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THE

CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY ATLAS

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PREFACE

THE arrangement of the Maps contained in *The Cambridge Mtnhrn History Atlas*, the publication of which has been retarded by unforeseen circumstances, is explained in the ensuing Introduction. This arrangement follows so far as is possible the order of the narrative in *The Cambridge Modern History*, and an endeavour has been made to insert all the place names that occur in it.

At the same time, the entire series is designed to stand by itself as an Atlas of Modern History. The general idea of the Atlas is to illustrate, in a series of maps of Europe and of its different countries, as well as of other parts of the world associated with the progress of European History, the course of events by which the Europe of the fifteenth century has been transformed into the Europe of the present day. Some of the maps are designed to illustrate political divisions, others territorial changes, wars by land or sea, the growth of particular States, the course of religious changes, and the history of colonial expansion.

The Introduction has been written by Mr E. A. Italians, Fellow and lecturer of St John's College, who was entrusted by the Editors with the general work of constructing the maps and revising them during reproduction, and who has carried out this work under their supervision. They desire to place on record their sense of the great ability and unremitting care with which he has executed his laborious and responsible task, spread over more than four years. During the greater part of the present year he has been assisted in the revision of certain of the maps and of the Introduction by Mr I I . F. Russell-Smith, of St John's College, Allen Scholar of the University, who has also compiled the Indexes to the Introduction.

In a historical atlas of this kind it is manifestly impossible to enumerate all the materials which have been used in the drawing of the several maps. In the present instance constant reference lias been made, as a matter *of* course, to the great historical atlas of Spruncr; and the more recent atlases of Droysen and Poole *(The Oxford Historical Atlas)* have also been of much service, together with those of Vidal de La Blache, Schrader and Hertslet.

The Editors desire to return their thanks for much valuable aid of various kinds received in the course of the preparation of the Atlas, frora contributors to *The Cambridge Modern Hixtory* and from other

scholars. *Among* the former are Mr E. Armstrong (Vice-Provost of Queen's College, Oxford), Professor J. B. Bury, Mr F. A. Kirkpatrick, Sir William Lee-Warner, G.C.S.I., Professor Pares, I)r Tanner, Mr IL W. V. Temperley, Mrs K. I). Vernon ; among the latter, Professor Marczali (Budapest), Mr R. S. Rait (Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford), Mr A. E. A. W. Smyth (Librarian of the House of Commons), and Dr Williams (Research Fellow of the School of Russian Studies, Liverpool). Mr R. Dunlop, one of our contributors, made Maps 27, 37, 38, and 47, and is responsible for them, Mr P. E. Roberts, also a contributor, revised the spelling of the Indian names in Maps 64, 99, and 122-125.

Liberal use has been made in the construction of Maps 113 and 114 of Mr E. Porritfs *Unreformed House of Commons,* 1903, and of the map in that work.

In addition, the thanks of the Editors are due to the Government of the United States for permission to base Map 76 on Plate XVII (Population Volume, *Tenth Census of United States,* 1880) and Map 77 on Plate VIII (Part I, Population, Volume 1, *Twelfth Census of United States,* 1900); and to the Clarendon Press and Messrs W. & A. K. Johnston for permission to base Map 27 on Map XXXI of *The Oxford Historical Atlas of Modern Europe,* edited by Mr R. L. Poole.

The Maps in this Atlas have been executed by Messrs Stanford, to whom, as well as to Mr John Bolton, the Editors desire to express their obligation for the care and attention given to the work at its successive stages.

A. W. W,
G. W. P.
S. L.

November, 1911.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

For this edition the maps and text have been revised and corrected by the Assistant Editor and a subject index has been added by him to the list of maps. No new maps are included, and the scope of the existing maps has not been extended to illustrate events that have happened since 1910, as the object of the Atlas is to illustrate the other volumes of *The Cambridge Modern History.* The Assistant Editor takes this opportunity of thanking those reviewers and contributors to the *History* who have made suggestions for the improvement of the maps.

E A. B.

May, 1924.

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INTRODUCTION.

The numbers of the maps described are placed in the margin—in black type when the principal description of the map is being given, in ordinary type when an atlusion only is made to a map. Indexes of the maps described and of the places mentioned ***are*** *given at the end of the Introduction.*

THROUGHOUT **the Middle Ages the various peoples who entered Europe in the declining years of the Roman Empire were uniting in definite groups and forming a number of separate States. This process of nation- and State-forming has no definite point of beginning or end. But during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it proceeded so fast that, before the end of the latter, it was evident that in western Europe new States had been formed which could assert both their independence of the medieval Empire and their authority over local liberty and private right. Thus, though the Empire did not disappear at this time, its place was taken by a family of States, of which it was at once the oldest and the weakest member. In the course of a long and almost ceaseless conflict between these new States, the existing political system of Europe has been slowly shaped. It is the object of this Introduction to summarise the series of territorial changes by which this result has been brought about, and thus to trace the process of consolidation and expansion by which the States that were in being in the fifteenth century attained their present form, and the steps by which other States arose and divided with them the lands where no effective political consolidation had taken place during the Middle Ages. We have to observe how, in the course of modern history, the European political system, which in the fifteenth century included only western Europe, has been extended to include the whole of Europe, and how, as European societies have been planted in other continents, new lands have been drawn by commerce and political dependence into its political life until almost the whole known world forms a single political system. We have to see how the formation of this system has been modified by the idea of a Balance of Power, handed down from the precocious political experience of Italy, by the existence of the Holy Roman Empire, which, for the**

States that formed themselves within its borders, provided a framework of law and order, bridling the worst manifestations of power, and preserving for a long time a multitude of small States which could not otherwise have maintained their independence, and, above ail, by the forces of nationality and geography—stronger in the long run than diplomacy, however astute, and force, however great.

1,41 First, we may observe, in brief outline, the general course of the change that has taken place. At the end of the Middle Ages, France was the strongest monarchy in Europe and the process of change began with her expansion. On her eastern frontier, the Burgundian family had attempted to found a middle kingdom along the lower course of the Rhine, the establishment of which would have given a very different course to the history of Europe. With the failure of that attempt and the division of the Burgundian inheritance began that eastward expansion of France which was for a long time one great trend of modem territorial change. At the other extremity also of the ancient kingdom of Lotharingia, in Italy, France sought to extend her dominion—in this direction, outside of her natural frontiers. Here, the issue was soon decided. In the first thirty years of the sixteenth century, Italy passed indeed under a foreign, but not under a French, yoke, and her political form and place were fixed substantially as they were to remain, until, in the nineteenth century, the movement for unity made her for the first time in her history a single and a great Power, and changed altogether her relations to the other countries of Europe.

A check was placed on the rise of France by the formation of the Habsburg Empire. In the early years of the sixteenth century, by fortunate marriages, inheritances, and conquests, a mighty State came into being which stretched from the plains of the Danube across Germany to the North Sea and the English Channel, included most of the Iberian peninsula, controlled Italy, and exploited America. This unwieldy conglomeration of territories was rapidly formed, and, though, in the middle of the sixteenth century, it divided into two parts, it was able for a century to exercise a dominant influence on the European political system. Two forces modified the influence which the Habsburg Empire might otherwise have exerted—the one, a great religious movement, the Reformation, which weakened its power in Germany, and accelerated the process by which the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved into a group of States—the other, the intrusion into the European polity of the Ottoman Turks. By pressing on the frontiers of the Habsburg Empire in south-eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, the Turks not only extended their own conquests, but they weakened the resistance of the Habsburgs to French expansion and to the disruptive tendencies apparent in Germany. Nevertheless, in western Europe the Habsburg Empire was the controlling factor. Its formation, its losses to France and the Turks, its influence on political tendencies in Germany, and the

outgrowth from it of two new States—the Swiss Confederation and the United Netherlands—comprise the principal territorial changes of the sixteenth century. The two new States that were formed, the one in the first quarter, the other in the last quarter, of the sixteenth century, were defensive leagues which became States in the course of a struggle against the political or religious oppression of the Habsburgs. With different careers both have guarded their independence and the integrity of their territory down to the present day.

In the early years of the seventeenth century, the Empire, divided by the Reformation into hostile camps, was plunged into a religious civil war. At the same time the power of the Spanish Habsburgs began to wane and they lost their dominion in European politics. These two changes concurred to favour the expansion of France. The Thirty Years' War exposed Germany to her attack and thus made easier her eastward advance; the existence of Holland and Switzerland provided her with natural allies; the decline of Spain removed the greatest check on her ambition. Thus, in the seventeenth century, France continually increased her power in the debatable lands on her eastern frontier. Her advance was further aided by the results of these long wars on the Empire, for its multitude of constituent States gained independence in all but name, and were thus the more easily exposed to her influence. Another Power also, Sweden, found her profit in the misfortunes of Germany. North-eastern Europe had its own political problems. Round the Baltic raged a struggle for trade and dominion from which Sweden emerged triumphant over Russia, Denmark, and Poland. In the troubles of Germany she found a new advantage, and, preying on the north of Germany as France did on the west, was able to complete her dominion over the Baltic. The two rising Powers, cooperating in Germany, drew the political problems of Eastern and Western Europe, for the first time, into conjunction. The rise of Sweden was temporary, the power of France lasting. Sweden had not sufficient natural opportunities, and her dominion was contrary to the real balance of material strength. Strong enemies rose to contest it with her. In the confusion of Germany the Electors of Brandenburg formed a powerful State; while, on her eastern frontier, Russia gained unity and independence. At the end of the seventeenth century, turning from east to west, from an Asiatic to an European career, Russia planted herself on the Baltic and the Black Sea. Her advance against the Ottoman empire was premature and was arrested for a while; but Austria at this time finally turned the tables on her ancient foe. The Ottoman empire reached its zenith in 1672. Decline followed swiftly; before the end of the seventeenth century, Hungary and Transylvania were secured by Austria, and some temporary victories over the Turks in the Morea illumined the decay of the Venetian State with a ray of its old glory. In the early eighteenth century disaster still beset the retreating Ottoman empire. 11,51

While these changes took place in Europe, England turned her energies to rich fields of opportunity east and west, hitherto monopolised by Spain and Portugal, and began the building of Greater Britain.' Holland did likewise, but more for commerce than for empire. Both were deeply concerned when, towards the end of the seventeenth century, there appeared the possibility of a mighty political transformation in Europe by the union of the dominions of France and Spain, and by the addition to the already overwhelming power of the French monarchy of the wealth of the Spanish colonial empire. That transformation they prevented, and in the course of the struggle England, now become Great Britain, gained substantial advantages in the colonial world. Extensive changes in Europe also followed. The expansion of France was checked, and the Austrian branch of the Habsburgs took the place of the Spanish in the Netherlands and Italy, while Savoy was strengthened as a buffer State between France and Austria on the Italian frontier.

51,68 Between the Peace of Utrecht and the French Revolution there was little change in western Europe. France and England fought a long duel; but, though it had great results in the expulsion of France from America and India, it did not affect the political form of Europe. In Germany and eastern Europe, however, great changes were worked out. A powerful kingdom of Prussia was formed, whose rise, at the expense of Austria and Sweden, to be almost the strongest military Power in Europe was the chief feature of the period. Russia entered the European circle definitely and decisively, advancing against Sweden and Turkey. Austria gained some compensation for her declining influence in Germany out of the decaying empire of the Turks. Suddenly, these three Powers agreed to divide the helpless kingdom of Poland, which thenceforth disappeared from history. As the eighteenth century worked itself out it left Spain in decay; Great Britain deprived of most of Greater Britain by a political cataclysm, the herald of a great change in the colonial world; France on the verge of revolution; Prussia and Russia two new great Powers, conterminous, Prussia stretching across Germany with a foothold on the Rhine, a foothold in South Germany, but the bulk of her territories in the north, Russia planted securely on the Baltic and the Black Sea; Austria strong in south-eastern Europe, but weak beyond —in all, a Europe of half-a-dozen Great Powers, whose balance, slowly worked out by continual readjustment, was to be suddenly overturned by the Revolutionary Wars and the genius of Napoleon.

63,94 In 1795 began twenty years of territorial change, in the course of which the political system of Europe was subjected to continual reconstruction. The impetus of the Revolution carried the French to the Rhine; the genius of Napoleon carried them to the conquest of central and southern Europe. In Italy, Napoleon swept away Sardinia, Genoa, Venice, the States of the Church, and the Austrian dominion, added a large area to the French empire, and formed of the remainder, first,

a group of republics, and then a group of kingdoms and principalities under his own influence. In Germany, he swept away the ecclesiastical principalities, the Holy Roman Empire, and the great majority of the small States, cut down the territory and power of Austria and Prussia, and formed out of the multitude of small States a group of larger States, which he reorganised as the Confederation of the Rhine. He began the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland in the grand duchy of Warsaw. These changes at last raised a resistance before which he succumbed; and an attempt was then made to restore the political order of the later eighteenth century.

The great resettlement of 1815 curbed the dangerous power of [02,141
France, gave back to Austria and Prussia their old positions, and restored that balance of power which Napoleon had destroyed. The German States were formed into a vast but feeble Confederation under the joint but unequalised leadership of Austria and Prussia, and Italy was placed again under the heel of Austria. Neither of these settlements was destined to be lasting. The expansion of Russia at the expense of Sweden, Prussia, and Turkey, by the addition of Finland, new parts of the old kingdom of Poland, and Bessarabia, promised and secured greater permanence. The nineteenth century saw great changes. Italy freed herself from Austrian rule, and, gaining unity, entered as a great State into the political system of Europe. The Germanic Confederation was rent asunder by the rivalry of Austria and Prussia. Austria was expelled, and a new State, a German empire under the hegemony of Prussia, took the place of the old Confederation, and enlarged its boundaries at the expense of France by acquiring the long-disputed middle lands of Alsace and Lorraine. In the Balkan peninsula there was continual change. Austria and Russia gained territory at the expense of the Ottoman empire, and the subject nationalities, one by one, rose against Ottoman rule and gained their independence. The Balkan peninsula thus broke up into a group of small States, of which the Ottoman empire, with its receding frontiers in Europe and its larger dominions in Asia Minor and Syria, remains the most important.

Outside of Europe, there has been an even **greater** transformation. **100,**
In the old fields of colonisation nations had been gradually forming, and, **101,140**
following the example of the English American colonies, they asserted their independence. In Central and South America a group of Spanish and Portuguese republics now attests the success of Spanish and Portuguese colonisation. The United States of America expanded across the continent **and** commenced to conquer dominions beyond the **seas. But this contraction of European political dominion in other continents proved only temporary. In the early years of the** nineteenth century, **the Russian empire in Asia and the British empire, expanding by colonisation and conquest in Australia, Africa,** North America, and **Asia, represented the only considerable European forces in** other **continents.**

Both of these empires continued to grow unceasingly. A mighty dominion in India, vast dependencies in Africa, and a group of Anglo-Saxon, nations in Africa, America, and Australia, and many smaller possessions, represent the unexhausted results of British colonial activity. But other European Powers also once again entered the colonial field. They divided Africa and the Pacific Islands between them, and gained spheres of influence in eastern Asia. While Spain has virtually withdrawn from the colonial field, France is once more a great colonial Power, *the Dutch have held their own, and the German empire has acquired extensive possessions. In eastern Asia Japan now competes with Europe and resists the advance of Russia. Along such lines as these, the political system of fifteenth century Europe, with its promise of States and nations forming and preparing to dispute for dominion and power, has been transformed into the compacter political system of twentieth century Europe, with its military empires, republics, and monarchies, its unstable balance of power, and its worldwide field of competition and contest.

SECTION I.

EUROPE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

OUR first endeavour must be to present a picture of the European political system in the later fifteenth century. In western and central Europe the principal States were the Holy Roman Empire—a loose federation of some four hundred duchies, counties, and towns, over which the Dukes of Austria, with their extensive though scattered dominions, exercised the Imperial power—France, England—with its dependency! Ireland—Scotland, the States of the Iberian peninsula, and the States of Italy; in northern and eastern Europe, the Scandinavian Union, the group of Russian principalities under the Tartar yoke, Poland, Lithuania, Bohemia, Hungary, and the Ottoman empire. Of these large States, France had perhaps the greatest degree of unity. In France, a process of internal consolidation had been proceeding for several centuries. The power of the Crown had been steadily extended along the great river valleys—the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone—and, one by one, the great fiefs were being transformed into royal domain. During the later thirteenth and the early fourteenth century, Champagne, Chartres, the Dauphind, and Guyenne were all acquired. Of the great fiefs which remained to disintegrate the kingdom at the accession of Louis XI in 1461, the most important were the duchies of Burgundy and Britanny and the county of Anjou. Burgundy was seized by Louis XI in 14T7, on the death of Charles the Bold. Britanny was a single province and not, like Burgundy or Anjou, one of a large group of territories. But it was more sharply severed by race than was Burgundy from the remainder of France. By the marriage, first of Charles VIII in 1491, and then of Louis X I I in 1498, with Anne, the heiress of Britanny, this important province was firmly united to the French kingdom. It was the last fief which bore the character of a separate sovereignty, though its independence was not as dangerous to the unity of France as the possession of Burgundy by a foreign Power had been. The Duke of Anjou held not only Anjou, but also the counties of Provence and Maine, within France, as well as the duchy of Lorraine without, and he had, in addition, a claim to the throne of Naples. In 1480, all the

possessions of Anjou except Lorraine reverted to the Crown of France. The acquisition of Provence, never before counted part of France, was most important. It brought the French frontiers to the Alps. The duchy of Orleans was another great appanage. It was united to the Crown on the accession of Louis X I I , in 1498, and with it the county of Blois. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, France was definitely passing from the feudal to the monarchical *regime.* The consolidation of the kingdom was assured, though the process was not complete. One by one, during the sixteenth century, the other great fiefs were effectively absorbed: the viscounty of Narbonne in 1507, the county of Angouleme in 1515, the duchy of Alencon in 1525, the duchy of Bourbon and the county of La Marche in 1527, the county of Forez in 1581, the counties of Armagnac, Foix, Perigord, and Vendome in 1589, and the viscounty of Beam in 1607.

The external expansion of France was closely connected with this process of consolidation. It was a natural preliminary to expansion that France should free herself from foreign dominion. A political connexion of centuries between France and England was all but severed when, in 1453, the English were finally expelled from all their French possessions save Calais. In 1462, Louis XI temporarily acquired Roussillon and Cerdagne and brought the French frontier at this point to a natural boundary. The struggle between France and Burgundy not only prevented the foundation of a separate power on the Rhine, a middle kingdom between France and Germany, pressing on the vulnerable side of France, but yielded for the growth of the French kingdom a part of the Burgundian lands. In 1477 Louis XI laid hold of Picardy and the Somme towns as well as the duchy of Burgundy, and put forward claims to Artois, Franche Comte', and Charolais (Charolles). The annexation of Provence in 1486 was a natural addition to France, and carried her frontiers from the Rhone to the Alps. Thus France grew to south and east. Both political and geographical conditions marked these out for her as natural directions of expansion. To make sure of Roussillon and the French part of the kingdom of Navarre, to add Artois and Franche Comte*, to annex the north-western provinces of Savoy, and to complete the expulsion of the English by the acquisition of Calais, seemed the things most needed to complete her geographical unity and her power of self-protection.

7 The Iberian peninsula, cut off from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, forms geographically a distinct area. Of the various Christian States that had grown up in the course of the long struggle for the expulsion of the Moors, four only remained in the fifteenth century. Of these, the largest and strongest was Castile, which occupied the great centre of the peninsula, holding the whole Biscay coast, with an outlet to the Atlantic in the plain of the Guadalquivir and another to the Mediterranean in the plain of the Segura. Descending thus to sea.

and ocean, it completely surrounded, on the land side, the kingdom of Granada, the last fortress in Europe of the retreating Moorish Power, and cut off its fellow Christian Powers from any further opportunity of expansion at the expense of the common enemy. Second in size to Castile was the kingdom of Portugal, lying along the Atlantic side of the peninsula, with frontiers to the east which have not shifted in modern history, though the whole kingdom at one time suffered a temporary absorption into the Spanish monarchy (1580-1640). On the eastern side of Castile, rather smaller than Portugal, and with its base on the Mediterranean, was the triangular kingdom of Aragon, which, together with Castile, had absorbed all the smaller Christian kingdoms except Navarre. Aragon, however, was more than a peninsular Power. On the north-east frontier she overlapped the Pyrenees, and included the counties of Roussillon and Cerdagne, till Louis XI acquired them temporarily in 1462. Stretching across the western Mediterranean, she held the Balearic Isles, Sardinia, finally gained in 1428, and Sicily, conquered in 1282, and incorporated in 1409. On the throne of Naples, also, sat an Aragonese prince. The fourth State was the little kingdom of Navarre, still preserving its independence on the northern frontier of the peninsula. It lay astride the Pyrenees, partly in France and partly in Spain, and the king of Navarre held also the viscounty of Beam.

The great question of the fifteenth century between the Iberian kingdoms was how far the process of consolidation would be carried, and whether it would be continued by the union of Castile with Portugal or with Aragon. Portugal had been gaining maritime and colonial interests, Aragon Mediterranean interests. In 1469 Isabel of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon. Isabel became Queen of Castile in 1474, Ferdinand King of Aragon in 1479. The two kingdoms, though not consolidated, were united in 1506, and the future character of Spain was determined. The combined kingdoms conquered Granada in 1492, sweeping away thereby the last vestige of Moorish power in Europe, received back Roussillon and Cerdagne from France in 1493, and conquered the southern half of Navarre in 1512; so that only two separate States then remained in the peninsula. This process of consolidation was of the utmost importance. Coupled with the expansion over-sea, which began with the voyages of Columbus, it gave Spain the internal strength and external opportunity which enabled her to contend with France for dominion in Italy and hegemony in Europe. With her Mediterranean possessions, Spain had a natural interest in Italian affairs which led on to great results. With a large Atlantic coast-line, good harbours in the north, and one great harbour, Cadiz, in the south, she was drawn naturally to those over-sea enterprises in which her American dominion began. In addition to these two natural directions of growth, she was suddenly drawn in a third direction, the most important of all. In 1496 Philip the Fair, the son of Maximilian of Austria, married

Joanna, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1498 Joanna became the heiress of the Spanish dominions. Thus was brought about in the course of time a union of Spain and Austria which made of the Spanish monarchy a gigantic political force. Spain ceased to be simply an Iberian, Mediterranean, and colonial Power and became part of a great Empire with interests in central and eastern Europe. Thus the activity of France first disturbed the European political system; but the sudden expansion of Spain overturned it

23, 27 In the British Isles there were two kingdoms—England with her dependencies, Wales and Ireland, of which the latter was but partially subdued, and Scotland, her hostile neighbour. Save that the possession of Berwick was disputed, the frontier between the two had remained unchanged since the reign of Henry I I. Their union, though much sought, did not take place until the end of the Tudor period, 1603, when Scotland gave a king to Great Britain, and the complete incorporation of the two kingdoms was not effected for more than another century, 1707. Ireland was conquered in the reign of Henry I I ; but the actual English dominion was for a long time limited to the Pale, which, until the sixteenth century, fluctuated in extent, and outside of which the country belonged to the Irish. The conquest of the country was completed in the seventeenth century, and in 1800 it was incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Wales was conquered by Edward I, but was not finally incorporated until 1535, when its division into shires was completed. Of the Welsh Marches, parts formed the new Welsh shires, and parts were added to the bordering English counties. Monmouthshire remained a Welsh county until the reign of Charles I I. The Orkney and Shetland Islands had been Norwegian dependencies. They were pledged to Scotland in 1468 and incorporated in the process of time. The English county divisions underwent little change during the Tudor period. Hexhamshire was included in Northumberland in 1572, the franchises of Tynedale and Redesdale after the accession of James I, after which the English and Scottish Marches were called the Middle Shires. During Henry VIIFs reign a change was made in the ecclesiastical divisions by the creation of the six new sees of Peterborough, Oxford, Chester, Gloucester, Bristol, and Westminster, of which the last-named had a life of ten years only. From this time the dioceses remained unchanged till the reign of Queen Victoria[1].

Ever since the conquest of England by Normandy, the kings of England had held some of the great fiefs of France. In the fifteenth century everything was lost, save the seaport town of Calais. England ceased to be a partly insular and partly continental Power, and became wholly

[1] In the map the counties are shown as they were at the completion of the county organisation, the dioceses as they were after Henry VIII's creation of the new tees, except that Westminster is not shown.

insular. Her geographical position would have allowed of her concentrating on insular interests; but, by long tradition and the possession of a gate of entrance into France, she was drawn towards continental politics. At the end of the fifteenth century, it was a doubtful question whether she would seek the natural development of an insular State, over-sea, following where Portugal and Castile had led, or whether she would take up again her continental ambitions. While commerce had its centre in the Mediterranean, her position did not favour maritime expansion. The discovery of the New World changed the situation, since England was very favourably situated for American enterprise and Atlantic trade. The voyages of Cabot and the discovery of Newfoundland were the starting-point of Greater Britain; but England's connexion with the Continent during the first half of the sixteenth century remained very close, and reached a climax in her temporary inclusion in the Habsburg Empire on the marriage of Mary Tudor with Philip II of Spain (1554-8). One result of this marriage was the loss of Calais to France in 1558, after 211 years of English occupation. The complete severance from the Continent was followed by the greater maritime enterprise of the later sixteenth century in which the British empire has its origins.

Stretching across central Europe and including all the German States, the Netherlands except Flanders and Artois, the Swiss Confederation, and the North Italian States except Venice, was the Holy Roman Empire. Flanders and Artois, fiefs of France in the fifteenth century, were added in 1526. The Empire was a very loose confederation, and for practical purposes included only the German States and the Netherlands. Outside of these the Imperial authority was scarcely more than nominal. The independence of the Swiss Confederation was virtually recognised in 1499. Only the German part of the Empire had any real unity, and that unity was provided more by common language and tradition than by political institutions or common policy. But, though the Empire as a whole was a weak political force, it was full of life in its various members. The multitude *of* States of which it was composed ranged in power and importance from great principalities like that of the Dukes of Austria to the territory of a small free town or the manor of an Imperial knight. 5, 12

The foremost of the princely families of Germany was the House of Habsburg. With it the Imperial crown rested, without interruption, from 1438 to 1740, and again from 1745 until the dissolution of the Empire in 1806. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Habsburg lands consisted of the archduchy of Austria, divided into Upper and Lower Austria, the duchies of Styria, Carinthia and Carniola, some possessions in Istria and Friuli, Trieste, the county of Tyrol, the lordship of Vorarlberg, and a group of possessions known as Vorderoesterreich, which included the Austrian Breisgau, the margravate of

Burgau, the landgravate of Nellenburg, the county of Hohenberg, the five Danube towns, and the landgravate of Lower and Upper Elsass. The duchies and the county of Tyrol formed a compact territory, well suited to become a base of expansion north and south. They were, and have remained, the nucleus of Habsburg power. Frederick I I I began the greatness of his House by acquiring the Imperial crown and by reuniting nearly all the hereditary possessions which had been distributed among various members of the family. He lost ground in Switzerland, where, after the surrender of the Thurgau to Zurich in 1460, the Habsburgs retained nothing save the Forest Towns of Waldshut, Sttckingen, Laufenburg, and Rheinfelden. And, for a time, he was an exile *from* his capital; for Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, conquered Vienna and a part of Austria in 1485, and held it till his death in 1490. But, in 1477, Frederick married his son Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, and thus obtained so much of the Burgundian inheritance as Louis XI did not seize. Maximilian, who had thus become lord of the Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Franche Comtek acquired Tyrol in 1492; and, when, in the following year, he inherited his father's dominions, all the Habsburg lands were gathered together in his hands. Of these he had a real hold; of the Burgundian inheritance he was but the guardian for his son Philip. Thus, during the fifteenth century, the House of Austria, which had been only a leading princely family, had, by its possession of the Empire and the fortunate amassing of territories, raised itself to a position of equality with the great States of Europe. Other marriages were not only to increase its power to an inordinate extent but also to change its character.

The territories acquired by Austria in 1477 as her share of the Burgundian inheritance were a part of the extensive, if heterogeneous, dominions which the Dukes of Burgundy had been amassing for more than a century. In 1363 King John of France granted the duchy of Burgundy as an appanage to his son Philip the Bold. By an astute and enterprising policy the Burgundian family proceeded to build up on the eastern frontier of France a great dominion which Charles the Bold all but raised to the position of a Middle Kingdom between France and Germany. Most of the provinces were acquired by the fortune of marriage or inheritance, some by purchase or force of arms; and a settled policy continuously directed the process of acquisition. In 1884, as a result of his marriage with Margaret of Flanders, the richest heiress in Europe, Duke Philip the Good added the county of Flanders with its great centres of Bruges, Ghent, and Ypres, the county of Artois, and the counties of Burgundy (Franche Comte), Bethel, and Nevers besides several seigneuries. To the duchy of Burgundy he added, in 1880, the barony of Charolais. Philip the Good purchased the county of Namur in 1430, and in the same year inherited from a cousin the duchies of

Brabant and Limburg and the marquisate of Antwerp. In 1433 he added the county of Hainault, which completed his possessions of the southern Netherlands, and the counties of Holland and Zeeland, with a nominal suzerainty over Friesland, which began the expansion of the Burgundian lands into the northern provinces. Holland included Amsterdam, the first seaport in Europe. In 1435, at the Treaty of Arras the King of France pledged to the Duke of Burgundy the towns of Picardy —a series of towns along the Somme from St Quentin to St Vale*ry at the mouth of the river—which much strengthened the southern frontier of the Burgundian possessions, and also left him in possession of certain territories previously granted by the King of England, including the county of Boulogne, Bar-sur-Seine, and the counties of Macon and Auxerre. The Somme towns were redeemed by Louis XI in 1463, but recovered by Charles the Bold in 1465. Their possession was vital to the security of either Power. The last of Duke Philip's acquisitions, made in 1441, was the duchy of Luxemburg, a sparsely peopled land with a fortress capital. Charles the Bold continued his father's work, and pursued with even greater eagerness and success his project of uniting the Burgundian and Netherland parts of his inheritance. He conquered the duchy of Gelderland and the county of Zutphen in 1473, and asserted his authority in the ecclesiastical territories which broke the unity of his dominions. Since 1456, the great see of Utrecht, which included the provinces of Overyssel and Drenthe (the Upper see) 22
and Groningen and Utrecht (the Lower see), had passed entirely under the ducal influence, and Charles, in addition, made the Burgundian Dukes the hereditary protectors of the bishopric of Liege. From 1469 to 1474 he held the landgravate of Upper Elsass (Sundgau) and the Breisgau, and in 1475 he took possession of the duchy of Lorraine. Death frustrated his ambition of a kingdom of Burgundy or Lorraine on the eve of its realisation.

The desire of the Dukes of Burgundy to link up and consolidate this group of provinces, and to form them into a separate State, arose very naturally out of their position. As vassals of two masters, they were under no effective control. Their possessions were middle regions, which might have formed then, as parts of them have formed since, a State, or States, distinct from France or Germany. They lay on the borderlands of both these realms, where the authority of their overlords would naturally be weakest. And, while they offered in some respect* a strange aggregation of various nationalities and diverse institutions, they possessed a sufficient geographical unity to make their political union feasible. The death of Charles the Bold dissolved the idea of a strong middle kingdom, and his dominions have never since owned a common sovereign. Louis XI laid hold of the duchy of Burgundy, the Somme towns, Bar-sur-Seine, Auxerre, Macon, Franche Comte, Artois and Charolais—of all those provinces which were nearest and most

important to the strength of the French monarchy. The remainder passed to Austria when Maximilian married Mary of Burgundy. France was not able to retain all she had acquired. Though Louis, at the Treaty of Arras, 1482, maintained his claims on Franche Comte, Artois, and Charolais, Charles VIII, in the Treaty of Senlis, 1493, renounced these provinces. Thus, the bulk of the Burgundian inheritance passed into the German world, though its history had hitherto been more closely bound up with that of France. The ecclesiastical territories of Liege and Utrecht recovered their independence, as also did Gelderland, while Lorraine went back to its Duke.

12 This description of the Austrian and Burgundian lands may serve to illustrate the character of the political geography of Germany and the manner in which new States could be formed within its borders. The medieval duchies had broken up into a multiplicity of principalities and lordships, which were continually being subdivided, reunited, and regrouped. After the Emperor, the most important Princes were the Electors. By the Golden Bull of 1356 their number had been fixed at seven and their territories declared to be inalienable and indivisible. Three of them were ecclesiastics—the Archbishops of Mainz, Cologne, and Trier—and four laymen—the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. The territories of the ecclesiastical Electors lay on the western frontier of Germany. Trier was a compact State, almost entirely in the valley of the Moselle; Cologne lay along the Rhine from Wesel to Rheinberg, but included also the duchy of Westphalia; Mainz lay principally on the Main, but had in addition the dependencies of Eichsfeld, east of the Werra, and Erfurt in Thuringia.

The kingdom of Bohemia was a Slavonic Power, brought under German dominion in the tenth century, and always a member of the Empire, though it never lost its separate nationality. The margravate of Moravia had become its dependency in the tenth century, the margravate of Lusatia and the duchy of Silesia in the fourteenth. During the later Middle Ages the two kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary and the duchy of Austria were on several occasions united either by conquest on the part of one or the other, or by marriage unions; but, in the last half of the fifteenth century, Bohemia had become once more separate under the rule of George Podiebrad (1458-71). For a brief period (1477-90), it lost the greater part of its three dependencies to the conquering arms of Matthias Corvinus. In 1490, on the death of Matthias Corvinus, the crown of Hungary was offered to Podiebrad's successor, Ladislas the Pole, and Bohemia and Hungary became again united. But Ladislas was forced, in 1492, to restore to Austria the conquests of his predecessor on the Hungarian throne in Austria, Styria, and Carinthia; and it was further arranged that, on the extinction of the male line, his territories should pass to the Habsburgs. Brandenburg

scarcely as yet showed promise of a great future. The possessions of 155
the family consisted of the Mark of Brandenburg on the Elbe* and Oder, and of the principalities of Ansbach and Baireuth in southern Germany. In 1415 Frederick, Burgrave of Nuroberg, and lord of Ansbach and Baireuth, had been invested with the Electoral Mark, which included Altmark, Priegnitz, Mittelmark, and Uckermark. In addition, the lordships of Cottbus and Peitz in Lower Lusatia were in 1445 acquired from Bohemia. In 1454 the Neumark, pledged to the German Order in 1402, returned to the Hohenzollcrns, and the claims of the German Order were finally renounced in 1517. In 1473 the Elector Albert Achilles by his will forbade the partition of the Hohenzollern dominions into more than three parts—Brandenburg, Baireuth, and Ansbach—and declared the Electoral Mark indivisible—a provision which was the indispensable condition of future greatness. The partition of 1473 gave the Mark of Brandenburg, to which the Electorate was attached, to the elder line, and Ansbach and Baireuth to the two younger. Ansbach and Baireuth, united to each other in 1557, were 159
not reunited to the rest of the Hohenzollern dominions until 1791, and have consequently not much influenced the history of Brandenburg. Meanwhile the Mark had begun to grow. Between 1470 and 1486 certain parts of Silesia were acquired, and in 1472 the investiture with Pomerania-Stettin. By treaties of 1493, 1529 and 1571 the right of suzerainty over Pomerania-Stettin was renounced for that of the succession. In 1472, the conquests made by Brandenburg in the Uckermark were confirmed to her, and the frontier between Pomerania and Brandenburg was thus fixed. There followed a series of small additions to the Electoral Mark, the duchy of Krossen in 1482, the lordship of Zossen in 1490, and the county of Huppin in 1524.

The Rhenish Palatinate was one of the much divided possessions of the House of Wittelsbach. Together with the Upper Palatinate, and the principalities of Neuburg and Sulzbach, it was held by one branch of the family, while the duchy of Bavaria was held by another. In 1410 the Palatinate inheritance was divided, and, at the end of the fifteenth century, three branches of the family were still ruling in it. In 1559 the Electoral line died out, and the Simmern line inherited the Palatinate.

The Electorate of Saxony was a part of the new Saxony which had grown up in the later Middle Ages on the middle course of the Elbe with its capital at Wittenberg. On the extinction of the Wittenberg line in 1422, Frederick V, of the House of Wettin, received the Electoral dignity. In 1485, the Saxon territories were divided between his two grandchildren, Albert and Ernest, who founded two historical lines, the Albertine and the Ernestine. Ernest received the duchy of Saxony together with the Electoral dignity, southern Thuringia, the north *of* Meissen, the Vogtland, the Franconian territories, and Coburg; Albert,

the south of Meissen and northern Thuringia; the ecclesiastical territories of Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merseburg, the Osterland, and the Pleissnerland were divided.

Of the Princes of the Empire who had seats in the Princely Chamber *of* the Diet there were about eighty, rather more laymen than ecclesiastics. Amongst the most important was the Duke of Bavaria. In the later fifteenth century, the Bavarian territories were divided between two lines, ruling at Munich and at Landshut. In 1503 the latter died out, and the Munich line united the Bavarian territories, though giving (1507) Sulzbach and Neuburg to the son of the Elector Palatine as a satisfaction of his claims on the Landshut inheritance. The Brunswick family possessed a compact mass of territory lying between the middle course of the Elbe and the Wescr. But it had suffered much division. The main line had divided in 1373 into the two lines of Liineburg and Wolfenbuttel. Wolfenbuttel carried with it the ducal title and the city of Brunswick; Liineburg was destined to become the electorate, and afterwards the kingdom, of Hanover. In 1495 Wolfenbuttel divided into Wolfenbuttel and Calenberg, in 1569 Liineburg into New Liineburg and Dannenberg. In addition there was the Grubenhagen line. In 1584 Wolfenbuttel and Calenberg were reunited, and in 1596 Wolfenbuttel absorbed Grubenhagen. Hesse was divided into two lines in 1458—Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Marburg—the latter of which inherited Katzenellenbogen in 1479. The family territories were reunited in 1500, to be redivided in 1567 amongst four lines, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Marburg, Hesse-Hheinfels, and Hesse-Darmstadt, of which last Hesse-Homburg was a branch-line. Other important princely territories were Baden, Anhalt, Wurtcmberg and Nassau. Baden lay east of the Upper Rhine, and in 1535 was divided into Baden-Baden and Baden-Pforzheim, or, as it was vfterwards called, Baden-Durlach. Anhalt had already divided into several lines of which the Bernburg line died out in 1468, though others remained at Zerbst, Kothen, and Dessau, until all the Anhalt territories were reunited in 1570, only to be redivided in 1603-6 into the same four lines. The county of Wiirtemberg was declared indivisible in 1482, and in 1495 Count Eberhard was made a Duke. In 1519 Duke Ulrich was expelled, and the duchy was pledged to Austria, and, though the Duke was reinstated in 1534, his territory remained under Austrian suzerainty until 1599. Nassau possessed scattered territories in Westphalia and the Upper Rhenish Circle, divided amongst several branches of the family, to which the House of Nassau-Orange was added in 1580. Two groups of territories on the Lower Rhine—the one, the duchy of Cleve and the county of Mark, united in 1392, the other, the duchies of Julich and Berg and the county of Ravensberg, united in **1434—were** by marriage brought together in 1521. Other princes of importance were the Count of Oldenburg, who acquired Delmenhorst in 1526 and Jever in 1575, the Duke of Lorraine who in 1473 had

acquired the duchy of Bar in France, and the Dukes of Mecklenburg and Pomerania. Pomerania had in 1295 been divided between two lines ruling at Wolgast and at Stettin, but was reunited in the Stettin line in 1464, to be divided again between Stettin and Wolgast in 1531. The position of Holstein requires some special elucidation. The county of Holstein, made a duchy by Imperial grant in 1474, was a member of the Empire. In 1460 it entered into an indissoluble union with the duchy of Schleswig, a fief of the kingdom of Denmark. In the same year the King of Denmark, who was a member of the House of Oldenburg, elected King of Denmark in 1448, was elected Duke of Schleswig and Count of Holstein, so that Holstein stood in a special and different relation to three other States—the Empire, the kingdom of Denmark, and the duchy of Schleswig. On the west of Holstein was the free republic of Ditmarschen.

A large part of the Empire was under the rule of ecclesiastical Princes, and particularly was this the case with the Rhenish lands. In addition to the electoral territories already mentioned, there were the archbishopric of Salzburg in the south-east of the Empire, almost enclosed in Habsburg territory; the Franconian bishoprics of Wtirzburg and Bamberg, that rivalled the Rhenish archbishoprics; the Netherland bishoprics of Utrecht and Liege, the former large, the latter rich ; the huge bishoprics of Miinster, Osnabriick, and Paderborn, and the smaller see of Minden, which included between them most of the north -western corner of the Empire; the bishoprics of Bremen and Verden, lying between the mouths of the Wcser and the Elbe ; the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishoprics of Hildeshcim and Halberstadt south of Brandenburg and Brunswick; Schwerin and Ratzeburg in Mecklenburg; Lubeck in Holstein; Cammin in Pomerania; Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merse burg in Saxony; Metz, Toul, and Verdun in Lorraine; Speier, Strassburg, Basel, and Constance, on the Upper Rhine; Augsburg, Eichstadt, Ratisbon, and Passau on the frontiers of Bavaria; Freising, Brixen, and Trent in the Habsburg territories. The bishoprics of Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Lebus were too much under the control of the Electors of Brandenburg to be counted as separate States. Amongst the great abbeys those *of* Fulda, the largest and most famous ot German houses, and Hersfeld, both south of Hesse, and Ellwangcn in Suabia call for special mention.

After the princely States came the Free Imperial towns. Of these, there were in the later fifteenth century about eighty. They ranged in importance from great commercial towns possessing considerable territories, such as Hamburg, Bremen, and Niirnberg, to the little towns of Suabia. The great majority were situated in southern or western Germany. Amongst them were Aachen, Dortmund, Cologne, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Weissenburg (Alsace), Hagenau, Strassburg, Offenburg, Schlettstadt, Col mar, Freiburg, Mulhausen (Alsace), Besancon, Worms,

the south of Meissen and northern Thuringia; the ecclesiastical territories of Naumburg-Zeitz, Meissen, and Merseburg, the Osterland, and the Pleissnerland were divided.

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to strengthen and unite the Empire by the improvement of Imperial machinery was doomed to failure. Germany did not follow the general tendency towards political consolidation which would have given her a definite and powerful policy and place in Europe. The rivalries of her component parts—of Emperor and Princes, of Princes and Towns and Knights, caused fatal disunion. Whether she would have overcome this political tendency is doubtful; but, while the matter was in debate, the Reformation spread through the country, and, allying with the separatist aspirations of the Princes, divided Germany irremediably and permanently against herself.

Already in the fifteenth century, one part of the Empire was breaking away from the main body. The independence of the Swiss Confederation received a partial recognition in 1477 and in 1499, though it was never openly acknowledged. The Confederation had its origin in the league of three mountain communities for resisting the oppression of their Habsburg rulers. Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden formed the original political centre of the State, as they formed always its geographical centre. Neighbouring towns and territories joined them—Luzern in 1332, Zurich in 1351, Glarus and Zug in 1352, Bern, with its own allies and subjects, in 1353—making up the eight ancient cantons. Five more were afterwards added—Freiburg and Solothurn in 1481, Basel and SchafFhausen in 1501, Appenzell in 1513—and at the number of thirteen the cantons remained until the changes made in the Revolutionary period. The Confederation, however, comprised not only cantons but also allies and subjects—who might be allies or subjects of one or more members of the Confederation or of the whole Confederation—with a consequent strange complexity of political relations. The allied districts were the Valais from 1416, the abbey of St Gallen with the county of Toggenburg from 1451, the town of St Gallen from 1454, the Grisons, which was itself a federation of three Leagues—the Upper League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions—formed in 1471 on the eastern borders of Switzerland and attached to some of the Swiss cantons from 1497-8, the Imperial towns of Miilhausen from 1518 to 1587, Rottweil from 1519 to 1632, the city of Geneva from 1526, the territory of Biel or Bienne from 1529, and the principality of Neufchatel from 1529 till its acquisition by Prussia in 1707. The more important of the subject lands were in the north. Aargau and Thurgau, and other districts, were conquered from the House of Austria by Bern and Zurich in 1415 and 1460 respectively, an acquisition which gave the Confederation for a time the Lake of Constance and the Rhine as its northern frontier. In 1441 Uri acquired the Val Levantina, and the Confederation made its first gains in Italian territory. More important were the conquests of detached Savoyard territories north of I-ake Geneva: such as Grandson, Morat, Orbe, and Aigle, which Bern

and Freiburg, not at the time a member of the league, made in 1475-6 during the war with Charles the Bold, and the gains, also from Savoy, made by the Valais, which, like the conquests of Freiburg, were afterwards added to the Confederation. In Italy, Bellinzona was acquired in 1500; and, in 1512, a considerable cession of Milanese territory, including the Val Maggia, Locarno and Lugano, was made to the Confederation as a reward for their services to Sforza; while the Grisons, in 1513, acquired the Valtelline, with Chiavenna and Bormio. Soon after, Bern, Freiburg, and the Valais expelled Savoy from all its territories north of the Lake of Geneva and from some of those to the south, and added Vaud, Chablais, and the bishopric of Lausanne, to Confederate territory. Not all of these last gains however were retained. In 1567, Chablais and Gex were restored to Savoy. The last acquisition before the Revolution was made in 1554, when Bern and Freiburg divided between them the county of Gruyeres (Grcyerz).

By this series of alliances and conquests a strange State was built up. Arising in an area where three countries met—France, Germany, and Italy—the Swiss Confederation bore a threefold character, and the contrast between the German east and the French west represents a division that is one of the most essential facts of Swiss history. Moreover the frontiers of Switzerland were most anomalous and illustrated the piecemeal way in which the State was formed. At Schaflfhausen it stretched beyond the Rhine, at Lugano it descended the Alps into the Italian plains. A union, as it was, of small communities for self-defence, no principle of nationality or geography governed its configuration; and the limits of its expansion were fixed by the weakness of its own constitutional system and its consequent inability to grow great, rather than by the power of its neighbours or the barriers of nature.

4 In Italy, as in the other western countries, a tendency to political consolidation had shown itself in the later Middle Ages. But there had been no such tendency to the union of Italy as a whole, as to the union of France, or of the Iberian peninsula. Italy was only "a geographical expression"; but, within it, had grown up a group of States which formed a political system of their own. This was to some extent a result of geographical conditions. Parted from the rest of Europe by a formidable mountain barrier, it was able to have a separate political life; and since it was internally much divided, political divisions tended to follow to some extent geographical. In the continental north is the great plain of Lombardy, the seat of Milan, of the land power of Venice, and of the Italian dominions of Savoy. In the peninsula are three plains of importance, all on the western side, for the Apennines tend to follow the eastern coast—the plain of the Arno, where Florence grew up, the plain of the Tiber, where was Rome, the head of the Papal States, and the plain of Capua, the centre of the kingdom of Naples. Thus all the great States of Italy were formed

in the great plains. Historical conditions also had been unfavourable to the idea of Italian unity. The Imperial traditions and connexions of Italy, as well as the spiritual power of the Papacy, had been destructive of the sense of national separateness and the temporal power of the Papacy had also been a powerful obstacle to unity. Moreover, the course of history had sundered the different parts of Italy from each other, created opposed interests, and led to wars of conquest and aggrandisement. Thus a group of separate Powers had been formed, whose boundaries corresponded neither to geographical features, nor historical territories, nor ecclesiastical divisions, but might be regarded at any particular moment as a result of the balance of rival military strength.

At the end of the fifteenth century there were some half-dozen leading Powers—Savoy, Milan, Venice, Florence, the Papal States and Naples—which overshadowed all the others. In the middle of the Po valley the Visconti family had built up the State of Milan, annexing all the neighbouring small municipalities and principalities, and changing the city republic into a duchy. In 1490, their territories stretched across the Po from Pontremoli in the south to liormio and the sources of the Adda in the north. They included Novara and Alessandria in the west, Parma and Piacenza in the east. The Milanese had no natural frontiers. Its expansion was checked by contact with other expanding States. Hence its conquests, though easy to make, proved difficult to hold. In Tuscany, Florence was carrying out a consolidating work like that of Milan in Lombardy. Her territory grew continually during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, though little increase was made under the rule of the Medici 1433-94, as compared with the growth of Milan under the rule of the Visconti. Most of the northern cities of Tuscany, including Pisa, Volterra, Arczzo, and Pistoia, but not Lucca, had passed under her sway; in the south Piombino and Siena amongst other places had as yet escaped absorption. Though in fact a monarchy, Florence had not, like Milan, been transformed from a city State into a duchy.

The Papal States stretched across the centre of the peninsula and northwards, on its western side, to the valley of the Po. They were an artificial aggregation of territories, without any sort of geographical unity, such as Milan and Florence possessed. They included Emilia, Romagna, the Marches of Ancona, Umbria, Sabina, Campagna, and 26
the Patrimony of St Peter—a group of districts which no natural boundary enclosed. Politically, they exhibited the greatest diversity. Some districts were governed by powerful communes, others by great monasteries; parts were held by powerful feudal lords, and papal vicars ruled in other places. In Emilia and the Romagna, the part of the valley of the Po which lay within the Papal States, the Pope had no authority. Flourishing communes, such as Bologna and Imola, divided the country

among themselves. Here and in the Marches the tyrants or papal vicars were especially powerful. A branch of the family of Malatesta
26 at one time held many of these towns. Urbino, the chief town of the Montefeltro family, became a separate duchy in 1478, a fief of the Papal States, but distinct. In 1513 it fell to the Rovere family, and was not annexed to the Papal States until 1631. Similarly, Ferrara was held as a papal fief by the House of Este. In Umbria, the greater part of the land was subject to large communes, of which the most important was Perugia, which possessed a sort of suzerainty over the other Umbrian towns. Other important towns were Spoleto, and Orvieto. In the Campagna and the Patrimony of St Peter the great feudal lords predominated. The most famous of these were the Colonna, Orsini, Savelli, and Gaetani. Only in Rome did the Pope really rule, and Sixtus IV was the first Pope of whom this can be
26 truly asserted. Two enclaves of ecclesiastical territory, Ponte Corvo and Benevento, lay within the kingdom of Naples. Thus the Papal States were a collection of States of varying degrees of independence, and the papal rule, though not a recent growth like that of the Visconti and Medici, could not compare with theirs for strength and solidity. Nominally the sovereign of a considerable territory, the Pope •aw his possessions really in the hands of independent communes and a lawless baronage.

The kingdom of Naples at the southern extremity of the peninsula was the largest of the Italian States. Cut off from the active politics of the north, and not rich enough to be great, it played only a secondary part in the affairs of Italy. Almost surrounded by the sea, and not a maritime Power, it had been easy of access to the foreign invader. Together with Sicily, it had been conquered by the Normans in the eleventh century and made a dependency of the Holy See. Two centuries later, it was conquered by the Angevins, who, however, lost Sicily, in 15882, to the House of Aragon. In 1435 Naples itself passed to Aragon, and it was handed over to a branch of that House in 1458. In spite of the frequent change of rulers, Naples had preserved its frontiers unchanged, while the other great States of Italy had been rising and falling. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, it was closely connected with, though not, like Sicily since 1262, and Sardinia since 1420, a part of, the kingdom of Aragon.

8 Venice and Genoa, both city States, and both Imperial cities, suggest a contrast and a parallel. Both held possessions in the eastern Mediterranean. The dominion of Genoa was in the Black Sea and the Aegean, that of Venice in the Adriatic, the Levant, and the Aegean. In the Black Sea Genoa held Amastris and Caffa, besides Galata by Constantinople, and the large Aegean islands Chios and Lesbos. But, like Venice, she had fallen back before the Ottoman advance. She lost Lesbos in the Aegean in 1462, though the retained Chios until 15G6. On the

mainland, enclosed by mountains, she never had quite the same opportunity of or necessity for acquiring dominion as Venice. But she had naturally laid hold of the island of Corsica, which, in the hands of a hostile Power, would have been dangerous to the security of her trade. The land dominion of Venice had been acquired during the fifteenth century for the protection of the city and of the overland trade routes to northern Europe, of which one passed through the Ampezzo valley to Innsbruck and Munich, and another up the Po to Bergamo, the Spliigen, and Constance. It was essential to Venice to check the expansion of Milan over Lombardy and to command the rivers and land northwards to the Alps. Between 1408 and 1454, by wars with Milan, she conquered Brescia and Bergamo as well as Padua, Verona, and Vicenza, and brought her frontiers to the river Adda. In 1420, she conquered Friuli and extended her territory northwest to the Carnic Alps; in 1441, Ravenna, the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire in Italy; and, in 1480, in a war with Ferrara, she acquired Hovigo on the Adige and the Polesine and brought her frontiers to the Po. Thus she held a great part of Lombardy, from Bergamo and Crema in the west to Friuli and Aquileia in the east, though the bishopric of Trent, Lake Garda, and the marquisate of Mantua almost divided her territory into two parts. But the chief interests of Venice were outside of Italy. Her mainland territories were not the original nucleus of her empire, but a late appendage. Venice was a great 3
maritime State, whose field of dominion lay in the Adriatic and eastern Mediterranean. Her over-sea possessions were of a character natural to a commercial and maritime Power—islands, strips of coast, and strategic points of the mainland. Extending down the Adriatic, round the Morea, through the Aegean and the Levant, they gave her control of these seas and of the trade routes between western Europe and Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople. Trieste was a Habsburg possession, and thus Venetian territory did not extend uninterruptedly round the head of the Adriatic; but Istria, with Pola, was Venetian, as also were most of the islands off the coast immediately to the south, but not any of the mainland, for in these parts, Hungary came down to the sea. A little to the south, near Zara, began Venetian Dalmatia. On the Dalmatian coast, Venice and Hungary struggled for mastery during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and Venice acquired a nearly continuous control of the coast from Trieste to Albania. The independent republic of Ragusa, at one time a rival, broke the continuity of her dominions on the Dalmatian coast; but Cattaro with its deep harbour was Venetian. On the Albanian coast, she held Antivari and Durazzo, among other places. Of the Ionian islands, she acquired Corfu in 1386 and others in 1449. In the Aegean, after the Fourth Crusade, she had made great gains, which included Lemnos, Negropont, occupied in 1390, and other islands. In the Levant, she acquired Candia in 1208; and Cyprus, which came under

her immediate influence in 1478, she finally annexed in 1488. In addition to the islands and ports which she possessed, she had treaty rights in many eastern towns—in Salonika, Constantinople, Tana, Caffa, Trebizond, Alexandria, Cairo, Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, Damascus, and Jerusalem.

The growth of Venice belongs to medieval history. At the end of the fifteenth century she had reached the zenith of her power. Already she was beginning to lose ground to the Turks, who were advancing in the Aegean and the Balkan peninsula. Negropont was lost to them in 1470, and, when Venice made peace in 1479, she sacrificed in addition Skutari, Brazzo, and various places which the Turks had occupied in the Morea. On the mainland, too, her position was precarious. Her continual expansion, induced by her want of natural frontiers, made her seem an ambitious Power, and had drawn on her the suspicion of the other Italian States.

25 Savoy hardly belonged to the Italian political system. In the fifteenth century she was a middle State, as much Burgundian as Italian. But her direction of growth was towards Italy; and, in the long run, it was Savoy, not Venice, Milan, Florence, or Naples which brought about the unity of Italy. Savoy lay astride of the Alps, as Navarre of the Pyrenees, and was strong enough to gain importance from the geographical advantage of a strategic position commanding most of the Alpine passes between France and Italy. Her territories fell into two parts. North of the Alps were the duchy of Savoy, the controlling centre of the whole, Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, lying between the Rhone and the Saone, and, bordering the Lake of Geneva for the most part to the north, Vaud and the Lower Valais. In Italy, her principal possessions were in Piedmont, where she had gained a footing in the eleventh century and had steadily increased her power at the expense of Milan, Saluzzo, Provence, and Montferrat, reaching the Mediterranean at Nice, and reducing Saluzzo, Montferrat, and Tenda to the position of dependencies. The Savoyard territories had thus no natural unity, and were very decisively divided by the Alps. Savoy had several possible directions of expansion ; but the consolidation of France on her western frontier, and the growth of the Swiss Confederation, which took from her Grandson, Morat, Orbe, Echallens, Aigle, and the Lower Valais in 1475-6, were already forcing her to find her future field of growth on the Italian side of the Alps where the political conditions offered a more favourable opportunity.

Of the minor States, the Este, who held Modena and Reggio of the Emperor, and Ferrara of the Pope, had a considerable territory in the valley of the Po; the Gonzagas, who held Mantua, had an important strategic position; Lucca, though suffering at the hands of the Este and Medici, remained a distinct commonwealth ; Siena still held a large part of Tuscany; Piombino was under the protection of Florence.

Thus Italy formed a political world in herself, with her own great and small States—the great States intent on maintaining a balance of power. No prospect of voluntary union appeared. The equal strength of Milan, Venice, Florence, and Naples prevented any gathering of the States round a common centre, which alone could form in Italy a political power equal to that of the new States rising around her.

In the south-eastern corner of Europe, the political position had been 3
steadily changing during the course of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A new Power, the Ottoman Turks, Mongolian in race and Mohammadan in religion, had entered Europe as the natural enemy of its Christian States. Advancing irresistibly westward, they swept away the kingdoms which had been formed in the later Middle Ages on the ruins of the East Roman Empire. Their dominions centred round the Aegean and the Black Sea, whence they were expelling the Venetians and the Genoese. They subjected, but did not absorb, the Christian nations of the Balkan peninsula—Greeks, Servians, and Bulgarians. Though an Asiatic Power in origin, they were at the end of the fifteenth century (irmly planted in Europe, and no limit could as yet be seen to their expansion. The order of their conquests had been as follows. Entering Europe in 1354, they captured Adrianople, which they made their capital, in *1360.* The Latin principalities speedily succumbed. In 1389, Servia was defeated and surrendered Macedonia, though she remained independent herself; Wallachia became dependent in 1391, Thessaly was annexed in 1393, Bulgaria conquered by 1398, while the duchy of Athens, the principality of Achaia, and the despotatc of Mistra became vassal States. Thus, before the end of the fourteenth century, the Turks had annexed or reduced to dependence all the *hinterland* of the Balkan peninsula to the frontiers of Hungary, had hemmed in Constantinople, and even reached, on the south, the Gulf of Corinth. In the early fifteenth century they suffej-ed some loss in Asia; but they made advances in Greek and Albanian lands which brought them to the Adriatic. The principalities of Achaia, northern Epirus, and Salonika were conquered by 1430, Acarnania, Aetolia, and Arta in 1449; Constantinople was captured in 1453 ; Moldavia became tributary in 1456; Servia, except Belgrade, was annexed in 1459, the duchy of Athens in 1460, most of Bosnia in 1463, and Herzegovina in 1483. Montenegro, which took shape as a separate State on the break-up of the Servian empire, succeeded in maintaining her independence. In Dalmatia, the Turks slowly acquired the Bosnian and Hungarian districts; but Venice clung to the great coast towns. These conquests on the mainland were accompanied and followed by conquests in the islands and the Black Sea, and of Venetian posts in Dalmatia, Albania, and the Morea. In the northern Aegean Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, and Thasos were acquired in 1456-7; Trebizond, on the Black Sea littoral, in 1461; Lesbos in 1462;

Negropont in'1470. These losses, together with those of Skutari and Kroja and the Maina district in the Morea, were recognised by Venice at the Peace of 1479. In the same year, the Turks seized Zante, Cephalonia, **and** Santa Maura, and in 1481 crossed the Adriatic, occupied Otranto, **and** seemed about to begin in Italy what they had completed in the Balkan peninsula. But, after 1481, their advance in Europe halted for a time, and, in 1485, Venice recovered Zante. In 1499-1500, however, the Turks continued their advance, and though, in 1502, Venice recovered Cephalonia and temporarily occupied Santa Maura, the latter was regained by them in the Peace of 1502, when they kept the places which they had conquered, and Lepanto on the Gulf of Corinth. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, no position of equilibrium had been reached in south-eastern Europe, and the line at which Venice on the Houth, and Hungary, now that she had lost Matthias Corvinus, in the north, could stay the advance of the Turks had still to be found.

21 It is to Hungary that we must now turn our attention. The kingdom of Hungary was founded in the ninth century by the Magyars, who occupied the valleys of the Danube and Theiss, and thereby divided the northern Slavs *of* Bohemia and Poland from the southern Slavs of Servia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. By accepting Christianity from Rome they entered the more easily into the western political system. The strongest Power on the mainland in south-eastern Europe, they made extensive conquests, though their possession of them was not continuous. By the end of the fourteenth century, they had added part of Dalmatia, Poland, Wallachia, and Moldavia, and had flanked their territories with protected areas in what are now Bosnia, Servia, and Roumania. Even beyond these marches lay a number of vassal States. In the fifteenth century, Hungary lost ground to Venice in Dalmatia, and to the Ottoman Turks in the Balkan peninsula, and pledged the county of Zips to Poland in **1412.** Matthias Corvinus (1458-90) raised his kingdom once more to a dominant position in eastern Europe; stemmed the tide of Ottoman invasion; conquered parts of Bosnia and Servia in 1479; made Moldavia and Wallachia Hungarian dependencies in 1463; took Silesia, Lusatia, and Moravia from Bohemia in 1477, and Lower Austria, including Vienna, from the Emperor in 1485. He also so far strengthened the system of county government that Hungary tended to become a group of some fifty independent communities. But the greatness which Corvinus won for Hungary was destined to be brief. The Bohemian and Austrian conquests could not be maintained, with the Turk pressing on the southern frontier. At the end of the fifteenth century, Hungary was in a precarious position.

1 North-eastern Europe almost formed a political system of its own, of which the Baltic, round whose shores all the North-Eastern Powers were grouped, and for whose control they contended, formed the centre. In **the** first half of the twelfth century, no Teutonic Power, German or

Scandinavian, had any lasting hold of any part of the eastern Baltic. But in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Sweden conquered Finland, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries two German religious Orders, which had united in 1237—the Knights of the Sword and the Teutonic Order—conquered Prussia, Livonia, Esthonia, Courland, Semigallia, the islands of Dago and Osel, Pomerelia, Gothland for a time, and Samogitia, and built up a great dominion on the eastern and southern Baltic. In the fifteenth century, the power of the Orders was diminished. In 1410, by the First Peace of Thorn, Lithuania recovered Samogitia from the Sword Knights, and thus separated the Livonian and Prussian lands of the Orders. In 1466, by the Second Peace of Thorn, Poland gained from them West Prussia (Culm and Pomerelia with the cities of Danzig and Thorn) and Ermeland a part of East Prussia, while the remainder of East Prussia was retained by the Teutonic Order as a Polish fief. This expansion of Poland and Lithuania was a recovery of territory that had been lost in the preceding century. The kingdom of Poland, founded 20
in the tenth century, had grown rapidly for a time, until weakened by division and cut off from the Baltic by the German Orders. The neighbouring State of Lithuania, a fellow sufferer at the hands of the Knights, had risen to importance in the thirteenth century. In the fourteenth century, Lithuania made gains at the expense of her Russian neighbours, while Poland lost Silesia to Bohemia in 1335, and Pomerelia to the German Order in 1343, though, like Lithuania, it grew in the south-east at the expense of Russia. Lithuania even extended as far south as the Block Sea, though her Black Sea territory was lost in 1474. In 1386 the two States were united by the marriage of the Duke of Lithuania with the Queen of Poland. In the fifteenth century they recovered their position on the Baltic, and Poland continued to expand at the cost of Russia. In 1471 Ladislas of Poland was elected to the Crown of Bohemia and in 1491 to that of Hungary, so that at the end of the fifteenth century Poland with Lithuania was the most formidable of the Baltic Powers. She had great possessions, vast size and continuity of territory; but she was weak from the want of defensible frontiers and natural boundaries. Thus, during the fifteenth century, the balance of power on the Baltic had been decisively changed; but new developments in Russia and Scandinavia threatened new changes. The union of Poland and Lithuania, which was only personal at first and often interrupted, became from 1601 continuous, and in 1569 the two States were incorporated by the Union of Lublin.

Beyond Poland and Lithuania, in the great plains that stretch from 1,52
northern Asia into the heart of Europe, there was in process of formation at this time a State destined later to take a foremost place in the European polity. The Muscovite empire was formed by a union of Slavonic principalities which had a certain cohesion in common race, language and religion, a common princely stock, a unity of historical

development, and the primacy of the Grand Princes at KiefF. The chief of these principalities were Novgorod the Great, Kieff, Smolensk and Moscow; while others of importance were Tver, Viatka, Pskoff, Jaroslavl and Chernigoff. In a land of plains like eastern Europe the rivers were of the greatest importance. On the great rivers of Russia were formed the original centres of her history, and they determined the character and direction of her growth. Novgorod the Great, on the Ilmen, near the Valdai plateau—a dominant point in the river system of Russia—commanded at once an inlet to the whole of Russia and an outlet to the sea through the network of streams which ends in the Neva. St Petersburg in the eighteenth century, like Novgorod in the ninth, took advantage of the commercial and political value of this position. Kieff was on the Dnieper, whose course drew it to the Black Sea and the Byzantine world. The fertility of the Black Land and the proximity to the Eastern Empire gave it supremacy over the other Russian principalities. Smolensk, also, was on the Dnieper, but further north and with a commanding central position, near to the source of the other great Russian rivers, the westward flowing Duna and the eastward flowing Volga. In the middle of the twelfth century, the Grand Princes moved their capital to the Moskowa, a tributary of the Oka, a sub-tributary of the Volga. A State centred at Moscow was far removed from the Western world. Moreover, it had no natural frontiers. It might advance in time over the southern steppes to the Black Sea; but its easiest direction of expansion would be down the Volga to the Caspian and endlessly northwards into northern Asia. Before the dawn of modern history, the loosely united Russian principalities suffered a threefold conquest. In the thirteenth century, the German Order conquered the north-western principalities, introduced German civilisation and planted a strong power between Russia and the Baltic. In the same century, the Mongols conquered the eastern group of principalities which formed Great Russia. In the early fourteenth century, the Lithuanians made considerable conquests in West and South Russia in the neighbourhood of Kieff. Thus Russia was divided into two parts—Great or Eastern Russia, with its centre in Moscow subject to the Tartars, and Little Russia, attached to Poland and Lithuania. In the process by which Russia has been built up we may observe the union of the principalities, the establishment of their independence, the recovery of conquered Russian land, and the ceaseless expansion of the Russian people. The shape and the extent of the Russian empire has been largely determined by geographical conditions. Russia is as closely connected with Asia as she is with Europe, for the gentle slopes of the Urals offer but the slightest barrier, and she is thus at once exposed to Asiatic invasion and invited to Astatic expansion—both of which have played a large part in her history. In European Russia, all the mountain ranges lie on the frontiers. Between the Carpathians and the Urals, the Caucasus and the mountains of Finland, nature has left an

immense area round which these ranges form a girdle. It was natural that this huge area should form a single State, and equally natural that Russia should advance over the open plains and forests of central and northern Asia to the Hindu Kush and the Pacific. And, further, the conditions imposed on the country certain political tendencies. So vast an inland demanded outlets, both in Europe and Asia. Hence, north, south, east, and west, Russia has advanced towards the sea. While political necessity has compelled her to seek a sure frontier, economic necessity has compelled her to find not only new areas for her ever-growing population, but also outlets for her trade and for a civilising intercourse with other nations.

Russian unity was brought about by the Princes of Moscow, who gradually gathered the other States round Moscow. It was not a difficult task, as the principalities were but artificial divisions of one country and one race. Ivan III (1462-1505) annexed in the north-west Novgorod the Great, the lord of Northern Russia to the Urals, in 1478, and Tver in 1485; in the north-east Viatka in 1489; in the north Jaroslavl and Rostoff'; in the south-west Cheraigoff. In 1480, he threw off the Tartar yoke and thus gave Russia independence as well as unity. The Golden Horde broke up into a number of smaller khanates—Kazan, Astrakhan, Crimea, and Siberia—the ruins of a great Power. Ivan's son Basil (1505-33) acquired Pskoff, Smolensk, and Novgorod Sieverski, thus uniting nearly all the Russian principalities. At his death the Muscovite empire extended from ChernigofF to the White Sea, and from the borders of Livonia to the river Kama. For the Russian land lost to Lithuania ceaseless wars were waged between Poland and Russia for 200 years, Russia alternately recovering and losing her western provinces. In 1484, the river Desna was fixed as the boundary; in 1503, the river Sozh. Thus, at the end of the fifteenth century, Russia had just attained unity, and, throwing off her Asiatic conquerors, had become an independent State. Lying practically in the basin of the Volga, she had no outlets to the sea and no connexion with western Europe. Her great work of conquest and expansion had scarcely begun.

Of the Scandinavian kingdoms little need be said at this point. 1
At the close of the fifteenth century, they were united in a precarious and unsatisfactory union. This union, the Union of Calmar, had lasted since 1397. Before its formation, Denmark had been generally the most powerful of the three kingdoms, and more than once had almost acquired complete control of the Baltic. But the German Orders, which threatened her power in Esthonia, Sweden, which contested with her the possession of the southern provinces of Scandinavia, and the Hanse Towns, which constituted a great political force, set limits to her greatness. In 1397, the three kingdoms had agreed to an irrevocable union under a common sovereign, each retaining its own laws and institutions. Norway, the poorest of

the three, threw in her lot permanently with Denmark (1460), which alone gained by the union. Sweden, dissatisfied with her position, was from the middle of the fifteenth century generally under her own administrators. In 1448, a member of the House of Oldenburg was elected to the crown of the three kingdoms, and in 1460 he became in addition Count of Holstein and Duke of Schleswig, which two States in that year entered into an indissoluble union with each other. Round the Baltic the whole situation lacked stability. The division of territory between the three Scandinavian kingdoms followed no natural boundaries, and their union was straining asunder. The German Orders which held so much of the Baltic coast were declining, while behind them was Russia, rapidly consolidating, and Poland near to the zenith of her power.

SECTION II

THE AGE OF HABSBURG POWER AND OF THE REFORMATION.

A. EUROPE.

SOMETHING must now be said of the formation of the Habsburg Empire. Great aggregations of power were a new feature in European history. By a strange and fortuitous sequence of events in the later fifteenth and early sixteenth century there was formed a mighty State, which, overshadowing at once western and eastern Europe, exercised for more than a century a dominant influence on the European political system. Spain drove France out of southern Italy; but it was the Habsburg Empire which decided the political fate of Italy until the nineteenth century, and which put an end to French hopes of expansion south of the Alps. In Germany, the Habsburg Empire and the Reformation were the chief forces that controlled the growth and form of the German States. In south-eastern Europe, the Habsburgs represented the Western world against the Eastern, and divided political power with the Turk. By the balance of strength between the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires, the political division of south-eastern Europe and the western Mediterranean on the African littoral was determined. In the Netherlands, the religious policy of the Habsburgs provoked a revolt which, growing into a war of independence, resulted in the formation of the maritime State of the United Netherlands. So, too, by a reaction against their power England in self-defence was driven to the sea and began her transformation into Greater Britain. Thus the Habsburg Empire united Spain, settled the political system of Italy, checked the expansion of France, resisted the advance of the Turks, and played a part in the growth of Switzerland, the disintegration of Germany, the formation of Holland, and the foundation of Greater Britain. Each of these developments is a stage in the shaping of Europe. 10

The growth of the Habsburg Empire has already been traced through its earlier stages—to its rise to a great height as a German and Burgundian power. In 1490, the Habsburgs were exclusively a German

Power. In 1490, Maximilian married his son Philip to Joanna of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1498, Joanna became the heiress of the Spanish monarchy. Philip died in 1506; but he left a son, Charles, who, on the death of Ferdinand of Spain in 1516, and of his grandfather Maximilian in 1519, inherited both the Spanish and Austrian dominions. In this union there was a certain homogeneity of race and civilisation between the Burgundian and Austrian lands; for both were chiefly German, nor were they very remote from each other; but the addition of the Spanish dominions, including most of the Iberian peninsula and Roussillon, the Balearic Islands, Sardinia and Sicily in the Mediterranean, the recently conquered kingdom of Naples in Italy, and the rapidly expanding conquests in America, gave a new character to the Habsburg Empire, which, henceforward, appeared rather as an aggregation of territories than an organic State. One other marriage was of great importance. In 1521 Ferdinand, the brother of Charles, married Anne, the sister of Lewis, King of Hungary and Bohemia since 1516. Anne was not at the time the heiress, but in 1526, at the battle of Mohacs, the male line of the Hungarian royal House was destroyed, and the two kingdoms were driven by necessity to elect Ferdinand as their ruler. Bohemia and its dependencies, Transylvania, and such part of Hungary as the Turks did not conquer, were thus added to the Habsburg dominions. It was not the first time that Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia had been brought together, but this time it was to be a lasting union. The Habsburg Empire now consisted of a group of kingdoms, duchies, and counties, drawn together by every process by which territory is gained, inhabited by diverse races, situated in various parts of Europe and America, and having no natural connexion with each other, in many cases no other tie save that of a common head. Other features combined to give this strange Empire its unique character. The possession of the Empire gave it a power over, and a responsibility for, the political system of Germany, as well as a duty with regard to the Catholic Church, while the distribution of its territories drew it into Western and Eastern European problems. Austria thus became the centre of world politics. In the Colonial world, in the Mediterranean, in western, southern, and south-eastern Europe it had vital interests. Only from the contest for the Baltic did it at present stand aside.

26 In the course of the sixteenth century the Italian dominions grew. In 1500, Maximilian acquired Aquileia on the north-east Adriatic, and thus strengthened the Habsburg power between the Venetian possessions in Istria and Lombardy. Ferdinand conquered Naples by 1505. Charles added the duchy of Milan—diminished, indeed, by cessions to the Swiss in 1512 and 1513, and by the transference of Parma and Piacenza to the Pope in 1515—and gave to Spain a predominance in Italy.

On the resignation of Charles in 1556, the Habsburg Empire divided into the Spanish and Austrian branches. Though the two branches worked together for a long time, the great collection of dominions no longer owned a common lord. To the Spanish branch went Spain, the Netherlands, Franche Comte', the Italian and Mediterranean possessions, and the New World—to Austria the remainder—the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, the group of Austrian duchies, and the outlying possessions in Suabia and Elsass.

With the division of the Empire the decline of the western branch began. In 1581, the northern provinces of the Netherlands renounced their allegiance. In 1580, Portugal was acquired and the political unity of the Spanish peninsula was established for sixty years. In the seven- 46
teenth century, France took from Spain Roussillon, Franche Comte', Artois, and other frontier districts of the Netherlands, while France, England, and Holland challenged her colonial power. In the early 51
eighteenth century, she was deprived of all her European possessions outside of the Spanish peninsula, save some of the Balearic Isles. Austria took her place in Italy and the Southern Netherlands, while England took Minorca for a time, and Gibraltar for good. By 1715, the western branch of the Habsburgs had sunk very low. The eastern branch was more fortunate. Though the power of the Empire, save for a brief interval, could not be revived, and definitely declined, and though France advanced in Elsass, and, for a time, the Turks in Hungary, yet, at the end of the seventeenth century, Austria was a great Power, capable not only of recovering her lost possessions from the Turks, but of a counter-advance into their dominions, and able, at the partition of the Spanish Empire in 1715, to secure Spanish Italy and the Spanish Netherlands.

A rearrangement of Italy was amongst the first great political 26
changes in the sixteenth century. From 1494? to 1530, the political conditions of Italy were in a continual flux; but, by 1530, a general settlement was reached, which remained substantially undisturbed until the Peace of Utrecht. The main result was the subjection of Italy, and the consequent destruction of the possibility of a united Italy taking her place by the side of the other great States of Europe. That subjection was almost complete, and continued far into the nineteenth century, first to Spain, and then to Austria, which, after the War of the Spanish Succession, entered into the place of Spain. Venice, Savoy, the Papal States, and Genoa, preserved various degrees of independence.

The expansion of France into Italy with which these changes began was but a temporary movement. In 1494-5 Charles VIII added the kingdom of Naples to the Crown of France. His possession of it was brief. In 1496 the dispossessed sovereign was restored. In 1499 the French conquered Milan. They rewarded their Swiss allies with some

territory on the north of the Milanese and west of Lake Como, one of the keys of Italy, and their Venetian allies with Cremona and the Ghiara d'Adda. In 1500, by the Treaty of Granada, they agreed to partition Naples with Spain. The French share was to be the city of Naples and the northern districts, the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro; the Spanish, Apulia and Calabria. But Naples, never partitioned or dismembered, was not easy to divide. Hence arose a war, which resulted in the expulsion of the French and the annexation of the kingdom of Naples by Spain. In northern Italy the French enjoyed more success and penetrated into central Italy, Venetian Lombardy, and Genoa, only to be expelled in 1512 from all their Italian possessions. They recovered Milan again, in 1515, and Genoa; but, in 1521-2, they were expelled from both. The possession of Milan was an absolute necessity to Charles V, so long as he held Naples and the Netherlands, It was needed for the protection of Naples and of the line of communication from Italy to Germany. At the Peace of Cambray, in 1529, the French renounced their claims to dominion in Italy, and recognised the acquisition of Milan and Naples by Spain. Though France afterwards frequently sought to secure a gate of entrance into Italy, and political influence there, she did not again seek extensive Italian territories, until the question of the Spanish Succession arose; nor
94 did she again acquire them until the conquests of Bonaparte revolutionised the conditions of Italy. She held Saluzzo from 1548
11, 40, to 1588, and Pinerolo from 1631 to 1696, and she acquired Corsica
79 in 1768. But this island was the only extensive territory included in the Italian political system which passed permanently into French hands.

The dominion sought by France was acquired by Spain. The political settlements of 1529-30 and 1559 left Spain in possession of Naples and Milan, as well as of Sicily, Sardinia, and parts of Tuscany, the Stato degli Presidi, and thus with virtual control of the whole peninsula. Milan was first granted as an Imperial fief to Francesca Sfor/a, but came into the direct possession of Spain in 1540, and
51 remained in her hands till 1706. It was transferred to Austria in
63 1715, and remained Austrian till 1796. By that time it was greatly
15 reduced in size from the Milan of the later fifteenth century. In the north, parts were cut off and transferred to the Swiss Confederation in 1500, and again in 1512 and 1518. Parma and Piacenza were given
51 to the Pope in 1515. In the eighteenth century, Savoy encroached
63 on the west in 1713, 1738, and 1745, until she reached the Ticino, which became henceforward the frontier between the two States. Naples, Sardinia, and Sicily remained Spanish until the War of the
51 Spanish Succession. In 1718 Sicily was given to Savoy, in 1714 Sardinia and Naples to Austria. In 1718 Sardinia was exchanged by Austria for Sicily. The Stato degli Presidi, of which the chief towns

were Orbitello, Telamone, and Porto Ercole, came from Siena to Spain in 1555, and passed to Austria in 1714, and to Naples in 1735.

In the course of the Franco-Spanish struggle for dominion an important political change took place in central Italy, where the Papal States were consolidated into a real temporal Power. First, Caesar Borgia made conquests for himself of the towns of the Romagna; then, Julius II gathered up these conquests for the Papacy; acquired Perugia and Bologna in 1506; recovered in 1508 the towns of Rimini and Faenza, which Venice had seized in 1503, and thus extended and consolidated papal rule in the Romagna and central Italy. The duchies of Parma and Piacenza were acquired in 1515, but they were granted out in 1545 as a duchy to a member of the Farnese family, and passed in 1731 to a branch of the Spanish Bourbons. By the middle of the sixteenth century, papal rule extended from the Po to Terracina, though the duchies of Ferrara and Urbino were only dependencies, and did not come under papal rule until 1598 and 1631 respectively. This consolidation of the Papal States was one of the outstanding results of the period we are considering.

In a time of general change, the position of Venice excited envy and suspicion. Venice had made gains, in Lombardy from Milan, in 1499; the eastern coast towns of Naples, including Otranto, during the Neapolitan Wars; and Rimini and Faenza in the Romagna, in 1503, on the downfall of Caesar Borgia. In 1508, the League of Cambray was formed to divide the possessions of Venice. France and the Emperor were to share Venetian lombardy, and the Emperor was to obtain in addition Venetian territory in Istria and Dalmatia; Spain was to recover the Neapolitan towns; the Pope Ravenna and the towns of the Romagna; Savoy to acquire Cyprus. Though the partition was almost carried through, Venice in the end recovered the main body of her territory. But her recent acquisitions were pared away. The towns of the Romagna went back to the Papal States in 1508, and, at the settlement of Italy in 1530, Venice surrendered Ravenna to the Pope, and the Apulian ports to Charles V. But, while she lost these outlying possessions, she retained her continuous dominion on the mainland until her downfall. In Lombardy, she was left with her frontier on the Adda, and this remained her frontier to the end. But her expansion was over. She did not disappear, like Milan and Florence, because the mother-city was impregnable in her lagoons. But the situation in which she was left was difficult. The Austrian territories touched her eastern and northern frontiers, the Papal States and Milan her southern and western. Had the Valtelline, the long valley of the Adda, reaching from the head of Lake Como to the Stelvio Pass and connecting Milan with Tyrol, ever fallen into Habsburg hands, Venice would have lain in a circle of Habsburg and papal territory.

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When the French were expelled from Italy, the Medici were restored to Florence. In 1530 Florence became a principality. In 1557 she annexed Siena, and in 1567 became a grand duchy, comprising all Tuscany except Lucca and the Stato degli Presidi. She passed under Spanish and, in the eighteenth century, under Austrian influence. When
63 the Medici l>ecame extinct in 1737, the grand duchy was assigned to Duke Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor Francis I.

25 Savoy was the only native Italian State which showed much political activity and expansive power in the period of Italian subjection. She grew steadily, and grew in Italian territory. For losses to France and Switzerland she found compensation on the plains of Lombardy and the Mediterranean shore. Acquisitions of small principalities, cessions from Montferrat and Milan, enfeoffments by the Emperor, were the means of her increase. She gained Cocconato from Montferrat in 1503, and Asti, Chcrasco, and Ceva in 1531, as a grant from the Emperor to Beatrice of Portugal, wife of Charles I I I. The purchase of Tenda in 1575, and of Oneglia later, extended her footing in Liguria. North of the Alps, meanwhile, she suffered losses. In 153G Bern, Freiburg, and Valais took away all her possessions north of the Lake of Geneva and Chablais to the south of the lake. Some of these were recovered in 1567, when Bern gave back Gex and her conquests south of the lake, and Valais part of hers. In 1588 Savoy conquered Saluzzo, which France had held for forty years, but secured it at the Peace of Lyons, 1601, only by exchange for Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex. At the Peace of Chieri, 1631, she obtained the possessions of Montferrat north of the Po, and the greater part of those south of the Tanaro. At the Peace of Loretto (1696) she regained Pinerolo, which France had held since 1631, thus expelling the French from Piedmont, and revised her Alpine boundaries with France. In Italy, she acquired the remainder of the possessions of Montferrat, Alessandria and the neighbouring districts of Milan, and the island of Sicily, which was in 1718 exchanged for Sardinia. In 1788, by the Peace of Vienna, she made further gains from Milan to the south and north-east, particularly Tortona and Novara; while, in 1745, at the expense of the same State, the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle carried her frontiers still further east to Lake Maggiore and the river Ticino. Thus, in the course of events, Savoy, driven more and more into Italy, consolidated her power in Piedmont, acquired western Lombardy, and planted herself firmly on the Ligurian coast.

Of the smaller Italian States, the duchy of Mantua remained in the possession of the Gonzaga, until, in 1708, it became forfeit to the Emperor, whose possession of it was recognised in 1714. In 1536, Mantua had acquired the duchy of Montferrat; but this, in 1713, passed finally into the hands of Savoy. The House of Este continued to hold
26 Modena and Reggio of the Emperor, and Ferrara of the Pope. In 1598, Ferrara was annexed to the Papal States. Genoa preserved her

independence and her mainland possessions, but Corsica was in 17G8 IS3
taken from her by France.

The formation of the Habsburg Power checked the expansion of France in Italy and drove her to expand in the more natural direction 79
which she had followed in the fifteenth century. Thus, unlike Spain, which grew by distant conquests and acquisitions, France grew within certain natural geographical limits on her eastern and southern frontiers. Acquiring territories which were geographically continuous or connected with the French kingdom, and conquering them piecemeal, she was able thoroughly to incorporate her acquisitions and maintain her unity and strength; and thus her conquests differed very much from the heterogeneous collection of territories which were drawn into the Habsburg Empire, or from the scattered possessions which colonisation and conquest added to the English Crown. French expansion was for the most part in those middle regions between France and Germany whose political future the Middle Ages handed down as a problem for the modern world to solve. With Spain and Austria France disputed and fought for the roads and wealth of this group of countries, and gradually partitioned them. She was driven to acquire dominion here, because of the defenceless character of her eastern frontier, particularly in the north, where her capital lay exposed; and the need was the more imperative, inasmuch as a line of Habsburg possessions hemmed her in. When Spain was at the height of her power, her territories here were a menace to France, and when she declined they became a temptation. So were the Austrian, for the main portion of the Austrian territories lay at a considerable distance, and she would not easily hold the outlying parts; so, too, were the parts of the Empire which relied on the Emperor for protection.

The attempt of France to acquire dominion in Italy has been already discussed. The price of freedom to make that attempt she paid in the Treaty of Barcelona (1493), when Charles VIII restored Roussillon and Cerdagne to Aragon, and in the Treaty of Scnlis (1493), when he resigned his claim on Artois, Franche Comtd, and Charolais. The Italian Wars developed into a struggle between Habsburg and Valois, which checked for a century the expansion of France. When, in 1529, at the Peace of Cambray, the first great settlement between the two combatants was made, France recognised the unquestioned supremacy of Spain in Italy, and surrendered her feudal suzerainty over Flanders and Artois; but she retained her Burgundian acquisitions. In the last of her wars with Charles V, France abandoned the hope of recovering dominion in Italy and sought expansion on her eastern frontier. In 1560 she recovered Boulogne, lost to England in 1546, and, in 1558, Calais, after more than two hundred years of foreign occupation. In the meantime in 1552 Henry II laid hold of the three Imperial bishoprics in Lorraine—Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The Peace of Cateau Cambresis, in 1559,

brought a struggle of more than fifty years' duration to a close, and marked a definite stage in the formation of the European political system. Italy was left as she had been left in 1529. Savoy was re-established as a buffer State between France and Italy, though France retained Saluzzo, which she had conquered in 1548. The duchy of Burgundy passed, without doubt, into the French kingdom; Flanders and Artois became with equal certainty parts of the Netherlands, and the partition of the Burgundian inheritance was made at last. England also lost finally her foothold in France. All these decisions were the termination of long-standing disputes. One other—the retention by France of the three bishoprics acquired in 1552—was the opening of a new. With this acquisition, France extended outside of the Burgundian inheritance into a German State, to which she had no sort of claim. She acquired, moreover, patches of territory which were disconnected from each other and from the main body of the kingdom ; and such a conquest could only be a preliminary to further advances. The Habsburg Power had closed Italy to France, and driven her into Germany, now so much weakened and divided by the Reformation that a strong border State might hope to make gains out of its troubles. But no further advance was made by France during the sixteenth century. The Peace of Vervins, 1598, which ended another stage in the Habsburg-Valois duel, was a confirmation of the Peace of 1559, and left France still hemmed in by Habsburg territories. It was to be her work in the seventeenth century to free herself from this position. One important gain, however, was made by Henry IV. By the Treaty of Lyons, 1601, he obtained from Savoy Bresse, Bugey, Valromey, and Gex, in exchange for Saluzzo, which Savoy had reconquered in 1588, and thus brought the French frontier in this quarter to a more defensible natural boundary.

18 It seems desirable now to turn attention to the political changes caused by the Reformation. Though primarily a religious movement, the Reformation exerted a great influence on the political system of Europe. It did not affect Italy, Spain, Portugal, south-eastern Europe, or even France very much from this point of view; but it exerted a strong influence on the shaping of northern Europe in Scandinavia, Germany, the Netherlands and the British Isles. Its influence neither coincided with, nor cut across, that of the Habsburg Power, which was the principal force shaping the political system of Europe in the sixteenth century, but ran directly counter to it. The Reformation gradually divided Germany into two hostile camps; frustrated the attempts to achieve German unity and Imperial absolutism; led to the growth of princely power and the progressive secularisation of ecclesiastical territory in the interests of the Princes, and so to the break-up of Germany into a group of States. In the British Isles, by assimilating the religions of England and Scotland, it drew the two countries together for mutual defence, and foreshadowed their future union, and, at the same time, it

contributed to the expansion **of** England into Greater Britain. In Scandinavia, it sustained the strength of Swedish independence, and hastened the rise of Sweden to her dominant position on the Baltic. In the Netherlands it produced the division of the provinces, and inspired the independence of Holland. Switzerland it divided and paralysed, giving the Confederation a form which it retained until the French Revolution. In Poland, it inserted a divisive force into the heart of **a** weak State. It thus diminished the political, just as it broke the religious, unity of Europe.

In Germany, the Reformation was rapidly adopted by the Princes and the Imperial towns. When, after the first trial of strength between the two religions, a settlement was made in the Peace of Augsburg, 1555, the division of territories in Germany gave to Protestantism Holstein, Brunswick, Saxony (Electoral and Ducal), Hesse, the Palatinate, Wiirtemberg, Baden, Mansfeld, Anhalt, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the bishopric of Verden and almost all the Imperial towns—to Catholicism the Habsburg lands, Bavaria, Mecklenburg, Nassau, Lorraine and the ecclesiastical States. None of these last had as yet been secularised, except such as lay within the territories of the Protestant States, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Pomerania.

One important territorial change had resulted from the Schmalkaldic 14
War. The division of Saxony between the Albertine and Ernestine lines has been already explained. The defeat of the Elector at Muhlberg (1547) and the victory of Maurice were followed by a partition of the Ernestine territories. The electorate and the Ernestine part of the CMerland were handed over to the Albertine branch. The Vogtland was given to Bohemia, as also was Sagan, an Albertine possession. After the defeat of the Emperor and the death of Maurice, new changes were made in the Treaty of Naumburg, in 1554. Altenburg, Neustadt, and some other districts were restored to the Ernestine branch. Later changes gave Neustadt back to the Albertines, to whom also Vogtland returned in 1575.

The principle of cujus *regio ejus religio* adopted in the Peace of **28**
Augsburg increased the power of the Princes, and the right of secularising ecclesiastical territory which the Protestants claimed opened the way to great territorial changes. The Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony and the Duke of Pomerania secularised the bishoprics whose extensive territories broke the unity of their States—Camrrfin in Pomerania; Brandenburg, Havelberg, and Lebus **in** Brandenburg; Meissen, Naumburg, **and** Merseburg in Saxony. For a few years after the Peace **of** Augsburg Protestantism continued to make advances. By 1566, all **the northern bishoprics except** Hildesheim were in Protestant hands. The **Counter-reformation,** however, **retrieved** much **of** the ground **lost to** Catholicism, particularly in the Rhine country. Thus, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, **the division** of States had somewhat

changed. In 1610, the principal Roman Catholic States were the Austrian lands, Bavaria, Berg, Julich, Hesse-Darmstadt, and the ecclesiastical States of Mainz, Trier, Cologne, Wurzburg, Bamberg, Munster, Osnabruck, Paderbora, Bremen, Verden, Minden, Hildesheim, Passau, Ratisbon, Salzburg, Spcier, Strassburg, and Constance. The Protestant States were divided into Lutheran and Calvinist, of which the latter included Brandenburg, Baircuth, Ansbach, Cleve, Mark, the Rhenish Palatinate, the Upper Palatinate, Zweibrucken, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Anhalfc, Pomerania, and the former Brunswick-LLineburg, Brunswick - Wolfenblittel, East Friesland, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Wurtemberg, Ncuburg, Baden, Saxony, and Saxe-Lauenburg, with the archbishopric of Magdeburg and the bishoprics of Halberstadt, Liibeck, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, and Worms, in addition to the bishoprics of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania previously mentioned. The great majority of the Imperial towns remained Protestant, and adherents of the reformed creeds were numerous in Austria, Bohemia and its dependencies, and in some of the Catholic States of north-western Germany.

In the first years of the war, 1620-4, Protestantism was finally suppressed in the Austrian dominions and in Bavaria; and, after his successes in 1626-8, the Emperor endeavoured to put into force in northern Germany the policy of restitution which he had carried
31[1] through in southern Germany. By the Edict of Restitution, 1629, all ecclesiastical lands and property secularised by Protestants since 1552 were to be restored. This threatened the Protestant possession of the sees of Ratzeburg, Schwerin, Bremen, Verden, Minden, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Lubeck, Cammin, Havelberg, Brandenburg, Lebus, Naumburg, Merseburg, and Meissen, and in the first seven of the above the restitution was either carried through or begun. It was also carried through in some twenty-three towns, chiefly Imperial, and applied to much property in Elsass, Franconia, Lower Saxony, and Suabia. The resistance of the local authorities, and the course of events after 1630, eventually rendered it a dead letter. In the Peace of Prague, which was concluded between the Emperor and most of the German Princes in 1635, the date of 1627 was accepted as the basis of agreement as to the possession of ecclesiastical property and territory—a decision which deprived the Protestants of the bishopric of Halberstadt, but left them in possession of a great number of the northern bishoprics.

18 The Reformation made headway in Switzerland from two centres, Zurich and Geneva; but it never gained the whole country. Uri, Schwyz, Unterwaldcn, Luzern, Freiburg, Zug, the Valais, and the Valtelline remained Catholic. In 1586, the Catholic cantons formed the Borromean League for the maintenance of the Catholic faith. This crystallised the division of the Confederation into two parts, and almost

[1] Map 31 is based on a map in Tupeta, T., *Der Streit urn die geistlichen Outer und das Restitutionsedike* (Vienua, 1883).

dissolved the old federal constitution. From the struggles of the Reformation there thus emerged two Switzerlands—the one Protestant the other Catholic—the one embracing the industrial plains of the west, the other the pastoral mountainous regions of the east—each with its own Diet, its own interests, its own policy—the two united in a Confederation which lacked the essential power of action.

The Reformation entered France in the reign of Francis I, and, 19, 18
though persecution restrained its outward manifestation, its adherents gradually spread, first in the large towns, then in the Dauphine and the Vivarais, and up the waterways of the great rivers. In the fifties, it gained organisation, and, in *1562,* it received legal recognition. The strength of the Huguenots was concentrated in the area between the Loire, the Pyrenees and the Rhone. They had outposts in the Dauphine and Normandy, were strongest in the Gironde, and weakest in the east and north-east. As a result of a long series of civil wars, they established themselves as a State within a State, with an organisation of their own and a guarantee of their position in a number of *places de surete* One reason for the inactivity of France between 1559 and 1598, and for the precarious position in which she stood at the beginning of the seventeenth century, is to be sought in the internal division which the Reformation thus created within her borders. It was left to Richelieu to break the political power of the Huguenots, in 1622-8.

In Scandinavia, the vast extent of ecclesiastical property was a strong 18
predisposing cause of the Reformation. The King of Denmark embraced Lutheranism in 1525; the conversion of the country and the .secularisation of church property rapidly followed. In Sweden, the Reformation began *in* 1527, and was definitely carried through; but it had not the same sweeping success as in Denmark.

In England, the authority of the Pope was first repudiated in 1534, and a form of the reformed faith was adopted finally in 1559; in Scotland, the change to the Calvinistic faith was authoritatively made in 1560-1, Various forms of the reformed faith were introduced into Poland, and, with religious liberty, made rapid headway. By 1572, the Protestant sects were widespread. The divisions between Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anti-Trinitarians enabled the Counter-reformation to recover the country. In the confusion of Hungary, and under the tolerant Turkish rule, the reformed faith found favourable conditions of growth. Calvinism spread through the great central plain into Transylvania, where in 1557 both religions were tolerated. The tolerant spirit of the Ottoman Government contributed to prolong its rule; for the Protestant Magyar noblemen dreaded the persecuting Habsburg Government. In Italy, the reformed faith gained adherents in Venice, Ferrara, Modena, Naples, and Lucca; but it was rapidly and completely suppressed. In

[1] So far as records the places *de surete,* map 19 is based on the map contained in Auguez, L., *Histuire des Assemblees Politiques des Reformes de France* (Paris, 1860).

Spain, it never had much vitality, except in Seville and Valladolid, where it was easily stamped out by the Inquisition.

22 Under the combined influence of Habsburg rule and the Reformation, great changes came about in the Netherlands. Out of the group of lordships, counties, towns, and ecclesiastical territories which the Burgundian Dukes had gathered together, arose a new State, destined to play a most important part in the political system of Europe, which, as the United Provinces, the kingdom of the Netherlands, or the kingdom of Holland, has guarded its independence and the integrity of its territory down to the present day, and, as a maritime and colonial Power, gained and still holds a large dominion beyond the seas. In spite of losses to the kingdom of France, the Burgundian lands formed a very considerable inheritance when they passed into the possession of the future Emperor Charles V. It was his work to enlarge and define their area and to give them a much greater degree of unity than they had previously possessed. Their frontiers with France had always been shifting and uncertain. As a result of the struggle between Francis and Charles they were at last determined. By the Treaties of Madrid (1526) and Cambray (1529) Francis resigned his suzerainty over Flanders and Artois, and Charles V his claim to the Somme towns. In the subsequent wars Charles maintained this settlement, and the Peace of Cateau Cambresis (1559) confirmed that of Cambray, and recognised the organic unity of the Netherlands. At the same time Charles extended and consolidated his territories. He added Tournay in 1521; Fries!and, after a long war, in 1523; the temporal sovereignty of Utrecht in 1527; Gelderland and Zutphen, finally, in 154-3, and Cambray in the same year. The seventeen provinces held by him were the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg and Gelderland; the counties of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur, Zeeland, Holland, and Zutphen; the lordships of Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, Utrecht, and Mechlin; and the marquisate of Antwerp. In addition, he gave to the Netherlands a separate organisation and a centralised government, and declared them to be a single and indivisible inheritance. Save that they were joined with Franche Comte' and Luxemburg in the Burgundian Circle of the Empire, they were treated as much as possible as a separate unit. In 1548, their relations to the Empire were reconsidered, and they were declared to be not subject to its laws; and Charles proposed to revise their ecclesiastical organisation so that no part of the provinces should be within an external see. Thus, the Netherlands tended to form a compact as well as a most important part of Charles' scattered dominions. Only the bishopric of Ltege broke their geographical unity, and Charles drew that see more and more under his influence. Philip I I , to whom in the division of Habsburg power (1556) these provinces passed, continued his father's work of consolidation; but his religious policy provoked a rebellion. In the southern provinces this was suppressed, but the

northern provinces of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, the northern part of Gelderland (with Zutphen), Overyssel, Friesland, and Groningen formed in 1579 the Union of Utrecht, and in 1581 abjured the sovereignty of Philip. In 1609 Spain virtually recognised their independence, which was also allowed by the Empire at the Peace of Westphalia, 1648. In 41
the course of long wars, the United Provinces conquered parts of the southern Netherlands—the northern parts of Flanders, including Sluys and • Hulst, and of Brabant, including Breda and Bergen, and the Overmaaslands, viz. parts of Gelders and Limburg, including Maestricht. These lands, known as Generaliteitsland, were governed as common lands, and were confirmed to the United Provinces in the treaties of 1648 and 1661. Being possessed of them the Dutch were enabled to control the mouths of the Scheldt, Meuse, and Rhine, and to ruin the trade of Antwerp.

A great change was produced in the position on the Baltic by the 17
dissolution of the Union of Calinor. That union had been straining asunder since the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1520, the Swedes revolted, and Sweden definitely released herself from the dominion of Denmark. At that moment Sweden was small and poor. She held not a half of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Danes retained Norway which included the provinces of Jemteland and Herjedalcn, on the eastern side of the Scandinavian Alps, and the coastal strip of the south-eastern corner of the peninsula, the fertile provinces of Skaane, Bleking, and Halland. In addition, Bonus was Norwegian; and Sweden thus reached the sea in the south-west only at one precarious outlet, Elfborg, at the mouth of the river Gota. Of the islands, Sweden held Gland only. Even Gothland, the stepping-stone across the Baltic, was a fief of the Danish Crown. East of the Baltic, however, Finland, up to Viborg, was Swedish. The centre of the kingdom lay in the region of low plains stretching from the Cattegat to the lower end of the Gulf of Bothnia, which interrupts with a broad depression the great forest-clad plateau that occupies the north and is continued in Smaland to the south. Geographical conditions marked out the destinies of Sweden. She would need to reach the open sea by acquiring the southern provinces held by Denmark, to reach the mountain frontier of the west by acquiring the Norwegian provinces that overlapped it; and, if she were to be great, to extend her dominion round the Baltic, for little profit could IKJ made by conquering Norway and reaching the North Sea. Hence, round the Baltic was the sphere of Swedish expansion. But the story of this is best told in another connexion.

The dissolution of the Union did Denmark little injury. Throughout the sixteenth century, she remained more powerful than she had been before, dominant in the Baltic. The waters of the Sound were the centre of her dominion. On the east lay the southern provinces of Scandinavia, and further east the islands of Bornholm, Gottland, and

Osel. To the north was Norway, scantily peopled and poor. West lay the group of islands which linked up the southern end of Scandinavia with the mainland of Europe and the outreaching peninsula, where was the province of Jutland; to the south were the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. These two duchies, united to each other indissolubly, became a separate possession of the Danish royal House in 1460, and in 1583 joined Denmark in a federal alliance on almost equal terms. In 1544 they were partitioned between the King of Denmark and his two brothers, so that three lines ruled in them. For Holstein the three did homage to the Emperor; in Schleswig two of the brothers resisted the claim of the third, the King of Denmark, to feudal suzerainty.
54 In the course of time, by the extinction of families, the two duchies were divided between the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, their possessions being scattered over both duchies. Since, in Schleswig, the King of Denmark was suzerain of the Duke, and, in Holstein, both were vassals of the Empire, and since Schleswig was indissolubly united to Holstein, and both together were united to the kingdom of Denmark, the relations between the kingdom and the duchies were most complicated. On the west of Holstein was the district of Ditmarschen, where a kind of peasant republic existed. In 1559, it was conquered by the combined efforts of King and Duke, and became part of the royal share of Holstein.

3 While in western Europe the political settlement and the division of disputed territory depended on the balance of power between the kingdom of France and the Habsburg Empire, in south-eastern Europe the Ottoman Turk divided dominion with the Habsburg Empire and the Venetian Republic. In western Europe the scene of struggle slowly shifted from Italy to the eastern frontier of the Empire, in south-eastern Europe it centred in the Aegean by sea, and by land in the hitherto undivided kingdom of Hungary, which was now partitioned between Ottoman and Habsburg along a frontier that, though continually changing, changed over but a small area for a century and a half.

When the advance of the Turks was resumed in the early sixteenth century, it was in Asia and Africa that they at first made conquests. From Persia they took parts of Armenia, Kurdistan, and Upper Mesopotamia by 1515; they acquired Syria, Egypt, and Arabia in 1515-17, conquered Algeria in 1519, and Tunis in 1534. In northern Africa, as
7 in eastern Europe, they came in contact with the Habsburgs. Between 1494 and 1516 Spain, following the Moors into Africa, had acquired a number of coast towns, including Melilla, Oran, Mers-el-Kebir, Bugia, and Tripoli. In the struggle that ensued some of these were lost. But Charles V conquered Tunis and Goletta in 1535, and Spanish influence was maintained in Tunis, until Spain withdrew from Goletta in 1574; while Oran was not lost until 1708 and was again
65 recovered. With the exception of the unconquered Spanish towns,

northern Africa, to the borders of Morocco, passed by 1540 under Turkish rule, which was not seriously threatened by any European Power until the French began their colonial expansion in Algiers in the early nineteenth century.

Meanwhile the Ottoman arms were advancing on the mainland by 21
the land route up the Danube. In 1521 Belgrade was taken, and in 1526 the medieval kingdom of Hungary was overthrown at the battle of Mohacs. Hungary consists of three mountainous regions girdling a great plain—in the south the Dalmatian Alps, in the north the Western Carpathians, in the east the Eastern Carpathians. As a result of a series of wars, the Turks gradually made themselves masters of the central part of Hungary—the Hat fertile and well-watered plains through which the Danube and the Theiss flow in their passage from Western to Eastern Carpathians. They took Buda in 1529, and, extending their conquests east and west, they had, when the truce of 1547 was arranged, 10
brought Szegedin, Gran, Wischegrad, and Stuhlweissenburg under their rule. The Treaty of Sitvatorok, 1606, which formed the basis of a more lasting settlement, gave them in addition Tata, Eger, Szolnok, Veszpre'm, and the Banat of Temesvar. Other conquests were made in the third 48
quarter of the seventeenth century. In 1658, they gained a part of the possessions of Transylvania, including Grosswardein and Debreczen, and in 1664, bv the Treaty of Vasvar, a considerable extent of territory west of Lake Balaton and north of the bend of the Danube; but their retreat was then near at hand.

Thus, from the middle of the sixteenth until nearly the end of the seventeenth century, Hungary remained partitioned, and the Ottoman and Habsburg Powers swayed backwards and forwards on a fluctuating frontier. Austria managed to retain the mountainous strip of Hungary which flanked the eastern borders of her hereditary possessions, and included A gram, most of Croatia, Upper Slavonia, and part of north-western Hungary. The central river valleys and the mountainous south, that is, most of the Magyar part of Hungary, were governed by the Turks from Buda, and divided into the three vilayets of Bosnia, Buda, and Temesvar. In the dissolution of the old order the principality of Transylvania broke away from Hungary. It laid hold of a group of counties in north-eastern Hungary, known as *Partes Adnexae Regni Hungariae.* The extent of this area fluctuated during the period of Turkish rule—for sometimes the Turks, and sometimes Transylvania, were in possession of parts of it. The relations of Transylvania itself to Ottoman and Habsburg also fluctuated ; but the principality was generally under Ottoman influence. Austria acquired it in 1600, but was compelled to acknowledge its independence again in 1606. The two contending Powers, Ottoman and Habsburg, divided its allegiance, as they divided Hungary, in unequal shares for many years. Such was the great northern sweep of Turkish power. Central Hungary was acquired, Wallachia,

Moldavia, and Transylvania, enlarged by its conquests, became dependencies. Even Austrian Hungary at times paid tribute, and a last effort before its decline gave to the Ottoman empire a momentary possession of Podolia, in 1672-6.

Meantime, in the Aegean, the Morea, and Dalmatia, the Ottoman empire grew at the expense of Venice. Dalmatia, except the cities, was conquered by 1540. In the same year, at the peace signed at Constantinople, Urana, Nadin, and other places on the Dalmatian coast, and the Aegean Islands, Skyros, Faros, Patmos, Aegina, Stampalia, and Nios were formally ceded to Solyman. The duchy of Naxos, a Latin State formed by a Venetian in 1207 and including many Aegean islands, was practically absorbed by 1537; but Naxos itself did not pass under Turkish rule till 1566. Antivari in Albania, and the great island of Cyprus, were acquired by the Turks in 1571 in spite of their defeat at Lepanto. Rhodes had capitulated in 1522. Then came a long pause in their acquisitions, until the prolonged
48 struggle (1641-69) which gave them possession of Crete. The contest was not ended, for, at the end of the seventeenth century, in 1685-99, Venice reconquered Aegina and most of the Peloponnese, only to lose them again finally in 1718 at the Peace of Passarowitz, and with them the two fortresses of Spinalonga and Suda which she had retained in Crete in 1669, and the islands of Tinos and Mykonos. This gave to the Ottoman empire complete control of the Aegean, and confined Venice to the Adriatic, where she had been more fortunate, recovering Santa Maura and Butrinto and gaining Prevesa.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

2 Portugal, with her favourable position on the Atlantic and her proximity to Africa, led the way for the expansion of Europe into other continents, Castile followed in her footsteps. The desire of the West for the trade of the East was the strongest original motive in this new movement, for Ottoman conquests closed the familiar overland means of communication between the two. In the century between 1450 and 1550, an immense work was done and the arena of European energy wonderfully enlarged. Portuguese navigators and generals built for Portugal an empire in the East; Castilian explorers and captains founded the immense over-sea dominion of Spain.

The colonial enterprise of the Portuguese grew out of their Moorish wars. Following the Moors to Africa they founded a dominion, 1415-71, which they retained until 1578. In a series of naval expeditions they discovered Madeira in 1419, the Azores in 1448, the Cape Verde Islands 1449, and, following the coast of Africa, they reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1486. Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape in 1498, and, making his way to India, formed the first eastern settlement of the Portuguese

at Cochin on the Malabar coast, thus bringing Portugal into touch with the rich civilisation of the East. Moving further east, the Portuguese discovered Ceylon in 1506, Malacca in 1509, the Spice Islands in 1511, and in time reached New Guinea, China and Japan. Meantime, in 1500, another navigator, Cabral, drifted across the Atlantic to the coast of Brazil, and began Portuguese dominion in the New World.

Castilian ships followed the Portuguese in these earlier discoveries; and, in 1479, the Canaries were, by treaty, assigned to Castile. But America was to be the field of Spain. In 1492, Columbus, in the service of Ferdinand and Isabella, crossed the Atlantic and discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola; on a second voyage, in 1493, Jamaica; on a third, in 1498, Trinidad and the mouth of the Orinoco, and in a final voyage he reached Honduras. Other explorers speedily amplified his work.

Of the new-found territories the Papacy claimed to be the disposer, and in 1493 it fixed the meridian 100 leagues west of the Azores as the line of division between the spheres of the two competing nations. By the Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal, in 1494, the line was changed to one 375 leagues from the islands, and, in 1506, the Pope confirmed the arrangement. But new discoveries raised new problems. The Moluccas and Banda Islands in the east fell into dispute. So, in *i* 1529, by the Treaty of Saragossa, the meridian 17 degrees east of the |Moluccas was agreed upon as a second line of demarcation. It was provided, however, that Portugal should keep Brazil, and Spain the Philippine Islands, and that Spain should receive a sum of money for her right to the Moluccas.

Spanish explorers following Columbus increased European knowledge of Central and South America. Possession was taken of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica in 1508-10; the Pacific Ocean was discovered in 1513; Florida in the same year; Mexico in 1518, and, in a search for the westward route to the East, Magellan rounded Cape Horn in 1520, sailing through the straits to which he gave his name, and reached the Philippines in 1521, to perish at Zebu. Conquest followed in the wake of exploration. Mexico was conquered in 1519-21, Peru in 1531, Terra Firma in 1532, Chile in 1535, New Granada in 1536. The southern continent was traversed by way of the Amazon in 1541, while in the north-west the Spaniards, proceeding through Lower California in 1534-5, reached Cape Mendocino by 1542, and, in the south-east, planted their first settlement at Buenos Aires in 1535.

The Portuguese, seeking commerce rather than the precious metals, and for the most part in a different hemisphere, never gained, except in Brazil, the extensive territorial dominions of the Spaniards. The Portuguese empire was a maritime empire—a series of islands, ports, small settlements, and protected coasts, stretching from Portugal round Africa, east and west, Arabia, and India to the distant islands of the

Malay archipelago. The foundations of their dominion were laid by a great Viceroy, Alburquerque, 1509-15. He planted the capital at Goa, in 1510; reduced Malacca in 1511, and Hormuz in 1515, to get the trade of Persia, and established the Portuguese at Ternate and Tidor in the Moluccas, where the Spanish rights were bought out in 1529. In 1517, the Portuguese occupied Colombo, and gradually acquired the trade of Ceylon; in the same year they opened trade with China, and they settled at Macao in 1520, where their sovereignty was recognised in 1587. They captured Diu in 15S5, and formed a connexion in 1542 with Japan, where they planted a factory in 1548. The central point of their eastern dominions was Goa. In addition they had Diu and Damaun in the Deccan, Cochin and other places on the Malabar coast, Negapatam on the Coromandel coast, Malacca in the Malacca peninsula, Ceylon, and settlements in the Spice Islands, Java, and New Guinea. On the Persian Gulf they had Muscat and Hormuz. In eastern Africa, where they did not attempt dominion but sought only halting-places, they established themselves from the Zambesi to Delagoa Bay, and built forts at Sofala in 1505 and Mozambique in 1507. They were the only European Power established on the west coast of Africa, where they held points so far south as Cape Negro, and all the islands off the coast, including the Azores, except the Canaries. The colonisation *of* Brazil was seriously begun in 1531, and the coastal regions were divided into a number of captaincies. Save for the Spaniards, who opposed them in the extreme cast, their principal enemy had been the Arabs, whom they had displaced from the great trading centres of the East. Other European Powers, England and France, were not quite inactive while this great work of colonisation was going forward, but their labours, less happily directed, produced little result. In the search for a north-west passage to the East they played a part. The voyages of Cabot, in 1497-8, unfolded the existence of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the north-eastern coast of North America. Verrazzano, in the service of Francis I, sailing due west, further explored the eastern coast of North America; and Jacques Cartier, in 1534-6 and in 1542, made his way up the St Lawrence, where Roberval made an unsuccessful attempt to found a French colony in 1540. Thus the great discoveries were made, and the way was prepared for the later work of colonisation.

SECTION III.

THE RISE OF FRANCE AND SWEDEN.

A. EUROPE.

Fon a large part of the seventeenth century, France in western Europe, and Sweden in north-eastern Europe, were the Powers which exerted the greatest influence in the shaping of the European system. Apart from the temporary advance of the Habsburg Power at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, the rise of France and of Sweden forms the principal feature in the change of political power during this period. Their united efforts prevented a restoration of the Empire under the Habsburgs as a reality; and, while France broke the power of Spain, Sweden confined Austria to south-eastern Europe. The result of long wars was an expansion of France, a Swedish dominion round the Baltic, a further disintegration of Germany, and at the same time the transference of colonial power to the new maritime nations.

At the end of the sixteenth "century, France was in a weak position, owing to the line of Habsburg territories which flanked her eastern frontier, and to the tradition of cooperation between the two branches of this great family. Henry IV, however, strengthened this frontier by one important acquisition. By the Treaty of Lyons, 1601, he made an exchange with Savoy of Saluzzo for the territories of Bresse, Bugey, Valrorney, and Gex, which, lying between the Rhone and the Sa6ne, connected Savoy with Franche Comte, and carried her frontiers perilously into the exposed east of France. In the opening years of the struggle in Germany Spain increased very greatly her power on that frontier. She came to terms with Savoy in 1614; occupied the Valtelline, the important link of communication between Milan and Tyrol, in 1622, and temporarily occupied the Rhenish Palatinate in the same year. It was Richelieu's work to dislodge Spain from the Valtelline, to close the passes, to occupy Pinerolo in 1631, and to begin a war with Spain and Austria, which, lasting in the latter case till 1648, in the former till 1659, yielded to France a harvest of acquisitions. At the Peace of Westphalia France gained the formal recognition of her sovereignty over the three bishoprics—Metz, Toul, and Verdun—which she had held since 1552, and with the

bishoprics was included Moyenvic. She took Austria's place in Elsass, entering into Austria's possessions and rights there. The cession was vague. It was described as the landgravate of both Elsasses. Elsass consisted of two main parts, Upper and Lower. In Upper Elsass, Austria had a feudal suzerainty over four-fifths of the land. In Lower Elsass, there was no landgravate over the whole territory. Austria had only an administrative authority over the ten Imperial towns, Landau, Weissenburg, Hagenau, Rosheim, Oberehenheim, Schlettstadt, Colmar, Kaisersberg, Turkheim, Munster, and some villages. She had no authority over either the bishopric or town of Strassburg. Both were immediate possessions of the Empire. The vagueness of the cession, for which both parties shared the responsibility, made it possible for France, later, deliberately to misinterpret the clause and to annex the whole of Elsass. In addition, the great town of Breisach was made over to France, and she was permitted to place a garrison in the strong fortress of Philippsburg,
46 thus acquiring two points of entrance into southern Germany. She secured a similar position in Italy where she retained Pinerolo, ceded to her by Savoy, which enabled her to watch the movements of this important buffer State. When, in 1659, after a quarter of a century of war, France came to terms with Spain in the Peace of the Pyrenees, she much increased her gains. On the south, by the cession of Roussillon, with part of Cerdagne and ConHans on the French side of the Pyrenees, she gained the Pyrenees for her frontier. In the north-east she received parts of the Spanish Netherlands—in Artois, all the towns and bailiwicks except Aire and St Omer, which included Arras, Hesdin, and such important places as Gravelines, Landrecics and Thionville in Flanders, Hainault and Luxemburg; as well as Marienburg and Philippeville, thus strengthening the defence of Paris by a line of northern fortresses. At the same time, she temporarily (1659-61) withheld the duchy of Bar from the Duke of Ixjrraine, while restoring Lorraine.

32,53 To the expansion of Sweden there were certain natural opponents—Russia, the German Orders, Poland, and Denmark. Her first advance was at the expense of the military Orders. In 1515, the two Orders, united since 1237, separated. A Brandenburg prince became Grand Master of the Prussian lands, and secularised his possessions as the duchy of Prussia in 1525, but remained the vassal of Poland. In 1558-61, the
20 Order of the Sword collapsed. In the scramble for its dominions, Poland obtained Livonia—northern Livonia at once, southern Livonia in 1582, after a struggle with Russia, which was seeking an outlet on the Baltic Courland and Semigallia became a hereditary duchy in the Grand Master's hands, who did homage for them to the Polish King. Denmark got Dago and Osel, her last conquests in the eastern Baltic, while Sweden's share was a large part of Esthonia—an acquisition which moved her frontiers forward south of the Gulf of Finland. This was the beginning of Sweden's new advance round the Baltic, and her first

acquisition since the establishment of her independence. It involved her at once in long wars with the rival Powers of Russia and Poland, in the course of which her empire on the Baltic was much extended.

The struggle with Russia was the first to be brought to a successful conclusion. At the Peace of Teusin, 1595, Russia recognised Sweden's right to Esthonia and her new conquest Narva, while Sweden retroceded Kexholm, the easternmost province of Finland, to Russia, and thus determined the boundaries of Finland, hitherto uncertain. Sweden, Norway, and Russia had claims on Finmark, and Russia now ceded to Sweden her part of Finmark, which lay between the Varanger and Malanger Fjords. A second struggle, in which Sweden captured Novgorod the Great, was terminated by the Peace of Stolbova, 1617. Sweden restored Novgorod, but received Kexholm, and Ingria between the mouths of the Narova and the Neva, which included Noteborg, the key of Finland. Russia renounced her claims on Esthonia and Livonia. This gave Sweden a strong natural frontier against a powerful neighbour, and proved to be her furthest advance to the east; at the same time, it shut out Russia from her only access to the Baltic, Ingria—her only outlet indeed to an ice-free sea. It was an unstable settlement which placed a nation of one million as a barrier against another thirty times as large. The Peace of Kardis, in 1661, substantially reestablished the settlement of Stolbova; but a more definite demarcation was made of the frontier between Finland and Russia in the south.

The other enemy in these parts was Poland. It was not certain in the sixteenth century whether Sweden or Poland had the greater future. Poland had been steadily rising in importance. The acquisition of Livonia and of suzerainty over Courland meant a considerable increase of power and prestige. With Courland and East Prussia as dependencies, Livonia, Samogitia, and West Prussia in her hands, Poland had command of the whole south-eastern Baltic. Meantime, she had been strengthened by complete union with Lithuania in 1569. At the height of her power, she had embarked on a struggle with Sweden for the possession of the Baltic littoral, as well as for dynastic and religious ends. The Truce of Altmark, in 1629, allowed Sweden to retain possession of Livonia, which she had conquered, of part of the delta of the Vistula, Pillau, and Memel in East Prussia, with the right to levy tolls at Pillau, Memel, Danzig, and Labiau. Sweden was thus in possession of the principal places in both Ducal and Polish Prussia. By the Treaty of Stuhmsdorf, 1635, Sweden gave up the places which she held in Prussia, but retained Livonia. Poland proved henceforth able to protect her possessions, and the great settlement of the north made at the Peace of Oliva, in 1660, brought no further change, save that the Polish Vasa renounced their claim to the Swedish throne. Before this check, Sweden, by her intervention in Germany during the Thirty Years' War, made a great advance to the south. At the Peace of Westphalia she received a " satisfaction "

in northern Germany which gave her an indisputable preeminence on the Baltic. She had asked for Silesia, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Bremen, and Verden. Pomerania she wanted most as a security for her Baltic power. In the end she obtained Western Pomerania with the Isle of litigen, the mouth of the Oder, Stettin, and the islands of Uscdom and Wollin. Instead of Mecklenburg, she received the port of Wismar, Neukloster, and the Isle of Poel. In addition she received the archbishopric of Bremen and the bishopric of Verden to be held as secular duchies. These possessions were small and scattered; but they gave Sweden the control of the three principal rivers of northern Germany, the Oder, the Elbe, and the Weser; they planted her on the North Sea as well as on the Baltic, and made her a member of the German Empire.

Throughout these struggles, Sweden's old partner Denmark had been surely, if intermittently, hostile. Against Denmark, Sweden fought for the recognition of her independence; for a natural frontier in the Scandinavian peninsula as against Norway in the west and Denmark herself on the south, and for dominion on the eastern Baltic, as well as
17 for commercial freedom. At the dissolution of the Union, Denmark held the southern provinces, which had been Swedish before the Union, though Danish during it, and the wealthy island of Gothland, and she had added Dago and Osel off the eastern Baltic coast, a menace to Sweden's new acquisitions in Esthonia, while Norway retained Bohus and the provinces of Herjedalen and Jemteland. Except that at the Peace of Kniired, 1618, Sweden ceded to Norway her claims on Finmark, this position remained unchanged until the War of 1643. The Peace of Bromsebro, 1645, which ended that War, gave to Sweden Dago, Osel, and Gothland, thus expelling the Danes from the eastern Baltic, the two Norwegian provinces of Jemteland and Herjedalen, which gave Sweden a natural frontier, the great Kiolen range, against Norway, and Halland, pawned for thirty years, as well as freedom from the Sound tolls for all her dominions. Coupled with the Swedish successes in Germany, this Peace changed the balance of power in Scandinavia. Sweden became far stronger than Denmark, and the Baltic practically passed under her control. The great Baltic ports, except those of Prussia surrendered in 1635, and a large part of the Baltic coast were in her hands. It was the beginning also of Denmark's downfall—the first of a long series of treaties which pared away the Danish dominions. Thirteen years later, the Peace of Roeskilde, 1658, inflicted still more crushing losses on Denmark. She surrendered the three provinces Halland, Bleking and Skaane, with the island of Bornholm, while Norway
54 gave up Bohus and Trondhjem. The Danish King also renounced his sovereignty over the dominions of the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. By this Peace, Sweden expelled Denmark from the Scandinavian peninsula and gained a natural frontier to the south; she cut Norway in two and

reached the North Sea in this quarter, and she established the Duke of Gottorp as a sovereign prince within the Danish kingdom. Not all of these acquisitions were to be retained. Another war and another peace, the Peace of Copenhagen, concluded in 1660, somewhat redressed the balance of power. Sweden restored Bornholm to Denmark andTrondhjcm to Norway. She retained her natural frontiers; but permitted Norway to exist again. By the three great Treaties of Copenhagen (1660), Oliva (1660), and Kardis (1661), in which Sweden came to terms with her enemies, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, a temporary equilibrium was established on the Baltic. The limits of Swedish expansion had been reached. She could hold Livonia against Poland, but could not conquer Prussia; could gain her natural frontiers in the Scandinavian peninsula, but could not hold territory which, like Trondhjem, lay beyond them; could expel Denmark from the eastern Baltic, but could not annex her entire. The empire which she had built up was, in structure, the strangest of European States. It consisted of a long seaboard with but little inland ground—an aggregation of commercial rights and commercial stations without natural unity, conquered and held together by force of arms. Between its scattered parts the Baltic formed a bond of union. All the Baltic islands were Swedish save Bornholm, and the estuaries of all the great rivers, except the Niemen and the Vistula, were in Swedish territory. Stockholm was its centre and capital, and Riga its second capital. Of this circle of possessions Sweden proper formed a core strong and united, which, in the course of the long struggle for a wider dominion, had gained natural boundaries and national unity; so that, even if the external possessions were lost—and they had for the most part no unity of race or geography with Sweden or with each other, and strong foes in the rising Powers of Russia and Prussia—the heart of the empire might be regarded as sound.

Sweden and France had grown largely at the expense of Germany. While they were expanding the German Empire was weakening. The disintegration of Germany and the growth of the power of the Princes is a feature of the period only less important than the rise of France and Sweden. The great Peace of 1648 recognised the right of the Princes to form political alliances with foreign Powers, provided they were not directed against Empire or Emperor, and thus virtually assured complete independence to the three hundred odd States which made up the Empire. The enlargement of the powers of the Princes and the contraction of those of the Emperor finally handed over the destiny of Germany to the Princes. Among those Princes, some made substantial gains as a result of the Thirty Years' War. The method of aggrandisement was, in most cases, the secularisation of ecclesiastical territory, the Peace thus marking a further stage in the process by which ecclesiastical has given way to secular rule. Brandenburg, which had already secularised the sees of Brandenburg, Havelberg,

and Camrnin (the last *of* these in Pomerania, which duchy had fallen by inheritance to Brandenburg in 1687, though Western Pomerania and part of Eastern had to be surrendered to Sweden), now obtained Halbcrstadt, Minden, and Magdeburg, the last-named to come in on the death of the reigning Administrator, which happened in 1680. Brandenburg thus made very substantial gains by the Peace and rose into the front rank amongst the principalities of Germany. In return for the sacrifice of Wismar and Neukloster to Sweden, Sehwerin and Ilatsseburg were returned to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which ceded Mirow and Nemcrow to Mccklenburg-Giistrow. Brunswick-Luneburg, which coveted Hildeshcim, Minden, and Osnabruck, received only the abbey of Walkenried and the right of alternate appointment to the see of Osnabruck. Hcsse-Casscl got the abbey of Hersfeld. Bavaria obtained the fifth electorship, which the Elector Palatine had forfeited, and the Upper Palatinate, including the county of Cham. The descendants of the ejected Elector Palatine were restored to the Rhenish Palatinate, and obtained a newly created eighth electorship. Saxony kept Upper and Lower Lusatia, which had been assigned to her as the price of peace in 1635. The independence of Switzerland was formally recognised, and the connexion of the United Netherlands with the Empire was allowed to lapse.

The Peace of Westphalia constituted a great European settlement, which rested on the fact that France and Sweden had taken the predominant influence in Europe that had belonged for so long a time to the two branches of the Habsburgs. The character of Germany was changed, and her relation to the political system of Europe. Her loose polity was still more loosened, and the way was opened for the growtli of the minor States. At the same time, new Powers were introduced into her political life. Within Germany, one of the most conspicuous results was the decline of Austrian power. Austria surrendered Elsass and Breisach to France, and Lusatia to Saxony. She consolidated her power by religious persecution and concentrated it by the sacrifice of distant possessions, still retaining a compact mass of territory in south-eastern Europe. Of the changes amongst the minor Powers, the advance of Brandenburg is the most striking. In 1618, Brandenburg had added East Prussia, and the acquisitions of 1648 made her a great State, supreme in northern Germany as Austria was in southern. Her dominion stretched over scattered territories from the duchy of Prussia to the Rhine. Her natural tendency must be to seek expansion by uniting and linking up these territories. For the time, she was deprived of great maritime opportunities. But she had become a foe of Sweden on the Baltic, and a rival of Austria in Germany. In north-eastern Europe the greatest change was the rise of Sweden. Her gains from Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Germany had given her a position on the Baltic which had transformed that sea almost into a Swedish lake.

Denmark had sunk from her former preeminence. She had lost parts of Norway to Sweden; but in 1648 she still overlapped into the Scanian peninsula, though she was evidently on the down grade. In Germany she had lost no territory, but she had forfeited prestige and position. Kussia was passing through a period of trouble and depression. Her westward movement was temporarily stayed by the rise of Sweden, who had closed her only outlet to the Baltic; while, in the incessant struggle on her western frontier, she had been temporarily worsted, and Poland had regained Smolensk and Chernigoff, in 1618. Poland was still great. She was the feudal superior of Prussia, and had made gains from Russia, though her greatness was partly eclipsed by the rise of Sweden.

In western Europe the rise of France is conspicuous. The three 46
bishoprics, Bresse, Bugey, and Gex, Pinerolo, and Elsass were acquisitions that showed how strong was the power behind them. They were but a stage in the expansion of France. She was pressing into the Spanish Netherlands and the other Spanish possessions on her frontiers. In the British Isles Scotland and England were now under one Crown. But it was a period of political confusion, with Scotland and Ireland in revolt. A new State, the United Netherlands, a confederation of seven 22
revolted provinces with their conquests, had appeared on the map, free of Spain and disconnected from the Empire, and had already become a great maritime Power.

In Italy, Spain was still supreme. Her power, threatened in northern Europe, was here unshaken. Possessed of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and the Stato degli Presidi, she dominated Italy. The Papal States were stronger than ever. Ferrara and Urbino, two semi-independent duchies, had been absorbed by them—Ferrara in 1598, Urbino in 1631. Venice had preserved her territory intact through a difficult period. Savoy had acquired a part of Montferrat, 1631, but had lost Pinerolo to the French, and was thus under French supervision. Mantua and Montferrat remained under the Gonzaga; Modena under the Este; Tuscany under the Medici; Parma and Piacenza under the Farnese. In the Iberian peninsula, Portugal, which had been annexed by Spain in 1580, had freed herself again in 1640. Spain, though she had not yet made the surrenders of 1659, was obviously sinking, as a result of military disaster and the temporary depression of her allies, the Austrian Habsburgs. In south-eastern Europe the situation had undergone little change for three-quarters of a century. The Ottoman empire had not yet reached the limits of its expansion either in Hungary or on the eastern Mediterranean; but internal weakness had for a time restrained its activities. Since the loss of Cyprus the Venetian empire had been almost confined to the Adriatic. Only Crete and two small Aegean islands remained of her more eastern possessiona,

B. GREATER EUROPE.

The change in the balance of power in Europe was accompanied by a transference of power in the colonial world. New nations entered into the competition of colonisation, and either ousted, or established themselves by the side of, the old. The Dutch, English, and French became colonial Powers. The Portuguese empire fell to pieces in the East. In the West Spain lost some of her outlying possessions, and found her exclusive claims challenged. At the same time, Russia entered upon the great process which added half a continent to her empire.

43 **Before the end of the sixteenth century, both Dutch and English were sending out trading fleets to the East In 1600 the English East India Company began its great career, in 1602 the Dutch. The operations of both companies were at first extended over a wide area. The English established a factory at Bantam in Java, in 1602; their first factory in India at Surat, in 1612; a factory in Japan at Firando, in 1613; and, by 1616, they also had factories at Ahmadabad, Burhanpur, Ajmir, and Agra in the west of India, and Masulipatam and Petapoli on the cast coast. The Dutch came to the Coromandel and Malabar coasts of India, to Ceylon and Java, rapidly spread their activities through the eastern archipelago, and northwards to China and Japan. They took Amboina from the Portuguese in 1605, discovered the northern coast of Australia 1606, and established themselves in the Banda Islands 1609, in which year also they set up a factory at Firando in Japan, and, by 1615, they had a firm grip of the Moluccas. In Java they went first to Jacatra; but, in 1619, they established themselves at Batavia, which became the capital of the Dutch East Indies in place of Amboina. The Danish East India Company, established in 1614, also competed in the casteni trade, and in 1616 planted a fort at Tranquebar on the Coromandel coast and another in Bengal. Much of what was done at first was tentative; but, in time, the several Powers began to get more definite spheres of activity, and to find those positions which became the lasting scats of their power. The Dutch drove the English out of the eastern archipelago—from Pulo Run and Great Banda in 1620, from Bantam in 1621, and from Amboina in 1628; and, though the English returned to Bantam in 1628, the eastern islands passed definitely into Dutch possession. The English concentrated on India. They made Surat their chief post in 1638, built Fort St George on the site now occupied by Madras in 1639, and gained permanent positions at Masulipatam on the east coast in 1632, and on the Hooghly river, 1640. The Island of Bombay came into English possession as a part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza. It was promised in 1661, though not actually handed over till 1665, and in 1668 was transferred by Charles II to the Company, Madras was made a presidency in 1653,**

and Bombay in 1687, in lieu of Surat. The Dutch proceeded to extend their possessions by conquest from the Portuguese. In 1638, they conquered some of the Portuguese stations in Ceylon—Negumbo, Pointe de Galle, and Trincomalee; in 1641, Malacca; in 1642, Formosa, where they established Fort Zelandia, in the south-west corner of the island; in 1653, Cannanor; in 1656, Calicut and Colombo; in 1658, Jaffnapatam and Negapatam; in 1661, Quilon; in 1662, Cranganor and Cochin. In 1661, the Portuguese recognised their losses. By 1664, the Dutch had posts in Bengal, Gujerat and on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. Meanwhile, from Batavia they conquered Java and Celebes, they established factories in Pegu, at Ajudia in Siam, and in Sumatra and Borneo, while, in 1651, they occupied Table Bay in South Africa, to provide a halting-place on the road to the East. They divided their eastern dominions into the six governments of Java, Amboina, Ternate, Ceylon, Macassar, and the Cape of Good Hope, and made Batavia their capital. Thus the great Portuguese empire of the East, with its numerous exposed points, was easily broken up by the intrusion of the Teutonic Powers.

66 In the New World, there was in this period a great extension of colonial activity, without much transference of colonial power. The incoming Powers, which included France, found an open field for their activity, and thus established themselves by the side of Spain and Portugal, founding important colonies, but not overthrowing those of the Latin Powers. In 1583 the English occupied Newfoundland, their first colony. In 1606 the London and Plymouth Companies were chartered, and the territory of Virginia, where the English had made at the end of the sixteenth century ineffectual attempts at colonisation, was divided lxitween them. Jamestown in Virginia was founded in 1608, and the Bermudas were occupied in 1609-12. The settlements in New England began with New Plymouth 1620, those in New Hampshire 1623 and 1627, at Massachusetts Bay 1628-9, in Maine 1632, in Connecticut 1635, at New Haven 1638, in Long Island 1640, and in Rhode Island 1643. In the south, the colonisation of Maryland was begun in 1634, of Carolina in 1663. Maine was united to Massachusetts in 1652 and 1668. New Jersey was formed in 1665, and Connecticut and New Haven united in the same year. In 1664, the Dutch colonies on the Hudson and Delaware, called the New Netherlands, which included the Swedish colonics on the Delaware conquered by the Dutch in 1655, were conquered by the British and confirmed to them by the Peace of Breda 1667. The Dutch received Surinam in exchange. This transference was confirmed in the Peace of Westminster 1674. It was of the greatest importance, as giving the British continuous possession of the Atlantic coast from the French settlements in Acadia to the Spanish in Florida. In the West Indies the British occupied Barbados and part of St Kitts in 1625, Nevis in 1628, Montserrat and Antigua in 1632, Surinam in 1640, Anguilla in 1650, Barbuda in 1661-2, New Providence

and Eleuthera Island in the Bahamas in 1666, the Virgin Islands in 1672, and conquered Jamaica in 1655.

The French followed the British to North America. In 1605 they made a settlement at Port Royal in Acadia; in 1608 they founded Quebec. Quebec was captured by the British in 1629; but, together with Acadia, was restored by the Peace of St Germain in 1632. The Peace of Breda, 1667, confirmed Acadia to France, and, in 1670, Maine east of the Penobscot was recognised as French. In the West Indies, the French occupied part of St Kitts in 1625, part of St Martin, Martinique, and Guadaloupe in 1636, part of Santo Domingo in 1664, and they made a settlement in Guiana, of which Cayenne became the capital, in 1624.

The Dutch West India Company was founded in 1621. From 1623, they established settlements in the New Netherlands, where they conquered the Swedish colonies on the Delaware 1655; but they lost all their possessions here to England in 1667, gaining in exchange Surinam. They made considerable conquests in Brazil, where for thirty years, from 1624 to 1654, they held a large part of the Portuguese possessions. In the West Indies, they established factories on a few small islands, St Eustatius in 1632, Curacoa in 1634, Saba in 1640, and St Martin, which they divided with the French, in 1649.

66 All four of these Powers came also to Africa, to share in the slave-trade. In 1618, the English chartered their first West African Company, which planted one settlement on the Gambia, and another at Cormentine on the Gold Coast; while the French West African Company, formed in 1626, established a fort on the Senegal. The Dutch acquired Goree, an island off Cape Verde, in 1617, and in 1624 built Fort Nassau at Mouree. Once established on the Gold Coast, they were not long in expelling the Portuguese. They captured Elmina in 1637, and Axim in 1642. In 1641, they proceeded further south and took Sao Paulo de Loandu, which the Portuguese had founded in 1578, and from which they had subjugated Congo and Angola. But the Portuguese recovered their position in Angola and succeeded in extending their influence further. Danish enterprise in Africa, also, dates from the middle of the seventeenth century. The Danes built forts near Accra at Christiansborg and Frederiksborg; but they soon succumbed to the English in the latter place. The English lost Cormentine in 1667 after the naval wars with the Dutch, but they gained Cape Coast Castle, which became their most important possession on the Gold Coast. From this centre they extended their possessions considerably, building forts at Accra, Dixcove, and elsewhere on the Gold Coast, as well as at Whydah on the Slave Coast. Of greater importance than the struggle for the Gold Coast was the Dutch occupation of Table Bay in 1651, followed in 1653 by the purchase from the Hottentots of a strip of land, which secured for them the peninsula of

the Cape of Good Hope. St Helena, which they had acquired in 1645 as a place of call on the way east, they now abandoned, and in 1655 it was occupied by the English.

Thus, in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, the Portuguese 43
were being driven out of the East, where the Dutch had taken their place, almost alone in the Far East, and in conjunction with the English in India. They still had their stations in East and West Africa, but not on the Gold Coast, which the English and the Dutch divided; while, further to the north on the western coast, the French and English were predominant.

In the Western world, the intrusion of the new colonising nations did 106
not menace the extensive land dominions of the Latin Powers. The Dutch conquest of some of the finest provinces of Brazil, including Pcrnambuco and Bahia, lasted for only thirty years—from 1624 to 1654. Spain, indeed, lost ground in the West Indies; but the establishment jf the English on the Atlantic coast of the northern continent and of the French on the St Lawrence and in Acadia was an extension of European colonisation and involved no transfers of territory from the older colonising nations. These latter had, in the meantime, extended and consolidated their rule. The Portuguese, whose settlements were at first exclusively on the coast, gradually penetrated the vast interior and acquired a claim to the greater part of the Amazon basin. At the Peace of Utrecht, the French, who had established themselves in Guiana, recognised Portuguese sovereignty over both banks of the great river. At the other extremity of their dominion, their frontier with the Spanish possessions on the La Plata was in continual dispute. The dominion of Spain, which virtually reached its limits in the sixteenth century, extended through a great variety of countries, from California in the north, over Mexico and Central America, down the western half of South America to the frontiers of Patagonia and over the basin of the La Plata on the other side of the Andes. Outside of the two continents, it included the Philippines and the larger West India islands. It was divided into the two viceroyalties of New Spain and Peru, and a number of governments more or less dependent on the viceroyalties. The provinces nominally subject to New Spain were the Philippines, Guatemala, Yucatan, and New Biscay, and the two, or sometimes three, West India governments. Those subject to the Viceroy of Peru were Chile, Quito, New Granada, Terra Firma, Paraguay, Tucuman, and Buenos Aires. From 1718 to 1722, and permanently in 1739, a third viceroyalty of New Granada was established, which included New Granada and Quito. In 1731 Venezuela was made a separate government under a Captain-General, and in 1776 Buenos Aires was raised to the position of a viceroyalty. To it were added the province of Cuyo, from the captaincy-general of Chile, and, from Lima, the four provinces of Upper Peru as well as Paraguay, Cordoba, and Tucuman; so that this

fourth viceroyalty included all the Spanish territory east of the Andes, from Lake Titicaca to Patagonia.

136 While the Western Powers were struggling for colonial dominion beyond the seas, the geographical position of Russia enabled her to advance without rivalry or difficulty. The Russian colonial empire was a natural expansion of European Russia across the forests and plains of northern Asia to the Pacific, and across the steppes of Central Asia to the mountain barriers of India. It never required or rested on maritime power. It was initiated by the military spirit of the Cossacks, and maintained by the expansive and nomadic tendencies of a great population. Russia discovered her new world somewhat later than the Western Powers. In 1581, the Cossacks took Sibir the capital of the Tartar Khanate of Siberia, thus carrying Russia's territory beyond the Urals and founding her Asiatic dominion. By 1630, the Cossacks had reached the Lena; in 1700, they conquered Kamschatka—so easy was Russia's advance to the Pacific. Her southward movement towards China paused at the Amur, from 1688 till 1846. Thus Russia took a place, which her geographical position assigned to her, as a great Asiatic Power. With the exception of the slopes of the Urals, too gentle to be formidable, nature had planted no barrier between the Pacific and the heart of eastern Europe; and, in the circumstances! this vast area passed easily into a single State.

SECTION IV.

THE FORMATION OF THE GREAT TOWERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

A. EUROPE.

OF the tendencies of which we have spoken as operating in the early 63
seventeenth century, the expansion of France continued until it suffered a check in the great settlement of Utrecht 1713-5, which rested on a balance of power between France and Austria; the expansion of Sweden ceased, and the dissolution of her empire, to the advantage of Brandenburg and Russia, quickly began; the disintegration of Germany continued, and among the chief rising States appeared a strong kingdom •of Prussia, which contested with Austria the hegemony of Germany; in north and south, Russia advanced westwards at the expense of Sweden and the Ottoman empire ; Austria, instead of declining, took the place of Spain in the Netherlands and Italy, and advanced into south-eastern Europe; Poland was swallowed up by Austria, Russia, and Prussia; in the colonial world, Britain distanced all her rivals, after a long duel with France, in particular, for India and North America. So, in the eighteenth century there was worked out a balance of power between Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France. Much took shape in this period which has remained to the present day. Sweden was forced almost into her natural limits. Poland was destroyed. The Ottoman empire was driven back. Russia expanded, and Prussia was formed.

We may consider first the expansion of France. The great advance 46
which she had made into the Spanish Netherlands in 1659 was continued. By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, she made considerable gains which included Douai, Lille, and Courtrai. By the Treaty of Nymegen, 1678, she restored some towns and annexed others. Her frontier receded, but, on the other hand, it was strengthened, for she gained the remaining Spanish towns in Artois, and made advances in Hainault The new places which she acquired included Valenciennes, Conde, Cambray, St Omer, and Maubeuge. In addition, she received Franche Comtek and Freiburg in the Breisgau, but gave up the right of garrisoning Philippsburg. By the "reunions" which followed she

strengthened her hold of Alsace, and annexed Strasshurg and Kehl—annexations which were recognised by the Treaty of Ratisbon, in 1684. The Treaty of Ryswyk, in 1697, left her frontier as in 1678; but she gave up Kehl and Freiburg, retaining Strassburg. The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, made a lasting settlement of the north-eastern frontier. France gave up much ; but she retained a line of towns stretching from St Omer, through Lille, Conde', and Maubeuge, to Marienburg, which represented the substantial result of years of ambition and struggle, By the Treaty of llastatt with the Empire, 1714, she received Landau also. By treaty with Savoy, in 1713, she rectified her south-east frontier, surrendering to Savoy a tongue of territory on the Italian side of the Alps, and receiving in exchange the valley of Barcelonette on her own side. In the same year, the little principality of Orange was annexed.

70 The changes in the eighteenth century subsequent to those of Utrecht were few. In 1736 Lorraine was ceded to France, to be annexed on the death of the reigning Duke Stanislas, which happened in 1766. Two years later (in 1768) Corsica, the last acquisition before the Revolution, and the only large detached possession in Europe, was gained. The steady advance since the days of Louis XI had given France a strong north-eastern frontier, had brought her on the middle east to the Rhine, on the south-east corner to the Alps, and in the south to the Pyrenees. But she was still separated from her natural boundary, the Alps, in the south by the possessions of the King of Sardinia, Savoy and Nice; and, between Franche Comte' and Alsace, the county of Montbeliard, a possession of Wurtemberg, made a breach in the continuity of her territory. In addition, there were various enclaves of foreign States within her territory, the most important of which were the principality of Avignon and the county of Venaissin, papal territory on the Rhone, the free city of Mulhauscn»and some small possessions of various German States over which France was merely suzerain in Alsace, and some more extensive districts such as Nassau-Saarbrlicken, Nassau-Saarwerden, and the county of Salm, over which France was not even suzerain, in Lorraine. On the other hand, she held Landau within the borders of the Empire, and Philippeville and Marienburg in the Low Countries.

While France advanced, her old ally Sweden held her own with difficulty, and, within a few years of the check which was placed on the expansion of France by the War of the Spanish Succession, a large part of Sweden's empire was wrested from her in the Northern War. At the
59 Peace of Stockholm, 1719, Sweden handed over Bremen and Verden to Hanover, and lost her position on the North Sea; and in 1720, at a second Peace of Stockholm, she surrendered to Prussia Western Pomerania as far as the river Peene, with the islands of Usedom and Woilin. Stettin was thus lost; but Stralsund, Wolgast, and Rugen were retained. Thus, the Elbe and the Oder became again German rivers. A more crush-
52 ing blow followed in 1721, when, at the Peace of Nystad, Russia took

Livonia, Esthonia, and the adjacent islands, and parts of the Finnish provinces of Kexholm and Viborg. Nor Mas this the end. In 1743, by 61
the Peace of Abo, Russia made another advance into Finland, and gained the territory lying east of the river Kymmene. The remainder of her ultra-Scandinavian empire Sweden retained into the nineteenth century. Her losses were not surprising, for her empire lacked a sufficient basis of natural strength, and stronger forces than arms transferred her outlying provinces to the rising Powers of the eighteenth century.

In the course of French expansion there arose the possibility of a 51
change which might have overturned the whole political system of Europe and reared again an empire stronger than the undivided Habsburg Power. The question of "the Spanish Succession appeared on the political horizon as early as 1668, when the Emperor and Louis X I V made a secret and provisional arrangement for the partition of the Spanish possessions, by which France was to take the Spanish Netherlands, Franche Comto, Naples, and Sicily, and the Emperor Spain and Spanish America. When the question became more urgent, the maritime Powers insisted on a voice in so immense a territorial rearrangement. By the Partition Treaty of 1698, to which they gave their consent, France was to have Naples and Sicily, the Archduke Charles of Austria ?MiIan, and a Bavarian Prince the remainder. On the death of the Bavarian Prince, a second agreement gave to Archduke Charles the [mass of the inheritance, to France the two Sicilies and Lorraine, to the pDuke of Lorraine Milan. In the end, the whole question was submitted Ito the arbitrament of war, and a settlement was finally made in a series of treaties, 1713-5, between the various Powers which had taken part in the war. The Spanish empire was dismembered. Spain retained her individuality and her colonies; but she was cut off from her old connexion with the rest of Europe by the loss of her possessions in Italy and the Netherlands as well as of two positions in the Mediterranean. A check was placed on the expansion of France. She gained no share of the Spanish empire—none of the Spanish provinces in the Netherlands and Italy for which she had waited so long, none of the Spanish colonies, nor the prospect of the union of the two kingdoms. Her frontiers with the Netherlands were readjusted without being weakened. She obtained Landau on the left bank of the Rhine, and she restored her conquests on the right bank—- Alt-Breisach, Kehl, and Freiburg. England greatly increased her colonial power, and in the Mediterranean gained two important strategic positions, Minorca and Gibraltar. Her colonial gains are enumerated in another connexion. Austria received Naples and Milan in Italy, and the Spanish Netherlands, and thus became the first line of resistance to French expansion in this important quarter. Holland was given security against French ambition, inasmuch as Austria was placed between her and France; and she obtained a strong barrier of towns, commanding all the rivers from the Meuse to the sea, which she

was to garrison, in the Austrian Netherlands. Savoy received Sicily, Montferrat, and a part of the Milanese, and made some rearrangements of her Alpine frontier with France by mutual cession, which removed
59 France from Piedmont. Prussia added to her west German possessions the bulk of Upper or Spanish Gelders, and her claim to Neufehatel was recognised. Thus, at Utrecht, a further stage was reached in the division of those middle lands lying on the western frontiers of Germany for the sake of which so many of the wars of modern times had been waged. These extensive changes, coupled with the expansion of Austria at the expense of the Ottoman empire, and of Russia and Prussia at the expense of Sweden, gave a new form to the political system of Europe, which, with some modifications, lasted until the French Revolution.

62 In 1648 was consummated the disintegration of Germany. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Princes had successfully resisted the forces that made for German unity. In 1559, they established their independence of Imperial authority in religion, and, when, in 1648, they secured virtual independence in foreign politics, they reduced the Empire
60 to a political shell, enclosing not a single State but a system of States. Of these States Austria remained the chief. Though the Empire was of diminishing value to her, and in Germany she no longer remained without a rival, her territorial acquisitions were so much more extensive than her losses as to give her a European position counterbalancing that
40 of France. At the Peace of Westphalia she suffered heavily in ceding Lusatia to Saxony, and Elsass to France, and during the remainder of the seventeenth century she lost a little more ground to France in southern Germany. In 1740 she further lost Silesia to Prussia. On the
48 other hand, she drove the Turk out of Hungary and advanced into the Balkan peninsula, took Spain's place in the Netherlands and Italy, and
58 shared in the partition of Poland. The surest direction of her expansion ap(>earcd to be eastwards. The strength of her dominion lay in the great mass of territory which she possessed in south-eastern Europe. Here, she consolidated as well as extended her dominion, always cherishing the hope of acquiring Bavaria, which her dominions half encircled, by annexation or exchange. A part of Bavaria, the Innviertel, she actually gained by the Peace of Teschen, 1777, as a settlement of her claim on the succession, and only the intervention of Frederick the Great in 1785 prevented the exchange of the Netherlands for the remainder. Nor was the idea definitively abandoned until 1818.

48,60 Austrian expansion during this period began in the south-east. After the Peace of Vasvar, 1664, she surrendered no more territory to the Ottoman. The tide turned, and in 1699, at the Peace of Carlowitz, she recovered Transylvania and Hungary, with the exception of the Banat of Temesvar between the Theiss and the Maros, and parts of Slavonia and Croatia. In 1718, at the Peace of Passarowitz, she made another great advance, recovering the remainder of Hungary and Slavonia, and

fining parts of Bosnia and Servia, with Belgrade, and Lesser Wallaehia. A corner only of Croatia remained to the Turk. But not all this could be retained, and, by the Peace of Belgrade, in 1739, Austria restored her acquisitions in Servia, Bosnia, and Wallachia, including Belgrade and Orsova. Along the frontier thus fixed, a position of equilibrium between the two empires was reached which held good for nearly a century and a half, except that, in 1777, Austria obtained the Bukowina, important for its strategic position connecting Galicia and Transylvania, and in 1789 captured Belgrade, to lose it again in 1791, and in 1790 (')rsova. As she *58* advanced south of Hungary, so also did she north. By taking a hand in the partition of Poland she gained temporarily a great mass of territory with which to flank her dominions on the north. In 1770, she appropriated the part of the county of Zips which had been pawned to Poland in 14-12. In 1772, she took most of Red Russia and parts of Podolia and Little Poland; in 1795, Cracow, southern Masovia, a part of Podlachia and the remainder of Little Poland. Thus the mass of Austrian possessions in south-eastern Europe underwent considerable expansion in the eighteenth century. Inorganic collection of territories as it was, it was not at this time sundered by race divisions and jealousies.

The part of the Spanish empire which Austria received in 1713-5 extended her dominions greatly, without much increasing her strength. Rich and fertile though the Netherlands were, they were of little value to Austria. They had not Hungary's geographical proximity to the hereditary dominions. Their long subjection to Spain had destroyed their German connexion, and the tie with Austria proved very slight. Austria had little interest in this distant, burdensome, and unnatural possession, which increased the disunion of her Empire, and added to the frontiers she was charged to defend one peculiarly defenceless.

Sardinia, Milan, and Naples, also acquired in 1714, were not less **51,63** difficult to absorb into the Austrian Empire. There was little intercourse between the Italian and the German possessions of Austria, and her position in Italy only excited the hostility of Spain. Nor did Austria retain possession of all these provinces. In 1718 she made an exchange with Savoy of Sardinia for Sicily, and in 1735, by the Peace of Vienna, another exchange, with the Bourbon Don Carlos, of the Two Sicilies and the Tuscan *Presidi* for the duchy of Parma which had passed to Don Carlos in 1731. Austria after these transactions was confined to northern Italy. The losses which Milan suffered to Savoy have been already indicated. On the other hand, Mantua fell to the Emperor by forfeit in 1708, and Duke Francis of Ix>rraine, who became the Emperor Francis I, received the grand duchy of Tuscany on the extinction of the Medici, 1737; and, in 1771, Modena, which had in the process of time reached the sea between Lucca and Genoa, also came in.

In the course of the eighteenth century, there arose in northern **55,59** Germany a Power that disputed with Austria hegemony in the Empire,

and that in the nineteenth century expelled her from the German world in which she had for so many centuries played the first part Prussian expansion has this peculiarity, that it did not proceed from a single centre, but from three clearly marked areas which were gradually linked together. These areas were the Mark of Brandenburg, the duchy of Prussia, and the Prussian possessions on the Rhine. They were distinct in history, language, races, and institutions, and had each a separate course of development. Prussia did not grow, like France or England, by consolidation and acquisition along definite lines and according to a preconceived plan. It was a collection of dominions, formed by war and chance, and consolidated by the arts of government. An open, poor and arid country, small, unprotected by natural defences, less in size than Scotland, Brandenburg became stronger than France and the foremost military Power in Europe.

The early growth of Brandenburg has already been related. In 1524 Ruppin was annexed, and in 1537 an agreement was made with the Duke of Wohlau, Liegnitz, and Brieg securing to Brandenburg the succession to these provinces. The Reformation made possible the secularisation of the three Brandenburg bishoprics of Brandenburg, Lcbus (1553), and Havel berg (1555). In 1571, Beeskow and Storkow were gained. Meanwhile, Ansbach had bought the principality of Jagemdorf, Beuthcn, and Oderberg in Silesia in 1523, acquired a reversionary interest in Oppeln in 1528, and inherited Baireuth on the extinction of the ruling line in 1557. In 1603, these Franconian possessions came in to Brandenburg; but in the same year they were granted out again—Ansbach and Baireuth to younger brothers, Jagemdorf, which was lost to the Hohenzollerns in the Thirty Years' War (1623), to another member of the family. In 1609, Brandenburg gained a footing on the Rhine. The Elector laid claim to the Cleve-Jiilich inheritance, and, in 1609, accepted joint rulership of the disputed territories with the other claimants. The Treaty of Xanten, however, in 16H made a partition of the territories which was confirmed in 1666 and which gave to Brandenburg, finally, Cleve, Mark, Ravensberg, and Herford. In 1618, the duchy of Prussia, held by a Hohenzollern as a fief of Poland, came in to Brandenburg, and in 1657, by the Treaty of Wehlau, Poland renounced her suzerainty over the duchy, in return for the restitution of Ermeland which Brandenburg had seized in 1656. This renunciation was confirmed in the Peace of Oliva, 1660. Tauroggen and Serrey were added to the duchy in 1691. Both were given up in 1793, but Serrey was recovered in 1795.

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the east of the Oder, which she ceded to Sweden in 1653. Ample compensation however was given her in the bishoprics of Cainmin, Haiberstadt, and Minden, the archbishopric of Magdeburg which she was to receive on the death of the existing Administrator, and various other places of less importance. Later acquisitions were Lauenburg and Biitow in Pomerania, 1657, and, by the Peace of St Germain, 1679, the strip along the Oder, surrendered to Sweden in 1653, except Danim and Gollnow. In 1679 Schwiebus was taken in satisfaction of the Silesian claims, but was restored in 1694, and the claims were reasserted. The archbishopric of Magdeburg was acquired in 1680, and Burg in 1687.

In the great ware at the beginning of the eighteenth century the Kings of Prussia, for such the Electors of Brandenburg became in 1701, fought to secure their possessions on the Rhine and to extend their dominions on the Baltic. At Utrecht Prussia received Upper Gelders, 51
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The various acquisitions which the Hohenzollerns had made, while they brought extensive territories under their rule, were so scattered that they needed to be linked up and consolidated, if Prussia was ever to form a strong State. To Frederick the Great the configuration of his kingdom was intolerable. He desired Saxony, West Prussia, and Swedish Pomerania. He gained Silesia, which he seized in 1740, and which Austria finally yielded at the Peace of Hubertusburg in 1763, together with Schwiebus and Giatz, though not Jagerndorf in the form in which Prussia had claimed it; East Friesland, in 1744, which brought Prussia to the North Sea; a part of Poland—West Prussia, Ermeland, 58
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Prussia to her extreme eastern limits, and coincided with losses on the
84 Rhine at the Peace of Basel, of which we shall speak later. Thus was built up, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the strangely ihaped kingdom of Prussia, which stretched its great length across northern Germany from the Rhine to the Memel, with outposts in the Netherlands, Franconia, and on the Swiss frontier.

03, 40 Austria's neighbour Bavaria had greatly increased her importance in the Thirty Years' War, and at the Peace of Westphalia had gained an Electorate and the Upper Palatinate with the county of Cham. In 1742, the Klector of Bavaria was chosen Emperor, the one exception to the long line of Hahsburg Emperors from the time of Frederick III. In 1777, the Bavarian territories passed to the Sulzbach line of the Wittelsbach family, which, since 1742, had been ruling the Rhenish Palatinate and the duchies of Julich and Berg, acquired by the Palatinate at the partition of the Julieh-Clcve inheritance in 1614. Both Saxony and Austria had claims to parts of Bavaria. But the Saxon claims were
60 bought off, and, on account of the Austrian, the Habsburgs received the Innviertel—the territory between the Inn, the Danube, the Salza, and the Austrian frontier.

Saxony was too much weakened by partition to have the strength to which her population and natural richness entitled her, Thuringia was a maze of Saxon States. In 1648 the Ernestine line divided into two main branches—Saxe-Weimar and Saxc-Gotha—which afterwards split up into branches too many to enumerate, though Eisenach, Coburg, Mciningen, and llildburghauscn call for mention. The electoral line, which had received Lusatia in 1635, divided into four branches in 1656. Of these, the minor branches died out in the first half of the eighteenth century, and their territories were reunited to the electoral. From 1697 to 1763 the Electors were also Kings *of* Poland.

The Brunswick family, with their extensive, though barren, territories and their position on Elbe and Weser, might have contended with Brandenburg for the leadership of North Germany. But they gained little at the Peace of Westphalia, except the alternate right of appointment to the bishopric of Osnabruck, and, like Saxony, they were weakened by division. In 1689 the Luneburg line acquired Lauenburg, and in 1692 the ninth electorate. In 1705 the Luneburg and Calenberg possessions were united in the jwrson of the Elector George Lewis, who, in 1714, succeeded to
54 the Crown of Great Britain. Brunswick-Luneburg, or Hanover, under which name it is better known, acquired Bremen and Verden from Sweden, in 1720, Bentheim, and some other smaller possessions. Like Saxony, Hanover gained little advantage from its foreign connexion.
40 The Wolfenbuttel line received Walkenried, in 1648, and made other small acquisitions in the seventeenth century. In 1755 its possessions passed to the younger line of Brunswick-Bevern, which had been established in 1666.

Concerning the less important German Houses a summary statement may suffice. The Duke of Wiirtemberg was restored to his lands and title in 1648, except to Montbeliard, which passed to another branch of the family, to return to the main line in 1723. The Raden territories, divided since 1536 into two branches, were united in 1771 by theRaden-Durlach line. Of the four lines into which Hesse had been divided in 1567, one died out in 1583 and another in 1604. Over the possessions of the latter, Hesse-Marburg, the remaining two, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hcsse-Cassel, disputed until 1648, when the partition favoured Hesse-Cassel. In 1736 they also shared Hanau. Anlinlt in 1603 divided into four lines, ruling at Dessau, Rernburg, Zerbst, and Kothcn, of which the Zerbst line died out in 1793, when its territories were partitioned amongst the oilier three. Of the two Mecklenburg lines of Schwerin **40** and Giistrow, the Schwerin line in 1648, as noted above, recovered the bishoprics of Schwerin and Ratzeburg, transferring Nemcrow and Mi row to the Giistrow line. The former line died out in 169(i, the latter in 1695. In 1701 the two lines of Schwerin and Strelitz took their places. In 1667 the ruling line in Oldenburg, Delmenhorst, and Jever died out, and, by an agreement of 1649, the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp jointly succeeded to these territories. Delmenhorst was pawned to Hanover in 1711 ; but the connexion of Oldenburg with Denmark lasted for more than a century, and its termination marks a stage in the history of Schlcswig-Holstcin. In 1658 the King of Den- 54 mark had been compelled to surrender his sovereignty over the Gotlorp possessions in the two duchies which left the Duke of Holstein-Goltorp an independent Power. In 1721 the Duke surrendered to the King his possessions in Schleswig. In 1773 the Goltorp possessions passed to Paul Hi of Russia Paul renounced to Denmark his claims in Holstein, which was thus united again with Schleswig under Danish sovereignty, in exchange for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which he ceded to the Prince-Bishop of Lubeck. In 1777 Oldenburg and Delmenhorst were raised to the rank of a duchy. Of the Nassau family the main Orange; line, Nassau-Dillcnburg, died out in 1702. Its possessions were divided. Parts went to Prussia, the principality of Orange on the Rhone to France, and the remainder to the Nassau-Dietz line. In 1795 three brandies of the family remained at Idstein, Weilburg, and Usingen. The territory under ecclesiastical rule was a good deal diminished in northern Germany by the secularisations of the Reformation and of **1648;** and the number of the Imperial cities also dwindled, h'fty-one remaining in 1789.

The expansion of Russia and her advance into western Europe is not **52** less a feature of the years between 1648 and 1795 than is the rise of Prussia. It marks perhaps the most important change which the political system of Europe had undergone. It added to the system a State of immense potential strength, not divided from its European neighbours

by distinct geographical or ethnological boundaries, and, hence, ever pressing on their eastern frontiers. To understand its growth, we must retrace our steps. Russia was formed of a group of Slav principalities in the greatest plains of Europe—the valleys of the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper and the Diina, which rivers drew her to expand towards the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Caspian. In the sixteenth century, she was cut off from all seas. Sweden and Poland cut her off from the Baltic, Poland and the Ottoman empire from the Black Sea, the Tartars from the Caspian. The natural increase of her population, their migratory habits, the search for a scientific frontier, and the desire fur a civilising intercourse with other nations, impelled her to expansion seawards which her great strength enabled her to make and to sustain. Her first wars were with the Tartars; they l>egan a great landward ad-
1 vance of Europe against Asia. When the Tartar empire broke up, there arose on its ruins the Khanates of Kazan, Astrakhan, and Crimea. In 1552, Russia annexed Kazan; in 1554, Astrakhan, which gave her command of the Volga from source to mouth and brought her to the Caspian Sea. Persian Asia was thereby thrown open to penetration by Russia, and the Volga offered a southward route. Crimea passed to the Turks,
61 and the Russian acquisition of it was postponed till the reign of Catharine. On the Dnieper, the Don, the Volga, and the Ural were Cossack communities, which protected the southern frontier of Russia and maintained, in some cases, a virtual independence till the eighteenth century. In 1577, Russia asserted her supremacy over the Don Cossacks,
136 which brought her nearer to the Black Sea Four years later, her colonisation in northern Asia began with the conquest of Sibir, the capital of the Tartar Khanate of Siberia, whence Russia gradually spread her power eastwards to the Pacific Ocean. In the north-east the enemies of Russian expansion were Sweden and Poland-Lithuania. Lithuania, with her Russian provinces, provided another centre round which the Slav race could group itself. Nature had placed no geographical karrier to divide the two States, and between the two there was constant war, with fluctuations of frontier. As Russia tended to expand westwards, so Lithuania tended to expand eastwards; and the contact with the western world, and possession of the rich valley of the Dnieper, gave her a strength which overweighed the vaster extent of the Muscovite empire. In 1557-60 Russia conquered the greater part of Livonia from the Teutonic Knights and reached the Baltic; but Poland-Lithuania took this territory away in 1582. From 1584, many years of unrest and civil strife checked the expansion of Russia and compelled her to make sacrifices on
32 her western frontier. At the Peace of Stolbova, 1617, she surrendered to Sweden Ingria and Carelia, and to Poland by the Truce of Deulino, in 1618, and the Treaty of Polianovka, in 1634, Smolensk, Chemigoff, and Sievereki—a great slice off western Russia and the greater part of her Lithuanian conquests beyond the Dnieper. Not till the Peace of

Andrusovo in 1667 did Russia recover the lands thus surrendered to Poland, and then not all. But, from this time, she advanced again, and first in the south-west. On the Ix>wer Dnieper the Cossack republic of Znporogia, a territory in dispute between Turk, Tartar and Pole, had revolted from Poland and transferred its allegiance to Russia—a loss to which Poland had consented at Andrusovo. In 1680, by the Treaty of Bakchiserai, the Sultan also recognised the suzerainty of Russia in this territory. In 168(5, Russia recovered Kieff, with its strong position on the Dnieper, once the ruling centre of Russia, and established her superiority over the Cossacks of the Ukraine. But she had not yet reached the Dwina and Dnieper, and beyond these streams there lay Russian land. In the eighteenth century, Russia advanced all along her western frontier, as well as southwards into the Caucasus and eastwards into Asia. It was the work of Peter the Great to establish her power on the Baltic, and to bring her decisively into western Europe, in spite of the inducement which her southward and eastward flowing streams offered to southward and eastward expansion. At the Peace of Nystad, in 1721, he took from 54
Sweden the Baltic coast north of the Dwina—Livonia, Esthonia and the adjacent islands, Ingria, part of Carelia, and a small part of Finland including Viborg, and planted on the Baltic the capital of a new Russia, thus achieving what had, since the sixteenth century, been one of the chief objects of Russian policy. In 1743, by the Peace of Abo, 6 1
another corner of Finland was taken, and the Russian frontier advanced to the river Kyinmene. In 1772, Polish Livonia and all Polish terri- 58
tory east of the Duna and Dnieper were added to Russia, in 1795 another strip of the Baltic coast, Courland and Samogitia and all Lithuania east of the Niemen. Thus, the south-eastern Baltic littoral passed from Sweden and Poland to Russia. The remainder of Finland, 108
together with the Aland Isles, came to Russia at the Peace of Frederikshamm, 1809. In the middle west, Russia advanced at the expense of Poland. In 1772, in addition to the Baltic territory already mentioned, 58
she took all Polish territory east of the Duna and Dnieper; in 1793, the rest of Podolia and Ukraine, and parts of Volhynia and Podlesia—these acquisitions bringing back to her all Little Russia and White Russia as well as part of Lithuania; and, in 1795, the remainder of Podlesia and Volhynia, and, as stated above, all Lithuania cast of the Niemen. Thus her ancient rival perished, and the Russian frontiers rested on those of Prussia and Austria.

On the Black Sea, Russia conquered Azoff in 1696, which by a truce of 1700 was surrendered to her, together with all the land south, to the river Kuban. But, in 1711, Asoff was restored to the Porte. In 1774, at the Peace of Kutchuk Kainardji, Russia gained the territory between the Dnieper and the Bug, with the fortresses of Kuban, Kerch, Yenikale, and Perekop, which gave her a firm footing on the northern shore of the Black Sea. At the same time, Turkey admitted the independence of

Crimea, which Russia annexed in 1788, Turkey recognising the annexation at the Peace of Constantinople, in 1784. The Peace of Jassy, in 1792, gave to Russia the land between the Bug and the Dniester with the fortress of Ochakoff. These swift steps forward transferred to Russia more land than **she** could occupy, and necessitated an organised immigration, from which southern Russia has derived a special ethnographical character.

52 Between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and along the latter, Russia was also advancing. In 1725 Peter obtained the cession of Derbeiit and Baku, and the provinces of Gilyan, Mazandcran, and Astrabad contiguous to the south of the Caspian. But this initial advance proved premature. In 1732 Anne retroceded everything south of the Koura, and in 1755, in the Treaty of Gandja, ceded the remainder of Peter's conquests and returned to the line of the Terek. The Treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji, 1774, ended the Turkish dominion in Georgia and Imeritia, established the river Kuban as the boundary between Russia and Turkey, and gave to Russia Kahardia south of the Terek. The independence of the Tartars of Kuban was recognised. In 1785, Russia annexed Kuban, and Turkey recognised the annexation at the Peace of Constantinople, 1784. In 1796, Russia conquered Dcrbent, Kouba, Baku, and the Persian Khanates between Baku and East Georgia, but these conquests were abandoned. In 1800, Georgia was definitely and finally annexed, and Russian dominion was carried beyond the
108 Caucasus; in 1801, Mingrelia and Imeritia; and, in 1800, Dei-bent and Baku. In this latter year Gandja was taken. Russia's sway thus extended from the Caspian to the Black Sea. In her southern expansion Russia had distinct set-backs in 1711 and 1752-5; but she was surer in her hold on the Baltic and the Dnieper. In the north and middle west there was a natural halting-place to her expansion, when she had reduced Sweden to a Scandinavian kingdom, and, by the partition of Poland, had come into contact with the strong Powers of Prussia and Austria. But on the south-east there was no natural halting-place, while the Ottoman empire was decaying, and Russia's advance continued in the nineteenth century. And so in the Caucasus, no stable frontier had been found, and much was yet to be done. But, in the eighteenth century, Russia had learned the direction of her expansion, and in some quarters had readied **her** present limits. Over **the** great plains of eastern Europe she had advanced to the sea, or to meet Powers strong enough to check her. Of her expansion into northern **and** central Asia we shall speak later.

08 **The** extinction of the kingdom of Poland, whereby Russia, Austria, **and Prussia** consolidated their power, **and** in which it is noteworthy **that Sweden, Poland's historic enemy, played no part,** must **be separately explained. In the seventeenth century the position of Poland was changed** by **the** political transformation that **was** going on in north-**eastern** Europe, **Her great** enemies **had been** Sweden **and** Russia,

Sweden checking her Baltic expansion and threatening her Baltic provinces, Russia disputing with her for the plains of the Duna and Dnieper. Against Russia she had maintained an even, if not a victorious, struggle. The rise of Prussia and the definite turning of 51
Russia to the west created a new position. When Brandenhurg planted herself in the middle of Polish territory by the acquisition of the duchy of Prussia, it was certain that, either Poland must conquer Prussia, or Brandenburg would link up her possessions at the expense of Poland. The losses of Poland began in the middle of the seventeenth century. By the Convention of Wehlau, 1657, she renounced her 59
suzerainty over East Prussia; by the Peace of Oliva, 1660, she sur- 53
rendered northern Livonia to Sweden; by the Peace of Andrnsovo, 52
1667, she restored to Russia Smolensk, Sieverski and ChernigofF, the places gained in 1618 and 1634, and recognised the loss of the trans-Dnieper territory of Zaporogia; by the Peace of Budziak, 1072, and **48**
the Peace of Zurawna, 1676, she surrendered Kameniee, the greater part of Podolia, and part of the Ukraine to the Ottoman empire. Podolia and Kameniec she recovered at the Peace of Carlowitz, 1699. Two years earlier the crown of Poland had passed to the Electors of Saxony, who held it till 1763. In the eighteenth century Poland was in evil case. But she .suffered no losses till 1770, when Austria annexed the parts of the Hungarian county of Zips which had been pawned to Poland in 1412. This was the beginning of the end. The partition which followed was made in three stages. In 1772, Russia took the 01
provinces along her own frontier, Polish Livonia, part of Polozk, and Witebsk, and made the Duna the frontier between the two countries. There was a natural connexion between this land and Russia; it was Russian land lost centuries before. Prussia took West Prussia and 59
Ermeland, the Netze district, a part of Great Poland and Cujavia, but not Danzig and Thorn, which Poland retained. The acquisition was of great political importance to Prussia, as linking up East Prussia and Brandenburg. Austria took most of Red Russia and parts of Podolia **60**
and Little Poland, the territory which became Galicia and Lodomeria. By this partition Poland was diminished by one-third. In 179.'$, Prussia and Russia joined to make a second partition. Prussia took Danzig and 59
Thorn, and so gained control of the Vistula, the rest of Great Poland and Cujavia, as well as part of Mosovia, which linked up Silesia and West Prussia. Russia again annexed the provinces adjacent to herself, 61
the rest of Podolia and the Ukraine, which she now finally acquired, parts of Volhynia and Podlesia, an area four times the size of that which Prussia had taken and containing twice its population. Russia **and** Austria were now contiguous. The buffer State had gone. Poland still retained its three capital towns, Warsaw, Cracow, and Vilna, but was so diminished that her hope of continued existence was small. **In 1795** the final division **was** made. Russia took Courland and

Samogitia, all Lithuania east of the Niemen, the remainder of Podlesia **and** Volhynia. Her boundary now ran from Galicia along the Bug to Brzesc, thence in **a** straight line to Grodno, thence along the Niemen to
60 the border of East Prussia. Austria extended the province of Galicia by an addition of the whole district between the Pilica, the Vistula, and the Bug, including Cracow, with the exception of a small area round Warsaw, the piece of land between Vistula, Bug, and Narew, which Prussia desired to secure her hold on that town. Prussia took- the remainder—a strip of territory which flanked nearly the whole of the duchy of Prussia and a large part of the Prussian acquisitions in 1798, Warsaw, with a piece of Little Poland adjacent to Silesia, the remainder of Masovia, Podlachia, and Lithuania west of the Niemen. Thus, when Poland fell to pieces, Russia regained what she had once lost to Lithuania, and added to it the greater part of Lithuania herself, while Prussia and Austria divided up the original Poland. The destruction of Poland was in some sense a result of her want of geographical strength. She lay in the valleys of the Dwina, Dnieper, Pripet, and Vistula. But nature had not formed here an area with the geographical separateness that supports separate political being. Thus, when on her frontiers historical causes brought into being States with unity and strength, strong autocracies in whose pathway she stood, a loosely organised individualist State, she had not the necessary natural strength and unity to resist their expansion.
63 The Utrecht settlement in western Europe, as modified by slight subsequent changes, and the partition of Poland in eastern Europe appeared to have brought about a position of comparative stability. We may sum up as follows the situation which the wars and diplomacy of the eighteenth century had produced. In the British Isles, England and Scotland were incorporated in one kingdom of Great Britain, having a self-governing dependency in Ireland, and attached by a personal union
79 to the Electorate of Hanover. France had not gained the natural frontiers she desired; but she had reached a position of security, and the acquisition of Lorraine in 1766 followed naturally on the policy of
62 two centuries. In the group of States small and large, which made up the German Empire, Austria, with her greatly increased territory in southern Europe and her additions from Poland, was still the strongest. But Prussia, which had grown up rapidly in the eighteenth century, and held **a** strong position on the Baltic and in eastern Europe, menaced
61 her superiority. Russia rested firmly on the four seas which were her natural outlet. In the north and west she had reached a position of stability; in the south and to the east she was still advancing. Sweden,
62 driven from most of her conquests, still retained in Western Pomerania **a** foothold **on** German soil. The kingdom of Sardinia had gained ground **in northern Italy,** while Spain once more held **a** position in the south, where, in Naples, **a** Spanish Bourbon line had reigned since **1735. Austria was** predominant **in the north** of the peninsula. Venice

still kept her Adriatic dominion and her mainland territory. In south-eastern Europe the Ottoman empire was receding before Austria and 48
Russia; but the process of its disruption had not yet begun.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

In the colonial world, the chief interest of this period gathers round the extension of French and British colonisation, and the conflict between these two Powers, which gave the British in the end an unquestioned predominance in North America, the West Indies, and India. The '38
extension of British colonisation along the Atlantic coast of North America proceeded apace in the later seventeenth century. After the expulsion of the Dutch, the colonies of Delaware, New York, and New Jersey were constituted. Pennsylvania was founded in 1682, New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts in 1691, Carolina divided into North and South in 1729, and Georgia founded in 1733. So the thirteen colonies came into being. Meanwhile, from Quebec the French 67
penetrated the interior of North America. In 1681, they took possession of the Mississippi and tried to plant the colony of Louisiana at its mouth, though New Orleans was not founded till 1718. They penetrated to the Ohio in 1716 and occupied that river valley in 1753. In the north-west they reached the great plains of Canada in 1730 and discovered the Rocky Mountains in 1731. By successive stages England acquired the French American possessions. She conquered Acadia in 1690, but restored it in 1697, and with it she gave up also Fort York on Hudson Bay. At the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 she gained Acadia with its uncertain boundaries, the French colony of Placcntin in Newfoundland, and sovereignty over the live nations whose territory lay south of Lake Ontario. Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Isle, was conquered in 1744, but restored by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, In 1762, the French ceded New Orleans and Louisiana west of the Mississippi to Spain; in 1763, by the Peace of Paris, Canada, with Cape Breton Isle, Prince Edward's Isle and all their territory east of the Mississippi, to Great Britain. Since Spain at the same Peace ceded Florida, the whole of the eastern half of the continent passed into British hands. France retained fishing rights on the northern shore of Newfoundland and the two small islands of St Pierre and Miquelon off* its coast, all that remained to her of her imperial designs in North America. The *hinterland* thus ceded to the British was joined by 68
proclamation of 1774 to the province of Quebec, and not to the colonies of the coast which claimed to divide it.

In the West Indies there was an extension of colonisation and some 69
transference of pow " and the Teutonic
Powers. The Frer Santo Domingo in

1697, when Spain recognised their occupation, Santa Lucia in 1763, and Tobago in 1783. The Danes occupied St Thomas in 1671, and in 1733 bought Santa Cruz from the French. The English proclaimed their sovereignty over the Bahamas in 1670, and definitely occupied them in 1717; gained Jamaica from Spain at the Peace of Madrid, in 1670, and the French part of St Kitts at the Treaty of Utrecht, thereby expelling the French from the Leeward Islands; and, in 1763, they divided the Windward Islands with the French, taking Grenada, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago, of which the last named was ceded to the French in 1783.

65 The changes in Africa were various, though not of great importance, as there was little extension of European influence in Africa during this period. The I.Jitin Powers lost, the Teutonic Powers gained ground—a development in accordance with the general change in the balance of maritime power. In Fast Africa the Portuguese were driven out of most of their stations north of Mozambique by the Arabs before the end of the seventeenth century. They lost Mombasa finally in 1730, and in 1752 they recognised that their dominion in this region was limited to the coast between Cape Delgado and Delagoa Hay. In Morocco too they lost their last foothold in 1769. In Angola, on the other hand, they extended their dominion in the later eighteenth century. Spain lost most of her North African possessions in the sixteenth century. Oran she retained till 1708, and held again from 1732 till 1791. In 1778 she acquired Fernando Po. On the Gold Coast, llrandenhurg joined the English, Dutch, and Danes, and built Grossfriedrichsburg at Cape Three Points in 1682, thus beginning her colonial enterprise quite near to the region where, two hundred years later, she was to resume it. The Dutch concentrated on the Guinea Coast and South Africa. They ceded Gorcc to France in 1678, deserted Mauritius in 1712, bought Grossfriedrichsburg, which they renamed Fort Hollandia, about 1720, and extended their settlements inland at the Cape—the only part of Africa where Europeans had anything more than the precarious foothold and fickle interests of trade. The English in 1763 took from the French their post on the Senegal, but returned it in 1783, and guaranteed to the French Arguin and Portendik. In 1787 they occupied Sierra Leone. The French occupied the lie de Fiance (Mauritius) in 1721. Intermittently, they had a station at Albreda on the Gambia; and, in 1787, they acquired Dakar and Cape Verde from the natives.

64 In India, in these years, the British reduced the rival European Powers to relative impotence, and began the formation of a territorial dominion which gradually expanded into the Indian empire. The foundations of their power were laid in the seventeenth century in Fort St George, built in 1639 on the site now occupied by Madras, in Bombay, acquired by the East India Company in 1668, and made into a presidency in 1687, and in Fort William, planted on the present site of Calcutta, in

10S6, to which were added in 1700 three neighbouring villages purchased from Aurungzeb's son. But it was not till the Seven Years' War that the British made those extensive acquisitions which ensured their future dominion. The district round Calcutta, known as the Twenty-Four Parganas, was acquired from the Nawab in three separate stages—1757, 1759, and 17G5. In 1765, the *dhvani*, or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, with the jurisdiction of the Northern Circars, was granted to the Company. This establishment of the British in Bengal was the turning-point in the history of their conquest of India. It gave them the resources of the richest part of that country, and planted them firmly *on* a sea base in a region whence it was easy to advance over the whole of Hindustan. Their principal rivals were the I'Yen eh, whose sixth East India Company, established in 1719, sought in the confusion of India on the break-up of the Moghul empire to establish a great political dominion. In the contest that ensued the British lost Madias, in 1746; but they recovered it at the Peace of Aix-la-Clmpelle in 1748. In the Seven Years[1] War they gained complete supremacy on the Coromandel coast, and at the Peace of Paris they put an end to the French political power in India. The French retained their stations, of which the most important were Pondicherry on the Coromandel coast, founded in 1674, and Chandernagore in Bengal, founded in 1676, aa commercial posts only. No other Power rivalled the British in India. The Danes kept the .settlements at Tranquebar and Serampur winch they had established in 1616. The Portuguese retained Goa, Diu, and Damaun, and the Dutch definitely acquired Ceylon. But none of these Powers aimed at wide-reaching political dominion.

Switzerland was formed into the Helvetic republic, consisting at first **of** 23 and later of 19 cantons. In 1802, the Valais was detached, and
90 made into an independent republic. In 1803, by the Act of Mediation, the Helvetic republic was formed into a confederation of 19 sovereign cantons. To the 18 old cantons six new were added—two formed from the allies, the Orisons and St Gallen, four from the subject lands—Aargau (which was largely marie up of districts ceiled by Austria in 1801, including the Frick valley), Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud.

89 The Peace of Luneville, 1801, forms another landmark in the rearrangement of the European political system. It followed on the lines of Campo Foruiio in contracting the Austrian dominion in Italy and extending the French. A series of changes preceded the results thus recognised. In 1798 (February), the remainder of the Papal States was formed into the Roman republic, which lasted only a few months; in June, 1800, papal rule was restored. In March, 1800, the Ionian Islands became the republic of the Seven Islands. From January to July, 1799, the Parthenopean republic took the place of the kingdom of Naples. In 1798, the French occupied Piedmont, and the kingdom of Sardinia was reduced to the island from which it took its name. In 1800, the Novarese was added to the Cisalpine republic. At the Peace of Lune'ville in 1801, Austria ceded to France Tuscany, the Breisgau and her possessions on the left bank of the Rhine—Frickthal, Falkcnstcin, Laufenburg, and liheinfelden. The kingdom of Ktruria was then built up out of Tuscany, the Stato degli Presidi, and some Imperial fiefs in the Apennines, and given to Louis, son of the Duke of Parma. The Rreisgau and the Ortenau were given as compensation to the Duke of Modena, though occupied by the French till 1803. Piedmont was formally annexed by France, 1802, and the Cisalpine republic became the Italian republic. Thus the transformation of northern Italy was advanced another stage by the expansion of France and the contraction of Austrian power.

Though no position of equilibrium had been reached in Italy, the next great territorial development was the consolidation of Germany. To provide compensation for the German Princes who had surrendered territories to France in 1795 and 1801, a number of changes were necessitated within Germany itself. The decision of the Diet in 1803 reconstituted the map of Germany. By the secularisation of ecclesiastical States and the mediatisation of Imperial villages and towns a sixth part of Germany was redistributed, 112 States suppressed, and a number of States of moderate size, with some degree of geographical unity, were formed. An effort was made to simplify political geography by rounding off the dominions of the larger States and by uniting to them **petty** districts too insignificant to justify independence. Of **the** Imperial towns only six remained, the three great Hanseatic **towns, Hamburg,** Bremen, **and** Lubeck, and the great **inland** towns **Frankfort,**

Augsburg, and Nurnberg. The number of electors was raised from eight to ten by the addition of Salzburg, Baden, Wurtembcrg, and Hcsse-Cassel, and the suppression of Trier and Cologne; while the number of circles was decreased from ten to eight by the disappearance of the Burgundian Circle and the amalgamation of the two Rhenish Circles. Bavaria lost the Rhenish Palatinate, Zweibriickcn, and Julich. She gained the bishoprics of Augsburg, Bamberg, Freising, and Wurzburg. She divided with the newly formed electorate of Salzburg parts of the bishoprics of Passau and Eichstedt, and in addition gained seventeen Imperial towns, including Ulm, and twelve abbeys and priories situated mostly in the Suabian and Franconian Circles. Her territories were thus made more compact, and, in addition, her gains lay in the most fertile part of southern Germany. The territory of Baden was also considerably increased, and the Margrave was created an Elector. Baden acquired the bishopric of Constance and the portions of the bishoprics of Basel, Speier, and Strassburg, which lay to the east of the Rhine; part of the Palatinate hitherto Bavarian, including Heidelberg and Mannheim; seven Imperial towns, four abbeys and part of a fifth. The Duke of Wurtembcrg became Elector, and his dominions were enlarged by the acquisition of three Imperial towns and several abbeys in Suabia. A new duchy was formed out of the Breisgau and Ortenau by the treaty of December 26, 1802, between France and Austria, Austria being compensated with the secularised bishoprics of Trent and Brixen. The landgravate of Hesse-Darmstadt emerged from the crisis with satisfactory prospects, having gained, in return for some trifling losses, a narrow strip of territory between the Lippe and the Neckar, over 2000 square miles in extent, of which part had been previously held by the old duchy of Westphalia, the free city of Friedberg, and certain abbeys and villages, and part had been included in the dominions of the Archbishop of Mainz, the Palatinate, and the Bishop of Worms. The other branch of Hesse obtained nothing except the free town of Gelnhauscn and the electoral dignity. The Nassau family were fortunate, especially the ex ~S tad holder of Holland, William V of Orange, who received a principality created out of the abbacies of Fulda and Corvey and the free city of Dortmund. Usingen and Weilburg were united into one duchy by mutual agreement between the cousins, who were their rulers. Another new creation of the settlement of 1803 was the principality which was formed out of AschafFenburg and the district round it, the cities of Wetzlar and Ratisbon, the secularised bishopric of Ratisbon, and three abbeys, for the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire and Primate of Germany—Dalberg—who was given the additional title of Elector Arch-Chancellor. Electoral rank was also given to the Duke of Salzburg, whose dominions were formed out of the old archbishopric of Salzburg, together with the priory of Berchtesgaden and a part of the bishopric of Possau.

While Prussia herself coveted Bamberg and Wur/burg, Napoleon intended to compensate her with Mecklenburg and to transplant the two Dukes into Westphalia and Franconia. On the refusal of the Dukes to accept this proposition, Napoleon had to give up his idea of pushing Prussia cast of the Elbe and to put her in possession of the bishoprics of Paderborn and Hildesheim, a large part of the bishopric of Minister, with the town included, the Thuringian possessions of Mainz—Erfurt and the Eichsfcld—six abbeys, and the cities of Muhlhausen, Nordhausen, and CJoslar. Hanover obtained Osnabriick, but lost land to Nassau and Oldenburg. Oldenburg made gains, which included part of the bishopric of Minister. Saxony was not affected. Brunswick-Wolfenbiittel, Salm, Aremberg, Isenburg, Thurn and Taxis, Lowenstein all survived with slight territorial changes, and the Teutonic Order and the Knights of St John were excepted from the widespread secularisations.

03 This consolidation of Germany was a prelude to a drastic reduction of the power of Prussia and Austria, the expulsion of their influence from eastern and southern Germany, and a reorganisation of these parts of Germany as a group of medium-sized States under the influence of France. In the wars of the third coalition Austria was humbled and suffered her first heavy losses at Napoleon's hands, while Prussia for the moment gained. Prussia, at the Peace of Schonbrunn (December, 1805) received Hanover provisionally, but was obliged to forfeit Ansbach to Bavaria, Neufchatel and Wesel to France, and Cleve to a Prince of the Empire, not named in the treaty. Austria, at the Peace of Pressburg (December, 1805) received nothing but Salzburg and Berchtcsgadcn to set against her surrender of Venelia, Istrin, and Dalmatia (with the exception of Trieste) to the newly formed kingdom of Italy, Brixen, Trent, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg to Bavaria, anil all her Suabian possessions to Baden and Wurtemberg. At the same time, the Emperor renounced all feudal rights over Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, and recognised the complete and undivided sovereignty of the rulers of these dominions, while Bavaria gained in addition Augsburg and Nurnberg. In this way, by the end of 1805, a further advance had been made in the policy of creating several strong but secondary States to check the supremacy of Austria and Prussia in Germany. In addition, Bavaria and Wurtemberg were created kingdoms, and Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt grand duchies. Bavaria was the chief gainer; but against her gains is to be set her loss of Wur/burg, which was given to the Elector of Salzburg in return for the town of Salzburg, handed over to Austria, and of Berg, which France desired for herself. Early in 1806 Berg was united to Cleve, increased by the addition of parts of Nassau and Dillenburg, and formed into **a** grand duchy, and Wurzburg was created an electorate and grand duchy.

On July 18,1806, the Confederation of the Rhine was formed. It **was a** league of German States dependent on France and included, with **the** Arch-Chancellor's scattered territories (parts of **the** dioceses of Mainz,

Worms and Ratisbon), Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Berg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau-Usingen, Nassau-Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollem-Sigmaringen, Salm-Salm, Salm-Kyrburg, Aremberg, Isenburg-Birstein, Liechtenstein, and the principality von der Leyen. It was afterwards entered by Wi'trzburg, Saxony (which was made into a king- 93
dom), five Dukes of Saxony of the Ernestine lines, three Dukes of Anhalt, four Princes of Reuss, two of Schwarzburg, two of Lippe, and one of Waldeek, the new kingdom of Westphalia, Mceklenburg-Schwerin, Meeklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg. Only Prussia, Brunswick, and (momentarily) Hesse-Cassel remained outside the Confederation. All the remaining dukes, counts, and knights were mediatised. They retained their feudal, but lost their sovereign, rights on their absorption into the various States, in whose dominions they had held land. The three remaining Imperial towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Liibeck, maintained a precarious existence, till they were incorporated into the French empire, in 1810-11. On August 6, 1806, Francis II renounced the title of Emperor Elect, and the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist even in name. The virtual loss of more than half its territories at the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine set the final seal to its long-impending doom. The historic political system of Germany was thus destroyed.

While this immense transformation was being worked in Germany, Italy was passing through a series of kaleidoscopic changes of which 94
some have been already enumerated. In 1802, the Cisalpine and Novare e republics were converted into the Italian republic. Three years later, the Italian republic became the kingdom of Italy, and Napoleon crowned himself King at Milan in May, 1805. The expansion of France into Italy now proceeded apace. In 1805, the Ligurian republic was annexed ; in 1806 the duchies of Parma, Piaeenza, and Giiustalla; in 1808, Etruria for a year only, after which it was given to Napoleon's sister Elise, who had already received in 1805 Lucca and Piombino; in 1809 the Papal States west of the Apennines, and, in 1810, the Yalais. Thus the frontiers of the French empire reached those of its dependency, the kingdom of Naples. A further consolidation was carried out by the enlargement *of* the kingdom of Italy, to which were added, in 1805, the old Austrian provinces of Venetia, Dalmatia, and Istria; in 1808, the March of Ancona, and the districts of Urbino, Macerata, and Camerino; and, in 1809, the southern Tyrol, from Bavaria. In March, 180(5, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies came under French government, Wing assigned to Joseph Bonaparte, who relinquished it to Murat, on acquiring Spain in 1808. The map of Italy was complicated, however, by Napoleon's gifts of duchies to his generals and ministers. Within the territories of the kingdom of Italy, twelve new duchies were made by a series of decrees of March 30,1806. In Lucca, Parma, and Piaeenza, duchies were carved

out for four of Napoleon's marshals. Talleyrand and Bernadotte received Benevento and Ponte Corvo, papal enclaves in the kingdom of Naples; and Reggio, Taranto, Gaeta, and Otranto were bestowed on less well-known men.

When Germany, Switzerland, and Italy had been reorganised, the Dutavian republic converted into the kingdom of Holland (1806), and Spain placed under the rule of a French king, Napoleon proceeded to contract further the power of Prussia and Austria. At the Peace of Tilsit, in July, 1807, Prussia was all but crushed. She was left with nothing but the lands between the Elbe and Oder, East Pomerania, East and West Prussia, less Danzig, Thorn, and the district of Netze, and Silesia. With the lands thus seized from Prussia Napoleon built up the new States he had formed. In January, 1808, the grand duchy of Berg was increased by the annexation of the Prussian countships of Mark and Tecklenburg, together with a part of the principality of Minister and the county of Littgen. The Rhine fortress of Wesel, which had previously been included in the grand duchy, was ceded to France. The new kingdom of Westphalia was formed out of the Westphalian provinces of Prussia and the southern part of Hanover, together with Ilesse-Cassel and Brunswick. In January,1810, it absorbed Lauenburg and the remainder of Hanover. The grand duchy of Warsaw (founded
58 in 1807, but not so styled till 1808) was composed of the Prussian share in the second and third partitions of Poland (1793 and 1795), with the exception of Danzig (which became nominally independent, but was actually occupied by a French garrison), the Bialystok district, which went to Russia, and Cot thus, which was given to Saxony. The
93 plan on which these States were formed is hard to understand, and Warsaw never had a defensible frontier till 1809, when, at the Peace of Schonbrunn, it acquired the Polish lands south-east of Warsaw.

03 The humiliation of Prussia was complete; but Austria had still to suffer even greater losses. In October, 1809, by the Treaty of Schonbrunn, she recognised the cession to France of Trieste, Carniola, Fiume, Monfalcone, the circle of Villach in Carinthia, and all her possessions on the right bank of the Save as far as the frontier of Bosnia; of Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, and the Innviertel to Bavaria; of West Galicia and Cracow to Warsaw; and of the south-east corner of Old Galicia to Russia, which not only robbed her of her recent acquisitions, but cut in two the Habsburg hereditary possessions. The territory ceded to France together with Istria and Dalmatia was designated the lllyrian Provinces and became a part of the French empire, which thus crossed the Adriatic. Bavaria was considerably affected by this rearrangement. She ceded southern Tyrol to the kingdom of Italy, and, in addition to the acquisitions already mentioned, received Baircuth (1810) and Ratisbon. With Austria thus driven from the Adriatic eastwards, **the** settlement of southern Germany and Italy was complete* But in

Holland **and** northern Germany the transformation continued. Holland, which had received East Friesland, was, in 1810, annexed to France. At the same time France extended her territories beyond the Elbe to the Baltic, at the expense of Westphalia, Berg, and other members of the Confederation of the Rhine, in such a way as to obtain command of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe. In the new departments thus formed, the last of the Imperial towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, were swallowed up.

The political system which Napoleon had thus established in western and central Europe consisted of a predominant France, which stretched from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and outside of the bounds of France commanded all the German North Sea, the eastern Adriatic, and the whole bend of north-western Italy so far south as Ponte Corvo; of a group of dependent States—the German States organised in the Confederation of the Rhine, the Swiss Confederation, the kingdom of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and the kingdom of Spain; of the kingdoms of Prussia and Austria, both expelled from western Europe and reduced to boundaries unknown in their previous history, with the grand duchy of Warsaw planted between them as a revival of the old kingdom of Poland. The independence of Portugal had not been suppressed, nor Sweden driven out of Germany, nor the form of Russia changed, and neither the Ottoman empire nor Scandinavia had been reorganised, while Great Britain, though driven from the Continent, except from Gibraltar, was supreme on the sea and in the colonial world. In Europe, all centred round the continental supremacy of France.

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, and again in 1815, and the overthrow of the French dominion he had established, an attempt was made to undo his work and to rearrange the political system of Europe according to **a** balance of power such as had been constituted in the eighteenth century. The first problem of the new settlement was necessarily the position of France.

With a rapidity only equalled by that with which it had been **formed,** the great French empire crumbled to pieces, and at the Peace of Paris, to which France had to submit on May 30, **1814,** the main question to be settled was, how far the French frontier should differ from the frontier of 1792. The following modifications, involving **a** net gain of territory amounting to 150 square miles, were finally agreed upon. In return for **a** small loss in the department of the Moselle, France received certain portions of the departments of Jemappes, Sambre et **Meuse,** and Saare, which had not been included in 17952. She was permitted to retain the fortress of Landau, which she had possessed **as an insulated territory in 1792,** and given **a portion of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and Bas Rhin, "for the purpose** of **uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom." The Rhine continued to be the frontier from a spot close to Landau, special**

lOQ, **103**

arrangements being made, in the event of its altering its course, to secure the islands to the country that possessed them in 1801 at the time of the Treaty of Luneville. In the departments of Doubs, Le'nian, and Mont Blanc France gained the largest amount of territory, including the sub-prefectures of Chambery and Annecy. Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbeliard, and all the insulated territories which had been in German hands, were declared French, whether they had been occupied by 1792 or not.

This not unfavourable treatment of France was slightly modified after the abrupt return of Napoleon and the Hundred Days. By the settlement, which was arrived at in November of the following year at the Second Peace of Paris, it was arranged that the frontiers of France should correspond as nearly as possible with her frontiers in 1700, before the revolutionary armies had gained even their first successes. This implied the loss of the duchy of Bouillon with Philippeville and Marienburg, a strip of territory along the river Saare, including Saarbrikk and Saarlouis, the fortress of Landau and the territory in its neighbourhood; and the small portion of the French Pays de Gex, which had brought the French frontier at one point to Lake Geneva, was taken from France and handed over to the Helvetic Confederacy. Finally, French rights in Monaco were forfeited in favour of Sardinia.

In the attempt which was made at the same time by the Congress of Vienna to settle the rest of Europe after the shock to which it had been submitted by the far-reaching designs of Napoleon, the same principle was followed, and an effort was made to return once more to the days before the devolution, though no fixed date of the eighteenth century was selected to provide a *status quo ante,* as in the settlement of France. In eastern Europe, Poland was once again wiped from
107 the map. Prussia received the grand duchy of Posen, with Thorn and the surrounding district, her frontier now passing between the two
111 frontiers she had gained at the first and second partitions. Austria retained the province of Galicia, recovering the district on the extreme east, which had been surrendered to Russia in 1809. Cracow, together with a narrow strip of territory round it, was declared neutral and independent, and guaranteed as such by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
108 The rest of Poland was irrevocably attached to Russia, and the Tsars of Russia were to be Kings of Poland. Of the three Powers that at the close of the eighteenth century had partitioned Poland and now absorbed it finally, Russia made no further gains at Vienna. Austria recovered
102, all the territory lost at the five disastrous pacifications of Campo
111 Formio, Luneville, Pressburg, Fontainebleau, and Schonbrunn. She was thus secured in possession of Istria, Austrian and Venetian Dalmatia, the ancient Venetian islands of the Adriatic, the Bocche di Cattaro, the city of Venice with its immediate territory, the principalities of Brixen and Trent, the county of Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, the Austrian and

Venetian Friuli, Monfalcone, Trieste, Carniola, Upper Carinthia, Croatia on the right bank of the Save, Fiume and the Hungarian littoral. The Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavenna became part of the Austrian 104
possessions in Italy, which were known collectively as the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Kleck still remained in Ottoman hands, so that Austria failed to obtain the whole of the Ulyrian coast-line; but her seaboard, extended by the acquisition of the republic of Ragusa, was considerably larger than it had previously been. At the same time Austria definitely gave up her position on the Rhine. By one of the articles of the Treaty of Vienna she was given all the territories in certain districts on the left bank of the Rhine not otherwise disposed of; but Metternich used these for exchanges elsewhere. But these 107
losses were trifling in comparison with her gains, and consisted merely of the cession of Brcisgau to Baden and Wiirtemberg, Ortenau to Baden, and her Suabian possessions to Bavaria.

Enough of the kingdom of Saxony was left to act as a partial barrier **102,**
between Austria and Prussia; but Prussia received, under the title of **107**
the duchy of Saxony, Lower Lusatia, including Cottbus, the greater part of Upper Lusatia and the district round the towns of Wittenberg, Torgau, and Mcrscburg, all her rights in which Austria renounced. It would have suited France well if Prussia had been given the whole of Saxony and offered the opportunity of concentrating herself as an East German Power, remote from the Rhine and the coveted provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. But this was not to be. It was decided to restore to Prussia her territories in western Germany instead. She recovered Altmark, Cleve, Halberstadt, Upper Gelders, Mark, and Kavenslierg, Magdeburg, Minden, Paderborn, and most of Minister. She acquired the greater part of Trier, and that part of Cologne which lay on the left bank of the Rhine, together with .Berg and Julich, and portions of Nassau, Thuringia, and Westphalia. In the north, Sweden ceded to her at ln-st the remainder of Pomerania, which included Rugcn and Stralsund. By the side of these gains her losses were small. She handed over to Russia a large strip of territory in Poland, which included Warsaw; and she relinquished Ilildesheim, East Friesland,Goslar, Lingen, Osnabriick, and a part of Minister to Hanover; Anshach and Baireuth to Bavaria; and the part of the duchy of I^auenburg which she had acquired from Hanover to Denmark. She was thus left as unformed as in the eighteenth century, with her territories scattered over **a** large part of Germany, geographically incomplete, and under the strongest temptations to remedy this defect.

In Germany, next to Prussia, Bavaria underwent the greatest change. In return for her cessions to Austria she received the duchy of Wurzburg **and** the principality of Aschaffenburg, Ansbach and Baireuth, Nurnberg **and** Ratisbon. On the Rhine, she was given, together with the sovereignty of the federal fortress of Landau, territory from the former

French departments of Baa Rhin, Mont Tonnerre, and Saare, which became known as the Bavarian Palatinate; and in addition she obtained the reversion of the Baden share of the Palatinate. Baden emerged *in* possesion of all she had gained during the Napoleonic wars, including her portion of the Palatinate round Lake Constance, Heidelberg, Mannheim, and part of Brcisgau. Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Coburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Hcsse-Homburg all received noticeable additions to their territories.

But more important than these territorial changes in Germany was the political creative work, the formation of the Germanic Confederation, which was finally sanctioned at Vienna. The way had previously been smoothed at Kalisch, Toplitz, Chaumont, and Paris, where Prussia had renounced her claims to Hanover, Austria her designs on Bavaria, and "compensation" and "full and unconditional independence" had been guaranteed to the various Princes. The constitution, which was finally presented to Germany, was a confederation formed on the lines of the Confederation of the Rhine with the addition and inclusion of Austria and Prussia. Under the presidency of Austria, the Diet was to be composed of representatives of the following sovereign States: the kingdoms of Bavaria, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg; the grand duchies of Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse -Darmstadt, Luxemburg (the vote being exercised by the King of the Netherlands), Oldenburg, Mecklcnburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar; the duchies of Anhalt-Bcrnburg, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Kothen, Brunswick, llolstein, Laucnburg (the vote being exercised by the King of Denmark), Nassau, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Hildburghauscn; the principalities of Hesse-1 Iomburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Lichtenstein, Lippe-Detmold, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss, the older and younger lines, Waldeck; the free cities of Bremen, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Li'ibeck. The enlargement of Prussia and the formation of the Germanic Confederation were the essential conditions of the subsequent political changes of Germany.

102, 104 In Italy Napoleon's policy of unification was reversed, and the old order was restored as far as possible. Sardinia was reinstated in her position of 1792 with slight modifications. Some territory in Savoy was ceiled to Geneva; while Genoa, now receiving the title of a duchy, with the Imperial fiefs of the late Ligurian republic, was incorporated in the kingdom of Sardinia. The provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, and all Savoy north of the Ugine, were included in the European guarantee of " the neutrality of Switzerland." Venetia and Lombardy came once more under Austrian government The duchies of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola were given to Duke Francis IV d'Este; the duchy of Massa and certain Imperial fiefs in the Lunigiana were given to his mother and incorporated with Modena at her death in 1829. The

Swedish Pomerania, was forced to look on, while it was handed over to Prussia, and to lie content with the small part of Lauenburg, which had been given up by Hanover. The duchy of Finland, lost by Sweden in 1809, remained in Russian hands.

All that England gained in Europe was Malta, Heligoland, and the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, whilst she consented to the cession of a portion of Hanover.

B. GREATER EUROPE

This period of revolution and change in Europe coincides roughly with a period of revolution in her colonies, which led to the foundation in America of a group of independent States and of a separate political system. It is also characterised by the fact that Great Britain, though losing a large part of her possessions, nevertheless increased her relative superiority as the greatest colonising Power, owing to the maritime supremacy which she gained during the Napoleonic Wars, and the colonial conquests which this enabled her to make. The colonial revolutions began in North America in 1776 with the revolt of the thirteen British colonies. By the Peace of Versailles in 1783 Great Britain recognised the independence of the thirteen colonies, and thus was formed the first State of European origin outside of Europe. At the same time she ceded to them the western lands from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi—a substantial part of her acquisitions from France in 1768—which gave them the natural field of their expansion. As, by this Peace, she also restored Florida to Spain, she retired altogether from the continental theatre of the greatest colonising work she has done. In 1789 the revolted British colonies joined to form the United States of America, and immediately began their great expansion across the American continent. In 1803 they purchased Louisiana from France, to whom it had been restored by Spain in 1800, and thus brought their frontiers to the Rocky Mountains. Explorers penetrating to the Pacific down the Columbia in 1792 and 1806 established claims in Oregon which rivalled those of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1812, the Americans occupied part of Florida, and in 1819 acquired the whole from Spain. Thus rapidly North America east of the Rockies passed into their hands. In the north of Louisiana, by agreement of 1818 with Great Britain, the parallel of 49° was fixed as the frontier, from the Like of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and the joint occupation of Oregon was provisionally agreed upon. As settlement proceeded in the west, new States were formed, Kentucky in 1792, Tennessee in 1796, Ohio in 1802, Louisiana in 1812, Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819 and Maine in 1820. The expanding population of the country enabled the Americans to hold securely the vast dominion which had passed so easily into their hands.

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In Spanish America, as the result of a series of revolutions, Mexico, including Texas, made herself independent in 1821, and Texas freed herself from Mexico in 1836. A group of small States was formed in Central America—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica. In South America, Venezuela and New Granada formed the republic of Colombia in 1819, to which Quito was added in 1822, but which divided in 1830 into the three republics of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Chile established her independence in 1818, the Argentine in 1816, Uruguay in 1828, Paraguay in 1811, Peru in 1821. In 1825, Upper Peru became a separate republic under the name of Bolivia. Brazil proclaimed its independence of Portugal in 1822. 106

Thus in America Portugal lost all her possessions; Spain, all, except Florida, which she retained till 1819, and her West Indian Islands; France lost Hayti, which established its independence in 1793, but recovered Louisiana which she held till 1803; Great Britain lost all except her West Indian Islands, her part of Honduras, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and part of the territory which she had conquered from France in 1714 63, viz. Acadia, at this time called Nova Scotia, Canada, and the adjacent islands. But, while Great Britain lost by these wars of colonial independence, she greatly increased her colonial empire during this period at the expense, of other European Powers and by new colonising efforts. At the settlement of 1815, she gained, in the West Indies, Trinidad, St Lucia, and Tobago, taken from France; in South America, part of Dutch Guiana; in Africa, the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope; in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius, the French naval base in the East, with its dependencies Rodrigues and the Seychelles; in India, Ceylon and Cochin, with its dependencies on the Malabar coast, taken from the Dutch. She had, also, in 1788, annexed New South Wales and begun the colonisation of Australia, and in 1815 she occupied Ascension Island. These were the lasting changes which followed many transfers of possessions during the course of the war. 100, 101

In India, the British power was preserved and much increased. Warren Hastings not only guarded our position in northern India through the disastrous War of 1778-83, but made new if small acquisitions. By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Great Britain had secured herself finally against her European rivals in India, and, by a series of wars with the native Powers and extensive additions to her territones in northern and southern India, had made herself the dominant Power in the whole country. But the course of her expansion, little connected relatively with the transformation of Europe or the revolution in the colonial world, is best related consecutively in another connexion.

SECTION VI.

SINCE 1815.

A. EUROPE.

141 SINCE. the settlement of 1815, the political system of Europe has been modified in important ways. In central Europe the national spirit brought about the union and consolidation of races politically divided; in north-west and south-east Europe it broke the political ties which bound together peoples naturally separate. The unification of Germany and Italy may be traced to the same motive force, which upset the unions of the Uelgic and the United Provinces, of Norway and Sweden, and liberated the diverse nations of the Balkan peninsula. The fresh vitality of France and the almost unchecked advance of Russia were also inspired by the same national self-consciousness. The States of Europe are not the same as the nations; but the tendency to assimilate the two has been the strongest influence shaping the political system of Europe in the nineteenth century. No State such as was ruled by Charles V in the sixteenth century, by Sweden, Spain, and Austria in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, or by Napoleon in the nineteenth, has been formed in Europe since 1815.

107 The greatest of the changes that transformed the political system of Europe in the nineteenth century was the formation of the German Empire under the leadership of Prussia, which gave, for the first time in modern history, a real political unity to the majority of the German people. This was brought about, on the one hand, by the steady increase of Prussian power and influence in the Germanic Confederation, and, on the other, by the growing desire for closer union that animated the nation; and it involved the important consequence that Austria was excluded from that German world in which for centuries she had played the most prominent part For fifty-one years the Germanic Confederation continued to exist Within its bounds, however, the process of unification made itself evident on the map as well as in the minds of the people, A few insignificant States disappeared, and their disappearance showed a changing attitude towards the political independence of the various individual States. In 1826 Saxe-Gotha was incorporated

with Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Hildburghausen with Saxe-Meiningcn. In 1853, the duchy of Anhalt-Kothen was united with that of Anhalt-Dessau; and, on the extinction of the line of Anhalt-Bernburg in 1863, the third branch was absorbed into what became the single duchy of Anhalt. In 1866, on the extinction of the male line of the reigning house of Hesse-Homburg, the landgravate was annexed to Hesse* Darmstadt. But this arrangement was not to hist for long; for in the same year Hesse-Homburg was claimed and acquired by Prussia. Prussia also absorbed Lichtenberg in 1834, and Ilohenzollern-Hechingcn and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the cradle of the ruling dynasty, in 1849. In 1837, on the death of William IV, the old dynastic connexion of Hanover with Great Britain was broken, and a foreign influence in Germany, which was no longer of importance in fact, ceased to exist even in name.

The political union of Germany under Prussia was foreshadowed by an economic union brought about under the same leadership. The origin of the Zollverein may be seen in the convention between Prussia and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen signed in 1819. Rival customs[1] unions were formed by Wurtembcrg in conjunction with Bavaria, and by Saxony; but they failed to survive, and were in the end absorbed. In 1828 Hesse-Darmstadt and Anhalt joined the Prussian Union, and in 1831 Hesse-Cassel. At the beginning of 1834 Bavaria joined, and the union henceforth became German rather than Prussian in conception. Later, in 1834, Saxony and the Thuringian States came in; Baden, Nassau and the city of Frankfort followed in the next year, Waldcck in 1838, and Luxemburg in 1842. In 1851, the Northern League, which included Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, the two Lippes, the two Mecklenburgs, and the three Hanse towns, collapsed. Only the Austrian dominions were now excluded; apart from these the Zollverein created by Prussia embraced the whole of Germany. The small territorial acquisitions of Prussia, and the formation of the Customs' Union on her initiative, were among the facts which stamped Prussia as the future leader of Germany. Three distinct Wars mark the stages in which she earned out the task of uniting Germany in an empire in which she was to possess the dominant power. The first of these Wars arose about Schles wig-Hols tei n.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, both Schleswig and Holstein were still united to the Danish Crown, although they retained their position as independent duchies. The two duchies were closely connected with each other; but Holstein alone was included in 1815 in the Germanic Confederation. In 1848, the duchies renounced the sovereignty of the King of Denmark, and established a provisional government. But, in 1852, by the Treaty of London, the sovereignty of the King of Denmark was reasserted by the Powers. On the plea of a breach of this treaty, Austria and Prussia intervened in 1864, and, 107, **116**

by the Treaty of Vienna of October, 1864, the King of Denmark renounced his right* over the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg in favour of Prussia and Austria. This rather vague arrangement was supplemented in 1865 by the Convention of Gastein, by the terms of which Prussia was given the administration of Schleswig, and Austria the administration of Holstein ; Lauenburg was secured by Prussia in return for a money payment to Austria, but was not incorporated in Prussia for eleven years. This agreement brought Austria and Prussia into direct contact with each other in the two duchies; and in 1866 the two claimants for the leadership of Germany since the time of Frederick the Great terminated their rivalry in a war in which Austria was defeated. By the Peace of Prague, which was concluded in August, 1866, the political conditions of Germany were transformed, and Prussia gained a great increase of power. Saxony, though nominally independent, became little more than a vassal State. Hanover (with Fast Friesland), the electorate of Hesse, Nassau, part of the grand duchy of Hesse, Hesse-Horn burg, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, were annexed. Austria resigned all rights over the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were thus permanently acquired by Prussia, and promised to *cede* Venetia to Sardinia; the Germanic Confederation was dissolved, and Austria excluded from the new North German Confederation which was set up in its stead; Austria concurred in the formation of a South German league, bounded on the north by the river Main. On June 19, 1867, the constitution of the North German Confederation was adopted by the Diet. The Confederation consisted of twenty-two members—Prussia (which included Lauenburg as well as her other new acquisitions), with the presidency and seventeen votes; Saxony with four ; Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick with two each ; and the other States—Hesse (confined to those parts which were situated north of the Main), Saxe-Weimar, Mccklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Meiningen,Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Kudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Keuss (elder line), Keuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Liibeck, Bremen, and Hamburg with one vote each. The customs" union included the same territories, with the exception of the three Hanse towns, which were left free ports. The South German Confederation was never actually formed. In 1867-8 Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg entered into a military and economic union with the North German Confederation ; and under the influence of the national feeling aroused by the War of 1870, these three States and the part of Hesse south of the Main applied separately for union with the North German Confederation, which they entered in 1870. The creation of **a** German Empire having been previously ratified by the North German Confederation and the Diets of the southern States, the King of Prussia **was** on January 18, 1871, hailed at Versailles as Emperor of **a** united

Germany. The territories of the Empire were declared to be the same as those of the North German Confederation, with the addition of the rest of Hesse, Bavaria, Baden, and Wiirtemberg. Bavaria was given six votes, Wiirtemberg four, Baden three, and Hesse two. Thus was the union of Germany accomplished, and the part played by Prussia was recognised in Article XI of the constitution, which declared that "The Presidency of the Confederation belongs to the King of Prussia, who bears the name of German Emperor." By the Treaty of Frankfort, 118
May 10,1871, France ceded Alsace and Lorraine to the German empire. It was no longer to Prussia, as was the case with Schleswig and Holstein, that cessions were made. The new German territory included the important towns of Metz and Strassburg; but an exception was made of Belfort and the surrounding district, which was retained by France. Alsace-Lorraine, though sharing the Federal Constitution of Germany, was given no vote in the *Bundesrath*, but administered by a vicegerent appointed by and responsible to the imperial Government.

Since 1871 the German empire lias been steadily consolidating itself. In 1884, the line of Brunswick became extinct, and the duchy, still remaining a separate federal State, was given to a Hohenzollern prince. In 1890, the island of Heligoland was ceded by Great Britain and incorporated in the Prussian administrative division of Schleswig-Holstein, The political and fiscal frontiers of Germany do not exactly coincide. By 1888, the Ilanse towns had all entered the fiscal union, so that no part of the Empire is excluded ; but the Zollvercin also includes Luxemburg and two Austrian communes which are not within the political frontier.

In Italy, the settlement of 1815 was even less enduring than in Germany. Italy was destined to undergo the greatest change which she has known in modern times, for she was to gain independence of foreign rule as well as unity. Some minor changes preceded this revolution in her political conditions. Mossa-Carrara reverted in 1829 to Modena, in accordance with the arrangements made in the Treaty of Vienna; and, in 1847, on the death of Marie Louise, Lucca, with the exception of Lunigiana and Pontremoli, was restored to Tuscany, while Parma reverted to Louis de Bourbon.

The kingdom of Sardinia played the same part in the union of Ilaly which Prussia played in the formation of the German empire. But, owing to foreign dominion in Italy, the union of Italy was not achieved with the rapidity which characterised the union of Germany. In 1859 Sardinia drove the Austrians from Loinbardy, and the cession of this province was secured. In accordance with the Convention of Plombieres, by which Sardinia in the event of becoming sovereign over a people numbering eleven millions undertook to cede Savoy to France, Cavour gave up to France the province which had been the cradle of the reigning dynasty. Napoleon I I I , uneasy at the growth of so formidable

a Power across the Alps, claimed also Nice, and, in March, 1860, the double cession was made. In the same year, Tuscany, Parraa, Modena, the Papal States with the exception of the Patrimony of St Peter, Nuples, and Sicily, were annexed to Sardinia. The surrenders west of the Alps brought the House of Savoy completely into Italy; while the new annexations offered the most striking illustration of that tendency of Savoy to move eastwards which had been manifested by all her previous history, and assured the union of Italy under her leadership. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II assumed for himself and his successors the title of King of Italy, and the capital was fixed at Turin, till its removal to Florence in 1865. By the Treaties of Prague and Vienna, 1866, which concluded the Austro-Prussian War, Venetia was united to the kingdom of Italy. Thus, in 1866 only the Patrimony of St Peter, with Home, was needed in order to make the union of Italy complete. In September, 1870, Home fell into the hands of the Italian patriots, and the temporal authority of the Pope, which had lasted for eleven centuries, and had offered the strongest obstacle to the formation of a united Italian State, came to an end. In July, 1871, Home became the seat of government of the new kingdom of Italy. Thus, in 1871, united Italy took her place among the Great Powers. She has made no further territorial gains or losses in Europe.

103 Certain modifications in the frontiers of France, resulting for the mast part from these changes in Germany and Italy, may here be enumerated. In 1860 Savoy and Nice were incorporated. In 1861 the principality of Monaco surrendered the greater part of its territory, including Men tone and Hoccabnma, and was thus cut down to the narrowest limits. In 1871, the loss of Alsace and Lorraine deprived France of her cherished contact with the Rhine, and with those South German States over which she had so long exercised a strong political influence. Thus, while France has advanced to the Alps in the south-east, she has receded from the Rhine in the middle east.

105, 119, 120 In the Balkan peninsula, during the nineteenth century, a process of disruption has brought into being a group of independent States, while the territories of the Ottoman empire have been still further diminished by the annexations of Russia, Austria, and Great Britain. Greece, Servia, Wallachia and Moldavia (under the name of Roumania), Montenegro and Bulgaria, have made themselves independent; Russia has advanced almost to the Danube; Austria has encroached on the north-west; and Great Britain has preyed on outlying possessions which were material to her maritime power.

The kingdom of Greece was the first of the new States to be formed. In 1887, the Treaty of London established the autonomy of Greece, and, in 1829, at the Treaty of Adrianople the Sultan recognised her independence. In 1830, the frontier of Greece was fixed from the river Aspro to the Gulf of Volo, and, in 1832, it was extended on the west coast up to

the Gulf of Arta. In addition to the mainland territory she received the islands adjoining the Morea, Euboea and the Cyclades. The Crown was bestowed on Otho, son of the Duke of Bavaria, who assumed his office in 1833. Since achieving her independence, Greece has made some territorial acquisitions. In 1864 Great Britain handed over to her the Ionian Isles, over which she had maintained a protectorate since 1815, though giving up, in 1819, Parga, the one continental possession of these islands. In 1881 Greece acquired Thessaly and a portion of Epirus from the Ottoman empire. In 1897, however, she restored certain strategic positions in the former province. Along the Danube three independent kingdoms have been established by the once subject nations. Servia received administrative autonomy in 1817, and, in 1826', was granted complete tributary independence. By the Treaty of Berlin she threw off finally Ottoman control, and gained also an extension of territory which is described in another connexion. In 1881, she became the kingdom of Servia, and in 1882 acquired Pirot and certain other places from Bulgaria. Bulgaria was created an autonomous but tributary principality in 1878, and, after the successful revolution at Philippopolis in 1885, was much enlarged by the addition of Eastern Roumelia, which had enjoyed administrative autonomy since 1878, as South Bulgaria. Roumania was formed by the union of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which were made tributary States in 1858, and, choosing the same ruler, were united in 18(51. Her complete independence was recognised in 1878, and in 1881 she became the kingdom of Roumania. The indomitable Montenegrins, who had long claimed freedom in the security of their mountains, also obtained the definite recognition of their independence in 1878. Montenegro became a kingdom in 1910. *120* 119 120 105 119

The Treaty of Berlin of July, 1878, which modified the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, had so much importance in determining the extent as well as political position of these new States, and forms so prominent a landmark in the history of the Ottoman empire, that its territorial rearrangements demand a separate and connected consideration. By the Treaty of San Stefano, Bulgaria had been formed into an enormous tributary principality. It embraced Eastern Roumelia, a large block of territory east of Adrianople, and a great part of Macedonia itself, with the coast opposite the island of Thasos—thus stretching from the Black Sea to the Aegean—an arrangement which left to Turkey little more than Albania and Constantinople. At Berlin the drastic treatment of the Ottoman empire was modified. The "big Bulgaria " was not formed and the territory added to Bulgaria was restored to the Porte, though Eastern Roumelia was given administrative autonomy. Roumania gained little. She was compelled to restore to Russia a strip of Bessarabia which Russia had surrendered to Moldavia in 1856, but she received, by way of compensation, the Dobrudja with a frontier rectified 119

to the south. Servia, by the terms of San Stefano, had been increased to the south-west. At Berlin, this addition was taken away and replaced by a somewhat larger piece of territory to the south-east, which had, at San Stefano, been given to Bulgaria. As for Montenegro, the terms of San Stefano had extended her frontier enormously and given her a sea-board parallel and equal in length to Lake Skutari. At Berlin, this sea-board and the other territorial additions were nearly halved. In 1880, however, Montenegro succeeded in extending her diminished sea-board by the acquisition of Dulcigno in exchange for the Albanian towns of Gusinje and Plava.

The greater part of the losses of the Ottoman empire have thus been due to the internal revolutions and other causes which have led to the creation of new States. But some important cessions have also been made to the Great Powers in continuation of the process by which, since the decline of the Ottoman empire began, they have resumed its
108 conquests. By the Treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, Russia obtained Bessarabia and advanced her frontier to the Pruth and the Lower Danube. By the Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, she added some islands at the mouth of the Danube—her furthest advance in this direction—and received also a strip of territory in Asia Minor, including the import-ant city of Achaltsik. By this addition, Russia still further consolidated ker power in the Caucasus, already increased by the cession of a part of Armenia by Persia at the Treaty of Turkmanchay in 1828.
115 At the conclusion of the Crimean War, in 1856, Russia, by the Peace of Paris, restored to Turkey the l)anul)e delta obtained in 1829, and to Moldavia a narrow strip of Bessarabia, thus losing her position on the
119 Danube. At the Treaty of Berlin, Russia recovered this strip of
110 Bessarabia and received Kars and Batoum in the Caucasus. Austria
111 made no acquisitions from Turkey until 1878, when she took over the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These two provinces lttcame thereby virtually parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire, though formal sovereignty was not assumed till 1908. Great Britain restored Egypt to Ottoman rule in 1815; but she retained the Ionian Islands, as mentioned above, until 1864, when she presented them to Greece. By
110 the Convention of Cyprus in 1878 she took over the administration of Cyprus, and in 1882 she intervened in the affairs of Egypt and has since remained in occupation of that country. Nor is this the sum of Turkish losses, for, in 1898, the other great Levantine island, Crete, received autonomy. Yet, in spite of all its losses by conquest, revolution and occupation, and in spite of the creation of a group of kingdoms, representing the once subject nations, the Ottoman race still preserve the seat of their empire in Europe, and govern a large Christian population in their diminished territories.

109 The union of the Belgic and United Provinces of the Netherlands, made in 1815, lasted till 1830, **when the Belgic** revolution resulted in

the creation of a kingdom of Belgium separate from Holland. Between the two States Luxemburg became a cause of dispute. By the Congress of Vienna, Luxemburg had been left in a curious position. It was a member of the Germanic Confederation; but the sovereignty and civil government were vested in the King of the Netherlands, who exercised its vote. The fortress was declared a federal fortress, the appointment of the governor being given to Prussia, which provided the larger part of the garrison. The first arrangement made on the disruption of the union of the Belgic and United Provinces of the Netherlands was that of January, 1831, by which the whole of the duchy of Luxemburg was given to the new kingdom of the Netherlands. The eighteen articles of June virtually reversed this decision. The maintenance of the *status qua,* which those demanded, meant the retention by the Belgians of **all** Luxemburg except the fortress, and all Limburg except Maestricht. It was dually decided, by the Treaty of November, that Limburg and the east part of Luxemburg should be restored to the diminished kingdom of the Netherlands, while the west part of Luxemburg should remain under Belgian rule—an arrangement to which the Dutch King refused his assent till 1839. Only that part of Luxemburg retained by the Netherlands which included the fortress remained within the Germanic Confederation. On the formation of the North German Confederation, Luxemburg was not included in it, on the ground that it was attached to a foreign Power. But Prussia still maintained her right to garrison its fortress. In May, 18(57, an agreement was arrived at, by which Luxemburg was declared an independent State under King William **III,** but politically separate from Holland, and guaranteed as neutral by the Powers; Prussia was to withdraw her garrison and the King of the Netherlands to destroy the fortifications. In I860, on the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, Limburg was incorporated with the Netherlands. Luxemburg retained the position assigned to it in **1867** till 1890, when, by the death of William III, its dynastic tie with the Netherlands was broken. By the Salic Law, Queen Wilhelmina was incapable of succession, and it passed to the next male heir.

Another union made by the Congress of Vienna—that of Norway **141**
and Sweden—lasted for ninety years. *In* June, 1905, the two kingdoms separated by mutual consent.

The expansion of Russia in the nineteenth century was almost un- **108**
checked, and her frontiers advanced in every direction. In the north-west, by the acquisition of Finland and the Aland Islands at the Peace of Frederiksharam in **1809, she** completed **her** hold of the eastern Baltic, **and her** frontiers here have since remained unaltered. Finland still remains an autonomous State, though **its** constitutional position **is a matter of dispute. By the settlement of 1815, the grand duchy of Warsaw, diminished by Posnania, Danzig, East Galicia, and Cracow, was renamed the kingdom of Poland, and handed over to Alexander's**

protection. After the unsuccessful rebellion of 1831-2, the position of Poland was changed, and she has now become the "Russian provinces of the Vistula." The frontier is purely conventional and independent of geographical considerations; but it has remained unaltered up to the present day.

Unlike the northern and western frontiers, the south-western has seen continuous change, though little expansion. Religious and national feeling—the Panslavist sentiment—have combined with the political and economic aim of reaching the Mediterranean to make this a region of conflict. In this direction, also, Russia has advanced to the sea—the goal of nearly all her expansion. The Treaty of Bucharest (1812) brought this expansion to the Pruth and the Lower Danube; the Convention of Akkerman (1826) confirmed this; the Treaty of Adrianople (1820) included in it the islands of the Danube delta. This last acquisition was lost at the Treaty of Paris (1856), together with a narrow strip of Bessarabia on the left bank of the Danube. At the Congress of Berlin (1878), the strip of Bessarabia was recovered and the frontier advanced to the position of 1812. The south-eastern frontier has been no less changing, and Persia, the Ottoman empire, and the Cossacks have all lost territory to Russia. Conquests in the neighbourhood of Daghestan, carried Russian dominion along the Caspian. The Treaty of Turkmanchay (1828) deprived Persia of the khanates of Erivan and Nakhitchevan, and gave to Russia the sole right of navigation on the Caspian Sea. In the following year, the Treaty of Adrianople, between Russia and the Turks, confirmed the Russian possession of Anapa, Poti, and part of the pashalik of Akhaltsikh. In 1834, trifling readjustments were made in the Kars-Akhiskha district. In spite of the capture of their great fortress, in 1845, the Caucasian Cossacks kept up a stubborn resistance to Russian aggression. But, in 1859, the southern highlands in the district of Daghestan were occupied by Russia, and, after five years' further fighting, the Circassian or Kuban district was conquered. The Congress of Berlin, in 1878, rectified the southern boundary of the Caucasian region. Turkey finally ceded Kars to Russia, together with Ardahan and Batoum, which was to remain a free port. The preliminary Treaty of San Stefano had also arranged that the fortress of Bayazid and a valuable strip of territory on the trade route to Trebizond should be ceded to Russia. But the Congress of Berlin refused to ratify this. Since 1878, the south-eastern frontier of Russia has remained unchanged. Russia has, in a sense, drawn the region of the Caucasus into Europe, but has not used it as a base of expansion into Asia Minor or Asia. Her conquests east of the Caspian will be mentioned in another connexion.

B. GREATER EUROPE.

In studying the political changes which have occurred outside of Europe in the course of the nineteenth century we have to trace, first, the expansion of the United States and the political formation of Latin America; next, the uninterrupted growth of the British empire in all continents—in particular, the formation of the British empire in India, and, parallel with it, the expansion of Russia in northern and central Asia; thirdly, the general extension of colonial activity which has brought many new Powers into the colonial world and led to the partition of Africa and the Pacific Islands and the penetration of the East by European influence.

Since 1820, the United States have expanded north and south to the Pacific Coast, and have added a small colonial dominion. First came the definition of their northern frontier with British North America. In 1812, by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, which had been in doubt since the Peace of Versailles, was at last arranged. The United States gained most of the land in dispute, and were left with a frontier which projected so far into New Brunswick as to impede the direct connexion between the Canada* and the maritime Provinces. In 1840, Oregon was divided between the two countries along the 49th parallel from the Rockies to the Pacific, Vancouver Isle being left to the English. This partition, however, still left uncertain the ownership of the islands in the strait that divides Vancouver from the mainland of the United States. In 1872, by arbitration, the Juan de Fuca channel was fixed as the boundary between Canada and the United States. The south-western expansion of the United States was continued in 1845, when Texas, a Mexican State, which had established its independence of Mexico in 1837, was admitted into the Union. A war with Mexico resulted, at the conclusion of which, by the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, 1848, Mexico recognised the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and ceded New Mexico and Upper California to the United States, which thus came into possession of an enormous area of country, including the present States of California, New Mexico, New Arizona, Utah, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado, The process of expansion in the south-west was completed by the purchase of a tract of some 45,000 square miles south of the river Gila, which gave to the United States an improved frontier in this quarter. This completed the continuous expansion of American territory. In addition the United States in 1867 purchased Alaska from Russia, whence arose another boundary dispute with Great Britain. The boundary between Alaska and Canada was fixed by an Anglo-Russian treaty in 1825. But it was doubtful whether that treaty intended the boundary to follow

72 127 71 127

the general contour of the coast or pass round the heads of the inlets. By arbitration, in 1903, the latter alternative was decided upon, and the United States thus gained control of the main sea approach to the
110 Klondike gold-fields. Outside of America, the United States added a colonial dominion in Hawaii and Guam, in 1898, the Philippines and
75 Porto Rico, taken from Spain, at the Peace of Paris, in the same year, and the Samoan island of Tutuila and its dependencies, in 1900.

With the progress of settlement new States were formed: Missouri in 1821, Arkansas in 18.%, Michigan in 1837, Texas and Florida in 1845, Iowa in 1846, Wisconsin in 1848, California in 1850, Minnesota in 1858, Oregon in 1859, Kansas in 1861, Nevada in 1864, Nebraska in 1867, Colorado in 1876, Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota in 1889, Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, Utah in 1896, and Oklahoma in 1907, Arizona and New Mexico still remaining
73 Territories. In the course of its expansion the existence of the United States was thrown into jeopardy by the division of the country on the question of slavery. In 1861 the southern States seceded and formed a new Confederation, which included Virginia, the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. After a struggle of four years, 1861-5, the new Confederation succumbed to the northern States and its members were one by one readmitted to the Union. During the struggle, a part of Virginia, which adhered to the North, was separated from the remainder and formed into the State of West Virginia (1863).

134, Latin America has been gradually taking shape during the course of
135 the nineteenth century. Mexico has lost territory to the United States:
71 first, by the secession of Texas in 1836, which entered the Union in 1845; secondly, by the cession in 1848 of California and New Mexico and the sale of a piece of territory south of the river Gila in 1853. In Central America, half-hearted attempts at federation failed, and six separate States were formed, viz. Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama. Panama was at first a member of the United States of Colombia. In 1855 and 1862 it obtained a large degree of autonomy, but remained in the federation until 1903, when it definitely seceded. In that year, also, it granted to the United States a belt of land for the construction of the Panama Canal. Colombia itself divided into three republics, in 1830—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador; in 1863 New Granada took the name of United States of Colombia. Peru was divided, in 1825, by the formation of Upper Peru into the Republic of Bolivia. Bolivia had, until 1883, a frontier on the Pacific, but, by the Peace of Ancon in that year, it lost to Chile the province of Tarapaca and parts of two other provinces. Chile grew by this addition from Bolivia and after disputes with the Argentine. The dispute between Chile and the Argentine was settled in 1881, when both shores of the Straits of Magellan were given to Chile, and the boundary between the

two States was fixed northwards from lat. 52 " along the highest crest of the Cordillera which divide the waters." Both Venezuela and Brazil have had disputes with British Guiana, which have been settled by arbitration. The South American States have not yet attained a fixed form, for a part of Ecuador still remains in dispute.

In the West Indies the principal change has been the disappearance of the power of Spain. In 1898 Spain lost Cuba, whose independence she recognised, and surrendered Porto Rico to the United States. Her part of Santo Domingo established its independence in 1820, merged itself in Hayti in 1822, freed itself in 1814, passed back to her in 1861, and became once more independent in 18G5.

The expansion of the British Empire has proceeded with great rapidity since 1815. In North America, the limits of her possessions **126**
have been fixed by the series of agreements with the United States
already referred to. Out of the group of colonies which she possessed 101
on the continent the Dominion of Canada has been formed, by a
steady process of union. In 1840, Upper and Lower Canada were 127
united; in 1858, British Columbia was constituted; in 186'7 the two Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick entered into a confederation, which Prince Edward's Island joined in 1870, and British Columbia in 1871, and which purchased the territories of the Hudson Bay Company in 1869, thus gaining a transcontinental extent. In this north-western territory of Canada have been formed the new provinces of Manitoba, in 1870, and Saskatchewan and Alberto, in 1904. Newfoundland remains outside of the Dominion. In the West Indies, dominion has been neither lost nor gained. In South America, a long dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela was settled by arbitration in 1899, and
a dispute between that colony and Brazil in 1904. In Australasia, **128**
the first settlement was made at Sydney in 1788, and the colony of New South Wales was formed. Tasmania was proclaimed in 1825,
Western Australia in 1829, South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 129
1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. The six Australian colonies united to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1900. New Zealand remains a separate Dominion.

In South Africa, advancing from the Dutch colony of the Cape of **133**
Good Hope acquired in 1806, and ceded by the Dutch in 1814, Great Britain has gained a large dominion reaching into Central Africa, and including the new colonies and dominions of Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State were formed by the trekking of the Dutch from the Cape, after 1836. The independence of the Transvaal was recognised by the Sand River Convention, in 1852, and that of the Orange Free State by the Convention of Bloemfontein, in 1854. The Transvaal was annexed in 1877, to be granted independence again in 1881, and both States were finally annexed in 1900. Meantime, the Cape of

Good Hope was steadily enlarged from the Fish River to the Keiskama in 1819, and to the Kei and in the north-east by the inclusion of Queen Adelaide Province, temporarily in 1831-6, and finally in 1846—though the territory between the Keiskama and the Kei, called British Kaffraria, was not annexed to the Cape Colony until 1865—by Basutoland from 1871 to 1884; by further additions from Kaffraria in 1876-9; by Griqualand West with Kimberley in 1880; by Walfisch Bay, annexed by the British 1878, in 1884; by the remainder of British Kaffraria to the frontiers of Natal in 1884-7 ; and by the southern part of Bechuanaland, annexed by the British in 1885, in 1895. Natal was formed in 1844, and attached to the Cape till 1856. To it Zululand, which had been brought under British protection in 1879, and declared British territory in 1887, was added in 1897, St Lucia Bay having been annexed in 1884. Rhodesia, a great territory north of the Transvaal, was acquired by Cecil Rhodes, and transferred to the British South Africa Company 1888-90. lis frontier on the south was fixed at the Limpopo, by agreement with the Transvaal in 1890, and on the north-east, by agreement with Portugal in 1891, was made to include Mashonaland. In 1910, the four South African colonies—the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal—formed a single State as the Union of South Africa.

122 Perhaps the greatest of the imperial efforts of Great Britain has been the formation of her Indian empire. From the beginnings made in the eighteenth century, she has advanced with little interruption, until today the whole of India and Burma is either under her direct administration, or, where native States remain, under her control; and its frontiers are flanked by buffer States whose political relations she supervises.
64 The acquisitions made by Clive laid the foundations of her power in northern India. Warren Hastings obtained Benares from Oudh in 1775, Nagore from Tanjore, and Guntur from the Nizam in 1778, and, by the Treaty of Salbai, the islands of SaLsette and Elephanta,
08 in 1782. In 1792, Comwallis took from the Sultan of Mysore one-half of his dominions, of which the British retained the Malabar coast, with Calicut. In 1799, Mysore was once more partitioned. The central portion of the State was handed over to a native Hindu ruler. Parts were given to the Nizam and the Mahrathas. The coast up to the Portuguese possession of Goa, including Mangalore, was annexed by Great Britain. In 1800, the principality of Tanjore, and in 1801 the Carnatic, were placed under direct British administration, and thus the Madras Presidency was formed almost as it has remained until the present time. In 1801, Oudh surrendered Rohilkhand and the districts of Allahabad and Korah. The conquest of Mysore, in 1799, secured to the British an uninterrupted dominion from east to west of the peninsula as well as the control of the sea-coast in southern India. It left no serious opponent *of* British power in India, save only the Mahratha confederacy, whose chiefs

ruled at Poona, Nagpur, Gwaiior, Indore, and Baroda, and whose united dominions stretched from Mysore to the Jumna, and from Kuttack to the Gulf of Kutch. Occupying the centre of India, they contended for dominion in north and south—in Hindustan and the Deccan. The British acquisitions from the Mahrathas began in 1802, when the Peshwa of Poona, by the Treaty of Bassein, came under British protection and ceded some districts in Bundelkhand, After a struggle with the other Mahratha princes, Sindhia ceded all his territories north of the Jumna, the Rajah of Nagpur Kuttack and his other lands in Orissa, as well as Berar to the Nizam, the Gaekwar Ahmadabad and his part of Gujerat. By these additions the British made themselves the strongest Power amongst the States and races of India—the only Power capable of giving to it unity and to its peoples protection. Mysore had been destroyed, the Mahratha confederacy broken, the Ganges valley brought under British control. Oudh was encircled by British territory, and the British frontier marched with that of Sindhia in Upper India. The British possessions in Madras were linked up with their possessions in Bengal, British territory stretched north-west from Bengal to the mountains, with a frontier resting on the Jumna, and almost the whole of the Indian littoral was under British control. The great Mohammadan States, Haidarabad, Oudh, and Mysore, were dependent. But, while the British 122
had been made supreme in India, they had found no tenable frontier—no satisfactory limit to their expansion. Moreover, their position was weak. The Bombay Presidency was cut off from the others. The frontiers of their possessions were extensive, and communication was difficult between the various parts. The attempt to limit conquest, to establish a balance of power, and to separate British India from native India, failed. In central India no stable political situation had been established. On the northern frontiers of British territory the Nepal esc encroached. To secure this northern frontier and to resettle central India was the work of Hastings. By the Treaty of Segauli, in 1815, the British annexed the north-west comer of Nepal, and brought Sikkim under their protection, thus advancing on the south-east and south-west into the outer ranges of the Himalayas, the hill country that overhangs Hohilkhand and the North-West Provinces. Simla was among their acquisitions on this occasion. In 1817-8, wars with the Pindaris and the Mahrathas enabled the British to make a settlement of central and south-western India. In 1818, the dominions of the Peshwa were annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Ajmir, Asigarh, and a part of Gujerat were taken from Sindhia; Holkar surrendered territory round the river Tapti, and the llajah of Nagpur nearly all his territories north of the Mahanadi and the Nerbudda. This great settlement, which crushed the Mahratha Power, the only possible rival of the British in India, marks a very definite point in the formation of the British dominion. Since, in 1815, Ceylon had been definitely ceded by the

Dutch, and Mauritius by the French, European rivalry was no longer a danger. The whole sea line of India was in British hands. The contest with the native States was ended—all the minor principalities of Rajputana and of the Mahrathas recognised the British suzerainty. The Deccan was under British control, as well as Hindustan from the frontiers of the Punjab cast to the frontiers of Burma. The British empire was firmly established; but it was to be further consolidated by Dalhousie, 1848-56, and its expansion east and west was to continue.

Between 1818 and 184*8 a number of acquisitions were made: in 1820, the coast between Kolaba and Goa; in 1822, Bijapur (near Sholopur) and Ahmadnagar from the Nizam ; in 1830, Mysore (until 1881, when it was restored to native government); in 1834, Coorg; in 1841, Kurnool; in the same year, the Assam Duars, lying on the east of the Bhutan Duars, and comprising about one-third of them; and, in 1843, Kolaba. After the first Sikh War, in 1845, the Jalandhar Doab between the Sutlej and Ravi was annexed, the Punjab brought under British protection, and Kashmir made an autonomous State in alliance with Great Britain. But it was the work of Dalhousie to create substantially the India of today. By annexing the Punjab, in 1849, he brought British India into touch with Afghanistan, and so indirectly into touch with Russia; while, on the east, by occupying Sikkim in 1850, he brought it into touch with Tibet and China. He added the lower districts of the Irrawaddy in 1852, which was to lead on to the conquest of Upper Burma. Within the interior of India, he annexed Salara near Bombay in 1848, Jhansi, a Mahratha State, in northern India, in 1853, and the great central tract of India known as Nagpur, in 1854, whose territories constitute nearly four-fifths of the present Central Provinces. In 1853, Berar, or the Assigned Districts, was handed over by the Nizam. The last and greatest of his acquisitions was Oudh, annexed in 1856. The work of Dalhousie thus gave greater unity to British territory in India, and extended it east and west. The results of the Mutiny confirmed the long process of conquest and consolidation, and carried it to its logical issue in the transference of India definitely to the Crown *of* Great Britain. 'Hie Moghul Emperor disappeared from Delhi, the last Mahratha Pesliwa from Cawnpore, and the East India Company, in whose name the great work had been done, surrendered the government of India directly to the Crown. It was a natural corollary of this that, in 1877, the British Empire of India was proclaimed.

Since 1858 there have been few annexations within the Indian peninsula. The Government of India has been occupied mainly with the problem of defending the British position and possessions by securing strong frontiers to India and encircling them with a belt of protected States. The interior acquisitions have been the Panch Mahals (near **Baroda), 1860, Lalitpur** (south **of Jhansi)** and **the** district **to** the **south**

of Bhutan known as the Ambari Fallakotta, 1859-60, and the Bengal Duars, of which the eastern part had been annexed in 1841, in 1865. The external acquisitions have been much more extensive.

The protection of the British dominions in India has involved, necessarily, the protection of the routes of communication with it and the consequent annexation of various strategic points on those routes. In addition to Gibraltar, acquired in 1713, and Malta acquired in 1802, 100
the British Government in 1815 retained the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and occupied Ascension Island. The Suez Canal 132
was opened in 1869, and Great Britain seized an opportunity in 1877 to obtain a financial interest in it, which led on to her joint occupation of Egypt with France in 1882; whence arose the British Protectorate of Egypt recognised by France in 1904, and the conquest of the Egyptian Sudan in 1896-9. Cyprus was taken into British occupation in 1878; 110
a protectorate was declared over Somaliland at the mouth of the Red 130
Sea in 1884, which has been maintained, though the interior was abandoned in 1910. Aden, just opposite, was acquired in 1838, and Perim Island in 1857. From Aden to the Persian Gulf, Great Britain 124
exercises a certain police supervision, and over the Persian Gulf she definitely declared a protectorate in 1903. In 1907 Russia recognised 124
her prior interests in south-eastern Persia. Thus, British communications with India have been guarded by a line of possessions and protectorates.

The expansion of British rule on the north-western frontier of India **124**
may next be considered. The great colonising movement which Russia has carried on from Moscow into Central Asia led the British, early in the nineteenth century, to look beyond the actual frontiers of India and to interest themselves in Sind, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia. The mountainous country of Afghanistan, over whose historic passes conquerors and traders have descended into India, had by its geographical position and its strategic importance a great interest to the British. The attempt made, from 1837 to 1842, to form an alliance with or to conquer Afghanistan ended in disaster, but led to the annexation of Sind 122
in 1843, by which British dominion was established on the Lower Indus, a base acquired for further operations in north-western India, and the whole Indian littoral brought into British hands. The final annexation 122
of the Punjab in 1849 carried the British frontier to the Afghan hills. Meanwhile, Russia advanced across the Kirghiz steppes, and gained 136
control of the routes of communication with Central Asia. She came into touch with Afghanistan and Persia on the west, at the moment when the British came into contact with Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the cast. The Russian, like the British, empire sought a secure frontier. The dominions that Russia annexed in Central Asia were as large as British India, though their population was small. She occupied Tashkcnd in 1864, Samarkand in 1868, Khiva, virtually, in **1873.**

122 In 1876, the British, by the Treaty of Jacobabad, came to an agreement with Baluchistan. By this, Baluchistan with its passes up to the Persian frontier passed under British control, and the British established themselves at Quetta. It was a protection of the southern part of the north-western frontier of India. A war with Afghanistan, in 1878-80, secured to the British the control of the Afghan passes into India, and brought Afghanistan under British protection. In 1885-7 a boundary commission settled in conjunction with Russia the north-western frontier of Afghanistan. Between Afghanistan and India, from Baluchistan to Chitral, along the spurs of the hills, was a zone of territory occupied by tribes who owned the suzerainty of the Ameer. In 1893, this territory was brought under British control by agreement with Afghanistan, and, in 1895, Chitral was annexed. In 1907, the two rival Powers in Central Asia made a settlement of their differences. The integrity of Persia was recognised, but it was divided into three spheres—a northern, which included the more important provinces and cities, in which the British would seek no political concessions; a southern, adjoining the frontiers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, from which Russia would similarly be excluded, and a central, open to both Powers. Afghanistan was left as a butter State under British protection, and Russia was excluded from it. Tibet was recognised as under the sovereignty of China, it being agreed that neither Power was to seek influence there, though the British retained certain limited rights under the Treaty of Lhassa and the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 190k In 1902, an alteration of the Tibetan frontier gave the British some 350 square miles.

125 The expansion on the eastern frontier of India has borne some similarity to that on the west. On the west, Sind and the Punjab have been acquired, Baluchistan and Afghanistan have become protectorates, and an agreement has been made with Russia as to spheres of influence and frontiers. Similarly, on the east, Assam and Burma have been annexed, the Shan States have become protectorates, Siam has been neutralised, and an agreement reached with France as to frontiers. But, while on the west the British have not extended their conquests outside of India, on the east they have added quite a new region in Indo-China. Into this region they advanced first in 1826. By the Treaty of Yandabu, they acquired the kingdom of Assam, with Manipur and Kachar, and the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, with Martaban and Moulmein. The King of Ava retained the valley of the Irrawaddy. This gave the British all the Burmese sea-board, except the province of Pegu, and effectually secured their eastern frontier, which had hitherto been the Brahmaputra valley, except where they had gone beyond it in the province of Chittagong. In 1852, a further advance was made, and the province of Pegu at the mouth of the Irrawaddy, with Rangoon, was acquired. It was an important acquisition. It gave the British the whole sea coast of Burma, whence it was easy to advance up stream to

Mandalay. In 188G this advance was made, and Upper Burma was annexed. It embraced a wide territory from the Irrawaddy to the Salwin. Meanwhile, the French were also established in Indo-China. In 1859, they occupied Saigon; in 1862, the provinces of Saigon, Mytho, and Bunhoa in Cochin China, and the islands of Pulo Condore; in 1863, they proclaimed a protectorate over Cambodia, and, in 1867, occupied the three provinces of western Cochin China to the south-west of Saigon. In 1863-5 they made conquests in Tonkin, and by the Treaty of Hue with Annam, in 1884, and that of Tientsin with China, in 1885, they brought Annam and Tonkin under their protection.

After threatening war in 1893, the French gained a better frontier with Siam, which ceded a large territory, so that the Mekong became a French river. By agreement with the English, in 1896, Siam was divided into three spheres, of which the eastern was to be the French sphere of influence, the western the British, and the central, the basin of the Menam, to be neutral. The dismemberment of Siam was thereby prevented, and the British secured their protectorate over the provinces adjoining their frontier. By a further treaty between Great Britain and France, in 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem-reap, and Sisophon, in return for Dansai and Kratt, as well as all the islands situated to the south of Chcmling including Koh-Kutt. A further agreement placed the Malay States of Kelantan, Trengganu, and Kedah under British influence. Thus, a zone of protected or neutral States separates Persia, Russia, China and France from the immediate possession of Great Britain, and forms the real frontier of India.

Within India, France and Portugal still retain a peaceful foothold— **iaa**
Portugal in Goa, Diu, and Damaun, France in Pondicherry, Karical, Yanaon, Mahe, and Chandernagore. The Danes sold their possessions of Tranquebar and Serampur to Great Britain in 1845.

The British share in the partition of the Pacific Islands and of 140
Africa will be mentioned later. Of strategic possessions necessary to her maritime power she acquired the Straits Settlements, in 1785-1819, Singapore, in 1819, Aden, in 1838, Hong-Kong, in 1841, Cyprus, in 1878, Wei-hai-wei, in 1898, while she ceded Heligoland to Germany, in 1890. In south-eastern Asia, she expanded her power by acquiring 139,140
Labuan, in 1846, the Malay States, in 1874, North Borneo, in 1878-81, a part of New Guinea, in 1884, and Sarawak and Brunei, in 1888. The rapid growth and formation of this far extended and heterogeneous empire resting on maritime power is the greatest of the changes in the colonial world in the nineteenth century.

Of the other great colonial Powers of earlier centuries, Russia alone **136**
was continuously active during the nineteenth century. In Central Asia she advanced her frontier southwards to meet Persia and Afghanistan, which now form buffer States between the Russian and British empires in Asia. In the Far East she advanced uninterruptedly until, attempting

to encroach on China and to find a better outlet to the **sea,** she was repulsed by Japan. The proximity of northern Asia to Russia, its geographical character and its scanty population, on the one hand, and Russians need of **a** defensible frontier, of new markets, and of more territory for her growing population, on the other, explain the ease, the continuity, and the vast extent of these conquests. In the later eighteenth century, Russia was extending her control over the Kirghiz hordes west of the Urals. In 1822, they were placed within the sphere of the Governors of Orenburg and Western Siberia. In 184?2, the Amu Darya was brought under Russian influence; by 1853, the Sif Darya; by 1865, all the territory between the Aral Sea and Issik Kul. Thus eastern Turkestan was subdued. In 1868, Bokhara ceded the district of Zarafshan, with the important town of Samarkand, and became itself a dependent State. In 1873, Khiva was conquered, and, in 1876, Khokand was made a province of Turkestan under its ancient name Ferghana. Thus, Russian dominion has been extended almost round the Caspian. Meanwhile, in 1870, Russia occupied the Kuldja district of China, but evacuated the eastern portion of it in 1881. In that year, also, the Turkoman Tekkes on the north of the Afghan frontier were subdued and Western Turkomania was annexed, the boundaries with Persia being arranged by treaty with Persia. In 1884, the Turkoman tribes round about Merv were coaxed into obedience. Difficulties about the Afghan frontier were settled by the Anglo-Russian boundary commission in 1885, which gave to Russia the greater part of the district which she disputed **with** Afghanistan, including the oasis of Penjdeh, and by another Anglo-Russian commission of 1895, which settled disputed questions in the
124 Pamirs. A general settlement of the political position in central Asia was made by the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 already referred to, which maintained the integrity of Persia, and recognised the predominant interests of Russia in the northern provinces, but closed to her Afghanistan and Tibet. Of Russian expansion **in** eastern Asia we shall speak in another connexion.

130 An increased interest in colonisation shown by the various Great Powers has led, in recent years, to the extension of European sovereignty over the greater part of Africa and the Pacific. Apart from the movements of the Dutch in South Africa, and of the French in Algeria, there was little extension of European colonisation in Africa between **1815** and 1875. The British made little of their West African settlements. But they extended their possessions in Sierra Leone in 1861, acquired Lagos in the same year, **and** consolidated their power on the Gold Coast by the purchase **of the** Danish **forts, in 1850,** and **of** the Dutch, **in 1871. The** Portuguese acquired **Portuguese Guinea and** the Bissagos **Islands in 1885, St Thome and Principe in 1879. The French occupation**
131 **of Algeria began in 1830** with the **capture of** Algiers. At first restricted **to points on the coast, it was gradually extended to include the territory**

north of the Atlas Mountains by 1848. Between 1848 and 1870, France extended her dominion to the northern Sahara. In 1881, the Treaty of Bardo with the Bey of Tunis admitted her protectorate over Tunis. Meanwhile, she continued to advance south, and, in 1900, occupied Insalah, Touat, and Gourara on the frontiers of Morocco, which gave her command of the Sahara. In 1884, Germany declared a protectorate over the coast of Damaraland and Namaqualand, except Walfisch Bay, 130
which the British had annexed in 1878. In the same year she also annexed Togoland and the Cameroons. The action of Germany hastened the partition of Africa. The Berlin Conference called in 1884 recognised the Congo State which King Leopold of Belgium had founded in the basin of the Congo. After this there was a rapid occupation *of* territory by the various Powers and a constant delimitation of frontiers. In western Africa, on the Senegal, France had been extending her power since 1855. She acquired the Upper Senegal, and in 1881 established a protectorate over the left bank of the Upper Niger. She occupied points on the coast between the existing settlements *of* the English and Portuguese, and linked these up with her interior possessions, acquiring by 1891 the whole of the Ivory Coast. She overthrew the kingdom of Dahomey and occupied Timbuctu in 1892-4. Thus the French secured the Upper Niger and much of the country within its great bend, and prevented the expansion of the older English and Portuguese settlements from the coast into the interior. From the Lower Niger, the English, by Treaties with Gando and Sokoto in 1885, gained access to the Benue and I^ake Chad. The French from the west, the English up the Niger, the Germans from the Cameroons, divided the central Sudan by a series of agreements, 1886-1906. In north-western Africa the largest share has fallen to the French. From the Mediterranean in the north and the Atlantic in the west to Darfur in the east and the Congo, where they first gained a footing in 1859, in the south, their dominion stretches, enveloping the older settlements of other Powers. Morocco remains unconquered, and Liberia, in the south-west of the great bend of Africa, is an independent negro republic. Spain holds Tiris, where she proclaimed the protectorate of Rio Oro in 1884, the English their historic West African settlements, to each of which they have added a small *hinterland,* and the protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria at the lower course of the Niger, in which Lagos is now included. The Germans have territory in Togoland and the Cameroons, and Portugal has still a foothold on the coast between Cape Roxo and the river Cajet. Otherwise, the vast interior and the remainder of the coast has passed to the French. In eastern Africa, the Germans, in 1885, acquired territory in Zanzibar, where also the English established claims. By a series of agreements the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the *hinterland* passed to these two Powers. In 1886, the Sultan's territories were confined to a narrow strip of coast, of parts of which both Powers

obtained leases. In 1888, Germany acquired a lease of the Sultan's territory from the Uovuma to the Umba, and in 1890 bought the territory leaned to her. She surrendered her claims to the coast between Witu and the river Jub, giving up all claims north of the British boundary at the Umba. The northern limit of her territory was carried from the Victoria Nynnza to the Congo State, thus excluding her from the Upper Nile, and a line was drawn on the south between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, dividing her possessions from British Central Africa. The British Government declared a protectorate over the islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, in 1890. The Upper Nile fell mainly into the hands of the British, who acquired Uganda, in 1890-4, conquered the Egyptian Sudan, in 1898, and thus prevented the French from extending thither their west African empire. In 1894, the British leased a tract of territory, the Lido enclave, to King Leopold II, and thus brought the Congo State also to the Nile, which territory on the death of King Leopold returned to the British- In the basin of the Congo, the Congo State was formed in 1884. By conquering the Arabs in Central Africa, in 1890-3, and by a series of astute diplomatic agreements, King Leopold steadily expanded its frontiers. In 1908, it
133 was transferred to the kingdom of Belgium. *In* south Africa, the British advanced from the Cape Colony to the Upper Zambesi, and, west of Lake Nyassa, north to I,ake Tanganyika. The Portuguese dominions of Angola in the west and Mozambique in the east, though they have been enlarged, were thus separated. In 1875 the Portuguese received Delagoa Bay, which was in dispute with the British. An agreement of 1891 fixed the frontiers of Portuguese and British territory inland. German south-west Africa has gained a considerable *hinterland* and at one point reaches the Zambesi. Its frontiers were fixed by agreements with England in 1885 and 1890, and with Portugal in 1896. On the Red Sea France established herself at Obok in 1862 and 1885, Italy at the Bay of Assab in 1870 and 1882, whence she has expanded to Obok, and established the dependency of Erctrea. Abyssinia remains independent. Somaliland was divided between England and Italy. The British protectorate over Somaliland was declared in 1884; Italy acquired her territory in 1889. Thus, save for Morocco, Liberia, and Abyssinia, the whole of Africa has passed under European control.
131 Even in Morocco, the principal seaports, since 1906, have admitted French or Spanish or Franco-Spanish garrisons.

139 The recent partition of the Pacific Islands began with the annexation by France of Tahiti and the Marquesas in 1842, and of New Caledonia **in** 185$. The British annexed Fiji **in** 1874, and in 1887 established a joint control of the New Hebrides with France. The United States **appeared in 1878,** when **they acquired Pago Pago** in the Samoas, Germany, **in 1884, when she annexed parts of northern New Guinea. In 1885 and 1886, Germany, France, and Great Britain came to a**

general agreement as to their respective spheres of influence. The German sphere included a large area in Micronesia and western Melanesia, in proximity to the Dutch Indies, and including the Carolines, Marshalls, part of the Solomons, and northern New Guinea. The French claimed a sphere of influence in Melanesia, of which New Caledonia wag the centre, and another in Polynesia, of which the Society Islands were the centre. The English sphere extended from south-east Melanesia and Micronesia over Polynesia, almost enveloping the French. In 181)2, Great Britain annexed the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; in 1893 the Southern Solomons; in 1898, Santa Cruz and the Swallow group. In 1900, she established a protectorate over the Tonga Islands; in the mine year she obtained Choiseul, Isabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group was transferred by treaty from Germany. In 1902 and in 190G she renewed her joint control of the New Hebrides with France. The Manihiki and Cook Islands were placed under the government of New Zealand in 1902. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898; and, in 1899 (Great Britain relinquishing her claims), they divided the Samoas with Germany. In 1899, Germany bought the Spanish rights in the Carolines and Pelews.

In the Far East, the record of political change has been different, and, while it presents some likeness, offers also a great contrast to the changes which we have just narrated. There has been the same steady pressure of advancing Europe; but the resistance of the Asiatic Powers has been much stronger and more successful, and the uprising of an Asiatic State—the Japanese empire—in a manner unique in modern history has checked the expansion of Europe. While the commercial penetration 138
of China has progressed slowly throughout the century, her actual territorial losses have been small. Almost inaccessible to most of the Power* of Europe, except by the sea, and strong in her sea-board provinces, she has maintained the bulk of her empire intact, though a number of ports have been opened, and some ceded, to the aggressive importunity of Europe. In 1841 Great Britain acquired Hong-Kong, 140
which was confirmed to her by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. To this she added, in 1860, a portion of the township of Kowloon, and, in 1898, a further portion of the Chinese coast opposite Hong-Kong, to increase the security of the colony. Over Sikkim she established a protectorate in 122
1850, though it was not acknowledged by China until 1890. On the 125
frontiers of Burma, she ceded Munglem and Kwanghung to China in 1894; but, after China had, in the following year, ceded a portion of this territory to France, Great Britain obtained Kokang and Wanting as compensation in 1897. When Russia leased Port Arthur and Talienwan in 1898, Great Britain leased Wei-hai-wei, a strong position on the other side of the Gulf *of* Pechili, for so long a time as Russia should keep Port Arthur—and she still retains it. Other Powers also have had their shares. France, as has been already explained, took Annam and Tonkin in 1884, 125

LAOS in 1893, and leasee! Kwang-chow-wan in 1898; in which year, also,
1S6 Germany leased Kiaochau. But Russia, with her long contiguous frontier, naturally attempted the most; and her field of operations lay on the north-east provinces. From the barren regions of Kamschatka she moved southwards, in the nineteenth century. She gained control of the mouth of the Amur and of part of Saghalin Island, in 1854. By the Treaty of Aigun, in 1858, and a further convention, in 1860, she definitely acquired all the land on the left bank of the Amur and the sea-board so far south as the Tumen. Thus her frontiers touched Korea, and her territories half encircled Manchuria. Vladivostok was then founded at the most south-easterly point of the Russian empire. In 1867 Russia sold Alaska to the United States, and thus withdrew from North America, where she had acquired an extensive coast-line in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company; but her southward advance in Asia continued. In 1867, she improved her position in Saghalin Island, and in 1875 acquired the whole, in exchange for her claims in the two most southerly of the Kurile Islands. Her outlet to the sea in the ports of Nicholaievsk and Vladivostok, icebound for a part of the year, was inadequate for the development of the vast territory she had acquired; and she turned her eyes to the Gulf of Pcchili, and sought concessions in the great northern province of China, Manchuria, and the dependent kingdom of Korea
137 with it* excellent harbours. But the rise of Japan had created a new situation. To Japan, owing to her geographical situation and expanding population, Korea was a first line of defence and a great field of commercial and industrial interests. A competition between the two Powers ensued. Japan, in 1895, in the Treaty of Shimonoseki, took from China the Liao-Tung peninsula, Manchuria's and north-eastern Asia's best outlet to the sea, Formosa and the Pescadores Islands, and, in addition, established the independence of Korea; but she was compelled by the protests of Russia, Germany, and France to restore the Liao-Tung peninsula to China. In 1898, Russia acquired Port Arthur and Talienwan, and, in 1900, she occupied Manchuria. She thus offered a strong barrier to Japanese expansion, and planted herself in a commanding position against China. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese War, Russia evacuated Manchuria, which was restored to China, and surrendered the Liao-Tung peninsula, and the southern half of Saghalin Island, to Japan. Korea was placed under the control of Japan, and was annexed to the Japanese empire in 1910. Thus rapidly, Japan gained an extensive territory on the mainland of the continent, and terminated an episode which her success has rendered unique in the history of European colonisation.

The point to which this brief summary has been brought offers no natural break in the history of territorial change. Both in Europe, and in the Greater Europe extended over the globe which Europe has formed,

there has been throughout modern history an unceasing flux of power, with its consequent transference of territories and rearrangements of frontiers. No political equilibrium has yet been reached, nor any lasting balance of power established. So long as some States rise in wealth, population and efficiency, while others decline or remain stationary, so long, in a system of competing States, formed on no fixed principles, there must be constant disturbance in the balance of real power, leading to transfers of political sovereignty. It is not within the scope of this historical sketch to discuss present political tendencies; but it finds a natural conclusion in a brief description of the position to which this long series of changes has led. Europe presents today a form which it has not previously borne in modern history. It consists of a group of States, which, though they do not coincide with its geographical or ethnographical divisions very exactly, yet bear strong marks of having been formed under their influence. As compared with other continents, the number of States is very large for its area and population, partly because of the operation of the principle of nationality, which has divided more States than it has united, and partly because of the subjugation of other continents to its influence. The States of Europe are the product not only of its racial and geographical divisions, but also of the political instincts of its peoples, and of the hopes, fears and precautions of the more powerful members of its system. For the 141
first time in our survey of Europe as a whole we see a German empire, possessing a real unity, and exercising a political influence commensurate with the numbers, wealth and civilisation of the German people. Occupying the north-central plains of Europe and the greater part of the valleys of the Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Ems, and Rhine, it finds its sea outlet in the Baltic and the North Sea. It embraces neither the whole German people, nor all the territory which, in north-central Europe, once owned the sway of the Holy Roman Empire. Outside of Europe, its great activities are feebly represented in the unimportant islands of the Pacific and the undeveloped sections of Africa which are its sole colonial possessions. The train of events which began in the connexion of the Burgundian inheritance with the Crown of Spain ended in the complete detachment from the German empire of an extensive strip of land on the North Sea surrounding the mouth of the Rhine. Today this rich territory forms two States—Holland, with her national distinctness, her tradition of independence and her ancient colonial dominion in the West Indies and in the great islands of the Malay archipelago, and Belgium, the creation of the national spirit and of diplomacy, owing her existence, her wealth, and her colonial empire in Africa to the industries and the politics of the nineteenth century—both of them small States, whose independence helps to preserve the balance of power. Adjoining Belgium and the German empire, but far from the Rhine, is France, with her unity unimpaired, weaker on her eastern

frontier than Louis XIV found her, stronger in the south-east than the He volution left her. Outside of Europe, the French race is established in a part of Canada; but the French colonial dominion lies in north-western Africa and the south-eastern corner of Asia. Through a century of political stress, the Iberian peninsula has preserved its political divisions unchanged. Hut neither Spain nor Portugal retains any dominion in America, the seat of their colonial power, though their tongue and race remain in the South American nations over which they formerly held sway. Portugal still retains parts of Africa and certain points in the East; but the first and strongest of colonial empires, the Spanish, has almost altogether passed away. Italy, like Germany, appears as a single State, for the first time in modern history. She has strong natural boundaries in sea and mountains and embraces nearly all the Italian people. In Africa, she has made the beginnings of a colonial dominion. Switzerland holds the mountainous heart of Europe. In central Europe, the Austrian empire comprises a compactor body of territory than the Habsburgs ever ruled, but preserves the composite character of their empire. German, Czech, Magyar, and Slav are the chief among the many races united within its bounds. For so large a State, the outlet to the sea, on the rocky coast of the eastern Adriatic, is insufficient, hard to defend, and diflieult of access. In the Balkan peninsula, a group of States, representing once subject nations, watch for the decline and fall of the empire from which they have wrested their freedom. Montenegro holds a secure position in the midst of her mountains, with a narrow outlet to the Adriatic through Austrian territory at Cattaro and through her own at Dulcigno and Antivari. Peloponnese, Thessaly and many of the Aegean islands are embraced in the kingdom of Greece, the first of the freed Christian kingdoms of south-eastern Europe. The three kingdoms of Roumauia, Bulgaria, and Servia flank the Danube. Servia holds a triangular area, resting on the Danube, with the Austrian province of Bosnia on the one side and Bulgaria on the other. Bulgaria stretches from Servia east to the Black Sea, and includes a chain of the Balkan mountains and the fertile plains to the south. Roumania lies to the north of the Danube, and holds the mountain and rich plain land from the Austrian Carpathians to the Black Sea south of the Russian frontier. Curtailed, on north and south, by the formation of the new kingdoms, the Ottoman empire, nevertheless, still holds a large strip of the Balkan peninsula from the Adriatic to the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, and controls the narrow seas that divide Europe from Asia. Stretching over a continuous area in three continents, it possesses a unique position, girdling the eastern Mediterranean. The centre of its dominion is in Europe, the bulk of its territory in Asia, and the fringes of its empire extend along the northern coast of Africa. Russia holds the greatest continuous expanse of territory which has fallen to any modern State. In Europe, she stands at the furthest limit *of* her

extension. She holds the eastern Baltic from Tornca to Memel, as Prussia holds the southern Baltic, and the Black Sea littoral from the mouth of the Danube to the frontiers of the Ottoman empire south of the Caucasus. In Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus, she has flanked her territory with subject nations, difficult to govern and impossible to absorb. Over the vast expanses of northern and central Asia she has crept from the Urals to the Hindu Kush and the Pacific Ocean, making one mighty empire of eastern Europe and northern Asia, which struggles against the historical difficulty of Russia, an inadequate outlet to southern seas. In Scandinavia, the political situation reproduces that which preceded the Union of Calmar. Denmark has been curtailed by the loss of Schleswig and Holstein, and has no footing in the Scandinavian peninsula, which Norway and Sweden divide along the line of its natural parting, while Sweden has lost her dominion beyond the Baltic. The Scandinavian nations have played a part in the extension of European influence over the globe; but their work is not represented in any important possessions, save the large Danish island of Iceland. The position of Great Britain in Europe has remained almost unchanged. The cession of Heligoland to Germany, and of the Ionian Islands to Greece, has weakened her position in the North Sea and the Adriatic; but she retains the Channel Isles, and in Gibraltar and Malta she still holds the more important securities of her Mediterranean power. On the other hand, the immense expansion of her empire in America, Asia, Africa, and Australia has formed one of the greatest political developments of the nineteenth century and coupled with the growth of the United States has given the Anglo-Saxon race a predominant position outside of Europe.

At the dawn of modern history, the political power of the European 140
States was confined within the borders of their own Continent. The brief indications we have already given show how vast a part of the world has now passed under their control. Africa, carved and cut up, without regard to its ethnography or geography or existing civilisations, must be regarded as a mere appendage to Europe, in which has been reproduced the complicated political colouring of Europe. France has crossed the Mediterranean to Algeria, whence she lias spread her power into the interior, westwards to the Atlantic, eastwards to Egypt, and southwards to the Congo. Great Britain holds various small areas in western Africa, the greater part of southern Africa, and an almost continuous dominion stretching through the continent from the Cape of Good Hope to the mouth of the Nile. Hie northern littoral, though opposite to Europe, has not fallen wholly to the colonising Powers. Turkey remains in nominal possession of a large part, and Morocco, though not free, is still independent. Of eastern Africa, England holds the greater part; of north-western, France. England, France, and the independent Powers of Morocco and Abyssinia hold most of the northern half of the continent. The southern half is divided between

Belgium, Portugal, Germany, and England. America, also, is wholly European, but in another sense than Africa. It is a second Europe and not another Africa, in which Europe has reproduced its own political life in a system of States European in blood and institutions, and not like the greater part of Africa, subjected, renamed and without political life. The larger half of the northern continent forms a growing Anglo-Saxon State, the Dominion of Canada, a part of the British empire, the southern and richer half another Anglo-Saxon State, the United States, to whose formation almost all the nations of Europe have contributed, and which in power and wealth is second to none. Mexico, Central America and South America form a group of Latin States. The West Indies remain divided among various European Powers and the United States. In the Pacific, the Continent of Australia and the islands of New Zealand are parts of the British empire. The other islands are partitioned among several Powers. The Dutch hold many of the larger islands of the Malay archipelago. Germany has a sphere of influence adjoining that of Holland. To the south of this lies the vaster sphere of Great Britain. Most of the French islands are still further to the east, though, in New Caledonia and other islands, France has possessions within the circle of British influence. The United States have several isolated possessions. In Asia alone has the advance of Europe been successfully challenged and checked. And, even in Asia, the broad features of political geography are to be sought in the balance of power between the Russian and British empires, and in the various footholds of other Powers, as much as in the position of the independent Asiatic States. Northern Asia and the heart of Central Asia, to the mountains of Afghanistan and Kashmir, are Russian. Russian influence even penetrates near to the southern seas, since Russia virtually controls northern Persia. Great Britain is dominant in southern Asia, having interests on the Arabian coast and the Persian Gulf, holding India south of the Himalayas, Burma and the Straits Settlements. In eastern Asia are the greater of the independent Asiatic Powers. The Japanese empire includes not only many islands off the eastern coast of Asia—Formosa, the Japanese archipelago and part of Saghalin Island—but has also expanded on to the mainland, where it stretches over Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula. The Chinese empire still holds the fertile plains in the centre of eastern Asia and the mighty plateaux that occupy the heart of the continent. But several of the Western Powers have footholds on or near its territory: Great Britain in Wei-hai-wei and Hong-Kong, Germany at Kiaochau, the United States in the Philippines, while France possesses extensive provinces in the south-eastern bend of the continent. In western Asia, Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor are parts of the Ottoman empire, while Persia maintains a qualified independence as towards the Russian and British empires, between which, also, the mountain kingdom of Afghanistan acts as a buffer State,

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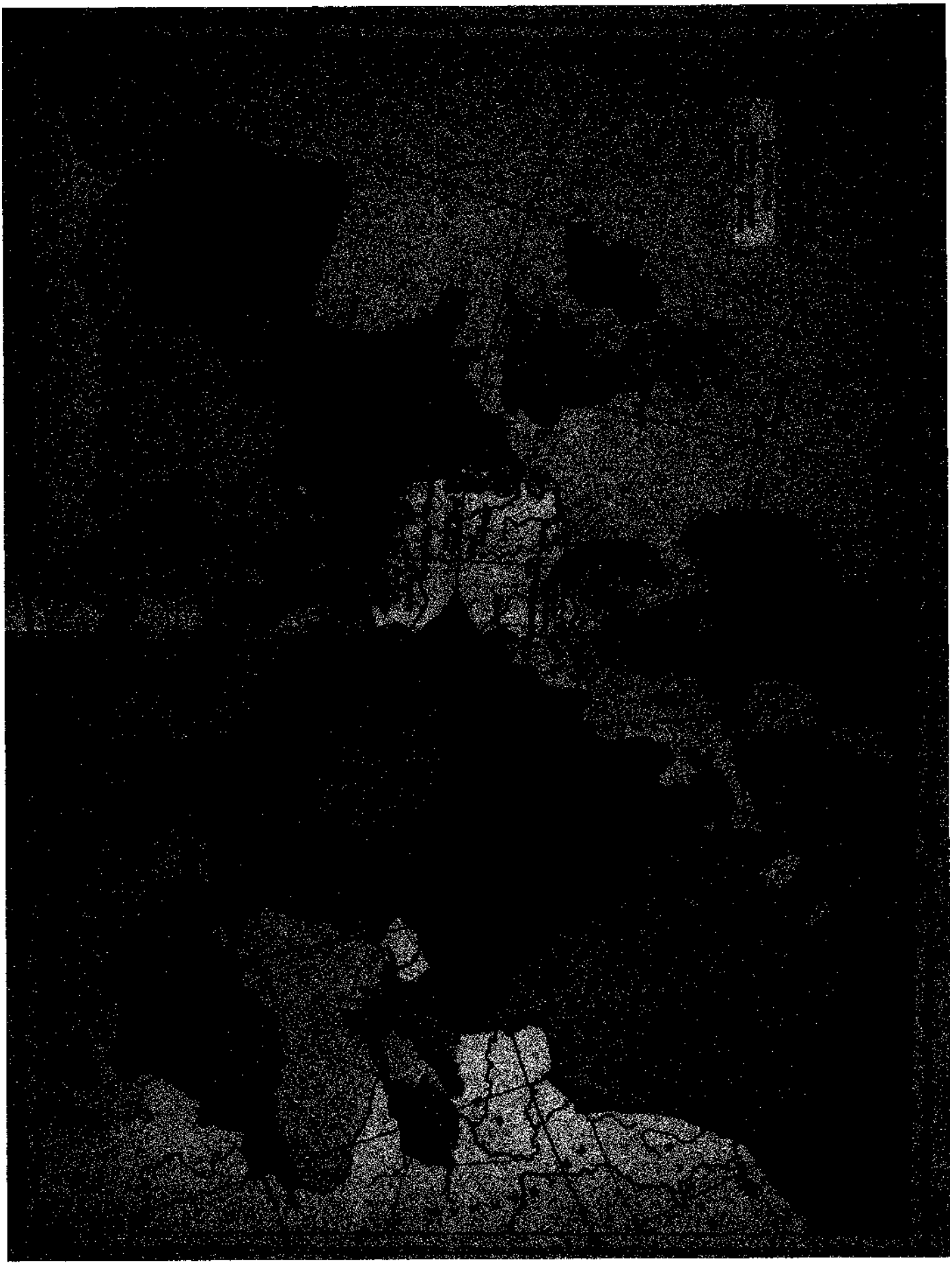
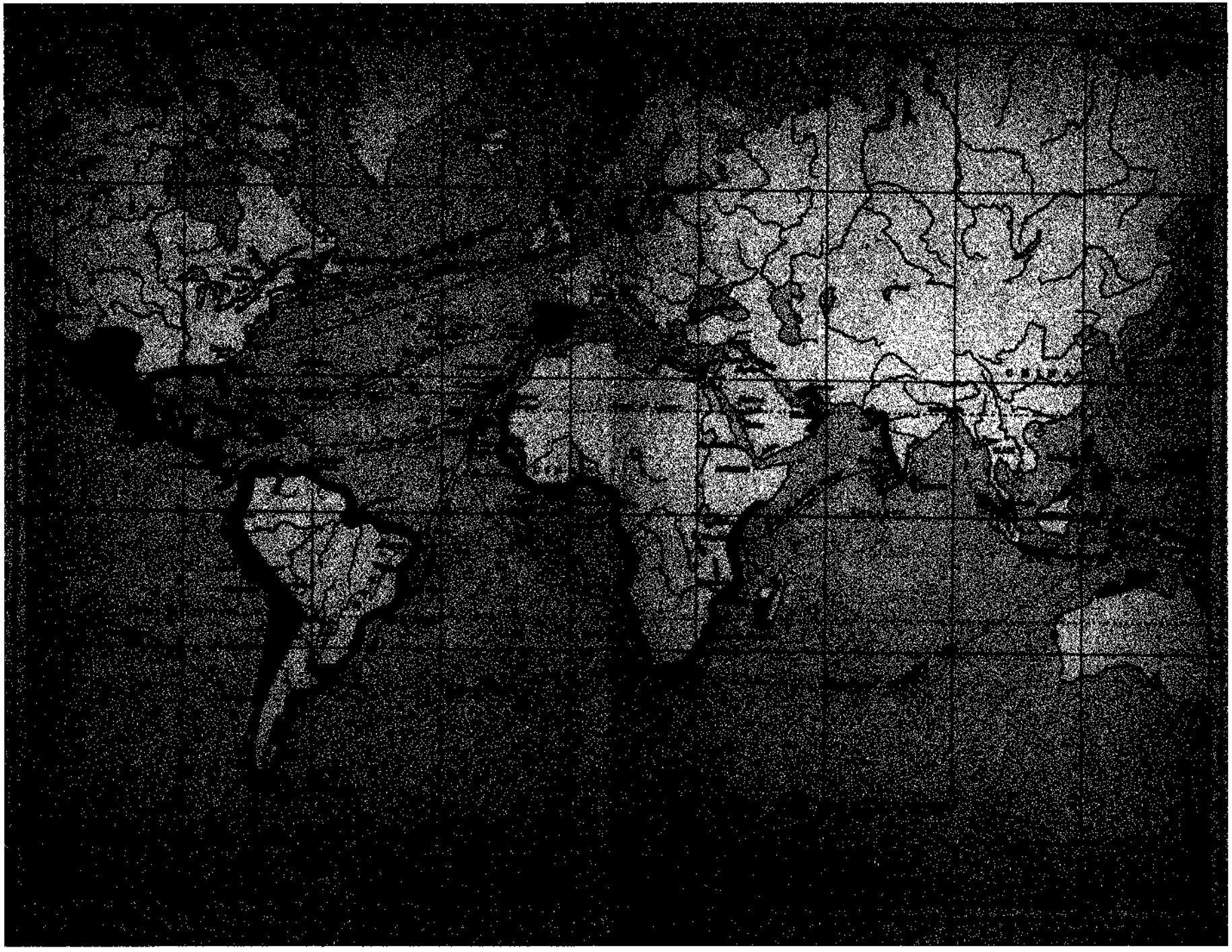
MAPS 1-141

MAP 1

Europe
1490 A.D



MAP 2
The Age of Discovery

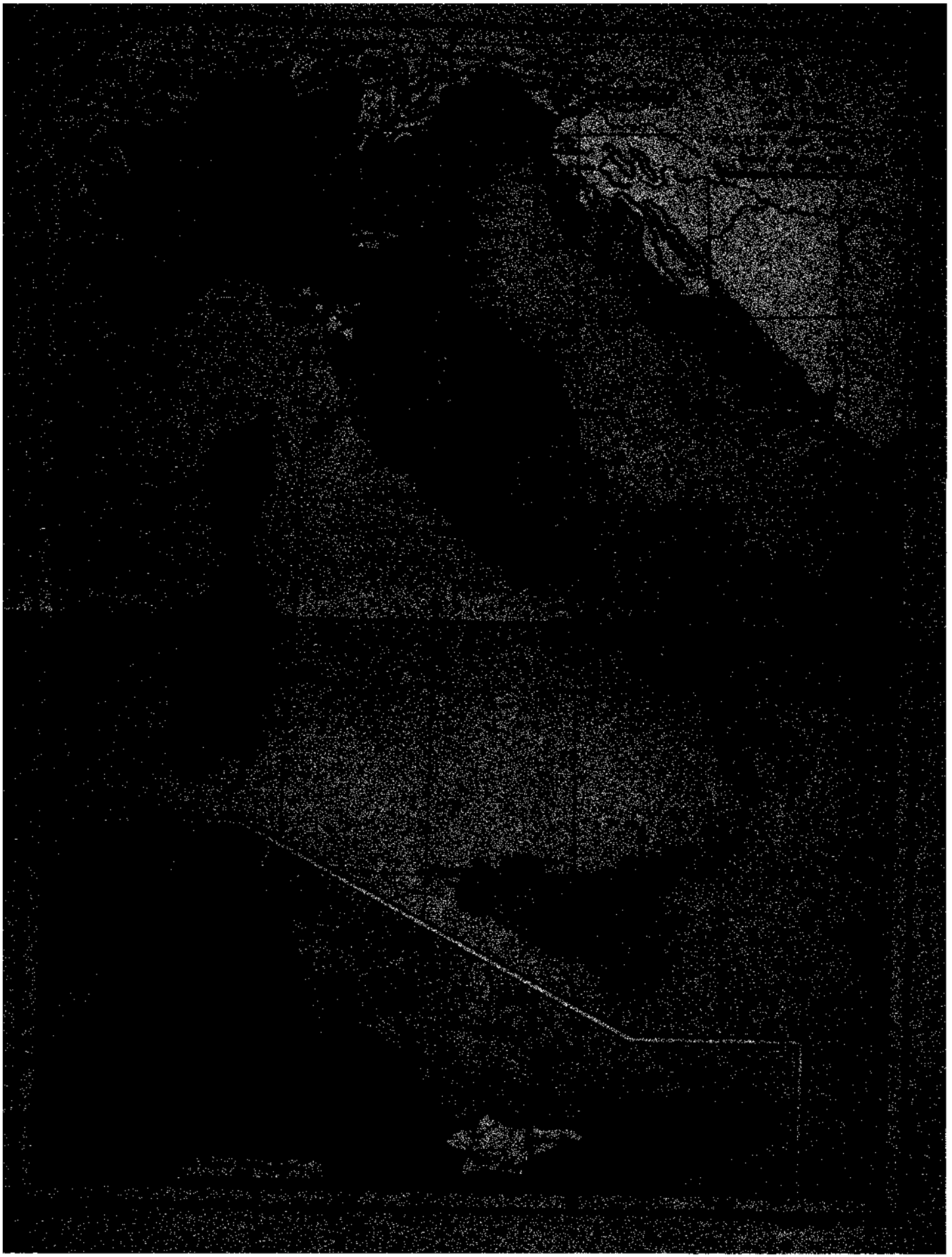


MAP 3

The Ottoman Advance
in
Europe and Asia Minor

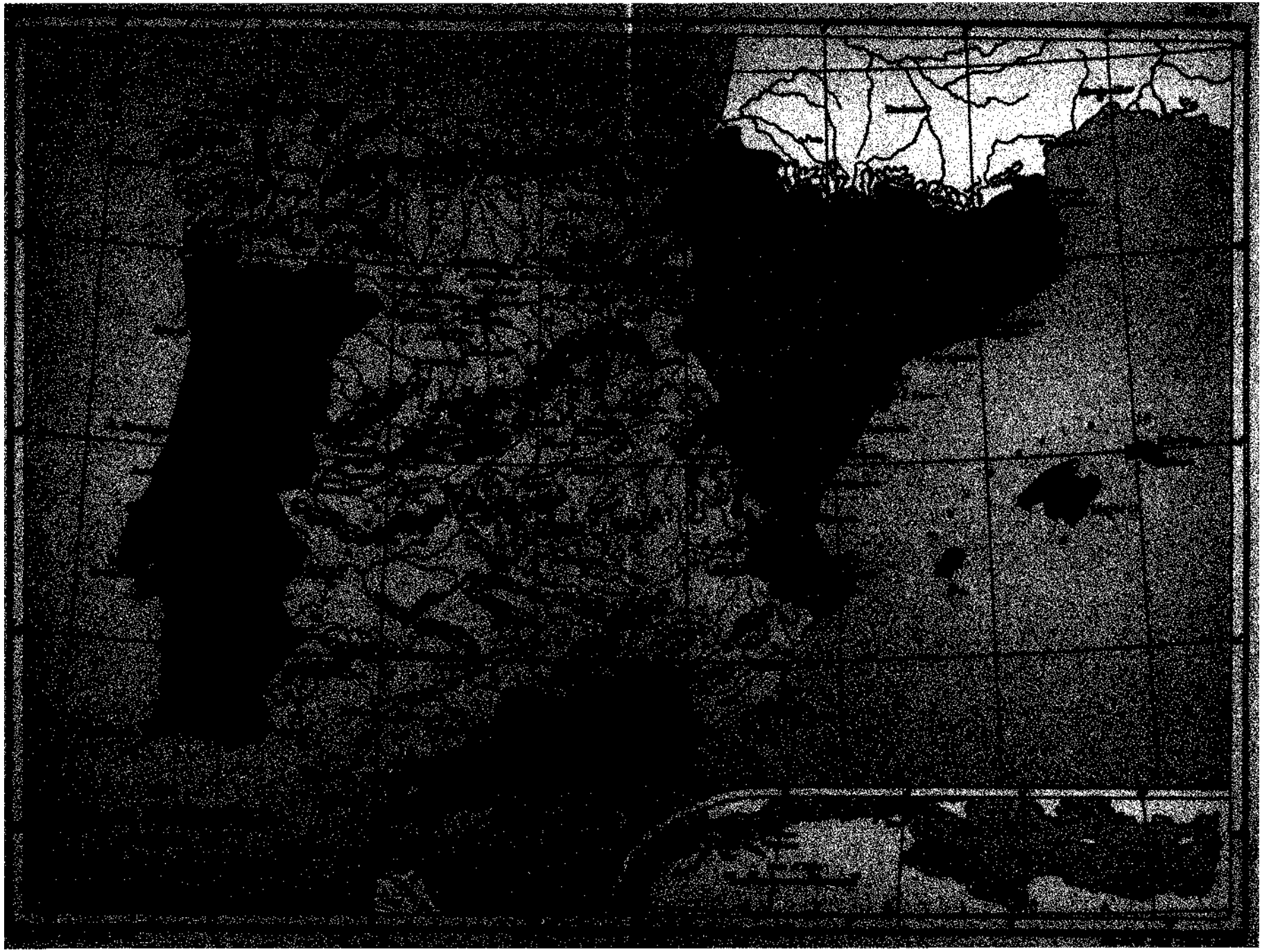
MAP 4

Italy
c. 1490
with inset
Valley of the Po



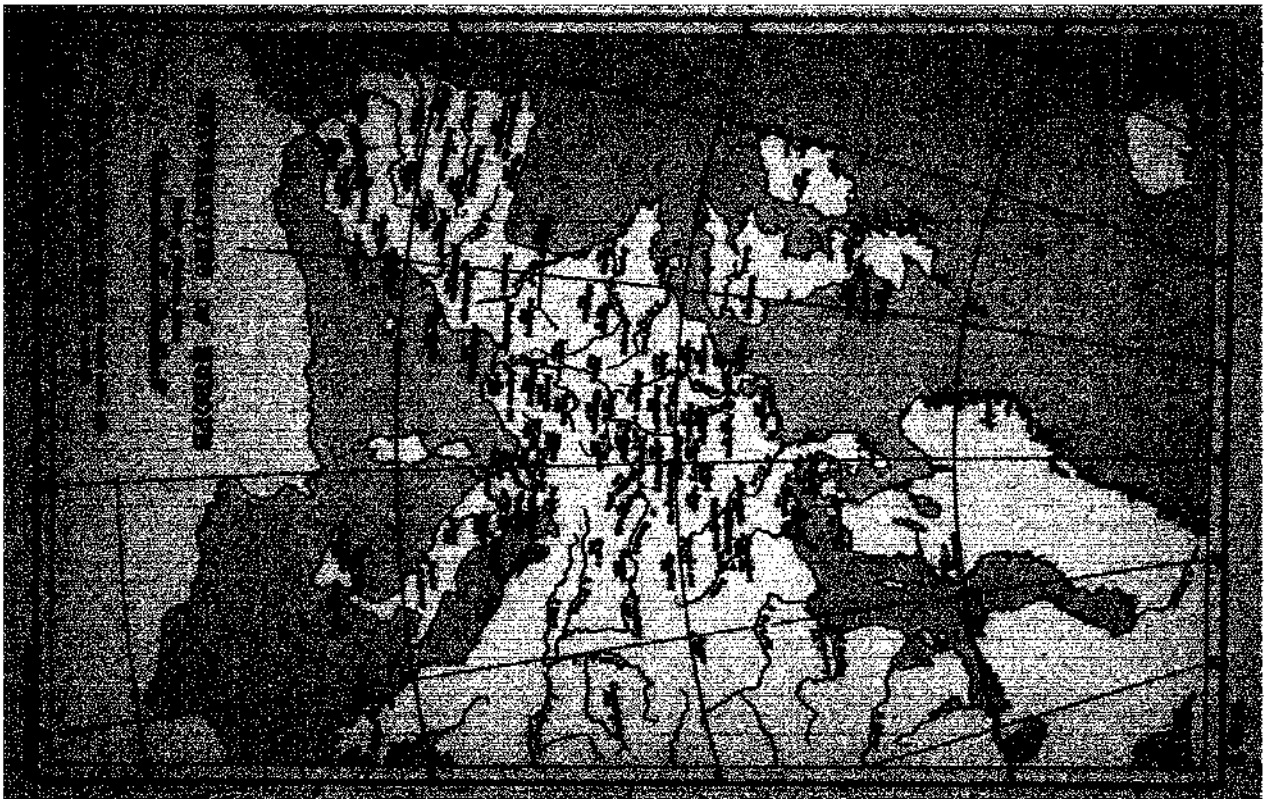
MAP 7

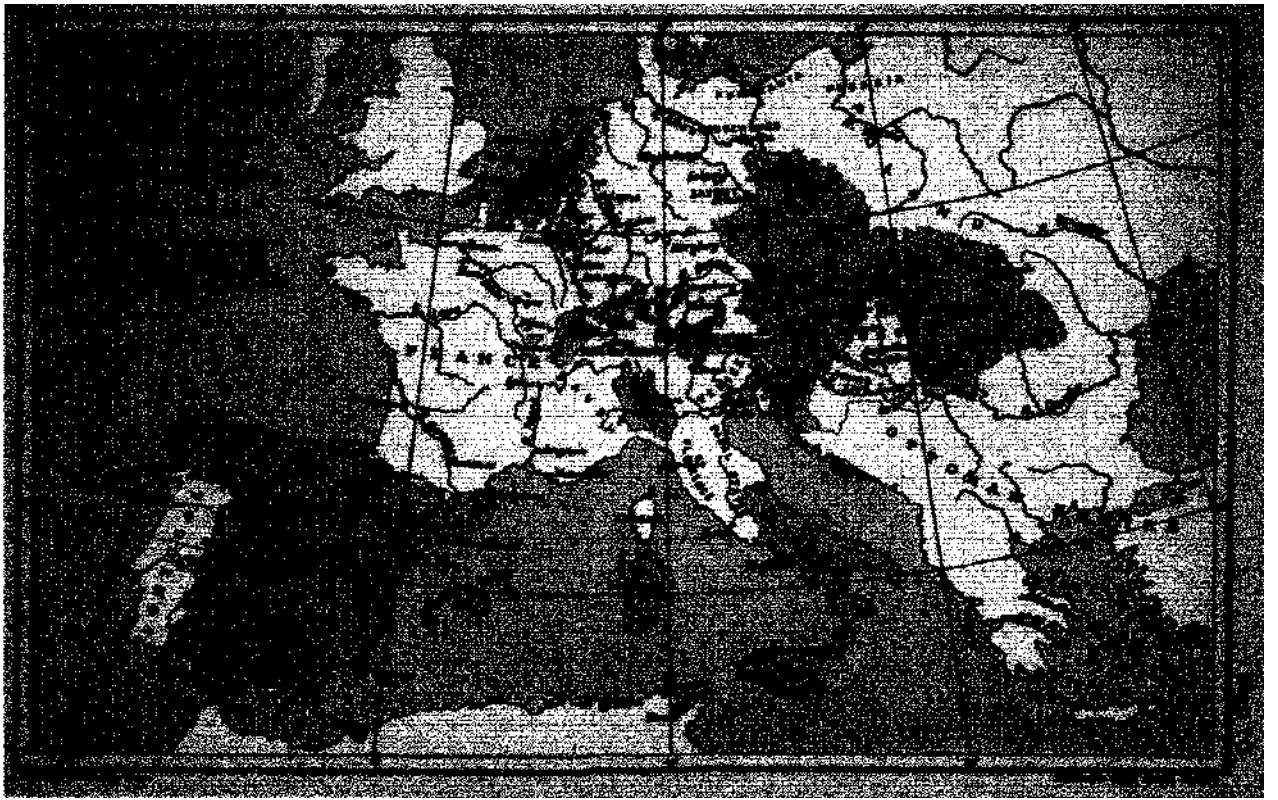
The
Iberian Peninsula
in the time of
Ferdinand and Isabel



MAP 8

France under Louis XI

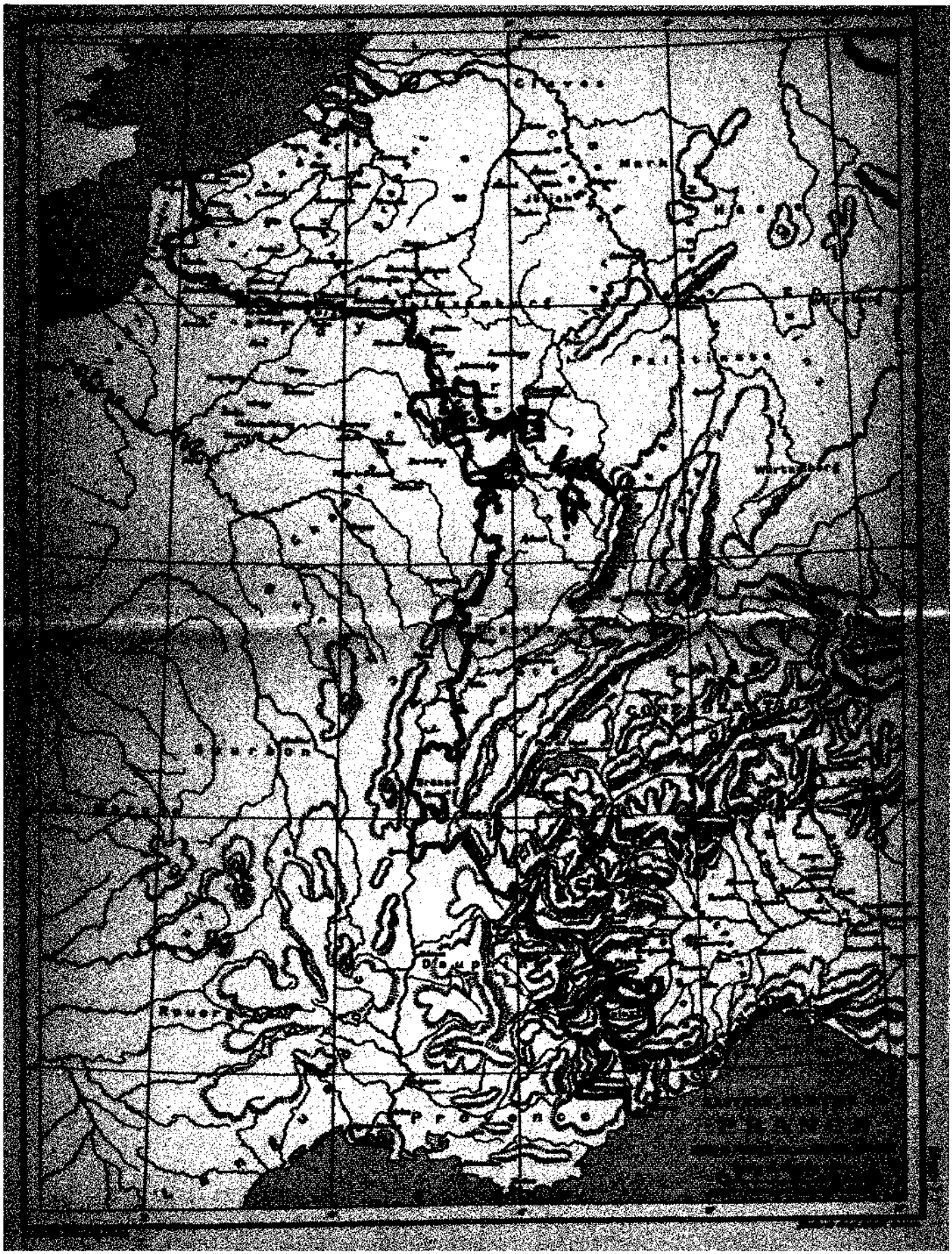




MAP 11

Eastern frontier of France

Wars of France and the Empire
1521-1559



MAP 12

Germany

at the

Accession of Charles V

WEST PRUSSIA
EAST PRUSSIA
POLAND
HUNGARY

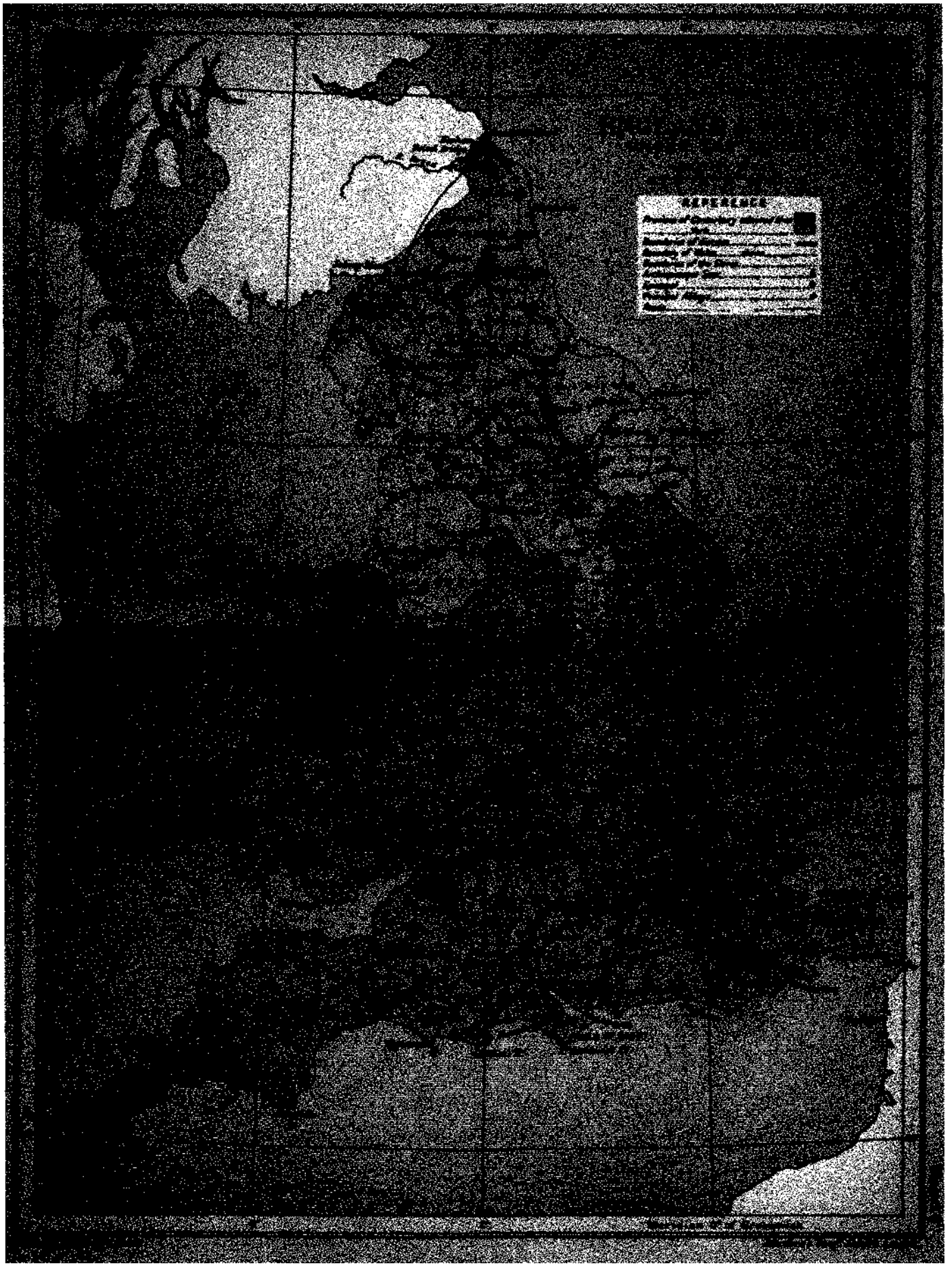
MAP 13

Southern Germany and England
The Peasant Movements

SOUTHERN GERMANY
AND ENGLAND
THE PEASANT MOVEMENTS OF THE
XVIth AND EARLY XVIIth CENTURIES
Scale of English Miles
REFERENCE
N O R T H
S E A
E N G L A N D
G E R M A N
Bohemia
Saxony
Silesia
Bavaria
Austria
Switzerland
Rhine
Danube
Lake Constance
Black Forest
Alsace
Lorraine
Netherlands
Belgium
France

MAP 16

England & Wales
under
the Tudors



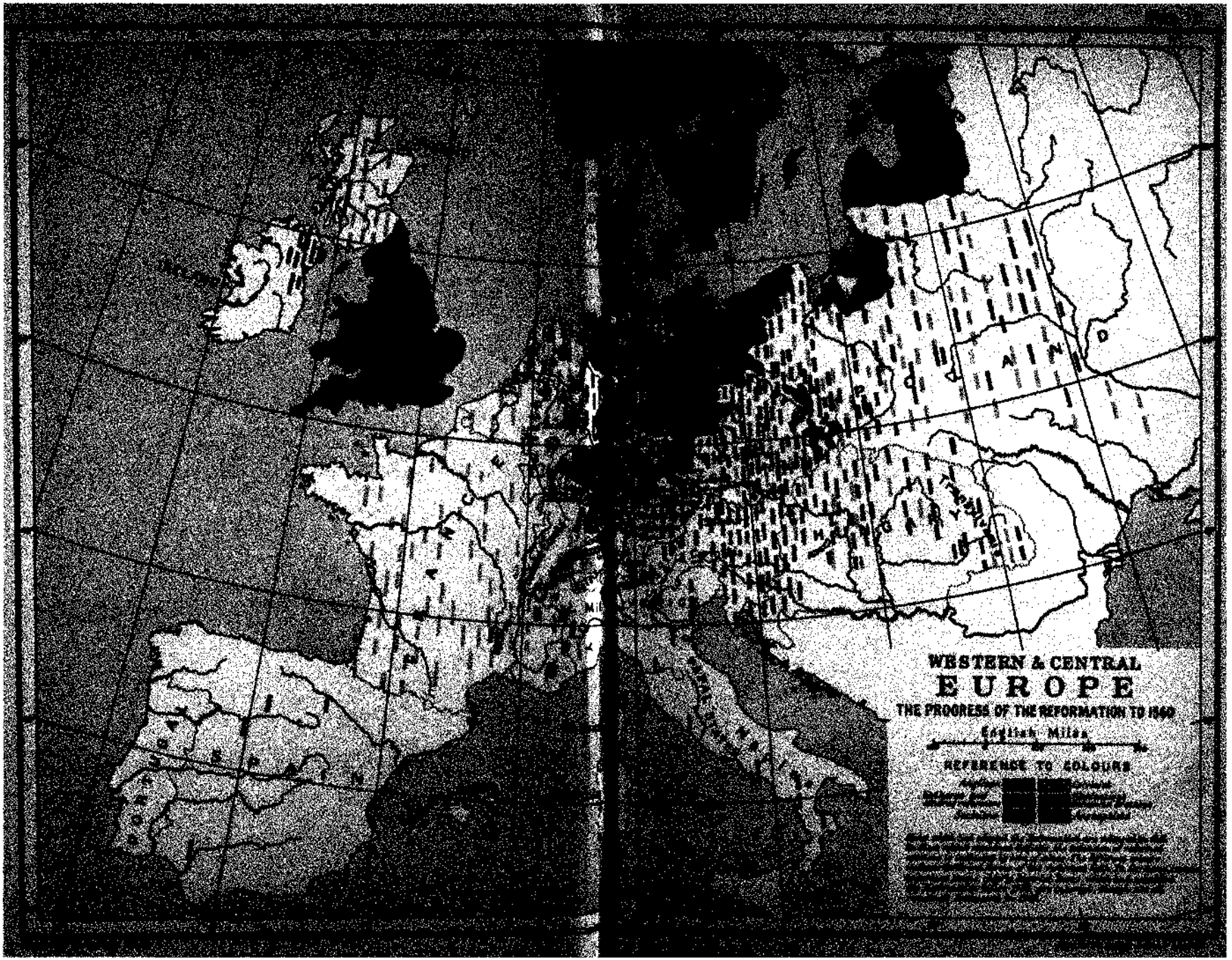
MAP 17

Scandinavia
in the time of
Gustavus Vasa

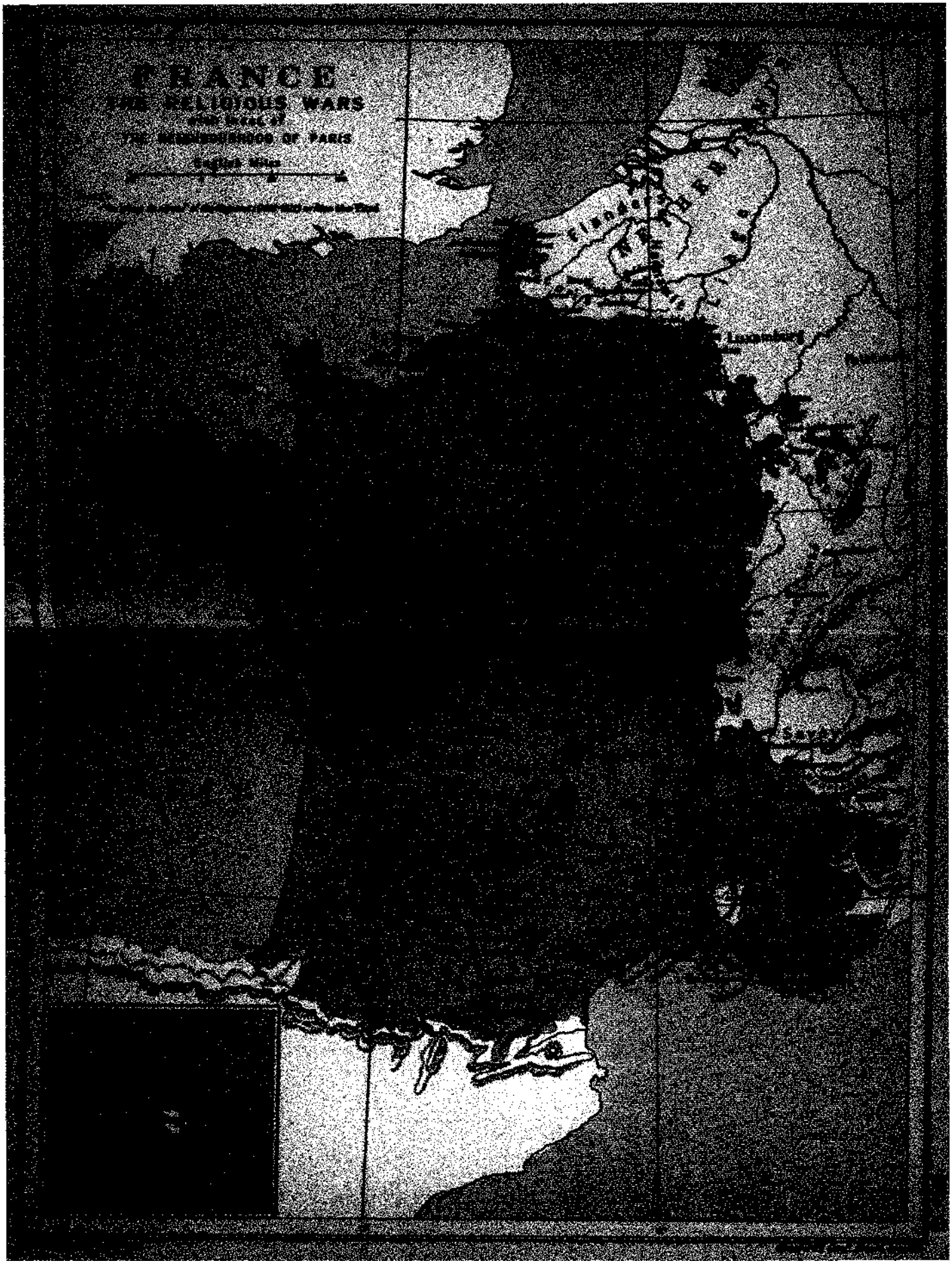
Mecklenburg
East Prussia

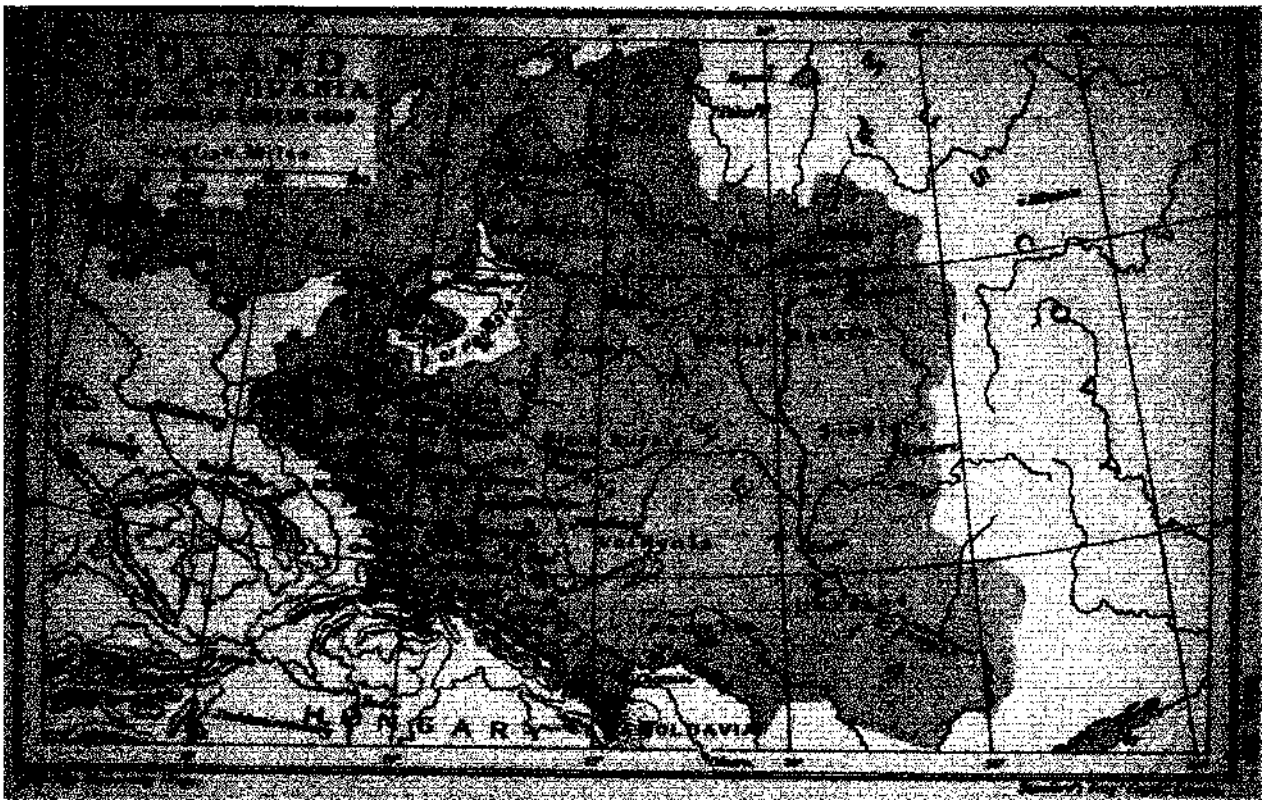
MAP 18

Western and Central Europe
The Progress of the Reformation to 1560


WESTERN & CENTRAL
EUROPE
THE PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION TO 1560
English Miles
REFERENCE TO COLOURS

MAP 19
France
The Religious Wars
with inset
The Neighbourhood of Paris


FRANCE
THE RELIGIOUS WARS
THE MASSACRE OF PARIS
Capital Cities
Luxembourg
Spain


HUNGARY
MOLDAVIA

MAP 21

Hungary
at the end of the
Sixteenth Century

MAP 22

The Netherlands

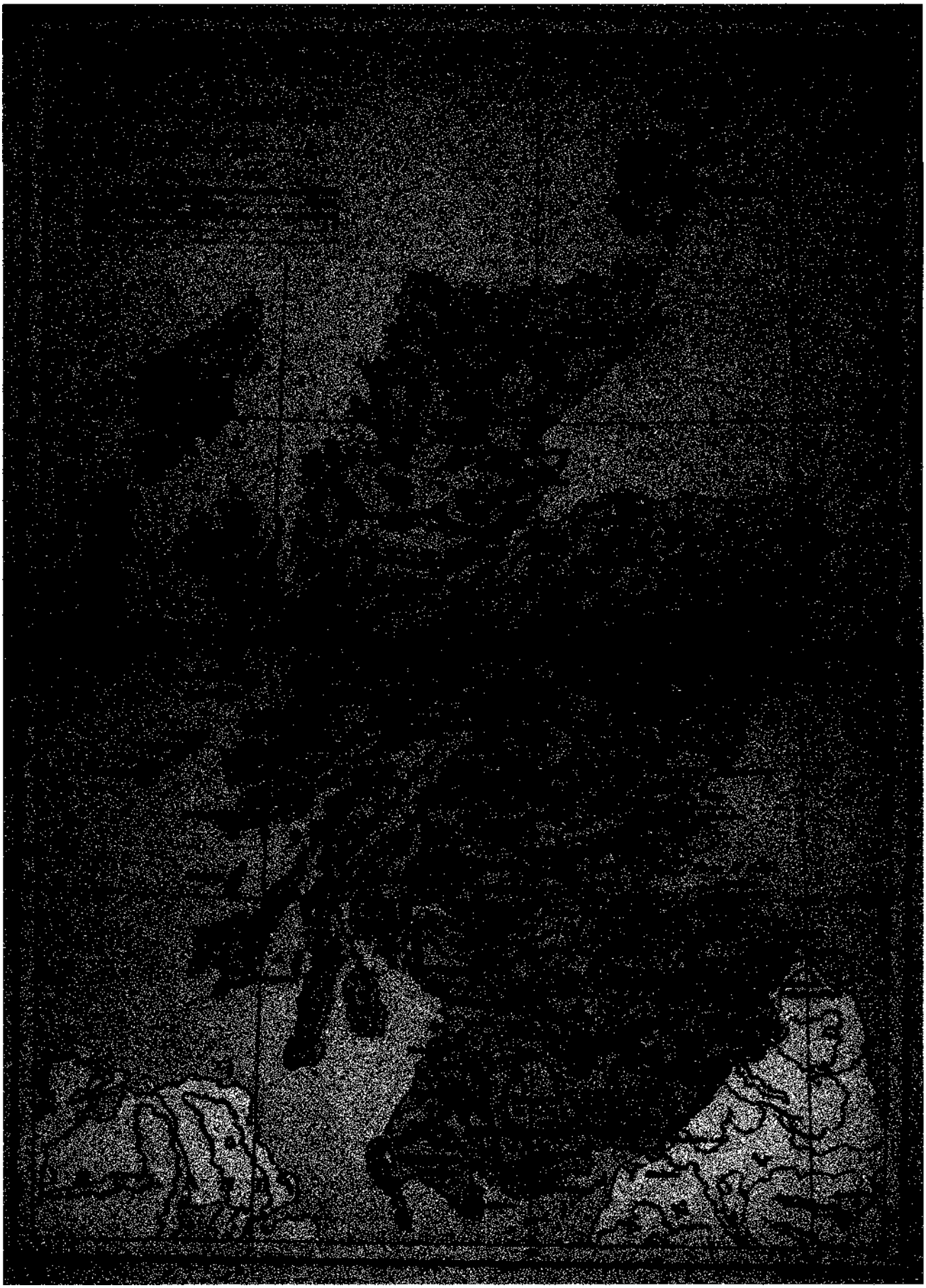
The Wars of Independence

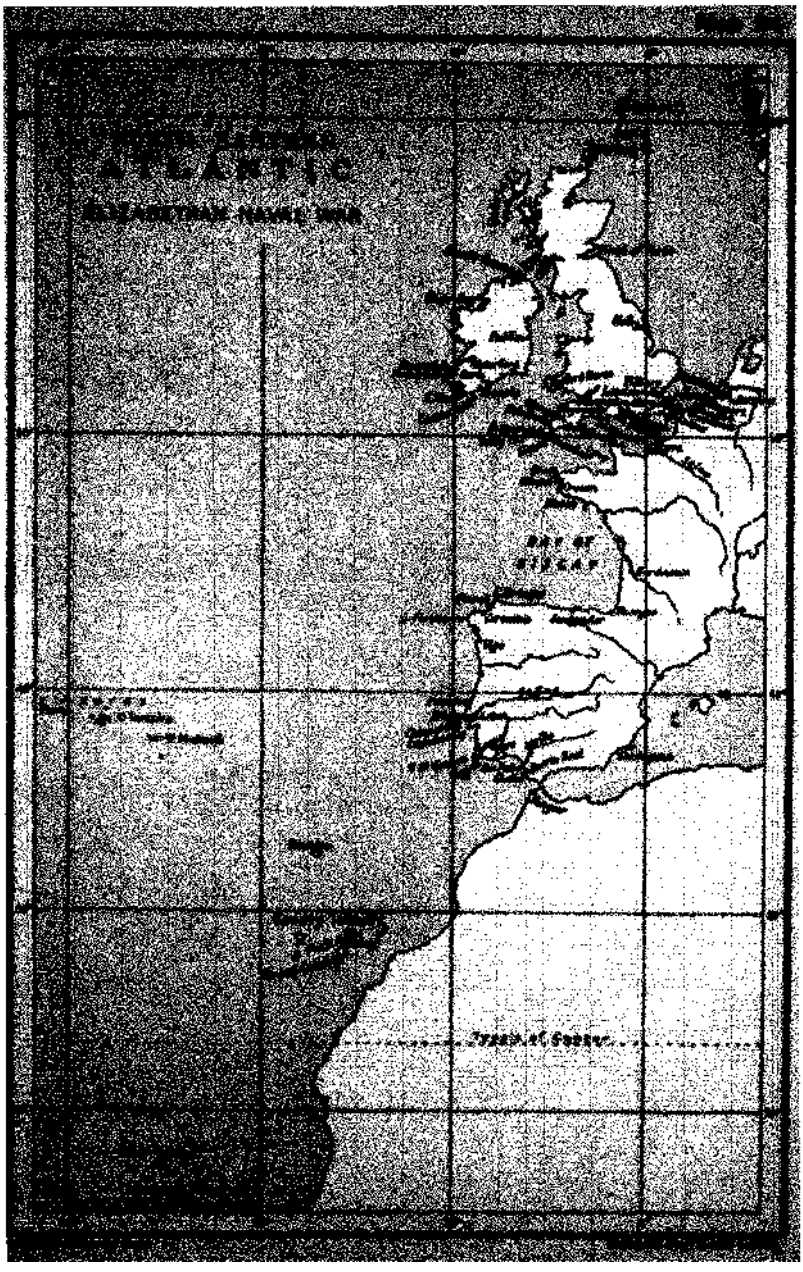
MAP 23

Sootland

In the

XVIth and XVIIth Centuries




ATLANTIC
BAY OF BISCAY

MAP 26

Italy

at the end of the

Sixteenth Century

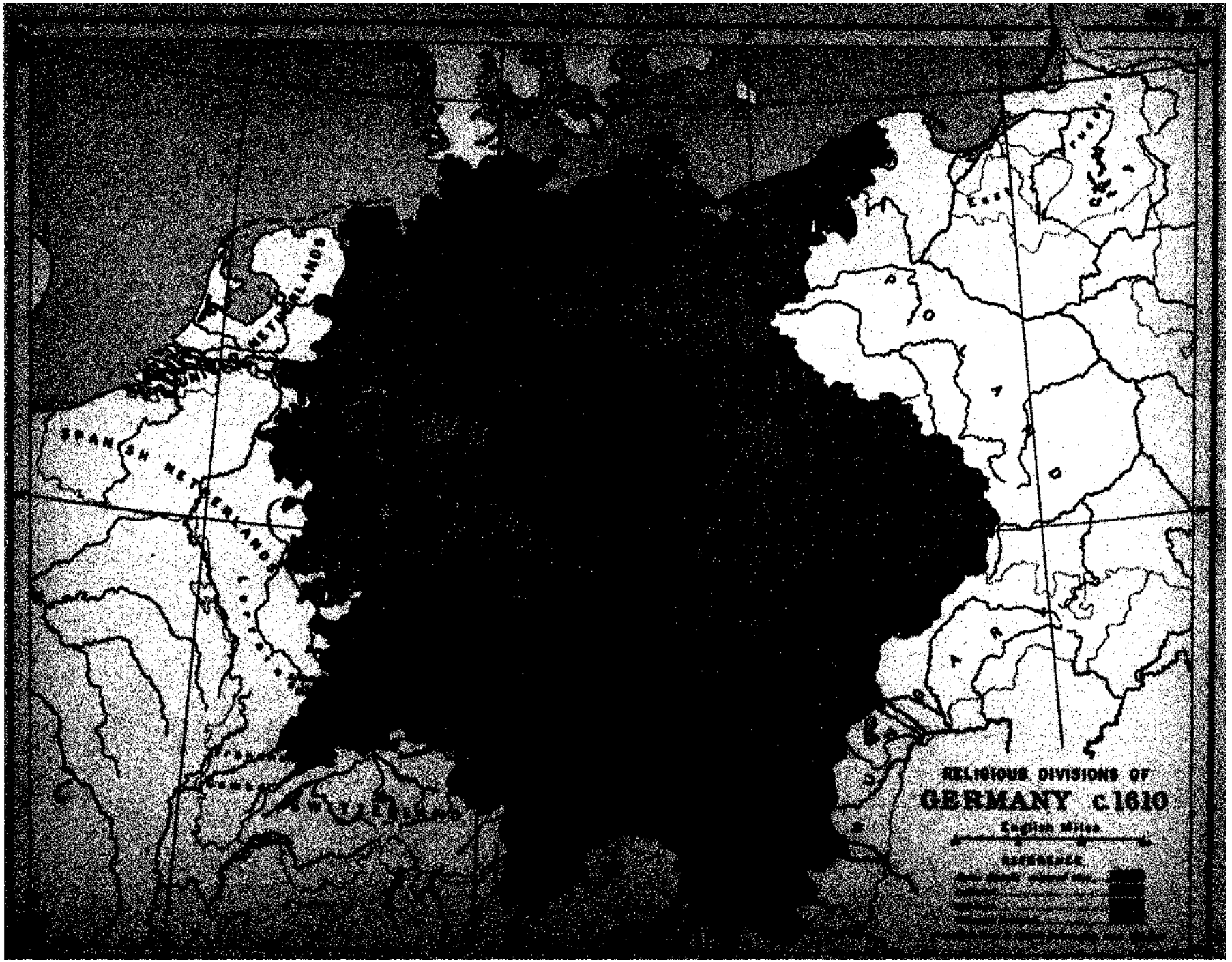
ITALY
NINETEENTH CENTURY

MAP 27

Ireland
at the beginning of the
XVIth Century

MAP 28

Religious Divisions of Germany c. 1610

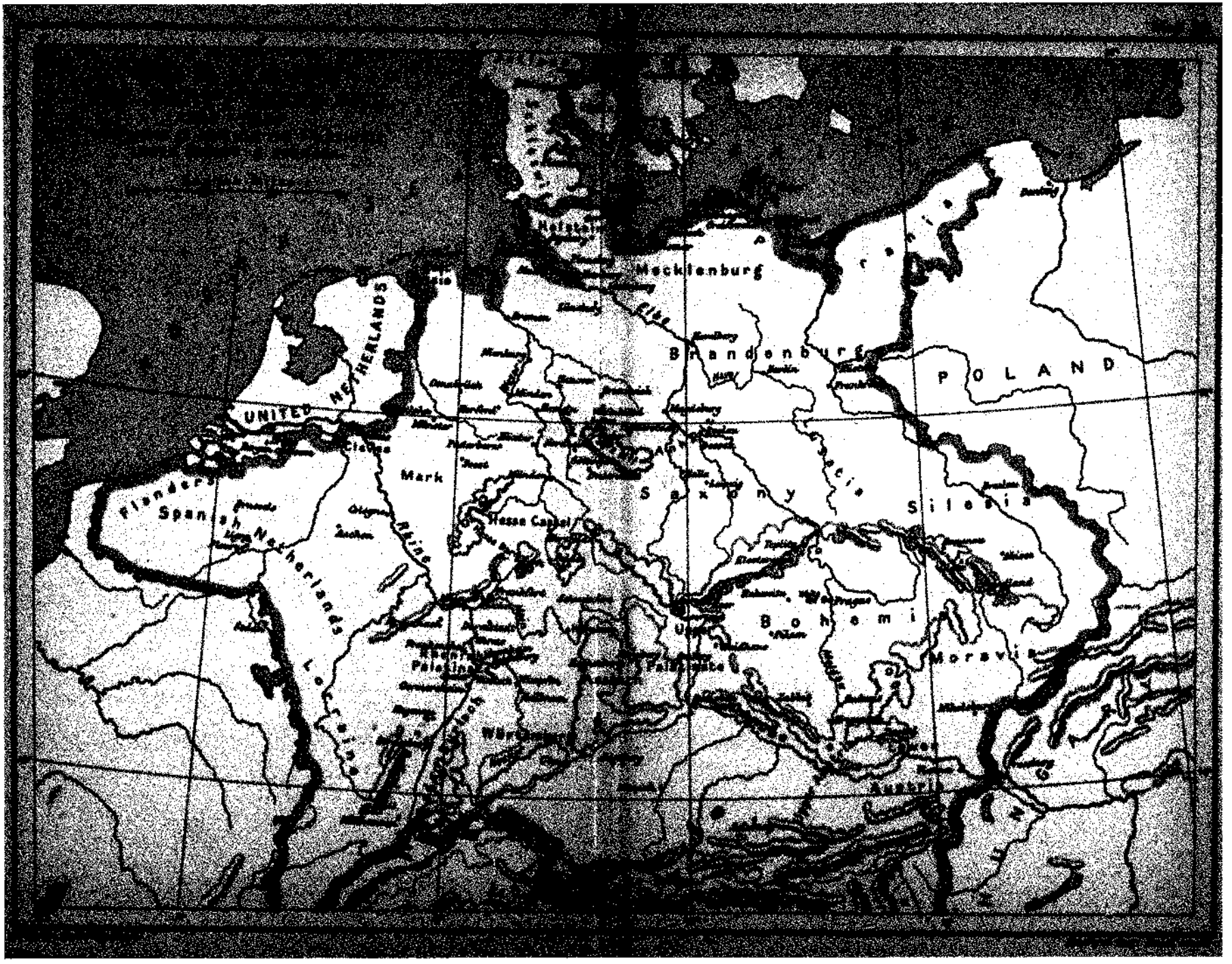

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF
GERMANY c.1610
English Miles

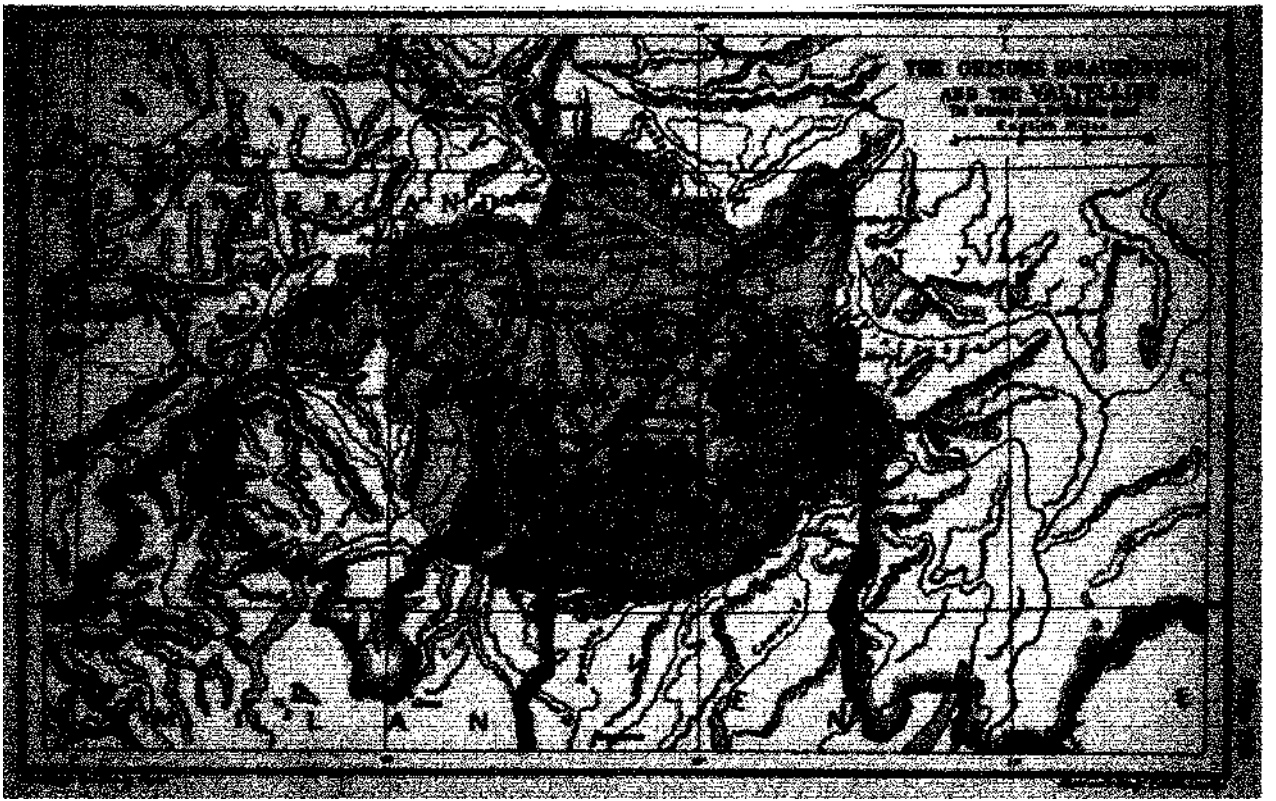
MAP 29

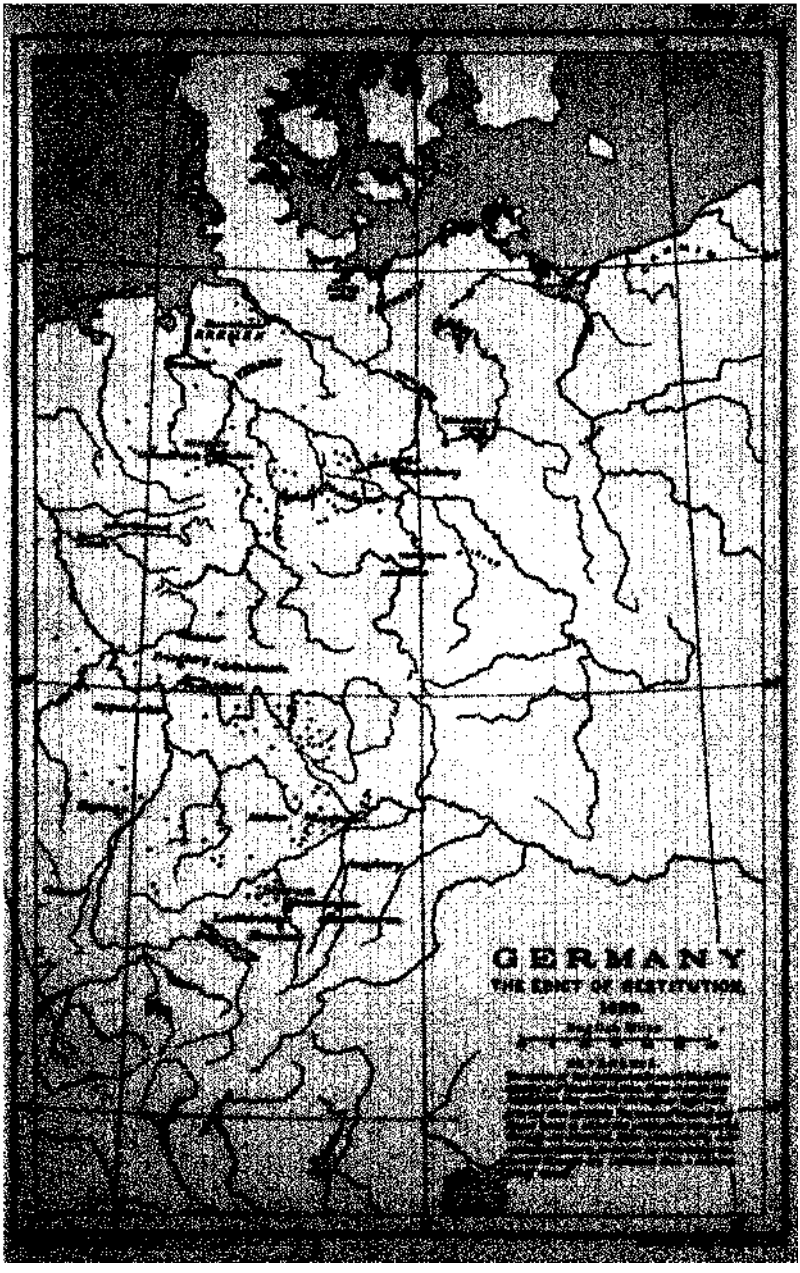
Germany
The Thirty Years War

1619-1629

Campaigns in Bohemia, the Palatinate,
Lower Saxony & Denmark


Mecklenburg
Brandenburg
POLAND
UNITED NETHERLANDS
Mark
Spanish Netherlands
Saxony
Silesia
Bohemia
Moravia

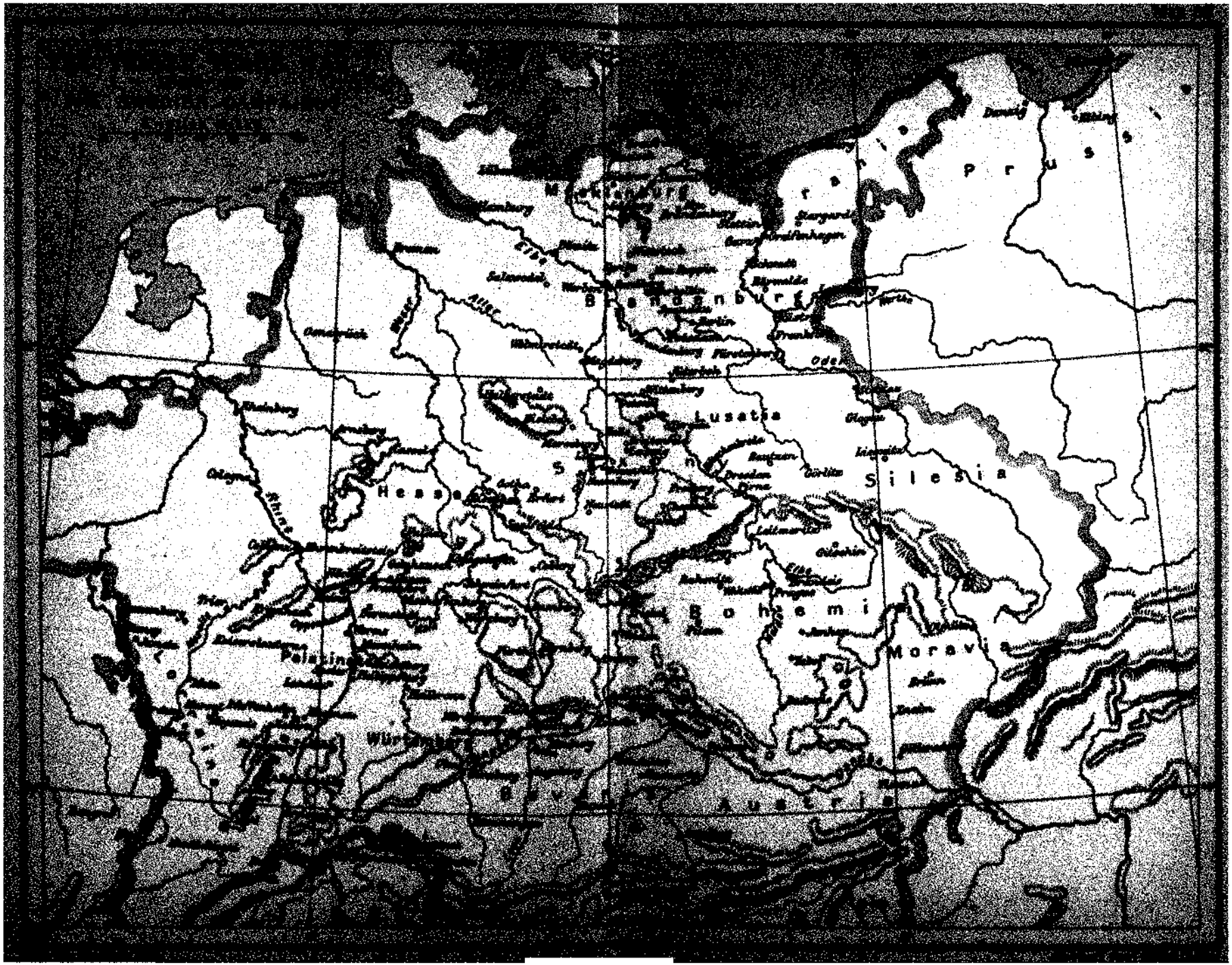



GERMANY

EASTERN BALTIC
& NORTHERN POLAND
English Miles
REFERENCE
B
D
A
N
D

MAP 33

Germany
The Thirty Years War
1630-48
The Swedish Campaigns


Prussia
Brandenburg
Lusatia
Silesia
Hesse
Bohemia
Moravia
Austria

MAP 36

England & Wales

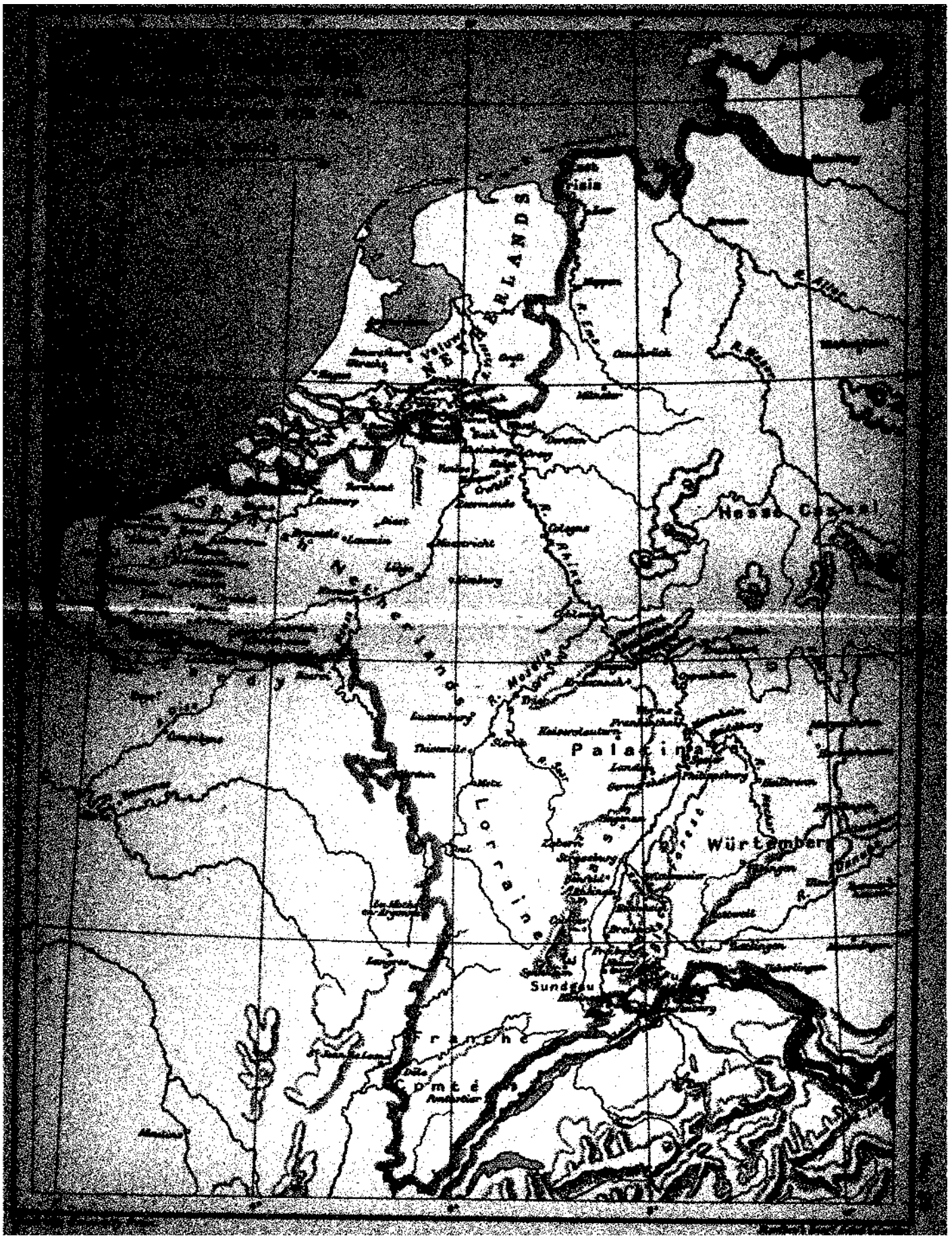
The Civil War

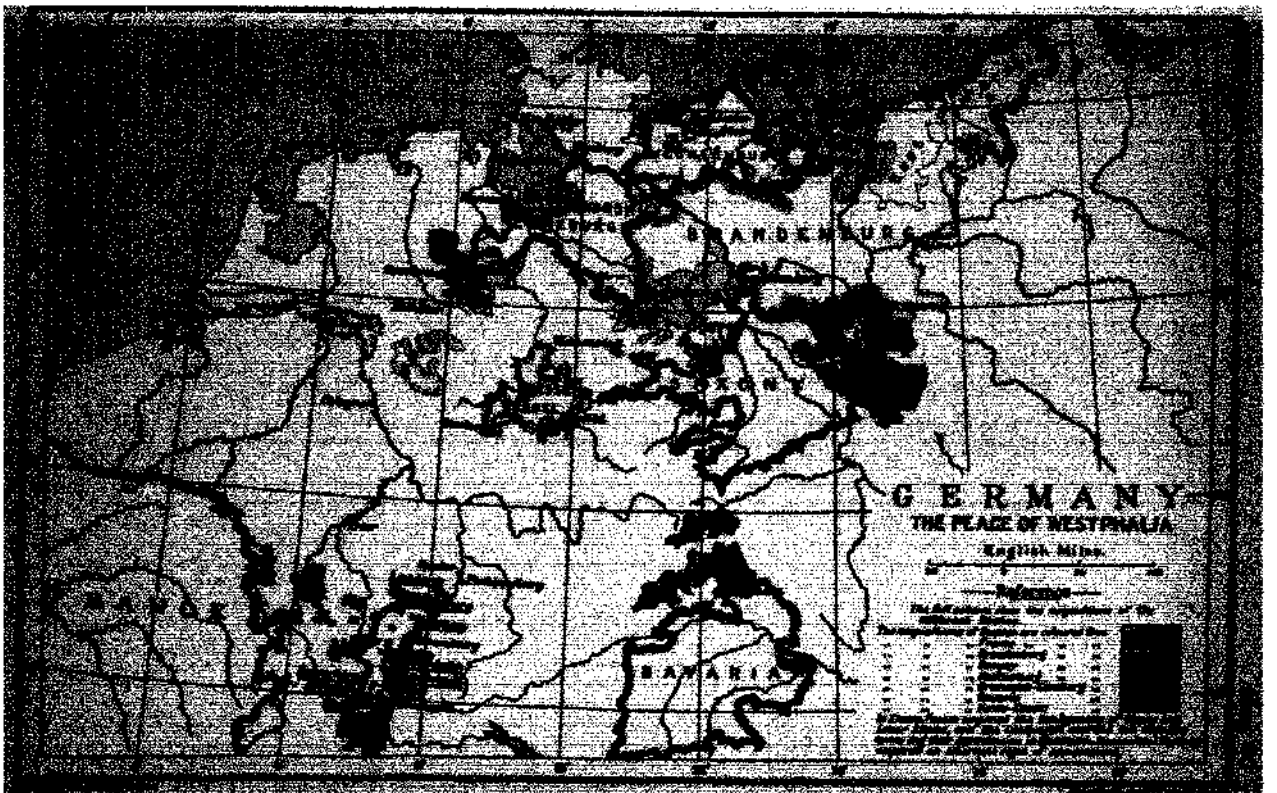
ENGLAND & WA
THE CIVIL WAR

MAP 39

The Thirty Years War

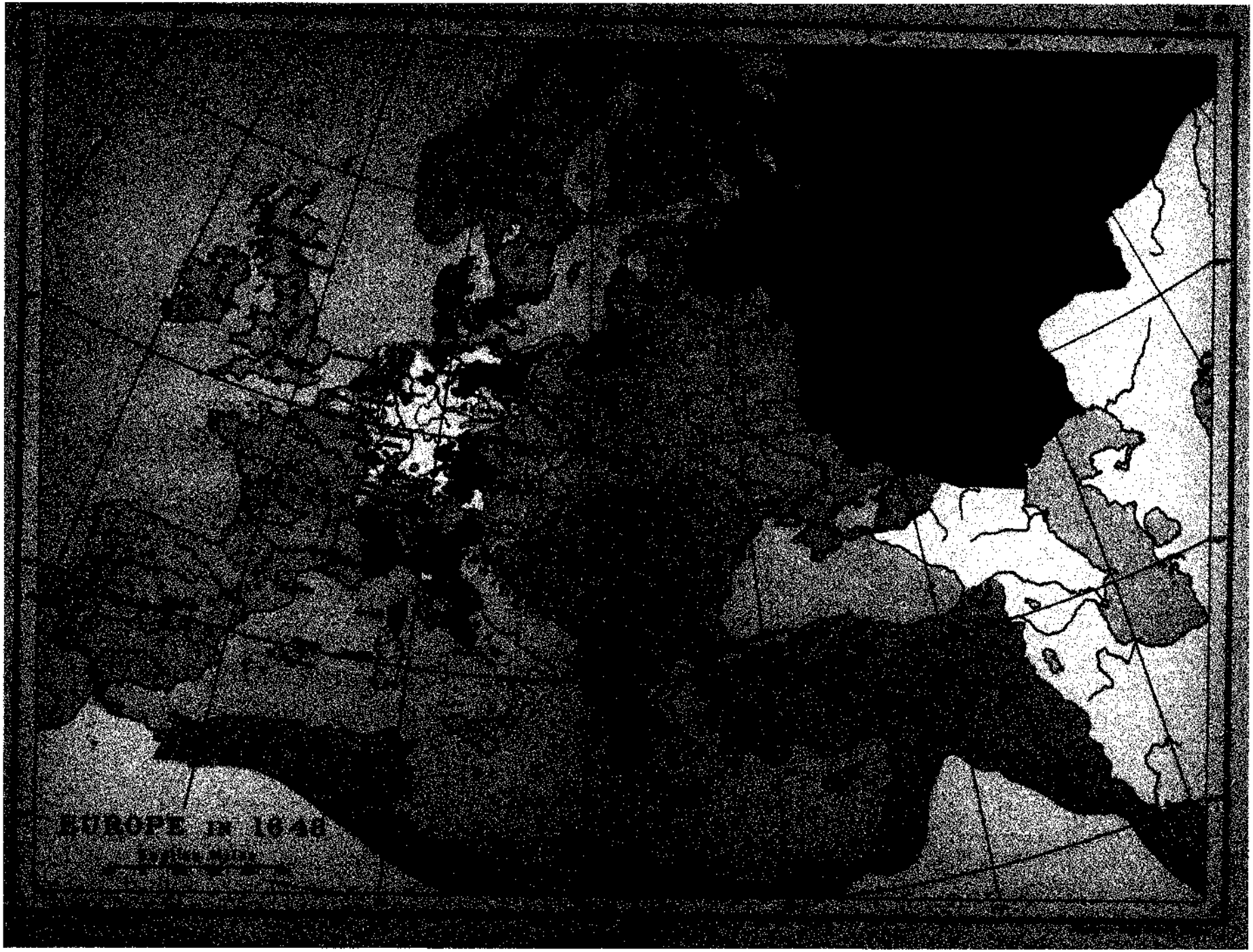
The French War 1635-48
and the
Dutch War with Spain 1620-48

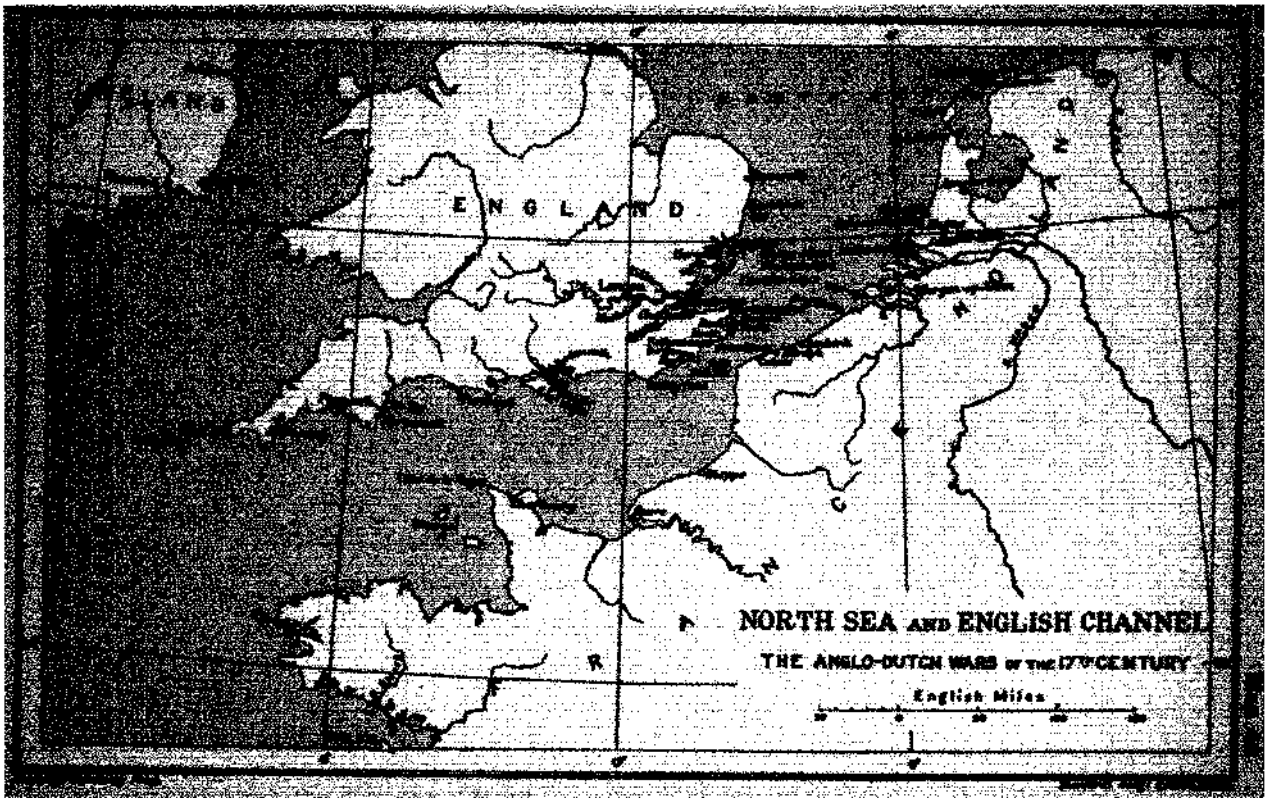

Hessen
Palatinate
Württemberg
Lorraine
Sundgau


BRANDENBURG
BAVARIA
GERMANY
THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA
English Miles

MAP 41

Europe in 1648

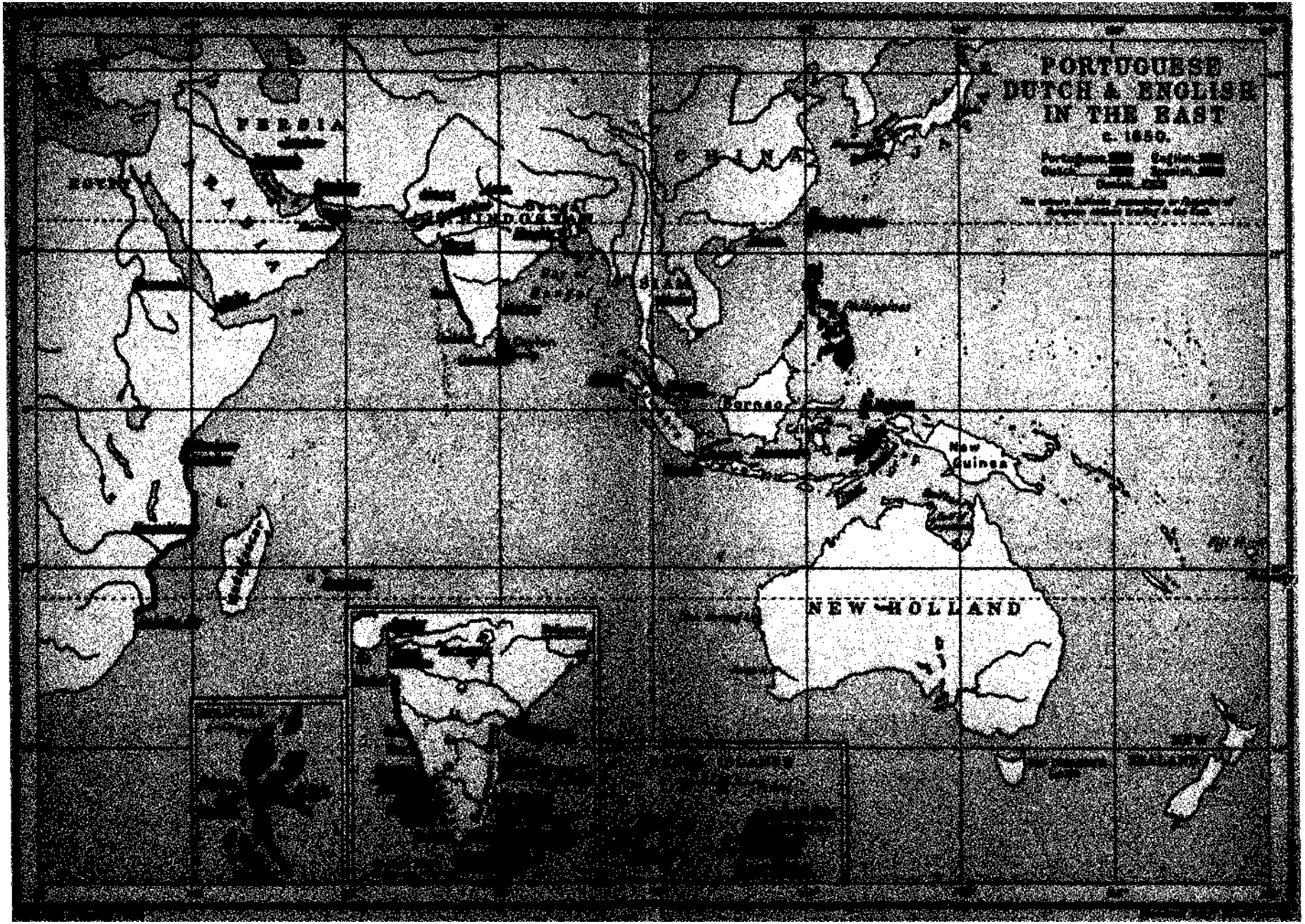

EUROPE IN 1648


ENGLAND
NORTH SEA AND ENGLISH CHANNEL
THE ANGLO-DUTCH WARS OF THE 17TH CENTURY
English Miles

MAP 43

Portuguese, Dutch and English in the East

c. 1650


PORTUGUESE
DUTCH & ENGLISH
IN THE EAST
c. 1650.
PERSIA
CHINA
Borneo
New Guinea
NEW HOLLAND

EASTERN SPAIN
and
WESTERN ITALY
and
FRANCO-SPANISH WAR 1936-39.

MAP 45

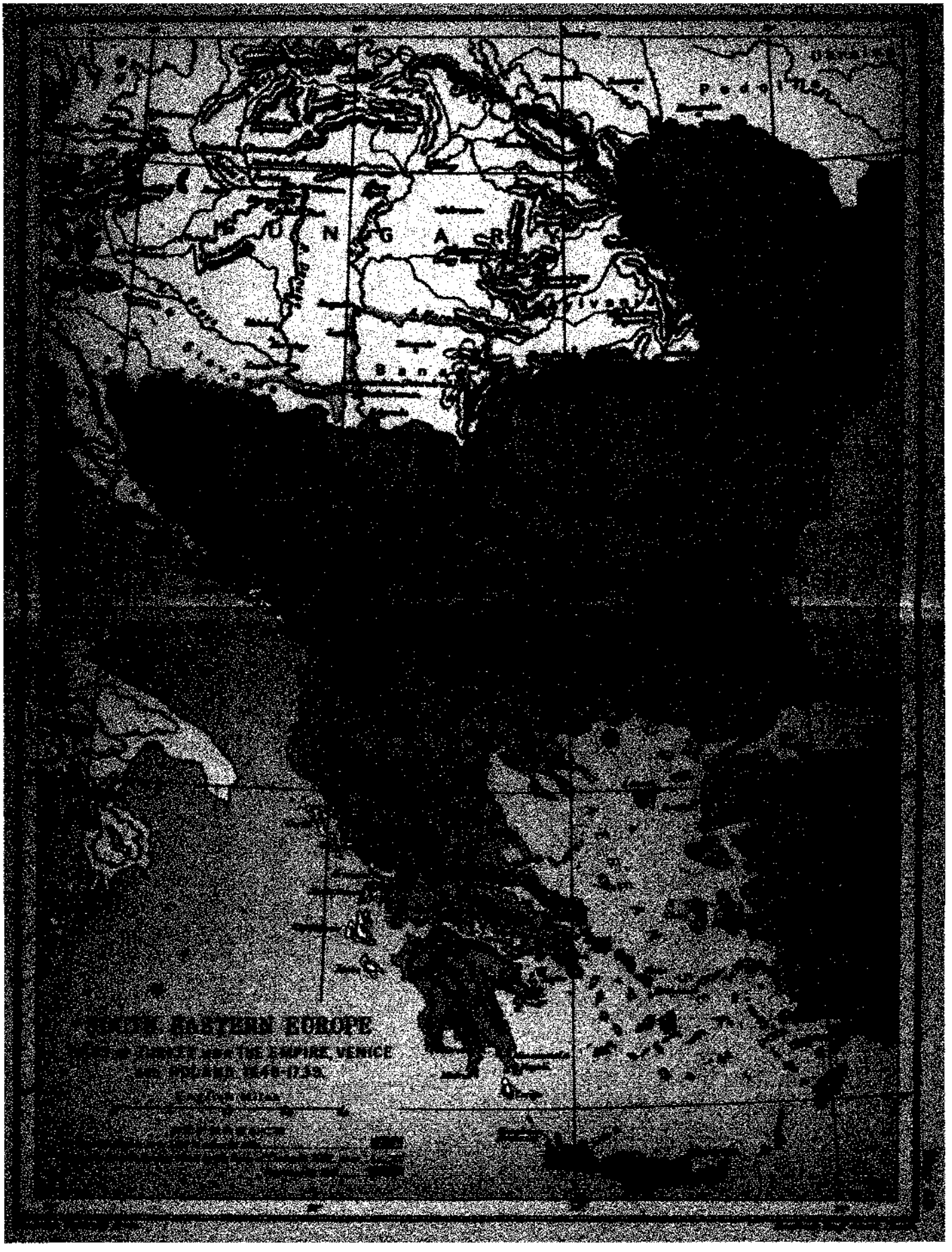
The Netherlands
and
Western Germany
The Wars of 1648-1715

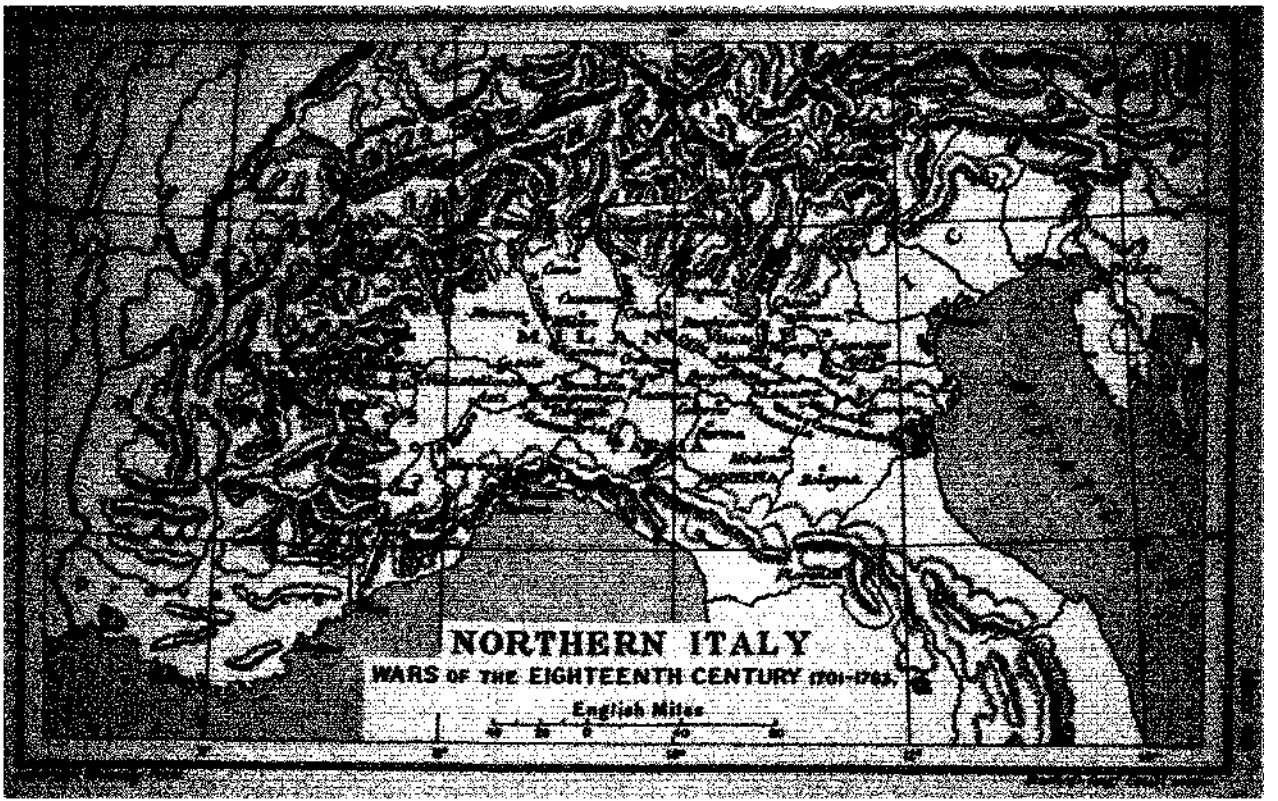
SAVOY

MAP 48

South Eastern Europe

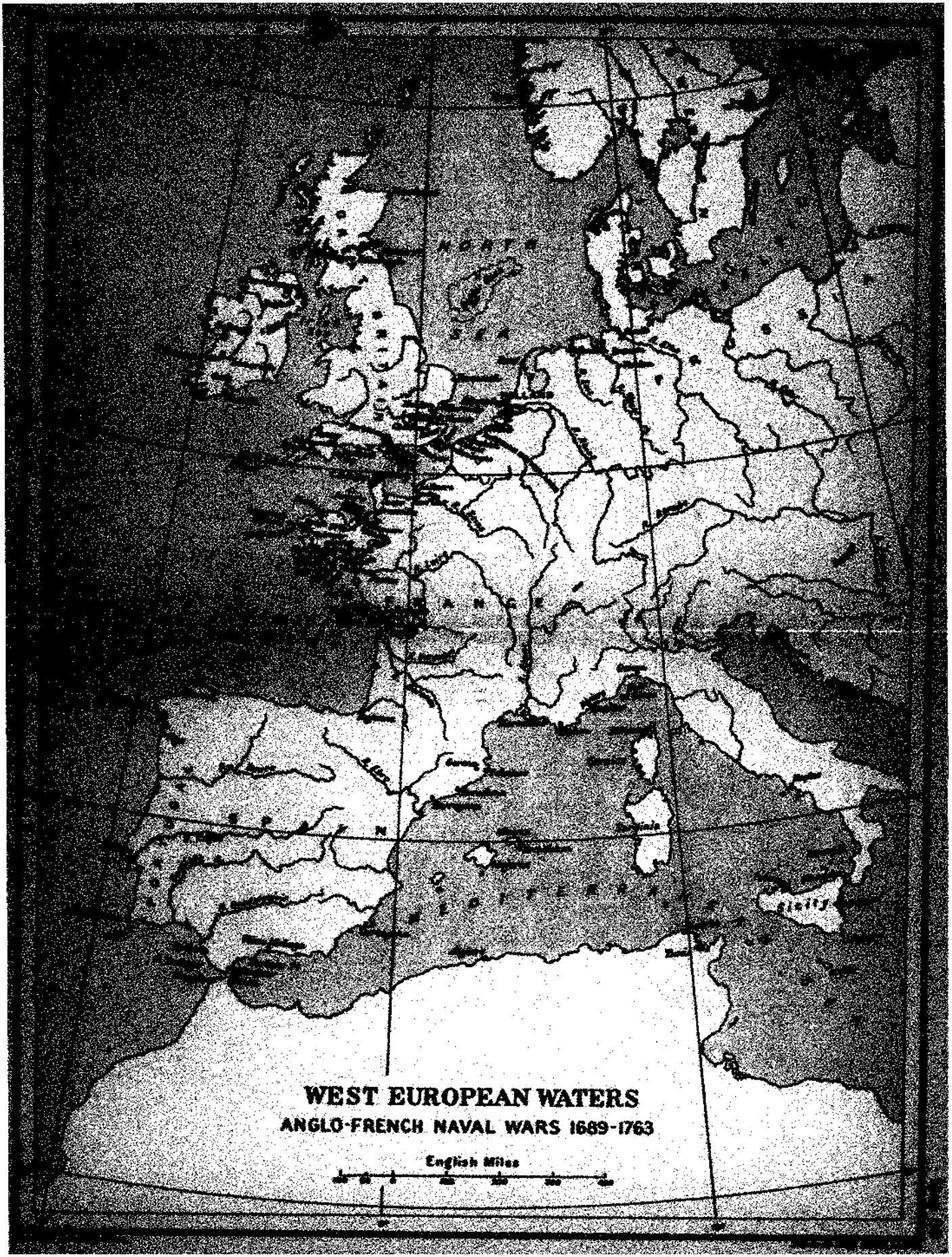
Wars of Turkey with the Empire, Venice and Poland 1648-1739


HUNGARY
POLAND
EASTERN EUROPE
TURKEY AND THE EMPIRE, VENICE
POLAND, 1648-1795


NORTHERN ITALY
WARS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (1701-1763)
English Miles

MAP 50

West European Waters
Anglo-French Naval Wars
1689-1763


WEST EUROPEAN WATERS
ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL WARS 1689-1763
English Miles

MAP 51

Europe in 1 721
after the
Treaties of Utrecht & Nystaci

POLAND

MAP 53

The Baltic Lands

1661

Copernicus
Oder
P. Wisłana
Pomerania
West Prussia
East Prussia
Brandenburg
Oder
P O L A N D

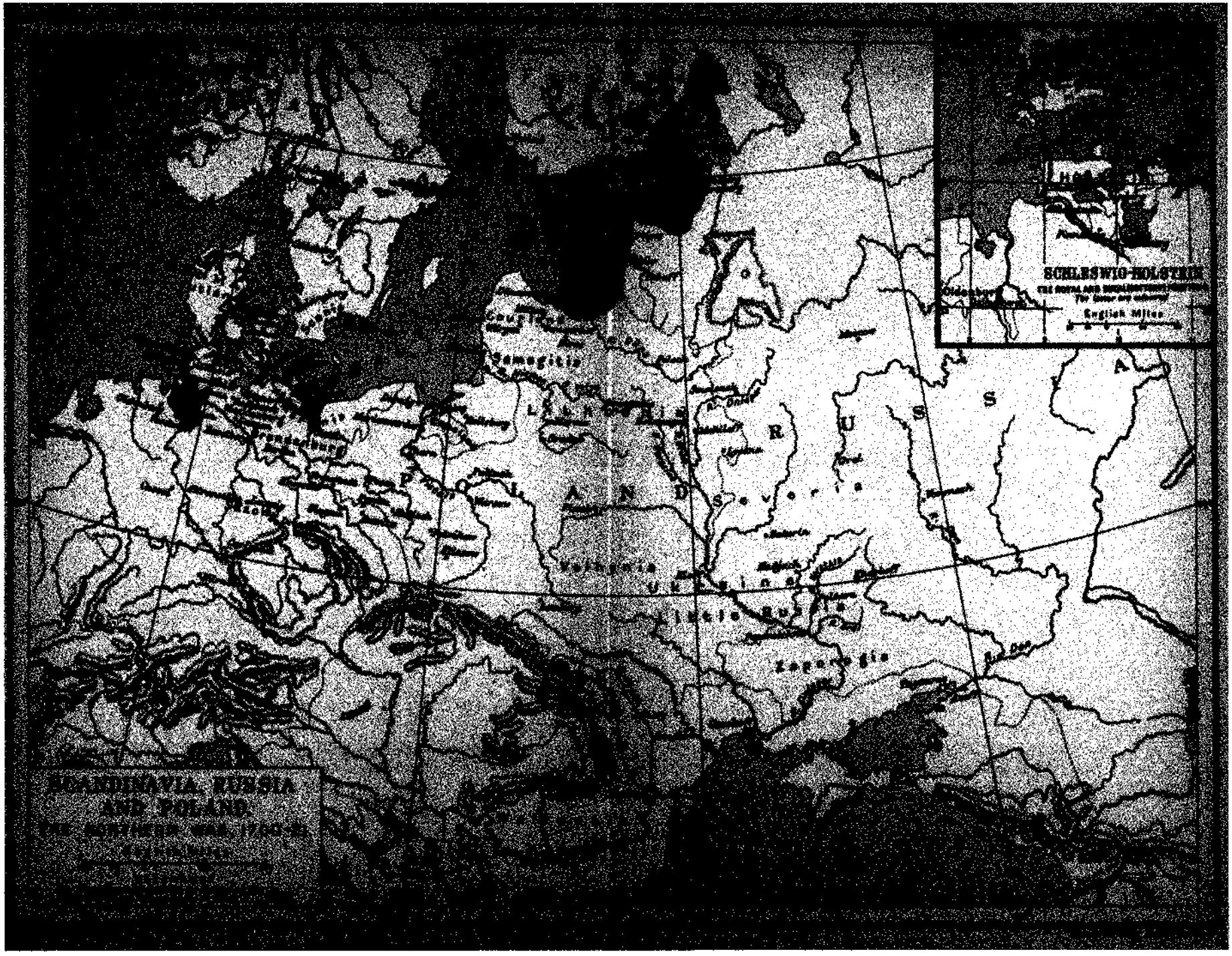
MAP 54

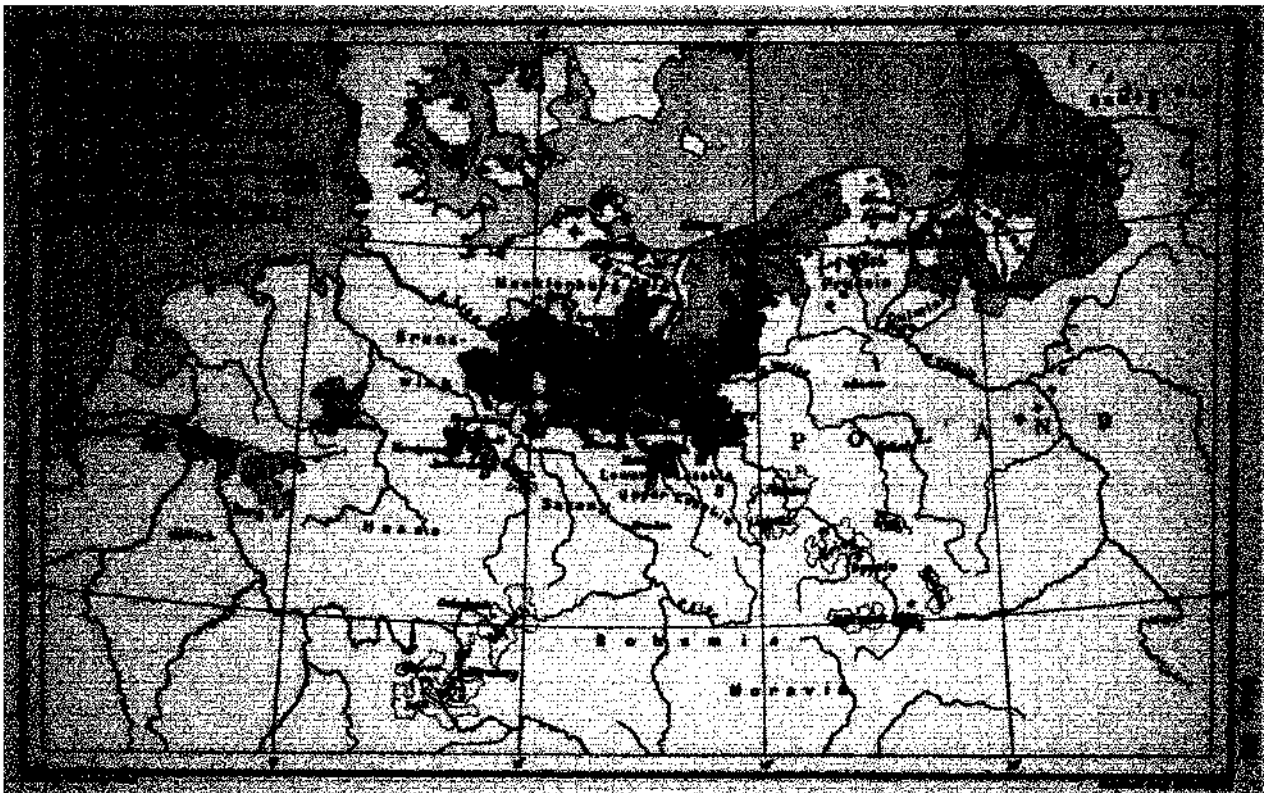
Scandinavia, Russia and Poland

The Northern War. 1700-21

with inset of

Schleswig-Holstein


SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
English Miles
SCANDINAVIA, RUSSIA AND POLAND


Bohemia
Moravia

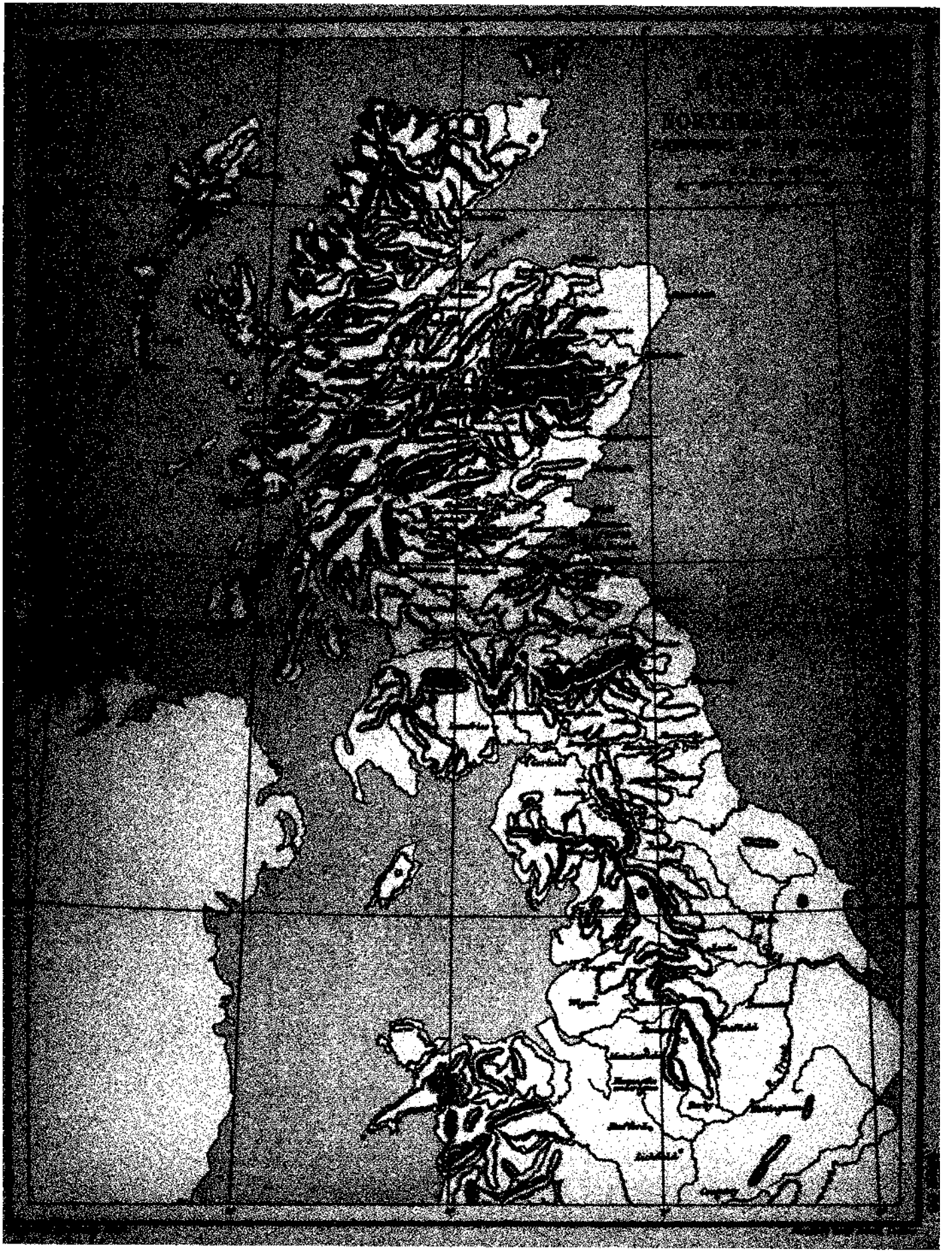
MAP 56

Scotland

and

Northern England

Campaigns of the Pretenders



MAP 57

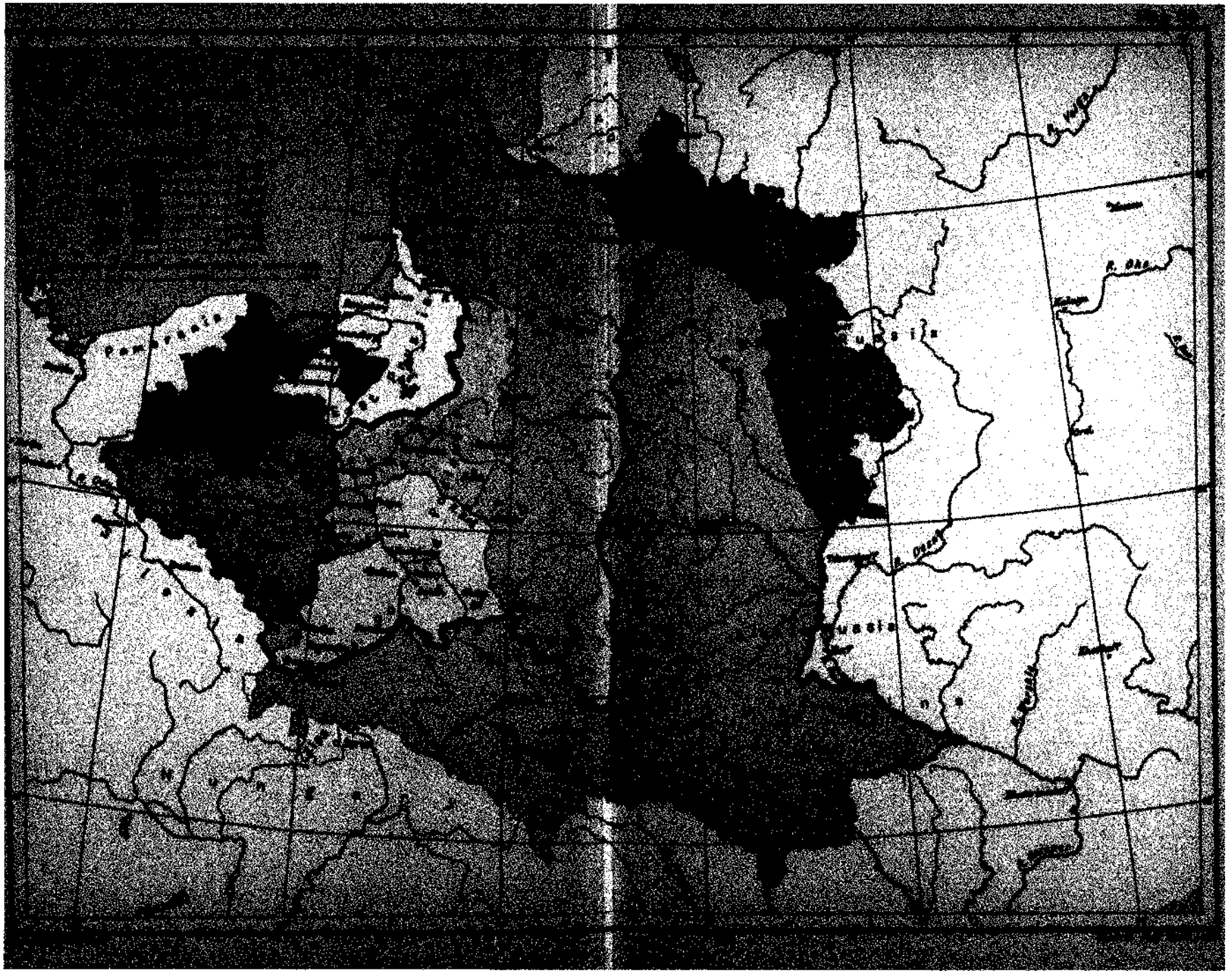
Central Europe

Wars of Frederick the Great

MAP 58

Poland

The Partitions



MAP 59

Prussia

Territorial Expansion

1648-1795

MAP 61

Russia

Territorial Expansion 1725-1795

RUSSIA

MAP 62

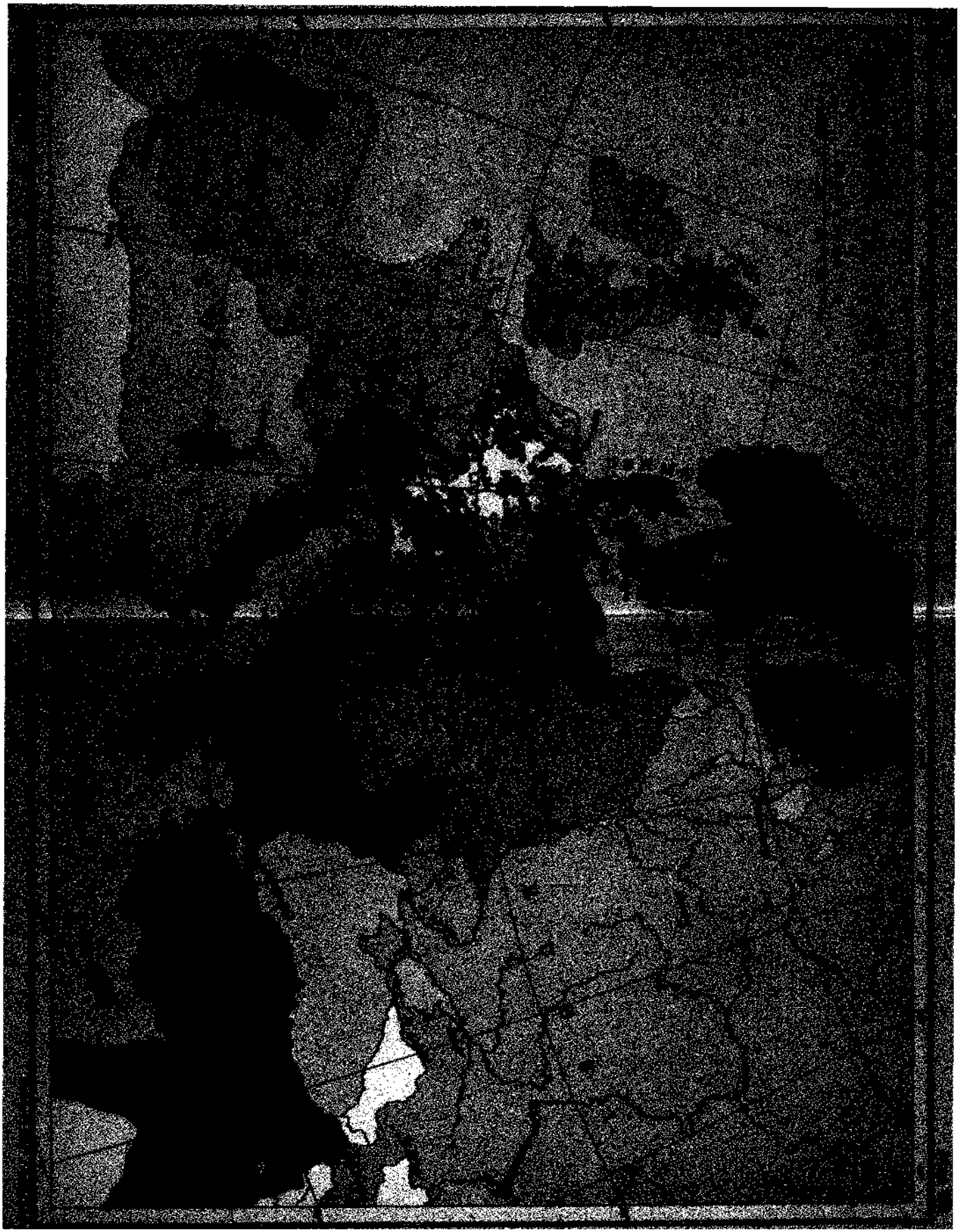
The Empire and the Netherlands

c. 1792

POLAND

MAP 63

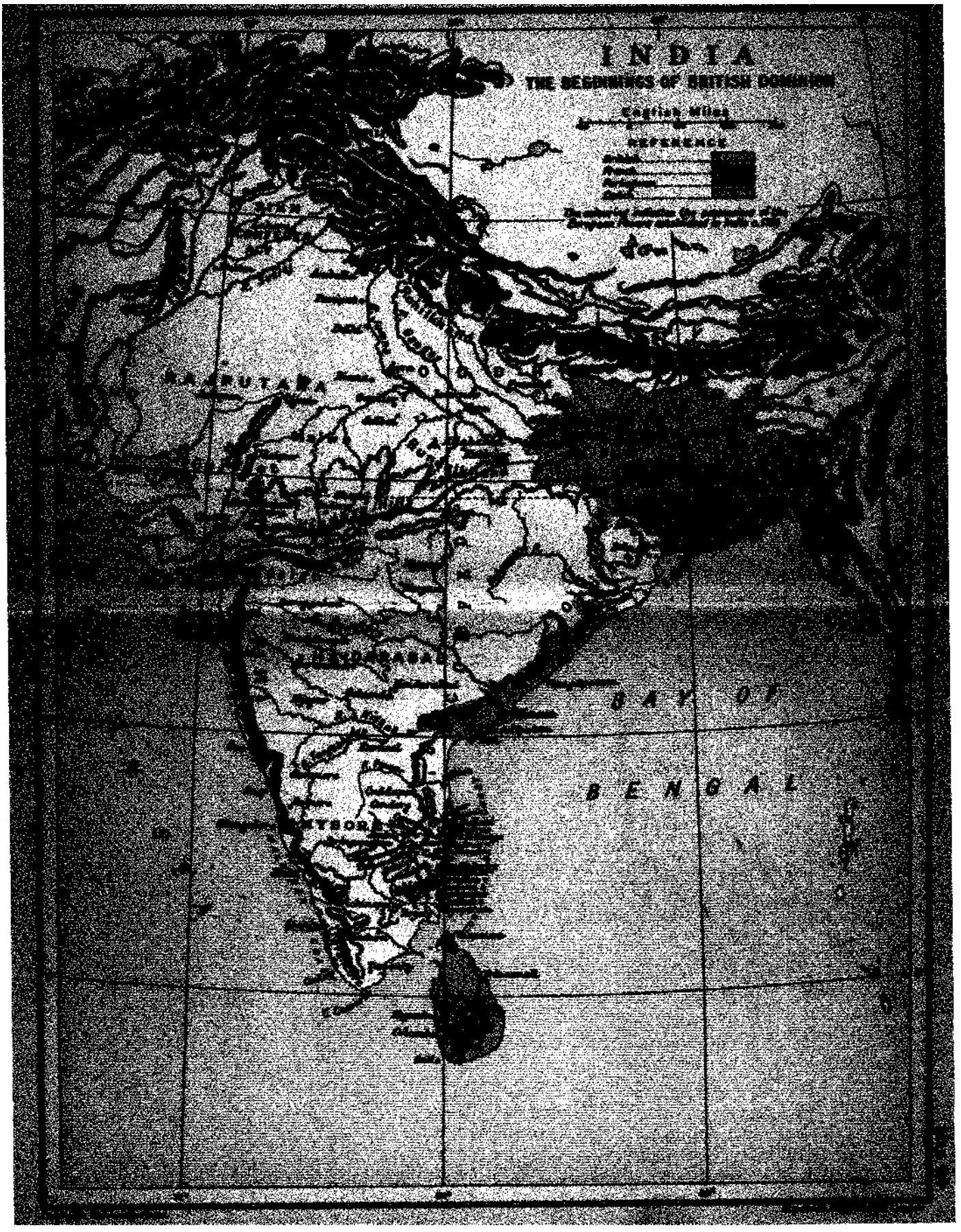
Europe in 1792



MAP 64

India

The Beginnings of British Dominion


INDIA
THE BEGINNINGS OF BRITISH DOMINION
English Miles
REFERENCE
RAJPUTANA
BAY OF
BENGAL

MAP 65

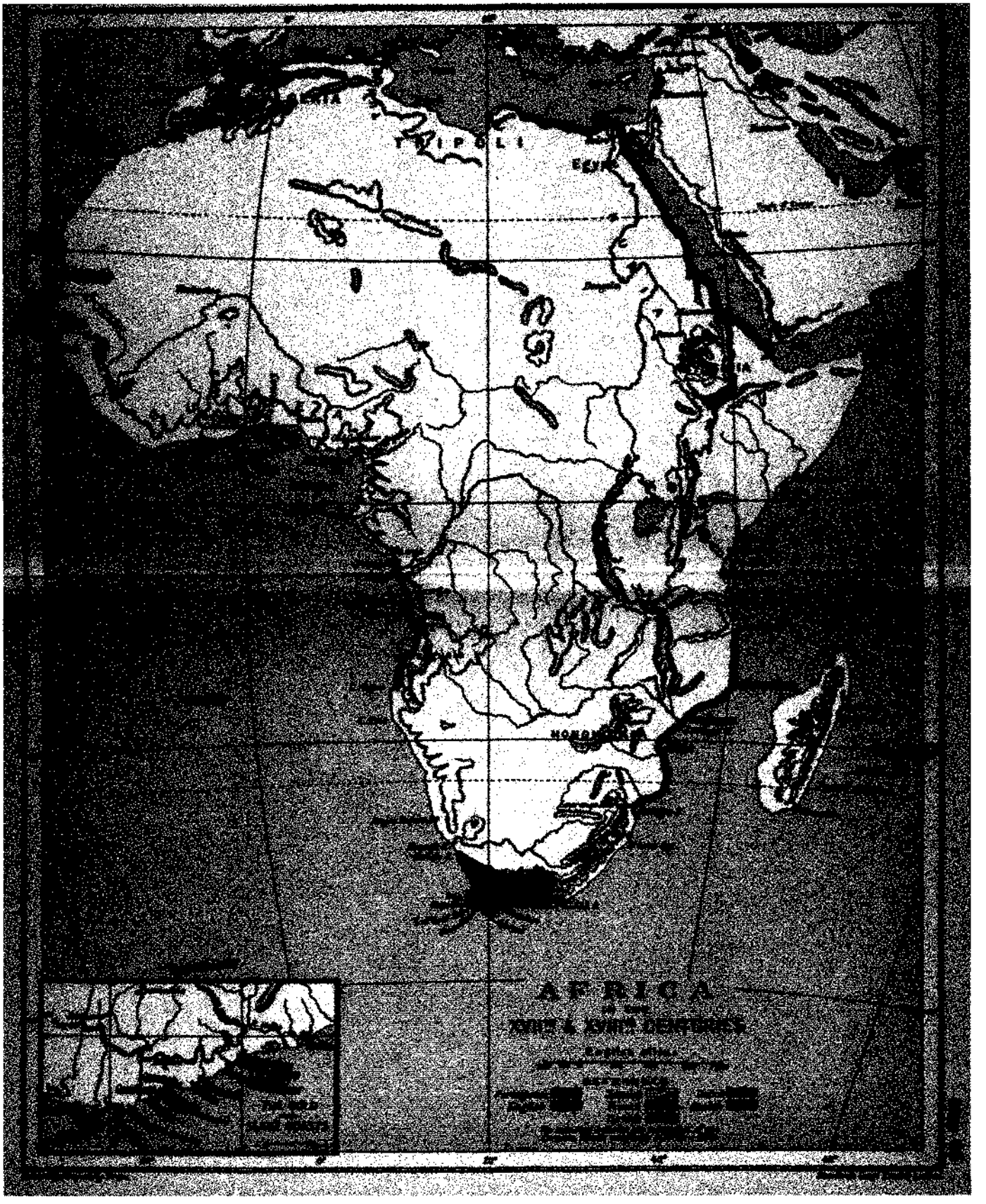
Africa

in the

XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries

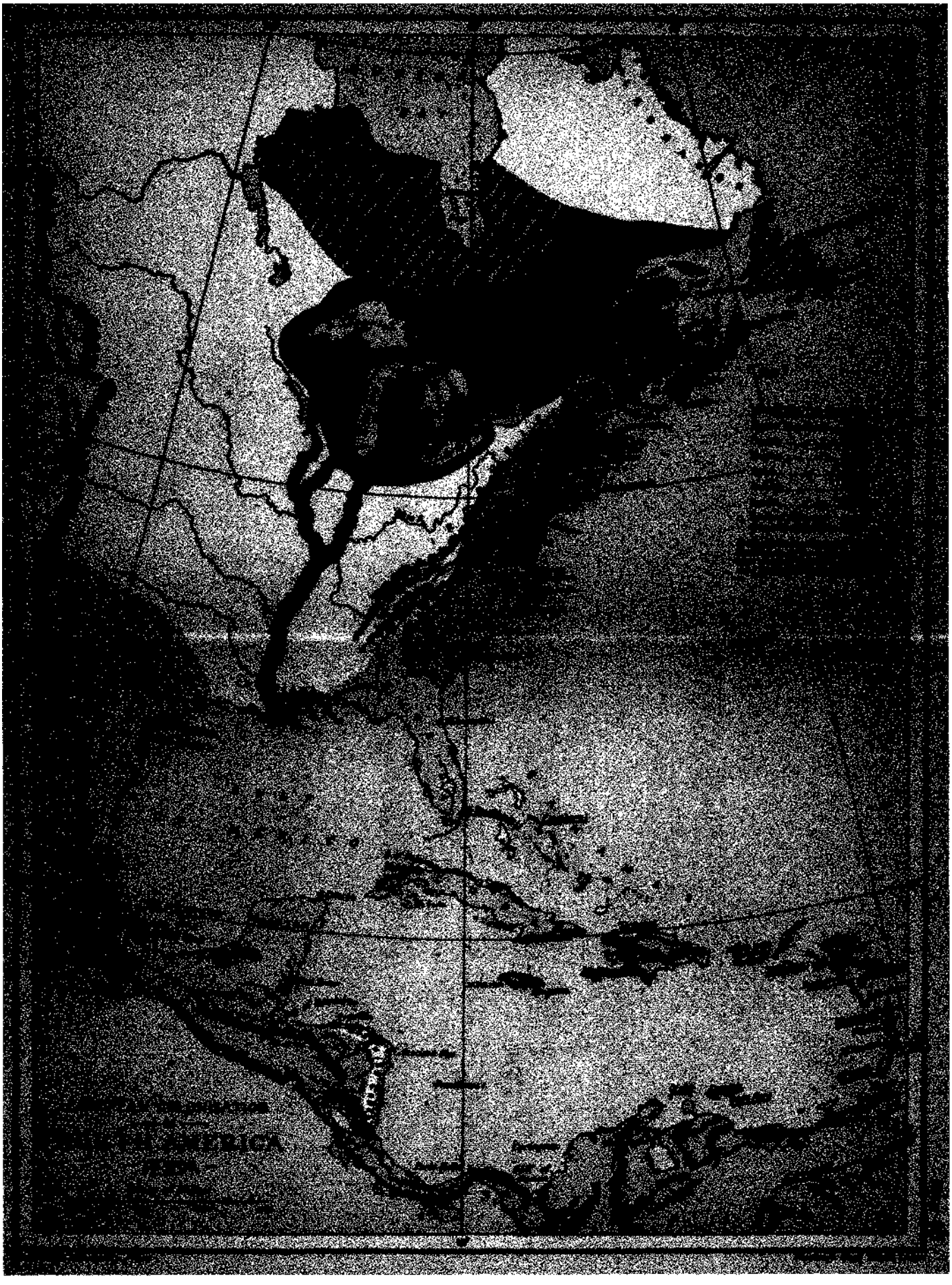
with inset

The Gold and Slave Coasts


TRIPOLI
AFRICA

MAP 66

European Colonisation in North America to 1700

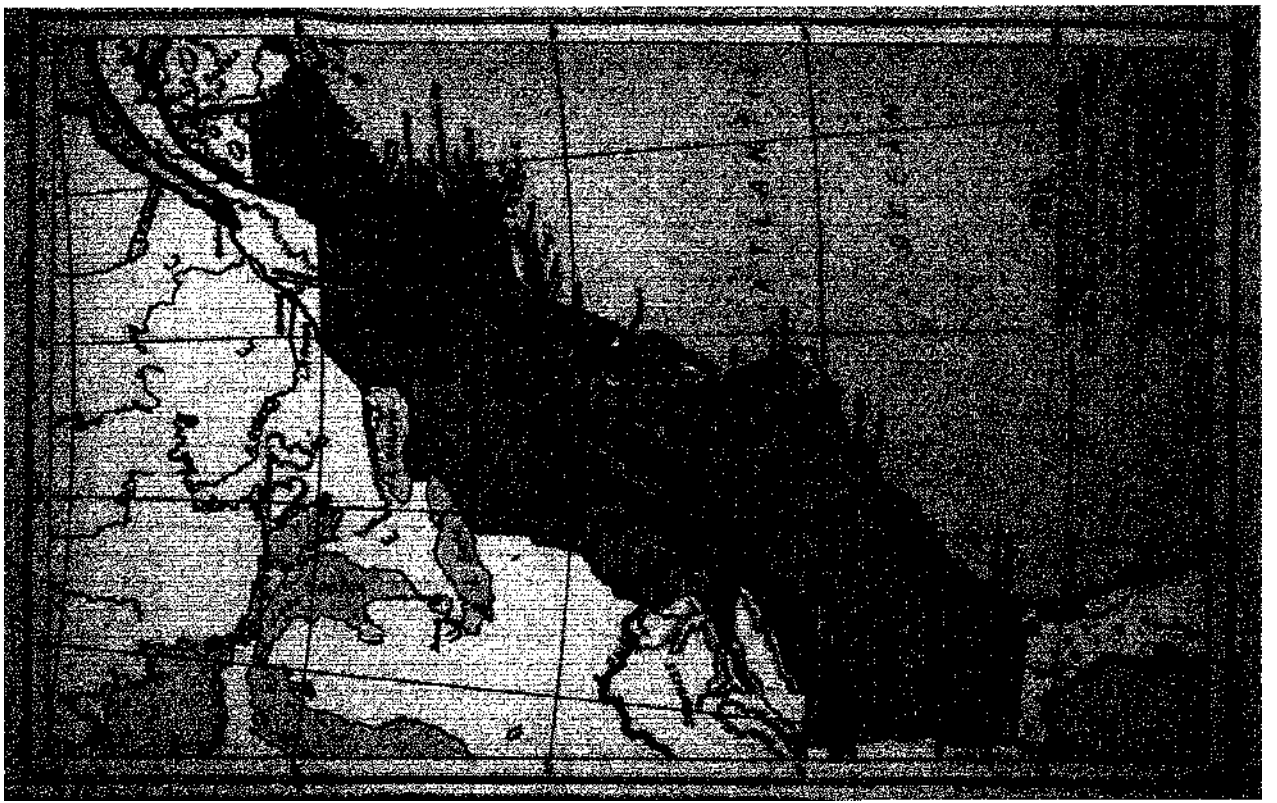

AMERICA

MAP 67

French Expansion and British Conquests in North America to 1763

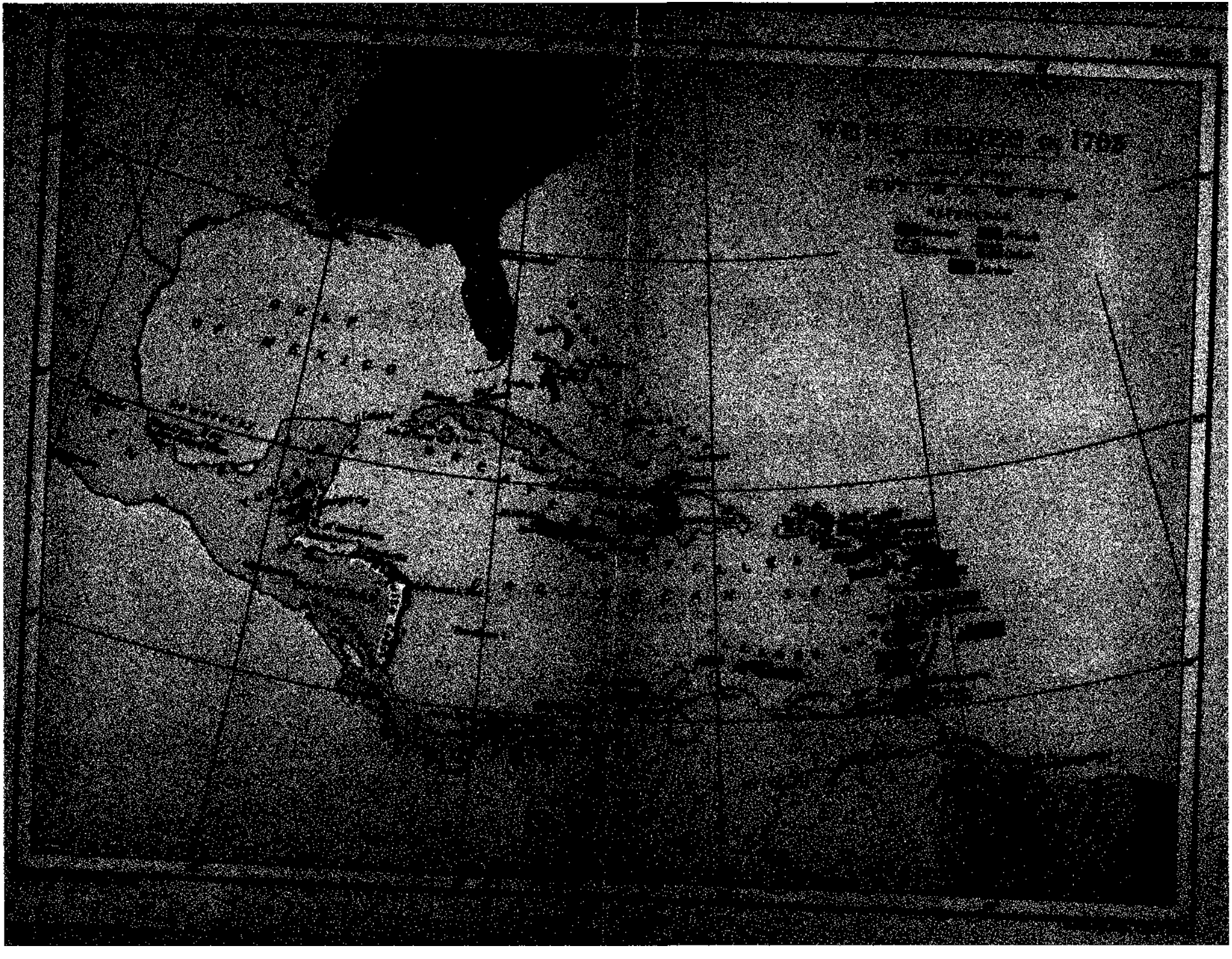
with inset

Quebec



MAP 69

West Indies in 1763



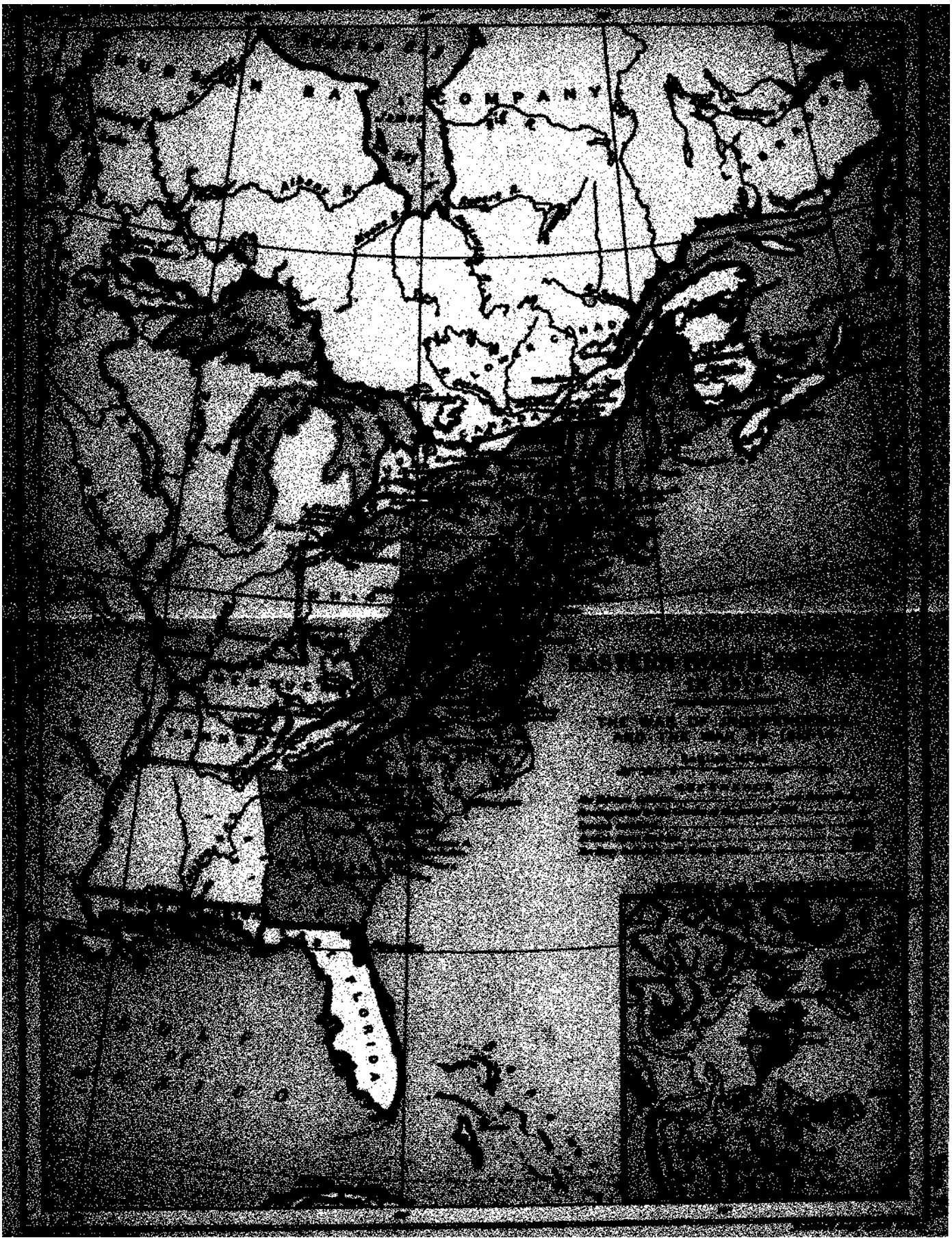
MAP 70

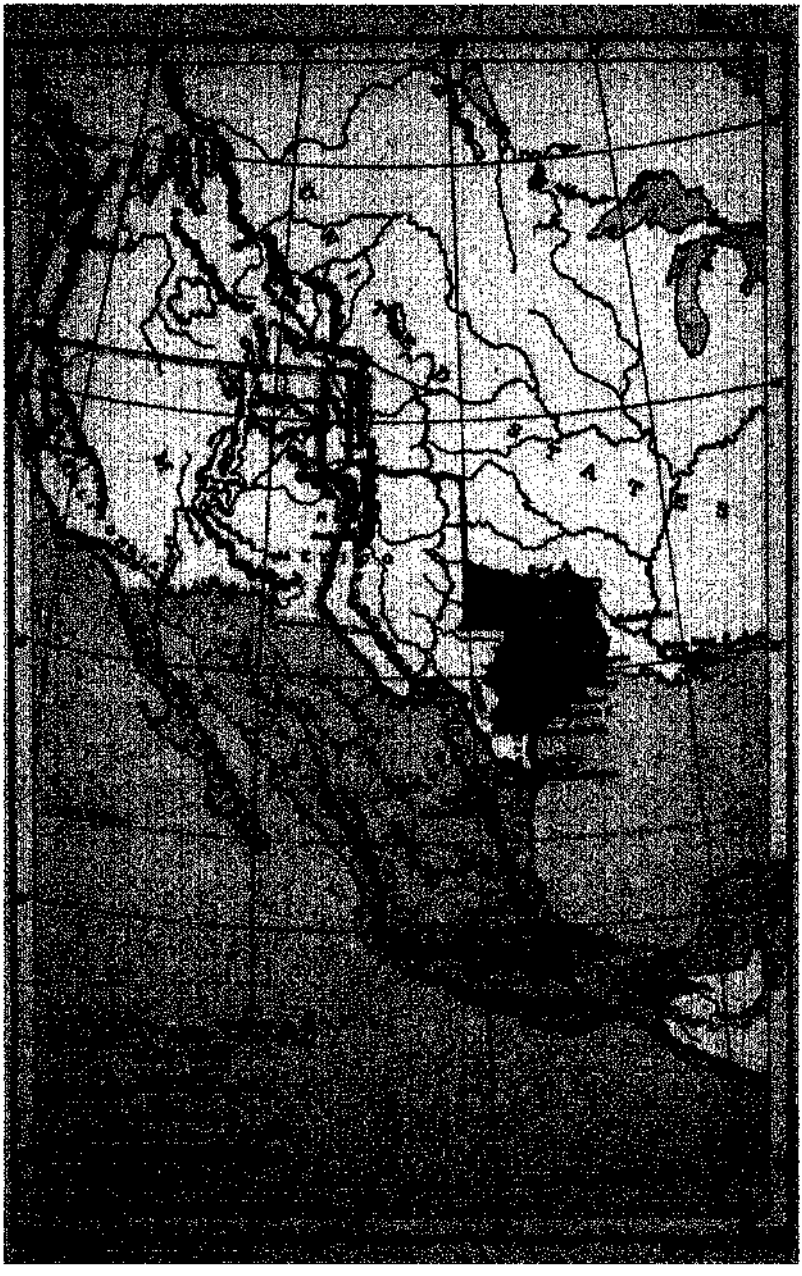
Eastern North America in 1812

The War of Independence and the War of 1812-14

with inset

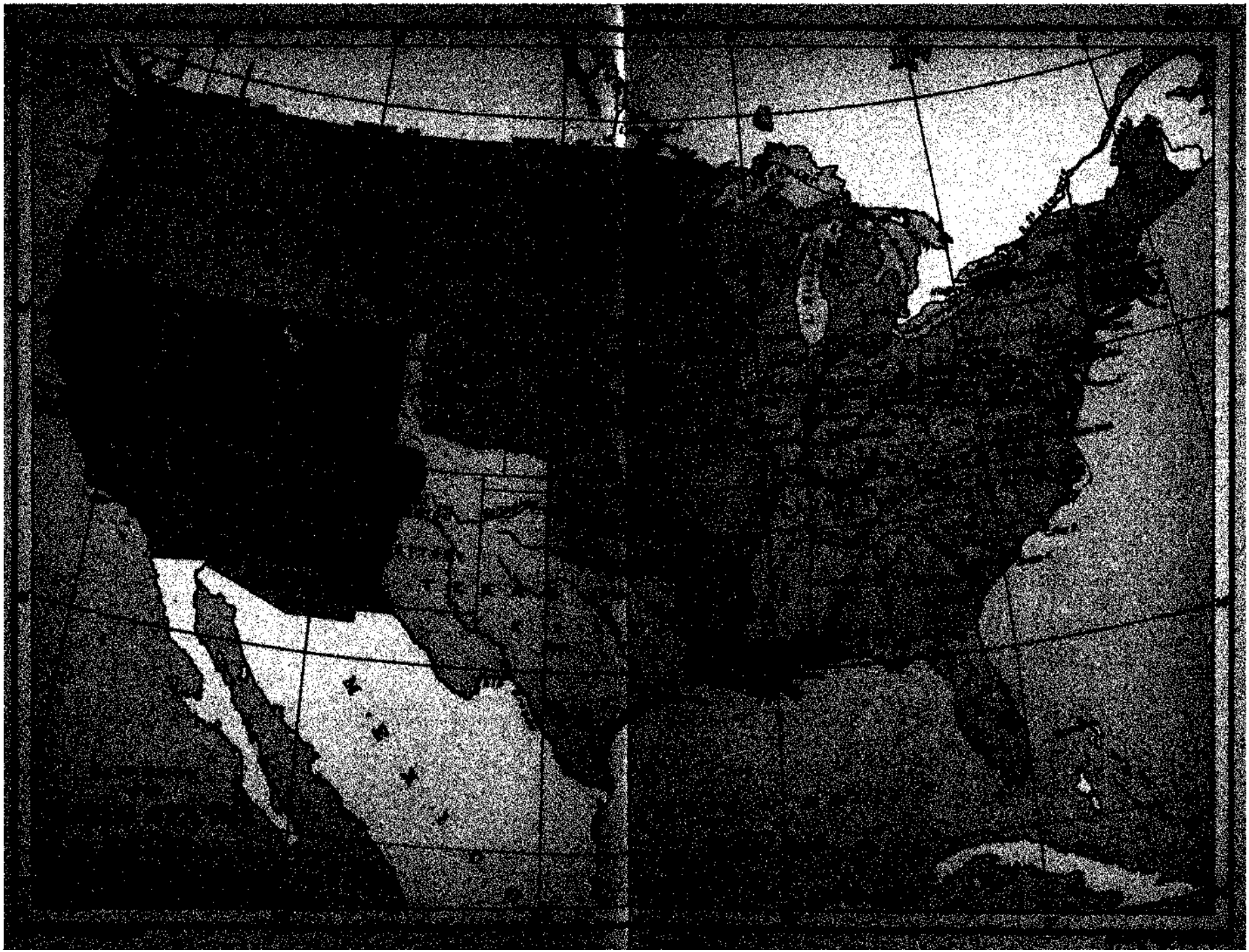
Boston


COMPANY
FLORIDA

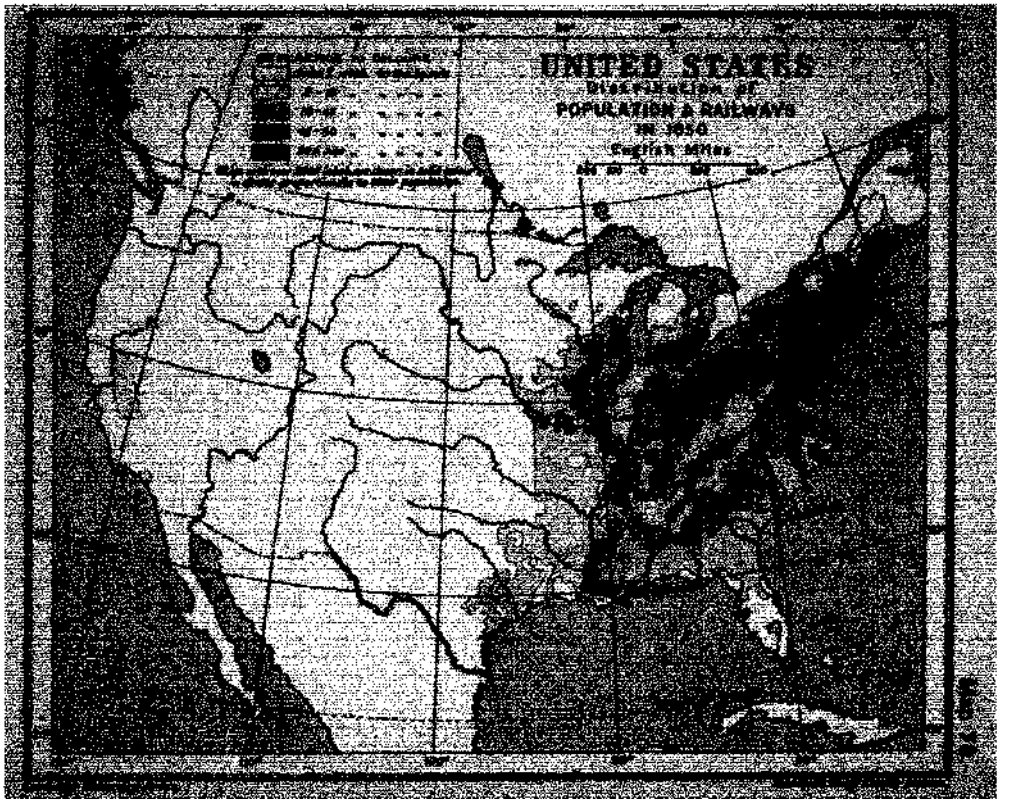


MAP 72

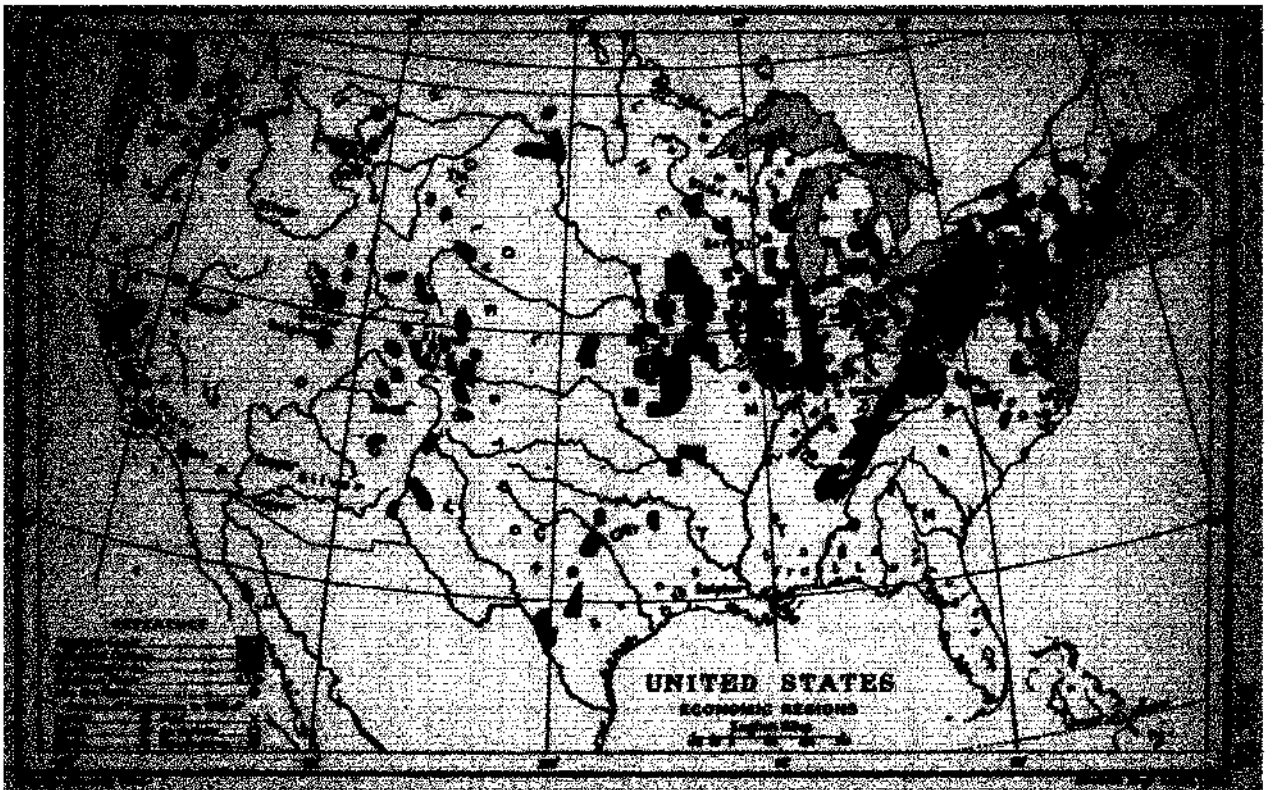
Expansion of the United States



MAP 74
The Civil War in the United States

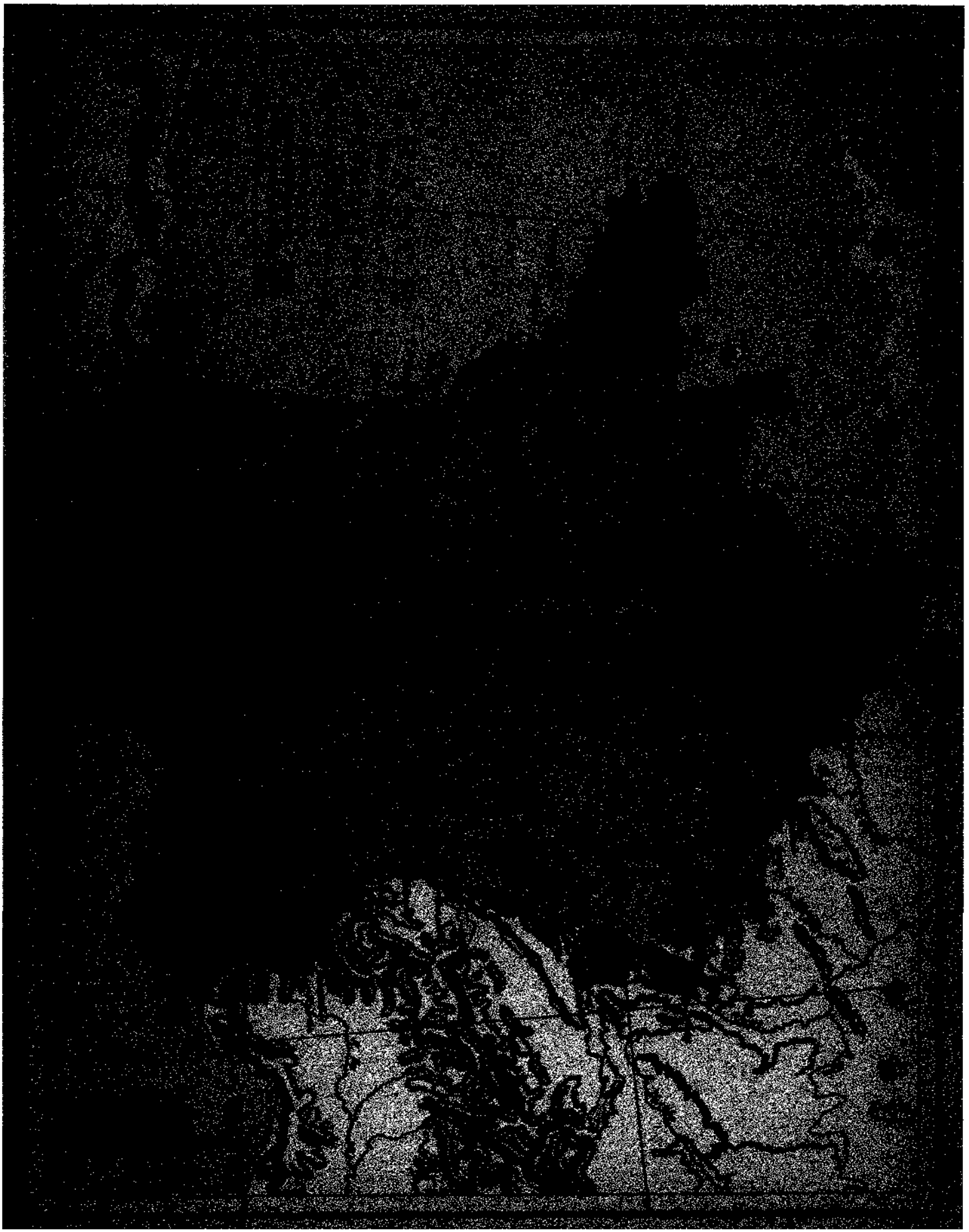

UNITED STATES
Distribution of
POPULATION & RAILWAYS
IN 1930
Statute Miles

UNITED STATES
Distribution of
POPULATION & PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS
IN 1900
English Miles


UNITED STATES
ECONOMIC REGIONS

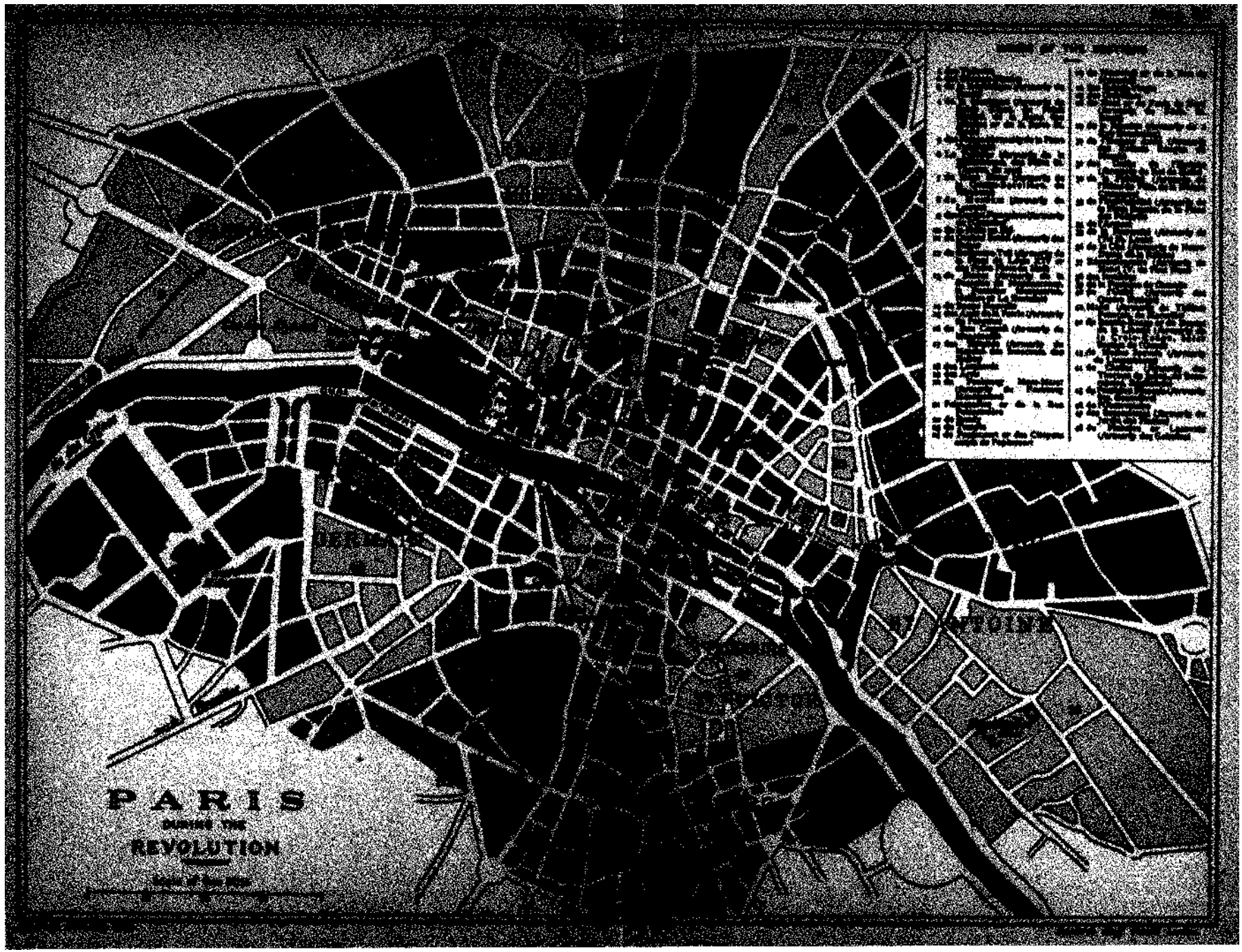
MAP 79

France before the Revolution



MAP 80

Paris during the Revolution


PARIS
DURING THE
REVOLUTION

MAP 81

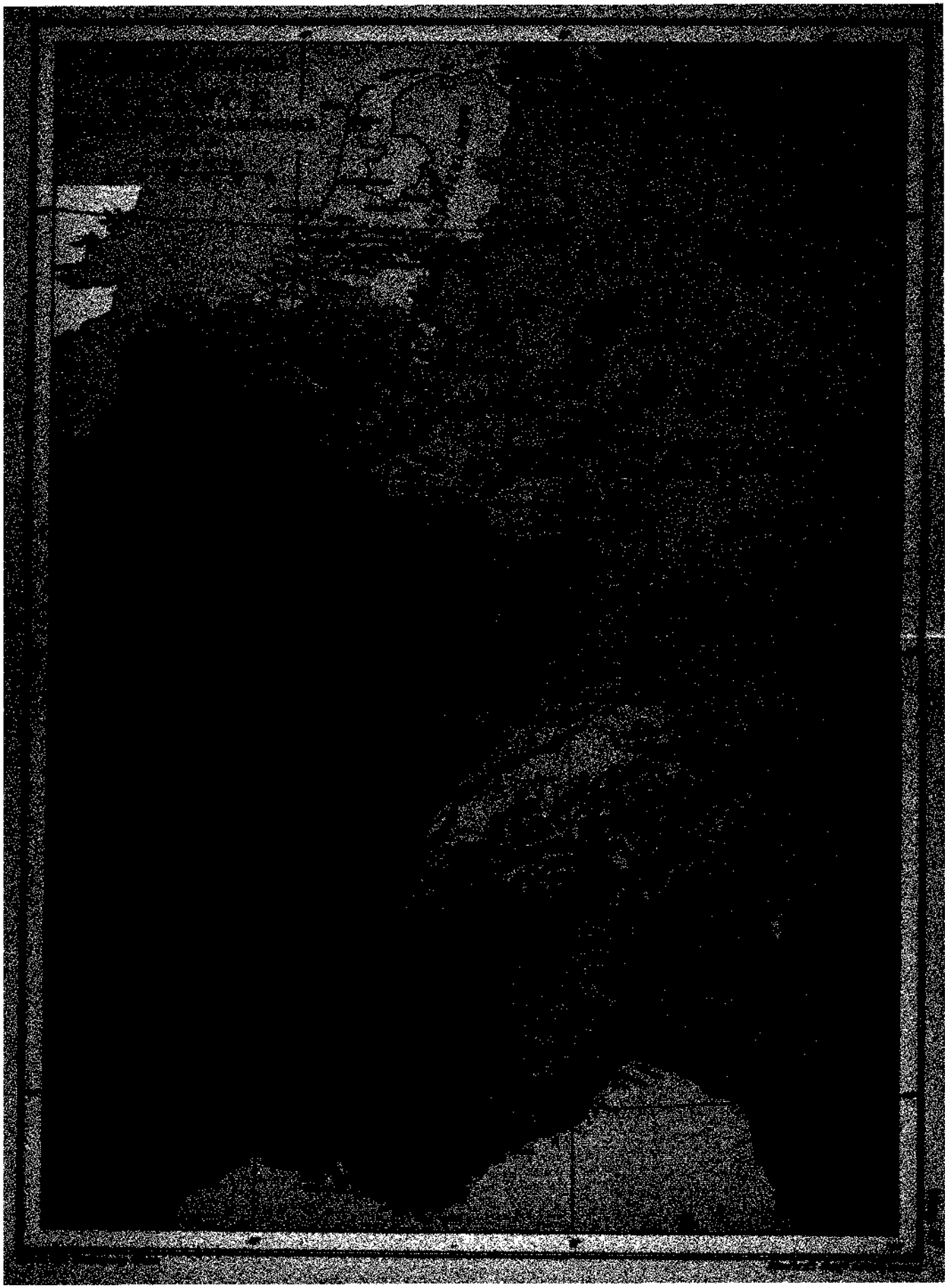
Eastern Frontier

of

France

Revolutionary Campaigns

1792-5

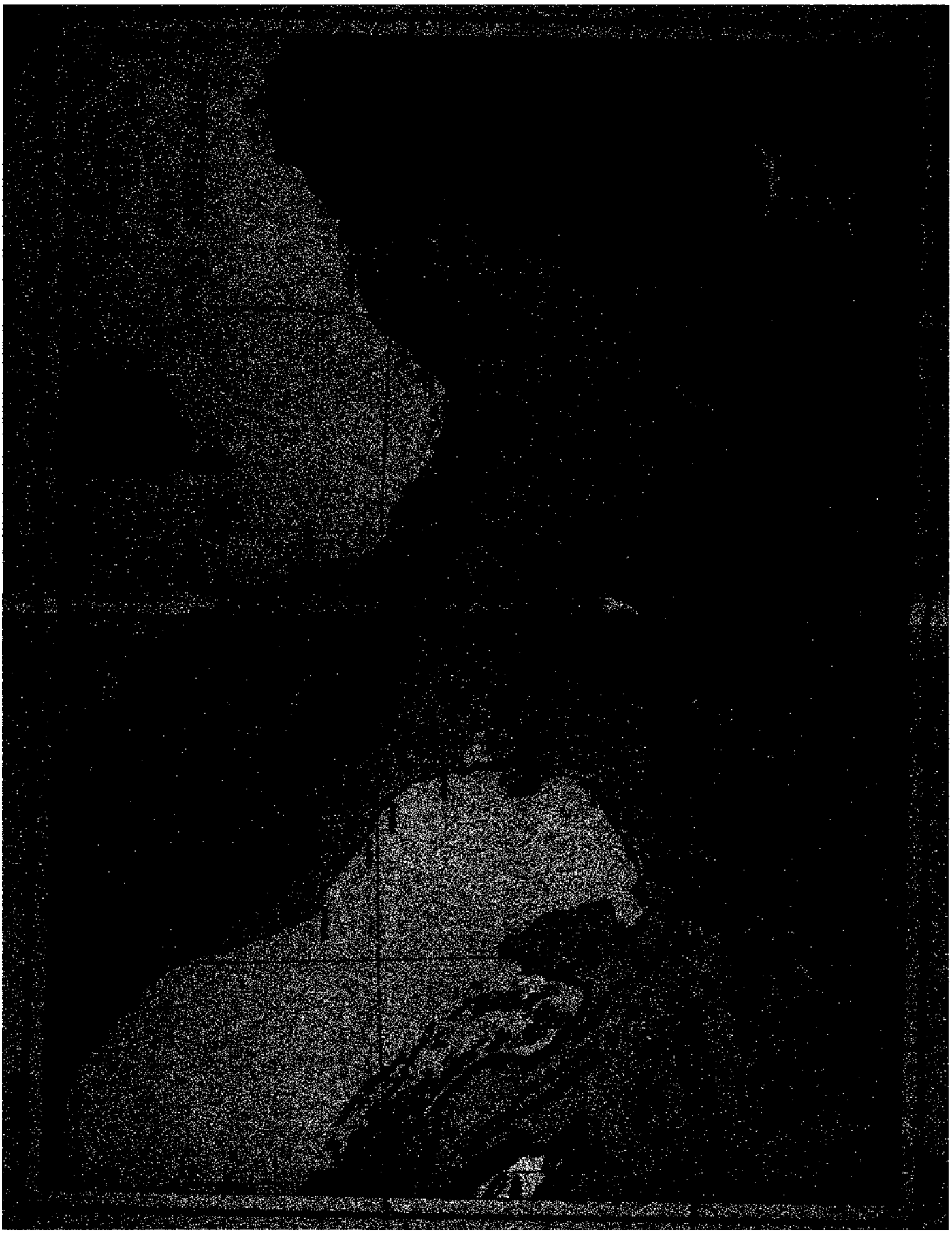


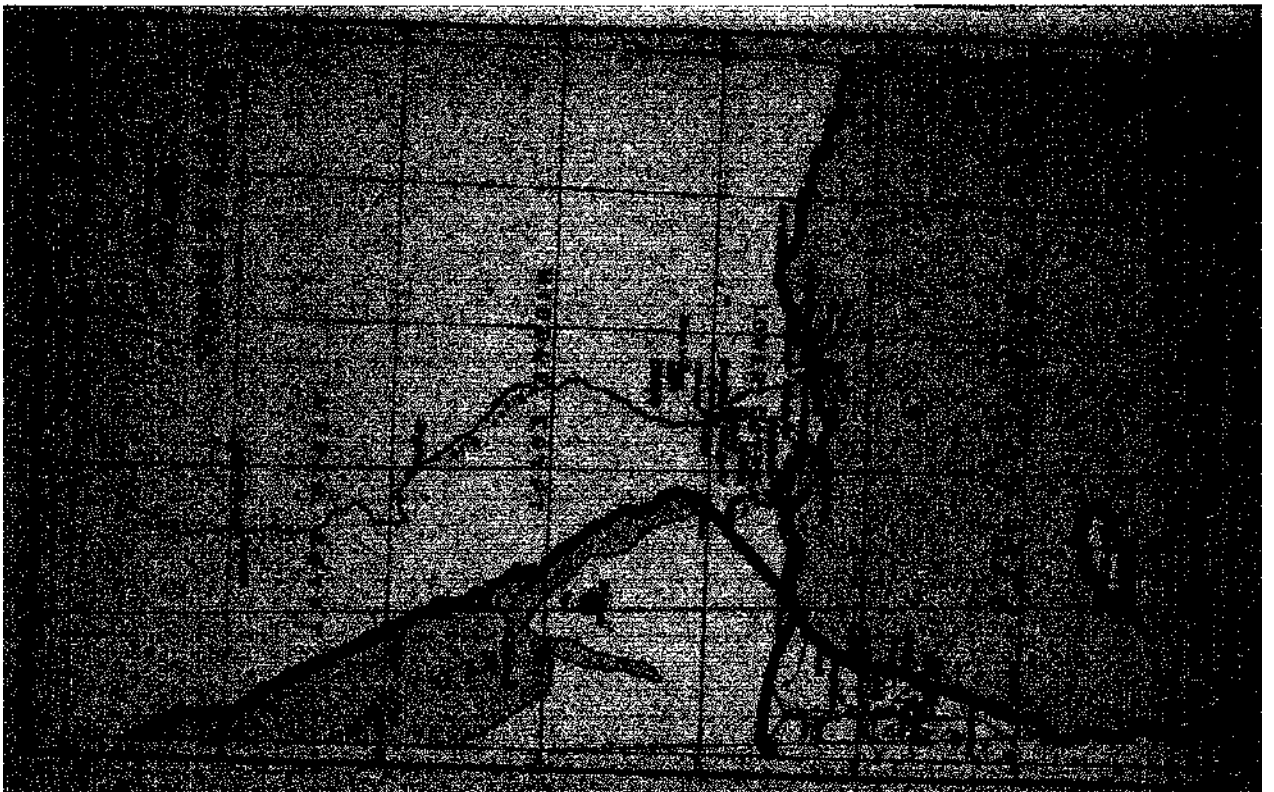
MAP 83

Northern Italy

Bonaparte's Campaign

1796-7





MAP 87

European Waters

Naval Wars 1792-1815

with inset

part of

the French & Flemish coast

EUROPEAN WATERS
NAVAL WARS 1793-1815

MAP 88

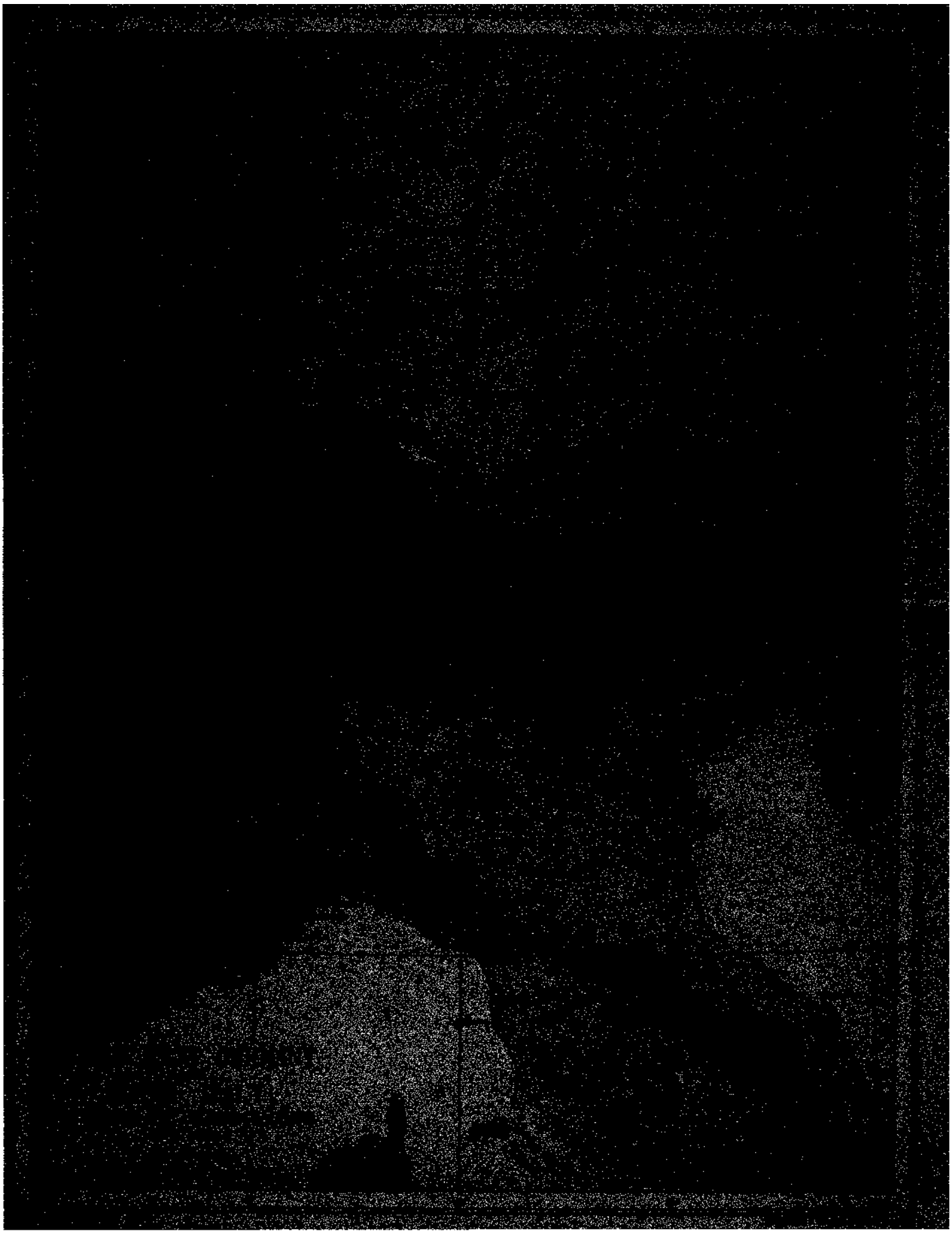
South West Germany

and

North Italy

The War of the Second Coalition

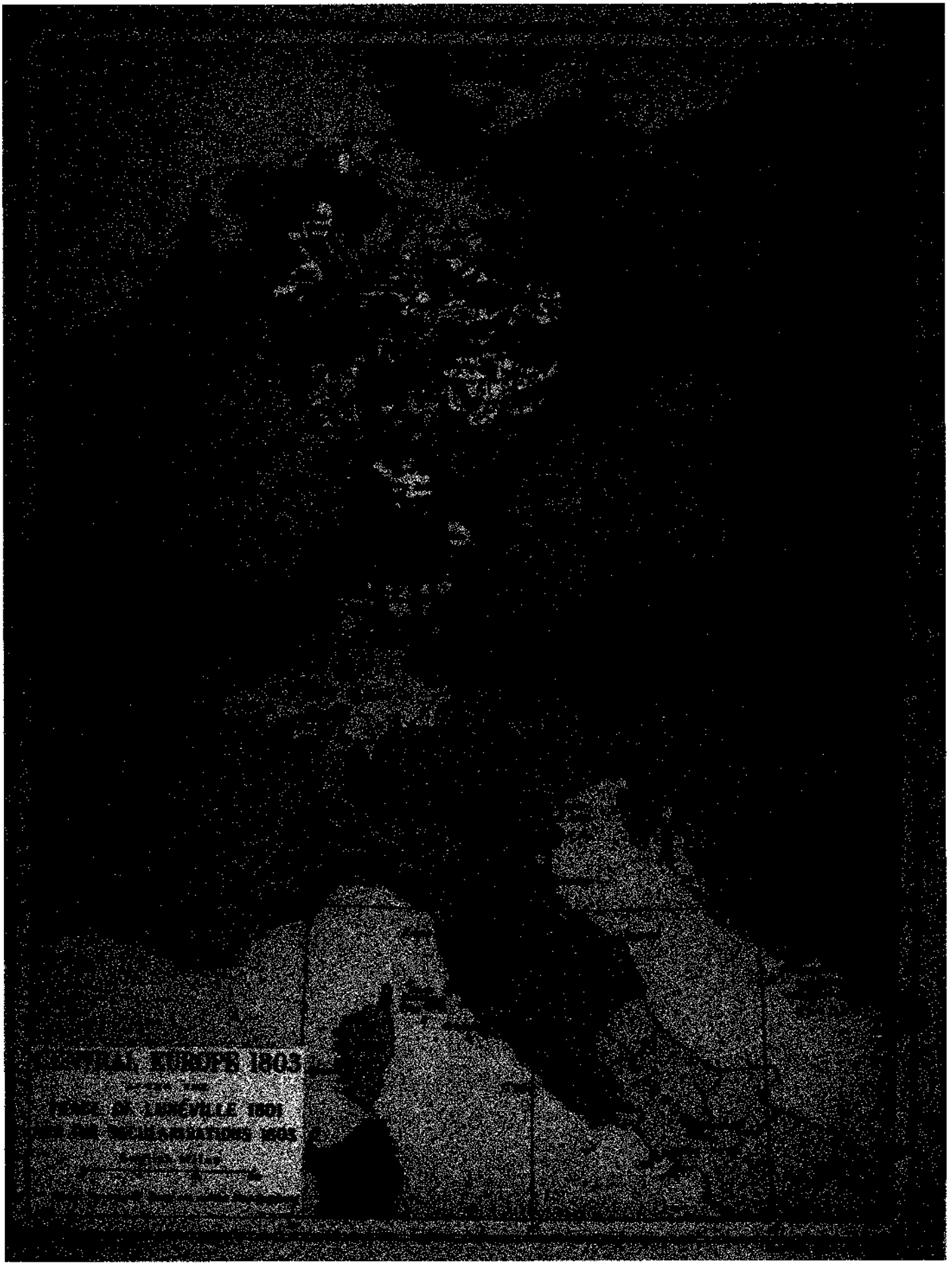
1798-1801

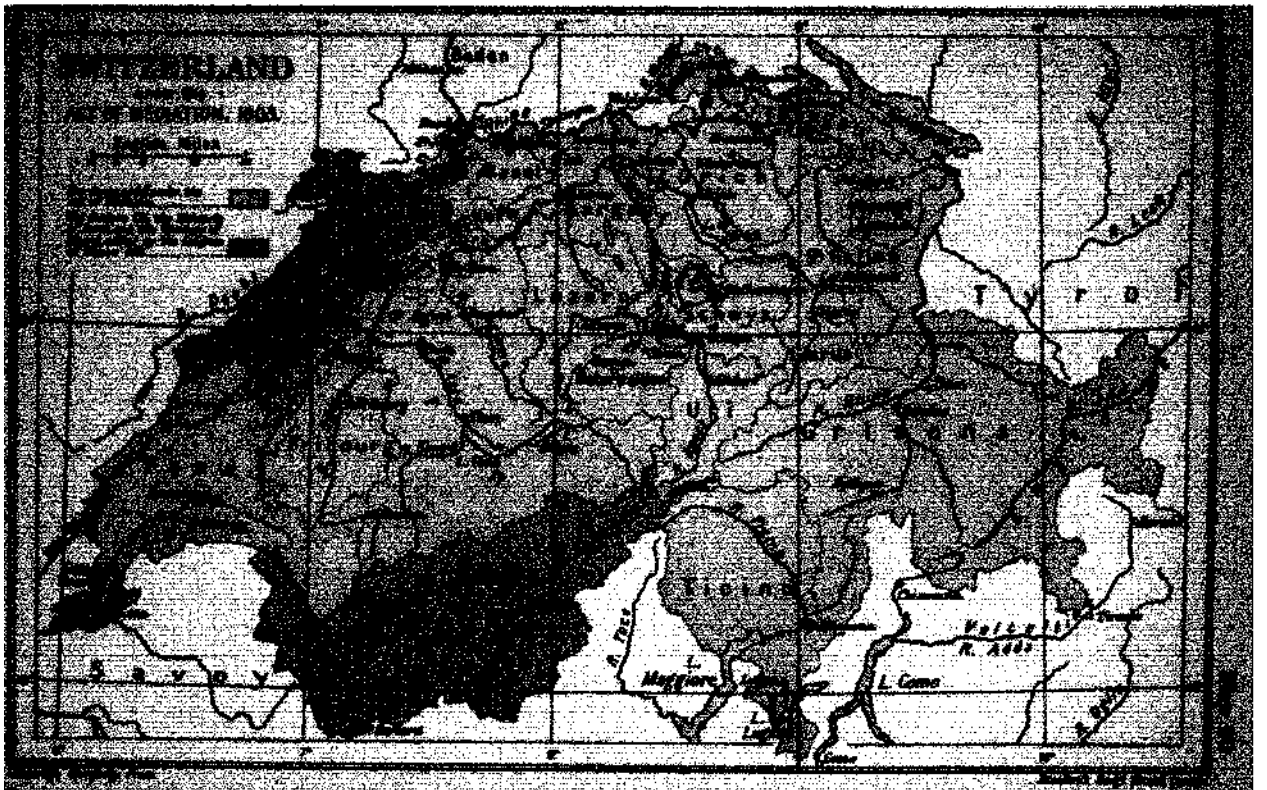


MAP 89

Central Europe 1803

after the
Peace of Luneville 1 801
and the Secularisations 1803



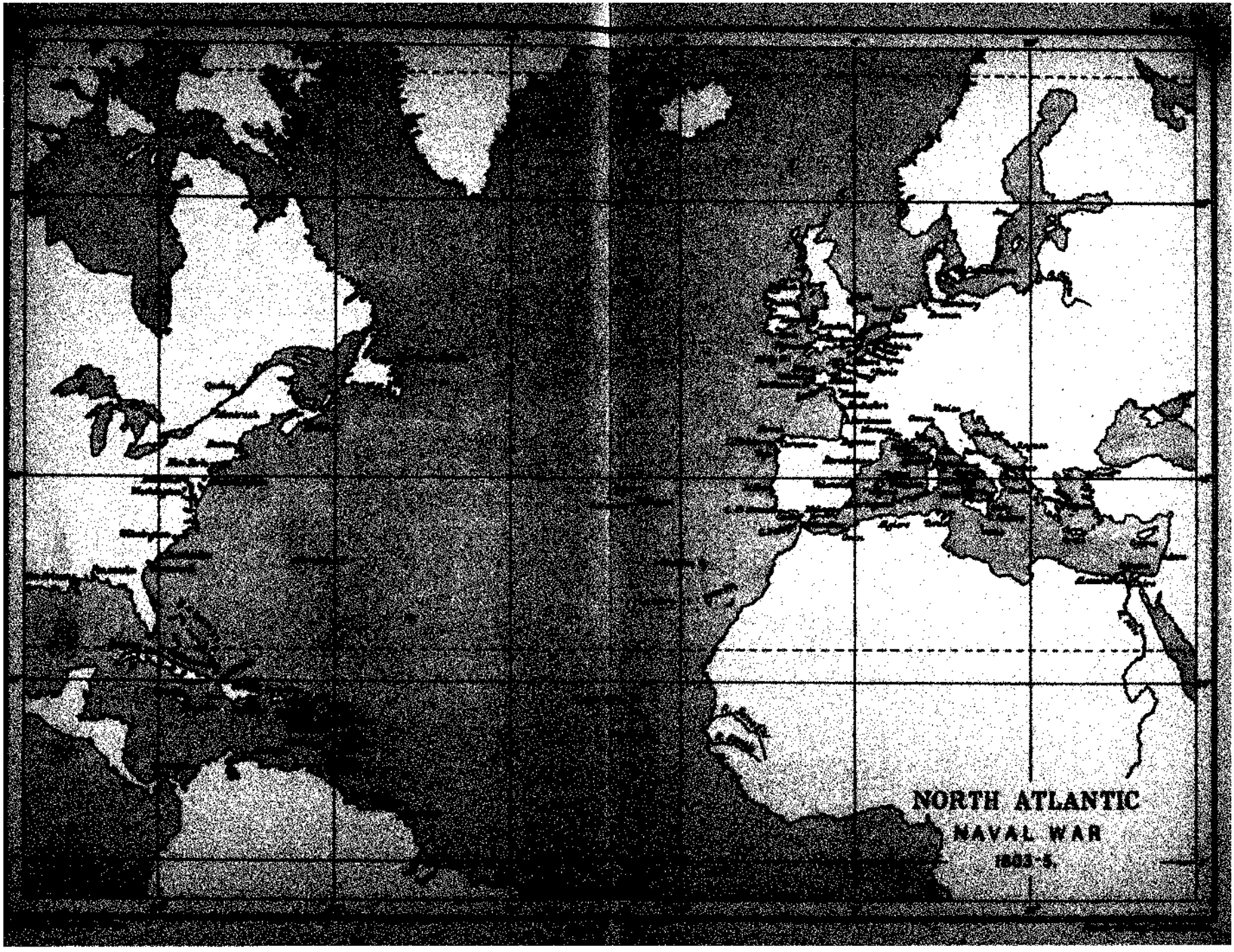

Baden
Lucerne
Zurich
Berne
Geneva
Lausanne
Basle
Lugano
Locarno
Bellinzona
Chiasso
Tyrol
Italy
Switzerland
L. Como
L. Maggiore

MAP 91

North Atlantic

Naval War

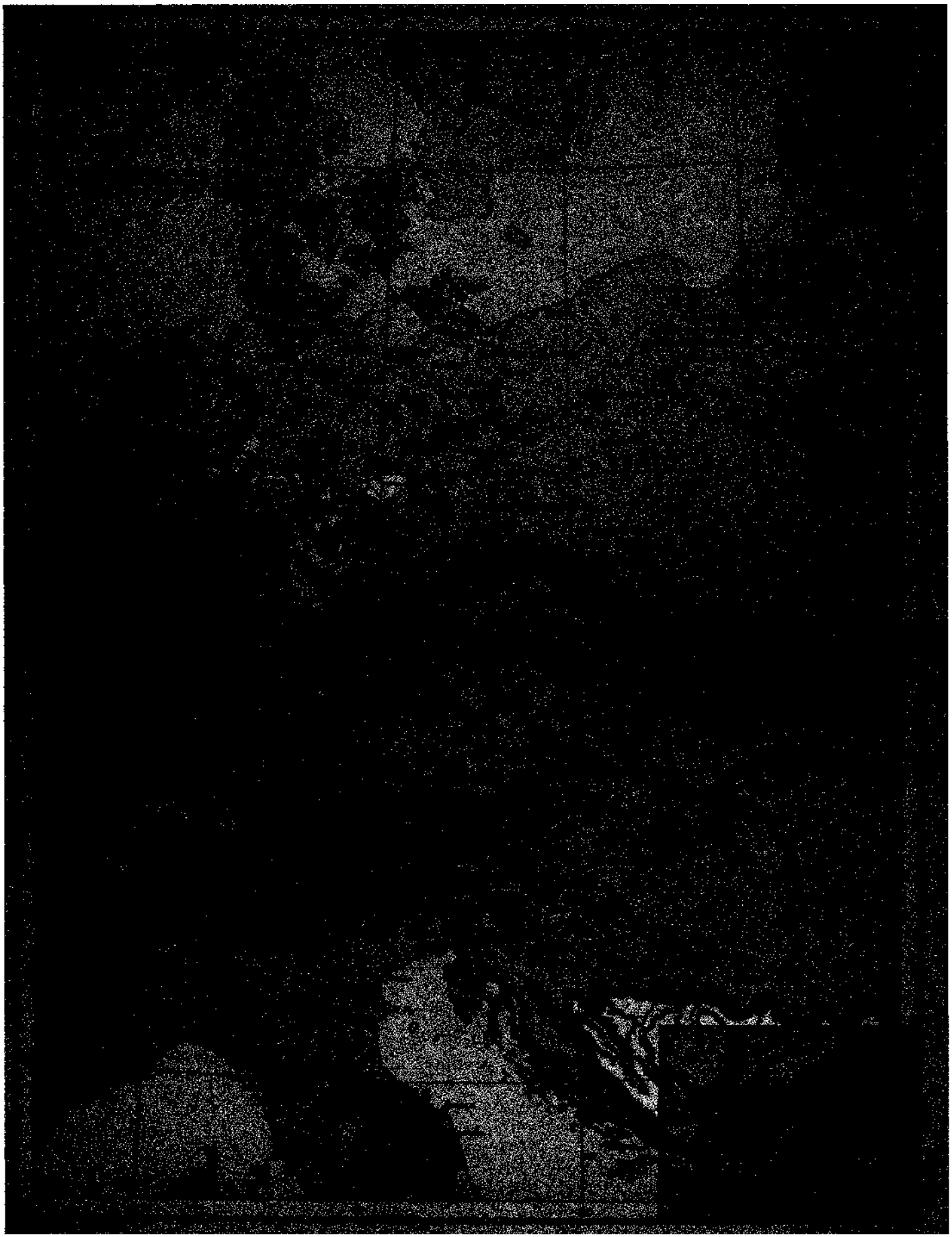
1803-5


NORTH ATLANTIC
NAVAL WAR
1943-5.

MAP 92 -i-

Central Europe

Wars of **the**
Third Coalition 1 805-7
with inset
The Neighbourhood of **AusteHltz**



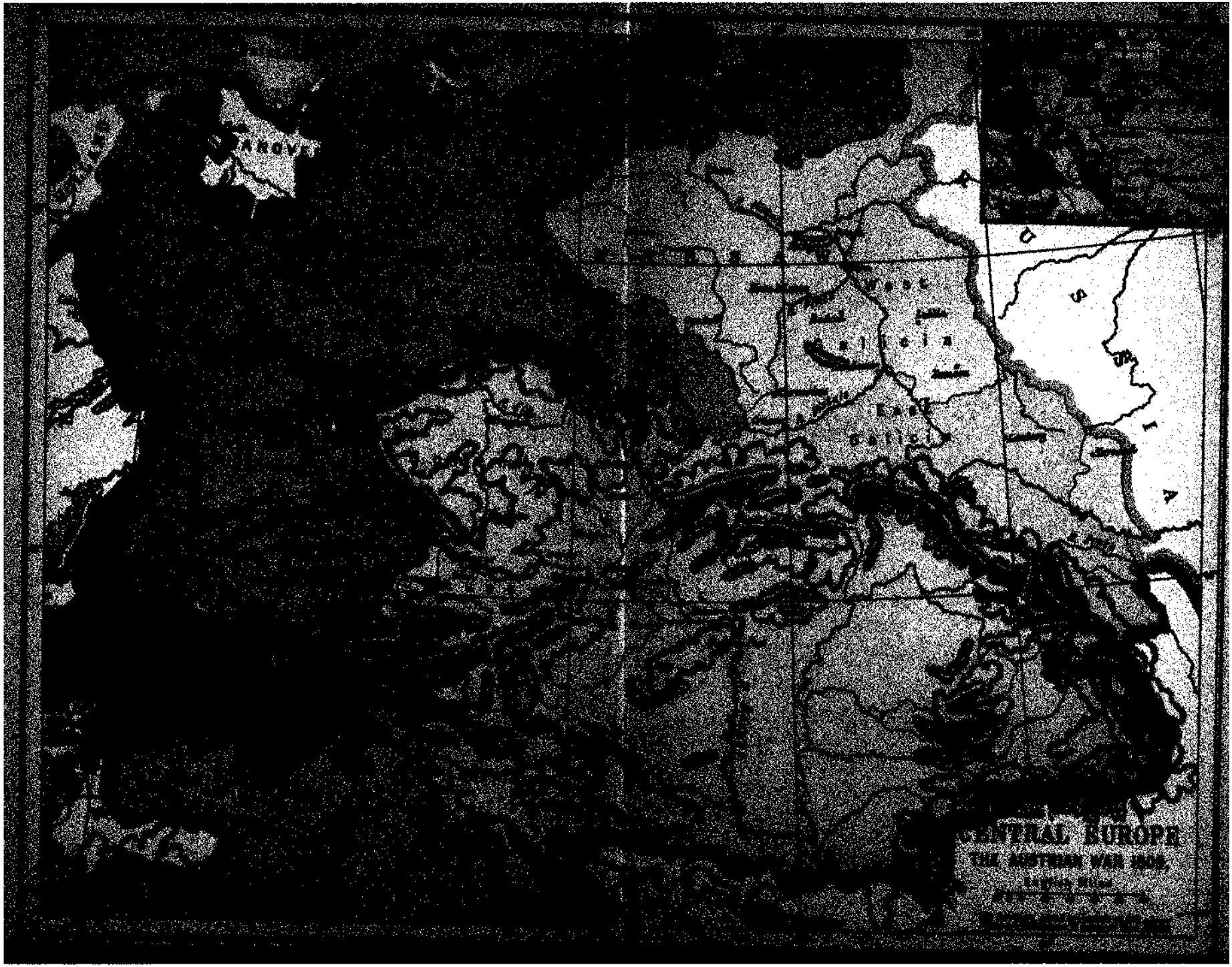
MAP 93

Central Europe

The Austrian War 1 809

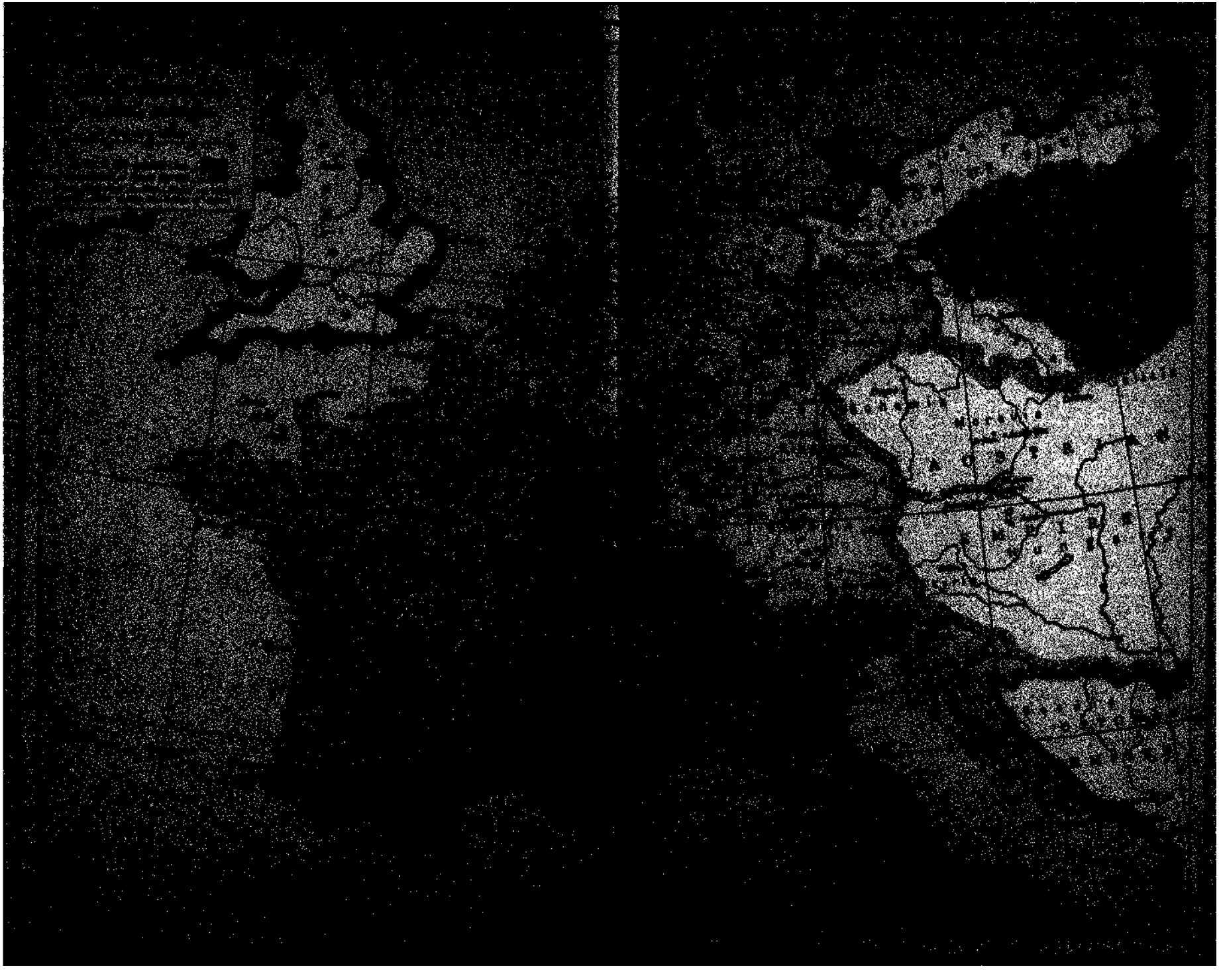
with inset

Neighbourhood of Vienna


DENMARK
Prussia
Saxony
CENTRAL EUROPE
THE AUSTRIAN WAR 1866.

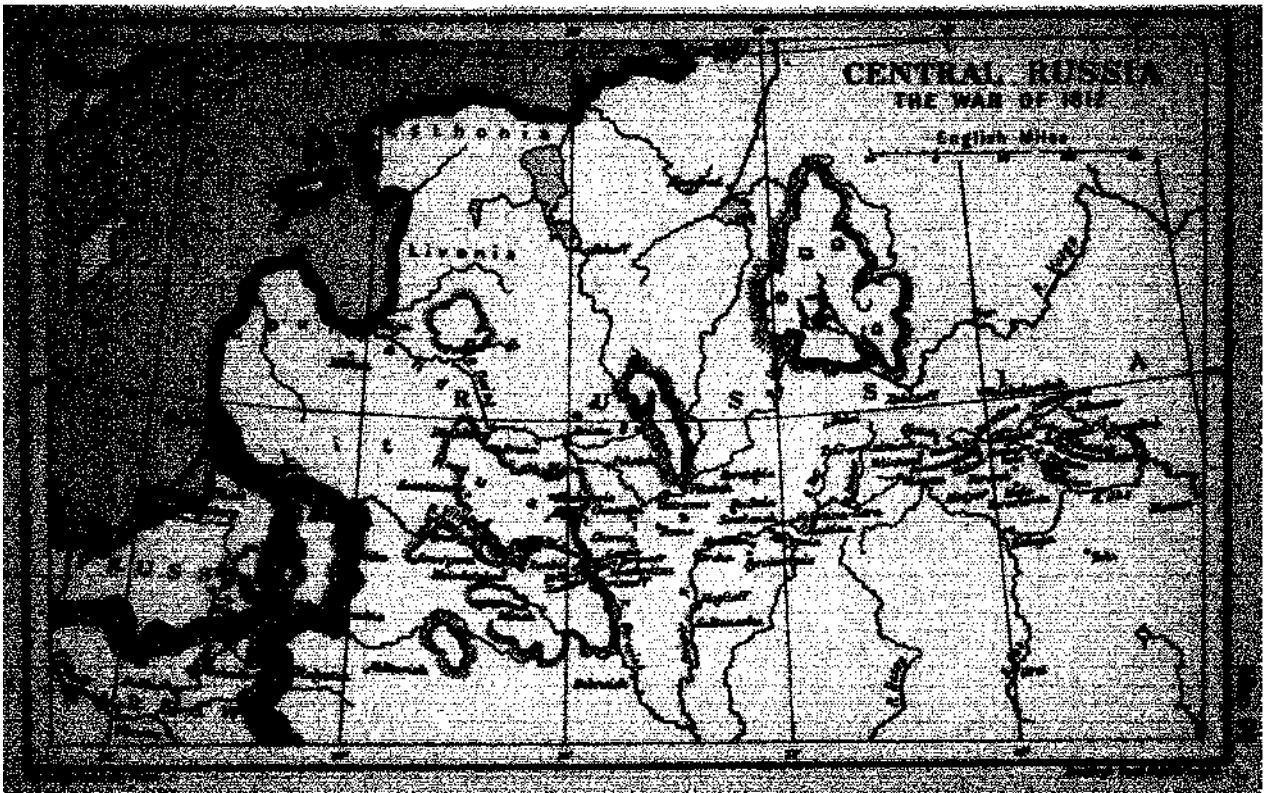
MAP 94

French Empire
and
Central Europe 1811
Political Divisions



MAP 95

Spain & Portugal
The Peninsular War
and other wars
of the XVIIIth & XIXth centuries


CENTRAL RUSSIA
THE WAR OF 1812
English Miles
Livonia

MAP 97

Germany & Eastern France

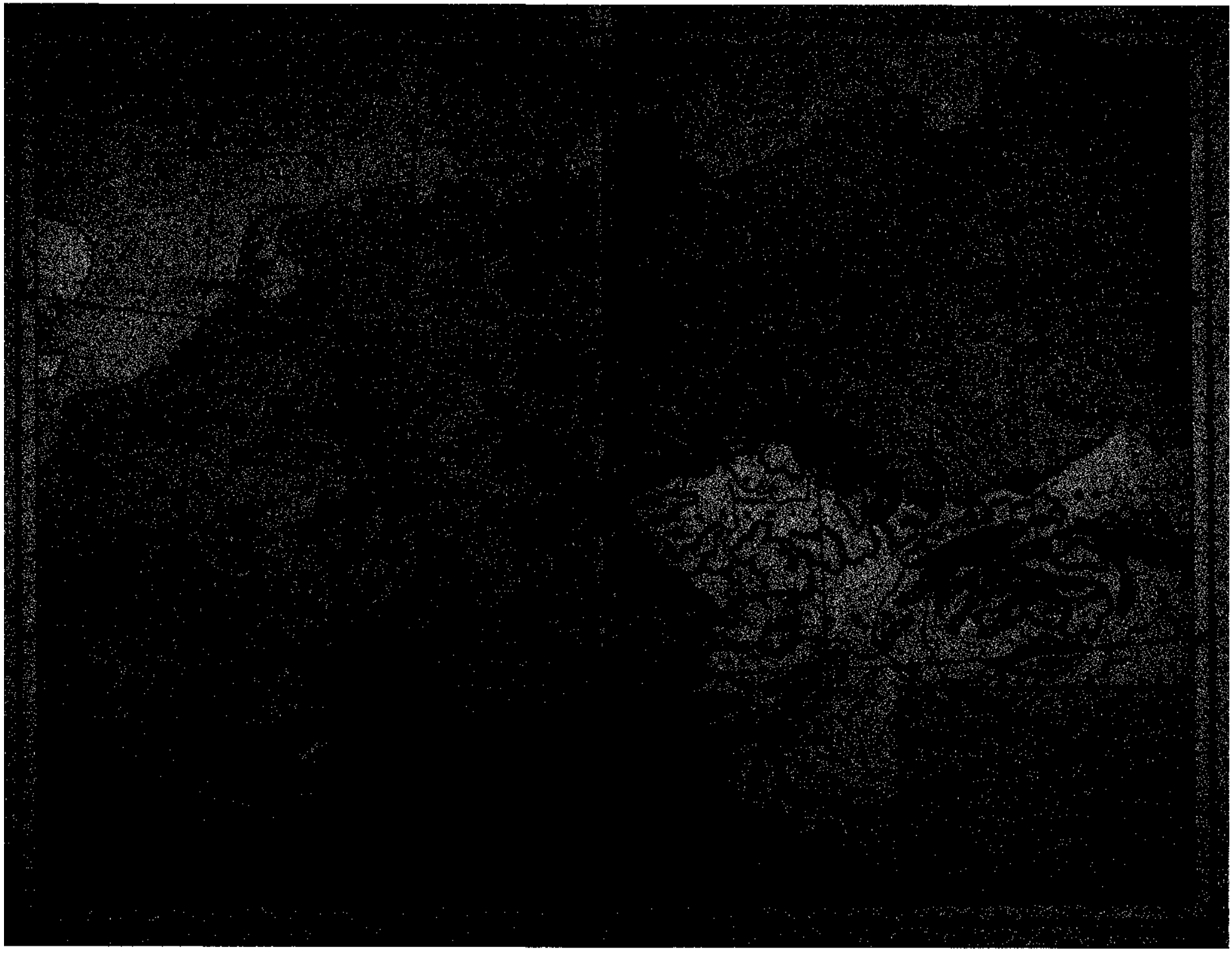
The War of Liberation 181 3-1 4

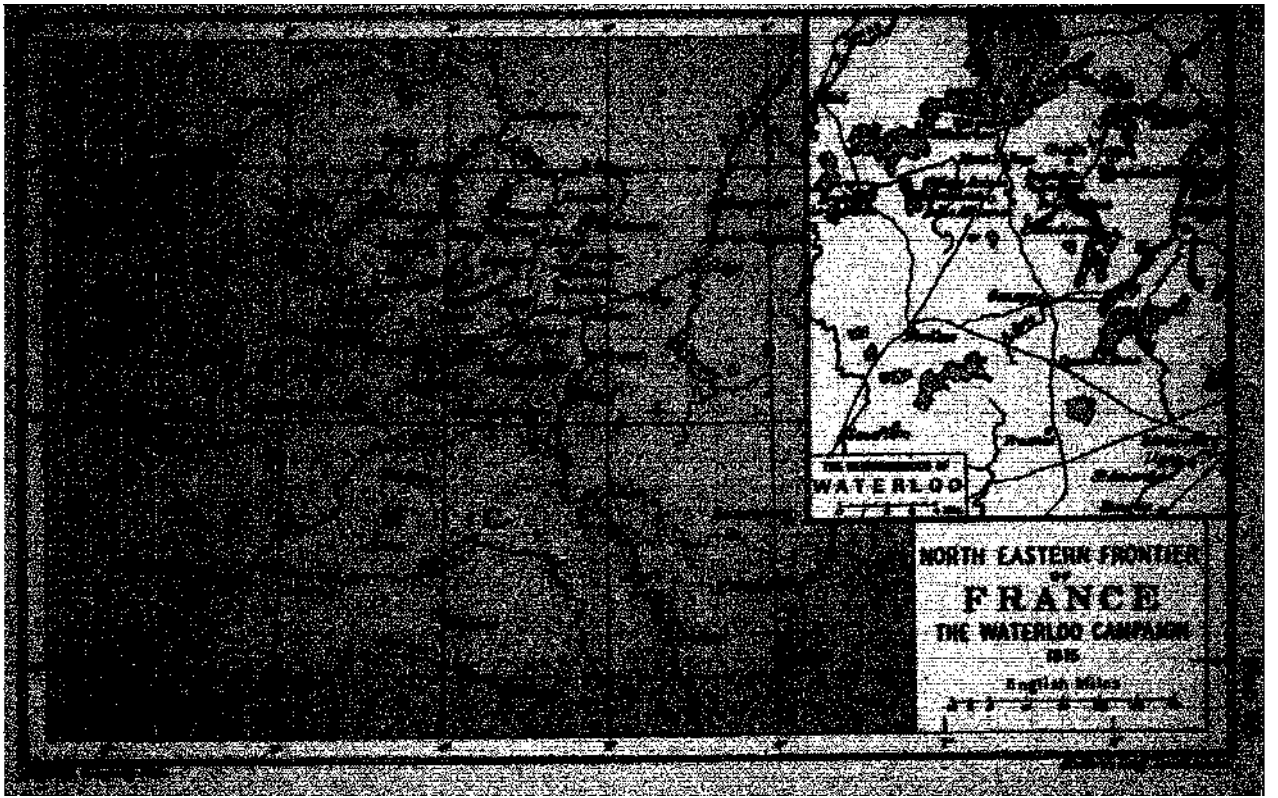
with insets

The Neighbourhood of Paris

and

The Neighbourhood of Leipzig

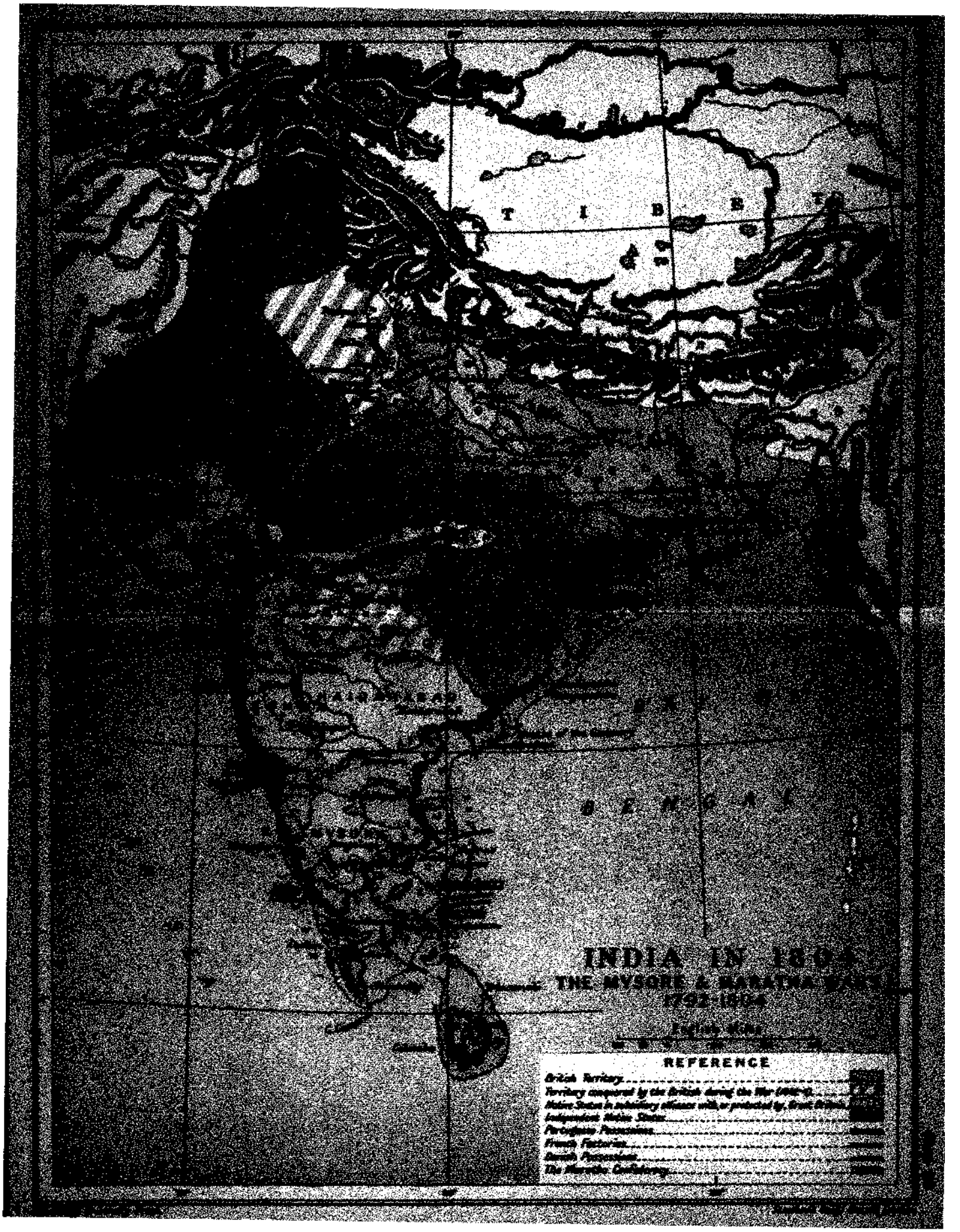



WATERLOO
NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER
OF
FRANCE
THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN
1815
English Miles

MAP 99

India in 1804

The Mysore *&c* Marat ha Wars 1792-1804


T I B E T
B E N G A L
INDIA IN 1805
THE MYSORE & MARATHA WARS
1792-1805
English Miles
REFERENCE
British Territory
Territory conquered by the British during the War 1790-92
Native States in subsidiary alliance with or protected by Great Britain
Independent Native States
Portuguese Possessions
French Factories
Dutch Possessions
The Maratha Confederacy

MAP 100

The Eastern World

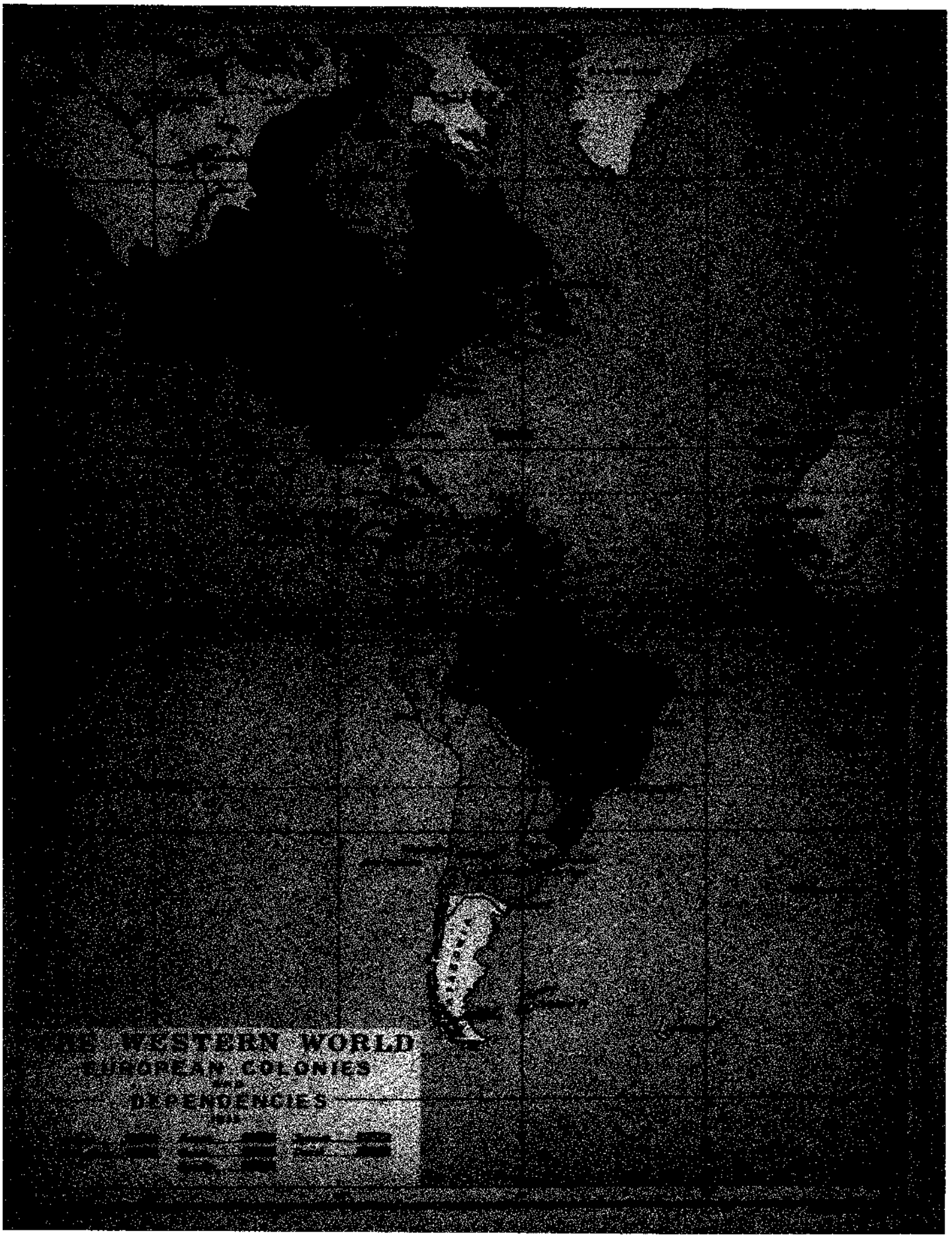
European Colonies and Dependencies

1815

MAP 101

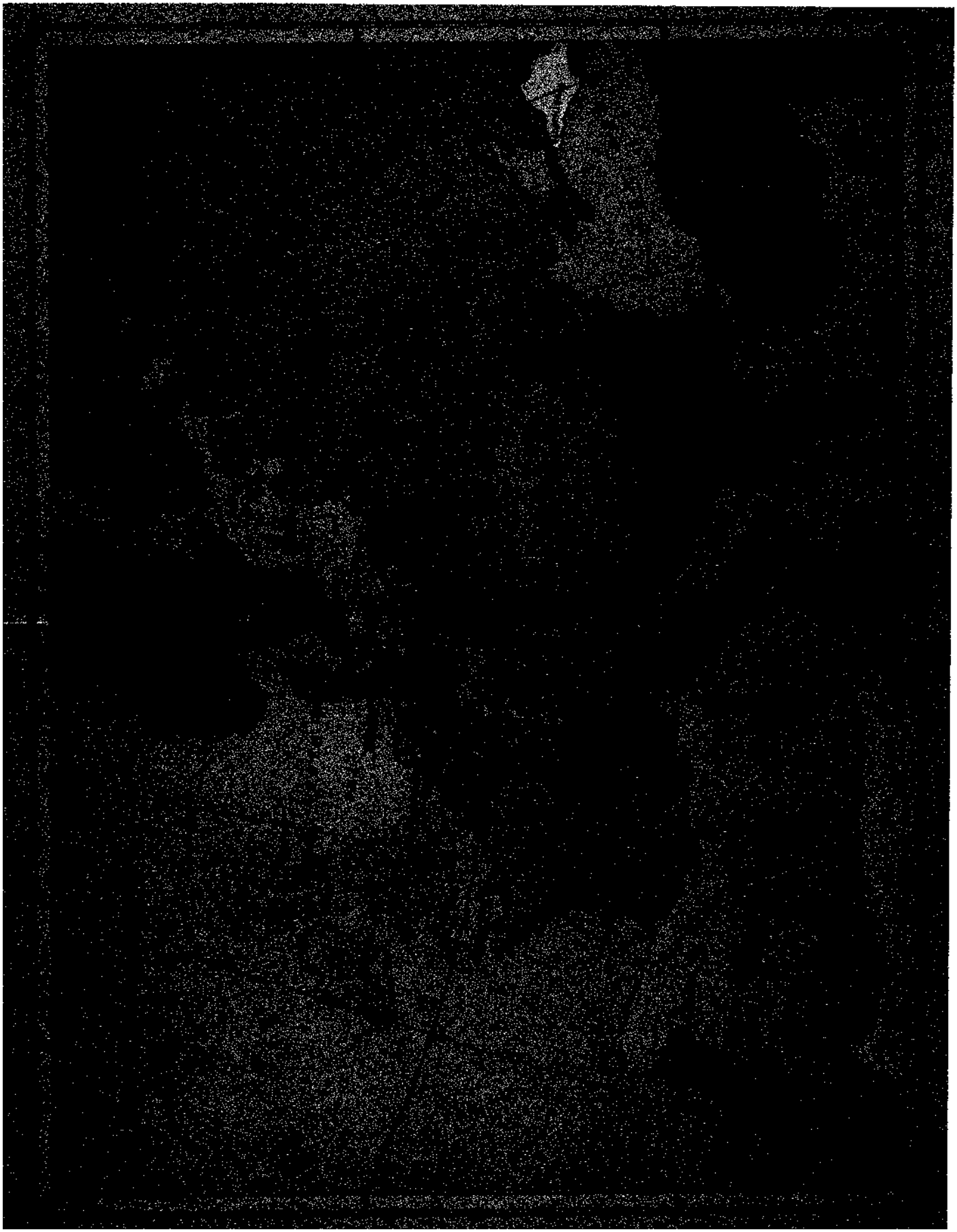
The Western World

European Colonies and Dependencies 1815


WESTERN WORLD
EUROPEAN COLONIES
AND
DEPENDENCIES

MAP 102

Europe after the Congress of Vienna



MAP 103

France

since 1814

FRANCE
Dijon

MAP 104

Italy

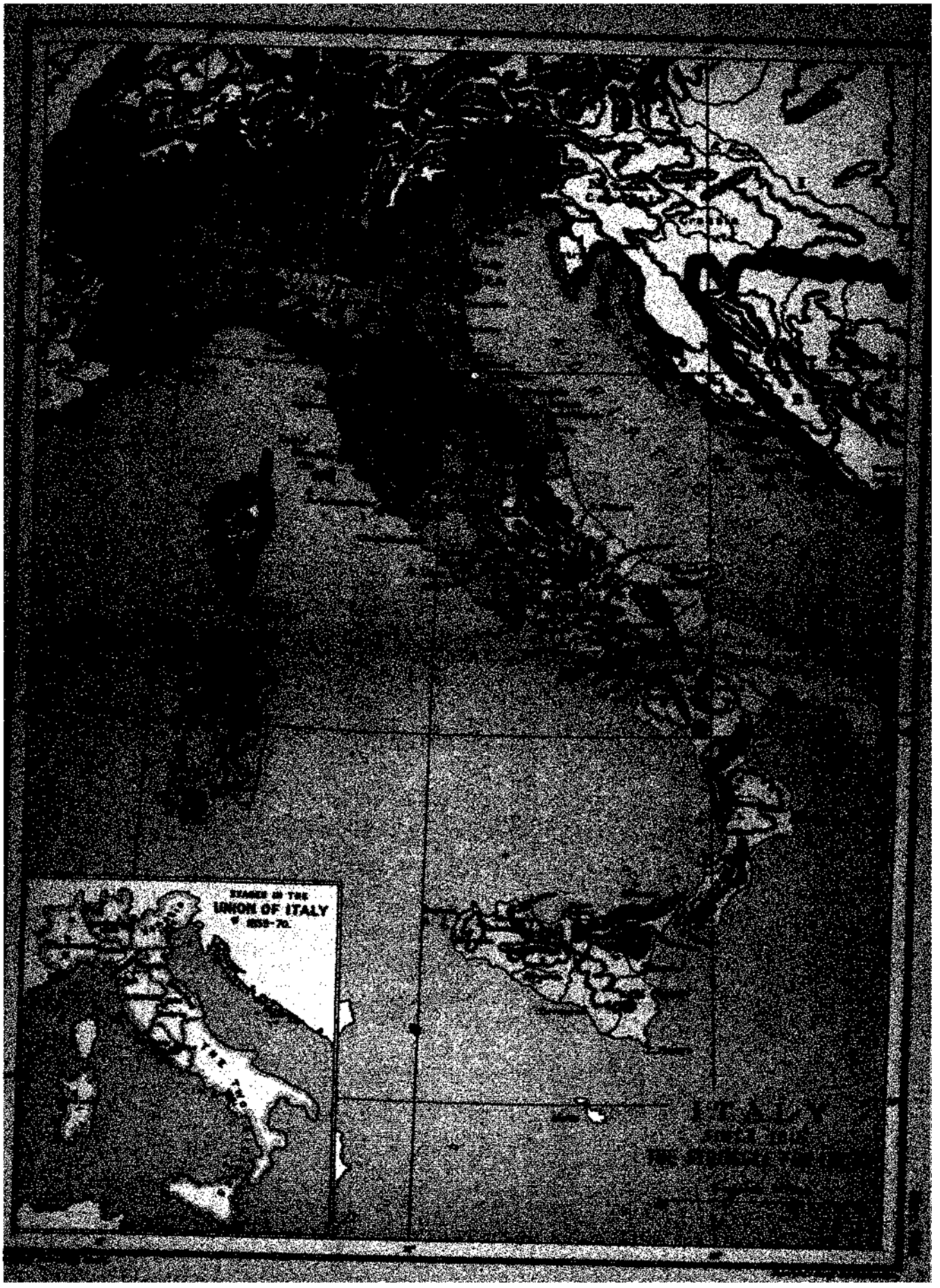
since 1815

The Struggle for Unity

with inset

Stages in the Union of Italy

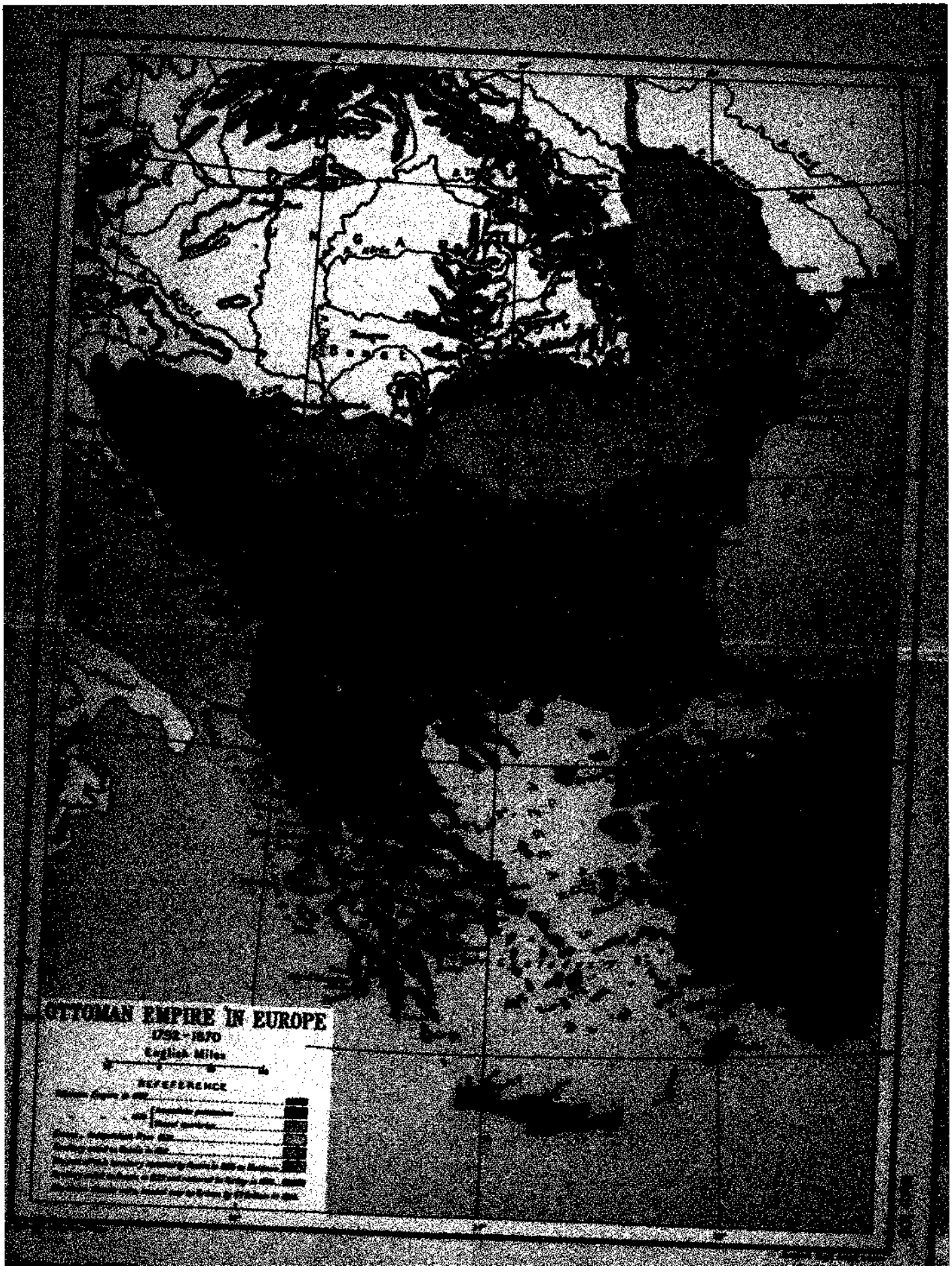
1859-70


UNION OF ITALY

MAP 105

Ottoman Empire in Europe

1792-1870


OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN EUROPE
1792 - 1870
English Miles
REFERENCE

MAP 106

Spanish & Portuguese Settlements in Amerioa

with inset

Latin America after the Wars of Independence 1825

MAP 107

The Germanic Confederation

1815

TURKEY

MAP 108

Russia in Europe

in the nineteenth century

with inset

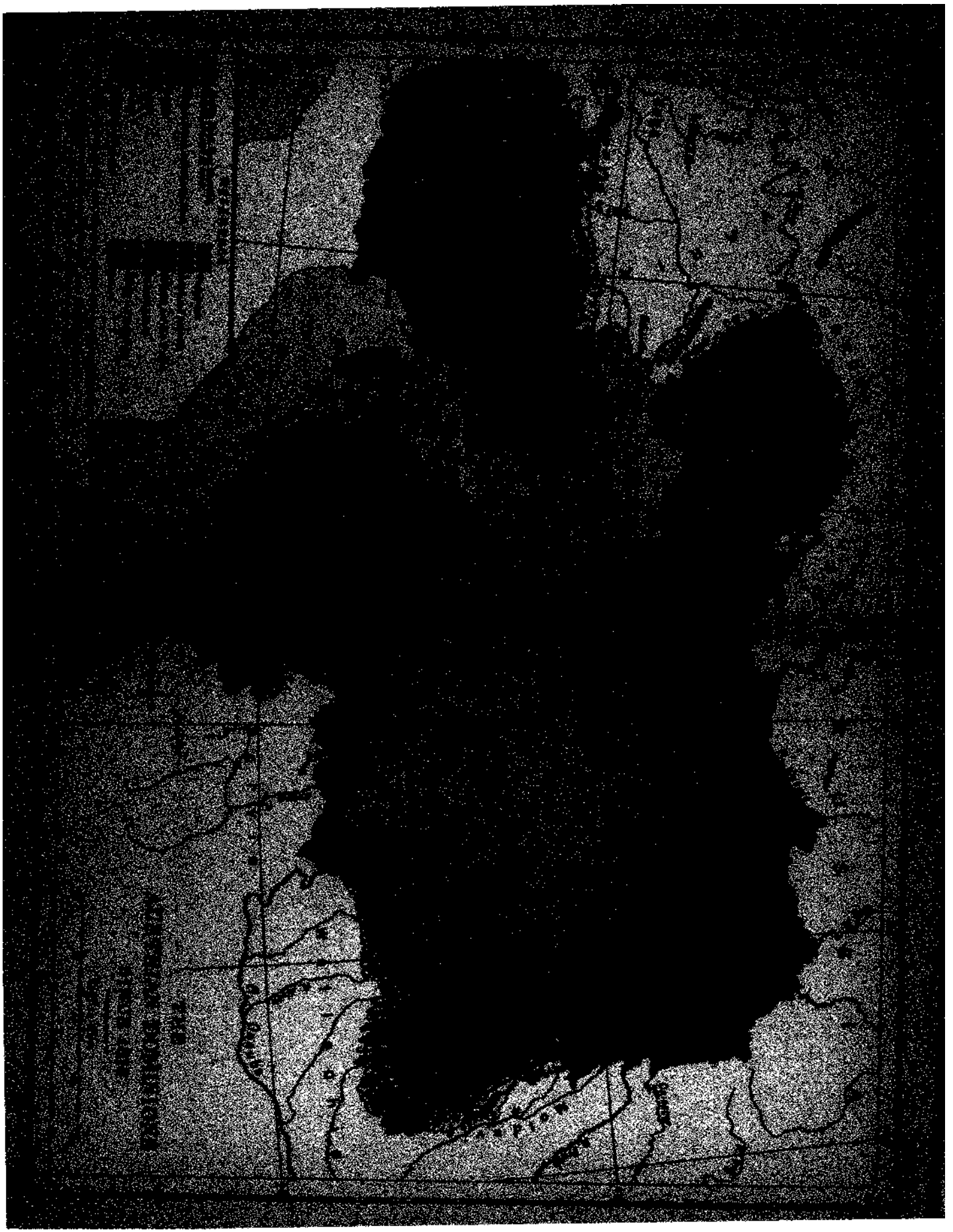
The Neighbourhood of Warsaw

OTTOMAN EMPIRE
IN ASIA SINCE 1792
English Miles

MAP 111

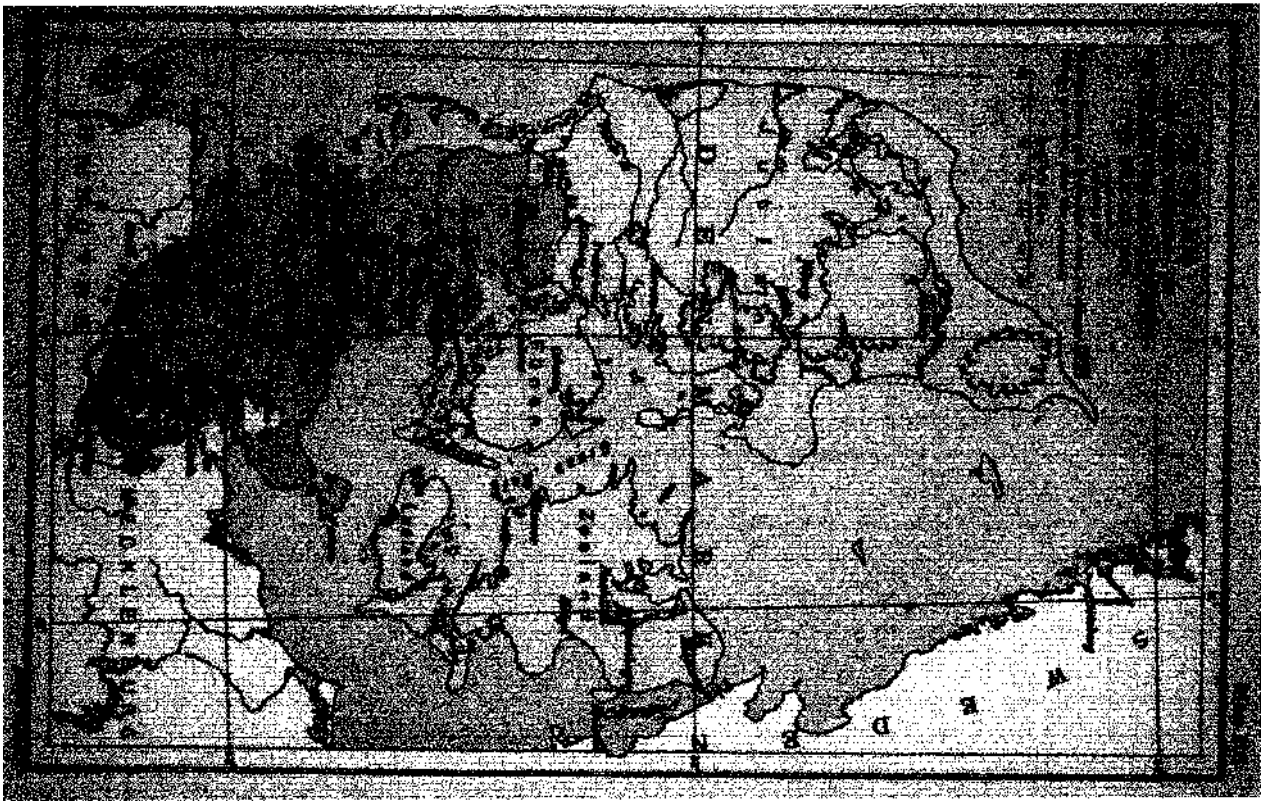
The Austrian Dominions

since 1815



ENGLAND & WALES
IN 1908 REVISE
THE REFORM BILL
SCOTLAND

ENGLAND & WALES
SHOWING THE CONSTITUENCIES
IN 1831 AFTER
THE REFORM BILL
SCOTLAND



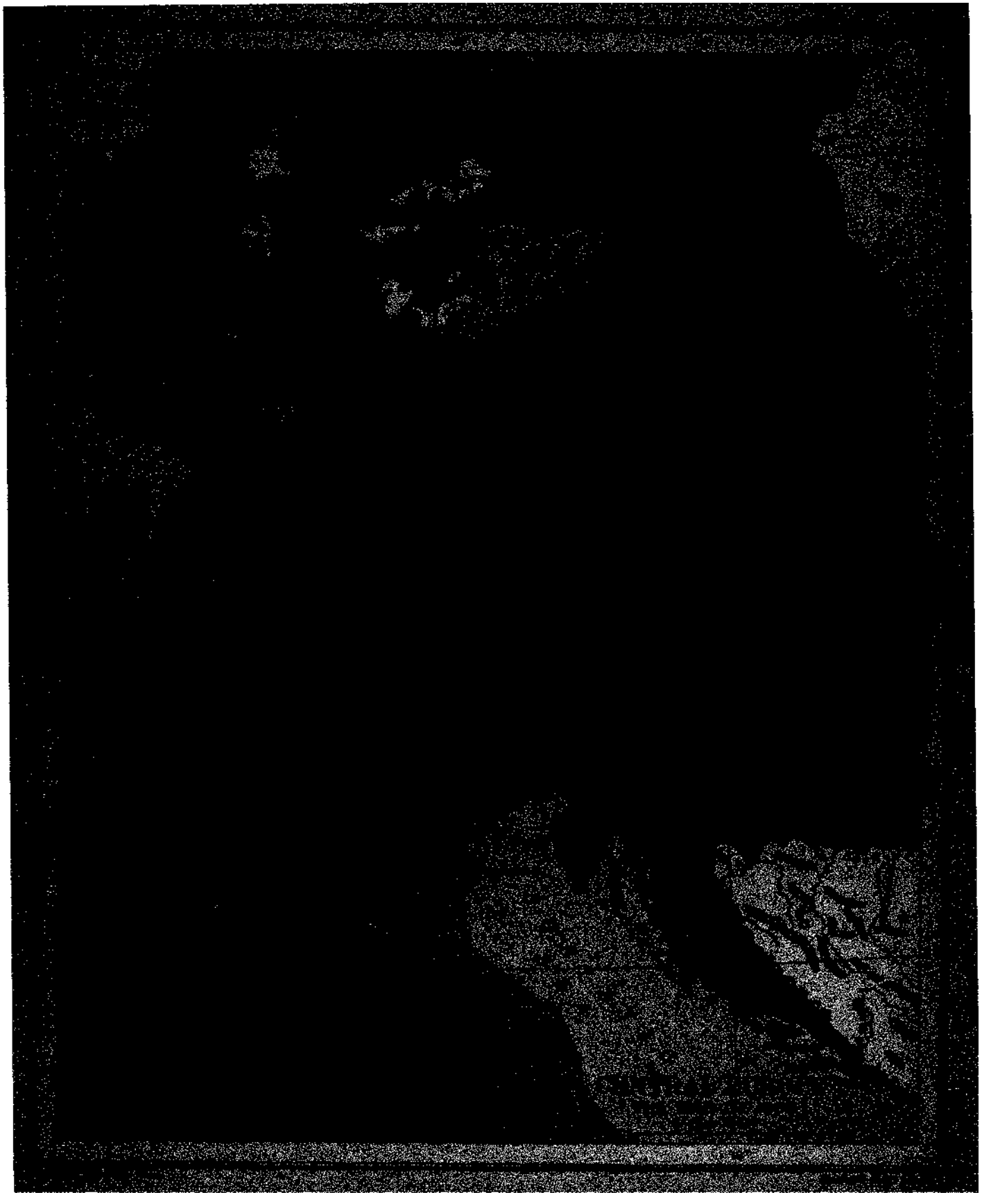
MAP 117

Central Europe

The War of 1866

with inset

N.E. Bohemia



MAP 118

Eastern France

The Franco-Prussian War

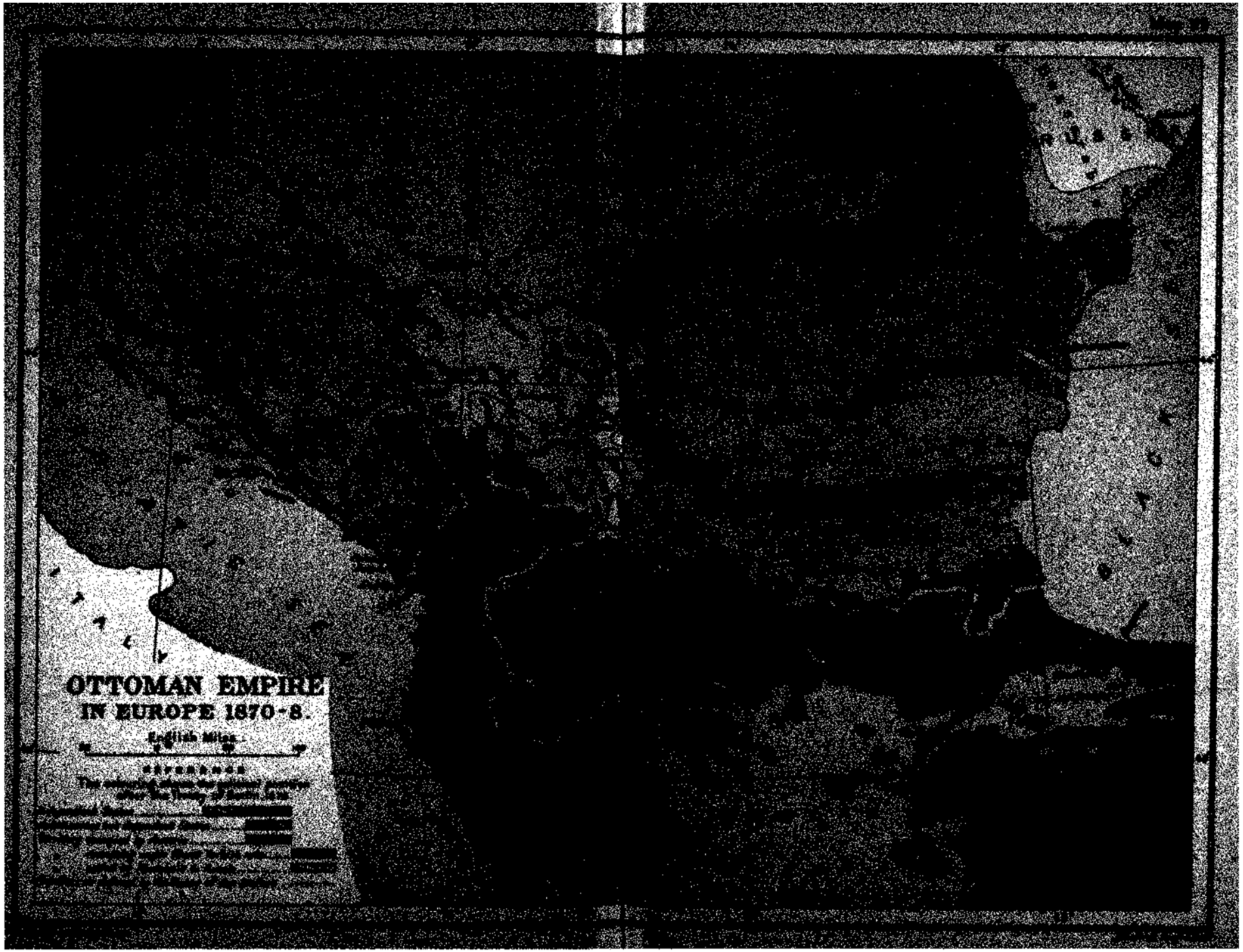
1870-71

with inset

Neighbourhood of Metz

MAP 119

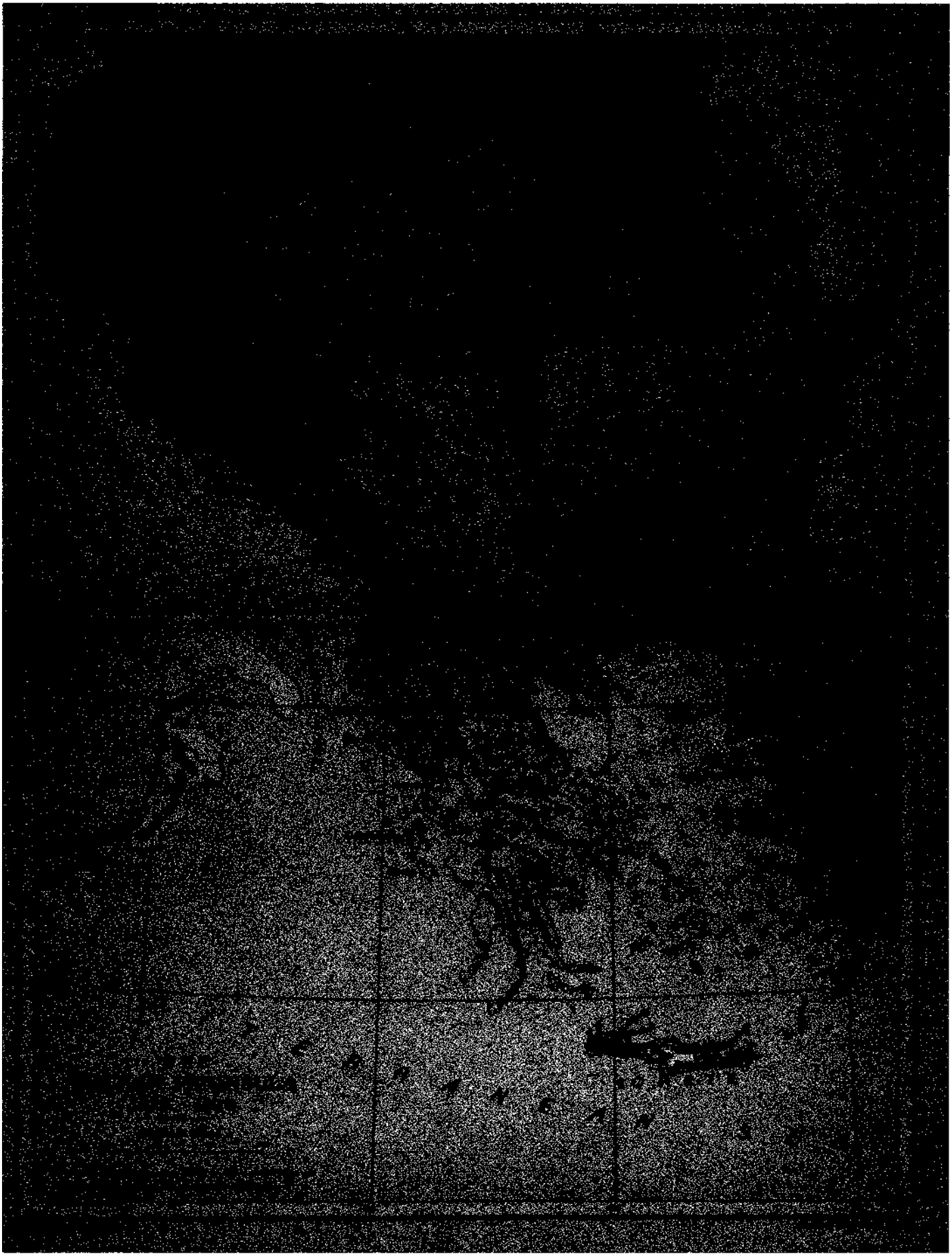
Ottoman Empire
in Europe 1870-8


OTTOMAN EMPIRE
IN EUROPE 1870-8.
English Miles

MAP 120

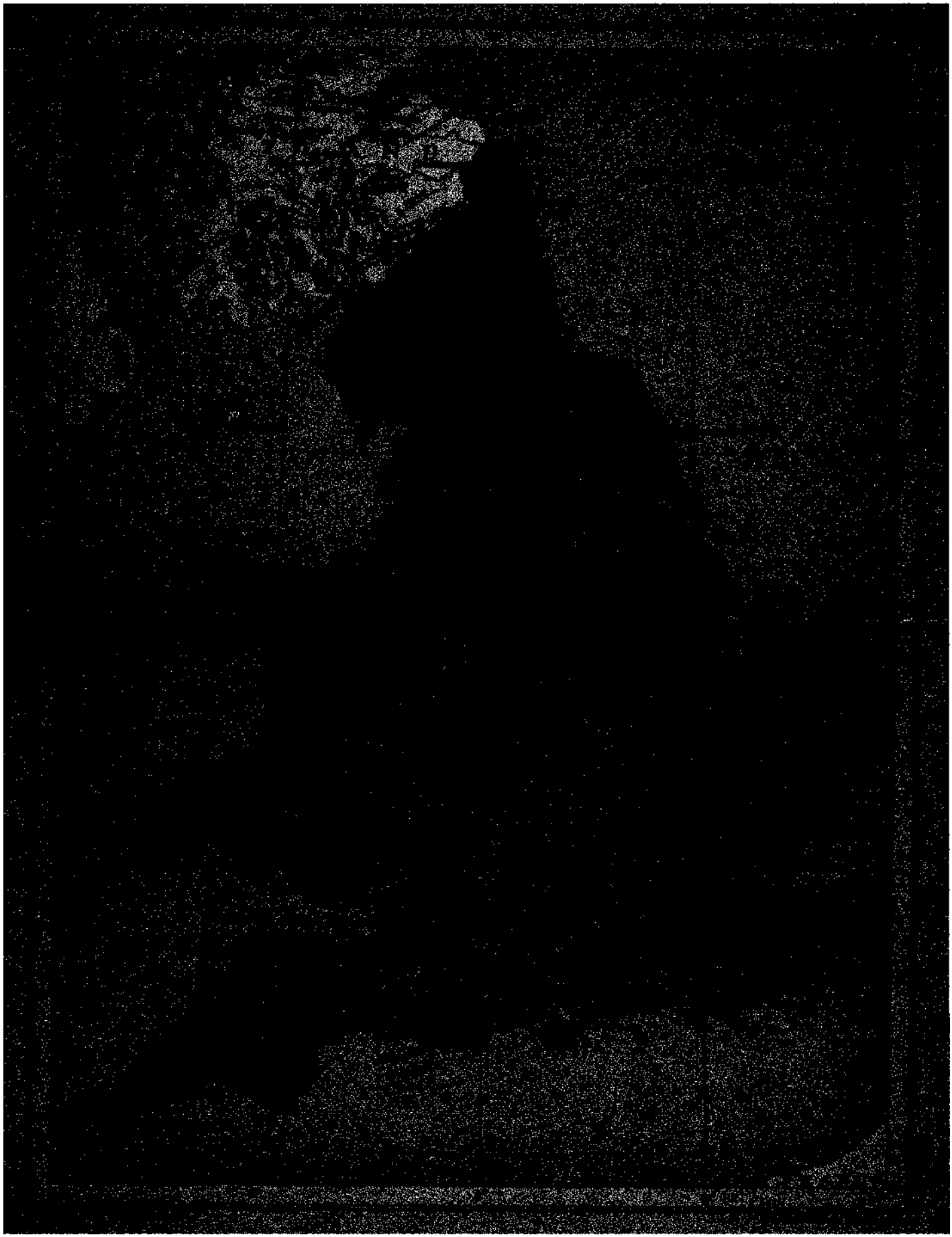
The Balkan Peninsula

1878-1910



MAP 121

England and Wales
1649-1910

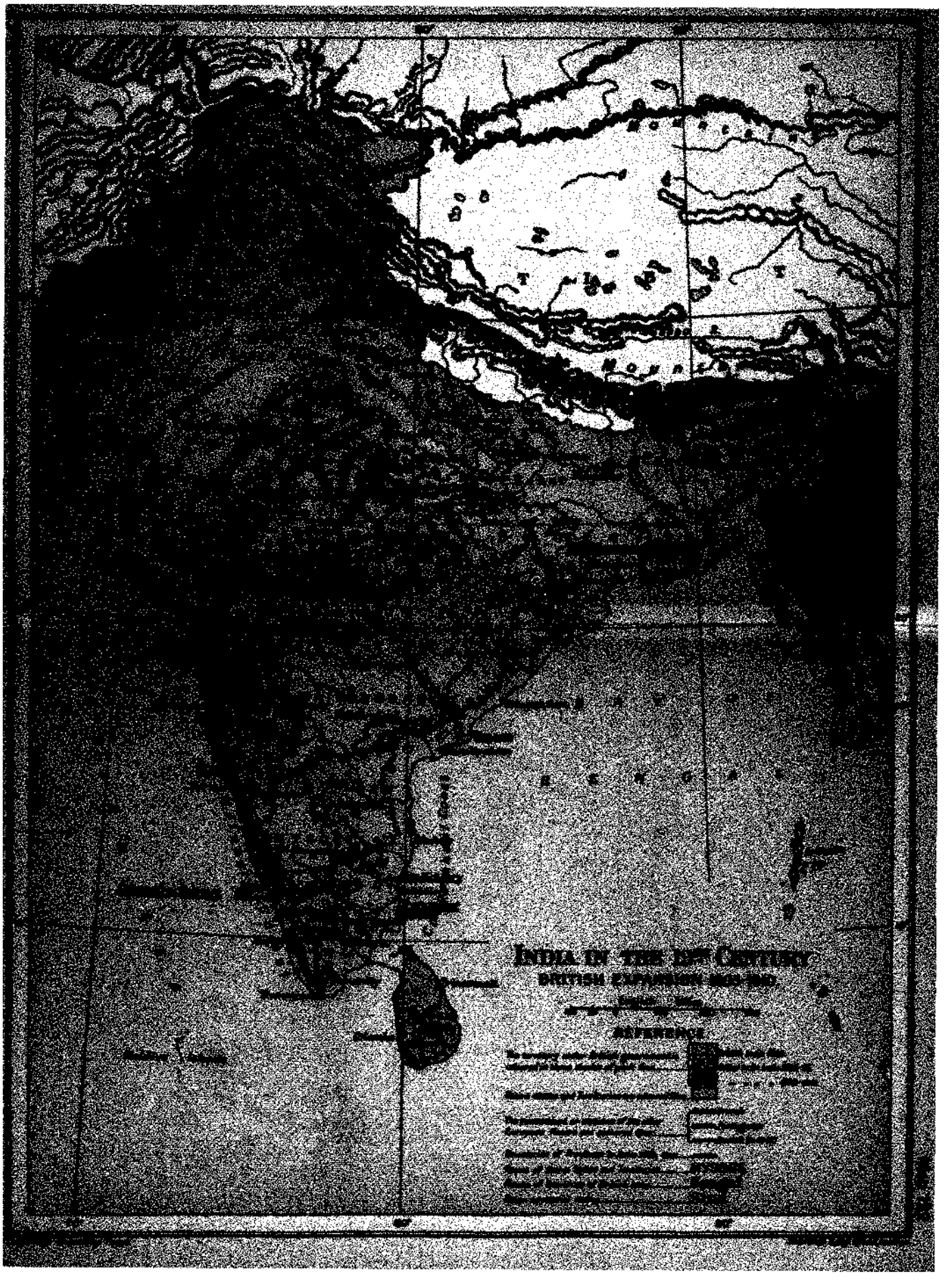


MAP 122

India

in the 19th century

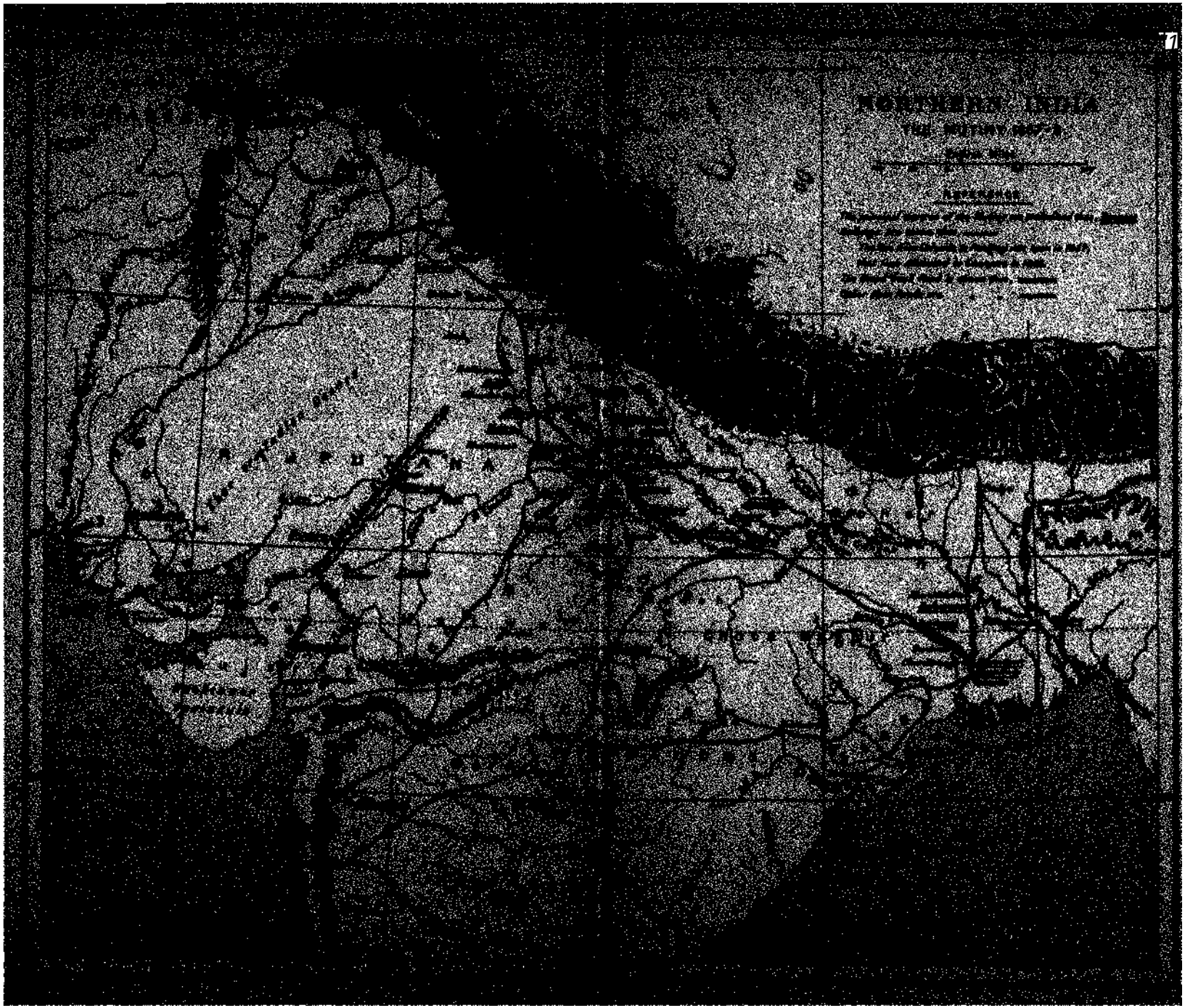
British Expansion 1805-1910


INDIA IN THE 18th CENTURY
BRITISH EXPANSION 1805-1857
REFERENCE

MAP 123

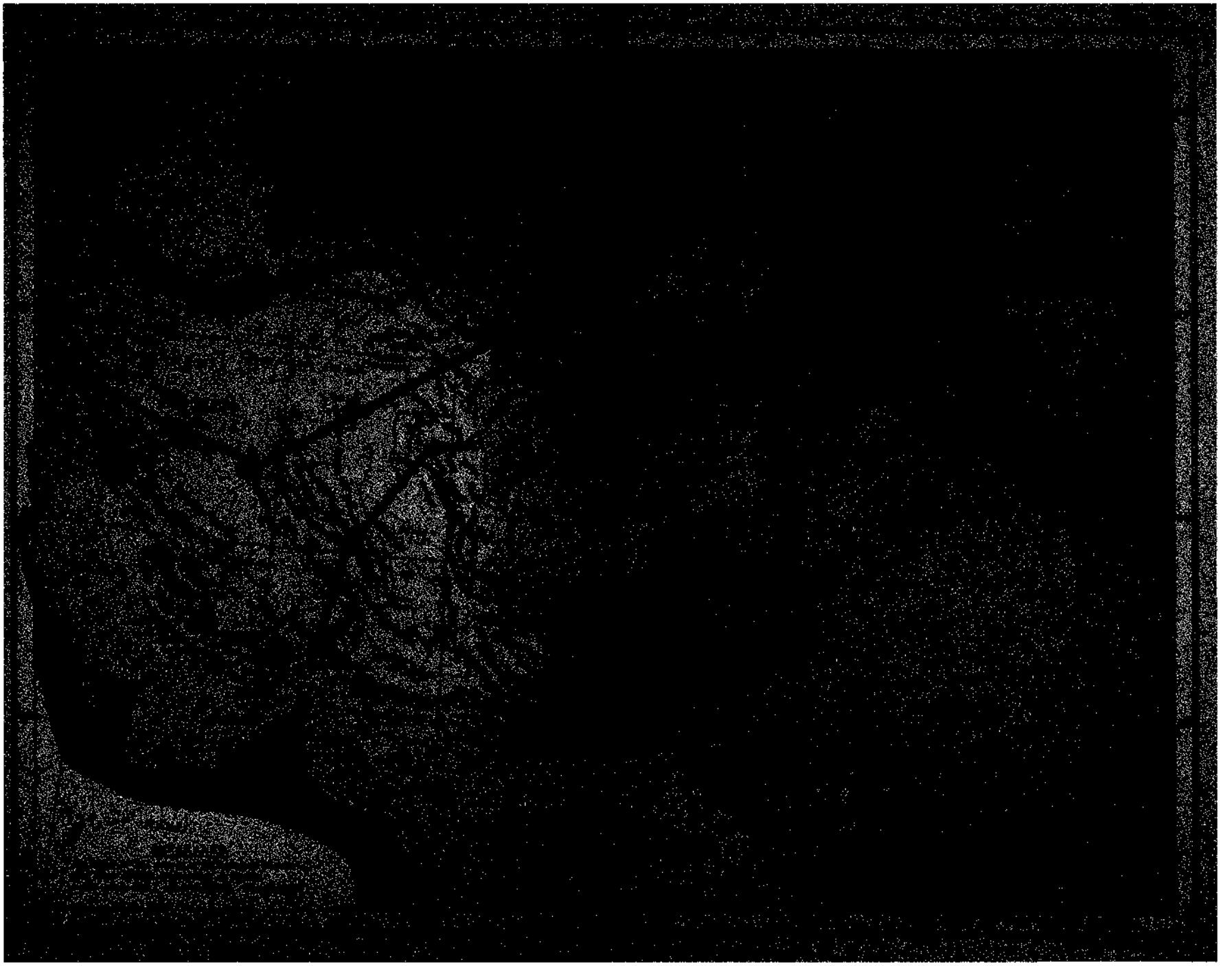
Northern India

The Mutiny 1857-9


NORTHERN INDIA
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
RAJPUTANA
BENGAL

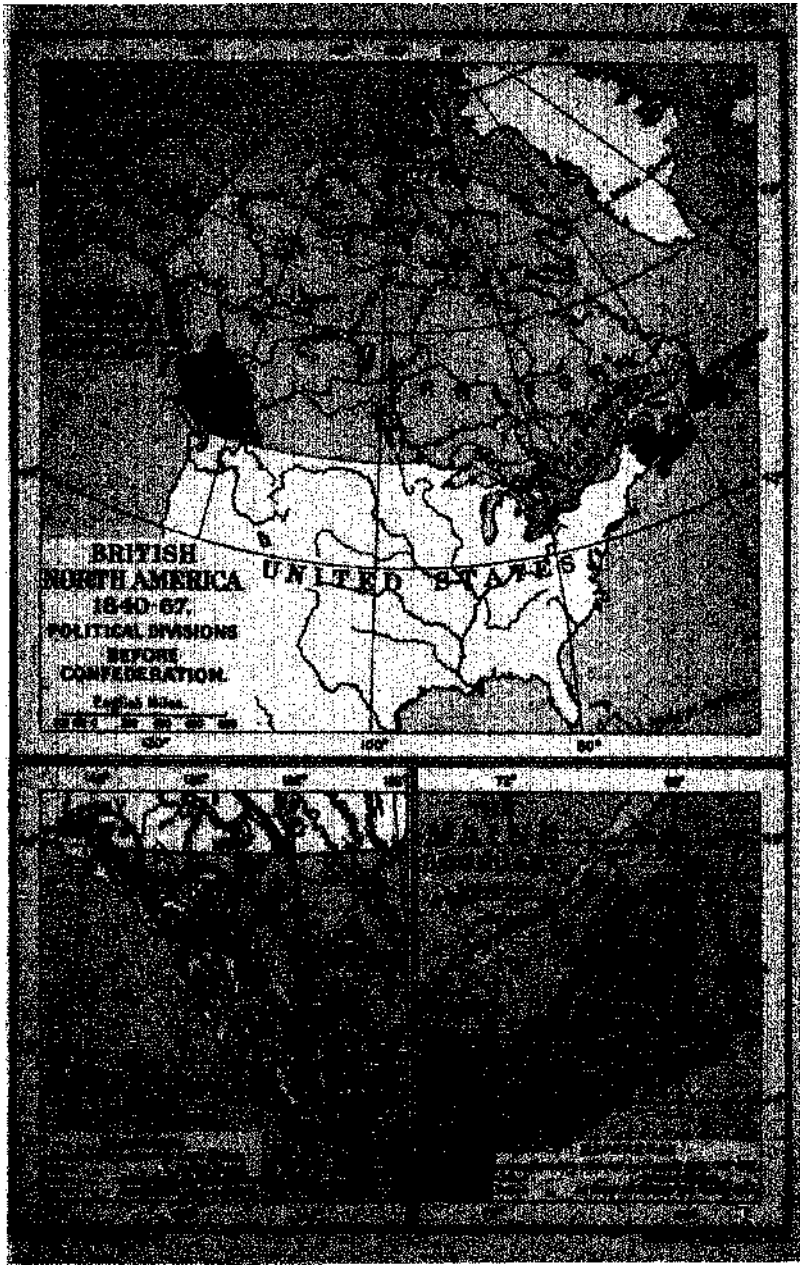
MAP 124

The Western
Frontier of India
and neighbouring countries
with inset
Valley of the Kabul River



MAP 126

The Dominion of Canada
and Newfoundland


BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA
1840-67,
POLITICAL DIVISIONS
BEFORE
CONFEDERATION.
UNITED STATES

MAP 128

The Australian Colonies

in the 19th century

with inset

Australia in 1851

The Early Settlements

MAP 130

Africa in 1 910

with inset

Africa in 1 870

SPAIN
TURKEY
ASIA MINOR
RUSSIA
AFRICA IN 1914

EGYPT
TRIPOLI

MAP 133

South Africa

since 1815

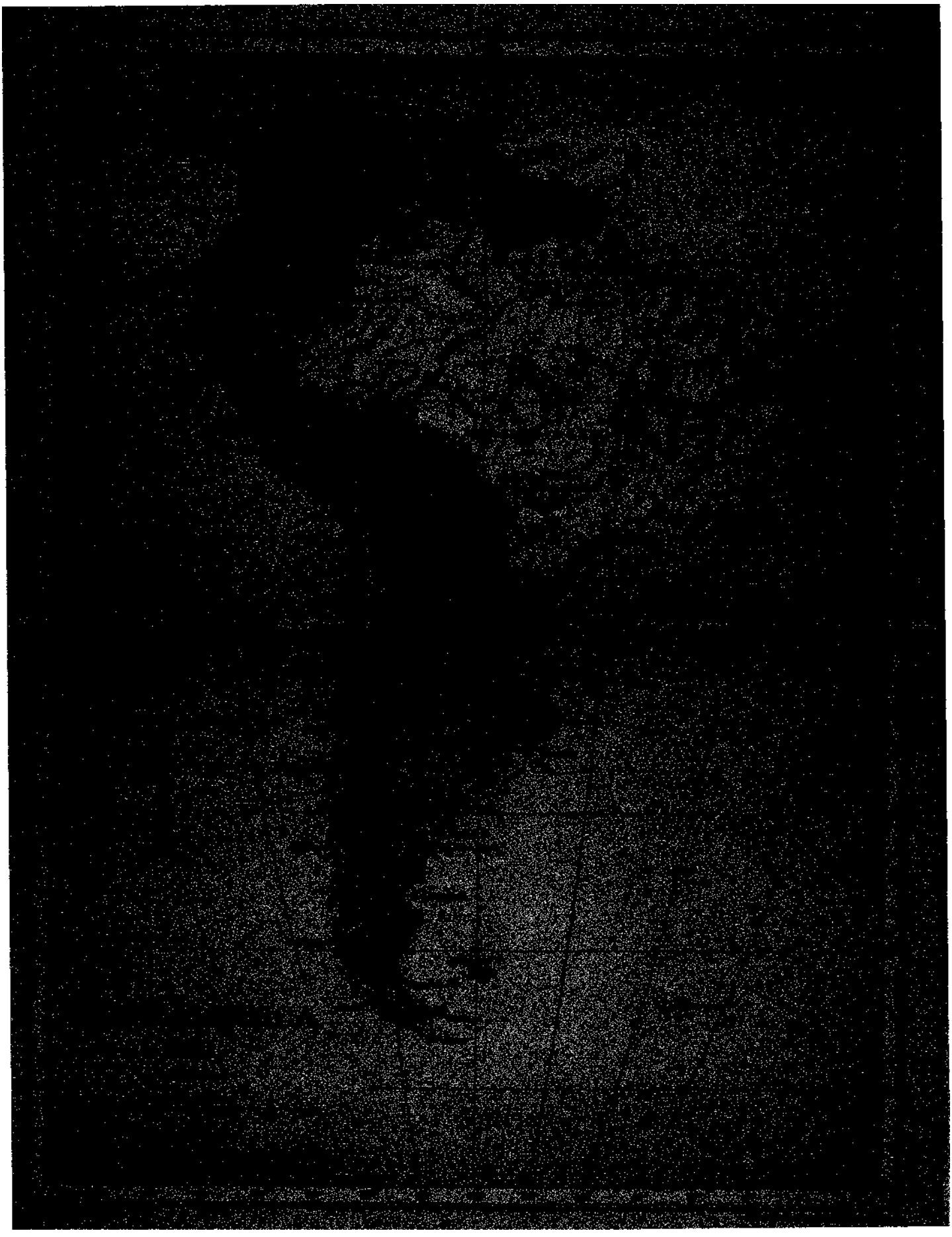
Kaffir and Boer Wars

SOUTH AFRICA

MAP 135

South America

1910



MAP 136

Northern Asia

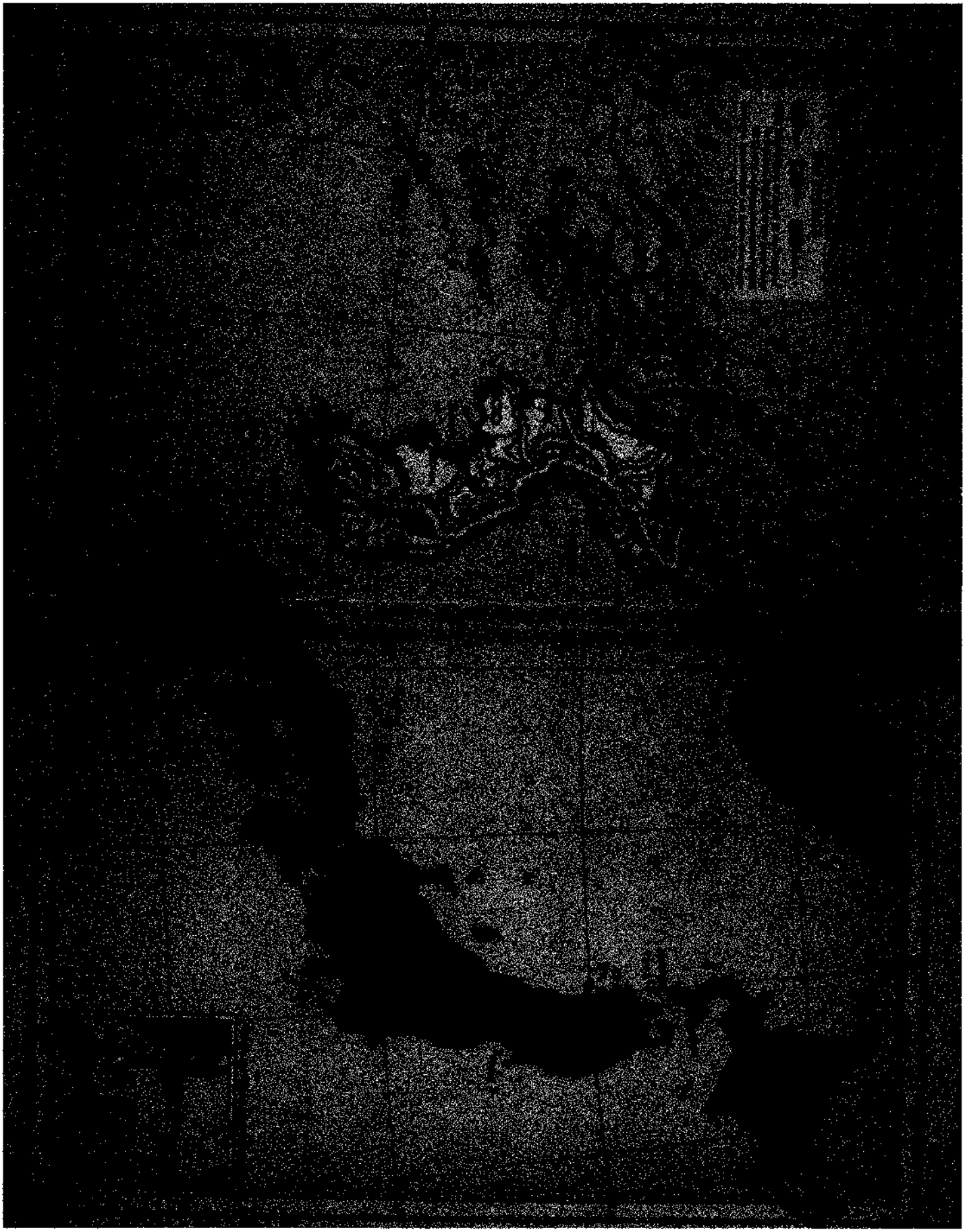
Russian Expansion in the XIXth century

NORTHERN ASIA
EQUATOR

MAP 137

The Japanese Empire

The Russo-Japanese Wan, 1904-5



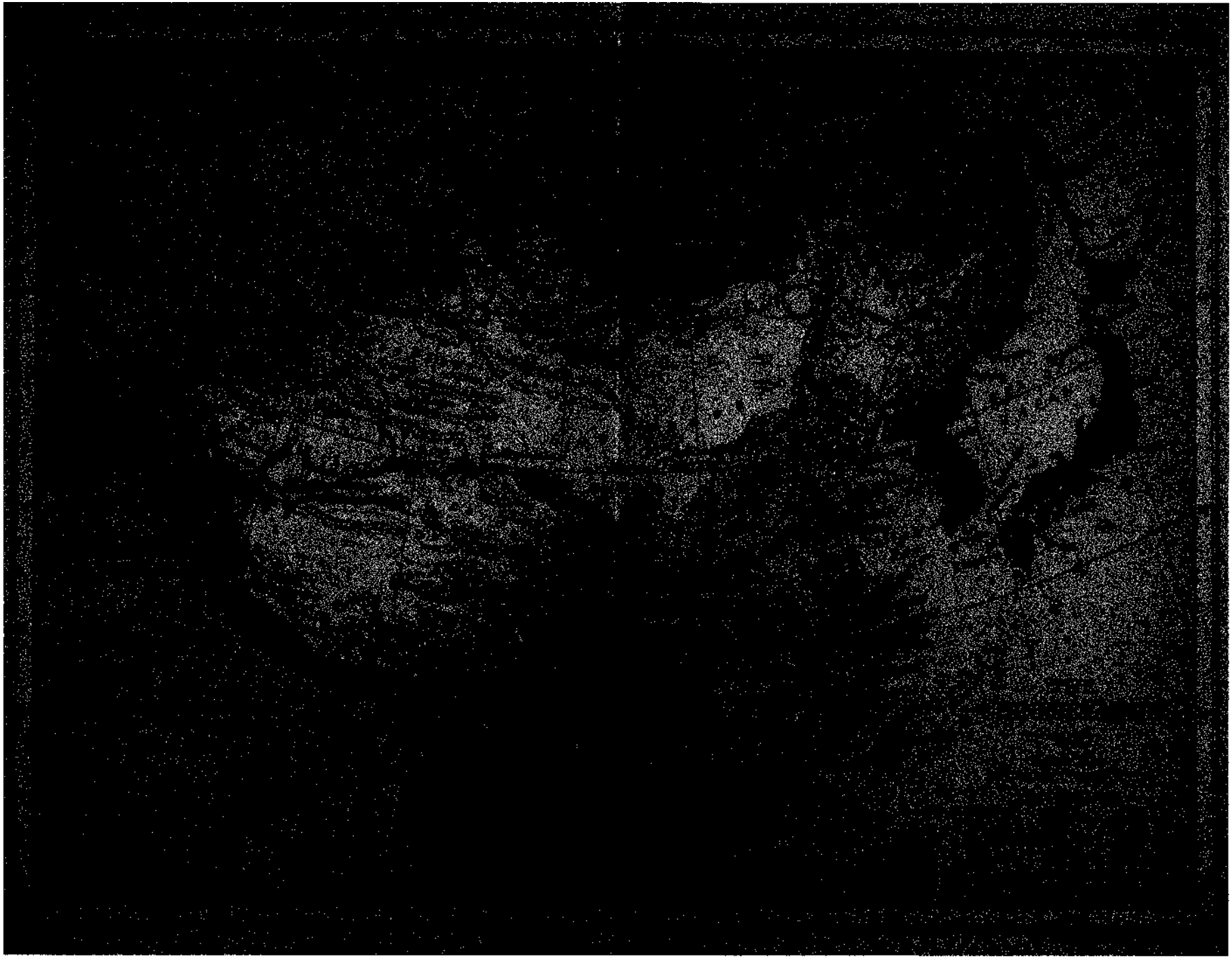
MAP 138

The Chinese Empire

1910

with inset

The Neighbourhood of Peking



MAP 139
The Pacific Ocean, 1910

THE PACIFIC OCEAN, 1910.

MAP 140

The World

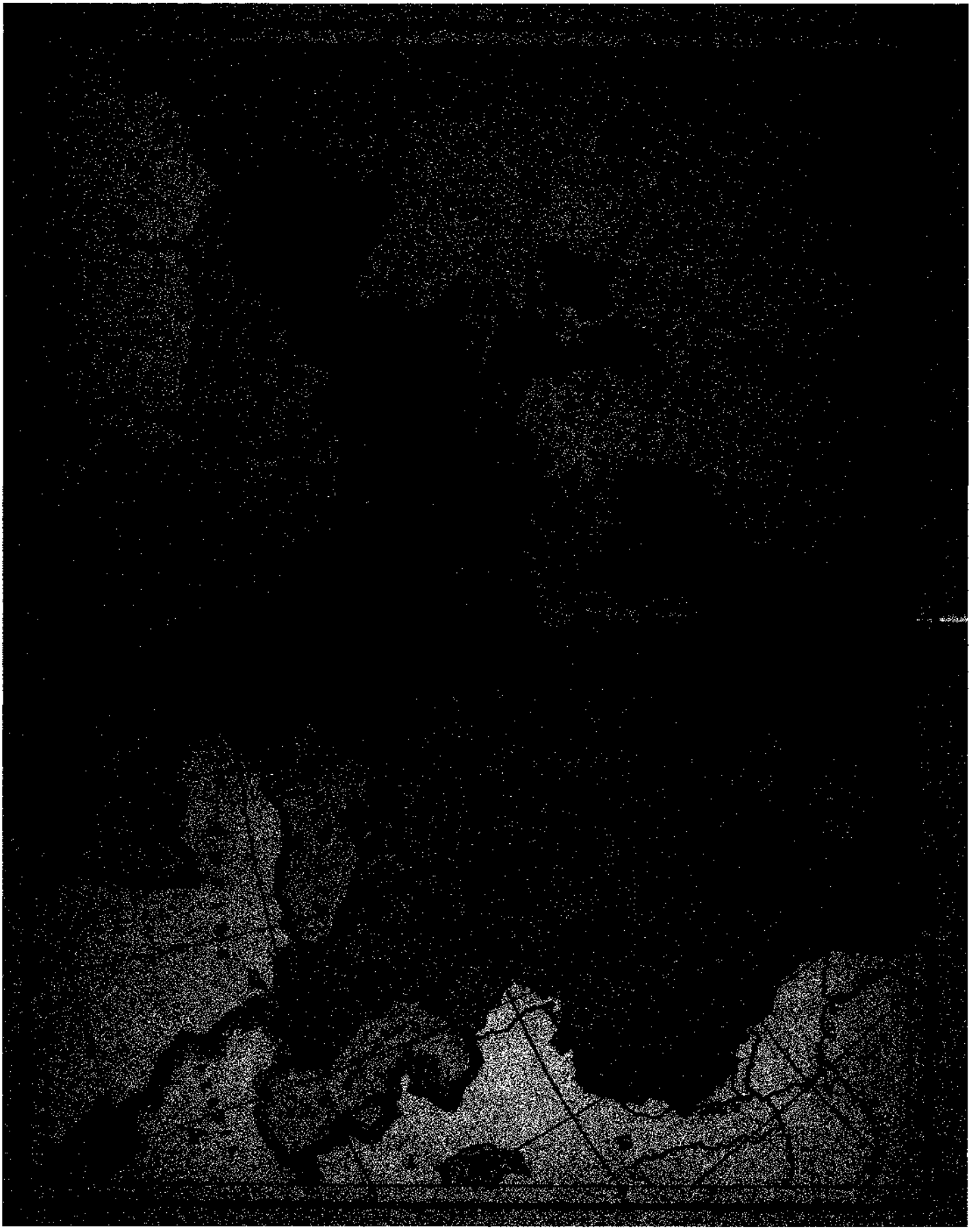
Colonial Possessions and Commercial Highways. 1910

CHINESE EMPIRE

MAP 141

Europe

in 1910



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Where dark type is used, the reference is to the lines of latitude and longitude forming the bottom and left-hand boundaries of the section of the map in which the name will be found.

Names of clans and tribes are printed in italics.

Ins. = Inset.

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Aa, R.	89	51 N	5 E
Aa, R.	93	51 N	2 E
Aachen	12	51 N	6 E
Aalborg	17	57 N	10 E
Aalen	12	49 N	10 E
Aarau	15	47 N	8 E
Aare, R.	90	47 N	7 E
Aargau	15	47 N	8 E
Aarhuus	17	56 N	10 E
Abai, R.	132	11 N	38 E
Aballa, *L.*	132	6 N	38 E
Abauj	21	48 N	20 E
Abaya, L.	130	6 N	38 E
Abba I.	132	13 N	32 E
Abbeokuta ...	130	7 N	4 E
Abbeville (Franco).	79	50 N	2 E
Abbeville (U.S.A.).	74	34 N	82 W
Abbiate Grasso.	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Abenakis	67	40 N	70 W
Abensberg ...	93	49 N	12 E
Aberania	140	44 N	140 E
Aberbrothok Ab.	23	57 N	3 W
Aberdeen	23	57 N	2 W
Abingdon ...	36	52 N	1 W
Abingdon Ab.	16	52 N	1 W
Abitlibi, Ii.	67	50 N	81 W
Abkhazia	108	41 N	42 E
Abo.	17	60 N	22 E
Abomey	130	7 N	2 E
Aboukir	110	31 N	30 E
Aboitkir B.	87	31 N	30 E
Aboukir I.	87	31 N	30 E
Aboukir Pt	87	31 N	30 E
Abraham, Hts of	67	Ins.	
Abrantes	95	39 N	8 W
Abrazzi	4	42 N	12 E
Aba Flamed	132	19 N	33 E
Aba Musa ...	124	26 N	55 E
Abyssinia ...	130		
Acadia	67	40 N	70 W
Acapulco	68	17 N	100 W
Acarnania ...	105	38 N	20 E
Accra	130	6 N	1 W
Achaltsik *(see* Akhaltsikh)			
Acheen *(see* Achin)			
Achil I.	87	54 N	10 W
Aehin	43	6 N	96 E
Aconcagua ...	135	32 S	70 W
Acqui	83	45 N	8 E
Aero.	87	33 N	85 E
Acre Territory	135	10 S	70 W
Acs.	111	48 N	18 E
Adalia	110	37 N	31 E
Adana	3	37 N	35 E
Adda.	94	44 N	9 E
Adda, R.	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Adelaide	128	35 S	139 E
Adelaide Province	133	31 S	27 E
Adelaide, R.	128	13 S	131 E
Aden	130	13 N	45 E
Aden Protectorate.	130	13 N	45 E
Aden, G. of	130	0	40 E
Aderklau	93	Ins.	
Adige	94	44 N	8 E
Adigc, Ilaut	94	44 N	9 E
Adige, R.	4	44 N	10 E
Adler Gcbirge	117	Ins.	
Adorf	33	50 N	12 E
Adour, R.	8	40 N	4 W
Adowa	132	14 N	39 E
Adrar	130	20 N	20 W
Adrianople ...	3	42 N	27 E
Adriatic Sea	3		
Adriatic]ue ...	94	44 N	12 E
Aegean bca	105	38 N	24 E
Aegina	3	38 N	23 E
At.tolia	105	38 N	20 E
AfYane	37	52 N	8 W
Afghanistan	12		
Afiun Karahissar .,	110	39 N	30 E
Agadem	130	17 N	18 E
Agadew	130	17 N	8 E
Agen.	8	44 N	1
Agonois	79	44 N	0 E
Aggershuns.	17	56 N	8 E
Agmondesham	113	52 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Agnadello ...	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Agogna	94	44 N	8 E
Agogna, R.	25	44 N	8 E
Agordat	130	16 N	37 E
Agosta	104	37 N	15 E
Agout, R. ...	79	44 N	2 E
Agra.	64	28 N	78 E
A grain (ZagrAb)	21	46 N	16 E
Agreda	7	42 N	2 W
Agoagcalientes	134	20 N	110 W
Agueda, H. ...	95	41 N	7 W
Agnlhait, C___	133	35 S	20 E
Ahaipara	129	35 S	173 E
AhlJen	62	53 N	10 E
Ahrnadabad...	64	23 N	73 E
AhmAdnagar	99	19 N	75 E
Aidan, R. ...	138	58 N	130 E
Aigle	15	46 N	7 E
Aigues Mortes	8	44 N	4 E
Aiguoville ...	81	45 N	6 E
Aigtiu	138	50 N	128 E
Ain.	103	44 N	4 E
Ain, II.	83	46 N	6 E
Ain Sefra ...	131	33 N	0
Airds Moss	23	55 N	4 W
Aire (Artoia)	45	51 N	2 E
Aire (Franco)	95	44 N	0
Aire, R. (Kng.)	121	54 N	2 W
Aire, It. (France)	22	49 N	5 E
Ainne	103	48 N	0
Ainne, R. ...	8	48 N	0
Atvali	120	39 N	27 E
Aix.	8	48 N	5 E
Aix, I. d' ...	50	46 N	1 W
Aix-la-Chapcllo *(se*	Aachen)		
Ajacoio	26	42 N	9 E
Ajmir	64	26 N	74 E
Ajtiaro, R. ...	132	7 N	34 E
Aiudia	43	16 N	100 E
Akerman	61	46 N	30 E
Akhalkalaki	108	42 N	44 E
Akhaltsikh ...	61	42 N	43 E
Akhalsik (see Akha	sikh)		
Akhissar	110	39 N	28 E
Akudii 13 ...	140	40 N	120 E
Akkerman (see AKe	man)		
Ak Mcoiiet ...	136	45 N	65 E
Akmolinnk ...	136	51 N	71 E
Akrotiri	130	36 N	24 E
Aksu.	138	42 N	80 E
Ak-Bu, R. ...	124	40 N	78 E
Akyab	125	20 N	93 E
Alabama	72	30 N	90 W
Alabama, R.	70	30 N	90 W
Alagoas	135	10 S	40 W
Alagon, R.	95	40 N	6 W
,Alaia	110	37 N	32 E
Alain	19	44 N	4 E
Alamo, R. ...	71	26 N	100 W
Aland Ia. ...	17	60 N	20 E
Alaska	139	60 N	160 W
Alaska Mta...	139	60 N	160 W
Alaska Pen.	126	50 N	160 W
Alatau Mts ...	138	40 N	70 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Alava.	7	42 N	4 W
Alba.	*4* Ins.	45 N	8 E
Alba de Toruies ...	95	41 N	5 W
Albania	3	40 N	20 E
Albano.	86	42 N	13 E
Albany (Austral.) ...	128	35 S	118 E
Albany (U.S.A.) ...	70	42 N	74 W
Albany, R.	70	50 N	90 W
Albarracin, 8a de...	7	40 N	2 W
Albemarle Sd	74	36 N	76 W
Albcrga, The	123	27 S	135 E
Albert Xyanza	130	2 N	31 E
Alberta	126	50 N	120 W
Albertine Saxony ...	12		
Albi	8	44 N	2 E
Albino.	19	45 N	2 E
Albis.	15	47 N	9 E
Albona	4	45 N	14 E
Alboran I. ...	131	36 N	3 W
Albrcda	65	14 N	17 W
Albret.	8	44 N	1 W
Albuera	95	39 N	7 W
Albufera, L.	95	39 N	0
Albula PASS	30	47 N	10 E
Albuquerque	95	39 N	7 W
Albury	128	36 S	147 E
Alcala.	7	40 N	3 W
Alcaniz	95	41 N	0
Alcantara ...	7	40 N	7 W
Alc.izar	7	39 N	3 W
Alcolea	95	37 N	3 W
Alcoy.	95	39 N	0
Aldan, R.	139	60 N	130 E
Aldborough (York.)	113	54 N	1 W
Aldborough (Suff.)	113	52 N	2 E
A Idea de Ponte	95	40 N	7 W
Aldorney	103	50 N	2 W
Alekttinatz ...	119	44 N	22 E
Alemtejo	7	38 N	8 W
Aleneon	8	48 N	0
Aleppo	3	36 N	37 E
Alessandria...	Ins.	45 N	9 E
Alegnio	3	42 N	20 E
Alot.	79	43 N	2 E
Aleutian Is.	130		
Alexandretta	110	37 N	36 E
Alexandria (Am. N.)	74	39 N	77 W
Alexandria (Egypt)	110	31 N	30 E
Alexandria (Syria) *(nre* Alexandretta)			
Alexandroff.	52	56 N	39 E
Alexandropol	108	40 N	44 E
Alexandrovak (Russia)	108	48 N	96 E
Alexandrovsk (Siberia)	138	52 N	141 E
Atexandrovsk (Turk estan).	136	44 N	51 E
Alexandrovskaia ...	138	51 N	142 E
Algarve	7	36 N	10 W
Algeciras	87	36 N	5 W
Algeria ...	131		
Algiers ...	131	30 N	0
Algiers.	131	37 N	3 E
Algoa B.	133	34 S	26 E
Algonquins	67	48 N	80 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Albucemas	131	35 N	4 W
Ali Alta	136	43 N	71 E
Alicante	95	38 N	0
Aligarh	99	28 N	78 E
Uima, R.	130	1 S	15 E
Ali Masjid	124	Ins.	
Aliwal (India)	124	31 N	75 E
Aliwal North	133	31 S	27 E
Aliwal South	133	34 S	22 E
Alkmaar	22	53 N	5 E
allahabad ...	64	26 N	82 E
Alle, R.	93	54 N	20 E
Alleghany Mts	134	30 N	90 W
Mien, L.	27	54 N	8 W
Allenstein	92	54 N	20 E
Aller, R.	33	52 N	9 E
Aller heim ...	39	49 N	11 E
Allgau	13	48 N	10 E
Allier	103	44 N	0
Allier, R.	8	44 N	0
All Saints, Bay of...	106	13 S	39 W
Allstedt	12	51 N	11 E
Ahna, R.	115	45 N	34 E
Almada	59	39 N	9 W
Almadcn	7	39 N	5 W
Almanza (Spain) ...	95	43 N	5 W
Almanza (Spain) ...	95	39 N	1 W
Almaraz	95	40 N	6 W
Almeida	95	41 N	7 W
Almenara (Spain)...	95	40 N	0
Almenara (Spain)...	95	42 N	1 E
Alraonacid ...	95	40 N	4 W
Almoster	95	39 N	9 W
Alnwick	16	55 N	2 W
Alost	22	51 N	4 E
Aloushta	115	45 N	34 E
Alpew Basses	103	44 N	6 E
Alpes Hautes	103	44 N	4 E
Alpes Maritimea ...	103	44 N	7 E
Alps, Australian ...	129	37 S	148 E
Alps, Carnic	83	46 N	12 E
Alps, Dinaric	119		
Alps, Southern (N. Z.)	129		
Alps, Transylvanian	119		
Alpnjarraa...	7	36 N	4 W
Alresford	36	51 N	1 W
Alsace	79		
Alsen	53	55 N	10 E
Alsh, I;	56	57 N	5 W
Altai Mts	138		
Altai Mtw, Little ..	136	50 N	90 E
Altamaha, R.	68	32 N	83 W
Aitare	83	44 N	8 E
Alt Breiaach	50	48 N	8 E
Altdorf	90	47 N	9 E
Altenburg	12	51 N	12 E
Altenkirchen	81	51 N	8 E
Altmark *(see* Old Mark)			
Altmark	82	54 N	19 E
Altmuhl, R.	33	49 N	11 E
Alton	36	51 N	1 W
Altona	17	54 N	10 E
Altoona	74	41 N	78 W
Altranetadt	54	51 N	12 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Altweiler	103	49 N	7 E
Altyn Tagh Mts ...	138	80 N	80 E
Aluta, R.	21	44 N	24 E
Alvite	95	88 N	8 W
Alwar	122	28 N	77 E
Amadeus, L.	128	25 S	131 E
Amager I.	17	55 N	10 E
Amakria	115	42 N	42 E
Amain	4	41 N	15 E
Amanvilliers	116	Ins.	
Auiarapura...	125	22 N	98 E
Amaaia	3	41 N	36 E
Amastris	3	42 N	32 E
Aniatola Mts	133	32 S	27 E
Amazon, R.	106		
Amazonas	135	10 N	70 W
Amballa	64	30 N	77 E
Amberg	12	49 N	12 E
Ambloteuse...	19	51 N	2 E
Amboina	43	20 S	130 E
Ainboise	8	47 N	1 E
Ambraa	29	48 N	11 E
Anibriz	130	8 S	13 E
Ambur	64	13 N	79 E
Amegial	95	39 N	8 W
Ameland	109	53 N	6 E
Amelia Ct. Ho.	74	37 N	78 W
American, R.	72	38 N	122 W
Amerafoort ...	22	52 N	5 E
A niherx tburg	70	42 N	83 W
Amiens	6	50 N	2 E
Amiranto Is.	130	6 S	53 E
Ampting	68	48 N	12 E
Ampthill	16	52 N	0
Amritsar	122	32 N	75 E
Amsterdam ...	22	53 N	5 E
Amsterdam I.	140	40 S	60 E
Amu Daria(R. OXUH)	124	40 N	60 E
Amur (Province) ...	136		
Amur, R. ...	138	40 S	130 E
Amweiler ...	81	49 N	8 E
Anabara, R.	139	60 N	100 E
Anadyr, R.	139	60 N	160 E
Anadyr, G. of	139	60 N	180
Anagni	4	42 N	13 E
Anaklia	108	42 N	42 E
Anamabo	65	Ins.	
Anapa	61	45 N	37 E
Anatolia	3		
Atu'cniH	82	47 N	1 W
Anehialos ...	129	43 N	28 E
Ancon	135	12 S	77 W
Ancona	4	44 N	14 E
Ancre	23	51 N	0 E
Ancrum Moor	23	55 N	3 W
AndaluMia ...	7		
Andaman Is.	122	10 N	90 E
Andernach ...	81	50 N	7 E
Andes	135		
Andkhui	124	37 N	65 E
Andorra	7	42 N	1 E
Andover	16	51 N	1 W
Androfl IK. ...	69	24 N	78 W
Andrusovo	52	54 N	32 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Andajar	95	38 N	4 W
Aofo	104	40 N	11 E
Angara, R.	158	50 N	100 E
Angers	8	47 N	1 W
Angleuey ...	16	52 N	6 W
Angola	130		
Angora	110	40 N	32 E
Angontura	106	8 N	64 W
Angouleme (Province)	8	44 N	4 W
Angouleme ...	8	46 N	0
Angonmois	79	46 N	0
Angra	101	50 N	50 W
Angra da Cintra ...	2	0	30 W
Angra Pequena	133	27 S	15 E
Anguilla	69	18 N	63 W
Anguillara ...	4 Ins.	45 N	12 E
Anhalt	12	52 N	12 E
Anhausen ...	12	49 N	11 E
Anholt I.	87	57 N	11 E
Anhwel	138	30 N	110 E
Anjala	81	61 N	28 E
Anjou	8	44 N	4 W
Anna, it. North	74	38 N	78 W
Annaly	27	53 N	8 W
Annam	138	18 N	106 E
Annamabo *(see* Ananabo)			
Annan, R. ...	121	55 N	3 W
Annandalo	23	55 N	3 W
Annapolis (Canada)	126	45 N	65 W
Annapolis (U.S.A.)	74	39 N	76 W
Anne, C.	70	43 N	70 W
Anneoy	25	46 N	6 E
Annetdey B.	130	21 N	40 E
Annobon I.	130	2 S	6 E
Annouay	8	45 N	5 E
Annono	4 Ins.	45 N	8 E
Anabach	12	49 N	11 E
Anse doa Mores	87 Ins.		
Anse du Koulon ...	87 Ins.		
Antananarivo	130	19 S	47 E
Antibes	79	44 N	7 E
Anticoflti I.	70	50 N	63 W
Antietam	74	39 N	78 W
Antigua I.	69	17 N	62 W
Antillos. Otr & Lessr	69		
Anting	138 Ins.		
Antioch	110	36 N	36 E
Antioquia	135	6 N	76 W
Antipodes I.	139	50 S	178 E
Antivari	3	42 N	19 E
Antrim	47	55 N	6 W
Antang	137	40 N	124 E
Antwerp	22	51 N	4 E
Aoota	4	46 N	7 E
*Apache**	106	20 N	100 W
Apemuns	94	44 N	8 E
Apennines	83		
Apenrade	116	55 N	9 E
Apia	139	30 S	180
Apolda	92	51 N	12 E
Apollonia	65 Ins.		
Appam	65 Ins.		
Appenzel	15	47 N	9 E
Appin	56	57 N	5 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Appleby	16	55 N	2 W
Appomattox	74	37 N	79 W
Appomattox, R.	74	37 N	79 W
Apprica	80	46 N	10 E
Apsheron Penin. ...	108	40 N	50 E
Apulia	4	40 N	16 E
Aquednok I.	68	41 N	71 W
Aquila	4	42 N	13 E
Aquileia	4	46 N	13 E
Aquino	4	41 N	14 E
A(|uiry, R.	135	10 S	68 W
Arabat, Tongue of	115	46 N	35 E
Arabia	132		
Arabian Sea	64		
Arabistan ...	121	31 N	50 E
Aracan	125	20 N	94 E
Arad	111	46 N	21 E
Arafura Sea	128	10 S	130 E
Aragon	7		
Araguary, II.	135	1 N	51 W
Araguaya, R.	135	10 S	50 W
Aral Sea	138	45 N	60 E
Aran, Is. of	37	53 N	10 W
Arauda	7	42 N	4 W
Aranjuez	95	40 N	4 W
Ararat, Mt.	110	39 N	45 E
Aran, R.	108	40 N	46 E
Araucanians	106	40 S	80 W
Aravali Hills	99	24 N	72 E
Arboga	17	59 N	16 E
Arbroath	56	57 N	3 W
Arcadia	105	36 N	20 E
Archangel ...	61	65 N	41 E
Arcis	79	49 N	4 E
Areola	83	45 N	11 E
Arcos	7	57 N	6 W
Arcot	64	13 N	79 E
Arctic Ocean	136		
Arcueil	19 Ins.		
Arda, R.	119	42 N	26 E
Ardahnn	108	41 N	43 E
Ardchattou Ah.	23	56 N	5 W
Ardeche	103	44 N	4 E
Ardco	27	54 N	7 W
Ardennes	103	48 N	4 E
Ardennes, The	79	50 N	5 E
Ardfert	47	52 N	10 W
Ardglass	27	54 N	6 W
Ardoch	56	56 N	4 W
Ardres	23	51 N	2 E
Ardwalton Moor ...	36	54 N	2 W
Areg	131	80 N	0
Aremberg	92	52 N	7 E
Arenas, Pta	135	53 S	71 W
Arenberg	52	58 N	22 E
Arequipa	106	16 S	72 W
Arvzzo	4	43 N	12 E
Arga, R.	95	42 N	2 W
Argaon	99	21 N	77 E
Argenteuil	97 Ins.		
Argentina	135	40 S	70 W
Argentine Confederation	106 Ins.		
Argenton	19	47 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Arghandab, R.	124	30 N	65 E
Argonne	81	49 N	5 E
Argos	3	38 N	23 E
Arguin I.	130	20 N	17 W
Argyll	23		
Ariano	4	41 N	15 E
Arica	106	18 S	70 W
Ariege, R.	8	40 N	0
Arinos, R. ...	135	20 S	60 W
Arizona	134	33 N	114 W
Arizona Territory .	72	30 N	120 W
Arkansas ...	72	30 N	100 W
Arkansas, R.	72	30 N	100 W
Arklow	27	53 N	6 W
Aries	8	44 N	5 E
Arleux	39	50 N	3 E
Arlon	81	50 N	6 E
Arlow Wood	27	52 N	8 W
Armagh	37	54 N	7 W
Armagnac ...	8	40 N	0
Armagon	43 Ins.		
Armancon, R.	118	48 N	4 E
Armenia	108		
AruH'ntieres	39	51 N	3 W
Arnau	57	51 N	16 E
Arnau, R.	118	47 N	2 E
Arnay-le-Duc	19	47 N	4 E
Arnheim	22	52 N	6 E
Arnhem, C.	128	12 S	137 E
Arnhem's Land	128	20 S	130 E
Arni	64	13 N	79 E
Amis	116	55 N	10 E
Arno,R.	4	42 N	10 E
Arnsberg ...	33	51 N	8 E
Aro ...	130	5 N	8 E
Arolsen	107	51 N	9 E
Argues	19	50 N	1 E
Arra	27	52 N	10 W
Arrah	123	26 N	85 E
Arran I.	23	56 N	5 W
Arras	22	50 N	3 E
Arrtege	103	43 N	1 E
Arrow, L. ...	27	54 N	8 W
Ars.	118 Ins.		
Arta.	105	39 N	21 E
Artoia	22	50 N	2 E
Aru Is.	139	20 S	120 E
Aran, R. ...	121	51 N	1 W
Arundel	16	51 N	1 W
Arundel Castlo	121	51 N	1 W
Aruwimi, R.	130	1 N	25 E
Arva	21	48 N	18 E
Arve, R. ...	112	46 N	6 E
Arvert	8	46 N	1 W
Artseu	131	36 N	0
Arzila	131	35 N	6 W
Arzobispo ...	95	40 N	5 W
Asari	137	37 N	127 E
Aaben	130	18 N	8 E
Ascension B.	134	20 N	88 W
Ascension I.	139	20 S	20 W
Asehaffenburg	93	50 N	9 E
Aschersl3en	55	52 N	12 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Asooli	4	43 N	14 E
Aaerbaijun ...	124	38 N	47 E
Ashanti	130	0	20 W
Ashburtnn (Fng) ...	113	50 N	4 W
Ash burton (Austral.)	128	30 S	110 E
Ashbnrton, R.	128	30 S	110 E
Ash ford	121	51 N	1 E
Ashley, R.	70	53 N	80 W
Asliridge	16	52 N	1 W
Ashta.	122	17 N	74 E
Ashton	114	53 N	2 W
Asia Minor...	140	40 N	40 E
Asiti...	130	21 N	8 E
Askonton ...	37	53 N	9 W
Aspern	94	48 N	16 E
Aspinwall ...	135	10 N	80 W
Aspronionto	104	38 N	16 E
Assab B.	130	13 N	42 E
Assam	138		
Aesaye	99	20 N	76 E
Asscbe	45	51 N	4 E
Asseireoira ...	95	40 N	8 W
Afiscns	17	55 N	10 E
Assiniboine R.	67	50 N	100 W
Assiout	130	27 N	31 E
Assua, R.	132	3 N	33 E
Assnan	132	24 N	33 E
Asti ...	4	45 N	8 E
Astoria	95	42 N	6 W
Astoiia	72	46 N	124 W
Astrabad	121	37 N	54 E
Astrakhan, Govt of	61		
Astrakhan ...	61	46 N	48 E
Asturian & Can t fibrinn Mts ...	Map 7		
Asturias	7	42 N	6 W
Asuncion	106	25 S	58 W
Asunden, L.	17	58 N	13 E
Atacaina, Desert of	106	25 S	70 W
Atbara, R.	132	17 N	35 E
Atidla.	4	41 N	16 E
Ath.	46	51 N	4 E
Alhahapcn, L.	126	59 N	110 W
Athabasca, R.	126	60 N	120 W
Athboy.	27	54 N	7 W
A theory	37	53 N	9 W
Athena.	3	38 N	21 E
Athlono	37	53 N	8 W
Atlioll.	23	56 N	4 W
Athos, Mt.	115	40 N	24 E
Athy.	37	53 N	7 W
Atlanta	74	34 N	84 W
Atlas Mta, Great ...	131	30 N	10 W
Atlas Mts, SaJiara...	131		
Atrek, It.	124	38 N	55 E
Attock (Attok)	123	31 N	72 E
Atuntse	138	29 N	99 E
Aubo..,	103	48 N	4 E
Aube, R.	79	48 N	4 E
Aubervilliers	81	49 N	4 E
Aulwrvilliers	19 Ins.		
Aubigny	8	48 N	0
Auch	8	44 N	1 E
Aucbterarder	56	56 N	4 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Auckland, Province of	129		
Auckland	129	37 S	175 E
Auckland Is.	130	50 S	166 E
Audo	103	43 N	2 E
Aude, R.	103	43 N	2 E
Auerttadt	94	51 N	12 E
Augher	47	54 N	7 W
Aughnanewry	27	53 N	9 W
Aoghrim	47	53 N	8 W
Augila	130	29 N	21 E
Augsburg	12	48 N	11 E
Augusta	74	33 N	82 W
Augustenburg	107	55 N	10 E
Auguatoff	108	54 N	22 E
Aullagas, L.	135	18 S	67 W
Aumale	19	50 N	2 E
Aunis	79	46 N	1 W
Aupa, B. ...	117 Ins.		
Aura*	57	51 N	17 E
Auray	8	48 N	3 W
Aurea Mts	131	80 W	0
An ri l lac	103	45 N	2 E
Aurungabad	64	20 N	75 E
Auseig	57	51 N	14 E
Autiterlitz	94	49 N	17 E
Austin	134	30 N	97 W
Austin, L. ...	128	28 S	118 E
AuHtrnl I. ...	140	40 S	160 W
Australia, Western	128		
Australia, Houth ...	128		
Australian Alps	128	37 S	148 E
Auntria, Further ...	60	48 N	9 E
Austria, Lower	12	48 N	17 W
Austria, Upper	12	48 N	13 W
Austrian Netherlands	62		
Auteuil	97 Ins.		
Autun	79	47 N	4 E
Auvergnc, Duchy of	8	44 N	0
Auvergne La Tour	8	44 N	0
Auxerre	8	48 N	4 E
Auxonne	118	47 N	5 E
Aurin	103	45 N	5 E
Ava	125	22 N	96 E
Avellino	104	41 N	15 E
Averaa	4	41 N	14 E
Averysborough	74	35 N	78 W
Avennes	45	50 N	4 E
Aveyron	103	44 N	0
Avignon	8	44 N	5 E
Avila	7	41 N	5 W
Avon, B, (England)	121	52 N	2 W
Avon, R. (England)	121	51 N	3 W
Avon, B. (England)	121	51 N	2 W
Avranches	8	49 N	1 W
Awa	137	34 N	134 E
Axe. B	121	51 N	3 W
•Axel Helberg I. ...	126	80 N	95 W
Axim	130	5 N	2 W
Ayaouoho	106	13 N	74 W
Ayas	4	45 N	8 E
Aylesbury	16	52 N	1 W
Aymarguef	19	44 N	4 E
Ayr	23	55 N	5 W
Ayr, B.	23	55 N	5 W
Ay ton	23	56 N	2 W
Ayuthia	125	14 N	100 E
Azarngarh	123	26 N	83 E
Azemur	131	33 N	8 W
Afcoff	61	47 N	39 E
Azoff, Sea of	8	45 N	35 E
Azores	24	30 N	30 W
Baahun	53	58 N	11 E
Bab el Mandeb, Str. of	130	0	40 E
Bacchiglione	94	44 N	8 E
Bacharach	39	50 N	8 E
Bachian I.	48 Ins.		
Back, B.	126	65 N	106 W
Badagry	130	7 N	3 E
Badaioz	7	39 N	7 W
Badakshan	124	37 N	70 E
Baden (Austria) ...	107	48 N	16 E
Baden (Baden)	12	49 N	8 E
Baden, Marg. of ...	12	48 N	4 E
Baden (Switzerland)	15	47 N	8 E
Badenoch ...	23	57 N	4 W
Badli Sarai	123	29 N	77 E
Badzymin	108 Ins.		
Baena	9	38 N	3 W
Baffin Bay	126		
Baffin Land	127	70 N	74 E
Baghdad (Bagdad)...	110	33 N	44 E
Baghirmi	130	12 N	17 E
Bagnacavallo	4	44 N	12 E
Bagoe	130	13 N	6 W
Bahama I*.	69		
Bahamas Channel, 01<l	75		
Bahawalpur	124	29 N	72 E
Bahia	106	13 S	38 W
Bahia Honda	75	23 N	83 W
Bahrein	124	26 N	51 E
Bahr el-Arab	132	10 N	28 E
Bahr el-Oazal	132	9 N	28 E
Bahr el-Gebel	132	7 N	31 E
Bahr el-Homr	132	9 N	27 E
Baiohe	81	50 N	3 E
Baikal, L.	138	50 N	100 E
Baireuth	13	50 N	12 E
Bakchinerai *(see* Bak-tschiserai)			
Bakel	130	15 N	13 W
Baktschiserai	115	45 N	34 E
Baku	61	40 N	50 E
Balaguer	95	41 N	1 E
Bala Hiasar	124	39 N	32 E
Balaklava	115	44 N	34 E
Balaklava B.	115 Ins.		
Balaiiore	64	22 N	87 E
Balaton, L.	60	47 N	18 E
Baldo, Mt.	83	46 N	11 E
Balearic Isle*	7		
Balkan Peninsula...	120		
Balkans	105	40 N	24 E
Balkaab, L.	138	40 N	70 E
Balkh	124	37 N	67 E
Ballarat	128	38 S	144 E
Ballinakill	37	53 N	7 W
Ballinamuck ...	47	54 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ballinasloe	88	53 N	8 W
Ballingen	15	48 N	9 E
Ballinlig	88	54 N	8 W
Bail's Bluff	74	39 N	77 W
Bally castle	37	55 N	6 W
Bally inena ...	37	55 N	6 W
Ballymoe	88	54 N	8 W
Ballymore ...	27	53 N	7 W
Ballyneety	47	53 N	9 W
Ballyshannon	37	54 N	8 W
Bally Terrain	27	55 N	6 W
Balmerinocb Ab. ...	23	56 N	3 W
Balrothery	27	54 N	6 W
Balta	105	48 N	30 E
Baltic Sea	17		
Baltimore (Ireland)	37	51 N	9 W
Baltimore (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	77 W
Baltinglass ...	47	53 N	7 W
Baltringen	13	48 N	10 E
Balachintan	99		
Baluobistan Agency	124		
Bam (Bumm)	124	29 N	58 E
Bamberg	12	50 N	11 E
Bamberg, Bpc of	12	46 N	8 E
Bamian	124	35 N	68 E
Banagher ,,.	88	53 N	8 W
Banana	140	7 S	13 E
Banas, R.	120	20 N	70 E
Banan, It. ...	123	25 N	75 E
Banat	60	44 N	20 E
Banbury	113	52 N	1 W
Ban da Is. ...	43 Ins.		
Ban da Neira	43 Ins.		
Banda Oriental	106	40 S	60 W
Banda Sea	139	20 S	130 E
Bandclkhand *(see* Bundelkhand)			
Ban don-bridge	47	52 N	9 W
Bandon, R.	37	52 N	9 W
Bandu	123	25 N	80 E
Banff	23	50 N	4 W
Bangalore ...	99	13 N	78 E
Bangkok	125	14 N	100 E
Bangor (Ireland) ..	27	55 N	6 W
Bangor (Walon)	16	53 N	4 W
Bangweolo, L.	130	12 S	30 E
Banjaluka	111	45 N	17 E
Banjarmasin	109	2 S	113 E
Banjuwangi	140	8 S	117 E
Banka	139	3 S	108 E
Bankot	99	18 N	73 E
Banks I. ...	126	70 N	130 W
Banks' Pemnnula ..	129	41 S	173 E
Banks Str.	128	41 S	148 E
Bann, R.	37	54 N	8 W
Bannockburn	56	56 N	4 W
Bannow	47	52 N	7 W
Banatead Downs ..	121	51 N	0
Bantam	43	6 S	106 E
Bantry	37	52 N	9 W
Ban try Bay	37	52 N	10 W
Banyuls	95	42 N	3 E
Bapaume ...	39	50 N	3 E
Bar (France)	97	48 N	5 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Bar (Poland)	58	49 N	28 E
Bar, Duchy of	8	48 N	4 E
Bar-aur-Seine	6	48 N	4 E
Barak, R.	23	20 N	90 E
Barak a, R.	32	10 N	80 E
Barbados	69	13 N	60 W
Barberino ...	4	44 N	11 E
Barberton ...	33	26 S	31 E
Barbuda I.	69	18 N	62 W
Barca	130	33 N	22 E
Barcaldino	40	23 S	136 E
Barcelona (America S.)	106	10 N	65 W
Barcelona (Spain)...	7	41 N	2 E
Barcelonnette	25	44 N	7 E
Barcelor	43 Ins.		
Barcoo or Cooper's It.	128	28 S	139 E
Barooo River	128	25 S	144 E
Bard	88	46 N	8 E
Bardo (Africa)	131	37 N	10 E
Bardo (Sweden) ...	108	68 N	18 E
Bardwan	64	23 N	88 E
Bareilly	122	28 N	79 E
Barfrutsk	124	37 N	58 E
Bari	4	41 N	17 E
Barking Ab.	16	52 N	0
Barkul	138	44 N	93 E
Bar le Due	8	49 N	5 E
Barleo, L. ...	128	29 S	119 E
Barlotta	4	41 N	16 E
Barlings Ab.	16	53 N	0
Barnard Castle	16	55 N	2 W
Barnstaple...	36	51 N	4 W
Baro, It.	132	8 N	34 E
Baroda	122	22 N	73 E
Baroda State	122	20 N	70 E
Baron von Muller, L.	128	28 S	125 E
Barotseland	130	15 S	25 E
Barrackpur	122	23 N	88 E
Barraux	25	45 N	6 E
Barrier I. , Gt	129	36 S	175 E
Barrosa	95	36 N	6 W
Barrow, C...	139	60 N	160 W
Barrow I't ...	126	70 N	160 W
Burrow, It. ...	37	52 N	9 W
Barrow Str.	126	70 N	100 W
Harry, Lord	27	52 N	8 W
Barry Oge ...	27	52 N	91 W
Bars	21	48 N	16 E
BartenBtein	94	54 N	21 E
Bartfa	21	49 N	21 E
Baruii	130	14 N	13 E
Bar w alde	33	53 N	14 E
Harwun, R.	128	29 S	149 E
Basel	12	48 N	8 E
Bawbee, R. ...	133	32 S	29 E
Banhkirs	61	50 N	50 W
Basidu	124	27 N	55 E
Banilicata ...	4	40 N	16 E
Basing House	36	51 N	1 W
Basque Roads	50	46 N	1 W
Basra (*see* Bossorah)			
Banw Str.	128	40 S	146 E
Bassano	4	46 N	12 E
Bassein (Burma) ...	125	17 N	95 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Banaeio (India) ...	64	19 N	73 E
Basseterre	69	17 N	63 W
Basaignano	49	45 N	9 E
Basaorab (*see* Bossora)			
Bastia	26	43 N	9 E
Basutoland	133	30 S	28 E
Batak	119	42 N	24 E
Batala	124	32 N	75 E
Batalha	7	40 N	9 W
Batang	138	30 N	100 E
Batavia (Juva)	139	6 S	107 E
Batavia (U.S.A.) ...	72	43 N	78 W
Batavian Republics	89		
Bath	16	51 N	2 W
Bathurst (Africa, W.)	130	14 N	17 W
Bathurst (N.H.W.)	128	33 S	150 E
Bathurst, C.	139	60 N	140 W
Bathurst I.	126	76 N	100 W
Batna	131	36 N	6 E
Baton Bongo	74	30 N	91 W
Battambung	125	13 N	103 E
Battle Abbey	16	51 N	0
Battleford	126	53 N	108 W
Batuecas	95	40 N	6 W
Batum	108	42 N	42 E
Buturiti	61	51 N	33 E
Datalow	57	53 N	15 E
Bau	107	55 N	9 E
Baugy	19	47 N	3 E
Bautacn	12	51 N	14 E
Bavaria	12		
Bavarian Palatinate	107	49 N	8 E
Baviaann Kloof Mis	133	34 S	24 E
Bayaxid	108	40 N	44 E
Bayoux	19	49 N	1 W
Bay ham	16	51 N	0
Bay Islands	134	10 N	80 W
Baylen	95	38 N	4 W
Bayonne	7	43 N	2 W
Bays	19	45 N	5 E
Baza	7	38 N	3 W
Bazarnto I.	133	22 S	36 E
Bazeilles	118	50 N	5 E
Beachy Hoad	121	51 N	0
Beare	27	52 N	10 W
Bearn	8	40 N	4 W
Beas, R.	124	32 N	76 E
Beaucairo ...	8	44 N	5 E
Boaufort (Am. N.)	74	35 N	76 W
Boaufort (Am. N.)	70	32 N	81 W
Boaufort (France)...	19	47 N	0
Beaufort Sea	110	60 N	150 W
Beaufort West	133	32 S	23 E
Bcaugenoy	8	48 N	2 E
Baauiolais	8	44 N	4 E
Boanlicn	19	47 N	1 E
'Beanlion Ab.	16	51 N	1 W
Beauty Ab.	23	57 N	4 W
Beauly, R.	23	57 N	5 W
Beaumaris	16	53 N	4 W
Beaumont	119	50 N	5 E
Beauue	19	47 N	5 E
Beaune la Rolando	118	48 N	2 E
Beauport	67 Ins.		
Beauport, R.	67 Ins.		
Beaupreaa ...	82	47 N	1 W
Beau vats	8	49 N	2 E
Beauvais, Bpc of ...	8	48 N	0
Beauvoir	19	47 N	2 W
Beaver Dam	70	43 N	79 W
Bechuanaland Prot.	133	20 S	20 E
Beckenried ...	15	47 N	8 E
Bedford	16	52 N	0
Bedmar	7	38 N	3 W
Bednore	64	14 N	75 E
Bedwin, Gt	113	51 N	2 W
Beeren, Gt	97	52 N	13 E
Deeskow	62	52 N	14 E
Becston Castlo	96	53 N	3 W
Behar	64	24 N	80 E
Behruaru Hills	124 Ins.		
Behring Sea	139		
Behring Str.	139	60 N	180
Beilnn	110	36 N	36 E
Beilul	130	13 N	42 E
Beira (Africa)	133	20 S	35 E
Beira (Port)	95	41 N	8 W
Beirut	110	34 N	36 E
Beja	95	38 N	8 W
Bekosi	110	41 N	29 E
Belbeis	132 Ins.		
Belbek, R.	115 Ins.		
Belch ite	95	41 N	1 W
Bclera (Am. S.) ...	106	2 S	48 W
Belem (Spain)	7	39 N	9 W
Belfast	37	55 N	6 W
Belfort (France) ...	103	48 N	7 E
Belfort (Switz.)	30	47 N	10 E
Belgian Congo	130		
Belgium	111		
Belgrade	3	45 N	20 E
Belin	19	44 N	1 W
Belize	69	18 N	88 W
Belize, R.	69	18 N	88 W
Belle Alliance	98 Ins.		
Bel leek	37	54 N	8 W
Bullefs'ardo	79	47 N	5 E
Belle Isle (Canada)	126	50 N	60 W
Belle Isle (France)	79	47 N	3 W
Bello Isle, Str. of ...	126	50 N	60 W
Belloneombro	19	50 N	1 E
Belleville (France)	103	46 N	5 E
Belleville (France)	97 Ins.		
Bellinzona ...	4	46 N	9 E
Belmont (Africa, S.)	133	30 S	24 E
Belmont (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	80 W
Beloi	90	56 N	53 E
Belsk	58	53 N	23 E
Belt, Great	107	55 N	11 E
Belt, Little	107	55 N	11 E
Belturbet	47	54 N	7 W
Belvoir Caslle	86	53 N	1 W
Belyando, B.	128	22 S	147 E
Bels	58	50 N	24 E
Delzig	97	52 N	13 E
Benares	64	25 N	83 E
Benavente	95	42 N	6 W
Benbeoula	23	57 N	7 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Benburb	87	54 N	7 W
Benooolen	139	4 S	102 E
Bender	61	47 N	30 W
Bender Abbas	124	27 N	56 E
Bendigo	128	37 S	144 E
Benevento	4	41 N	15 E
Benfeld	89	48 N	8 E
Bengal	64		
Bengal, Bay of	64		
Bengal, Eastern ...	122		
Benguela	130	13 S	13 E
Beni, R.	135	14 S	67 W
Beni Suef ...	132	29 N	31 E
Benin	130	7 N	6 E
Bennington	70	43 N	73 W
Benon	19	46 N	1 W
Bentheim ...	107	52 N	7 E
Bentheim, County of	12	50 N	4 E
Bentonville...	74	35 N	78 W
Benue, R.	130	8 N	10 E
Berar	122	20 N	70 E
Berat	120	41 N	20 E
Beraun	62	50 N	14 E
Beraun, R. ...	57	50 N	14 E
Berber	132	18 N	34 E
Berbera	130	10 N	45 E
Berbice, R....	106	6 N	58 W
Berchtesgaden	89	48 N	13 E
Berd, R.	108	46 N	36 E
Berealfiton ...	113	50 N	4 W
Bore Haven	47	52 N	10 W
Beresina, R.	58	54 N	29 E
Berezoil	61	64 N	65 E
Berg	12	50 N	4 E
Bergamo	4	46 N	10 E
Bergen	17	60 N	5 E
Bergen-op-Zoo in ...	22	51 N	4 E
Bergerac	8	45 N	1 E
Berguea St Vinox...	45	51 N	2 E
Bergun	30	47 N	10 E
Bernam pore	123	21 N	88 E
Berkel, R.	109	52 N	6 E
Berkeley Castle	36	52 N	2 W
Berkeley, Vale of ...	121	52 N	2 W
Berks] lire ...	34	50 N	2 E
Berlin	12	53 N	13 E
BermeJA, Sa	7	36 N	6 E
BermudaK ...	66	20 N	60 W
Bermyngham	27	52 N	10 W
Bern, Canton of ...	15	46 N	6 E
Bern	15	47 N	7 E
Bernardino Pass ...	30	46 N	9 E
Bernburg	12	52 N	12 E
Bernina Pass	80	46 N	10 E
Berry	8	44 N	0
Bertheaume B.	91	40 N	20 W
Berwick	28	54 N	4 W
Berwick-on-Tweed ...	16	56 N	2 W
Berwick, North	56	56 N	3 W
Besancon	12	47 N	6 E
Beftika B.	119	40 N	26 E
Benaarabia ...	61	40 N	20 E
Bethlehem	133	28 S	28 E
Bothuue	0	51 N	3 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Betwa, R.	123	25 N	78 E
Beuthen	12	50 N	19 E
Beuthen, Lordship of	55	50 N	16 E
Bevel and, N.	87 Ins.		
Beveland, 8.	87 Ins.		
Beverley	16	54 N	0
Bowdley	36	52 N	2 W
Beyrout (Beyrut) ...	85	34 N	36 E
Beziern	8	43 N	3 E
Blmgulpur	122	25 N	87 E
Bhaiuo	138	24 N	97 E
Bharatpur ...	122	27 N	77 E
Bharoch	99	21 N	72 E
Bhima, R.	122	17 N	76 E
Bhopal	122	23 N	77 E
Bhopal State	122	23 N	77 E
Bhutan	99	24 N	89 E
Biafra	2	0	0
Bialu	92	52 N	23 E
Bialotserkoff	108	50 N	30 E
Bialystok	58	53 N	23 E
Biana	64	27 N	77 E
Biarritz	103	44 N	2 W
Biban	131	33 N	10 E
Biberach	12	48 N	10 E
Bicocca (Italy)	11	45 N	9 E
Bicocca (Sicily)	4	37 N	15 E
Btdassoa, R.	79	43 N	2 W
Biol (*see* Bienne)			
Bielany	108 Ins.		
Bielefeld	59	52 N	9 E
Bielgorod ...	61	51 N	37 W
Bielopolje ...	119	43 N	20 E
Bienne	90	47 N	7 E
Bienne, L. ...	112	47 N	7 E
Bienwald	81	49 N	8 E
Big R.	70	50 N	80 W
Big Black R.	74	33 N	90 W
Bihe	130	13 S	17 E
Bijapur	64	17 N	76 E
Bikaner	99	28 N	73 E
Bilad Ghana	2	0	30 W
Bilbao	95	43 N	3 W
Bilek	119	43 N	18 E
Bilma	130	19 N	13 E
Biloxi	72	30 N	89 W
Bilnen	45	51 N	5 E
Bilstfin	62	51 N	8 E
Bimlipatam...	99	18 N	83 E
Binasco	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Bingen	107	50 N	8 E
Bingerville	130	5 N	4 W
Biobio, R.	106	36 N	73 W
Bir (Mesopofarnia)	110	32 N	44 E
Bir (Syria)	110	37 N	38 E
Birkenfeld	12	50 N	7 E
Birket el-Kanm ...	85	29 N	31 E
Birks	86	56 N	2 W
Birmingham	121	52 N	2 W
Biron	79	45 N	1 E
Birr	47	53 N	8 W
Hire, R.	112	17 N	7 E
Rirse (Birze)	51	56 N	24 E
Bisam berg	93 Ins.		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Biscay	7	43 N	4 W
Biscay, Bay of	87	40 N	10 W
Bisohoff, Mt	128	42 S	145 E
Biserta	131	38 N	10 E
Biskra	131	35 N	6 E
Bismarck	72	47 N	101 W
Bismarck Archip.	139	20 S	140 E
Bismarckburg	130	9 N	1 E
Bisnagos Is.	130	11 N	16 W
Bissao	130	12 N	15 W
Bissetts	27	55 N	6 W
Bithur	123	27 N	80 E
Bitlis	110	38 N	42 E
Bitonto	26	42 N	17 E
Bitsoh	81	49 N	7 E
Biville	94	50 N	1 E
Blwa	137	36 N	136 E
Blackburn	121	54 N	2 W
Black Country	121	53 N	2 W
Black Forest	89	48 N	8 E
Blackhcath	16	51 N	0
Black Mts	121	52 N	4 W
Blackness	56	56 N	4 W
Black Sea	8		
Black water, R. (Eng.)	121	52 N	1 E
Blackwater, It. (Ire.)	37	52 N	8 W
Blackwater, R. (Ire.)	37	54 N	6 W
Blackwood, R.	128	34 S	116 E
Bladensburg	70	39 N	77 W
Blagaj	3	43 N	18 E
Blagovestchensk	138	50 N	128 E
Blair Atholl	23	57 N	4 W
Blair Castle	56	57 N	4 W
Blair Port	140	0	90 E
Blanc, Mt	141	46 N	7 E
Blanoa B	135	39 S	63 W
Blanche, L.	128	29 S	140 E
Blanco, 0	130	21 N	17 W
Blandford	86	51 N	2 W
Blankenfold	97	52 N	13 E
Blantyre	130	16 S	35 E
Blantyre Ab.	23	56 N	4 W
Blanket, Sd of	27	52 N	10 W
Blavet	19	48 N	3 W
Blavet, R.	79	48 N	3 W
fllaye	103	45 N	1 W
Bleddin	97	52 N	13 E
Bleking	17	56 N	15 E
Bleneau	79	48 N	3 E
Blenheim (Bavaria)	45	49 N	11 E
Blenheim (N. Z.)	129	41 S	174 E
B leasing to n	47	53 N	7 W
Bletchingloy	113	51 N	0 W
Bletehington House	86	52 N	1 W
Blindheim (*see* Blenheim)			
Bloemfontein	133	29 S	26 E
Blois	8	48 N	1 E
Blonie	108	Ins.	
Bludenz	62	47 N	10 E
Blue Mountains	128	34 S	150 E
Blue Ridge	74	35 N	80 W
Bluff Harbour	140	46 S	167 E
Bluff, The	129	47 S	169 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Blomenau	117	48 N	17 E
Bober, R.	97	52 N	15 E
Boblingen	13	49 N	9 E
Bobruisk	108	53 N	29 E
Bocage	82	46 N	2 W
Bocchetta Pass	83	45 N	9 E
Bode, R.	57	52 N	12 E
Boden	108	66 N	22 E
Bodmin	16	50 N	5 W
Boeotia	105	38 N	20 E
Bogan, R.	128	31 S	147 E
Bogosloff	108	60 N	60 E
Bogota	106	4 N	74 W
Bohemia	111	48 N	12 E
Bohol I.	75	Ins.	
Bohua	17	66 N	10 E
Boialva	95	40 N	8 W
Bojador, C.	130	27 N	14 W
Bojana, R.	105	42 N	19 E
Bokhara	124	40 N	64 E
Bolan Pass	124	30 N	67 E
Bolivia	135	20 S	70 W
Bologna	4	44 N	11 E
Bolton	36	54 N	2 W
Bolton Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Bolton Castle	36	54 N	2 W
Boma	130	6 S	13 E
Bombay	64	19 N	73 E
Bombay Presidency	122		
Bon, O.	131	37 N	11 E
Bona	131	37 N	8 E
Bonamargy	27	55 N	6 W
Bonavista, C.	67	49 N	53 W
Bondorf	92	48 N	8 E
Bonifacio	103	41 N	9 E
Bonifacio, Sir. of	104	41 N	9 E
Bonn	12	51 N	7 E
Bonuy	103	48 N	3 E
Bonnymuir	121	56 N	4 W
Boomplatz	133	30 S	26 E
Boothia, G. of	126	70 N	90 W
Boothia 1st.	126	70 N	97 W
Boptingen	62	49 N	10 E
Bordeaux	8	45 N	1 W
Bordesolm	17	54 N	10 E
Borghetta PASS	81	44 N	9 E
Borghetto	83	45 N	11 E
Borgue, L.	70	30 N	90 W
Borgo	108	60 N	26 E
Borgoforte	4	Ins. 45 N	11 E
Borissoff	96	54 N	28 E
Borkelo	23	52 N	7 E
Borku Abcsbr	130	14 N	21 E
Borkum	109	54 N	7 E
Bormida, R.	83	44 N	8 D
Bormio	4	46 N	10 E
Boma	14	51 N	12 E
Borneo	139	0	115 E
Born holm I.	17	55 N	15 E
Bornu	130	12 N	12 E
Borny	118	Ins.	
Borodino	96	56 N	36 E
Boroughbridge	113	54 N	1 W
Borovsk	96	55 N	36 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Borston Well	138	42 N	107 E
Borthwick	23	56 N	3 W
Boshof	133	28 S	25 E
Boena, R.	21	45 N	18 E
Bosna Serai	119	44 N	18 E
Bosnia	3	40 N	18 E
Bosnia Vilayet	21	44 N	16 E
Bosphorus	61	41 N	29 E
Bossiney	113	51 N	5 W
Bossorah	43	30 N	44 E
Boston (England)	16	53 N	0
Boston (U.S.A.)	72	42 N	72 W
Boston Harbour	70 Ins.		
Boston Neck	70 Ins.		
Bos worth	16	53 N	1 W
Botany B.	128	34 S	152 E
Bothnia, E. & W.	17		
Bothnia, O. of	108		
Bothwell	23	56 N	4 W
Both well Brig	121	56 N	4 W
Botzen (*see* Bozen)			
Bouchain	45	50 N	3 E
Bouchard, He	19	47 N	0
Bouches du Rhone	103	44 N	5 E
Bougainville	139	20 S	140 E
Bougie	131	37 N	5 E
Bouillon	79	50 N	5 E
Boulay	118	49 N	7 E
Boulogne	79	51 N	2 E
Boulonnais	79	50 N	2 E
Bounty I.	139	48 S	179 E
Bourbon	8	44 N	0
Bourbon, I. de	65	22 S	56 E
Bourbourg	39	51 N	2 E
Bourg (France)	79	45 N	0
Bourg (France)	25	46 N	5 E
Bourges	8	47 N	2 E
Bourgoing	25	46 N	5 E
Bourke	140	30 S	146 E
Bourne Ab.	16	53 N	0
Boutieres	19	45 N	4 E
Bon vines	11	50 N	5 E
Bovey Tracey	36	51 N	4 W
Bowling Green	74	37 N	86 W
Boxley Ab.	16	51 N	1 E
Boyaca	106	5 N	73 W
Boyle	47	54 N	8 W
Boyne, B.	87	53 N	8 W
Bozen	111	46 N	11 E
Brabant	22	50 N	4 E
Bracciano	26	42 N	12 E
Brack ley	113	52 N	1 W
Braclaw	58	49 N	29 E
Bradford	36	54 N	2 W
Bradock Down	36	51 N	4 W
Braedalbane	28	56 N	6 W
Braemar	56	57 N	3 W
Braga	7	42 N	8 W
Braganza	95	42 N	7 W
Brahmani, R.	123	20 N	85 E
Brahmaputra, R.	99	24 N	86 E
Braila (Brailofl)	105	45 N	28 E
Braine-le-Chatean.	98 Ins.		
Braine-le Comte	98	51 N	4 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Brainfortl	66	41 N	73 W
Bramber	113	51 N	0
Brampton	56	55 N	3 W
Branco, R. (Parima)	135	2 N	62 W
Brandaris	42	53 N	5 E
Brandeis	33	50 N	15 E
Brandenburg	33	52 N	13 E
Brandenburg, Elect, of	12	50 N	12 E
Brandenburg, Neu	33	54 N	13 E
Brandfort	133	29 S	26 E
Brandon	126	50 N	100 W
Brandshagen	29	54 N	13 E
Brandy wine, R.	70	40 N	77 W
Brantford	126	43 N	80 W
Brassd	48	46 N	26 E
Braunau (Austria)	57	48 N	13 E
Braunau (Germany)	12	51 N	16 E
Braunsberg	58	54 N	20 E
Brava	65	1 N	44 E
Bray and Gournay	8	49 N	2 E
Braye	97	48 N	7 E
Brazil	106	20 S	60 W
Brazos, R.	72	30 N	100 W
Brechin	56	57 N	3 W
Brechin Ab.	23	57 N	3 W
Brecknock	16	52 N	3 W
Brecon	16	52 N	3 W
Brecz	32	53 N	19 E
Breda	22	52 N	5 E
Brederode	22	52 N	5 E
Broedevoort	22	52 N	7 E
Bregaglia, V.	30	46 N	9 E
Bregenz	15	47 N	10 E
Breisaoh	33	48 N	8 E
Breisach, New & Old	118	48 N	8 E
Breisgau	12	48 N	8 E
Brei ten fold	33	51 N	12 E
Breitenlee	93 Ins.		
Bremhana, Val	30	45 N	9 E
Bremen	12	53 N	9 E
Bremgarten	15	47 N	8 E
Brennans	27	52 N	6 W
Brenner	14	47 N	11 E
Brenner PasS	83	47 N	11 E
Brenta	94	45 N	12 E
Brenta, R.	104	46 N	12 E
Brentford	36	51 N	0
Brescello	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Brttncia	4	46 N	10 E
Breslau	12	51 N	17 E
Bresse	25	46 N	5 E
Brest (France)	79	48 N	4 W
Brest (Russia)	108	52 N	24 E
Briancon	11	45 N	7 E
Bribiesoa	7	48 N	3 W
Bricherasio	25	45 N	7 E
Bridgetown	69	13 N	60 W
Bridge water	36	51 N	3 W
Bridgnorth	16	52 N	2 W
Bridlington	36	54 N	0
Bridlington Ab.	16	54 N	0
Bridport	113	51 N	3 W
Brie	79	48 N	4 E
Brieg	12	51 N	17 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Brienne	79	48 N	5 E
Brienz, L.	90	47 N	8 E
Briey	118	49 N	6 E
Bright lingsea	121	52 N	1 E
Brighton	16	51 N	0
Brihuega	95	41 N	3 W
Brill	93	54 N	28 E
Brill	22	52 N	4 E
Brilon	62	51 N	9 E
Brindisi	4	41 N	18 E
Brisbane	128	27 S	153 E
Brisighilta ...	4	44 N	12 E
Bristol	16	51 N	3 W
Bristol Ab.	16	51 N	3 W
Bristol Bay...	139	40 N	160 W
Bristol Channel ...	121	50 N	4 W
Britanny	8	48 N	4 W
British E. Africa ...	132		
Brixen	12	47 N	12 E
Broken B.	100	32 S	151 E
Broken Hill	128	32 S	142 E
Bromberg ...	107	53 N	18 E
Bromsebro ...	53	56 N	16 E
Bronitsi	82	58 N	32 E
Bronitzi	96	55 N	38 E
Bronzell	107	51 N	10 E
Brooklyn	70 Ins.		
Broos (Szas varon)...	8	46 N	23 E
Brouago	79	46 N	1 W
Broughion Bay	137	40 N	128 E
Brouwershuvon	6	52 N	4 E
Brownsville	134	26 N	98 W
Bruchsal	12	49 N	9 E
Bruck (Austria) ...	111	48 N	17 E
Bruck (Styria)	12	47 N	15 E
Bruges	6	51 N	3 E
Bruhl	12	51 N	7 E
Bruinshurg	74	32 N	91 W
Brulon	79	48 N	0
Brunei	139	5 N	115 E
Brunig	15	47 N	8 E
Bruniquel ...	19	44 N	2 E
Brilnn	12	49 N	17 E
Brunnen	15	47 N	9 E
Brunswick-Calenberg	12	50 N	9 E
Brunswick-Grubenhagen	12	50 N	9 E
Brunswiek-Luneburg	12	50 N	9 E
Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel	12	50 N	9 E
Brusa	3	40 N	29 E
Brussels	22	51 N	4 E
Brzeso (Poland) ...	58	53 N	19 E
Brzesc (Poland) ...	58	52 N	24 E
Buccaneer Archipel.	128	16 S	123 E
Buccleuch	23	55 N	3 W
Buohan	23	56 N	4 W
Buchanans	23	56 N	5 W
Bucharest ...	8	44 N	26 E
Buchau	62	48 N	10 E
Buchhorn	62	48 N	9 E
Buckeburg	107	52 N	9 E
Buckingham	113	53 N	1 W
Buozaca	48	49 N	25 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Buda	3	47 N	19 E
Buda Vilayet	21	44 N	16 E
Budaun	123	28 N	79 E
Bude	36	51 N	5 W
Budin	57	50 N	14 E
Budweis	29	49 N	15 E
Buea	140	4 N	9 E
Buen Ay re ...	89	12 N	68 W
Bnena Vista	71	25 N	102 W
Buenaventura	135	4 N	77 W
Buenos Ay res	106	35 S	58 W
Buffalo (Afr. S.) ...	133	28 S	30 E
Buffalo (Am. N.) ...	72	43 N	79 W
Buffalo, R.	65	29 S	18 E
Buffels, R.	133	30 S	18 E
Bug, R. (Poland) ...	58	52 N	20 E
Bug, B. (Russia) ...	61	48 N	30 W
Bogey	25	46 N	6 E
Bugia	7 Ins.		
Bukovina (Bukowina)	111	48 N	26 E
Bulawayo ...	133	20 S	29 E
Bulgaria	3		
Buller R.	129	42 S	172 E
Bulloo, R.	128	28 S	144 E
Bull Bun, 11	74	39 N	77 W
Bultfontoin...	133	29 S	25 E
Bundelkhand	64	24 N	80 E
Bundrowes	27	54 N	8 W
Bnngo	137	33 N	132 E
Bungo Str.	137	32 N	132 E
Bun hoa	125	11 N	107 E
Bunker Hill	70 Ins.		
Bunratty	27	52 N	10 W
Buntzlau	107	50 N	15 E
Bunzelwitz ...	57	51 N	16 E
Bunzlau (Bohemia) (*see* Buntzlau)			
Bunzlau (Silesia)...	107	51 N	16 E
Burdekin, R.	128	19 S	146 E
Burdwan	122	23 N	88 E
Burg (Prussia)	59	52 N	12 E
Bnrg (Switzerland)	15	48 N	9 E
Burgas	105	42 N	28 E
Burgau (Austria) ...	60	48 N	10 E
Burgdorf	36	47 N	8 E
Burghausen	62	48 N	13 E
Burghersdorp	133	31 S	26 E
Burgos	7	42 N	4 W
Burgundy, County of	6	44 N	4 E
Burgundy, Duchy of	8	44 N	4 E
Burhanpur...	122	21 N	76 E
Burkersdorf	57	51 N	16 E
Burkes	27	52 N	10 W
Burke's Sta.	74	37 N	78 W
Bnrketown	128	18 S	140 E
Burlington	70	43 N	80 W
Burlos, L.	132	31 N	31 E
Burma, Lower	122		
Burma, Upper	122		
Burnett, R.	128	26 S	152 N
Burntisland	36	56 N	3 W
Burr a Burra	128	34 S	139 E
Burra Pt	133	24 S	36 E
Barren	27	52 N	10 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Burn	139	20 S	130 E
Bury	114	54 N	2 W
Bury St Edmunds.	16	52 N	1 E
Busaoo	95	40 N	6 W
Bushire	124	29 N	51 E
Bushman, R.	133	34 S	26 E
Bossft	130	10 N	5 W
Bussira, R	130	1 S	21 E
Bussolengo ...	88	45 N	11 E
Butler	47	54 N	7 W
Buffer	27	52 N	8 W
Buton	140	8 N	126 E
Biitow	59	54 N	17 E
Butri	65 Ins.		
Butrinto	3	40 N	20 E
Buxar	64	25 N	84 E
Buxtehude ...	62	53 N	10 E
Buzalla	4	45 N	9 E
Buzenval ...	118	49 N	2 E
Byetumi, R.	123	20 N	85 E
Byland Ab....	16	54 N	1 W
Byron, C. ...	128	29 S	154 E
Cabello, Pto	106	10 N	68 W
CabezasdeSanJu	95	37 N	6 W
Cabinda	130	5 S	12 E
Cabot Str. ...	126	47 N	60 W
Cabrieres	8	44 N	6 E
Cabul (Kabul)	100	35 N	69 E
Cacellaa	95	37 N	8 W
Cadiz	7	37 N	6 W
Cadore	94	46 N	12 E
Cadsand	22	51 N	3 E
Caen	8	49 N	0
Caesar's Camp	81	50 N	3 E
Caesmes	81	50 N	4 E
Caff a	3	45 N	35 E
Cagliari	4	39 N	9 E
Cahirconllish	47	53 N	8 W
Cahokia	67	38 N	90 W
Cahors	8	44 N	1 E
Caianello ...	104	41 N	14 E
Caicos la. ...	69	22 N	74 W
Cairns	128	17 S	146 E
Cairo (Am. N.)	74	37 N	89 W
Cairo (Egypt)	110	30 N	31 E
Caistor	16	53 N	0
Caithness ...	23	58 N	4 W
Cajet, R. ...	130	11 N	15 W
Calabar	140	6 N	9 E
Calabria	4	39 N	16 E
Calafat	119	44 N	23 E
Calais	8	51 N	2 E
Calais, Pas do	103	48 N	0
Calataiitni ...	104	38 N	13 E
Calatayud ...	7	41 N	2 W
CaJatrava ...	7	39 N	4 W
Galavryta ...	3	38 N	22 E
Calcutta ...	99	23 N	88 E
Caldera	140	27 S	70 W
Calderon	106	4 S	70 W
Caldiero	83	45 N	11 E
Caledon, It.	133	30 S	27 E
Calenberg ...	62	52 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Calgary	126	52 N	114 W
Calicut	64	11 N	76 E
California	72	80 N	120 W
California, G. of ...	139	20 N	120 W
California, Lower ...	71		
California, Upper ...	71		
Callabonna, L.	128	30 S	140 E
Callan	47	53 N	7 W
Callao	106	12 S	78 W
Callington	113	50 N	4 W
Palmar	53	57 N	16 E
CCalno	113	51 N	2 W
Calshot	16	51 N	1 W
Calvados	103	48 N	4 W
Calvi (Corsica) ...	79 Ins.	42 N	9 E
Calvi (Italy)	104	41 N	14 E
Calvin ct	19	45 N	2 E
Cam, It.	121	52 N	0
Cam bay	64	23 N	72 E
Cambay, ft. of ...	99	20 N	72 E
Camber CaHtle	16	51 N	1 E
Cambodia ...	125	10 N	100 E
Carabrai (Cambniy)	79	50 N	3 E
Cambresis ...	22	50 N	2 E
Cambridge ...	16	52 N	0
Cambridge (U.S.A.)	70 Ins.		
Camden	70	34 N	81 E
Camelford ...	113	51 N	5 W
Camerino ...	4	43 N	13 E
Camerons ...	23	58 N	6 W
Cameroon, Mt	130	5 N	10 E
Cameroons ...	130	0	0
Caminba ...	95	42 N	9 W
Cammin, Bishopric of	40	54 N	16 E
Cammin *(see* Kammin)			
Camonica, Val	80	46 N	10 E
Campt'C'hti ...	134	20 N	90 W
Campochd Bay (see Campeacliy Bay)			
Canipagna	104	41 N	15 E
Campbell I.	139	56 S	167 E
Campbells ...	23	58 N	6 W
Campbells ...	23	56 N	7 W
Campeachy Bay ...	69	20 N	94 W
Camperdown	87	52 N	4 E
Campitch ...	81	51 N	5 E
Cainpo Formio	83	46 N	13 E
Campo Santo	40	45 N	11 E
Canada, Lower	70		
Canada, Upper	70		
Canadian, It.	72	36 N	100 W
Canary, Grand	24	28 N	15 W
Canary Is	24	20 N	20 W
Caneale, B.	50	49 N	2 E
Canclie, It.	45	50 N	2 E
Candahar (Kandahar)	100	32 N	66 E
Candeish	64	18 N	73 E
Caridia	3	35 N	25 E
Candy *(see* Kandy)			
Canea	105	36 N	24 E
Cannanor	43 Ins.		
Cannes	103	44 N	7 W
Canosa	4	41 N	16 E
Canso	67	45 N	61 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Canso, C.	67	45 N	61 W
Ganao. Str. of	70	46 N	62 W
Cantat.	103	44 N	0
Canterbury (Eng.)	16	51 N	1 E
Canterbury (N.Z.)	129	44 S	169 E
Canterbury Bight	129	43 S	172 E
Canterbury Plains	129	43 S	169 E
Canton	138	23 N	113 E
Canton, R. (Bogne)	138	24 N	113 E
Cao-Bang	125	23 N	106 E
Cap Francois	69	20 N	70 W
Cap Rouge	67	47 N	71 W
Capdena	19	44 N	3 E
Cape Breton I.	70	47 N	61 W
Cape Clear	27	51 N	9 W
Cape Coaat Castle	130	5 N	1 W
Cape Cruz	75	20 N	78 W
Cape Henry	70	37 N	76 W
Cape Horn	106	56 S	67 W
Cape of Good Hope	133	34 S	18 E
Cape Maria van Diemer	129	34 S	173 E
Cape St Vincent	7	37 N	9 W
Cape Town	133	34 S	18 E
Cape Verde Ia.	24	10 N	20 W
Capltanata	4	40 N	14 E
Capo d'Istria	4	45 N	14 E
Capraja	101	43 N	10 E
Caprera	104	41 N	10 E
Capri	87	40 N	14 E
Capua	4	41 N	14 E
Carabobo	106	9 N	68 W
CaracuB	66	10 N	67 W
Caralis, L	3	35 N	80 E
Caravaggio	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Carbeny Hill	23	56 N	3 W
Carbery	27	53 N	9 W
Carbisdale	23	58 N	4 W
Carbury	27	54 N	10 W
Carcaro	88	44 N	8 E
Carcassonne	8	43 N	2 E
Cardaillao	19	45 N	2 E
Cardedeu	95	44 N	2 E
Cardenas	75	23 N	81 W
Cardiff	121	51 N	3 W
Cardigan	16	52 N	5 W
Cardigan Bay	87	50 N	10 E
Cardona	7	42 N	2 E
Cardwell	128	18 S	146 E
Carelia	61	62 N	30 E
Carentan	19	49 N	1 W
Caribbean Sea	69		
Carignano	4	46 N	8 E
Carinthia	12	46 N	13 E
Carinthie	94	44 N	13 E
Cariabrook Castle	36	51 N	1 W
Carl ing ford	37	54 N	6 W
Carlisle	16	55 N	3 W
Carlow	37	53 N	7 W
Carlowitz	111	45 N	20 E
Carlsbad	54	50 N	13 E
Carlsruhe	62	49 N	8 E
Carmagnola	25	45 N	8 E
Carmarthen	16	52 N	4 W
Carmel, Mt	85	33 N	35 E
Carnarvon	16	53 N	4 W
Carnatie	64		
Carnic Alps	88	46 N	12 E
Carniola	12	46 N	14 E
Carniole	94	44 N	12 E
Carolina, N.	72	30 N	90 W
Carolina, S.	72	30 N	80 W
Caroline Is.	139	0	140 E
Caroline la.	139	10 S	169 W
Carom, R.	135	6 N	62 W
Carpathian Mts	111		
Carpentaria, G. of	128	14 S	140 E
Carpentras	79	44 N	5 E
Carpi	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Carraca	95	36 N	6 W
Carrara	20	44 N	10 E
Carriek (Ireland)	47	52 N	7 W
Carrick (Scotland)	23	55 N	5 W
Carrickfergus	37	55 N	6 W
Carrick's Ford	74	39 N	79 W
Carrigaholt	88	53 N	10 W
Carrigfoyle	37	53 N	9 W
Carriglea	37	55 N	7 W
Carrion, B.	95	42 N	5 W
Carrizal Baja	140	28 S	70 W
Cartagena (Am. S.	66	11 N	76 W
Cartagena (Spain)	7	38 N	1 W
Cartaxo	95	39 N	9 W
Caryaf ort	47	53 N	6 W
Casablanca	131	34 N	8 W
CaBaccia	30	46 N	10 E
Casale	25	45 N	8 E
Cauana Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Cascade Range	139	40 N	140 W
Cascaea	7	39 N	9 W
Cascaea Bay	24	30 N	10 W
Casentino	4	44 N	12 E
Caseros, Mto	135	30 S	56 W
Caserta	86	41 N	14 E
Cashel	37	52 N	8 W
Casiquiar	135	0	70 W
Caspian Sea	62		
Cassano (Italy)	4	41 N	17 E
Cassano (Italy)	49	46 N	10 E
Cassel (Flanders)	45	51 N	2 E
Casael (Uease)	12	51 N	3 E
Cassillis	23	55 N	5 W
Caasino, Mto	4	42 N	14 E
Castalla	95	39 N	1 W
Castel	81	50 N	8 E
Castel Branco	96	40 N	7 W
Castel Delfino	25	45 N	7 E
Castel dell' Uovo	86	41 N	14 E
Caatelhdardo	104	43 N	14 E
Castelfranco	4	46 N	12 E
Castel Jaloux	19	44 N	0
Castellamare	26	41 N	14 E
Castelnau	19	44 N	0
Castelnaudary	79	43 N	2 E
Castel Nuovo	86	41 N	14 E
Castel St Elmo	86	41 N	14 E
Castelsagrat	19	44 N	1 E
Castets	19	45 N	0
Castiglione	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Castile	7		
Caatillon	19	45 N	0
Caatlebar	47	51 N	9 W
Castleconnell	37	53 N	8 W
Castledertnot	47	53 N	7 W
Castlefinn	47	55 N	8 W
Castle Haven	21	50 N	10 W
Castle I. (Am. N.)...	68	42 N	71 W
Cafitlernaine	128	37 S	144 E
Castlenmrtyr	47	52 N	6 W
Cantie Rising	113	53 N	0
Castle Savage	27	54 N	6 W
Castres	79	44 N	2 E
Castries	134	14 N	61 W
Caatro	26	40 N	18 E
Castro Perugia	26	43 N	12 E
Castro Vireyna	106	14 S	75 W
Catalonia ...	7		
Catamarca ...	106	28 S	67 W
Catania	4	37 N	15 E
Cataract 1st (It. Nilo)	132	21 N	33 E
„ 2nd	132	22 N	31 E
„ 3rd	132	20 N	30 E
4th	132	19 N	32 E
„ 5th	132	18 N	34 E
6th	132	16 N	33 E
Catawaba, It.	70	35 N	81 W
Cateau-CainbreBis ..	22	50 N	3 E
Catoche, C.	65	22 N	87 W
Cattaro	111	42 N	19 E
Cattaro, lioecho di	105	42 N	19 E
Cattegat	53	58 N	10 E
Cattou	121	53 N	2 W
Caub	97	50 N	8 E
Cauea, 11. ...	135	6 N	75 W
Caucasus ...	61	40 N	40 E
Caudebec ...	19	50 N	1 E
Caumont	19	45 N	0
Caura, It. ...	135	6 N	65 W
Cau.ssade ...	19	44 N	2 E
Caus.se	19	44 N	3 E
Cauvery, R.	99	8 N	72 E
Cavan	37	54 N	7 W
Cavite	75 Ins.		
Cavour	25	45 N	7 E
Cawnpore ...	99	26 N	80 E
Cawood	16	54 N	1 W
Cawsand B.	16	50 N	4 W
Caya, R.	95	39 N	7 W
Cayenne	106	5 N	53 W
Cazis	30	47 N	9 E
Ceara	135	3 S	39 W
Ceeora	20	47 N	28 E
Cedar Creek	74	39 N	78 W
Celaya	106	20 N	101 W
Celebes	139	0	120 E
Celebes Sea	139	0	120 E
Celle	12	53 N	10 E
Cemetery Eidge .	74	40 N	77 W
Ceneda	4	46 N	12 E
Cenis, Mt ...	4	45 N	7 E
Centallo	25	44 N	8 E
Central Provinces .	122		
	87	42 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Jephalonia	3	38 N	20 E
Ceprano	4	42 N	14 E
Ceram	139	20 S	130 E
Cerdagne	7	42 N	0
Ceresole	4	45 N	7 E
Cerignola	4	41 N	16 E
Cerigo	105	36 N	23 E
Cerro de Pasco	135	11 S	76 W
Cerro Gorda	71	19 N	97 W
Cervetri	4	42 N	12 E
Cervi	105	37 N	23 E
Cervia	4	44 N	12 E
Ceaawa, R.	92 Ins.		
Cesena	4	44 N	12 E
Cetinje	3	42 N	19 E
Cette	103	43 N	4 E
Ceuta	50	36 N	5 W
Ceva	25	44 N	8 E
Ceylon	61	8 N	80 E
Cessirubra IS.	95	38 N	9 W
Chabarovsk	138	49 N	135 E
Chablaia	25	46 N	6 E
Chacabue ...	106	33 S	71 W
Chaco	106	24 S	60 W
Chad, L.	130	13 N	14 E
Chadda, R.	130	9 N	12 E
Chaferinas I.	131	35 N	2 W
Chagos Is	140	20 S	60 E
Chakdarra ...	124	35 N	72 E
Chalcis	3	38 N	24 E
Cbaleurs, Bay of ...	70	48 N	66 W
Chalgrove ...	36	52 N	1 W
Challans	82	47 N	2 W
Chalons-sur-Marne	8	49 N	4 E
Chalons-BUR-Saone	8	47 N	5 E
Cham	40	49 N	13 E
Chaman	124	31 N	67 E
Chambal, R.	99	24 N	72 E
Chainbersburg	74	40 N	78 W
Chambery ...	25	46 N	6 E
Chamblee ...	70	45 N	74 W
Chambord ...	19	48 N	1 E
Champagne	8	48 N	4 E
Champaubert	97	49 N	4 E
Champigny	116	47 N	0
Champions Hill ...	74	32 N	91 W
Champlain Canal ...	72	43 N	73 W
Chain plain, L.	72	44 N	73 W
Chaharal	140	26 S	70 W
Chaneellorsvillo	74	38 N	78 W
Chau chai-gai Mts	138	40 N	90 E
Chandernagore	64	23 N	88 E
Changama ...	64	12 N	78 E
Channel Is.	94	48 N	4 W
Chantilly ...	79	49 N	2 E
Chantonnay	84	47 N	1 W
Chapelle St Lambert	98 Ins.		
Chappu B. ...	138	20 N	108 E
Chapu	136	31 N	121 E
Chapul tepee	71	20 N	99 W
Charasia	124 Ins.		
Charbonnieres	25	45 N	6 E
Charcas	108	17 N	68 W
Chard	16	51 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Colchester Ab.	16	52 N	1 E
Col d'Argentiere ,,,	4	44 N	6 E
Col d'Aseiette	49	45 N	7 E
Col de la Perche ...	95	42 N	2 E
Cold Harbour	74	38 N	77 W
Col di Tarvis	83	46 N	13 E
Ool di Tenda	83	44 N	8 E
Coldstream.	121	56 N	2 W
Coldstream Ab.	23	56 N	2 W
Col do Porthus ...	95	42 N	3 E
Colenso	133	29 S	80 E
Coleraine ...	87	55 N	7 W
Coleroon, R.	64	12 N	80 E
Coleaberg ...	133	31 S	25 E.
Colima.	134	19 N	103 W
Col in ton	23	56 N	3 W
Coll.	25	57 N	7 W
Colle.	4	43 N	11 E
Collioure	7	43 N	3 E
Col mar	12	48 N	7 E
Colmars	79	44 N	7 E
Cologne	12	51 N	7 E
Coloma	72	39 N	121 W
Colombey ...	118	49 N	6 E
Colombia	135	0	80 E
Colombo	64	7 N	80 E
Colon (Aspinwall)...	135	9 N	80 W
Cotonia del Sacramento	106	34 S	58 W
Coloonoy .	47	54 N	8 W
Colorado	72	30 N	110 W
Colorado, R. (Am. N.)	66	20 N	100 W
Colorado, it. (Am. S.)	135	40 S	70 W
Colorno	49	45 N	10 E
Colquhouns ...	23	56 N	5 W
Ooltbridgo.	56	56 N	3 W
Columbia (S. C.) ...	74	34 N	81 W
Columbia (Tenn.)...	74	36 N	87 W
Columbia (Va.)	74	38 N	78 W
Columbia, British ...	126	50 N	130 W
Columbia, Dist. of...	72	39 N	78 W
Columbia, R.	72	46 N	123 W
Columbus (Kent.)...	74	37 N	89 W
Columbus (Ohio) ...	74	40 N	83 W
Comacchio ...	4	45 N	12 E
Comanches ...	106	30 N	100 W
Combe Ab.	16	52 N	1 W
Comfort Pt	66	36 N	76 W
Commerey.	97	49 N	6 E
Cornminges.	8	40 N	0
Como	4	46 N	9 E
Como, L. of	104	44 N	8 E
Comoe, R.	130	9 N	4 W
Comorin, C.	64	8 N	77 E
Comoro Is.	130	12 S	43 E
Compiegne.	79	49 N	3 E
Concepcion ...	106	37 S	73 W
Gonccpcion, B. de la	67	48 N	53 W
Concord	70	43 N	72 W
Concordia.	4	45 N	11 E
Condamine, R.	128	28 S	148 E
Condore	64	14 N	79 E
Conegliano.	4	46 N	12 E
Conflans, County of	8	49 N	2 E
Conflans (Franco) ...	118	Ins.	
Con flans (France) ...	46	42 N	2 E
Conflans (Savoy) ...	83	46 N	6 E
Congo (Angola) ...	130	20 S	0
Congo, Belgian	130	20 S	20 E
Congo, French	130	20 S	0
Congo, Middle	130	0	0
Congo, R.	130	2 N	20 E
Coni	83	44 N	8 E
Conjeveram	64	13 N	80 E
Conn, L.	27	54 N	10 W
Connaught.	27		
Connecticut	72	40 N	80 W
Connecticut, R. ...	70	44 N	72 W
Connells	27	22 N	10 W
Connewitz ...	97	Ins.	
Connor	47	55 N	6 W
Constance.	12	48 N	9 E
Constance, L. of ...	15	46 N	8 E
Constantine, Depart ment of	131	30 N	0
Constantino	131	30 N	7 E
Constantino, C.	115	Ins.	
Constantinople	3	41 N	29 E
Constantsa.	119	44 N	28 E
Conti.	79	50 N	2 E
Contreras.	71	19 N	99 W
Conway	16	53 N	4 W
Conz.	62	50 N	7 E
Cook Is.	139	20 S	160 W
Cook, Mt	129	44 S	171 E
Cook's Strait	129	44 S	172 E
Cooktown ...	128	16 S	145 E
Coolavin	27	54 N	9 W
Coolgardie.	128	31 S	121 E
Coomassio ...	130	6 N	2 W
Coonagh	27	52 N	10 W
Cooper R. ...	70	33 N	80 W
Cooper's R.	128	28 S	140 E
Coorg.	99	12 N	76 E
Copenhagen	17	56 N	13 E
Copman'a I.	27	55 N	6 W
Coppermine R.	126	60 N	120 W
Coppet	103	46 N	6 E
Coquet, R.	121	55 N	2 W
Coquimbo.	106	30 S	71 W
Coral Sea.	128	20 S	140 E
Corbeil	19	49 N	2 E
Corbie	19	50 N	3 E
Corcomroe ...	27	52 N	10 W
Cordoba	106	31 S	64 W
Cordova (Spain)	95	38 N	5 E
Cordova (Spain)	95	38 N	5 W
Corentin, R.	134	4 N	58 W
Corfe.	16	51 N	2 W
Corfe Castle	35	51 N	2 W
Corfo..	3	40 N	20 E
Corinth (Morea) ..	3	38 N	23 E
Corinth (U.S.A.) ..	74	35 N	89 W
Corinth, G. of	105	38 N	20 E
Corinto	140	13 N	87 W
Cork.	27	52 N	8 W
Corkvaftkin...	27	62 N	10 W
Cormentine.	65	Ins.	
Cornice Road	83	44 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Cornuda	104	46 N	12 E
Cornwall	16	50 N	6 W
Coro	106	11 N	70 W
Coroooro	106	15 S	74 W
Coromandel Coast...	64	6 N	80 E
Coroo	8	37 N	22 E
Coronel and Lota ...	140	36 S	73 W
Corpus Christi	71	28 N	97 W
Corpus Christi B....	66	20 N	100 W
Correggio	Ins.	45 N	11 E
Corrizo	103	44 N	0
Corrib, L.	27	53 N	10 W
Corrichie	23	57 N	3 W
Corrientes	106	27 S	59 W
Corrientes, C.	134	21 N	106 W
Corryarrack	56	57 N	4 W
Corsica	4	42 N	8 E
Corunna	7	43 N	8 W
Corupa	106	2 N	52 W
Corvey	107	52 N	9 E
Cosenza	104	39 N	16 E
Cossacks, Don	81	40 N	40 E
Cosseria	83	44 N	8 E
Costa Rica	69	10 N	84 W
Co tea u du Prairie	126	40 N	110 W
Cote d'Or	103	44 N	4 W
Cotentin	79	49 N	1 W
Cotes du Nord	103	48 N	4 W
Cotopaxi	135	1 S	79 W
Cotrone	104	39 N	17 E
Cotswoid Hills	36	52 N	2 W
Cottbus	12	52 N	14 E
Coucy	19	49 N	3 E
Coulmiers	118	48 N	2 E
Courcelles	118	49 N	6 E
Courland	58	56 N	24 E
Courtrai (Courtray)	22	51 N	3 E
Cousin, R. ...	118	48 N	4 E
Coutances	8	49 N	1 W
Coutras	19	45 N	0
Coventry	16	52 N	1 W
Coveripak	64	13 N	80 E
Cowan, L.	128	32 S	122 E
Cowes	16	51 N	1 W
Cowpens	70	35 N	82 W
Crab I.	75	10 N	70 W
Cracow	61	50 N	20 E
Craiginillar	23	56 N	3 W
Crail	56	56 N	3 W
Crajova	60	44 N	24 E
Cranganor	43 Ins.		
Craonne	97	49 N	4 E
Crato	7	39 N	8 W
Crawford	23	55 N	4 W
Crediton	16	51 N	4 W
Creek Indians	70	30 N	90 W
Crefeld	107	51 N	7 E
Crema	4	45 N	10 E
Cremona	4	45 N	10 E
Cnlpy	11	49 N	3 E
Crete	105	32 W	24 E
Creuse	103	44 N	0
Creasot	103	47 N	4 E
Crevecoeur ...	39	52 N	5 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Crtaklado	113	52 N	2 W
Crieff	56	56 N	4 W
Crimea	115	44 N	33 E
Croatia	21	45 N	16 E
Croatia civile	91	44 N	12 E
Croatio militairo ...	91	44 N	12 E
Crocodile R. (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	27 E
Crocodile B. (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	31 E
Croe R.	56	57 N	5 W
Croiaic	50	48 N	2 W
Croix aux Bois	81	49 N	5 E
Croix, 1. de	50	48 N	3 W
Cromarty	23	58 N	6 W
Cromarty Firth ...	23	58 N	6 W
Cropredy Bridge ...	36	52 N	1 W
Crosolo	91	44 N	8 E
Crowland Ab.	16	53 N	0
Crown Ft ...	74	44 N	74 W
Croxon	24	48 N	6 W
Croydon	124	51 N	0
Cuba	69	20 N	80 W
Cubango, R.	133	17 S	18 E
Cuddaloro ...	64	12 N	80 E
Cuddapah ...	64	14 N	79 E
Cuenca	7	40 N	3 W
Cujavia	58	52 N	18 E
Culiacan	134	25 N	108 W
Cullen	56	58 N	3 W
Cullodcn	56	58 N	4 W
Culm	58	53 N	18 E
Culmbach ...	55	50 N	12 E
Culmcrland, \V.	58	52 N	16 E
Culmland ...	55	50 N	18 E
Culmoro	37	53 N	7 W
Cumana	66	10 N	64 W
Cumberland (Am. N.)	68	40 N	79 W
Cumberland (Kng.)	16	54 N	4 W
Cumberland Gap ...	74	35 N	85 W
Cumberland, B. ...	72	36 N	86 W
Cumbernauld	23	56 N	4 W
Cuneno	133	17 S	14 E
Cuneo	25	44 N	8 E
Cunningham	23	56 N	5 W
Cupar Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Curacoa	69	12 N	69 W
Curlew Mtn	37	54 N	8 W
Curtatonc ...	104	45 N	11 E
Curzola	4	43 N	17 E
Cushendun ...	37	55 N	6 W
Custozza	104	45 N	11 E
Custrin	12	53 N	15 E
Cuxhavcn ...	107	54 N	9 E
Cuyaba	106	16 S	56 W
Cuyo	106	32 S	68 W
Cuyuni, B.	69	8 N	60 W
Cuzco	106	14 S	72 W
Cyclades (Aegean S.)	105	36 N	24 E
Cyclades (PacificO.)	140	20 S	180 E
Cyprus	5	35 N	30 E
Czarnovo	92	53 N	21 E
Czaslau	12	50 N	15 E
Czcnatochowa	32	51 N	19 E
Czernovitz ...	108	48 N	26 E
Czerek	58	52 N	21 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Dabo	124	25 N	69 E
Dacca	64	24 N	90 E
Dadar	124	29 N	68 E
Daghetftan	61	40 N	40 E
Dago	61	59 N	23 E
Dahme	81	49 N	8 E
Dahna	124	24 N	52 E
Dahomey	130	10 N	2 E
Daiguiri	75	20 N	76 W
Dairon	137	39 N	121 E
Dakkar (Dakar) ...	130	15 N	17 W
Dakota, N.	72	48 N	100 W
Dakota, S	72	45 N	100 W
Dakota, 14	126	44 N	98 W
Dalecarlia	17	60 N	15 E
Dalkeith	23	56 N	3 W
Dalkey	27	53 N	6 W
Dalm	103	49 N	8 E
Dalmatia ...	3	40 N	15 E
Dalrnatio	91	44 N	16 E
Dalny (*see* Dairen)			
Dalton	74	36 N	85 W
Daltons	27	52 N	6 W
Daly, 14	128	14 S	131 E
Damanhur	85	31 N	30 E
Damaon (*see* Damaun			
Damaralund	133	22 S	17 E
Damascus ...	110	33 N	36 E
Damaun	61	21 N	73 E
Darnietta	110	31 N	32 E
Datum	59	53 N	15 E
Dawodar, 14.	123	20 N	85 E
Dampier Arch i p. ...	128	21 S	117 E
Dampier Land	128	17 S	123 E
Damvillers ...	11	49 N	5 E
Dan, R	70	37 N	80 W
Danowerk	116	54 N	9 E
Dangan	27	53 N	7 W
Dangan Hill	87	53 N	7 W
Danilograd ..,	119	43 N	19 E
Dannenberg	13	53 N	11 E
Dansai	125	17 N	101 E
Danube, R	111		
Danube, Cir. of Up.	111	44 N	16 E
Danube, Cir. of Lr.	111	44 N	16 E
Danube, Moutlw of the	105	44 N	28 E
Danubyu	125	17 N	96 E
Danville	74	37 N	79 W
Danzig (Dantzig) ...	62	54 N	19 E
Dara (Egypt)	132	12 N	25 E
Dara (Morea)	3	38 N	22 E
Dardanelles	61	40 N	26 E
Daren-Salaam	130	7 S	39 E
Dar-fur	132	10 N	20 E
Dargai	124	Ins.	
Danen, G. of	66	8 N	77 W
Darjeeling	138	27 N	88 E
Darling Downs	128	28 S	151 E
Darling, R	128	40 S	140 E
Darlington	121	55 N	2 W
Darmstadt	12	50 N	9 E
Dart, R	121	50 N	4 W
Dartford	36	51 N	0
Dartmoor ...	121	51 N	4 W
Dartmouth ...	36	50 N	4 W
Dasht-i-Lut	124	30 N	55 E
Daaht-i-Margo	124	30 N	60 E
Daubi, 14	137	44 N	132 E
Dauphin I	67	30 N	88 W
Dauphine ...	8	44 N	4 E
Daventry	36	52 N	1 W
Davis Str	126	60 N	60 W
Davos	30	47 N	10 E
Dawson	126	64 N	140 W
Dawson, R.	128	24 S	150 E
Dayton	72	40 N	84 W
Do Aar	133	31 S	24 E
Deal	16	51 N	1 E
Deanston ...	121	56 N	4 W
Debate-able Land ..,	23	55 N	3 W
Debbeh	132	18 N	31 E
Debreczen ...	21	47 N	22 E
Decapolia	110	30 N	35 E
Deccan	99		
Dec, 14. (Scotland)..	23	56 N	4 W
Deo, 14. (Wales) ..	121	53 N	3 W
Doer Ab.	23	58 N	2 W
Deer, L.	139	40 N	120 W
Deggeudorf	57	49 N	13 E
Dego	83	45 N	8 E
Do Grey, 14.	128	21 S	120 E
Deim Zubeir	132	8 N	26 E
Deinze	6	51 N	4 E
Delagoa Bay	133	26 S	33 E
Delaware	72	30 N	80 W
Delaware, R.	72	39 N	75 W
Del Chaco ...	135	30 S	70 W
Del Shaven	22	52 N	4 E
Delft	22	52 N	4 E
Delgado, C.	130	10 S	40 E
Delhi	64	29 N	77 E
Deligrad	119	44 N	22 E
Delithdi	107	52 N	12 E
Delmenhorst	12	53 N	9 E
Demavend Mt	124	36 N	52 E
Dembe Wielkio	108	Ins.	
Demer, R	45	51 N	5 E
Demerara ...	91	8 N	58 W
Demerara, R.	69	8 N	58 W
Demidoff	108	58 N	60 E
Demmin	33	54 N	13 E
Demonto	25	44 N	7 E
Denain	45	50 N	3 E
Denbigh	121	53 N	3 W
Dender, R	109	51 N	4 E
Dendermoiidc	22	51 N	4 E
Dendro	81	51 N	4 E
Denia	7	39 N	0
Denison, Port	140	20 S	149 E
Denkera	65	Ins.	
Denmark ...	1		
Denmark Str.	126	60 N	30 W
Deimewitz ...	97	52 N	13 E
Denshawi ...	132	31 N	31 E
D'Entrecasteaux Is.	128	10 S	150 E
Denver	72	40 N	105 W
Deogaon	99	21 N	76 E
Deptford	36	51 N	0

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Derajat	99	32 N	72 E
Derbent	61	42 N	48 E
Derby	16	53 N	1 W
Derg, L. (Ireland)...	27	52 N	10 W
Derg, L. (Ireland)...	27	55 N	8 W
Dermbach	117	51 N	10 E
Derrinlaur ...	37	52 N	8 W
Derver	27	54 N	6 W
Derwent, R. (Austral.)	128	43 S	146 E
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	55 N	3 W
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	53 N	1 W
Derwent, R. (Eng.)	121	54 N	1 W
Deeeado, R.	135	30 S	70 W
Deeima I.	137	33 N	130 E
Desirade I. ...	69	16 N	61 W
Desire, R.	139	40 S	92 W
Dee Moines	72	42 N	94 W
Des Moines, R.	70	42 N	94 W
Desmond	27	52 N	10 W
Desmond, Earls of...	27	52 N	10 W
Desna, R.	58	52 N	32 E
Despena Perros	95	38 N	3 W
Dessau	12	52 N	12 E
Detmold	94	52 N	9 E
Detroit	72	42 N	83 W
Detroit, R.	70	42 N	83 W
Dettingen	57	50 N	9 E
Deux Nethea	94	51 N	4 E
Deux Sevres	103	44 N	4 W
Deventer	22	52 N	6 E
Devernaki, Defile of	105	38 N	23 E
Deveron, R.	23	56 N	4 W
Devicota	64	11 N	80 E
Devizes	16	51 N	2 W
Devon	16		
Devon port ...	114	50 N	4 W
Dhamra	123	21 N	87 E
Dliarmsala ...	122	32 N	76 E
Dliolpur	124	27 N	78 E
Diamantina, R.	128	25 S	140 E
Diamond, C.	67 Ins.		
Diamond Hill	133	26 S	29 E
Diamond Rock	69	14 N	61 W
Dibra	120	41 N	21 E
Die	8	45 N	5 E
Diedenhofen	11	49 N	6 E
Diego Suarez	140	12 S	50 E
Diekirch	109	50 N	6 E
Diepliolz	12	53 N	8 E
Dieppe	8	50 N	1 E
Dieren	22	52 N	6 E
Dieso, R.	39	52 N	5 E
Dieat	22	51 N	5 E
Dietz	107	50 N	8 E
Dig	99	27 N	77 E
Digne	103	44 N	6 E
Dijon	8	47 N	5 E
Dillenburg	12	51 N	8 E
Diliingen	12	49 N	10 E
Dillons	27	52 N	8 W
Dinan	19	48 N	2 W
Dinant	6	50 N	5 E
Dinapur	123	25 N	85 E
Dindings	125	5 N	100 E
Dinghu	138	40 N	106 E
Dingle	47	52 N	10 W
Dingle Ray	37	52 N	10 W
Dingolfmg ...	57	49 N	13 E
Dinkelbsbuhl	62	49 N	10 E
Dimviddio Ct. Ho.	74	37 N	77 W
Dir	124	35 N	72 E
Dirk Hartog I.	128	26 S	113 E
Disentis	30	47 N	9 E
Diana	96	50 N	28 E
Ditnmrschen	12	54 N	9 E
Diu 1	64	23 N	71 E
Dive, R.	10	47 N	0
Divi	64	16 N	81 E
Dividing Range, Gt	128	36 S	150 E
Dixcove	65 Ins.		
Dixmuyden	39	51 N	3 E
Djaak, C.	124	26 N	58 E
Djokjakarta	139	7 S	110 E
Djunia	119	44 N	22 E
Djurdjura, R.	131	37 N	5 E
Dnieper, R.	61	40 N	30 E
Dniester, R.	108	48 N	29 E
Doab	99	24 N	72 E
Dobre	108 Ins.		
Dobrudja ...	105	44 N	28 E
Dobrayn	58	53 N	19 E
Doce, R.	106	20 S	40 W
Dool	62	51 N	4 E
Dogger Bank, The	50	50 N	0
Doltna	97	51 N	14 E
Doire	94	44 N	4 E
Dol	83	49 N	2 W
Dolo	79	47 N	5 E
Dolgelly	16	53 N	4 W
Dolitz	97 Ins.		
Dolores	106	22 N	101 W
Dombea	8	46 N	5 E
Dom front ...	10	49 N	1 W
Dominica ...	69	15 N	61 W
Donritz	33	53 N	11 E
Domlesehg, R.	30	47 N	9 E
Dommel, R.	30	51 N	5 E
Domo d'Ossola	4	46 N	8 E
Domokos ...	119	39 N	22 E
Domstadtl ...	57	50 N	17 E
Don, R. (England)	121	54 N	1 W
Don, R. (Russia) ...	61	40 N	40 E
Don, R. (Scofland)	23	56 N	4 W
Donafteschingen ...	88	48 N	8 E
Donauried ...	13	48 N	8 E
Don an worth	12	49 N	11 E
Doncautor ...	16	54 N	1 W
Donchery ...	118	50 N	5 W
Don court ...	118 Ins.		
Donegal	37	55 N	8 W
Donegal Ab.	37	55 N	8 W
Donegal Bay	37	55 N	10 W
Doncraile ...	47	52 N	9 W
Donetz, R.	61	49 N	38 E
Dongola, New	132	19 N	30 E
Dongola, Old	132	18 N	31 E
Donjon	103	46 N	4 E
Donnington Castle...	36	51 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Doon, B.	121	55 N	4 W
Doom Kop...	143	26 S	28 E
Dora Baltea, R. ...	104	46 N	7 E
Dorchenter (Am. N.J	68	42 N	71 W
Dorch enter (England;	16	51 N	2 W
Dorchester Heights	70	Ins.	
Dorchester Neck ...	70	Ins.	
Dordogne	104	44 N	0
Dordogue, R.	8	44 N	0
Dordrecht	22	52 N	5 E
Dormans	19	49 N	4 E
Dornburg	92	51 N	12 E
Dornoch	23	58 N	4 W
Dorpat	61	58 N	27 E
Dorset	16		
Domton	39	52 N	7 E
Dort	6	52 N	5 E
Dortmund ...	12	52 N	7 E
Dospad Dagh	119	42 N	24 E
Douay (Douai)	22	50 N	3 E
Poubw, R.	79	47 N	6 E
Doaglas (I. of Man)	121	54 N	4 W
Douglas (Scotland)	23	56 N	4 W
Doulca	103	44 N	4 E
Doullens	103	50 N	2 E
Dourdan	19	49 N	2 E
Douro, R.	7	40 N	10 W
Dove, R.	121	53 N	2 W
Dover	16	51 N	1 E
Dover (Cocheco) ...	68	43 N	71 W
Dovor, Str. of	121	51 N	1 E
Dovey, R.	121	53 N	4 W
Down	47	54 N	6 W
Downpatrick	47	54 N	6 W
Downs, The	16	80 N	0
Downton	113	51 N	2 W
Draa, R.	131	28 N	9 W
Pragashan	105	45 N	24 E
Draguiguan	103	44 N	6 E
Draheim	59	54 N	16 E
Drakenberg	12	53 N	9 E
Drakenberg Mta ...	133		
Drama	105	41 N	24 E
Dranoe, It.	25	46 N	6 E
Dravo, R. ...	21	44 N	18 E
Drentho	22	52 N	6 E
Dresden	12	51 N	14 E
Dteux	19	49 N	1 E
Drin, R.	119	42 N	20 E
Drina, R.	21	44 N	19 E
Drissa	96	56 N	28 E
Droghcda	37	54 N	6 W
Droitwich ...	113	52 N	2 W
Drume	103	44 N	4 E
Dromore	47	54 N	6 W
Drottningholm	108	59 N	18 E
Drucoz, R.	54	54 N	30 E
Druia	96	56 N	27 E
Drumclog	29	56 N	4 W
Drumcru	37	55 N	7 W
Drummonds	23	56 N	4 W
Druse, Mt.	110	33 N	37 E
Dry burgh	23	56 N	3 W
Duben	83	52 N	13 E
Dubienka ...	58	51 N	24 E
Dubtno	80	46 N	9 E
Dubitza	105	45 N	17 E
Dublin	37	53 N	6 W
Dueie I.	139	40 S	140 W
Duddingstoo	56	56 N	3 W
Duderstadt...	29	51 N	10 E
Dudley	114	53 N	2 W
Dudoea I. ...	139	20 S	180 W
Duem	132	14 N	32 E
Duffel	22	51 N	4 E
Dufferin	27	54 N	6 W
Duich, L. ...	56	57 N	6 W
Duifken Point	43	10 S	141 E
Duisburg ...	22	51 N	7 E
Dulcigno ...	105	42 N	19 E
Duleek	47	54 N	6 W
Duluth	72	47 N	92 W
Dumbarton	23	56 N	5 W
Dumbovitaa, R.	119	44 N	24 E
Dum Dum ...	123	23 N	88 E
Dumet I. ...	50	47 N	3 W
Dumfries ...	23	55 N	4 W
Dun	45	49 N	5 E
Dttna, R. ...	58	56 N	24 E
Dunaburg ...	58	56 N	27 E
Dunamon ...	38	54 N	8 W
Dunamunde	61	57 N	24 E
Dunbar	23	56 N	3 W
Dunblane ...	56	56 N	4 W
Dunblane Ab.	23	56 N	4 W
Dunboy Castle	37	52 N	10 W
Duncannon	37	52 N	7 W
Dundalk	37	54 N	6 W
Dundalk Bay	27	54 N	6 W
Dundee (Africa,	133	28 S	30 E
Dundeo (Scotland	23	56 N	3 W
Dundrcnnan Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Dunedin	129	46 S	171 E
Dunfermline Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Dungannon	37	55 N	7 W
Dungarvan ...	47	52 N	8 W
Dunge Ness	50	51 N	1 E
Dunkeld	56	57 N	4 W
Dunkeld Ab.	23	57 N	4 W
Dunkirk	22	51 N	2 E
Dunleer	47	54 N	6 W
Dun luce	27	55 N	7 W
Dunnottar Castle	23	57 N	2 W
Dunrobin ...	56	58 N	4 W
Duns	23	56 N	2 W
Dunse Law	36	58 N	2 W
Dunseveriok	27	55 N	6 W
Dunstable ...	18	52 N	1 W
Dunstaffnage	56	56 N	5 W
Dun wich	16	52 N	2 E
Duppel	116	55 N	10 E
Duranoe, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Durango	95	43 N	3 W
Dnrazzo	3	41 N	19 E
Durban	133	30 S	31 E
Puren	22	51 N	6 E
Durham	16	55 N	2 W
Durlaoh	12	49 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Dursey I.	37	52 N	10 W
Dusseldorf.	62	51 N	7 E
Dassindale	16	53 N	1 E
Dutoitspan	133	29 S	25 E
Dvina, R. ...	52	60 N	40 E
Dyea	126	59 N	135 W
Dyle	94	48 N	4 E
Dyle, R.	45	51 N	5 E
Dzikowa	58	54 N	19 E
Dzungarei	138	40 N	80 E
Earlhara	121	53 N	1 E
Earn, R.	23	56 N	4 W
East Africa Proteo.	130	0	40 E
East Brenny	27	54 N	6 W
East C. (N. Z.) ...	129	38 S	178 E
East, C. (Sib.) ...	139	66 N	170 W
East Hampntoad ...	16	51 N	1 W
East London	133	33 S	28 E
East March	23	56 N	2 W
Easton	72	41 N	75 W
Eastport	70	45 N	67 W
East R.	70	41 N	74 W
Eauzo.	19	44 N	0
Ebala, R.	132	3 N	21 E
Ebernberg ...	12	50 N	8 E
Ebersberg ...	88	48 N	12 E
Ebersdorf.	93	Ins.	
Ebro, R.	7	40 N	2 W
Eccles Ab	23	56 N	2 W
Echallens ...	25	47 N	7 E
Echemin, R.	67	Ins.	
Echigo.	137	36 N	136 E
Echuca	128	36 S	145 E
Eckeren	45	51 N	4 E
Eckernforde	116	54 N	10 E
Eckmiihl	91	49 N	12 E
Ecuador	135	10 S	80 W
Edam.	22	53 N	5 E
Eden, R.	121	54 N	4 W
Edenkoben.	81	49 N	8 E
Edge Hill	36	52 N	1 W
Edinburgh ...	23	56 N	3 W
Edmonton.	126	53 N	114 W
Edolo.	30	46 N	10 E
Edward Nyanza ...	130	0	30 E
Eferding	13	48 N	14 E
Eger (Erlau)	21	48 N	20 E
Kger.	53	50 N	12 E
Eger, R.	33	48 N	12 E
Eglinton	23	56 N	5 W
Egmont	22	53 N	5 E
Egmont, C.	129	39 S	174 E
Egmont, Mt	129	39 S	174 E
Egmont, Port	106	51 S	60 W
Egypt, Lower, Middle and Upper	132		
Ehingen	62	48 N	10 E
Ehrenberg ...	14	47 N	11 E
Ehrenbreitstein	33	50 N	8 E
Eiehsfeld	12	50 N	9 E
Eichstedt	12	49 N	11 E
Eider, R.	107	54 N	9 E
Einbeck	12	52 N	10 E
Einttiedeln.	15	47 N	9 E
Eisch, R.	88	40 N	11 E
Eisenach	12	51 N	10 E
Eislebcn	13	52 N	12 E
E kataretmograd	138	44 N	44 E
Ekaterinodar	108	45 N	39 E
Ekaterinoslav (Ekat-erinoBlaff)	61	48 N	35 E
Elands R.	133	25 S	29 E
Eland8laagto	133	28 S	30 E
El Arish (Egypt) ...	110	31 N	34 E
El Arish (Morocco)	131	35 N	6 W
El Aruat	130	34 N	3 W
Elba I.	4	42 N	10 E
Elbe, R.	29	52 N	8 E
Elberfeld	107	51 N	7 E
Elbing.	56	54 N	19 E
El Bodon	95	40 N	7 W
Elbs.	12	50 N	12 E
Elburz.	121	35 N	50 E
El Caney Hts	75	20 N	76 W
El Erg	131		
Eleuthera I.	69	25 N	76 W
Elf.	141	60 N	20 E
Elfsborg	17	58 N	12 E
Elfsnabben.	53	59 N	18 E
Elgin.	23	58 N	3 W
Elgin and Forres ...	23	58 N	4 W
El Goleah.	131	31 N	3 E
Elgon, Mt ...	132	1 N	34 E
El Gran Chaco ...	135	20 S	70 W
El Haza	124	26 N	50 E
Elie.	56	56 N	3 W
Elizabeth, R.	74	36 N	77 W
Elk, R.	70	40 N	76 W
El Kef	131	36 N	10 E
El Kobth, W.	132	12 N	26 E
Ellandonan...	56	57 N	5 W
Ellesmere Land ...	126	78 N	80 W
Ellico Is. ...	139	20 S	160 E
Ellwangon ...	12	48 N	9 E
Ehnina	130	5 N	2 W
El Obcid	132	13 N	30 E
El PHHO	71	32 N	106 W
Elsass	29	48 N	4 E
Elsfleth	93	53 N	8 E
Elsinore	17	56 N	13 E
Elster, R.	97	51 N	12 E
El Teb	132	19 N	38 E
Elvts.	7	39 N	7 W
Ely (England)	16	52 N	0
Ely (Ireland)	27	53 N	8 E
Embabeh ...	85	30 N	31 E
Embrun	79	45 N	7 E
Emden	12	53 N	7 E
Emilia	4	44 N	10 E
Emly.	27	52 N	8 W
Emme, R.	90	47 N	8 E
Empiro, The	1		
Empoli	104	44 N	11 E
Eras....	107	50 N	8 E
Ems, Occidental ..	94	53 N	7 E
Ems, Oriental	94	53 N	7 E
Ems Superieur	94	52 N	8 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Emu, R.	22	53 N	7 E
Enckbuysen	22	53 N	5 E
Encounter Bay	129	36 S	139 E
Endeavour 8tr.	128	11 S	142 E
Endertno	140	42 N	142 E
Engadine	15		
Engen	88	48 N	9 E
Enghien	98	51 N	4 E
English Channel ...	42		
Enkhuizen *(tee* Enckhuyaen)			
Enniw	37	53 N	9 W
Enniscorthy	37	52 N	7 W
EnniMkillto ...	37	54 N	8 W
Enns, R. ...	57	48 N	14 E
Ensalah	130	27 N	2 E
Ensiubcim	12	48 N	7 E
Entebbe	140	0	33 E
Entlebuch	112	47 N	8 E
Entro Minho e Douro	7	40 N	10 W
Entro Rios	106	32 S	60 W
Entschedo	22	52 N	7 E
Enz, R	118	49 N	9 E
Enzcrsdorf...	93 Ins.		
Enshcim	45	48 N	7 E
Eperies (Eperjes) ...	111	49 N	21 E
Epernay	19	49 N	4 E
Epidaurus	105	38 N	23 E
Epinal	103	48 N	6 E
Epirus	105	36 N	20 E
Epworth	121	54 N	1 W
Eraghtichan	27	54 N	8 W
Eregli (Karaman)...	8	38 N	34 E
Eregli (Turkey)	120	41 N	28 E
Eretrea	130	15 N	40 E
Erfurt	12	51 N	11 E
Ergene, R	119	40 N	24 E
Erie Canal	72	43 N	76 W
Eric, L	72	40 N	80 W
Erinpura	123	25 N	73 E
Eriaka	56	57 N	7 W
Eritrea *(see* Erotroa)			
Erivan	108	40 N	45 E
Erlangen	107	50 N	11 E
Erlau *(see* Eger)			
Ermeland (Warmia)	55	54 N	20 E
Erne, L	37	54 N	8 E
Ernestine Saxony...	12		
Er Rebia, W.	131	33 N	9 W
Erreatfer	54	58 N	27 E
Enrol.	82	45 N	8 W
Ersekujvar	48	48 N	18 E
Erierum	8	40 N	41 E
Erz Oobirge	117 Ins.		
Esbjerg	107	55 N	8 E
Esoaat	94	51 N	4 E
Escaut, Bouehes de l'	94	51 N	4 E
Esoorial	95	41 N	4 W
Eaher	16	51 N	0
Eak, R., N.and S....	23	50 N	4 W
Esk, R	23	55 N	3 W
Eskdale	23	55 N	3 W
Eakilstuna	58	59 N	16 E
ESLA, R.	95	42 N	5 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Esmau	125	23 N	101 E
Esneh	132	25 N	33 E
Espinoga	95	43 N	4 W
Espirito Santo	135	20 S	40 W
Esquimau ...	139	47 N	156 W
Essck	8	46 N	19 E
Essea	81	51 N	7 E
Esaeqnibo, R.	106	5 N	58 W
Essex	16		
Essling	93 Ins.		
Esslingen ...	12	49 N	9 E
Essonnes	19	49 N	2 E
Estampes ...	8	48 N	2 E
Estcourt	133	29 S	30 E
Esthonia	61	59 N	20 E
Estrelha, Sa do ...	7	40 N	8 W
Entrernadura	7	38 N	6 W
Eszek	111	46 N	19 E
Esztergom	111	48 N	18 E
Etaples	19	51 N	2 E
Etawah	123	27 N	79 E
Etna, Mt	4	38 N	15 E
Etoger	97	49 N	4 E
Eton	121	51 N	1 W
Etropol	121	43 N	24 E
Etruria, Kingdom of	92	43 N	11 E
Ettenheira	89	48 N	8 E
Eu	8	49 N	0
Euboea	105	39 N	24 E
End a	128	32 S	129 E
Eupatoria or KoslofI	61	45 N	33 E
Euphrates, R,	3	36 N	40 E
Eure	103	49 N	0
Eure et Eoir	103	49 N	0
Eureka	128	38 S	144 E
Eutaw Springs	70	34 N	80 W
Eutritsch	97 Ins.		
Everest, Mt	138	28 N	86 E
Evesham	36	52 N	2 W
Evesham Ab.	16	52 N	2 W
Evora	7	39 N	8 W
Evora, Monte	95	39 N	8 W
Evrcux	79	49 N	1 E
Exe, R.	121	51 N	4 W
Exeter (America, N.)	68	43 N	71 W
Exeter (England) ...	16	51 N	4 W
Exiiles	25	45 N	7 E
Ex moor	121	51 N	4 W
Exmouth Gulf	128	22 S	114 E
Eye	113	52 N	1 E
Eylau	94	54 N	21 E
Eyne	45	51 N	4 E
Eyre, L	128	28 S	137 E
Eyre's Penmsula ...	128	33 S	136 E
Faenza	4	44 N	12 E
Fahlun	53	61 N	16 E
Faie-la-Vineuse	19	47 N	0
Fair Foreland	27	55 N	6 W
Fair I	24	50 N	10 W
Fair Oaks	74	38 N	77 W
Falkland	23	56 N	3 W
Falkland Is.	106	52 S	58 W
Falkdping ..	17	58 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Falmouth (Am. N.)	70	44 N	70 W
Falmouth (England)	36	50 N	5 W
False B.	33	34 S	19 E
Falster I.	17	55 N	12 E
Famagoata	3	35 N	34 E
Famars	81	50 N	3 E
Fanning I.	89	0	160 W
Fano	4	44 N	13 E
Farah	24	32 N	62 E
Farah, R.	24	30 N	60 E
Farewell, C. (Greenland)	26	60 N	44 W
Farewell, C. (N. Z.)	29	40 S	173 E
Farnhara	36	51 N	1 W
Faro	95	37 N	8 W
Faroe Is.	1	60 N	10 W
Farquharsoits	23	57 N	3 W
Farrukhabad	99	28 N	80 E
Fars	124	25 N	50 E
Fasher	132	14 N	26 E
Fashoda	132	10 N	32 E
Fatchgarh	123	27 N	80 E
Fatehpur	123	26 N	81 E
Fatehpursikri	99	27 N	78 E
Faucigny	25	44 N	6 E
Favor sham ...	121	51 N	1 E
Fnyal	140	38 N	29 W
Fayetteville	74	35 N	79 W
Fayoum	132	29 N	31 E
Fays	27	54 N	7 W
Fear, R., Cape	72	34 N	78 W
Fecamp	19	50 N	0
Federal Hill	74	39 N	77 W
Federated Malay States	140	0	90 E
Fehrbcllin ...	33	53 N	13 E
Feldkirch ...	30	47 N	10 E
Feldkirchen	12	47 N	14 E
Feldsberg	111	49 N	17 E
Fcltre	4	46 N	12 E
Felus, R.	132	7 N	32 E
Fonmrn (Femern) ...	62	54 N	11 E
Fenostrelles	70	45 N	7 E
Fenghwangcheng ...	137	40 N	121 E
Fengtai	138 Ins.		
Fenshui Pass	137	41 N	123 E
Fens, The ...	121	52 N	2 W
Fereullen	37	52 N	6 W
Fere-en-Tardenois ...	19	49 N	4 E
Ferghana	124	36 N	70 E
Ferical In eg an	27	53 N	8 W
Ferket	133	21 N	30 E
Fermanagh	37	54 N	8 W
Fermer Bound	29	54 N	11 E
Fermo	86	43 N	14 E
Fernani do Po (Fernando Po)	2	4 N	9 E
Fernandina	74	31 N	82 W
Feme A b.	23	58 N	4 W
Fernie	126	49 N	115 E
Ferrara	4	45 N	12 E
Ferrieres (France)...	103	48 N	3 E
Ferrierea (France)...	118	49 N	3 E
Ferrol	7	43 N	8 W
Ferte-soua-Jouarre	19	49 N	3 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ferte Vidame, La...	19	49 N	1 E
Fethard (Ireland) ...	47	52 N	8 W
Fethard (Ireland) ...	47	52 N	7 W
Fews, The	27	54 N	7 W
Fez	131	34 N	5 W
Fezzan	130	20 N	0
Fiesole	4	44 N	11 E
Figeao	10	45 N	2 E
Figueraa	95	42 N	3 E
Fiji Is.	139	18 S	180 E
Filipstad	53	60 N	14 E
Finale	25	44 N	8 E
Findhom, B.	23	57 N	4 W
Finisterre	103	48 N	4 W
Finisterro, C.	7	43 N	9 W
Finke, It.	128	25 S	134 E
Finkenstein	92	54 N	19 E
Finland	17		
Finland, G. of ...	17	55 N	20 E
Finmark	17	70 N	25 E
Finn, B.	37	54 N	8 W
Finsbury ...	114	52 N	0
Fiolente, C.	115 Ins.		
Fiorenzuola	Ins.	45 N	10 E
Firando	43	33 N	130 E
Firozpur ...	123	31 N	75 E
Firozslmhr.	124	31 N	75 E
Fischingen ...	15	47 N	9 E
Fish, R.	133	33 S	26 E
Fisher's Hill	74	39 N	78 W
Fismes	79	49 N	4 E
Fitzgeralds...	37	52 N	10 W
Fitzgerald...	27	53 N	7 W
Fitzgibbon, White Knight	27	52 N	8 W
Fitzmaurice, Lord	27	52 N	10 W
Filzroy, R.	128	18 S	124 E
Fiume	111	45 N	14 E
Five Forks	74	37 N	77 W
Flanihorough Head	121	54 N	0
Flanders	22	50 N	2 E
Flattery, 0.	128	15 S	145 E
Flavigny	118 Ins.		
Fleix (France)	19	47 N	1 E
Fleix (Spain)	95	41 N	1 E
Flensburg ...	17	55 N	9 E
Fleurus	45	50 N	5 E
Flims	30	47 N	9 E
Flinders B.	128	35 S	115 E
Flinde*rs I.	128	40 S	148 E
Flinders, R.	128	20 S	142 E
Flinders Range ...	128	31 S	139 E
Flint	16	53 N	3 W
Flodden	16	55 N	2 W
Florence	4	44 N	11 E
Flores (Azores)	24	40 N	31 W
Flores (E. Indies),..	139	20 S	120 E
Florida	72		
Florida Str.	131	25 N	80 W
Floritsdorff	117	48 N	16 E
Fluela, R.	30	47 N	10 E
Flushing	22	51 N	4 E
Fly, R.	128	8 S	142 E
Focktchany	105	46 N	27 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Foggia	104	41 N	15 E
Foix	19	43 N	2 E
Foix, County of	8	40 N	0
Folkestone	42	51 N	1 E
Folembray	19	50 N	3 E
Foligno	104	43 N	13 E
Fombio	88	45 N	10 E
Fominskoio	96	55 N	37 E
Fondi	4	41 N	13 E
Fonseca B.	134	13 N	88 W
Fontainebleau	8	48 N	3 E
Fontaine Francaise	19	47 N	5 E
Fontenay	8	46 N	1 W
Fontenoy	57	51 N	3 E
Fooehow	138	26 N	119 E
Forbach	103	49 N	7 E
Forbes	23	57 N	3 W
Foroados	140	6 N	5 E
Ford Ab.	16	51 N	3 W
Fore	47	54 N	7 W
Foreland, N.	16	51 N	1 E
Foreland, S.	87 Ins.		
Forest of Dean	121	52 N	3 W
Forets	94	46 N	4 E
Forez	8	44 N	4 E
Forli	4	44 N	12 E
Formartin	23	56 N	4 W
Formosa	138	20 N	120 E
Formosa (Am. S.)	135	24 S	60 W
Formosa Str.	138	25 N	120 E
Fornovo	4	45 N	10 E
Fort Akabali	132	29 N	35 E
Fort Albany	67	52 N	82 W
Fort Alexander	115 Ins.		
Fort Augustus	56	57 N	5 W
Fort Barraux	19	45 N	6 E
Fort Beausejour	67	46 N	64 W
Fort Belgica	43 Ins.		
Fort Bourbon	67	53 N	99 W
Fort Boyer	70	30 N	88 W
Fort Brown	71	26 N	97 W
Fort Charles	2	33 N	80 W
Fort Chartres	67	38 N	90 W
Fort Crevecoeur	65 Ins.		
Fort Cumberland	67	40 N	79 W
Fort Dauphin (Madagascar)	65	25 S	47 E
Fort Dauphine (America, N.)	67	52 N	100 W
Fort de l'Ecluse	25	46 N	6 E
Fort del Ore	24	52 N	10 W
Fort Donelson	74	37 N	88 W
Fort Duquesne	70	41 N	80 W
Fort Edward	67	43 N	74 W
Fort Erie	70	43 N	79 W
Fortescue B.	128	22 S	117 E
Fort Fisher	74	34 N	78 W
Fort Frontenao	67	44 N	77 W
Fort Gaines	74	30 N	88 W
Fort Garry	101	47 N	97 W
Fort George	70	41 N	79 W
Fort Goree	101	15 N	16 W
Fort Haake	87 Ins.		
Fort Henry	74	36 N	87 W
Forth, Firth of	23	56 N	4 W
Forth, B.	23	56 N	4 W
Fort James	65	14 N	16 W
Fort James	65 Ins.		
Fort Joux	103	47 N	6 E
Fort Kazalinsk	136	47 N	62 E
Fort Kuropatkin	137	39 N	121 E
Fort la Beine	67	50 N	98 W
Fort le BoBuf	67	42 N	80 W
Fort Maurepas	67	51 N	96 W
Fort MAllister	74	32 N	81 W
Fort Meigs	70	41 N	83 W
Fort Miamis	67	41 N	85 W
Fort Mimms	70	31 N	88 W
Fort Monroe	74	37 N	76 W
Fort Moose	67	52 N	81 W
Fort Morgan	74	30 N	88 W
Fort Mulgrave	87	44 N	6 E
Fort Nassau (Banda)	43 Ins.		
Fort Nassau (Mouree)	65 Ins.		
Fort Niagara	67	43 N	79 W
Fort Ninety-Six	70	34 N	82 W
Fort Orange (Am. N.)	68	43 N	74 W
Fort Orange(Sekondi)	65 Ins.		
Fort Peccais	19	44 N	4 E
Fort Penthievre	87	48 N	4 W
Fort Perovski	136	45 N	65 E
Fort Picken	74	30 N	87 W
Fort Pillow	74	36 N	90 W
Fort Pitt (Am. N.)	67	41 N	80 W
Fort Pulaski	74	32 N	81 W
Fort Bandolph	74	36 N	90 W
Fort Bouge	67	50 N	97 W
Fort Boyal Bay	69	15 N	61 W
Fort Bupert	67	52 N	78 W
Fort Sandusky	70	41 N	83 W
Fort St Charles	67	49 N	95 W
Fort St David	64	12 N	80 E
Fort St George	64	13 N	80 E
Fort St Louis	65	19 N	16 W
Fort Stanwix	70	41 N	76 W
Fort Sumter	74	33 N	80 W
Fort Toronto	67	44 N	79 W
Fort William (Ont.)	126	48 N	90 W
Fort William (Scot.)	56	57 N	5 W
Fort William Henry	67	43 N	74 W
Fort York	67	57 N	92 W
Fort Zelandia	43	24 N	120 E
Fotheringay	16	53 N	0
Fougeres	82	48 N	1 W
Foule Pointo	65	17 S	50 E
Fountains Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Fourmies	103	50 N	4 E
Foveaux Str.	129	47 S	168 E
Fowey	86	50 N	5 W
Fox Channel	139	66 N	80 W
Fox Is.	139	40 N	180
Fox B.	67	42 N	89 W
Foxes	27	58 N	8 W
Foyle, Lough	87	54 N	8 W
Foyle, B.	27	55 N	7 W
Foz (Portugal)	95	41 N	9 W
Foz (Spain)	95	44 N	7 W
Fraele Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Framlingham	16	52 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
ranca villa	26	38 N	15 E
anche Comte ...	12	46 N	4 E
an cisco, San	72	38 N	122 W
anconia ...	14		
ranconian Knights	12	46 N	8 E
raneker ...	22	53 N	6 E
rankenhausen	12	51 N	11 E
an ken thai	12	50 N	8 E
zankfort (Ger.) ...	12	52 N	15 E
ankfort, G. D. of	94	48 N	8 E
ankfort-on-Main	12	50 N	9 E
nkfort (U.S.A.)	74	38 N	85 W
uklin (Canada)	26	72 N	90 W
nklin (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	87 W
\nz Joseph Land	36	80 N	70 E
nzens Kanal ...	11	46 N	19 E
ascati	04	42 N	13 E
Fraser I.	28	25 S	153 E
Fraser R.	26	50 N	130 W
Frasers	23	56 N	6 W
Frasnes	98 Ins.		
Frauenberg	57	49 N	14 E
Frauenfeld	90	48 N	9 E
Fraustadt	54	52 N	16 E
Frazer R. *(see* Fraser R.)			
Frederic	74	39 N	77 W
Frederica	68	31 N	82 W
Frederieia	16	56 N	10 E
Frederick William Canal	59	52 N	14 E
Fredericksburg	74	38 N	77 W
Fredericton	70	46 N	67 W
Frederiksborg	65 Ins.		
Frederiksodde	53	56 N	10 E
Eredrikshald (Frederikshald)	54	59 N	11 E
edrikshamn	61	61 N	28 E
edrikstad	54	60 N	11 E
redriksten	08	59 N	12 E
freehold Ct. Ho....	70	40 N	74 W
ceetown ...	30	9 N	8 W
ceiberg (Saxony)...	33	51 N	13 E
reiburg (Breisgau)	12	48 N	8 E
eiburg, Canton of	15	46 N	6 E
eiburg (Saxony)...	92	51 N	12 E
reiburg (Switz.) ...	15	47 N	7 E
rising	12	48 N	12 E
ejus.	79	43 N	7 E
emantle	28	32 S	116 E
ench Indo-China	40	0	90 E
enchtown	70	42 N	84 W
w.	56	56 N	4 W
eystadt	13	49 N	15 E
bourg *(see* Freiburg)			
heinont	98 Ins.		
	90	48 N	8 E
dcia *(see* Fredricia)			
nrg.	12	50 N	9 E
and (Bohem.)	12	51 N	15 E
and(Mecklenb.)	57	54 N	13 E
and (Prus. E.)	92	54 N	21 E
cdlaud (Silesia)...	29	50 N	18 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Friedlingen	45	48 N	8 E
Friedrichsfelde	107	52 N	13 E
Friedrichsruhe	107	53 N	10 E
Friedrichstadt	110	54 N	9 E
Fried wald	14	51 N	10 E
Friendly Is.	139	20 S	180
Friealand, B. & W.	12	50 N	4 E
Frio, C.	133	18 S	12 E
Frisches Haff	32	54 N	20 E
Frise	94	52 N	4 E
Frisia, B.	29	52 N	4 E
Friuli.	4	46 N	12 E
Frohsdorf.	107	48 N	16 E
Frome	114	51 N	2 W
Frome, L. ...	128	31 S	140 E
Frontier Pi ov., N. W.	24	50 N	70 E
Fro8inone	4	42 N	13 E
Fucino, L.	104	42 N	14 E
Fuenterabia	7	43 N	2 W
Fuentes d' Oiioro...	95	41 N	7 W
Fuentes, Ft	30	46 N	9 E
Fulda.	33	51 N	10 E
Fulek.	10	48 N	20 E
Fnlta.	64	22 N	88 E
Funchal	130	33 N	16 W
Fundy, B. of	68	40 N	70 W
Funen I.	107	52 N	8 E
Funfkirchen (Pees)	3	46 N	18 E
Fureedpore	123	24 N	90 E
Fumes	39	51 N	3 E
Furne8s	16	54 N	3 W
Furrah *(see* Farah)			
Furstenau.	30	47 N	9 E
Furstenborg (Ger.)	12	48 N	9 E
Furstenberg (Ger.)	33	52 N	15 E
Furth.	33	49 N	11 E
Furva, Val.	30	46 N	10 E
Fusan.	137	35 N	129 E
Fushirai	137	35 N	136 E
Fussen	57	48 N	11 E
Fyen I. *(see* Fiinen)			
Fyvie Ab.	23	57 N	2 W
Fyzabad	64	27 N	82 E
Gabbard	42	52 N	2 E
Gabes	131	34 N	10 E
Gabes, G. of	131	34 N	10 E
Gaboon	130	0	12 E
Gacko.	119	43 N	18 E
Gadebusch.	54	54 N	11 E
Gaeta.	4	41 N	14 E
Gafgenberg...	97 Ins.		
Gainsborough	10	53 N	1 W
Gairdner, L.	128	32 S	135 E
Gairlock	56	58 N	6 W
Galabat	132	13 N	36 E
Galapagos Is.	135	0	91 W
Galata.	3	41 N	29 E
Galatz.	61	45 N	28 E
Galicia	61	49 N	23 E
Galicia (Spain)	7	43 N	8 W
Galicia, New	106	21 N	104 W
Galicia, West	60	48 N	20 E
Galilee, Sea of	35	33 N	36 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Galita	31	38 N	9 E
Gallaland	30	7 N	40 E
Galle	64	6 N	80 E
Gallinas Point	35	12 N	72 W
Gallipoli (Italy) ...	01	40 N	18 E
Gallipoli (Turkey)	3	40 N	27 E
Gallo, C.	20	37 N	22 E
Galloper Band	42	52 N	2 E
Galloway	23		
Galveston	72	29 N	95 W
Galway	37	53 N	9 W
Galway Bay	37	53 N	10 W
Gambia	30	13 N	17 W
Gambia, R.	65	14 N	13 W
Gambior	28	38 S	141 E
Gambron	65	27 N	57 E
Gandamak	24	34 N	70 E
Gandia	7	39 N	0
Gandja	08	41 N	46 E
Gando	30	12 N	5 E
Ganges, R.	64		
Ganges, Mtha of the	23	20 N	90 E
Ganjam	23	19 N	85 E
Gap	03	45 N	6 E
Gara, L.	27	54 N	8 W
Gard	03	44 N	4 E
Garda, L.	01	46 N	11 E
Gardikis	3	37 N	22 E
Garfagnana	93	44 N	10 E
Garigliano, It.	04	41 N	13 E
Garioch	23	56 N	4 W
Garonne, Hauto (et Tarn; et Lot)	03		
Garonne, R.	8	44 N	0
Gartok	38	32 N	80 E
Garz	85	53 N	14 E
Gaacony	8		
Gascoyne, R.	128	25 S	115 E
Gaspe	67	40 N	70 W
Gaspe Bay	126	49 N	64 W
Gastein	07	47 N	13 E
Gata, Sa do	7	40 N	8 W
Gateshead ...	14	55 N	2 W
Gatsohina	61	59 N	30 E
Gatton	13	51 N	0
Gaverin	45	51 N	4 E
Gavi	88	45 N	9 E
Gavre	22	51 N	4 E
Gavutu	40	20 S	150 E
Gawilgarh	99	21 N	77 E
Gawler	28	35 S	139 E
Gawler Range	28	33 S	136 E
Gaata	10	32 N	35 E
Gdoff	32	59 N	28 E
Gedaref	32	14 N	35 E
Geelong	28	38 S	145 E
« Geertruidenberg	22	52 N	5 E
Gefle	17	61 N	17 E
Gehr, W.	81	31 N	2 W
Geialingen	45	49 N	10 E
Gelderland	12	50 N	4 E
Geldera. Up.	59	51 N	6 E
Gelders *(see* Gelderlanrl			
Gelltvare	08	67 N	21 E
Gelnhauaen	12	50 N	9 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Gelt, R.	16	54 N	4 W
Gelves, Los	7	Ins.	
Geraanrhof...	54	56 N	24 E
Gembloux ...	22	51 N	5 E
Genappe	98	Ins.	
Generalitcitslund ...	62	45 N	4 E
Genea	94	44 N	8 E
Geneva	15	46 N	6 E
Geneva, L. of	15	46 N	6 E
Genevois ...	25	44 N	5 E
Genevre, Mont	25	45 N	7 E
Gengenbach	62	48 N	8 E
Genil, R.	95	37 N	5 W
Gennep	39	52 N	6 E
Genoa	4	44 N	9 E
Genoa, G. of	50	40 N	0
Gen-san	137	89 N	127 E
George, L.	70	43 N	74 W
Georgetown (Am. 8.)	135	7 N	58 W
Georgetown (Tag.)	128	41 S	147 E
Georgetown (Tobago)	69	11 N	61 W
Georgia (Russia) ...	61	40 N	40 E
Georgia (U.S.A.) ...	72	80 N	9 W
Georgia I., Sth. ...	135	60 S	40 W
Geoigian B.	126	45 N	81 W
Georgina, R.	128	22 S	138 E
Gcraldton	128	29 S	115 E
German Confcd., N.	118		
German Confed., S.	116		
Germanic Confed....	107		
German Order	1	50 N	20 E
German town	70	40 N	75 W
Germersheim	29	49 N	8 E
Gerona	95	42 N	3 E
Gers	103	44 N	0
Gers, R.	103	41 N	1 E
Gertruydenberg *(nee* Geertruidenberg)			
Gette, R.	98	50 N	4 E
Gettysburg	74	40 N	77 W
Gewitsch	57	50 N	17 E
Gex	15	46 N	6 E
Ghadames ...	131	30 N	9 E
Ghaggar, R.	122	29 N	74 E
Ghats, Eastern	99		
Ghats, Western	99		
Ghazipur ...	64	25 N	84 E
Ghazni	124	34 N	68 E
Ghent	8	51 N	4 E
Ghiara d'Adda	Ins.	45 N	9 E
Ghilian *(see* Gilyan)			
Ghir, C.	131	31 N	10 W
Ghizeh	85	30 N	31 E
Giant's Causeway ...	24	55 N	7 W
Gibraltar	87	36 N	5 W
Gibson'a Desert ...	128	50 S	130 E
Gien	79	48 N	3 E
Gion, County of ...	8	44 N	0
Giengen	62	49 N	10 E
Giessen	97	51 N	9 E
Gignaa	19	44 N	4 E
Gilan	124	37 N	49 E
Gilbert Is	139	0	180 E
Gilbert R.	128	18 S	142 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Giles, L.	28	30 S	120 E
Gilgii.	38	36 N	74 E
Gilolo.	43 Ins.		
Gilyan	52	30 N	40 E
Gingi	64	12 N	80 E
Gippsland	128	38 S	147 E
Girgeh	32	26 N	32 E
Girgenti	26	38 N	14 E
Gironde	03	44 N	4 W
Gironde, R.	79	44 N	4 W
Gisborne	129	39 S	178 E
Gislikon	112	47 N	8 E
Gitechin	12	50 N	15 E
Givet	103	50 N	5 E
Giza *(see* Ghizeb)			
Gjatsk	96	56 N	35 E
Glace B	126	48 N	60 W
Gladstone ...	128	24 S	152 E
Glamorgan ...	16		
Glan, R	118	50 N	8 E
Glanfynne	37	55 N	8 W
G la rug	15	47 N	9 E
Glasgow	23	56 N	4 W
Glastonbury	16	51 N	3 W
Glastonbury Ab. ...	16	51 N	3 W
Glatz	12	50 N	17 E
Glencaim ...	23	55 N	4 W
Glenoaii	27	54 N	7 W
Gleucoe (Africa, S.)	183	28 S	30 E
Glencoe (Scotland)	23	57 N	5 W
Glenconkein	27	54 N	6 W
Glen Klchaig	56	57 N	5 W
Glenfinnan ...	56	57 N	5 W
Glenflesk	27	52 N	10 W
Glengariff ...	27	52 N	10 W
Glengarry ...	56	57 N	5 W
Glen Grey District	183	32 S	27 E
Glenluce Ab.	23	55 N	5 W
Glenmalicr ...	27	53 N	7 W
Glcnmalure	37	52 N	6 W
Glen Sbiul ...	56	57 N	5 W
Gliuzendorf	93 Ins.		
Glogau	12	52 N	16 E
GlouceHter (Eng.)..,	16	52 N	2 W
Gloucester (U.S.A.)	70	37 N	77 W
Glubokoio ...	96	55 N	28 E
Gluckhburg	116	55 N	10 E
Gluckstadt ...	12	54 N	9 E
Glynnes, The	27	54 N	6 W
Gmund	12	49 N	10 E
Gnesen	107	53 N	18 E
Goa	64	16 N	74 E
Gobi Desert	138	40 N	100 E
Goch	39	52 N	6 E
Godavery, Mths of the R.	99	17 N	82 E
Gdding	111	49 N	17 E
Godollo	111	48 N	19 E
Godra	64	23 N	74 E
Gogra, R. ...	61	26 N	84 E
Gonad	99	26 N	78 E
Goblin	97 Ins.		
Gohladorf	97	52 N	13 E
Gdhrde	97	53 N	11 E
Goito	104	45 N	11 E
Goloonda ...	64	17 N	78 E
Goldbacb, R.	92 Ins.		
Goldbcrg(Mecklenb.)	33	54 N	12 E
Goldberg (Priibbia)	20	51 N	16 E
Gold Coast	130	5 N	2 W
Golden Bay	129	41 S	173 E
Goldsborough	74	35 N	78 W
Goktttta	10	37 N	10 E
Goliad	71	29 N	97 W
Gollersdorf	33	48 N	16 E
Gollnow	59	54 N	15 E
Golombo ...	82	51 N	22 E
Golymin	92	53 N	21 E
Gomera I. ...	2	0	80 W
Gomera I. ...	131	85 N	4 W
Gomera, Pefion de la	7 Ins.		
Goraor	21	48 N	20 E
Gondar	130	13 N	37 E
Gondokoro	132	5 N	32 E
Goodwin Sands ...	42	51 N	2 E
Gooiland ...	22	52 N	5 E
Gora	93	52 N	21 E
Gordon	23	56 N	3 W
Gordon Castlo	56	58 N	3 W
Gordons	23	56 N	4 W
Gordo, I. of	65	15 N	17 W
G orey	47	52 N	6 W
Gorgast	57	53 N	15 E
Gorge	118 Ins.		
Gorinchein ..	22	52 N	5 E
Gorki.	96	56 N	37 E
Gorlitsi	12	51 N	15 E
GorBchen ...	97	51 N	12 E
Gorz	12	46 N	14 E
Gosbenland	133	26 S	25 E
Goslar	12	52 N	10 E
Gotn, R.	17	55 N	10 E
Goteborg ...	116	58 N	12 E
Gotcnyarna	137	36 N	140 E
Gotba	12	51 N	11 E
Gotba, R.	53	58 N	12 E
Gothland, E. and W.	17	55 N	10 E
Gothland I.	53	55 N	15 E
GotoHbinia I.	137	33 N	129 E
Gottesbaus...	30		
Gottingun ...	12	52 N	10 E
Gottorp	12	54 N	9 E
Gouda	5	52 N	5 E
Goulburn ...	128	35 S	150 E
Gourara	131	29 N	1 E
Gouria	108	42 N	42 E
Gounmy (and Bray)	8	49 N	2 E
Govcmolo ...	104	45 N	11 E
Gowran	47	53 N	7 W
Gowrio	23	56 N	3 W
Goyaz	135	20 S	50 W
Graaf Reinet	133	32 S	24 E
Grabow	62	53 N	11 E
Grabusa	48	36 N	24 E
Graces	27	52 N	6 W
Gracian a Dios, C.	69	15 N	83 W
Gradletz	117 Ins.		
Grado.	4	46 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Grafton	74	39 N	80 W
Grahams	28	56 N	6 W
Grabamfttown	33	33 S	26 E
Grahovo	05	43 N	19 E
Grain Coast	30	5 N	10 W
Gramido	95	41 N	8 W
Gram pound	121	60 N	5 W
Gran	3	48 N	19 E
Gran, B.	111	48 N	19 E
Granada (New Spain)	106	0	80 W
Granada (Spain)	7	37 N	4 W
Granard	47	54 N	7 W
Gran Canada	130	28 N	15 W
Grand Banda I.	43 Ins.		
Grand Cul de Sac B.	60	14 N	61 W
Grande, R.	135	20 S	48 W
Grand Gulf	74	32 N	91 W
Grand Pre	81	49 N	5 E
Grandaon *(see* Granson)			
Grange	23	58 N	3 W
Gran Para	106	20 S	60 W
Granwon	6	48 N	7 E
Grantham	16	53 N	1 W
Qrants	23	56 N	6 W
Granville	82	49 N	2 W
Grao Para *(see* Gran Para)			
Graapan	133	29 S	25 E
Grata	62	47 N	15 E
Gratz	62	50 N	18 E
Graudenz	58	53 N	19 E
Grave	22	52 N	6 E
Gravelines	22	51 N	2 E
Gravelotte	116	49 N	6 E
Graverau	82	47 N	1 W
Gravesend	10	51 N	0
Gravosa	26	43 N	18 E
Gray	8	47 N	6 E
Great Abaco I.	134	27 N	77 W
Great Ardes	27	54 N	6 W
Great Austral. Bight	128	34 S	130 E
Great Barrier Reef	128	20 S	140 E
Great Bear L.	139	68 N	120 W
Great Berg R.	133	33 S	19 E
Great Beeren	97	52 N	18 E
Great Bushman Land	133	30 S	20 E
Great Cayman	134	19 N	81 W
Great Dividing Range	128	26 S	150 E
Great Fish R.	65	33 S	27 E
Great Fish R.	139	50 N	120 W
Great Harts R.	133	27 S	25 E
Great Inagua I.	134	20 N	80 W
Great Karroo	132	33 S	23 E
Great Meadows	67	38 N	80 W
Great Salt Lake	126	41 N	113 W
Great Salt Steppe	124	35 N	55 E
Groat Sandy Desert	128	20 S	120 E
Great Slave Lake	139	60 N	120 W
Great Tew	121	52 N	1 W
Great Western Runn	124	24 N	70 E
Groat Whale R.	126	50 N	80 W
Great Zwarte Mt	133	33 S	22 E
Gredos, Sa de	7	40 N	6 W
Greece	141		
Green Bay	67	45 N	87 W
Greencaatle	27	54 N	6 W
Greenland	126		
Greenland Sea, E.	140		
Greenftborongh	74	36 N	80 W
Greenwich	16	51 N	0
Gregory, L.	128	29 S	139 E
Greifenhagen	83	53 N	15 E
Greifswald	12	54 N	13 E
Greias	62	51 N	12 E
Grenada I.	69	12 N	62 W
Grenadine Is.	69	13 N	61 W
Grenelle	81	49 N	2 E
Grenoble	8	45 N	6 E
Groyerz	15	47 N	7 E
Greytown	133	29 S	31 E
Grimsby	121	54 N	0
Grinstead, E.	118	51 N	0
Gripsholm	17	59 N	17 E
Griqualand, E.	133	30 S	29 E
Griqualand, W.	133	30 S	20 E
Oris Nez, 0.	87 Ins.		
Grisons (Graubiinden]	15		
Grivobo	120	39 N	21 E
Grochoff	108 Ins.		
Grodno	58	54 N	24 E
Grodzisk	108 Ins.		
Groenloo (Gioll)	22	52 N	7 E
Groningcn	12	53 N	7 E
Groote Eylandt	128	14 S	137 E
Groote, R.	133	33 S	24 E
Grosotto	80	46 N	10 E
Grossenbrode	29	54 N	11 E
Grosseto	26	42 N	11 E
Groasfriedrichsburg	65 Ins.		
Gross Hennersdorf	57	51 N	15 E
Gross Jagerndorf	57 Ins.		
Grosswardein (Varad)	21	47 N	22 E
Grottammare	4	43 N	14 E
Grozny	108	43 N	46 E
Grubenhagen	62	54 N	12 E
Gruningen	15	47 N	9 E
Gruach	30	47 N	10 E
Grussau	57	51 N	16 E
Gruyeres	25	46 N	6 E
Gruyeres	25	47 N	7 E
Guadalajara(Am.N.)	106	21 N	103 W
Guadalajara (Spain)	7	41 N	3 W
Guadalaviar, B.	7	38 N	2 W
Guadalcanal	7	38 N	6 W
Guadalquivir, R.	7	36 N	6 W
Guadalupe Hidnlgo	71	20 N	99 W
Guadalupe, Sa de	7	38 N	6 W
Guadarrama Pass	95	41 N	5 W
Guadarrama, R.	95	40 N	5 W
Guadarrama, Sa do	7	40 N	4 W
Guadeloupe	69	16 N	62 W
Guadiana, R.	7	38 N	8 W
Guaimia, R.	135	2 N	68 W
Guam	139	0	140 E
Guamanga	106	13 S	73 W
Guanajuato	103	21 N	101 W
Guancavelica	106	12 S	75 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Guanica	75	18 N	67 W
Guantanamo	84	20 N	75 W
Guapare, B.	85	20 S	70 W
Guaranis	06	22 S	55 W
Guarda	25	40 N	7 W
Gaardafui, C.	30	12 N	51 E
Guaao Nyiro	32	1 N	38 E
Guastalla	04	45 N	11 E
Guatemala	69	15 N	91 W
Guayabero, R.	135	1 N	72 W
Guayaquil	106	2 S	80 W
Guayaquil, G. of	135	3 S	80 W
Guaymas	134	28 N	111 W
Guben	62	52 N	15 E
Guohen	138	44 N	90 E
Guden Aa, R.	116	56 N	10 E
Gud-i-Zirreh	124	30 N	62 E
Guelders (*see* Gelderla:	nd)		
Guerande	8	47 N	2 W
Gueret	79	46 N	2 E
Guerrero	134	18 N	100 W
Guetaria	44	43 N	2 E
Gueugnon	79	47 N	4 E
Guiana	106	0	60 W
Guiana, British, Dutch, French	135	0	60 W
Guildford	121	51 N	1 W
Guildford Ct. Ho.	70	36 N	80 W
Guinea, French	130	10 N	10 W
Guinea, Gulf of	130	0	0
Guinea, Portuguese	130	12 N	15 W
Guinegaste	6	51 N	2 E
Guinea	6	51 N	2 E
Guipuscoa	7	42 N	4 W
Guise	11	50 N	4 E
Guise, County of	8	46 N	0
Gujarat	124	33 N	74 E
Gujerat	64	24 N	72 E
Gullberg	53	58 N	12 E
Gulsha R.	124	41 N	73 E
Gum Coast	65	20 N	18 W
Gumti	98	24 N	80 E
Gundava	124	29 N	67 E
Gunduk, R.	122	26 N	84 E
Gunfleet	42	52 N	1 E
Guns (Koszeg)	21	47 N	17 E
Guntertwille	74	34 N	86 W
Gunzburg	12	48 N	10 E
Gurk	12	47 N	14 E
Gusinje	119	42 N	20 E
Giistrow	12	54 N	12 E
Guttstadt	92	54 N	20 E
Guyenne	8		
Gwalior	64	26 N	78 E
Gwalior	122	20 N	70 E
Gyantse	138	29 N	90 E
Gympie	128	26 S	153 E
Gydr	21	48 N	18 E
Haarlem	22	52 N	5 E
Habra, W.	131	35 N	1 W
Habsburg, Dominions of House of	10		
Hacha	106	11 N	73 W
Hadamar	107	50 N	8 E
Hadden Rig	23	56 N	2 W
Haddington	23	56 N	3 W
Haderelehen	17	55 N	9 E
Hadj, The	132	20 N	40 E
Hadjach	54	50 N	34 E
Hadramaut	140	0	50 E
Haff, Great	83	54 N	14 E
Hageisberg	97	52 N	12 E
Hagenau (Haguenau)	29	49 N	8 E
Hague	22	52 N	4 E
Haicheng	137	41 N	123 E
Haidarabad (Haid.)	99	17 N	78 E
Haidarabad (Bind)	99	25 N	68 E
Haidarabad State	99	18 N	72 E
Haifa	87	33 N	35 E
Hai-fong	140	18 N	118 E
Hainan	138	19 N	110 E
Hainault	22	50 N	4 E
Hainkoi	119	43 N	26 E
Hainspach	57	51 N	14 E
Haiphong	125	21 N	107 E
Haiti	134	10 N	80 W
Hai-yang	137	40 N	125 E
Hakalzni	124	31 N	67 E
Hakodate	137	42 N	141 E
Hal	45	51 N	4 E
Halberstadt	93	52 N	11 E
Halberstadt, Bpc of	12	50 N	8 E
Haleb	110	36 N	37 E
Hales Ab	16	52 N	2 W
Halicz	58	49 N	25 E
Halifax (England)	16	54 N	2 W
Halifax (Nov. Scot.)	70	45 N	64 W
Halil, R.	124	25 N	55 E
Halisz (*see* Halicz)			
Hall	12	49 N	10 E
Halland	17	56 N	10 E
Halle	12	51 N	12 E
Hallve, R.	118	50 N	2 E
Halmstad	53	57 N	13 E
Ham	79	50 N	3 E
namadan	124	35 N	49 E
Hamah	110	35 N	37 E
Hamar	17	61 N	11 E
Hambaeh	107	49 N	8 E
Hambledon Hill	36	51 N	1 W
Hamburg	12	54 N	10 E
Hameln	29	52 N	9 E
Hami	138	43 N	93 E
Hamilton (Ontario)	126	43 N	80 W
Hamilton (Scotland'	23	56 N	4 W
Hamilton Inlet	126	54 N	58 W
Hamilton, R.	70	50 N	70 W
Hanim	62	52 N	8 E
Hammelburg	117	50 N	10 E
Hampshire, New	72	40 N	80 W
Hampton	68	43 N	71 W
Hampton Court	16	51 N	0
Hampton Roada	72	37 N	76 W
Hamun-i-Mashkil	124	28 N	63 E
Hamun-i-Sawaran	124	31 N	62 E
Han, R.	137	38 N	126 E
Hanau	33	50 N	9 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Han an, County of	12	60 N	8 E
Hang-chau B.	137	30 N	121 E
Hangchow	138	30 N	120 E
Hang-kow (*see* Hankow)			
Hanka, L.	37	44 N	132 E
Hankow	138	31 N	114 E
Hanoi	138	21 N	106 E
Hanover	12	52 N	10 E
Hanta	16		
Hanyang	138	30 N	114 E
Harau	94	50 N	9 E
HarbarovHk...	126	49 N	135 E
Harbin	137	48 N	127 E
Harbottle ...	16	55 N	2 W
Harburg	12	52 N	10 E
Harder wijk...	22	52 N	6 E
Hardy's Camp (Quebec)	67	Ins.	
Harfleur	19	49 N	0
Hari Rud	124	35 N	61 E
Harlech	86	53 N	4 W
Harlingen	109	53 N	5 E
Harmer, Fort	72	39 N	82 W
Hannignies	22	50 N	4 E
Harpers' Ferry	74	39 N	78 W
Harpeth, R.	74	37 N	87 W
Harrar	130	9 N	42 E
Harris	23	58 N	7 W
Harriaburg (Pa.) ...	72	40 N	77 W
Harrisburg (Texas)	71	30 N	95 W
Harrismith	133	28 S	29 E
Harrisonburg	74	38 N	79 W
Harrison's Landing	74	37 N	77 W
Harrixtown	47	53 N	7 W
Harrow	121	52 N	0
Harsany	48	46 N	19 E
Hartcbeest, R.	133	29 S	21 E
Hartford	70	42 N	72 W
Harud, R.	124	30 N	60 E
Harwich	121	52 N	1 E
Harz Mountains ...	29	52 N	11 E
Haalaoh	92	49 N	10 E
Haslemere ...	113	51 N	1 W
Hasli Thal	15	46 N	8 E
Hasselt	109	51 N	5 E
Hasseuhausen	92	51 N	12 E
Haatenbeck	57	52 N	9 E
Hantings	121	51 N	1 E
Hatfield	16	52 N	0
Hatteran, C.	74	35 N	75 W
Hattorno Inlet	74	35 N	76 W
Hauraki, G.	129	36 S	175 E
Hauran	110	33 N	37 E
Hausen	117	50 N	10 E
Hausmokviertel	19	48 N	14 E
Haussen	93	49 N	11 E
Havana	89	23 N	82 W
Havel, R.	29	52 N	12 E
Havel berg ...	12	53 N	12 E
Haverfordwest	121	52 N	5 W
Havre	79	49 N	0
Hawaii Is	139	20 N	160 W
Ha wash, R.	132	9 N	40 E
Hawea, L.	129	44 S	170 E
Hawick	56	55 N	3 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Hawke's Bay	129	40 S	176 E
Hawkesbury	129	46 S	171 E
Hawkesbury, R. ...	100	33 S	159 E
Ha worth	16	54 N	2 W
Hawthornden	23	56 N	3 W
Hay, R.	128	24 S	137 E
Hayd	57	50 N	13 E
Haye Sainte	98	Ins.	
Hayti	106	19 N	72 W
Hazara	124	34 N	73 E
Hazrat	136	43 N	60 E
Head of Howth ...	27	53 N	6 W
Hebridep, Western	23		
Hechingen ...	107	48 N	8 E
Hedjaz	132	20 N	30 E
Hedon	113	54 N	0
Hecmstade ...	68	41 N	73 W
Megan	13	48 N	9 E
Hegyes	111	46 N	20 E
Heidelberg (Afr. S.)	133	26 S	28 E
Heidelberg (Gcr.) ...	12	49 N	9 E
Heilbron (Afr. S.) ...	133	27 S	28 E
Heilbronn (Ger.) ...	12	49 N	9 E
Heiligenstadt	12	51 N	10 E
Heiligerlee ...	22	53 N	7 E
Heilsberg ...	54	54 N	21 E
Heilung Kiang	138	60 N	120 E
Helder	22	53 N	5 E
Helena (Ark.)	74	35 N	91 W
Helena (Mont.)	140	46 N	113 W
Heligoland ...	94	54 N	8 E
Heliopolia ...	132	Ins.	
Helmand, R.	124	30 N	60 E
Helmstadt ...	117	50 N	10 E
HolmHtcdt ...	12	52 N	11 E
Helsingborg	17	56 N	13 E
Helsingfora...	61	60 N	25 E
Helston	113	50 N	5 W
Helvetic Republic...	88		
Helvoetsluys	50	52 N	4 E
Henneberg ...	12	50 N	10 E
Henrico	66	38 N	78 W
Heppenheim	107	50 N	9 E
Herat	124	34 N	62 E
Herault	103	43 N	3 E
Herborn	12	51 N	8 E
Herbsthausen	39	49 N	10 E
Hereford	16	52 N	3 W
Heron thal	22	51 N	5 E
Herford	12	52 N	9 E
Hericourt	79	48 N	7 E
Herisau	112	47 N	9 E
Herjedalen	17	60 N	10 E
Hermannstadt (Nagy Szeben)	21	46 N	24 E
Hermitage	23	55 N	3 W
Hermosillo ...	134	29 N	111 W
Hernad, R.	111	48 N	21 E
Herrenberg	13	49 N	9 E
Herrenhausen	62	52 N	10 E
Herrnhut ...	62	51 N	15 E
Hersfeld	12	51 N	10 E
Hersu Ho	137	43 N	124 E
Hertford	16	50 N	2 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Hertford	6	52 N	0
Hertogenboach	6	52 N	5 E
Herrej B.	8	25 S	153 E
Herzegovina	8	40 N	18 E
Headin	1	50 N	2 E
Hesse	2	50 N	8 E
Hesse-Cassel	9	48 N	8 E
Hesse-Darmstadt ...	9	48 N	8 E
Hesse-Homburg ...	7	48 N	8 E
Hetzendorf	1	48 N	16 E
Hexham	6	55 N	2 W
Hey teabury	3	51 N	2 W
Hidalgo	4	21 N	99 W
Hicrapetra	0	35 N	26 E
Higham Ferrars ...	9	52 N	1 W
Hikone	7	35 N	136 E
Hildburghausen ...	2	50 N	11 E
Hildesheim...	2	52 N	10 E
Hill R.	6	50 N	100 W
Hillsborough (Ireland)	7	54 N	6 W
Hillsborough (U.S.A.)	0	36 N	79 W
Hilzingen	3	48 N	9 E
Himalaya Mts	4		
Hindon	1	51 N	2 W
Hindu Kush Mts ...	1	36 N	70 E
Hindustan ...	9		
Hinter Bhein, The	0	46 N	9 E
Hiogo	7	35 N	135 E
Hirosaki	7	41 N	140 E
Hiroshima ...	7	34 N	132 E
Hirschberg	9	51 N	16 E
Hispaniola ...	9	19 N	70 W
Hizen	7	33 N	130 E
Hoang Ho (Yellow R.)	9	20 N	100 E
Hobart	8	43 S	147 E
Hobkirk Hill	0	34 N	81 W
Hochberg ...	2	48 N	8 E
Hochelaga ...	2	43 N	73 W
Hochkirch	7	51 N	15 E
Hochst	9	50 N	9 E
Hochstadt ...	5	49 N	11 E
Hoedic	7	47 N	3 W
Hoen Ho, R.	6	40 N	116 E
Hof	7	50 N	12 E
Hofwyl	0	47 N	7 E
Hogenau	2	49 N	8 E
Hogland I.	1	60 N	27 E
Hogue, C. la	0	50 N	2 W
Hohenberg ...	2	48 N	9 E
Hohenelbe ...	7	51 N	16 E
Hohenfriedberg	7	51 N	16 E
Hohen linden	4	48 N	12 E
Hohenlohe	2	49 N	8 E
Hohenstein	2	52 N	11 E
Hohentwiel	9	48 N	9 E
Hohenzollern	7	48 N	8 E
Hokianga	29	35 S	173 E
Hokitika	29	43 S	171 E
Hokitika, B.	29	43 S	171 E
Hokutai	7	41 N	123 E
Holkar	9	24 N	76 E
Hollabrunn	8	49 N	16 E
Holland	41		
Holland, Canal of	09	52 N	4 E
Holland, County of	22	52 N	4 E
Hollenthal	5	48 N	8 E
Hohnby Ho.	6	52 N	1 W
Holme Cultram Ab.	6	55 N	3 W
Holowczyn	4	54 N	30 E
Holstein	2	54 N	10 E
Holycross ...	7	53 N	8 W
Holyhead ...	21	53 N	5 W
Holy wood Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Holzhausen	97 Ins.		
Horn berg ...	2	51 N	9 E
Homburg ...	2	50 N	9 E
Home Ab. ...	23	56 N	2 W
Horns	10	35 N	37 E
Honau	38	30 N	110 E
Honau	12	47 N	8 E
Hondo	37		
Hondo, R.	9	18 N	89 W
Hondschoote	81	51 N	3 E
Honduras ...	0	10 N	90 W
Honduras B.	9	16 N	88 W
Honduras, C.	9	16 N	86 W
Honileur	9	49 N	0
Hongg	5	47 N	9 E
Hong-kong...	38	22 N	114 E
Honiton	13	51 N	3 W
Honolulu ...	39	20 N	160 W
Hont	21	48 N	19 E
Honton	21	51 N	1 W
Hooghly	64	23 N	88 E
Hooghly, B.	64	22 N	88 E
Hooglide	81	51 N	3 E
Hoogstraeten	22	51 N	5 E
Hook Head	27	52 N	7 W
Hook of Holland	09	52 N	4 E
Hoorn	23	53 N	5 E
Hopton Heath	36	53 N	2 W
Horki	61	52 N	33 E
Hormuz	2	27 N	56 W
Horn	12	49 N	16 E
Hornby	36	54 N	3 W
Horncastle ...	36	53 N	0
Horodlo	08	51 N	24 E
Horsens	17	56 N	10 E
Horsham	13	51 N	0
Horst	22	51 N	6 E
Hosiwu	38 Ins.		
Hostalrich ...	95	44 N	3 E
Hostieradek	92 Ins.		
Houal	87	47 N	3 E
Houdan	19	49 N	2 E
Hougoumont	98 Ins.		
Hounslow ...	121	51 N	0
Houston	71	30 N	95 W
Howe, C.	128	38 S	150 E
Howe Is., Lord	128	31 S	159 E
Ho wick	121	55 N	2 W
Howtushib ...	137	39 N	122 E
Hdxter	29	52 N	9 E
Hoya	62	53 N	9 E
Hoyerswerda	97	51 N	14 E
Hradisch ...	62	49 N	17 E
Hsiuyen	137	40 N	123 E
Huallaga R.	106	8 S	76 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Huaqui	106	16 S	59 W
Hubertuaburg	57	51 N	13 E
Huddernfield	121	54 N	2 W
Hudson B.	70		
Hudson Bay Co. ...	70		
Hudson, B.	72	42 N	74 W
Hudson 8tr.	139	60 N	80 W
Hue	125	16 N	109 E
Huesca	9	42 N	0
Hugbenden	128	21 S	144 E
Huhnerwasser	117	51 N	15 E
Hui li chau	138	27 N	102 E
Huioe, R.	118	48 N	1 E
Hull	16	54 N	0
Hull	126	45 N	76 W
Hulst (Germany) ...	39	51 N	7 E
Hulst (Neth.)	22	51 N	4 E
H umber	34	52 N	0
Humenchai	138	23 N	114 E
Hummelhof	54	58 N	26 E
Hunan	138	20 N	110 E
Hundheim	117	50 N	9 E
Hungary	1		
Hungtse hu	137	32 N	116 E
Hun Ho	137	42 N	124 E
Hun Ho	138 Ins.		
Huningen	107	48 N	8 E
Hunadun	16	52 N	0
Hunter, B.	100	32 S	151 E
Huntingdon	16	52 N	0
Huntly	23	57 N	3 W
Hunyani, R.	133	17 S	31 E
Hupe	138	30 N	110 E
Huron, L.	72	40 N	80 W
Hurons	67	40 N	80 W
Hurst Castle	16	51 N	2 W
Hussula	61	61 N	26 E
Husum	17	54 N	9 E
Huy...	22	51 N	5 E
Hwang Ho	138	38 N	106 E
Hwaynenkow	137	40 N	123 E
Hydra	105	37 N	24 E
Hyeres Is. d'	79	43 N	6 E
Hytho	16	51 N	1 E
Iarconnacht	27	53 N	10 W
Iaroslavl	61	58 N	40 E
Ica, It. (Putumayo)	135	3 S	70 W
Iceland	141	68 N	20 W
Ichang	138	31 N	111 E
Idaho	72	40 N	120 W
Idapa, R.	135	2 N	66 W
I drone	27	53 N	7 W
Idstedt	107	55 N	9 E
Idstein	12	50 N	8 E
Ifelymye	27	52 N	8 W
Ifni	131	29 N	10 W
Iganie	108	52 N	22 E
Igharghar, W.	131	31 N	7 E
Igiden, W.	131	29 N	4 W
Igis	30	47 N	10 E
Iglau	12	49 N	16 E
Igli	131	30 N	2 W
Iguala	106	18 N	100 W
Iguassa, B.	135	26 S	52 W
Ikerin	27	53 N	8 W
Ilanz	30	47 N	9 E
Ilchester	113	51 N	3 W
Ile d'Yeu	62	47 N	2 W
Iles Pomegnes	19	43 N	5 E
Ill, R. (Austria) ...	112	47 N	9 E
Ill, B. (France) ...	112	47 N	7 E
Ilte et Vilaine	103	48 N	4 W
Iller, R.	107	48 N	10 E
Illinois	72	40 N	90 W
Illyrian Provinces...	97	44 N	12 E
Ilmen, L. ...	108	58 N	31 E
Iloilo	140	10 N	123 E
Imaile	27	53 N	7 W
Imam Ghar	124	26 N	69 E
Iman, R. ...	137	46 N	135 E
Imayne	27	53 N	8 W
Imbros	3	40 N	26 E
Imeritia	61	42 N	43 E
Imokilly	37	52 N	8 W
Imola	4	44 N	12 E
Inchaffray Ab.	23	56 N	4 W
Inchicronan	38	53 N	9 W
Inchinnan ...	23	56 N	4 W
India Agcy, Central	122	20 N	70 E
Indiana	72	40 N	80 W
Indianapolis	72	40 N	86 W
Indian Desert	99	24 N	72 E
Indian Territory ...	73	30 N	100 W
Indigirka, B.	139	60 N	140 E
Indoro	122	20 N	70 E
Indore	64	23 N	76 E
Indre	103	44 N	0
Indro et Loire	103	44 N	0
Indre, B.	103	46 N	2 E
Indus, B. ...	123		
Ingogo	133	27 S	30 E
Iugolstadt	12	49 N	11 E
Ingria	52	60 N	30 E
Inhambano	140	24 S	35 E
Inisbofin I.	37	54 N	10 W
Inishannon	37	52 N	9 W
Inishkea	27	54 N	10 W
Iniebowen	37	55 N	8 W
Inistiogo	47	52 N	7 W
Inistrabull I.	27	55 N	7 W
Inkerman	115	45 N	34 E
Inkerraan Mt	115 Ins.		
Inn, B.	12	47 N	12 E
Innsbruck	12	47 N	11 E
Innviertel ...	60	48 N	12 E
Inowraclaw	58	53 N	18 E
Insalah (*sec* Ensalah)			
Interlaken	15	47 N	8 E
Inverary	56	56 N	5 W
Invercargill	129	46 S	168 E
Inverey	56	57 N	3 W
Inverlocky ...	23	57 N	5 W
Inverness	56	57 N	4 W
Inverurie	56	57 N	2 W
Iona Ab	23	56 N	7 W
Ionian Is.	105	39 N	20 E
Iowa	72	40 N	100 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
rpek	120	43 N	20 E
[pswich (Amer. N.)	68	43 N	71 W
[pswich (England)...	16	52 N	1 E
[quique	135	20 S	70 W
Lracticonor ...	27	53 N	10 W
[rak-Ajemi	124	30 N	50 E
[rbit	108	58 N	63 E
Ireland	141		
[reland'a Eye	27	53 N	6 W
Irgai	136	40 N	68 E
Irish Oriel...	27	54 N	7 W
Irish Sea	121		
Irkutsk	138	52 N	104 E
Iroise Channel	87	48 N	5 W
Iron Gates	119	45 N	22 E
Iroquois	68	40 N	90 W
Irrawaddy	122	20 N	90 E
Irtish	138	50 N	70 E
Irun...	7	43 N	2 W
Irurzon	95	43 N	2 W
Irwell, R.	121	51 N	2 W
Irwin vi lle ...	74	32 N	83 W
Isabel I.	139	8 S	159 E
Isandblwana Hill ...	133	28 S	31 E
Isar, R.	107	48 N	12 E
Isaszeg	111	48 N	19 E
Ischia I.	4	40 N	12 E
Isolberg	93	47 N	11 E
Isenburg	94	50 N	9 E
Iseo, L.	88	45 N	10 E
Iser, R.	117	48 N	12 E
Iser Gebirge	117 Ins.		
Isere, Department of	103	44 N	4 E
Isere, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Isernia	101	42 N	14 E
Inhim, R. ...	138	50 N	60 E
Isker, R.	105	43 N	24 E
Island, No. 10	74	37 N	9 W
Islands, Bay of (Newfoundlund)	126	48 N	60 W
Islands, Bay of (N.Z.)	129	35 S	174 E
Islay	23	55 N	6 W
Isle en Jourdan ...	19	44 N	1 E
Isle of France	79	48 N	0
Isle of Kent	68	39 N	76 W
Islip	36	52 N	1 W
Ismail	61	45 N	29 E
Ismailia	132	31 N	32 E
Iany.	12	48 N	10 E
Isola del la Scala ..	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Isonzo, R.	83	46 N	13 E
Ispahan	124	33 N	52 E
Issik Kul (Lake) ...	138	40 N	70 E
Issoire	8	45 N	3 E
Issoudun	8	47 N	2 E
Iesy	97 Ins.		
Istra, R.	52	56 N	36 E
Istria	4	44 N	12 E
Istrie	94	45 N	14 E
Italian Rep.	89	44 N	8 E
Italy	141		
Itamaraca I.	106	7 S	35 W
Itchili	110	36 N	80 E
Itchin, R.	121	51 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ithaka	103	38 N	21 E
I ton, R.	118	49 N	1 E
Ittingen	15	48 N	9 E
Ituri, R.	132	1 N	29 E
Ituxy, R.	135	10 S	70 W
Itzehoe	62	54 N	10 E
Iuka	74	35 N	88 W
Iveagh	37	54 N	6 W
Iverdun	25	47 N	7 E
Iviza	95	39 N	1 E
Ivory Coast	130	5 N	5 W
Ivoy...	11	50 N	5 E
Ivrea	4	45 N	8 E
Ivry	19	49 N	1 E
Jabalpur	122	23 N	80 E
Jaca...	95	43 N	0
Jacatra	43	6 S	106 E
Jackson	74	32 N	90 W
Jacksonville	140	30 N	82 W
Jacobabad ...	124	28 N	68 E
Jacobsdal ...	133	29 S	25 E
Jacuhy, R.	135	30 S	52 W
Jaen	95	38 N	4 W
Jaffa	110	32 N	35 E
Jaffnapatam	64	10 N	80 E
Jagel	116	54 N	10 E
Jageindorf ...	12	50 N	18 E
Jaguaribe, R.	135	6 S	39 W
Jaguary, R.	135	20 S	56 W
Jahde, R.	87	53 N	8 E
Jaipur	122	27 N	76 E
Jaiaalmer ...	99	27 N	71 E
Jaisalmer State ...	122	20 N	70 E
Jaitpur (Katbiawar)	122	22 N	71 E
Jaitpur (U. P.) ...	122	25 N	79 E
Jajco	3	44 N	17 E
Jajcza *(see* Jajce)			
Jalalabad ...	124	34 N	70 E
Jalandar	123	31 N	76 E
Jalandar Doab	121	30 N	76 E
Jalapa	106	20 N	97 W
Jalisco	134	20 N	110 W
Jalona	11	49 N	4 E
Jamaica	69	10 N	80 W
Jamary, It...	135	10 S	62 W
James B.	70	50 N	90 W
James Ranges	128	30 S	130 E
James, R. ...	71	37 N	79 W
James Town	100	16 S	5 W
Jamestown (Am. N.)	68	37 N	77 W
Jamestown (Ireland)	38	51 N	8 W
Jametz	33	49 N	5 E
Jarnrud	124 Ins.		
Jauina	105	40 N	21 E
Jankau	33	50 N	15 E
Japan	137		
Japan, Sea of	137		
Jargeau	19	48 N	2 E
Jarnac	19	46 N	0
Jaromer	117 Ins.		
Jaromircz ...	57	50 N	16 E
Jaronlav	20	50 N	23 E
Jaroslavl	108	58 N	40 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Jarvis I.	39	0	160 W
Jasay	6	47 N	28 E
Jativa	7	39 N	0
Jauer	12	51 N	16 E
Jaunpur	23	26 N	83 E
Java	39	20 S	100 E
Javari, R.	35	10 S	60 W
Jaxartes, R.	24	40 N	65 E
Jaz Morian Hamun, L	24	26 N	55 E
Jebado I.	31	34 N	11 E
Jebel el Tih	32	29 N	34 E
Jeohna Doab	24	30 N	70 E
Jedburgh	56	55 N	3 W
Jedburgh Ab.	23	55 N	3 W
Jeddah	30	22 N	39 E
Jedi, W.	31	31 N	5 E
Jedisan	3	45 N	30 E
Jedrzejow	20	51 N	20 E
Jefferson City	74	39 N	92 W
Jeletz	108	52 N	88 E
Jemappes	81	50 N	4 E
Jemmingen	22	58 N	7 E
Jemtoland	17	60 N	10 E
Jena	107	51 N	12 E
Jonil, R.	7	36 N	6 W
Joremio	69	18 N	74 W
Jersey, I. of	79	49 N	2 W
Jersey, New (Am. N.)	72	40 N	74 W
Jerusalem	110	32 N	35 E
Jervaulx Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Jever	12	54 N	8 E
Jhansi	123	25 N	79 E
Jholum	122	33 N	74 E
Jhelum, R.	64	32 N	72 E
Jibuti	130	11 N	43 E
Jiddah	132	21 N	39 E
Jilma, W.	131	35 N	10 E
Jind	123	29 N	76 E
Jiu, R.	19	44 N	20 E
Jodhpur	64	26 N	73 E
Jodhpur State	22	20 N	70 E
Johannesburg (Afr.)	133	26 S	28 E
Johanniaberg (Oer.)	107	50 N	8 E
Johore	125	2 N	103 E
Joinvillo	97	48 N	5 E
Joinville, Pr. of	8	48 N	4 E
Jones Sd	126	70 N	90 W
Jonoaborough	74	34 N	84 W
Jonkoping	17	58 N	14 E
Jordan, R.	85	32 N	36 E
Joruba	130	8 N	4 E
Josephtttadt	117	50 N	16 E
Josselin	19	48 N	3 W
Jouan G.	87	44 N	6 E
Jouarre	19	49 N	3 E
Jougne	25	47 N	6 E
Joux, L. do	112	47 N	6 E
	27	54 N	10 W
Juan deFuca, Str. of	472	48 N	125 W
Joan Fernandez I.	106	34 S	79 W
Juan-king	138	29 N	110 E
Job, R.	130	3 N	42 E
Juby, C.	131	28 N	13 W
Jacar, R.	7	36 N	2 W
Judenburg	83	47 N	15 E
Judoigne	45	51 N	5 E
Joist la	109	54 N	7 E
Jnjuy	106	24 S	64 W
Julich	12	51 N	6 E
Jumna, R.	64	24 N	78 E
Jungbungzlan	12	50 N	15 E
Junin	106	14 N	76 W
Jura	103	44 N	4 W
Jural	28	56 N	6 W
Jura Mts.	118		
Jurua, R.	136	10 S	70 W
Juterbogk (Juterbok)	12	52 N	13 E
Jutland	17	55 N	10 E
Kaap Plateau	133	28 S	24 E
Kabardia,Gt and Lt.	61	40 N	40 E
Kabompo, R.	130	13 S	19 E
Kabul	124	35 N	69 E
Kabul, R.	124	34 N	70 E
Kabul, R., Valley of	124	Ins.	
Kabylia	131	30 N	0
Kachar	125	25 N	94 E
Kaffa	61	45 N	35 E
Kaffa B.	115	45 N	36 E
Kaffirs	65	31 S	29 E
Kafftaria	133	31 S	29 E
Kafiristan	124	35 N	70 E
Kafue, R.	130	14 S	28 E
Kagoshima	137	32 N	131 E
Kahla	92	51 N	12 E
Kalhlenberg	48	48 N	16 E
Kaine	124	34 N	59 E
Kaipara Harb.	129	36 S	174 E
Kaiping	138	40 N	118 E
K'aip'ing	137	40 N	122 E
Kairouan	131	36 N	10 E
Kaiaeraberg	46	48 N	7 E
Kaiaerslautern	33	49 N	8 E
Kaiserwerth	45	51 N	7 E
Kaia	97	Ins.	
Kakhetia	108	42 N	46 E
Kakhyens	138	24 N	95 E
Kakoun	85	32 N	35 E
Kalahari Desert	133	23 S	23 E
Kalamas, R.	119	40 N	20 E
Kalamata	120	37 N	22 E
Kalamita B.	115	45 N	33 E
Kalat	124	29 N	66 E
Kalgan	138	41 N	115 E
Kalgoorlio	128	29 S	121 E
Kalinjar	64	25 N	81 E
Kalisch (Kalisz)	55	52 N	18 E
Kalocea	21	47 N	19 E
Kalotcha, R.	96	56 N	86 E
Kalpi	123	26 N	80 E
Kaluga	61	54 N	36 E
Kalundborg	17	56 N	11 E
Kama, R.	52	57 N	55 E
Kambeloe	43	4 S	130 E
Kameniec	48	49 N	27 E
K am loo pa	126	51 N	121 W
Kammin	59	54 N	15 E
Kampen	22	53 N	6 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kamtchatka ...	139	55 N	160 E
Kauagawa	37	35 N	140 E
Kanawha, It.	74	38 N	81 W
Kandahar	124	32 N	66 E
Kandy	64	7 N	81 E
Kanem	30	14 N	15 E
Kangaroo I. ...	28	36 S	137 E
Kanizsa	21	46 N	17 W
Kankakee, R.	67	41 N	88 W
Kankasanturi	140	9 N	80 E
Kano	130	12 N	9 E
Kansas	72	80 W	110 W
Kan-su	138	80 N	100 E
Kantara	132 Ins.		
Kapolna	111	48 N	20 E
Kappel	15	47 N	9 E
Kapunda	128	34 S	139 E
Karabagh	108	40 N	46 E
Kara Boghaz	124	40 N	50 E
Karabusa	48	36 N	24 E
Karachi	64	25 N	67 E
Karagwe	130	3 S	31 E
Kara-kash, R.	136	36 N	80 E
Karakoram Mts ...	99	32 N	72 E
Karakorum	136	48 N	103 E
Karakoram Pass ...	138	35 N	78 E
Kara-kum	124	40 N	60 E
Karaman	3	37 N	33 E
Karaman (Karamania)	8	35 N	30 E
Karamea B.	129	41 S	172 E
Kara Sea	136	70 N	80 E
Karaahahr	138	42 N	86 E
Kara Su	119	42 N	24 E
Karasubazan	115	45 N	35 E
Kara-tal, R.	139	40 N	100 E
Karatohai R.	124	35 N	50 E
Karauli	123	26 N	77 E
Karczeff	108 Ins.		
Kardis	52	59 N	24 E
Kargopol	61	61 N	39 E
Karikal	64	11 N	80 E
Karlsbad	111	50 N	13 E
Karlshamn	53	56 N	15 E
Karlskrona ...	54	56 N	16 E
Karlsruhe ...	118	49 N	8 E
Karlstad	108	59 N	14 E
Karree	133	31 S	22 E
Karroo, Gt	133	33 S	22 E
Kara	3	41 N	43 E
Kartalinia	108	42 N	44 E
Karub, R.	133	22 S	15 E
Karun, R.	124	31 N	49 E
Karwar	122	15 N	74 E
Kaschau	21	49 N	21 E
Kashgar	138	39 N	76 E
Kashgar, B.	124	40 N	78 E
Kaahgaria	138	40 N	76 E
Kashira	52	55 N	38 E
Kaahkar, R.	124	35 N	72 E
Kashmir	65	32 N	72 E
Kaaimbazar	64	24 N	88 E
Kaakaskia	72	38 N	90 W
Kassa	111	49 N	21 E
Kaf-sai	130	4 S	20 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kassala	32	16 N	36 E
Kassange ...	30	9 S	17 E
Kassassin	32 Ins.		
Kastamuui...	10	41 N	34 E
Katanga	130	11 S	27 E
Katcha, R.	15 Ins.		
Kathiawar ...	122	20 N	70 E
Katsena	130	13 N	7 E
Katsena, R.	130	7 N	10 E
Kattegat	141	50 N	10 E
Katunga	130	9 N	5 E
Katwijk	42	52 N	4 E
Katzbach ...	57	51 N	16 E
Kaufbeuren	12	48 N	11 E
Kavanaghs ...	27	53 N	7 W
Kavola	110	41 N	24 E
Kawakawa	129	35 S	174 E
Kay	57	52 N	10 E
Kayserberg	40	48 N	7 E
Kazan	61	56 N	49 E
Kazan, R. ...	126	62 N	100 W
Kazembe	130	10 S	25 E
Kazvin	124	36 N	50 E
Kealinys	27	53 N	7 W
Kedah	125	6 N	101 E
Keeling I	139	11 S	97 E
Kehl	33	49 N	8 E
Kei, R	133	33 S	28 E
Keiakama, R.	133	33 S	27 E
Kelantan	125	5 N	102 E
Kelheiin	33	49 N	12 E
Kelkil Irmak	115	40 N	36 E
Kells	57	54 N	7 W
Kelso	56	56 N	2 W
Kelso Ab	23	56 N	2 W
Kelung	138	25 N	122 E
Kelyoub	85	30 N	31 E
Kempen	39	51 N	6 E
Kempten	12	48 N	10 E
Ken, R	121	55 N	4 W
Kenaliaghe	27	53 N	8 E
Kendal	16	54 N	3 W
Kenia, Mt	132	0	37 E
Kenmare, R.	37	52 N	10 W
Kennebec, R.	70	41 N	70 W
Kenneh	132	26 N	32 E
Kennemcr, I.	6	52 N	4 E
Kennet, R.	36	51 N	2 W
Kenninghall	16	52 N	1 E
Kent	16		
Kentish Knock	42	52 N	2 E
Kentucky	72	80 W	8 W
Kenyermezo	21	46 N	23 E
Keoghs	27	53 N	8 W
Keppel B	128	24 S	151 E
Keppoch	56	57 N	5 W
Kerch *(see* Kertch)			
Keria	138	37 N	82 E
Keria, R	124	35 N	80 E
Kermadeo I.	139	40 S	180
Kerman	124	30 N	57 E
Kerman-Shah	124	34 N	48 E
Kerry	37	52 N	10 W
Kerrykurrihy	37	52 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kertch	108	45 N	36 E
Kertch, Str. of ...	115	45 N	37 E
Kerulen, R.	138	40 N	110 E
Kesael, R.	45	49 N	10 E
K esselsdorf	57	51 N	13 E
Keswick	121	55 N	3 W
Kexholin	61	61 N	30 E
Key, L.	27	54 N	8 W
Key West	134	25 N	82 W
Kessaulik	105	43 N	25 E
Khabes.G.of(see Gabes)			
Khama's Country...	133	20 S	20 E
Kharkoff	61	50 N	36 E
Khatanga, R.	136	70 N	103 E
Kherson	108	47 N	33 E
Kherson B.	115	47 N	32 E
Khersoneso, C	115	44 N	33 E
Khersonese, The ...	115	Ins.	
Khiva	124	42 N	61 E
Khoczira *(see* Chocirn)			
Khoja Saleh	136	38 N	66 E
Khojend	124	40 N	70 E
Khokand (Khokan)	124	41 N	71 E
Kholin *(see* Chelm)			
Khong	125	14 N	106 E
Khorusan ...	124		
Khor Hablc	132	12 N	80 E
Khotan	124	37 N	80 E
K ho tan, R.	124	35 N	80 E
Kucrcat	110	59 N	59 E
Khozdar	124	28 N	66 E
Khoahend	136	40 N	70 E
Khulra	124	37 N	68 E
Kiachta	138	51 N	106 E
Kianghung	138	22 N	101 E
Kiangsi	138	20 N	110 E
Kiangau	138	34 N	120 E
Kiao-chow ...	138	36 N	120 E
Kibet	130	12 N	20 E
Kidderminster	121	52 N	2 W
Kidnapper's Pt	129	40 S	177 E
Kieff	61	50 N	30 E
Kiel	12	54 N	10 E
Kiclco	108	51 N	21 E
Kilbeggan	47	53 N	7 W
Kilcock	27	53 N	7 W
Kilcullon	27	53 N	7 W
Kildaro	37	53 N	7 W
Kildare, Earls of...	27	53 N	7 W
Kildrummy	56	57 N	3 W
Kilomba	130	8 S	26 E
Kilia	3	45 N	29 E
Kilia Channel	105	45 N	30 E
Kilia, Mth of Danube	108	45 N	30 E
Kiliman, li.	2	30 S	30 E
Kilimanjaro, Mt ...	130	3 S	37 E
Milindini	140	4 S	40 E
Kilkenny	37	53 N	7 W
Killala	47	54 N	9 W
Killala Bay	37	54 N	10 W
Killaloe	38	53 N	8 W
Killibeagh	47	54 N	6 W
Killiecrankie	23	57 N	4 W
Killluitach	27	55 N	6 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Killybegs	37	55 N	8 W
Kilmacrenan	37	55 N	8 W
Kihuallock	27	52 N	9 W
Kilmarnock	23	56 N	5 W
Kilnamanagh	27	53 N	8 W
Kilrush	37	53 N	7 W
Kilsyth	36	56 N	4 W
Kilwarline	27	54 N	6 W
Kimanis B,	139	6 N	116 E
Kiraherlcy (Afr. S.)	133	29 S	25 E
Kiruberley (Austral.)	128	20 S	120 E
Kimbolton ...	16	52 N	0
Kimbolton Ab.	16	52 N	0
Kinbuck	56	56 N	4 W
Kinburn	61	47 N	32 E
Kincardine ...	23	57 N	2 W
Kinchow	138	39 N	122 E
Kinchow B.	137	36 N	120 E
Kinelea	27	53 N	9 W
King George's Sound (Am. N.)	101	50 N	125 W
King George's Hound (Austral.)	128	35 S	118 E
King Inland	128	40 S	144 E
King William Canal	107	54 N	9 E
King William's Land	139	20 S	140 E
King William's Town	133	33 S	27 E
King's Channel ...	37	56 N	12 E
King's County	37	53 N	8 W
King's Lynn	16	53 N	0
King's Mt	70	35 N	82 W
Kingston (Canada)	70	44 N	77 W
Kingston (England)	16	51 N	0
Kingston (Jamaica)	69	18 N	76 W
Kingston-on-Hull ...	114	54 N	0
Kingstown (N. Z.)	129	45 S	169 E
Kingstown (St Vinc't]	69	13 N	61 W
Kingswood Ab.	16	52 N	2 W
Kinross	23	56 N	4 W
Kinsale	37	52 N	9 W
Kinsellagtu	27	53 N	6 W
Kintyre	23	56 N	6 W
Kinzig, R.	39	48 N	8 E
Kioge	116	55 N	12 E
Kioto	137	35 N	136 E
Kippendavie	56	56 N	4 W
Kirbekan	132	19 N	32 E
Kirchhcim	28	49 N	9 E
Kirghiz Cossacks ...	136	40 N	60 E
Kirghiz Steppe	138	40 N	60 E
Kirin	138	44 N	127 E
Kirkby Lonsdale ...	36	54 N	3 W
Kirkcaldy	121	56 N	3 W
Kirkcudbright	23	55 N	4 W
Kirkham Ab.	16	54 N	1 W
Kirkholrn	32	57 N	24 E
Kirki	122	18 N	74 E
Kirkstall Ab.	16	54 N	2 W
Kirkstead Ab.	16	53 N	0
Kirkwall	23	59 N	3 W
Kiruna	108	68 N	20 E
Kishineff	108	47 N	29 E
Kisil-Arvat	136	39 N	56 E
Kisogawa, R.	137	32 N	136 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kissingen	117	50 N	10 E
Kistna, R.	64	16 N	72 E
Kitzingen	13	50 N	10 E
Kiukiang ...	138	30 N	116 E
Kiu-ahiu I.	137	32 N	131 E
Kiutayeh	110	39 N	80 E
Kizil Irmak	115	41 N	86 E
Kizil-kum	121	40 N	60 E
Kizil Uzen	124	37 N	48 E
Kizliar ..	108	44 N	47 E
Kjoge	53	55 N	12 E
Klagenfurt	83	47 N	14 E
Elaueenburg	21	47 N	24 E
Kleck	104	43 N	18 E
Klein Schnellendorf	57	50 N	18 E
Klerksdorp	133	27 S	27 E
Klettgau	13	48 N	9 E
Klimowicze	108	54 N	32 E
Klissow	54	51 N	20 E
Kliuo	8	45 N	17 E
Klondike, R.	139	60 N	140 W
Kloster	30	47 N	10 E
Klcistergrab	12	51 N	14 E
Klosterneubnrg	93 Ins.		
Klosterzeven	57	53 N	9 E
Knajazevats	119	44 N	22 E
Kniirod	53	57 N	13 E
Knaresborough	36	54 N	2 W
Knight of Kerry ...	27	52 N	10 W
Knight of the Valley	27	53 N	9 W
Knockfergua	27	55 N	6 W
Knocktopher	47	52 N	7 W
Knoque	51	51 N	3 E
Knoxville	74	36 N	84 W
Kobdo	138	48 N	91 E
Kobe (Africa)	130	14 N	25 E
Kob6 (Japan)	137	35 N	135 E
Kodiak I.	139	40 N	160 W
Kodok	132	10 N	32 E
Koepang	140	20 S	120 E
Koevorden (*see* Coeverden)			
Kohat	124	34 N	71 E
Koh-i-Baba...	124	35 N	67 E
Kokang	138	23 N	98 E
Kokenhausen	32	57 N	25 E
Kok-kut I.	125	12 N	103 E
Koko Nor ...	138	37 N	100 E
Kokura	137	34 N	131 E
Kola	108	60 N	30 E
Kolaba	122	19 N	73 E
Kolberg	33	54 N	16 E
Kolberg Heath	53	55 N	10 E
Kolding	116	55 N	9 E
Kolditz	14	51 N	13 E
Kolen Mta	53	68 N	16 E
Kolhapur	122	17 N	74 E
Kolima, B.	139	60 N	140 E
Kolin	57	50 N	15 E
Kolln	12	52 N	13 E
Kolozsvar	21	47 N	24 E
Komane, B.	133	19 S	24 E
Koutati Poort	133	25 S	32 E
Komati, R.	133	25 S	33 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Koraorn	21	48 N	18 E
Konakry	130	10 N	14 W
Kong	130	9 N	5 W
Kongeaa (Kongo Aa), R.	107	55 N	9 E
Kongsvinger	108	60 N	12 E
Konieh	8	38 N	32 E
Koniggratz ...	57	50 N	16 E
Koniginhof...	111	50 N	16 E
Konigsberg (Boliem.)	62	50 N	13 E
Konigeberg (Coburg)	14	50 N	11 E
Konigsberg (Prussia)	62	55 N	20 E
Konigsfelden	15	47 N	8 E
Kouigshofen	33	50 N	10 E
Konigetein	107	51 N	14 E
Konin	20	52 N	18 E
Konkip, R.	133	27 S	17 E
Kootenay ...	126	49 N	115 W
Kopenick ...	55	52 N	14 E
Kopet Dagh	136	30 N	60 E
Kora	64	26 N	80 E
Korat	125	15 N	102 E
Kordofan ...	132	10 N	30 E
Korea	137		
Korea, G. of	137	39 N	124 E
Korea Str. ...	137		
Koregaon ...	122	18 N	74 E
Kormond ...	92	47 N	17 E
Koron	48	37 N	22 E
Koros	21	46 N	16 E
Koros, R.	111	47 N	21 E
Korosko	132	23 N	32 E
Korsor	116	55 N	11 E
Korti	132	18 N	32 E
Korytnia	96	55 N	32 E
Kosciusko Mt	128	37 S	147 E
Kosel	57	50 N	18 E
Kosi, B. (Africa, 8.)	133	27 S	33 E
Kosi, B. (India) ...	123	26 N	87 E
Kosloil	61	45 N	33 E
Koso Gol	138	50 N	100 E
KOHOVO	3	44 N	16 E
Kossior	132	26 N	31 E
Kossovo	119	40 N	20 E
Kostroma ...	108	58 N	41 E
Koszeg	21	47 N	16 E
Kuta	122	25 N	76 E
Kothcn	12	52 N	12 E
Kotsehenbroda	33	51 N	14 E
Kottcus (*see* Cottbus)			
Kotzebue Sd	126	60 N	170 W
Kouba	108	41 N	48 E
Koura, B. ...	52	41 N	46 E
Kouta, B. ...	132	7 N	22 E
Koutais	61	42 N	43 E
Kovno	108	55 N	24 E
Koweit	130	30 N	48 E
Kowloon	138	22 N	114 E
Kuzminek ... .,	20	52 N	19 E
Krasnaia Pakhra ...	96	55 N	37 E
Krasnoi	96	55 N	51 E
Krasnovodsk	136	40 N	53 E
Krasnojarsk	138	56 N	92 E
Kralt	125	12 N	102 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Krems	111	48 N	16 E
Kremwier	111	49 N	17 E
Kreuznach ...	29	50 N	8 E
Kristtanopel	58	58 N	16 E
Kristiansbavn	53	56 N	13 E
Krietianwtad	53	56 N	14 E
Kroja	3	41 N	20 E
Kronach	92	50 N	11 E
Kronborg ...	53	56 N	13 E
Krouslot	54	60 N	30 E
Kronstadt Russin)	61	60 N	30 E
Kronstadt (Tranayl.)	111	46 N	26 E
Kroonstad	135	28 S	27 E
Krossen	12	52 N	15 E
Kroumirs ...	131	36 N	8 E
Krugersdorp	133	26 S	28 E
Krutnmau	29	49 N	14 E
Krusovao	3	43 N	21 E
Krzenowitz	92 Ins.		
Ksar-cl-Kebir	131	35 N	6 W
Kuala Lumpur	125	2 N	102 E
Kuban	61	40 N	50 E
Kuban, R.	61	45 N	40 E
Kuching (Sarawak)	139	1 N	111 E
Kuon-lun Mts	99		
Kufara	130	25 N	22 E
Kuito, R.	133	17 S	19 E
Kukawa	130	13 N	14 E
Kuloli	115	41 N	29 E
Kulangsu	138	25 N	118 E
Kuldja	138	44 N	82 E
Kulm	97	51 N	14 E
Kulmbacli	12	50 N	11 E
Kulpa	21	45 N	16 E
Kum, R.	124	34 N	51 E
Kuma, R.	61	45 N	46 E
Knmo, R.	17	60 N	20 E
Kunaalmi ...	137	44 N	146 E
Kunduz	124	37 N	69 E
Kunduz, R.	124	35 N	35 E
Kunersdorf	57	52 N	15 E
Kunghyng	138	43 N	130 E
Kungrat	124	43 N	59 E
Kungura	52	57 N	57 E
Kunsan	137	36 N	127 E
Kuopio	108	65 N	28 E
Kur, R. (*see* Koura, R.)			
Kura, R. (*see* Koura, R.			
Kuram Pass	124	34 N	70 E
Kurdistan	3	38 N	40 E
Kurdla	99	19 N	75 E
Kuria Muria Is. ...	140	18 N	50 E
Kurile la	137 Ins.		
Kurisches Ilafl	82	55 N	21 E
Kurla	138	42 N	86 E
Kurmark	12	50 N	12 E
Kurnool	64	16 N	78 E
Kursk	108	52 N	36 E
Kururnan	140	28 S	24 E
Kuruman, R.	133	27 S	22 E
Kushk	136	35 N	63 E
Kussnacht	112	47 N	8 E
Kustrin (*see* Ciiatrin)			
Kutaia	110	42 N	43 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kutch	99	23 N	70 E
Kutch, G. of	99	23 N	69 E
Kutchuk-Kainardji	61	44 N	28 E
Kuttack	99	20 N	86 E
Kuttenberg	12	50 N	15 E
Kufczdorf	57	53 N	15 E
Kwando, R.	133	17 S	23 E
Kwang Chow Won	138	21 N	110 E
Kwang8i	138	20 N	100 E
Kwangtnng	138	24 N	110 E
Kwantung Pen. ...	137	39 N	120 E
Kwanza, R.	65	9 S	14 E
Kweichau ...	138	20 N	100 E
Kwei-hwa	136	41 N	111 E
Kweihwacheng	138	41 N	112 E
Kweiling	138	25 N	110 E
Kweiyang	138	27 N	107 E
Kyaikshalo...	125	16 N	96 E
Hyendwin, R.	122	20 N	90 E
Kykdiun	42	53 N	5 E
Kyle	23	55 N	4 W
Kymmene, R.	61	61 N	27 E
Kyritz	33	53 N	12 E
Kysyl Kum	138	40 N	60 E
Laaland. I.	17	55 N	11 E
Laar	107	53 N	7 E
La Baasde ...	39	51 N	3 E
Labiau	58	55 N	21 E
Labrador ...	126	50 N	70 W
Labuan	139	0	100 E
La Capcllo	39	50 N	4 E
La Cava	4	41 N	15 E
Laccadive Is.	122	10 N	70 E
La Charity	19	47 N	3 E
La Cbataigneraie ...	82	47 N	1 W
La Cbaussade	79	46 N	2 E
La Chaux de Fonds	112	47 N	7 E
Lachlan, R.	128	33 S	147 E
La Colle Mill	70	45 N	74 W
La Corona ...	83	46 N	11 E
La Creuso	118	47 N	1 E
Lacy s	27	54 N	7 W
Ladakh	138	30 N	70 E
Ladenburg	45	49 N	9 E
Lado	132	5 N	32 E
Lado Enclave	132	0	30 E
Ladoga	61	60 N	32 E
Ladoga, L.	61	60 N	30 E
Ladorra, R.	95	43 N	3 W
Ladrone (or Marianne) Is.	139	0	140 E
Lady smith	133	28 S	30 E
La Favorita	83	45 N	11 E
La Fdre	118	50 N	3 E
Latere Champenoise	97	49 N	4 E
La Forte	97	49 N	3 E
Laferte Gaucher ...	97	49 N	3 E
Lagan, The	37	54 N	6 W
La Garnache	19	47 N	2 W
Laghouat	131	34 N	3 E
Lagny	19	49 N	3 E
Lagos (Africa)	130	7 N	4 E
Lagos (Portugal) ...	24	37 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Lagos B. (Portugal)	95	37 N	8 W
La Oranja (Guayra)	95	41 N	4 W
La Guaira	106	10 N	67 W
Laguna de Terminos	66	19 N	92 W
La Haye	98 Ins.		
La Heve	67	44 N	64 W
Lahn	94	51 N	9 E
Lahn, R.	118	50 N	8 E
Lahnetein	97	50 N	8 E
Lahore	64	32 N	74 E
Laibach	12	46 N	15 E
Laing's Nek	133	27 S	30 E
La Jaunaie	82	47 N	2 W
Lake Providence	74	33 N	92 W
Lalsot	99	27 N	76 E
La Mancha	95	39 N	4 W
Lambach	18	48 N	14 E
Lamballe	19	48 N	3 W
Lambay I.	27	53 N	6 W
Lambossa	131	35 N	6 E
Lambeth	114	51 N	0
Lambourne	36	52 N	2 W
Lamia	120	39 N	22 E
Lammermuir Hills	121	56 N	3 W
Lamone, B.	4	44 N	12 E
Lamont	23	56 N	5 W
La Mothe-en-Argonne	39	48 N	6 E
Lampedusa	87	36 N	12 E
Lampione I.	131	36 N	12 E
Lanark	23	56 N	4 W
Lancagua	106	16 S	72 W
Lancaster	16	54 N	3 W
Lancaster Sd	126	74 N	80 W
Lanchaufu	138	36 N	104 E
Landau	12	49 N	8 E
Landcck	30	47 N	10 E
Landen	81	51 N	5 E
Landes, The	103	44 N	4 W
Landguard Fort	42	52 N	1 E
Landrecies	11	50 N	4 E
Landres	81	49 N	6 E
Landriano	4 Ins.	45 N	9 E
Landsberg	83	53 N	15 E
Landsburg	12	48 N	11 E
Land's End	121	50 N	6 W
Landehut (Bavaria)	12	49 N	12 E
Landshut (Silesia)	57	51 N	16 E
Landfikrona	53	56 N	13 E
Lands tu hl	12	49 N	8 E
Lanesborough	47	54 N	8 W
Langeland	17	55 N	10 E
Langenealza	117	51 N	11 E
Langholm	56	55 N	3 W
Langport	36	51 N	3 W
Langres	103	48 N	5 E
Langres, Plateau of	118	48 N	5 E
Langside	23	56 N	4 W
Lang-son	136	22 N	107 E
Languedoc	8		
Lan Ho	137	41 N	123 E
Lantore	45 Ins.		
Laoka	125	23 N	104 E
Laon	8	50 N	4 E
La Police	103	46 N	1 W
La Pampa	35	40 S	70 W
La Pax	106	16 S	68 W
La Paz	34	14 N	88 W
La Perouse Sir.	37	44 N	140 E
Lapland	52		
La Plata	106	34 S	58 W
Lappmark	17		
La Pree	19	46 N	1 W
Larache	7 Ins.		
Lario	94	44 N	9 E
Larissa	105	40 N	22 E
Larnaka	110	35 N	34 E
La Roche	103	47 N	1 W
La Rochefoucauld	79	46 N	0
La Roehelabeille	19	45 N	1 E
La Rochelle	8	46 N	1 W
La Roche s. Yon	82	47 N	1 W
La Rotbiere	97	48 N	5 E
Las Cruces	108	32 N	108 W
La Seo de Urgel	95	42 N	1 E
Las Guasimas	75	20 N	5 W
Lasne, R.	98 Ins.		
Laa Palmas	24	28 N	16 W
Laawari	99	28 N	77 E
Latham House	36	54 N	3 W
La Tour, Barony of	8	44 N	0
Lauban	57	51 N	15 E
Lauderdale	23	56 N	3 W
Lauenburg	29	53 N	11 E
Lauenburg, I), of...	116	52 N	10 E
Lauenburg (Prus. W.)	59	54 N	18 E
Lauf ach	117	50 N	9 E
Laufenburg	39	48 N	8 E
Lauilen	13	49 N	9 E
Laun	33	50 N	14 E
Launceston (Eng.)	16	51 N	4 W
Launceston (Tas.)	128	41 S	147 E
Lausanne	15	47 N	7 E
Lausitzer Gebirge...	117 Ins.		
Lauter, R.	45	49 N	8 E
Lauterburg	12	49 N	8 E
Laval	103	48 N	1 W
Lavardac	103	44 N	0
La Villcttc	9 Ins.		
Lavoro	26	42 N	14 E
Laybach	83	46 N	15 E
Layrao	19	44 N	1 E
Lazes	110	41 N	41 E
Lea, R.	121	52 N	0
League of God's House	15	46 N	6 E
League of the Ten Jurisdictions	15	46 N	8 E
League,Upper (Grey)	15	46 N	8 E
Leatherhead	36	51 N	0
Leau	81	51 N	5 E
Lebanon	110	34 N	36 E
Le Bourget	118	49 N	3 E
Lebus	62	52 N	156 E
Lecale	27	54 N	6 W
Le Catelet	11	50 N	3 E
Lecco	104	40 N	18 E
Lech, R.	33	48 N	11 E
Leek, R.	81	52 N	5 E
Lectoure	8	44 N	1 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Lee, R.	87	52 N	9 W
Leeds	16	54 N	2 W
Leeban	128	42 S	145 E
Leer	38	53 N	7 E
Lecu warden	22	53 N	6 E
Leeawin, C.	128	34 S	115 E
Leeward ID.	69	10 N	70 W
Leffingen ...	22	51 N	3 E
Lefroy, L.	128	31 S	122 E
Leganes	7	40 N	4 W
Lege	82	47 N	2 W
Leghorn	26	44 N	10 E
Legino, Mt	83	44 N	8 E
Legnago	104	45 N	11 E
Legnano	88	45 N	11 E
Lehnin	55	52 N	13 E
Lelctnter ...	16	53 N	1 W
Loichhardt, R.	128	20 S	140 E
Leignitz	55	60 N	16 E
Leibgblia ...	27	53 N	7 W
Loine, R.	29	52 N	10 E
Leiningen ...	107	50 N	8 E
Leinster	27		
Leipheim ...	13	48 N	10 E
Leipzig	12	51 N	12 E
Leiria	95	40 N	9 W
Leith	23	56 N	3 W
Loitha, R. ...	12	40 N	16 E
Leitmcritz ...	83	51 N	14 E
Lei trim	37		
Leitzkau	12	52 N	12 E
Lcix	27	53 N	7 W
Leixlip	27	53 N	7 W
Le Mairc, Str. of.	106	59 S	65 W
Lemau	91	44 N	4 E
Leuian, L.	25	46 N	6 E
Lemanagh ...	38	53 N	9 W
Le Mans	8	48 N	0
Lemberg	58	50 N	24 E
Leuiling, C.	125	12 N	102 E
Lemnoa	3	40 N	25 E
Lena, R.	188	60 N	110 E
Lenczica	58	52 N	19 E
Lenkoran ...	108	39 N	49 E
Lennox	23	56 N	5 W
Lena	39	50 N	3 E
Lento n	16	53 N	1 W
Lenton Ab.	16	53 N	1 W
Leuzen	54	53 N	11 E
Ldogane	69	19 N	73 W
Leohen	83	47 N	15 E
Leominater	121	52 N	3 W
Leon (Mex.)	134	25 N	100 W
Leon (Spain)	7	43 N	6 W
Leondaii ...	3	37 N	22 E
Leopold I I , L.	130	2 S	18 E
Leopoldatadt	48	48 N	18 E
Leopold villo	130	5 S	15 E
Lepanto	3	38 N	22 E
Le Pouzin ...	19	45 N	5 E
Lepainsky ...	136	46 N	80 E
Le Puy	8	45 N	4 E
Lerida	7	42 N	1 E
Lerins, Is. de	44	43 N	7 E
Lerma	7	42 N	4 W
Leabos	3	85 N	28 E
Leaghian	108	40 N	40 E
Lee Herbiera	82	47 N	1 W
Lea Ialettea	81	49 N	6 E
Lea Sables d'Oloune	82	45 N	2 W
Lea Bablona	79	46 N	8 E
Leasinea	46	51 N	4 E
Lethbridge	126	50 N	112 W
Lethington	23	56 N	3 W
Letter ken ny	37	55 N	8 W
Letterniullan I. ...	38	53 N	10 W
Leucate	44	43 N	3 E
Lenchtenberg	107	50 N	12 E
Leukas	105	39 N	21 E
Leuthen	57	51 N	17 E
Leutkirch ...	12	48 N	10 E
Leven	23	56 N	3 W
Leven, L. ...	23	56 N	3 W
Leven, R.	23	56 N	3 W
Levis	126	46 N	71 W
Lewea	16	51 N	0
Lewes Ab. ...	16	51 N	0
Lewis	23	58 N	7 W
Lexington ...	74	89 N	91 W
Lexington ...	70	42 N	72 W
Leyden	22	52 N	4 E
Leyny	27	54 N	9 W
Leyt	139	0	120 E
Lhaaa	138	30 N	91 E
Lia-chau B.	137	36 N	116 E
Liakhov Is.	140	75 N	150 E
Liane, R. ...	87	Ins.	
Liao Ho	138	40 N	120 E
Liaotung ...	137	38 N	120 E
Liao Tung, G. of ...	137	38 N	120 E
Liaoyang ...	137	41 N	123 E
Liard, a	139	60 N	156 W
Libau	58	56 N	21 E
Liberia	130	6 N	11 W
Libyan Desert	132		
Lichfield	16	53 N	2 W
Lich ten berg (Gei many)	12	49 N	7 E
Lichtenburg (Air. fcj.)	133	26 S	26 E
Lidisdale	23	55 N	3 W
Lido	83	45 N	14 E
Liebertwolkwitz ...	97	Ins.	
Liechtenstein	62	47 N	9 E
Liefkenshoeck	62	51 N	4 E
Liege	12	51 N	6 E
Licgnitz	12	51 N	16 E
Lienz	62	47 N	13 E
Lierre	22	51 N	5 E
Lieatal	112	47 N	8 E
Liffey, It	37	53 N	8 W
Lillord	37	55 N	7 W
Ligny (France)	97	49 N	5 E
Ligny (France)	98	50 N	5 E
Liguria	104	44 N	8 E
Ligurian Republic	86	44 N	9 E
Lille	79	51 N	3 E
Lillo	87	Ins.	
Lima	106	12 S	77 W
Lima, It	95	42 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Limburg (Germany]	59	49 N	10 E
Limburg (Neth.) ...	22	51 N	6 E
Limerick	37		
Limerick	37	53 N	9 W
Limeuil	19	45 N	1 E
Limmat, B.	113	47 N	8 E
Limoges	8	46 N	1 E
Limours	79	49 N	2 E
Limousin.	8	44 N	0
Limpopo	133	80 S	30 E
Linck.	39	51 N	2 E
Lincoln	16	53 N	1 W
Lincoln Heath	121	53 N	0
Lincoln Wolds	121	53 N	0
Lindau	12	48 N	10 E
Lindenau	97 Ins.		
Lindholm ...	17	55 N	9 E
Lindi, R.	132	1 N	27 E
Lindsays	23	57 N	3 W
Linden	22	53 N	7 E
Linkoping ...	17	58 N	16 E
Linlithgow ...	23	56 N	4 W
Linnhe, L.	23	56 N	6 W
Linth, R.	88	47 N	9 E
Lintin I.	138	22 N	114 E
Linyanti	130	19 S	25 E
Linz	12	48 N	14 E
Lipotvar	48	48 N	18 E
Lippa	3	46 N	22 E
Lippe	12	50 N	8 E
Lippo, R.	107	52 N	7 E
Lippstadt ...	12	52 N	8 E
Lipski	52	53 N	40 E
Lipto	21	49 N	20 E
Liris, R.	4	40 N	12 E
Liaaine, R.	118	48 N	7 E
Lisbon	7	39 N	9 W
Lisburn	37	55 N	6 W
Lisieux	79	49 N	0 E
Liskeard	113	50 N	4 W
Lisle, R.	103	44 N	0
Lismoir	23	56 N	6 W
Lismore	47	52 N	8 W
Lissa	101	40 N	16 E
Lithuania ...	55	54 N	20 E
Littawa	92 Ins.		
Little Ardes	27	55 N	6 W
Little Poland	58	48 N	20 E
Little Russia	58	48 N	28 E
Livadia	108	44 N	34 E
Liverdun ...	93	49 N	6 E
Liverpool ...	16	53 N	3 W
Liverpool Plains .	128	31 S	150 E
Livigno	30	47 N	10 E
Livonia	58	56 N	24 E
Livorno (Italy)	4	44 N	10 E
Livorno (Italy)	101	45 N	8 E
Livron	19	45 N	5 E
Lixheim	45	49 N	7 E
Lizard Head	16	50 N	5 W
LlandaS	16	51 N	3 W
Lli, R.	138	45 N	78 E
Llobregat ...	95	41 N	2 E
Llobregat, R.	7	40 N	0

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Loa, R.	106	22 S	70 W
Loan	83	44 N	8 E
Loanda	130	4 S	15 E
Loango	65	5 S	12 E
Lobau I.	93 Ins.		
Lob Nor	138	80 N	90 E
Lobositz	57	50 N	14 E
Locarno	4	46 N	9 E
Lochaber ...	23	56 N	6 W
Lochea	8	47 N	1 E
Lochmaben	23	55 N	3 W
Lochoe	43	4 S	128 E
Lochy, L.	23	57 N	5 W
Locle, Le ...	112	47 N	7 E
Loose	21	49 N	21 E
Lodi ...	4	45 N	9 E
Lodomeria ...	60	49 N	24 E
Lodz	108	52 N	19 E
Loengi, R. ...	133	17 S	21 E
Loevestein ...	22	52 N	5 E
Lofo	54	60 N	20 E
Logrofio	7	42 N	2 W
Lohe, R. ...	57	51 N	17 E
Loigny	118	48 N	2 E
Loirig, R. ...	118	48 N	3 E
Loir, R. ...	118	48 N	1 E
Loir et Cher	103	44 N	0
Loire	103	44 N	0
Loire, R. ...	8	44 N	4 W
Loire Inf. ...	103	44 N	4 W
Loiret	94	48 N	2 E
Loja (Am. S.)	106	4 S	79 W
Loja (Spain)	7	37 N	4 W
Lombard o-Venetio	102	40 N	10 E
Lorn I tardy ...	101	44 N	6 E
Lomblem	139	20 S	120 E
Lombok	139	20 S	100 E
Lome	130	0 N	2 E
Lomza	92	53 N	22 E
Lonato	83	45 N	10 E
London (England)	16	52 N	0
London (Ontario)	126	43 N	81 W
Londonderry	37	55 N	7 W
Londonderry, C.	128	14 S	127 E
Longford ...	37	54 N	8 W
Long 1.	70	41 N	73 W
Longjumeau	19	49 N	2 E
Long Marwton	36	54 N	1 W
Long ore"	19	50 N	2 E
Longnevillc	8	50 N	1 E
Longwy	79	50 N	6 E
Lons-lu-Saunier	103	47 N	6 E
Loo, The ...	81	52 N	6 E
Looohoo Is.	138	20 N	120 E
Looe, E.	113	50 N	4 W
Looe, W. ...	113	50 N	4 W
Lookout Mt	71	35 N	85 W
Loop Head	27	53 N	10 W
Lopatka, C.	139	50 N	157 E
Lopez, C. ...	130	1 S	9 E
Lora Hamun, L.	124	29 N	65 E
Lorenzo Marquez	(Lourenço Marques)		
Lore to (Italy)	26	43 N	14 E
Loreto (Mex.)	134	26 N	112 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
L'Ortent	79	48 N	3 W
Loriol	94	45 N	5 E
Lome	23	56 N	6 W
Lorraine	12	48 N	4 E
Lorris	79	48 N	3 E
Lot Andes	135	80 S	70 W
Los Angeles	72	34 N	118 W
Los Castillejoa	131	36 N	5 W
Loach	92	Ins.	
Los Gelvea	7	Ins.	
Loshnitza	96	54 N	29 E
Los, IS. de	65	10 N	13 W
Losnig	97	Ins.	
Lostwithiel	86	50 N	5 W
Lot	103	44 N	0
Lot, R.	8	44 N	0
Lota	140	37 S	73 W
Lot et Garonue ...	103	44 N	0
London	8	47 N	0
Lough brickland ...	47	54 N	6 W
Lough rea	37	53 N	9 W
Loafsbourg	67	46 N	60 W
Louisiade Arch. ...	128	11 S	151 E
Louisiana	72		
Louisiana, State of	72	30 N	100 W
Louisville ...	72	38 N	86 W
Louie	95	37 N	8 W
Lourdos	103	43 N	0
Lourenco Marques	133	26 S	33 E
Lourenco, R.	135	20 S	60 W
Lou res	95	39 N	9 W
Lourmarin ...	19	44 N	5 E
Louth	27	54 N	7 W
Louthian	23	56 N	3 W
Louvain	22	51 N	5 E
Lovojoys Sta.	74	33 N	84 W
Lovica (*see* Lowicz)			
Low Archipelago (Tuarnotu)	139	20 S	140 W
Lower Rhino Pro v.	107	48 N	4 E
Lowestoft ...	121	53 N	1 E
Lowicz	20	52 N	20 E
Low Islands	140	20 S	150 W
Loyalty I.	139	20 S	160 E
Lozore	103	44 N	0
Lualaba, R. (Congo)	132	1 N	24 E
Luait Ho ...	138	40 N	116 E
Lubeck	12	54 N	11 E
Lubina	96	55 N	32 E
Lublin	58	51 N	23 E
Lucoa	4	44 N	10 E
Lucca Republic ...	84	44 N	10 E
Lucerne	90	47 N	8 E
Lucerne, L.	104	47 N	9 E
Luokau	97	52 N	14 E
Lucknow ...	64	27 N	81 E
Lucon	79	46 N	1 W
Ludgershall	115	51 N	2 W
Ludiana	123	31 N	76 E
Ludlow	18	52 N	3 W
Lugano, L.	90	46 N	9 E
Lugnano	4	46 N	9 E
Luguets	80	46 N	9 E
Lugno	95	45 N	8 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Lugos	11	46 N	22 E
Lukou	38	41 N	118 E
Lulea	08	66 N	22 E
Lumbrea	22	51 N	2 E
Luna	7	42 N	1 W
Lund	17	56 N	13 E
Lnndi Kotal	124	Ins.	
Lundy's Lane	70	43 N	79 W
Lune, R.	121	54 N	3 W
Luneburg ...	12	53 N	10 E
Lunel ...	19	44 N	4 E
Luncville	79	49 N	7 E
Lungchow ...	38	23 N	107 E
Luni, R.	122	30 N	70 E
Lunigrana	26	44 N	10 E
Luppc, R.	97	Ins.	
Lurifltan	124	33 N	48 E
Lusatia, Up. & Low.	12	50 N	12 E
Luscrna	25	45 N	7 E
Lusignan	103	46 N	0
Luton Hoo	121	52 N	0
Lutter	29	52 N	10 E
Lutternberg	57	51 N	10 E
Lutyahau, R.	133	22 S	23 E
Lutzelsteing	118	49 N	7 E
Lutzen	33	51 N	12 E
Lutzow	97	54 N	11 E
Luxemburg	33	50 N	6 E
Luxemburg, D. of	12	50 N	6 E
Luynes	79	47 N	1 E
Luzern (*see* Lucerne)			
Luzon	139	0	120 E
Luzzara	49	45 N	11 E
Lwan Ho	137	40 N	116 E
Lychen	55	53 N	13 E
Lydenburg	133	25 S	31 E
Lyell, Mt.	128	42 S	46 E
Lyesna	54	53 N	32 E
Lyk	97	54 N	23 E
Lyme (*tee* Lyme Regis)			
Lyme Regis	113	51 N	3 W
Lymington ...	113	51 N	2 W
Lynchburg ...	74	37 N	79 W
Lynn Canal	126	58 N	135 W
Lynnhaven	70	37 N	76 W
Lynn Regis	113	53 N	0
Lyonnais	79	46 N	4 E
Lyons	8	46 N	5 E
Lyons, G. of	94	43 N	3 E
Lyons, R.	128	24 S	116 E
Lys	94	45 N	0
Lys, R.	79	50 N	3 E
Lyttelton	140	43 S	173 E
Maas	88	48 N	6 E
Maas	109	52 N	5 E
Maaslandaluis	22	52 N	4 E
Maastricht (*tee* Maestr cht)			
Macallisttr	23	56 N	6 W
Macao	138	22 N	114 E
Macassar	130	5 S	120 E
Macaveely	27	54 N	2 W
Maccann ...	27	54 N	6 W
Maccartun ...	27	54 N	6 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
MacCarthy	27	52 N	9 W
Maecarthy Mor	27	52 N	9 W
Maccartky Reagh	27	52 N	9 W
Maccawell	27	54 N	7 W
Macclesfield	121	53 N	2 W
MacCostello	27	54 N	9 W
MacDamore	27	53 N	6 W
MacDermot	27	54 N	8 W
Macdonald	23	57 N	5 W
Macdonald of Clan Ranald	23	57 N	7 W
Macdonald of Sleat	23	58 N	7 W
Macdonald of Sleat	23	58 N	6 W
Macdonell	27	54 N	7 W
Macdonell of Olengarr]	23	57 N	5 W
Macdonell of Keppoch	23	57 N	5 W
Macdonell Ranges	128	30 S	130 E
MacdonneUs	27	55 N	6 W
MacDonough	27	54 N	8 W
MacDougalls	23	56 N	5 W
Macedonia	105		
Macerata	94	43 N	13 E
Mac far lane, L.	128	32 S	137 E
Machian	43 Ins.		
Machlandviertel ...	13	48 N	12 E
Mac Hugh	27	53 N	9 W
Maciejowice	58	52 N	22 E
Macintoshes	23	57 N	4 W
Macintyre, R.	128	29 S	151 E
Mac Jordan	27	54 N	9 W
Mackay	128	21 S	149 E
Mackays	23	46 N	5 W
Mackenzie	126	60 N	130 E
Mackenzie 13.	126	70 N	135 W
Mackenzie, R.	128	24 S	149 E
Mackenzie, R.	139	60 N	130 W
Mackenzies	23	58 N	7 W
*Mackenzie**	23	58 N	6 W
Mackinaw ...	70	46 N	85 W
Mackinnons	23	57 N	6 W
Macleans	23	57 N	7 W
Macleans	23	57 N	6 W
Macleans ...	23	56 N	6 W
MacLeods	23	58 N	7 W
Mad rods	23	57 N	7 W
Maciodio	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Macloutri, It.	133	22 S	28 E
MacMahon ...	27	54 N	7 W
MacMalton	27	53 N	9 W
MacMorris	27	54 N	9 W
Macnab	23	56 N	4 W
MacNamara	27	53 N	9 W
Macneil	23	56 N	6 W
Macneil	23	57 N	7 W
Macoghlan	27	53 N	8 W
Macon (Am. N.) ...	74	32 N	84 W
Macon (France) ...	19	46 N	5 E
MacPaddin	27	54 N	10 W
Macpherson Range	126	28 S	151 E
Macphersons	23	57 N	4 W
Macquarie Harb. ...	128	42 S	145 E
Macquarie Is.	139	54 S	160 E
Macquarie, Port ..	128	31 S	153 E
Macquarie, R.	128	91 S	148 E
Macquillin ...	27	55 N	7 W
Macsu eenybanagh...	27	55 N	8 W
Macsweeny Fauad	27	55 N	8 W
Macsweenytuath ...	27	55 N	8 W
Macta	131	36 N	0
MacTeague	27	52 N	9 W
MacThomas	28	52 N	8 W
MacVoddock	27	53 N	6 W
Macw illia me ighter	27	53 N	8 W
MacWm Oughtcr ...	27	54 N	10 W
Mad, R.	118 Ins.		
Madagascar	130	20 S	47 E
Maddalena I.	87	40 N	9 E
Maddalena B.	91	40 N	0
Madeira	24	33 N	17 W
Madeira, R.	106	8 S	64 W
Madhoganj ...	123	27 N	80 E
Madras	64	13 N	80 E
Madras Presidency	122		
Madre de Dios	135	12 S	70 W
Madrid	7	40 N	4 W
Madrid, New	74	37 N	90 W
Madrigal	7	41 N	5 W
Madura	64	10 N	78 E
Madura I.	139	20 S	100 E
Maestricht	22	51 N	6 E
Mafeking ...	133	26 S	26 E
Mafia	130	8 S	40 E
Magadoxo	65	2 N	45 E
Magalhaea, Str. of	2	60 S	90 W
Magalies Mts	133	26 S	28 E
Magdala	130	11 N	39 E
Magdalen I.	70	48 N	62 W
Magdalena B.	134	24 N	112 W
Magdalena, R.	135	8 N	74 W
Magdeburg	12	52 N	12 E
Magee I	87	55 N	6 W
Magellan Str.	135	50 S	70 W
Magcnnis	27	54 N	6 W
Magenta	104	45 N	9 E
Magersfontein	133	29 S	25 E
Maggiore, L.	4	46 N	8 E
Maghery Connacht	27	54 N	9 W
Maglaj	120	45 N	18 E
Magnisa	120	39 N	27 E
Maguire	27	54 N	8 W
Magus Muir	23	56 N	3 W
Mahanadi, R.	99	20 N	80 E
Mahanuddy, R. *(see* IV Mahanadi, R.)			
Mahn-ajpur	124	26 N	78 E
Mahe	64	12 N	76 E
Mahe I.	140	20 S	80 E
Mabi, R.	122	23 N	74 E
Mahia Peninsula ...	129	39 S	178 E
Mahon	7	40 N	4 E
Mahr	99	20 N	78 E
Maida	87	39 N	16 E
Maidens, The	27	55 N	6 W
Maidwtono ...	16	51 N	1 E
Maikal Hills	123	20 N	80 E
Maillozais	19	46 N	1 W
Main, R.	29	50 N	9 E
Main, R., East ...	126	40 N	80 W
Maina	48	36 N	22 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Maine (France)	8	44 N	4 W
Maine (U.H A.)	72	40 N	80 W
Maine & Loire	103	44 N	4 W
Mainpuri	123	27 N	79 E
Mains	11	50 N	8 E
Matpn	106	34 S	71 W
Maittand	128	33 S	152 E
Mai wand ...	124	32 N	65 E
Maizieres ...	118 Ins.		
Majorca	7	38 N	2 E
Majuba Hill	133	27 S	30 E
Makale	130	18 N	40 E
Makarieff	108	56 N	45 E
Makhran	136	40 N	70 E
Makilolo	130	20 S	20 E
Makrinitsa	119	39 N	23 E
Ma k wan pur	99	27 N	85 E
Malabar	43 Ins.		
Malabar Coast	64	8 N	72 E
Malacca	125	2 N	102 E
Malacca, Str. of ...	125	4 N	100 E
Malaga	7	37 N	4 W
Malakand Pans	124	35 N	72 E
Malakhoff	115 Ins.		
Malay Peninsula ...	139	0	100 E
Malay States	125	0	100 E
Malda	64	25 N	88 E
Maldnn	70	42 N	83 W
Maiden I	139	20 S	160 W
Maldive Is.	100	0	60 E
Maldun	50	52 N	1 E
Malonco, Val	80	46 N	9 E
Malghcrn ...	104	45 N	12 E
Mali a, C	120	36 N	23 E
Malik, W.	132	15 N	29 E
Malin Head	37	55 N	7 W
Malindi	130	3 S	40 E
Malins	22	51 N	4 E
Malloggia	30	46 N	10 E
Mallow	37	52 N	9 W
Malmai son ...	97 Ins.		
Malmedy	22	50 N	6 E
Malmeabury (Afr. S.)	133	33 S	19 E
Malruesbury (Eng.)	113	52 N	2 W
Malmo	17	56 N	13 E
Maloloa	139	15 N	121 E
Malo Yaroslavetz ...	98	55 N	36 E
Malplaquet	45	50 N	4 E
Malta	28	36 N	14 E
Matters	112	47 N	8 E
Malton	113	54 N	1 W
Malvern Hill	74	37 N	77 W
Malwa	64	24 N	72 E
Mamore, R.	135	14 S	65 W
Man, Isle of	16	54 N	6 W
Managua, *h.*	134	12 N	86 W
Manar	43 Ins.		
Manaaarowar, L. ...	138	31 N	81 E
Manassas	74	39 N	77 W
Mance, R. ...	118 Ins.		
Mancba, La	7	36 N	4 W
Manche	103	48 N	4 W
Manchester	16	53 N	2 W
Mancliuria...	138	40 N	120 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Mandalay ...	123	22 N	96 E
Mandavi	122	22 N	74 E
Mandla	99	22 N	80 E
Mangalore ...	64	13 N	75 E
Manhattan I.	68	41 N	74 W
Manihiki Is.	139	20 S	160 W
Manila	139	15 N	121 E
Manila B. ...	75 Ins.		
Manipnr	123	20 N	60 E
Manitoba ...	126	50 N	100 W
Manitoba, L.	67	51 N	99 W
Manjera, R.	123	18 N	78 E
Mannheim ...	29	49 N	8 E
Manresa	7	42 N	2 E
Mans	22	50 N	4 E
Man sf eld ...	62	52 N	12 E
Mansu	65 Ins.		
Mansurah ...	132	31 N	31 E
Mantello	30	46 N	10 E
Mantes	19	49 N	2 E
Mantua	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Manukan Harb.	129	37 S	175 E
Manwcin	138	25 N	98 E
Manzanillo	134	19 N	104 W
Marabout ...	87	32 N	29 E
Maracaibo, L. (Maracaybo)	106	9 N	72 W
Maracaybo ...	66	10 N	72 W
Marais	82	46 N	2 W
Marajo, I. of	106	1 S	50 W
Maranhao ...	106	4 S	46 W
Mnranoa, R.	128	26 S	148 E
Maranon, R., or Amazon	106		
Marans	19	46 N	1 W
Maratha Confed.	64	16 N	72 E
Marathon ...	105	38 N	24 E
Marbclla Pt	50	37 N	5 W
Marburg (Hesse)	12	51 N	9 E
Marburg (Styria)	111	47 N	16 E
Marcaria	83	45 N	11 E
March, It. ...	21	43 N	13 E
March, East	23	56 N	8 W
March, Middle	23	55 N	3 W
March, West	23	55 N	4 W
Marches, The	4	42 N	12 E
Marchfeld ...	111	48 N	16 E
March i Mines	45	50 N	3 E
Marciano ...	4	43 N	12 E
Marcoussia ...	79	49 N	2 E
Mardan	123	34 N	72 E
Mardyk	39	51 N	2 E
Mareb, R. ...	132	15 N	38 E
Marella	7	41 N	0
Maremma ...	4	42 N	10 E
Marengo	94	45 N	9 E
Mareotis	132 Ins.		
Margarita Is.	106	11 N	64 W
Margate	16	51 N	1 E
Maria	95	41 N	1 W
Marianne Is.	139	0	140 E
Maribo	17	55 N	12 E
Marico, *R.* ...	133	25 S	27 E
Marie Oalantc	69	16 N	61 W

	ap	Lat.	Long.
Marienburg (France)	16	50 N	5 E
Marienburg (Livonia)	53	57 N	27 E
Marienburg (Prus.)	55	54 N	19 E
Marienhause	58	57 N	28 E
Marienwerder	58	54 N	19 E
Mariestad	53	59 N	14 E
Marietta (U.S.A.)...	72	40 N	81 W
Marietta (U.S.A.)...	74	34 N	85 W
Marignano	4	ns. 45 N	9 E
Mariguy	19	49 N	1 W
Maringa, R.	32	0	21 E
Maritime Alps	83	44 N	8 E
Maritime Province	37		
Maritsa, R.	3	40 N	26 E
Mark	12	50 N	4 E
Mark, Old, Middle, New, Electoral	59		
Market Drayton ...	36	53 N	2 W
Market Harborough	36	52 N	1 W
Markgiafen...	93	Ins.	
Markk Iceberg	97	Ins.	
Marklissa ...	57	51 N	15 E
Mark ran s tad t	97	Ins.	
Marlborough (Eng.)	21	51 N	2 W
Marlborough (N.Z.)	29	42 S	174 E
Marlow	13	52 N	1 W
Marly	97	Ins.	
Marmora, S. of ...	08	41 N	28 E
Marne (and Haute M.)	03	48 N	4 E
Marne, R.	8	48 N	4 E
Maros, R. ...	3	45 N	20 E
Marquesas Is.	39	10 S	140 W
Mursuglia	49	44 N	8 E
Mar.sai	33	49 N	7 E
Marsala	04	38 N	12 E
Mar.- eilles	8	43 N	5 E
Marshall Is.	39	0	180 E
Mars la Tour	18	49 N	6 E
Marston Moor	36	54 N	1 W
Marstraud ...	54	58 N	12 E
Maitaban ...	125	16 N	98 E
Martaban, G. of ...	125	10 N	90 E
Marten werder	59	54 N	19 E
Martinique	69	14 N	61 W
Martin sbruck	30	47 N	10 E
Martinsburg	74	39 N	78 W
Marvejols ...	19	45 N	3 E
Maryborough (Auwtral	128	26 S	153 E
Maryborough (Ire.)	37	53 N	7 W
Maryland ...	72	39 N	80 W
Marylebuue	114	52 N	0 W
Marzaniuivir (*see* Mers-ci-Kebir)			
Masauipo ...	137	35 N	128 E
Mascara	131	35 N	0
Mascat	2	24 N	58 E
Masena	130	12 N	16 E
Maseru	133	29 S	28 E
Mashonalaud	130	20 S	30 E
Mask, L.	27	54 N	9 W
Masovia	55	50 N	20 E
Maflsa (Italy)	104	44 N	10 E
Massa (Italy)	104	44 N	12 E
Massachusetts	68	46 N	70 W

		Lat.	Long.
Massachusetts Bay	(>	43 N	70 W
Maasaruni, R. ...		8 N	60 W
Masserano		44 N	8 E
Masso		46 N	9 E
Massowah		16 N	40 E
Maaulipataru ...		16 N	81 E
Matabeleland ...		20 S	30 E
Matagorda B. ...		28 N	96 W
Matamoros		26 N	97 W
Matanzas, *Bay* of		23 N	88 W
Matapan, C. ...		36 N	22 E
Matari		26 N	69 E
Mataura, R. ...		46 S	169 E
Matifu, G.		Ins.	
Matoppo Hills ...		20 S	29 E
Matsuniae		41 N	140 E
Matto Grosso ...		20 S	60 W
MattoGrosso.Plat.of		20 S	60 W
Matuu		20 N	95 E
Maubeuge		50 N	4 E
Maulbronn		49 N	9 E
Maulde		51 N	4 E
Maule, R.		34 S	72 W
Mauleon		43 N	1 W
Maumee, R.		41 N	84 W
Maundsaur ...		24 N	75 E
Maurepas, R. ...		51 N	96 W
Maurienne		44 N	6 E
Mauritania ...		20 N	30 W
Mauritius		20 S	58 E
Mauri tsstad ...		10 S	36 W
Mautern		48 N	16 E
Mauthausen		48 N	15 E
Mauvezin ...		44 N	1 E
Maxen		51 N	14 E
Maya		43 N	1 W
May bole Ab.		55 N	5 W
Mayeufeld		47 N	10 E
Maycnne		48 N	0
Maynootk ...		53 N	7 W
Mayo		52 S	10 W
Mayotta		13 S	46 E
Mazagan		33 N	8 W
Mazanderan ...		36 N	50 E
Mazar-i Sharif ...		37 N	67 E
Mazaruni, R. (*see* Massaruni, R.)			
Mazatlan		22 N	101 W
Mazzara		38 N	13 E
Mbonyi, R. ...		5 N	25 E
M'Artkur R.		17 S	136 E
McClintock Chan.		72 N	100 W
McClure Str.		75 N	120 W
McGregors ...		56 N	5 W
Mc Lackland		56 N	5 W
McLarens ...		56 N	4 W
McNaughtons		56 N	5 W
Meath		53 N	6 W
Meaux Ab. .. ,		54 N	0
Mecca		21 N	40 E
Mechlin		51 N	4 E
Mecklenburg		54 N	12 E
Mecklcnburg-Schwerin		54 N	12 E
Mecklenburg-Strelitz		54 N	13 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Meddlin (Am. S.)...	135	6 N	76 W
Medellin (Spain) ...	95	39 N	6 W
Medeiublijk	22	53 N	5 E
Medicine Hal	136	50 N	110 W
Medina	182	25 N	40 E
Medina del Campo	7	41 N	5 W
Medina de Rioaeco	7	42 N	5 W
Medina Sidonia ...	7	36 N	6 W
Mediterranean Sea	120		
Mediterranee	94	44 N	11 E
Medjerda, W.	131	36 N	8 E
Medola	83	45 N	10 E
Modun	119	42 N	19 E
Medway, R.	30	51 N	0
Mf d vn	96	55 N	36 E
Meelick	39	53 N	8 W
Meershnrg	15	48 N	3 E
Meernt	99	29 N	78 E
Mehedia	7	Ins.	
Mohidpur	122	23 N	76 E
Meilhan	19	45 N	0
Meiningen ...	107	51 N	10 E
Meissen	12	51 N	13 E
Mekong, B.	138	18 N	104 E
Mekran	124	25 N	60 E
Melanesia ...	139		
Melbourne	128	38 S	145 E
Melcombo Rogis ...	121	51 N	2 W
Melegnauo	104	45 N	9 E
Molilla	65	35 N	3 W
Melinda	65	4 S	40 E
Mella	91	44 N	8 E
Mello	19	46 N	0
Melnik	57	50 N	14 E
Melrose Ab.	23	56 N	3 W
Melun	8	49 N	8 E
Melville, C.	128	14 S	144 E
Melvillo I. (Australia)	126	70 N	120 W
Melville I. (Canada)	128	12 S	131 E
Melville Sd	126	70 N	110 W
Memel	55	56 N	21 E
Menicl, B. ...	20	55 N	20 E
Meinmingen	12	48 N	10 E
MernphiH (Egypt)	132	Ins.	
Memphis (U.H.A.)	74	35 N	90 W
Menai Strait	121	53 N	4 W
Menam, R.	125	15 N	100 E
Menaoia	124	26 N	51 E
Mcndo	103	44 N	4 E
Mendip Hilla	121	51 N	3 W
Mendocino, C.	106	40 N	124 W
Mendoza	106	33 S	69 W
Meng-tzu	138	24 N	103 E
Menin	39	51 N	3 E
Menindie	128	32 S	143 E
Montana	104	42 N	13 E
Menteith	23	56 N	6 W
Mentone	103	44 N	7 E
Mensala, L.	132	31 N	32 E
Mencie	23	57 N	4 W
Menxies	128	30 S	121 E
Moppel	109	53 N	6 E
Meppen	39	53 N	7 E
Mequinensa ...	95	41 N	0
Mequinez	131	34 N	5 W
Meran	12	47 N	11 E
Merecy	54	54 N	24 E
Mergentheim	39	49 N	10 E
Merida (Ain. Centl.)	134	21 N	90 W
Merida (Am. 8.) ...	135	8 N	72 W
Merida (Spain)	95	39 N	6 W
Meridian	74	32 N	89 W
Merindol	8	44 N	5 E
Merioneth	16	52 N	4 W
Mernia	23	57 N	3 W
Merow	40	58 N	13 E
Mers	23	56 N	3 W
Mers-ci-Kebir	131	36 N	1 W
Mersburg	12	51 N	12 E
Mersey, R.	121	53 N	2 W
Merthyr Tydfil	121	52 N	3 W
Merv	124	38 N	62 E
Mery	97	48 N	4 E
Meseritz	57	52 N	16 E
Meshed	124	36 N	60 E
Mesopotamia	110		
Messejara	95	38 N	8 W
Meesenia	105	37 N	22 E
Mesaignac ...	19	46 N	1 E
Measin	79	48 N	4 E
Mesaiua	4	38 N	16 E
Messina, Str. of ...	104	38 N	16 E
Meatre	83	45 N	12 E
Meta, R.	135	6 N	68 W
Metauro	94	44 N	13 E
Mcteimua ...	132	17 N	33 E
Metre Hill, 203 ...	137	39 N	121 E
Metz	12	49 N	6 E
Metzovo	120	40 N	21 E
Meudon	19	Ins.	
Meulan	19	49 N	2 E
Meury	22	51 N	7 E
Mourtlie	103	48 N	4 E
Meurthe, B.	118	48 N	6 E
Meuae	103	48 N	4 E
Meufle, B. ...	22	51 N	6 E
Meuse Inf. ...	94	48 N	4 E
Menx	8	49 N	3 E
Me war	122	20 N	70 E
Mo we	32	54 N	19 E
Mexico	66	20 N	99 W
Mexico, Gulf of ...	72		
Mexico, New	72	30 N	110 W
Mexico, U.S. of ...	106	Ins.	
Meyerskappel	112	47 N	8 E
Mezieres	79	50 N	5 E
Mezquital, B.	134	23 N	105 W
Mhow	123	23 N	76 E
Mia, W.	131	30 N	5 E
Miami, B.	67	40 N	85 W
Miani	124	25 N	68 E
Michaloff	108	54 N	40 E
Michigan	72	40 N	0 W
Michillimackinac ...	67	46 N	85 W
Michni Pass	122	34 N	72 E
Michoacan	134	19 N	102 W
Micronesia ...	139		
Middelburg (Afr. S.)	133	26 S	29 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Middelbnrg (Holland)	22	51 N	4 E
Middle Island	100	60 S	180 E
Middlesex	16	50 N	2 W
Middleton (Ireland)	47	52 N	8 W
Middleton (Scotland)	23	57 N	3 W
Midhurst	113	51 N	1 W
Midnapur	64	22 N	87 E
Mierdyk	45	52 N	5 E
Mietzel	57	53 N	15 E
Miguel, R.	135	15 S	64 W
Milagro	95	42 N	2 W
Milan	4	45 N	9 E
Milan, Duchy of	4	44 N	8 E
Milazzo	104	38 N	15 E
Milborne, Port	113	51 N	2 W
Mileto	104	39 N	16 E
Milford Haven	24	52 N	5 W
Milford Sound	129	45 S	168 E
Milhau	19	44 N	3 E
Milledgeville	74	33 N	83 W
Miilesimo	83	44 N	8 E
Millikin's Bend	74	32 N	91 W
Mill Spring	74	37 N	84 E
Miloslav	107	52 N	17 E
Minas Geraes	106	18 S	43 W
Mincio	94	44 N	8 E
Mincio, R.	4	44 N	10 E
Mindanao	139	0	120 E
Mindelheim	62	48 N	10 E
Mindello	95	41 N	9 W
Minden	29	52 N	9 E
Minden, Bishopric of	12	52 N	9 E
Mindoro	139	13 N	121 E
Mi nehcad	113	51 N	3 W
Mingrelia	61	40 N	40 E
Min Ho	138	29 N	103 E
Minho, R.	7	42 N	10 W
Minneapolis	72	45 N	93 W
Minnesota	72	40 N	100 W
Minorca	7	40 N	4 E
Minsk	108	50 N	20 E
Minsk	108	54 N	28 E
Miossans	19	44 N	0
Miquelon I.	67	47 N	56 W
Miramichi B.	126	47 N	65 W
Miranda	7	43 N	2 W
Mirandola	4	45 N	11 E
Mirini, L.	135	40 S	60 W
Mirpur (India)	124	25 N	68 E
Mirpur (India)	124	28 N	69 E
Mirzaptir	99	25 N	83 E
Mishmee Hills	138	28 N	96 E
Mishra el Rek	132	8 N	29 E
Mbionea	106	40 S	60 W
Misox	30	46 N	9 E
Missinaibi, R.	67	50 N	83 W
Missionary Ridge	74	34 N	86 W
Miasissippi	72	30 N	90 W
Mississippi, R.	72		
Missolonghi	105	38 N	21 E
Missouri	72	30 N	100 W
Missouri, R.	72		
Miasunde	116	55 N	10 E
Miatra	8	37 N	22 E
Mitchell, R.	28	16 S	142 E
Mito	37	36 N	140 E
Mitrovicz	8	45 N	20 E
Mitrowitz	35	48 N	21 E
Mittau	58	57 N	24 E
Mittehnark	12	50 N	12 E
Mittel-PollnÜz	92	51 N	12 E
Mityleno	20	39 N	27 E
Mizen Head	47	51 N	10 W
Mlava	92	53 N	20 E
Mobile	72	31 N	88 W
Mobile B.	74	31 N	88 W
Mocha	80	13 N	43 E
Mockrrn	97	51 N	12 E
Mocro, L.	30	8 S	29 E
Modchrli	33	29 S	25 E
Modena	4	45 N	11 E
Modi in	08	52 N	21 E
Modon	3	37 N	22 E
Modos	21	45 N	21 E
Moesskirch	88	48 N	9 E
Mogador	31	32 N	10 W
Mogado.xa	40	2 N	46 E
Mohacz	3	46 N	19 E
Mohawk, R.	72	43 N	74 W
Mohileff	08	50 N	30 E
Mohileff	08	51 N	30 E
Mohrungcn	92	54 N	20 E
Moidart	56	57 N	6 W
Mojaiak	96	56 N	36 E
Mojos	06	20 S	80 W
Mokotoff	08 Ins.		
Mok-po	37	35 N	126 E
Mola	04	41 N	17 E
Moldau, It	12	46 N	13 E
Moldavia	3	46 N	26 E
Molina	95	41 N	2 W
Molinella, R.	83	45 N	11 E
Molino	95	41 N	2 E
Molino del Hey	71	19 N	99 W
Molino	26	42 N	14 E
Molla Pans	124	28 N	67 E
Molle, R.	19	43 N	6 E
Moll en do	140	17 S	72 W
Moll witz	57	51 N	17 E
Molodetehno	96	54 N	27 E
Molopo, li.	133	26 S	22 E
Molsheim	9	49 N	7 E
Molte.no	133	31 S	26 E
Moluccas	43 Ins.		
Molyneux	129 Ins.		
Molyneux, R.	129	46 S	170 E
Mombana	130	4 S	40 E
Momein	138	26 N	98 E
MompeJgard (Montbcliard)	5	44 N	6 E
Mona Channel	134	18 N	68 W
Mona, li.	128	25 N	90 E
Monaco	4	44 N	7 E
Monaghan	27	54 N	7 W
Monaghan, County of	87	54 N	8 W
Monastir	105	41 N	21 E
Moncalieri	104	45 N	8 E
Monceaux	19 Ins.		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Monckton'a Camp (Quebec)	67 Ins.		
M on contour	19	47 N	0
Moncorvo ...	95	41 N	7 W
Monrton	126	46 N	85 W
Mondcgo B.	95	40 N	9 W
Mondego, R.	7	40 N	10 W
Mondelheim	45	49 N	9 E
Mondovi	25	44 N	8 E
Mondyck ...	81	52 N	5 E
Monembasia	3	37 N	23 E
Monfalcone	111	46 N	14 E
Monflanquin	19	44 N	1 E
Monganagh...	37	55 N	8 W
Mongolia ...	138		
Manila	92 Ins.		
Monitz, L.	92 Ins.		
Monjuieh ...	7	41 N	2 E
Monmouth ...	70	40 N	74 W
Monoraotapa	65	20 S	20 E
Monongahe-lu, R. ...	67	40 N	80 W
Monrovia	130	6 N	11 W
Mons	45	50 N	4 E
Montabaur	81	50 N	8 E
Montaigu	82	47 N	1 W
Montalcino ...	4	43 N	11 E
Montalto	4	43 N	14 E
Montana	72	40 N	120 W
Montargis	103	48 N	3 E
Mootauban ...	8	44 N	1 E
Montaut	19	43 N	2 E
Montbtfliard	12	47 N	7 E
Montblano	94	44 N	4 E
Monl Blanc	141	46 N	7 E
Montaenii)	19	47 N	4 E
Mont do Marfan ...	103	44 N	0
Montdidior ...	22	50 N	3 E
Montcbollo (Milan)	83	46 N	9 E
Monte hollo (Piedmont)	104	45 N	9 E
Montcbcllo (Venctia)	104	46 N	11 E
Montcchiaro	83	45 N	10 E
Monte Corone	4	43 N	12 E
Montefalcone	104	42 N	15 E
Montefeltro	4	44 N	13 E
Monttflimar	19	45 N	5 E
Montendre	19	45 N	0
Montenegro	3	40 N	18 E
Montenotto	83	44 N	9 E
Montepuloiano	4	43 N	12 E
Montereau ...	8	48 N	3 E
Monterey (Mexico)...	66	26 N	100 W
Monterey (U.S.A.)...	72	37 N	122 W
Monterotondo	04	42 N	18 E
Montevideo	06	34 S	56 W
Montferrat	4	44 N	8 E
Montgaillard	19	48 N	2 E
Mont Genevre	25	45 N	7 E
Montgomery, County of	14	52 N	4 W
Montgomery (U.S.A.)	74	32 N	86 W
Montgomery (Wales)	86	53 N	3 W
Montnonrt	19	44 N	0
Monticchio	80	40 N	0 E
Montigny ...	18 Ins.		
Monti uel	25	46 N	5 E
Montmurtro	97 Ins.		
Montmcdy ...	11	50 N	5 E
Montmelian	25	45 N	6 E
Montmirail	97	49 N	4 E
Montmorency	97 Ins.		
Montmorency, It. ...	68	47 N	71 W
Montpellier	8	44 N	4 E
Montreal	70	45 N	74 W
Montreuil	79	50 N	2 E
Montrond ...	79	47 N	8 E
Montrose ...	56	57 N	2 W
Montstgur ...	19	45 N	0
Montserrat ...	69	17 N	62 W
Moutfl Families	118	48 N	6 E
Mont Tonneiro	94	49 N	8 E
Mont Yvron	81	49 N	5 E
Monza	4 Ins.	46 N	9 E
Monzon	7	42 N	0
Mook	39	52 N	6 E
Mookerheide	22	52 N	6 E
Moonie, It. ...	128	28 S	149 E
Moor	111	47 N	18 E
Moore, L. ...	128	30 S	118 E
Moose Factory	126	52 N	81 W
Moose Jaw ...	126	50 N	106 W
Moose, It. ...	70	50 N	80 W
Moradabad ...	123	29 N	79 E
Morant Pt ...	69	18 N	76 W
Morat	15	47 N	7 E
Morava, R.	119	44 N	21 E
Morava Bulgarian, ft.	119	43 N	22 E
Moravia	12	46 N	16 E
Moray	23	54 N	6 W
Moray Firth	56	58 N	4 W
Morbo.gno ...	30	46 N	10 E
Morbihan	103	48 N	3 W
Morea	3	38 N	20 E
Morelos	134	19 N	99 W
Moreton I. ...	128	27 S	153 E
Morgan, Mt	128	24 S	151 E
Morgarten	15	47 N	9 E
Morge, It.	25	47 N	7 E
Morlaix	19	49 N	4 W
Morne Fortune	69	14 N	61 W
Morocco	131	32 N	8 W
Morpeth	16	55 N	2 W
Mortara	4	45 N	9 E
Mortirolo Pass	30	46 N	10 E
Moscova, R.	52	56 N	37 E
Moscow	61	56 N	38 E
Moselle	103	48 N	4 E
Moselle, R.	12	46 N	4 E
Moskva, R. *[see* Moscova, R.)			
Moson	21	48 N	17 E
Mosquito Coast ...	69	10 N	90 W
Mosquito Gulf	135	10 N	82 W
Moss	108	60 N	11 E
Mossamedes	130	15 S	12 E
Mossel B. ...	133	34 S	22 E
Mossorin	111	45 N	20 E
Mostaganem	131	36 N	0
M os tax	111	43 N	18 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Mosul	10	36 N	43 E
Motagua, R.	34	15 N	90 W
Motien POSH	37	41 N	123 E
Moulaya, W.	31	34 N	3 W
Moulins	8	47 N	3 E
Mouliuein	25	16 N	98 E
Mount, C.	65	7 N	11 W
Mouree (Fort N a s.sau)	65 Ins.		
Mourne	27	54 N	6 W
Mouaehold Hill ...	16	53 N	1 E
Mousehole ...	16	50 N	6 W
Mouseron ...	09	51 N	3 E
Mou tiers	25	45 N	7 E
Mouzon	18	50 N	5 E
Moyenvio	33	49 N	7 E
Moy Hall	56	57 N	4 W
Moylurge	27	54 N	8 W
Mozambique	43	14 S	40 E
Mozambique	133	20 S	80 E
Mozdok	61	44 N	45 E
Mozembano	88	45 N	11 E
Mstielavl	58	54 N	32 E
Mtiata Yanio	130	8 S	26 E
Mucheln	57	51 N	12 E
Much Wenlock	114	53 N	3 W
Mudantsane	137	44 N	126 E
Mudki	124	31 N	75 E
Muga, B,	95	42 N	9 E
Mugello	4	44 N	11 E
Miihl, R.	13	48 N	12 E
Miihlberg ...	14	51 N	18 E
Miibldorf ...	88	48 N	12 E
Muhlhausen (Ger.)	12	48 N	7 E
Muhlhausen (Ger.)	12	51 N	10 E
Miihl vicrtel	13	48 N	12 E
Muiden	22	52 N	5 E
Mukandwara	99	25 N	76 E
Mukden	138	42 N	123 E
Miilde, R.	62	51 N	13 E
Mulheim	62	51 N	7 E
Mullaghcarn, Mt ...	37	55 N	7 W
Mallingar ...	27	54 N	7 W
Multan	64	30 N	72 E
Mtinchengratz	57	51 N	15 E
Miinden	29	51 N	10 E
Munghjm	138	23 N	100 E
Muni, R.	140	0	80 W
Munich	12	48 N	12 E
Munkacs	111	48 N	23 E
Mnnkcliv	17	63 N	10 E
Munroex	23	58 N	5 W
Mimaingen ...	112	47 N	8 E
Munster (Ireland)...	27		
Minister	12	52 N	8 E
Munster	40	48 N	7 E
Munster, Bishopric of	12	50 N	4 E
Munsterberg	12	51 N	17 E
Munster Thai	30	40 N	10 E
Muotta	88	47 N	9 E
Mur, R.	60	47 N	15 E
Murchison ...	128	30 S	110 E
Murchison, R.	128	30 S	110 E
Murcia	7	38 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Muren, R. ...	137	46 N	132 E
Muretto Pass	30	46 N	9 E
Murfreesborough	74	36 N	86 W
Murghab, R.	124	38 N	60 E
Muri	15	47 N	8 E
Murray, R.	128	40 S	140 E
Murray s	23	56 N	4 W
Murree	123	34 N	73 E
Murrumbidgoe, R.	128	35 S	146 E
Mursbidabad	64	24 N	88 E
Mur-ussu ...	138	34 N	95 E
Murviedro ...	95	40 N	0
Murzstog ...	111	48 N	16 E
Murzuk	130	26 N	14 E
Muscat	100	23 N	58 E
Muscovy	1		
Muskerry ...	27	52 N	9 W
Mueone	94	43 N	13 E
Musselburgh	56	56 N	3 W
Muesidan ...	19	45 N	0
Mustagh Pass	138	36 N	76 E
Muthill	56	56 N	4 W
Muttra	123	27 N	78 E
Muyden	45	52 N	5 E
Myede	125	19 N	95 E
Mykonos ...	48	37 N	25 E
Mysore	64	8 N	72 E
Mytho	125	10 N	106 E
Naab, R. ...	117	48 N	12 E
Naafk	125	21 N	92 E
Naarden	22	52 N	5 E
Naas	37	53 N	7 W
Naauwport ...	133	31 S	25 E
Nabba	123	30 N	76 E
Nablus	85	32 N	35 E
Nachod	57	50 N	16 E
Nadeudal ...	17	60 N	22 E
Nadino	3	44 N	16 E
Nafels	15	47 N	9 E
NagiiHaki ...	137	33 N	130 E
Nagoya	137	35 N	137 E
Nagpur	64	21 N	79 E
Nagy Harlo	111	48 N	18 E
Nagy Szebm	21	46 N	24 E
Nagy Szornbat	21	48 N	18 E
Nagyvarad ...	111	47 N	22 E
Nailaka	43 Ins.		
Nairn	23	57 N	4 W
Nair»bi	130	2 S	37 E
Naisweville ...	118 Ins.		
Nakhichevan	108	39 N	45 E
Namuk Sar	124	31 N	58 E
Narnaqualand	133	30 S	10 E
Namling	138	30 N	89 E
Natuous, Wadi	131	35 N	3 E
Nainur	22	50 N	5 E
Nanaimo ...	139	48 N	124 W
Nanohang ...	138	29 N	116 E
Nancy	33	49 N	6 E
Nanero Ra ...	128	37 N	149 E
Nanking	138	32 N	118 E
Nannine	140	26 S	120 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Kanuingfu	138	23 N	108 E
Nanshan	137	39 N	122 E
Nantes	6	47 N	2 W
Nantwioh	16	53 N	3 W
Napier	129	39 S	177 E
Naples	4	41 N	14 E
Naples, I I . of	87	41 N	14 E
Naples, Kingdom of	94		
Naploua	110	32 N	35 E
Napo, B.	135	10 S	80 W
Napoleon villo	94	47 N	1 W
Napoli	48	36 N	23 E
Nara, R.	96	55 N	37 E
Narbonne	6	43 N	3 E
Narenta, B.	117	43 N	18 E
Narew, B. (Nareff, B.)	58	53 N	22 E
Nari, B.	123	30 N	68 E
Narin	136	41 N	76 E
Narin, B.	124	42 N	75 E
Narragansett B.	68	41 N	71 W
Narragansetls	66	43 N	72 W
Narrows, The	126	50 N	100 W
Narva	61	59 N	28 E
Narvik	108	68 N	18 E
Naaeby	36	52 N	1 W
Nashvillo	72	36 N	87 W
Namrabad	123	26 N	75 E
Nassar	132	8 N	39 E
Nansau (Bnbama Is.)	69	25 N	77 W
Nassau (Germany)	12	50 N	8 E
Natal (Afr. S.)	133	30 S	30 E
Natal (Am. 8.)	106	6 S	35 W
Natchez	67	33 N	90 W
Natohitoches	71	32 N	93 W
Nat-padi	125	19 N	95 E
Naturaliste, C.	128	34 S	115 E
Naumburg	12	51 N	12 E
Nauplia	3	38 N	23 E
Navarino	3	37 N	22 E
Navarino, B. of	105	37 N	22 E
Navarre, Kingdom of	7	42 N	2 W
Navarroins	19	43 N	1 W
Naworth	16	55 N	3 W
Naxos	3	37 N	25 E
Nay	19	43 N	0
Nastaroth	110	33 N	35 E
Nazas, R.	134	26 N	103 W
Ntagh, Lough	37	54 N	8 W
Neath Ab	16	52 N	4 W
Nebel, R.	45	49 N	11 E
Nebraska	72	40 N	110 W
Neckar, R.	89	48 N	9 E
Nedlitz	97	52 N	13 E
Noodles, The	36	51 N	2 W
Neerwindcn	45	51 N	5 E
Negapatani	64	11 N	80 E
Negrepelisae	19	44 N	2 E
Negri Seuabilaa	125	3 N	102 E
Negro, C.	65	16 S	12 E
Negro, B.	106	0	64 W
Negropont	3	38 N	23 E
Negroa	139	0	120 E
Negumbo	64	7 N	80 E
Neira	43 Ins.		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Neitse	12	50 N	17 E
Neisae, B.	79	48 N	13 E
Nejd	32	26 N	41 E
Nelleoburg	62	48 N	9 E
Nelson	26	50 N	117 W
Nelson	29	41 S	173 E
Nelson, B.	67	50 N	100 W
Nemerow	40	54 N	18 E
Nemiroff	61	49 N	29 E
Nernours	79	48 N	3 E
Nemours, Duchy of	8	48 N	0
Nen, B.	21	52 N	1 W
Nenagh	47	53 N	8 W
Neograd	21	48 N	19 E
Nepal	99	24 N	80 E
Ncpi	4	42 N	12 E
Nerao	8	44 N	0
Nerbudda, B.	64	22 N	76 E
Nerchinsk	36	52 N	116 E
Neriko	17	55 N	10 E
Nethe, R.	09	51 N	4 E
Netherlands, Austrian	62		
Netherlands, Kingdom of	02		
Netherlands, Spanish	39		
Netherlands, Uuited	39		
Nether Stowey	21	51 N	3 W
NetleyAb	16	51 N	1 W
Nettuno	26	42 N	13 E
Netze District	58	52 N	16 E
Netze, B.	107	52 N	16 E
Neuburg (Austria[1]...	12	48 N	16 E
Neuburg (Bavaria)	12	49 N	11 E
Neuchatel (France)	19	50 N	1 E
Neuchatel, L.	90	47 N	7 E
Neuchatel (Switz.)	15	47 N	7 E
Neuenburg	89	48 N	8 E
Neufchateau	118	48 N	6 E
Neuhaua	57	49 N	15 E
Neuhausel	48	48 N	18 E
Neuilly (France)	103	49 N	2 E
Neuilly (Lorraine)...	118 Ins.		
Neukloster	40	54 N	12 E
Neumark	12	50 N	12 E
Neumarkt (Austr.)	12	48 N	14 E
Neutnarkt (Bavaria)	33	48 N	12 E
Nedmarkt (Silesia)	57	51 N	17 E
Neumunater	116	54 N	10 E
Neuquen	135	38 S	70 W
Neusiede	93 Ins.		
Neuss	12	51 N	7 E
Neustadt (Bavaria)	93	49 N	12 E
Neustadt (Hanover)	107	52 N	9 E
Neustadt (Moravia)	62	50 N	17 E
Neustadt (Palatinate)	81	49 N	8 E
Neustadt (Saxony)	12	51 N	12 E
Neustadt (Saxony)	107	51 N	14 E
Neustadt (Silesia)...	62	50 N	18 E
Neustettin	62	54 N	17 E
Nea Strelitu	107	53 N	13 E
Neuwied	107	50 N	7 E
Neva, B.	54	60 N	30 E
Nevada	72	30 N	120 W
Nevada, Sa	7	36 N	4 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Nevers	79	47 N	3 E
Nevers, County of	8	44 N	0
Neveeinje	119	43 N	18 E
Nevis	69	17 N	63 W
New Amsterdam	68	41 N	74 W
Newark (Canada)	70	43 N	79 W
Newark (England)	16	53 N	1 W
New Biscay	106	24 N	104 W
New Britain	139	20 S	140 E
New Brunswick	70	46 N	70 W
Newburn	36	55 N	2 W
Newbury	36	51 N	1 W
New Caledonia	139	40 S	160 E
New Castile	7	38 N	4 W
Newcastle (Afr. S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Newcastle (Am. N.)	68	40 N	76 W
Newcastle (Austral.)	128	33 S	152 E
Newcastle (England)	16	55 N	2 W
Newcastle (Ireland)	27	55 N	7 W
Newcastle (Ireland)	37	52 N	9 W
Newcastle (Ireland)	47	53 N	6 W
Newcastle-u.-Lyme	113	53 N	2 W
New England (Am. N.)	66	40 N	80 W
New England (Austral.)	128	30 S	152 E
New England Range	128	30 S	152 E
Newenham Ab.	16	52 N	0
New Forest	121	51 N	2 W
Newfoundland	126		
New Galicia	106	20 N	104 W
New Granada	2	0	80 W
New Guinea	128	20 S	140 E
New Haven (Am. N.)	66	42 N	73 W
New Hebrides	139	20 S	160 E
New Holland	43	40 S	120 E
New Inverness	68	31 N	81 W
New Ireland	139	20 S	140 E
New Lanark	121	55 N	4 W
New Leon	106	25 N	100 W
Newlyn	16	50 N	6 W
Newmarket	16	52 N	0
New Mecklenburg	139	20 S	140 E
New Navarro	106	30 N	112 W
New Netherlands	66	42 N	74 W
New Orleans	72	30 N	90 W
New Plymouth	129	39 S	174 E
New Pomerania	139	20 S	140 E
Newport (England)	113	51 N	4 W
Newpoit (England)	121	52 N	3 W
Newport (I. of W.)	36	51 N	1 W
Newport (U.S.A.)	70	42 N	71 W
Newport News	74	37 N	76 W
Newport Pagnell	36	52 N	1 W
New Providence I.	69	25 N	76 W
New Republic	133	28 S	31 E
New Bomney	121	51 N	1 E
Wewry	37	54 N	6 W
New Servia	61	40 N	30 E
New Shoreham	113	51 N	0
New Siberian la.	186	70 N	140 E
New Silesia	59	48 N	16 E
New South Shetland	140	60 S	60 W
New South Wales	128	40 S	140 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
New Spain	69	20 N	100 W
Newstead Ab.	16	53 N	1 W
Newton	113	53 N	3 W
Newtown (England)	113	51 N	1 W
Newtown (Ireland)	27	55 N	6 W
Newtown (Ireland)	47	51 N	7 W
New to wn-Limavady	47	55 N	7 W
New Venezuela	106	0	60 W
New Westminster	139	48 N	124 W
New York	70	41 N	74 W
New Zealand	129		
Nezib	110	37 N	38 E
Ngami, L.	133	20 S	23 E
Nganking	188	31 N	117 E
Ngansichau	138	41 N	96 E
Niagara	68	43 N	79 W
Niagara Falls	126	43 N	79 W
Niagara, B.	72	43 N	80 W
Nicaragua	69	10 N	90 W
Nice	4	44 N	7 E
Nicholaiovsk	138	53 N	141 E
Nicholas Channel	75	20 N	80 W
Nicholson's Nek	133	28 S	30 E
Nicobar Is.	125	0	90 E
Nicopolis	3	44 N	26 E
Nicosia	3	35 N	33 E
Nicoya, G. of	134	10 N	85 W
Nid, B.	121	54 N	2 W
Nida, B.	108	50 N	20 E
Nidda, B.	81	50 N	9 E
Nidisdalo	23	55 N	4 W
Nied, B.	118	49 N	7 E
Nieder Schoufcld	57	49 N	11 E
Niemen, R.	58	52 N	20 E
Niemes	57	51 N	15 E
Nienburg	29	53 N	9 E
Nieuport	22	51 N	3 E
Nieuwveld Range	133	32 S	22 E
Nidvro	103	44 N	0
Niger, B.	130		
Nigeria, N. & S.	130	0	0
Niini Tunguska	139	64 N	100 E
Nikolaieff	108	47 N	32 E
Nikolsburg	29	49 N	17 E
Nikopoli	48	44 N	25 E
NikHich	119	43 N	19 E
Nile, B.	132		
Nile, Mthsof	87	30 N	30 E
Nile, Blue	132	10 N	30 E
Nile, White	132	10 N	30 E
Nimach	123	25 N	75 E
Ninghai	138	40 N	120 E
Niug-hia-fu	138	39 N	106 E
Ningpo	138	30 N	122 E
Niort	8	46 N	0
Nios	3	36 N	25 E
Nipigon, L.	126	50 N	88 W
Nipissing, L.	70	46 N	80 W
Niriz, Lake	124	30 N	54 E
Niahinomiya	137	35 N	135 E
Nisibis	3	37 N	41 E
Nisida I.	104	41 N	14 E
Nismea	8	41 N	4 E
Nissa	3	43 N	22 E

	ap	Lat.	Long.
Nith, R.	23	55 N	4 W
Niuehwung ...	118	41 N	122 E
Nive, R.	05	43 N	1 W
Nivelle, R.	96	43 N	2 W
Nirelles	98	51 N	4 E
Nivernais ...	79	47 N	3 E
Niza	95	40 N	8 W
Nizhni Novgorod ...	61	56 N	44 E
Noain	7	43 N	2 W
Noer	07	54 N	10 E
Nogara	49	45 N	11 E
Nogent	19	48 N	3 E
Nogent, R.	55	54 N	20 E
N6grad	21	48 N	20 E
Noirmoutier	82	47 N	2 W
Nola	4	41 N	14 E
Nombro de Dioa ...	60	10 N	80 W
Nonni, R.	36	40 N	120 E
Nootka I.	26	50 N	127 W
Nootka Sd	72	50 N	127 W
Nord	94	48 N	0
Nordernay ...	09	53 N	7 E
Nordhausen	12	52 N	11 E
Nordheim	29	52 N	10 E
Nordland ...	17	66 N	15 E
Nfirdlingen ...	12	49 N	10 E
Nore Lightship	86	51 N	1 E
Nore, R.	37	52 N	8 W
Nore, Tho.	87	51 N	1 E
Norfolk (England)...	16	52 N	0
Norfolk (U.S.A.) ...	74	37 N	76 W
Norfolk I.	139	40 S	180 E
Norhara	16	56 N	2 W
Norio Alps	83	46 N	14 E
Norman, R.	128	19 S	142 E
Normandy ...	8		
Norman ton	128	18 S	141 E
Norrby	17	59 N	15 E
Norrkoping	53	59 N	16 E
Norrland	17		
Northallerton	113	54 N	1 W
Northampton	16	52 N	1 W
North Bend (Clan.)	126	50 N	122 W
North Bend (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	87 W
North Cape (Can.)	126	47 N	60 W
North Cape (Laplan d)	52	71 N	26 E
North Cape (N. 55.)	129	34 S	173 E
North Carolina Hd.	74	35 N	76 W
North Channel	121	54 N	6 W
North Devon I. ...	126	70 N	80 W
North Downs	121	50 N	2 W
Northern Territory	128	20 S	130 E
North Foreland ...	121	51 N	1 E
North Island	129		
North Mountain ...	74	39 N	78 W
North Sea Canal ..	109	52 N	5 E
North Somerset T.	126	70 N	100 W
North Taranaki B.	129	40 S	172 E
Northumberland ...	16	54 N	4 W
North-West Cape ...	128	22 S	114 E
North-West Frontier Agency	122	30 N	70 E
N.-Western District	128	30 S	110 E
N.-W. Territories ...	126		

	ap	Lat.	Long.
Northwieh	131	53 N	8 W
Norumbega	2	44 N	64 W
Norvals Point ...	33	31 S	25 E
Norway	17		
Norwich	16	53 N	1 E
Norwich Ab.	16	53 N	1 E
Noslbe(Nosi Be) ...	30	Ina.	
Nbteborg	32	60 N	31 E
Nottaway, R.	70	50 N	80 W
Nottingham	16	53 N	1 W
Noukha	08	41 N	47 E
Noumea	39	22 S	167 E
Nova Francia	2	80 N	80 W
Novara	Ina.	45 N	9 E
Nova Scotia	68	45 N	70 W
Nova Zagora	20	42 N	26 E
Nova Zembla (Nova Zemlia)	52	70 N	50 E
Noveant	18	49 N	6 E
Novgorod	61	59 N	31 E
Novgorod Sievorski	61	52 N	33 E
Novi (Italy)	49	45 N	11 E
Novi (Italy)	58	45 N	9 E
Novibazar	11	43 N	21 E
Novoberdo ...	3	42 N	22 E
Novo Cherkask	08	47 N	40 E
Novogrod ...	92	53 N	22 E
Novoros.nsk	08	45 N	38 E
Nowe Miasto	93	52 N	20 E
Nowgong	123	25 N	79 E
Nowogrodok	58	54 N	26 E
Noyers	19	48 N	4 E
Noyon	22	50 N	3 E
Nuagh, L. na	56	57 N	6 W
Nubia	132	10 N	30 E
Nubian Desert	132		
Nueces, R.	72	28 N	98 W
Nugata	137	38 N	139 E
Nnits	19	48 N	4 E
Nullarbor Plain ...	128	30 S	130 E
Nu-na-tak, R.	139	68 N	158 W
Nunez, B. ...	130	11 N	15 W
Nuovo Loon	134	25 N	100 W
Nuremberg (Nurnbcrg)	60	49 N	11 E
Nushki	124	30 N	66 E
Nutho	97	52 N	13 E
Nyangwo Ujiji	130	5 S	30 E
Nyasa, L. ...	130	20 S	20 E
Nyasaland Protec....	130	20 S	30 E
Nyborg	53	55 N	11 E
Nyen	54	60 N	30 E
Nyitra	21	49 N	18 E
Nykoping ...	53	59 N	17 E
Nymegen	22	52 N	6 E
Nymphenburg	57	48 N	12 E
Nyon	15	46 N	6 E
Nyona	19	44 N	5 E
Nyslott	61	62 N	29 E
Nystad	61	61 N	22 E
Oajaca	106	17 N	97 W
Oakham	16	53 N	1 W
Oakham p ton	113	51 N	4 W
Ob, G. of.	136	60 N	70 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Ob, R.	136	60 N	60 E
O'Beirne	27	54 N	8 W
Oberalp Pass	30	46 N	8 E
Oberaxen	30	46 N	9 E
Oberehenheim	40	48 N	7 E
Oberer Bund	30	46 N	9 E
Oberhalbstein	30	46 N	9 E
Oberland	15	46 N	8 E
Oberwesel ...	39	50 N	8 E
Obligado Pta.	135	34 S	58 W
Obok	130	12 N	43 E
O' *Boyle*	27	55 N	8 W
O'Brien	27	52 N	10 W
O'Brien, Karl of Tkomond	27	53 N	9 W
Obachiitz ...	57	51 N	12 E
Obwalden ...	15	47 N	8 E
O'*Byrnes*	27	53 N	6 W
O'Cakan ...	27	55 N	7 W
O'Callaghan	27	52 N	9 W
Ocana	7	40 N	3 W
O' Carrol ...	27	53 N	8 W
Ocean I.	110	1 S	172 E
Ochakoff ...	61	47 N	32 E
Ochil Hills	56	56 N	4 W
Ochrida	3	41 N	21 E
O'Conor	27	52 N	10 W
O'Conor	27	52 N	8 W
O'Conor Don	27	54 N	8 W
O'*Conor Kerry*	27	52 N	10 W
O'Conor Roe	27	54 N	8 W
O' Conor-Sligo	27	54 N	8 W
Oczakoff	54	47 N	32 E
O'Dempsy ...	27	53 N	7 W
Odense	17	55 N	10 E
Odenwald ...	107	49 N	9 E
Oder, R. ...	12	50 N	12 E
Oderberg ...	12	50 N	18 E
Oderzo	4	46 N	12 E
Odessa	61	46 N	31 E
O'Dogherty ...	27	55 N	7 W
O'Donne l	27	55 N	8 W
O'Donougfiuc	27	52 N	9 W
O' Dow da	27	54 N	8 W
O'Dowlings ...	27	53 N	7 W
O'Driscol ...	27	52 N	9 W
Oedonburg ...	48	48 N	17 E
Oeis	12	51 N	17 E
Oettingen ...	12	46 N	8 E
Of en	1	47 N	19 E
Ofenberg ...	30	47 N	10 E
Ofen Pass ...	30	46 N	10 E
O'Ferral	27	54 N	8 W
Offaly	27	53 N	7 W
O'ffen burg ...	12	48 N	8 E
O'*Flaherty* ...	27	53 N	10 W
D'Gara	27	54 N	9 W
Ogawai B. ...	130	0	33 E
Ogdenshurg	67	45 N	76 W
Ogeechee, R.	74	33 N	82 W
Ogilvies	23	57 N	3 W
Oglio, R. ...	101	45 N	10 E
Ognoro, R....	118	47 N	6 E
Ogowe, R. ...	130	0	10 E
O'*Grady*	27	53 N	9 W
Ohain	98	Ins.	
CHalloran...	27	54 N	9 W
O'Hanlon ...	27	54 N	7 W
O'Hara	27	54 N	9 W
O'Hart	27	54 N	8 W
Ohio	72	40 N	80 W
Ohio, R.	72	38 N	86 W
Oil Rivera ...	130	6 N	7 E
Oise, R.	103	46 N	0
Oitaber, R.	95	42 N	9 W
Oitu, R.	8	40 N	20 E
Ok, R.	52	56 N	42 E
Oka, R.	52	54 N	36 E
Okanagan ...	126	50 N	119 W
Okawango, R.	130	17 S	18 E
CKeefe	27	52 N	9 W
O'*Kelly*	27	53 N	8 W
O'*Kennedy* ...	27	53 N	8 W
Okhotsk	136	59 N	144 E
Okhotnk, Sea of ...	139	40 N	140 E
Okinawashima	139	20 N	120 E
O'*Kirwan* ...	27	53 N	9 W
Okishima I.	137	36 N	133 E
Oklahoma ...	73	30 N	100 W
Okonieff	108	Ins.	
O'Laghlin ...	27	53 N	9 W
Oland I.	17	56 N	18 E
Old Calabar	65	5 N	9 E
Old Castile	7		
Old Castle	27	55 N	7 W
Oldenburg ...	62	53 N	8 E
Oldenburg, Duchy of	62	53 N	8 E
OldeiiHworth	54	54 N	9 E
Oldenzaal ...	22	52 N	7 E
Oldoriloct	27	55 N	6 W
Oldham	121	54 N	2 W
Old Leighlin	47	53 N	7 W
Old Sarum	121	51 N	2 W
Olekma, R.	138	60 N	120 E
Olonek, R.	136	70 N	120 E
Olennk, R.	139	60 N	120 E
Oleron, I. d'	79	46 N	1 W
Olfenburg ...	80	52 N	11 E
Olga B.	138	44 N	136 E
Olifants Mts	133	33 S	19 E
OlifantH, R, (Afr. S.)	133	25 S	32 E
Olifants, R. (Afr. S.)	133	32 S	19 E
Olifanta Vlei, R. ...	133	30 S	21 E
Olitda	106	8 S	36 W
Olita	96	54 N	24 E
Oliva (Prussia)	55	54 N	19 E
Oliva (Spain)	7	39 N	0
Olivenf-a	95	39 N	7 W
Olkuszo	108	51 N	20 E
Olmutz	12	50 N	17 E
Olona	94	44 N	8 E
Oloneta	61	61 N	33 E
Oloron ...	19	43 N	1 W
Olszynka	108	Ins.	
Olvera	7	37 N	5 W
Olympus, Mt	120	40 N	22 E
O'*Madden*	27	53 N	8 W
Omagh	27	55 N	7 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Omaha	72	41 N	96 W
O'Mahony	27	52 N	10 W
O'Malley	27	54 N	10 W
Oman	124	20 M	60 E
Oman, G. of	124	20 M	56 E
Ombrone	94	43 N	11 E
Omdurman	132	16 N	32 E
O'*Meagher* ...	27	53 N	8 W
O'*Melachlin*	27	53 N	6 W
Ommclunden	22	52 N	6 E
Omo, R.	132	7 N	36 E
Omoa	69	16 N	88 W
O'More	27	53 N	7 W
Omak	136	55 N	74 E
O' Mulloy	27	53 N	8 W
O'Mulryan ...	27	53 N	8 W
O'*Murchoe* ...	27	52 N	6 W
Ofiata	95	43 N	2 W
Onega, L.	108	60 M	30 E
Onega, It.	108	60 M	30 E
Oneglia	25	44 N	8 E
O'Neill	27	54 M	8 W
Ouekotan	138	50 N	155 E
Q'Nolan	27	53 N	7 W
Onor	64	14 N	74 E
Ontario	126	40 M	80 W
Ontario, L.	72	40 M	80 W
Ootmarsum	22	52 N	7 E
Opatoff	93	51 N	18 E
Opequon	74	39 N	78 W
Opolu	139	20 S	180 W
Oporto	7	41 N	9 W
Oppeln	12	51 N	18 E
Opponbeim	83	50 N	8 E
Oran	10	36 N	0
Omnge	8	44 M	4 E
Orange, It.	133		
Orange Free Stato	138		
Oranienburg	55	52 N	13 E
Orbe	15	47 N	7 E
Orbitello	26	42 N	11 E
Orca, R.	88	44 M	6 E
O rentes	11	50 N	3 E
Ord, R.	128	17 S	128 E
Ordal	95	41 N	2 E
Orebro	17	59 N	15 E
Oregon	72	40 M	180 W
O'Reilly	27	54 N	7 W
Orel (Russia)	108	53 N	36 E
Orel, R.	54	49 N	34 E
Orenburg	61	52 N	55 E
Orenao	95	42 N	8 W
Oroti. B.	129	46 S	168 E
Orfa	110	37 N	39 E
Or ford	118	52 N	2 E
Orihuela	9	38 N	1 W
Orinoco, R.	135	0	70 W
O'Rior	27	54 N	7 W
Orihkany	70	43 N	75 W
Orissa	64	10 M	80 E
Orizaba	106	18 N	97 W
Orkapi	61	46 N	34 E
Orkelen	11	51 N	6 E
Orkney IS	23	59 N	3 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Orleans	79	48 N	2 E
Orleans, I. of	67	47 N	71 W
Orleans, New	72	30 N	90 W
Ormea	83	44 N	8 E
Ormond	87	53 N	8 W
Ormond, Earls of.,	27	52 N	8 W
Ormuz	43	27 N	56 E
Ormuz, Str. of	124	26 M	56 E
Ornana	12	47 N	6 E
Orne...	103	48 M	0
Orne, R.	118	fns.	
Orontes, R.	110	35 N	35 E
Oropesa	7	40 N	0
O'Ronrke	27	54 N	8 W
Orsha	96	55 N	30 E
Orsova	61	45 N	22 E
Orsoy	39	51 N	7 E
Ortegal, C.	95	44 N	8 W
Ortenau	80	48 N	8 E
Ortenburg	62	49 N	13 E
Orthez	19	43 N	1 W
Oruba I.	69	12 N	70 W
Oruro	106	18 S	67 W
Orvioto	4	43 N	12 E
Orwell, R.	121	52 N	1 E
Osaka	137	35 N	135 E
Osborne	121	51 N	1 W
Osel	61	58 N	23 E
O' Shaughnensy	27	53 N	9 W
OSIO	17	60 N	11 E
Osraa	9	42 N	3 W
Ounia, R. ...	119	43 N	25 E
Osnabruck ...	83	52 N	8 E
OBnabruck, Bishopric of	12	50 M	8 E
Ostend	22	51 N	3 E
Oatcrode	92	54 N	20 E
Ostia	4	42 N	12 E
Oetiglia	104	45 N	11 E
Ostrob nka ...	58	53 N	22 E
Ofttroviza	3	43 N	22 E
Oatrovno	96	55 N	30 E
O'Sullivan ...	27	52 N	10 W
O'Sullivan Mor	27	52 N	10 W
Osuna	7	37 N	5 W
Oswego	70	43 N	77 W
Otago	129	46 S	168 E
Otago Harb.	129	46 S	171 E
Otokacz	111	45 N	15 E
O'Tooles	27	52 M	8 W
Otranto	4	40 N	18 E
Otranto, Str. of ...	104	40 M	18 E
Otricoli	104	42 N	12 E
Ottawa	126	45 N	76 W
Ottmachaa	57	50 N	17 E
Ouargla	131	32 N	5 E
Oudenardo	22	51 N	4 E
Oudenburg	22	51 N	3 E
Oudewater	22	52 N	5 E
Oudh	99	24 M	80 E
Oudnadatta	128	27 S	136 E
Ouessant I.	50	48 N	5 W
Oughter, L.	57	54 N	7 W
OuivelAnd	22	52 N	4 E
Ouro, R. do	2	0	30 W

	Map	Lat.	Long
Ourthe	94	48 N	4 E
Oarthe, R.	81	50 N	6 E
Ouse, Little (Eng.)	121	52 N	1 E
Ouse, R. (Eng.)	36	54 N	1 W
Ouse, R. (Eng.)	121	52 N	0
Ouse, R. (Eng.)	121	51 N	0
Ouae, R. (Eng.)	87	56 N	12 E
Outer Deep	112	47 N	9 E
Outer Rhodes	22	51 N	8 E
Overmaas Lands	116	55 N	9 E
Oversee	81	51 N	5 E
Overwinden	22	52 N	7 E
Overyssel (Overijssel	7	43 N	6 W
Oviedo	137	35 N	137 E
Owari	126	45 N	80 W
Owen Sd.	128	10 S	140 E
Owen Stanley Range	27	54 N	10 W
Owles, The	27	53 N	8 W
Owney	16	52 N	1 W
Oxford	16	50 N	2 W
Oxfordshire	106	4 N	52 W
Oyapok, R.	23	58 N	5 W
Oykell, R.	111	47 N	18 E
Ozora			
Paardeberg	133	29 S	26 E
Paardekraal	133	27 S	28 E
Paarl	133	34 S	19 E
Padang	139	1 S	100 E
Paderbora	12	52 N	9 E
Padua	4	45 N	12 E
Padncah	74	37 N	89 W
Pagan	125	21 N	95 E
Pago Pago	139	20 S	180
Pahang	125	4 N	102 E
Pain-gunga, R.	123	20 N	78 E
Paisley	56	56 N	4 W
Paisley, C.	128	34 S	123 E
Pftita	140	6 S	81 W
Pak-ho, R.	125	20 N	100 E
Pakhoi	138	22 N	109 E
Fakhra, R.	96	56 N	38 E
Paklat	125	13 N	100 E
Palais	50	48 N	3 E
Paiamos	95	42 N	3 E
Palatinate, Lower (Rhenish)	12	50 N	8 W
Palatinate, Upper	12	49 N	12 W
Palawan	139	10 N	120 E
Pale, The	27	53 N	9 W
Palencia	7	42 N	5 W
Palermo	4	38 N	13 E
Palestine	110	30 N	35 E
Palestrina	4	42 N	13 E
Palestro	104	45 N	9 E
Palk Str.	99	10 N	79 E
Palliser, C.	129	42 S	175 E
Pal ma (Canary Is.)	130	29 N	17 W
Talma (Majorca)	95	40 N	3 E
Palmanova	117	46 N	13 E
Palmas, C.	130	4 N	8 W
Palm an, G. of	91	20 N	0
Palmas, Pt	134	21 N	90 W
Palmer, R.	128	16 S	143 E
Palmerston(S.Austral.	129	12 S	131 E
Palrnorston (Victoria)	128	38 S	147 E
Palrnerston, N.(N.Z.)	129	40 S	176 E
Palmyra I.	139	0	180
Palo Alto	71	26 N	97 W
Palos	2	37 N	7 W
Pamiers	79	43 N	2 E
Pamir	121	38 N	70 E
Pamir Plateuu	136	30 N	70 E
Pampeluna (Pamplona)	95	43 N	2 W
Pamunkey	74	38 N	77 W
Panama	66	9 N	80 W
Panama, G. of	135	8 N	80 W
Panaro	94	44 N	8 E
Panay	139	0	120 E
Panchamal	93	15 N	74 E
Panda	99	15 N	74 E
Pange	118 Ins.		
Panipat	64	29 N	77 E
Panixer Pass	30	47 N	9 E
Panja, R.	124	38 N	71 E
Pan nonh alma	21	47 N	18 E
Panshino	61	48 N	48 E
Pantellaria	131	37 N	12 E
Pan tin	97 Ins.		
Panuco, R.	2	0	120 W
Paoting-Fu	138	39 N	116 E
Papal States	4	42 N	12 E
Papelotto	98 Ins.		
Papua	28	10 S	140 E
Papua, O. of	28	10 S	140 E
Para, R.	135	1 S	49 W
Parachin	119	44 N	21 E
Paragua, R.	35	5 N	63 W
Paraguay	35	30 S	60 W
Paraguay, R.	06	22 N	58 W
Parahiba	35	7 S	35 W
Paramaribo	35	6 N	55 W
Paramatta	28	34 S	151 E
Paramushir	38	52 N	156 E
Parana (Argentine)	35	32 S	61 W
Parana (Brazil)	35	30 S	60 W
Parana, R.	35	30 S	60 W
Paray-le-Monial	03	46 N	4 E
Pardubitz	57	50 N	16 E
Parga	05	39 N	20 E
Paria	06	10 N	68 W
Paria, G. of	60	10 N	62 W
Parima, R.	35	2 N	61 W
Paris	8	49 N	2 E
ParkAny	48	48 N	19 E
Parma	4	45 N	10 E
Parnahyba, R.	35	10 S	50 W
Paroo, R.	28	29 S	147 E
Paros I.	3	65 N	25 E
Parrot, R.	36	51 N	3 W
Parry IS	26	70 N	120 W
Parsdorf	38	48 N	12 E
Parthe, R.	97 Ins.		
Parthenay	42	47 N	0
Parthenopean Rep.	36		
Para, R.	36	0	52 W
Pasco	36	10 S	77 W
Passage	27	52 N	7 W
Passage	35	48 N	2 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Passagio	8	38 N	26 E
Pattaarge, R.	92	54 N	20 E
Paaaarlano	88	46 N	13 E
Passaro, C....	26	36 N	15 E
Passarowitz,	48	45 N	21 E
Passan	12	49 N	18 E
Passau, Bishopric of	12	48 N	12 E
Passeyer	93	47 N	11 E
Pawn) di Ban Marco	30	46 N	9 E
Passy	97	Ins.	
Pasto	106	1 N	77 W
Paatrengo ...	104	45 N	11 E
Patagonia	135		
Patea	129	40 S	174 E
Patia	106	2 N	77 W
Patiala	123	30 N	76 E
Patkoi Mts	99	24 N	95 E
Patmos I	3	37 N	27 E
Patna	64	26 N	85 E
Patos, L.	135	31 S	51 W
Patnus	8	38 N	23 E
Patrimony of St Peter	26	42 N	12 E
Patuca, R.	134	15 N	85 W
Patuxent, R.	70	38 N	77 W
Pau	8	43 N	0
Pau, R.	95	43 N	1 W
Paunsdorf	97	Ins.	
Pavia	4	45 N	9 E
Pavlovsk (RUSSIA)...	61	50 N	40 E
Pavlovnk (Russia)...	108	60 N	30 E
Paxoa	105	39 N	20 E
Pay ta	106	5 S	81 W
Peace, It.	139	40 N	120 W
Peak, The	121	53 N	2 W
Peake Crook	128	28 S	136 E
Pea Ridgo ...	74	36 N	94 W
Pechili, O. of	138	38 N	120 E
Pechora, It.	108	60 N	80 E
Pecos, It. ...	134	30 N	110 W
Pecquigny	19	50 N	2 E
Peoa	21	46 N	18 E
Peebles	23	56 N	3 W
Peedee, R., Gt ...	68	35 N	80 W
Pocno	33	54 N	14 E
Peene, R.	58	54 N	13 E
Pegasus Bay	129	44 S	172 E
Pegau	12	51 N	12 E
Pegu	125	17 N	96 E
Pehtang	139	Ins.	
Pci-ho	138	Ins.	
Puipns, L.	108	58 N	27 E
Poitsang	138	Ins.	
Poitx	13	52 N	14 E
Peiwar Pass	121	34 N	70 E
Peking	138	40 N	116 E
Pelew Is. (Pollew)	139	0	120 E
Pelham	70	42 N	73 W
Polim	61	60 N	61 E
Polion, Mt	139	39 N	23 E
Pellew'aGp.SirEdw.	128	16 S	137 E
Pellice. R.	25	44 N	6 E
Pelly, R.	139	60 N	140 W
Pemba I.	130	5 S	40 E
Pembroke	16	52 N	5 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Penafiel	95	41 N	8 W
Penang	125	5 N	100 E
Pendennis Castle ...	36	50 N	5 W
Pcneios, II.	119	40 N	22 E
Penguin Lriands ...	133	26 S	15 E
Peniche	95	39 N	9 W
Peiliacola ...	7	40 N	0
Penjdeh	124	36 N	63 E
Penmarok, C.	87	48 N	4 W
Penner N., R. (India)	122	10 N	70 E
Penner S., It.	122	10 N	70 E
Pennine Chain	121		
Pennsylvania	73	40 N	80 W
Penobncot, B. and R.	70	44 N	69 W
Peuon de la Gomera	7	Ins.	
Pefion de Velez ...	65	35 N	4 W
Penrhyn	121	53 N	4 W
Penrhyn I.	139	20 S	160 W
Penrith	121	55 N	3 W
Penryn	121	50 N	5 W
Pensacola ...	74	30 N	87 W
Pentagouet	67	44 N	69 W
Punthievre ...	82	48 N	3 W
Penthtevre, Duchy of	8	48 N	4 W
Pcntland Hills	23	56 N	4 W
Penza	108	53 N	45 E
Penzance	16	50 N	6 W
Peplin	55	54 N	19 E
Perak	125	5 N	101 E
Perambakam	99	13 N	80 E
Perche	79	48 N	0
Perdido, R.	72	31 N	87 W
Pered	111	48 N	18 E
Pcrekop	61	46 N	34 E
Perekop, G.	115	46 N	34 E
Pereslaff	61	50 N	31 E
Perevolchna	54	49 N	34 E
Perigord	8	44 N	0
Perigueux ...	103	45 N	1 E
Perim I.	130	13 N	43 E
Periyaslavl...	52	57 N	39 E
Perloberg ...	62	53 N	12 E
Perm	61	58 N	56 E
Perm, Govt of	108	60 N	60 E
Pernambuco	106	8 S	35 W
Pernau	61	58 N	25 E
Pernes	95	39 N	9 W
Peronnc	79	50 N	3 E
PeroBa	25	45 N	7 E
Peroto	71	20 N	97 W
Perpignan ...	7	43 N	3 E
Perryvillc ...	74	38 N	85 W
Persia	124		
Persian Gulf	124		
Perth	23	56 N	3 W
Perth (Australia) ...	128	32 S	116 E
Peru	106	20 S	80 W
Pern, Upper	106	20 S	64 W
Perugia	4	43 N	12 E
Perwez	98	51 N	5 E
Pesaro	4	44 N	13 E
Pescadores la.	138	24 N	120 E
Pescara	4	42 N	14 E
Peachiera ...	104	45 N	11 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Peshawar ...	64	34 N	72 E
Pest	21	47 N	19 E
Petalidi	105	37 N	22 E
Petapoli	43	Ins.	
Petchora, R.	136	60 N	50 E
Peterborough	16	53 N	0
Peterborough Ab....	16	53 N	0
Peterhead	23	57 N	2 W
Peterhof	61	60 N	30 E
Peterloo	121	53 N	2 W
Petersburg...	72	37 N	77 W
Petersfield	113	51 N	1 W
Petcrswald	97	51 N	14 E
Peter the Great Bay	137	40 N	132 E
Peter varad	48	45 N	20 E
Peterwardein	3	45 N	20 E
Petre	129	Ins.	
Petrikow	108	51 N	20 E
Petropavlovsk	139	52 N	159 E
Petrovsk	108	43 N	48 E
Petrozavodsk	108	62 N	34 E
Pezenas	19	43 N	3 E
Pfaffendorf	97	Ins.	
Pfaflfenhofen	33	49 N	8 E
Pfalzburg	45	49 N	7 E
Pfirt	6	48 N	7 E
Pfullendorf	12	48 N	9 E
Pharealua ...	120	39 N	23 E
Phasis, R	108	42 N	42 E
Philadelphia	72	40 N	75 W
Philae I	132	24 N	33 E
Philiphaugh	36	56 N	3 W
Philippe vi lie (Afr. N.W.) ...	131	37 N	7 E
Philippeville (Bolg.)	107	50 N	4 E
Philippine Is.	139	0	120 E
Philippolis ...	133	30 S	25 E
Philippopolis	105	42 N	25 E
Philippsburg	33	49 N	8 E
Philipsland	22	52 N	4 E
Philipstown	37	53 N	7 W
Phillaur	123	31 N	76 E
Phocea	3	39 N	27 E
Phoenix Is.	139	20 S	180
Phourka	120	39 N	22 E
Piacenza ...	4	45 N	10 E
Piauhi (Piauhy) ...	106	20 S	60 W
Piave	94	46 N	12 E
Piave, B	4	44 N	12 E
Picardy	79	48 N	0
Pichincha	106	0	79 W
Pickering, Vak: of	121	54 N	1 W
Pictou	126	45 N	63 W
Piedmont (Italv) ...	4	44 N	6 E
Piedmont (U.S.A.)	74	38 N	80 W
Pietermaritzburg ...	133	30 S	30 E
Weter's Hill	133	29 S	30 E
Pietersburg	133	24 S	29 E
Pietra Santa	4	44 N	10 E
Pilcomayo, B.	106	20 S	64 W
Pilica, R	58	48 N	20 E
Pillau	55	55 N	20 E
Pillnitz	62	51 N	14 E
Pilsen	29	50 N	13 E
Pilten	58	57 N	22 E
Pinczow	20	51 N	21 E
Pine Creek	128	14 S	132 E
Pinerolo	4	45 N	7 E
Pines, I. of	69	22 N	83 W
Ping-hhan	138	29 N	104 E
Ping-yang	138	39 N	126 E
Pinkie Cleugh	23	56 N	3 W
Pinneberg	12	54 N	10 E
Pinsk	58	52 N	26 E
Piombino	4	43 N	11 E
Piotrkow	20	51 N	20 E
Pippli	64	22 N	87 E
Piraeus	105	38 N	24 E
Pirate Coast	125	25 N	55 E
Pima	33	51 N	14 E
Piro	99	15 N	74 E
Phot	119	43 N	23 E
Pisa...	4	44 N	10 E
Pisagtia	140	20 S	70 W
Pisania	130	14 N	15 W
Piseataqua, II.	68	43 N	71 W
Pisco	106	14 N	76 W
Pisek	57	49 N	14 E
Pishin	122	30 N	67 E
Pistoia	4	44 N	11 E
Piteairn I.	139	40 S	140 W
Pitsani	133	25 S	26 E
Pitschen	62	51 N	18 E
Pitsounda ...	108	43 N	40 E
Pitten weem	56	56 N	3 W
Pittigliano ...	26	43 N	12 E
Pittsburg	72	40 N	80 W
Pittsburg Landing	74	35 N	88 W
Pitzuwo	137	39 N	122 E
Piura	106	5 S	81 W
Pizzighetono	4	45 N	10 E
Placentia ...	67	47 N	54 W
Placontia B.	126	47 N	54 W
Planchenoit	98	Ins.	
Planian	57	50 N	15 E
nappevilie ...	118	49 N	6 E
Plasencia ...	7	40 N	6 W
Plassey	64	24 N	88 E
Plato, R.	2	60 S	60 W
Platte, R.	72	40 N	100 W
Plattsburg ...	70	45 N	74 W
Plauen	12	50 N	12 E
Plava	119	43 N	20 E
Pleisse, R.	97	51 N	12 E
Plenty, Bay of	129	40 S	176 E
Pless	12	50 N	19 E
Plessis-les-Tonrs ...	19	47 N	1 E
Plettcn bergs B.	133	34 S	24 E
Plevljc	119	43 N	19 E
Plevna	105	43 N	25 E
Pliusa	32	58 N	29 E
Plock	58	53 N	20 E
Ploermel	8	48 N	2 W
Ploeshti	105	45 N	26 E
Plomhiorps ...	103	48 N	6 E
Plon	62	54 N	10 E
Pluscardine Ab. ...	23	58 N	3 W
Plymouth (Eng.) ...	16	50 N	4 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Plymouth (Mass.)...	8	42 N	71 W
Plymouth (N. C.) ...	4	36 N	77 W
Po, B.	4		
Po.	4	44 N	4 E
Po-Bas	4	45 N	12 E
Podgoritsa ...	9	42 N	19 E
Podgorze	12	50 N	20 E
Podkost	7	Ins.	
Podlachia	8	52 N	20 E
Podlertitt	8	52 N	24 E
Podol.	7	51 N	15 E
Podolia	8	48 N	28 E
Podolsk	6	55 N	37 E
Podrina	3	40 N	20 E
Pool I.	12	54 N	11 E
Poggibonni.	4	43 N	11 E
Poggio Realo	4	88 N	13 E
PO-Haut	4	45 N	10 E
Point Bangor ...	28	28 S	154 E
Point do Galle ...	10	6 N	81 E
Point Deniaon ...	10	20 S	148 E
Pointo des Percn ...	7	Ins.	
Pointo d'OrWarifl ...	7	Ins.	
Pointo Lovis	7	Ins.	
Point Inabel	11	20 N	97 W
Poissy	8	49 N	2 E
Poitiers	8	47 N	0
Poitou.	8	44 N	4 W
Pola.	4	45 N	14 E
Poland	1		
Polianovka.	52	55 N	32 E
Policastro.	4	40 N	16 E
Poligny	33	47 N	6 E
Polliloro	34	12 N	70 E
Polock (Polotsk, Polozk)	30	55 N	29 E
Poltava	51	50 N	35 E
Polynesia	139		
Pohcen, R.	17	Ins.	
Porncrania ...	12	80 N	12 E
Pomerania, Swedish	97	52 N	12 E
Pomerelia, W.	58	54 N	19 E
Pomoroon, R. ...	06	7 N	59 W
Pomfret	16	54 N	1 W
Pomfret Ab.	16	54 N	1 W
Pommersfelden	14	50 N	11 E
Ponce	34	18 N	67 W
Pondicherry	64	12 N	80 E
Pondoland.	33	32 S	29 E
Pongola, R. ...	33	27 S	31 E
Pons...	19	46 N	1 W
Pont-a-MoiiBson ...	19	49 N	6 E
Pontarlier.	39	47 N	6 E
Pont Beauvoiflin ...	19	46 N	6 E
Pont de Gresin	25	46 N	6 E
Pont de l'Archo ...	8	49 N	1 E
Pontecorvo ...	26	42 N	14 E
Ponte di Legno ...	30	46 N	11 E
Ponte Ferreini	95	41 N	8 W
Pontefract *(ace* Pom fret)			
Ponte Lagoseuro ...	26	45 N	12 E
Pontenuovo.	26	42 N	9 E
Ponte Pegadia	20	39 N	21 E
Ponthiery ...	97	48 N	2 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Pontbieu	79	50 N	2 E
Pontine Marshes ...	4	40 N	13 E
Poutivy	19	48 N	3 W
Pontoise	8	49 N	2 E
Pontremoli.	4	44 N	10 E
Fonts de Ce	79	47 N	0
Pont St Esprit ...	19	44 N	5 E
Poole.	36	51 N	2 W
Poona.	64	18 N	74 E
Popayan	106	2 N	77 W
Porbandar ...	99	22 N	69 E
Poretchie.	96	55 N	31 E
Porkhoff	61	58 N	30 E
Portage la Prairie..	126	50 N	99 W
Port Angela	140	47 N	123 W
Port Antonio	134	18 N	76 W
Portarlington	47	53 N	7 W
Port Arthur (China	138	39 N	121 E
Port Arthur (Ont.)	126	48 N	89 W
Port Arthur (Tasm.;	128	Ins.	
Port Augusta (Austral. 8.) ..	128	33 S	138 E
Port Augusta (Austral. W.) ..	128	34 S	115 E
Port-au-Prince	69	19 N	72 W
Port Basque	140	47 N	58 W
Port Blair.	125	12 N	93 E
Port Bowen	128	22 S	151 E
Port Chalmers (N.G	128	8 S	146 E
Port Chalmers (N.Z	129	46 S	171 E
Port Dairymple ..	128	41 S	147 E
Port Darwin	128	12 S	131 E
Port Dmison	139	20 S	148 E
Port Egmont	101	50 S	60 W
Port Elizabeth ..	133	34 S	26 E
Portend ik ...	65	18 N	15 W
Port' Ercole	26	42 N	11 E
Port Essington (Austral. N.) ..	128	12 S	132 E
Port Essington (Brit. Col.) ..	139	53 N	130 W
Port Gibaon	74	32 N	91 W
Port Hamilton	137	34 N	127 E
Port Hudson	74	31 N	91 W
Portici.	104	41 N	14 E
Portland B.	128	38 S	142 E
Portland Bill	121	52 N	2 W
Portland Canal	126	55 N	130 W
Portland (Can.) ..	126	44 N	70 W
Portland (U.S.A.)..	140	45 N	122 W
Portland (Victoria)	128	38 S	142 E
Port Lincoln	128	35 S	136 E
Port Louis ...	50	48 N	3 E
Port Madryn	140	42 S	65 W
Portmoak ...	23	56 N	3 W
Port Moresby	128	9 S	147 E
Port Natal ...	133	30 S	31 E
Port Nelson	126	57 N	92 W
Port Noiloth	140	29 S	17 E
Porto Alegro	135	30 S	51 W
Porto Bello	66	10 N	80 W
Porto Calvo	106	9 S	36 W
Porto Ferraio	26	43 N	10 E
Port of Spain	69	11 N	61 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Porto Longonc	26	43 N	10 E
Porto Novo	64	12 N	80 E
Porto Praya	24	15 N	24 W
Porto Rico	59	18 N	66 W
Porto Seguro	2	17 S	39 W
Port Phillip	129	38 S	145 E
Portree	23	57 N	6 W
Port Republico	74	38 N	79 W
Port Royal (France)	79	49 N	2 E
Port Royal (Jamaica)	69	18 N	77 W
Port Royal (Nova Scotia)	67	45 N	65 W
Port Royal (U.S.A.)	74	32 N	81 W
Port Rush	27	55 N	7 W
Port Said	110	31 N	32 E
Port Santiago	139	16 N	121 E
Port Simpson	139	54 N	131 W
Portsmouth (Eng.)	16	51 N	1 W
Portsmouth (U.S.A.)	70	43 N	71 W
Port Sudan	132	19 N	37 E
Portugal	1		
Portuguese E. Afr.	133		
Portuguese W. Afr.	133		
Portumna	37	53 N	8 W
Po8chiavo	15	46 N	10 E
Poschiavo ...	80	46 N	10 E
Posen	62	52 N	17 E
Posilipo	26	40 N	14 E
Poazega	111	45 N	16 E
Potohefstroom	133	27 S	27 E
Potenza	104	41 N	16 E
Poti	61	42 N	42 E
Potomac, R.	72	40 N	78 W
Potosi	106	20 S	66 W
Potsdam	83	52 N	13 E
Potteries, The	121	53 N	2 W
Pouance	83	48 N	1 W
Poupry	118	48 N	2 E
Poverty Bay	129	39 S	178 E
Povyenets ...	52	63 N	35 E
Powick Bridge	96	52 N	2 W
Pozaony	21	48 N	17 E
Pozzolo	68	45 N	10 E
Praga	58	52 N	21 E
Prague	12	50 N	14 E
Pratiga	30	46 N	9 E
Prato	4	44 N	11 E
Pratteln	112	48 N	8 E
Pratzen	92 Ins.		
Pre?cl, R.	55	64 N	20 E
Preilitz	97	51 N	15 E
Prenzlau	62	53 N	14 E
Preobrazhennkoe ...	52	56 N	38 E
Prespa, L. ...	119	41 N	21 E
Presqu'isle	70	42 N	80 W
Pressburg (Pozsony)	21	48 N	17 E
Presteigne ... ston	121 86	52 N 54 N	3 W 3 W
Preston Pans	56	56 N	3 W
Pretoria	133	26 S	28 E
Preveea	3	39 N	21 E
Priboj	119	20 N	44 E
Priebus	12	51 N	15 E
Priegnitz	12	53 N	12 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Priepoljo	19	48 N	20 E
Prieaten	97	51 N	14 E
Prince Albert Land	126	70 N	120 W
Prince Albert Sound	126	70 N	120 W
Prince Edward I.	70	46 N	70 W
Prince of Wales, C.	139	66 N	160
Prince of Wales I. (Austral.)	128	11 S	142 E
Prince of Wales I. (Brit. Col.) ...	39	40 N	140 W
Prince of Wales 1. (N. Can.)	126	73 N	100 W
Prince Patrick I. ...	126	70 N	130 W
Prince Rupert B. ...	126	54 N	130 W
Prince's River	65 Ins.		
Princess I. ...	100	0	0
Princeton	70	40 N	74 W
Priucipato citra ...	4	40 N	14 E
Principato ultra ...	4	40 N	14 E
Principe, I. do	130	2 N	8 E
Prinkipo	119	41 N	29 E
Pripet, R.	58	52 N	28 E
Privaa	103	45 N	5 E
Prizren	120	42 N	21 E
Probstheida	97 Ins.		
Prome	125	19 N	95 E
Prossnitz ...	57	49 N	17 E
Provence	8	40 N	4 E
Providence ...	70	42 N	72 W
Providence I.	69	13 N	81 W
Priim	109	50 N	6 E
Prussia	51		
Prussia, D. of	20	50 N	20 E
Pruss i a, E., W., New E., S.	50	52 N	16 E
Pruth, R.	3	45 N	26 E
Przamnia ...	108	50 N	19 E
Przemysl ...	20	50 N	23 E
Pnkoff	108	58 N	28 E
Puehla	134	19 N	98 W
Puorta do Sta Maria	95	37 N	6 W
Puerto Real	24	36 N	6 W
Puerto Rico {nee Porto Rico)			
Pulaski	74	35 N	87 W
Pulawy	58	51 N	22 E
Pulicat	64	13 N	80 E
Pulo Ai	43 Ins.		
Pulo Condoro	125	9 N	106 E
Pulo Run ...	43 Ins.		
Pulo Well	140	6 N	95 E
Pultuak	58	53 N	21 E
Puntfuro	133	19 S	34 E
Punitz	54	52 N	17 E
Punjab	122	30 N	70 E
Punniar	124	26 N	78 E
Puno	106	16 S	70 W
Punta del ltey	106	30 N	64 W
Purandbar ...	64	18 N	75 E
Purus, It. ...	135	10 S	70 W
Puster Thai	83	46 N	12 E
Putivl	52	51 N	34 E
Putten	22	52 N	4 E
Puy-de-Dome	103	44 N	0

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Paylaurcns	19	44 N	2 E
Puymiral	19	44 N	1 W
PyMina, It.	136	70 [illegible]	80 [illegible]
Pyrenees Baaaea ...	103	40 [illegible]	4 W
Pyrenees Hantes ...	103	40 [illegible]	0
Pyrenees Mts	7		
Pyr/neea Orientalen	103	40 [illegible]	0
Py rum ids	132	Ins.	
Pyritz	62	53 N	15 E
Pyrin on t ...	107	52 N	9 E
Quatre Brita	94	Ins.	
Quebec	70	47 N	71 W
Quodlinhurg	59	52 N	11 E
Queenborotigh	113	51 N	1 W
Queen Charlotte I.	139	40 [illegible]	140 W
Queen Charlotte Sd	139	40 [illegible]	140 W
Qaron'it County ...	37	53 N	8 W
Quoenaferry Ab. ...	23	56 N	3 W
Queenatown (Afr. 8.)	133	32 S	27 E
Quccnstown(Ani. N.)	70	43 N	79 W
Qaeenatown (N.Z.)	139	45 S	109 E
Qudch, R.	45	49 N	8 E
Queia, R. ...	81	49 N	8 E
Queiss, R.	97	51 N	15 E
Qucluz	95	39 N	9 W
Queroy	8	44 [illegible]	0
Queretaro	106	20 N	100 W
Querfurt	12	51 N	12 E
Qaeanoi	81	50 N	4 E
Quetta	124	30 N	67 E
Quiheron	82	47 N	3 W
Qniberon B.	50	47 N	3 W
Quievrain ...	19	50 N	4 E
Quilimane	130	18 S	37 E
Quiloa	65	8 S	40 E
Quilon	64	9 N	77 E
Quimpor	103	48 N	4 W
Quinpiac, R.	68	42 N	73 W
Quintana Roo	134	20 N	88 W
Quintanghona I. ...	130	15 S	41 E
Quinto, Bay of ...	70	44 N	78 W
Quito	108	0	78 W
Quitta	65	6 N	1 E
Raab (Gyor)	21	48 N	18 E
Raab, R.	111	47 N	17 E
Rabat	131	34 N	7 W
Raby	16	55 N	2 W
Racconigi	25	45 N	8 E
Raoe, C.	126	46 N	53 W
Raohol	99	15 N	74 E
Raoour	81	51 N	5 E
Raoow	20	51 N	21 E
Radnor	113	52 N	3 W
Radoltzoll	12	48 N	9 E
Radom	58	51 N	21 E
Radstadt	13	47 N	13 E
Radziejowice	20	53 N	19 E
Raffa	132	31 N	34 E
Rafflea B.	128	11 S	132 E
Raglan	16	52 N	3 W
Raglan Cattle	36	52 N	3 W
Ragaaa	3	43 N	18 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Rahad, R. ...	132	13 N	35 E
Rahman ieh...	110	31 N	31 E
Raigern Ab.	92	49 N	17 E
Rain	38	49 N	11 E
Rainy, R. ...	67	49 N	94 W
Raisin, R. ...	70	42 N	84 W
Rajputana ...	64		
Rakhahan, R.	124	27 N	64 E
Rakonitz ...	29	50 N	14 E
Rakos	21	48 N	19 E
Raleigh	74	36 N	78 W
Raragunga, R.	124	25 [illegible]	75 [illegible]
Ramillies ...	45	51 N	5 E
Ramleh	132	31 N	30 E
Rammekena	22	51 N	4 E
Ramnagar ...	124	32 N	74 E
Rampore (India)	98	29 N	79 E
Ram pore (India)	99	16 N	77 E
Rampura	98	24 N	75 E
Ramreo	125	19 N	94 E
Ram's Head, The	27	55 N	8 W
Ramsey	16	52 N	0
Ramu	125	21 N	92 E
Randalatown	47	55 N	6 W
Ranelagh, The	37	52 [illegible]	8 W
Rangitata, R.	129	44 S	171 E
Rangoon	122	17 N	96 E
Raniganj ...	123	24 N	87 E
Rannocb, L.	23	57 N	4 W
Rantzau	40	52 [illegible]	8 E
Rapailo	4	44 N	9 E
Raphoe	37	55 N	8 E
Rapidan, R.	74	38 N	78 W
Rappahannock, E	74	38 N	77 W
Rapti, R. ...	122	27 N	83 E
Rasboieni ...	3	48 N	25 E
Raaeborg	17	60 N	24 E
Raai, Wadi...	131	35 N	5 W
Raalawiee ...	58	50 N	20 E
Rastatt	62	49 N	8 E
Raacil	124	33 N	74 E
Raazyn	93	52 N	21 E
Rathcormack	47	52 N	8 W
Rathenow ...	53	53 N	12 E
Rathlin I. ...	37	55 N	6 W
Rathmines ...	37	53 N	6 W
Ra thin ore ...	27	53 N	7 W
Rathnmllan	37	55 N	8 W
Ratibor	12	50 N	18 E
Ratiabon	12	49 N	12 E
Ratnagiri ...	122	17 N	73 E
Ratoath	47	53 N	6 W
Ratten berg ...	12	47 N	12 E
Ratzoburg ...	62	54 N	11 E
Rauanitz	92	Ins.	
Ravenna	4	44 N	12 E
Ravensberg	28	50 [illegible]	8 E
Ravenaburg	12	48 N	10 [illegible]
Ravenswood	128	20 S	147 E
Ravi, R. ...	99	30 [illegible]	72 E
Rawa	58	52 N	20 E
Rawal Pindi	64	34 N	73 E
Rawitz	54	52 N	17 E
Rawka	58	51 N	20 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Bay, C.	126	47 N	59 W
Raymond	74	32 N	90 W
Baa	87	48 N	5 W
Razuns	90	47 N	9 E
Reading	16	51 N	1 W
Beading Ab.	16	51 N	1 W
Recife (Pernambuco)	106	8 S	35 W
Redan	115 Ins.		
Bed Bay	27	55 N	6 W
Bed River (Amer.N.)	69	34 N	9 W
Bed River (Amer.N.)	72	48 N	97 W
Bed River (China)	125	20 N	100 E
Bee, L.	27	53 N	8 W
Bees	29	52 N	6 E
Regensburg	62	49 N	12 E
Begent Inlet	126	73 N	90 W
Beggio (Italy)	4	45 N	11 E
Beggio (Italy)	104	38 N	16 E
Begina	126	50 N	105 W
Beichenau (Bohem.)	89	50 N	16 E
Beicbenau (Switz.)	30	47 N	9 E
Reichen bach (Saxony)	107	51 N	12 E
Reichenbach (Silesia)	62	51 N	17 E
Beichenberg	12	51 N	15 E
Beichstadt	107	51 N	15 E
Re, I. do	79	46 N	1 W
Reigate	113	51 N	0
Reims	8	49 N	4 E
Rendsburg ,,.	12	54 N	10 E
Renfrew	23	56 N	4 W
Rennes	8	48 N	2 W
Reno	94	44 N	8 E
Resaca	74	35 N	85 W
Rescade la Palma	71	26 N	97 W
Rescht	52	37 N	50 E
Besht	108	37 N	50 E
Retford, E.	121	52 N	1 W
Bethel, Countv of	8	40 N	4 E
Bethel	79	49 N	4 E
Rethymno	120	35 N	25 E
Reunion	130	22 S	55 E
Reus	95	41 N	1 E
Reuse	12	50 N	6 E
Beuss, R.	107	47 N	8 E
Beutlingen	12	49 N	9 E
Reval	61	59 N	25 E
Bevelstoke	126	51 N	118 W
Beveaby Ab.	16	53 N	0
Revac, B	133	20 S	33 E
Bewith	122	25 N	81 E
Beynold, B.	126	30 S	130 E
Bezorville	118 Ins.		
Bheinau	39	48 N	8 E
Bheinberg	12	52 N	7 E
Rheinfelden	12	48 N	8 E
Bheinfela	12	50 N	8 E
Rheinwald	30	46 N	9 E
enish Knights ...	12	46 N	4 E
Rhin Bas	103	48 N	4 E
Rhine, Confed. of the	97		
Rhine Provinces ...	118		
Bhine, B	30	46 N	9 E
Bhin et Moselle ...	94	48 N	4 E
Bhin Haute	103	44 N	4 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Bhode I	72	42 N	71 W
Rhodes	3	36 N	28 E
Rhodes, Inr. and Out	15	47 N	9 E
Rhodesia	133		
Rhodesia, N.E..N.W., and S.	130	20 S	30 E
Bhodope Mts	119	42 N	24 E
Bhone, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Rhone et Loire	103	44 N	4 E
Rhuddlan	16	53 N	3 W
Riazin	108	54 N	40 E
Ribagorza, B.	7	42 N	1 E
Ribble, B	36	54 N	3 W
Ribe	17	55 N	9 E
Richelieu	79	47 N	0
Richelieu, B.	70	45 N	73 W
Riche Pt	67	51 N	58 W
Richmond (Air. S.)	133	30 S	30 E
Richmond (ling.) ...	16	54 N	2 W
Richmond (U.S.A.)	72	38 N	77 W
Rich Mt	74	39 N	80 W
Ried	111	48 N	13 E
Riedberg	30	47 N	9 E
Rieneck	12	50 N	10 E
Riesen Gebirgo	117 Ins.		
Rieti	104	42 N	13 E
Ricz, I. of	19	47 N	2 W
Rif, The	130	35 N	4 W
Riga	58	57 N	24 E
Rimini	4	44 N	13 E
Rimnik	61	45 N	24 E
Ringncs Is.	126	78 N	100 W
Riobamba ...	135	2 S	79 W
Rio de Balzas	134	18 N	100 W
Rio do Janeiro	106	22 S	44 W
Bio do In llacha ...	69	12 N	73 W
Bio de la Plata ...	106	40 S	80 W
Rio del Norto	139	20 N	120 W
Rio de Oro	130	20 N	20 W
Rio Gila	134	33 N	113 W
Rio Grande (Am. S.)	106	32 S	52 W
Rio Grande (U.S.A.)	72	30 N	100 W
Rio Grande del Norte (Am. 8.)	106	20 S	40 W
Rio Grande do Santiago (Mox.)	134	21 N	104 W
Rio Grande do Sul (Am. S.)	106	40 S	60 W
Itioju	135	30 S	68 W
Riom	8	46 N	3 E
Rio Muni ...	130	2 N	10 E
Rion, R	115	43 N	43 E
Rio Negro ...	135	40 S	68 W
Rio Negro, B.	135	40 S	68 W
Ripoli	44	42 N	2 E
Ripon	36	54 N	2 W
Risle, R	118	49 N	1 E
Riu kiu Is.	138	20 N	120 E
Riva ...	30	46 N	9 E
Rivaulx Ab.	16	54 N	1 W
Riverhm District ...	128	40 S	140
Riviera, Geuoene ,,.	83	44 N	8 E
Riviere du Loup ...	126	48 N	69 W
Rivoli (Italy)	94	46 N	11 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Rtvoii (Italy)	104	45 N	8 E
Rivoita	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Roanne	19	46 N	4 E
Roanoke I.	74	36 N	76 W
Roanoke, R.	68	36 N	79 W
Robertsbridge Ab.	16	51 N	0
*Robertson** ...	23	57 N	4 W
Roccabruna	103	44 N	7 E
Roecasecca...	4	42 N	14 E
Booh dale ...	121	54 N	2 W
Roche Bernard	19	47 N	2 W
Roche ford ...	79	46 N	1 W
Roche, Lord	27	52 N	8 W
Rochester ...	16	51 N	0
Roohlitz	14	51 N	13 E
Rockhampton	128	23 S	151 E
Kooky Mta	139		
Rocroi (Rocroy)	39	50 N	4 E
Rodach	12	50 N	11 E
Rodez	79	44 N	3 E
Rodosto	105	41 N	28 E
Rodrigues I.	100	20 S	60 E
Roebourne ...	128	21 S	117 E
Roebuck B.	128	18 S	122 E
Roer	94	48 N	4 E
Roer, R. ...	107	51 N	6 E
Roermonde	12	51 N	6 E
Rooskildo ...	53	56 N	12 E
Roggenburg	13	48 N	10 E
Roggeveld Mta	135	32 S	20 E
Rohan	79	48 N	3 W
Rohilkhand	64	24 N	72 E
Rohrbach ...	97	52 N	13 E
Rokelle, R.	130	8 N	13 W
Rolica	95	39 N	9 W
Rolla	74	38 N	92 W
Romagna ...	4	42 N	12 E
Remainville	97 Ins.		
Roman Republic	86		
Romans	79	45 N	5 E
Rome	4	42 N	12 E
Roranoy Marsh	121	51 N	1 E
Romny	108	51 N	33 E
Roinont	15	47 N	7 E
Romorantin	19	47 N	2 E
Bonoal	7	43 N	1 W
RonoesvaUes	95	43 N	1 W
Ronoigliono	26	42 N	12 E
Ronco	83	46 N	12 E
Ronoo, R. ...	4	44 N	12 E
Roncourt ...	118 Ins.		
Ronda	7	37 N	5 W
Ronnow	57	50 N	16 E
Roosebeke ...	6	51 N	3 E
Roper, R. ...	128	15 S	135 E
Ropscha	61	60 N	30 E
Rorke's Drift	133	28 S	30 E
Rosario	135	33 S	61 W
Rosas	95	42 N	3 E
Roscommon	37	54 N	8 W
Roseau	69	15 N	61 W
Roaenberg ...	21	49 N	14 E
Rosendal	81	51 N	2 E
Rosette	110	31 N	30 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Roaheim	40	48 N	7 E
Roskilde	17	56 N	12 E
Roslau	29	52 N	12 E
Rosmarkyn	23	56 N	3 W
Rosmead June.	133	31 S	25 E
Roaoy	19	49 N	3 E
Rosa	28	56 N	5 W
Ross, New	37	52 N	7 W
Roasano	4	40 N	17 E
Rosabach	57	51 N	12 E
Rossbrunn	117	50 N	10 E
*Roue**	23	58 N	4 W
Rossi tz	12	49 N	16 E
Rossland	128	49 N	118 W
Rostock	12	54 N	12 E
Rostoff (Russia) ..	61	57 N	39 E
Roatoff (Russia) ..	108	47 N	40 E
Rotenburg (Hesse)..	62	51 N	10 E
Rothenburg, Imp. Town	62	49 N	10 E
Rothenburg (Prus.)	57	52 N	15 E
Bothenthurm	90	47 N	9 E
Bother, R.	121	51 N	1 W
Rother, R.	121	51 N	1 E
Rothes	23	58 N	3 W
Rotterdam	22	52 N	4 E
Rottum I.	109	53 N	6 E
Rottweil	12	48 N	9 E
Roubaix	103	51 N	3 E
Rouen	8	49 N	1 E
Rouergue	8	44 N	0
Roumania	119	44 N	24 E
Roumelia (*see* Rumol a)			
Roumelia, Eastern	119	40 N	24 W
Round-way Down ,,,	36	51 N	2 W
Roussillon ...	7	42 N	2 E
Roussillon	19	45 N	5 E
Route, The	27	55 N	6 W
Roverbello	63	45 N	11 E
Roveredo (Austria)	83	46 N	11 E
Roveredo (Venetia)	104	46 N	13 E
Rovigo	4 Ins.	45 N	12 E
Hovuma, R.	130	12 S	38 E
Rowton Heath	36	53 N	3 W
Roxburgh ...	23	55 N	3 W
Roxo, C. (Cape Breton I.) ..	130	12 N	17 W
Roy ale, Ile	67	46 N	61 W
Royan	19	46 N	1 W
Roye	19	50 N	3 E
Royston	36	52 N	0
Rozmital	21	50 N	14 E
Ruaha, R.	130	8 S	37 E
Rnatan I.	69	16 N	86 W
Rub-el-Khali	124	20 N	50 E
Rubi, R.	132	3 N	23 E
Rubicone, R.	94	44 N	12 E
Bndnia	96	55 N	31 E
Rudolf, L.	132	4 N	36 E
Rudolstadt	107	51 N	11 E
Rue	19	50 N	2 E
Rueil	79	49 N	2 E
Ruffec	19	46 N	0
Rufford Ab.	16	53 N	1 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Rufiji, R.	80	Ins.	
Rugby	21	52 N	1 W
Rugen	12	54 N	13 E
Ruhr, R.	22	51 N	7 E
Bullion Green	23	56 N	3 W
Rumania (*see* Roumania)			
Ruinbek	32	7 N	30 E
Rumeha	3	40 N	20 E
Rupert, R.	70	80 N	80 W
Rupert's Land	01	80 N	90 W
Ruppin	12	53 N	13 E
Rupununi, R.	35	2 N	59 W
Ruremonde	45	51 N	6 E
Russbach ...	93	Ins.	
Russia	41		
Great	52		
Little	52		
,, Red	58		
,, White	58		
Rnstchuk	108	44 N	26 E
Ruthenia	108	40 N	20 E
Rutherglen	23	56 N	4 W
Ruthin	16	53 N	3 W
Ruthven	28	57 N	3 W
Ruti	15	47 N	9 E
Rutland	16	52 N	2 W
Ruvo	4	41 N	17 E
Ruwenzori Mt	130	0	30 E
By	17	56 N	10 E
Rye	16	51 N	1 E
Rye House	121	52 N	0
Ryojun	137	39 N	121 E
Ryswyk	22	52 N	4 E
Saale, R. (R. Elbe)	92	51 N	12 E
Saale, R. (R. Rhine)	92	50 N	10 E
Saalfeld	33	51 N	11 E
Saalkreis	40	52 N	12 E
Saane, R. ...	90	46 N	7 E
Saanen	90	46 N	7 E
Saar, R.	107	49 N	7 E
Saar, Wadi	181	34 N	3 W
Saarbourg	45	49 N	7 E
Saarbriicken	81	49 N	7 E
Saargemund (Saargue mines) ...	103	49 N	7 E
Saarlouis ...	107	49 N	7 E
Saarnen (*see* Samen)			
Saarwerden...	62	48 N	4 E
Saba I.	69	18 N	63 W
Sahara	106	20 S	44 W
Sabi, R.	133	20 N	31 E
Babina	26	42 N	13 E
Sabine, R.	72	32 N	94 W
Sable, C.	67	43 N	66 W
Sable I.	67	44 N	60 W
Sabugal	95	40 N	7 W
Saburmutti, R.	123	20 N	70 E
Sachu	138	40 N	94 E
Sacile	93	46 N	12 E
Saeketts Har.	70	44 N	76 W
Sackingen ...	12	48 N	8 E
Saco	68	43 N	70 W
Saco, R.	68	43 N	71 W
Sacramento	72	39 N	121 W
Sacramento, R. ...	72	40 N	122 W
Sadiya	188	28 N	96 E
Sadowa	117	Ins.	
Sadras	64	13 N	80 E
Sadulapur	124	33 N	74 E
Saili	131	32 N	9 W
Saffron Walden ...	36	52 N	0
Safi	140	36 N	0
Safid Koh Mts ...	123	33 N	70 E
Sagahadoc ...	66	44 N	70 W
Sagan	12	52 N	15 E
Bagar	123	24 N	79 E
Bftghalin I.	137	40 N	140 E
Sagres	7	37 N	9 W
Sagucnay, R.	70	49 N	71 W
Sagunto	95	40 N	0
Sahagun	96	42 N	5 W
Suhnranpur...	123	30 N	77 E
Saida	110	34 N	35 E
Saigon	125	11 N	107 E
Sailor's Cr.	74	37 N	78 W
Bt Abb's Head ...	121	56 N	2 W
Bta Agueda	96	43 N	3 W
St Albans	16	52 N	1 W
St Albans Ab.	16	52 N	1 W
St Albans Head ...	16	51 N	2 W
St Amaud ...	81	51 N	5 E
St Amando Montrond	19	47 N	3 E
St Ambrose	135	26 S	30 W
Bt Andrews	23	56 N	3 W
St Anne, 0.	65	8 N	2 W
St Anne's ...	70	45 N	66 W
Bt Antonin	19	44 N	2 E
Bt Arnoul ...	19	48 N	1 E
Bt Asaph ...	16	53 N	3 W
Bt Aubin du Cormier	8	48 N	1 W
Bt Augustine	68	30 N	81 W
St Avoid	118	49 N	7 E
St Bartholomew ...	69	18 N	63 W
Bt Bernard, Gt ...	90	46 N	7 E
Bt Bernard, Little	88	46 N	7 E
Bt Bernard Pass ...	83	46 N	7 E
Bt Bias	139	22 N	105 W
Bt Bonifacio	104	45 N	11 E
Bt Brandon Group	140	17 S	60 E
Bt Brieuo ...	103	48 N	3 W
Bt Can nice...	47	53 N	7 W
Bt Cast	50	48 N	3 W
St Catharine's 1. ...	106	28 S	48 W
St Catharine's Point	16	51 N	1 W
Bte Catherine	25	46 N	6 E
St Catherine, C. ...	2	2 S	9 E
Bt Charles, R.	67	48 N	72 W
St Clair, L.	70	42 N	84 W
Bt Cloud	79	49 N	2 E
Bt Croix I.	101	0	60 W
St Croix, R. (Am. N.)	70	45 N	68 W
St Croix, R. (Am. N.)	66	40 N	100 W
Bta Cruz	69	18 N	65 W
Bta Cruz do Mar Pequefia	131	29 N	10 W
St Cyr	97	Ins.	

	Map	Lat.	Long.
St David's	16	52 N	5 W
St Denis (Franc*)...	8	49 N	2 E
St Denis (Netherl.)	45	51 N	4 E
St Dixier	19	49 N	5 E
St Donata	16	51 N	4 W
St Elias, Mt	139	60 N	140 W
St Etienne	103	45 N	4 E
St Eastatius	89	17 N	63 W
St Fagan's	86	52 N	3 W
St Felix	135	26 S	80 W
St Florent (Corsica)	60	43 N	9 E
Bt Florent (France)	82	47 N	1 W
St Foy (Am. N.) ...	67	Ins.	
St Foy (France) ...	8	45 N	0
St Francis	70	45 N	75 W
St Francis B.	133	34 S	25 E
St Fulgent	82	47 N	1 W
St Gall	112	47 N	9 E
St Gall, Canton of	112	47 N	9 E
St George (Switz.)	83	46 N	6 E
St George (Wind'd Is.)	69	12 N	62 W
St George B.	135	50 S	70 W
St George's Cay ...	69	18 N	88 W
St George's Channel	121		
St George's Channel (Danube)	105	45 N	30 E
St Germain	8	49 N	2 E
St Germains	113	50 N	4 W
St Gilles (Indro et Loire)	82	47 N	0
St Gilles (Vended)...	82	47 N	2 W
St Giovanni	4	45 N	11 E
St Giovanni, Mt ...	4	40 N	14 E
St Gothard	48	47 N	16 E
St Gothard PUBS ...	112	47 N	9 E
St Helena	130	16 S	6 W
St Helena B.	133	33 S	18 E
St Helena	60	51 N	1 W
St Helen's Head ...	27	55 N	9 W
St Hyacinthe	126	45 N	73 W
St Iguaoe	67	46 N	85 W
St Ives	113	50 N	5 W
St Jacob	15	48 N	8 E
St Jean, Mont	98	Ins.	
St Jean d'Acre	110	33 N	35 E
St Jeau d'Angely...	19	46 N	1 W
St Jean de Losno...	89	47 N	5 E
St Jean de Lua ...	95	43 N	2 W
St Jean de Maurienne	83	45 N	6 E
St Jean, I. de	67	46 N	63 W
St Jean Pied de Port	7	43 N	1 W
St John (Leew'd Is.)	69	18 N	65 W
St John (New Bruns.)	70	45 N	66 W
St John, R. (Am.N.)	2	50 N	90 W
St John, R. (Am. N.)	70	47 N	68 W
St John, R. (Labrador)	70	51 N	64 W
St John's (Canada)	70	45 N	74 W
St John's (Newf'ndl'd)	67	48 N	52 W
St John's, B. (Afr. S.)	133	32 S	30 E
St Johnstown (Ire.)	47	55 N	7 W
St Johnstown (Ire.)	47	54 N	8 W
St Joseph (Canada)	67	42 N	86 W
St Joweph (Trinidad)	69	11 N	61 W
St Juan d'Ulloa ...	105	20 N	96 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
St Julien	25	46 N	6 E
St Kitts	69	18 N	62 W
St Lawrence	126	53 N	106 W
St Lawrence, G. of	67	48 N	62 W
St Lawrence, R. ...	72	40 N	80 W
St Lo	103	49 N	1 W
St Lorenzo	105	8 N	80 W
St Louis (Afr. W.)	130	16 N	16 W
St Louis (Am. N.)	72	39 N	90 W
St Lucia (Austr.) ...	104	45 N	11 E
St Lucia (Wind'd Is.)	69	14 N	61 W
St Lucia B.	133	28 S	34 E
St Lucia, L.	133	28 S	33 E
St Luis Pot OBI	106	22 N	102 W
St Luziussteig	30	47 N	10 E
St Maixent	19	46 N	0
St Malo	79	49 N	2 W
St Manuel, B.	135	20 S	80 W
St Marcos B.	135	2 S	44 W
St Marcouf Js.	87	50 N	1 W
Bt Marie aux Chenes	118	Ins.	
Ste Marie, C.	130	25 S	45 E
Ste Marie I.	65	17 S	50 E
St Marta	106	74 N	10 W
St Martin (I. de Re)	79	46 N	1 W
St Martin (Leew'd Is.)	69	18 N	63 W
St Mary, O.	65	14 N	16 W
St Mary (Madagascar)	140	18 S	50 E
St Mary's	68	38 N	76 W
St Mary's I. (Afr. W.)	101	0	30 W
St Mathieu Ft ...	50	48 N	4 W
St Maur (Belg.) ...	103	50 N	3 E
St Maur (France)...	8	49 N	2 E
Sta Maura	3	39 N	21 E
St Maurice, li.	126	40 N	80 W
St Mawes ...	113	50 N	5 W
St Menehould	79	49 N	5 E
St Michael	113	50 N	5 W
St Michael's I. (*sec* St Miguel)			
St Michel (France)	83	45 N	6 E
St Michel (Bus*.)...	108	62 N	27 E
St Miguel	2	30 N	30 W
St Nazaire ...	103	47 N	2 W
St Neots	86	52 N	0
St Nicholas Mole...	69	20 N	73 W
St Oiner	23	51 N	2 E
St Ouon	19	Ins.	
St Patrick's Purgatory	27	55 N	8 W
St Paul (France) ...	19	44 N	2 E
St Paul (U.S.A.)	72	45 N	93 W
St Paul de Loanda	65	9 S	13 E
St Peter, L.	70	46 N	73 W
St Petersburg	61	60 N	30 E
St Pierre (France)	95	43 N	1 W
St Pierre (Valais)...	88	46 N	7 E
St Pierre I.	67	47 N	56 W
St Pierre les Calais	103	51 N	2 E
St Pol	6	50 N	2 E
St Pdlten	57	48 N	16 E
St Privat	118	49 N	6 E
St Quentin...	22	50 N	3 E
St Remy	88	46 N	7 E
St Roque, C.	135	5 S	35 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Sta ltosa B.	135	0	80 W
St Salvador	106	13 N	90 W
St Sauvour	67	44 N	68 W
St Sebastian	7	43 N	2 W
St Servau	50	48 N	2 W
St Simon's I.	68	31 N	81 W
Ste Terre	19	45 N	0
St Thomas	69	18 N	65 W
St Thorns I.	130	0	7 E
St Trond	22	51 N	5 E
St Valery	6	50 N	2 E
St Venant	45	51 N	3 E
St Vincent	69	13 N	61 W
St Vincent, C.	7	37 N	9 W
St Vincente	106	24 S	46 W
St Yrieix	19	45 N	1 E
Saintes	8	46 N	1 W
Saintonge	8	44 N	4 W
Sajama Pk	135	18 S	68 W
Sakai	137	35 N	135 E
Sukaria, B.	115	40 N	30 E
Sakhar	124	28 N	69 E
Salado, B	130	40 S	80 W
Salahiyeh	85	31 N	32 E
Salamanca ...	7	41 N	6 W
Salbai (India)	99	26 N	78 E
Salbai (India)	99	21 N	76 E
Saloonibe ...	16	50 N	4 W
Saldanha B.	133	33 S	18 E
Salees	7	43 N	3 E
Salem (Mass.)	68	43 N	71 W
Salem (New Jersey)	68	40 N	75 W
Salem, It	68	43 N	71 W
Salem e, R....	130	13 N	12 W
Salerno	26	40 N	15 E
Salford	114	53 N	2 W
Salisbury (Hug.) ...	16	51 N	2 W
Salisbury (Rhodesia)	133	18 S	31 E
Salm	62	48 N	7 E
Salmis	53	61 N	32 E
Salm-Kyrbourg	89	52 N	7 E
Salru-Salni ...	89	52 N	7 E
Salo	83	48 N	11 E
Salona	105	39 N	22 E
Salonika	3	41 N	23 E
Salop	16	52 N	4 W
Salsette I	64	19 N	73 E
Salta	106	24 N	65 W
Saltanovka	96	54 N	30 E
Saltaak	113	50 N	4 W
Saltees	27	52 N	7 W
Saltillo	106	25 N	101 W
Salt Lake City ...	72	41 N	112 W
Saluzzo	4	45 N	8 E
Salvatierra (Spain)	95	40 N	7 W
Salvatierra (Spain)	95	43 N	2 W
Sal win, It. ...	138	18 N	97 E
Salza, It	62	48 N	13 E
Salzacb, It.	111	47 N	13 E
Salzburg	12	48 N	13 E
Salzwedel ...	33	53 N	11 E
Samaden	30	47 N	10 E
Samana Mts	125	Ins.	
Samar	139	0	120 E
Samara	108	53 N	50 E
Samarang ...	139	6 S	111 E
Samarkand	124	40 N	67 E
Sambalpur	99	21 N	84 E
Samber	125	13 N	106 E
Sambre ot Mcuio...	94	45 N	4 E
Sambre, R.	22	50 N	4 E
Samland	55	54 N	20 E
Samoa Is. ...	139	20 S	180
Samogitia	55	54 N	20 E
Samoa I	3	36 N	25 E
Samothrace	3	40 N	25 E
Samoyedes ...	61	60 N	50 E
Sanaga, It	130	5 N	12 E
San Antonio, C. ...	75	20 N	80 W
San Antonio, R. ...	106	28 N	98 W
San Carlos do la Rapita	95	41 N	1 E
Sancerre	19	47 N	2 E
San Christoval	139	20 S	140 E
San Clcmentc	7	39 N	2 W
Sandakan	139	0	120 E
Sandepu	137	42 N	123 E
Sandgate Castle ...	16	51 N	1 E
San Diego ...	106	33 N	117 W
Sandlewood I.	139	10 S	120 E
San Domingo (W. I.)	69	19 N	72 W
San Domingo (W.I.)	134	18 N	70 W
Sandomir	58	51 N	22 E
Sandoway	125	18 N	94 E
Sandwich ...	16	51 N	1 E
Sandwich Is.	139	20 N	156 W
Sandy, C	128	25 S	153 E
Sandy Hook	70	40 N	74 W
San Elmo	44	41 N	14 E
San Fern an do (Am. S.)	106	4 N	68 W
San Fernando (Spain)	95	36 N	6 W
San Francisco (U.S.A.)	72	38 N	122 W
San Francisco, It. (America, N.)...	101	36 N	122 W
San Francisco, R. (Brazil)	106	20 S	60 W
San Germano	4	42 N	14 E
San Geronimo	7	38 N	5 W
Sangha	130	2 N	17 E
San Giacomo	81	44 N	8 E
Sanguesa	7	43 N	1 W
San Ildefonao	95	41 N	4 W
San Jacinto	71	30 N	95 W
San Jacinto, R. ...	71	30 N	95 W
San Jorge da Mina	2	4 N	4 W
San Joso (Califor.)	101	23 N	110 W
Sau Jose (Co«ta Hica)	139	10 N	85 W
San Juan (Amer. S.)	106	31 S	69 W
San Juan (Porto Uico)	134	18 N	66 W
San Juan (U.S.A.)	126	48 N	123 W
San Juan Bautinta	134	18 N	95 W
San Juan de Fuca, Str8 of ..	125	48 N	125 W
San Juan d'Ulloa	69	20 N	96 W
San Juan Hts	75	20 N	80 W
San Juan, It.	106	12 N	84 W
San Lucar ...	7	37 N	6 W
San Lucas, C.	139	22 N	110 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
San Luis ...	135	34 S	66 W
Ban Marino	26	44 N	13 E
San Matias B. ...	135	41 S	65 W
Sauweri	188	29 N	121 E
Hannah's Post	153	29 S	26 E
San Patricio	71	28 N	98 W
San Paulo	106	24 S	47 W
San Paulo. Province of	106	40 S	50 W
San Pedro	24	30 N	10 W
Sanpo, R. (Sanpu)	136	20 N	80 E
Sanquhar	23	55 N	4 W
San Bemo ...	104	44 N	8 E
Sannanding	130	14 N	6 W
Sanssouci ...	107	52 N	13 E
San Stefano (Italy)	26	42 N	12 E
San Stefano (Turkey)	105	41 N	29 E
Santa Cutharina ...	106	40 S	60 W
Santa Cruz (Am. S.)	135	48 S	70 W
Santa Cruz (Califor.)	72	37 N	122 W
Santa Cruz do la Bit-rra	106	18 S	62 W
Santa Cruz I.	69	17 N	65 W
Santa Cruz Is,	130	10 S	160 E
HantaFe (Am. S.)	106	31 S	61 W
Santa Fe (U.S.A.)	72	36 N	106 W
Santa Maria	80	47 N	10 E
Santander ...	7	43 N	4 W
Santarera ...	95	39 N	9 W
Santa Botia I.	74	30 N	87 W
Santeo, 11. ...	72	33 N	81 W
Santhia	25	45 N	8 E
Santiago do Chile...	106	34 S	71 W
Santiago do Corn postc.	7	43 N	9 W
Santiago de Cuba...	69	20 N	76 W
Santiago del Estero	106	28 S	64 W
Santiago I	24	10 N	80 W
Santi Quaranta ...	120	40 N	20 E
Santona	95	43 N	3 W
Santos	135	24 S	47 W
Santo Stcfano	101	38 N	14 E
Sanzee, R.	45	50 N	3 E
Saone et Loire	103	44 N	4 E
Sa6ne llauto	103	44 N	4 E
Saone, R.	8	44 N	4 E
Saorgio	81	44 N	8 E
Sapienza	8	37 N	22 E
Saragossa	7	42 N	1 W
Sarakha	124	37 N	61 E
Saratoff	108	52 N	46 E
Saratoga	70	43 N	74 W
Sarawak	125	2 N	110 E
Sard	104	45 N	8 E
Sardinia	4		
Sardinia, Kingdom of	89		
Sari-Su	138	40 N	60 E
Sarnen	90	47 N	8 E
Sarnico	104	46 N	10 E
Saroch	21	46 N	20 E
Soros	59	49 N	21 E
Sarras	132	22 N	31 E
Sarrc	94	48 N	4 E
Sarthe	103	48 N	0
Sarthe, R.	19	48 N	0
Sarzana	4	44 N	10 E
Sasawa, B.	57	50 N	15 E
Sasbach	45	49 N	8 E
Boa de Ghent (Sas-van-Gent)	22	51 N	4 E
Sascbo	137	33 N	130 E
Saaeno I	119	40 N	19 E
Saskatchewan	126	50 N	110 W
Saskatchewan, B....	126	50 N	110 W
Saskatchewan, B., N. AS.	126	60 N	120 W
Saskatoon	126	52 N	106 W
Sassari	104	41 N	9 E
Satalia	3	37 N	31 E
Satara	54	17 N	74 E
Satpura Hills	99	16 N	72 E
Satsehan, L.	92	Ins.	
Satsuma	137	32 N	131 E
Sauer, B.	118	50 N	6 E
Bauer, B.	118	49 N	8 E
Sault Ste Marie ...	67	46 N	84 W
Saumur	19	47 N	0
Saumurois ...	79	47 N	0
Saura, Wadi	131	29 N	1 W
Sauroren	95	43 N	2 W
Sauveterre	19	43 N	1 W
Savages	27	54 N	6 W
Savaii	139	20 S	180
Savannah ...	72	32 N	81 W
Savannah, B.	72	34 N	82 W
Savanore ...	64	15 N	75 E
Save, B.	21	44 N	16 E
Save, B. (Sabi, It.)...	133	21 S	34 E
Savenay	82	47 N	2 W
Saverne	81	49 N	7 E
Savigliano	25	45 N	8 E
Savoie	103	44 N	4 E
Savoie llauto	103	44 N	4 E
Savona	4	44 N	8 E
Savoy	25		
Sawley	16	54 N	2 W
Saxony	12	50 N	12 E
Say	130	13 N	2 E
Scandcroon	65	37 N	36 E
Scandiano	4	45 N	11 E
Scanfs	30	47 N	10 E
Scania	54	56 N	14 E
Scarborough	18	54 N	0
Scariffhollis	37	58 N	8 W
Scarpe, B.	45	50 N	3 E
Scaw Fell	121	54 N	3 E
Sceaux	79	49 N	2 E
Schaffhausen	12	48 N	9 E
Sohanfig	30	46 N	9 E
Scharding ...	57	48 N	13 E
Schassburg	111	46 N	25 E
Schatzlar Pass	57	51 N	16 E
Schauenberg	12	50 N	8 E
Schaumburg-Lippe	107	52 N	9 E
Schawli	92	56 N	23 E
Scheldt, E. & W. ..	87	Ins.	
Scheldt, B.	118	50 N	3 E
Schelling ...	42	53 N	5 E
Schenectady	68	43 N	74 W
Schenk	39	52 N	6 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Scheppmansdorp ...	33	23 S	15 E
Scheveningen	09	52 N	4 E
Schiedam ...	22	52 N	4 E
Sohiedlow	57	51 N	18 E
Schiermonnikoog ...	09	53 N	6 E
Schippenbeil	92	54 N	21 E
Schlachtor's Nek ...	33	32 S	26 E
Schladining	13	47 N	14 E
Schlakau	12	50 N	18 E
Schlapina Pass	30	47 N	10 E
Bohlawe	62	54 N	17 E
Schleiz	07	51 N	12 E
Schloswig	12	55 N	10 E
Schlettstadt	12	48 N	7 E
Schliisselburg	61	60 N	31 E
Schmalkalden	12	51 N	10 E
Schmottseifen	57	51 N	16 E
Schonbrunn	11	48 N	16 E
Schonefeld	97 Ins.		
Schonhoven (Schoonhovcn)	22	52 N	5 E
Schonwalde	62	52 N	13 E
Schoon veldt	42	51 N	3 E
Schouwen ...	22	52 N	4 E
Schulioi, R.	115 Ins.		
Schupfheim	12	47 N	8 E
Schutt I.	48	48 N	18 E
Schwabach	12	49 N	11 E
Schwarzach(Franconin)	14	50 N	10 E
Schwarzach (Salzburg]	62	47 N	13 E
Schwarzawa	92 Ins.		
Schwarzbnrg	62	51 N	11 E
Schwarzenburg	15	47 N	7 E
Schwechat	11	48 N	16 E
Schwedt	33	53 N	14 E
Schwcidnitz (Aue.)	97	49 N	15 E
Schweidnitz (Silesia)	12	51 N	16 E
Schweiu furt	12	50 N	10 E
Schwerin	12	54 N	11 E
Sebwiebus	62	52 N	15 E
Schwyz	15	47 N	9 E
Schyn, R.	30	46 N	9 E
Scillyls	50	50 N	6 W
Scio	61	38 N	26 E
Scodra	3	42 N	20 E
Scolnok	3	47 N	20 E
Scone	36	56 N	3 W
Scone Ab	23	56 N	3 W
Scotland	1		
Scots, The	27	55 N	6 W
Scrivia	88	44 N	8 E
Scutari *(tee* Skutari)			
Scylla	67	38 N	16 E
Sea Cow R.	133	31 S	25 E
Seaford	113	51 N	0
Seattle	72	48 N	122 W
ilebu, W.	131	31 N	6 W
Racundra	99	28 N	78 E
Sedan	79	50 N	5 E
Sedgmoor	121	51 N	3 W
Seeland I. *(see* Zealand, Den.)			
Seez	79	49 N	0
Sefid Koh	124	34 N	64 E
Segeberg	12	54 N	10 E
Segesvar	111	46 N	25 E
Segovia	7	41 N	4 W
Segovia, R.	134	10 N	80 W
Segre, R.	8	40 N	0
Scgura, R.	7	38 N	2 W
Seille, R.	118 Ins.		
Seine	103	48 N	0
Seine et Marno	103	48 N	0
Seine Inf.	103	48 N	0
Seine, R.	8	48 N	0
Seistan	124	30 N	60 E
Sekondi	65 Ins.		
Selangor	125	0	100 E
Selby	16	54 N	1 W
Selby Ab.	16	54 N	1 W
Selefkeh	110	36 N	34 E
Selenga	138	50 N	104 E
Selling Oasis	130	21 N	29 E
Selkirk (Am. N.) ...	101	48 N	96 W
Selkirk (Scot.)	23	56 N	3 W
Selz (Bohemia)	57	50 N	14 E
Selz (France)	88	49 N	8 E
Seniendra	3	45 N	21 E
Semeni Deval	119	41 N	20 E
Semcuov	108	57 N	45 E
Semen ovskoio	96	55 N	36 E
Semigallia	20	57 N	25 E
Seminara	4	38 N	16 E
Seniipalatinsk	138	50 N	80 E
Semiruchensk	136	40 N	70 E
Scmliki, R.	130	0	30 E
Semlin	3	45 N	20 E
Semmering Pass ...	92	48 N	16 E
Sempach	15	47 N	8 E
Sendai	137	38 N	141 E
Sendai B.	137	38 N	140 E
Sendo Rud	124	30 N	50 E
Seneflf	45	51 N	4 E
Senegal	130	0	20 W
Senegal, R.	130	17 N	14 W
Senlis	8	49 N	3 E
Sennar	133	14 N	34 E
Senne, It.	98	51 N	4 E
Sennhciin ...	39	48 N	7 E
SCTUJO	96	55 N	30 E
Scnoi'o'	130	15 N	39 E
Sens	8	48 N	3 E
Sensce, R.	81	50 N	3 E
Seoll	137	38 N	127 E
Scraing	109	51 N	5 E
Serajevo	111	44 N	18 E
Serampur	64	23 N	88 E
Serena	106	29 N	71 W
Seres	120	41 N	24 E
Sereth, R.	111	44 N	24 E
Sergipe del Rey ...	106	20 S	60 W
Serin gapatam	64	12 N	77 E
Serio ...	94	44 N	8 E
Sernovo	119	41 N	24 E
Serra de Bormio ..	30	46 N	10 E
Serra de Pilar	95	41 N	9 W
Serres	10	45 N	6 E
Serrey	59	54 N	24 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Servia	8		
Sesla	94	44 N	0 E
Seaia, R.	25	44 N	8 E
Sessa	104	41 N	14 E
Setagin	140	4 S	118 E
Setif	131	36 N	5 E
fie ton Caatle	56	56 N	3 W
Se tubal	95	39 N	9 W
Seurre	19	47 N	5 E
Sevastopol	115	44 N	34 E
Sevenoaks	121	51 N	0
Severia	54	50 N	30 E
Severn, B. (CanadaJ	70	55 N	90 W
Severn, B. (England)	36	52 N	2 W
Seville	7	37 N	6 W
Seville, Province of	95	38 N	6 W
Sdvre Nantaiso	82	46 N	2 E
Sevre Niortaise	82	46 N	2 E
Sevrea	79	49 N	2 E
Sevren fDeux)	103	44 N	4 W
Seyobelle Is.	130	20 S	40 E
Sfax	131	35 N	10 E
Shablnka	132	16 N	33 E
Shad wan, I. of	85	28 N	34 E
Shaftonbury	118	51 N	2 W
Shabjahanpur	123	28 N	80 E
Sba Ho	137	41 N	123 E
Rhahopu	137	42 N	125 E
Shahpur	124	32 N	73 E
Shanghai	138	31 N	121 E
Shan-hai-kwan	139	40 N	120 E
Shannon, B.	37	52 N	10 W
Nhansi	188	80 N	110 E
Shan States	125	20 N	98 E
Shan-tung	138	80 N	110 E
Shapuri I.	125	21 N	92 E
Sl.ari. B	130	12 N	15 E
Shark Bay	128	80 S	110 E
Sharud	124	36 N	55 E
Shashi, B.	133	22 S	28 E
Shaflhih	138	30 N	112 E
Shawia	131	33 N	8 W
*Shawnee**	70	43 N	82 W
Shayok, R.	124	35 N	77 E
Sheb	130	22 N	80 E
Sheelin, L.	27	54 N	8 W
Sheen	16	51 N	0
Sheep Haven	27	55 N	8 W
Sheerness	121	51 N	1 E
Sheffield	16	53 N	1 W
Shekahabad	90	28 N	78 E
Shelbyvillc	74	36 N	86 W
Shemakha (Shemak)	108	41 N	49 E
Shenandoah, B.	74	39 N	78 W
Shendi	132	17 N	33 E
Shengana, B.	133	24 S	34 E
Shenai	138	80 N	100 E
Snepardstown	74	39 N	77 W
Sheppy, I. of	121	51 N	1 E
Sherborne Castle	36	51 N	2 W
Sherbro, B.	65	9 N	13 W
Sherbrooko	126	45 N	72 W
Sheriff muir	56	56 N	4 W
Shetland la.	24	60 N	10 W
Shiel, L.	56	57 N	6 W
Shields, S.	114	55 N	1 W
Shigatse	98	29 N	89 E
Shikarpnr	24	28 N	69 E
Shikoku	87	32 N	132 E
Shilka, R.	98	50 N	110 E
Shillanage	27	53 N	8 W
Shiloh	74	35 N	86 W
Shi mod a	87	35 N	139 E
Shimonoseki	87	34 N	131 E
Shimoshiri	87	Ins.	
Shinano, R.	87	36 N	138 E
Shinshai	37	36 N	136 E
Shipka	19	43 N	25 E
Shiraz	24	30 N	53 E
Shire, B	30	17 S	35 E
Shirvan	52	40 N	48 E
Shirwa, L.	30	15 S	35 E
Shitomir	08	50 N	28 E
Shoa	30	10 N	39 E
Sholapnr	22	18 N	76 E
Sholingar	64	13 N	80 E
Shott el Jerid	31	34 N	8 E
Shott eah Chergui	31	34 N	0
Shonsha	08	40 N	47 E
Shrewsbury	16	53 N	3 W
Shrewsbury Ab.	16	53 N	3 W
Shui Ho	37	35 N	119 E
Shurala	61	43 N	27 E
Shurab	24	30 N	55 E
Siam	25		
Siam, Gulf of	25	10 N	100 E
Siam, Lower	25	9 N	100 E
Si-an-fa	38	34 N	109 E
Siang, B.	38	20 N	110 E
Siberia	36		
Sibi	22	30 N	68 E
Sibir	36	57 N	68 E
Sibir, R.	52	70 N	55 E
Sibuko B.	40	0	120 E
Sich	61	46 N	32 E
Sicilies, The Two	04		
Sicily	4		
Sickingen	6	48 N	8 E
Siddan	27	54 N	7 W
Sieciech	20	51 N	22 E
Siedlce	08	52 N	22 E
Siegen	07	51 N	8 E
Siem-reap	25	13 N	104 E
Siena	4	43 N	11 E
Sierodz	58	52 N	19 E
Sierck	39	49 N	6 E
Sierook	08	52 N	45 E
Sierra de Albarracin	7	40 N	2 W
Bermeja	7	36 N	6 E
„ de Eatrelha	7	40 N	8 W
„ de Gata	7	40 N	8 W
„ de Gredoa	7	40 N	6 W
„ deGnadalupe	7	38 N	6 W
„ deGuadarrama	7	40 N	4 W
„ de StaCataiina	95	41 N	8 W
„ de Toledo	7	38 N	6 W
„ Leone	130	8 N	12 W
„ Leone, 0.	2	8 N	12 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Sierra Mad re	134	20 N	110 W
„ Morena	7	38 N	6 W
„ Nevada	7	36 N	4 W
„ Nevada	139	40 N	120 W
Sievershauaen	14	52 N	10 E
Sievierz	20	52 N	33 E
Sigmaringen	62	48 N	9 E
Signakb	108	42 N	46 E
Siguenza	7	41 N	3 W
Sikaudar Bagh	123	28 N	78 E
Sikh Confederacy...	64		
Si-kiang (West It.)	138	23 N	110 E
Bikkah, W.	131	34 N	2 W
Sikkim	99	24 N	88 E
Sikoti Alin Mta ...	137	44 N	132 E
Sika	138	Ins.	
Sil, R.	7	42 N	8 W
Silesia	12	50 N	16 E
Sil i atria	61	44 N	27 E
Silla	130	14 N	5 W
Siller, R.	123	18 N	82 E
Silvaplana	80	46 N	10 E
Silver Hill	27	55 N	8 W
Silverton	128	32 S	141 E
Simanoaa	7	42 N	5 W
Simbach	57	48 N	13 E
Simbirsk	108	54 N	48 E
Simcoe, L.	67	44 N	79 W
Simferopol ...	108	45 N	34 E
Simla	122	31 N	77 E
Simme, R.	90	46 N	7 E
Simmern ...	12	50 N	8 E
Simonstown	133	34 S	19 E
Simpborien I . , S. ...	118	Ins.	
Simplon	90	46 N	8 E
Sinai	132	28 N	34 E
Sine lairs	23	52 N	4 W
Sind	122	20 N	60 E
Sind, R.	123	26 N	78 E
Sindelfingen	13	49 N	9 E
Singapore	125	1 N	104 E
Sinigaglia	4	44 N	13 E
Siningfu	138	36 N	102 E
Sinope	3	42 N	35 E
Sinabeim	45	49 N	9 E
Sion (England)	16	51 N	0
Sion (Switz.)	15	46 N	7 E
Sion Ab.	16	51 N	0
Siponto	4	42 N	16 E
Sir Daria *(see* Syr Daria)			
Sir Ed. Pellew's Gp	128	16 S	137 E
Siradia	20	52 N	19 E
Hirhind	64	31 N	76 E
Sia, Wadi	131	32 N	4 W
Siaophon ...	125	14 N	103 E
Siaaek	26	45 N	16 E
Bistova	105	44 N	25 E
Sitabaldi Mts	122	21 N	79 E
Sitapur	123	27 N	81 E
Sitia ...	120	35 N	26 E
Sitka	139	56 N	135 W
Si Tlemcen	131	35 N	1 W
Sittard	11	51 N	6 E
Sitten	12	46 N	7 E
Siwa (Si wall)	10	29 N	26 E
Siwas	10	40 N	37 E
Siyut	82	27 N	13 E
Sizanne	97	49 N	4 E
Skaane	17	56 N	10 E
Skager Rak	41	58 N	10 E
Skagway	26	58 N	135 W
Skaloni	05	47 N	28 E
Skanderborg	17	56 N	10 E
Skara	17	58 N	13 E
Skeena ...	26	54 N	129 W
Skenninge ...	17	58 N	15 E
Skepperholm	53	59 N	18 E
Skiernewicze	07	52 N	20 E
Skip with Moor	16	54 N	1 W
Skog	17	61 N	17 E
Skovshoved	17	56 N	13 E
Skutari (Albania) ...	105	42 N	20 E
Skutari (Turkey) ...	110	41 N	29 E
Skutari, L.	119	42 N	19 E
Skye	23	57 N	6 W
Skyroa I.	3	38 N	20 E
Slaak	39	52 N	4 E
Slaneamcn	3	45 N	20 E
Slancy, R.	27	52 N	8 W
Slave Coast	130	0	0
Slavonia	21	44 N	16 E
Slievemargy	27	53 N	7 W
Sligo	37	54 N	8 W
Sligo Ray ...	47	54 N	9 W
Sliven	119	43 N	26 E
Slivnitsa	120	43 N	23 E
Slobodzeia ...	108	45 N	28 E
Sluya	22	51 N	3 E
Sraaland	17	55 N	10 E
Smerwick ...	37	52 N	10 W
Smith Sound	126	70 N	80 W
Smithland ...	74	37 N	88 W
Smolensk ...	20	55 N	32 E
Smorgoni (Smorgonh.J	96	54 N	26 E
Smyrna	3	38 N	27 E
Snake, R. ...	139	40 N	120 W
Sneek	6	53 N	6 E
Snowdon	121	53 N	4 W
Snowy, R.	128	37 S	149 E
Soa I'an	133	21 S	26 E
Sobat	132	9 N	32 E
Sobat, R.	132	9 N	33 E
Sol aon	124	31 N	75 E
Society Is.	139	20 S	160 W
Socorro	106	6 N	78 W
Socotra	130	0	40 E
Soder hoping ...	17	58 N	16 E
Sodermanland	17	59 N	15 E
Soest	12	52 N	8 E
Sofala	133	20 S	35 E
Sofia	3	42 N	23 E
Sohr	57	50 N	16 E
Soignea, Forest of	98	Ins.	
Soiaaonn	8	49 N	3 E
Sokolnitz ...	92	Ins.	
Sokoto	130	13 N	5 E
Solent, The	16	50 N	2 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Solfori no	104	45 N	11 E
Solikamsk	61	60 N	57 E
Holomon Is.	128	10 S	150 E
Bolothurn	16	47 N	7 E
Solovetaki ...	52	65 N	86 E
Solway Firth	121	55 N	3 W
Sol way Moss	16	55 N	3 W
Solway, The	23	55 N	4 W
Somali land (French)	130	0	40 E
Somaiiland (Italian)	130	0	40 E
Somaliland Protec.	130	0	40 E
Sombreffe	98	Ins.	
Sombrero	106	9 N	67 W
Somerset (Afr. S.)	133	32 S	25 E
Somerset (Afr. 9.)	133	34 S	19 E
SomerHOt (Eng.) ...	16	50 N	4 W
Somme	103	48 N	0
Somme, R.	79	50 N	2 E
Sommelsdijk	22	52 N	4 E
Sommieres...	19	44 N	4 E
Somosierra	95	41 N	4 W
Bon, R.	122	20 N	80 E
Sonar, B.	123	25 N	80 E
Soncino	4	Ins. 46 N	10 E
Sondalo	30	46 N	10 E
Sonderborg	17	55 N	10 E
Sondershauseu	107	51 N	11 E
Sondrio	15	46 N	10 E
Song-ching	137	41 N	129 E
Bongko, R.	138	20 N	100 E
Sonuino	104	41 N	13 E
Sonora Sinaloa ...	134	20 N	110 W
Sontai	125	21 N	105 E
Sontheim	14	48 N	10 E
Sonthofon	13	48 N	10 E
Sooohow	138	31 N	120 E
Sopron Gyor	21	44 N	16 E
Sorata Mt	135	16 S	68 W
Sorel	126	46 N	73 W
Soren Norby	17	58 N	18 E
Soria	7	42 N	3 W
Sorrento	4	41 N	14 E
Soukhoum Kale ...	108	43 N	41 E
Sound, The	17	56 N	10 E
Sousa	131	36 N	40 E
South African Hop. (Transvaal) ...	133		
Southampton	16	51 N	1 W
Southampton I. ...	139	60 N	100 W
South Cape (N.Z.)	129	47 S	168 E
South Cape (Tanm.)	128	44 S	147 E
South Taranaki Bay	129	40 S	173 E
Southwark	16	51 N	0
Southwell	16	53 N	1 W
South wold	68	41 N	72 W
South wold Bay ...	42	52 N	0
Sovana	26	43 N	12 E
Sozh, R.	61	53 N	31 E
Spa	12	50 N	6 E
Spain	1		
Spalatro	94	44 N	16 E
Spalding Ab.	16	53 N	0
Spandau	33	53 N	13 E
Spaninh Town	69	18 N	77 W
Sparta	8	37 N	23 E
Spartel, C.	37	36 N	6 W
Speek fold	59	50 N	10 E
Speenhamland ...	21	51 N	1 W
Speier	12	49 N	8 E
Speier, Bishopric of	12	46 N	8 E
Speierbach, R.	15	49 N	8 E
Spencer, C.	26	58 N	136 W
Spencer's Gulf ...	28	40 S	140 E
Spetsai	105	37 N	23 E
Spey, R.	23	57 N	4 W
Spoyer (*see* Spciei)			
Spezia	4	44 N	10 E
Spicheren	18	49 N	7 E
Spinalonga	20	35 N	26 E
Spion Kop...	33	29 S	30 E
Spithead	50	51 N	1 E
Spitzbergen	40	60 N	0
Spizza	19	42 N	19 E
Spliigen	30	47 N	9 E
Spliigen Pass	30	46 N	9 E
Spoloto	4	43 N	13 E
Spotsylvania Ct. Ho.	74	38 N	77 W
Spree, R.	107	52 N	14 E
Hpremberg ...	62	52 N	14 E
Springfield (111.) ...	74	40 N	90 W
Springfield (Mass.)	70	42 N	73 W
Springfonteiu	133	30 S	26 E
Spring Hill	74	36 N	87 W
Spuz	19	43 N	19 E
Spynic	23	58 N	3 W
Srinagar	99	34 N	75 E
Stabroek	69	8 N	59 W
Stade	12	54 N	9 E
Stadtlohn	29	52 N	7 E
Stafford	16	53 N	2 W
Stallupbnen	57	Ins.	
Stamford	16	53 N	0
Stammersdorf	93	Ins.	
Stammheim	15	48 N	9 E
Stampalia I.	8	35 N	26 E
Standerton	133	27 S	29 E
Stangebro ...	17	59 N	16 E
Stanley Falls	132	0	25 E
Stanley Harb.	140	51 S	58 W
Stanley Pool	130	5 S	17 E
Stanleyville	132	0	25 E
Stanovoi Mts	138		
Stanx	15	47 N	8 E
Staraya Russa	61	58 N	32 E
Stara Zagora	119	42 N	26 E
Starbuok I.	139	20 S	160 W
Star Fort	115	Ins.	
Stargard	33	53 N	15 E
Stary Borissoff	96	54 N	28 E
Staten I. (Am. N.)	70	41 N	74 W
Staten I. (Am. S.)	106	55 S	64 W
States of the Church	51	40 N	10 E
Stato degli Fresidii	26	42 N	10 E
Staudenz	57	60 N	16 E
Staunton	74	38 N	79 W
Stavanger	17	59 N	6 E
Stavelot	22	50 N	6 E
Stavoren	109	53 N	5 E

	ap	Lat.	Long.
Stavropol (Russia)	51	54 N	49 E
Stavropol (Russia)	108	45 N	42 E
Stavuchanak	51	48 N	27 E
Steczyo	50	51 N	22 E
Sfceenwyk	32	53 N	6 E
Stefanie, L. ...	32	5 N	37 E
Stegeborg	17	58 N	17 E
Stein	15	48 N	9 E
Steinau (Silesia) ...	83	52 N	16 E
Steinaa (Silesia) ...	57	51 N	16 E
Bteinkirko	45	51 N	4 E
Steinftiedel	97	Ins.	
Stellaland	33	27 S	24 E
Stellenbosch	33	34 S	19 E
Stelvio Pass	12	47 N	10 E
Stenay	33	49 N	5 E
Stendal	62	53 N	12 E
Sternberg	13	52 N	15 E
Steterburg	14	52 N	11 E
Stettin	12	53 N	15 E
Stewart I.	29	47 S	168 E
Stewart, R.	30	60 W	140 W
Stewarts	23	57 N	3 W
Stewarts	23	57 N	4 W
Stewarts	23	57 N	6 W
Steyer	88	48 N	14 E
Steyereck ...	18	48 N	14 E
Steyning	21	51 N	0
Stirling	23	56 N	4 W
Stock ach	88	48 N	9 E
Stock bridge	118	51 N	1 W
Stockholm	17	59 N	18 E
Stockport	121	53 N	2 W
Stockton	121	55 N	1 W
Stoczek	108	52 N	22 E
Stoke-on-Trent ...	16	53 N	2 W
Stolbcrg	12	52 N	11 E
Stolbova	61	60 N	33 E
Stolhofen	45	49 N	8 E
Stolpen	57	51 N	14 E
Stony Pt	70	41 N	74 W
Stony Tunguska ...	138	60 N	90 E
Stor	116	54 N	10 E
Stor Aa	110	56 N	9 E
Storkow	55	52 N	14 E
Storkyro	54	63 N	22 E
Stormberg	133	31 S	26 E
StormberK Range ...	133	32 S	27 E
Stornoway ...	56	58 N	6 W
Stotteritz ...	97	Ins.	
Stour, R. (Eng.) ...	121	51 N	2 W
Stour, R. (Eng.) ...	121	52 N	1 E
Stour, It. (Eng.) ...	121	51 N	1 E
Stow on the Wold	36	52 N	2 W
Btrabano	37	55 N	7 W
Stradella	88	45 N	9 E
Straits Settlements	125	0	100 E
Stralsund	12	54 N	13 E
Strangford	27	54 N	6 W
Strangford, L.	37	54 N	6 W
Straasburg	12	49 N	8 E
Strata Florida Ab.	16	52 N	4 W
Strata Marcclla Ab.	16	53 N	3 W
Stratford-on-Avou...	16	52 N	2 W

	ap	Lat.	Long.
Strathalnioud	18	56 N	4 W
Strathearn	23	56 N	4 W
Strathfillan	36	56 N	5 W
Strath more	23	57 N	3 W
Strathnaver	23	58 N	6 W
Stratton	96	51 N	4 W
Straubing	33	49 N	13 E
Strelitz	12	53 N	13 E
Strengnaes	17	59 N	17 E
Stretensk ...	36	52 N	118 E
Stromboli	50	39 N	15 E
Stroud	14	52 N	2 W
Struma, R. ...	65	42 N	23 E
Stuart	28	56 N	5 W
Stuart Range	28	30 S	136 E
Studianka ...	96	54 N	28 E
Stiihlingen	13	48 N	8 E
Stuhlweissenburg ...	21	47 N	18 E
Stuhm	32	54 N	19 E
Stuhmsdorf	53	54 N	19 E
Stunz	97	Ins.	
Stura, R.	91	44 N	7 E
Sture	94	44 N	4 E
Sturt Crock	28	19 S	128 E
Stuttgart ...	12	49 N	9 E
Styria	12	46 N	12 E
Styrian Alps	83	47 N	15 E
Suabian Knights ...	12	46 N	8 E
Suakin	132	19 N	37 E
Subanrika, R.	123	20 N	85 E
Subiaco	4	42 N	13 E
Su-cbau	136	40 N	98 E
Suchow	138	40 N	98 E
Sucre (Chuquiwaca)	135	19 S	65 W
Suczawa	3	47 N	26 E
Suda Bay ...	105	36 N	24 E
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptim	130	0	20 E
Sudan, French	132		
Sudbury (Canada)	126	46 N	81 W
Sudbury (England)	121	52 N	1 E
Sudctcs	117	Ins.	
Sudzha	108	51 N	35 E
Sue, It.	132	7 N	28 E
Suez	110	30 N	32 E
Sue/ Canal	132	Ins.	
Suez, (J. of	132	29 N	33 E
Suez, 1st. of	85	80 N	32 E
Suffolk	16	52 N	0
Sugota, L.	132	2 N	30 E
Suippe, R. ...	81	49 N	4 E
Suir, R.	37	52 N	8 W
Sulaiman Mis	99	24 N	70 E
Sule	139	20 S	120 E
Sulina Channel ...	105	45 N	30 E
Sulkadr	3	35 N	35 E
Sullivan's L	70	53 N	80 W
Sully	19	48 N	2 E
Hultanieh	120	40 N	26 E
Sulu Sea	75	Ins.	
Sulz	118	49 N	8 E
Sulzbach	12	49 N	12 E
Sumatra	139	0	100 E
Sumbawa ...	139	20 S	100 E
SummeiKide	140	46 N	62 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Sunda	99	15 N	75 E
Sanda Str.	130	20 S	100 E
Sunday R.	133	33 S	95 E
Sunder land	114	55 N	1 W
Sundgau	12	48 N	4 E
Sangari R.	138	46 N	130 E
Sunkuru	130	3 S	23 E
Sunot, Wadi	132	14 N	22 E
Suok	138	49 N	88 E
Superior, L.	72	40 N	90 W
Surat	84	21 N	73 E
Suresnes	19	Ins.	
Surhud	124	28 N	60 E
Surinam	91	6 N	56 W
Surinam R.	106	6 N	56 W
Surji Arjangaon	99	21 N	77 E
Surrey	16	50 N	2 W
SUS, Wadi	131	30 N	9 W
Suaa (Italy)	4	45 N	7 E
Susa (Persia)	110	32 N	48 E
Sunqnehanna, R.	74	40 N	76 W
Bussenbrunn	93	Ins.	
Sussex	16	50 N	2 W
Sutherland	23	58 N	4 W
Sutherlands	23	58 N	4 W
Sutlej, R.	64	30 N	74 E
Buttorina	104	40 N	16 E
Suva	139	18 S	178 E
Buwa, L.	137	36 N	136 E
Suwalki	108	54 N	23 E
Suwaroff ls.	139	20 S	180
Suyesti Krest	61	43 N	47 E
Suzdal	61	56 N	40 E
Sveaborg	61	60 N	25 E
Svealand	17	60 N	10 E
Svenskund	61	60 N	26 E
Sventziany	96	55 N	26 E
Swakop, R.	133	23 S	16 E
Swale, R.	121	54 N	2 W
Swallow Is.	139	20 S	160 E
Swally	64	21 N	78 E
Swan, R.	128	32 S	116 E
Swansea	16	52 N	4 W
Swat, R.	124	35 N	73 E
Swaziland	133	30 S	30 E
Sweden	17		
Swedish Pomerania	62	54 N	13 E
Sweetheart Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Swellendam	133	34 S	20 E
Swilly, Lough	37	64 N	8 W
Swords	27	53 N	6 W
Sydney (Austral.)	128	34 S	151 E
Sydney (Canada)	126	46 N	60 W
Syracuse	87	37 N	15 E
Syr Duria	138	40 N	60 E
Syria	8		
Syrmia	21	44 N	19 E
Syrokorenie	96	54 N	31 E
Szabacs	3	45 N	20 E
Szalankamen	48	45 N	20 E
Szasiivaros	21	46 N	23 E
Szatmar	21	48 N	23 E
Szechwan	138	30 N	100 E
Szegedin	8	46 N	20 E
Szekes Fejervar	21	47 N	18 E
Szent Tomaech	111	45 N	20 E
Szerencs	21	48 N	21 E
Szigeth	21	48 N	24 E
Szigetvar	21	46 N	18 E
Szolnok	21	47 N	20 E
Szony	111	48 N	18 E
Szdreg	111	46 N	20 E
Taasinge	53	55 N	10 E
Tabasco	106	0	100 W
Table B.	65	34 S	18 E
Table Mt.	133	34 S	18 E
Tabor	33	49 N	15 E
Tabor, Mt.	85	33 N	35 E
Tabriz	110	38 N	46 E
Tachau	93	50 N	13 E
Tachienlu	138	30 N	102 E
Tacoma	140	46 N	121 W
Tadcaster	16	54 N	1 W
Tadounsao ..,	67	48 N	70 W
Taff, R.	121	52 N	3 W
Tafra, Wadi	131	35 N	2 W
Taganrog	61	47 N	39 E
Toghxnon	47	52 N	7 W
Tagliamento	94	44 N	12 E
Tagliamento, R.	4	46 N	12 E
Tagus, R.	7	38 N	10 W
Tahiti	139	20 S	160 W
Tahlub, R.	124	28 N	62 E
Taieri, R.	129	46 S	170 E
Taillebourg	19	46 N	1 W
Taimur, R.	136	75 N	100 E
Taiping	138	23 N	107 E
Tai-tzu-Ho	137	41 N	123 E
TAjura	130	12 N	43 E
Taku	138	Ins.	
Taknahan	137	44 N	124 E
Talana Hill	133	28 S	30 E
Talavera	95	40 N	5 W
Talcahuano	106	37 S	73 W
Talienwan	136	39 N	122 E
Talifu	138	26 N	100 E
Ta-ling Ho	137	40 N	120 E
Talish	124	38 N	48 E
Tallagh (Ireland)	27	53 N	6 W
Tallagh (Ireland)	47	52 N	8 W
Tallahassee	134	30 N	84 W
Tallard	19	44 N	6 E
Talmont	19	46 N	2 W
Talsy	19	48 N	1 E
Taltal, Pt.	140	25 S	70 W
Tamai	132	19 N	86 E
Tamajon	95	41 N	3 W
Tamamea	95	41 N	6 W
Taman	108	45 N	37 E
Tamar, R. (Eng.)	121	51 N	4 W
Tamar, R. (Tasmania)	128	42 S	147 W
Tamatave	130	18 S	50 E
Tamaulipas	134	20 N	100 W
Tamboff	108	53 N	42 E
Tampa	140	28 N	82 W
Tampesi, R.	134	23 N	98 W
Tampico	106	22 N	98 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Tamsui	140	25 N	122 E
Tamworth ...	36	53 N	2 W
Tana	3	47 N	89 E
Tana, L. (Egypt) ...	132	12 N	37 E
Tana, R. (Africa, E.)	132	0	39 E
Tana, R. (Norway)	141	70 N	26 E
Tanaro, R.	101	44 N	8 E
Tanb	124	26 N	55 E
Tanezruft	130	24 N	1 E
Tanganyika, L. ...	130	5 S	30 E
Tangariro, Mt	129	39 S	176 E
Tangermunde	55	53 N	12 E
Tangier	95	36 N	6 W
Tan Ho	137	41 N	123 E
Tanjore	64	11 N	79 E
Tannenberg	55	54 N	20 E
Tannu Mts	138	50 N	90 E
Tantallon	23	56 N	3 W
Taormina	104	38 N	15 E
Tapajos, R.	135	10 S	60 W
Tapti, R.	64	22 N	76 E
Taranaki ...	129	40 S	172 E
Taranaki B., N. ...	129	39 S	174 E
Taranaki B., S. ...	129	40 S	174 E
Tarantaise	25	44 N	6 E
Taranto	4	40 N	17 E
Tarapnca	135	20 S	70 W
Tarare	103	46 N	4 E
Tarascon ...	19	43 N	2 E
Tarbagatai Mts ...	138	40 N	80 E
Tarbert	37	53 N	9 W
Tarbes	103	43 N	0
Tarbet	23	56 N	6 W
Tarborougb	72	36 N	77 W
Targowicz	58	49 N	31 E
Tarifa	95	36 N	6 W
Tarim	138	40 N	80 E
Tarma	106	11 S	75 W
Tarn	103	44 N	2 E
Tarn, R.	103	44 N	2 E
Tarn et Garonne...	103	44 N	0
Tarnoff	108	50 N	21 E
Tarnopol	108	50 N	26 E
Taro	94	44 N	8 E
Taro, R.	4 Ins.	45 N	10 E
Tarragona	7	41 N	1 E
Tarsus	3	37 N	35 E
Tartar Pazsardzik ..	119	42 N	24 E
Tartary, G. of	139	40 N	140 E
Tartas	19	44 N	1 W
Tarudant	131	30 N	9 W
Tamtino	96	55 N	37 E
Tarvis	93	46 N	14 E
Ta-shih-chiao	137	41 N	122 E
Tashkend	124	43 N	69 E
Tasman B	129	41 S	173 E
Taarxtan'g Penin. ..	128	44 S	146 E
Tasman Sea	139	40 S	160 E
Tata	10	48 N	18 E
Tatamone	26	42 N	11 E
Tati	133	21 S	28 E
Tatta, L.	3	25 N	80 E
Tauber, R.	13	48 N	8 E
Tancha	97 Ins.		
Taunton	16	51 N	3 W
Taupo, L.	29	39 S	176 E
Tauranga	29	38 S	176 E
Taurida	38	40 N	30 E
Tauroggen ...	59	55 N	22 E
Taurus Mts ...	10	37 N	32 E
Tavastehus ...	08	61 N	24 E
Tavira	95	37 N	8 W
Tavistock	13	51 N	4 W
Tawe, R.	21	51 N	4 W
Tay, R.	23	56 N	4 W
Taygetus, Mt	3	35 N	20 E
Tayn Ab	23	58 N	4 W
Tcherkesees ...	38	40 N	30 E
Tchesme	61	38 N	26 E
Tchetchnia ...	08	40 N	40 E
Te Anau, L. ...	29	45 S	168 E
Teano	04	41 N	14 E
Tech, R.	95	43 N	3 E
Tecklenburg	12	50 N	4 E
Tees, R.	36	55 N	2 W
Tegerrio	80	24 N	15 E
Teglio	30	46 N	10 E
Teheran	24	36 N	51 E
Tehuacan ...	06	18 N	97 W
Tehuan tepee	39	18 N	95 W
Tehuantepeo, B. of	34	16 N	95 W
Teifi, R.	21	52 N	4 W
Teignmouth	50	51 N	3 W
Teith, R.	23	56 N	4 W
Tekke Turcomans ...	36	60 N	60 E
Telaf	08	42 N	46 E
Tel-el-Kebir	32 Ins.		
Telgto	12	52 N	8 E
Telissu	137	40 N	122 E
Tell, R.	23	20 N	83 E
Tellnitz	92 Ins.		
Teme, R.	121	52 N	3 W
Tomes, R.	111	45 N	21 E
Temesvar	3	46 N	21 E
Temesvar Vilayet...	21	44 N	20 E
Tenasserim	125	10 N	90 E
Tenda	25	44 N	8 E
Tundra B.	115	46 N	32 E
Tenedos	3	40 N	26 E
Tenedoa, B. of	110	40 N	26 E
Teneriffe	130	28 N	17 W
Tennessee ...	72	30 N	90 W
Tennessee, R.	72	34 N	87 W
Tenos	3	38 N	25 E
Tenriu, R.	137	35 N	138 E
Tensift, Wadi	131	32 N	9 W
Tepic	134	20 N	110 W
Teplitz	29	51 N	14 E
Ter, R.	95	42 N	3 E
Terai, The	123	26 N	80 E
Terceira I.	24	39 N	27 E
Terdoppio, R.	83	45 N	9 E
Terdahan ...	3	38 N	40 E
Terek, R.	61	43 N	46 E
Tergoes	22	51 N	4 E
Teimonbarry	38	54 N	8 W
Termonde *(tee* Dender monde)			

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Teniato	43	Ins.	
Term	86	43 N	13 E
Terouanne	22	51 N	2 E
Terracina	26	42 N	13 E
Terra di Lavoro	4	40 N	13 E
Terra Firma	2	0	80 W
Terranova (Sardinia)	26	40 N	10 E
Terranova (Sioily)	104	37 N	14 E
Terschelling	109	53 N	5 E
Teachen	12	50 N	19 E
Teat, R.	121	51 N	1 W
Tet, R.	95	43 N	3 E
Tete	130	16 S	33 E
Tetuan	131	36 N	5 W
Teuein	32	59 N	28 E
Teviot, R.	121	55 N	3 W
Teviotdale	23	55 N	3 W
Tewkesbury	16	52 N	2 W
Texas	72	30 N	110 W
Texcuco	2	19 N	99 W
Texel	22	53 N	5 E
Thaba, R.	130	13 N	12 E
Thabanolm	133	20 S	27 E
Thala	131	36 N	9 E
Tharnc, B.	121	52 N	1 W
Thames, B. (Canada)	70	43 N	82 W
Thames, B. (England)	36	52 N	0
Thames, B. (N.Z.)	129	38 S	176 E
Thana	122	19 N	73 E
THASOS I.	3	40 N	20 E
Theiss, R.	3	45 N	20 E
Theiss, B., Circlo of the Lower	111	44 N	20 E
Theiss, R., Circle of the Upper	111	48 N	20 E
Thermi8i	3	37 N	23 E
Therouanne (*see* Terouanne)			
Thesealy	105	36 N	20 E
Thetford Ab.	16	52 N	1 E
Thiancourt	118	49 N	6 E
Thionville	103	49 N	6 E
Thirsk	113	51 N	1 W
Tholen	22	52 N	4 E
Thomar	7	40 N	8 W
Thomond	27	53 N	9 W
Thomson, B.	128	24 S	144 E
Thorn	62	53 N	19 E
Thouara	79	47 N	0
Thouet, B.	19	47 N	0
Thoulouse	22	51 N	4 E
Thraoo	110	40 N	24 E
Three Kings I.	129	36 S	172 E
Three Points, C.	65	5 N	2 W
Three Bivera	70	48 N	73 W
Thun	90	47 N	8 E
Thun, L.	90	47 N	8 E
Thur Desert, The	99	24 N	70 E
Thur, R.	90	48 N	9 E
Thurgau	12	48 N	8 E
Thuringia	14	48 N	8 E
Tharingian Forest	97	48 N	8 E
Thursday I.	140	20 S	120 E
Thurso	23	59 N	4 W
Thugis	30	47 N	9 E
Tianshan Mts	136	40 N	70 E
Tiber, B.	104	42 N	12 E
Tibegti	130	20 N	20 E
Tibeuti **Mts**	130	20 N	20 E
Tibet	138		
Tibet, Little	124	35 N	78 E
Tichvin	82	60 N	33 E
Ticino	15	46 N	8 E
Tioino, B.	104	45 N	9 E
Ticonderoga Har.	70	44 N	73 W
Tidikelt	131	28 N	2 E
Tidone, B.	88	45 N	10 E
Tidor	139	1 N	128 E
Tieling	137	42 N	124 E
Tientsin	138	39 N	117 E
Tierra del Fuego	106	54 S	69 W
Tiete, B.	135	20 S	50 W
Tiffauges	82	47 N	1 W
Tiflis	61	42 N	45 E
Tiger B.	133	16 S	12 E
Tigri	130	15 N	38 E
Tigris, B.	3	35 N	40 E
Tilbarg	109	52 N	5 E
Tilbury	16	51 N	0
Till, B.	16	54 N	4 W
Tilsit	58	55 N	22 E
Timak, B.	120	44 N	22 E
Timaru	129	44 S	171 E
Timbucta	130	17 N	3 W
Timok	119	44 N	22 E
Timok, B.	119	44 N	22 E
Timor	128	10 S	130 E
Timor Laut la.	128	10 S	130 E
Timor Sea	128	20 S	120 E
Tinnevelly	64	9 N	78 E
Tinos (*see* Tenos)			
Tinta	106	14 S	72 W
Tin tern Ab.	16	52 N	3 W
Tippecanoe, B.	72	41 N	86 W
Tipperah	125	20 N	90 E
Tipperary	27	52 N	8 W
Tippermuir	23	56 N	4 W
Tirah	124	34 N	71 E
Tirano	30	46 N	10 E
Tirawley	27	54 N	10 W
Tirce	23	56 N	7 W
Tiris	130	23 N	15 W
Tirlemont	22	51 N	5 E
Tirnovo	119	42 N	26 E
Tirreagh	27	54 N	9 W
Tinza, B, (*see* Theiss, B.)			
Titalya	123	26 N	89 E
Titicaca, L.	106	16 S	69 W
Tiumen	136	57 N	68 E
Tiverton	121	51 N	4 W
Tiverton Castle	36	51 N	4 W
Tivoli	104	42 N	13 E
Tizin	124	34 N	70 E
Tlaxcata (Tlaxcallan)	106	19 N	98 W
Tlemeen	7	Ins.	
Tobago	69	11 N	61 W
Tobitschau	117	49 N	17 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Tobol, R. ...	138	60 N	60 E
Tobolsk	136	59 N	68 E
Tobolsk, Govt of ..	136	60 N	60 E
Tocantins, R.	135	10 S	48 W
Toco, R.	90	46 N	6 E
Tochi, R.	124	33 N	70 E
Tocopilla	140	22 S	69 W
Toda B.	137	35 N	139 E
Toggenburg	15	46 N	8 E
Togo.	140	8 N	0
Togoland	130	8 N	1 E
Tokar.	132	19 N	38 E
Tokat.	3	40 N	37 E
Tokay.	3	48 N	21 E
Tokelau or Union I	140	20 S	180
Tokio (Yedo)	137	36 N	140 E
Toledo.	7	40 N	4 W
Toledo, Sa de	7	38 N	6 W
Tolentino	104	43 N	18 E
Tolna.	3	46 N	19 E
Toiosa.	95	43 N	2 W
Tomsk.	138	56 N	84 E
Tone, R.	121	51 N	3 W
Tonegawa, R.	137	36 N	140 W
Tonga I.	139	40 S	180
Tongaland	133	27 S	32 E
Tongland Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Tonj, R.	132	7 N	28 E
Tonk.	122	26 N	76 E
Tonkin	138	20 N	100 E
Tonkin, G. of	138	18 N	106 E
Tonnay Charente..	19	46 N	1 W
Tonning	116	54 N	9 E
Tonsberg	17	59 N	10 E
Toome.	27	55 N	6 W
Toorsheez ...	124	35 N	68 E
Topeka	72	39 N	96 W
Tor.	132	28 N	34 E
Tor Bay	50	50 N	3 W
Torcello	4	45 N	12 E
Tordesillae.	7	41 N	5 W
Torfou.	82	47 N	1 W
Torgau	12	52 N	13 E
Tonnes, R.	95	40 N	8 W
Torna.	21	48 N	20 E
Tornea	108	66 N	24 E
Tornea, R.	141	66 N	24 E
Toro.	7	42 N	5 W
Toronto	70	44 N	79 W
Torrelobaton	7	42 N	5 W
Torrens, L.	128	31 S	138 E
Torres St ...	128	11 S	143 E
Torres Vedras	95	39 N	9 W
Torrington ...	36	52 N	4 W
Tortola I.	69	18 N	65 W
Tortona	4	45 N	9 E
Xortosa	7	41 N	1 E
Tortuga I.	69	21 N	73 W
Tory I.	37	54 N	10 W
Tosa.	137	32 N	133 E
Toski	132	23 N	32 E
toss.	15	47 N	9 E
Totnes	113	50 N	4 W
Touaregs ...	130	20 N	5 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Touat.	31	28 N	1 E
Tougourt	31	33 N	6 E
Tool	12	49 N	6 E
Toulon	8	43 N	6 E
Toulouse	8	44 N	1 E
Tourainc	8	44 N	0
Tourane	140	16 N	119 E
Tour Ohai bonnioie	19	44 N	4 E
Tournai (Toumay)	109	51 N	3 E
Tournebut ...	82	49 N	0
Tourntfsis	22	50 N	2 E
Tournon (France)...	19	44 N	1 E
Tournon (France)...	19	45 N	5 E
Tours.	8	47 N	1 E
Tonry	118	48 N	3 E
Toury, R.	121	52 N	4 W
Tower Hamlets ...	114	51 N	0
Townsviilo ...	128	19 S	147 E
Toybrien	27	53 N	9 W
Traarbach (see Trarbacl)			
Trachenberg	12	51 N	17 E
Tracton	37	52 N	8 W
Trafalgar B.	87	36 N	6 W
Trafalgar, C.	95	36 N	6 W
Trahona	30	46 N	10 E
Traietto	4	41 N	14 E
Tralee.	47	52 N	10 W
Tranent	56	56 N	3 W
Trani.	4	41 N	16 E
Trannen	97	48 N	5 E
Tranquebar	64	11 N	80 E
Trans-Baikal	136	50 N	110 E
Trans-Caspian Pro v.	124		
Trans-Caucasia	124	41 N	48 E
Transvaal ...	133	30 S	20 E
Transylvania	3	45 N	20 E
Trapani	4	38 N	12 E
Traqnair	23	56 N	3 W
Trarbach	45	50 N	7 E
Trasimeno ...	94	40 N	12 E
Trasimeno, L.	4	43 N	12 E
Traun, R.	88	48 N	14 E
Traunsviortel	13	48 N	14 E
Trautenau	117	Ins.	
Travancore...	64	8 N	77 E
Trave, R.	12	54 N	8 E
Traventhal ...	54	54 N	10 E
Traz-os-Montcs	7	40 N	8 W
Trebbia, R.	88	44 N	8 E
Trebjzond	3	41 N	40 E
Trecate	4	Ins.	45 N 9 E
Troene, R.	116	55 N	9 E
Tregony	113	50 N	5 W
Trelaze	103	47 N	0
Trengganu	125	0	100 E
Trengsen	21	48 N	16 E
Trent.	14	46 N	11 E
Trent, Bishopric of	12	46 N	8 E
Trent, R.	16	52 N	2 W
Trentino	111	44 N	8 E
Trenton	70	40 N	75 W
Treptow (Pomcrania, E)	12	54 N	15 E
Treptow(„ W)	62	54 N	13 E
Trescorre	104	46 N	10 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Treueutrietzen	57	52 N	13 E
Treten (see Trier)			
Treviglio	4	46 N	10 E
Tretiso	86	46 N	12 E
Trovoux	79	46 N	5 E
Triana	7	37 N	6 W
Trianon	97 Ins.		
Triehinopoly	64	11 N	79 E
Triobel	33	50 N	13 E
Trient (see Trent)			
Trier.	33	50 N	7 E
Trieste	86	46 N	14 E
Trim.	57	54 N	7 W
Trincomali.	64	9 N	81 E
Trinidad	69	10 N	62 W
Trinity Bay	126	40 S	60 W
Trinouiali.	64	12 N	79 E
Tripalda	4	41 N	15 E
Triploe Heath	56	52 N	0
Tripoli (Africa) ...	130	33 N	13 E
Tripoli, Provineo of	130	20 S	0
Tripoli (Byria)	110	34 N	36 E
Tripoiitza ...	105	37 N	22 E
Tristun da Cunha	65	40 S	20 W
Trocadero.	95	37 N	6 W
Troozon	105	37 N	23 E
Troia	4	41 N	15 E
Troki.	58	55 N	25 E
Trumbetaa, R.	135	1 S	57 W
Trondlijem.	17	63 N	10 E
Tronto	94	43 N	13 E
Troppau	12	50 N	18 E
Troyon.	8	48 N	4 E
Trujillo (Am. Cent.)	134	16 N	86 W
Trujillo (Am. S.) ...	106	8 S	79 W
Truro (Canada) ...	126	45 N	61 W
Truro (England) ...	30	50 N	5 W
Truxillo (*tee* Trujillo)			
Taana.	130	12 N	37 E
Tuarskoe Selo	61	60 N	30 E
Techetang.	138	29 N	91 E
TachetaUa Alba ...	8	46 N	30 E
Tainan Fu.	138	37 N	117 E
Tsingtao	138	36 N	120 E
Tsugaru St.	137	41 N	140 E
Taushima I.	137	32 N	128 E
Tuam.	37	53 N	9 W
Tuamotu	139	20 S	140 W
Tubingen	12	49 N	9 E
Tuctiucn	132	2 N	35 E
Tucson	134	32 N	111 W
Tueuman	106	26 S	64 W
Tudela (Spain) ...	7	42 N	2 W
Todela (Spain) ...	95	42 N	5 W
Tugelo, B.	135	29 S	31 E
Tula.	108	54 N	38 E
Tulbagh	133	33 S	19 E
Tglcxyn	108	49 N	29 E
Tuli.	133	22 S	20 E
Tulle.	103	45 N	2 E
Tuln.	48	48 N	16 E
Tnlsk.	97	54 N	8 W
Tumert	137	42 N	129 E
Tummel, It.	23	57 N	4 W

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Tundza, R.	119	42 N	27 E
Tungabhadra, R. ...	64	16 N	76 E
Tungchow.	138 Ins.		
Tunguaka, R., Lower, Middle	136	60 N	90 E
Tunguaka, B., Up.	130	60 N	80 E
Tunis.	131	37 N	10 E
Tunie, G. of	131	37 N	10 E
Tuong, R.	132	6 N	30 E
Tura, R.	136	50 N	60 E
Turbigo	104	46 N	9 E
Turckheim (*see* Turkheim)			
Turooing	81	51 N	3 E
Turenne	8	44 N	0
Turfan	138	43 N	89 E
Turgai.	136	50 N	64 E
Turin.	4	45 N	8 E
Turkestan.	138	40 N	80 E
Turkestan, Eastern	136	40 N	80 E
Turkestan (Hazrat)	136	44 N	88 E
Turkestau, Western	136	42 N	70 E
Turkheim.	40	48 N	7 E
Turkmanchay	109	37 N	47 E
Turks Is.	69	21 N	71 W
Turnagain, C	129	40 S	177 E
Tumau	57	51 N	15 E
Turnbam Green ...	36	52 N	0
Turnhout	22	51 N	5 E
Turocz	21	48 N	19 E
Turshiz (*see* Toor.sbee:)			
Tuscany	26	42 N	10 E
Tuscarorax ...	68	35 N	80 W
Tuscunibia.	74	35 N	88 W
Tushino	52	56 N	37 E
Tutbury	16	53 N	2 W
Tuttlingen ...	39	48 N	9 E
Tutuila	139	20 S	180
Tver.	108	57 N	36 E
Tweed, R.	16	54 N	4 W
Tweeddale ...	23	56 N	3 W
Twizel Bridge	16	56 N	2 W
Tyne, R.	36	55 N	2 W
Tynemouth	114	55 N	1 W
Tyrconnell.	27	54 N	10 W
Tyrnau (Nagy Szombat)	21	48 N	16 E
Tyrol.	12	46 N	8 E
Tyrolese Alps	88	46 N	10 E
Tyrone	37	54 N	8 W
*Tyrrell**	27	53 N	8 W
Tzarevozaimische...	96	56 N	35 E
Tzechi	138	30 N	121 E
Ubanghi	130	5 N	21 E
Ubangi.R. (Ubanghi)	132	4 N	21 E
tJberlingen.	12	48 N	9 E
Uoayali, R.	106	6 S	74 W
Uckermark (Ukermark)	12	50 N	13 E
Uda B.	138	50 N	130 E
Udaipur	64	25 N	74 E
Uddevally.	53	58 N	12 E
Udine.	4	46 N	13 E
Udinsk	136	52 N	108 E
Udong	125	12 N	105 E

	map	Lat.	Long.
Ufa ...	61	55 N	56 E
Ugab ...	133	21 S	15 E
Ugine ...	104	46 N	7 E
ugine.	52	58 N	38 E
Uist, N. and S. ...	56	56 N	8 W
Uitenhage	133	34 S	25 E
Uj Becso	111	46 N	20 E
Ujjain	99	23 N	76 E
Ukraine	61	40 N	30 E
Uleaborg	108	65 N	26 E
Uliassutai	138	48 N	97 E
Uliuugur	138	47 N	87 E
Ulm	12	48 N	10 E
Ulster	27		
Ultra puertoa	7	42 N	2 W
Ulundi	133	28 S	32 E
Ulya, R. ...	136	50 N	140 E
Umbria	104	43 N	12 E
Umkomanzi, R. ...	133	30 S	31 E
Umtata	133	32 S	29 E
Urnzimkulu	133	30 S	30 E
Urnzimkulu, R.	133	31 S	30 E
Una, R. ...	21	45 N	16 E
Unalashka I.	140	40 N	180
Unga I.	140	40 N	180
Ungava	126	60 N	80 W
Ungava B.	126	59 N	68 W
Union la. ...	139	20 S	180
Union of S. Africa	130		
United Provinces (Canada)	127		
United Province«{Ind.	122	20 N	70 E
United Provinces of the Netherlands	22		
Unstrut, R.	92	51 N	11 E
Unterwaldcn	15	47 N	8 E
Upper Osaory	27	53 N	8 W
Upsala	17	60 N	18 E
Uraga	137	36 N	140 E
Ural	108	51 N	51 E
Ural, Govt of	36	40 N	50 E
Ural Mta ...	108		
Ural, R.	108	50 N	50 E
Uralsk *{see* Ural)			
Urana	3	44 N	16 E
Uranja	19	43 N	22 E
Urbana	74	38 N	77 W
Urbino	4	44 N	13 E
Ure, R.	21	54 N	2 W
Urga	38	48 N	107 E
Uri	15	46 N	8 E
Ursprang	45	49 N	10 E
Uruguay	35	40 S	60 W
Uruguay, R. ...	06	28 S	56 W
Urumtsi	36	44 N	88 E
Urup	37	Ins.	
Usbegs ...	36	40 N	66 E
uiboi, R. ... ;;;	25	40 N	56 E
Usedom	33	54 N	14 E
Ushant ...	79	48 N	5 W
Usingen	52	50 N	8 E
Usk, R.	21	52 N	3 W
Uskoko	26	44 N	14 E
Uskub ...	20	42 N	21 E

	map	Lat.	Long.
Usora	3	45 N	18 E
Ussa, R. ...	141	67 N	60 E
Ussuri, R. ...	138	46 N	134 E
Uster	112	47 N	9 E
Uat Urt ...	136	40 N	50 E
Utah	72	30 N	120 W
Utica	72	43 N	75 W
Utitza	96	55 N	36 E
Utrecht (Afr. S.)	133	28 S	30 E
Utrecht (Netherlands	12	52 N	5 E
Uttoxeter ...	36	53 N	2 W
Uvatz ...	111	44 N	19 E
Uwajima ...	137	33 N	133 E
Uxbridge ...	36	52 N	0
Uyeno	137	36 N	140 E
Uzoa ... ;;;	79	44 N	4 E
Vaal, R. (Afr. S.) ...	33	27 S	26 E
Vaal, R. (Neth.) ...	62	52 N	5 E
Vaal Kranz	133	29 S	29 E
Vaarde Aa...	16	56 N	9 E
Vado	83	44 N	8 E
Vadstena ...	17	58 N	15 E
Vaduz	30	47 N	10 E
Vajutza, R.	119	40 N	20 E
Vakheh, R.	24	38 N	69 E
Valais ...	15	46 N	6 E
Val de Travera ..."	12	47 N	7 E
Val di Chiana	4	42 N	10 E
Valdivia	06	40 S	73 W
Valdoro	64	12 N	79 E
Valeggio	83	45 N	11 E
Valencay	03	47 N	2 E
Valence	8	45 N	5 E
Valencia	7	39 N	0
Valencia de Alcantara	05	39 N	7 W
Valenciennes	22	50 N	4 E
Valenez	11	47 N	19 E
Valendas ...	30	47 N	9 E
Valengin	07	47 N	7 E
Vahiiiza	Ins.	45 N	9 E
Valerien, Mt	03	49 N	2 E
Valetta	46	35 N	14 E
Valladulid(Am.Cent.)	06	20 N	101 W
Valladolid(Am.Cent.)	06	21 N	88 W
Valladolid (Spam)	7	42 N	5 W
Vallecas	15	40 N	4 W
Valle Crucis Ab. ...	16	53 N	3 W
Valine dea Dappes	00	46 N	6 E
Val-Leventina	5	46 N	8 E
Valle) Forgo	0	40 N	75 W
Vallombrotta	4	44 N	11 E
Vallon	9	44 N	4 E
Vallona	5	40 N	19 E
Vails	5	41 N	1 E
Val-Maggia	5	46 N	8 E
Valmy	1	49 N	5 E
Valognea	9	49 N	2 W
Valoia	9	48 N	0
Valparaiso... ..	6	33 N	72 W
Valromey ...	5	46 N	6 E
Valsh, R. ...	3	28 S	27 E
Valtelline	4	46 N	8 E
Valutina-Gora	6	55 N	32 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Vaxnaadhara, B. ...	123	19 N	84 E
Van	110	38 N	43 E
Van, L.	8	38 N	40 E
Vancouver	139	49 N	124 W
Vancouver I.	72	49 N	124 W
Van Die in en'a Land	43	60 S	140 E
Vanned	8	48 N	3 W
Vanua Levu	139	20 S	180 E
Var	108	43 N	6 E
Var, R.	104	44 N	7 E
Varad	21	47 N	22 E
Varala	61	61 N	28 E
Varanger Fiord ...	108	70 N	30 E
Varasd	21	46 N	16 E
Varberg	17	57 N	12 E
Vardar, R.	105	42 N	22 E
Varennea	79	49 N	5 E
Varilhea	19	43 N	2 E
Varna	9	43 N	28 E
Varzin	107	54 N	17 E
Vas	26	47 N	17 E
Vasa	108	63 N	22 E
Vassy	19	48 N	5 E
Vasvar	48	47 N	17 E
Vaaylkoff	108	50 N	30 E
Vatan	19	47 N	2 E
VauoolloA ...	22	50 N	3 E
Vauchamp	97	49 N	4 E
Vaucluso	94	44 N	4 E
Vaud (Pays do) ...	15	46 N	6 E
Vaux	81	50 N	5 E
Vazerol	80	47 N	10 E
Veohto, R.	109	62 N	6 E
Veere	22	52 N	4 E
Velaeco	71	29 N	95 W
Velewtino	120	39 N	23 E
Voliohevo ...	96	55 N	35 E
Velikio Luki	61	56 N	30 E
Velletri	4	42 N	13 E
Vellore	64	13 N	79 E
Veluwe	22	52 N	4 E
Velya	54	50 N	20 E
VenaiHsin ...	8	44 N	4 E
Vendee	103	44 N	4 E
Venden	32	57 N	25 E
Vendome ...	79	48 N	1 E
Vcndomo, County of	8	44 N	0
Venetia	104	44 N	12 E
Venezuela	135	0	70 W
Venezuela, G. of ...	135	12 N	71 W
Venice	4	45 N	12 E
Venice, O. of	117	44 N	12 E
Venloo	13	51 N	6 E
Venosa	4	41 N	16 E
Ventimiglia	4	44 N	8 E
Ventuari, R.	135	0	70 W
Vera Cruz	69	19 N	96 W
'/eraguu	106	8 N	81 W
Vera Paz	106	17 N	89 W
Vercelli	4	45 N	8 E
Verchni	136	51 N	108 E
Verde, C.	2	15 N	18 W
Verden	54	53 N	9 E
Verden, Bishopric of	12	60 N	8 E
Verdun, Bishopric of	12	49 N	5 E
Verdun (France) ...	12	49 N	5 E
Verdun (France) ...	19	44 N	1 E
Vereeniging	133	27 S	28 E
Vergara	95	43 N	2 W
Vennejo	135	25 S	61 W
Vermeland	17	58 N	10 E
Vermont	72	40 N	80 W
Verneuil	82	49 N	1 E
Verni	136	43 N	77 E
Vernon	79	49 N	1 E
Verny	118	Ins.	
Verona	4	45 N	11 E
Versailles ...	79	49 N	2 E
Versoix	90	46 N	6 E
Vertus	103	49 N	4 E
Vertus, County of...	8	48 N	0
Verviera	109	51 N	6 E
Vervina	19	50 N	4 E
Vesoul	103	48 N	6 E
Vesselovo ...	96	54 N	28 E
Veateriis	17	60 N	17 E
Vesuvius	26	40 N	14 E
Veszprem	21	47 N	18 E
Vet, R.	133	28 S	26 E
Vevay (Vovey)	25	46 N	7 E
Vezina	19	47 N	1 W
Viana	95	42 N	7 W
Vianen	22	52 N	5 E
Viatka	108	58 N	50 E
Viatka, R.	141	50 N	50 E
Viazraa	96	55 N	34 E
Viborg (Denmark)...	17	57 N	9 E
Viborg (Kussiu)	108	61 N	29 E
Vicalvaro ...	95	40 N	4 W
Vicenza	4	46 N	12 E
Vich	95	42 N	2 E
Vichy	19	46 N	3 E
Vicosoprano	30	46 N	10 E
Victoria (Afr. S.) ...	133	20 S	31 E
Victoria (Brit. Col.)	139	48 N	122 W
Victoria Desert	128	30 S	120 E
Victoria Falls	133	18 S	26 E
Victoria, L.	136	30 N	70 E
Victoria Land	126	70 N	110 W
Victoria (Mex.)	134	24 N	99 W
Victoria Nyanza ...	130	2 S	32 E
Victoria, R.	128	16 S	130 E
Vielings	87	Ins.	
Vienna	12	48 N	16 E
Vionne (& Haute V.)	103	44 N	0
Vienne	8	45 N	5 E
Vienne, R.	8	44 N	0
Viervoet	133	29 S	27 E
Vierzehnheiligen ...	92	51 N	11 E
Vigevano	4	Ins.	
Vignale	104	45 N	9 E
Vigo	95	42 N	9 W
Vihiera	82	47 N	1 W
Vilagos	111	46 N	22 E
Vilaine, R.	8	44 N	4 W
Vilcabamba	106	13 S	72 W
Viliia, R.	96	55 N	26 E
Viliui, R.	139	65 N	120 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Villach	62	47 N	14 E
Villa do Conde ...	95	41 N	9 W
Villa do S. Mojatla	134	28 N	104 W
Villafranca (Italy)...	4 Ins.	45 N	11 E
Villafranca (Nice)...	25	44 N	7 E
Villafranca (Spain)	95	42 N	7 W
Villa Gandolfo	104	42 N	13 E
Villalar	7	42 N	5 W
Villanova d'Asti ...	25	45 N	8 E
Villanueva	7	42 N	1 W
Villanuova ...	11	45 N	8 E
Villapando	7	42 N	5 W
Villarejo de Salvanos	95	40 N	3 W
Villastellona	104	45 N	8 E
Villavelha	95	40 N	8 W
Villa viciosa	95	41 N	3 W
Villa Vicosa	7	39 N	7 W
Villena	95	39 N	1 W
Villeneuve (Franco)	8	44 N	1 E
Villeneuve (France)	19	41 N	4 E
Villeneuve St Georges	79	49 N	3 E
Villersexel ...	118	48 N	6 E
Villiers	118	49 N	3 E
Villingen	45	48 N	8 E
Vilmanstrand	61	61 N	28 E
Vilmergen ...	15	47 N	8 E
Vilna	108	55 N	25 E
Vilosnes	81	49 N	5 E
Vilvoorde ...	22	51 N	4 E
Vimiero	95	39 N	9 W
Vinocnnes (France)	79	49 N	3 E
Vincennes (U.S.A.)	72	39 N	87 W
Vindbya Hills	64	16 N	72 E
Vinegar Hill	47	53 N	6 W
Vinkovo	96	55 N	37 E
Vintschgau...	30	46 N	10 E
Vionville	118	49 N	6 E
Virbazar	120	42 N	19 E
Virginia	72	30 N	80 W
Virginia, W.	72	30 N	80 W
Virgin Is	69	18 N	64 W
Vistritza, R.	119	40 N	22 E
Vistula, R.	62	52 N	16 E
Vitebsk	58	55 N	30 E
Viterbo	4	42 N	12 E
Viti Levu ...	139	20 S	160 E
Vitim, R.	138	60 N	110 E
Vitre	19	48 N	1 W
Vitry (France)	19	49 N	5 E
Vitry (France)	97 Ins.		
Vittoria	79	43 N	3 W
Vittsjo	53	56 N	14 E
Vivarais	79	44 N	4 E
Viviers	8	44 N	5 E
Vivinskoi ...	140	58 N	164 E
Vizagapatam	64	18 N	83 E
Yizen	95	41 N	8 W
ViziUe	79	45 N	6 E
V jasma	61	55 N	34 E
Vladikavkaz	61	43 N	45 E
Vladimir	108	56 N	40 E
Vladivostok	138	43 N	132 E
Vlieland	109	53 N	4 E
Voigtland	14	50 N	12 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Voivodina ...	111	46 N	20 E
Vola (Poland)	108 Ins.		
Vola (Thessnly)	105	39 N	23 E
Volga, It	61		
Volhynia	58	48 N	24 E
Volkovisk ...	96	53 N	24 E
Volo	119	39 N	23 E
Vologda	108	59 N	40 E
Volokolamksk	96	56 N	36 E
Volta	130	8 N	0
Vol terra	4	43 N	11 E
Voltri	83	44 N	9 E
Volturno, R.	104	41 N	14 E
Volynia (*see* Volhyuii)			
Vonitza	105	39 N	21 E
Vop, R.	96	55 N	33 E
Vorarlberg ...	12	48 N	8 E
Voider Rhein Thai	30	47 N	9 E
Voronezh ...	61	52 N	39 E
Vorstkla	51	50 N	35 E
Vosges	103	48 N	4 E
Vosges Mts	118	48 N	7 E
Vourla, B. of	110	39 N	27 E
Vouziers	118	49 N	5 E
Vratza	120	43 N	24 E
Vryburg	133	27 S	25 E
Vryheid	133	28 S	31 E
Waag, R.	111	48 N	18 E
Waal, R.	22	52 N	6 E
Wabash, R.	72	38 N	88 W
Wachau	97 Ins.		
Wadni	130	12 N	17 E
Wadi Haifa	132	22 N	31 E
Waesland ...	22	51 N	4 E
Wageningen	22	52 N	6 E
Wagga Wagga	128	35 S	147 E
Waghausel ...	107	49 N	8 E
Wagram	94	48 N	17 E
Waha	140	30 N	118 E
Wahabi	132	25 N	40 E
Wahabin	110	30 N	40 N
Waiau, R. (N. Z.) ..	129	43 S	178 E
Waiau, R. (N. Z.) .	129	46 S	168 E
Waidhaus ...	29	50 N	13 E
Waigaats	52	70 N	60 E
Waikato	129	37 S	175 E
Waikato, R.	129	38 S	175 E
Waimakariri, R. ..	129	43 S	172 E
WaVau, R.	129	42 S	173 E
Waitangi	129	45 S	171 E
Waitara	129	39 S	174 E
Waitzen (Vac.z)	26	48 N	19 E
Wakatipu, L.	129	45 S	169 E
Wakefield	16	54 N	1 W
WakkerBtrootn	133	27 S	30 E
Walcheren I.	22	51 N	4 E
Waldburg	12	48 N	10 E
Waldeck	13	50 N	9 E
Waldkirch	13	48 N	8 E
Waldrniirichen	57	49 N	13 E
Waldstso	13	48 N	10 E
Waldshut	12	48 N	8 E
Wales	34		

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Walflach B»y	33	23 S	14 E
Walhain	98	51 N	5 E
Walk ended	40	52 N	11 E
Wallacbia	3	45 N	25 E
Wallenatadt, L. of	15	47 N	9 E
Wallhof	32	57 N	25 E
Wallingford	13	52 N	1 W
Walling ford Ho.	21	52 N	1 W
Walmer	16	51 N	1 E
Walsal	114	53 N	2 W
Walshes	27	53 N	6 W
Walsingham Ab.	16	53 N	1 E
Waltham Ab.	16	52 N	1 W
Warn, R.	130	7 S	37 E
Wana	124	32 N	70 E
Wanaka, L.	129	45 S	169 E
Wandiwash	64	12 N	80 E
Wangen	12	48 N	10 E
Wangting	136	24 N	97 E
Wara	130	14 N	21 E
WardhA	122	20 N	79 E
Wardour Castle	36	51 N	2 W
Ware	36	52 N	0
Wareham	113	51 N	2 W
Warendorf	12	52 N	8 E
Wargaon (India)	64	21 N	78 E
Wargaon (India)	99	19 N	74 E
Wark	16	55 N	2 W
Wark worth	16	55 N	2 W
Warmia *(see* Ermeland)			
Warnemtinde	54	54 N	12 E
Warneton	51	51 N	3 E
Warnsfeld	22	52 N	6 E
Warrego, R.	128	26 S	146 E
Warrington	36	53 N	3 W
WarriBton	28	53 N	3 W
Warsaw	62	52 N	21 E
Warsaw, Grand Duohy of	97		
Warta, R. (*see* Warthe, R.)			
Wartburg	12	51 N	10 E
Wartenberg	12	51 N	18 E
Wartenburg	97	52 N	13 E
Warthe, R.	33	52 N	16 E
Warwick	16	52 N	2 W
Wash, The	121	52 N	0
Washington	72	39 N	77 W
Washington State	72	40 N	180 W
Waterford	37	52 N	7 W
Waterloo	98	51 N	4 W
Wattignles	81	50 N	4 E
Wau	132	8 N	28 E
Waveney, R.	121	52 N	1 E
Waverley Ab.	16	51 N	1 W
Wavre	98	51 N	5 E
Wax haws	70	35 N	81 W
Weald, The	121	51 N	0
Wear, R.	121	55 N	1 W
Weaver	121	53 N	2 W
Webi, R.	130	5 N	45 E
Weert	22	51 N	6 E
Wehlau	59	55 N	21 E
Weichseluittnde	58	54 N	19 E
Weiden	33	50 N	12 E
Wei-hti-wei	138	37 N	123 E
Wei-ho	138	50 N	100 E
Weil	12	49 N	9 E
Weilburg	12	50 N	8 E
Weimar	12	51 N	11 E
Weinfelden	15	48 N	9 E
Weingarten	89	48 N	10 E
Wein-gnnga, R.	123	20 N	80 E
Weinsberg	28	49 N	9 E
Weiasenburg (Alsace)	81	49 N	8 E
Weissenburg (German)	12	49 N	11 E
Weiasenburg (Transyl.)	21	46 N	24 E
Weissenfela	33	51 N	12 E
Weissenhora	13	48 N	10 E
Weissenstein	32	59 N	26 E
Weldon	74	36 N	77 W
Welland, R.	121	53 N	0
Welle, R.	132	3 N	25 E
Wellesley Islands	128	16 S	140 E
Wellesley Province	126	5 N	101 E
Wellington	129	41 S	175 E
Wellington I.	135	50 S	75 W
Wells	16	51 N	3 W
Wells, L.	128	27 S	123 E
Wels	12	48 N	14 E
Welshpool	16	53 N	3 W
Wemyss	23	56 N	3 W
Wenohow	138	28 N	121 E
Wener, L.	141	50 N	10 E
Wenlook	113	53 N	2 W
Weobley	113	52 N	3 W
Weraroa	129	40 S	175 E
Werb	62	52 N	6 E
Werben	33	53 N	12 E
Werdenberg	15	47 N	9 E
Werfen	62	47 N	13 E
Wernigerode	55	52 N	11 E
Werra, R.	39	51 N	10 E
Wertheim	12	49 N	9 E
Wertingen	92	49 N	11 E
Wesel	12	52 N	7 E
Wesen	15	47 N	9 E
Wesenberg	54	59 N	26 E
Weser, R.	97	52 N	9 E
Weasprim *(tee* Veszprejn)			
West Brenny	27	54 N	8 W
Westbury	113	51 N	2 W
West Cape	129	46 S	167 E
Western Pt	128	38 S	145 E
West Fiord	108	68 N	15 E
West Indies	140	20 N	90 W
Westland	129	44 S	168 E
Westland Bay	129	44 S	168 E
Westmeath	37	53 N	8 W
Westminster	113	52 N	0
Westmorland	16	54 N	4 W
Westphalia	12	50 N	8 E
West Point	74	38 N	77 W
West Point	70	41 N	74 W
Westport	129	42 S	172 E
West, R.	138	23 N	108 E
Westwoldingerland	22	53 N	7 E
Wetter I.	139	20 S	120 E
Wetter, L.	141	60 N	10 E

	p	Lat.	Long.
Wetter, R. . . .	8	50 N	9 E
Wetterau	9	50 N	9 E
Wetzlar	2	51 N	8 E
Wexford	7	52 N	6 W
Wexio.	3	57 N	15 E
Wey, R.	1	51 N	1 W
Weymouth.	6	51 N	2 W
Whaingaroa Harb.	9	38 S	175 E
Whalley	6	54 N	2 W
Whampoa.	8	23 N	112 E
Whangauui ...	9	40 N	175 E
Whanganui, R. ...	9	40 N	175 E
Whangarei.	9	36 S	174 E
Wharf e, R.	8	54 N	2 W
Wheeling.	72	40 N	81 W
Whitby	14	54 N	1 W
Whitchurch ...	18	51 N	1 W
White Bay.	27	55 N	6 W
Whitehaven	14	55 N	4 W
White Hill.	29	50 N	14 E
Whitehorse.	26	61 N	135 W
White Lake	52	60 N	88 E
Whites	27	54 N	6 W
Whitesand Bay	16	50 N	5 W
White Sea.	61	60 N	30 E
Whithorn Ab.	23	55 N	4 W
Whitland Ab.	16	52 N	5 W
Whydah	30	7 N	2 E
Wick.	23	58 N	3 W
Wicklow	37	53 N	6 W
Widdin	3	44 N	23 E
Wielicz	20	56 N	31 E
Wieliczka.	58	50 N	20 E
Wielings (*see* Vielings)			
Wielun	58	51 N	19 E
Wiener NeuBtadt ...	12	48 N	16 E
Wiener Wald	48	48 N	16 E
Wiesbaden.	107	50 N	8 E
Wiese.	112	48 N	8 E
Wiesensteig	62	49 N	10 E
Wiesloch	29	49 N	9 E
Wigan.	36	54 N	2 W
Wight, Isle of ...	16	50 N	2 W
Wigtown	23	56 N	5 W
Wiju.	137	40 N	125 E
Wilde, R.	117 Ins.		
Wilderness, Tbc ...	74	38 N	77 W
Wildhaus ...	15	47 N	9 E
Wilhelms Land, K.	140	20 S	120 E
WilhelmRtahl	57	51 N	9 E
Willielmstein	94	53 N	13 E
Wiliczka (*see* Wiciiczka)			
Willach (*see* Villach)			
Willebroek.	22	51 N	4 E
Willenberg	92	53 N	21 E
William, Fort	64	23 N	88 E
William I.	126	60 N	100 W
Williamsburg (Can.)	70	45 N	75 W
Williamsburg (U.S.A.)	74	37 N	77 W
Willowmore	133	33 S	23 E
Wilmanstrand	53	61 N	28 E
Wilmington (Del.)	68	40 N	75 W
Wilmington (N. C.)	74	34 N	78 W
Wilna (*see* Vilns)			

	p	Lat.	Long.
Wilson's Cr.	4	40 N	90 W
Wilton	6	51 N	2 W
Wiltshire	6	50 N	4 W
Wimereux, R.	17 Ins.		
Wimpfen	12	49 N	9 E
Winburg	13	28 S	27 E
Winoeby	36	53 N	0
Winchelsea.	16	51 N	1 E
Winchester (ling.)	16	51 N	1 W
Winchester (U.S.A.)	74	39 N	78 W
Windau	58	57 N	22 E
Windesem.	6	52 N	6 E
Windhoek.	30	23 S	17 E
Windsheim.	12	49 N	10 E
Windsor (Canada)	26	42 N	83 W
Windsor (England)	16	51 N	1 W
Windsor, New ...	14	51 N	1 W
Windward Channel	34	20 N	74 W
Windward Coast ...	65	0	20 W
Windward Is.	69	10 N	70 W
Winnobah.	65 Ins.		
Winnington Bridge	21	53 N	3 W
Winnipeg	26	50 N	98 W
Winnipeg, L.	70	50 N	100 W
Winnipegosis, L. ...	26	52 N	100 W
Winterthur.	15	47 N	9 E
Wisbech	16	53 N	0
Wisby.	17	56 N	18 E
Wischau	92	49 N	17 E
WiHcbograd	21	48 N	19 E
Wisconsin ...	72	40 N	100 W
Wisconsin, R.	72	43 N	90 W
Wismar	29	54 N	11 E
Wissengen.	12	52 N	8 E
Witebsk	20	55 N	30 E
Witham Ab.	16	51 N	2 W
Witham, R.	21	53 N	0
Wittau	93 Ins.		
Wittenberg	12	52 N	13 E
Wittenweier	39	48 N	8 E
Wittstock.	33	53 N	12 E
Witu.	130	3 S	40 E
Witwatersrand	133	26 S	27 E
Wkra, R.	92	53 N	20 E
Wladimir.	20	51 N	2 E
Woburn	16	52 N	1 W
Woerden	45	52 N	5 E
Wohlau	12	51 N	17 E
Woippy	18 Ins.		
Wokokan I.	66	35 N	76 W
WoSenbiiltol	62	52 N	10 E
Wolfe's Camp (Quebec)	67 Ins.		
Wolgast	12	54 N	14 E
Wollin	62	54 N	14 E
Wolmar	32	58 N	25 E
Wolmirstcdt	33	52 N	12 E
Wolverhampton ...	121	53 N	2 W
Wongrowa ...	58	55 N	17 E
Woods, L. of the...	72	49 N	95 W
Woodstock ... • ...	16	52 N	1 W
Woodstock, New ...	114	52 N	1 W
Wooler	56	56 N	2 W
Woolwich ...	42	51 N	0
Woosung, R. & Tn,	138	31 N	121 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Wootton Baaactt ...	113	52 N	2 W
Worcester.	16	52 N	2 W
Worcester (Am. N.)	70	42 N	72 W
Worms	12	50 N	8 E
Worukla, R.	58	48 N	92 E
Worth	81	49 N	8 E
Wrangel I.	139	60 N	180
Wrexham.	121	53 N	3 W
Wrotham Heath ...	16	51 N	0
Wuchang.	138	31 N	114 E
Wuhu.	138	31 N	118 E
Wiirgen	54	56 N	28 E
Wlirtemberg	12	48 N	8 E
Wurzach	13	48 N	10 E
WUrzburg.	12	50 N	10 E
Wurzen	12	51 N	13 E
WustorhauHcn	62	52 N	14 E
Wutach, B.	90	47 N	8 E
Wyeorabe.	121	52 N	1 W
Wycndaol.	45	51 N	3 E
Wyoming	72	40 N	110 W
Wyoming Val.	70	42 N	76 W
Wyteken	15	47 N	9 E
Xanten	12	52 N	6 E
Xeres.	95	37 N	6 W
Xingu, R.	106	20 S	60 W
Xacar, R.	95	39 N	0
Yablonoi Mta	138		
Yadkin, B.	74	35 N	80 W
Yakutsk	136	62 N	130 E
Yalomitsa, B.	119	44 N	24 E
Yalta.	115	44 N	34 E
YaJu, R.	137	40 N	124 E
Yamaguchi.	137	34 N	131 E
Yamassees	68	30 N	85 W
Yana, B.	136	60 N	130 E
Yanaon	64	17 N	82 E
Yandabu	125	23 N	95 E
Yangtsun.	138	Ins.	
Yang-teze-kiang, R.	138	30 N	110 E
Yapura, B.	135	1 S	70 W
Yare, R.	121	53 N	1 E
Yarkand (India) ...	124	38 N	77 E
Yarmouth (Canada)	126	44 N	66 W
Yarmouth (Eng.) ...	121	53 N	2 E
Yarmouth (I. of W.)	113	51 N	2 W
Yary, R.	135	0	53 W
Yaain.	124	30 N	73 E
Yaau Canberra	128	35 S	149 E
Yatung	138	27 N	89 E
Yazoo, B. ...	74	33 N	90 W
Yecla.	95	39 N	1 W
Yellow R.	138	30 N	110 E
Yellow Sea.	139	30 N	120 E
Yellowstone B.	72	40 N	110 W
Yembo	132	24 N	39 E
Yenikale	61	46 N	36 E
Yenisei, B.	136	60 N	80 E
Yeniseisk ...	136	57 N	92 E
Yenishehr.	3	40 N	30 E
Yeo, R. ..	36	51 N	3 W
Yeovil.	36	51 N	3 W
Yeterop	139	40 N	140 E
Yeu, I. de.	50	47 N	9 W
Yezd.	124	32 N	54 E
Yezo.	137	40 N	140 E
Yilgarn	128	31 S	119 E
Ying chow.	138	32 N	116 E
Yingkow	138	41 N	122 E
Ymuiden	109	52 N	5 E
Yokohama.	137	35 N	140 E
Yola.	130	9 N	18 E
Yonne.	103	48 N	4 E
Yonne, B.	8	48 N	0
York (Canada)	70	44 N	80 W
York (England)	16	54 N	1 W
York (Maine)	68	43 N	71 W
York, C.	128	11 S	143 E
York Factory	126	57 N	92 W
York Peninsula ...	128	20 S	140 E
York, R.	74	37 N	77 W
Yorkshire ...	16	54 N	2 W
Yorkshire, N., W. & E. Bidings	16		
Youghal	37	52 N	8 W
Youri	130	12 N	6 E
Yprea.	22	51 N	3 E
Ysor.	81	51 N	3 E
Yssel.	94	52 N	4 E
Yssel, R.	22	52 N	6 E
Ystad.	53	55 N	14 E
Ythan, R.	23	57 N	2 W
Yucatan	69	20 N	90 W
Yucatan Str.	134	20 N	90 W
Yukon	126	60 N	140 W
Yukon Mts	139	60 N	150 W
Yukon, R.	139	60 N	150 W
Yule, B.	128	20 S	118 E
Yunnan	138	20 N	100 E
Yunnanfu.	138	26 N	102 E
Yuste.	7	40 N	6 W
Yverdun	90	47 N	7 E
Yvetot	19	50 N	1 E
Zaan, R.	22	52 N	5 E
Zaandam	22	52 N	5 E
Zabern	12	49 N	7 E
Zablat.	29	49 N	14 E
Zabljak	3	42 N	19 E
Zacatecas ...	71	22 N	102 W
Zacatecaw, Province of	71	22 N	102 W
Zagazig	132	Ins.	
Zagrab	21	44 N	12 E
Zaidam	138	30 N	90 E
Zaisan, L. ...	138	48 N	84 E
Zajocar	119	44 N	22 E
Zak, B.	133	31 S	21 E
Zala.	21	44 N	16 E
Zambesi, B.	130	20 S	30 E
Zambolim.	99	15 N	74 E
Zamora (Am. Cent.)	106	20 N	102 W
Zamora (Am. S.) ...	106	4 S	79 W
Zamora (Spain) ...	7	42 N	6 W
Zamosz	93	51 N	23 E
Zand, B.	133	24 S	30 E
Zand Biver Mts ...	133	24 S	28 E
SZanivki	96	54 N	28 E

	Map	Lat.	Long.
Zante I.	3	38 N	20 E
Zanzibar I. ...	130	6 S	39 E
Zapoli.	20	58 N	30 E
Zaporogia.	61	48 N	3 E
Zara	3	44 N	15 E
Zaruovicz ...	93	50 N	20 E
Zealand (Denmark)	116	54 N	10 E
Zealand (Holl.) (see Zoeland)			
Zebu.	2	0	120 W
Zeeland	22	50 N	2 E
Zchdenick ...	92	53 N	13 E
Zehngericbte	30	46 N	9 E
Zeia, R.	136	50 N	120 E
Zeitz.	62	51 N	12 E
Zell (Germany) ...	62	48 N	8 E
Zell (Tyrol)	13	47 N	12 E
Zenibin	96	54 N	28 E
Zemplen	26	48 N	20 E
Zenieia, B....	108	50 N	19 E
Zenta	48	46 N	20 E
Zer Afghan, B.	124	40 N	66 E
Zerbst.	12	52 N	12 E
Zcrnez.	30	47 N	10 E
Zeta, B.	119	43 N	19 E
Zengg.	26	44 N	15 E
Zevenbergon	22	52 N	5 E
Zevio	83	45 N	11 E
Zhob, B.	123	31 N	69 E
Zierickzee	22	52 N	4 E
Zips.	26	48 N	20 E
Zitacuaro.	106	19 N	100 W
Zittau	57	51 N	15 E
Zizers	30	47 N	10 E
Znaim (Znaym)	33	49 N	16 E
Zolliketi	15	47 N	9 E
Zolyom	26	48 N	16 E
Zonhoven ...	109	51 N	5 E
Zorndorf	57	53 N	15 E
Zornoza	95	43 N	3 W
Zossen	12	52 N	13 E
Zoutpans Mta	133	23 S	30 E
Zubtzoff	96	56 N	35 E
Zug	15	47 N	9 E
Zug, Canton of	15	46 N	8 E
Zug, L. of...	112	47 N	9 E
Zulfikar	124	36 N	61 E
Zullichau ...	57	52 N	16 E
Zululand ...	133	28 S	32 E
Zumbo	130	15 S	30 E
Znrawna	48	49 N	24 E
Zurich	15	47 N	9 E
Zurich, L. ...	90	47 N	8 E
Zusmarshausen	39	48 N	11 E
Zutphen	22	52 N	6 E
Zuyder Zee	22	52 N	4 E
Zweibriickon	12	49 N	4 E
Zwenigorod	96	56 N	37 E
Zwettel	29	49 N	15 E
Zwickau	12	51 N	12 E
Zwittawa, B.	92 Ins.		
Zwolle	22	53 N	6 E
Zwyn	6	52 N	6 E
Zypo	87 Ins.		

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