWANSEA (Welsh, Aber Tawe) County borough of Glamorganshire It stands on Swansea Bay at the mouth of the Tawe, 45 m W N W of Cardiff, and has stations on the G W and L M S Rlys Among notable buildings are the church of S Mary, rebuilt in the 19th century, the Royal Institution, with library and museum, the university college, and the art gallery Parts of the castle still stand There is a wireless station The main industries are the manufacture of tinplate and the smelting of copper and other metals The borough sends two members to parliament Pop (1931) 164,825.

SWANWICK Village of Derbyshire. It is 2 m S of Alfreton Here conferences on religious and sociological matters are held

SWAT. River of India It rises near the border of Kashmir, and flows S and S W to join the Panjkora Its course is about 70 m

SWAT. Region of India In the N W. Frontier Province, it comprises the valley of the Swat river, and lies on the road to Chitral

SWATOW. Treaty port of China In the province of Kwangtung, it stands at the mouth of the Han river, 220 m E of Canton Sugar refining is carried on Pop (1929) 141,063

SWAZILAND British protectorate of S Africa Lying between the Transvaal and Portuguese E Africa, it covers an area of 6,704 sq m Mbabane is the capital The country is administered by the high commissioner for S Africa, through a resident commissioner, although the native chiefs exercise a great deal of civil authority Pop (1932) 123,450

SWEDEN. Kingdom of N Europe Comprising the E part of the Scandinavian peninsula, it is bounded W by the Sound, the Kattegat, the Skagerrak and Norway, N by Finland, and E and S by the Baltic The islands of Gottland and Oland in the Baltic, and Hven, in the Sound, belong to Sweden The area is 173,146 sq m Stockholm is the capital and the largest seaport, the next being Gothenburg Other large places are Malmo and Norrkoping The country may be divided broadly into three regions The first is the highland district on the borders of Norway and Finland, which contains the highest peaks in the country The other two are lowland areas, in which are some long rivers and the great lakes of Vanern, Vattern, Malaren, and others There are extensive forests Pop (1930) 6,141,571



Sweden arms

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE Sweden is both an agricultural and a mining country Oats, rye, barley, wheat, sugar beet, and potatoes are the chief crops Cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared, and reindeer are bred by the Lapps The fisheries include herring and eel The deposits of iron ore are valuable. The timber trade is of great importance There are railways and air services, and train ferries connect the ports with Germany and Denmark The unit of currency is the krona, which is worth 1s 1½d and is divided into 100 ore

GOVERNMENT. Sweden is governed by an hereditary sovereign and a riksdag, or parliament, of two houses The upper of these consists of 150 members, chosen for eight years by the local councils. The lower house consists of 230 members, elected for four years by all men and women. There is a cabinet, or council of state, under a premier Lutheranism is the established religion. There is an army raised by universal service, also a navy and an air force. The country belongs to the League of Nations

HISTORY From 1397 to 1523 Sweden was united with Norway and Denmark, but at the latter date it became independent, and, under the kings of the house of Vasa, especially Gustavus Adolphus, became one of the most powerful countries of Europe Its area was greatly extended until the 18th century, when, after the brilliant career of Charles XII, much of it was lost as the result of wars with Russia Charles XIII was succeeded by Napoleon's marshal Bernadotte, and until 1905 his descendants ruled also over Norway, which had been united with Sweden in 1814 In 1907 Gustavus V became king. Events in his reign were the Great War, in which Sweden was a neutral, the growth of socialism and the industrial expansion which received a check from the economic crisis of 1930–32 in which an incident was the collapse of the vast organization created by Ivar Kreuger *See* map p 791.

SWIFT CURRENT. Town of Saskatchewan Situated 153 m W of Regina, it is a divisional point on the C P Rlys Pop (1931) 5,230

SWILLY. Lough or inlet of the N coast of co. Donegal, I F S Its entrance is 4 m broad, and it extends S for about 25 m

SWIMBRIDGE. Village of Devonshire Standing 4 m S E of Barnstaple, on the G W Rly, it has an ancient church, where Jack Russell, the fox-hunting parson, was incumbent Pop 1,033.



Swindon arms

SWINDON Borough and market town of Wiltshire It is 77 m W of London, on the G W Rly., on which it is an important junction It consists of Old Swindon, on a hill, and New Swindon, below The former, with its town hall and corn exchange, has an agricultural trade, at the latter are the large works of the G W. Rly Market day, Mon Pop (1931) 62,700

SWINE. Village of Yorkshire (E R) It is situated 5 m N E of Hull, on the L N E Rly

SWINEMUNDE. Watering place of Prussia. In Pomerania, it stands on the island of Usedom, 35 m N N W. of Stettin Situated on the little river Swine, which connects the Baltic and the Stettiner Haff, it has a fine harbour Pop 18,000.

SWINESHEAD. Village of Lincolnshire Standing 6 m S W of Boston, with a station on the L N E Rly, it was once a market town.

SWINTON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R). It is 10 m N E of Sheffield, at a junction on the L M S and L N E Rlys Here the Don navigation joins that of the Dearne and Dove Iron goods and glass are made Pop (1931) 13,820

SWINTON. District of Lancashire Part of the urban district of Swinton and Pendlebury, it is 4 m N W of Manchester, on the L M S Rly. There are cotton factories and engineering works Pop (1931) 32,761.



Switzerland arms

SWISSVALE. Borough of Pennsylvania, U S A Situated 6 m E of Pittsburgh, it is a manufacturing centre Pop. (1930) 16,209

SWITZERLAND. Federal republic of Europe Entirely inland, it is enclosed by France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. The languages spoken comprise German, French, Italian, and in parts of Grisons, Romansch Berne is the capital The largest cities are Zürich, Basel, and Geneva Lausanne, St. Gall, and Winterthur are others with over 50,000 inhabitants. The area is 15,940 sq. m.

TOPOGRAPHY The Alps occupy most of the interior and form the S and E frontiers, while on the N W are the Jura Mts The rivers include the Rhône, Rhine, Inn, Reuss, and Aar, and the lakes those of Geneva, Constance, Lucerne, and Neuchâtel, with small parts of Lakes Maggiore and Lugano About one fifth of the country is forest The magnificent scenery and the opportunities for winter sports have made Switzerland the playground of Europe

GOVERNMENT The legislative power rests in a parliament of two chambers, consisting of a council of state of 44 members, two from each canton, and a national council of 187 members, both united form the federal assembly. The executive power is vested in a federal council of seven members, elected for three years by the federal assembly, which also elects the president and vice-president Legislation may be initiated or vetoed by the popular vote, the referendum, which is invoked by a petition of 50,000 citizens, is in frequent use For defence there is a national militia, service in which is compulsory

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE The agricultural products include wheat, rye, oats, barley, vegetables, and fruits Asphalt is obtained in the Val de Travers, and iron ores and salt are mined The scarcity of coal is set off by ample water power resources, which are being increasingly utilised Exports include watches and clocks, silk and artificial silk goods, embroidery, condensed milk, cheese, chocolate, machinery, and chemicals There are over 3,000 m of rly, and many of the lines have been electrified The unit of currency is the franc, which is divided into 100 centimes in copper, and 25 of which go to the £ sterling

HISTORY In 1291 the forest cantons of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden formed themselves into a defensive league By 1513 the confederation of 13 cantons had been completed, and in 1648 the Swiss confederacy became formally independent of the Empire For the next century and a half Switzerland was virtually dominated by France, and in 1798 the Helvetic republic was formed In 1803 Napoleon reorganized its constitution, and increased the number of cantons to 19. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna restored those districts that had been annexed by France, raising the number of cantons to 22, and the Napoleonic system was dissolved. In the 19th century Switzerland became the recognized centre for international organizations and conferences



Switzerland. Map of the mountain republic known as the playground of Europe

SWORDS. Town of co Dublin, I F S It is 8 m N of Dublin, and 3 m W of Malahide station on the G N I Rly. There are remains of an abbey and a castle Pop (1926) 839

SYDENHAM. Suburb of London It is about 8 m S S E of the city, on the S Rly. Here are the Crystal Palace and a high school for girls

SYDNEY. Capital of New South Wales, Australia Standing on the E coast of the continent, it surrounds Port Jackson, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, and extends over an area of 180 sq m The quays and docks, equipped with the most modern machinery, extend over 23 m and can accommodate the largest vessels Across the harbour the great Sydney bridge has been built The city is carefully planned, and has fine public buildings and beautiful parks. The chief buildings are the residence of the governor, the city hall, the university, the mint, and the two cathedrals The N and S suburbs have fine surf riding beaches and other holiday facilities. The city, which is the principal business and commercial centre and the leading seaport of Australia, is a first-class naval station. Railways connect the town with Brisbane, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, and it is well served by suburban lines Largely industrial, it has foundries, engineering and electrical works, and cloth mills. There is a short-wave broadcasting station Pop (1931) 1,256,230

SYDNEY. City and seaport of Nova Scotia. Situated on Cape Breton Island, it is 277 m N E. of Halifax Pop (1931) 23,081

SYDNEY, NORTH Town of Nova Scotia Situated 5 m N of Sydney, it is served by the C P. Rly and C.N. Rlys and by steamers to Montreal, Quebec, and St John's Pop (1931) 6,139.

SYDNEY MINES. Town of Nova Scotia On the N side of Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton Island, 3 m from North Sydney, it is on the Cape Breton coalfield Pop (1931) 7,769

SYLHET. Town of India It stands on the river Surma and on the Assam-Bengal rly., about 40 m S of Shillong Pop 16,912

SYLT Island in the North Sea One of the N Frisian group, Prussia, it is included in the province of Schleswig-Holstein. It has an area of 39 sq. m Westerland is the chief village. Pop. 5,000.

SYMI Italian island in the Aegean Sea. It lies about 15 m N W of Rhodes, and has an area of 22 sq m. Pop 9,287.

SYMINGTON. Village of Lanarkshire Standing on the Clyde, 3 m W S W. of Biggar, it is on the L M S Rly Pop 580.

SYMOND'S YAT. Beauty spot of Herefordshire It stands on the river Wye, 4 m N E of Monmouth

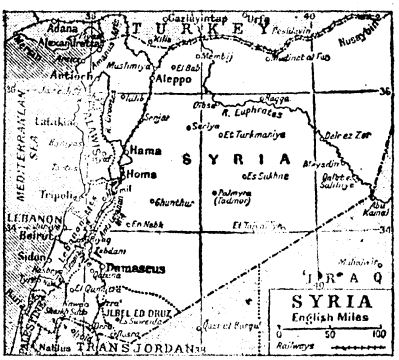
SYRACUSE Seaport of Sicily. It is 54 m. by rly, and 32 m direct, S of Catania Founded in 734 B C, Syracuse became the chief Greek colony in Sicily After a siege, 214–212 B C, it was captured, and sacked by the Romans. Its ruins include a Greek theatre, a Roman amphitheatre, and Christian catacombs. Pop (1931) 50,320

SYRACUSE. City of New York state, U S A. It stands at the head of Onondaga Lake, 76 m. E. of Rochester It is the seat of a university. Pop (1930) 209,326.

SYR-DARYA. Variant spelling of the name of the river of Russia also known as Sir-Darya (q.v.).

SYRIA. State of Asia. It covers an area of 60,000 sq. m., and is under French mandate. It is bounded N. by Turkey, S. by Palestine and Transjordania, E. by Iraq, and W. by the Mediterranean, and comprises the republics of Syria and Lebanon and the governments of Latakia and Jebel Druze. Important cities include Damascus, Aleppo, Beirut, and Alexandretta.

About 2000 B.C. Syria formed part of Aram. After being successively under Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian, Macedonian, and Roman dominion, it passed to the Saracens. In the second half of the 11th century it was occupied by the Seljuks, and in 1516 by the Ottoman Turks, who retained it till 1831-33, when it was conquered by Mehemet Ali, who restored it to the Turks in 1840. The Turks held it till driven out by the British in 1918. In 1920 it was placed under French mandate.



Syria. French mandated state in Asia Minor

Agriculture is the principal occupation, the chief products being wheat, barley, maize, olives, sesame, hemp, sugar-cane, and cotton. Much fruit is grown, and there is an important silk industry. Iron, lignite, gypsum, marble, and phosphates are among the mineral wealth. There are two universities at Beirut, and one at Damascus. There is an air mail service between Beirut and Marseilles. The standard of currency is the Syrian pound, divided into 100 piastres. Pop. (1929) 2,831,622.

SYROS. Island of the Aegean Sea. One of the Greek Cyclades, it lies S. of Andros and N.W. of Paros. A rocky, mountainous, and barren island with an area of 30 sq. m., it contains the seaport of Hermoupolis. Pop. 35,000.

SYSTON. Village of Leicestershire. It is situated 5 m. N. of Leicester, on the L.M.S. Rly. There are boot and shoe factories.

SYZRAN. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Middle Volga area, it stands 80 m. S. of Ulianovsk, on the Volga and the Kazan-Moscow railway. The chief industries are flour-milling, saw-milling, and brewing. A large hydro-electric station has been built. Pop. 48,458.

SZABADKA. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Soubotitza (q.v.).

SZARVAS. Town of Hungary. Situated on the left bank of the Körös, 85 m. S.E. of Budapest, it is a market town and agricultural centre on the Alföld. Pop. 30,000.

SZATMAR NEMETI. Former name of the town of Rumania now called Satul Mare (q.v.).

SZECHWAN. Province of China. Situated on the borders of Tibet, it covers an area of 218,533 sq. m., and is drained by the Yalung, Min, To, and Kialing rivers. The surface is divided into two main sections, the Red Basin, a fertile area in the E. and centre, and the remainder, consisting of a series of mountain masses, attaining an altitude of 16,000 ft. in the W., and becoming less elevated to the E., N., and S. The capital is Cheng-tu. Pop. 52,063,606.

SZEGED. City of Hungary. It stands on the right bank of the Theiss, 118 m. by rail S.E. of Budapest. The town hall, Gothic cathedral, and museum are notable buildings. There is a university. Szeged is the chief commercial centre of the Alföld. Pop. (1930) 135,141.

SZEGLED. Town of Hungary. It is 47 m. by railway S.E. of Budapest, on the Alföld, and is an important railway junction. Pop. 34,000.

SZEKESFEHERVAR. City of Hungary. It is situated 35 m. S.W. of Budapest, is a rly. junction, and has a cathedral. Pop. 39,000.

SZENTES. Town of Hungary. It is 28 m. by rly. N.N.E. of Szeged, on an affluent of the Theiss, and is an agricultural centre on the Alföld. Formerly frequently damaged by river floods, it is now well protected by dykes. Pop. 32,000.

SZOLNOK. Town of Hungary. It stands at the confluence of the Zagyva with the Theiss, 57 m. S.E. of Budapest, and is a railway junction. There is a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 33,000.

SZOMBATHELY. Town of Hungary. It is situated about 30 m. S. of Sopron, and in the centre of an agricultural and vine-growing district. Pop. 35,000.

TABACO. Seaport of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It stands on Tabaco Bay, 20 m. N. of Albay, with which it is connected by rly. Pop. 25,000.

TABLE BAY. Bay of Cape Province, S. Africa. Situated on the N. of the Cape of Good Hope peninsula, it extends N.W. from Cape Town. At the foot of Table Mt., from which it takes its name, it is exposed to the rollers of the S. Atlantic ocean, and until the completion of a breakwater in 1870, offered no safe anchorage. Its unrivalled geographical position, however, insured its prosperity, and it has been used as a port of call for E. bound ships since 1620. The modern docks can accommodate large vessels.

TABLE MOUNTAIN. Mountain of Cape Province, S. Africa. Situated at the N.W. end of the Cape peninsula, overlooking Cape Town and Table Bay, it rises to a height of 3,582 ft. The name derives from the fact that the summit is a plateau 1 m. long. Dense white clouds overhanging the summit during summer form the so-called table cloth.

TABLE MOUNTAIN. Mountain of the Orange Free State, S. Africa. About 3 m. N.E. of Harrismith, it forms one of the spurs in the W. Drakenberg range, and rises to a height of 7,500 ft.

TABOR. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is situated 65 m. by rly. S. of Prague, on the main line to Vienna. There are remains of the old walls, built by the Hussites in 1420. Pop. 13,000.

TABORA. Town of Tanganyika Territory. The capital of the prov. of the same name, it is 530 m. by rly. W. of Dar-es-Salaam. Founded by Arabs about 1820, it was formerly a great centre of the slave and ivory trades. Many trade routes converge here, and there are railway repair shops. Captured by the Belgians on Sept. 11th, 1916, it is now British territory. Pop. 10,000.

TABOU. Variant name of the port of the Ivory Coast better known as Dabou (q.v.).

TABRIZ. City of Persia. Lying about 350 m. N.W. of Teheran, it is a main centre of trade, and is connected with the railways of the Caucasus. Exports include fruit, carpets, hides, and skins. The town has a wireless station. The Turks seized Tabriz in Jan., 1915, but

evacuated it at the close of the month Abandoned by the Russians early in 1918, it was again seized by the Turks, who held it until Oct , 1918. Pop 180,000

TACANAS. Group of South American Indian tribes found on the Madre de Dios river, Bolivia, their dialects are derived from the Panos, although they represent a lower culture

TACARIGUA. Variant name for the lake of Venezuela generally known as Valencia (q v)

TACNA. Department of Peru In the arid region of the S , it has an area of 12,590 sq m For a period after 1883 Tacna and the neighbouring province of Arica were the subjects of a dispute between Chile and Peru The capital is the town of Tacna. Pop 60,000 *See* Arica

TACNA. Town of Peru The capital of the dept of the same name, it is 40 m by rly N of Arica, Chile Sugar, cotton and fruit are grown There is an airport Pop 17,000

TACOMA. Mountain of Washington, U S A , better known as Rainier (q v)

TACOMA City and seaport of Washington, U S A At the head of Commencement Bay, a branch of Puget Sound, 27 m S of Seattle, it is served by several rlys and an airport It is a busy port, and carries on a flourishing wholesale trade. There are smelting and lumber works and flour mills Pop (1930) 106,817

TACONIC Mountain range of the U S A It extends along the borders of Massachusetts and Vermont, penetrating into Vermont, where it rises in Mt Equinox to 3,816 ft

TADCASTER. Market town of Yorkshire (W R) It stands on the Wharfe, 9 m S W of York, on the L N E Rly , and is famous for its beer Market day, alt Mon Pop 3,504

TADOUSSAC Watering place of Quebec, Canada It stands near the junction of the Saguenay and the St Lawrence, 116 m N E of Quebec

TADWORTH. District of Surrey It lies 3 m S E of Epsom, and has a station (Tadworth and Walton on-the-Hill) on the S Rly.

TADZHIK. Variant spelling of the name of the Russian republic also known as Tajik (q v)

TAFF. River of S. Wales Rising in the Brecknock Beacons, it flows 40 m S S E through Glamorganshire, and enters the Bristol Channel at Cardiff Its course is followed by the Taff Vale Rly , now part of the G W. Rly system

TAFF. River of S Wales Rising in Pembrokeshire, it flows 25 m S and S E through Carmarthenshire to Carmarthen Bay

TAFF'S WELL. Village of Glamorganshire Standing on the Taff, 8 m. N W. of Cardiff, it is on the G W Rly It was at one time noted for its medicinal spring

TAFILELT. Oasis of Morocco, N Africa Comprising a number of separate oases and about 300 fortified villages, it is situated S E of the Atlas Mountains in the French zone, about 200 m S S W of Fez, and is celebrated for its dates It is the cradle of the reigning dynasty in Morocco

TAGANROG. Town of Russia (U S S R) Situated on the N E shore of the sea of Azov, it is 20 m from the mouth of the Don Its importance has declined owing to the silting up of the harbour. Pop 86,465

TAGG'S ISLAND. Islet in the Thames It lies about half-way between Molesey lock and Hampton ferry, opposite the E end of Hurst Park racecourse In 1928 it was leased for a pleasure resort

TAGLIAMENTO. River of N E Italy It rises in the Carnic Alps and flows S. across Udine to the gulf of Venice, after a course of 100 m Heavy fighting took place along the line of the river between the Austrians and the Italians in the autumn of 1917

TAGUS (Span. Tajo , Port Tejo) River of the Iberian peninsula. It rises in Spain in the Sierra de Albarracín, curves to the N W , then flows W S W past Toledo and Alcántara It forms for a few miles the boundary of Spain, and finally crosses Portugal to its estuary near Lisbon after a course of 565 m It is tidal, and navigable by large vessels to Santarem

TAHARIDA. Alternative name of the island of Arabia better known as Sokotra (q v)

TAHITI. Largest of the Society Islands. A mountainous and picturesque island, it covers an area of about 600 sq m and rises to a central peak over 7,000 ft high The coral-fringed coast is fertile, and covered with tropical fruits The chief product is phosphates. Papeete is the chief town Pop 8,685

TAHURE. Village of France, in Champagne, about 30 m. E of Reims, it was prominent in the Great War Near is the butte or hill of Tahure, overlooking the Aisne This was fortified by the Germans, taken by the French in 1915, lost again, and finally recovered in Sept , 1918

TAI OR **THAI** Tribe of S E Asia Of Mongoloid stock, they inhabit the Indo-Chinese peninsula. Emanating from S W China, they descended the Indo-Chinese river valleys, driving before them the Mon Khmer peoples

TAIF. Town of the Hejaz Built in the centre of an oasis group, in the hills S E of Mecca, from which it is distant about 60 m , it is an important depot for the produce of the district

TAIHOKU. Capital of Formosa It stands on the river Tamsui, 12 m. S of Tamsui, its port, to which a railway runs Pop 195,555

TAI-HU. Lake of China In the province of Kiangsu, it lies about 100 m S E of Nanking It is 150 m in circumference, and is dotted with islands on which are temples and villas It is connected with the Grand Canal at Suchow

TAI-KYN. Town of Korea Situated 19 m by railway S E of Seoul, it is surrounded by ruined walls Pop 30,000

TAIMA Town of Nejd On the border of the Jebel Shammar region, it stands in the centre of an oasis group, about 220 m N N W of Medina. An oasis town, it produces dates and figs

TAIMYR. Peninsula of Russia (U S S R). The most northerly point of Asia, it is in the Siberian area, between the mouth of the Yenisei and the gulf of Khatanga



Tain arms

TAIN. Burgh and seaport of Ross and Cromarty It stands near the south side of Dornoch Firth, 44 m N of Inverness, on the L M S Rly. Pop (1931) 1,551.

TAINAN Town of Formosa. It stands near the S W coast, a few miles from Angping, its port, and is connected by railway with the capital, Taihoku, in the N Pop 87,930

TAIPA. Island in the S. China Sea It forms part of the Portuguese colony of Macao (q v).

TAIREND. Alternative spelling of the name of the treaty port of Manchuria also known as Dairen (q v)

TAIWAN. Alternative name of the Japanese island also known as Formosa (q v)

TAI-YUAN City of China The capital of the province of Shansi, it is situated on the main high road from Peking to the W provinces, at an altitude of 2,260 ft , about 260 m. S W of Peking It contains 400 temples, a university, and an arsenal Pop about 80,000

TAIZZ. Town of Yemen In the S W. corner of the country, it lies about 50 m. inland from the Red Sea, and some 100 m N W of Aden

TAJIK. Tribe of Central Asia. Its members, of primitive, round-headed stock, inhabit Afghanistan, Turkestan, and the Tajik republic of the U.S S R. They are agriculturists

TAJIK. Autonomous republic of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Formed in 1924 out of the former regions of Bukhara and Turkestan, it covers an area of 56,608 sq m, being bounded N and W. by the Uzbek republic, S. by the Amu Darya, and E. by Chinese Turkestan The surface is chiefly mountainous, reaching an altitude of 23,386 ft in Mount Kaufmann. Farming, cotton growing, and cattle raising are the chief industries The minerals include coal, oil, gold, and manganese. There is a railway between Stalinabad, the capital, and Termez, and also an air service The Badakhshan autonomous area lies within the republic. Pop. (1931) 1,174,100

TAJURAH, GULF OF Inlet of the Red Sea, in the coast of French Somaliland Just S of the strait of Bab el Mandeb, it is a W extension of the gulf of Aden. Over 40 m. wide at its mouth, it runs inland for a distance of 80 m

TAJURAH Seaport of French Somaliland. On the N shore of the gulf of the same name, it lies opposite Jibuti, about 20 m to the S E Surrendered to France in 1884, it is the outlet for much of the trade of N E Abyssinia

TAKAMATSU. Seaport of Japan On the N. coast of Shikoku Island, 82 m W by S of Osaka, it is the capital of Kagawa prefecture, and the N terminus of a railway Pop (1930) 79,907

TAKELEY. Village of Essex It is situated 4 m E of Bishop's Stortford, on the L N E Rly

TAKLAMAKAN. Desert of Chinese Turkestan Forming the W region of the Gobi desert, it is situated between the Kwen-lun range and the Tarim curve, and is cut by the Khotan river Its 259,000 sq m are covered by arid sand-dunes

TAKORADI Seaport of the Gold Coast, W Africa Situated a few miles W of Sekondi, it is the principal harbour of the colony, extensive wharves and a long breakwater having been completed in 1928 A branch rly, 7 m long, connects Sekondi with the port, which is the only harbour available for ships of over 30 ft draught Behind the port is a model town built to accommodate over 100,000 inhabitants

TAKOW. Treaty port of Formosa It stands on the S W coast, 22 m by railway S of Taman Opened to foreign trade in 1864, it has an export trade in sugar and rice Pop 8,000

TAKU. Seaport of China Situated at the mouth of the Haiho (Peiho) in the province of Chihli, its forts formerly defended Tientsin, 47 m up the river, and Peiping Taken by British and French forces in 1858, in 1860, and in 1900, they have been demolished

TALAMANCA. American Indian group of tribes in S Costa Rica and N Panama Extending along both slopes of the Talamanca and Chiriqui cordilleras, they are noted for pottery

TALAVERA Town of Spain It stands on the river Tagus, 83 m by rly S W. of Madrid A 15th century bridge of 35 arches spans the river Talavera was the scene of a battle in the Peninsular War, July 27-28, 1809 Pop 13,525

TALCA. Town of Chile The capital of the province of the same name, it is on the river Claro, and is a railway junction, 155 m S of Santiago. Considerable damage was done by an earthquake in 1928 Pop. 45,233.

TALCAHUANO. Seaport of Chile. Situated 9 m by rly N W of Concepcion, it has an excellent harbour with government dockyards and arsenals and dry docks Pop 35,000

TALDOM SELO. Former name of the town of Russia (U S S R) now known as Leninsk (q v.)

TALE SAP. Alternative name of the lake of Indo-China also known as Tonle Sap (q v.)

TALGARTH. Market town of Breconshire. Situated 7 m. S W of Hay, it is served by the L M S and G.W. Rlys. Market day, Fri

TALI. Town of China. In the province of Yunnan, it is situated on the bank of the Erhhai Lake, 175 m N W of the town of Yunnan. It was the capital of a native kingdom conquered by the Mongols in 1253 Pop 10,000.

TALIENWAN. Bay of Manchuria On the S. coast of the Liao-tung peninsula, it is traversed by the S Manchuria Rly With the surrounding territory, it was ceded to Japan in 1905.

TALKE. District of Staffordshire It lies 5 m N of Newcastle-under-Lyme Coal is mined.

TALLAHASSEE Capital of Florida, U S A. Situated about 160 m W of Jacksonville, it is on the Seaboard Air Line Rly, and has an airport. There is a trade in cotton Pop (1930) 10,700

TALLEY. Village of Carmarthenshire It is situated 6 m N of Llandilo, and 5 m N W. of the G W Rly station at Talley Road

TALLINGTON. Village of Lincolnshire It is situated on the Welland, 8 m N W of Peterborough, on the L N E Rly

TALLINN. Capital city and seaport of Estonia Formerly known as Reval, it stands at the mouth of the gulf of Finland, and presents a fine appearance from the sea The chief buildings are the 14th century town hall, the 14th century exchange, the two cathedrals, the church of the Holy Ghost, and S John's church The port has an excellent harbour, and the industries include shipping, distilling, and the manufacture of cotton and paper There is a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 131,500



Tallinn arms

TALTAL. Seaport of Chile Situated 110 m. S of Antofagasta, it ships nitrate and ores from the Atacama desert Pop 8,000

TALYBONT-ON-USK. Village of Breconshire It is 25 m N N W of Newport, on the G W Rly Here a huge reservoir has been built to supply Newport with water

TAL-Y-CAFN. Village of Denbighshire It stands on the Conway, 3 m S of Conway, on the L M S Rly (Taly cafn and Eglwysbach)

TAL-Y-LLYN. Lake of Wales Situated in Merionethshire, at the S foot of Cader Idris, it is 2 m long and is drained by the Dysynni, which flows into Cardigan Bay

TAMAI Village of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan It lies in a ravine a few miles from Suakin on the Red Sea, and is memorable as the scene of a British victory over the forces of Osman Digna, on March 13th, 1884

TAMALE. Town of the Gold Coast The capital of the S area of the Northern Territories, it is on a plateau about 200 m N N E of Kumasi The commercial centre for a large district, it is served by good motor roads Pop (1931) 12,941

TAMAR. River of England Rising in the N of Cornwall, and flowing S by E, it forms for part of its length the boundary between Cornwall and Devonshire It enters the English Channel after a course of 60 m, through Plymouth Sound.

TAMATAVE. Seaport of Madagascar On the E coast, it is 229 m by rly E N E of Antananarivo It has meat-preserving works and an excellent harbour Pop 15,022

TAMBOV. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Central Black Soil area, it stands on the Tsna and the Ryazan-Uralsk railway, 300 m S E of Moscow The chief industry is iron smelting A university was established in 1919 Pop 72,481.

TAME. River of England It rises near Saddeworth and flows 18 m S W through Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire to join the Mersey at Stockport

TAMERTON FOLLIOTT. Village of Devonshire Standing at the head of a creek 4 m. N.W. of Plymouth, it has a station on the S Rly.

TAMIL. People of India Of Dravidian stock, they chiefly inhabit S India and Ceylon, but are

also found in Burma, Siam, and Mauritius. Of small, slender build and medium height, varying from black to brown in colour, and long-headed, they are industrious, engaging in trade or in domestic service. In 1931 the Tamil language was spoken by 20,411,652 people.

TAMMERFORS. Former name of the town of Finland now known as Tampere (q.v.).

TAMPA. City and seaport of Florida, U.S.A. It stands at the mouth of Hillsboro river on Tampa Bay, 330 m. S.E. of Pensacola, and is a sporting and holiday resort. It has an airport. An extensive trade is carried on in phosphate rock, cigars, and oil. Pop. (1920) 52,000.

TAMPA BAY. Arm of the gulf of Mexico. On the W. coast of Florida, U.S.A., it extends inland for about 20 m., and is 7 m. broad.

TAMPERE. Town of Finland. It is situated 85 m. N.E. of Turku. The most important manufacturing town in the country, it has cotton, linen, woollen, and paper industries. There is a broadcasting station. Pop. (1930) 55,514.

TAMPICO. River port of Mexico. It stands on the river Panuco, 7 m. from the mouth, and 206 m. N.E. of Mexico city. It is the exporting point for extensive oil-fields, and has large tanks and refineries. Pop. 76,000.



Tamworth seal

TAMWORTH. Borough and market town of Staffordshire. It stands on the Tame, 13 m. N.N.E. of Birmingham, on the L.M.S. Rly. The town has a ruined castle, the grounds of which are public property, and the buildings include the parish church and the town hall. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 11,712.

TAMWORTH. Town of New South Wales, Australia. Situated 281 m. by rly. N.W. of Sydney, it is an important railway junction in the centre of an agricultural and gold mining district. Pop. (1931) 7,790.

TANA. River of Kenya Colony. Rising on the E. slopes of Mt. Kenya, it flows in a generally S.E. direction to discharge into the Indian Ocean at Ungama Bay, a few miles S. of Lamu, after a course of some 500 m. Shallow draft vessels can ascend the river for 150 m.

TANA. River of Scandinavia. Formed from the Anar and Karas, it flows N.N.E. to reach the Arctic Ocean after a course of 220 m. For much of its course it divides Norway from Finland.

TANALA. Indigenous tribe of Madagascar. Found chiefly in the central part of the island they are allied to the Hova, but preserve a distinct racial exclusiveness. Foresters and agriculturists, they number about 156,000.

TANANARIVE. Alternative name for the capital of Madagascar. *See* Antananarivo.

TANARO. River of W. Italy. It rises in the Maritime Alps and flows N. and N.E. past Asti and Alessandria to join the Po below Valenza, after a course of 125 m.

TANDA. Town of India. In the Fyzabad district of the United Provinces, it is situated on the right bank of the Gogra river, about 18 m. S. of Banti, and is the terminus of a railway line from Benares. Pop. 19,400.

TANDERAGEE. Urban district of co. Armagh, N. Ireland. It stands on the Casher, 5 m. S.E. of Portadown, on the G.N.I. Rly. The castle was at one time a seat of the duke of Manchester. Pop. (1926) 1,320.

TANDIL. Town of Argentina. Situated 200 m. S. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by railway, it is a pleasure resort. Pop. (1930) 15,784.

TANFIELD. Urban district of Durham. It is 10 m. N.W. of Durham and is a coal mining centre. Its station is Shield Row, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 9,263.

TANFIELD. Two villages of Yorkshire (N.R.). West Tanfield is on the river Ure, 6½ m. N.W. of Ripon. East Tanfield is 1½ m. S.E. of West Tanfield.

TANGA. Seaport of Tanganyika Territory. Situated at the mouth of a small river, opposite the island of Pemba, it is 77 m. by sea S. of Mombasa. Once the chief port of the territory, it is still of great value. A railway connects the port with the fertile regions round Moshi and Mt. Kilimanjaro. Pop. about 16,000.

TANGAIL. Town of India. In the Mymonsingh district of Bengal, it is situated 50 m. N.W. of Dacca, and has a large trade. Pop. 16,400.

TANGANYIKA. Lake of Central Africa. Lying between Tanganyika Territory on the E. and the Belgian Congo on the W., it covers an area of 12,700 sq. m. From N. to S. it measures some 450 m., and its average breadth varies from 30 m. to 45 m. It has an average depth of over 1,000 ft., and one sounding of 4,190 ft. has been obtained. Set at an altitude of 2,000 ft. and surrounded by mountain scenery, it is one of the most beautiful lakes in Africa. The lake is drained from its N. end by the Rusizi, which flows into Lake Kivu. Navigation for steamers is generally good, the chief ports being Albertville, on the W., Uzumbura, Kigoma, Ujiji, and Kasanga, on the E.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. British mandated territory of E. Africa. Comprising the major part of the former area of German E. Africa, it extends from the Indian Ocean to Lake Tanganyika, and is bounded N. by Kenya and Uganda, and S. by Northern Rhodesia and Mozambique. The S. end of Lake Victoria, the E. half of Lake Tanganyika, and the N. end of Lake Nyasa all lie within the territory, and of its total area of 374,085 sq. m. no less than 20,000 sq. m. are water. Of the rivers, the chief is the Pangani, flowing to the coast. The country, except for the coastal plain, is everywhere mountainous. Sisal fibre is the chief export, but cotton, coffee, nuts, and other tropical products are also exported. There is little mineral wealth, but diamonds and gold are found. Dar-es-Salaam is the capital and chief port. Besides the steamer services on the lakes, there is railway connexion between Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 773 m., with a branch line from Tabora to Mwanza, on Lake Victoria, 174 m., and a second line from Tanga to Arusha, 276 m. The scene of much fierce fighting during the



Tanganyika. Territory governed by Gt. Britain under mandate

Great War, it was finally surrendered to British, Belgian, and Portuguese forces on Nov. 16th, 1918 The country is now administered by Britain under mandate from the League of Nations, and is under the control of a governor and a legislative council Pop. (1931) 5,063,544, of whom 8,217 are Europeans

TANGERMUNDE. River port of Prussia It stands at the junction of the Tanger with the Elbe, 45 m N E of Madgeburg Pop 14,000.

TANGIER. International zone of Morocco, N Africa Extending S from the port of Tangier, it covers an area of 225 sq m On Dec. 18th, 1923, a convention was signed between Britain, France, and Spain by which the zone was created as from June 1st, 1925, as a permanently neutralized and demilitarized area The convention was modified by a protocol in 1928 to which Italy became a party As modified it provides for the control of the area by an international assembly of 27 members and a committee with certain powers of veto. Pop 53,000, of whom 10,000 are Europeans *See* Morocco

TANGIER. Seaport of Morocco, N Africa The capital of the Tangier zone, it lies on a small bay 38 m by sea S W of Gibraltar A picturesque but ill-built town with an extensive trade, it is connected by railway with Fez, and by air services with Toulouse and Rabat Extensive harbour works are being carried out Pop 45,000

TANIS. Ancient city of Lower Egypt Situated near San, 13 m from Port Said, it is the Biblical Zoan (Num 13), on the Tanitic arm of the Nile Here in 1884 Flinders Petrie inaugurated modern scientific exploration It has yielded fine sphinxes, notably of Amenemhat III.

TANJORE Town of India In the Tanjore district of Madras, it stands on the right bank of the Cauvery, 220 m S of Madras An important railway junction, it has a fort and a palace, as well as an 11th century temple Carpets, jewelry, and metal wares are made Pop 59,913

TANKERSLEY. Town of Yorkshire (W R.) It is 4 m S of Barnsley, and has chemical works.

TANKERTON-ON-SEA. Watering place of Kent It stands on Tankerton Bay, 60 m E of London Its station is Whitstable Town, on the S Rly

TANNENBERG. Village of Germany In E Prussia, it is situated about 85 m S of Konigsberg Here in Aug , 1914, the Germans defeated the Russians, who lost 90,000 prisoners

TANNU-TUVA. Republic of Asia It lies N W of Mongolia, and has an area of about 100 sq m The people are employed chiefly in rearing sheep and making carpets An independent republic, under Soviet protection, was proclaimed in 1921 The capital is Khem-Belder. Pop 62,000

TANSA. River of India In Bombay, it flows W and S to the Arabian Sea, N of Salsette Island A dam has turned the valley into a reservoir whence water is supplied to Bombay city

TANTA. Town of Lower Egypt The capital of the province of Gharbiya, it stands on the Nile delta, 75 m S E of Alexandria by railway An important railway junction, it is noted for its three annual fairs Pop 90,016

TAN-Y-BWLCH. Village of Merionethshire It is 8 m N E of Portmadoc, with a station on a branch railway to Festiniog

TAPAJOS. River of Brazil. From its head streams, the Arinos and Juruena, in Matto Grosso, it flows in general N N E to join the Amazon near Santarem after a course of 1,150 m Near the mouth it forms a lake expansion

TAPANOELI. Residency of Sumatra. It occupies an area of 15,215 sq m on the W. coast, and is traversed from N to S by mountain ranges, rising to 8,000 ft It includes the sacred lake of Toba. Rubber, cereals, coffee, nutmegs, and cocoanuts are grown, and the minerals include gold and silver Sibolga is the administrative centre. Pop. (1930) 1,041,301.

TAPIRO. Tribe of Dutch New Guinea. Discovered in 1910, they are woolly haired, straight-nosed, and yellowish in colour. They hunt forest game with nooses and arrows, and use flint knives and bone daggers

TAPLOW. Village of Buckinghamshire It stands on the Thames, 4 m W of Slough, on the G W Rly , and is a boating centre Taplow Court is the seat of Lord Desborough Pop 1,031

TAPTI. River of India It rises in the Central Provinces, and flows W between the Gawilgarh and Satpura ranges to the gulf of Cambay and the Arabian Sea Surat is the chief town on its banks Its length is 450 m

TAQUARY. River of Brazil It is entirely within the state of Matto Grosso, and flows S W. for 450 m to the Paraguay near Bahia Negra

TARA. Village of co Meath, I F S It stands on the Boyne, 6 m E of Navan On the Hill of Tara, 507 ft high, on which they were crowned, the kings of Ireland had a palace, and it has remains of early Irish life

TARAI. Variant spelling of the name of the region of N India also known as Terai (q v)

TARANAKI. District of North Island, New Zealand Occupying the centre of the W. side of the island, it extends E. from Cape Egmont, and covers an area of 3,750 sq m The industries are dairying, cattle raising, and sheep farming, and cheese, butter, meat, and wool are exported New Plymouth is the chief town Pop (1931) 71,800

TARANCHI Tribe of Central Asia Of Iranian Turki descent, they inhabit Chinese Turkestan and the neighbouring regions of Asiatic Russia They number about 100,000

TARANTO, GULF OF Inlet of the Mediterranean Sea in the S coast of Italy It is 70 m wide, and lies between the heel and toe of Italy

TARANTO. Seaport of S Italy Capital of the prov of Taranto, it stands on an island in the gulf of Taranto, 44 m by rly W S W of Brindisi There are shipyards and a commercial harbour The harbour was an important naval base in the Great War Pop (1931) 105,808

TARASCO. American Indian tribe Found in Mexico, they number about 40,000, besides many half breeds They are descended from a pre Spanish people, whose former culture in many respects excelled that of the Aztec

TARASCON Town of France It stands on the Rhône, 62 m N W of Marseilles The church of S Martha contains the tomb of the saint, and there are a castle, and a 17th century town hall Pop 5,000

TARAWERA Active volcano of North Island, New Zealand Situated in the Rotorua hot springs district, it lies 90 m N N W of Napier The eruption of June 10, 1886, destroyed the pink and white sinter terraces of Rotomahana.

TARBERT Two sea-lochs of Argyllshire, known as East and West They are situated at the N. end and on either side of Kintyre peninsula

TARBERT Village of Argyllshire It stands on the E side of the Mull of Kintyre, 30 m N of Campbeltown. The chief industry is the herring fishing

TARBES. Town of France It stands on the Adour, 98 m S W of Toulouse The town is a centre of horse breeding, and has fairs Tanning is an industry Pop 27,000

TARBET. Village of Dumbartonshire Standing on the W shore of Loch Lomond, 42 m N W of Glasgow, it has a station (Arrochar and Tarbet) on the L N E Rly

TARBOLTON. Village of Ayrshire. It stands on Fail Water, 7 m N E of Ayr by the L.M S. Rly., and is associated with Robert Burns.

TARGOVISTE. Town of Rumania In Wallachia, about 50 m N W. of Bucharest, it is situated on the border of oilfields, and carries on a trade in petroleum. Pop 17,000

TARGUL JIU. Town of Rumania It is situated on the Jiu, 60 m. N W. of Craiova. A military centre, it has a trade in coal, timber, and petroleum It gave its name to two battles fought between the Austro Germans and the Rumanians in Oct -Nov , 1916 Pop 20,000

TARGUL-MURES. Town of Rumania Formerly known as Maros Vasarhely, it stands on the Muresul, 80 m. by rly E of Cluj Pop 24,000

TARIFA Town of Spain It is on the strait of Gibraltar, 21 m by rly S W of Gibraltar, and has a trade in fish, fruit, cattle, and leather Pop 12,500

TARIM. River of Central Asia Rising in the Karakoram glaciers, its headwaters fall 13,000 ft in 200 m to the Yarkand plain, whence it flows for about 1,000 m into the Lopnor marshes

TARKWA. Town of the Gold Coast Colony, W Africa Situated 39 m by rly N W of Sekondi, it lies in the centre of a gold mining region

TARLAC. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands Situated 70 m N W of Manila, with which it is connected by rly , it is an important commercial centre trading in rice and sugar Pop 24,000

TARN. River of France Rising in the Cevennes, it flows for 220 m past Alby and Montauban into the Garonne

TARN Department of France It is adjacent to the depts of Tarn-et Garonne, Haute Garonne, Aude, Herault, and Aveyron, and has an area of 2,231 sq m The E and S E of the dept are high, stony, plateau lands, and in the W are flat and fertile plains The Tarn river traverses the dept from E to W The capital is Alby Pop (1931) 302 994

TARN-ET-GARONNE Department of France Adjacent to the depts, of Haute Garonne, Tarn, Aveyron, Lot, Lot et Garonne, and Gers, it has an area of 1,440 sq m The low hills of the S E and the N and N W enclose a broad alluvial and fertile plain Montauban is the capital Pop (1931) 164,259

TARNOPOL Town of Poland The capital of the county of Tarnopol, it is situated on the Sereth, 76 m E S E of Lwow There are manufactures of cloth and linen, and a trade in honey and brandy It was captured by the Austro Germans in July, 1917 Pop 31,000

TARNOW. Town of Poland It is situated 50 m E of Cracow The town was prominent in the fighting in the Great War Pop 36,000

TARPORLEY. Urban district of Cheshire It is situated 10 m S E of Chester and has a station (Beeston Castle and Tarporley) on the L M S Rly It was once a market town, and is now a hunting centre. Pop (1931) 2,434

TARRAGONA. Seaport of Spain The capital of the province of Tarragona, it stands on the Mediterranean, 63 m by rly W S W. of Barcelona. The old town has a noble cathedral The new town stretches down to the spacious harbour Pop 32,027

TARRASA. City of Spain It is situated 20 m by rail N W of Barcelona An industrial town, it has textile manufactures, and trades in wheat, wine, oil, and fruit Pop 31,000

TARRING, East. Village of Sussex It is 2 m. N of Newhaven It is sometimes called Tarring Neville

TARRING, West. Village of Sussex Part of the borough of Worthing, it is noted for its fig garden and its associations with Thomas Becket. Some 14th century cottages are preserved

TARRYTOWN. Village of New York state, U S A. It stands on a bay in Hudson river, 25 m N of New York city. It is the Sleepy Hollow of Washington Irving, whose grave is in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, and whose home stands in the village Pop (1930) 6,840.

TARSET, West Village of Northumberland It stands on the North Tyne, 3 m. N.W. of Bellingham, and has a station (Tarset) on the L N E Rly Near by are the ruins of a castle.

TARTAR. People of Europe and Central Asia. Under Jenghiz Khan and his successors they established the empire of Tartary and, from 1238 to 1462, dominated E Europe In European Russia they comprise the Kazan Tartars of the Volga banks, the Astrakhan Tartars of the Volga mouth, and the Krim and Nogai Tartars There are also a number in Bulgaria, the Plock district of Poland, the Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.

TARTAR. Autonomous republic of Russia (U S S R) Bounded N by the Mariiskaia, Nijni-Novgorod, and Votiak areas, S by the Middle Volga area, E by the Bashkir republic, and W by the Chuvash republic, it has an area of 26,000 sq m The chief rivers are the Volga and the Kama, with their tributaries Forests cover a large area, and the crops include rye, oats, buckwheat, hemp, and flax The republic was formed in 1920 Kazan is the capital Pop 2,622,890.

TARTARY, Gulf of Arm of the Pacific Ocean Between the Far Eastern area of the U S S R and the island of Sakhalin, it connects the sea of Japan with the sea of Okhotsk

TARTARY Name formerly used vaguely for the country between the Pacific Ocean and the Dnieper Little Tartary became the name for part of Russia, and Great Tartary for Turkestan and the surrounding district

TARTU Town of Estonia Formerly known as Dorpat, it is situated about 120 m S E of Tallinn Owing to a great fire in 1777 the buildings are almost entirely modern There is a botanical garden, and the university, dating from 1632, has an observatory Pop (1931) 70,000

TASHKENT Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Uzbek republic, it lies in the valley of the Chirchik, about 100 m N W of Kokand, on the railway S E from Orenburg It has cotton and tobacco factories, sawmills, and manufactures of agricultural machinery There are also an observatory, a zoological garden, and a broadcasting station A university was established here in 1919 Pop 430,000

TASMAN BAY. Inlet on the N coast of South Island, New Zealand Situated at the W end of Cook Strait, it lies between Farewell Spit and Cape Stephen The N W corner of the bay is known as Golden Bay

TASMAN GLACIER. Largest glacier of the Southern Alps, South Island, New Zealand One of the largest glaciers in the world outside the polar regions, it is 18 m long, 2 m wide, and about 1,000 ft deep, and is fed chiefly by the Hochstetter ice fall on the slopes of Mt Cook

TASMANIA Island off the S coast of Australia A constituent state of the Commonwealth, it covers an area of 26,215 sq m , and is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait The islands of Furneaux and the Kent groups, and several others, are included in the territory The chief rivers are the Derwent and Tamar. In the N W is the copper mine of Mt Lyell Tin is found at Mt Bischoff, and iron, silver, zinc, and gold are found elsewhere Over 650 m of rlys connect the N.W. mining area with Launceston in the N E , and Hobart, the capital, in the S In the capital is the university of Tasmania, founded in 1890. Colonised in 1803 as part of New South Wales, the island was made independent in 1825, and given responsible government in 1856. In 1901 it joined the Commonwealth. The parliament



Tasmania arms

consists of a legislative council of 18 members and a house of assembly of 30 members The governor is assisted by a cabinet Pop (1931) 219,694 *See* Australia map

TASMAN SEA. Portion of the S. Pacific Ocean Occupying the 1,000 m stretch between New Zealand and S E Australia, it was first sailed by Abel Tasman Its depth exceeds 15,000 ft.

TATAR PAZARDJIK. Town of Bulgaria It is situated on the Maritza, 74 m S E of Sofia. There is a trade in silk and rice Pop 22,000.

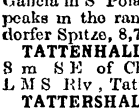
TATEYAMA Mountain peak of Japan One of the principal summits in the island of Honshiu, it culminates in Oyama, 9,186 ft high There are extinct craters near the summit, as well as a shrine visited by pilgrims

TATRA. Mountain range of Europe Also known as the High Tatra, it is the central section of the Carpathians, and is situated close to the N. boundary of Czechoslovakia, and adjoins Galicia in S Poland. It includes the culminating peaks in the range, the highest being the Gerlsdorfer Spitze, 8,737 ft

TATTENHALL. Village of Cheshire. Standing 8 m S E of Chester, it has two stations on the L M S Rly , Tattenhall and Tattenhall Road.

TATTERSHALL. Village of Lincolnshire It is 7 m S S W of Horncastle, on the L N E Rly The castle, built by Lord Cromwell, in the 15th century, was restored by the Marquess Curzon, who bequeathed it to the nation

TAUNG-GYI. Town of Burma The chief town of the Shan States, it stands in the Sintaung Hills, about 90 m. S E of Mandalay. Pop 17,000



Taunton arms

TAUNTON. Borough, county town, and market town of Somerset It stands on the Tone, 45 m S W of Bristol, on the G W Rly , in the fertile valley of Taunton Dene. The buildings include the noble church of S Mary Magdalen with a magnificent tower, the castle, in which is a museum, and the shire hall The town is famous for its cider, and has memories of Monmouth, who was proclaimed king here, Jeffreys, and Kirke Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 25,710

TAUNTON. City of Massachusetts, U S A It stands at the head of ocean navigation on Taunton river, 37 m S of Boston Pop (1930) 37,355.

TAUNUS. Mountain range of Prussia It stretches N E for 45 m from the right bank of the Rhine between Mainz and Bingen, and culminates at 2,887 ft. in the Great Feldberg.

TAUPO. Lake of North Island, New Zealand The largest lake in the country, it lies in the volcanic region S of Rotorua, 220 m. S E of Auckland, and is 241 sq m in area

TAUPO. Town of North Island, New Zealand On the N E corner of the lake of the same name, it stands at the mouth of the Waikato river, 227 m S E of Auckland.

TAURIC. Headland of Russia (U S S R) Forming the S W point of the Crimea, it is 7 m W. of Sevastopol On it formerly stood the Greek city of Chersonesus

TAURUS. Mountain system of Asia Minor Consisting chiefly of two ranges, Bulghar Dagh and Ala Dagh, it runs almost parallel to the S E coast The pass known as the Cilician Gates leads into the valley of Adana.

TAVETA. Town of Kenya Colony Situated on the border of Tanganyika Territory, it lies on the railway connecting Moshi with Voi in Kenya, 75 m W of the latter

TAVIRA. Seaport of Portugal It is situated on the river Gila, 136 m S E. of Lisbon. The chief building is a Moorish citadel Pop 11,043.

TAVISTOCK. Market town and urban district of Devonshire. It stands on the Tavy, 15 m. N of Plymouth, on the G W and Southern Rlys A canal leads to the Tamar. There is a fine church and remains of an abbey Tin, copper, and manganese are mined in the vicinity Close by is Endsleigh, a seat of the duke of Bedford, whose oldest son is the marquess of Tavistock Market days Fri , and 2nd and 4th Wed each month Pop (1931) 4,453



Tavistock arms

TAVOY River of Burma Rising in the highlands of Tenasserim, it flows S through the Tavoy district into the Indian Ocean, near the town of Tavoy, forming a long and narrow estuary. It forms an important means of communication

TAVOY. River port of Burma In the Tenasserim division, it stands on the estuary of the Tavoy river, about 115 m N of Mergui It has a large trade in tin and rubber Pop 27,480

TAVY. River of Devonshire It rises on Dartmoor and after a course of 20 m falls into the Tamar

TAW. River of Devonshire Rising on Okement Hill, Dartmoor, it flows N E to Lapford, and then N W to Barnstaple, which stands at the head of its estuary Its length is 50 m

TAWE River of Wales Rising in Brecknockshire, it flows 36 m S W through Glamorganshire to Swansea Bay, at Swansea

TAWTON. Two villages of Devonshire North Tawton is 7 m N E of Okehampton on the S Rly , and South Tawton is 4 m E of it

TAY, FIRTH OF Arm of the North Sea extending inland 25 m The bridge over the firth, built 1882 87, is just over 2 m long, and carries two lines of railway It was constructed within 60 ft of the site of the original bridge, which was opened in 1878 and blown down in a gale the following year

TAY. Lake, or loch, of W Perthshire It fills a rock basin in the valley of the Upper Tay, and is 15 m long and about a mile wide

TAY. River of Scotland It drains the greater part of Perthshire and portions of Angus, Argyllshire, and Inverness shire, and has a length of 118 m , including its chief headstream and the firth of Tay Rising as the Fillan on Ben Lui, on the W border of Perthshire, it flows to Loch Dochart, and then on to Loch Tay On issuing from this loch it assumes its own name, and flows to the firth Its salmon fisheries are important

TAYPORT. Burgh of Fifeshire On the S side of the firth of Tay, it stands on the L N E Rly , 3½ m S E of Dundee There is a ferry service across the estuary Pop (1931) 3,163

TAZ, GULF OF Arm of the Arctic Ocean Communicating with the gulf of Ob on the E , it is in the Ural area of the U S S R

TAZ. River of Russia (U S S R) It rises in two small lakes in the Siberian area, and, taking a N W direction, falls into the bay of Taz

TAZA. Town of Morocco In the French zone, it is situated at the N E end of the Atlas Mts. some 60 m E of Fez by rly Pop (1931) 12,407

TCHATYR DAGH (tent mountain, ancient Trapezus) Mountain peak of Russia (U S S R) Situated on the S E coast of the Crimea, 20 m. S.E of Simferopol, it is 5,000 ft in height

TCHERKASY Town of the Ukraine (U S S R) On the Dnieper, 96 m S E of Kiev, it has sugar refineries, tobacco factories, and distilleries. There is a wireless station Pop 38,563.

TCHERNA. River of Yugoslavia- Also known as the Crna, it rises a few miles N E. of Lake Ochrida, in Serbia, and flows S E Near the frontier of Greece it makes a great bend and continues N.E. to join the Vardar a few miles above Negotin. During the Great War heavy fighting took place along its banks.

TCHERNIGOV. City of the Ukraine (U S S R) On the Desna, 80 m N N E of Kiev, it has manufactures of leather, flour, and spirits It contains a wireless station Pop 34,359

TCHUGUIEV. Town of the Ukraine (U S S R) It stands 25 m S E of Kharkov, on the Donetz, and is famous for its tanneries Pop 13,311

TCZEW. Town of Poland Formerly known as Dirschau, it stands on the Vistula, 20 m S S E of Danzig There are railway shops, and agricultural implements are manufactured Pop 36,000

TEAN. River of Staffordshire It rises near Kingsley and flows S E to join the Dove a little N of Uttoxeter It is about 15 m long

TE ANAU. Lake of South Island, New Zealand The largest and in parts the most picturesque of the lakes in the S Alps, it lies in the S W corner of the island, and stretches for 40 m almost N and S, between snow-capped mountains

TEANO City of S Italy It is situated 14 m by rly N W of Capua Ruins of a Roman theatre, amphitheatre, baths, and houses attest its ancient importance Pop 6,000

TEBAY. Village of Westmorland It is situated 8 m S of Shap, on the L M S Rly

TEBESSA City of Algeria A few miles from the Tunisian frontier, it is about 130 m S E of Constantine Occupying the site of the ancient Theveste, it is rich in historical remains The modern town is well built and is the terminus of a branch line from Sukarras Pop about 7,000

TECUCI. Town of Rumania It is situated about 40 m N W. of Galatz, and is a rly junction There is a trade in live-stock, timber, and grain Pop 21,000

TEES. River of England It rises in Cross Fell, Cumberland, and forms, first, the boundary between Durham and Westmorland, and then that between Durham and Yorkshire Near its mouth the river flows through an industrial area Its length is about 80 m

TEGERN SEE. Lake of Germany In Bavaria, it is situated about 25 m S of Munich The village on the E shore has a beautiful castle, once a Benedictine monastery

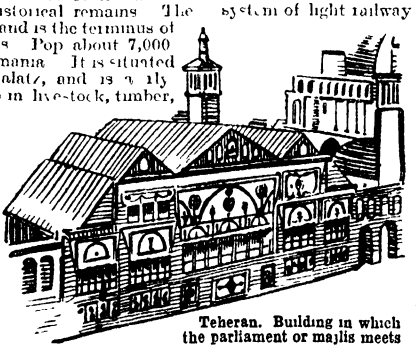
TEGUCIGALPA. Capital of Honduras It stands on the Choluteca river 78 m N E of its port, Amapala An old Aztec town, it has a cathedral and university, and a broadcasting station There is an air service to La Paz and San Salvador Pop (1930) 40,019

TEHERAN. Capital of Persia, also called Tehran It stands in the midst of a fertile plain, about 70 m S of the Caspian, and 225 m N of Isfahan With an area of 7½ sq m, it is girt about with bastioned walls, and contains numerous mosques and the royal palace It is intended to link the city by railway with the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea There is a wireless station Pop about 350,000

TEHRI Native state of India Administratively connected with the United Provinces, it covers an area of 4,502 sq m in the Himalayas The mountain slopes yield valuable forest timber The ruler is a rajah, who receives a salute of 11 guns Pop 318,482

TEHUANTEPEC. Isthmus of Mexico It extends 125 m between the gulf of Mexico and the bay of Tehuantepec, an arm of the Pacific Ocean

TEHUELCHE (Araucanian, big south men) South American Indian tribe in Patagonia. From their use of guanaco skin foot wrappings, Magellan's companions called them Patagones (big feet). They are now almost extinct



Teheran. Building in which the parliament or majlis meets

TEIFI. River of S Wales It rises near the border of Radnorshire and flows into Cardigan Bay after a course of about 50 m Below Lampeter it forms the S. boundary of Cardiganshire

TEIGN. River of Devon It rises on Dartmoor 5 m S W of Chagford, and flows 30 m. S E to the sea at Teignmouth

TEIGNMOUTH. Seaport, watering place, and urban district of Devonshire It stands on the S coast at the mouth of the Teign, 15 m S of Exeter, on the G W Rly. China clay is exported and coal imported The town consists of two parts, known as E and W Teignmouth Pop (1931) 10,019



Teignmouth arms

TEKKE BURNU. Headland of Turkey It forms the S W extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula Near by were Beach W and Beach X, both prominent in the Great War

TEKRIT Town of Iraq On the right bank of the Tigris, 97 m N N W of Baghdad, it was the birthplace of Saladin The British occupied it Nov 6, 1917 Pop 3,000

TELA Seaport of Honduras Situated about 20 m E of Puerto Cortés, it is the centre of a system of light railway lines Pop 24,290

TEL ASUR. Town of Palestine Situated a few miles E of the Jerusalem-Nablus road, S E of the latter and 2 m N W of Ophrah, it is identified as the Baalhazor of the Hebrews In March, 1918, it was the scene of a British victory over the Turks

TELAVI Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Georgian republic, it stands 40 m E N E of Tiflis Pop 8,766

TEL-AVIV. Town of Palestine It stands about 2 m N E of Jaffa by rly, and was founded by Jewish settlers after the Great War Pop (1931) 46,116

TEL-EL-KEBIR Village of Lower Egypt Situated on the E Nile delta, a few miles N E of Cairo, it is famous as the scene of the battle, Sept 13, 1882, in which the British defeated the Egyptian rebels led by Arabi Pasha

TELEMARK. Fylke, or county of Norway It lies in the S E of the country and has an area of 5,837 sq m Skien is the capital Pop (1930) 128,099

TELL DEFNEH. Ancient settlement of Lower Egypt Situated about 10 m W. of Kantara it is the old Greek settlement of Daphnae In 1886 Flinders Petrie excavated the ancient brick fort called Tahpanhes

TELL-EL-AMARNA. Ancient city of Upper Egypt On the right bank of the Nile, it is 25 m upstream from Beni Hasan In 1892 Flinders Petrie conducted extensive excavations and revealed a number of interesting remains.

TELL-EL-YEHUDIYA (Arab., mound of the Jews) Ruin mound of Lower Egypt. Near Shibin el Kanatir, it is midway between Cairo and Zagazig Excavations have revealed an exquisite alabaster paved palace of Rameses III, and a temple of Onias IV, built about 170 B C

TELLICHERRY. Seaport of India In the Malabar district of Madras, it stands about 40 m N W of Calicut Pop 27,576

TELL JEZAR. Hill of Palestine Situated 16 m. W N W. of Jerusalem, it was part of the ancient royal Canaanite city of Gezer,

an important frontier post in the Egyptian invasions of Palestine Excavations have revealed successive civilizations dating from Neolithic times.

TELLO. Ruin mounds of Iraq. They are 8 m N E of Shatra. Excavations have revealed the Sumerian city Lagash. The temple of the city-god Ningursu and several palace buildings yielded many important examples of early art.

TEMBULAND. Territory of Cape Province, S. Africa One of the Transkeian Territories, it includes Bomvanaland and extends inland from Kaffraria as far as the Stormberge Mts. Annexed to Cape Colony in 1885, it forms part of the native reserve Pop about 230,000.

TEME. River of Wales and England. It rises on the borders of the counties of Radnor and Montgomery and flows S E. to the Severn 1½ m. S of Worcester, after a course of 60 m.

TEMES. River of Central Europe. It rises in Rumania, in the Carpathians, and flows N, N W, and W. round the heights of the E. Banát, passing Lugos, and then flows S W. across the S of that portion of the Banát which is in Yugoslavia, past Pancevo to join the Danube, 6 m. E of Belgrade, after a course of 250 m.

TEMESVAR. Former name of the town of Rumania now known as Timsoara (q v).

TEMORA. Town of New South Wales, Australia Situated 296 m by rail S of Sydney, it is a centre for the goldfields and for a sheep rearing district Pop 3,600

TEMPLE. District of London. Lying between Fleet Street and the Strand and the Thames, it was the property of the Knights Templars, then of the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, and since 1608 has belonged to the two inns of court, Middle and Inner, who maintain the church The Middle Temple Hall was built 1562-72, the entrance tower being added in 1832 The Temple church is one of the few round churches in England It was built by the Knights Templars, was consecrated in 1185, and is dedicated to S. Mary. Outside is the grave of Oliver Goldsmith

TEMPLECOMBE. Village of Somerset It is situated 11 m N E of Yeovil, with a station on the S Rly , and is the junction for the Somerset and Dorset Rly Near by are the remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templars

TEMPLEMORE. Urban district of co Tipperary, I F S The centre of an agricultural district, it stands on the Suir, 11 m S of Roscrea, on the G S Rlys Pop (1926) 2,233

TEMPLE NEWSAM. District of Leeds About 3 m to the E of the city proper, the estate here was bought by the city in 1921 It contained a house, the successor of the one built by the Knights Templars

TEMPLE SOWERBY. Village of Westmorland Standing 6 m N W of Appleby, it has a station on the L N E Rly It has two greens

TEMPSFORD. Village of Bedfordshire Situated at the junction of the Ouse and Ivel, on the L N E Rly , it is 9 m N E of Bedford

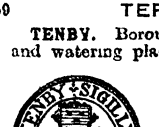
TEMRYUK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the N Caucasian area, it is on the N side of the peninsula of Taman, 100 m W of Krasnodar There is a harbour. Pop 18,000.

TEMUCO. Town of Chile Situated 403 m S of Santiago, it is served by railway to Talcahuano, and by an airline to the capital It is the capital of the fertile province of Cautin Pop (1930) 35,748.

TENASSERIM. River of Burma It rises in the Tenasserim coastal range, flows N , and then curves round to flow S , entering the bay of Bengal, near Mergui Its length is 200 m

TENBURY Market town of Worcestershire On the river Teme, it is 22 m N W of Worcester on a branch line of the G W Rly There are mineral springs The church has some remarkable monuments Market day, alternate Tues

TENBY. Borough, seaport, market town, and watering place of Pembrokeshire With a station on the G W. Rly., it is 9½ m E. of Pembroke, on Carmarthen Bay Parts of the town walls remain, while the keep of the castle, built by the Flemings, is still almost intact. The fine church of S. Mary was restored in 1885 The place has good sands and pleasure grounds Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 4,106



Tenby seal

TENDRING. Village of Essex. Standing 9 m E. of Colchester, it is the centre of a rural district

TENEDOS. Island in the Aegean Sea. Off the W coast of Asia Minor, it is about 6 m long and 2 m broad, with an area of 16 sq m Formerly belonging to Turkey, it passed to Greece under the treaty of Sèvres, 1920, but was returned to Turkey in 1923 Pop 6,052

TENERIFE. Largest of the Canary Islands. Of volcanic origin, it lies to the W of Gran Canaria, and covers an area of 785 sq. m Traversed by volcanic mts , it rises to an alt of 12,100 ft in the famous peak of Teneriffe, El Pico de Teyde Santa Cruz is the chief town There is a broadcasting station Wheat and fruit are grown, and wine is produced on the island, which is a popular health resort. Pop 150,000

TENGRI NOR. Lake of Tibet. It stands at an altitude of over 15,000 ft , 80 m N W. of Lhasa, and is about 50 m long

TENGYUEH. Treaty port of China On the W border of the province of Yunnan, it is situated at an altitude of 5,360 ft , on the Namti, a tributary of the Taiping river Pop 19,000

TENNESSEE. River of the U S A Formed by the union of the French Broad and Holston rivers above Knoxville, it flows S W through Tennessee into Alabama, re-enters Tennessee, following a N course, and traverses Kentucky to join the Ohio at Paducah It is about 670 m long to Knoxville, to which point it is navigable.

TENNESSEE. State of the U S A Bounded N by Kentucky and Virginia, E by N Carolina, S by Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and W. by Arkansas and Missouri, it has an area of 42,022 sq m In the E are the Appalachian mts , and in the W the plateau of the Cumberland mts The Tennessee is the principal river. Timber, corn crops, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, and fruit are produced The chief mineral is coal, petroleum, copper, iron, zinc, and limestone are also worked Industries include iron and steel working, flour milling, lumbering, and the manufacture of leather and tobacco The chief towns are Memphis, Nashville (capital), Chattanooga, and Knoxville There are six universities in the State Settled in 1757, Tennessee was admitted to the Union in 1796 Pop (1930) 2,616,356

TENTERDEN. Borough of Kent It is 62 m S E of London, on the S Rly The 13th century church of S Mildred has a massive Perpendicular tower The town is an agricultural centre, and fairs are held Pop (1931) 3,473

TENTERFIELD. Town of New South Wales, Australia On the border of Queensland, it is 11 m S of Wallangana by railway, and the centre of a pastoral district Pop 2,700

TEPIC. Town of Mexico The capital of the state of Nayarit, it stands on a plateau 3,065 ft high, 28 m S E of the port of San Blas. It is a health resort Pop 17,000

TEPLICE-SANOV. Watering place of Czechoslovakia It is situated 73 m by rail N W. of Prague Printing, textile dyeing, and the manufacture of chemicals are chief industries The town has hot springs Pop (1930) 30,911.

TER. River of Spain It rises on the S slopes of the Pyrenees, and flows S and then E past Gerona, discharging into the Mediterranean Sea after a course of about 110 m

TERAI. Region of N India Also known as Tarai, it extends between the Jumna and the Brahmaputra, a great part being in Nepal The chief river is the Deoha, and there are numerous smaller streams

TERAMO. City of Italy Capital of the prov of Teramo, it stands on the river Tordino, 26 m N E of Aquila There are remains of Roman baths, theatre, and gateways Pop (1931) 30,663

TERANG. Town of Victoria, Australia Situated at the W end of the Great Valley, 137 m by rly W S W of Melbourne, it lies in a fertile farming district on the main road from Geelong to Warrnambool Pop. 2,300

TERCEIRA. Island of the Azores group Lying about 50 m N E of Pico, it has an area of 224 sq m. It is of volcanic origin, the mts rising some 3,500 ft The chief products are wine and fruit The capital is Angra Pop 50,000.

TEREK. River of Russia (U S S R) Rising in the glaciers of the central heights of the Caucasus, near Mount Kazbek, it discharges by a delta into the Caspian Sea, after a 400 m course

TERGNIER. Town of France Situated 13 m. S of St Quentin, it is a railway junction Having been held for four years by the Germans, it was recovered by the French in Aug, 1918

TER GOUW. Variant name for the town of the Netherlands also known as Gouda (q v)

TERLINCTHUN. Village of France It is situated near Boulogne, and contains a British military cemetery, in which about 3,200 soldiers who fell in the Great War are buried

TERLIZZI Town of Italy It stands in a fertile plain, 18 m by rly W of Bari, and carries on a trade in wine and fruit Pop 24,000

TERMINI IMERESE Seaport of Italy It is situated 23 m by rail S E of Palermo Roman remains include a theatre, baths, and an aqueduct The town, which is a popular spa, has baths for its hot saline springs Fishing is the chief industry Pop 20,000

TERMINOS, Laguna de Inlet of the gulf of Mexico Almost entirely cut off from the sea by a number of islands, the largest of which is Carmen, it is 70 m long and 40 m broad, and lies at the N W end of the isthmus of Yucatan

TERMONDE. Town of Belgium Also known as Dendermonde, it is situated 25 m S E of Antwerp The buildings include the Gothic church of Notre Dame and the 16th century town hall, both of which were damaged in the Great War Pop 10,000

TERN. River of Shropshire It rises in the N E of the co, and joins the Severn 4 m S E of Shrewsbury, after a course of 30 m

TERNATE Island of the Netherlands E Indies Off the W coast of Gilolo, it has an area of 25 sq m, and is chiefly composed of a volcano rising to 5,600 ft, which is frequently subject to eruptions Rice, maize, sago, fruit, coffee, and nutmegs are grown Pop 19,000

TERNI. City of Italy Capital of the province of Terni, it stands on the river Nera, 65 m by rly N N E of Rome The 13th century cathedral has been much altered and restored Among ancient relics are an amphitheatre, theatre, baths, and a necropolis Pop (1931) 62,635

TERRACINA. City of Italy It stands on the coast, 76 m. by rly S E of Rome A station on the Appian Way, Terracina was important in Roman times. The city is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct Pop 8,000

TERRANOVA. Seaport of Sicily It stands on the S. coast, 60 m W. of Syracuse Built on the site of the ancient Gela, it has some interesting Greek remains Pop 27,000

TERRE HAUTE. City of Indiana, U S A It stands on the river Wabash, 72 m. W S W of Indianapolis It is the centre of an agricultural and coal-mining region, and has various factories Pop (1930) 62,810

TERRINGTON. Two villages of Norfolk Terrington St. John is 6 m W S W of King's Lynn Near it is Terrington St Clement, with one of the finest churches in the county The station is Terrington on the Midland and G N. joint line

TERRITORY (Lat terra, earth) Land belonging to a city or state The term is used in the U S A for a district which has not received state rights Canada and Australia use it in the same sense, Canada has the North-West Territories and Australia the Northern Territory Territorial waters is a term for that part of the sea within a distance of three miles of a country's coastline

TERROR, Mount Volcano on Ross Island, South Victoria Land, Antarctica It is situated in lat 77° 30′ S, and rises to 11,000 ft It was discovered by Sir J Ross in 1841

TERSCHELLING Island of the Netherlands It lies between the islands of Vlieland and Ameland, and has an area of 41 sq m Hoorn is the chief town Pop 4,000

TERSOUS. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor it lies about 25 m by rail W of Adana, on the site of the ancient Tarsus, ruins of which still exist It was the birthplace of S Paul Pop (1927) 73,680

TERUEL City of Spain Capital of the prov of Teruel, it stands on the river Guadalaviar 70 m N W of Valencia Water is supplied to the town by a magnificent aqueduct Pop 12,000

TESCHEN. Town of Poland Known to the Poles as Cieszyn, and to the Czechs as Tesin, it stands on the frontier of Czechoslovakia, about 16 m S E of Ostrava Moravska The surrounding district was a subject of dispute after the Great War, being claimed by both Poland and Czechoslovakia In 1920 the conference of ambassadors divided it between the two countries, the town itself falling to Poland. Pop 23,000

TEST River of Hampshire It rises near Upton and flows S past Stockbridge and Romsey into Southampton Water, near Totton Near Fullerton it is joined by the Anton, and the united stream is sometimes known by that name

TETBURY. Urban district and market town of Gloucestershire It is situated 10 m S W of Cirencester, on the G W Rly Market day Wed Pop (1931) 2,198

TETE. Town of Portuguese E Africa Situated on the Zambezi, 235 m N E of Salisbury by road, and about 260 m from the sea, it is a military station Coal is mined and there is a trade in ivory and gold dust The town has a wireless station White pop about 200

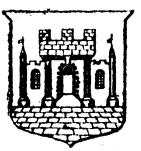
TETTENHALL Urban district of Staffordshire It is 2 m W of Wolverhampton Tettenhall College is a Nonconformist public school In the neighbourhood is Wrottesley Hall, the seat of Lord Wrottesley Pop (1931) 5,767

TETUAN Town of Morocco, N Africa The capital of the Spanish zone, it stands near the N E coast, about 6 m from the bay of the same name, and is connected with its port, at the mouth of the Rio Martin, by a short rly A second line runs to Ceuta, 25 m to the N It is the headquarters of the Moroccan khalifa, who rules under the control of the Spanish high commissioner Pop 38,000

TEUTOBURGER WALD. Mountain range of N W. Germany It extends S E between Hanover and Westphalia for about 70 m, culminating in the Velmerstod, 1,536 ft high

TEVIOT. River of Roxburghshire It rises near the county boundary and joins the Tweed near Kelso, after a course of 37 m Its beautiful valley is known as Teviotdale.

TEWKESBURY. Borough and market town of Gloucestershire. On the Avon, it is 10 m. N. of Gloucester, on the L.M.S. Rly. The church of the old Benedictine abbey is one of the finest Norman buildings in England. Other edifices of interest are the grammar school and the town hall. During the Wars of the Roses a battle was fought at Tewkesbury on May 3, 1471, the Lancastrians being defeated. Market day, alternate Wed. Pop. (1931) 4,667.



Tewkesbury arms

TEXARKANA. City of Texas, U.S.A. On the Arkansas boundary, 165 m. N.E. of Dallas, it is opposite another city of the same name, and is a manufacturing centre. Pop. (1930) 16,602.

TEXAS. State of the U.S.A. Situated in the extreme S., washed by the gulf of Mexico, and bordering on Mexico, it is the largest state of the union, with an area of 265,896 sq. m. It has a sandy coastal plain, prairie, and forest lands in the centre, and is mountainous in the W. It is watered by the Rio Grande, the Colorado, and other rivers. Agriculture, cotton growing, and stock raising are the staple industries. Crops include maize, wheat, rice, and potatoes. Coal, petroleum, natural gas, and mercury are obtained. The forests yield yellow pine and oak. Petroleum refining is the chief industry. The capital is Austin, Galveston being the chief port. The state has a university. First settled in 1686, Texas was part of Mexico until 1836, when for 10 years it was an independent republic, joining the U.S.A. in 1845. The question of the boundary between the new state and Mexico led to the Mexican war of 1846. Texas is represented in congress by two senators and 21 representatives and has a state legislature of two houses. Pop. (1930) 5,824,715.

TEXEL. Island of the Netherlands. In the West Frisian group, it lies at the entrance to the Zuider Zee, and has an area of 71 sq. m. De Burg is the chief town. Off Texel the English fleet defeated the Dutch, July 31, 1653. Pop. 7,378.

TEYNHAM. Village of Kent. Situated 4 m. N.W. of Faversham, it has a station on the S. Rly. It is a centre for fruit growing.

THALE. Town of Prussia. It is situated 36 m. S.W. of Magdeburg, at an altitude of 1,479 ft., and is a health resort with mineral springs. Pop. 14,000.

THAME. River of England. It rises in the Chiltern Hills in Hertfordshire, N.W. of Tring, and flows generally S. through the vale of Aylesbury to the Thames, which it enters near Dorchester. Its length is 30 m.

THAME. Market town and urban district of Oxfordshire. It stands on the Thame, 12 m. E. of Oxford, on the G.W. Rly. There are a town hall and a grammar school. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 3,020.

THAMES, (Lat., Tamesis or Tamisis). Longest and most important river of England. It rises on the E. side of the Cotswolds in four headstreams: Thames or Isis, Churn, Coln, and Leach, which unite near Lechlade. The waters of these streams and the tributaries Windrush, Evenlode, and Cherwell accumulate at Oxford, at a gap in the Oxford heights. Below Oxford the Thames receives the Thame, and leaves the Upper Thames basin through the Goring gorge. From the N. the Colne, Brent, Lee (Lea), and Roding reach the left bank; the Kennet, Loddon, Wey, Mole, Darent, and Medway flow in to the right bank from the S. The length from Lechlade, where it is connected with the Severn by a canal, to the Nore is estimated at 250 m.

The Thames is crossed by many bridges, the chief being Tower, London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Westminster, Lambeth, Chelsea, Battersea, Putney, and Hammersmith. All these are inside the city or county of London. Outside the county are Chiswick, Kew, Twickenham, Richmond, Kingston, and Hampton Court, opened in 1933. It is also crossed by several railway bridges. The chief tunnels are the Rotherhithe and the Blackwall. There are ferries at Woolwich and between Tilbury and Gravesend.

THAMES. River of North Island, New Zealand. Known also as the Waiho, it rises in Matamata co. and flows N.N.E. into the Thames Firth in the S.E. portion of the Hauraki Gulf.

THAMES. River of Ontario, Canada. It flows between Lakes Huron and Erie, and enters Lake St. Clair, after a course of 160 m.

THAMES. Town of North Island, New Zealand. Standing on the E. shore of the firth of the same name, it is the terminus of a branch rly. from Hamilton, and lies 40 m. by sea E.S.E. of Auckland. It is a gold mining centre.

THAMES DITTON. District of Surrey. On the Thames, 2 m. S.W. of Kingston, it has a station on the S. Rly., 14 m. S.W. of London. The church of S. Nicholas contains monuments and brasses.

THANA. Town of India. In the Thana district of Bombay, it stands 22 m. N.E. of Bombay city. Formerly the capital of a large native kingdom, it has a fort. Pop. 22,639.

THANET. District or, as it is called, island of Kent. In the N.E. of the county, it is about 9 m. long by 5 m. wide. It is separated from the rest of Kent by the Stour. In it are Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs while inland are St. Peter's and Minster. It also contains the North Foreland. Pop. of rural district (1931) 14,420.

THAR. Desert of N.W. India. It lies E. of the Indus valley, and N.W. of the Aravalli Hills, and is a portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain.

THASOS. Island in the Aegean Sea. Belonging to Greece, it is 4 m. from the S. coast of Thrace, and has an area of 150 sq. m. Exports include timber, wax, honey, and oil. The capital, Thasos, is a small town on the N. coast. Pop. 10,000.



Thames. Map of the area drained by the river and its tributaries

THATCHAM. Village of Berkshire. It lies 4 m. E. of Newbury, and has a station on the G.W. Rly. There is an old church.

THAXTED. Town of Essex. It is 6 m. S.E. of Saffron Walden, and is famous for its old church and its guildhall. Pop. 1,610.

THAYA. River of Czechoslovakia. It rises S. of Jihlava and flows in general S E. to join the March (Morava), after a course of 150 m.

THAYET-MYO. Town of Lower Burma It stands on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, 38 m. N. of Prome. It is a river port, and manufactures silver wares. Pop 10,768.

THEALE. Village of Berkshire Situated on the Kennet, 5 m S W of Reading, it has a station on the G W. Rly British, Roman and Saxon remains have been found here Pop 1,021.

THEBES. Ancient capital of Upper Egypt. Its site is partly covered by the modern towns of Karnak and Luxor (q v)

THEDDLETHORPE. Two villages of Lincolnshire They lie near the coast, some 8 m E of Louth, and are served by the L N E Rly.

THEISS. River of Central Europe It rises in the Carpathian Mts , in Czechoslovakia, and flows S , crossing the boundary of Hungary about 20 m W of the Rumanian frontier It then flows N , then S in a great bend, crossing Hungary in a S and S W direction, and passing into Yugoslavia just S of Szeged After flowing S. again for about 65 m , it unites with the Danube about 20 m N of Belgrade

THEODOSIA (Russian, Feodósia) Seaport of Russia (U S S R) It stands in the Crimean republic, 70 m E of Simferopol. It is a popular health resort, and has many old buildings Pop. 27,347.

THEREZINA. Town of Brazil The capital of the state of Piauhy, it stands on the river Parnahyba, 270 m S of the city of Parnahyba Pop 64,400

THERMOPYLAE. Pass of Greece It leads into Thessaly, and afforded the only passage for an army from N to S Greece It is famous for the heroic stand made by the Spartans against an invading Persian army in 480 B C

THESSALONICA Ancient name for the Aegean seaport now known as Salonika (q v)

THESSALY. Division of Greece Situated between Epirus and the Aegean Sea, it consists mainly of the basin of the river Salambria, and includes Larissa and Trikkala Pop 493,213

THETFORD. Borough and market town of Norfolk It lies at the junction of the Thet and the little Ouse, 14 m N of Bury St Edmunds, on the L N E. Rly The chief buildings are the church, the guildhall, and the grammar school Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 4,097



Thetford arms

THETFORD MINES. Town of Quebec It is 76 m S of Quebec There are asbestos and chrome iron mines in the district Pop (1931) 10,701.

THEYDON. Three parishes of Essex. All are near Epping. Theydon Bois has a station on the L N E Rly , 15 m N E of London.

THIAKI. Alternative name of the island in the Ionian Sea also known as Ithaca (q v)

THIAUCOURT. Village of France The terminus of a branch railway, it is 8 m N W. of Pont-à-Mousson. During the Great War the Germans used it as a base until it was taken by the Americans, Sept 12, 1918

THIBET. Alternative spelling of the name of the country of Asia also known as Tibet (q v)

THIELT. Town of Belgium It lies 20 m by rly S W of Ghent, and is a railway junction It was in German occupation nearly all through the Great War. Pop 12,000

THIEPVAL Village of France On the Ancre, it is 4 m N N E of Albert Strongly defended by the Germans, there was some fierce fighting around it in the battle of the Somme, July, 1916 Here is a memorial to the Ulster division, and in 1932 another war memorial was unveiled.

THIES. Town of Senegal, French West Africa Situated about 50 m by rly E of Dakar, it is an important rly. junction

THIONVILLE. Town of France In Lorraine, it was formerly known as Diedenhofen. It stands on the Moselle, 17 m N of Metz, and is a railway junction Pop. 12,000.

THIRLMERE. Lake of Cumberland. Lying under Helvellyn, 5 m S E of Keswick, it is a narrow sheet of water about 3¾ m long. From here Manchester obtains much of its water.

THIRSK. Market town of Yorkshire (N.R). It stands 22 m. N W of York, on the L N E. Rly There is an agricultural trade, and races are held Market days, Mon and Sat Pop. 12,148.

THOLEN. Island of the Netherlands Lying in the Scheldt estuary, it is about 10 m. long, and Tholen is the chief town

THOMAR. Town of Portugal It stands on the river Nabão, 16 m N W of Abrantes and 89 m by rly N E of Lisbon The convent palace of the Knights of Christ, the ruins of a castle of the Knights Templars, and the palace of Henry the Navigator are of special interest Thomar is noted for its wine. Pop 7,000

THOMASTOWN. Market town of co Kilkenny, I F S It lies on the river Nore, 20 m N of Waterford, with a station on the G S Rlys

THOMOND. District of the I F S. It is the N part of the province of Munster



Thornaby-on-Tees arms

THORN. German name for the town of Poland now known as Torun (q v)

THORNABY - ON - TEES. Borough of Yorkshire (N R) It is on the Tees, opposite Stockton, and is served by the L N E Rly. There are ironworks and other industries Pop (1931) 21,233

THORNBURY Market town of Gloucestershire It lies 12 m N of Bristol, on the G W Rly. Dr W G Grace lived here Market day, Wed Pop 2,493

THORNDON. Village of Suffolk Situated 3 m S of Eye, it has a station (Aspall and Thorndon) on the L N E Rly

THORNE. Town of Yorkshire (W R). It is 10 m N E of Doncaster on the L N E. Rly Agricultural fairs are held here.

THORNER. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It lies 6 m N E of Leeds, on the L N E Rly

THORNEY. Village of Cambridgeshire Situated 7 m N E of Peterborough, it has a station on the Midland and G.N Joint Rly. There are the ruins of an abbey Pop 2,165

THORNHILL. Suburb of Dewsbury It is 2 m S of the borough, on the L M S Rly The fine church has memorials of the Savile family

THORNHILL. Village of Dumfriesshire. It is 14 m N W of Dumfries, with a station on the L M S Rly Near are Drumlanrig castle, and the ruined castles of Closeburn and Morton

THORNLEY. Town of co Durham It lies 6 m S E of Durham, and is served by the L N E Rly Coal mining is the principal industry

THORNLIEBANK. District of Glasgow It is 4 m S W of the city proper, on the L M S Rly.

THORNTON. Urban district of Lancashire It stands 4 m N N E of Blackpool, on the L M S Rly Pop (1931) 10,144

THORNTON. Suburb of Bradford It lies 4 m W of the city, and has a station on the L N E Rly Here is the house in which the Brontë sisters were born

THORNTON. Village of Fifeshire About 5 m N of Kirkcaldy, it is a railway junction on the L N E Rly Pop 1,499

THORNTON HEATH. District of Croydon In the N of the borough, it is 9 m S. of London, on the Southern Rly.

THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN. Village of York shire (W R) It is 6 m S W of Skipton, and has a station on the L M S Rly

THORNTON-LE-DALE Village of Yorkshire (N R) Situated 3 m E. of Pickering, it has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 1,186

THORPE BAY. Watering place of Essex In the borough of Southend, it is 38 m from London, and has a station on the L M S Rly

THORPE-LE-SOKEN. Town of Essex It lies 5 m N E of Clacton-on Sea, with a station on the L N E Rly Pop 1,298

THOUSAND ISLANDS. Group of islands and islets at the E end of Lake Ontario They number about 1,700, and are a popular holiday resort Wolfe and Howe Islands belong to Canada, and Wells and Carlton Islands to the U S A

THRACE. District of Europe In the Balkan area, it lies to the north of Greece proper, between the Danube and the Aegean Sea Long under Turkish rule, it is now divided between Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey

THRAPSTON Market town of Northampton-shire It lies on the river Nene, 8 m S W of Oundle, and is served by the L M S Rly Market day, Tues Pop 1,662

THREE BRIDGES. Village of Sussex Situated 30 m S of London, it is a junction on the S Rly between London and Brighton

THREE RIVERS City and river port of Quebec, Canada Situated 78 m S W of Quebec, on the N side of the S Lawrence at its junction with the S Maurice, which has two mouths, it is served by the C P Rly and C N Rlys There is a fine harbour Pop 35,450

THROWLEIGH. Village of Devonshire Situated 6 m S E of Okehampton, it has a 15th century church

THUN (Fr Thoune) Lake of Switzerland Situated W of Interlaken, and traversed by the river Aar, it is 11 m in length, with a breadth averaging 2 m Its area is nearly 19 sq m

THUN (Fr Thoune) Town of Switzerland It stands on the river Aar, 19 m by rly S S E of Berne Dominated by a 15th century feudal castle, it commands views of the Bernese Oberland Pop (1930) 10,521

THURCASTON Village of Leicestershire It lies 4 m N of Leicester, and is notable as the birthplace of Hugh Latimer

THURGARTON. Village of Not-tinghamshire Situated 10 m N E of Nottingham, it has a station on the L M S Rly A priory was founded here in 1187

THURINGIA. Republic of Ger-many In the centre of the country, it lies between Saxony and Hesse, and has an area of 4,537 sq m Weimar is the capital The name, that of a landgraviate in the Middle Ages, was taken by a group of seven states in this region, when they united in 1919 into a single republic They are Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe Coburg, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Weimar-Eisenach, Reuss, Schwarzburg Sondershausen, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt It is governed by a state council under a president and a diet of 53 members Pop 1,607,339

THURINGIAN FOREST (Ger ThuringerWald) Mountain range of Germany It extends for 60 70 m in a N W direction from the Franken-wald to Eisenach The highest points are the Gross Beerberg (3,238 ft) and the Schneekopf Forested to the summits, it is a tourist resort



Tibet High class woman

THURLBY. Village of Lincolnshire. It lies 2 m S of Bourne, and is served by the L N E Rly The church is of Saxon origin Near is the Car Dyke, Roman remains, well preserved at this point



Thurles arms

THURLES. Urban district of co Tipperary, I F S. Situated on the Suir, 29 m N of Clonmel, on the G S Rlys, it is the seat of the Roman Catholic bishop of Cashel and Emly. Pop (1926) 4,815

THURLESTONE. Seaside resort of S Devon It lies 4 m S W of Kingsbridge the nearest station The church dates from the 13th century

THURLSTONE Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It lies 8 m S W of Barnsley Pop (1931) 2,640

THURMASTON. Urban district of Leicester-shire It stands on the Soar, 4 m N E of Leicester Pop (1931) 3,723

THURNSCOE Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) It lies 9 m S W of Kirk Smeaton, and has a station (Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe) on the L M S Rly Pop (1931) 10,540

THURSDAY. Island in Torres Straits Aus-tralia Situated about 30 m N W of the N end of Cape York peninsula, Queensland, it covers an area of about 900 acres A coaling station and headquarters of the Queensland pearl shell fisheries, it was made a municipality in 1912 Port Kennedy is the chief town Pop about 2,000

THURSLEY. Village of Surrey It lies 13 m S W of Guildford, and has an old church

THURSO. Burgh and seaport of Caithness It lies at the mouth of the Thurso river, 21 m N W of Wick, on the L M S Rly There are ruins of an episcopal palace Pop (1931) 2,946

THURSTONLAND Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) Known in full as Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, it lies 5 m S E of Huddersfield Pop (1931) 3,980

TIAHUANACO Town of Bolivia It is 38 m S W of La Paz Near by is the old city, once a centre of Inca culture, but of which only a few stones have survived

TIAN SHAN. Mountain range of Asia About 1,600 m in length from S W to N E, and from 100 to 300 m wide, it stretches across Central Asia from the Kughiz re-public to Mongolia, and rises into heights of from 20,000 to 23,000 ft

TIARET. Town of Algeria Situ-ated 105 m by rail S E of Oran, it is built on the slopes of the Jebel Guezul at a height of 3,550 ft, on the site of the Roman city of Tin gartia Pop 6 000

TIBER River of Italy It rises in the Tuscan Apennines, and flows past Rome to the Tyrrhenian Sea Part of it has been canalized The alluvium of its flood waters has given it the name of the yellow Tiber Its length is 245 m

TIBERIAS. Town of Palestine It lies on the W shore of the sea of Galilee, 32 m E of Haifa It was the chief town of ancient Galilee Excavations have revealed remains believed to mark the site of the old town Pop (1931) 8,633

TIBET. Country of Asia It lies between the Himalaya Mountains and China, has an area of 463,200 sq m, and contains the highest mass of mountains in the world A large part of the higher region is occupied by lakes The S zone is fairly fertile, well watered, and suitable for

growing varied crops Among the rivers which rise in the mountains are the Yangtse, the Mekong, the Hwang-ho, and the Salween Eastern Tibet has a good deal of timber, while farther to the west and south agriculture is carried on with considerable success The pursuits of the people are mainly pastoral Sheep, yaks, buffaloes, camels, and pigs are bred The mineral products include gold, iron, salt, potash, and borax Lamaism, a corrupt form of Buddhism, is the prevailing religion The ruler is the Dalai Lama, who resides at Lhasa, the capital, and acts through a regent assisted by five ministers Pop about 2,000,000



Tibet. Pilgrim on the way to a shrine

TIBSHELF District of Derbyshire It lies 4 m N E of Alfreton, on the L N E Rly Pop 4,052

TICEHURST. Village of Sussex It lies 10 m. S E of Tunbridge Wells, and has a station (Ticehurst Rd) on the S Rly , 3 m to the S W.

TICINO River of Europe It rises in Switzerland, on Mt St Gotthard, flows through Lake Maggiore into Italy, and joins the Po below Pavia, after a course of 154 m

TICKHILL. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R) On the Nottinghamshire border, 6 m S of Doncaster, it has a large church, a priory, and a castle Pop (1931) 2,297

TICONDEROGA. Village of New York State, U S A Situated at the N end of Lake George, it is 100 m N of Albany Pulp, paper, and graphite are produced. Here, in 1755, the French built a fort which was an important point in the struggle for Canada Pop (1930) 3,680

TIDENHAM. Village of Gloucestershire. It lies 2 m N E of Chepstow, between the Severn and the Wye, on the G.W. Rly

TIDESWELL. Town of Derbyshire In the Peak district, it is 6 m E N E. of Buxton and 2 m N of Miller's Dale station on the L M S Rly. Livestock fairs are held here. The grammar school was reopened in 1879

TIDIKELT. Oasis group of Algeria The most southerly of the Algerian oases, it lies in the centre of the Southern territories, 160 m E of Tuat The chief settlement is In Salah

TIDWORTH. Village of Wiltshire It is 9 m W N W of Andover, on the G.W. Rly. There is a military camp here.

TIEL Town of the Netherlands. It lies on the right bank of the Waal, 19 m S E of Utrecht. Pop 13,500

TIENTSIN. Treaty port of China It lies at the junction of the Pei-ho and the Grand Canal, about 70 m from the sea and 70 m S.E. of Peking. Railways connect it with Peking, Manchuria, the Kaiping coal mines, and Hankow. The river is frozen from November to April, but the port receives most of the goods destined for Peking, has a great trade in salt, and is the point of departure of the tea caravans for Siberia and Russia The city was opened to foreign trade in 1860 Pop (1929) 1,388,747

TIERRA DEL FUEGO (Span Land of Fire). Archipelago at the S extremity of S. America. It is divided between Chile and Argentina The coasts of the main island are deeply indented and the surface is mountainous The soil is suited for sheep-farming, which is being developed. Other industries are lumbering and seal fishing. The capital of the Chilean portion is Magallanes, and that of the Argentine territory is Ushuaia. The area is about 28,000 sq m

TIFFIN. City of Ohio, U S A It stands on the river Sandusky, 42 m S.E of Toledo Heidelberg university is here Pop (1930) 16,428

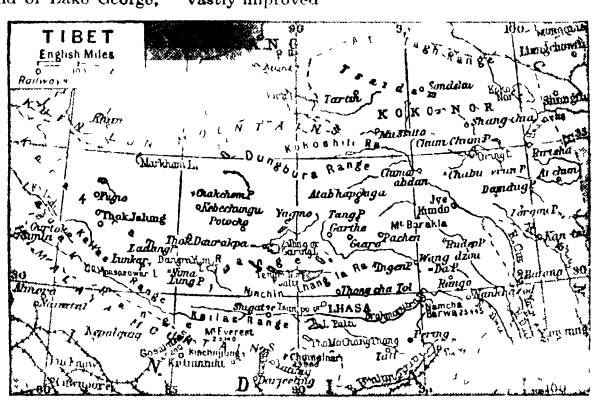
TIFLIS. Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Georgian and Transcaucasian republics, it stands on the Kura, about 175 m S E of Poti, and has a large trade The town has a university, a large hydro-electric station, and a broadcasting station Pop 350,000

TIGHINA. Alternative name of the town of Rumania also known as Bender (q v)

TIGRE. Province of Abyssinia One of the former quasi-independent kingdoms in the country, it lies S and W of the frontier of Eritrea, and is bounded S and E. by the provs. of Lasta and Gondar Adua is the capital

TIGRE, Ec Watering place of Argentina It stands on an island formed by the Tigre and Lujan rivers, 18 m. N. of Buenos Aires

TIGRIS. River of Iraq It is formed by the union of several streams, including the Shat on the W and the Bohtan Su on the E , flowing from the mountains of E Asia Minor. Upwards of 1,100 m in length, it flows to the Shatt el Arab, near Kurna During the Great War the navigability of the channel was vastly improved



Tibet. Map of the mountainous Asiatic state between India and China

TIHWAFU Alternative name of the capital of Sin Kiang also known as Urumchi (q v)

TILBURG. Town of the Netherlands It lies 13½ m by rly. E of Breda Pop (1930) 78,459.

TILBURY. Urban district of Essex On the N bank of the Thames, it is about 23 m. S E of London by the L M S Rly East Tilbury is 1½ m. S E , and West Tilbury ¾ m W of Low Street station. The docks can accommodate the largest vessels A ferry crosses the Thames to Gravesend Pop (1931) 16,826.

TILEHURST. District of Berkshire It lies 3 m W of Reading, and is served by the G W Rly

TILHAR. Town of India. In the Shahjahanpur district of the United Provinces, it stands nearly 40 m E S E of Budaun, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly. Pop 18,400

TILL. River of Northumberland It rises in the Cheviots and joins the Tweed below Coldstream It is 32 m. long

TILLICOULTRY Burgh of Clackmannanshire On the Devon river, it is 5 m N E. of Alloa, on the L N E Rly Pop (1931) 2,953

TILLIETUDLEM. Railway station, Lanarkshire It is 5 m S W of Lanark, on the L M S. Rly *See* Craignethan

TILMANSTONE. Village of Kent. It is 5 m W. of Deal, and is a centre on the Kent coalfield

TILOS Island of Italy In the Aegean Sea, it lies to the N W. of Rhodes and covers 24 sq m. Its Italian name is Piscopi Pop 1,160

TILSIT. Town of Germany In E Prussia, it stands on the Memel, or Niemen, 60 m N E of Konigsberg The town has various manufactures Here, on June 25, 1807, a treaty was signed between France, Russia, and Prussia Pop 50,834

TILT. River of Perthshire. It issues from Loch Tilt and flows 15 m S W to the river Garry at the Bridge of Tilt, 6 m N W of Pitlochry

TIMARU. Seaport of South Island, New Zealand Situated 100 m. S W of Christchurch by rly, it lies at the S end of the stretch of coast known as Ninety Mile Beach The harbour is protected by a concrete breakwater Pop 18,350

TIMBERLAND Village of Lincolnshire Situated 9 m N E of Sleaford, it has a station (Scopwick and Timberland) on the L N E Rly

TIMBUKTU. City of the Sudan, French West Africa Situated on the S edge of the Sahara, it links the caravan routes to Tripoli and the N with the trade on the Niger river Joined by canals with Kabara, on the river, it is connected by a service of small steamboats with Koulikoro, the terminus of the rly from Kayes It was occupied by the French in 1894 Pop (1931) 5,677

TIMGAD. Ruined city of Algeria The Roman Thamugas, it is 24 m S E of Batna, at the intersection of six Roman roads Excavations have uncovered numerous remains including the forum, the theatre, and the arch of Trajan

TIMISOARA. Town of Rumania. Capital of the Banát, it stands on the Bega canal, 72 m N N E of Belgrade Pop (1930) 91,866

TIMMINS Town of Ontario Situated 268 m N of North Bay, it is the chief town of the Porcupine gold mining area The Hallinger mine, near by, is one of the largest gold mines in the world Pop (1931) 14,200

TIMNE. Negro people of W Africa Found in Sierra Leone, and in adjacent dists of French Guinea, they are a long headed race of medium stature Primarily agriculturalists, they are the chief rice growers of Sierra Leone, but they are also skilful traders

TIMOK. River of Yugoslavia Rising between Pirot and the Stara Planina, it flows N for about 100 m to join the Danube, which it enters on the Bulgarian boundary It gave its name to a battle fought between the Bulgarians and the Serbians during the Great War, Oct, 1915

TIMOR. Island of the Malay Archipelago One of the Lesser Sunda Islands, the N E portion is Portuguese, the remainder being Dutch Portuguese territory covers 7,330 sq m , the Dutch area is 6,000 sq m The people are Belonese, with affinities to the Papuans in the centre and E , and Timorese, related to the Malays, in the W Dilly is the capital of the Portuguese section, and Kupang that of the Dutch section Pop Portuguese 442,261 , Dutch 360,000

TIMOR LAUT. Island group of the Malay Archipelago. A Dutch possession, it lies 260 m. E.N E of Timor, and forms part of the residency of Amboina Yamdena and Selaru are the chief islands The area is 2,060 sq m Pop 25,000

TIMOR SEA. Part of the Indian Ocean Lying between the island of Timor and the N coast of Australia, it leads to the Pacific by the Arafura Sea

TINA. Variant name of the town of Egypt also known as El Tineh (q v)

TINNEVELLY. Town of India. It stands on the Tambraparni river, in Madras, and on the Tuticorin Quilon railway, about 440 m S W of Madras There is a temple of Siva Pop 53,783

TINOS. Island in the Aegean Sea One of the Cyclades group, it is separated by a narrow channel from the island of Andros, and has an area of 80 sq m Pop 12,000

TINSLEY. District of Sheffield In the N E. of the city, it has a station on the L N E Rly

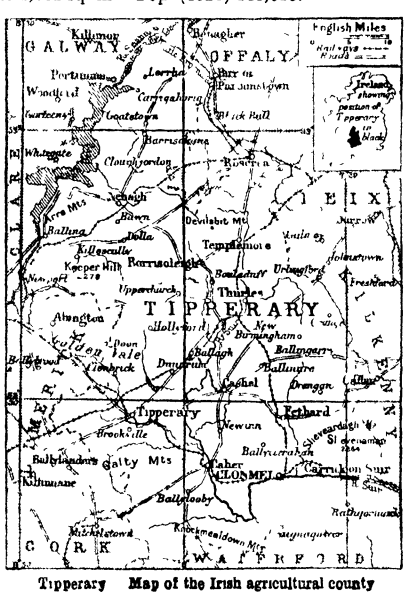
TINTAGEL. Village of Cornwall. On the coast, it is 5 m N W of Camelford Tintagel Castle, the reputed birthplace of King Arthur, stands on a ridge of rock connecting Tintagel Head with the mainland

TINTERN Village of Monmouthshire. It is 5 m S of Monmouth and 144 m from London by the G W Rly The ruins of the Cistercian abbey, standing near the Wye, are perhaps the most beautiful in England In 1900 the property was acquired by the crown

TIOGE. Alternative name of the river of S W Africa also known as Kubango (q v)

TIPPERA District of India In the Chittagong division of Bengal, it lies E of the Surma river, on the edge of the Ganges delta, and is an alluvial lowland, with an area of 2 560 sq m It is one of the most densely populated districts in Bengal Pop 2,743,073

TIPPERARY. County of Munster, I F S An inland county, the centre is mainly level and fertile, but on the borders are hills The chief river is the Suir, while along the W flows the Shannon Agriculture is the chief industry The G S Rlys serve the county, which is divided into the north and south ridings, the respective capitals being Nenagh and Clonmel The area is 1,662 sq m Pop (1926) 141,015.



Tipperary Map of the Irish agricultural county

TIPPERARY. Urban district of co. Tipperary, I.F.S. It is 110 m. S W of Dublin, on the G S. Rlys, and has trade in farm and dairy produce. It grew up around a castle built by the English. Pop (1926) 5,555.

TIPPERMUIR. Village of Perthshire. Situated 5 m W. of Perth, it has a station (Tibbermuir Crossing) on the L M S Rly Near here, on Sept 1, 1644, a battle was fought between the covenantors and the royalists under Montrose, who were victorious

TIPTON. Urban district of Staffordshire. Situated 9 m N W of Birmingham, it is served by the L M S and G W. Rlys In the heart of the Black Country, it manufactures iron goods, cement, and bricks Pop 35,792

TIPTREE. Village of Essex Lying S E of Witham, it is 45 m from London, with a station on the L.N E Rly Much fruit is grown, and in the village are jam factories

TIRAH. Region of India In the N W. Frontier Province, it comprises all the glens on the S side of the Safed Koh range The natives, Afridis and Orakzais, cultivate the lower slopes and valley floors They were the object of a British punitive campaign in 1897–98

TIRANA. Capital of Albania. It is situated on high ground, about 20 m E of Durres The chief buildings are the mosques and churches. Pop (1930) 30,806

TIRASPOL. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Moldavian republic, it stands on the Dniester and the Odessa-Kishinev railway, 70 m N W of Odessa Pop 30,000

TIREE. Island of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire It is 14 m from N. to S, and averages 3 m. in breadth

TIRHUT. Division of India In Bihar and Orissa, it covers an area of 12,598 sq m. It borders Nepal in the N and extends S to the Ganges, being watered by that river and its left-bank tributaries. Pop 9,949,268

TIRLEMONT. Town of Belgium It lies on the Grande Gette river, 11 m by rly S E of Louvain The church of Notre Dame-du Lac, which was damaged in the Great War, is notable. Pop 20,000

TIRNOVO. Town of Bulgaria It stands on the river Jantra, about 35 m S S E of Svishtov It was formerly the capital Pop 12,500

TIROL. District of Europe, divided between Austria, Bavaria, and Italy A region of great beauty, it is much visited by tourists Innsbruck is the capital

TIRUPATI. Town of India In the N Arcot district of Madras, it is 84 m N E. of Madras The hill temple attracts annually thousands of pilgrims Pop 17,434

TIRUVANNAMALLAI. Town of India In the N Arcot district of Madras, it is situated on the rly, about 95 m S E of Madras It occupies a strategic point on the Chengama Pass through the E Ghats A fire festival is held annually at the temple Pop. 21,200

TIRYNS. Ruined city of Greece According to legend, its massive walls, still standing, were built for Proetus, king of Argos, by masons from Lycia in Asia Minor called Cyclopes, whence the term Cyclopean architecture Schliemann and Dorpfeld in 1804 discovered the ruins of a large palace, which in general structure exhibits a remarkable correspondence with the descriptions in the Homeric poems

TISA. Alternative name of the river of Central Europe also known as the Theiss (q v)

TISBURY. Town of Wiltshire It lies 4 m. W of Salisbury, on the S. Rly

TISSINGTON. Village of Derbyshire. It lies 4 m N. of Ashbourne, and has a station on the L M S. Rly. It is famous for its custom of dressing the wells on Ascension Day.

TITAGARH. Town of India. In the district of the Santal Parganas, it is situated on the Hooghli, 14 m N of Calcutta There are paper and jute mills Pop 45,200

TITCHFIELD. Village of Hampshire. It stands on the river Meon, 2 m W of Fareham.

TITICACA. Lake of S America It lies on the boundaries of Peru and Bolivia, between the main Andean range and the Cord llera Real, at an alt of 13,000 ft, and is the highest body of navigable water in the world It has a length 130 m from N W to S E, an average width of 30 m, a maximum depth of 700 ft, and an area of 5,500 sq m Its shores are indented by numerous bays, and it contains several islands It is navigated by steamers of the Peruvian Corporation

TITTENSOR Village of Staffordshire It lies 4 m N W of Stone, and has a station (Barlaston and Trentensor) on the L M S. Rly. Pop 1,202



Tiverton seal

TIVERTON. Borough and market town of Devonshire. It is 14 m N of Exeter, on the G W Rly and on both sides of the Exe, S. Peter's church has a Norman doorway Here are Blundell's School and a free school dating from 1611. Market day, Tues. Pop (1931) 9,611

TIVOLI. City and pleasure resort of Italy. It is situated 17 m N E of Rome. It is famed for its Roman remains, which include the beautiful circular temple of the sibyl the temple of Tiburtus, and the villa of Hadrian. The falls of the Anio, which are famous for their beauty, supply electric power for Rome Pop 16,389

TIZI OUZOU. Town of Algeria Situated about 65 m E of Algiers, it is surrounded by hills and is a small, clean town, with wide, airy streets Pop (1931) 38,291

TLAXCALA. Town of Mexico The capital of the state of Tlaxcala, it is situated 85 m by rail E of Mexico City Here is the church of San Francisco, the first erected on the American continent Pop 2,000

TLEMCEN. Town of Algeria. It is situated about 60 m S S W of Oran Once the Moorish capital of N W Africa, it has some fine mosques and a museum Pop (1931) 46,060

TLINGIT. American Indian tribal stock. They are found on the S E coast of Alaska, having migrated from a region farther S They have borrowed from their Eskimo neighbours bone spear throwers and lip ornaments

TOALA. Tribe of the Netherlands E Indies Inhabiting the S W of Celebes, they are a medium headed, wavy haired, thick lipped people, short, dark, and slender They represent a primitive caucasoid type, allied to the Vedda

TOBA South American Indian tribe in the Gran Chaco, N Argentina, they are tall and muscular and are splendid horsemen. They are fiercely hostile to whites.

TOBAGO Island of the British W Indies. It lies 21 m. N E of Trinidad, of which it is a dependency, and has an area of 114 sq. m. Mountainous and thickly forested, it is fertile, and produces rubber, cotton, tobacco, and spices. Scarborough is the port and chief town. Discovered by Columbus in 1498, it was successively Dutch, British, and French, finally becoming British in 1814 Pop 23,500

TOBERMORY Seaport and burgh of Argyllshire It is 30 m N W of Oban, and has a good harbour, in which there have been salvage operations for recovering treasure from a Spanish galleon sunk here in 1588 Pop (1931) 770

TOBOL. River of Russia (U S S R). It rises in the Ural Mountains, and after a N E. course of about 800 m., joins the Irtish near Tobolsk.

TOBOLSK. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Ural area, it stands near the confluence of the Irtish with the Tobol, about 350 m N E of Sverdlovsk. The ex tsar Nicholas II was imprisoned here after the revolution of 1917 There is a canning industry Pop 15,000

TOCANTINS River of Brazil Rising in the S of Goyaz, it flows N through Pará, and discharges into the Atlantic through the long, wide estuary called the Rio Pará It is about 1,700 m. in length, of which two portions of 400 m each are navigable though separated by cataracts In its upper reaches it is called the Maranhão

TODI Group of mountain peaks of Central Switzerland They are situated on the borders of the cantons of Glarus, Uri, and Grisons, the loftiest summit being Todi or Piz Rusein, 11,886 ft

TODI. City of Italy It stands on a hill, alt 1,494 ft, 23 m S of Perugia Notable buildings are a fine Romanesque cathedral, the Renaissance church of Santa Maria della Consolazione, and two medieval palaces Pop 18,500



Todmorden arms

TODMORDEN Borough and market town of Yorkshire (W R) It is on the river Calder, 19 m N E of Manchester, on the L M S Rly The chief industries are cotton spinning and weaving Market days, Wed, Fri, and Sat Pop (1931) 22,222

TOGOLAND. District of W Africa Bounded on the W by the Gold Coast Colony, N by French Sudan, E by Dahomey, and S by the gulf of Guinea, it was formerly a German protectorate, but surrendered to the Allies in Aug, 1914 It is now administered under mandate by Great Britain and France With the exception of the Volta, most of the rivers are without water during the dry season Teak and mahogany are the chief timbers, and the products include palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, maize, rubber, and rice

The area allotted to Britain is 13,041 sq m in extent, and for administrative purposes it is attached to the adjacent provs of the Gold Coast Colony and Northern Territories The boundary which separates it from French Togoland extends from the N W corner in a general direction S E and S, terminating not far from the port of Lome It has no coast line Pop (1931) 275,925

The portion under French control covers an area of 21,893 sq m There are good roads connecting most of the important places, and Lome, the capital, is connected by rly with Anecho, Palime, and Atakpame Pop 730,501

TOKAT. Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it is situated on the Toranh Su, about 50 m N W of Sivas The industries include cotton printing and the manufacture of leather and copper ware It has Roman tombs and ruins of a Byzantine castle Pop (1927) 77,579

TOKAY. Town of Hungary It stands at the confluence of the Bodrog and Theiss, 43 m N N W of Debreczen It is the market for the celebrated Tokay wine Pop 5,000

TOKELAU. Alternative name of the islands in the Pacific also known as the Union Islands (q v).

TOKYO. City and capital of Japan Situated in the S E of Honshu Island, 18 m N E of Yokohama, it occupies both banks of the river Sumida, and is the terminus of several railway lines Formerly called Yedo or Jeddo, it was renamed Tokyo, meaning eastern capital, in 1868 Places of interest include the imperial palace, encircled by a moat, the government buildings, Hibiya Park, which is much visited in spring for its cherry blossom and azaleas, the Sengaku ji temple, the Yasukuni shrine, on the Kudan Hill, and the Yasukan military museum The Tokyo wireless station is situated on Atago Hill. The imperial university has beautiful botanical gardens, rich in flowering trees, shrubs, and plants. Ueno park contains the imperial museum, imperial library, college of music, fine arts school, zoological garden, and Toshogu shrine Asakusa park, which is a popular amusement quarter, contains the Asakusa temple The suburbs are noteworthy for the number of their temples On September 1, 1923, the city was severely damaged by earthquake and fire Pop (1930) 2,070,913

TOKYO BAY Inlet of the Pacific Ocean On the S E coast of the island of Honshiu, Japan, it extends N for about 50 m On its N W shore stands Tokyo Its waters are too shallow for large vessels

TOLEDO. City of Spain The capital of the province of Toledo, it stands on the Tagus, 47 m by rail S S W of Madrid Situated on a rocky bluff, defended by lofty Moorish Gothic walls, and dominated by the cathedral and the Alcázar, it is one of the most imposing cities of Spain Toledo sword blades were famous from Roman times Pop 21,670

TOLEDO City and lake port of Ohio, U S A It stands at the head of Maumee Bay, at the W. end of Lake Erie, on the Pennsylvania and other rlys An important railway junction, it has an excellent harbour, and ships maize, wheat, coal, and crude oil Motor cars and machinery are manufactured Pop (1930) 290,718

TOLIMA. Volcanic peak of Columbia Situated 90 m W of Bogotá, it has an alt of 18,365 ft

TOLLCROSS District of Glasgow It lies 2 m S E of the city proper

TOLLERTON. Village of Nottinghamshire Situated 44 m S E of Nottingham, it contains the city's airport and a theological college

TOLLESBURY Village of Essex Situated 7 m N E of Maldon, on a creek of the Blackwater estuary, it is served by the L N E Rly, and has oyster fisheries Pop 1,694

TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY. Village of Essex Situated some 7 m S E of Witham, it has a station on the L N E Rly The hall is a moated mansion, with a 16th century bridge across the moat Pop 827

TOLOSA. Town of Spain It stands on the river Oria, 28 m by rly S of San Sebastian Its most interesting feature is the handsome church of Santa Maria Pop 10,000

TOLTEC Name denoting an ancient culture, anterior to the Aztec domination, on the Mexican tableland Early Spanish accounts of a Toltec race, traditionally dating from the 6th century, are largely mythical, but the existence of an advanced pre Aztec culture is attested by remains at Tollan, Cholula, Teotihuacan, and elsewhere *See* Aztec, Maya

TOLUCA City of Mexico The capital of the state of Mexico, it is 45 m S W of Mexico City, with which it is connected by rly It has a meteorological station Pop 34,000

TOMASZOW. Town of Poland Standing on a tributary of the Pilica, about 30 m S E of Lodz, it is known for its cloth Pop 28,000

TOMSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Siberian area, it lies about 470 m N E of Omsk, on the Tom, a tributary of the Ob, and on a branch line of the Trans-Siberian Rly Candles, soap, and spirits are manufactured The university dates from 1888. Pop 92,418

TONALE. Alpine pass of Italy It lies almost midway between the Ortler Spitz and Mt Adamello, and connects the valley of the Noce, a tributary of the Adige, in the Trentino, with the valley of the Oglio, Val Camonica It rises to 6,181 ft It was prominent in the Great War

TONAWONDA, North City and port of New York State, U S A On the Niagara river, it is 14 m N of Buffalo, opposite the town of Tonawonda Pop (1930) 19,019.

TONBRIDGE. Urban district and market town of Kent It stands on the Medway, 29 m S E of London, on the S Rly The gateway of the castle remains, and the Chequers Inn is a timbered building of the 16th century There is a cricket ground, where Kent holds an annual cricket week Tonbridge School was founded in 1553 Market days, Tues and Fri Pop (1931) 6,332



Tonbridge arms

TONDERN. Town of Denmark It stands on the Widaue, about 40 m N W of the German town of Schleswig There is a trade in horses. During the Great War the Germans had an important airship station here. Pop 5,000

TONE. River of Japan It flows E S E through lagoons in the island of Honshu, and enters the Pacific at Choshi, after a course of 173 m

TONG Village of Shropshire Situated 3 m E of Shifnal, it is associated in fiction with the Little Nell of Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop, and is famous for its Perpendicular church, S Bartholomew's, founded about 1410 The existing Tong castle dates from 1785

TONGA. British protectorate in the S Pacific Ocean also known as the Friendly Islands (q v)

TONGALAND. Region of Natal, S Africa. It lies N of Zululand and S of Portuguese E Africa, and has an area of about 600 sq m. In 1897 it was annexed to Natal Pop 13,500

TONGATABU Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean Belonging to the Friendly group, they are situated about 450 m S E of the Fiji islands

TONGE Village of Kent It is 5 m N W of Faversham Near are the ruins of Tonge castle

TONGKAH Alternative name of the seaport of Siam also known as Puket (q v)

TONGRES Town of Belgium It lies on the river Geer, 18 m by rly N of Liége Pop 10,500

TONGUE. Village of Sutherlandshire Situated 44 m W of Thurso, on the Kyle of Tongue, it is a centre for sea fishing

TONK Native state of India It comprises several detached areas in the E of Rajputana, one of which is entirely surrounded by the states of the Central India Agency The total area is 2,553 sq m The ruler is a nawab, and has a salute of 17 guns Pop 287,898

TONK Town of India In the native state of the same name, it lies 55 m S of Jaipur, on the Banas Chambal plateau, at an elevation of 1,500 ft It has a fort Pop 30,374

TONKING, GULF OF Arm of the S China Sea It measures 300 m by 150 m , and receives the waters of the Hong-Kiang

TONKING. Province of French Indo China Formerly a province of the kingdom of Annam, it became a French protectorate in 1884 It lies between China and Annam, and has an area of 40,530 sq m Rice, sugar, tobacco, ramie, tin, coal, and silk are among the products Hanoi is the capital Pop (1930) 8,182,962

TONLE SAP. Lake of French Indo China During the wet monsoon it has an area of 120 sq m and a depth of 50 ft , receiving flood waters of the Mekong through the Me Sap In the dry season it shrinks to some 80 sq m , with a depth of 2 ft There are extensive fisheries

TONSBERG. Seaport of Norway It stands on an arm of Oslo Fiord, 71 m by rly S of Oslo One of the oldest settlements in Norway, it has special interests in the Arctic whale and seal fishery Pop (1930) 11,980

TOOTING. District of S W London In the borough of Wandsworth, it is served by the S Rly. and the Underground Rlv., and is divided into Upper Tooting, or Tooting Bec, and Tooting Graveney, or Lower Tooting. Tooting Graveney and Tooting Bec commons form a large open space under the control of the L C C.

TOOWOOMBA. Town of Queensland It is situated 100 m W of Brisbane, on the main line to Sydney In an agricultural centre, it has bacon factories, and contains foundries and government rly works Pop (1930) 26,145.

TOPARE Site of an ancient capital of Ceylon Formerly known as Pollanarua, it is situated in the N Central province about 60 m N E of Kandy, and was the capital 769 1235 Most of the ruins belong to the period 1153-86

TOPEKA Capital of Kansas, U S A It stands on the Kansas river, 70 m W of Kansas City, is served by the Atchison Topoka, and Santa Fe, and other rlys , and has an airport It has extensive railway workshops, flour mills, foundries, and printing works Pop (1930) 64,120

TOPSHAM Town of Devon Situated at the junction of the Exe and the Clyst, 5 m S W. of Exeter, of which it was originally the port, it has a station on the S Rly There was formerly a Dutch settlement here

TOR Port of Egypt It is situated on the E coast of the gulf of Suez, about 138 m S S E. of Suez, and is the landing place for Mt Sinai

TOR BAY Inlet on the S coast of Devonshire It is 4½ m across, between Hope's Nose and Berry Head, and runs 3½ m inland On its shores are Torquay, Paignton, and Brixham

TORCELLO. Islet of the Adriatic Sea It is 6 m N E of Venice, in the Venetian Lagoon It contains the former Byzantine cathedral of Santa Maria and the church of S Fosca

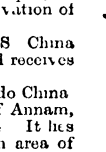
TORGAU Town of Prussia It stands on the left bank of the Elbe, about 30 m N E of Leipzig On an islet in the Elbe stands the castle of Hartenfels, once the residence of the electors of Saxony Industries include glass-blowing and the manufacture of tobacco Pop 13,500

TORKSEY Village of Lincolnshire It stands on the Trent, 10 m N W of Lincoln, by the L N E Rly Here are the ruins of a castle

TORMES River of Spain Rising in the Sierra de Gredos, it flows first N and then W , passing Salamanca, and effects a junction with the Douro, after a course of about 150 m

TORNEA River of Sweden Rising in the Tornea lake, it forms part of the boundary between Sweden and Finland, and after a course of 250 m discharges into the gulf of Bothnia

TORONTO City and lake port of Canada The capital of the province of Ontario it stands on a bay of Lake Ontario, 333 m. by rail S W of Montreal, and is served by both the C P Rly and C N Rlys Steamers go from its harbour to various Canadian and American ports Notable buildings include the Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, the parliament buildings in Queen's Park, the city hall, Union station, the general hospital, Osgood Hall, where are the law courts, the university, and Upper Canada college There are more than 60 parks Toronto is a banking and distributing centre, and has some manufactures. Water power is obtained from Niagara Falls The city was founded in 1794, and was at first called Yorktown Pop (1930) 627,502



Toronto arms

TORPHICHEN. Town of West Lothian It is 4 m S W of Linlithgow, and grew round a preceptory of the Knights of S John Pop 4,000.

TORPHINS. Pleasure resort of Aberdeenshire. It lies 7 m N W of Banchory, and has a station on the L N E Rly Pop 555.

TOR POINT Urban district of Cornwall. It is on the Hamoaze, opposite Devonport, with which it is connected by ferry. Pop. (1931) 3,975.

TORQUAY. Borough, seaport, and watering place of Devonshire. On the S coast, it stands on the hills above Tor Bay, and is 26 m S of Exeter, on the G W. Rly Its mild climate attracts many visitors There are theatres, gardens, yachting, golfing, and good bathing Pop. (1931) 46,165



Torquay arms

TORRE. District of S Devon The N W. part of Torquay, it has its own station on the G W Rly. Here are the ruins of Torre Abbey.

TORRE ANNUNZIATA. Town of Italy It stands at the S base of Mt Vesuvius, on the gulf of Naples, 13 m S E of Naples Pop. 32,500.

TORRE DEL GRECO. Seaport of Italy It stands on the gulf of Naples, 8 m by railway S E of Naples Situated at the S W foot of Mt. Vesuvius, it is built chiefly of lava Pop 31,000

TORRENS. Lake of S Australia It occupies the N portion of the Great Valley of S Australia, 90 m N of Spencer Gulf, and is 130 m long, 20 m broad, and 80 ft above sea level.

TORREON Town of Mexico Situated 700 m N of Mexico City, in Coahuila state, it is an important railway and manufacturing centre It has an airport Pop 65,000

TORRE PELLICE. Summer resort of Italy It stands at the foot of the Cottian Alps, 34 m S W of Turin Pop 4,000

TORRES STRAIT Strait of Australia Separating Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, and New Guinea, it is about 90 m in width, and contains numerous islands, chief of which is Thursday Island The strait is celebrated for its pearls and bêche de mer

TORRES VEDRAS. Town of Portugal It is situated 24 m N W of Lisbon A noteworthy building is the old Moorish castle, and the town has hot sulphur springs The fortifications constructed by Wellington during the Peninsular War stretched from here to the Tagus Pop 8,000

TORRIDGE. River of Devonshire It rises 4 m S E of Hartland Point, and flows S E, E, and N.W, to join the Taw estuary at Barnstaple Bay

TORRIDON. Loch or inlet on the W coast of Scotland, in Ross and Cromarty Torridon village is at the head of the loch, and near it is a deer forest.



Torrington arms

TORRINGTON, GREAT. Borough of Devonshire Standing on a hill above the Torridge, 7 m S S E of Bideford, it has a station on the S Rly Near the spot stands a Waterloo column. Pop (1931) 2,913

TORRINGTON. City of Connecticut, U S A It stands on the Naugatuck river, 36 m. by railway W. of Hartford Manufactures include metal ware and woollens Pop (1930) 26,040

TOR ROYAL. Royal residence, under a tor of the same name, near Princetown, Devonshire Once the residence of one of the agents of the duchy of Cornwall, it has been converted into a residence for the Prince of Wales.

TORTOLA. One of the Virgin Islands, British W Indies It lies about 60 m E of Porto Rico Road Town, on the S E. coast, is the capital of the Virgin Islands

TORTONA. Town of Italy. It stands on the river Scrivia, 13 m by railway E of Alessandria

TORTOSA. City of Spain It is situated above the river Ebro, 40 m by rail S W of Tarragona. Encompassed by walls, its dominating feature is the cathedral Pop 33,000

TORUN Town of Poland. It stands on the Vistula, 90 m S of Danzig In the market place is a bronze statue of Copernicus. Pop. 39,424

TORY. Island of co Donegal, I F S Lying 9 m N W. of Dunfanaghy, it is separated from the mainland by Tory Sound, and is about 2½ m. long and ½ m wide.

TOTLAND BAY. Seaside resort of the Isle of Wight It lies 3 m S W. of Yarmouth.

TOTNES. Borough and market town of Devonshire. On the Dart, 22 m. S W of Exeter, it has a station on the G W. Rly. The parish church has a rood screen There are ruins of a castle Market days, Tues and Fri Pop (1931) 4,525.



Totnes arms

TOTONAC. American Indian tribe Mostly in Vera Cruz and Puebla, Mexico, they are descended from a pre Columbian people who lived in independence for 650 years until reduced to an Aztec tributary state They still constitute an important element of the population

TOTONICAPAM Town of Guatemala The capital of the department of the same name, it is 15 m E of Quezaltenango. Pop 31,000

TOTTENHAM. Urban district of Middlesex Situated 6 m N of the City, it is served by the L N E. and L M S Rlys Two members are returned to parliament. The district has a fine town hall and several parks The association football club called Tottenham Hotspur has its ground in High Road, Tottenham Pop (1931) 158,800

TOTTINGTON. Urban district of Lancashire It is 2½ m N W of Bury, on the L M S Rly The chief industries are calico printing and cotton spinning Pop (1931) 6,532

TOUGGOURT. Oasis town of S Algeria Situated on the N fringe of the Sahara, it is about 120 m S of Biskra, and is on the caravan route from Lake Chad and the Niger to the Mediterranean There is a trade in dates Pop 2,000

TOUL. Town of France It stands 14 m W. of Nancy, near the Moselle The buildings include the church of S. Etienne, once the cathedral, and the hôtel de ville Toul manufactures porcelain and trades in wine It has been taken and retaken several times, the last being in 1870, when the Germans captured it Pop 11,650

TOULON. Seaport of France It stands on a bay of the Mediterranean, 42 m E S E of Marseilles A naval station, it is strongly fortified, has a good harbour, and its dockyards can accommodate the largest battleships Connected with it are an arsenal and other naval establishments. The port has shipping and steamboat services The chief building is the church of S Marie Majeure, formerly the cathedral Pop (1931) 133,263

TOULOUSE. City of France. It stands on the Garonne, 443 m S W of Paris, and is served by a network of rlys and canals, including the Canal du Midi The cathedral, of various periods, has a choir with 17 chapels and a beautiful rose window The church of S Sernin is one of the finest Romanesque basilicas in existence Other buildings are the fine city hall, or capitole, the museum, and the law courts Toulouse has two broadcasting stations. The city has a university, which was founded about 1230 It is the seat of an archbishop Industries include the manufacture of silk and woollen goods, flour, and machinery, while the city is a market for the agricultural produce of Languedoc, and an important banking and commercial centre. Here, on April 10, 1814, the last battle of the Peninsular War was fought. Pop. (1931) 194,564.



Toulouse arms

TOUNGOO. Town of Lower Burma. It stands on the right bank of the Sittang, about 170 m. N.

of Rangoon by railway It was at one time the capital of an independent kingdom. Pop 19,332.

TOURAINE. One of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution. It is now represented by the department of Indre-et-Loire and part of Vienne.

TOURANE. Seaport of French Indo-China, Situated in Annam, on the China Sea, 50m S E. of Hué, it has railway communication with Hanoï Coal is worked at Nongson, in the locality Pop 5,000

TOURCOING. Town of France It is situated 7 m N N E of Lille A centre for the manufacture of woollen goods and other textiles, it also makes machinery and soap It was occupied by the Germans, 1914–18 Pop (1931) 81,972.

TOURNAI. City and river port of Belgium It stands on the Schelde, 52 m W S W of Brussels, and is a railway junction The chief buildings are the cathedral of Notre Dame, the churches of S Quentin and S Brice, and the old belfry on the Grand Place Carpets are made, and there is a trade in coal Pop (1930) 36,020

TOURS. City of France Situated on the Loire, where it is joined by the Cher, it is 145 m S W of Paris The chief buildings are the Gothic cathedral and the church of S Saturnin There are ruins of the walls and amphitheatre built by the Romans The industrial establishments include silk factories and printing and motor car works There is a trade along the river Pop (1930) 78,585



Tours arms

TOWCESTER. Town of Northamptonshire. It is 8 m S W. of Northampton, on the L M S. Rly The 11th century church of S Laurence has a fine Perpendicular tower Pop, 2,783

TOWER HAMLETS. Name given to an area near the Tower of London It comprises districts in the boroughs of Poplar, Shoreditch, Stepney, and Bethnal Green Before 1918 it returned seven members to parliament, being divided into the divisions of Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St George's in the East, Stepney, and Whitechapel

TOW LAW. Urban district of co Durham It lies 8 m N W of Bishop Auckland, in a coal-mining region Pop (1931) 3,556

TOWNSVILLE. Seaport of N Queensland It stands on Cleveland Bay, 748 m N of Brisbane, its harbour being formed by Ross Creek. It has a large export trade Pop (1930) 31,800.

TOWTON. Village of Yorkshire (W R.) It lies 3 m S of Tadcaster, and is famous for the battle fought here, March 29, 1461, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians

TOWY River of Wales It rises among the hills that divide Cardiganshire from Radnorshire, and falls into Carmarthen Bay at Llanstephen. Its length is 66 m

TOWYN. Urban district and watering place of Merionethshire It stands on Cardigan Bay, 12 m. N of Aberystwith, and is served by the G W Rly There is a golf course here Pop (1931) 3,803

TOYAMA. Town of Japan. It stands near the coast of Toyama Bay, in the island of Honshiu, about 53 m W of Nagano Pop (1930) 75,099.

TOYOHASHI. Town of Japan In the island of Honshiu, it stands on the river Toyokawa, about 20 m N W of Hamamatsu, with which it communicates by railway Pop (1930) 98,554.

TRABZON. Town of Turkey Also known as Trebizond, it is in Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 570 m. E. of Istanbul, and is still enclosed within its Byzantine walls. An ancient Greek colony, in A D 1204 it became the capital of the empire of Trebizond. The Turks took it in 1461. Pop. (1927) 60,975.

TRAFALGAR. Cape or headland of S W. Spain. It is about 30 m S W of Tarifa, at the W end of the strait of Gibraltar, and is famous as the scene of the battle of Trafalgar between the British under Nelson and the French and Spanish fleets, on Oct 21, 1805

TRAFFORD PARK District of Manchester It is about 2 m W of the city proper, and has a station on the Cheshire Lines Rly

TRAIL. City of British Columbia Situated 6 m N E of Rossland, on the Columbia river, it is a mining centre Pop (1931) 7,573

TRALEE. Urban district, seaport, and county town of co Kerry, I F S It stands near the mouth of the river Lee, on Tralee Bay, with which it is connected by a ship canal It is a junction on the G S. Rlys, 31 m N E of Dingle. Pop (1926) 10,533



Tralee arms

TRAMECOURT. Town of France Situated 16 m. E of Montreuil, its château was used, during the Great War, for visitors to headquarters

TRAMORE. Watering place of co Waterford, I F S Situated 7 m S of Waterford, it is on the G S Rlys It has good sands, a racecourse, and a golf course Pop (1926) 1,812

TRANENT. Burgh of East Lothian It is 10 m E of Edinburgh, on the L N E Rly, and is the centre of a coal area Pop (1931) 4,526

TRANI. Town of S E Italy. On the Adriatic Sea, it is situated 25 m by rly W N W of Bari The 12th century cathedral has a notably high tower, and a large crypt Pop 32,000

TRANQUEBAR. Town of India In Madras Presidency, it stands on the Coromandel coast, about 7 m E of Mayavaram Pop 11,520

TRANSANDINE RAILWAY South American railway It gives rail communication between the railways of Argentine and those of the countries on the W slope of the Andes Finished in 1910, it runs from Mendoza, Argentina, to Los Andes, Chile, its length being 155 m. At its highest point it attains an elevation of 10,521 ft It is on the narrow gauge, and the Abt rack system is used for a total length of nearly 22 m The total length of tunnel is 7,519½ yards

TRANS-CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. Republic of Russia (U S S R.) Formed in 1922, it comprises the soviet republics of Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan, and has a total area of 71,012 sq. m. This is the capital Pop (1931) 6,379,000 *See* Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

TRANSCONA. Town of Manitoba Situated 10 m N E of Winnipeg, it is served by the C P. Rly and C N Rlys Pop (1931) 5,747

TRANSJORDANIA. State E of Palestine Governed by Great Britain under the same mandate as Palestine, its boundaries are only roughly known and its area is uncertain Since 1921 it has been ruled by Abdullah, a brother of King Feisal of Iraq, and in 1923 Great Britain agreed to recognize him as an independent ruler as soon as certain conditions were fulfilled. An assembly and a council were set up and a high commissioner appointed. Amman is the capital Pop about 260,000

TRANSKEI. District of Cape Province, S. Africa One of the Transkeian Territories, it lies between the Kei and the Bashee rivers and extends W from the Indian Ocean as far as Tembuland Forested on the coast, it rises inland Butterworth is the capital.

TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES. Region of Cape Province, S Africa. Including Griqualand East, Pondoland, Transkei, and Tembuland, it extends between the Kei river and the Natal border, forming the N E. part of the prov. and covering an area of 16,351 sq. m. Annexed to Cape Colony between

1879 and 1894, the territories are largely a native reserve. The name Kaffraria is sometimes incorrectly applied to the territories. Pop. about 900,000 natives, 13,700 whites.

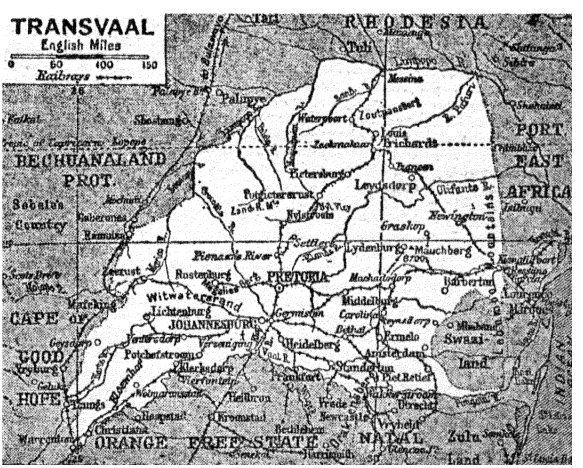
TRANS-SIBERIAN RLY. Railway line of Russia (U.S.S.R.). A continuation of the line from Moscow, it commences at Sverdlovsk, traverses Siberia, skirts the S. shore of Lake Baikal, and terminates at Vladivostok, on the Pacific coast, after a distance of 4,500 m. Several branch lines increase its over-all length considerably. Commenced in 1892, it was completed in 1915, as a single trunk line. The Turkestan-Siberian, or Turk-Sib, line, starting at Tashkent, skirts Lake Balkhash, and joins the Trans-Siberian Rly. at Semipalatinsk. It was opened in 1931.

TRANSVAAL. Province of the Union of South Africa. Extending N. and S. between the rivers Limpopo and Vaal, bounded W. by Bechuanaland and E. by Portuguese East Africa and Swaziland, it covers an area of 110,450 sq. m.



Transvaal arms

Mainly a plateau ranging from 1,000 to 7,000 ft. in height, scattered with isolated kopjes and broken in the E. by the Drakenberg Mts., it is largely covered by the bush veld, which provides good pasturage. The climate is hot, dry, and dusty, and during the rainy season malaria is prevalent. Although mainly a stock-raising country, large areas are suitable for agriculture, and maize and tobacco are plentifully produced. The country is rich in minerals, coal, copper, iron, and lead being found, but the chief wealth lies in the gold and diamond mines. Johannesburg is the largest town, but Pretoria is the capital. Founded by Boer farmers about 1836, it was recognized by Britain in 1852, but was annexed in 1877. In 1880 the Boers rebelled, and responsible government was granted them in 1881. The discovery of the goldfields led to further trouble, which helped to precipitate the South African War. The territory was formally annexed for the second time on Sept. 1, 1900, and formed into a colony with self-government in 1906. On May 31, 1910, it joined the Union. Pop. 2,238,271, of whom (1931) 694,120 are whites.



Transvaal. Map of the South African province, part of the Union of S. Africa

TRANSYLVANIA (Lat., across the wood). District of Europe. Before 1918 it formed the eastern part of the kingdom of Hungary. In 1919 most of it was given to Rumania, and it now forms a district of that country. Cluj is the capital, and the area is 22,312 sq. m.

TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS. Mountain range of Rumania. It forms the S.E. section of the Carpathian Mts. and the S. boundary of the plateau of Transylvania.

TRAPANI. Seaport of Sicily. The capital of the province of Trapani, it is situated on the N.W. coast, 45 m. W.S.W. of Palermo. The buildings include some fine Gothic and baroque palaces. Pop. (1931) 71,515.

TRAQUAIR. Village of Peeblesshire. It is connected by bridge with Innerleithen, 1½ m. N., across the Tweed. At the junction of the Quair and Tweed stands Traquair House.

TRARALGON. Town of Victoria, Australia. It is 97½ m. by rail E. of Melbourne, on the main line through the Great Valley of Victoria to Orbost. Pop. 2,100.

TRASIMENO. Lake of central Italy. It lies 12 m. W. of Perugia, at an alt. of 844 ft., and is surrounded by hills. On the N. shore was fought a battle between the Romans and the Carthaginians under Hannibal, 217 B.C., in which the Romans were defeated.

TRAU. Italian name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Trogir (q.v.).

TRAUNSEE. Lake of Austria. In the Salzkammergut, and also known as Gmundener See, it is 7½ m. long, and 1,385 ft. above sea level.

TRAUTENAU. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Trutnov (q.v.).

TRAVANCORE. Native state of India. In Madras, it comprises the W. portion of the S. end of the Deccan peninsula, and covers an area of 7,625 sq. m. The ruler is a maharajah, with a salute of 19 guns. Trivandrum is the capital. Pop. (1931) 5,090,462.

TRAVE. River of Germany. Mainly in Prussia, it follows a circuitous course and enters the Baltic Sea at Travemünde, on the gulf of Lübeck. The lower course has been canalised to serve the port of Lübeck, 10 m. upstream.

TRAVNIK. Town of Yugoslavia. In Bosnia, it stands on an affluent of the Bosna, 45 m. direct, and 58½ m. by rly., N.W. of Sarayevo. Pop. 6,300.

TRAWDEN. Urban district of Lancashire. It lies 2 m. S.E. of Colne, in the district that was once Trawden Forest. The chief industry is the making of cotton goods. Pop. (1931) 2,548.

TREATY PORT. Name specifically applied to certain ports of China after the Opium War of 1840-42. The terms of the peace treaty signed on the Cornwallis off Nanking included, in addition to the cession of Hong Kong, the opening to British trade of five ports, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. Other ports were opened later.

TREBBIA. River of N. Italy. Rising in the Apennines of Liguria, it joins the Po above the city of Piacenza, after a N.E. course of 58 m. On its banks the Romans were defeated by the Carthaginians under Hannibal, in 218 B.C.

TREBIC. Town of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Trebitsch, it is situated 40 m. E. of Brno. Pop 12,000

TREBIZOND. Alternative name of the town of Turkey also known as Trabzon (q v)

TREDEGAR Urban district and market town of Monmouthshire It stands on the Sirhowy river, 24 m N of Cardiff, on the G W Rly. In and around the town are coal mines and iron-works Market day, Sat Pop (1931) 23,195.

TREDINGTON Village of Worcestershire. Situated on the Stour, 8 m N.E. of Moreton-in-the Marsh, it has a partly Saxon church

TREETON Village of Yorkshire (W R) Situated 4 m S of Rotherham, with a station on the L M S Rly , it is a coal mining centre

TREFOREST. Town of Glamorganshire. It is 12 m N W of Cardiff, on the G W Rly , and is a coal-mining centre Pop 12,365

TREFRIW Village of Caernarvonshire Standing on the river Conway, 2 m N W of Llanrwst, it has a station (Llanrwst and Trefriw) on the L M S Rly Trefriw Wells, with chalybeate springs, is a spa 1 m to the N Pop 780

TREGARON Town of Cardiganshire It is 10 m N E of Lampeter, on the G W. Rly. Formerly a borough, it is now the centre of a rural district Pop (1931) 6,216

TREGUIER Seaport of France It stands on the river Tréguier, about 6 m from the English Channel The chief building is the cathedral Pop 4,000

TREHARRIS. Village of Glamorganshire A colliery centre, it is 6 m N E of Pontypridd, on the G W Rly Pop 8,787

TRELO VOUNO. Mountain of Greece. It stands about 4 m S of Athens, and has an alt of 3,360 ft It is celebrated for marble.

TREMADOC Town of Caernarvonshire Situated on the coast, 4 m N E of Criccieth, it stands on land reclaimed from the sea Pop 4,200

TRENGGANU. State of the Malay peninsula. One of the Unfederated Malay States, it came under British protection by treaty with Siam in 1909 It lies N E of Pahang and E of Kelantan, between a mountain ridge and the shore of the China Sea, and is drained by the rivers Besut, Trengganu, Dungun, and Cherol Its area is 5,500 sq m Kuala Trengganu is the capital Pop (1931) 179,664.

TRENT. River of England It rises in Staffordshire, on Biddulph moor, and flows through Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire to the Humber, which it enters near Alkborough Its length is about 180 m. and on it are Burton and Nottingham It is connected by the Trent and Mersey and Grand Union canals with the Lancashire and Birmingham districts, and other canals link it up with Derby, Lincoln, and Grantham The Trent has a bore called the aegir.

TRENT. River of Ontario, Canada It rises in Rice Lake and empties itself into the bay of Quinte, an arm of Lake Ontario

TRENT. Village of Dorset It is situated 3 m N.E of Yeovil At the manor house Charles II took refuge for nearly a fortnight after the battle of Worcester, 1651

TRENT (Ital Trento , Ger Trient) City of Italy The capital of the province of Trento, it stands on the Adige, 76 m N W of Venice. The chief buildings are the cathedral, the church of S Maria Maggiore, in which the council meet, and the castle, now a museum, but once the residence of the bishop The great church council which was held here sat with intervals from 1545 to 1563 Pop (1931) 56,637

TRENTHAM Village of Staffordshire It is 3 m S of Stoke-upon-Trent, on the L M.S Rly. The hall here, once a seat of the duke of Sutherland, has been pulled down,

TRENTINO. District of N Italy A mountainous area, it includes the whole of the region between Lake Garda and the Brenner Pass. Before the Great War it was part of the Austrian province of Tirol, and during that struggle there was a good deal of fighting here In 1919 it was ceded by Austria to Italy

TRENT JUNCTION. Railway station of Derbyshire Just outside Long Eaton, it is the junction on the L M S Rly of the lines from Nottingham and Derby Close by is Trent College, a public school for boys, founded in 1866

TRENTON. Town and lake port of Ontario It is situated on the N shore of Lake Ontario, 55 m N W of Kingston Pop (1931) 6,276

TRENTON. Capital and river port of New Jersey, U S A Situated on the Delaware river, 55 m S W of New York city, it is served by the Reading Company and the Pennsylvania Rlys and has an airport An important industrial city, it produces iron and steel goods, machinery, and pottery Settled in 1680, it became the state capital in 1790 Pop (1930) 123,356

TRENTON FALLS. Pleasure resort of New York State, U S A Situated 17 m by rail N N W of Utica, it is noted for the magnificent falls on the West Canada creek Pop (1930) 313

TRESCO. Island of the Scilly group The second in size, and lying 1 m N W of S Mary's, it contains the ruins of a Benedictine abbey. At the N end of Tresco stands a ruined castle.

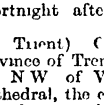
TREVES. French name for the city of Prussia now known as Trier (q v).

TREVISO (anc Tarvisium) City of Italy The capital of the province of Treviso, it is a railway junction 18 m. N N W of Venice The cathedral of San Pietro was founded in 1141. Silks, woollens, metal goods, machinery, chemicals, and paper are the principal manufactures It was prominent in the Great War, being a base of the Italian army in the campaigns of 1915 18 Pop (1931) 53,896

TRICHINOPOLY. Town of India In Madras, it lies at the head of the delta of the Cauvery, and is a railway junction on the Madras Tuticorin line The industries include silk weaving and the manufacture of cigars and soap. The temple of Mathubuthesvara crowns a hill (273 ft) ascended by stone steps Pop (1931) 142,843

TRIER (Fr. Treves). City of Prussia Situated on the right bank of the Moselle, it is 69 m S.W. of Coblenz. Its buildings include the cathedral, the church of Our Lady, an old basilica, and several other churches Among Roman remains are the amphitheatre and the gate Its archbishop was one of the German electors and ruled over a large principality, which became Prussian in 1814 There is a trade in wine and some manufactures Pop. 68,469

TRIESTE. Seaport of Italy The capital of the province of Trieste, it stands on the Adriatic, at the head of the gulf of Trieste, 73 m N E of Venice The old town is built on the steep Castle Hill The modern town borders on the sea The cathedral was built in the 14th century, on the site of a Roman temple The famous Château Miramar is 5 m away A university was founded in 1924, and there is a broadcasting station Shipbuilding has long been one of its chief industries, and there is an extensive output of machinery. It was an Austrian port until ceded to Italy in 1919. Pop (1931) 249,495.



Trieste arms

TRIM. Urban district and co town of Meath, I F.S On the Boyne, 30 m N W. of Dublin, on the G S Rlys , it is the centre of an agricultural dist. Pop (1926) 1,325.

TRIMDON. Village of co. Durham The centre of a colliery district, it is 4 m N E of Sedgefield, and has a station on the L N.E. Rly.

TRIMINGHAM. Village of Norfolk. Situated on the coast, 5 m. S.E. of Cromer, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly.

TRIMLEY. Two villages of Suffolk. They adjoin each other, on the river Orwell, 8 m. S.E. of Ipswich, and are served by a joint railway station on the L.N.E. Rly.

TRINCOMALEE. Seaport of Ceylon. It stands on the N.E. coast, 99 m. N.E. of Kandy. The famous temple of a thousand columns was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1622, and from the materials Fort Frederick was built. Pop. 34,112.

TRING. Urban district and market town of Hertfordshire. At the base of the Chilterns, it is 32 m. N.W. of London by the L.M.S. Rly., and is also on the Grand Union Canal. Tring Park, the seat of Lord Rothschild, has a collection of wild animals and a zoological museum. Market days, Mon. and Fri. Pop. (1931) 4,364.

TRINIDAD. Island of the British W. Indies. Separated from Venezuela by the gulf of Paria, it lies immediately N. of the mouths of the Orinoco. Its area is 1,862 sq. m. Mostly level



Trinidad. Southernmost island of the British West Indies

and undulating, it rises in the N. to 3,100 ft. The climate is tropical, and cocoa, sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, angostura bitters, and timber are produced. There are valuable asphalt and petroleum deposits, and large refineries have been erected. There are 118 m. of government rly. The capital and chief town is Port of Spain. There are four wireless stations and cable services to N. America and Europe. English is generally spoken and English currency is legal tender. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonised first by the Spaniards and then by the French. It was ceded to Britain in 1802 and is governed, with Tobago, by a governor, an executive council, and a partly elected legislative council. Pop. (1930) 413,119.

TRINIDAD. Town of Cuba. It is situated 46 m. S.E. of Cienfuegos. Sugar and molasses are produced. Pop. (1930) 13,851.

TRINITY. River of Texas, U.S.A. It is formed by the union of several streams near Dallas, and flows S.E. for 560 m. to Galveston Bay.

TRIPOLI. Seaport and capital of Libya. In Tripolitania, it stands on the Mediterranean coast, some 300 m. S.E. of Tunis. The ancient Oea, it is built on a spit of land running out into the sea. The ancient remains include the marble arch of Marcus Aurelius; among the later buildings are several fine mosques and a Spanish fortress. The centre of the Italian administration, it has manufactures of carpets and tobacco, and is the terminus of several great caravan routes, particularly from Lake Chad, Timbuktu, and Darfur. Railways connect the city with Zuara, Taguira, and Aziza, and cables with Syracuse and Tunis. Pop. about 60,000.

TRIPOLI. Town of Syria. About 40 m. N.N.E. of Beirut, it lies 2 m. from the Mediterranean, its port being El Mina. It trades in silks, wool, grain, oranges, and sponges. During the Great War it was occupied by the British, Oct. 13, 1918. Pop. (1929) 37,260.

TRIPOLITANIA. Province of Libya. Occupying the W. portion of the country, it covers an area of about 350,000 sq. m., which may be divided into four regions. The first, along the seaboard, is fertile, and contains palms and fruit trees. The second, the highland or Jebel region, is suitable for cereals and contains large fertile districts. The third region contains a number of oases, while the fourth, extending into Fezzan, is mainly desert. Along the coast, sponge and tunny fishing is important. The principal caravan trade is between Benghazi, in Cyrenaica, and Tripoli and the central Sudan, via the oases of Fezzan. Important centres of population include Tripoli, the capital, Garian, Homs, Misurata, and the oases of Ghadames, Ghat, and Murzuq. Tripolitania contains many remains of antiquity, and was occupied by Italy in 1911-12. Pop. (1931) 572,700.

TRIPOLITSA. Town of Greece. The capital of the dept. of Arcadia, it stands on a plain, 20 m. S.W. of Argos. Pop. 14,397.

TRIPURA. State of India. Formerly known as Hill Tippera, it is under the government of Bengal, and has an area of 4,116 sq. m. Rice, cotton, and tea are the chief crops. The capital is Agartala. Pop. 304,500.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA. Island group in the Atlantic Ocean. Situated about 1,500 m. S.S.W. of St. Helena, almost midway between Cape Town and Buenos Aires, it is a British possession. It has a total area of 44 sq. m., of which only 12 sq. m. on Tristan, the largest island, are inhabitable. The people are descended mainly from a garrison of British soldiers placed there during the captivity of Napoleon on St. Helena, and from settlers off whaling ships. Named after a Portuguese navigator, the islands became British in 1816. Pop. 130.

TRIVANDRUM. Seaport of India. The capital of the state of Travancore, it is situated 2 m. from the Malabar coast, and about 210 m. S.E. of Calicut. It is the residence of the maharajah, and contains a temple of Vishnu, the maharajah's college, and an observatory. Pop. 72,784.

TRNAVA. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is situated 30 m. by rail N.E. of Bratislava. Textiles and chemicals are manufactured. Pop. 18,000.

TRNOVO. Variant spelling of the city of Bulgaria also known as Tirnovo (q.v.).

TROGIR. Town of Yugoslavia. It is situated on an island in the Adriatic, 10 m. W. of Split. Pop. 3,500.

TROITSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Ural area, it stands 195 m. S. of Sverdlovsk. It is a health resort. Pop. 29,043.

TROITSOKOSAVSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). It is situated in the Buriat-Mongol republic, 2 m. N. of Kiakhta, on the Kiakhta river. Pop. 4,000.

TROLLHATTAN. Town of Sweden. It stands on the Göta river, 45 m. by rly. N. of Göteborg. The falls of Trollhattan supply motive power for rolling mills and foundries. The town has a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 15,018.

TROMSO. Seaport of Norway. It is situated on an island, about 120 m. S.W. of Hammerfest, and is the chief port for Spitsbergen. The

chief industry is fishing, and there is a broadcasting station. Pop (1930) 10,359

TRONDHJEM. Former name of the city of Norway now known as Nidaros (q v)

TRONES. Wood of France Situated to the W of Guillemont, it was a British objective in the battle of the Somme in 1916, when it was captured. Afterwards it was several times lost and regained

TROON. Burgh and seaport of Ayrshire Situated 9 m S W of Kilmarnock, on the L M S. Rly , it has fine sands The harbour contains docks and shipbuilding yards. Pop (1931) 8,514



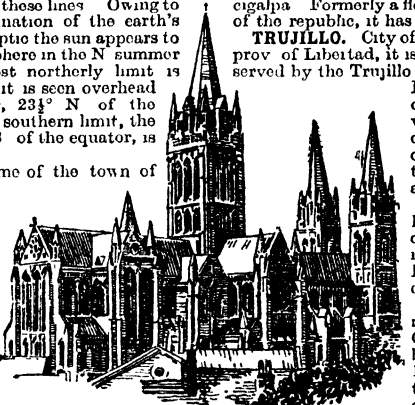
Troon seal

TROPIC. Two parallels of latitude, one 23½° N and the other 23½° S of the equator The name is also given to that part of the earth's surface lying between these lines Owing to the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic the sun appears to migrate into the N hemisphere in the N summer and vice versa The most northerly limit is reached on June 21, when it is seen overhead at the tropic of Cancer, 23½° N of the equator On Dec 21 the southern limit, the tropic of Capricorn, 23½° S of the equator, is reached

TROPPAU. Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Opava (q v)

TROSSACHS, THE (Gael bristling country) District of Perthshire It is a pass stretching W from Loch Achray to Loch Katrine, dominated by Ben Venue, 2,393 ft , and Ben A'an, 1,850 ft , and is visited for its beauty

TROTSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) Formerly known as Gatchina, it stands 30 m S W of Leningrad, in the Leningrad area, on the river Izhora Its palace was once a favourite residence of the tsars The town is now a summer resort Pop 15,000

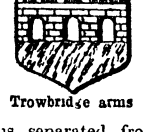


Truro. Cathedral of the Cornish diocese

TROTTON. Village of Sussex It lies 3 m. W. of Midhurst, and has an ancient church

TROUVILLE. Watering place of France It lies at the mouth of the Touques, 10 m S. of Havre, with Deauville on the opposite bank It has a fine plage and a casino and the bathing is good There is a small harbour

TROWBRIDGE. Urban district and market town of Wiltshire It is 11 m S W of Devizes, has a station on the G W Rly , and is served by a canal The fine Perpendicular church of S James contains the tomb of George Crabbe, the poet, who was rector here Market day, Tues (alternate) Pop (1931) 12,011



Trowbridge arms

TROY. Suburb of Monmouth A contraction of Trothy, it takes its name from the stream of that name. It is separated from Monmouth proper by the Monnow There is a station on the G W Rly

TROY. Ancient city of Asia Minor Immortalised by Homer, it was identified in 1870–93 on the ruin-mound of Hissarlik, 162 ft high, and 3½ m from the Dardanelles mouth Excavations revealed a substantial citadel, with massive gated walls, pottery of the Mycenaean age, and other treasures

TROY. City of New York State, U S A. It stands at the head of navigation of the Hudson river, 6 m. N. of Albany. The Rensselaer polytechnic institute is one of the finest of its type in the U S A. Important manufactures are shirts, collars, and hosiery Pop. (1930) 72,763.

TROYES. City of France It stands on the Seine, 105 m S E of Paris The cathedral, begun in the 13th century, has some good stained glass. Secular buildings include the hôtel de ville and the Hôtel Dieu The chief industry is the manufacture of hosiery. Treaties between England and France were signed here, May 21, 1420, and in 1564 Pop (1931) 58,804

TRUJILLO. Town of Spain It is situated 24 m E. of the city of Cáceres The tomb of Francisco Pizarro, a native, is in the church of Santa Maria de la Concepción. There are Roman ruins in the neighbourhood Pop 11,500

TRUJILLO. Seaport of Honduras It stands on the Caribbean coast, 137 m N N E of Tegucigalpa Formerly a flourishing port and capital of the republic, it has declined Pop 8,827

TRUJILLO. City of Peru. The capital of the prov of Libertad, it is 300 m N W of Lima, is served by the Trujillo Rly and has an airport Its port, Salaverry, is 9 m. distant There is a university One of the chief commercial centres of the country, it has a large trade in sugar, copper, and cocaine. Pop 30,000

TRUK. Island in the Pacific Ocean One of the centres of administration in the Eastern Caroline Islands, it has exports of copra Pop 15,584

TRURO. City and market town of Cornwall On the Truro river, a branch of the Fal, it is 11 m N of Falmouth, on the G W Rly , with a steamer service to Falmouth. Truro was made a bishopric in 1876 The cathedral was begun in 1880 and finished in 1910 The diocese is the county of Cornwall. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 11,074

TRURO. Town of Nova Scotia Situated 2 m. from the sea and 62 N E. of Halifax, it is on the C P Rly and C N Rlys Pop (1931) 7,901

TRUTNOV. Town of Czechoslovakia In Bohemia, it is situated about 10 m S of Jablonec, and is a railway junction and a coal mining centre Pop 15,000

TSAD. Alternative name of the lake of W. Africa also known as Chad (q v)

TSAIDAM. District of Central Asia A part of the Chinese republic, it is a lofty plateau in the region of Koko-Nor

TSANA. Lake of Abyssinia It is situated on the plateau S of Gondar, and is about 60 m long by 40 m wide. From it issues the Blue Nile, and a few m to the N the river Atbara has its source.

TSAREVO-KOKSHAISK. Former name of the town of Russia known as Krasnokokshaisk (q v).

TSARITSYN. Former name of the town of Russia now known as Stalingrad (q v)

TSARSKOE SELO. Former name of the town of Russia now known as Detskoe Selo (q v).

TSAVO. River and settlement of Kenya Colony The former flows E from Mt Kilimanjaro The latter is on the Uganda Rly , 133 m. N W of Mombasa

TSI-NAN. City of China The capital of the province of Shantung, it stands 4 m S of the Hwangho, and is connected by rail with Kiaochow It is 245 m S E of Peking A commercial centre, it has a modern university. It has a good river port in Lung-kow. Pop. 300,000.

TSINGTAO. Seaport of China. The chief town of the territory of Kiao-chau, it lies 200 m E of Tsinam, with which it is connected by railway. Salt is obtained in the neighbourhood Fortified by the Germans, it was captured by British and Japanese troops, Nov 7, 1914, and in 1922 was handed back to China Pop (1929) 350,464.

TSITSIHAR. Town of Manchuria. Also known as Heilung Hsien, it is the capital of the province of Heilungkiang, and stands on the Nonni river, 250 m. S E of Hailar. Pop 30,000

TSU. Town of Japan It stands on Ise Bay, in the island of Honshiu, and is connected by railway with Kyoto, 50 m direct W N W. It has a number of temples Pop (1930) 56,088

TSUGARU. Channel or strait of the N W. Pacific Ocean It connects the sea of Japan with the Pacific, and separates Honshiu Island from Hokkaido

TSURUGA. Seaport of Japan Situated on the W coast of the island of Honshiu, on an arm of Wakasa Bay, about 50 m N N E of Kyoto, with which it is connected by railway, it is open to foreign trade Pop 18,000

TSUSHIMA. Channel of the strait of Korea It separates the island of Tsushima from those of Kyushu and Honshiu.

TSUSHIMA. Island of the strait of Korea Lying about 50 m from the S Korean coast, it has an area of 262 sq m , and belongs to Japan At high water it is 40 m in length, and is divided into two portions by a deep channel Pop 42,000

TUAM. City of co Galway, I F S Situated 20 m N of Galway, it has a station on the G S Rlys It has two cathedrals Pop (1926) 3,293.

TUAMOTU. Island group of French Oceania It comprises two parallel groups extending from King George's Island, in the N , to Gloucester Island, in the S Pop 4,276

TUAPSE. Seaport of Russia (U S S R) In the N Caucasian area, it stands on the Black Sea, 100 m S E of Novorossisk, and is the terminus of the branch railway from Armavir on the main Rostov-Baku line Pop 12,142

TUAT. Oasis group of Algeria Situated in the W Sahara, it lies on the border of Algeria and Morocco, about 150 m S of Timmimun Pop 50,000

TUBINGEN. Town of Germany In Württemberg, it stands on the Neckar, 22 m S of Stuttgart. Tubingen is noted for its university, founded in 1477 There are chemical works Pop 20,276

TUBUAI. Lonely group of coral islets in the Pacific Ocean They lie S of the Society Islands, and are rarely visited even by the French, to whom they have belonged since 1881 Rayavai, 10 m long, is the largest , the other islets are Tubuai, Rurutu, Rimitara, and an outlier, Rapa The total area is 115 sq m Pop 3,170

TUCOPIA. Island in the S Pacific Ocean It is about 400 m E S E of Santa Cristoval, and is included in the Solomon Islands Protectorate

TUCSON. City of Arizona, U S A It stands on the Santa Cruz river, 130 m S E of Phoenix, and is the centre of a mining region In the city is the state university Pop (1930) 32,506

TUCUMAN. City of Argentina The capital of the province of the same name, it is the chief town of N Argentina, situated 714 m by the Central Argentine Rly N W of Buenos Aires It has an airport The first congress of the Argentine republic was held here in 1816 There are important sugar factories Pop 100,000

TUDHOE. Town of co Durham It lies 5 m N E of Bishop Auckland, and is a mining centre

TUGELA. River of Natal, S Africa Rising in the Mont-aux-Sources, where the Tugela Falls are, and running E to the sea between Umvoti and Port Durnford, it forms the boundary between Zululand and Natal proper Its length is about 300 m. It is memorable for a series of actions fought between the British and the Boers in Dec , 1899, and Jan and Feb , 1900.

TUGGURT. Alternative spelling of the territory of Algeria also known as Touggourt (q v.).

TUKUYU. Town of Tanganyika Territory. It is situated about 40 m N N W of the head of Lake Nyasa in the centre of a fertile district. It was captured from the Germans by a British force in May, 1916

TULA. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Moscow Industrial area, it is a junction on the Moscow-Kursk railway, 121 m. S of Moscow, on the Upa Pop 150,132

TULAGI. Island in the Pacific Ocean It is situated about 40 m. W of Malaita, and is the headquarters of the resident commissioner of the British Solomon Islands

TULCAN. Town of Ecuador The capital of Carchi prov , it is on the Colombian border, 100 m N E of Quito Pop 10,000

TULCEA. Port of Rumania It is situated near the head of the delta of the Danube, 30 m E. of Braila During the Great War the town was captured by the Bulgarians and Germans, Dec 26, 1916 Pop 28,000

TULCHIN Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ukrainian republic, it lies 100 m. S.E. of Kamenets Podolski Pop. 26,000

TULI. Settlement of Rhodesia, S Africa It is situated about 130 m S S E of Bulawayo, and is a police post on the Shansi river.

TULLAMORE. Urban district and county town of Offaly, I F S It is 58 m W of Dublin, on the G S Rlys Pop (1926) 4,930

TULSA. City of Oklahoma, U S A It stands on the Arkansas river, 218 m S W of Kansas City The university of Tulsa is situated here. Bricks, glass, and cotton seed oil are manufactured Pop (1930) 141,258

TULSE HILL. District of S W London In the borough of Lambeth, it lies E of Brixton Hill and Streatham Hill, on the S Rly.

TUMBES Seaport of Peru It stands on the Tumbes river, near the gulf of Guayaquil Pizarro landed here during his conquest of Peru, and it is sometimes known as Puerto Pizarro Charcoal burning and tobacco growing are carried on

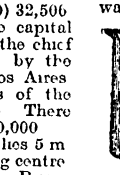
TUMKUR. District of India It lies in the state of Mysore and covers an area of 4,061 sq m. Pop 773,122.

TUMMEL. River of Perthshire It empties from the E end of Loch Rannoch, flows E for 9½ m , and then broadens into the loch of the same name, which is 3 m long. Thence it flows 8 m E to the falls of Tummel, where it turns S E. to join the Tay, 7 m N N W of Dunkeld.

TUMUC HUMAC. Range of mountains of S. America It divides Brazil from French and Dutch Guiana and forms an extension of the Serra Acaray. It culminates in Timotokem at a height of 2,625 ft Gold is found

TUMUT. Town of New South Wales, Australia. On the Tumut tributary of the Murrumbidgee, it is 320 m by rail S W of Sydney. Pop 2,500

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. Borough and inland watering place of Kent. Known in full as Royal Tunbridge Wells, it is 5 m S of Tonbridge, on the S Rly. At the end of the parade long famous as the Pantiles are the mild chalybeate springs which, discovered in 1606, made the place a resort of fashion in the 18th century A local industry is the manufacture of Tunbridge ware Pop. (1931) 35,367.



Tunbridge Wells arms

TUNDRA. Extensive barren lowlands bordering the Arctic coastlands of N. America, Europe, and Asia. The only plants are stunted berry-bearing shrubs, mosses, and lichens.

TUNGABHADRA. River of India. The Tunga and Bhadra rise close to each other in the W. Ghats, and unite at Kudali, in Mysore, to form the Tungabhadra, which flows N., N.E., and E., to join the Kistna below Kurnool.

TUNGCHOW. Seaport of China. On the Peiho, it lies 12 m. by rly. E. of Peking, of which it is the port. Pop. 50,000.

TUNG KENG. Native state of Burma. The largest of the S. Shan States, it has an area of 12,400 sq. m., being watered by the Salween and Mekong rivers. Pop. 210,000.

TUNG-KUAN. Town of China. On the right bank of the Yellow river, at the angle where the three provinces of Shensi, Hunan, and Shansi meet, it is about 85 m. E. of Sian. Pop. 80,000.

TUNGURAGUA. Volcano of Ecuador. It rises to 16,700 ft. among the Andes, about 100 m. S. of Quito.

TUNGUS. People of N.E. Asia. Their many tribes, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, include the Lamut, Orochons, and Golds. Their finest offshoot are the Manchu.

TUNGUSKA. Name of three rivers of Siberia, tributaries of the Yenisei. They are the Upper (Angara), the Middle or Stony (Podkamenaya), and the Lower (Nijnaya). The Angara, issuing from Lake Baikal, falls into the Yenisei.

TUN-HUANG. Town and oasis of China. In the province of Kansu, 460 m. N.W. of Liangchow, its former importance arose from its propinquity to trade routes.

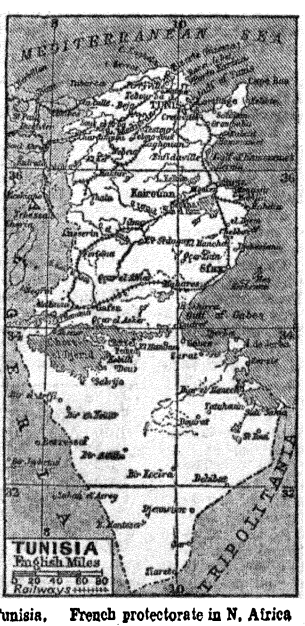


Tunis arms

TUNIS. Capital of Tunisia. It lies on a lagoon near the S.W. end of the gulf of Tunis, in the N.E. of the country, and is connected by rail with Bizerta and the principal cities of Tunisia and Algeria. A channel dredged in the lagoon to the port at Goletta connects it with the sea. About 3 m. N.E. are the ruins of Carthage. An important trading centre, it has manufactures of silk, woollen goods, and leather. Pop. (1931) 202,405.

TUNISIA (Fr. La Tunise). French Protectorate in N. Africa. It extends for about 550 m. along the Mediterranean between Algeria and Libya, and has an area of 48,300 sq. m. Much of the country is occupied by hills, changing in the S. into desert steppes, and in the E. to low and sterile desert tracts. Between the mountain chains of the interior are elevated valleys producing cereals, fruit, and almonds. The Medjerda is the chief river, and there are several lakes. The country is rich in minerals, and phosphates are exported in large quantities. Tunis is the capital. The early history of Tunis is bound up with the histories of Carthage and Rome, and the country was the most important Roman prov. in Africa. Pop. (1931) 2,410,692, of whom 195,293 are Europeans.

TUNJA. Town of Colombia. The capital of the dept. of Boyacá, it is about 80 m. N.E. of Bogáta, with which it is connected by rly. It has some notable Spanish buildings. Pop. 19,000.



Tunisia, French protectorate in N. Africa

TUNSTALL. District of Staffordshire. In the heart of the Potteries, it forms part of Stoke-upon-Trent, and is on the L.M.S. Rly.

TUQUE, LA. Town of Quebec, Canada. An industrial town, at the junction of the rivers Bostounais and St. Maurice, it is 122 m. N.W. of Quebec by the C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 7,871.

TURA. River of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Rising in the E. slope of the Urals, in the Ural area, it flows S.E., and after a course of 450 m. discharges into the Tobol, 70 m. S.W. of Tobolsk.

TURANIAN. Persian term for the non-Iranian nomads of Central Asia. During the Great War a Pan-Turanian movement aimed at the political cohesion of the Ottoman Turks with their Central Asian congeners.

TURCOMAN. People of Asia. Of Turkic stock and speech, they are mostly in W. Turkestan, Asia Minor, and across the Persian and Afghan frontiers.

TURCOMAN. Republic of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Also known as Turkmenistan, it is bounded N. by the Kazak republic, S. by Persia and Afghanistan, E. by the Uzbek republic, and W. by the Caspian Sea. The area is 189,603 sq. m. Agriculture is the chief occupation, large quantities of cotton being grown. The minerals include oil, sulphur, sulphates, and salt. The country is famed for its carpets. Ashkhabad (Polterask) is the capital. Pop. (1931) 1,137,900

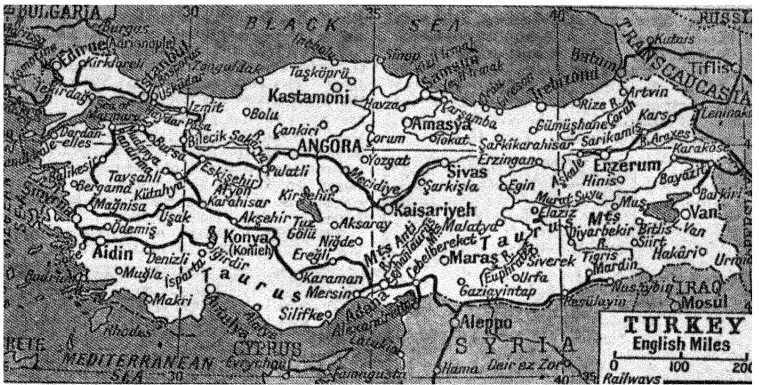
TURFAN. Town and oasis of Sin-kiang (Chinese Turkestan). Situated 300 ft. below sea level, it lies on the great highway from E. China to Kashgar and Central Asia. The chief article of commerce is cotton. Pop. about 15,000.

TURIN (Ital. Torino). City of Italy. The capital of the province of the same name, it stands on the Po, 80 m. N.W. of Genoa, and is an important railway junction. The Piazza Castello is the centre of the city and on it are the Palazzo Madama and the castle after which it is named. The cathedral has some interesting frescoes. Other churches include S. Philip's and La Superga, where the kings of Sardinia, who until 1860 had their capital in Turin, are buried. Their palace, the Carignano, is now a museum, and other old buildings have been put to the same use. The educational centres include a university. The city has a broadcasting station. Its industries include the making of motor cars, chemicals, and machinery. Pop. (1931) 596,566.

TURKANA. Negro tribe of E. Africa. They inhabit the W. shore of Lake Rudolf, Uganda, and are a stalwart people, averaging 5 ft. 7 in. in height. They are nomad herdsmen.

TURKESTAN (Pers. Turkland). Extensive region in Central Asia. Besides being applied to the northernmost province of Afghanistan, the name was given to a former governor-generalship of Russia, now comprising the Uzbek, Turcoman, Kazak, Kirghiz, and Tajik republics, and also to a part of Sin-kiang, an outer territory of China.

TURKESTAN. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Kazak republic, it stands 145 m. N.W. of Tashkent, on the Orenburg-Tashkent railway. It has a cotton trade. Pop. 21,786.



Turkey. Map of the republic showing its area and boundaries in Europe and Asia

TURKEY. Republic of Europe and Asia. It consists of two parts, a small area in Europe and a much larger one in Asia Minor. The total area is 294,416 sq. m. The European area covers about 9,000 sq. m. around Adrianople (Edirne) and Istanbul (Constantinople), and the remainder is in Asia Minor. The region in Asia Minor is bounded by the Mediterranean and Black seas, and landwards by Syria, Iraq, Persia, and the Soviet republics. Much of it is mountainous, especially in the south, and the rivers include the upper courses of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Ankara is the capital. Apart from the two European cities mentioned, the chief centres are Izmir (Smyrna), Adana, and Drusa. Pop. (1927) 13,648,270.



Turkey arms

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. Turkey's soil is fertile, but agricultural methods are primitive. The crops include some cereals, tobacco, opium, figs, silk, cotton, and olives. There are some minerals, but few mining operations. The fisheries are valuable. The Baghdad and other railways pass through the country, which is also served by air lines.

GOVERNMENT. The republic is governed by a president and a council of ministers with a national assembly as the legislature. There is no state religion, but most of the people are Mahomedans. There is an army recruited by compulsory service, a small navy, and a small air force. The unit of currency is the piastre.

HISTORY. The Ottoman Empire derived its name from Othman (1259-1326). At the close of the 19th century the empire had shrunk considerably, and was in a state of disorder. In 1908 the general discontent compelled Abdul Hamid II to restore the constitution and summon a parliament. In the next year the Young Turks under Enver Pasha successfully revolted, and deposed the sultan. A war with Italy in 1911 cost Turkey Tripoli and Cyrenaica; the next year saw the outbreak of the Balkan Wars, the outcome of which was that Turkey in Europe was reduced to Constantinople and other small districts. In the Great War Turkey sided with Germany, and suffered severe losses. In 1920 a government was set up at Ankara, and under Mustafa Kemal Pasha this soon became the dominating power in the country. The designation Ottoman Empire was abolished, and in 1923 the republic came into existence. Since then the country has prospered under the dictatorial rule of Mustapha Kemal. It is a member of the League of Nations.

TURKI. Race of Central Asia. It comprises the tribes of Kashgaria and E. Turkestan, and includes the Kalmuk, Kashgari, Khirghiz, and Taranchi divisions. Mostly Sunni Mahomedans, they are pastoral nomads or settled husbandmen.

TURKS. Group of islands of the British W. Indies. Situated S.E. of the Bahamas, they form, with the Caicos Islands, a dependency of Jamaica. The area (with the Caicos) is 169 sq. m. The largest are Grand Turk, on which is the seat of government, and Salt Cay. Pop. (1930) 4,886.

TURKU. Another name of the town of Finland also known as Abo (q.v.). There is a broadcasting station.

TURKU-PORI. Another name of the province of Finland also known as Abo-Bjorneborg (q.v.).

TURNBERRY. Pleasure resort of Ayrshire. It is 56 m. S.W. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. Near by are the ruins of Turnberry Castle.

TURNHAM GREEN. District of London. Adjoining Chiswick, it is on the District Rly.

TURNHOUT. Town of Belgium. It is situated 33 m. by rly. E.N.E. of Antwerp. The hôtel de ville was a palace of the dukes of Brabant. Lace is made. Pop. (1930) 27,257.

TURNU SEVERIN. Town of Rumania. It is situated on the N. side of the Danube, about 60 m. N.W. of Craiova. There is a trade in grain. Pop. 31,000.

TURRIFF. Burgh of Aberdeenshire. It is 11 m. S. of Banff, on the L.N.E. Rly. The Trot of Turriff is the name given to a fight here, May 14, 1693, between a force of covenanters and a body of royalists. Pop. (1931) 2,298.



Turton arms

TURTON. Urban district of Lancashire. With a station on the L.M.S. Rly., it is 4 m. N. of Bolton. The principal industries are cotton mills. Pop. (1931) 11,847.

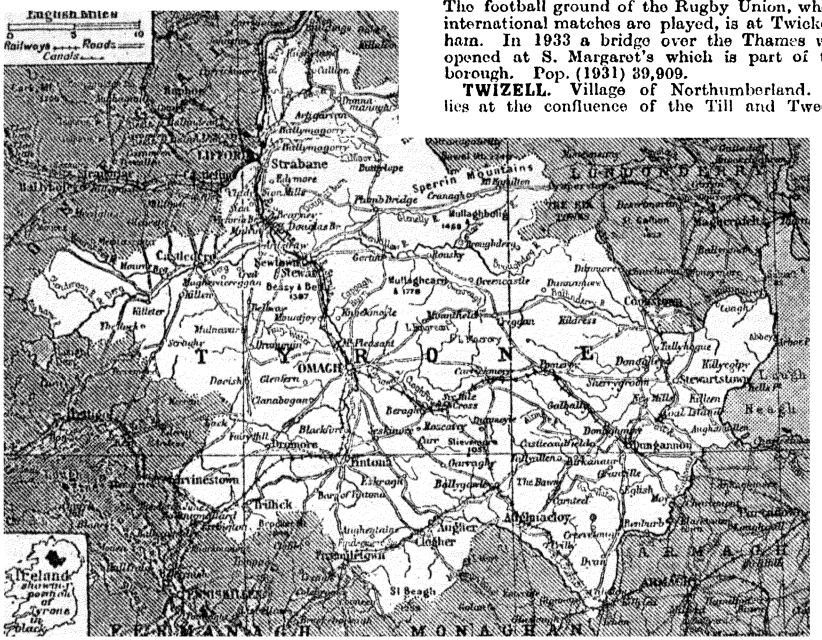
TUSCALOOSA. City of Alabama, U.S.A. The centre of a coal-mining region, it is 55 m. S.W. of Birmingham. Here is the state university. Pop. (1930) 20,659.

TUSCANY. District of Italy. In the centre of the country, it was originally known as Etruria. It contains Florence, Pisa, Leghorn, and other cities and in 1567 became a grand duchy ruled by the Medici family. In 1727 it passed to the house of Hapsburg, and it was Austrian until it became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1859.

TUTAEV. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). On the Volga, it stands in the Ivanovo Industrial area, 50 m. N.W. of Kostrama.

TUTBURY. Town of Staffordshire. It stands on the Dove, 4 m. N.W. of Burton-upon-Trent, on the L.M.S. Rly. The ruined castle was a prison of Mary Queen of Scots. Pop. 2,062.

TUTICORIN. Seaport of India. In the Tinnevelly district of Madras, it stands about 450 m. S.W. of Madras. It is the port for Ceylon, and a centre for pearl fishing. Pop. 44,522.



Tyrone. Map of the Ulster county, since 1921 under the parliament of Northern Ireland

TUTTLINGEN. Town of Germany. In Württemberg, it stands on the right bank of the Danube, 64 m. S.E. of Strasbourg. It manufactures boots and cutlery. Pop. 16,281.

TUTUILA. Island in the Pacific Ocean. The largest of the American Samoan Islands, it is about 40 m. S.E. of Upolu, and has an area of 40 sq. m. Pagopago is the capital. Pop. 7,809.

TUXFORD. Town of Nottinghamshire. It is situated 12 m. N. of Newark, on the L.N.E. Rly. Cattle markets are held here. Pop. 1,191.

TUXTLA GUTIERREZ. Town of Mexico. The capital of the state of Chiapas, it is situated 265 m. S.E. of Vera Cruz. Pop. 22,000.

TVER. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). In the Moscow Industrial area, it is on the Volga, 90 m. N.W. of Moscow. It manufactures machinery, textiles, and leather goods. Pop. 106,021.

TWEED. River of Scotland and England. Rising in Peeblesshire, it flows generally S. and E. to enter the North Sea at Berwick, after a course of 97 m. Beyond Kelso it forms the boundary between Berwickshire and Northumberland. Among its tributaries are the Till and Teviot. The Tweed is noted for its salmon.

TWEEDDALE. Name formerly used for the Scottish county of Peebles. *See* Peeblesshire.

TWEEDMOUTH. Seaport of Northumberland. At the mouth of the Tweed, it is part of the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

TWENTY-FOUR PARGANAS. District of India. Also known as the Santal Parganas, it is situated in Bengal, and has an area of 4,856 sq. m. There are many jute mills. Pop. 2,628,205.

TWICKENHAM. Borough of Middlesex. It is on the Thames, 11½ m. from Waterloo, on the S. Rly. The corporation owns York House, once the residence of the Orleans family. Its grounds are open to the public. Twickenham Eyot, in the Thames, is popularly known as Eel Pie Island. The football ground of the Rugby Union, where international matches are played, is at Twickenham. In 1933 a bridge over the Thames was opened at S. Margaret's which is part of the borough. Pop. (1931) 39,909.

TWIZELL. Village of Northumberland. It lies at the confluence of the Till and Tweed, on the L.N.E. Rly. An old bridge crosses the Till.

TWYFORD. Village of Berkshire. It is 4 m. N.E. of Reading, on the G.W. Rly.

TWYFORD ABBEY. District of Middlesex. It is 11 m. N.W. of London and is served by the Underground Rlys.

TYBURN. Small stream of London. It now runs underground from Hampstead through Regent's Park to the Thames at Westminster. It gave its name to the famous gallows.

TYLDESLEY-WITH-SHAKERLEY. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 5 m. S. of Bolton, on the L.M.S. Rly. The principal industry is the cotton trade. Pop. (1931) 14,848.

TYLER. City of Texas, U.S.A. It stands 105 m. E.S.E. of Dallas. Cotton, fruits, vegetables, and flowers are grown. Pop. (1930) 17,113.

TYNE. River of England. The N. Tyne rises in the Cheviots and flows S.E. and S. for 32 m.; the S. Tyne rises in the Pennines and flows N. and then E. for 33 m. to join the N. Tyne near Hexham, whence the united stream flows 30 m. E. to the North Sea. The lower reach flows through a busy industrial region.

TYNEMOUTH. County borough and seaside resort of Northumberland. At the mouth of the Tyne, 8½ m. N.E. of Newcastle, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. The harbour has extensive fish quays. The borough sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 64,913.

TYPHOON (Gr. typhon, whirlwind). Violent revolving cyclone. It is experienced mainly in Aug., Sept., and Oct., in the Philippines, and along the margins of Eastern Asia Typhoons possess all the characteristics of European cyclones, but in an intensified form Typhoons appear to originate over the S. China sea, the necessary conditions being calm and intense heat.

TYRE. City of ancient Phoenicia, represented by the modern town of Sur (q v).

TYROL. Alternative spelling of the name of the district also known as Tirol (q v).



Tyrone arms

TYRONE. County of N. Ireland It is mainly hilly, containing the Sperrin Mts and other ranges, but in the east is a level tract. The rivers include the Derg, Blackwater, and Foyle. On the E boundary is Lough Neagh. Omagh is the co. town Oats, potatoes, and flax are grown The G N.I Rly serves the county, which covers 1,218 sq m Pop (1926) 132,792.

TYRRHENIAN SEA. Portion of the W Mediterranean Sea It lies between the W. coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica and Sardinia

TYUMEN. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.) In the Ural area, it stands on the river Tura, 175 m N E of Sverdlovsk, with which it is connected by railway. There are large industries in tanning, smelting and boat building Pop 50,161.

UBANGI. River of Africa. It rises as the Welle near the Sudan frontier of the Belgian Congo, and flows W. as far as Fort de Possel and thence almost due S to its junction with the river Congo, S of Coquilhatville Its length is about 1,400 m The Ubangi and its N. tributary, the Bomu (Mbomu), form part of the boundary of the Belgian Congo

UBANGI-SHARI. Colony of French Equatorial Africa Extending N from the Ubangi river to the Chad Territory and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, it has an area of 236,363 sq m Originally part of the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, it was separated in 1920 Bangui is the capital. Pop 1,066,444

UBEDA. Town of Spain It stands on a plateau 2,000 ft. high, 74 m E of Cordoba. There are portions of the old walls, a castle and several old churches and palaces Pop 20,000

UCAYALI. River of Peru The largest of the main headstreams of the Amazon, it is formed by the union of the Apurimac and Urubamba, and flows N to join the Marañon in the N.E of Peru and form the Amazon The Ucayali proper has a length of 1,000 m, of which 600 m are navigable

UCKFIELD Urban district of Sussex It is situated on the Ouse, 8 m N E of Lewes on the S Rly There is an agricultural college here. Pop (1931) 3,557

UDAIPUR. Native state of India Also known as Mewár, it lies in Rajputana, S. of Ajmer-Merwara Its area is 12,756 sq m Maize and tobacco are grown The ruler is called maharana, and has a salute of 19 guns. Udaipur is the capital Pop. 1,380,000

UDAIPUR. Town of India The capital of the native state of the same name, it stands 110 m. N E of Ahmadabad Pop 34,789

UDDINGTON. Town of Lanarkshire. It lies 7 m S E of Glasgow, on the L M S Rly.

UDINE. City of Italy The capital of the province of Udine, it is situated 84 m by rly. N E. of Venice. The Romanesque cathedral and the Palazzo Bartolini are the chief buildings Udine figured prominently in the Great War, being until Oct., 1917, a base of the Italian army Pop (1931) 66,475.

UFA. River of Russia (U S S R). Rising in the Ural Mountains, in the Ural area, it flows first N W. and later S.W. into the Bashkir republic, and after a course of about 500 m joins the Bielaya 2 m. above the town of Ufa

UFA. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.) The capital of the Bashkir autonomous republic, it lies near the confluence of the Ufa and Bielaya, 200 m. N of Orenburg on the Trans-Siberian Rly The industries include copper smelting. Pop. 96,423.

UFFINGTON. Village of Berkshire It lies 4 m S of Faringdon, on the G W Rly On Uffington Hill is a white horse cut in the turf

UFFINGTON. Village of Lincolnshire It lies 2 m E of Stamford, on the L N E Rly.

UGANDA. British protectorate of Central Africa It lies between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Tanganyika Territory, and between the Belgian Congo and Kenya Colony. Of its area of 94,204 sq m, about 13,600 sq m are water, comprising parts of Lakes Victoria, Edward and Albert, and the whole of Lakes George, Kioga, and Salisbury. The Uganda Rly runs from Mombasa on the coast to ports on Lake Victoria This and other railways, with steamers on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and numerous roads, afford means of communication. The British headquarters are at Entebbe, which with Jinja and Port Bell are the chief ports on Lake Victoria Kampala is the chief native capital and commercial centre. Various parts of the country are still ruled by native kings. The whole, however, is controlled by the British governor, assisted by an executive and a legislative council Uganda is a noted centre for big game hunting. Cotton is the principal product. The country was declared a British protectorate in 1894 Pop. (1930) 3,513,625

UINTA. Range of mountains in Utah, U S.A. Situated in the N E of the state, it connects the E. and W ranges of the Rocky Mts, and reaches in Gilbert Peak an alt of 13,422 ft

UIST. Two islands, North and South, of Inverness-shire. North Uist is about 18 m long and in average width about 6½ m Lochmaddy is the principal village South Uist is 7 m. S. of North Uist Its greatest length is 22 m.

UITENHAGE. Town of Cape Province, South Africa It is 21 m by rly N W. of Port Elizabeth, and is an agricultural centre. Pop. (1931) 18,550, of whom 9,350 are whites

UJIJI. Town of Tanganyika Territory, E Africa Formerly the terminus of the great caravan route to Lake Tanganyika, the town is on the E side of the lake, 4 m S E of Kigoma. It was an important slave centre Pop 5,460

UJJAIN. Town of India. In the state of Gwalior, it stands on the river Sipra, 138 m by railway N W of Khandwa. It is surrounded by old walls Pop 39,300

UJPEST. Town of Hungary. It stands on the river Danube immediately N of Budapest. There are manufactures of perfume, leather, footwear, and furniture Pop (1930) 67,374

UKRAINE. Republic of Russia (U.S.S.R.) Bounded N by the White Russian republic and the Western and Central Black Soil areas, W. by Bessarabia and Poland, E. by the N Caucasian area, and S. by the Crimean republic and the Black Sea, it has an area of 174,201 sq m. The soil is very fertile Kharkov is the capital. Other places of importance are Kiev and Odessa. Dnepropetrovsk and Stalingrad Ukraine was proclaimed a state in 1917 and in 1923 joined the soviet union Quantities of coal and iron ore are produced Pop (1931) 31,403,200 *See* Russia.

ULAN BATOR HOTO. Town and capital of the republic of Outer Mongolia Formerly known as Urga, it is 170 m S of Kiakhta, and trades in wool, hides, furs, and horns It is the seat of the Bogdo Khan, the chief Lama of the Mongols. Near here, in 1925, was discovered a Mongolian burial ground. Pop about 100,000.

ULCINJ. Town of Yugoslavia. Formerly known as Dulcigno, it stands on the Adriatic about 20 m. S.W. of the Albanian town of Shkodër. There are tobacco, oil, fishing, and boat building industries. Pop. 3,000.

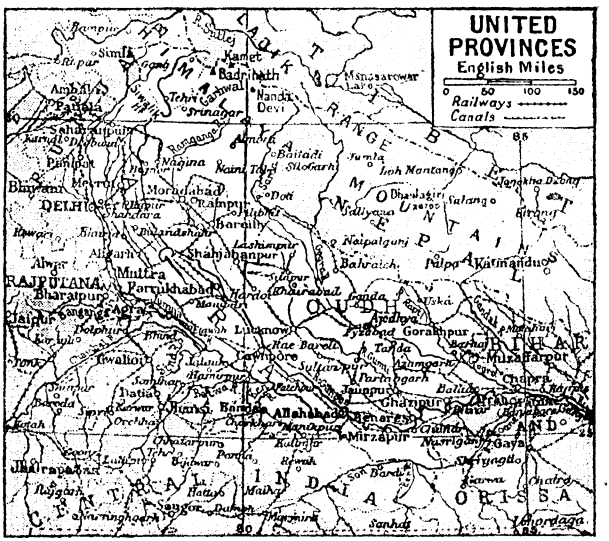
ULEABORG. Seaport of Finland also known as Oulu (q.v.).

ULIANOVSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). Formerly known as Simbirsk, it stands in the Middle Volga area, on the Volga, about 115 m. S.W. of Samara. There is trade in grain and potash, and fishing is carried on. The house in which Lenin was born is now a museum. A university was established in 1919. Pop. 70,194.

ULIASSUTI. Town of the republic of Outer Mongolia. It stands at the junction of the Uliassuti and Bogdo rivers, and is the centre of a large cattle trade. Pop. 4,000.

ULLAPOOL. Seaside resort of Ross and Cromarty. On the N. shore of Loch Broom, it was founded in 1788 as a fishing port.

ULLSWATER. Lake of Cumberland and Westmorland. Situated to the S. of Penrith, it has a total length of 7½ m. and an average width of ½ m. The lake is divided into three reaches, and Gowbarrow Fell and other land on its shores belongs to the National Trust. Steamers go between Porley Bridge and Patterdale.

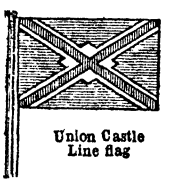

UNITED PROVINCES
English Miles
0 50 100 150
Railways
Canals
HIMALAYA MTS.
GREAT RANGE
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
OUDH
RAJPUTANA
DELHI
Simla
Kamet
Badrinath
Nanda Devi
Mansarowar Lake
Srinagar
Almora
Bareilly
Shahjahanpur
Lucknow
Fyzabad
Gorakhpur
Cawnpore
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Naipalguni
Bahraich
Pulpa
Katmandu
Agra
Muttra
Gwalior
Jhansi
Orchha
Datia
Jalaun
Banda
Hamirpur
Fatehpur
Partabgarh
Sultanpur
Rewah
Chunar
Mirzapur
Gaya
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Chapra
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Chaibasa
Sambalpur
Sonpur
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Berhampur
Vizagapatam
Jagdalpur
Nagpur
Chanda
Wardha
Amraoti
Akola
Khandwa
Indore
Ujjain
Mhow
Dholpur
Bharatpur
Alwar
Jaipur
Ajmer
Kotah
Jodhpur
Bikaner
Jaisalmir
Ferozepur
Ambala
Kurukshetra
Panipat
Meerut
Moradabad
Rampur
Shahdara
Bulandshahr
Aligarh
Etawah
Farrukhabad
Mainpuri
Etah
Budaun
Shahjahanpur
Lakhimpur
Sitapur
Hardoi
Unao
Kanpur
Fatehpur
Pilibhit
Bareilly
Naini Tal
Almora
Ranikhet
Tehri
Srinagar
Joshimath
Gangotri
Jumla
Joh Nantango
Dhaulagiri
Kalapani
Milam
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Gaya
Hazaribagh
Ranchi

UNGAVA BAY. Inlet of Hudson Strait, Canada. It receives the waters of the Whale, Leaf, Koksoak, and George rivers, it is about 175 m wide, and extends inland for about the same distance It contains the island of Akpatok.

UNGVAR Former name of the town of Czechoslovakia now known as Uzhorod (q v).

UNION. Group of islands in the S Pacific Ocean Also known as Tokelau, the group comprises five clusters of islets, the chief of which are Bowditch, Duke of Clarence, and Duke of York The total area is 7 sq m Copra is the chief product Pop (1931) 1,048.

UNION CASTLE. British steamship company. It runs mail, passenger, and cargo steamers from Southampton, London, and other English ports, to the ports of S and E Africa It also has a service from ports of the United States to the same region Its ships call at the Canary and Madeira islands, Madagascar, and Mauritius The head offices are at 3, Fenchurch St, London, E.C 3 The vessels belonging to the company are all named after castles



Union Castle Line flag

UNION CITY. Town of New Jersey, U S A. It stands on the Hudson river, between Hoboken and West New York Embroidery and silk goods are manufactured Pop (1930) 58,659

UNIONTOWN. City of Pennsylvania, U S A It is 70 m by rly S S E of Pittsburgh There is a government airport Iron founding and the manufacture of lumber products, iron, steel, and glass are carried on Pop (1930) 19,544.

UNITED KINGDOM. Short name for the kingdom long known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and since 1923 as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland It may be said to date from 1707, when the parliaments of England and Scotland were united, but the name was not actually taken until 1800, when Ireland was incorporated *See* England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales



United Kingdom. Arms of the sovereign

UNITED PROVINCES. Province of India Composed of Agra and Oudh, it is bounded N by Tibet and Nepal, W by the Punjab and Rajputana, S by Central India, and E by Bihar and Orissa Its area is 112,191 sq m It comprises the plains of the Upper Ganges, the Jumna, and their tributaries, and adjacent hill tracts N toward the Himalayas and S toward the scarp of the Deccan Important cities include Benares, Lucknow, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad. Pop (1931) 49,614,833

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Federal republic of N America It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and from the Canadian frontier to Mexico and the gulf of Mexico Outlying territories comprise Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands Guam, and some islands in the W Indian and Samoan archipelagos Washington is the capital, New York the chief financial and commercial centre. The largest cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Los Angeles, all with over 1,000,000 people, Cleveland, St Louis, Baltimore, and Boston. The country is well served by seaports, the chief being New York, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Savannah, and Seattle. The area of continental U S A. is 2,973,776 sq m. Pop. (1930) 122,775,046, of whom 11,891,143 are negroes and about 350,000 are American Indians

TOPOGRAPHY. The surface is roughly made up of two great mountain ranges, the Appalachians and the Rockies, with vast plains between. E of the Appalachians are the Atlantic coast lowlands, including Dismal Swamp and other marshland E of the Rocky Mts, the main watershed of the country, lie the Bad Lands, great tracts useless for agriculture, and the Prairie Belt. The Coast Range, with the parallel inland range formed by the Cascade Mts and Sierra Nevada, is separated from the W coast by the narrow Pacific Slope, a fertile region with a genial climate The broad zone between the Rocky Mts and the Sierra Nevada is a high plateau, broken by depressions It contains the Great Basin, chiefly in Utah and Nevada, a large area of internal drainage. The Mississippi river system is the most important in the U S A , many of the rivers included in it have a navigable length of hundreds of miles Few of the rivers discharging into the Atlantic, such as the Hudson, Delaware, and Potomac, are navigable for any great distance Among the rivers draining towards the Pacific are the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. In the N E , close to the Canadian border, are the Great Lakes (q v)



United States arms

GOVERNMENT The republic is a federation of 48 states, each with its own laws and legislature. The executive power is vested in the president, who, as well as the vice-president, is elected every four years. The president chooses the heads of the departments who compose the cabinet The vice-president presides over the Senate, and, in the event of the president's death, fills out his term The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives The Senate consists of two members from each state chosen by popular vote for six years The House of Representatives is elected every second year by the votes of qualified citizens, their numbers being determined by the census In 1933 there were 435 members The country has a small regular army, a navy limited by treaty, and an air force

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE The United States is extraordinarily rich, containing as it does vast areas of fertile soil in the temperate and semi-tropical zones Cereal crops, wheat, rye, maize, and oats are grown in large quantities, and much tobacco, cotton, and sugar produced Cattle, sheep, and other animals are reared The mineral wealth is great, especially in silver, copper, and petroleum, and the fisheries are valuable The unit of currency is the dollar, normally worth 4s. 1½d and divided into 100 cents

HISTORY The United States dates from July 4, 1776, when 13 states, then at war with Great Britain, declared their independence. Previously the eastern and southern parts of the country had been in the possession of Britain, France, and Spain, while the great western areas were almost unknown. Independence was recognized in 1782, but the republic's boundary extended only to the Mississippi. Gradually during


UNITED STATES
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
Main Railways
Capitals of States underlined Cheyenne
REFERENCE
MASS. Massachusetts
CONN. Connecticut
N.H. New Hampshire
VT. Vermont
MD. Maryland
N.J. New Jersey
DEL. Delaware
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
UTAH
NEVADA
IDAHO
OREGON
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
COLORADO
MINNESOTA
IOWA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
MAINE
MEXICO
CANADA
Denver
Cheyenne
Santa Fe
Austin
Dallas
Chicago
Detroit
Washington
Boston
Portland
Salem
Sacramento
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Phoenix
Tucson
Salt Lake City
Helena
Boise
Bismarck
Pierre
Lincoln
Topeka
Oklahoma
Little Rock
Nashville
Atlanta
Jacksonville
Charleston
Raleigh
Richmond
Harrisburg
Albany
Hartford
Providence
Augusta
Montgomery
Mobile
New Orleans
Baton Rouge
Galveston
San Antonio
Brownsville
Laredo
Corpus Christi
Cape Sable
Florida
120
110
100
90
80
70
40
30

the 19th century land was acquired in the west, until the Pacific Ocean was reached, and other districts were taken from Mexico, until the present boundaries were defined Owing largely to European immigration the population increased rapidly, and prosperity advanced by leaps and bounds, although it was checked by the terrible civil war of 1861–65, and by recurring economic crises, of which the most formidable began in 1931, and left 12,000,000 Americans without work The two great political parties are the republicans and the democrats, the successors of two groups created by a fissure in Washington's day Generally speaking the republicans, who represent big business, are the more powerful, but it was under one democrat president, Wilson, that the U S A entered the World War, and under another, Franklin Roosevelt, that she tackled the economic crisis and the question of war debts in 1933

UNIVERSITY CITY. City of Missouri, U S A A residential suburb of St Louis, it is the seat of Washington University. Pop (1930) 25,809

UNNA. River of Yugoslavia It rises in the Dinaric Alps, flows N W., N , and N E , and joins the Sava after a course of 140 m

UNST. Island of the Shetlands About 28 m. N by E of Lerwick, it lies almost N and S , being 12 m long and averaging 4 m in breadth Balta Sound and Uyea Sound furnish anchorage for vessels of medium draught. Pop 2,100

UNTERWALDEN. Canton of Switzerland Situated S of Lake Lucerne, it has an area of 295 sq m , and is drained by the two rivers Aa, and contains lakes Sarnen and Lungern Sarnen is the chief town Pop (1930) 34,456

UNYORO. Alternative name of the district of Uganda known as Bunyoro (q v) Formerly an independent native kingdom, it was annexed by the British in 1896

UPAVON. Village of Wiltshire It stands on Salisbury Plain, near the Avon, 10 m. E of Devizes Here is the central flying school of the British air force

UPHALL. Town of Linlithgowshire It is 11 m W of Edinburgh, and is served by the L N E Rly and the Union Canal

UPHILL. Village of Somerset Standing at the mouth of the Axe, it is 2 m S of Weston-super-Mare, and has a station (Bleadon and Uphill) on the G W Rly

UPHOLLAND. Urban district of Lancashire Situated 4 m W of Wigan, it is a centre of coal mining and quarrying Pop (1931) 5,480

UPINGTON. Town of Cape Province, S Africa. Situated on the Orange river, 258 m by rly N of De Aar, it is the centre of an agricultural district Pop (whites) 1,680

UPMINSTER. Town of Essex It lies 15 m. E of London, on the L M S Rly

UPOLU. Island in the Pacific Ocean One of the Samoan group, it is situated S E of the island of Savaii and has an area of 430 sq m

UPPER SENEGAL-NIGER. Former name of the French colony of W Africa now divided into the Sudan (q v.) and the Upper Volta (q v) colonies.

UPPER VOLTA. French colony of W Africa Formed in 1919 from the S section of Upper Senegal-Niger, it lies between the Niger and the N. boundaries of Dahomey, the Gold Coast, and the Ivory Coast, and has the Black Volta as its S W boundary The area is 142,820 sq m. Ouagadougou is the centre of administration. Pop (1931) 3,000,243.

UPPINGHAM. Market town of Rutland. Situated 7 m S of Oakham, on the L M S Rly., it has a trade in agricultural produce. Uppingham school, founded in 1584, has accommodation for 500 boys Market day, Thurs Pop 2,153

UPPSALA. City of Sweden. It is situated 41 m. by rail N.N.W. of Stockholm. The university, founded in 1477, was endowed by Gustavus Adolphus The cathedral dates from the 13th century. Uppsala has a broadcasting station Pop (1931) 30,190

UPTON - ON - SEVERN. Market town of Worcestershire It is situated on the Severn, 6 m. S E of Malvern, on the L M S Rly. Market day, alternate Wednesdays Pop 1,968.

UR. City of ancient Mesopotamia Now represented by the ruins of Al Mugheir, 110 m W of Basrah, it stood on the Euphrates, 140 m S E of Babylon Valuable archaeological discoveries were made at Ur in 1918 and later

URAL. River of Russia (U S S R) It rises on the E slope of the Ural range, runs S W and S , and finally discharges into the Caspian Sea by several mouths, after a course of about 1,500 m

URAL (Russian, Zemnoi Poyas, girdle of the world) Mountain range of Russia (U S S R) It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Caspian Sea, about 1,600 m The highest point, Telpos (Toll-pos iz) is 5,433 ft The system is a rather broad, low plateau 200 m wide in the S , and contains rich deposits of gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, coal, salt, and precious stones

URAL AREA. Administrative division of Russia (U S S R) Situated partly in Europe and partly in W Asia, it is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, S by the Kazak republic, E by the Siberian area, and W by the Komi-Zyrian, Nijni-Novgorod, and Votiak areas, and the Bashkir republic Traversed from N to S by the Ural Mountains, it has an area of 653,424 sq m A large part is covered by tundra and forests, but there is also much fertile soil, producing wheat, oats, and rye The fisheries are valuable. The Moscow Omsk railway traverses the S part of the area The capital is Sverdlovsk Pop 6,701,875

URALSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Kazak republic, it stands on the Chagan at its junction with the Ural, 160 m S W of Orenburg, and is the terminus of the Ryazan-Uralsk railway Pop 35,994

URA-TIUBE OR **ORA TEPE** Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Tajik republic, it is a walled town, 60 m. S W of Khojend. Pop 21,000

URBAN DISTRICT. In England and Ireland, a unit for local government purposes These districts were created by an Act of 1894, populous areas which were not municipalities being made urban districts Each has an elected council, presided over by a chairman, an election taking place every three years

URBINO. City of Italy. It is situated 25 m. by road S W of Pesaro The house wherein Raphael was born is now a museum of fine arts The cathedral, 1801, has interesting paintings. The university dates from 1671 Pop 20,000

URE. River of Yorkshire A headstream of the Yorkshire Ouse, it rises in the Pennines in the N Riding and flows E and S E to join the Swale, the two streams forming the Ouse.

URFA. Town of Turkey. Situated 78 m S W of Diyarbekir, it has trade in cotton and wheat It occupies the site of the ancient city of Edessa, of which there are remains. Pop 29,918

URGA. Former name of the capital of the republic of Outer Mongolia now known as Ulan Bator Hoto (q v).

URGENJ. Town of Russia (U S S R.). In the Uzbek republic, it is on a canal 20 m. N E. of Khiva Pop 30,000.

URI. Canton of Switzerland. It lies S of Lake Lucerne and has an area of 415 sq m. Altdorf is the chief town Pop (1930) 22,968.

URMSTON. Urban district of Lancashire. It stands on the Mersey, 5 m S W of Manchester, of which it is practically a suburb It is served by the Cheshire Lines Rly Pop (1931) 9,284.

URUGUAY. River of S America. Rising in S. Brazil, it flows W.N.W. as the Pelotas, and

then turns S to flow for a course of 1,000 m over the plateau to join the Paraná and form the Rio de la Plata For the lowest 100 m it is a broad stream, 6 to 9 m. across Seagoing vessels reach Paysandu, 150 m upstream The chief affluent is the Rio Negro



Uruguay arms

URUGUAY. Republic of S America With a coastline on the Atlantic, it lies between Brazil on the N and Argentina on the W and S W, the Uruguay river forming part of the boundary Its old name is La Banda Oriental, and it covers 72,153 sq m The country is an extension of the treeless, grassy plains of the Argentine Pampas Six considerable rivers flow into the river Plate system The Rio Negro divides it into two unequal parts The capital is Montevideo Other important towns are Paysandu, Salto and Mercedes. Pop (1931) 1,903,083

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. The main industry is the raising of cattle and the chief products are meat, wool, and hides Wheat is grown, and there is some mineral wealth The unit of currency is the gold peso, about equal to the American dollar

GOVERNMENT The country is divided into 19 departments and is governed by a president and a council of nine members, who, between them appoint the ministers There is a legislature of two houses, members of the lower house being elected by all adults who can read and write There is a small army and an air force The people are Roman Catholics and speak Spanish Uruguay belongs to the League of Nations Having been a Spanish possession for some centuries, Uruguay became a province of Brazil, and in 1825 secured its independence

URUGUAYANA. Town of Brazil It stands on the Uruguay river 480 m by rly. W of Porto Alegre An important frontier town, it produces beef, soap, and candles Pop 22,000

URUMCHI. Town and capital of Sin-kiang (Chinese Turkestan) Situated on the foothills of the Bogdo ola Mts, 375 m S W of Kobdo, it is a large trade centre on the caravan route between Peking and Kulja Pop 30,000

URUMIAH Lake of Persia. It lies at an altitude of 4,000 ft in the province of Azerbaijan, and measures about 85 m by 40 m, varying with the seasons Its average area is about 1,800 sq m It is extremely salt.

URUMIAH. Town of Persia Situated 12 m W of the lake of the same name, and 80 m S W. of Tabriz, it has a local trade and exports raisins During the Great War the surrounding region was the scene of much fighting between the Turks and the Russians Pop 20 000

URUNDI District of the Belgian Congo, formerly in German East Africa *See* Ruanda

USEDOM. Island in the Baltic Sea With the island of Wollin, it forms the N side of the Stettiner Haff, and has an area of 158 sq m There are sea bathing resorts along the coast. Swinemünde and Usedom are the chief towns

USHAK Town of Turkey In Asia Minor, it is about 120 m E of Izmir (Smyrna), with which it is connected by railway It is famous for its carpets Pop (1927) 88,665.

USHANT (Fr Ouessant) Island off the N. coast of France It lies 26 m W by N of Brest, and has an area of about 20 sq m On June 1, 1794, Lord Howe defeated the French fleet off Ushant Pop 3,000.

USHAW Village of co Durham It is 4 m W of Durham, and has a station (Ushaw Moor) on the L N E Rly There is a Roman Catholic college, the successor of the one formerly at Douai.

USHUAIA. Town of Argentina The capital of the Tierra del Fuego territory, it stands on the Beagle Channel, on the S shore of the main island Here is a penal settlement. Pop 1,600

USK. River of S Wales and Monmouthshire An affluent of the Severn, it rises on the border of Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, cuts between the Brecknock Beacons and the Black Mts, continues S E to Abergavenny, whence it flows S to the Bristol Channel In 1928 a new bridge across the river was opened

USK. Urban district and market town of Monmouthshire It stands on the river Usk, 11 m S W of Monmouth. There are ruins of a 13th century castle Market day, Mon (alternate) Pop (1931) 1,315

USKUB. Former name of the town of Yugoslavia now known as Skoplje (q v)

USPALLATA. Pass in the Andes, S America. It lies on the route from Mendoza, Argentina, to Valparaiso, Chile The summit at La Cumbre is



Uruguay map of the little republic of S America

12,795 ft in alt Here is the famous statue of Christ erected as a sign of peace between the peoples of Chile and Argentina Below is the tunnel of the Transandine Rly

USSURI River of E Asia A tributary of the Amur, it flows N N E from Lake Khanka, in part marking the boundary between Russia and Manchuria It is 500 m long

USWORTH District of co Durham Consisting of the villages of Great and Little Usworth, it is 5 m S E of Gateshead, and is served by the L N E Rly. Pop 8,114

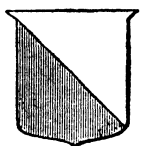
UTAH. Lake of N America It lies 35 m. S E of Great Salt Lake into which it drains by the Jordan river It is 20 m long, with an extreme breadth of 11 m

UTAH. State of the U S A. Bounded N by Idaho and Wyoming, E by Wyoming and Colorado, S by Arizona, and W by Nevada, it has an area of 84,990 sq m Mostly high plateau, it is crossed by two mountain ranges The Colorado and the Sevier are the chief rivers In the N W. is Great Salt Lake. The agricultural products are grain, hay, sugar beet, fruit and vegetables. Mineral wealth is important, copper, silver, gold, and lead being the chief metals. There are 2,086 m of rly The capital and largest city is Salt Lake City There are two universities Utah was acquired by the U S during the Mexican war, and was settled in 1847 by the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons.

To-day they form about 91 per cent. of the church membership of the state. Utah became a state in 1896, it has a senate of 20 members, and a house of representatives of 55 The electorate has powers of a referendum and of initiating legislation Pop (1930) 507,847.

UTICA. City of New York state, U S A It stands on the Mohawk river 94 m W N.W. of Albany, is on the State Barge Canal and has an airport Pop (1930) 101,740

UTRECHT. City of the Netherlands It is on the Kromme Rhyn (Crooked Rhine), 21¼ m. by rly N E of Rotterdam The canals known as the Oude Gracht and the Nieuwe Gracht run through the centre of the town These, with their bridges and old houses, are a picturesque feature The Gothic cathedral of S Martin has a tower (338 ft) with a carillon of 42 bells Close by is the main building of the university



Utrecht arms

An important railway junction, the city has manufactures of textiles, machinery, chemicals, and plate glass Here, in 1713, the treaty which put an end to the War of the Spanish Succession was signed Pop (1930) 153,884

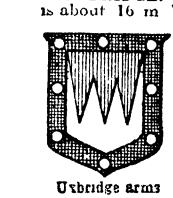
UTRERA Town of Spain It is situated 17 m S E of Seville. Parts of the medieval walls and fortifications still exist Pop 20,000

UTSUNOMIYA. Town of Japan In the island of Honshu, it is 66 m by railway N of Tokyo, and stands on a plain E of the Nikko ranges Pop (1930) 81,380

UTTOXETER Urban district and market town of Staffordshire It is 15 m N E of Stafford, near the river Dove, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys The place has associations with Samuel Johnson, and its buildings include the parish church and the town hall. Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 5,907.

UUSIKAUPUNKI. Seaport of Finland. Formerly known as Nystad, it is on the gulf of Bothnia, 40 m N W of Turku Pop 5,000

UXBRIDGE. Urban district of Middlesex. It is about 16 m W of London, on the G W and Metropolitan Rlys. The Grand Union Canal runs here The 15th century church of S Margaret was restored in 1872 At the Crown, or Old Treaty House, in 1645, the abortive conference between 16 commissioners of Charles I and representatives of the parliament took place. Pop (1931) 31,866



Uxbridge arms

UYEDA. Town of Japan In the island of Honshu, it is 21 m S E of Nagano, and manufactures silk Pop (1930) 35,133

UZBEK People of Central Asia Of Turkic descent, they represent a confederation formed E of the Caspian after the break up and disintegration of the Golden Horde.

UZBEK REPUBLIC Republic of Russia (U S S R) Bordered N by the Kazak republic, S by Afghanistan, E by the Kirghiz republic and Sin-Kiang, and W by the Turcoman republic, it covers an area of 131,400 sq m Agriculture is the principal industry, most of the peasant farms having been collectivized Much cotton is produced, as well as fruit, silk, and wool There are many cotton-spinning factories The minerals include oil and coal The republic is linked by air-line with other important centres of Central Asia Samarkand is the capital The republic was formed in 1924 Pop (1931) 4,685,400

UZHOROD. Town of Czechoslovakia It is situated on the river Ung, 80 m N N E of Debrecen. There is a pottery industry and a trade in wine and timber. Pop 21,000.

VAAL. River of S. Africa. Also known as the Yellow River, it rises in the Drakenberg Mts. in the S.E. Transvaal and flows some 750 m W to the Orange river, of which it is the chief tributary It forms the boundary between the Orange Free State and the Transvaal

VAASA. Seaport of Finland It is situated on the gulf of Bothnia, about 185 m W of Kuopio Pop (1930) 25,591

VÁCZ. Town of Hungary It stands on the river Danube, about 15 m N of Budapest. Trade is carried on in wine Pop 18,000

VAG. River of Czechoslovakia Rising in the Carpathians, it flows W then, in general, S between the White Carpathians and the Nsitra Mts , to join the Danube at Komarno after a course of 250 m.

VAIGACH Island in the Arctic Ocean. Situated between Novaya Zemlya and the coast of the Komi-Zirian area, it belongs to Russia. It measures about 70 m by 27 m

VALAIS Canton of Switzerland It lies between the Bernese Alps, on the N , and the Pennine Alps on the S , and has an area of 2,020 sq m Part of the area is covered with glaciers Sion is the capital Pop (1930) 136,394

V A L D A I. Mountain range of Russia (U S S R) It lies between the Leningrad and Western areas, and consists of a wooded plateau, reaching a maximum height of 1,150 ft The Volga rises within the range

VALDEPENAS Town of Spain It is situated 140 m by rly S E of Madrid, and is known for the red wine produced in the Valley of Rocks (val de peñas) dist Pop 25,000

VAL DE TRAVERS Valley of Switzerland In the canton of Neuchâtel, it lies in the Jura Mts , and is traversed by the rly from Neuchatel to Pontarlier At S Sulpice are asphalt mines.

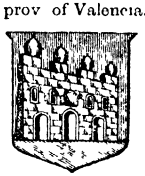
VALDEZ Town of Alaska Standing at the head of Port Valdez, an inlet of King William Sound, it is the farthest N port of N America open the whole year Pop 300

VALDIVIA. Town of Chile The capital of the prov of the same name, it is on the Valdivia river, 12 m above the mouth, where is its port, Corral, and 440 m by water S of Valparaiso It has railway connexion with Santiago There are many factories and shipyards, and a wireless station Pop (1930) 31 296

VALENCE Town of France It lies on the left bank of the Rhône, 66 m by rly S of Lyons Notable buildings include the Romanesque cathedral of S Apollinaire, and the Romanesque chapel known as Le Pendentif Pop 25,000

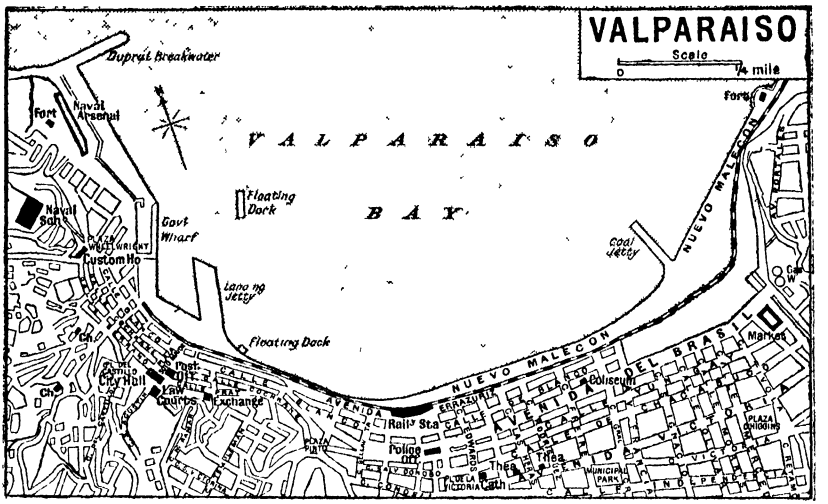
VALENCIA. Lake of Venezuela It lies in the N of the country between the states of Carabobo and Aragua Of the two W outlets, the Tinchorias communicates with the Caribbean Sea. About 30 m long, it has an area of 216 sq m

VALENCIA. City of Spain Capital of the prov of Valencia, it stands near the mouth of the Guadalaviar, 185 m E S E of Madrid The cathedral of Our Lady was begun in 1262 on the site of a Roman temple The churches of San Andrés and Corpus Christi are adorned with fine frescoes and paintings The silk exchange, erected on the site of the Moorish Alcazar, is a glorious Gothic edifice. The Aduana, once a custom house, is now a tobacco factory The bull ring is reputed to be the finest in Spain The university was founded in 1411, and the city has a broadcasting station There are manufactures of silks, linen, tobacco, and leather Pop (1930) 274,552



Valencia arms

VALENCIA City of Venezuela The capital of the state of Carabobo it stands on the Cabriales river, near the W end of Lake Valencia and 34 m. S of Puerto Cabello, with which it is connected



Valparaiso. Principal seaport of the republic of Chile, showing the extensive harbour frontage

by railway The third largest city of the country, it is the chief industrial centre Pop 40,000

VALENCIENNES Town of France It lies on the Schelde, 20 m by rly E of Douai The hotel de ville has a fine façade, rebuilt 1867–68 The chief churches are Notre Dame and S Géry The 16th century Jesuit college is now a lycée The town was famous for its lace Pop 35,000

VALENTIA Island of co Kerry, I F S Lying 3 m S W of Cahirciveen, it is 7 m in length and 3½ m in breadth Valentia is a terminus of the Anglo American Telegraph Co's cable service Pop (1926) 1,483

VALLADOLID. City of Spain Capital of the prov of Valladolid, it is situated on the Pisuerga river, 102 m N W of Madrid Beside the Plaza de Portugalete is the incomplete Renaissance cathedral In the 15th century Torquemada reconstructed the church of San Pablo The university dates from 1346 Pop (1930) 79,334

VALLEJO. City of California, U S A It stands on San Pablo Bay, 25 m N E of San Francisco Pop (1930) 14,476

VALLETTA. Capital of Malta On a promontory on the N E coast of the island, it has a commodious harbour on each side, and the lighthouse and fort of St Elmo at the extremity Fortified as the chief British naval and coaling station in the Mediterranean Sea, it is a port of call on the Suez route to the Orient The governor's residence was the palace of the Knights Hospitallers of S John Pop 48,240



Valletta arms

VALLEYFIELD. City and river port of Quebec It stands on the S shore of the S Lawrence, at the head of Beauharnois Canal, 43 m S W of Montreal Pop (1931) 11,411

VALLEY FORGE. Village of Pennsylvania, U S A It stands on the Schuylkill river, 20 m from Philadelphia In its neighbourhood Washington and his army passed the winter of 1777–78

VALLOMBROSA. Pleasure resort of Italy, Standing amid the Apennine forests, it is 21 m E of Florence, and is reached by a cable railway

VALMY. Village of France It is situated 6 m W. of Ste. Menehould, and was the scene of a battle between the French and the Prussians, Sept 20, 1792, in which the latter were defeated

VALONA Another name for the seaport of Albania also known as Avlona (q v)

VALPARAISO. City and seaport of Chile The principal seaport on the W coast of S. America, it stands on the bay of Valparaiso, 116 m by rly W N W of Santiago The town is built on the slopes of a range of hills about 1,500 ft high, necessitating funicular rlys The western part contains the port The industrial quarter lies to the E It has rly communication with Buenos Aires by the Transandine route, cable communication with Europe and the U S A, and a wireless station Pop (1930) 193,205

VALS-LES-BAINS. Watering place of France Situated 12 m W S W of Privas, it is noted for its many mineral springs Pop 4,500

VALYEVO Town of Yugoslavia It is situated 40 m S W of Belgrade, and during the Great War was the scene of heavy fighting Pop 8,000

VAN. Lake of Turkey In Asia Minor, it lies at an elevation of 5,200 ft , and measures 75 m from E to W , and 20–40 m from N to S Its water is salt, and has no visible outlet

VAN. City of Turkey Standing on the E. shore of Lake Van, it is one of the chief centres of E Asia Minor Pop (1927) 22,000

VANCOUVER. Island of British Columbia. Separated from the mainland of Canada by Queen Charlotte Sound and the strait of Georgia, it has an area of 20,000 sq m On it are Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, Wellington, Nanaimo, and other places

VANCOUVER. City and seaport of British Columbia, it stands on a magnificent harbour on the southern side of Burrard Inlet, on the mainland of British Columbia, 1,480 m W of Winnipeg, and is served by the C P R and C N R The buildings include the city hall, court house, churches, schools, and some fine edifices erected for business purposes There is a broadcasting station At Point Grey are the buildings of the university of British Columbia The port has spacious docks Pop (1931) 246,593

VANCOUVER, North City of British Columbia. Situated on the N side of Burrard Inlet, it is connected with Vancouver, opposite, by bridge and rly. Pop. (1931) 8,510.

VANCOUVER, South. City of British Columbia. Adjoining Vancouver proper, it is a centre for fishing and shooting. Pop. 16,000.

VANCOUVER. City of Washington, U.S.A. Situated 7 m. N. of Portland, Oregon, with which it is connected by rly., it has flour mills and canneries. Pop. (1930) 15,766.

VAN DIEMEN GULF. Arm of the Timor Sea. In the N.W. coast of the Northern Territory, Australia, it extends from E. to W. for about 100 m., and is entered by Dundas and Clarence Straits on either side of Melville Island.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Former name of the island known, since 1853, as Tasmania (q.v.).

VANERN. Lake of Sweden. The largest lake in the country, it is situated between the govts. of Värmland, on the N., and Skaraborg, on the S., and has an area of 2,141 sq. m. It is 93 m. long, and outflows by the Göta to the Kattegat.

VANNES. Town of France. It lies about 2½ m. from the gulf of Morbihan, 83 m. by rly. N.W. of Nantes. The cathedral of S. Pierre contains the tomb of S. Vincent Ferrier. Pop. 16,000.

VANUA LEVU. Island in the Pacific Ocean. The second largest of the Fiji Islands, it is situated to the N.E. of Viti Levu, and has an area of 2,130 sq.m. It is very fertile. Lambasa is the chief town.

VAR. Department of France. It is adjacent to the depts. of Alpes-Maritimes, Basses-Alpes, and Bouches-du-Rhône, and has an area of 2,333 sq. m. In the S. are the mountainous chains of the Maures and Estérel, and to the N. the S. buttresses of the French Alps. The Argens river flows from W. to E. to the sea near Fréjus. The capital is Draguignan. Pop. (1931) 377,104.

VARANGER. Fiord or arm of the Arctic Ocean. In Norway, the port of Vardö at its entrance is ice-free all the year round.

VARDAR. River of the Balkan Peninsula. Rising in Serbia, Yugoslavia, it flows in a N.E. direction towards Skoplje, where it alters its course and flows S.E. into Greece, finally entering the gulf of Salonika, after a course of about 200 m.

VARDO. Seaport of Norway. It stands on an island at the N.W. entrance to Varanger Fiord, about 170 m. E. of Hammerfest. The fortress of Vardöyhus dates from the 14th century. The harbour is ice-free. Pop. 3,500.

VARENNES. Village of France. It is situated on the river Aire, 18 m. W.N.W. of Verdun. It was in German occupation throughout most of the Great War.

VARESE. Town of Italy. The capital of the province of Varese, it is situated 37 m. N.N.W. of Milan. The 16th century church of San Vittore and the ducal palace are the principal buildings. Pop. (1931) 42,567.

VARNA. Seaport of Bulgaria. It stands on the Black Sea, 325 m. by rail E.N.E. of Sofia. There is an Orthodox Greek cathedral. Pop. 60,563.

VARNSDORF. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is situated on the frontier, about 20 m. N.E. of Decin. Silk is made. Pop. (1930) 22,793.

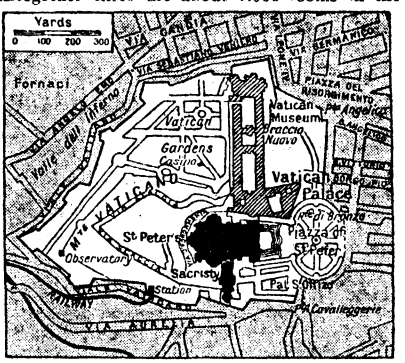
VARY KARLOVY. Official name of the town of Czechoslovakia also known as Karlsbad (q.v.).

VASILKOV. Town of the Ukraine (U.S.S.R.). It lies about 20 m. S. of Kiev, with which it is connected by railway. Tobacco, soap, bricks, and spirits are manufactured. Pop. 20,743.

VASTERAS. City of Sweden. It stands on the N. shore of Lake Mälaren, 69 m. by railway N.W. of Stockholm. The fine Gothic cathedral, consecrated in 1271, has the loftiest tower in Sweden (309 ft.). Here Gustavus Vasa defeated the Danes in 1521. Pop. (1931) 30,378.

VASTO. Town of Italy. It is situated 131 m. by railway S.S.E. of Ancona. With walls dating from the Middle Ages, it has a Gothic cathedral, an old castle, and a town hall. Pop. 14,000.

VATICAN. State of Europe. Situated in Rome, it covers an area of 108 acres, and in addition 13 buildings in the city are regarded as belonging to it. Created by treaty with Italy in 1929, the state, which is under the sovereignty of the pope, has its own officials, railway station stamps, flag, etc., and foreign powers have their representatives thereat. The chief buildings are S. Peter's, the Sistine chapel, the papal apartments overlooking the Piazza of S. Peter, and, to the N., the art galleries and museums with their wonderful treasures, including a new gallery opened in 1932. Altogether there are about 7,000 rooms in the



Vatican. Plan of the tiny European state

buildings. The library, which contains one of the most valuable collections in the world, was damaged when the roof collapsed in Dec., 1931. It was restored and reopened in April, 1933.

VATTERN. Lake of Sweden. The second largest lake in the country, it lies to the S.E. of lake Vänern and has an area of 733 sq. m. It drains into the Baltic Sea by the Motala.

VAUCLUSE. Department of France. It is adjacent to the departments of Ardèche, Drôme, Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhône, and Gard, and has an area of 1,381 sq. m. The Rhône and Durance bound the department on the W. Avignon is the capital. Pop. (1931) 241,689.

VAUD. Canton of Switzerland. It adjoins France and the Lake of Geneva, and has an area of 1,238 sq. m. Chiefly an elevated plateau, it rises in the Diablerets to an altitude of 10,650 ft. Lausanne is the capital. Montreux, Vevey, Château d'Oex are among the tourist resorts in the canton which joined the Swiss republic in 1803. Pop. (1930) 331,853.

VAUX. Village and fort of France. It is situated 5 m. N.E. of Verdun. The defence of fort Vaux (June 2-6, 1916), one of the key positions, was an outstanding episode in the Great War.

VAUXHALL. District of London. On the Surrey side of the Thames, W. and S.W. of Kennington Oval, with a station on the S. Rly., it is in the borough of Lambeth. Vauxhall became famous for its gardens, a popular resort for about 200 years, which were closed July 25, 1859. A bridge crosses the Thames here.

VEDDA. Primitive people of Ceylon. They are scattered over an area E. of the Mahawale Ganga river. Of Caucasoid stock, they are dark brown, long-limbed, and long-headed.

VEGLIA. Italian name for the island in the Adriatic Sea now known as Krk (q.v.).

VELES. Town of Yugoslavia. Formerly known as Koprülü, it is situated 27 m. S.S.E. of Skoplje. Silkworms are reared in the locality, and silk is manufactured. Pop. 20,000.

VELEZ-MALAGA. Seaport of Spain. It stands on the river Vélez, 19 m. by rly. E. of Málaga. Raisins, sugar, and olive oil are the chief products. Pop. 25,000.

VELIKI BETCHKEREK. Town of Yugoslavia. Situated 38 m. N. of Belgrade, it is an important railway centre, and carries on a trade in grain, sugar, beer, and alcohol. Pop. (1931) 32,838.

VELIKI KIKINDA. Full name of the town of Yugoslavia usually known as Kikinda (q.v.).

VELINO. River of Italy. It rises in Mt. Velino, in the Central Apennines, and flows N.N.W. past Rieti to join the Nera, an affluent of the Tiber, near Terni, after a course of 54 m. The celebrated Falls of the Velino, called the Marble Cascades, consist of three leaps of 30 ft., 300 ft., and 190 ft.

VELLETRI. City of Italy. It is situated 26 m. by railway S.E. of Rome. The 17th century cathedral of San Clemente is the seat of a cardinal-bishop. Wine is the chief product. Pop. 25,000.

VELLORE OR VELUR. Town of India. In the N. Arcot district of Madras, it is situated on the Palar river, 75 m. S.W. of Madras. It has a celebrated fort and temple. Pop. 50,210.

VELZEN. Town of the Netherlands. It is situated 7 m. N.N.E. of Haarlem and the North Sea canal connects it with Amsterdam. Pop. (1930) 41,260.

VENDEE. Department of France. It lies contiguous with the departments of Loire-Inférieure, Maine-et-Loire, Deux-Sèvres, and Charente-Inférieure, and has an area of 2,690 sq. m. The department includes the islands of Noirmoutier and Yeu. The surface is generally flat, with low hills to the E., and the central part, known as the Bocage, is wooded. The Vendée, Yon, and Lay, are among the many rivers. The capital is La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. (1931) 390,396.

VENDOME. Town of France. It stands on the Loir, 42 m. by railway N.E. of Tours, and is a railway junction. The church of the Trinity dates from the 12–15th centuries, and there are remains of a 10th century château. Trade in agricultural produce is carried on. Pop. 9,000.

VENER. Alternative name for the lake of Sweden usually known as Vänern (q.v.).

VENETIA. Department of Italy. It lies at the head of the Adriatic Sea, and has an area of 9,818 sq. m. and its chief town is Venice. For long part of the republic, it became Austrian in 1797. In 1866 it was included in the kingdom of Italy. Pop. (1931) 4,121,739.



Venezuela arms

VENETIAN ALPS. Mountain range of Italy. A section of the Eastern Alps, they lie between the Adige and the Tagliamento, S. of the Dolomites, and culminate in Monte Pramaggiore, 8,133 ft.

VENEZUELA. Republic of S. America. It borders the Caribbean Sea, with Colombia on the W., Brazil on the S., British Guiana and the Atlantic Ocean on the E., and has an area of 393,874 sq. m. Caracas is the capital, other important towns being Maracaibo and Valencia. Roman Catholicism is the state religion. Pop. (1930) 3,216,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. The chief physical features are the chain of the Andes and its E. extension along the Caribbean Sea, and the river Orinoco, with its many tributaries. Of the many lakes Maracaibo is the largest.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE. The chief agricultural products are coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, maize, cotton, and beans. Rubber, balata, tonka beans, vanilla, and other tropical products grow in the forest area. Cattle, sheep, and other livestock are reared. The mineral resources include petroleum, asphalt, gold, copper, and coal. The unit of currency is the bolivar.



Venezuela. Map of the South American republic

GOVERNMENT. By the federal constitution, amended in 1931, the United States of Venezuela consist of 20 autonomous and politically equal states, each with its president and legislature, besides the federal district and two territories administered by the central executive. The central or federal government consists of a president, a cabinet, a senate of 40 members, and a chamber of deputies of 77. The republic is a member of the League of Nations.

HISTORY. Long under the rule of Spain, Venezuela became part of the republic of Colombia in 1811. In 1829 it became an independent state, and since then it has had several periods of dictatorial rule.

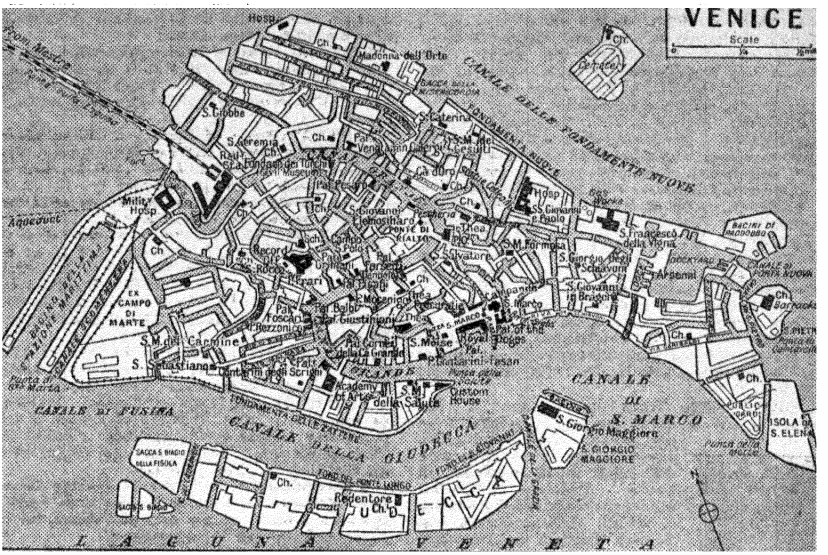
VENGURLA. Seaport of India. In the Ratnagiri district of Bombay, it is situated on the shore of the Arabian Sea, 33 m. N.N.W. of Goa. In 1812 it became British. Pop. 17,300.



Venice arms

VENICE, GULF OF. Portion of the Adriatic Sea. Situated between Istria and the Venetian lagoons, its N.E. corner forms the gulf of Trieste.

VENICE (Ital. Venezia). City, seaport, and naval station of Italy. At the head of the Adriatic and built mainly on piles, it is connected with the mainland by a rly. viaduct across the Venetian lagoon. The Victor Emmanuel canal of approach was opened in 1922. The Canale della Giudecca separates the main town from the island of Giudecca; the Canale di San Marco divides the island of S. Giorgio Maggiore from the public gardens, arsenal, and doge's palace; and the Grand Canal, which, winding in the shape of an S, divides the city into two nearly equal parts, issues from the junction of these two at the point occupied by the custom house and the 17th century church of S. Maria della Salute. There are some 150 smaller canals. These waterways are navigated by gondolas. The Merceria, connecting the Piazza with the Rialto, is the main



Venice. Plan of the city on the Adriatic, built on small islands formed by canals, which serve as highways

trect. The heart of Venice is the Piazza of . Mark. At the entrance rises the Campanile, and at the E. end are grouped the cathedral of S. Mark and the doge's palace. The Bridge of Sighs connects the judgment halls of the palace with the prisons. A bridge opened in 1932 connects the city with the mainland. Pop. (1931) 256,144.

VENLO. Town of the Netherlands. It lies on the right bank of the Maas, 15 m. by rly. N.E. of Roermond. Pop. (1930) 24,287.

VENNACHAR. Loch of Perthshire. About 4 m. long, it is formed by the river Teith, and lies 2 m. S.W. of Callander. Ben Ledi overlooks it.

VENOSA. City of Italy. It is situated 52 m. by rly. S.S.E. of Foggia. The 15th century castle, and the abbey church of Santa Trinita (1059), are the chief buildings. Pop. 9,000.

VENTIMIGLIA. Health resort of Italy. It is situated in the Riviera di Ponente, 95 m. by rly. S.W. of Genoa. The Gothic cathedral occupies the site of a former Lombard church. An old castle crowns the hill. Pop. 16,000.



Ventnor arms

VENTNOR. Urban district and watering place of the Isle of Wight. Situated 12 m. S. of Ryde, it is built in the side of a cliff. Its mild climate attracts many invalids, and here is the royal national hospital for consumptives. The town has a fine park. Pop. (1931) 5,112.

VENTSPILS. Seaport of Latvia. It stands at the mouth of the river of the same name about 110 m. W.N.W. of Riga. Pop. (1930) 17,253.

VENUE BENOR. Mountain of Perthshire. It lies S.E. of Loch Katrine, and is a prominent feature of the Trossachs. It is 2,393 ft. high.

VERA CRUZ. Seaport of Mexico. On the bay of Campeche, 265 m. E.S.E. of Mexico City, it has a spacious harbour, and is served by the Mexican and the National of Mexico Rlys., and an airport. Pop. 60,000.

VERAVAL. Seaport of India. In Kathiawar, Bombay, it is situated 40 m. N.W. of Diu, on the S.W. coast of Kathiawar peninsula. Pop. 15,600.

VERCELLI. City of Italy. Capital of the prov. of the same name, it is situated 44 m. W.S.W. of Milan. The 17th cent. cathedral library contains many rare MSS. Pop. (1931) 39,434.

VERDUN. Town of France. It lies on the Meuse, 30 m. N.N.E. of Bar-le-Duc. It is the seat of a bishop, and after 1870 became a fortress.



Verdun arms

One of the main defences of the French E. frontier, it suffered severely in the Great War. The roof of the cathedral of Notre Dame was destroyed in 1917. The Porte Chaussée, a bridge gate dating from the 15th century, was little damaged. The citadel, occupying the site of the abbey of S. Vanne, founded in the 10th century, was a favourite target of the German artillery. The greatest attack on Verdun was delivered in 1916, and its defence was one of the most brilliant, if costly, feats of the French army. The damage done has been made good. Pop. 15,000.

VERDUN. City of Quebec, Canada. It stands on the island of Montreal, adjoining the city of Montreal, of which it is a residential suburb. Pop. (1931) 60,745.

VEREENIGING. Town of the Transvaal, S. Africa. It stands on the Vaal river 49 m. by rail S. of Johannesburg. Industries include coal mining. The town is a pleasure resort. Here, on May 31, 1902, peace was signed between Great Britain and the Boers. Pop. 7,404.

VERKHNEUDINSK. Town of Russia (U.S.S.R.). The capital of the Buriat-Mongol republic, it stands on the Uda river, where it joins the Selenga, near the S.E. shore of Lake Baikal. Pop. 27,571.

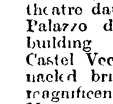
VERMEJO (Span. vermilion). River of S. America. It rises near the border of Bolivia, and flows S.E. across the Chaco region of N. Argentina to reach the Paraguay after a course of 750 m.

VERMELLES. Village of France. It is situated 7 m. S.E. of Béthune on the road to Lens. It was the British assembly point for the battle of Loos, Sept., 1915.

VERMONT. State of the U S A One of the New England states, it has an area of 9,564 sq m It derives its name from the Green Mts, which extend throughout its length The Connecticut is the principal river. Part of the W frontier is marked by Lake Champlain Agriculture is of primary importance Montpelier is the capital Settled in 1724, Vermont became a state in 1791 For local purposes it has a senate of 30 members, and a house of representatives of 248, and it sends two senators and two representatives to Congress Pop (1930) 359,611

VERONA. City of Italy The capital of the province of Verona, it stands on the Adige, 72 m by rly W of Venice The ruined amphitheatre dates from the time of Diocletian The Palazzo del Consiglio is a fine Renaissance building The cathedral dates from 1187 The Castel Vecchio is at one end of an ancient pinnacled bridge Notable churches include the magnificent Romanesque basilica, San Zeno Maggiore, and San Fermo Maggiore An important congress was held here in 1822 Pop (1931) 153,631

VERSAILLES. Town of France It lies 10 m W S W of Paris, and is chiefly famous for the palace and park The palace begun in 1661, became the chief royal residence in France Features of the interior are the Galleries des Glaces, in which William I was proclaimed German emperor and the peace treaty of 1919 was signed The park is notable for its ornamental waters and fountains, the Trianons, and the Orangery Pop (1931) 66,859



Versailles arms

VERULAM. Town of Natal, S Africa It is situated 19 m by rly N N E of Durban Pop 1,192, of whom 233 are whites

VERULAMIUM. Ancient Roman city in Hertfordshire It stood to the W of St Albans, and excavations have revealed Roman remains

VERVIERS. Town of Belgium It stands on the Vesdre, 17 m by rail, E of Liège, and is a manufacturing centre Pop (1930) 43,696

VESLE. River of France It rises N of Châlons sur-Marne and flows N W, in the depts of Marne and Aisne, joining the Aisne 6 m due E of Soissons

VESOUL. Town of France It stands on the river Durgeon, 39 m by rly W of Belfort The church of St George and the 18th century palais de justice are notable Pop 10,000

VESTMANNAEYJAR Town of Iceland It stands on the island of Vestmanna, about 75 m S E of Reykjavik Pop (1930) 3,380

VESUVIUS. Volcano of Italy It rises to a height of about 4,000 ft, 10 m E S E of Naples, on the shore of the bay of Naples There are two summits, the nearly perfect cone of Vesuvius and the old crater of Somma The greatest recorded eruption was in A D 79 There was one in 1906, and in June, 1933, the volcano showed signs of activity

VEVEY. Town of Switzerland It stands on the Lake of Geneva, 11 m by rly E S E of Lausanne. There is a funicular railway up Mont Pelerin Pop (1930) 13,036

VEZELAY. Town of France It is situated about 60 m E N E of Dijon A Benedictine abbey acquired the alleged relics of St Mary Magdalene, and became a famous place of pilgrimage. Here, in 1146, the second crusade was initiated.

VEZERE. River of France In the depts of Corrèze and Dordogne, it rises in the Monts du Limousin and flows in a S W direction to meet the Dordogne at Limeuil, joining the Corrèze near Brive Its length is 115 m

VIAREGGIO Watering place of Italy Situated on the Riviera di Levante, it is 13 m by rail N. of Pisa Pop 15,000

VIATKA. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Nizhni-Novgorod area, it stands on the Vyatka river and a branch of the Trans-Siberian Rly. 270 m N E of Gorki An engineering centre, it manufactures textiles. Pop 58,619

VIBORG. Town of Denmark It stands on Lake Viborg, 110 m N.W of Copenhagen The Romanesque cathedral, built 1130-69, was rebuilt 1864-76 Pop 15,000

VIBORG Swedish name for the town of Finland generally known as Vyburi (q v).

VICENZA City of Italy The capital of the province of Vicenza, it is situated 41 m by rly W N W of Venice The old city is girdled by half ruined walls The Basilica Palladiana surrounding the Palazzo della Ragione, the Rotonda Palladiana, and the Teatro Olimpico are notable Pop (1931) 65,161

VICH. City of Spain It is situated 38 m by rly N of Barcelona The cathedral, built in 1040, has beautiful tracery Pop 12,000

VICHY Health resort of France It stands on the Allier, 75 m W N W of Lyons, and its popularity is due to its agreeable climate and thermal springs There is a large export of its medical waters Pop 17,500

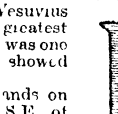
VICKERSTOWN. District of Walney Island. Part of Barrow-in-Furness, it was built early in the 20th century by the firm of Vickers, for the accommodation of its employees

VICKSBURG City of Mississippi, U S A It stands at the confluence of the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers, 235 m by rly N N W of New Orleans. It is an important centre of the cotton trade Pop (1930) 22,943

VICTOR HARBOUR Town of South Australia It is situated at the W end of Encounter Bay, 45 m S of Adelaide Pop (1930) 3,450

VICTORIA. Island of the North-West Territories, Canada It measures 420 m by 320 m, lies S E of Banks Island, and comprises Prince Albert Land, Wollaston Land, and Victoria Land

VICTORIA Lake of Central Africa Usually called Victoria Nyanza, it is situated between Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory, at an alt of 3,726 ft, and has an area of 26,828 sq m The total length is about 255 m, and the width about 155 m It is the source of the river Nile, which leaves the lake by Ripon Falls at Jinja The rivers Katonga, Kagera, and Mara are the principal feeders On the Kenya, or N E, shore, are the harbours of Kisuma and Karunga, the N and N W shore, which forms the Uganda coastline, contains Bukakata, Jinja, Port Bell, and Entebbe, and the chief ports on the Tanganyika Territory coast are Bukoba, Mwanza, and Shirati Passenger steamers go between the chief ports on the lake



Victoria arms

VICTORIA. River of North Australia In the Northern Territory, it rises S W of Wave Hill, and flows in a N direction to enter Queen's Channel after a course of about 300 m

VICTORIA State of the Commonwealth of Australia. In the S E of the continent, it adjoins New South Wales on the N and S Australia on the W, and has an area of 87,884 sq m It comprises three areas, the great valley, of which Port Phillip is a submerged portion, the central highlands, and the S portion of the basin of the Murray river N of the highlands irrigation is essential, and the scrub area contains artesian bores Gold is the chief mineral, but coal and copper are also mined The chief industries are sheep rearing, dairy farming, and wheat growing.

Melbourne is the capital and the largest city. The legislative authority of the state is vested in a parliament of two chambers. The upper house consists of 34 members, elected for six years, and the lower house of 65 members, elected for three years. Victoria was made a separate colony in 1851. Pop. (1931) 1,797,459.

VICTORIA. Capital of British Columbia. It stands at the S.E. end of Vancouver Island, overlooking the strait of San Juan de Fuca, on the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. The buildings include a fine pile erected for the provincial legislature and the Anglican cathedral, opened in 1929. It has steamship connexions with Vancouver on the mainland, San Francisco, and elsewhere. Pop. (1931) 39,082.

VICTORIA. Seaport of Brazil. The capital of the state of Espirito Santo, it is 300 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro on an island in the bay of Espirito Santo, and has a good harbour, and an airport. Pop. 29,000.

VICTORIA. Capital of the Seychelles Islands. It is situated on the N.E. coast of the island of Mahé, and has a good harbour.

VICTORIA. Town of Southern Rhodesia. The terminus of a branch rly. from Gwelo, it stands in the centre of a gold mining area 185 m. S. of Salisbury. White pop. 600.

VICTORIA COLONY. Settlement of Argentina. Situated on the Paraná river, in the Misiones territory, it was settled in 1932 for British emigrants. It consists of 200,000 acres of what was previously forest land.

VICTORIA FALLS. Waterfalls of Southern Rhodesia, S. Africa. Situated on the Zambezi river 7 m. S. of Livingstone, they are about 357 ft. deep and about 1 m. wide. The Zambezi is crossed a little below the falls by a railway bridge on the main line from Cape Town to the Congo.

VICTORIAHAVN. Alternative name for the port of Norway better known as Narvik (q.v.).

VICTORIA NILE. Name of that part of the river Nile between lakes Victoria and Albert. *See* Nile.

VIDIN. Town of Bulgaria. It lies on the right bank of the Danube, about 95 m. N.N.W. of Sofia. Pop. 18,507.

VIEDMA. Town of Argentina. The capital of the Rio Negro territory, it stands on the river of that name, 19 m. from the mouth and 577 m. S.W. of Buenos Aires by rly.

VIENNA (Ger. Wien). Capital of Austria. It is situated on the right bank of the Danube.



Vienna arms

The inner city, or Alstadt, contains the Hofburg, formerly the principal imperial residence, the embassies, government offices, and banks. It is encircled by the Ringstrasse, with Renaissance buildings, parks, and squares. In the heart of the old city is the cathedral of S. Stephen. The art history museum contains a priceless collection of old masters. Among other buildings in and near the Ringstrasse are the Gothic city hall, the university, exchange, academy of art, and conservatory of music. The Liechtenstein gallery has canvases by Rubens and Van Dyck. There are two broadcasting stations. Among the numerous parks and public gardens, the principal resort of all classes is the Prater. Vienna has long been an important commercial centre. The principal grain and cattle markets of Austria are held here. Pop. (1930) 1,865,780.

VIENNE. River of France. It rises in the department of Corrèze, flows W. and N.W. to meet the Loire 9 m. above Saumur. Of its 223 m., 50 m. are navigable.



Vienna. Plan of the central area of the capital of the Austrian republic

VIENNE. Department of France. It lies adjacent to the departments of Charente, Deux-Sèvres, Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, Indre, and Haute-Vienne, and has an area of 2,711 sq. m. The river Vienne traverses the department. Poitiers is the capital. Pop. (1931) 303,072.

VIENNE. Town of France. It stands on a hill above the confluence of the Gére with the Rhône, 19½ m. by railway S. of Lyons. Pop. 23,732.

VIEQUES. Island of the W. Indies. It lies 13 m. E. of Porto Rico, to which it belongs. It is 21 m. long and 6 m. broad. Pop. 10,582.

VIERSEN. Town of Prussia. It is situated on the Niers, 18 m. W. of Düsseldorf. There are large textile factories. Pop. 32,000.

VIERZON. Town of France. It stands on the river Cher, 49 m. by railway S. of Orleans. A busy industrial centre, it is famed for its manufacture of agricultural machinery. Pop. 11,500.

VIGAN. Town of Luzon, Philippine Islands. The capital of the province of Ilocos Sur, it is 200 m. N.W. of Manila, on the Abra river. Trade in rice and sugar is carried on. Pop. 19,939.

VIGEVANO. City of Italy. Surrounded by walls, it is 24 m. by rail S.W. of Milan. Pop. 21,000.

VIGO. Seaport of Spain. It stands on Vigo Bay, 72 m. N. of Oporto. The tunny and sardine fisheries are important. The port was attacked by Sir Francis Drake in 1585 and 1589, and by an English and Dutch fleet in 1702. Pop. 53,091.

VIIPURI. Town of Finland. It is situated on a bay of the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the Saima canal, about 75 m. N.W. of Leningrad. A railway junction and trading centre, it has a broadcasting station. Pop. (1931) 56,295.

VIJAYANAGAZ. Ruined city of India. In Madras Presidency, it lies about 30 m. N.W. of Bellary, and has notable ruins.

VILAINE. River of France. It rises 17 m. N.W. of Laval, flows W. to Rennes, then S., and turns S.W. to enter the Atlantic in the department of Morbihan. Its length is 138 m.

VILCANOTA, NUDO DE. Mountain mass of Peru. On the boundary between the departments of Puno and Cuzco, it forms a connecting height between the E. and W. Cordilleras of the Andes. Its altitude is 19,500 ft.

VILLALBA. Town of Spain. It is situated about 38 m. E.S.E. of Coruna. There are manufactures of cloth and pottery. Pop. 15,000.

VILLACH. Town of Austria. Situated at the head of raft navigation on the Drava, it is 25 m. by rail W. of Klagenfurt. Pop. 22,099.

VILLA CISNEROS. Town of W. Africa. The capital of the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro, it is about 550 m. N. of St. Louis, and is an air station. White pop. about 500.

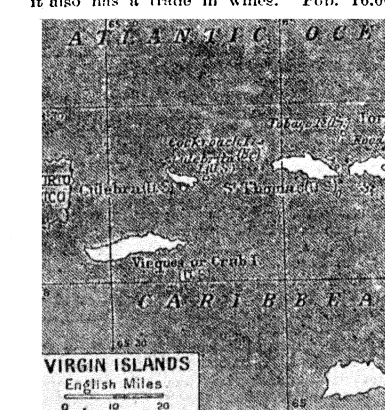
VILLAFRANCA. Town of Italy. It stands on the Tartaro, 14 m. by rail N. of Mantua. Silk goods are manufactured. Pop. 12,000.

VILLA RICA. Town of Paraguay. Situated 90 m. by rly. S.E. of Asunción, it trades in maté and tobacco. Pop. 30,000.

VILLARREAL. Town of Spain. It is near the mouth of the Mijares river, 33 m. by rly. N. of Valencia. Near by is the Canal de Castellón, a Moorish work which still supplies irrigation water to the neighbouring huertas. Pop. 18,000.

VILLA VICIOSA. Seaport of Spain. It stands 18 m. by road E. of Gijón. The Gothic church is of architectural interest. Pop. 20,000.

VILLEFRANCHE. Town of France. It is 21 m. by rly. N.N.W. of Lyons. The Gothic church of Notre-Dame-des-Marais was completed in 1518. A centre of cotton manufacture, it also has a trade in wines. Pop. 16,000.



Virgin Islands. Map of the group of British and American West Indian islands

VILLERS-COTTERETS. Town of France. It is situated 14 m. S.W. of Soissons. The castle, built by Francis I, is used as a home for the aged. During the Great War the town was entered by the Germans in Aug., 1914. Pop. 4,500.

VILLINGEN. Town of Germany. In Baden, it is situated about 60 m. S.S.W. of Stuttgart. It has a fine town hall containing a collection of antiques. Pop. 13,982.

VIMEIRO. Village of Portugal. It is 31 m. N.N.W. of Lisbon. Here on Aug. 21, 1808, was fought an important battle of the Peninsular War.

VIMY RIDGE. Upland of France. It is 5 m. N. by E. of Arras, and has an alt. of 476 ft. In the Great War the village here was captured with Petit-Vimy by the British, April 13, 1917. The ridge, dominating the Arras sector, had passed to the Germans early in the war. Unsuccessfully attacked by the French in June and Sept., 1915, it was stormed by Canadian troops, April 9–10, 1917, in the third battle of Arras. Canadian war memorials are here.

VINA DEL MAR. Town of Chile. The most fashionable suburb of Valparaiso, it lies in a sheltered position and has luxurious villas, hotels, a casino, and race-course. Pop. (1930) 49,488.

VINCENNES. Town of France. It lies outside the fortifications of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. The château was begun by Louis VII in 1164. Louis XI converted the keep into a state prison. Pop. 41,527.

VINDHYA. Hill range of India. It forms part of the N. edge of the Deccan plateau, with a steep slope S. to the Nerbudda valley and a gentler one N. to the Malwa plateau.

VINEGAR HILL. Eminence in co. Wexford, I.F.S. It stands just outside Enniscorthy, and in May, 1798, a force of rebels 15,000 strong formed a camp upon it. They were easily defeated by a force under General Lake.

VINH. Seaport of French Indo-China. In Annam, it is on the W. coast of the gulf of Tonking, 200 m. N.W. of Hué. Pop. 12,000.

VINNITZA. Town of the Ukraine, U.S.S.R. It stands on the Bug and the Kiev-Zhmerinka railway, 90 m. N.E. of Kamenets Podolski. It was annexed to Russia in 1795. Pop. 57,969.

VIONVILLE. Village of Lorraine, France. It is 12 m. W. of Metz, and is famous for the battle fought here between the French and the Prussians, Aug. 16, 1870.

VIRAMGAM. Town of India. In the Ahmadabad district of Bombay, it is a rly. junction 40 m. W. of Ahmadabad. Pop. 20,800.

VIRGIN. Group of islands of the West Indies. Lying between the Greater and Lesser Antilles E. of Porto Rico, they belong partly to Great Britain and partly to the U.S.A.

The British islands have an area of 58 sq. m., and form a presidency of the colony of the Leeward Islands under a nominated executive council. The chief are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and Jost Van Dykes. Road Town, on Tortola, is the capital and port.

The chief American islands are S. Thomas, S. Croix, and S. John, and they have an area of 133 sq. m. They were purchased by the U.S.A. from Denmark in 1917. S. Thomas is the capital, Christiansted and Frederickstead being the other towns. Rum and sugar are products. The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493. Pop. (1930) 22,012.

VIRGINIA. State of the U.S.A. Bounded N. by W. Virginia and Maryland, E. by the Atlantic, S. by N. Carolina and Tennessee, and W. by Kentucky and W. Virginia, it has an area of 42,627 sq. m. In the W. are the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mts. between which lies the

beautiful great valley of Virginia The chief rivers are the Potomac, Rappahannock, James, and York. Agriculture is the principal occupation. Cattle are reared, and coal and iron are worked There are valuable lumber resources Richmond is the capital, other important cities being Norfolk, Roanoke, Portsmouth, Lynchburg, and Newport News There are ten universities. Founded in 1606, it was one of the original 13 states It has a senate of 40 members, and a house of delegates of 200, and is represented in Congress by two senators and 10 representatives Pop (1930) 2,421,851.

VIRGINIA, West State of the U S A Bounded N by Pennsylvania and Maryland, E and S by Virginia, and W by Kentucky and Ohio, it has an area of 24,282 sq m The Alleghany Mts lie in the E, and the state is generally mountainous The Ohio river forms most of its W boundary. W. Virginia is one of the leading states in the output of coal and petroleum It also produces large quantities of timber, grain, hay, potatoes, and fruit There are important steel and leather and glass industries There are 4,387 m of rly Charleston is the capital There is a state university West Virginia was formed from part of Virginia in 1862, and was admitted as a separate state in 1863 It has a senate of 30 members and a house of delegates of 94, and sends two senators and six representatives to Congress Pop (1930) 1,729,205

VIRGINIA WATER. Artificial lake in Windsor Great Park Situated 23 m W S W. of London, with a station on the S Rly close by, it is 1½ m long and about ½ m across at its widest part Notable features are the cascade, cavern, and a colonnade brought by George IV from the ruins of Leptis Magna, in Tripoli Near by is Fort Belvedere, a residence of the prince of Wales

VIRTON Town of Belgium It is in the extreme S W, close to the French border, slightly S of Arlon and E of Montmedy. The name is given to the battle fought Aug 21–25, 1914, in which the French were beaten Pop 3,600

VIS. Island in the Adriatic Sea The western most of the larger S Dalmatian Islands, it was formerly Austrian, and now belongs to Yugoslavia The chief town is Vis Pop 10,000

VISBY. Séaport of Sweden It is on the W coast of the island of Gottland, 150 m S S E of Stockholm The cathedral of S Marv is a fine building of the 13th century, with later additions Visby was very prosperous in the 11th–14th centuries Pop (1931) 10,467

VISE Town of Belgium It lies on the right bank of the Meuse, 10 m by rly N N E of Liege, and was destroyed by German troops, Aug 14–15, 1914 It has since been rebuilt

VISHNI-VOLOCHOK Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Moscow Industrial area, it stands on the Tsna 70 m N W of Tver Cotton spinning is the chief industry Pop 18 000

VISTULA River of Central Europe Almost entirely in Poland, it rises in the W Beskids, about 20 m S E of Teschen, and flows N, then N E past Cracow, turns N again past Warsaw, Plock, and Torun, and enters the Baltic by several mouths at Danzig, after a course of 630 m

VITEBSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the White Russian republic, it stands on the Dvina and the Orel Riga railway, 65 m N W of Smolensk The chief industry is tanning, and there are manufactures of glass Pop 91,201

VITERBO City of Italy The capital of the province of the same name, it is 54 m by rly N N W of Rome The cathedral and the church of San Francesco contain the tombs of some of the popes Pop (1931) 37,057

VITI LEVU. Island in the Pacific Ocean The largest of the Fiji islands, it lies to the S W of Vanua Levu and has an area of 4,053 sq m Suva, the capital, is situated on the S E coast

VITKOVICE. Town of Czechoslovakia. It is 4 m S S W of Ostrava Moravska, and has collieries and ironworks Pop 20,000

VITRE. Town of France It stands on the Vilaine, 25 m by rly E. of Rennes, and is remarkable for its 16th–17th century houses, and the restored 14th–15th century chateau There are quarrying and tanning industries Pop 10,000

VITTORIA. City of Spain It is 30 m S of Bilbao. Here, on June 21, 1813, a battle was fought between the British and Portuguese under Wellington, and the French The result was a decisive victory for Wellington Pop 36,762.

VITTORIA. Town of Sicily Situated 45 m W S W of Syracuse, it has an extensive trade in wine Pop 32,000

VITTORIO. Town of Italy It lies at the foot of the Venetian Alps, 44 m by rly N of Venice, and is a summer resort with salino and sulphur springs During the Great War it was taken by the Austrians in Nov, 1917, and re-captured by the Italians in Oct, 1918 Pop 16,000

VIVERO. Seaport of Spain It stands at the mouth of the river Vivero, on the bay of Biscay, about 45 m N of Lugo Pop 13,000

VIZAGAPATAM. Seaport of India In Madras, it stands on the E coast, about 80 m S E of Jeypore It is connected by a branch railway with the Madras–Calcutta main line A harbour was constructed in 1929 Pop 44,711

VIZIANAGRAM. Town of India In the Vizagapatam district of Madras, it is situated 60 m N E of Vizagapatam, on the Calcutta–Madras main line Pop 39,299

VLAARDINGEN. Town of the Netherlands It lies on the Maas estuary, 6 m by rly W of Rotterdam A busy fishing centre, it is one of the oldest towns in the country Pop (1930) 27,851

VLACH. People of mixed stock, mostly in the Balkan peninsula Estimated to number 10,000,000, they apparently represent the neolithic long headed Balkan population, affected by pastoral nomads immigrant from the E, and by Greek and Slav infiltration

VLADIKAVKAZ. Former name of the town of Russia (U S S R) now known as Ordzhonikidzo (q v)

VLADIMIR Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ivanovo Industrial area, it stands on the Klyazma, 110 m E N E of Moscow. It is famous for its linen Pop 35,319

VLADIVOSTOK. Seaport of Russia (U S S R.) In the Far Eastern area, it stands on Peter the Great Bay, in the sea of Japan, and is the Pacific terminus of the Trans Siberian Rly The town was founded in 1860 There is a fine harbour, but ice breakers are required to keep open a channel during the winter Trade is chiefly in soya beans and oil Pop (1931) 180,000

VLAMERTINGHE. Village of Belgium In Flanders it is situated about 3 m W of Ypres It remained in British hands throughout the Great War but was almost destroyed by enemy gunfire There is a large British cemetery here

VLONE Official name of the town of Albania also known as Avlona (q v)

VLTAVA River of Czechoslovakia It rises in the Bohemian Forest near the Austrian frontier and flows generally N to join the Elbe at Melnik after a course of 265 m

VODENA. Alternative name for the town of Greece also known as Edessa (q v)

VOGHERA. Town of Italy It is on the Staffora, 18 m by rly S of Pavia Pop 21,000

VOIL. Lake, or loch of Perthshire. It lies 8 m S of Killin Its maximum length is about 3½ m

VOLCANO. Vent in the earth's crust through which molten rock reaches the surface In process of time the ash or lava from the eruptions forms an ash cone like Vesuvius, or

a lava cone like Mauna Loa in Hawaii. Etna, Fujiyama, and Mt. Egmont are beautifully symmetrical cones slightly truncated by the crater at the top *See* Etna, Vesuvius, etc

VOLCANO. Group of three small islands in the North Pacific Ocean. They lie N of the tropic of Cancer, and S.W. of the Bonin Islands, and belong to Japan Sulphur is produced.

VOLGA (ancient Rha) River of Russia (U S S.R) The longest river in Europe, it rises in a small lake in the Valdai plateau, and flows E. as far as Kazan, where it turns S , entering the Caspian Sea through a delta It is 2,325 m long, and is navigable for nearly the whole of its course Its waters abound in fish, especially salmon and sturgeon Canals, uniting its tributaries to those of the Neva, form a medium of communication between the Caspian and the Baltic, and others with the Black and White Seas

VOLGA REPUBLIC, GERMAN Republic of Russia (U S S R) Almost entirely surrounded by the Lower Volga area, it covers an area of 10,327 sq m , and is traversed from N to S by the river Volga Wheat, barley, rye, maize, and sunflower seeds are grown, but the crops depend almost entirely on irrigation The industries include flour milling, saw milling, and the manufacture of leather, tobacco, and tractors Created in 1924, it is largely peopled by Germans Pokrovsk is the capital. Pop. 571,089

VOLO. Seaport of Greece Also known as Bolos, it is situated at the head of the gulf of Volo, 35 m S E of Larissa Pop 41,000

VOLOGDA. Town of Russia (U S S R). In the Northern area, it is situated on the Vologda 110 m N of Yaroslav, and has railway connexions with Leningrad, Archangel, and elsewhere Pottery and glass are made. Pop 56,816

VOLSK. Town of Russia (U.S S R). In the Lower Volga republic, it stands on the Volga, 65 m. N E of Saratov Fruit is grown extensively, and there are large cement and iron works, and flour mills. Pop 36,000.

VOLTA. River of W Africa It rises in the French Sudan in two headstreams, the Black and White Volta, and flows through the Gold Coast Colony S E and S to the bight of Benin at Adda Its total length is about 900 m

VOLTERRA. City of Italy It stands at an alt of 1,800 ft., 51 m by rly S E of Pisa The cathedral, the palazzo municipio, the palazzo Pagassi, and the citadel are the principal edifices The Etruscan Velathri, it was one of the 12 cities of the Etruscan League. Pop 17,000

VOLTRI. Town of Italy It is on the gulf of Genoa, 10 m N W. of Genoa Pop 16,000.

VOLTURNO. River of Italy It rises in the Apennines, and flows S E , then W past Capua to the gulf of Gaeta in the Tyrrhenian Sea It has a length of about 105 m

VORARLBERG. Province of the republic of Austria. It adjoins Bavaria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Tirol , parts of its boundary are formed by the Rhine and Lake Constance It is drained by the Ill, and is mountainous Its area is 1,005 sq m Pop 139,999

VORONEZH. Town of Russia (U S S R). The capital of the Central Black Soil area, it stands on the Voronezh, 5 m. from its junction with the Don A railway junction, it is an important depot for the agricultural produce of the district There is a university Pop 114,831

VOSGES. Mountain range of France. It forms the W edge of the basin of the middle Rhine opposite the Black Forest, and is separated at its S end from the Jura Mts by the Gate of Burgundy There are summits exceeding 4,000 ft

VOSGES. Department of France Bounded on the E by Alsace, it is contiguous with the depts of Haute Saône, Haut-Marne, Meuse, and Meurthe et-Moselle, and has an area of 2,30 ⁵ sq m It is traversed in the E. by the Vosges Mts. Epinal is the capital. Pop (1931) 377,980.

VOTIAK. Autonomous area of Russia (U.S S R). Bounded E by the Ural area, N and W by the Nijni Novgorod area, and S. by the Tartar republic, it covers an area of 12,142 sq m. Much of the area is densely forested, especially in the E., where are the foothills of the Ural Mts. Agriculture is the main occupation. Amongst the minerals, iron, slate, and copper are worked. The region, which is traversed by the Leningrad-Perm rly in the N , and the Moscow-Sverdlovsk rly in the S , has suffered from terrible famines Izhevsk is the chief town. Pop 756,000

VOTKINSK. Town of Russia (U.S S.R) In the Ural area, it stands on a tributary of the Kama river, 110 m S. of Perm. The terminus of a branch rly., it manufactures agricultural machinery and has rly. works. Pop 19,479

VOYUSA. River of Europe It rises in N.W. Greece, and flows N W. through Albania for 120 m to the Adriatic Sea 14 m N. of Avlona

VOZNESENSK. River port of the Ukraine (U S S R) It stands on the Bug river, at the head of navigation, 80 m. N N E of Odessa The Odessa Tcherkasy rly serves the town, which has distilleries and breweries Pop 20,813

VREDE. Town of the Orange Free State, S Africa. It is situated about 45 m. E S E of Frankfort, and was formerly the capital of the state White pop 1,547

VRSAC. Town of Yugoslavia It is situated about 40 m N E of Belgrade, and is the seat of a Greek bishop Pop (1931) 29,423.

VRYBURG. Town of British Bechuanaland It is situated 145 m. by rail N.W. of Kimberley Stock fairs are held White pop 1,858

VRYHEID. Town of Natal, S Africa It is 53 m N E of Dundee, with which it is connected by rail White pop (1931) 3,386.

VURLA. Town of Asia Minor Situated about 20 m W of Izmir, it stands on a small island off the W coast, near the site of the ancient Clazomenae Interesting specimens of ancient ceramic art have been found

VYAZMA. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Western area, it is a railway junction on the Moscow Smolensk rly , 90 m E N E of the latter It lies on the Vyazma river at its confluence with the Berba, and is famous for its cathedral built in 1596 Pop 17,217

VYRNWY. River and artificial lake of Montgomeryshire The river rises in Montgomeryshire and flows 35 m E. to the Severn Its upper valley has been made into a lake to supply Liverpool with water The length of the lake is nearly 5 m and it covers about 2 sq m

WAAG. Alternative name of the river in Czechoslovakia also known as the Vag (q v)

WAAL. River of the Netherlands About 6 m E N E of Nijmegen, the Rhine divides into the Neder Rijn and the Waal, the latter flowing W until, 2 m E of Gorinchem, it is met by the Maas and becomes the Merwede.

WABASH. River of the U S A Rising in Ohio, it flows N W and then S W across Indiana, joining the Ohio river after a course of about 550 m A canal connects it with Lake Erie and a railway traverses the valley.

WACHECHE. River of Kenya Colony, E Africa On the W of the colony, it flows in a W direction, passing near Kakegema, and flows into Lake Victoria via the gulf of Kavirondo. In 1931 it was the scene of a gold rush

WACO. City of Texas, U S A It stands on Brazos river, 95 m S W of Dallas, and is the centre of a cotton growing region Baylor University is situated here. Pop (1930) 52,848.

WADAI. District of the Chad Territory, French Equatorial Africa. It is bounded on the N by the Sahara and E by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and has an area of about 170,000 sq m Abeshr is the capital Pop about 1,000,000

WADDESDON. Village of Buckinghamshire It lies 43 m N W of London, and is served by the L N E and Met Rlys Waddesdon Manor belongs to the Rothschilds Pop 1,294

WADDON. District of Croydon Situated to the W of the borough, it has a station on the S Rly Here is the chief air port for London

WADEBRIDGE. Urban district and market town of Cornwall It is 7 m N W of Bodmin, with stations on the G W and S Rlys Market day, alt Mon Pop (1931) 2,410

WADHURST. Village of Sussex It is 6 m S E of Tunbridge Wells, with a station on the S Rly In the grounds of Wadhurst Hall is a lake famous for its shooting

WADHWAN Native state of India It lies in the E of the Kathiawar district of Bombay, and has an area of 242 sq m Pop 37,946

WADHWAN Town of India The capital of the native state of the same name, it stands 390 m N of Bombay, and is an important railway junction Pop 16,390

WADI (Arab) River course which is dry except for a short time during or immediately after rains The term is confined chiefly to N and E Africa

WADI-EL-MOJIB River of Palestine Mentioned in the Old Testament as the Arnon, it rises in Transjordania, E of the Jordan, and pursues a due easterly course for 50 m, to discharge into the Dead Sea

WADI HALFA. Town of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan On the borders of Egypt it stands on the E bank of the Nile, 811 m S of Cairo It has an aerodrome Near by are the ruins of the ancient port of Behen Pop 3,000

WADI MUSA. Stream of Transjordania It is said to have originated when Moses struck the rock. On it are the ruins of Petra

WAD MEDANI. Town of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan It is situated about 100 m S S E of Khartoum, with which it is connected by railway Pop 19,000

WAGGA WAGGA. Town of New South Wales, Australia It stands on the Murrumbidgee 310 m by rail S W of Sydney in the centre of a pastoral and mining district Pop (1930) 8,920

WAGRAM Village of Austria Situated 11 m from Vienna, it is famous for the battle fought here between the French under Napoleon and the Austrians, July 5 and 6, 1809

WAIHI Town of North Island, New Zealand Situated about 175 m N N W. of Napier, it is the centre of a gold mining area Pop 7,000

WAIKATO. River of North Island, New Zealand Rising in Ruapehu, it flows through Lake Taupo, N through Auckland province into the Tasman Sea, 25 m S of Manukau harbour Its length is 170 m

WAIMATE. Town of South Island, New Zealand It is situated 130 m by rail S W of Christchurch Pop 2,000

WAINFLEET. Town of Lincolnshire It stands on Wainfleet Creek, 5 m from the sea and 18 N E of Boston, with a station on the L N E Rly The school, founded here by William of Waynflete in 1484, still stands Pop 2,164

WAINGANGA. River of India Rising near Chindwara in the Central Provinces, it flows E and then S for a course of 350 m to join the Penganga

WAKAMATSU Town of Japan In the island of Honshiu, it is 60 m S E of Niigata, on a branch of the railway between Sendai and Tokyo It has a large lacquer industry Pop (1930) 43,729

WAKATIPU. Lake of South Island, New Zealand One of the most beautiful of the Colu Lakes in the Alpine region of South Island, it is 1,016 ft above sea level, 1,242 ft deep, and 25 m. long The outflow is by the river Kawarau to the Clutha

WAKAYAMA. Town of Japan In the island of Honshiu, it stands on Kii Strait, the E entrance to the Inland Sea, and is connected by railway with Kyoto and Osaka Pop (1930) 117,437

WAKEFIELD City, county borough, and market town of Yorkshire (W R) On the banks of the Calder, it is 9 m S of Leeds, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys The cathedral is a 15th century building Other buildings include the town hall, corn exchange, and county buildings The city is an agricultural centre and manufactures worsteds In 1888 it became the county town of the west riding and the seat of a bishop It sends one member to parliament The battle of Wakefield, in which Richard of York was defeated and killed, was fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, Dec 30, 1460 Market days, Mon and Sat Pop (1931) 59,115



Wakefield arms

WAKERING Two villages of Essex Great Wakering is 2 m N of Shoeburyness Little Wakering is half a mile to the N

WAKKERSTROOM Town of the Transvaal It lies 43 m by rly E N E of Volksrust, near the frontier of Natal, at an alt of 5,900 ft, and is an agricultural centre Pop (white) 806

WALBERSWICK. Village of Suffolk It stands at the mouth of the Blyth, 2 m S W of Southwold, access to which is gained by ferry

WALCHEREN. Island of the Netherlands About 13 m long and 10 m broad, it lies in the Scheldt estuary, W of the islands of N and S Beveland, across which a rly runs to the mainland Among the towns are Middelburg and Flushing

WALDECK District of Prussia It covers an area of 433 sq m and was, until 1918, ruled by a prince In Nov 1918, a republic was proclaimed, but in 1929 it was included in the province of Hesse Nassau

WALDENBURG. Town of Prussia In Silesia it is situated about 40 m S W of Breslau It has a school of mining and manufactures iron goods, machinery, and textiles Pop 45,000

WALES Country of the United Kingdom Lying to the W of England, it has a long and irregular coastline on the Irish Sea, Cardigan Bay, and the Bristol Channel Its land frontier is formed by four English counties, and its area is 7,468 sq m The country is mountainous In the N are the Cambrian Mountains, with Snowdon as the highest point Central Wales has mountains, culminating in Cader Idris and Plynlymmon, and there are hills in the S The Severn and the Wye, both in part English, are the longest rivers Shorter streams are the Dee, Conway, and Clwyd in the N, Dovey, Mawddach, and Ystwyth in the centre, and Taff, Ogmore, Tawe, Neath, and others in the S Bala is the largest lake In Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire is a rich coalfield, and a great industrial area, elsewhere, save in Flint and Denbigh, where is a smaller coalfield, agricultural interests predominate The large centres of population are all in the S Cardiff, Swansea, and Merthyr Tydfil are the only county boroughs, but there are some populous urban districts such as Rhondda Carnarvon Aberystwyth, and Card'ff are the capitals, and Cardiff the chief seaport.



Wales arms

In general the government of Wales is associated with that of England In one or two matters, however, Wales and Monmouthshire have a distinct organization For instance, there is a Welsh board of health with headquarters at Cardiff The episcopal church, which is disestablished, has six dioceses The university has four colleges Wales sends 30 members to parliament Pop (1931) 2,158,193

WALFISCH BAY. Bay of S W. Africa also called Walvis Bay (q v)

WALHAM GREEN. District of London In the borough of Fulham, with a station on the District Rly , it lies between West Brompton and Parsons Green

WALKER. District in the E of Newcastle-upon-Tyne On the N bank of the Tyne, it has a station on the L.N E Rly

WALKERBURN. Village of Peeblesshire It is situated on the Tweed, 2 m E. of Innerleithen, and it is served by the L M S Rly

WALKERVILLE. City of Ontario Situated on the Detroit river, it is a suburb of Windsor, served by the C N Rlys Pop (1931) 10,105

WALKHAMPTON. Village of Devon It lies 5 m S E. of Tavistock It has a fine church

WALLACEBURG. Town of Ontario Situated on the Sydenham river, 38 m N E of Windsor, it is served by lake steamers Pop (1931) 4,326

WALLACHIA. Division of Rumania Formerly a principality, it was united with Moldavia to Lower Rumania, in 1859 It lies between the Transylvanian Alps and the Danube, and has an area of about 20,300 sq m

WALLAROO. Seaport of South Australia It stands on the E side of Spencer Gulf, 85 m N of Adelaide by rly Pop (1930) 3,097

WALLASEY. County borough of Cheshire. It lies on a peninsula at the mouth of the Mersey and is separated from Birkenhead by a channel called the Great Float The borough comprises New Brighton, Egremont, Seacombe, Liscard, Poulton, Leasowe, and Moreton It is served by the L M S and Cheshire Lines Rlys Ferry boats also connect it with Liverpool It sends one member to parliament Pop (1931) 97,465



Wallasey arms

WALLINGFORD. Borough and market town of Berkshire It lies on the Thames, 15 m N W of Reading, on the G W. Rly. The treaty of Wallingford is the name of the peace made here in 1153 between Stephen and Matilda Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 2,840

WALLINGTON. District of Surrey. It is 2¼ m S W of Croydon, with a station on the S Rly With Beddington it forms an urban district Pop (1931) 26,251

WALLIS ARCHIPELAGO. Group of islands in the Pacific Ocean They lie N of Tonga and N E of Fiji, and have an area of 40 sq m They belong to France Pop 4,500

WALLOON. Dominant ethnic stock in S E Belgium Their Romance dialect is in colloquial use by a fraction of the Walloons, who commonly speak French For years there has been friction between the Walloons, who speak French, and the Flemings They number 3,000,000

WALLSEND. Borough of Northumberland On the N bank of the Tyne, 4 m E. of Newcastle, it has a station on the L N E Rly It is a coal mining centre and sends a member to parliament. Pop (1931) 44,582

WALMER. Urban district and watering place of Kent Situated 85 m S E of London, on the S Rly , it has a fine golf course. Here is Walmer Castle, the official residence of the lord warden of the Cinque Ports. Pop. (1931) 5,324.

WALNEY. Island of Lancashire. A long strip of land lying in front of Barrow-in-Furness, of which borough it is part, it is connected by a bridge and a steam ferry with the mainland.

WALSALL. County borough and market town of Staffordshire It is 8 m N W of Birmingham, and is served by the L M S Rly and by canals. The principal trade is saddlery and hardware. Walsall sends one member to parliament Market days, Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 103,102

WALSINGHAM. Town of Norfolk On the L N E Rly , it is 5 m S E of Wells. There are the ruins of an abbey Pop 1,083

WALSOKEN. Urban district of Norfolk It lies 1 m N E of Wisbech, of which it is a suburb Pop (1931) 4,058

WALTHAM. City of Massachusetts, U S A It stands on the Charles river, 10 m W of Boston It is noted for watch-making Pop (1930) 39,247

WALTHAM CROSS. District of Hertfordshire. Part of the urban district of Cheshunt, it lies on the S E border of the county, 12½ m N of London, with a station (Waltham Cross and Abbey) on the L N E Rly. Here is an Eleanor Cross



Waltham Holy Cross arms

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS Urban district and market town of Essex Also called Waltham Abbey, it lies 3 m S E of Cheshunt, in the valley of the Lea Its most notable feature is the abbey church of the Holy Cross. Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 7,116

WALTHAMSTOW. Borough of Essex It is 6 m E of London, and has stations on the L N E and L M S Rlys Two members are returned to parliament Pop (1931) 132,965

WALTON. Village of Yorkshire (W R) It lies 3 m S E of Wakefield with a station (Sandal and Walton) on the L M S Rly

WALTON HEATH. Village of Surrey It is situated 5 m N W of Reigate, with a station on the S Rly (Tadworth and Walton) The old village, sometimes called Walton on-the-Hill, has an ancient church Pop 1,997

WALTON-LE-DALE. Urban district of Lancashire On the Ribble, 2 m S E of Preston, it is served by the L M S Rly The chief industry is cotton spinning. Pop (1931) 12,810

WALTON-ON-THAMES. Urban district of Surrey On the S bank of the Thames, it is 17 m S W of London, and has a station on the S Rly Pop (1931) 17,953

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL. District of Liverpool. It lies to the N of the city, on the L M S Rly

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE Urban district and watering place of Essex It is 7 m S of Harwich, on the L N E Rly It is a bathing and boating centre Pop (1931) 3,066

WALVIS BAY. Seaport of S W Africa The best harbour of the territory, it lies 21 m S of Swakopmund Until the conquest of German S W Africa its development was hindered by its separation from the interior It is now the terminus of the rly from Do Aas The R A F long-distance flight of 5 340 m terminated here in Feb , 1933 Pop (1932) 2,700, of whom 1,000 are white

WALWORTH. District of London. In the city of Southwark, it lies S of Bermondsey

WANDEL BAY. Arm of the Arctic Ocean. On the coast of Greenland, it lies in the N E between Peary Land and Mylius Erichsen Land.

WANDIWASH. Town of India In the N. Arcot district of Madras, it is situated about 60 m S W. of Madras Here in 1760, the British defeated the French Pop 7,000.

WANDLE. River of Surrey. Rising near Croydon, it flows for 10 m through Beddington and Mitcham to the Thames at Wandsworth.

WANDSBEK. Town of Prussia. It is 3 m N E. of Hamburg, of which it is almost a suburb Pop 40,000

WANDSWORTH. Borough of the county of London Lying S of the river Thames, it contains the districts of Wandsworth proper, Tooting, Balham, Streatham, Putney, and part of Clapham It has stations on the S Rly Wandsworth Common is a large open space, Wandsworth Park is smaller Wandsworth bridge connects with Fulham The borough sends five members to parliament. Pop (1931) 353,110



Wandsworth arms

WANGANUI River of New Zealand In North Island, it rises at the foot of Mt Tongariro, and flows after a course of 200 m into Cook Strait on the S coast Steamers can reach the port of Wanganui, 4 m from the bar

WANGANUI. Town of New Zealand In North Island, it is on the Wanganui, 134 m by rly N of Wellington Pop (1931) 27,850

WANGARATTA. Town of Victoria, Australia It is situated at the confluence of the Ovens and King rivers, 146 m by rail N E of Melbourne, and is an agricultural centre Pop 4,020

WANHSIEN. Treaty port of China In the province of Szechwan, it stands on the Yangtse, 175 m W of Ichang Pop (1929) 207,837

WANKIE. Town of Southern Rhodesia, S Africa It is 212 m N W of Bulawayo by rly, and is the centre of a rich coalfield

WANKS. Variant name of the river of Central America known as the Segovia (q v)

WANLOCKHEAD. Village of Dumfriesshire Situated 6 m E of Sanquhar, on the border of Lanarkshire, it is known for its lead mines

WANNE-EICKEL Town of Prussia Situated on the Westphalian coalfield, about 27 m N E of Dusseldorf, it is a mining town, on the canal from the Rhine to Herne Pop 91,000

WANSTEAD. Urban district of Essex On the borders of Epping Forest, it is 7 m N E of London, and is served by the L N E and L M S Rlys Wanstead park, 200 acres, contains several lakes and a heronry. Pop (1931) 19,183

WANTAGE. Urban district and market town of Berkshire. It is 26 m N.W of Reading and has a station (Wantage Road) on the G W Rly Wantage is famous as the birthplace of Alfred the Great Near by is the Vale of the White Horse Market day, Wed Pop (1931) 3,124

WAPPING District of London Part of the borough of Stepney, it lies between the London docks and the Pool. It is connected with Rotherhithe by the Thames Tunnel, and is served by the East London Rly.

WARATAH. Suburb of Newcastle, New South Wales Situated 4 m. N W of the city, it has coal and copper mines

WARATAH. Town of Tasmania It is situated 82 m W. of Launceston, and is noted for its tin mines

WARBLINGTON. Urban district of Hampshire It lies 1 m S E of Havant Near by are the ruins of a castle Pop (1931) 4,300

WARBURTON. Village of Cheshire On the Mersey, 5 m N W of Altrincham, it has a station (Heatley and Warburton) on the L M S Rly

WARDHA. Town of India In the Wardha district of the Central Provinces, it is a railway junction, 40 m S of Nagpur. Pop 16,044

WARDLE. Urban district of Lancashire. It lies N E of Rochdale Pop (1931) 4,793

WARE. Urban district of Hertfordshire It is on the Lea, 2 m N E of Hertford, on the L N E Rly At the Saracen's Head Inn was the Great Bed of Ware, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Pop. (1931) 6,171.

WAREHAM. Borough and market town of Dorset It is about 2 m. W of Poole Harbour, on the S Rly. Market day, Thurs Pop. (1931) 2,444



Wareham arms

WAREN. Pleasure resort of Germany. In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, it stands on Lake Müritz about 70 m N N W. of Berlin Pop 10,363

WARGLA. Town of Algeria In the Sahara, it lies about 450 m S S W of Tunis on one of the chief routes to the Sudan and Timbuktu It has traces of Roman occupation Pop 3,000

WARGRAVE. Village of Berkshire It lies 2 m N of Twyford, on the Thames, and has a station on the G W Rly

WARKA. Village of Iraq It stands on the left bank of the Euphrates, 138 m S S E of Baghdad, and represents the ancient Sumerian city of Erech. Excavations have revealed the temple and ziggurat of its city goddess Nana

WARK-ON-TWEED. Village of Northumberland On the Tweed, it lies 3 m S W of Cornhill, and has traces of an ancient castle.

WARK-ON-TYNE. Village of Northumberland On the Tyne, it is 9 m N W of Hexham, on the L N E Rly There was once a castle here

WARKWORTH. Village of Northumberland Near the mouth of the Coquet, it is 32 m N of Newcastle upon Tyne, on the L N E Rly It is famous for its Norman church, its castle, and the hermitage The castle was presented to the nation by the duke of Northumberland

WARLENCOURT, BUTTE DE Small hill of France It stands about 4 m S W of Bapaume, an isolated mound about 50 ft high on the right of the main Albert-Arras road, and proved an obstacle to the British in the first battle of the Somme in 1916

WARLINGHAM. District of Surrey Situated 5 m S S E of Croydon, of which it is practically a suburb, it has a station on the S Rly

WARMBAD. Town of S W Africa It is situated at an alt of 2,361 ft, about 35 m S of Kalkfontein and 30 m N of the Orange river Pop 5 818, of whom 1,696 are whites

WARMINSTER. Urban district and market town of Wiltshire Situated 20 m N W of Salisbury, on the G W Rly, it has an interesting old church and an agricultural trade Market day, alt Mon Pop (1931) 5,176

WARMLEY. Village of Gloucestershire It is 5 m E of Bristol, on the L M S Rly There are collieries in the vicinity

WARNETON. Town of Belgium In Flanders, it is on the Lys, 8 m S E of Ypres It was prominent in all the fighting in the Ypres area in the Great War

WARNHAM. Village of Sussex Situated 2 m N of Horsham, on the S Rly, it has associations with the Shelley family. Pop 1,237

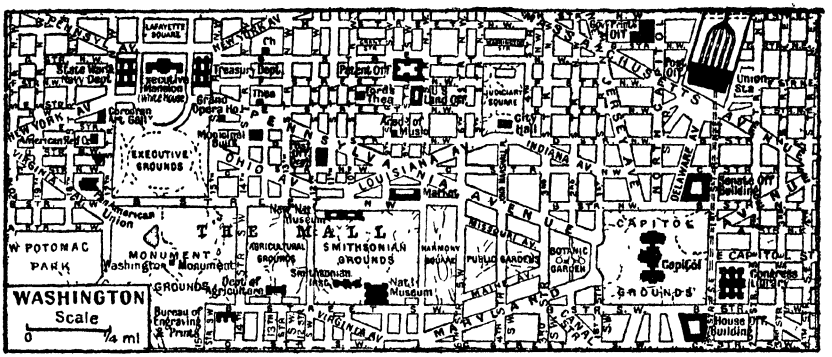
WARRACKNABEAL Town of Victoria, Australia It stands on the line to Hopetoun, 217 m N W of Melbourne Pop 2,500

WARRAGUL. Town of Victoria, Australia It is situated 62 m. by rail S E of Melbourne, on the main line to Orbost Pop 2,300

WARREN. City of Ohio, U S A Situated on the Mahoning river, 50 m S E of Cleveland, it is an industrial centre, and manufactures iron and steel goods Pop (1930) 41,062

WARRENPOINT. Urban district and seaport of co Down, N Ireland At the head of Carlingford lough, 6 m S E of Newry, it is served by the G N I Rly. Pop (1926) 2,232.

WARRI. Seaport of Nigeria It stands on the Forcados branch of the Niger estuary, 80 m. S. of Sapele by water.



Washington. Plan of the central district of the capital of the U.S A., showing the Capitol and the White House

WARRINGTON. County borough and market town of Lancashire On the Mersey, between Liverpool and Manchester, it is served by the L N E, G W, L M S, and the Cheshire Lines Rlys. The parish church of S Elphin contains monuments of the Boteler family Other buildings are the grammar school, founded in 1526, and the blue coat school The town is a busy industrial centre It sends one member to parliament Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 79,317

WARRNAMBOOL. Port of Victoria, Australia On the S coast, it is situated 166 m W S W of Melbourne, with which it has railway and steamer communication Pop (1930) 8,100

WARSAW. City and capital of Poland Situated on the Vistula, it is 387 m E of Berlin, and is an important railway junction The old city, which is surrounded by walls and gates, is on the left bank, on the right bank are suburbs, the chief being Praga The buildings include the Roman Catholic and the Greek cathedrals, and many churches, some, such as the Lutheran and S Charles Borromeo, being fine buildings The university has a fine library, a botanic garden, and an observatory Other buildings are the town hall, the national and other theatres, museums, barracks, palaces, and the citadel The city has some noble squares and beautiful gardens, notably the Lazienki, and many monuments Two bridges cross the river Warsaw is a great manufacturing, distributing, and banking centre, and has broadcasting stations. It became the capital of Poland in 1609 and regained that status when the kingdom was re established in 1918 In Aug, 1915, it was occupied by the Germans, and in Oct, 1920, the Poles saved it by defeating the Bolshevists Pop (1931) 1,178,211.



Warsaw. Plan of the capital of the republic of Poland

WARSOP. Urban district of Nottinghamshire. It lies 5 m N E of Mansfield, on the L N E Rly, and has an old church Pop (1931) 10,748

WARTA. River of Europe Also known as the Warthe, it rises in Poland, 35 m N W. of Cracow, and flows W to join the Oder in Germany, at Küstrin, after a course of 450 m

WARTBURG. Hill of Thuringia It is situated near Eisenach, in the Thuringian Forest, and is chiefly known from the castle built by a ruler of Thuringia about 1100 To it Luther was taken for safety in May, 1521.

WARWICK. Borough, county town, and market town of Warwickshire On the Avon, it is 21 m S E of Birmingham and is served by the G W. and L M S. Rlys The castle is a good example of 14th century fortification The principal church is S Mary's. There are two old schools, and two of the old town gates remain Market days, Sat, Mon., and alt. Weds. Pop. (1931) 13,459

WARWICK. Town of Queensland, Australia It is situated near the border of New South Wales, 75 m. S W. of Brisbane. Pop (1930) 7,000

WARWICK. Town of Rhode Island, U S A Situated on Narragansett Bay, 19 m. S of Providence, it manufactures silk, cotton, and woollen goods Pop (1930) 23,196

WARWICKSHIRE, Midland county of England In the S. are the N. spurs of the Cotswold Hills, rising to 826 ft in Edgehill, and in the N. is the forest of Arden The Avon, Tame, and Leam are the chief rivers The county has a large industrial area, including Birmingham and Coventry Elsewhere agriculture is carried on, and there are orchards and market gardens. Warwick is the county town The literary associations centre in Stratford. It sends four members to parliament, and is in the dioceses of Birmingham and Coventry. Its area is 976 sq m Pop (1931) 1,534,782

WASH, THE Opening on the E coast of England. It indents the coasts of Norfolk and Lincolnshire and is 22 m long and 15 m broad It receives the rivers Ouse, Nen, Welland, and Witham, and is very shallow, being the submerged extension of the Fens By the channels known as Boston and Lynn Deeps, ships of moderate size can reach Boston and King's Lynn. Part of it has been drained.

WASHFORD. Village of Somerset. Situated 2 m. S.W. of Watchet, it is served by the G.W. Rly. Here the B.B.C. have erected a station.

WASHINGTON. Urban district of Durham. Near the Wear, it is 6 m. W. of Sunderland. It has a station on the L.N.E. Rly., and is a colliery centre. Pop. (1931) 16,989.

WASHINGTON. State of the U.S.A. Bounded N. by British Columbia, E. by Idaho, S. by Oregon, and W. by the Pacific, it has an area of 69,127 sq. m. The Cascade Mts. cross the state from N. to S., and E. of these lies a high plateau. There is also a coastal range. The Columbia river forms the S. boundary for 300 m. In the N.W. is the great waterway of Puget Sound. There are large forest regions. Agriculture is also important, wheat and other grains and apples being the chief crops. There are valuable salmon and other fisheries. The mineral wealth is considerable, coal, copper, gold, silver, zinc, and lead being worked. There are 6,443 m. of rly. Olympia is the capital. The university of Washington is the chief institution for higher education. Settled in 1811, Washington was admitted as a state in 1889. It has a senate and a house of representatives, and is represented in Congress by two senators and five representatives. Pop. (1930) 1,563,396.

WASHINGTON. Capital of the U.S.A. The official seat of the president, and of the Federal Government and Congress, it is conterminous with the district of Columbia, and stands on the left bank of the river Potomac, 226 m. S.W. of New York City. Through the influence of George Washington its site was selected in 1790 on the borders of Maryland and Virginia. The Capitol dominates the city. On either flank are the office buildings of the senate and the house of representatives. Across the park facing it is the Congressional library. At one end of Pennsylvania avenue stands the famous White House, the official home of the president. Close by are the principal departmental offices and the headquarters of the U.S. chamber of commerce. The Washington monument stands in its own grounds on the Potomac. Universities include George Washington, Georgetown, Howard, American (Methodist) and American (Catholic). Pop. (1930) 486,869.



Warwickshire. Map of the industrial and agricultural county of England

WASHINGTON. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands 31 m. S.W. of Pittsburgh in a coal district. Pop. (1930) 24,545.

WASHINGTON LAND. Region of Greenland. Situated in the N.W. it is indented by Kane basin; to the N. is Hall Land, to the S. Inglefield Land.

WASHITA. River of the U.S.A. Sometimes called the Ouachita, it rises in the W. of Arkansas, flows S.E. and S. through Louisiana, and joins the Red river after a course of about 550 m.

WASTWATER. Lake of Cumberland. In the S.W. of the Lake District, it is about 3 m. long. Wasdale Head is a climbing centre.

WATCHET. Urban district and port of Somerset. It stands on the Bristol Channel, 17 m. N.W. of Taunton, on the G.W. Rly., and has a good harbour. Near is Washford (q.v.). Pop. (1931) 1,936.

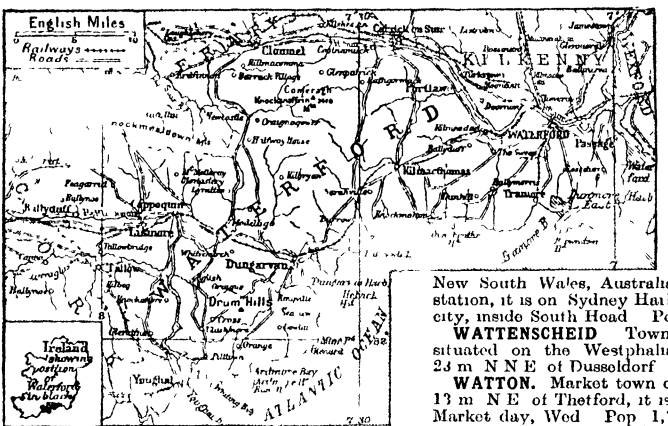
WATERBEACH. Village of Cambridgeshire. It is on the Cam, 5 m. N.E. of Cambridge, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 1,363.

WATERBURY. City of Connecticut, U.S.A. It stands on the Naugatuck river, 21 m. N.W. of New Haven, and is noted for the manufacture of watches and clocks. Pop. (1930) 98,902.

WATERFORD. County of Munster, I.F.S. In the S. of the country, it has an area of 708 sq. m. and a coastline of 50 m., on which are the harbours of Waterford, Dungarvan, and Youghal. Along the N. border are the Comeragh and Knockmealdown Mts.; in the S.W. are the Drum Hills.

The chief rivers are the Suir and the Blackwater. There are copper mines, and marble is quarried The G S Rlys serve the county Waterford is the county town Pop (1926) 78,562

WATERFORD. County borough, seaport, and the county town of co Waterford, I F S Near the confluence of the Suir and Barrow, 94 m S.W of Dublin, it is a junction on the G S Rlys



Waterford. Map of the county of the Irish Free State

It has steamer connexion with Fishguard, Bristol, and other ports Pop. (1926) 23,647.

WATERINGBURY. Village of Kent It lies 5 m S W of Maidstone, on the S Rly The church has interesting features Pop 1,061

WATERLOO. Suburb of Sydney, New South Wales About 2 m S of the city proper, it is a manufacturing and industrial area

WATERLOO. Town of Ontario, Canada It is situated a few miles N of Kitchener, on the C P Rly and C N Rlys Pop (1931) 8,095

WATERLOO. Village of Belgium It is situated 11 m S of Brussels, and is famous as the scene of the battle in which Wellington defeated Napoleon, June 18, 1815

WATERLOO. City of Iowa, U S A It stands on the Red Cedar river, 275 m W. of Chicago The chief industries are canning and meat-packing The Illinois Central Rly has large workshops here Pop (1930) 46,191

WATERLOO-WITH-SEAFORTH. Urban district and watering place of Lancashire Near the mouth of the Mersey, it is 4 m N of Liverpool, on the L M S Rly. Pop (1931) 31,187.

WATERTOWN. Town of Massachusetts, U S A It stands on Charles river, 6 m W of Boston, of which it is a suburb. There are various manufactures and one of the chief Federal arsenals is situated here. Pop (1930) 34,913

WATERTOWN. City of New York State, U S A. It stands on the Black river, 73 m N of Syracuse Paper, motor-car bodies, and clothing are manufactured Pop (1930) 32,205

WATERVILLE. Watering place of co Kerry, I F S It lies on Ballinskelligs Bay, 10 m S E of Cahirciveen. Here are golf links.

WATFORD. Borough and market town of Hertfordshire. It lies in the valley of the Colne, 17 m N W of London, and is served by the L M S, Bakerloo, and Metropolitan Rlys The industries include printing, brewing, milling, and the manufacture of foodstuffs Market days, Tues and Sat Pop (1931) 56,805.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 6 m. N. of Rotherham, on the L M S and L N E Rlys, and near the Dearne and Dove canal Pop (1931) 13,653

WATLING. Island of the Bahamas It lies 47 m E S E of Cat Island, and is usually regarded as the first landing place of Columbus in 1492 He named it San Salvador Pop 686

WATLING STREET. Early English name for a Roman road from Dover to Wroxeter It utilized an older British track along the watersheds, and ran through Canterbury, London, St Albans, Dunstable, and Towcester to Wroxeter

WATLINGTON. Town of Oxfordshire Situated 14 m. S W. of Oxford, on the G W Rly, it has the remains of a castle Pop 1,386.

WATSON'S BAY. Seaside resort of New South Wales, Australia A fortified naval station, it is on Sydney Harbour, 4 m E of the city, inside South Head Pop 1,600

WATTENSCHEID Town of Prussia It is situated on the Westphalian coalfields, about 23 m N N E of Dusseldorf Pop 62,870

WATTON. Market town of Norfolk Situated 13 m N E of Thetford, it is on the L N E Rly. Market day, Wed Pop 1,331

WATUSI. Tribe of Central Africa Found partly in the Belgian Congo, and partly in Tanganyika Territory, they are of Bantu speech and are the southernmost offshoot of the Uganda Bahima, but their Hamitic blood has been mingled with negro elements by contact with the Bahutu.

WAUKEGAN City of Illinois, U S A It stands on the W side of Lake Michigan, 40 m N W of Chicago, has a good harbour and is visited as a health resort Pop (1930) 33,499

WAUKESHA. City of Wisconsin, U S A It stands on the Little Fox river, 18 m W. of Milwaukee It has mineral springs and is a popular health resort. Pop (1930) 17,176

WAUSAU City of Wisconsin, U S A It stands in a dairying region on the Wisconsin river, 180 m N W of Milwaukee The Big Bull Falls provide water power Pop (1930) 23,758

WAVENEY. River of England It flows past Diss, Bungay, and Beccles until, 4 m from Yarmouth, it joins the Yare Throughout almost all its course of 50 m it forms the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk

WAVERLEY. Suburb of Sydney About 3½ m S E of the city proper, it is on the coast

WAVERTREE. District of Liverpool. It is in the E of the city, on the L M S Rly In Wavertree Park are the Liverpool botanic gardens.

WAVRE. Town of Belgium It stands on the river Dyle, 15 m by rail S S W of Louvain It figured in the Waterloo campaign of 1815 Pop 8 500

WAYCROSS. City of Georgia, U S A Situated 95 m S W of Savannah, it has railway workshops Pop (1930) 15,510

WAZIRABAD. Town of India. In the Gujranwala district of the Punjab, it is situated on the left bank of the Chenab, 60 m N of Lahore The Alexandra railway bridge over the Chenab is a fine achievement in engineering Pop 18,645.

WAZIRI. Pathan tribe of the Indo-Afghan frontier They speak a S Pushtu dialect, and have had several campaigns against the British.

WAZIRISTAN. Region of India In the N.W. Frontier Province, it lies in the mountainous S W, adjacent to the frontier of Afghanistan, and has an area of some 5,000 sq. m.

WAZZAN. Town of Morocco. In the French zone, it is about 56 m N.W of Fez, and is the N terminus of the rly from Marrakesh Pop 15,000

WEALD (Anglo Saxon, a forest tract) District of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex Between the N and S Downs, it extends from the borders of Hampshire to the English Channel About 120 m long and 30 wide, and formerly covered with forests, of which there are remains in Ashdown forest, it was the chief centre of the iron industry

WEALD. Two villages of Essex. North Weald lies 3 m N E of Epping, on the L N E Rly South Weald is 2 m W of Brentwood

WEALDSTONE. Urban district of Middlesex It is 11 m N W of London, on the L M S Rly and includes the district of Kenton Pop (1931) 27,001

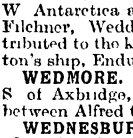
WEAR. River of England In the county of Durham, it rises near the Cumberland border, and flows about 65 m in a S curve to the North Sea at Sunderland The upper course flows through a district of great beauty

WEAVER. River of Cheshire It rises in the S W of the county, and flows mainly N past Nantwich and Northwich into the Mersey near Frodsham Below Northwich, for the last 20 m of its course the embanked river becomes the Weaver Navigation, used by steamers and barges It is connected with the Trent and Mersey canal Its length is about 50 m

WEDDELL SEA. Bay of Antarctica, between W Antarctica and Coats Land Bruce, Morrell, Filchner, Weddell, and Shackleton have contributed to the knowledge of it In 1915 Shackleton's ship, Endurance, was sunk in it

WEDMORE. Village of Somerset It is 4½ m. S of Axbridge, and gives its name to a treaty between Alfred the Great and the Danes in 878

WEDNESBURY. Borough and market town of Staffordshire It is 8 m N E of Birmingham, on the G W and L M S Rlys Manufactures include rails, boiler plates, and steelwork for rlys, tools, and wrought iron Market days, Fri and Sat Pop (1931) 31,534



Wednesbury arms

WEDNESFIELD Urban district of Staffordshire Situated within the parliamentary limits of Wolverhampton, it is a centre of the lock and key industries and has a station on the L M S Rly Pop (1931) 9,333

WEEDON. Village of Northamptonshire Situated 8 m W of Northampton, it is on the L M S Rly Here is the Army Equitation School

WEENEN Town of Natal, S Africa It is situated 29 m by rail N E of Estcourt In the vicinity many Boers and their families were massacred by the Zulus under Dingaan

WEETSLADE. Urban district of Northumberland It is in a mining area, 5 m N of Newcastle Pop (1931) 7,736

WEI-HAI-WEI. Seaport and territory of China In Shantung province, it was leased to Great Britain by China in 1898, and comprised, besides the port and bay, the island of Liukung and all the islands in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 m wide along the coastline The total area was about 285 sq m The British used it as a naval base until it was handed back to China in 1930 Pop 154,416

WEI-HO. River of China It rises W of Kungchangfu, and flows almost due E., past Sian, to join the Hwang-ho, of which it is the longest affluent, at its great bend

WEIMAR. Town of Germany The capital of Thuringia, it stands on the Ilm, 13 m E of Erfurt. Goethe's house is now a museum dedicated to the poet The Goethe Schiller archives building was opened in 1896. The town has a park laid out by Goethe and some picturesque old houses A centre of the publishing trade, it has manufactures of leather and cloth Pop 46,028

WEISSENBURG. Town of France. It stands on the Lauter, 42 m N. of Strasbourg Here, in Oct, 1793, the Prussians stormed the Weissenburg lines, defended by the French, and on Aug. 4 1870, the Germans gained their first victory in the Franco Prussian war Pop 5,000

WEISSENFELS. Town of Prussia It stands on the Saale, 20 m S W. of Leipzig There are several churches, but the chief building is the former residence of the dukes of Saxe-Weissenfels, a duchy that existed 1656 1746 Pop 37,000

WEISSHORN. Mountain of Switzerland It is in the Pennine Alps and rises to 14,804 ft, 5 m N W of Zermatt Other Alpine peaks of the same name are the Aroser W (8,710 ft), the W. (10,130) N of the Fluela Pass, both in Grisons, and the W (9,875 ft) in the Bernese Alps

WELDON. Village of Northamptonshire Situated 9 m N E of Kettering, it is served by the L M S Rly Pop 839.

WELFORD. Village of Gloucestershire Situated on the Avon, 4 m S W of Stratford-on-Avon, it has a Perpendicular church

WELLAND River of England It rises in Northamptonshire and flows mainly N E, forming the boundary between that county and Leicestershire and then Rutland. Near Crowland it enters Lincolnshire, and flows to the Wash It is about 70 m long

WELLAND. Town of Ontario, Canada It stands on the Welland river and Welland canal, 22 m N W of Buffalo, and has stations on the C P Rly and C N Rlys Pop (1931) 10,709

WELLAND CANAL Canadian waterway connecting lakes Erie and Ontario It is named from the Welland river, and runs from Port Weller on Lake Ontario to Port Colborne on Lake Erie It is 26¾ m long, and has seven locks After extensive improvements to enable it to take larger vessels, it was reopened in 1932

WELLE. River of Equatorial Africa It flows from E to W across the N of the Belgian Congo, and forms one of the headstreams of the Ubangi, which it joins at Yakoma

WELLESLEY PROVINCE. Alternative name of the territory of the Straits Settlements also known as Province Wellesley (q v)

WELLING. District of Kent It lies 12 m. S E of London on the S Rly

WELLINGBOROUGH. Market town and urban district of Northamptonshire It stands near the Nene, 10 m N E of Northampton, on the L M S Rly The town is a rly centre and manufactures boots and shoes The public school, dating from 1595, has accommodation for 350 boys Market days, Wed and Sat Pop (1931) 21,221

WELLINGTON. Urban district and market town of Shropshire It is 10 m E of Shrewsbury, on the L M S and G W Rlys Market day, Thursday Pop (1931) 8,185

WELLINGTON. Urban district and market town of Somerset It stands near the river Tone, 7 m S W of Taunton, on the G W. Rly On the Blackdowns there is a monument to the duke of Wellington Market day, Tues (monthly) Pop (1931) 7,128

WELLINGTON. Town of New South Wales, Australia Situated at the junction of the Bell and Macquarie rivers, it is 255 m by rly N W of Sydney, and is a gold mining centre Pop 4,400

WELLINGTON. Hill station of India In the Nilgiris district of Madras, it is situated on the Nilgiri Hills, E S E of Ootacamund on the railway to Coimbatore Pop 6,000

WELLINGTON. City, seaport, and the capital of New Zealand In North Island, it is on the W side of Port Nicholson and is connected by rly. with other centres. Its buildings include Government



Wellington. Plan of the capital of New Zealand

House, the houses of parliament, the town hall, and the national museum. Victoria College is a constituent college of the university of New Zealand. The city has a magnificent harbour and carries on an extensive shipping trade. The municipality owns Williams Bay, a seaside resort near by. Pop. (1931) 143,000.

WELLOW. Town of Somerset. It lies 6 m. S. of Bath, on the S. Rly. The church is an exceptionally fine building. A Roman villa was exeavated here in 1685.



Wells arms

WELLS. City of Somerset. Encircled by the Mendips, it is 20 m. S. of Bristol, on the G.W. Rly. The magnificent cathedral dates mainly from the 12th and 13th centuries. Features are the beautifully decorated west front, the lady chapel, chapter house and cloisters, and it possesses a remarkable clock. Close by is the bishop's palace, surrounded by a moat and entered by a gateway with a drawbridge. Other buildings are S. Cuthbert's church, with a fine tower, the embattled deanery and the houses that form the picturesque vicars' close, used by the students of the Anglican theological college. The city has a museum. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 4,833.

WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA. Seaport and urban district of Norfolk. It is 10 m. N. of Fakenham, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 2,505.

WELS. Town of Austria. It stands on the Traun, 15 m. by rly. S.W. of Linz. The chief building is a Gothic church of the 15th century, and there is a museum, and a tower of the 14th century. Pop. 16,418.

WELSH HARP. Name of two inns, The Old Welsh Harp and The New (or Upper) Welsh Harp. They are in the Edgware Road, in a fork of the Brent reservoir now known as the Welsh Harp, W. of Golder's Green and Hendon.

WELSHPOOL. Borough and market town of Montgomeryshire. It is 15 m. S. of Oswestry, on the Severn and Montgomery canal, and the G.W. Rly. Market day, Mon. Pop. (1931) 5,637.

WELWYN. Town of Hertfordshire. It is 22 m. N. of London, on the L.N.E. Rly.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY. Urban district of Hertfordshire. It is 21 m. N. of London, on the L.N.E. Rly. The city was planned in 1920 and has become a centre of the film industry, large studios having been erected. Pop. (1931) 8,586.

WEM. Urban district and market town of Shropshire. It is 11 m. N. of Shrewsbury, on the L.M.S. Rly., and is an agricultural centre. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 2,157.

WEMBLEY. Urban district of Middlesex. Situated 3 m. E. of Harrow and 8 m. N.W. of London, it is served by the L.M.S. and Bakerloo Rlys. Wembley Hill has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. It is best known as the site of the British Empire exhibition of 1924 and 1925, and for its immense stadium where, since 1923, the final of the Association Cup has been played. Pop. (1931) 48,546.

WEMYSS, EAST. Town of Fifeshire. It stands on the firth of Forth, 5 m. N.E. of Kirkcaldy. Its station is Wemyss Castle, on the L.N.E. Rly.

WEMYSS, WEST. Village of Fifeshire. Standing on the firth of Forth, 3 m. N.E. of Kirkcaldy, it is served by the L.N.E. Rly.

WEMYSS BAY. Watering place of Renfrewshire. On the firth of Clyde, 31 m. W. of Glasgow, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly., it is a regular calling place for steamers.

WENCHOW. Treaty port of China. In the province of Chekiang, it stands 160 m. S.W. of Ningpo. A walled city, it was opened to foreign trade in 1877. Pop. (1929) 678,376.

WENDEN. Town of Latvia. It is situated about 50 m. N.E. of Riga. Here are the ruins of a castle of the Brethren of the Sword. Pop. (1930) 7,692.

WENDLING. Village of Norfolk. It lies 4 m. W. of East Dereham on the L.N.E. Rly.

WENDOVER. Town of Buckinghamshire. Situated among the Chiltern Hills, it is 5 m. S.E. of Aylesbury and has a station on the Metropolitan and Great Central joint railway. It was formerly a market town. Pop. 2,366.

WENER. Another name for the lake of Sweden better known as Vänern (q.v.).

WENHASTON. Village of Suffolk. It lies 3 m. S.E. of Halesworth, and has a church with a famous painting of the Last Judgement.

WENLOCK. Borough of Shropshire. Standing on the Severn, it is 14 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury, on the G.W. Rly. The borough includes the market towns of Much Wenlock and Madeley and the parish of Broseley. There is an agricultural trade. Pop. (1931) 14,152.



Wenlock seal

WENSLEY. Village of Yorkshire (N.R.). Standing on the river Ure, 2 m. S. of Leyburn, it has a station on the L.N.E. Rly. A 15th century bridge crosses the river here.

WENSLEYDALE. District of Yorkshire (N.R.). Consisting of the upper valley of the river Ure it contains much picturesque scenery. Archaeological remains include the ruins of Jervaulx abbey, Coverham abbey, and Bolton castle. The district is famous for its cheese.

WENSUM. River of Norfolk. Rising not far from Tattersett, in the N. of the county, it joins the Yare below Norwich. Its course is mainly S.E., and its length is 30 m.

WEOBLEY. Town of Herefordshire. It is 8 m. S.W. of Leominster and 3 m. from the Moorhampton station of the L.M.S. Rly.

WEPENER. Town of the Orange Free State, S. Africa. It is situated close to the border of Basutoland, 80 m. by rail S.E. of Bloemfontein. Pop. (white) 1,247.

WERDAU. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it is situated about 30 m. S. of Leipzig. Coal mining is an industry. Pop. 21,047.

WERNIGERODE. Town of Prussia. It is situated 43 m. S.W. of Magdeburg. The town hall dates from 1498. Pop. 20,000.



West Indies. Map of the archipelago which lies between the Atlantic and the Caribbean. **(See p. 1004)**

WESEL. Town of Prussia. It stands on the Rhine at the mouth of the Lippe, 32 m. N.W. of Düsseldorf. The town hall and the 15th century Gothic church are notable. Pop. 25,000.

WESER. River of Germany. Formed by the Fulda and the Werra, which unite at Münden, it flows tortuously for about 300 m. N., to enter the North Sea by a large estuary. The lower course is canalised. Its tributaries include the Aller.

WESERMUNDE. Town of Prussia. It stands at the mouth of the Weser about 35 m. N. of Bremen. Pop. 73,544.

WESSEX. Kingdom of the West Saxons. It covered the country between the Thames valley and the S. coast, except the kingdoms of Kent and Sussex. The region is now familiar through the novels of Thomas Hardy.

WEST AFRICA. British West Africa comprises Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria, as well as parts of Togoland and Cameroons under British mandate. French West Africa consists of Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, Upper Volta, Mauritania, and the Niger Colony. Portuguese West Africa is more usually called Angola (q.v.)

WEST ALLIS. Town of Wisconsin, U.S.A. It lies 6 m. W. of Milwaukee, and manufactures machinery. Pop. (1930) 34,671.

WEST AUCKLAND. Town of Durham. It lies 3 m. S.W. of Bishop Auckland, on the L.N.E. Rly., and is a coal mining centre. Pop. 4,531.

WESTBOURNE PARK. District of W. London. Part of the borough of Paddington, it gives its name to a station on the G.W. Rly., and is named after the stream which, rising N. of Paddington, once flowed to the Thames at Chelsea.

WEST BRIDGFORD. Urban district of Nottinghamshire. It stands on the S. side of the Trent and is a residential suburb of Nottingham, with which it is connected by Trent Bridge. Pop. (1931) 17,831. East Bridgford is a village 7 m. down the Trent.



West Bromwich arms

WEST BROMWICH. County borough and market town of Staffordshire. Situated 6 m. N.W. of Birmingham, it has a station on the G.W. Rly., and is also served by canal. The principal trade is in hardware. West Bromwich Albion is a famous football club. Market days, Mon., Fri., and Sat. Pop. (1931) 81,281.

WESTBURY. Urban district of Wiltshire. On the Biss, about 12 m. S.E. of Bath, it is a junction on the G.W. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,044.

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN. Urban district of Gloucestershire. It is 8 m. S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. (1931) 1,791.

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM. Village of Gloucestershire. Situated about 3 m. N.W. of Bristol, it has a fine old church and slight remains of a college.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA. Watering place of Essex. Between Southend-on-Sea and Leigh, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. It is part of the borough of Southend.

WEST DERBY. Suburb of Liverpool. It is a residential suburb, some 4 m. N.E. of the city, and returns one member to parliament.

WEST DRAYTON. Town of Middlesex. With Yiewsley it forms an urban district. It is 2½ m. S. of Uxbridge, and is a junction on the G.W. Rly., 13¼ m. W. of London. Pop., Yiewsley and W. Drayton (1931) 13,057.

WESTENHANGER. Village of Kent. Situated 7 m. W. of Folkestone on the S. Rly., it has a large aerodrome. Folkestone racecourse is here.

WESTERHAM. Market town of Kent. It is 5 m. W. of Sevenoaks, on the S. Rly. Below the church, finely placed on a hill, is Quebec House, where James Wolfe spent his early years. Near by is Westerham Hill, the highest point in Kent. Pop. 3,368.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. State of the Commonwealth of Australia. Comprising the W. portion of the continent, it is a plateau, with the exception of a narrow coastal strip, and has an estimated area of 975,920 sq. m. Perth is the capital, and the seat of the state university. The state is rich in gold, the chief fields being Pilbara, Ashburton, and Kalgoorlie. The forests produce excellent wood, and sheep and cattle are reared. Wheat is the chief crop. The pearl shell fishery has its headquarters at Shark Bay. The state is under a governor and a cabinet; the legislative council consists of 30 members, and the legislative assembly of 50. In 1930–33 there was a movement in favour of seceding from the Commonwealth. Pop. (1931) 420,616.



Western Australia arms

WESTGATE-ON-SEA. Watering place of Kent. It is 2 m. W. of Margate, on the S. Rly., and lies on the two sides of a promontory. Pop. 4,554.

WEST HAM. County borough of Essex. Lying along the Thames and Lee, it is served by the L.N.E. Rly. It includes Stratford, Forest Gate, Plaistow, Silvertown, Upton Park, and Canning Town, and among the buildings are the parish church, the town hall, and the municipal college. The industries are connected with its docks, and the shops of the L.N.E. Rly. It sends four members to parliament. West Ham United is a famous Association football club. Pop. (1931) 294,086.

WESTHAM. Village of Sussex. It is situated ½ m. W. of Pevensey, and is served by the S. Rly. Pop. 1,439.

WESTHOUGHTON. Urban district of Lancashire. Lying 5 m. E. of Wigan, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 16,018.

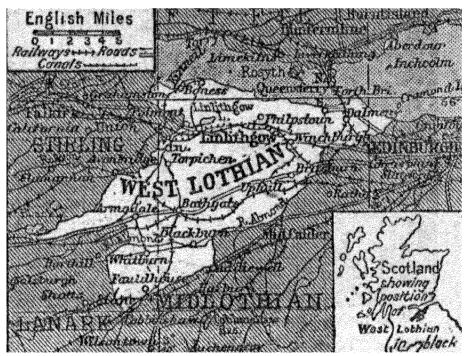
WEST INDIES. Archipelago between N. and S. America. It separates the Caribbean Sea and the gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic, and comprises the Bahamas and the Greater and Lesser Antilles, the last sub-divided into the Windward and Leeward islands. Those belonging to Great Britain are the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands. Martinique and Guadeloupe belong to France; Porto Rico and part of the Virgin group to the U.S.A., and Curaçao to Holland. Cuba, Santo Domingo and Haiti are independent republics. The total area is 91,819 sq. m. They are extremely rich in vegetation and tropical produce of all kinds is grown. The coloured inhabitants are mostly of African descent, the aboriginal natives being almost extinct. Pop. 10,000,000. *See* Cuba; Jamaica, etc. *See* map on p. 1003.

WEST KIRBY. Watering place of Cheshire. It stands on the estuary of the Dee, in the Wirral peninsula, 8 m. W. of Birkenhead, on the L.M.S. Rly. With Hoylake it forms an urban district. Pop. dist. (1931) 16,628.

WESTLAND. District of South Island, New Zealand. It lies along the W. coast, and has an area of 4,880 sq. m. It contains the Brunner coal area, for which Greymouth is the port. Pop. (1931) 16,200.

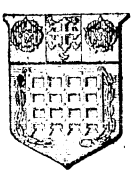
WEST LOTHIAN. County of Scotland. The western of the three Lothians, sometimes known as Linlithgowshire, its area is 120 sq. m., and it has a coastline of about 17 m. on the firth of Forth. The only rivers of any size are the Avon and the Almond. Agriculture is the staple industry. There is much coal and iron ore in the county. The chief town is Linlithgow. Pop. (1931) 76,807.

WESTMEATH. County of Leinster, I.F.S. With an area of 709 sq. m., it is wholly inland. It lies



West Lothian. Map of the small Scottish inland county

chiefly in the basin of the Shannon, which river, with Lough Ree, forms its W. boundary. Other rivers are the Brosna and Dale. Among the many lakes are Ennell, Derravaragh, and Owel. The pasturing of sheep, cows, horses, and other animals forms the chief industry. The county is served by the G.S. Rlys., and by the Royal and Grand canals. Mullingar is the county town. Pop. (1926) 56,818.



Westminster arms

WESTMINSTER. City of the county of London. To the W. of the city of London, it lies along the Thames and is the headquarters of the British government. Here are the Houses of Parliament, a fine pile overlooking the river, Buckingham and St. James's palaces, and the offices of the departments of state in Whitehall and Downing Street. Westminster Hall and St. Stephen's chapel are incorporated in the Houses of Parliament, and near them is Westminster Abbey, a Gothic building of great beauty and unsurpassed in historic and other interest. The Roman Catholic cathedral is a modern building in the Byzantine style. Other churches are S. Margaret's, S. John's, S. George's, and S. Martin-in-the-Fields. Secular buildings include the Middlesex guildhall, the Westminster hospital and the Wesleyan central hall, as well as the National, National Portrait and Tate galleries. Westminster School, one of the great English public schools, has buildings in



Westmeath. Map of the pastoral inland county of the I.F.S.

Deans Yard. Westminster Bridge crosses the river to Lambeth. Two members are returned to parliament. Pop. (1931) 129,535.

WESTMORLAND. Northern county of England. With an area of 789 sq. m., it is inland save for a strip of coast at the mouth of the Kent on Morecambe Bay, and is almost wholly mountainous, with several heights over 2,000 ft., among them one, Helvellyn, over 3,000 ft. The W. portion forms part of the Lake District. The lakes include Grasmere, Hawes Water, Rydal Water, and parts of Ullswater and Windermere. The L.M.S. and L.N.E. Rlys. serve the county. It sends one member to parliament. Appleby is the county town. Pop. (1931) 65,398.

WESTMOUNT. Town of Quebec. It adjoins Montreal, of which it is a residential suburb. Pop. (1931) 24,235.

WEST NEW YORK. Town of New Jersey, U.S.A. It stands on the Hudson opposite Manhattan, and is connected with New York City by ferry. Pop. (1930) 37,107.

WESTON. Village of Somerset. On the Avon, it is 2 m. N.E. of Bath, on the L.M.S. Rly.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. Watering place and urban district of Somerset. Standing on Weston Bay, an opening of the Bristol Channel, it is on the G.W. Rly. 20 m. N. of Bridgwater. It has fine promenades and good sands. Pop. (1931) 28,555.

WEST ORANGE. Town of New Jersey, U.S.A. It is 12 m. W. of New York, and is served by the Erie railway. Here were the home and laboratory of T. A. Edison. The town was formed from part of Orange in 1862. Pop. (1930) 24,327.

WEST PALM BEACH. City of Florida, U.S.A. It stands on Lake Worth opposite its twin city of Palm Beach, and is a fashionable pleasure resort and tourist centre. It also has a trade in fruit and vegetables and is developing commercially. It was severely damaged in the hurricane of 1928. Pop. (1930) 26,610.

WESTPHALIA. District of Germany. In the N.W. of the country, it is S.E. of the Netherlands and E. of the Rhine. In 1807 it was made into a kingdom by Napoleon, but in 1815 it was given to Prussia. To-day it is a province of that republic, famous for its coal and iron mines and its industrial activities. Münster is the capital. Its area is 7,804 sq. m. Pop. 4,784,169. The treaty of Westphalia which ended the Thirty Years' War, was signed at Münster and Osnabrück in Oct., 1648.

WEST POINT. Town of New York State. It stands on the right bank of the Hudson, about 50 m. from the city of New York. Here is the academy where officers for the American army are trained. It was founded in 1802.

WESTPORT. Urban district and seaport of co. Mayo, I.F.S. In Clew Bay, it is 10 m. S.W. of Castlebar, on the G.S. Rlys. Pop. (1926) 3,488.

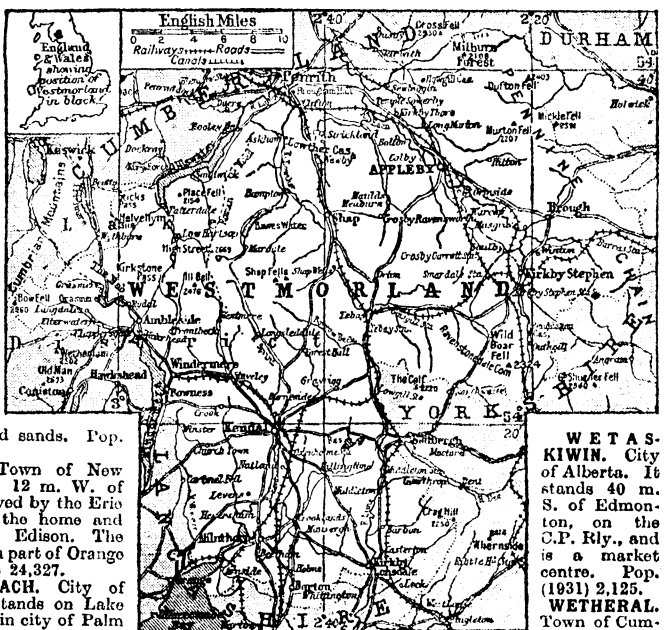
WESTPORT. Seaport of South Island, New Zealand. It stands at the mouth of Buller river, about 90 m. S.W. of Nelson, and is the terminus of a line serving the adjacent coalfield. Pop. 4,100.

WESTVILLE. Town of Nova Scotia. Situated 103 m. N.E. of Halifax, it is a coal mining town served by the C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 3,946.

WESTWARD. Village of Cumberland. It lies 3 m. S.E. of Wigton. Slate and stone are quarried.

WESTWARD HO. Watering place of Devonshire. On Bideford Bay, in the urban district of Northam, it is 3 m. N.W. of Bideford. It takes its name from Charles Kingsley's novel. Here was the United Services College.

WEST WARWICK. Town of Rhode Island, U.S.A. Situated 10 m. S.W. of Providence, with which it is connected by rly., it includes several manufacturing villages. Pop. (1930) 17,096.



Westmorland. Map of the mountainous county

WETASKIWIN. City of Alberta. It stands 40 m. S. of Edmonton, on the C.P. Rly., and is a market centre. Pop. (1931) 2,125.

WETHERAL. Town of Cumberland. Situated on the Eden, 4 m. S.E. of Carlisle, it is served by the L.N.E. Rly. There are ruins of a priory.

WETHERBY. Town of Yorkshire (W.R.). It stands on the Wharfe, 3 m. S.E. of Spofforth, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 2,126.

WETTER. Another name for the lake of Sweden better known as Vättorn (q.v.).

WETTERHORN. Mountain of Switzerland. Near Grindelwald in the Bernese Oberland, it rises to 12,166 ft., as the Mittelhorn.

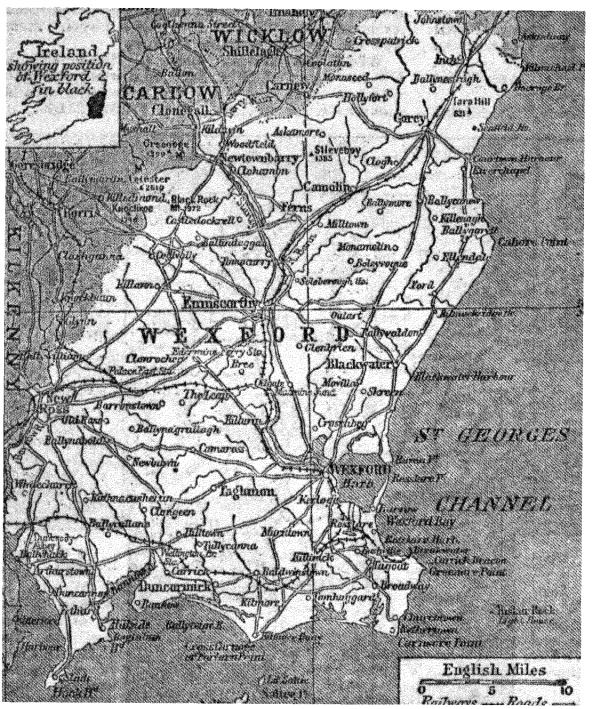
WETZLAR. Town of Prussia. It is situated on the Lahn, 42 m. E.N.E. of Coblenz. There is a 12th century cathedral. Pop. 18,000.



Wexford arms

WEXFORD. Borough, port, and county town of co. Wexford, I.F.S. It lies on a hill above the estuary of the Slaney. The shallowness and bar of the harbour led to the construction of a new harbour at Rosslare, with which the town is connected by rly. Here are the ruins of the 12th century Selskar Abbey, and of S. Mary's Priory. Pop. (1926) 11,870.

WEXFORD. County of Leinster, I.F.S. It has 90 m. of coastline indented by Wexford Harbour, Ballytoigo Bay, Bannow Bay, and Waterford Harbour. The surface is mainly a succession of low hills, mountainous in the N. The Slaney and Barrow are the chief rivers. Agriculture is pursued, and fishing is a thriving industry.



Map of the south-eastern agricultural county of Leinster

It covers an area of 900 sq. m. Wexford is the county town. Pop. (1926) 95,848.

WEY. River of Dorset. It rises near Upwey, and after a course of 6 m. flows into the English Channel at Weymouth.

WEY. River of Surrey and Hampshire. It rises near Alton and flows mainly N. until it joins the Thames near Weybridge. Its length is 35 m.

WEYBRIDGE. Urban district of Surrey. It stands on the Wey, near its union with the Thames, 19 m. S.W. of London, on the S. Rly. Near by is St. George's Hill. Pop. (1931) 7,359.

WEYBURN. City of Saskatchewan. On the Soo line, 92 m. S.E. of Moose Jaw, it is served by the C.P. Rly., and C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 5,008.



Weymouth arms

WEYMOUTH. Borough, watering place, and market town of Dorsetshire. On the Wey, 8 m. S. of Dorchester, it has stations on the G.W. and S. Rlys. The borough, which includes the town of Melcombe Regis on the N. side of the river, was enlarged in 1933. The port has a regular service to the Channel Islands. Market daily. Pop. (1931) 21,982.

WEYMOUTH. Town of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on an inlet of Boston Bay, 11 m. S.E. of Boston. Pop. (1930) 20,882.

WHALE. Island on the E. side of Portsmouth Harbour. Thereon is the school of naval gunnery.

WHALLEY. Village of Lancashire. It stands on the river Calder, on the road from Blackburn to Clitheroe. Here, in 1296, an abbey was founded for Cistercians. In 1928 the land and ruins were bought by the diocese of Blackburn.

WHAMPOA. Seaport of China. Situated on the island of Whampoa in the estuary of the Si-kiang, it has a naval dockyard.

WHAPLODE. Town of Lincolnshire. It lies 2 m. W. of Holbeach, on the L.N.E. Rly. The fine church is partly Norman. Pop. 2,357.

WHARFE. River of Yorkshire (W.R.). Rising 7 m. S. of Hawes, it flows through Langstrothdale and Wharfedale, to Ilkley. It here bends E. to Wetherby and then S. to Cawood, where it flows into the Ouse. Its length is 60 m.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD. Village of Hertfordshire. Situated 9 m. N.E. of St. Albans, in the valley of the Lee, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Wheathampstead Cross is 2 m. to the S.W.

WHEATLEY. Urban district of Oxfordshire. About 7¾ m. E. of Oxford, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. Pop. (1931) 1,269.

WHEELING. City of West Virginia, U.S.A. It stands on the Ohio river, 65 m. S.W. of Pittsburgh. It is an important industrial city. Pop. (1930) 61,659.

WHERNSIDE. Mountain of Yorkshire. One of the highest peaks of the Pennine range, it rises above the moors where Yorkshire, Lancashire and Westmorland meet, and is 2,414 ft. high.

WHETSTONE. District of Middlesex. Situated 9½ m. N. of King's Cross, it has a station (Totteridge and Whetstone) on the L.N.E. Rly.

WHICKHAM. Urban district of Durham. It is 3 m. W. of Gateshead. There are steel and chemical works. Pop. (1931) 20,782.

WHIPPINGHAM. Village of the Isle of Wight. On the Medina, 1 m. S. of Osborne House, it has a station on the S. Rly. The church of S. Mildred contains memorials of the royal family.

WHIPSNADE. District of Hertfordshire. It is 3 m. S. of Dunstable and formed part of the Ashridge estate. In 1927 Hall Farm was bought and laid out as open air zoological gardens. It is reached by the L.M.S. Rly.

WHITBURN. Village of co. Durham. Situated 3 m. N. of Sunderland, it is a sea-bathing resort.

WHITBY. Seaport, watering-place, and market town of Yorkshire (E.R.). It stands at the mouth of the Esk, 20 m. N. of Scarborough, on the L.N.E. Rly. There are ruins of the abbey associated with Caedmon and S. Hilda and a church approached by 199 steps. The town was shelled by the Germans Dec. 16, 1914. Market day, Sat. Pop. (1931) 11,441.

WHITBY. Town of Ontario. Situated 30 m. E of Toronto, it is served by the C.P. Rly. and C.N Rlys. Pop. (1931) 5,046.

WHITCHURCH. Town of Hampshire. Situated 7 m. N.E of Andover, on the river Test, it is served by the S Rly. Pop 2,461.

WHITCHURCH. Village of Middlesex. Adjoining Edgware, it is 11 m. N W. of London. It is famous for its association with Handel.

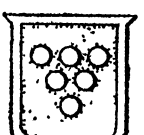
WHITCHURCH. Urban district and market town of Shropshire. It is 19 m. N. of Shrewsbury, on the L M S. and G W. Rlys. Market days, Mon and Fri. Pop. (1931) 6,016.

WHITE. River of the U.S A. It rises in the Boston Mts, Arkansas, and flows N into Missouri, where it turns S E. and flows through Arkansas to the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Arkansas It is about 400 m long.

WHITECHAPEL. District of London. Part of the borough of Stepney, it lies E. of Aldgate Adjoining S. Jude's church is Toynbee Hall, and in the Whitechapel Road is the London Hospital. The district is largely a Jewish quarter.

WHITEFIELD. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 5½ m N. of Manchester, on the L.M S. Rly. Pop (1931) 9,107.

WHITEFRIARS. District of London. It lies S of Fleet Street, between the Temple and New Bridge Street, and contains the City of London schools, Sion College, S Bride's church, and the Guildhall School of Music; also printing works and newspaper offices.



Whitehaven arms

WHITEHAVEN Borough, seaport, and market town of Cumberland. The centre of a coal and iron mining dist, 12 m S S W of Maryport, it is served by the L.M S. Rly. Coal, iron, stone, and lime are exported. Some of the mines run beneath the sea. The town was bombarded by a German submarine in 1915 Market days, Tues, Thurs, and Sat Pop (1931) 21,142.

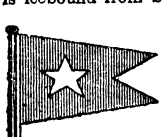
WHITE HORSE. Town of the Yukon territory, Canada. It stands at the White Horse rapids on the Yukon river and is the terminus of the White Pass rly from Skagway. Pop. 300

WHITE NILE. English name for the river of Africa usually known as Bahr-el-Abiad (q v.).

WHITE PLAINS. City of New York state, U S A. It is 23 m N E of New York City, and is served by the New York Central and other railways Pop (1930) 35,830.

WHITE RUSSIA. Republic of Russia (U.S S R). It covers an area of 48,940 sq m, and is bounded N and E. by the Western area, S. by the Ukrainian republic, and W. by Poland and Latvia. Elevated in the N. and W., and swampy in the S E, it is drained by the Dnieper, W Dvina, Pripet, and Beresina. The republic was formed in 1919. Minsk is the capital. Pop. (1931) 5,246,400.

WHITE SEA (Russ Bieloye More). Part of the Arctic Ocean It lies between Cape Kanin, and the peninsula of Kola, and is 330 m. long. It is icebound from September to June.



White Star Line flag

WHITE STAR LINE British steamship company which is owned by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co. It has passenger, cargo, and mail services from Liverpool, London, and Southampton to New York, Boston, Canada, S. Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. All the ships' names end in "ic"; e g, Majestic. The head offices of the company are 14, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

WHITHORN. Burgh and seaport of Wigtownshire. On the Irish Sea, it is 11 m S. of Wigtown, on the L M S Rly. Pop. (1931) 951.

WHITLEY BAY. Watering place of Northumberland. Part of the urban district of Whitley and Monkseaton, it is on the E coast, 2 m. N. of Tynemouth, with a station on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. urban district (1931) 24,210.

WHITSTABLE. Urban district and watering place of Kent On the estuary of the Thames, 59 m. from London by the S. Rly., it is famous for its oysters. Pop. (1931) 1,211.

WHITTINGTON. Village of Derbyshire. On the Rother, 2¼ m. N. of Chesterfield, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. In the parish is Revolution House, from which the invitation to William of Orange was sent in 1688.

WHITTINGTON. Village of Shropshire. Situated 2½ m E N.E. of Oswestry, it is on the G.W. Rly. There is a ruined castle.

WHITTLESEA Urban district of Cambridgeshire. In the isle of Ely, it is 5 m. from Ely and has a station on the L N.E. Rly. Whittlesea mere, now drained, was once the largest lake in England Pop (1931) 8,299.

WHITWELL. Village of the Isle of Wight. Situated 3 m W. of Ventnor, it is on the S. Rly.

WHITWICK. Town of Leicestershire. It is included in Coalville, and has coal mines.

WHITWOOD. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R). Situated on the Calder, it is 4½ m. N.W. of Pontefract, and is served by the L M S. Rly. It is a colliery centre Pop (1931) 6,196.

WHITWORTH. Urban district of Lancashire. It is 3 m. N of Rochdale, on the L M S. Rly. The principal industries are mining and quarrying Pop (1931) 8,360.

WHYDAH. Seaport of Dahomey, W. Africa. It is situated about 40 m. W S.W. of Porto Novo, and forms the administrative headquarters of the district of the same name. Pop 13,000.

WICHITA. River of Texas, U S A Rising in the N part of the state, it flows 235 m. E to join the Red river The Little Wichita, flowing N.E., is also an affluent of the Red river.

WICHITA. City of Kansas, U S.A. It stands on the Arkansas river, 210 m by rly S.W of Kansas City, and is served by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other railways, and the Chicago-Gulf airline Aeroplanes are manufactured, and there are stockyards. Pop (1930) 111,110.

WICHITA FALLS. City of Texas, U.S.A. It stands on the Wichita river, about 100 m. N.W. of Fort Worth, with which it is connected by railway. The surrounding district produces natural gas and oil Pop. (1930) 43,690.

WICK. Burgh, seaport, and county town of Caithness. Situated on the E. coast, 20 m S E. of Thurso, it stands on the L.M S. Rly, and is one of the chief centres of the Scottish herring fishery. In the vicinity are the ruins of Wick Castle, popularly known as the Old Man of Wick. Pop. (1931) 7,548



Wick arms

WICKEN. Village of Cambridgeshire. It is 7 m. S.E. of Ely Wicken Fen, acquired by the National Trust in 1928, is a nature reserve.

WICKHAM, West. Village of Kent. It lies 2½ m S W of Bromley, on the S Rly.

WICKHAM MARKET. Market town of Suffolk. Situated 5 m N.N E. of Woodbridge, it is on the river Deben, and on the L N.E Rly. Market day, Mon. Pop 1,259

WICKLOW. Maritime county of the I.F.S. In the province of Leinster, it has about 30 m. of coastline, fringed with sandbanks; and its deep glens, valleys, and lakes have won it the name of the garden of Ireland. From N.E.



Wicklow. Map of the beautiful county of Leinster

to S.W. run the Wicklow Mts. (Lugnaquillia, 3,040 ft.). Sheep are pastured, and lead, copper, and other minerals are worked. The chief towns are Wicklow, the county town, Bray, and Arklow. The area is 781 sq. m. Pop. (1926) 57,591.

WICKLOW. County town and seaside resort of co. Wicklow, I.F.S. It lies on a hillside overlooking the mouth of the Vartry river, 28½ m. S.E. of Dublin. Here are remains of Black Castle, rebuilt in the 14th cent. Pop. (1926) 3,025.

WIDDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR. Village of Devonshire. It is 8 m. S.W. of Moreton Hampstead, on the E. border of Dartmoor, and is famous for its church, known as the cathedral of the moor, and for the Devon song of Widdecombe Fair. The fair is still held. Pop. 673.

WIDIN. Alternative spelling of the name of the town of Bulgaria also known as Vidin (*q.v.*).

WIDNES. Borough of Lancashire. On the Mersey, 12 m. S.E. of Liverpool, it is served by the L.M.S. Rly. and the Cheshire Lines Rly. It is connected with Runcorn by a transporter bridge across the river. The chief industry is the making of chemicals. Pop. (1931) 40,608.



Widnes arms

WIELICZKA. Mining town of Poland. It is 8½ m. S.E. of Cracow. Here are the famous salt mines containing over 70 m. of passages and several chambers, carved from the rock salt.

WIELTJE. Village of Belgium. Situated 2 m. N.E. of Ypres, it is a road junction, and was conspicuous in the fighting around Ypres in the Great War. There is a war cemetery here.

WIESBADEN. Watering place of Prussia. It is situated in a hollow of the Taunus, 6 m. N.W. of Mainz. The buildings include the Gothic market church, the Kurhaus, and the palace, until 1918 a residence of the German emperor and before 1866 of the dukes of Nassau. There are some 30 hot springs. Pop. 151,061.



Wigan arms

WIGAN. County borough and market town of Lancashire. Situated 18 m. N.W. of Manchester, it has a station on the L.M.S. Rly. The centre of the Lancashire coal trade, it has also cotton mills. The town, which sends a member to parliament, is famous for its football clubs. Market daily. Pop. (1931) 85,357.

WIGHT, Isle of. Island off the S. coast of England. Separated from the mainland by the Solent and Spithead, it covers 147 sq. m. It is included in the geographical county of Hampshire, but has its own county council. Newport is the capital. Round the coast are watering places, Shanklin, Sandown, Ventnor, Ryde, Cowes, and Freshwater. Chalk downs traverse the island from E. to W. Roman remains have been found at Carisbrooke and elsewhere. The island is served by the S. Rly. A service of steamers is maintained between Portsmouth and Ryde, Southampton and Cowes, and Lymington and Yarmouth. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. (1931) 88,400. *See* map p. 514.

WIGMORE. Village of Herefordshire. It lies 8 m. S.W. of Ludlow. Here are ruins of a 12-14th century castle and vestiges of a priory.

WIGSTON MAGNA. Urban district of Leicestershire. It is 4 m. S. of Leicester, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 11,393.

WIGTON. Urban district and market town of Cumberland. It is 11 m. S.W. of Carlisle, with a station on the L.M.S. Rly. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 3,521.

WIGTOWN. Burgh, seaport, and county town of Wigtownshire. On Wigtown Bay, 8 m. S. of Newton Stewart, it is served by the L.M.S. Rly. In the parish churchyard are the graves of the Wigtown Martyrs. Pop. (1931) 1,261.

WIGTOWNSHIRE. County of Scotland. With an area of 487 sq. m., it lies in the extreme S.W., forming part of the district of Galloway. The coast is indented by Loch Ryan, Luce Bay, and Wigtown Bay. The double peninsula on the W. is known as the Rhinns of Galloway, the S.E. projection as the Machers, and the upper district as the Moors. The headlands include the Mull of Galloway. Wigtown is the county town. Pop. (1931) 29,299.

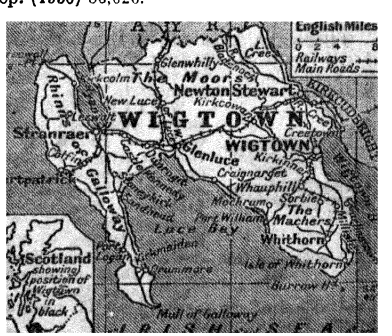


Wigtownshire arms

WILDBAD. Watering place of Germany. In Württemberg, it is situated in the Black Forest, 20 m. S.S.E. of Karlsruhe. There are thermal springs and baths. Pop. 4,000.

WILHELMSHAVEN. Seaport of Prussia. It stands on Jade Bay, 41 m. N.N.W. of Bremen. The harbour was opened in 1869 and until 1918 was Germany's naval base on the North Sea.

WILKES-BARRE. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. On the N. branch of the Susquehanna river, 16 m. S.W. of Scranton, it is in the centre of one of the most important anthracite regions. Pop. (1930) 86,626.



Wigtownshire. Map of the Galloway county

WILKINSBURG. Borough of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands 7 m. W. of Pittsburg, of which it is a residential suburb. Pop. (1930) 29,639.

WILLEMSTAD. Town of Curaçao, Dutch West Indies. The capital of the colony, it trades in sugar, tobacco, and phosphates. Pop. 16,000.

WILLENHALL. Urban district of Staffordshire. It is 3 m. E. of Wolverhampton, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 21,147.

WILLESDEN. Urban district of Middlesex. To the N.W. of the city, it is 5½ m. from Euston, and is a junction on the L.M.S. Rly. It includes Brondesbury, Kilburn, Cricklewood, and Kensal Rise. Two members are returned to parliament. The bishop is a suffragan of the bishop of London. Pop. (1931) 184,410.

WILLIAMSBURG. City of Virginia, U.S.A. Standing between the rivers York and James, it is 47 m. S.E. of Richmond. It contains the William and Mary College, next to Harvard University the oldest educational institution in the U.S.A. Pop. (1930) 3,778.

WILLIAMSPORT. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Situated on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, it is 94 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is a popular summer resort and a manufacturing centre. Pop. (1930) 45,729.

WILLIAMSTOWN. Seaport of Victoria, Australia. Virtually a suburb of Melbourne, it is situated on the W. shore of Hobson's Bay, 5 m. S.S.W. of the city. Pop. 20,000.

WILLINGTON. Urban district of co. Durham. On the Wear, it is 4 m. N. of Bishop Auckland, on the L.N.E. Rly. It is the centre of a colliery district. Pop. (1931) 8,960.

WILLITON. Market town of Somerset. Situated 14 m. N.W. of Taunton, it is on the G.W. Rly. Market day, 2nd. Mon. in each month and 3rd Thurs. in Dec. Pop. 1,131.

WILMCOTE. Village of Warwickshire. Situated 3 m. N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon, it is on the G.W. Rly. There is a cottage said to be the residence of Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother.

WILMINGTON. Village of Sussex. It is 6 m. N.W. of Eastbourne. On the downs near by is the Long Man of Wilmington, a gigantic figure, 230 ft. high, cut in the side of the hill.

WILMINGTON. City and river port of Delaware, U.S.A. It stands on the Delaware river and Christiana and Brandywine Creeks, 26 m. S.W. of Philadelphia. Shipbuilding is carried on. Pop. (1930) 106,597.

WILMINGTON. City and seaport of North Carolina, U.S.A. It stands on Cape Fear river, about 30 m. from its mouth. The exports include cotton and lumber. Pop. (1930) 32,270.

WILMSLOW. Urban district of Cheshire. It is 6 m. N.W. of Macclesfield, on the L.M.S. Rly. Pop. (1931) 9,760.

WILNECOTE. Village of Warwickshire. Situated 2½ m. S. of Tamworth, it is on the L.M.S. Rly. There are brick, tile, and pottery works.

WILNO. City of Poland. It is situated about 58 m. E.S.E. of Kaunas. There is a large trade in grain and timber, and a broadcasting station. The city was captured by the Germans from the Russians on Sept. 18, 1915. On Oct. 10, 1920, it was seized by Poland, but the Lithuanians still regard it as their capital. Pop. (1931) 197,049.



Wilton arms

WILSON. Alternative name of the group of islands in the Pacific also known as Duff (q.v.).

WILSON LINE. British steamship company. Since 1916 it has been known as the Ellerman-Wilson Line (q.v.).

WILTON. Borough of Wiltshire. Standing on the river Wylye, it is 2½ m. from Salisbury, on the S. Rly. Wilton House, the seat of the earl of Pembroke, is famous for its associations with Shakespeare, Sir Philip Sidney, and other Elizabethans, and for its artistic treasures. Pop. (1931) 2,193.

WILTSHIRE. County of England. Also known as Wilts, it is in the S. of the country, and covers 1,350 sq. m. It is divided into two portions by the vale of Pewsey: the N. and more fertile one includes the Marlborough Downs, while the S. one contains Salisbury Plain. The county embraces parts of Cranborne Chase and the New Forest, and the whole of Savernake Forest. The rivers include the Bristol Avon, Salisbury Avon, and Kennet. Salisbury is the county town. The county also contains Stonehenge and Avebury. The G.W., S., and L.M.S. Rlys. serve the county, which sends five members to parliament and is in the diocese of Salisbury. Pop. (1931) 303,268. *See* map on p. 1010.



Wimbledon arms

WIMBLEDON. Borough of Surrey. It is 7 m. S.W. of London and is served by the S. and District Rlys. Its common of 1,000 acres has remains of a Celtic earthwork, called Ceasar's Camp. The international tennis championships are played at Wimbledon Park. Pop. (1931) 59,520.

WIMBORNE. Urban district and market town of Dorset. It is 6 m. N. of Poole, on the S. Rly. The chief building is the collegiate church or minster, with its chained library. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 3,895.

WIMEREUX. Watering place of France. It is 4 m. N. of Boulogne-sur-Mer. In the Great War it was a British hospital base, and was at one time the general headquarters.

WIMPOLE. Village of Cambridgeshire. It is 7 m. N. of Royston. Here is Wimpole Hall, once the residence of the earl of Hardwicke.

WINCANTON. Market town of Somerset. It is 19½ m. S.E. of Glastonbury on the S. Rly. Market day, alt. Wed. Pop. 1,711.

WINCEBY. Village of Lincolnshire. It is 5 m. E. of Horncastle. Here, on Oct. 11, 1643, the parliamentarians routed the royalists.

WINCHBURGH. Village of West Lothian, Scotland. Situated 12 m. W. of Edinburgh, it has brick and tile works. Pop. 2,000.

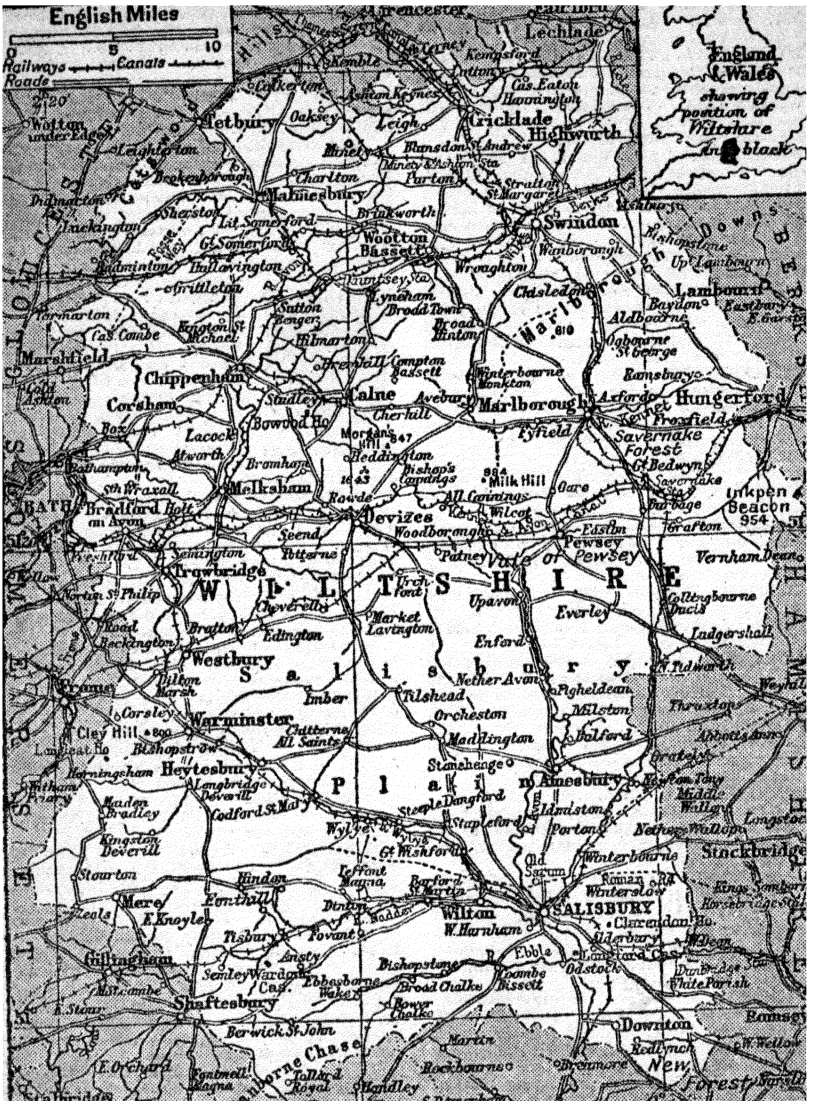
WINCHCOMB. Market town of Gloucestershire. It lies in a valley of the Cotswolds, 7 m. N.E. of Cheltenham, on the G.W. Rly. Market day, 3rd Tuesday. Pop. 2,741.

WINCHELSEA. Town of Sussex. It stands on a low hill in Romney Marsh, 9 m. N.E. of Hastings, on the S. Rly. Of great historical interest, its buildings include the church of S. Thomas à Becket, the court house, and two old gates. Dating from Saxon times, it was a flourishing seaport. By the 15th century the sea had receded too far for its commerce to continue, and it lies now entirely inland.



Winchester arms

WINCHESTER. City and county town of Hampshire. It stands on the Itchen, 12 m. N.E. of Southampton, and is served by the S. and G.W. Rlys. The cathedral, one of the longest Gothic churches in Europe, has some magnificent features, especially the nave. Secular buildings include Wolvesey castle, the residence of the bishop, the Great Hall, containing the so-called round table of King Arthur, and the guildhall. The West Gate stands at the top of the High Street, and the King's Gate leads to the old close. The city cross still stands. Winchester was the capital of Wessex, and for a time of


English Miles
0 5 10
Railways
Canals
Roads
England & Wales showing position of Wiltshire in black
Cirencester
Lechlade
Fairford
Kempsford
Las Eaton
Hawkington
Cricklade
Highworth
Swindon
Wootton Bassett
Wroughton
Chiseldon
Marlborough
Ramsbury
Hungerford
Lambourn
Aldbourne
Ogbourne St George
Savernake Forest
Great Bedwyn
Burbage
Tidcombe
Grafton
Pewsey
Vale of Pewsey
Vernham Dean
Upavon
Everley
Ludgershall
Enford
Netheravon
Figheldean
Milston
Bulford
Amesbury
Stonehenge
Durrington
Winterbourne Stoke
Winterbourne Gunner
Winterbourne Dauntsey
Winterslow
Old Sarum
Salisbury
Clarendon Pk.
Wilton
Fovant
Tisbury
Mere
Gillingham
Shaftesbury
Bishopstone
Ebbesbourne Wake
Broad Chalke
Downton
Redlynch
New Forest
Martin
Rockbourne
Bramshaw
Whiteparish
Dunbridge
Romsey
Stockbridge
Andover
Kings Somborne
Horsebridge
Whitchurch
Overton
Laverstock
Ford
Idmiston
Porton
Netheravon
Wallop
Middle Wallop
Longstock
Abbotts Ann
Thruxton
Tidworth
Ludgershall
Collingbourne Ducis
Collingbourne Kingston
Vernham Dean
Linkenholt
Beacon Hill
954
Milk Hill
Oare
Wilcot
Woodborough
Patney
Easton
Chirton
Urchfont
Market Lavington
Edington
Erlestoke
Coulston
Westbury
Bratton
Steeple Ashton
Keevil
Seend
Melksham
Bromham
Rowde
Devizes
Bishop's Cannings
All Cannings
Beddington
Roundway
Bishop's Cannings
Calne
Cherhill
Avebury
Lyneham
Broad Town
Clyffe Pypard
Compton Bassett
Sandy Lane
Studley
Corsham
Lacock
Atworth
Box
Bowood Ho.
Chippenham
Langley Burrell
Kellaways
Hilmarton
Yatton Keynell
Castle Combe
Biddestone
Slaughterford
Grittleton
Leigh
Oaksey
Ashton Keynes
Somerford Keynes
Cerney Wick
Cricklade
Purton
Braydon
Minety
Charlton
Malmesbury
Brokenborough
Hullavington
Norton
Sherston
Luckington
Didmarton
Badminton
Great Somerford
Little Somerford
Brinkworth
Wootton Bassett
Wanborough
Liddington
Upper Lambourn
Baydon
Eastbury
East Garston
Farnborough
Shrivenham
Watchfield
Highworth
Stratton St Margaret
Broad Hinton
Winterbourne Monkton
Axford
Froxfield
Milton
Wick Hill
Tytherington
Tytherton Lucas
Lea
Sutton Benger
Seagry
Draycot Cerne
Kington St Michael
Castle Combe
Tormarton
Marshfield
Cold Ashton
Dyrham
Pucklechurch
Hinton Charterhouse
Wellow
Norton St Philip
Hardington Mandeville
Hardington Marsh
Chilcompton
Downside
Stratton on the Fosse
Shepton Mallet
Doulting
Cranmore
Leigh upon Mendip
Mells
Frome
Witham Friary
Longbridge Deverill
Maiden Bradley
Kingston Deverill
Codford St Mary
Codford St Peter
Heytesbury
Sutton Veny
Norton Bavant
Corsley
Warminster
Cley Hill
Upton Scudamore
Tytherington
Chapmanslade
Dilton Marsh
Westbury
Bratton
Edington
Imber
Tilshead
Orcheston
Chitterne All Saints
Maddington
Shrewton
Berwick St John
Berwick St Leonard
Fonthill Gifford
Fonthill Bishop
Hindon
Chicklade
Pertwood
Tisbury
Semley
Ludwell
Donhead St Mary
Donhead St Andrew
Ansty
Tollard Royal
Farnham
Handley
Pentridge
Rushmore
Tollard Royal
Gussage All Saints
Gussage St Michael
Pentridge
Cranborne Chase
Wimborne St Giles
Knowlton
Rockbourne
Martin

country, about 170 m. E.N.E. of Walvis Bay. The centre of a good pasture district, it is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. Pop. 11,000, of whom 4,500 are whites.

WINDLESHAM. Urban district of Surrey. Situated 9 m. S W. of Staines, it is served by Sunningdale station on the S Rly. Pop. (1931) 5,254

WIND RIVER. Mountain range of Wyoming, U S.A A division of the Rocky Mountain system, it trends N.W to S E Fremont's Peak, the loftiest summit, attains 13,790 ft.



Windsor Arms

WINDSOR, New Borough and market town of Berkshire On the right bank of the Thames, it is 22 m W of London, and is served by the G.W. Rly. It is chiefly famous for its castle Other buildings are the town hall, the church of S John, and a museum Bridges connect it with Eton and Datchet, and it is a boating centre. Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 20,284.

Windsor castle covers, with its grounds, about 12 acres, and is divided into a lower ward, middle ward, and upper ward or quadrangle In the centre is the round tower, or keep, the state and private apartments are on the N E and E It contains priceless artistic treasures S George's chapel, a beautiful Gothic building, restored in 1930, is the chapel of the Order of the Garter. In the Home Park, lying N and E and about 4 m in circumference, is Frogmore House, and the Great Park, upwards of 1,800 acres, stocked with fallow deer, lies to the S The castle is the chief country residence of the kings of England.

WINDSOR, OLD Village of Berkshire. It is 2 m to the S E. of the town and castle of the same name Remains of ancient buildings, supposed to be part of Edward the Confessor's palace, were discovered in 1919

WINDSOR. Town of New South Wales It stands on the Hawkesbury river, 34 m by rail N W of Sydney. Pop (1930) 3,360

WINDSOR. Town and seaport of Nova Scotia. It stands at the mouth of the Avon, 45 m N.W. of Halifax, on the C P Rly Pop (1931) 3,032

WINDSOR. City and river port of Ontario, Canada It stands on the Detroit river, opposite Detroit, U.S A, on the C N Rly., the C P Rlys. and other rlys, and is connected with Detroit by a tunnel and a steam ferry Electric power is derived from Niagara Falls, and flour milling and canning are carried on Pop (1931) 63,108

WINDWARD ISLANDS. Southern division of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies It comprises the British colonies of St Lucia, St Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines (half under St Vincent, half under Grenada), forming the E barrier to the Caribbean Sea, between Martinique and Trinidad The total area is 524 sq m Pop 175,000.

WINGATE. District of co Durham It is 9 m. E of Durham, on the L N E. Rly., and is the centre of a coal mining region

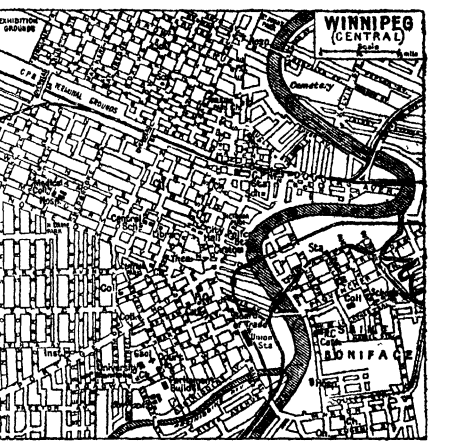
WINNEBAH. Town of the Gold Coast, W Africa On the coast, it is situated about 40 m. S W of Accra. Pop 10,990

WINNIPEG. Lake of Manitoba. It has an area of 9,459 sq m and receives the Red river, the Saskatchewan, the Winnipeg, and other streams Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis drain to Lake Winnipeg, whence the Nelson flows to Hudson Bay.

WINNIPEG. River of Manitoba. It flows from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Alexander, where it enters Lake Winnipeg, after a course of 300 m

WINNIPEG. Capital city of Manitoba. It stands on a plain, 1,414 m. W.N.W. of Montreal, and 60 m. N. of the U.S.A. border, where the Red and Assiniboine rivers meet. An important point on both the transcontinental railways, C.P. Rly. and C N.Rlys., it is connected by other lines with the United States The buildings include those erected for the legislature of Manitoba, the law courts, and the city hall. There are many churches, a university, and several colleges. The city is well provided with parks, and has a broadcasting station The centre of Canada's grain trade, Winnipeg has large elevators and flour mills. There are also railway shops and factories The city grew up around a trading post called Fort Garry, and has been for nearly 200 years a centre of the fur trade Pop (1931) 217,587

WINNIPEGOSIS. Lake of Manitoba, Canada. In the S of the province, it covers 2,086 sq m. The Mossy, Swan, and Red Deer rivers flow into it, and it is drained to Lake Manitoba by the Little Saskatchewan



Winnipeg Plan of the business quarter of the city

WINSCOMBE. Village of Somerset. Situated 16½ m S W of Bristol, it is on the G W. Rly.

WINSFORD. Urban district of Cheshire. It stands on the Weaver, 3½ m. E of Middlewich, by the L M S. and Cheshire Lines Rlys It is a centre of the salt industry. Pop (1931) 10,997.

WINSLOW. Market town of Buckinghamshire Between Aylesbury and Buckingham, 10 m. N W. of the former, on the L M S. Rly., it is an agricultural centre. Market day, Mon. Pop 1,532.

WINSTER. Town of Derbyshire. Situated 4 m W of Matlock, it was formed out of Youlgreave in 1866.

WINTERTHUR. Town of Switzerland It stands at an elevation of 1,447 ft, 17 m. by rly N.E of Zurich. A rly. junction, it manufactures locomotives, machinery, textiles, and wine Its mineral baths are popular. Pop (1931) 53,925

WINTERTON. Urban district of Lincolnshire. It is 5 m N of Scunthorpe. Pop. (1931) 1,980.

WINTHROP. Town of Massachusetts, U S.A. It stands on a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 5 m N E of Boston. Pop (1930) 16,852

WINTON. Old name of Winchester (q.v)

WINTON. Township of Queensland, Australia It is situated 320 m. S W of Townsville, and is the centre of a rich grazing district. Pop. 1,500.

WIRKSWORTH. Urban district and market town of Derbyshire In a valley at the S. of the Peak, it is 13 m. N W. of Derby, on the L M.S. Rly. Market day, Tues. Pop. (1931) 3,911.

WIRRAL. District of Cheshire. A peninsula lying between the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee, it is 12 m. long and about 7 m. wide. On it are Birkenhead, also Wallasey, Seacombe, and other pleasure resorts.

WISBECH. Borough market town, and port of Cambridgeshire. On the isle of Ely, it is on the Nen, 15 m. W. of King's Lynn. There are two stations on the L.N.E. Rly. The town is the centre of a market gardening district. Market days, Thurs. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 12,005.

WISBY. Alternative name of the seaport of Sweden also known as Visby (q.v.).

WISCONSIN. River of Wisconsin, U.S.A. It rises in the N. part of the state, on the borders of Michigan, and flows first S.W. to Portage, and then W. and S.W., to unite with the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. It is about 430 m. long.

WISCONSIN. State of the U.S.A. Bounded N. by Lake Superior and Michigan state, E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Illinois, and W. by Iowa and Minnesota, it has an area of 56,066 sq. m. It consists mainly of undulating plains, drained by the Mississippi river on the W. and its tributaries the Wisconsin and Chippewa. The climate, with a long cold winter, is typical of the N. states. Agriculture is important. Grain crops, vegetables, and fruit are grown, and timber and beet sugar are produced. Iron and zinc are the chief minerals. There are 8,234 m. of railway. The capital is Madison, but Milwaukee is the chief city. There is a state university. Wisconsin was settled in 1670 and became a state in 1848. It sends two senators and 10 representatives to Congress. Pop. (1930) 2,939,006.

WISCONSIN RAPIDS. City of Wisconsin, U.S.A. Called up to 1920 Grand Rapids, it stands on the river Wisconsin, 90 m. N.N.W. of Madison, and is served by several rlys. The river divides the city into two parts, connected by a fine bridge. A city charter was granted in 1869. Pop (1930) 8,726.

WISHAW. Town of Lanarkshire. It stands near the Clyde, 15 m. S.E. of Glasgow, on the L.M.S. Rly. It was a separate burgh until 1920, when it was united with Motherwell (q.v.).

WISLEY. Village of Surrey. It is 3½ m. S.S.W. of Weybridge, on the S. Rly. Here are the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

WISMAR. Seaport of Germany. In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, it stands on the bay of Wismar, 20 m. N.N.E. of Schwerin. The chief buildings are S. Mary's church, and a castle once the residence of the dukes of Mecklenburg. Pop. 26,016.

WITHAM. River of England. It rises in Rutland, and flows through Lincolnshire to the Wash. It is about 70 m. long.

WITHAM. Urban district of Essex. On an affluent of the Blackwater, 14 m. S.W. of Colchester, it is a junction on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,367.

WITHERNSEA. Seaside resort and urban district of Yorkshire (E.R.). Situated 15 m. E. of Hull, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 4,251.

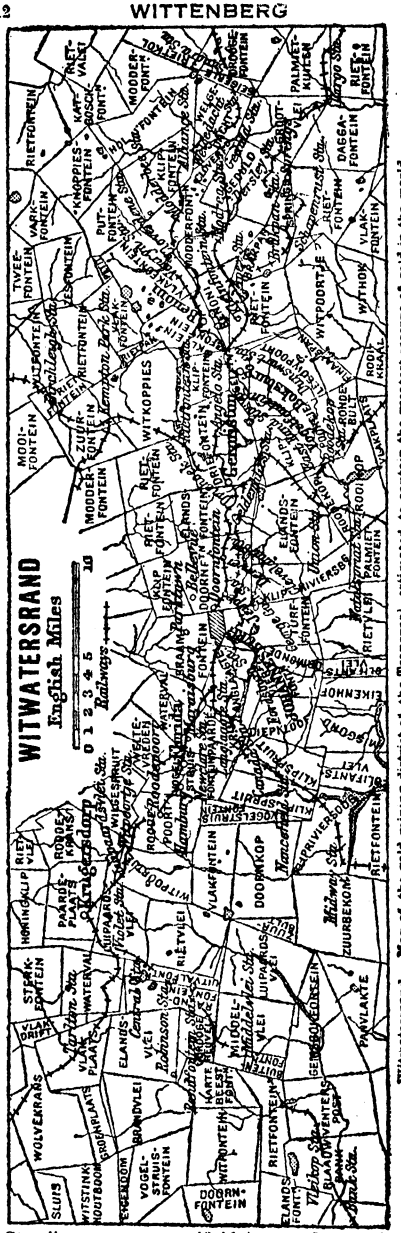
WITHINGTON. District of Manchester. It lies about 4 m. S. of the city proper, and is served by the L.M.S. Rly.

WITHNELL. Urban district of Lancashire. It lies 4 m. S. of Blackburn, and is on the L.M.S. Rly. There are cotton mills and bleaching works. Pop. (1931) 3,040.

WITLEY. Village of Surrey. Situated 3 m. S.S.W. of Godalming, it has a station on the S. Rly. There is a 12th century church.

WITNEY. Urban district and market town of Oxfordshire. On the Windrush, 10 m. W. of Oxford, it is served by the G.W. Rly. Witney is famous for its blankets. Market day, Thurs. Pop. (1931) 3,409.

WITTEN. Town of Prussia. In Westphalia, It is situated on the Ruhr, 31 m. N.E. of Cologne.



Witwatersrand. Map of the gold mining district of the Transvaal, estimated to contain the greatest reserve of gold in the world

Standing on a great coalfield, it manufactures iron and steel goods, and chemicals. Pop. 73,288.

WITTENBERG. Town of Prussia. It stands on the Elbe, 59 m. S.W. of Berlin, and is a rly. junction. The university, founded in 1502, in which Luther taught, was incorporated with that of Halle in 1817. Luther's house, now part of the Augusteum is a museum. The electors of Saxony had a castle here. Pop. 23,426.

WITTENBERGE. Town of Prussia. On the Elbe, it is situated 77 m. by rail N.W. of Berlin. Pop 26,000.

WITTERING. Watering place of Sussex West Wittering is situated 7 m S W of Chichester and has a fine church. East Wittering is 1¼ m. E of West Wittering

WITTON, EAST. Village of Yorkshire (N R). It is 3½ m S E of Leyburn. Near by are the remains of an abbey.

WITTON GILBERT. Village of co Durham It is 3 m N W. of Durham, and has an old church. At one time there was a leper hospital here

WITTON-LE-WEAR. Village of co Durham. On the Wear, 4½ m N N W of Bishop Auckland, it is on the L N.E Rly.

WITTSTOCK Town of Prussia. It stands on the Dosse, 60 m N W of Berlin, and has some manufactures, chiefly of textiles Here, on Oct. 4, 1636, the Swedes defeated the army of the elector of Saxony. Pop 8,000

WITU. Town of Kenya Colony, British E. Africa. It is situated near the coast, about 120 m N N.E. of Mombasa In 1885 it was occupied by the Germans In 1890, however, they handed it over to Great Britain.

WITWATERSRAND District of the Transvaal, S Africa Consisting of a ridge of hills extending E and W from Johannesburg for a distance of some 45 m , it is famous as the greatest gold mining district of the world Gold was discovered about 1886, and production rose from £81,000 worth in 1887, to over £48,000,000 worth in 1932 The university of the Witwatersrand is at Johannesburg, which is the chief place on the Rand Others are Boksburg and Randfontein

WIVELISCOMBE. Urban district and market town of Somerset Situated 10 m. N W. of Taunton, it is on the G W. Rly. Market day, third Tues of each month. Pop (1931) 1,262.

WIVELSFIELD Village of Sussex Situated 2 m S of Hayward's Heath, it is on the S Rly

WIVENHOE. Urban district and river port of Essex On the river Colne, 4 m S E of Colchester, it is on the L N E Rly. Pop (1931) 2,193

WLOCLAWEK. Town of Poland It is situated 117 m by rly. N W of Warsaw. There are ironworks Pop (1931) 56,377

WOBURN. Town of Bedfordshire It stands 6 m N E of Leighton Buzzard, its station on the L M S Rly being Woburn Sands, 2 m away Near the town is Woburn Abbey, the seat of the duke of Bedford Pop 1,131

WOBURN. City of Massachusetts, U S A It is 11 m N N W. of Boston, with which it is connected by rly. Manufactures include footwear and chemicals Pop (1930) 19,434

WOKING. Urban district of Surrey On the Wey, it is 6 m N of Guildford, on the S Rly The London Necropolis is at Brookwood, near by, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of Newark priory Pop (1931) 29,927

WOKINGHAM. Borough and market town of Berkshire It is 7 m S E of Reading, within the area of Windsor Forest, and is served by the S. Rly Market day, Tues Pop (1931) 7,294

WOLDINGHAM. Village of Surrey Situated 3 m S E of Caterham, it is on the S Rly

WOLFENBUTTEL. Town of Germany. It stands on the Oder, 7 m S. of Brunswick The buildings include the old library, modelled on the Pantheon at Rome Pop 19,000.

WOLFERTON. Village of Norfolk On the coast, 6 m N. of King's Lynn, it is the station on the L N E Rly. for Sandringham

WOLFVILLE. Seaport of Nova Scotia. It stands at the mouth of the Cornwallis river, 63 m. N W of Halifax Pop (1931) 1,818.

WOLLATON. Village of Nottinghamshire. It lies W. of Nottingham, and much of the parish was included in the city's boundaries in 1933. Here is Wollaton Hall, an Elizabethan mansion, long the seat of the Willoughby family. It is now the property of the city of Nottingham.

WOLLIN. Island of Germany In the Baltic, it lies to the N. of the Stettiner Haff It covers about 95 sq. m , and a bridge connects it with the mainland Wollin is the chief town.

WOLLONGONG. Seaport of New South Wales Situated 49 m. by rail S. of Sydney, it is a coal mining centre. Pop (1930) 10,130

WOLMER FOREST. District of Hampshire and Sussex Approximately 7½ m in length from N. to S , and 2½ m wide, it lies S E of Alton.

WOLSINGHAM. Town of co Durham It stands on the Wear, 16 m S W of Durham, on the L N E Rly. Pop 3,536

WOLSTANTON. Urban district of Staffordshire. Situated 1½ m N of Newcastle-under-Lyme, it is a centre of the pottery trade Pop (1931) 30,528

WOLSTON. Village of Warwickshire On the river Avon, 6 m W of Rugby, it has a station (Brandon and Wolston) on the L M S Rly

WOLVERHAMPTON. County borough and market town of Staffordshire Situated 13 m. N W of Birmingham and 123 N W of London, it is served by the G W and L M S Rlys and by canal The buildings include the fine cruciform church of S. Peter, the town hall, the art gallery and technical college opened in 1931, and the grammar school The industries include engineering and the making of motor cars, wire, hardware, and the like It sends three members to parliament Wolverhampton Wanderers, a famous football club, won the Association Cup in 1893 and 1908. Races are held Pop (1931) 133,190



Wolverhampton arms

WOLVERTON. Urban district of Buckinghamshire It is 2 m E of Stony Stratford, on the L M S Rly At New Wolverton are the L M S Rly carriage works Pop (1931) 12,870

WOMBWELL. Urban district of Yorkshire (W R). Situated 4 m. S E of Barnsley, it is served by the L.N E and L M S. Rlys. It is a colliery centre Pop (1931) 18,365

WONSAN. Treaty port of N E. Korea. Also known as Gensan, it is situated on the sea of Japan, 163 m. by railway N N E of Seoul. It was opened to foreign trade in 1883 Pop 20,000

WONTHAGGI. Town of Victoria, Australia. It is situated 86 m by rly S E of Melbourne, and is a coal mining district Pop (1930) 7,000.

WOOBURN. Town of Buckinghamshire Situated 4 m S E of Wycombe, it is on the G W. Rly There are paper factories. Cattle fairs are held in May and Nov Pop 4,648.

WOODBRIDGE. Urban district and market town of Suffolk It stands on the Deben, 8 m. N E of Ipswich, on the L N E Rly The old grammar school has fine modern buildings. Market day, Thurs Pop (1931) 4,734.

WOODCHESTER. Village of Gloucestershire. It is 2½ m S W of Stroud by the G W Rly In the Middle Ages there were two religious houses here.

WOODCUTTS. Hamlet of Dorset It is 6 m N.W of Cranborne, and has traces of a Romano-British settlement.

WOODFORD. Urban district of Essex On the edge of Epping Forest, it is a suburb of London, from which it is 11 m N E It is served by the L N.E Rly. Pop (1931) 23,946.

WOOD GREEN. Urban district of Middlesex. Lying between Hornsey and Palmer's Green, it is 5 m from King's Cross, on the L N.E Rly. Pop (1931) 54,190

WOODHALL SPA. Urban district and watering place of Lincolnshire. It is 6 m. S W. of Horncastle, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. (1931) 1,372.

WOODHAM FERRERS. Village of Essex. Situated 6 m. S.W. of Maldon, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. There are the remains of a Tudor residence of the archbishop of York in the vicinity.



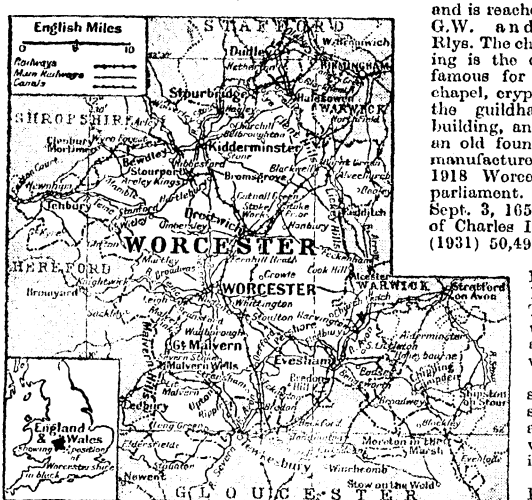
Woodstock arms

WOODHOUSE. Village of Leicestershire. About 3½ m. S. of Loughborough, it has a station (Quorn and Woodhouse) on the L.N.E. Rly.

WOODSTOCK. Borough of Oxfordshire. It is 8 m. N. of Oxford, on the G.W. Rly., the station being Blenheim and Woodstock. Henry I erected a palace here. The buildings include the church and the grammar school. The borough was represented in parliament until 1885. Pop. (1931) 1,484.

WOODSTOCK. Town of New Brunswick. Situated on the St. John river, it is 64 m. by rly. W. of Fredericton. Pop. (1931) 3,259.

WOODSTOCK. City of Ontario. It stands on the Thames river, 29 m. N.E. of London, on the C.P. Rly. and C.N. Rlys. Pop. (1931) 11,395.



Worcestershire. Map of the midland county famous for its orchards

WOODVILLE. Village of Derbyshire. Situated 3¼ m. N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, it is on the L.M.S. Rly. Earthenware is manufactured.

WOOL. Village of Dorset. Situated on the river Frome, 5 m. W. of Wareham, it is on the S. Rly. The headquarters of the Royal Tank Corps are situated here.

WOOLER. Town of Northumberland. Situated 15 m. S. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, it is an agricultural centre in the Cheviot Hills.

WOOLSTON. District of Southampton. About 1 m. E. of the borough, on the opposite side of Southampton Water, it has a station on the S. Rly.



Woolwich arms

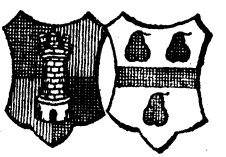
WOOLWICH. Borough of the county of London. It lies on the S. bank of the Thames, except a small portion on the N. side, and is 9 m. E. of the city. It has stations on the S. Rly. and includes Eltham, Plumstead, and Charlton. The headquarters of the Royal Artillery, its buildings include the royal arsenal, where munitions are made, barracks, and the Royal Military Academy. The Rotunda houses a collection of weapons. Churches include the parish church and the garrison church, and among other buildings are the town hall and the artillery theatre. A free ferry crosses the river. The borough sends two members to parliament. Pop. (1931) 146,944.

WOONSOCKET. City of Rhode Island, U.S.A. It stands on the Blackstone river, 15 m. N.N.W. of Providence. Pop. (1930) 49,376.

WOOTTON. Village of the Isle of Wight. Situated on Wootton Creek, 4 m. W. of Ryde, it has a station on the S. Rly.

WOOTTON BASSETT. Market town of Wiltshire. Situated 6 m. S.W. of Swindon, it is on the G.W. Rly., in an agricultural region. Market day, first Wed. in each month. Pop. 2,112.

WORCESTER. City, county borough, and county town of Worcestershire. On the left bank of the Severn, it is 22 m. S.W. of Birmingham, and is reached by the G.W. and L.M.S. Rlys. The chief building is the cathedral famous for its lady chapel, crypt, etc. Other historic buildings are the guildhall, the commandery, a Norman building, and Edgar's tower. King's School is an old foundation. The industries include the manufacture of gloves, sauces, and tinware. Until 1918 Worcester was separately represented in parliament. The battle of Worcester, fought Sept. 3, 1651, ended in the rout by Cromwell of Charles II and his Scottish followers. Pop. (1931) 50,497.



Worcester arms

WORCESTER. Town of Cape Province, S. Africa. It is situated 109 m. N.E. of Cape Town by rail. The town is an important centre of vine growing, and ostriches are reared. Pop. (1931) 10,232, of whom 4,782 are whites.

WORCESTER. City of Massachusetts, U.S.A. It stands on the Blackstone river, 45 m. W.S.W. of Boston, and is a railway centre. Clark University is situated here. Machinery is manufactured. Pop. (1930) 195,311.

WORCESTERSHIRE. County of England. In the west midlands, it has an area of 716 sq. m. On the Herefordshire border are the Malvern Hills, and in the N. and N.E. are the Clent Hills and Lickey Hills. The Severn traverses the entire length of the county. Other rivers are the Avon, Stour, and Teme. A large area is under orchards. Hops are cultivated, also wheat, oats, and potatoes, and there are many market gardens. The manufacturing district of the N. forms part of the Black Country. The G.W. and L.M.S Rlys. and canals serve the county. Worcester is the county town, and the county contains part of Birmingham. Pop .(1931) 420,156.



Worcestershire arms

WORKINGTON. Borough, seaport, and market town of Cumberland. It stands at the mouth of the Derwent, 34 m. S.W. of Carlisle, on the L.M.S. Rly. The chief industries are iron working and coal mining. Market days, Wed. and Sat. Pop. (1931) 24,691.

WORKSOP. Borough and market town of Nottinghamshire. It is on the borders of Sherwood Forest, 26 m. N. of Nottingham, on the

L.N.E. and L.M.S. Rlys. The priory, founded about 1100, survives in the nave of S. Cuthbert's church and in an old gatehouse. The parish church is a fine building. Worksop College is a public school for boys. Market day, Wed. Pop. (1931) 26,286

WORMS. City of Germany. In Hesse, it stands on the Rhine, 10 m. N.N.W. of Mannheim. The Romanesque cathedral dates mainly from the 11th and 12th centuries. Many of the imperial diets were held here, the most notable being that of 1521, at which Luther appeared. Pop. 47,015

WORMWOOD SCRUBS. District of W. London. It lies N. of Shepherd's Bush, with a station, St. Quintin Park, on the L.M.S. Rly. Here is a large prison.

WORPLESDON. Village of Surrey. It is 3 m. N.W. of Guildford, on the S. Rly.

WORSBOROUGH. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.). It is 3 m. S. of Barnsley, on the L.N.E. Rly. There are collieries and steel works. Pop. (1931) 12,397

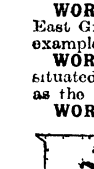
WORSLEY. Urban district of Lancashire. Situated 6 m. N.W. of Manchester, it is on the L.M.S. Rly. There are cotton and iron factories, brick works, and coal mines. Pop. (1931) 14,503

WORSTEAD. Village of Norfolk. Situated 4 m. S. of North Walsham, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. Flemish weavers settled here in the 12th century, and the village gives its name to the well-known woollen fabric, worsted.

WORTH. Village of Sussex. It is 6½ m. W. of East Grinstead. The church is one of the best examples of Saxon architecture extant.

WORTH. Village of France. In Alsace, it is situated 12 m. from Weissenburg. It is famous as the scene of a French defeat, Aug. 6, 1870.

WORTHING. Borough and watering place of Sussex. Situated 10½ m. W. of Brighton and 57 m. S. of London, on the S. Rly., with two stations, Worthing and West Worthing, it has an extensive marine parade, a pier, and good bathing facilities. A new town hall was opened in 1933. The borough includes Broadwater, and a further enlargement has brought Goring and Durrington within it. Pop. (1931) 46,230



Worthing arms

WOTTON. Village of Surrey. It lies 2½ m. S.W. of Dorking, and is the burial-place of John Evelyn, the diarist.

WOTTON-UNDER-HEDGE. Town of Gloucestershire. It lies 9½ m. S.W. of Stroud. The grammar school dates from 1382.

WRAGBY. Town of Lincolnshire. It is 11 m. N.E. of Lincoln, on the L.N.E. Rly. Pop. 463

WRANGELL. Island in the Arctic Ocean. Off the N.E. coast of Siberia, it is situated in lat. 71° N. and long. 179° E., and is separated from the mainland by Long Strait. It was discovered in 1849, and named after a Russian explorer. It was declared British by the Stefansson expedition, 1913–18, but there was no official support, and in 1924 it was claimed and occupied by Russia.

WRATH. Cape or headland of Sutherlandshire. The N.W. extremity of Scotland, it is 523 ft. high, and has a lighthouse.

WREKIN. Hill of Shropshire. Situated, 2½ m. S. of Wellington, the summit is 1,335 ft. high, and commands a fine view.

WRESSLE. Village of Yorkshire (E.R.). Situated on the Derwent, 8 m. E. of Selby, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. There are the ruins of a castle.

WREXHAM. Borough and market town of Denbighshire. It is 12 m. S.W. of Chester, and is served by the G.W. and L.N.E. Rlys. The town has grown with the development of the coalfields. The 15th century church of S. Giles has a magnificent W. tower, one of the Seven Wonders of Wales. The chief industries of the town are brewing, malting, and tanning. Market days, Mon., Thurs., and Sat. Pop. 18,567



Wrexham arms

WRINGTON. Village of Somerset. It is 4 m. S.E. of Yatton. It is famous as the birthplace of John Locke, the philosopher. Pop. 1,369

WROTHAM. Urban district of Kent. It is 6 m. N.E. of Sevenoaks, on the S. Rly. The church of S. George, an Early English building, has some old brasses. Pop. (1931) 4,516.

WROXETER. Village of Shropshire. It is on the Severn, 6 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury. It was the Roman Uriconium or Viroconium.

WROXHAM. Village of Norfolk. Situated 7 m. N.E. of Norwich, it is on the L.N.E. Rly. It is one of the chief yachting centres of the broads. Wroxham Broad covers 120 acres.

WROXTON. Village of Oxfordshire. It is 3 m. N.W. of Banbury. Wroxton abbey, long the seat of Lord North, was sold in 1933.

WUCHANG. Treaty port of China. The capital of Hupeh province, it is on the Yangtse, opposite Hankow and Hanyang, which, together with Wuchang, form "the three cities," the chief trade centre of central China. It has cotton and ore crushing mills, and is the seat of a university.

WUCHOW. Treaty port of China. In the province of Kwangsi, it stands at the junction of the Cassia river with the Si-Kiang, 200 m. W. of Canton. Pop. (1929) 77,353.

WUHU. Treaty port of China. In the province of Anhwei, it stands on the Yangtse, 256 m. W. of Shanghai. Pop. (1929) 130,706

WUKARI. Town of Nigeria, W. Africa. Also known as Okari, it is situated S. of the Benue river, between its Katsena and Donga affluents, about 22 m. S. of Ibi. It was the capital of the former native Kororofa kingdom.

WUPPERTAL. City of Prussia. It is situated in the valley of the Wupper, about 10 m. E.N.E. of Dusseldorf. Notable buildings include the town hall and the chamber of commerce. There is a large industry in the manufacture of artificial silk. Pop. 405,515

WURM SEE. Lake of Germany. In Bavaria, and also known as the lake of Starnberg, it is situated 18 m. S.W. of Munich. Steamers connect the pleasure resorts on the lake.



Württemberg arms

WURTTEMBERG. Republic of Germany. In the S.W. of the country, it is surrounded by Bavaria, Baden, and Switzerland, and has an area of 7,530 sq. m. It contains some of the mountains of the Black Forest and spurs of the Alps. The chief rivers are the Neckar and Danube. Stuttgart is the capital and largest town. The kingdom of Württemberg joined the German empire in 1871. In 1918 it became a republic and it is governed by a president, a ministry, and a landtag of 80 members. Pop. 2,580,235

WURZBURG. City of Germany. In Bavaria, it stands on both sides of the Main, 70 m. S.E. of Frankfort. The cathedral is an imposing Romanesque building, mainly of the 12th century. The university was founded in 1582. The palace was built in the 18th century on the model of Versailles. On a hill overlooking the city is the fortress of Marienberg. Pop. 95,113.

WURZEN. Town of Germany. In Saxony, it stands on the Mulde, 16 m. E. of Leipzig. The chief buildings are the cathedral, mainly of the 12th century, and the castle. Pop. 19,000.

WUSUNG. Seaport of China At the mouth of the Hwangpu river, it is connected by railway with Shanghai, 10 m to the S

WYALONG. Town of New South Wales, Australia It is situated 342 m. by rail W of Sydney Pop. 3,500

WYANDOT. Variant name of the N American Indian tribe generally known as Huron (q v). *See* American Indians

WYANDOTTE. City of Michigan, U S A It stands 8 m S W of Detroit It has salt beds and chemical factories Pop (1930) 28,368

WYANDOTTE CAVE. Natural cave in Indiana, U S A Situated about 5 m N E of Leavenworth, it measures 23 m in length and consists of a succession of galleries and divisions The largest chamber is 350 ft long and 250 ft high

WYCHWOOD District of Oxfordshire Formerly a royal forest, in the W of the county, between the rivers Windrush and Evenlode, it was made a royal hunting ground about 1200, and was disafforested in 1862

WYCOMBE Borough of Buckinghamshire, usually called High Wycombe (q v)

WYCOMBE, West. Village of Buckinghamshire Situated 2½ m N W of High Wycombe, it is on the G W Rly A very picturesque place, it is preserved by the Society of Arts as a model of a typical old English village

WYE. River of Wales and England It rises on Plynlymmon, in Montgomeryshire, and flows into the estuary of the Severn, just below Chepstow Its length is 130 m The Wye valley is noted for its beautiful scenery

WYE. River of Derbyshire Rising near the Cheshire border, about 2 m N of Buxton, it flows for 20 m S E to the Derwent at Rowsley

WYE Village of Kent Situated 4 m N E of Ashford, on the S Rly, it is the seat of the South-Eastern Agricultural College Pop 1,454

WYKE. Village of Dorset It is 1½ m S W of Weymouth Pop 2,300

WYLAM. Village of Northumberland Situated on the river Tyne, 8 m W. of Newcastle, it is on the L N E Rly George Stephenson was born here

WYMONDHAM. Market town of Norfolk It stands on the L N E Rly, 10 m S W of Norwich The chief building is the church of S Mary the Virgin Market day, Fri Pop 4,814

WYNBERG. Suburb of Cape Town, S Africa It is situated on the E side of Table Mountain, 8 m S of the city proper Near by, at Constantia, is the government wine farm of Groot Constantia Pop (white) 11,356

WYOMING. Valley of Pennsylvania, U S A It extends about 30 m along the Susquehanna river, and has a breadth of 5 m Its possession was long disputed by early settlers

WYOMING. State of the U S A Bounded N by Montana, E. by S Dakota and Nebraska, S by Colorado and Utah, and W by Utah and Idaho, it has an area of 97,914 sq m The Rocky Mts traverse the state from N to S In the N W 3,300 sq m are occupied by the Yellowstone National Park There is an Indian reservation of 3,120 sq m The North Platte, Big Horn, Ponder, and Green are the chief rivers There is an important sheep breeding industry The principal crops are alfalfa, sugar beet, potatoes, and cereals Mineral wealth is important, coal, natural gas, petroleum, oil, and iron being produced The capital is Cheyenne. The state has a university and an agricultural college Wyoming was admitted to the Union in 1890 There is a senate of 27 members, and a house of representatives of 62 The state sends two senators and one representative to Congress Pop (1930) 225,565

WYRE. Forest region of Worcestershire Lying N. of Bewdley, it has a station on the G.W. Rly. It forms the S portion of the Severn Valley coalfield

WYRLEY. Name of two villages of Staffordshire Great Wyrley is 6 m. N of Walsall, and has a station, Wyrley and Cheslyn Hay, on the L M S Rly Pop 3,232 Little Wyrley is about 2 m to the S E

WYVIS. Mountain, or ben, of Ross and Cromarty It lies 10 m N W of Dingwall, and its alt is 3,429 ft. Its deer forest covers 24,000 acres.

XANTHE. Town of Greece It is situated 28 m N E of Kavalla Tobacco is the chief export Pop 25,000

XANTHUS. Ruined city of Turkey In Lycia, it stands near the S W coast, 8 m from the mouth of the Eshen Chai An ancient Greek city, it still has considerable remains, including an inscribed stele, and has been the scene of extensive excavations

XERES DE LA FRONTERA. Alternative name of the town of Spain also known as Jerez de la Frontera (q v)

XINGU. River of Brazil It rises in Matto Grosso and flows N for 1,300 m, to join the Amazon near the estuary It has rapids and falls, and is navigable for only 110 m

YABLONOI Mountain range of Russia (U S S R) A prolongation of the Kentei (Gantai) of N Mongolia, it extends through the Far Eastern area and the Yakutsk republic It rises to 8,000 ft, and is about 1,000 m long

YAKIMA. City of Washington, U S A It is 155 m S E of Seattle Stock-raising and dairy-farming are carried on Pop (1930) 22,101

YAKUT. People of Russia (U S S R) Inhabiting the Yakutsk republic, they are dark, flat-nosed, and narrow-eyed, betraying Tungus contact Cattle-breeders, hunters, fishers, and traders, they are also skilled artisans

YAKUTSK. Republic of Russia (U.S S R) A triangular region E of the Siberian area, covering an area of 1,457,068 sq m, it has a long coastline on the Arctic Ocean, and consists of the basin of the Lena and other rivers The republic was established in 1922 Its capital is the town of Yakutsk Pop (1931) 308,400

YAKUTSK. Town of Russia (U S S R) The capital of the Yakutsk republic, it stands near the Lena, nearly 500 m N W of Okhotsk It is a centre for the Siberian fur trade Pop 10,513

YALDING. Village of Kent Situated at the confluence of the Beult and Medway, 6½ m S W of Maidstone, it is on the S Rly

YALMAL. Peninsula of Russia (U S S R) In the Ural area, it is situated between the estuary of the Ob and the Kara Sea

YALTA. Health resort of Russia (U S S R) Situated on the coast of the Crimean republic, it is 30 m S W of Sevastopol Pop 30,000

YALU River of E Asia Rising in the Peishan, it follows a winding course S, between Manchuria and Korea, whose frontier it forms, to the bay of Korea It is about 300 m long and is navigable to Wiju The battle of the Yalu was fought at the mouth of the river, Sept 17, 1894, between Japanese and Chinese

YAMBOL Alternative name of the Bulgarian town of Jambol (q v)

YAMETHIN. Town of Burma In the Yamethin district, it stands on the railway, 275 m. N. of Rangoon Pop 8,500

YANBU. Seaport of the Hejaz, Arabia On the Red Sea, it lies about 130 m S W of Medina, of which it is the shipping centre. Pop 5,000

YANGTSE-KIANG. River of China Rising in the centre of the high plateau of Tibet, and flowing across the breadth of China into the Yellow Sea, it is over 3,000 m long Its early course is known as the Kinsha Kiang. Though unpeded

in places by rapids, it is an immensely valuable commercial waterway.

YANNINA. Town of Greece. It is situated on Lake Yannina, near the Albanian frontier, about 82 m E of Larissa. During the Great War it was occupied by the Allies Pop 20,500.

YAOUNDE. Town of French Equatorial Africa. About 130 m E. of Douala, it is the seat of the government of the French Cameroons

YAP. Island of the Caroline group, Pacific Ocean. Previously a German possession, it passed by the treaty of Versailles, 1919, under mandate to Japan It is an important cable centre, with direct communication with Guam, Shanghai, and Menado Pop 6,818

YAPURA. River of S America It rises in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes in Colombia, where it is known as the Caquetá, and flows S E, E, and then S, to join the Amazon near Teffe Its total length is estimated at 1,800 m

YAR. River of the Isle of Wight It rises near Freshwater Bay and flows 3 m N, to enter the Solent at Yarmouth

YARE. River of Norfolk It rises near Cranworth, and, flowing past Norwich, enters the sea at Yarmouth, after a course of about 60 m

YARKAND Town of Sin-kiang, China On the river Yarkand, it is situated about 100 m S E of Kashgar, and is a manufacturing centre There was fighting around here in 1933 Pop 100,000

YARKAND-DARYA. River of Central Asia It rises in the Pamirs, flows through the plain of Yarkand, and, after receiving the Ak-su, when it takes the name of Tarim, discharges into Lake Lob-nor Its length is 1,000 m

YARM. Market town of Yorkshire (N.R) On the river Tees, 4 m S S W of Stockton, it is on the L N E Rly Pop 1,717.

YARMOUTH, Great County borough and watering place of Norfolk Near the mouth of the Yare, it is 19 m E of Norwich and 122 m N E of London It is served by the L N E and L M S Rlys The church of S. Nicholas was founded in the 12th century. There is a grammar school, and the town is an important centre of the herring fishery. There are fine sands It sends one member to parliament. On Nov 3, 1914, and again on April 25, 1916, German battle cruisers bombarded Yarmouth Pop (1931) 56,769



Great Yarmouth arms

YARMOUTH. Seaport of the Isle of Wight Standing at the W end of the island, at the mouth of the Yar, 10 m W of Newport, it has a station on the S Rly and steamer connexion with Lymington It is a yachting centre

YARMOUTH. Town and seaport of Nova Scotia It stands 215 m S W of Halifax, at the S W end of the peninsula, on the C P Rly and C N Rlys The chief industries are shipbuilding and fishing Lumber is exported Pop (1931) 7,055

YAROSLAVL. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Ivanovo Industrial area, it stands on the Volga, 160 m N E of Moscow, and is a railway junction Tobacco, leather, rubber goods, textiles, trucks, and lacquer are manufactured The university dates from 1919. Pop 114,282

YARRA YARRA. River of Victoria, Australia It discharges into Port Phillip and is navigable for steamers to Melbourne. Its length is 100 m.

YARROW. River of Selkirkshire It rises above St Mary's Loch and flows 15 m. N E. to the Ettrick Water, 2 m W of Selkirk

YASS. Township of New South Wales, Australia. Situated about 43 m N of Canberra, it is the terminus of the projected railway to the federal capital, Canberra. Pop. 2,200.

YASSY. Variant spelling of the name of the Rumanian city of Jassy (q v)

YATTON. Village of Somerset Situated 12 m S of Bristol by the G W. Rly, it is the junction for Cheddar and Wells

YAXLEY. Village of Suffolk. It is 4 m S. of Diss In the church is a sexton's wheel, one of the only two in England

YEADON. Urban district of Yorkshire (W.R.) It is 8 m N W of Leeds The chief industry is the manufacture of woollens Pop (1931) 7,691.

YEALM. River of Devonshire It rises in the S of Dartmoor, and flows 12 m S W. to the English Channel W of Plymouth

YEALMPTON Village of Devonshire Situated on the river Yealm, it is 10¼ m S E of Plymouth by the G W Rly

YEARSLEY-CUM-WHALEY Urban district of Cheshire It is 7 m N E of Macclesfield, and has a station (Whaley Bridge) on the L M S Rly. Pop (1931) 1,741

YECLA. Town of Spain It stands on the W slope of the Monte Castillo, 44 m N of Murcia Pop 18,000

YEGORIEVSK Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Moscow Industrial area, it stands 70 m by railway N E of Ryazan The chief industry is cotton spinning Pop 29,000

YEISK Town of Russia (U S S R) In the N Caucasian area, it stands on the sea of Azov, 90 m by railway S W of Rostov Pop 48,000

YELETS. Town of Russia (U S S R) In the Central Black Soil area, it stands on the Sosna, 105 m E of Orel, at the junction of several railways Trade is done in grain and iron. The chief industry is linen weaving Pop 42,492

YELL. One of the Shetland Islands It lies 25 m N of Lerwick, separated from Mainland by Yell Sound The island is 17 m from N. to S and varies in width from ½ m to 6 m

YELLABOI. Island off the W coast of Africa It is situated about 20 m N N E of Freetown, and is included in the colony of Sierra Leone

YELLALA. Waterfall of the Lower Congo, W. Africa It is on the Congo river, about 25 m above Matadi, and consists of a succession of rapids which here block navigation on the river

YELLOWHEAD. Pass in the Rocky Mts, Canada About 250 m from Edmonton, it connects British Columbia with Alberta, and rises to 3,733 ft It is crossed by the C N Rlys

YELLOW RIVER Alternative name of the river of China also known as the Hwang ho (q v)

YELLOW SEA. Arm of the Pacific Ocean Between Manchuria on the N, China on the W, and Korea on the E, it communicates on the S with the East China Sea The N portion embraces the gulfs of Korea, Liao tung, and Chihli

YELLOWSTONE River of the U S A. It rises in the Shoshone Mts, Wyoming, and flows N W to the Yellowstone Lake, thence through the Grand Cañon Entering Montana, it joins the Missouri Its length is about 500 m

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. Government reservation of the U S A Occupying the N W corner of Wyoming, and small adjoining portions of Montana and Idaho, it covers 3,426 sq. m, and was opened to the public in 1872 as a national park and game preserve It consists mainly of a plateau relieved by mountain groups Within the reserve are magnificent geysers and Yellowstone Lake

YELVERTON. District of Devon. Situated 5 m S E of Tavistock, on the G W Rly, it is a pleasure resort on the edge of Dartmoor

YEMEN. Imamate of Arabia It occupies the S W. corner of the peninsula, between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, and its capital is Sana. The area is about 75,000 sq. m. Pop. about 2,500,000. *See* Arabia.

YENIKALE, STRAIT OF. Arm of the Black Sea. It lies between the E coast of the Crimean republic and the N Caucasian area of the U S S R, and leads into the sea of Azov. It is also known as the strait of Kerch

YENISEI. River of Asiatic Russia (U S S R). It rises in N Mongolia, crosses the Siberian area from S to N, and flows into the Arctic Ocean. It is over 3,000 m in length

YEO River of Dorset and Somerset It rises near Milborne Port and flows 24 m past Yeovil to the Parrett at Langport



Yeovil seal

YEO River of Somerset It rises at Campton Martin and flows to the Bristol Channel, 4 m N E of Weston super-Mare It supplies Bristol with some of its water and is about 16 m long

YEOVIL Borough and market town of Somerset It stands on the river Yeo, 22 m E S E of Taunton, being served by the G W and S. Rlys The town is noted for gloves and is also an agricultural centre. Market day, Fri Pop (1931) 19,078

YEOWARD LINE. British steamship company It has passenger and cargo services from Liverpool to Portugal, Morocco, the Canary Islands, and Madeira The headquarters are at Harvey Buildings, 24, James st, Liverpool

YES TOR. Hill of Devon On Dartmoor, 3 m S of Okehampton, it is 2,028 ft high

YETHOLM. Village of Roxburghshire It stands 8 m S E of Kelso and was the headquarters of the Scottish gypsies

YETMINSTER Village of Dorset It is 5 m S E of Yeovil, on the G W Rly Pop 522

YEZD. Town of Persia Situated about 170 m S E of Isfahan, it is in a fertile oasis, and manufactures silks and pottery It is the seat of the Guebers, or Zoroastrians Pop 30,000



York. The west front of the cathedral or minster

YEZO. Alternative name of the island of Japan also known as Hokkaido (q v)

YIEWSLEY. District of Middlesex With a station on the G W Rly, it is part of the urban district of West Drayton (q v) and Yiewsley

YING-K'OU. Alternative name of the port of Manchuria also known as Newchwang (q v)

YMUIDEN. Town of the Netherlands It lies at the W end of the North Sea canal, 15 m. N N W of Amsterdam An outport for Amsterdam, it has a fine modern harbour and chemical works Pop 10,000

YNISHIR. Town of Glamorganshire Situated 4 m N W of Pontypridd, it is served by the G W Rly, and is a coal mining centre

YOCHOW. Treaty port of China In the province of Hunan, it is situated at the point where the Tung Ting lake connects with the Yangtse Pop (1929) 4,200

YOKKAICHI. Seaport of Japan Situated on the island of Honshiu, 23 m S W of Nagoya, it is a railway junction Porcelain, silk, and paper are manufactured Pop (1930) 51,811

YOKOHAMA. Seaport of Japan It stands on Tokyo Bay, 15 m S by W of Tokyo, with which it is connected by railway Its commodious harbour is well equipped Silk goods and tea are the chief exports. On Sept. 1, 1923, Yokohama was almost destroyed by an earthquake, but has since been rebuilt The area of the city was increased in 1927 Pop (1930) 620,296

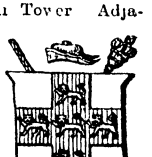
YOKOSUKA. Seaport of Japan It stands on the W side of Tokyo Bay, on the island of Honshiu, 15 m S S W of Yokohama, and is an important naval station Pop (1930) 110,304

YONKERS. City of New York state U S A. On the Hudson river, it is a residential suburb N. of New York City Pop (1930) 134,646

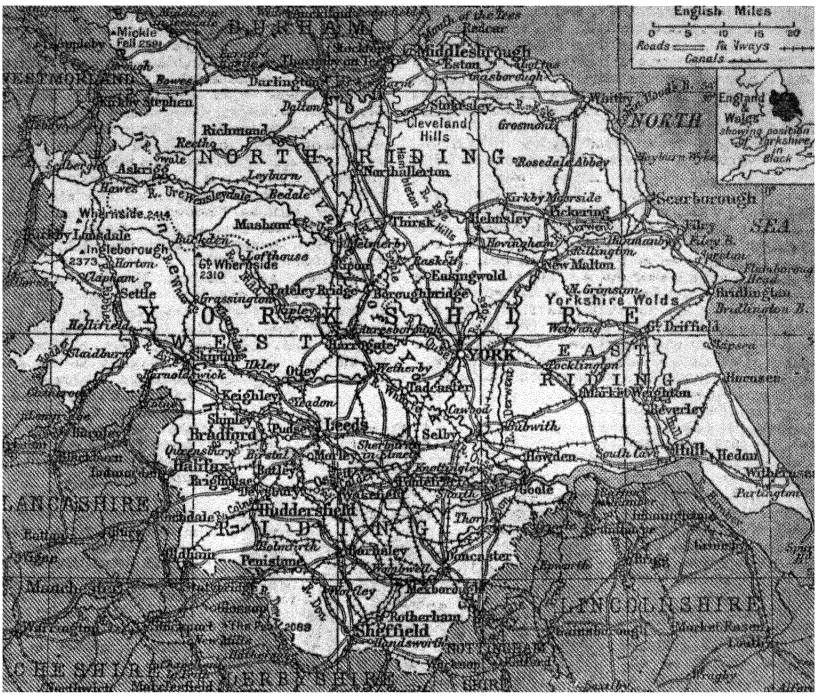
YONNE. River of France An affluent of the Seine, it rises in the heights of Morvan and flows N for about 150 m

YONNE. Department of France It lies adjacent to the depts of Côte-d'Or, Nièvre, Loiret, Seine-et-Marne, and Aube, and has an area of 2,892 sq m. The surface is varied, in the N E lies part of the chalky Champagne Pouilleuse, S of which lies the Forest of Othe, the Terre Plaine in the S E is a rich cereal-growing district. The chief river is the Yonne. The capital is Auxerre Pop (1931) 275,755

YORK. City, county borough, and market town, also the county town of Yorkshire The seat of an archbishop, it stands at the confluence of the Ouse and Foss, 188 m N N W of London, and is served by the L M S and L N E Rlys The old city walls still stand and retain four of the original gates or bars The minster, or cathedral church of S Peter, was built on the site of a 7th century church Famous especially for its stained glass and chapter house, the existing structure includes examples of Early English, Decorated, and Early and Late Perpendicular On each side of the beautiful W façade rises a tower, in the N W tower is hung the bell called Great Peter The central tower or great lantern rises 198 ft There are many other churches of note, some with beautiful old glass In the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society are the ruins of S Leonard's Hospital and the Multangular Tower Adjacent are the ruins of the 11th century S Mary's Abbey, a Benedictine foundation The castle, of which the oldest part is Clifford's Tower (Norman), is now the site of the assize court and military prison Among other features of interest are the Gothic guildhall, the hall of the Merchant Adventurers, S Mary's Convent, and S Peter's School, refounded in 1557 The treasurer's house is another old building, and the city walls are well preserved The city is an important railway centre, and its industries include the making of chocolate and flour milling It sends one member to parliament. The archbishop is the head of a province that includes the N of England, and the civic head is the lord mayor York was a British settlement and was later the Roman city of Eboracum. Market day, Sat. Pop (1931) 84,813.



York arms



Yorkshire. Map of the largest English county, showing the three ridings that meet at York

YORK. City of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It stands on Codorus Creek, 95 m. W. of Philadelphia. There are motor works and tobacco factories. Pop. (1930) 55,254.

YORKSHIRE. County of England. The largest in the country, it lies between the Humber and the Tees, with the sea on the E., and Lancashire and Westmorland on the W. It covers 6,081 sq. m., and is divided into three ridings, east, north, and west. York is the capital. The capitals of the ridings are Beverley, Northallerton, and Wakefield. The north and east ridings are mainly agricultural, although there are industrial areas around Hull and Middlesborough. The west riding is moorland in the north-west, but elsewhere it is a thickly populated manufacturing region, standing on a rich coalfield, and containing the cities of Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford, and many large towns.

In the W. are some peaks of the Pennine Chain, the Cleveland hills are in the N.E., and there are wolds in the E. The rivers are the Ouse, and its tributaries, Swale, Ure, Wharfe, Nidd, and Aire which flow through beautiful dales that are a feature of the county, the Derwent and the Don. The county contains many watering places and health resorts; Scarborough, Whitby, Bridlington, and Saltburn on the coast; Harrogate and Ilkley inland. There are some old castles, and at Fountains, Bolton, Jervaulx and elsewhere are beautiful monastic ruins. Richmond, Pontefract, Ripon, and Beverley are picturesque old places. The county is famous for its horses, and as a hunting and cricketing shire. It is divided between the dioceses of York, Ripon, Wakefield, Sheffield, and Bradford. Pop. (1931) E. riding 483,058; N. riding 469,389; W. riding 3,352,208.

YORKTOWN. Town of Virginia, U.S.A. It stands on York River, 65 m. S.E. of Richmond. In 1781, during the American War of Independence, Lord Cornwallis surrendered here.

YORUBA. Negro people of W. Africa. Found mostly in S. Nigeria, they attained under Libyan infiltration an advanced culture. Yorubaland, lying between the Benin river and the Badagry, river covers an area of 28,000 sq. m.

YOSEMITE. Gorge in California, U.S.A. Situated at the S.W. base of the Sierra Nevada, it is remarkable for its wildly picturesque scenery. It is about 8 m. long, and 1 m. in breadth.



Youghal arms

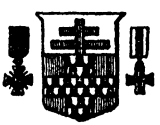
YOUGHAL. Urban district and seaport of co. Cork, I.F.S. It stands on the estuary of the Blackwater, 27 m. E. of Cork, and is served by the G.S. Rlys. The town has a good harbour. Sir Walter Raleigh lived near, at Myrtle Grove. Pop. (1926) 5,339.

YOULGREAVE. Village of Derbyshire. It lies 3½ m. S.W. of Bakewell. Near by is a complete Druidical circle, and some disused lead mines.

YOUNGSTOWN. City of Ohio, U.S.A. It stands on the Mahoning river, 64 m. S.E. of Cleveland. There are blast furnaces, and iron and steel works. Pop. (1930) 170,002.

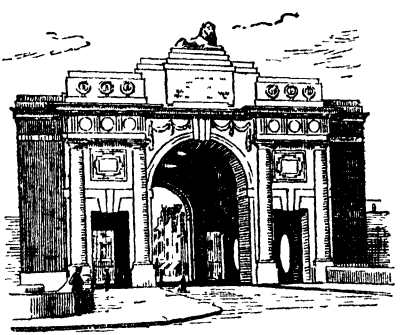
YPRES. Town of Belgium. In Flanders, it is 30 m. by rail S.W. of Bruges, and was one of the chief centres of the fighting during the Great War. It possessed two remarkably beautiful buildings both destroyed during that struggle: S. Martin's church, once the cathedral, dating from the 13th century, and the cloth hall, on the

Grand Place, from the same period The cathedral has been rebuilt, and some restoration work done on the cloth hall. The town generally has been restored, a garden city laid out, and various war memorials erected These include the English church, Haig House, and the Menin Gate Pop 15,000



Ypres arms

Four battles fought between the Germans and the Allies were named after Ypres The first, Oct -Nov , 1914, was a great German offensive, with the Channel ports as its objective The Germans failed to secure their main aims, and after their capture of Gheluvelt on Oct 31 the fighting gradually died down The second battle began with a serious attack delivered by the Germans on April 22, 1915 In this battle the Germans used chlorine gas for the first time Again the result was indecisive. The third battle consisted of a series of fierce and costly engagements in which the British attacked the German positions held by the 4th army round the salient Fighting lasted from July 31, 1917, until Nov. 6, when Canadian troops stormed Passchendaele The fourth battle, which is sometimes called the battle of the Lys, opened on April 9, 1918, being the continuation in the N of the second battle of the Somme



Ypres. British war memorial known as the Menin Gate

YSABEL Island in the Pacific Ocean One of the British Solomon Islands, it lies to the N W of the island of Malaita, is about 180 m long, and has a maximum width of about 20 m

YSER (Flemish Ijzer) River of Europe Rising in the dept of Nord, France, it flows N E into Belgium, past Dixmude, and enters the North Sea near Nieuport after a course of 55 m It gave its name to a battle fought between the Belgians and the Germans in the Great War (Oct 15 31, 1914)

YSSEL River of the Netherlands A distributary of the lower Rhine, it branches off 2 m above Arnhem, and flows N and N E through Gelderland and Overyssel, to enter the Zuider Zee, near Kampen, after a course of 87 m

YSTAD. Seaport of Sweden It is situated on the Baltic, 41 m by railway E S E of Malmo There are shipbuilding yards, iron foundries, and sugar refineries Pop (1931) 11,444

YSTALYFERA. Town of Glamorganshire It is 7¼ m N of Neath, on the L M S. Rly.

YSTRADGYNLAIS. Town of Brecknockshire It stands on the Tawe, 12½ m N E of Swansea

YSTWYTH. River of Cardiganshire It rises near the Montgomeryshire border and flows S W. and N.W. to the sea at Aberystwyth It is 25 m long

YTHAN. River of Aberdeenshire It rises at Ythan Wells, 7 m. E of Huntly, and flows past Fyvie and Ellon to the North Sea, which it enters 12 m N of Aberdeen. Its length is 36 m

YUCATAN. Peninsula of Central America It comprises parts of Mexico, British Honduras, and Guatemala, and separates the gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea It is about 400 m long and 200 m broad, and has an area of 55,400 sq m It contains forests of mahogany, rosewood, and other valuable woods, and produces sisal, hemp, tobacco and other crops. The peninsula is rich in antiquities of the Maya civilization. Pop 400,000.

YUENSAN. Alternative name of the treaty port of Korea also known as Wonsan (q v).

YUGOSLAVIA. Kingdom of south Europe. It lies along the E shore of the Adriatic Sea, and is contiguous with Italy, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania The country comprises the former kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, and districts formerly included in Austria and Bulgaria The total area is 96,134 sq m The country is mountainous, but the low-lying river plains are fertile The chief rivers are the Danube, Drava, Sava, and Vardar Belgrade is the capital, other large towns being Soubotitza, Sarayevo, Novi Sad, and Bitolye. Pop (1931) 13,930,918

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE Yugoslavia is mainly an agricultural country The chief crops are maize, wheat, barley, oats, and rye, but sugar beet and fruit are also grown. The minerals include coal, iron, copper, lead, chrome, and antimony The unit of currency is the dinar, which is split up into 100 paras There are over 6,000 m of railway, mostly owned by the state, and the air passenger line opened in 1928 between Belgrade and Zagreb now runs to Skoplje

HISTORY. After the revolution of 1918 in Austria Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia declared their independence and united with Serbia and Montenegro The official name of the new state was the triune kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes In 1928 the Croats began to agitate for autonomy, and so high did feeling run that four Croat deputies were shot during a debate in the parliament. On Jan 6, 1929, King Alexander abolished the constitution, suspended parliament, and took the executive power into his own hands, choosing a ministry from persons outside political life On Feb 17, 1929, a royal decree brought into being a supreme legislative council, and in the following Oct the name of the state was officially changed from the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to the kingdom of Yugoslavia

YUKON. River of North America Consisting of the combined waters of the Lewes and Pelly rivers which unite at Fort Selkirk in Canada, it flows N W into Alaska, and, after a course of 2,300 m , enters the Bering Sea by a large delta. It is navigable from late May to early Oct

YUKON. Territory of Canada Bounded by the Arctic Ocean, Alaska, British Columbia, and the North West Territories, it has an area of 207,076 sq m The chief river is the Yukon The territory, made famous by the gold rush to the Klondike in 1898, is governed by a Gold commissioner and a territorial council of three members, and has one member in the Dominion House of Commons Dawson is the capital The chief occupation is mining, the minerals including gold, silver, lead, coal, and copper Pop. (1931) 4,100.

YUMA. Variant name for the island of the Bahamas generally known as Long Island (q v).

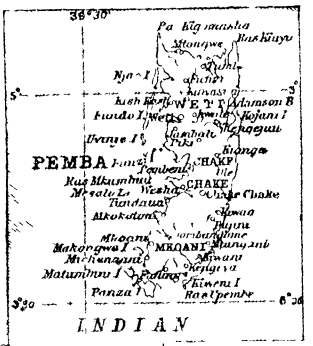
YUNNAN. Province of S W China Covering an area of 146,718 sq m , it is largely mountainous, in the W. reaching an altitude of 15,000 to 16,000 ft with a slope from N to S. The chief rivers, include the Yangtse, Taiping, Salween, and Mekong. Copper, zinc, lead, tin, gold, and


YUGOSLAVIA
English Miles
0 50 100
Railways
Country boundaries
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
DRAVA
SAVA
DANUBE
VRBAS
DRINA
MORAVA
BELGRADE
LITORAL
ADRIATIC SEA
ZETA
VARDAR
BULGARIA
ITALY
Ljubljana
Zagreb
Osijek
Novi Sad
Sarajevo
Mostar
Split
Dubrovnik
Skoplje
Kumanovo
Kočane
Veles
Štip
Prilep
Bitolj
Ohrid
Struga
Tirana
Durazzo
Cetinje
Kotor
Podgorica
Niksić
Peć
Priština
Leskovac
Niš
Pirot
Zaječar
Petrovac
Požarevac
Smederevo
Kragujevac
Užice
Čačak
Kraljevo
Kruševac
Raška
Novi Pazar
Sjenica
Foča
Višegrad
Zvornik
Tuzla
Bijeljina
Brčko
Banjaluka
Doboj
Derventa
Slavonski Brod
Vukovar
Vinkovci
Sisak
Karlovac
Varaždin
Čakovec
Koprivnica
Bjelovar
Virovitica
Osijek
Subotica
Szeged
Arad
Temesvar
Lugoj
Orsova
Turnu Severin
Craiova
Slatina
Pitești
Ploiești
Giurgiu
Constanța
Sofia
Kjustendil
Radomir
Dupnica
Kula
Vidin
Negotin
Paračin
Aleksinac
Vranje
Kumanovo
Prizren
Djakovica
Peć
Ipek
Novi Pazar
Trebinje
Metković
Ploče
Makarska
Omiš
Šibenik
Zadar
Rijeka
Karlovac
Ogulin
Gospić
Otočac
Knin
Drniš
Sinj
Imotski
Ljubuški
Livno
Jajce
Travnik
Maglaj
Zenica
Kladanj
Han Pijesak
Rogatica
Višegrad
Foča
Gacko
Bileća
Trebinje
Ragusa
Cattaro
Budva
Antivari
Scutari
Lissa
Curzola
Lesina
Brazza
Pelagosa
Cherso
Ossero
Veglia
Fiume
Abbazia
Pola
Trieste
Gorizia
Udine
Tarvis
Villach
Klagenfurt
Völkermarkt
Celje
Maribor
Ptuj
Varaždin
Čakovec
Mohács
Pécs
Kaposvár
Siófok
Székesfehérvár
Budapest
Esztergom
Komárom
Győr
Sopron
Szombathely
Nagykanizsa
Zalaegerszeg
Kőszeg
Wiener Neustadt
Neunkirchen
Bruck
Leoben
Judenburg
Knittelfeld
Zeltweg
Murau
Mariazell
Amstetten
Linz
Steyr
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Bregenz
Feldkirch
Chur
Lugano
Como
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Nice
Marseilles
Toulon
Corsica
Sardinia
Elba
Rome
Naples
Brindisi
Taranto
Bari
Foggia
Pescara
Ancona
Rimini
Ravenna
Venice
Padua
Verona
Mantua
Modena
Parma
Bologna
Florence
Pisa
Leghorn
Siena
Perugia
Assisi
Terni
Rieti
Aquila
Sulmona
Isernia
Campobasso
Benevento
Caserta
Capua
Gaeta
Frosinone
Velletri
Civitavecchia
Viterbo
Orvieto
Chiusi
Arezzo
Forlì
Rimini
Ancona
Macerata
Fabriano
Gubbio
Urbino
Pesaro
Rimini
Ravenna
Ferrara
Mantua
Verona
Brescia
Bergamo
Milan
Pavia
Alessandria
Asti
Turin
Susa
Pinerolo
Cuneo
Mondovì
Savona
Genoa
Spezia
Carrara
Lucca
Pistoia
Prato
Florence
Arezzo
Siena
Grosseto
Orbetello
Civitavecchia
Rome
Frosinone
Velletri
Gaeta
Capua
Caserta
Benevento
Campobasso
Isernia
Sulmona
Aquila
Teramo
Ascoli Piceno
Fermo

ZANSVEILLE. City of Ohio, U S A It stands at the confluence of the Licking and Muskingum rivers, 60 m E of Columbus There are rly workshops and glass factories Coal is mined in the locality Pop (1930) 36,404

ZANTE. Island in the Ionian Sea It is situated off the W. coast of the Morea, and is a dept of Greece Currants are exported The chief town is Zante Pop 40,492

ZANZIBAR. British protectorate of E. Africa It consists of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba (q v) and a strip of territory on the mainland of Kenya (q v) The principal island is situated 22½ m off the coast of Tanganyika Territory, and 25 m N of Dar es Salaam Covering an area of 640 sq m, it is the largest coralline island on the coast Copra and coconuts are produced but the principal industry is clove growing, the island yielding the bulk of the world's supply The chief town and port is Zanzibar. There is cable communication with Europe Declared a British protectorate in 1890, it was placed under the control of a Resident who advises the sultan The mainland strip of the territories belonging to the sultan were divided amongst the European powers Since 1925 the British resident has been directly responsible to the colonial office In 1926 a legislative council of 14 nominated members was formed Pop (1931) 235,428 (Zanzibar 137,741, Pemba 97,687)



Zanzibar Map of the islands of the British protectorate in Africa

ZANZIBAR. Seaport and capital of the island of the same name, E Africa. Situated in the middle of the W coast, it is 155 m S. of Mombasa, and 23 m from the mainland The excellent harbour can accommodate vessels drawing up to 20 ft., and the town, which is in cable communication with Europe, has a wireless station The seat of government and the residence of the sultan and of the British commissioner, it is the commercial centre of the protectorate. For many centuries the chief centre of E Africa, it was the greatest slave market in the world until the abolition of the trade in 1897 Pop 45,276

ZANZUR Oasis of Tripolitania Situated about 9 m S of Tripoli, it is rich in the production of dates, olives, figs, and almonds Turkish forces were defeated here, Sept 20, 1912 Pop 12,000

ZAPOROZHIE Town of the Ukraine (U S S R) Formerly known as Alexandrovsk, it stands on the left bank of the Dnieper, about 40 m S E of Dnepropetrovsk It is the centre of commercial projects dependent on the Dnepropetrovsk power station Motor cars and agricultural machinery are manufactured Pop 55,260

ZAPOTEC. American Indian tribe in Oaxaca, Mexico Numbering about 200,000, they are descended from a pre Spanish people who stood outside the Aztec confederacy

ZARA. Seaport of Dalmatia Belonging to Italy, it stands on the E coast of the Adriatic, 72 m N W of the Yugoslavian town of Split The Romanesque cathedral dates from the 13th century Pop (1931) 18,604

ZARIA Province of Nigeria, W Africa In the Northern Territories, it is bounded N by Kano, W by Nupe, S by Nassawaia, and E by Bauchi, and covers an area of 23,695 sq m. Hilly in the S E, it is watered by the Kaduna river and traversed by the Iddo-Kano and the Zaria - Bukuru rlys Tin is the chief product A former native kingdom, tributary to the Fula empire, it was occupied by the British in 1902 Pop 1,031,567

ZATEC Town of Czechoslovakia Formerly known as Saaz, it stands on the Ohre, 43 m N W. of Prague The centre of a hop - growing district, it manufactures leather. Pop 17,000.

ZEA. Island in the Aegean Sea One of the Cyclades group of the Grecian archipelago, it is situated about 13 m S E of Cape Colonna, the S point of Attica, and has an area of 39 sq. m Mt Elias reaches an elevation of 1,860 ft Zea is the chief town Pop about 4,000

ZEALAND (Dan Sjaelland) Island of Denmark It contains most of the capital, Copenhagen, and lies between the Great Belt and the Sound, its N E part being barely 3 m from the coast of Sweden To the N is the Kattegat, and to the S are the islands of Laaland, Falster, and Moen, which lie between it and the Baltic Sea The area is 2,680 sq m Pop, including Moen, Amager, and adjacent islets, 1,270,000

ZEALAND. Province of the Netherlands It lies in the S W. corner of the country, and consists of the islands of Walcheren, N. Beveland, S Beveland, Tholen, St Philipsland, and Schouwen, with the strip of mainland bordering on Belgium known as Zeeuwsch Vlaanderen Middleburg is the capital. Its area is 707 sq m Pop 247,000

ZEEBRUGGE Town of Belgium. It lies on the coast, 8 m by rly N. of Bruges, at the mouth of the canal which links Bruges with the sea A tram ferry service with Harwich was opened in 1924 In the Great War the Germans made it a centre of the coastal defences and a submarine base for war on allied shipping On April 22–23, 1918, a British naval operation was undertaken with the object of blocking the exit of the Bruges canal at Zeebrugge so as to prevent the passage of German submarines A memorial was erected to commemorate this exploit The town has a war museum

ZEEHAN. Town of Tasmania. On the W. side of the island, it is a small rly junction 20 m N of Strahan, and the centre of a silver lead mining district. Pop 5,700

ZEERUST Town of the Transvaal Situated in the fertile Marico valley, 149 m by rly N N W.

of Johannesburg, it is the centre of a fruit and cereal growing district, in which lead and zinc are being mined. Pop. 2,550, of whom 1,700 are whites.

ZEILAH. Seaport of British Somaliland Standing at the end of a promontory, it is situated about 25 m. by sea S E. of Jibuti. Formerly the outlet for the trade of Abyssinia via Harar, it has been largely superseded by Jibuti since the construction of the rly. to Addis Ababa Pop 7,000

ZEIST. Town of the Netherlands. It is situated about 5 m. E of Utrecht. Pop. (1930) 24,763.

ZEITOUN. Town of Turkey. In Asia Minor, in the Taurus range, it is about 25 m. N. of Marash, and is an Armenian centre.

ZEITZ. Town of Prussia. It stands on the White Elster, 28 m. by rly. S W of Leipzig The church, formerly a cathedral, was rebuilt in the 13th and 15th centuries. The town hall dates from 1502. Pop 35,000

ZELLE. Alternative spelling of the name of the German town more usually spelt Celle (q.v)

ZEMUN. Town of Yugoslavia Formerly known as Semlin, it is situated between the Sava and the Danube opposite Belgrade. John Hunyadi's castle, in which he died in 1456, is in ruins Close by is the Millennium Monument erected in 1896 to commemorate the millennium of the kingdom of Hungary. There is a trade in grain, fruit and timber. Pop 25,000

ZENJAN OR ZINJAN. Town of Persia The capital of the district of Kamseh, it lies on the road from Tabriz to Teheran, about 80 m S W. of Resht Pop about 16,000.

ZENTA. Alternative spelling of the name of the Yugoslavian town of Senta (q v)

ZERAFSHAN. River of Russia (U.S S R) Rising in the mts. of the same name in the Uzbek republic, it passes Bukhara on the W , and loses itself in the sand near the Amu Darya, after a course of 470 m.

ZERBADI. People of Burma The offspring of Indian Mahomedans domiciled in Burma, and Burmese wives, they have adopted Burmese dress and language They number about 60,000

ZERBST. Town of Germany. In Anhalt, it stands on the Nuthe, 22 m S E of Magdeburg The chief buildings are the church of S Nicholas and the town hall, both of the 15th century The buildings of three religious houses still stand, but all are used for secular purposes The palace, once the residence of the princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, contains the archives Machinery, beer, soap, starch, and chemicals are manufactured Pop 19,470

ZERMATT. Tourist centre of Switzerland It stands in a valley surrounded by mountains, at an alt. of 5,315 ft , 22 m by rly S. of Visp Near the base of the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, it is the starting point of the rly to the top of the Gornergrat Pop 750.

ZETLAND. Official name of the group of islands better known as the Shetlands (q.v.).

ZHITOMIR. Town of the Ukraine (U S S.R). On the Terterev river, 80 m. S.W of Kiev, it is the terminus of a branch rly. from Berdichev. There are distilleries and glove and soap factories Pop 69,465.

ZHOB. District of British Baluchistan Covering an area of 9,626 sq m , it lies along the valley of the river of the same name, N E. of Quetta. Under British protection since 1889, it was the scene of punitive expeditions in 1884 and 1890, and again in the third Afghan war, 1919. Pop. 57,000

ZIFTA. Town of Egypt. It is situated about 45 m N of Cairo, and is a rly. junction A mixed commission, composed of Europeans and Egyptians in equal numbers, governs the town.

ZILLEBEKE. Village of Belgium. In Flanders on the E. end of the lake of that name, 3 m S E. of Ypres, it was prominent in the fighting around Ypres in the Great War. See Ypres Battles of.

ZIMBABWE (Karanga, houses of stone). Bantu name for various stone strongholds, especially in S. Rhodesia Great Zimbabwe denotes three adjacent groups of ruins, 17 m S E. of Victoria. They comprise an irregular oval 831 ft. in circuit, enclosed by a wall of unmortared granite blocks, in parts 31 ft. high and 15 ft. thick at the base. An inner parallel wall 190 ft. long forms a narrow passage from one entrance to a confined area containing a solid conical tower 31 ft high and 57 ft. round the base Within the ruins were found steatite carvings, especially of hawk-like birds, bowls, phallic emblems, crucibles, an ingot-mould of an old Phoenician type, and gold objects. In 1928 the British Association organized an expedition to examine the ruins, and in 1930 fresh discoveries were made.

ZIMME. Alternative name of the town of Siam also known as Chiengmai (q v)

ZIMONY. Magyar name for the town of Yugoslavia now known as Zemun (q v)

ZINDER. Town of the French Sudan It is about 130 m by road N N E of Kano, and is an important trading centre and military post.

ZINOVIEVSK. Town of the Ukraine (U.S S R) Standing on the river Ingul and the Kharkov Odessa rly , it is 135 m N. of Kherson. Formerly known as Elizabetgrad, it is the centre of a fertile district and the depot for much fruit and tobacco There are distilleries, breweries, and soap factories in the town. Pop. 64,502.

ZION, MOUNT One of the hills on which Jerusalem was built S of Mt. Moriah, on which the Temple stood, it was called the City of David. The name Zion is sometimes used in a general sense for Jerusalem (q v)

ZIRIAN. Tribe of Russia (U S S R.). Of Finnish stock, they inhabit the Komi, or Zuian, autonomous area, and are also found along the lower Ob. They are akin to the Permian tribes.

ZITTAU. Town of Germany. In Saxony it is situated about 45 m. E S.E. of Dresden The chief buildings are the churches of S John and SS. Peter and Paul, the former rebuilt in the 19th century, and the fine modern town hall A Franciscan monastery has been restored to serve as a public library and museum. The staple industry is the manufacture of textile goods Pop. 38,353.

ZLATOUST. Town of Russia (U.S S R). In the Ural area, it stands 120 m. S. of Sverdlovsk and is the most important non-smelting centre in the Urals, producing cutlery, tools, and machinery. Gold and silver are mined in the neighbourhood There is a museum and also an observatory. Pop 47,707

ZLIN. Town of Czechoslovakia. In Moravia it is situated about 30 m S E. of Prestejov Here are gigantic factories, reputed to be the largest in the world, for the manufacture of boots and shoes Pop. 21,584

ZNOJMO. Town of Czechoslovakia. Formerly known as Znaim, it stands on the Thaya, 45 m N N W of Vienna. Pop (1930) 25,832

ZOMBA. Capital of the Nyasaland Protectorate It is situated on the slopes of Mount Zomba at an alt of 3,000 ft , about 80 m S. of the S end of Lake Nyasa Pop (white) 250

ZOMBOR. Alternative name for the town of Yugoslavia also known as Sombor (q v.).

ZONE (Gr. girdle) Division of the earth's surface determined by astronomical considerations The zones are bounded by parallels of latitude and include two frigid, two temperate, and

one torrid zone. The last lies 23° 28′ each side of the equator, and the first two between the poles and 66° 32′ N. and S., the temperate zones lying between the frigid and torrid zones

ZONNEBEKE. Village of Belgium In Flanders, it is 5 m N.E. of Ypres There was much fighting here during the first battle of Ypres, when the village was destroyed

ZOPPOT. City in the territory of the free city of Danzig It is situated on the gulf of Danzig, about 12 m N.W. of Danzig proper Pop 30,835

ZORNDORF. Village of Prussia In Brandenburg, it is situated 5 m from Kustrin, and is famous as the scene of a battle fought here, Aug 25, 1758, between the Prussians and the Russians during the Seven Years' War

ZOUTPANSBERG. Mountain range of the Transvaal, S Africa They form a N extension of the Drakenberg, and rise to a height of between 3,000 and 4,000 ft

ZSOMBOLYA. Town of Yugoslavia It lies 22 m. W.N.W. of Timisoara, and is the centre of an agricultural region Pop 11,000

ZUARA. Town of Tripolitania It is situated on the Mediterranean, near the Algerian frontier, about 100 m W. of Tripoli.

ZUG. Lake of Switzerland Formed by the river Aa, and situated mostly in the canton of Zug, it is 9 m long and 2½ m broad

ZUG. Town of Switzerland Capital of the canton of Zug, it stands at the N.E corner of the lake of Zug, 18 m by rly S of Zurich Here is a large fish-breeding establishment Pop 8,000

ZUIDER ZEE. Inland sea of the Netherlands It is an opening of the North Sea, from which it is separated by a chain of islands, and covers about 1,200 sq m, though formerly it was much larger A canal connects it with the North Sea at Ymuiden Its fisheries are valuable The sea was created by floods in the 13th and 14th centuries, but some of the land was reclaimed in the 17th century In 1924 work was begun on a more ambitious scheme, and by 1932 some 800 sq m of the sea, chiefly on the south side, had been reclaimed The task was done by building a dyke, 18 m long between North Holland and Friesland, making use of the island of Wieringen Further drainage schemes have been planned



Zululand Woman of a formidable tribe

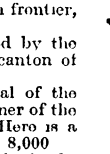
ZULU Negro people of S Africa Also known as the Amazulu, they are of Bantu speech and live chiefly N of the Tugela river Essentially one in race, speech, and culture with the Xosa Kaffirs, they became distinguished from them by their autocratic military organization, introduced by Dingiswayo, and developed by his successor, Chaka (1783–1828) Their chief occupation is cattle farming, and such arts as they have developed are very primitive.

ZULULAND. District of Natal, S Africa It is bounded on the N and N.W by Mozambique, Swaziland, and the Utrecht and Vryheid districts of Natal, E. by the Indian Ocean, and W by the rest of Natal. The area is 10,427 sq. m Beyond the coastal plains the country consists of ranges of hills and plateaux It is well watered The inhabitants are mainly Zulus, with a sprinkling of Basutos and other races In 1873 Cetywayo became king, and in 1879 he came into conflict with the British forces Several engagements took place, notably at Isandhlwana, Jan 22, 1879, at Rorke's Drift on the same day, and at Ulundi, July 4 At the last battle the power of the Zulus was completely broken, and Zululand was declared British territory in 1887 In 1897 it was annexed to Natal Pop about 260,000

ZUNGARIA. Region of Central Asia. It marks the extent of the empire of the Zungars in the 18th century, and is now incorporated partly in Sin kiang, and partly in Mongolia (q.v.) Its area is 140,000 sq. m Pop about 600,000

ZURICH. Lake of Switzerland Mostly in the canton of Zurich, it has a length of 25 m and an area of 34 sq. m. The Linth enters the S.E end, and the Limmat carries the drainage of the lake to the Aar

ZURICH. City of Switzerland Capital of the canton of Zurich, it stands at the N end of the lake of Zurich, 41 m by rly N.N.E of Lucerne The Limmat separates the Grosse from the Kleine Stadt The Grossmunster is a Romanesque church with Gothic features built 1090–1150, 1225–1300, in which Zwingli preached Other fine churches include the Frau Münster, built in the 13th and 14th centuries, and modernised in 1912, and S. Peter's, dating partly from the 13th century The Swiss national museum, a magnificent building opened in 1898, occupies the tongue of land between the Limmat and its affluent, the Sihl The university was founded in 1832, and the city has a broadcasting station The chief commercial and industrial city of the country, it has manufactures of silk, cotton, paper, and machinery Pop (1930) 249,820



Zürich arms

ZUTPHEN Town of the Netherlands It lies on the Yssel, 19 m by rly. N.E of Arnhem The Great Church (S Walpurgis) is a 12th century foundation, it has a pre-Reformation library The Wynhuis tower and the remains of the town walls are notable The battle of Zutphen, between the English and Spaniards, was fought Sept 22, 1586 Pop 20,000

ZVENIGORODKA. Town of the Ukraine (U.S.S.R.) It stands about 100 m S. of Kiev Tobacco is manufactured, and there is a trade in grain Pop 40,000

ZWEIBRUCKEN. Town of Germany In Bavaria, it is situated about 50 m N.W of Strasbourg Leather, machinery, and silk are manufactured Here the editions of the classics known as the Editiones Bipontinae were published Pop 15,000

ZWICKAU Town of Germany In Saxony, it stands on the Mulde, 41 m S of Leipzig The chief churches are S Mary's, a beautiful Gothic building, restored in the 19th century, and S Catherine's There are a town hall and a cloth hall, now a theatre, both dating from the 16th century, and both on the Haupt Markt The grammar school dates from the 15th century. The town is a railway junction Pop 80,358

ZWOLLE. Town of the Netherlands It lies on the Zwartewater, 19 m by rly N of Deventer The large church of S Michael was begun in 1406, and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady is a 15th century building with a tower 300 ft high. Pop. (1930) 40,560.

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