

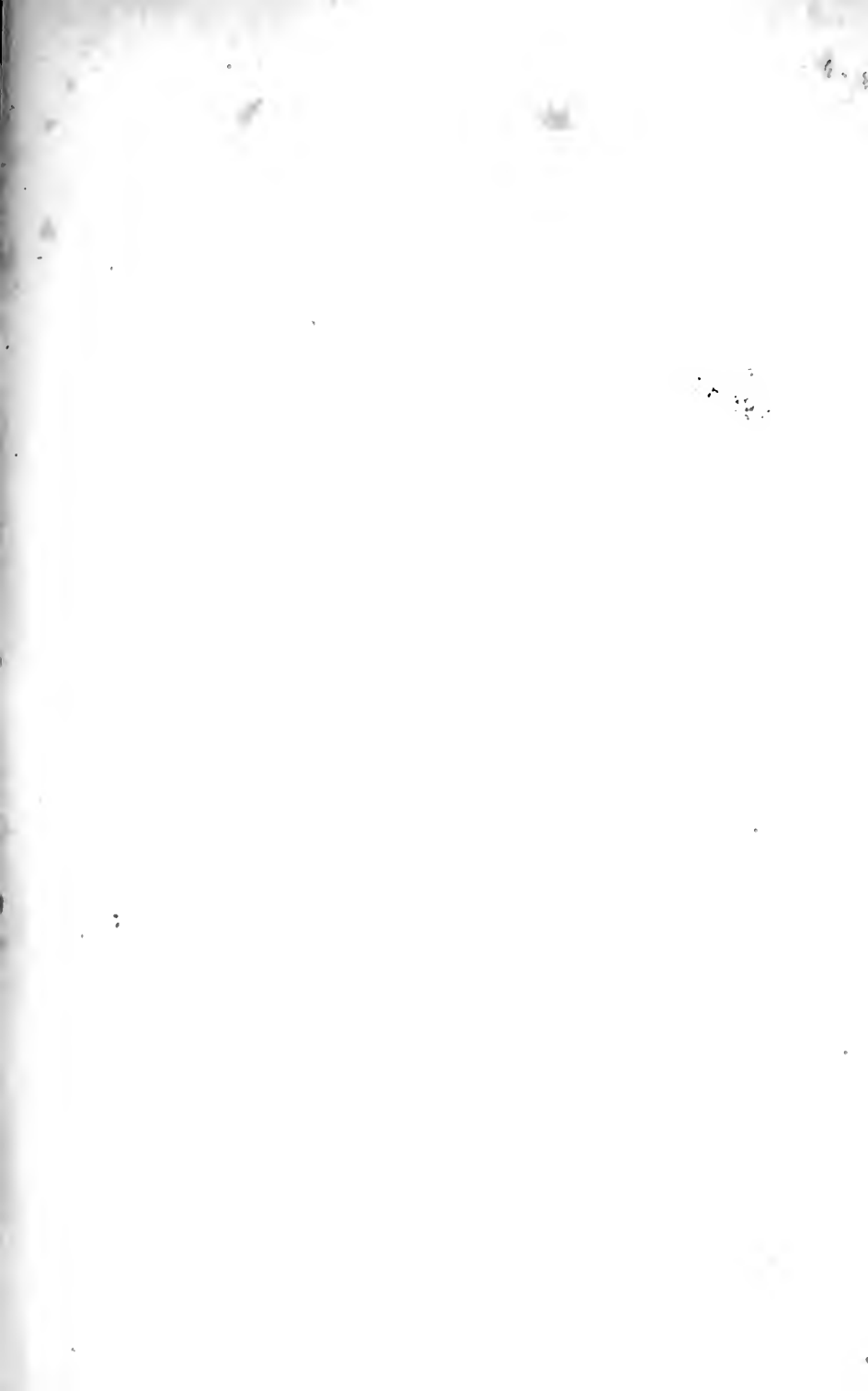




Harathy K. Spencer

October 1936





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EUROPE,

ITS

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION:

BEING

A Comprehensive Manual

OF

EUROPEAN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY:

WITH SEPARATE DESCRIPTIONS AND STATISTICS OF EACH STATE, AND A
COPIOUS INDEX, FACILITATING REFERENCE TO EVERY ESSENTIAL
FACT IN THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.

BY FRANCIS H. UNGEWITTER, LL.D.



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P R E F A C E.



As author of several extensive geographical works, which have been successfully published in Germany, my native country, I have ventured to prepare this volume with the view of offering to the American public a guide in European Geography and History.

It is superfluous to say that the value of such a work depends entirely upon its authenticity and accuracy: and that these qualities are, especially in Germany, essential to success. In endeavoring to avoid all superficial and unfounded statements, I have hoped also to steer clear of pedantry and prolixity. For such a volume, in the present state of popular information, I should not have felt justified in using any other than original and authentic materials.

Fortunately, materials of this kind are not at all lacking in Europe. First, in most European countries an *official almanac* is published every year, which contains more or less copious statistical particulars to be relied

on. Secondly, a *census* is taken in certain periods, not restricted to the population only, but extended to a great variety of other statistical matters. Thirdly, there is scarcely a European state without its *special geographical and historical description*, written by a native scholar. Beside these abundant materials, the official parliamentary reports and documents in many states furnish authentic statements with regard to the public finances, the army, the navy, etc. Moreover, I have visited most of the European countries, and have thus been enabled to fill up deficiencies almost inevitable with him who knows a people or a country merely by books.

The index, annexed to this volume, and containing nearly *ten thousand* names, will enable the reader to find readily any essential fact connected with European *geography* or *history*. The table of contents, prefixed to the volume, gives at once a clear view of all those fifty-six states, which constitute Europe in a political sense.

The arrangement with reference to the mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, etc., of all Europe, by compressing them within the compass of one common description, will perhaps meet with the approbation of the reader; tedious repetitions being avoided in this way. Beside this, the introduction contains a general, yet condensed history of Europe.

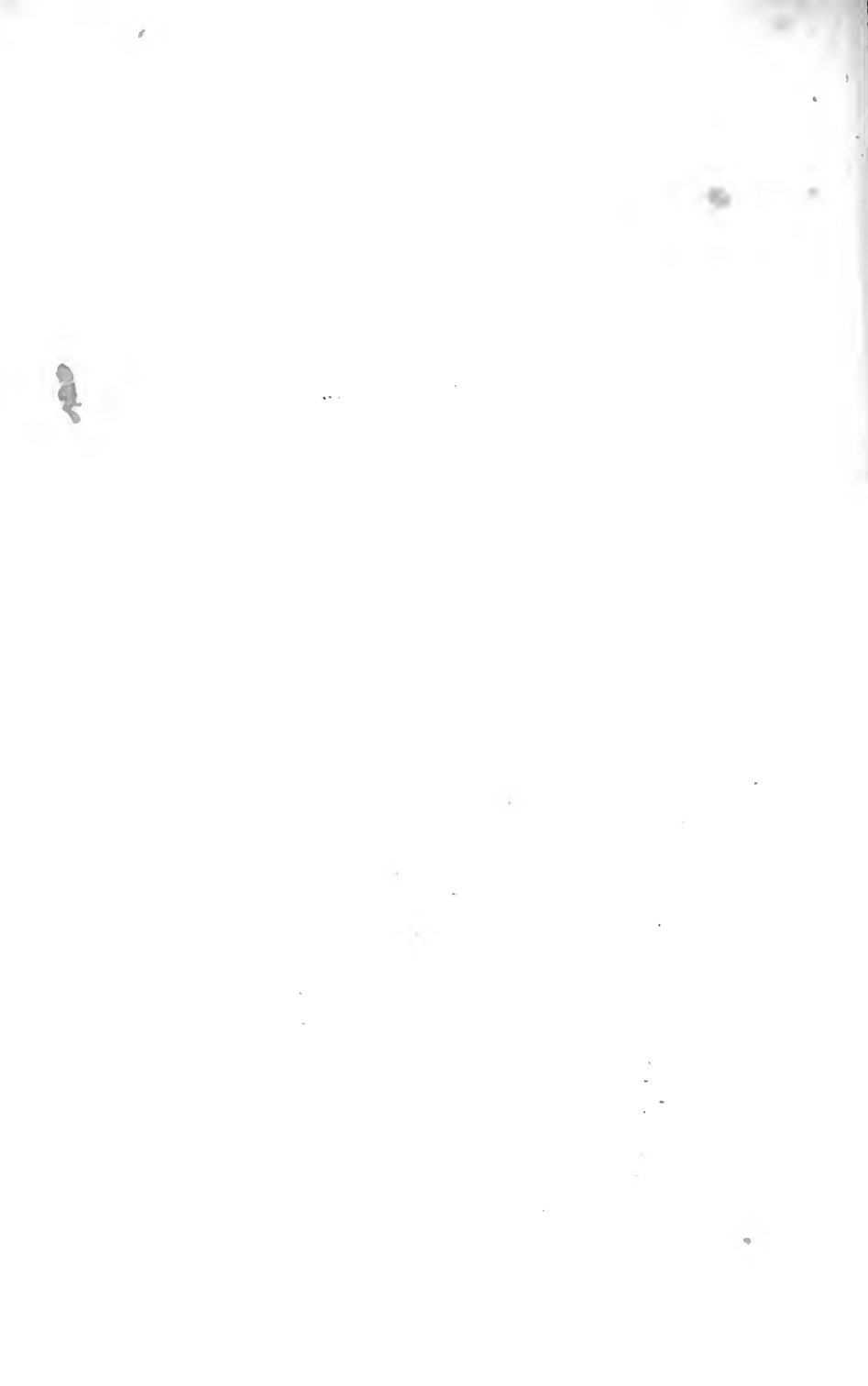
Concerning the description of each of these fifty-six European states, the order observed is thus: *first*, the statements about area and population, surface, soil,

natural products, manufactures, commerce and trade, public finances, form of government, strength of the army and (with maritime states) of the navy, and the orders of honor; *secondly*, the history; and *thirdly*, the topography of the state.

Trusting that the public will kindly make allowance for my want of an elegant English style, the more so as until the last year I never had any suitable opportunity to improve in it practically, I sincerely wish, that for the rest this volume may answer every reasonable expectation on the part of the reader.

F. H. UNGEWITZER.

NEW YORK, June 26th, 1850.



C O N T E N T S .



	PAGE
INTRODUCTION, OR GENERAL VIEW OF EUROPE,.....	1
The Mountain Ranges of Europe,.....	4
Inland Seas, Bays, Sounds, Straits,.....	9
Lakes of Europe,.....	10
Rivers of Europe,.....	12
Independent States of Europe,.....	21
 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF EUROPE,.....	 23
 PORTUGAL,.....	 62
History of Portugal,.....	67
 SPAIN,.....	 76
History of Spain,.....	84
 ITALY,.....	 99
1. The Kingdom of Sardinia,.....	103
2. The Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice,.....	115
3. The Duchy of Parma,.....	115
4. The Duchy of Modena,.....	117
5. The Grand-Duchy of Tuscany, (including Lucca),.....	120
6. The States of the Church,.....	127
7. The Republic of San Marino,.....	136
8. The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies,.....	137
9. Malta,.....	149
 SWITZERLAND,.....	 151
History of Switzerland,.....	154

	PAGE
FRANCE ,	170
History of France,	179
The Provinces of Isle de France, Normandy, Picardy,	182
The Provinces of Artois, French Flanders, Champagne,	189
The Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace,	193
The Provinces of Burgundy and Franche Comté,	199
The Provinces of Bourbonnais, Nivernais and Berry,	203
The Provinces of Orléanais, Touraine and Anjou,	205
The Provinces of Maine, Perche and Brittany,	207
The Provinces of Poitou, Anis, Angoumais, La Marche,	210
The Provinces of Limousin, Auvergne and Lyonnais,	213
The Provinces of Guyenne and Gascony,	214
The Provinces of Navarre, Béarn, Foix and Roussillon,	218
The Provinces of Languedoc and Dauphiny,	219
The Provinces of Provence, Avignon and Corsica,	223
 GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND ,	 227
British History,	232
<i>A.</i> The Kingdom of England,	234
<i>B.</i> The Kingdom of Scotland,	248
<i>C.</i> The Kingdom of Ireland,	256
 THE NETHERLANDS ,	 261
1. The Kingdom of the Netherlands,	265
2. The Kingdom of Belgium,	275
 GERMANY ,	 284
1. German Provinces of Austria,	309
2. German Provinces of Prussia,	310
3. The Kingdom of Bavaria,	311
4. The Kingdom of Wirtemberg,	329
5. The Grand-Duchy of Baden,	337
6-7. The Principalities of Hohenzollern,	347
8. The Principality of Liechtenstein,	350
9. The Grand-Duchy of Hesse,	351
10. The Landgraviate of Hesse,	358
11. The Duchy of Nassau,	360
12. The Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, and Duchy of Limburg, ...	365
13. The Electorate of Hesse,	368
14. The Principality of Waldeck,	375
15. The Kingdom of Saxony,	376
16. The Grand-Duchy of Saxe-Weimar,	386
17. The Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen,	389

	PAGE
18. The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,.....	392
19. The Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg,.....	395
20-21. The Principalities of Reuss,.....	397
22-23. The Principalities of Schwarzburg,.....	399
24-25. The Duchies of Anhalt,.....	402
26. The Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin,.....	406
27. The Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz,.....	410
28. The Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg,.....	412
29. The Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg,.....	420
30. The Principality of Lippe-Detmold,.....	427
31. The Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe,.....	428
32. The Kingdom of Hanover,.....	430
33. The Duchy of Brunswick,.....	444
34. The Free City of Hamburg,.....	448
35. The Free City of Lubeck,.....	451
36. The Free City of Bremen,.....	453
37. The Free City of Frankfort,.....	454
THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA,.....	457
History of Prussia,.....	462
THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE,.....	501
1. The German Provinces of Austria,.....	508
2. The Kingdom of Galicia,.....	518
3. The Kingdom of Hungary,.....	520
4. The Grand-Duchy of Transylvania,.....	530
5. The Military Frontier,.....	533
6. The Kingdom of Dalmatia,.....	534
7. The Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice,.....	536
DENMARK,.....	543
1. The Danish Islands,.....	549
2. Jutland,.....	552
3. The Duchy of Sleswick,.....	554
4. The Faroe Isles,.....	557
5. Iceland,.....	559
SWEDEN AND NORWAY,.....	562
A. The Kingdom of Sweden,.....	567
B. The Kingdom of Norway,.....	575
RUSSIA IN EUROPE,.....	579
1. Great Russia,.....	590

	PAGE
2. Little Russia,.....	594
3. The Baltic Provinces,.....	595
4. The Grand-Duchy of Finland,.....	598
5. West, or Polish Russia,.....	600
6. The Kingdom of Poland,.....	603
7. The Kingdom of Kâsan,.....	607
8. The Kingdom of Astrachan,.....	608
9. South Russia,.....	610
 THE IONIAN ISLANDS,.....	 614
History of the Ionian Islands,.....	615
 GREECE,.....	 617
History of Greece,.....	619
 EUROPEAN TURKEY,.....	 624
1. Roumelia,.....	628
2. Bulgaria,.....	629
3. Macedonia,.....	630
4. Thessalia,.....	631
5. The Islands,.....	631
6. Albania,.....	632
7. Bosnia,.....	633
8. Tributary Provinces,.....	634
Serbia,.....	634
Wallachia,.....	635
Moldavia,.....	636

EUROPE, PAST AND PRESENT.

INTRODUCTION: GENERAL VIEW OF EUROPE.

AREA OF EUROPE: 3,816,936 square miles.

POPULATION OF EUROPE: 262,300,000 inhabitants.

1. BEFORE entering upon the subject, it may be remarked that most of the statistical statements in this work, especially those concerning the population of states, cities, towns, etc., correspond with the official and other authentic reports from the *beginning of the year* 1848. The political revolutions which since have occurred in most of the European countries, have in many instances changed the state of things, caused numerous emigrations, and, at all events, prevented a careful investigation in statistical matters. Moreover, a census is in Europe nowhere taken annually, but, for instance, in France every fifth, in Germany every third year, and so on. However, the statements in this work being thoroughly *authentic*, they will afford a sure stand-point with regard to all future events, until matters and things are completely settled again in Europe.

2. The above-stated area of 3,816,936 square miles, is distributed as follows:—

Germany,	244,375 square miles.
The Prussian provinces of Prussia and Posen,	36,508 " "
Hungary, Galicia, etc.,	164,521 " "

Area and Population of each country.

Italy,	119,706	square miles.
Switzerland,	15,315	" "
Holland and Belgium,	24,644	" "
France,	204,825	" "
Spain and Portugal,	216,429	" "
British Islands (including Guernsey, etc.),	117,921	" "
Denmark (including Iceland),	49,927	" "
Sweden and Norway,	293,280	" "
Russia (in Europe),	2,099,903	" "
Ionian Islands,	1,108	" "
Greece,	19,149	" "
Turkey (in Europe),	209,422	" "
Total,	3,816,936	" "

Thus, the extent of Europe is almost equal to that of the United States, and of Mexico, put together.

3. The population of Europe, is distributed as follows:—

Germany,	42,000,000	inhabitants.
The Prussian provinces of Prussia and Posen,	3,865,000	"
Hungary, Galicia, etc.,	20,082,000	"
Italy,	24,573,100	"
Switzerland,	2,400,000	"
Holland and Belgium,	7,558,000	"
France,	35,401,000	"
Spain,	12,000,000	"
Portugal,	3,750,000	"
British Islands (including Guernsey, etc.),	28,500,000	"
Denmark (including Iceland),	1,800,000	"
Sweden and Norway,	4,650,000	"
Russia (in Europe),	62,000,000	"
Ionian Islands,	220,000	"
Greece,	1,000,000	"
Turkey (in Europe),	12,500,000	"
Total,	262,299,100	"

This makes a population of about 70 inhabitants to a square mile—the highest ratio in any division of the world. For Asia (including the Indian Archipelago) has only 32, Africa has 13, America (i. e., North and South America) has but 3, and Australasia and Polynesia have no more than 1 inhabitant on a square mile. If the United States, whose extent (including Texas, but excluding California) is estimated at 2,620,000 square miles, and where, *upon an average*, at present only 9 souls live on a square mile, were as thickly settled as Europe, they would have a population of 183,400,000 inhabitants; and not less than 801,720,000, if the proportion were like that of Holland and Belgium, where the population is 306 to a square mile.

4. The most northerly point of the European continent is *North Cape* (which belongs to Norway), N. lat. $71^{\circ} 11'$; and its most southerly point is *Gibraltar*, N. lat. $36^{\circ} 7'$. Thus these parallels correspond with those of the northern part of Hudson's Bay, and of Hillsboro, or Louisburg, in North Carolina. The distance between North Cape and Gibraltar, is 2,424 miles. The most easterly point of Europe is *Catharinburg* (at the frontier of European Russia and Siberia), long. $60^{\circ} 40'$ E. from Greenwich; and its most westerly point is *Cape Roxant* (belonging to Portugal), long. $9^{\circ} 31'$ W. from Greenwich; and the distance between these two extreme points, is 3,370 miles.

5. Europe is *bounded* on the north by the Arctic, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. On the east the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago, form the boundaries towards Asia; and on the south, Europe is separated from Asia by the Black Sea, and from Africa by the Mediterranean Sea.

6. The *climate* is generally much warmer than in the same parallels in America and Asia, and the difference is equivalent to eight or ten degrees of latitude. This may be accounted for by

 Surface.—Mountains: Alps—Pyrenees.

the almost universal cultivation of the soil in Europe, and by the absence of those extensive forests, which are to be found in America and Siberia.

7. In the north (with the exception of European Russia) and in the south, the *surface* is generally mountainous; but in the middle parts of Europe, plains, here and there intersected by ranges of low mountains and hills, are prevailing. From the mouths of the Rhine, an immense plain runs through Holland, the north of Germany, the provinces of West and East Prussia, Poland, and Russia, to the Ural Mountains; and its highest elevation, near the sources of the Volga, Dnieper, and Don, is 1,064 feet. Other plains of smaller extent are to be found in Hungary, Wallachia, Lombardy, France, &c. The mountainous regions of the European continent, occupy together an area of about 979,800 square miles. The most remarkable mountain ranges of Europe are the following:—

a. The ALPS, the principal chain of mountains in Europe, occupying an area of nearly 74,550 square miles, run from the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, at the boundary between France and Italy, through Savoy, Switzerland, Tyrol, and other provinces of Austria, to the western parts of Turkey, at a distance of about 550 miles. Several regions of them have particular names, as, *Maritime Alps* (nearest to the coast), *Cottian Alps* (with the Pelvoux de Vallouise), *Gray Alps* (between Savoy and Piedmont), *Pennine Alps* (with the Mont Blanc), *Lepontine Alps* (with the Mount Rosa), etc. The highest peaks of the Alps, are: the *Mont Blanc* (in Savoy, 15,668 feet high), *Mount Rosa* (in Savoy, but near the frontier of Switzerland, 15,527 f.), *Finsteraarhorn* (in Switzerland, 14,325 f.), *Pelvoux de Vallouise* (on the French territory, 14,014 f.), *Jungfrau* (or Virgin, 13,730 f.), *Schreckhorn* (13,310 f.—the two latter in Switzerland), *Ortles* (in Tyrol, 13,065 f.), *Watzmann* (in Bavaria, 9,150 f.), and *Terglou* (in Carinthia, 10,194 f. high).

b. The PYRENEES separate France from Spain, running in an almost westerly direction from the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, to that of the Bay of Biscay. The highest peaks of this mountain range, are: the *Maladetta* (11,436 f.), *Mont Perdu* (10,482 f.), and *Pico Las Posets* (10,584 f.) on the Spanish side,

 Mountains : Sierra Nevada—Appenines—Carpathians, etc.

and the *Marboré* (10,374 f.), *Vignemale* (10,350 f.), *Piclong* (9,972 f.), and *Canigou* (8,800 f.) on the French side.

c. The SIERRA NEVADA, the principal mountain range of Spain, covers chiefly that part of the country commonly called Upper Andalusia, or the province of Granada. Its highest peaks are the *Cumbre de Mulhacen* (11,678 f.), and *Picacho de Veleta* (11,200 f.). One branch of the Sierra Nevada, running in the direction of Cadiz, and ending in Cape Trafalgar, is partly named *Alpujarras*, partly *Sierra de Ronda*. Parallel with the Sierra Nevada, and in the direction of Algarve (the southern province of Portugal), runs the *Sierra Morena*, which, in Portugal, bears the name of *Sierra Monchique*. Other mountain ranges in Spain, are the *Cantabrian* and *Iberian Mountains*, the *Sierra de Cuenca*, *Sierra de Guadarama*, and *Sierra de Guadalupe*.

d. The APENNINES skirt the Gulf of Genoa, and run south-east to the south extremity of Italy. They bear particular names, according to their local position. *Ligurian Apennines* (with the *Monte Cimone*, in the Duchy of Modena, 6,778 feet high), *Etruscan Apennines*, *Roman Apennines* (with the *Monte di Sibylla*, 7,038 f.), *Neapolitan Apennines*, and *Abruzzi* (in the northern part of the kingdom of Naples, with the *Gran Sasso d'Italia*, 9,577 f. high). The volcano Mount *Vesuvius*, near Naples, is 3,932 feet high. On the island of Sicily are, besides the volcano Mount *Etna* or *Monte Gibello* (10,870 f. high), to be noted the *Callata bellata* (3,699 f.), *Cuccio* (3,329 f.), and *Scudery* (3,190 f.); on the island of Sardinia, the *Gennargentu* (5,630 f.), and *Gigantinu* (3,744 f.); and on the island of Corsica, the *Monte Rotondo* (3,500 f.), *Pagalìa Orba* (8,100 f.), and *Cinto* (7,900 f.).

e. The CARPATHES, forming the boundary between Hungary and Galicia, run in a south-easterly direction from the sources of the Oder River to the Danube. The western part bears the particular name of the *Beskids*, the middle part that of the *Carpathes Proper* or *Tatra Mountains*, and the south-east part, comprising Transylvania, Upper Hungary, and the north of Wallachia, is called the *Highland Erdely*. The highest peaks of the Carpathian Mountains are, the *Ruska Poyana* (9,912 f.), *Gailuripi* (9,000 f.), *Lomnitz Spitze* (Peak of Lomnitz, 8,316 f.), and *Krivan* (7,818 f.). The highest peak of the Beskids in particular, is the *Babia Gura*, which rises to 5,420 feet.

f. The SCANDINAVIAN MOUNTAINS form, for a great part, the boundary between Sweden and Norway, where they are called *Kölen* (literally, the Keel). Near Roeraas, in Norway, the chief branch of the range, running south-west, assumes the name of *Dovre-fjeld* (fjeld has the signification of Alpine range),

 Mountains: in Turkey, France, Germany.

and its highest peak is here the *Skagastaltind* (8,400 f.). Other peaks of the Scandinavian Mountains, are the *Snæhetta* (8,122 f.), and *Sulitelma* (6,840 f.).

g. The BALKAN or *Haemus*, running east through the midst of Turkey, rises to the height of no more than 3,000 feet, and is thoroughly covered with extensive forests. Among its five passes, those of Schunla are renowned in military history. Another mountain range in Turkey, and partly in Greece, is the *Pindus*, rising to the height of more than 5,000 feet, and some of its divisions are called the *Bora*, *Mezzovo*, and *Agrapha Mountains*.

h. In France are, besides the Pyrenees, to be noted: the JURA MOUNTAINS, forming the boundary between France and Switzerland (with the *Reculet*, 5,280 f., and *Grand Colombier*, 5,220 f., on the French side; and with the *Dole*, 5,147 f., *Mont Tendre*, 5,170 f., *Chasseron*, 4,976 f., *Creux du Vent*, 4,512 f., and *Tête de Rang*, 4,384 f., on the side of Switzerland); the SEVENNES, commencing near the east end of the Pyrenees and running north, form the dividing ridge between the valleys of the Rhone and Loire (their highest summits are, the *Mezin* of 6,162 f., *Lozère* of 5,584 f., *Tarare* of 4,350 f., and *Pilat* of 3,696 f. in height); the MOUNTAINS OF AUVERGNE, branching from the Sevens and running north-west, form the dividing ridge between the valleys of the Loire and the Garonne; their principal part is known by the name of *Mont Dore*, and their highest peaks, commonly called *Puy*, are: *Puy de Saney* (5,838 f.), *Puy de Dôme* (4,548 f.), and *Plomb de Cantal* (5,718 f.); the VOSGES, running parallel with the Rhine, separate the provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, and rise to 4,400, 4,300, 3,900, and 3,100 feet, in the *Ballon de Sulz*, *Tête d'Ours*, *Ballon d'Alsace*, and *Grand Donnon* (branches at the north end of the Vosges, bear the names of *Monts de Faucille* and *Hardt Mountains*, the latter with the *Mont de Tonnère*, 2,035 f. high); the CÔTE D'OR (in the province of Burgundy), and MORVAN Mountains (on the high road between Paris and Lyons), rise to 1,842 and 2,000 feet; lastly, the ARDENNES, running from the northern parts of Champagne to Luxemburg, are woody hills rising to 1,800 feet, and part of them are called the *Argonnes*.

i. The highest mountain range in the north of Germany, are the SUDETES, or *Sudetic Mountains*, along the southern frontier of Silesia, with different divisions and names. The *Sudetic Mountains proper* form the boundary between Austrian Silesia and Moravia (with the *Altwater* 4,640 f., and the *Great Schneberg* or Snow-peak, 4,400 f. high). The *Riesengebirge*, or *Giants' Mountains*, form the boundary between Silesia and Bohemia, (with the *Riesen*, or *Schneekoppe*, 5,056 f., the *Great Sturmhaube*, 4,540 f., *Little Sturmhaube*

Mountains of Germany.

4,400 f., and *Great Rad*, or *Wheel*, 4,707 f.), and the *Lusatian Mountains* (with the *Jeschken*, 3,140 f., and *Lausche*, 2,460 f.), form the boundary between *Lusatia* and *Bohemia*. Other divisions of the *Sudetes* are: the *Moravian Mountains*, (between *Moravia* and *Bohemia*), the *Habelschwerdt Mountains* (in *Silesia*), the *Eulen-Gebirge*, or *Owl Mountains*, (with the *Hohe Eule*, 3,082 f., in *Silesia*), and *Heuscheuer Gebirge*, or *Haybarn Mountains* (partly in *Silesia*, partly in *Bohemia*). Between *Breslau* and the *Eulen-Gebirge*, rises the *Zobtenberg* to 2,280 feet.

j. Other mountain ranges in Germany, are: the *BOEHMERWALD Mountains*, which form the boundary between *Bohemia* and *Bavaria*, and rise to 4,000 and 4,500 f.; the *ERZGEBIRGE*, or *Ore Mountains*, which form the boundary between *Bohemia* and *Saxony*, and rise to 3,870 f. (in the *Sonnenuirbel*), 3,732 f. (*Kleine* or *Little Fichtelberg*), and 3,721 f. (*Grosse* or *Great Fichtelberg*); the *FICHEL-GEBIRGE*, in the north-east part of *Bavaria*, with the *Schneeberg*, 3,221 f., and *Ochsenkopf*, 3,123 f.; the *BLACK FOREST* (*Schwarzwald*), partly belonging to *Wirtemberg*, but chiefly occupying the southern part of *Baden*; it is covered with gloomy pine forests (hence its name), and its middle elevation is between 3,000 and 3,500 feet; although the *Feldberg* and *Belchen* (both in *Baden*), rise to 4,650 and 4,397 feet; the *ALP* (which has nothing in common with the *Alps* in *Switzerland* and *Italy*), in *Wirtemberg*, where it is commonly called *Swabian Alp* (with the *Ober-Hohenberg*, 3,160 f., *Schafberg*, 3,121 f., and *Plattenberg*, 3,100 f.), and partly *Rauhe* (rough) *Alp*, and then running north-east through *Bavaria*, by the name of *Franconian Alp*; the *ODENWALD*, branching from the *Black Forest* and running north through *Hesse Darmstadt* (with the *Katzenbuckel*, 2,180 f., and *Malchen*, or *Melibocus*, 1,690 f.); parallel with it runs on its western side the so-called *Bergstrasse*, between *Frankfort* and *Heidelberg*; the *SPESSART*, between *Aschaffenburg* and *Wurtzburg*, in *Bavaria*, with an elevation not exceeding 1,900 feet, and having in its neighborhood the inferior ranges of the *Hass-Gebirge*, and the *Steigerwald*; the *RHOEN-GEBIRGE*, on the north-west boundary of *Bavaria*, with the *Holy Kreuzberg* (2,856 f.), *Dammersfeld* (2,840 f.), and *Beierberg* (2,264 f.); to the westward, in *Hesse Darmstadt*, is to be noted the range of the *Vogelsberg*, with an elevation of 2,388 feet; the *THURINGERWALD* (*Forest of Thuringia*), forming the boundary between *Bavaria* and the *Saxon Duchies*, with the *Beerberg* (3,064 f.), *Schneekopf* (3,043 f.), *Inselsberg* (2,855 f.), and *Kiickelhahn* (2,643 f.); its eastern extremity is called the *Frankenwald*; the *HARTZ*, a more or less isolated mountain

 Mountains of Great Britain, Iceland, Russia.

range, occupying the south of Hanover, part of Brunswick, and part of the Prussian province of Saxony; it has its highest elevation in the *Brocken* or *Blockberg* (3,500 f.), and that part situated on the west side of the Brocken is called *Upper Hartz*, and the other part is called *Lower Hartz*; the *HUNSRÜCKEN*, or *Hundsruck* (dog's back), a rough and woody table-land between Treves and Coblentz, rising to 2,263 feet in the *Idarkopf*; the *Eifel*, between Aix la Chapelle and Treves, rising to 2,260 feet; the *TAUNUS*, in Nassau, with the *Great Feldberg* (2,605 f.), and *Altkönig* (2,400 f.); the *WESTERWALD*, partly in Nassau, partly in the Prussian province of Westphalia; its north-west slope is formed by the *Siebengebirge*, or *Seven Hills*, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to Bonn; the *OSNING*, or *Teutoburger Wald*, in Lippe-Deilmold; the *WESERGEBIRGE*, or *Weser Mountains*, along the Weser River. Other inferior or hilly ranges, are: the *Habichtswald*, near Cassel, the *Sollinger Wald*, the *Diester*, and *Süntel*, in Hanover.

k. The principal mountain ranges in *Great Britain*, are: the *GRAMPIAN HILLS* (with the *Ben Lawers*, 4,051 f., *Ben Nevis*, 4,379 f., and *Cairngorm*, 4,050 f.), running from the head of the frith of Clyde, north-east through the centre of Scotland; and the *CHEVIOT HILLS*, on the southern boundary of Scotland. The highest peaks in England are, the *Wharnside* (4,052 f.), and *Ingleborough* (3,987 f.), and, in Wales, the *Snowdon* (3,568 f.), and *Cader Idris* (3,550 f.).

l. *Iceland*—this rocky island on the borders of the frigid zone, is almost entirely covered with volcanoes, among them the celebrated *Mount Hecla*, rising to 5,210 feet. The highest peaks of the island are, the *Ocracfe-Joekul* (6,240 f.), and the *Oester-Joekul*, or *Eyjafjalle-Joekul* (5,794 f.).

m. In *European Russia* is only to be noted the *TAURIC MOUNTAINS*, in Crimea, rising to 4,740 feet in the *Tschadyrdagh*. The *Wolchonsky Forest*, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, is nothing else but a ridge of low hills, not exceeding 1,000 f. in height; although the Volga and other mighty rivers have their sources here. The Ural and Caucasus Mountains belong to Asiatic Russia.

8. The Northern and Atlantic Oceans, by which Europe is bounded on the north and west, penetrate in many parts of the continent, thus forming a great number of peninsulas, bays, and inland seas. The most remarkable of the latter, formed by the

Arctic Ocean, is the WHITE SEA, which penetrates the northern coast of Russia to the extent of 276 miles.

The principal inland seas, bays, etc., formed by the *Atlantic Ocean*, are the following:—

The NORTH SEA, which separates the British Islands from the European continent, and has an extent nearly equal to that of Germany. A branch of the North Sea, called *Skagerack*, and 69 miles wide, separates the Danish peninsula of Jutland from Norway; the then following *Cattegat* (about 140 miles long and 70 wide), separates Jutland from Sweden; and the following three channels, or straits, lead from the *Cattegat* into the Baltic Sea, viz.: the *Oeresound*, commonly called *Sound* (between Zealand and Sweden), the *Great Belt* (between Funen and Zealand), and the *Little Belt* (between Sleswick and Funen).

The BALTIC SEA, with an extent of 135,680 square miles, and surrounded by Sweden, Russian, Prussian, German, and Danish countries, is, between Ystad and the island of Rugen, only 53 miles wide. Two gulfs set up from the Baltic: the *Gulf of Bothnia*, between Sweden and Finland, and the *Gulf of Finland*, between Finland and Esthland. Inferior to them in extent is the *Gulf of Riga*, before the mouth of the Duna River. Between Tilsit and Memel is the *Curische Haff*, or *Sea*, almost entirely enclosed by a long and small tongue of land, with a narrow passage into the Baltic. Other seas of the same kind, are the *Fresh Haff*, before the mouths of the Pregel and other rivers, and the *Great and Little Haff*, before the mouth of the Oder.

A great inland sea, or bay, in the north of Holland, is the *Zuyder Zee*, 90 miles long, and 45 miles wide. Far inferior to it in extent is the *Dollart*, before the mouth of Ems River.

The *Strait of Dover*, separating England from France, is about 27 miles wide; and the well-known *English Channel*, is, upon an average, 70 miles wide.

Seas, Channels, Straits, Lakes.

St. George's Channel separates Ireland from England and Wales: at its south end is to be noted the *Bristol Channel*, before the mouth of Severn River, and at its north end the *North Channel*, which separates Ireland from Scotland.

Between the French peninsula of Bretagne, and the northern coast of Spain, is the *Bay of Biscay*, about 345 miles wide.

A narrow passage, connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea, is the *Strait of Gibraltar*, which separates Spain from Africa.

The MEDITERRANEAN SEA, separating Europe from Africa, and on the east bordered by Asia, has an extent of 1,011,750 square miles, and is 2,415 long, while its breadth is very different. Before the mouth of the Rhone, is the *Gulf of Lyons*, and before the city of Genoa, the *Gulf of Genoa*. The *Strait of Bonifacio* separates the islands of Corsica and Sardinia, and the *Strait of Messina* separates the island of Sicily from continental Italy. At the south-east extremity of Italy, is the *Gulf of Taranto*; farther to the east, the *Strait of Otranto* separates Italy from Turkey, and connects the *Ionian Sea* (between the Ionian Islands and Sicily) with the *Adriatic Sea*, which latter separates Italy from Dalmatia, and whose extent is estimated at nearly 63,000 square miles. The *Grecian Archipelago* separates Greece and European Turkey from Asia Minor, and is connected by the *Dardanelles Strait*, the *Sea of Marmora*, and the *Bosphorus Strait*, with the BLACK SEA, the extent of which is computed at 182,115 square miles. The *Strait of Jenikale* connects the Black Sea with the *Sea of Azof*, before the mouth of the Don.

9. The most remarkable lakes are in the north of Europe, and in the region of the Alps.

In RUSSIA are to be noted: *Lake Ladoga*, east of the Gulf of Finland, and in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg; its extent, computed at 6,220 square miles, exceeds that of the kingdom of Saxony; *Lake Onega*, east of the former,

Lakes.

with an extent of 4,260 square miles; *Lake Ilmen*, 28 miles long and 20 wide, in the province of Novogorod; *Lake Saima*, about 40 miles long and wide, in Finland.

In SWEDEN, which abounds in lakes, are to be noted: *Lake Wener*, not very far from Gottenburg, with an extent of 2,130 square miles; *Lake Wetter*, in the midst of the country, celebrated for its romantic environs, and remarkable by its extraordinary depth, is 100 miles long, and between 14 and 28 miles wide; *Lake Maelar*, near Stockholm, contains about 1,300 islands and islets, with many handsome mansions and castles on them; *Lake Hjelmars*, in the neighborhood of the former, 46 miles long and 20 wide; *Lake Stor* (literally, Great Lake), in the province of Jemtland, and *Lake Silja*, in the province of Dalarna.

In NORWAY, are *Lake Mjös* (north of Christiana, 83 miles long and 11 wide), and *Lake Faemund* (at the frontier of Sweden, about 40 miles long).

On the boundary of SWITZERLAND and GERMANY, is the *Lake of Constance*, 37 miles long and about 9 wide. Three bays set up from it, and are called *Ueberlingen*, *Lower*, and *Zeller Lakes*.

On the confines of SWITZERLAND and SAVOY, is the *Lake of Geneva*, 42 miles long and 7 wide.

In SWITZERLAND are to be noted: the *Lake of Neufchatel*, 18 miles long and about 5 wide, in the canton of Neufchatel; *Lake of Biel*, in the canton of Bern; *Lake of Thun*, in the canton of Bern; *Lake of Luzerne*, in the centre of Switzerland; *Lake of Zurich*, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, St. Gall, and Schwytz; and *Lake of Lugano*, in the canton of Tesino.

The most remarkable lakes of ITALY are: *Lake Maggiore*, in Lombardy and Piedmont, 37 miles long and about 8 wide; *Lake Como*, in Lombardy, 32 miles long; *Lake di Garda*, east of the former; *Lake of Perugia*, in the States of the Church.

In HUNGARY, are the *Lake of Balaton*, or *Platten-See* (in Lower Hungary, 46 miles long), and *Lake of Neusiedl*, near the frontier of Austria.

In GERMANY are to be noted: the *Lakes of Gmunden*, of *Ossiach*, of *Clagenfurt*, and of *Cirknitz*, in Austria; the *Lakes of Chiem*, of *Starenberg*, and of *Tegern*, in Bavaria; of *Muritz*, *Schwerin*, and *Malchin*, in Mecklenburg; of *Ploen*, in Holstein, and *Lake of Maduc*, in Prussia.

In HOLLAND is the *Haarlem Lake*, covering a tract of 33,000 acres.

In SCOTLAND are to be noted: the *Loch Lomond* (23 miles long and 9

Rivers.

wide), *Loch Ness* (20 miles long), and *Loch Awe*; in IRELAND, *Lough Neagh* (18 miles long); and in ENGLAND, *Lake Winander* (14 miles long).

In the other countries of Europe, are no remarkable lakes to be found.

10. Among the *rivers* of Europe, ranks, foremost, the *Volga*; next in length is the *Danube*; then follow the *Dnieper*, *Don*, *Rhine*, etc. We describe the course and tributaries of the principal rivers of Europe in the following order:—

Through RUSSIA flow: the *VOLGA* having its head in the Wolchonsky Forest (see § 7, m.), and a length of course of 2,166 miles, and emptying by about 70 outlets into the Caspian Sea. Its chief branches are the *Oka*, *Sura*, *Mologa*, *Kostrona*, *Wetluga*, and *Kama*.

The *DNIEPER* (the *Borysthencus* of the ancients), having its sources in the province of Smolensk, and a length of course of 1,209 miles, and emptying, in the neighborhood of Odessa, into the Black Sea, forming there the *Gulf of Liman*. Its chief branches are the *Beresina*, *Pripet*, *Bog*, *Desna*, and *Samara* (the latter is by the Cossacks called the *Holy River*).

The *DON* (in ancient times *Tunais*): its sources in the neighborhood of Tula, its length of course 1,081 miles, emptying into the Sea of Azof. Its chief branches are the *Choper* and *Doncz*.

The *DNIESTER* (in ancient times called *Tyras*, or *Danastris*): its sources in the Carpathian Mountains, not far from Lemberg; its length 506 miles, and emptying into the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Dnieper.

The *KUBAN* (by Herodotus called *Hypanis*, by Ptolemy *Vardanes*, and by the Genoese, in the middle ages, *Copa*); its sources in the Caucasus Mountains; its length 473 miles, and emptying by one outlet into the Sea of Azof, and by another into the Black Sea.

The *TREK*, having its sources in the Caucasus Mountains, and emptying into the Caspian Sea.

The *PETSCHORA*: its sources in the Ural Mountains; its length 690 miles; its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

The *MEZEN*: its sources in the province of Wologda; its length 552 miles; its mouth in the White Sea.

The *DWINA*: its head in the province of Wologda; its length 736 miles; its mouth in the White Sea. Its chief branches are the *Wytschegda*, *Pinega* and *Waga*.

 Rivers.

The **ONEGA**, having its sources in the province of Olonetz, and emptying into the White Sea.

The **KEMI**, having its sources in Finland, and emptying into the Gulf of Bothnia.

The **NEWA**, issuing from the Lake Ladoga, and emptying into the Gulf of Finland, has a length of only 39 miles, but is at St. Petersburg from 1,800 to 2,400 feet wide.

The **DUNA**, rising near the sources of the Volga, has a length of 644 miles, and flows, below Riga, into the Gulf of Riga.

The **TORNEA**, emptying into the Gulf of Bothnia, forms the boundary between *Russia and Sweden*.

The **NIEMEN** rises in the Russian province of Minsk, has a length of 530 miles, and crossing *Prussia*, where it receives the name of **MEMEL**, empties into the Curische Haff (see § 8).

POLAND and **PRUSSIA** are crossed by the **VISTULA**, which rises at the frontier of Austrian Silesia, has a length of 681 miles, is in Prussia from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide, and empties into the Baltic Sea by two outlets, of which the eastern is called *Nogat*. The chief branches of the Vistula are the *Bug, San, Wieprz, Drewenz, Ossa, Pilica, and Mottlau*.

Through **PRUSSIA** flow : the **PREGEL**, in East Prussia, empties into the Fresh Haff [see § 8].

The **PASSARGE**, in East Prussia, empties into the same Haff.

The **PERSANTE** and the **REGA**, in Pomerania, emptying into the Baltic Sea.

The **ODER**, which rises in the Sudetic Mountains, at the frontier of Moravia, crosses Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, and empties, below Stettin, into the Great Haff, which, by the *Peene, Swine, and Divenow*, is connected with the Baltic Sea. Its length is 616 miles. The chief tributary of the Oder is the *Warthe*, into which flows the *Netze*. Other branches are the *Oppa*, the *Silesian*, and the *Lusatian Neisse*, the *Ohlau, Katzbach, Bober, Olsa, Klodnitz, Malapane, and Stober*.

In **SWEDEN** are to be noted : the **CLARA** river which has its sources in the Dovrefjeld, flows through the Wener Lake after which it is called the **GORNA** river, and empties, below Gottenburg, into the Cattegat. Its whole length is 322 miles.

The **DAL** river, which rises in the province of Dalarne, and empties into the Gulf of Bothnia.

 Rivers.

In NORWAY are to be noted: the GLOMMEN, which rises in Dovrefjeld, and empties into the Cattegat.

The LOUVEN: sources in Dovrefjeld, and mouth in the Skager Rack.

DENMARK has no remarkable river, besides the GUDEN, in Jutland, where it empties into the Cattegat.

The EIDER, which has ever formed the *boundary between Denmark and Germany* since the days of Charlemagne, has its source in Holstein, and empties into the North Sea.

In GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND are to be noted: the THAMES and HUMBER (formed by the united rivers *Ouse* and *Trent*), emptying into the North Sea, and the SEVERN, which flows into the Bristol Channel,—in England.

The TAY and the FORTH, emptying into the North Sea, and the CLYDE, which flows into the North Channel,—in Scotland.

The SHANNON and BARROW, in Ireland, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean.

In SPAIN are to be noted: the EBRO, which has its sources in the Cantabrian Mountains, forming then the boundary between Old Castile and the Basque provinces and Navarre, and crossing Aragon and Catalonia, empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Its length is 405 miles, and its chief branches are the *Aragon*, *Gallego*, and *Segro*.

The GUADALAVIAR, which rises in the province of Arragon, and crossing the province of Valencia, empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Likewise, into the latter flow the XUCAR and the SEGURA.

The GUADALQUIVIR, which rises on the boundary of Jaen and Murcia, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean, a few miles north of Cadiz. Its length is 300 miles.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL are crossed by: the TAGUS, which rises at the frontier of Aragon and New Castile, crosses the latter province, Estremadura, and Portugal, where it is called *Tejo*, and empties, below Lisbon, into the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is 552 miles.

The DUERO (in Portugal called *Douro*) rises between Saragossa and Burgos, crosses Old Castile, Leon, and Portugal, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is 478 miles.

The MINHO, which has its sources in the Spanish province of Galicia, forms the boundary between the latter and Portugal, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The GUADIANA, which has its sources in the southern part of New Castile, forms the boundary between the Portuguese province of Algarve and the Span-

Rivers.

ish province of Sevilla, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is 483 miles.

In ITALY are to be noted: the Po, the chief river of Italy, has its sources on the Cottic Alps, crosses Piedmont and Lombardy, has a length of 405 miles, and empties by several outlets into the Adriatic Sea. Its chief branches are the *Tanaro*, *Scrivia*, *Dora Riparia*, *Dora Baltea*, *Sesia*, *Teino*, *Adda*, *Oglio*, and *Mincio*.

The ADIGE, having its sources in Tyrol, and a length of 221 miles, empties into the Adriatic Sea.

The TAGLIAMENTO, PIAVE, and BRENTA, in Lombardy, flow into the Adriatic Sea also.

The ARNO (in Tuscany), the VOLTURNO (in Naples), and the TIBER and GARIGLIANO (rising in the States of the Church), flowing west, and emptying into the Mediterranean Sea.

In TURKEY are: the MARISSA, having its sources in the Balkan, a length of 243 miles, and its mouth in the Archipelago. The KARASU or *Mesto*, the STROMZA or *Struma* (by the ancients called *Strymon*), and the VARDAR (*Axius* by the ancients), have their mouths in the Archipelago also; while the DRIN and NARENTA (partly crossing Dalmatia) empty into the Adriatic Sea.

In FRANCE are to be noted: The SEINE, having its sources in Burgundy, near Dijon, a length of 442 miles, and emptying into the English Channel. Its chief branches are the *Marne*, *Oise*, *Aube*, *Yonne*, and *Eure*.

The LOIRE, the largest river in France, rising in the Sevens, crossing the centre of the country, having a length of 607 miles, and emptying into the Atlantic Ocean, below Nantes. Its chief branches are the *Allier*, *Cher*, *Indre*, *Vienne*, *Sèvre Nantaise*, *Arroux*, *Nièvre*, and *Mayenne*.

The GARONNE, rising in the Pyrenees, having a length of 416 miles, and emptying into the Atlantic Ocean, below Bordeaux, where it receives the name of *Gironde*. Its chief branches are the *Dordogne*, *Tarn*, *Lot*, and *Gers*.

The RHONE, having its sources at the foot of the St. Gotthard, in Switzerland, flowing through the Lake of Geneva, then crossing the southern provinces of France, and emptying into the Mediterranean Sea, west of Marseilles. Its outlets form a delta, called *Canargue*; its length is 460 miles, and its chief branches are the *Saone*, *Isère*, *Drome*, *Durance*, *Ardèche*, and *Gard*.

Other rivers are: the VAR, HERAULT, and AUDE, emptying into the Mediterranean Sea; the SOMME, and ORNE, emptying into the English Channel;

Rivers.

and the VILAINE, SÈVRE NIORTAISE (into which flows the *Vendée*), CHARENTE, and ADOUR, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean.

Through FRANCE, BELGIUM, and HOLLAND flows: the MEUSE, which rises at the frontier of Champagne and Franche-Comté, crosses Lorraine and Champagne, then the eastern part of Belgium, receives below Gorkum in Holland the name of *Merwe*, but above Rotterdam is called *Meuse* again, and empties into the North Sea. Its chief branches are the *Sambre*, *Ourthe*, and *Roer*.

Through BELGIUM and part of HOLLAND flows: the SCHELDT, which rises near the frontier of France and Belgium, runs through the west of Belgium, by Ghent and Antwerp, and dividing, forms a delta at its mouth. One outlet, which runs northward into the North Sea, is called *East Scheldt*, and the other, running southward, is called *West Scheldt*. The chief tributaries of the Scheldt are the *Scarpe*, *Lys*, *Dender*, and *Rupel*.

From SWITZERLAND, through GERMANY, into HOLLAND, runs the RHINE, which has its sources on the east side of Mount St. Gotthard, in the canton of Grisons, forms the boundary between Switzerland and Tyrol, flows through the Lake of Constance, divides France and Germany, is in the neighborhood of Spire 3,000, and below Mentz 2,500 feet wide, and divides within the boundary of Holland into several branches, called *Waal*, *Yssel*, *Leck*, and *Old Rhine*. Its length is 874 miles. Its principal tributaries are the *Mayne* (rising at the Fichtelgebirge; see § 7, j.), and the *Moselle* (rising in the Vosges, at the frontier of Lorraine and Alsace). Other branches of the Rhine are, namely: the *Neekar* (having its sources in the Black Forest), the *Nahe*, *Lahn*, *Sieg*, *Wupper*, *Ruhr*, and *Lippe*.

Through GERMANY, HUNGARY, and TURKEY flows: the DANUBE, having its sources at Donaueschingen, in Baden, crossing the middle parts of Bavaria, the archduchy of Austria, Lower and Upper Hungary, dividing the Turkish provinces of Bulgaria and Wallachia, and emptying into the Black Sea. Its length is 1,868 miles, and its chief branches are: the *Iller*, *Lech*, *Isar*, *Inn*, *Altmühl*, *Nab*, and *Regen* (in Bavaria); the *Traun*, *Enns*, *Mareh*, and *Trasen* (in Austria); the *Waag*, *Neitra*, *Gran*, *Theiss*, *Leitha*, *Raab*, *Drave*, and *Sava* (in Hungary); the *Morava*, *Aluta*, *Sereth*, and *Pruth* (in Turkey).

In GERMANY are to be noted: the ELBE, rising in the Giant Mountains, crossing Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia, forming the boundary between Hanover and Mecklenburg and Holstein, and emptying into the North Sea; its length being 713 miles. Its chief branches are: the *Moldau* and *Eger* (in Bohemia); the *Black Elster* and *Saale* (in Prussia); the *Mulde* (in Anhalt-

 Natural Productions.

Dessau); the *Havel* (in Prussia); the *Ilmenau*, *Luhe*, and *Schwinge* (in Hanover); the *Alster* (in Hamburg); and the *Stoer* (in Holstein).

The WESER, formed by the junction of the *Werra* and *Fulda*, near Munden (in Hanover), divides Oldenburg and Hanover, and enters the North Sea near the Elbe. Its length is 253 miles; and its chief branches are the *Aller* (whose principal branch is the *Leine*), the *Wumme* or *Lesum*, *Geeste*, and *Hunte*.

The EMS, rising in the Teutoburger Wald (see § 7, j), and emptying into the Dollart (see § 8). Its chief branch is the *Huase*.

The TRAVE, rising in Holstein, and entering the Baltic Sea below Lubeck. Its chief branch is the *Steckenitz*.

The WARNOV, in Mecklenburg, entering the Baltic Sea below Rostock. Its only branch is the *Nebel*.

11. Europe abounds in a variety of useful *natural productions*. As for minerals, no other division of the world has so many iron, lead, copper, tin, quicksilver, salt, and coal mines; whereas, precious metals are more abundant in America, Asia, and Africa. The Russian gold and silver mines, are situated in Asia. Hungary and Transylvania have the richest *gold* mines in Europe. *Silver* is chiefly found in the Carpathic, Ore, Hartz, and Scandinavian Mountains; *copper*, in Sweden, Norway, Russia, Hungary, and England; *iron*, in Sweden, Russia, Austria, France, Prussia, England, and Belgium; *tin*, in England. *Lead* is very generally diffused in Europe; but *quicksilver* is obtained exclusively from the mines of Almaden, in Spain; of Idria, in Austria; and of Wolfstein, in the Palatinate of Bavaria. The most noted *coal* mines are near Newcastle, in England; yet this mineral is also found, in almost inexhaustible quantities, in France, Belgium, and Germany. Galicia, Hungary, and Transylvania, abound in rock salt; and the salt mines of Wieliczka, in Galicia, are the most noted in the world. Nowhere are found so many mineral springs as in Europe. The staple agricultural products of Europe, are *wheat*, *rye*, *barley*, and *oats*. Maize is cultivated in the south of

Europe, and rice only in Lombardy, and Turkey. The potato is very common in Europe; and the highest degree of latitude, where it thrives, is the 60th. In the cultivation of the *vine* (from 48° and 49° of latitude down to the southern extremity of Europe), *olive* (chiefly in France and Italy), and *chestnut*, Europe excels; and this division of the world is, at the same time, the only one where the forests are regularly managed. With regard to animals, *horses* (the finest breed in England and Germany), *cattle* (the finest in Switzerland, Germany, Great Britain, and Holland), *sheep* (of various breeds, but the finest in Germany, Spain, and England), *hogs*, and other valuable domestic animals are found in great perfection throughout Europe, nearly to the parallel of 60°. *Mules* are reared in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and in the south of France. The ferocious and other wild animals of Europe, are generally less in number than those of some of the other quarters of the earth. The wolf and bear are still found in Russia, Sweden, and in the mountainous regions of France; elks, in some parts of Sweden, Russia, and East Prussia; the wild ox (in ancient times, very common in Germany) is still preserved in the forest of Bialowieza, in Lithuania. The largest bird of Europe, is the great bustard (*otus tarda*.) Silkworms are most abundant in Italy.

12. Nearly all the Europeans belong to the *Caucasian* race. Only a few tribes in Russia are Mongolians. With respect to their origin, the Europeans form three great divisions: the *Germanes*, *Slavonians*, and *Romanians*. (a.) The *GERMANES* are to be considered as descendants of Gomer (Gen. x. 2), or of the Kimres, who at first lived in the countries near the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester, whence they afterwards moved to the north and north-west, and peopled the Scandinavian peninsula, the present kingdom of Denmark, Germany, etc. The old *Goths* were likewise Germanes. Thus to the great family or tribe of the Ger-

Races of Men—Religion.

manes belong the *Germans proper*, most of the *Swiss*, and part of the *English*, the *Dutch*, the *Flemings* (in Belgium), the *Danes*, *Icelanders*, *Norwegians*, and *Swedes*. (b.) The *SLAVONIANS* (or rather *Slaves*, but in another sense than those who are in bondage), in ancient times called *Sarmates*, are probably descendants of *Magog* and *Madai*, (Gen. x. 2), or of the *Scythians* and *Medes*. In the beginning they lived in the country between the *Don*, *Volga*, and the *Caucasus Mountains*, and in the course of time spread over the present *Russia* and *Poland*, and westward to the *Elbe River*. To the great family or tribe of the *Slavonians*, belong the *Russians*, *Poles*, *Servians*, *Bosniacs*, *Bulgarians*, *Croats*, *Slavonians proper*, *Bohemians*, etc. (c.) The *ROMANIANS* are descendants, partly of the ancient *Iberians*, *Gauls*, etc., partly of the ancient *Romans* and *Greeks*, and partly of the *Germanes*; and the *Italians*, *French*, *Spaniards*, *Portuguese*, and part of the *Swiss*, belong to this great family, or tribe. Besides these three great divisions, there are still found descendants of the ancient *Celts*, or *Gaels*, in *Ireland* and *Wales*, and the highlands of *Scotland*; and *Basques*, or descendants of the *Iberians*, in *Biscay*, and the neighborhood of *Bayonne*, in *France*. The *Turks* belong to the *Tartar* tribe; the *Magyars*, in *Hungary*, are probably descendants of the ancient *Scythians*, and lived, until the close of the ninth century of the *Christian era*, in the vicinity of the *Ural River*; and the *Greeks* are descendants partly of the ancient *Greeks*, but chiefly of *Slavonian* tribes. The descent of the *Jews* is universally known.

13. With the exception of about 7,000,000 *Mohammedans*, 3,000,000 *Jews*, and a few *Pagans* among the *Samojedes* and *Kalmucs*, all the *Europeans* are *CHRISTIANS*. Of these, nearly 133,000,000 are *Roman Catholics* (occupying the *Pyrenean peninsula* and *Italy*, and prevailing in *France*, *Ireland*, *Belgium*, *Poland*, *Austria*, and *Bavaria*), more than 59,000,000 are attached

to the *Greek Church* (chiefly in Russia, and moreover prevailing in Turkey, Greece, and the Ionian Islands), and about 53,000,000 are Protestants (almost exclusively occupying the Scandinavian peninsula and Denmark, and prevailing in Great Britain, Prussia, Holland, Finland, in the Baltic provinces of Russia, and in most of the German states).

14. All Europeans are *civilized*, except the Laplanders, Samojedes, some Kalmuc tribes, and the Gipsies (the latter chiefly in Hungary, Russia, Spain, and England), who are to be regarded as half-civilized; and as civilization has prevailed among them for many hundred years, Europe is not only the most enlightened, but also the best cultivated grand division of the earth. By its emigrants, America, and civilized countries of other parts of the world, have been peopled. Husbandry is at the highest pitch of improvement in England, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Lombardy. In manufactures and commerce, Great Britain excels all other empires; but in the former, or at least in many branches of manufactures, France, Belgium, and Germany rival it. The states of Europe, next after Great Britain in commercial importance, are: France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Holland, etc. The improvement of all the sciences, and the finest productions of genius, belong exclusively to the Europeans. In almost all European countries, numerous universities, colleges, and other schools, provide for every branch of learning; and, on the other hand, the fine arts have their chief seat in Europe. All the great painters, sculptors, artists in music, architects, and poets of ancient and modern times, were Europeans.* There are to be found, it is true, huge monuments of ancient architecture in Africa, Asia, and America, but compared with the sublime

* These remarks are intended to include the *descendants* of Europeans in the United States and elsewhere.

 Independent States.

works of the ancient Greeks and Romans, with the Gothic buildings of the middle ages, and even with the performances of modern architects in Europe, they must yield the palm to them. Most of the European countries are noted for their excellent roads (above all England), and only Turkey and Hungary are without them. Canals are most numerous in England, and, as for the European continent, in Russia, Holland, Belgium, France, and Sweden. Besides this, England is crossed in almost every direction by rail-roads, which are now also to be found in every country of the continent.

15. Europe comprises 55 *independent states*, of which 33 belong to Germany, (exclusive of Prussia and Austria, the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, and the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg), 7 to Italy, and 2 to the Netherlands (Belgium and Holland being called thus in a general signification). If we mark Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands with the name of countries, we may say that Europe comprises 16 *countries*, of which 14 are at the same time states, or political bodies.

These 16 European *countries* are the following:—1, Russia; 2, Sweden and Norway; 3, Denmark; 4, Great Britain and Ireland; 5, Portugal; 6, Spain; 7, France; 8, the Netherlands; 9, Germany; 10, the kingdom of Prussia; 11, the Austrian empire; 12, Switzerland; 13, Italy; 14, the Ionian Islands; 15, Turkey; and 16, Greece.

Of those 55 *states*, 8 have a *republican*, and the remaining 47 a *monarchic* form of government.

The 7 *republics* are: France, San Marino, the Helvetic and the Ionian Republics, and the free German cities, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Frankfort.

Among the 47 *monarchic* states are—

3 *Empires*: Austria, Russia, and Turkey (for the Grand Signior is in some respect considered as successor of the ancient

 Independent States.

Greek emperors, and, partly for this reason, entitled emperor by the Europeans).

15 *Kingdoms*: Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Two Sicilies, Sardinia, Holland, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg.

7 *Grand Duchies*: Tuscany, Saxe Weimar, Mecklenburg—Schwerin, Mecklenburg—Strelitz, Oldenburg, Hesse—Darmstadt, and Baden.

9 *Duchies*: 3 Saxon, 2 Anhaltian, Brunswick, Nassau, Modena, and Parma.

10 *Principalities*: 2 Reussian, 2 Lippian, Hohenzollern—Hechingen, Hohenzollern—Sigmaringen, Schwartzburg—Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg—Sondershausen, Waldeck, and Liechtenstein: (the other principalities in Europe are not independent).

1 *Electorate*: Hesse—Cassel.

1 *Landgraviate*: Hesse—Homburg.

1 *Ecclesiastical State*: the States of the Church.

The oldest republic in Europe is San Marino, (from 469 A. D.); the oldest empire is the Turkish (from 1453; the Russian dates from 1721, and the Austrian from 1804); the oldest kingdoms are Spain, Denmark, and England; the oldest grand duchy is Tuscany, and the oldest duchy is Brunswick.

Russia comprises the most extensive territory, the principality of *Liechtenstein* is the smallest state in population, and *San Marino* the smallest in extent among the European states.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF EUROPE.

The history of Europe can, as a general historical sketch of *all* the European states, of course, not go farther back than to the time of the *migration of nations*, or to that of the *dissolution of the western Roman empire*; because until that time most of the European countries were constituent parts of the Roman empire, while the rest were then still in a too barbarous stage of society to form a proper subject of political history. We will only add, that at the time of the Christian era, the Roman empire comprised the whole south of Europe, all France, England, the greatest part of the Netherlands, Switzerland and the south of Germany, Hungary, Turkey, and Greece, beside many other nations and kingdoms in Asia and Africa.

1. In the fourth century after Christ, the **GOths** (see Introd. § 12) occupied the north-east of Europe, the *Visigoths* were settled in Dacia (Moldavia and Wallachia) and west of the Dnieper; and the *Ostrogoths* east of the Dnieper river. The Goths were the first among all the Germanic tribes, who adopted Christianity. Between the Volga and Don rivers lived the **ALANS**.

2. Meanwhile the **HUNS**, whose primitive seat was near the northern boundary of China, had moved onward to the west; in 375, they attacked and pressed forward the Alans, and then both nations pressed on the Goths. In this way commenced the great

migration of nations into the several parts of the Roman empire. In 378 the Visigoths, conjointly with the Huns and Alans, invaded Thracia, and defeated the Roman emperor Valens at Adrianople. Afterwards *Alaric*, king of the Visigoths, was invested with the government of Illyricum (Dalmatia and the southern provinces of Turkey), and in 403 he invaded Italy, threatened Rome twice with destruction, and in the year 410 he took the city and gave it up to plunder. He shortly after died, and his successor, *Athaulf*, making peace with emperor *Honorius*, conducted his Visigoths to Gaul or France (in the year 412), and in 414 to *Spain*, where the Visigoths soon became the ruling nation, and founded an empire which comprised Aquitania (Guyenne, Gascogne, and Languedoc, in France) also, and whose capital was Toulouse.

3. About the same time, other Germanic tribes, the *Alans*, *Vandals*, *Burgundians*, and *Sueves* (ancestors of the Suabians in Wurtemberg), had moved on in the same direction, and, crossing the Rhine (in 406), settled themselves permanently in various parts of the Roman empire. The VANDALS had their primitive seat in the north of Germany, between the Elbe and Vistula rivers, and in the first half of the 4th century transferred it to Pannonia (Bosnia and parts of Hungary). The BURGUNDIANS, at first residing in the vicinity of the Vandals, were compelled by the *Gepides* (a Gothic tribe) to move from the mouth of the Vistula into Germany, and afterwards into Switzerland and the south-eastern provinces of the present France. The SUEVES had their primitive seat near the Elbe and in the middle parts of Germany, and many of them joined afterwards the Alans and Vandals on their march to the south-west of Europe.

4. In 426, the last Roman troops withdrew from *Britannia*, or England, which since was invaded and ravaged by the ancient Scots. The Britons, therefore, asked the assistance of two tribes

of people from Germany, called SAXONS (occupying the present kingdom of Hanover and the duchy of Holstein) and ANGLES (in the present duchy of Sleswick). These people readily complied with the request, and in 449 went over to Britain; they drove back the Scots, but instead of then returning to Germany, they took possession of the country. Britain was afterwards divided by them into seven small kingdoms, called the Saxon *Heptarchy*. The Britons partly retired into Wales, partly emigrated to Armorica (in France), which since received the name of Bretagne, or Brittany.

5. At the same time the *Huns*, now ruled by an enterprising king, *Attila*, re-appeared on the European theatre of war. At the head of 700,000 men, Attila marched from Hungary into Germany, ravaging and plundering everywhere, and then invaded Gaul, or France, which he was about to conquer likewise. But in a bloody battle at Chalons on the Marne, in 451, he was defeated, whereupon he invaded Italy, and died (in 452). After his death the ties of his empire loosened, and the Huns themselves dispersed by degrees among other nations.

6. In the year 476, almost the last independent part of the Western empire, or Italy, with Rome itself, was entirely subjugated by *Odoacer*, the leader of another northern tribe, called the *Heruli*; and it remained under this dominion for 14 years.

7. Meanwhile the *Ostrogoths* (see § 1 of the History) had transferred their seat into Pannonia (Bosnia) and Thracia, and were on good terms with the rulers of the Eastern empire at Constantinople. *Theodoric*, king of the Ostrogoths, now made to emperor Zeno the offer of conquering Italy for him. His proposal being agreed to, Theodoric emigrated with all the Ostrogoths to Italy, defeated in 490 Odoacer in three battles, made himself master of the whole country, and was by emperor Anastasius, successor of Zeno, acknowledged as *king of Italy*. But

Merovingian Dynasty, founded by Clovis in Gaul.

after his death, which occurred in 526, emperor *Justinian* (who reigned from 527 to 565), anxious to realize his claims on Italy, sent thither two eminent commanders, *Belisarius* and *Narses*, who, after a struggle of eighteen years, succeeded in their task, and made of Italy a province of the Eastern empire. The Eastern and Western empires were thus reunited, but only for a short period, as we soon shall see.

8. It is now time to cast a look at *Gaul*, or *France*. This latter name the country derived from the *FRANKS*, a German tribe, who, between the third and fourth centuries, or in the period from 237 to 375, got possession of the northern part of Gaul. It is said, their first king here was *Pharamond*, who died in 428. His grandson *Meroveus*, who died in 458, was the founder of the dynasty of the *Merovingians*, reigning in France for about three hundred years. But the most eminent of the Merovingians was *Clovis*, who drove the Romans out of France (in 486), subdued the *Armoricians* in *Bretagne*, subjected the *Burgundians* (see § 3) to tribute, wrested considerable tracts of land from the *Visigoths* in the south of France (see § 2), and extended his conquests northward to the *Rhine*. *Clovis*, having married a Christian princess, and attributing his success to the God whom she worshipped, determined to become a Christian himself, and in 496, he, with three thousand of his subjects, was baptized and anointed as king of the *Franks*, at *Rheims*, by the bishop *Remigius*. After his death (which occurred in 511), France was divided among his four sons. This impolitic proceeding proved fatal to the common interest; the more so, as it was followed by subsequent divisions. At last, after the death of king *Charibert*, of *Paris*, or since the year 569, France, or rather the *Frankish* empire, was divided into three distinct states, viz. : *Austrasia*, or the eastern empire (comprising the north-east of Gaul and the southern half of Germany, between *Tyrol* and the

forest of Thuringia, and between the Rhine and the Inn rivers); *Neustria*, or the western empire (comprising the north-west of Gaul, between the Waal and Loire rivers); and *Burgundy*, or the southern empire (comprising Provence, parts of Aquitania, parts of Switzerland and Alsace). The capital of Austrasia was *Metz*, that of Neustria *Soissons*, and that of Burgundy *Orleans*. In the beginning of the 7th century, the Frankish king used to invest eminent men with the superintendence of the domains and fiefs of the crown, and with the command of the royal military forces. These men, endowed with great power, were called *Majores-domus*; one of them had the superintendence in Austrasia, another in Neustria, and a third in Burgundy. The last kings of the Merovingian dynasty being weaklings, and not much better than mock-kings, the *Majores-domus* came soon to be considered as the actual rulers. In 687, *Pepin of Herstall* (the latter name was derived from his estate near Liege), Major-domus of Austrasia, was invested with the superintendence in the other Frankish kingdoms too, and from that time assumed the title of "duke and prince of the Franks." He was succeeded in his dignity by his son *Charles Martell*, renowned for his brilliant and decisive victory over the Moors or Arabs, between Tours and Poitiers, in 732. The son and successor of Charles Martell was *Pepin the Little*, who was indeed but a very small man, but had a mighty spirit in his little body, and moreover an enormous deal of strength. The weakness and inaptitude of the Merovingian kings having become now too obvious, the last of them, Childeric III., was, in 752, by an assembly of the states of the empire held at Soissons, declared to have forfeited his throne, and was exiled to a monastery; while Pepin the Little was elected king of the Franks, and anointed by the bishop Bonifacius. With him began the sway of the dynasty of the *Carlovingians* (which

name was derived from Pepin's son, Charles the Great, or Charlemagne).

9. The Greek emperors exercised their sway in *Italy* only for fourteen years. The LOMBARDS (a Suevian or German tribe, at first having their seat near the middle course of the Elbe), who had once already been called on for assistance by the imperial governor Narses, returned to Italy in 568, headed by their valiant king *Alboin*, wrested the northern part, since called Lombardy, from the Greeks, and got possession of most of the other parts of the Italian peninsula. They even threatened Rome, but pope Stephen III., calling on the Frankish king, Pepin the Little, for help, the latter defeated the Lombards, and compelled them to cede to the holy seat the maritime country on the Adriatic Sea, which they lately had conquered. In this way *the pope's temporal power* was established, and the foundation laid of what is now called the States of the Church. This occurred in 755. In 774 new differences between the pope and the Lombards brought on the intervention of Charlemagne, who vanquished the Lombards completely and embodied their kingdom with that of the Franks. Lower Italy (comprising the continental part of the present kingdom of Naples) and the Island of Sicily remained under the sway of the Greek emperors until 842, when this island and Calabria came into the possession of the Arabs.

10. The *Visigoths* had since their inroad in *Spain* (see § 2) established their power there permanently, and extended it in the course of time over all parts of the peninsula. Their capital and royal residence was Toledo since 531. But as soon as the wars with other tribes and nations had ceased, there arose civil wars and other intestine commotions, which caused one party to call on the *Moors* or ARABS (who then had conquered the whole northern coast of Africa) for assistance. The latter acted the same part as the Saxons and Angles had done in Britain. Scarcely

had they set their foot on the Spanish ground, in 711, when they attacked the Visigoths and defeated them completely in a battle at Xeres de la Frontera, which lasted nine days. The fate of Roderic, the last king of the Visigoths in Spain, was never known; his horse and weapons were found near the field of battle, but his body was nowhere to be seen. *Pelagio*, a prince of the blood-royal, took command of the Goths who had not been slain by the Moors, led them into the mountainous region of Asturias, and founded there a little kingdom, the boundaries of which his successors enlarged in the course of time. But for the present, and for the next centuries, the Moors possessed the greatest part of the Pyrenean peninsula.

11. During the migration of nations, many countries in the east of Europe were depopulated, and this circumstance gave occasion to the *Slaves* (see Introduction, § 12, *b*), to move farther to the west, and occupy the abandoned seats. The main body of the Slaves remained in Russia and Poland, but some tribes peopled Bohemia, others settled themselves in the German countries bordering on the Baltic Sea; while lower Hungary and Austria were occupied by the *Avars* (who had their primitive seat between the Black and Caspian Seas), Dalmatia, and other countries in the vicinity, by the *Croates* and *Servians*, and Bulgaria by the *Bulgarians* (a Tartar tribe, who in the 5th century had emigrated from their primitive seat between the Volga and Ural rivers). About the *Magyars*, see Introduction, § 12.

12. The European territory of the *Eastern empire*, or of the Roman emperors residing at Constantinople, had, by all these circumstances, been greatly reduced; nevertheless, it yet ranked highest among the Christian kingdoms by its civilization, wealth, and flourishing commerce. Constantinople was then the largest and handsomest city in Europe, and the imperial court displayed much splendor and luxury, though the history of this court pre-

sents a series of cruelties and infamous actions, seldom or never heard of in other countries.

13. The *Scandinavian countries*, or Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, were, if not first, yet chiefly peopled by the German tribe of GOTHs, who immigrated there about the Christian era. In the course of time those countries became, in a certain degree, overpopulated, which gave rise to the famous naval expeditions of the NORMANS, who after the 9th century invaded the shores of England, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France, everywhere plundering and ravaging. They proved themselves to be as daring freebooters, as they were gallant warriors, and acted an important part in the political affairs of several European countries in the west and south.

14. CHARLEMAGNE (see § 8), who was born in 742, reigned from the year 768 to 814, and in this whole period he was almost continually at war. In 774 he wrested the *kingdom of Italy* from the Lombards (see § 9), and added its crown to that which he wore already as king of the Franks. Meanwhile the long-nourished hostile sentiments between the Franks and their next neighbors in the north, the *Saxons*, had finally led to an eruption, which was followed by a war of more than thirty years. Charlemagne was indeed in this war the aggressor; but beside his anxious desire to introduce Christianity among the pagan Saxons, he had well-founded political reasons to act as he did. For the Saxons had made frequent inroads into his empire, and moreover being a very valiant and enterprising people, it was to be feared they would sooner or later try to conquer it, or at least wrest some provinces from it. Thus the war commenced against them in 772, and lasted, though with some intervals, until 804, when a final treaty of peace was concluded, according to which the Saxons acknowledged the sovereignty of Charlemagne, and adopted the Christian faith. In one of those inter-

Division of the Empire of Charlemagne—Germany.

vals, in 778, the Moorish governor of Saragossa requested Charlemagne to lend him his assistance against the Emir Abderrahman. Accordingly, a Frankish army was sent to Spain, and this campaign terminated in the annexation of all the country north of the Ebro to the Frankish empire. This new acquisition was called the *Spanish mark* (margraviate). A war against the Danes was in 810 terminated by a treaty of peace, which stipulated that the *Eider* river was to be considered as the *boundary* between the Danes and Franks; and indeed this river has since continually been the boundary between Denmark and Germany. To secure the boundaries in the east and south-east, Charlemagne founded there several margraviates, for instance; the *Avarian mark* (comprising what is now called the arch-duchy of Austria) against the Avars (see § 11); *Friaul*, etc. In the year 800 when Charlemagne happened to be at Rome, the pope (who for many substantial services, was highly indebted to him) placed the *imperial crown* upon his head, and thus, as it were, *revived the Western Roman Empire*. Charles the Great died in the year 814 at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was succeeded by his son *Louis*, surnamed *the Pious*, who was in point of mental power almost the reverse of his father. Louis the Pious died in 840, and left his dominions to his three sons, Louis, Charles, and Lothaire, who divided them by a treaty, concluded at Verdun in 843, in the following manner:

Louis (since surnamed *the German*) acquired *Germany*, which since that time has ever been separated from France, and where after the death of the last descendant of Louis (which occurred in 911) an *elective* monarchy was established, and so it continued, even so late as the year 1806. Louis the German had shortly before his death inherited the rights to the *imperial crown*, as well as to *Italy*, *Burgundy*, *part of Switzerland*, to *Alsace*, *Lorraine*, etc., and entailed these rights on his descendants and suc-

cessors to the German crown. They were realized for the first time by his grandson Arnulph (reigning in the period from 887 to 899), who not only was crowned as Roman-German emperor, but also brought the kingdom of Italy and Burgundy into a political connection with Germany.

Charles (surnamed *the Bald*) acquired FRANCE, which was ruled by his descendants until the year 987, when the *Capetians* supplanted the race of the *Carlovingians*.

Lothaire acquired the IMPERIAL CROWN and the *kingdom of ITALY*, and besides this a long tract of land situated between France and Germany, viz. *Provence, Dauphiny, Burgundy, Alsace, Lorraine* and the *Netherlands*. But his race became extinct even so early as the year 875; and thus the German kings, his nearest relations, became the heirs of his rights.

15. As for *England* (see § 4), all the seven kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy were united into one, under the government of *Egbert*, King of Wessex. This occurred in the year 827. *Egbert* was therefore the first King of *England*—a name derived from that of *Anglia*, the home of the *Angles*, and substituted for the former name of *Britannia* by *Egbert*. During his reign, and for many years afterwards, the *Normans* (see § 13) made frequent incursions into *England*, and sometimes overran the whole country. King *Alfred the Great* (who reigned from the year 871 to 901) opposed them with good success, but a hundred years after his death the *Normans* again broke into *England*, and were now completely victorious, so that in the period from 1016 to 1042 three Danish kings governed the country in succession (*Swen, Canute, and Hardicanute*). In the year 1042, the *Normans* or *Danes* were driven out of *England*, and another Saxon King, *Edward II.*, surnamed *the Confessor*, was placed upon the throne. Meanwhile the *Normans* had settled in *France*, and acquired there (at the end of the 9th century) a large tract

of land, since called *Normandy*. William duke of Normandy, who was related to King Edward, made claim to the English throne, and after Edward's death, which occurred in 1066, he invaded England, at the head of sixty thousand men, defeated his rival Harold (son of the mighty Count Godwin; for Edward had left no children) in the battle of Hastings (on the 14th of Oct. 1066), and became King of England. He was now called *William the Conqueror*, and is the ancestor of the still reigning royal family of Great Britain.

16. The *Moors in Spain* (see § 10) were in the beginning ruled by governors of the Caliphs then reigning at Damascus (the seat of the latter not being transferred to Bagdad until the year 754); but in 756 the Arabian prince Abderrahman founded an independent empire in Spain, and took his seat in *Cordova* (north-east, and 120 miles distant from Cadiz), which soon rose to be a splendid city, and at one time numbered 1,000,000 inhabitants. The Moorish empire was at that time separated from that of the Christians by the Duero. Concerning the *Christian* empire, the little kingdom of Asturias, founded by Pelagio (see § 10), was since its first enlargement called the *Kingdom of Leon*. The *Spanish mark*, conquered by Charlemagne (see § 14), having meanwhile been divided into two counties, Barcelona and Navarre, and the count of *Navarre* having since assumed the royal title, there were now two Christian kingdoms in Spain; which, in the course of time, brought into existence the kingdoms of *Aragon*, *Castile*, *Galicia*, the principality of *Catalonia*, etc. PORTUGAL, being first a province of the united kingdoms of Castile and Leon, became in 1139 an *independent* kingdom. The power of the Moors in Spain was more and more restricted by the conquests of the Christian kings, till in 1492 *Granada*, the last Moorish possession on the Pyrenean peninsula, was conquered by the Queen *Isabella* of Castile, and King *Ferdinand*, of

Aragon. At this time the kingdom of Aragon comprised not only Aragon, but the whole north-east part of Spain, while the kingdom of Castile comprised all other parts; and as Ferdinand and Isabella were united by marriage, *all Spain* came after their death under the sway, first of their daughter Johanna (or rather their son-in-law Philip), then of their grandson, the celebrated King Charles I. (or Charles V. as emperor of Germany), who entailed the Spanish crown on his descendants.

17 This sketch of the political history of Europe will suffice for the present; and deferring the further particulars of it to the historical introduction of each separate state, we shall now give a condensed description of the *state of European culture in the middle ages*.

Had the time of blooming and vigor of the Roman empire lasted forever, there is no doubt but *Roman culture* would at last have prevailed throughout Europe. But the migration of nations (see § 2), and with it perpetual wars, interfered and destroyed almost the last remains of it. Thus a commencement was to be made anew. But a quiet and peaceful development being impossible at that time, matters went on in the following succession:

1. Improvement of warlike or military conditions.
2. Agriculture.
3. Foundation of new towns and cities.
4. Commercial intercourse and rudiments of industry.
5. A more general efficiency and propagation of Christianity, and subsequently the extension of the clerical power.
6. The foundation of universities and the generalization of other schools.
7. The gradual improvement of sciences and fine arts.
8. Fresh life and activity in commercial and industrious enterprises, generated by the *Crusades*.
9. Origination of free citizens and corporations.

10. New progress of sciences and fine arts.

11. The invention of *gunpowder* and of the *art of printing*; the *Reformation* and the *discovery of America*, and of the passage by sea to *India*; and the immense social and intellectual revolutions brought on by these events, whose consequences are still apparent.

In the period from the latter time of the migration of nations until the crusades, *Italy* (as the former millennial seat of the Roman empire), *Spain* (as the seat of the industrious and intelligent Moors since the 8th century), and the *Eastern empire* (as retaining the remains of Roman culture) were to be considered as illuminated *directly*, and the other European countries as illuminated *indirectly*, by the beams of the sun of culture. Meanwhile the progress of culture went on in the above indicated manner. Thus we shall begin with the

(a.) *Improvement of warlike or military conditions*;—of course only with reference to the *Germanic* tribes (see §§ 1, 2, 3, etc.), as all other European nations (with the exception of the Romans) lived at that time in a state of complete barbarity. Among the Germanic tribes it was the custom and practice to wage war in two different ways: viz, either to call to arms *all freeborn* warriors under the command of *dukes* elected by each tribe (this way was less frequent, and chiefly used in defensive wars); or to *select* warriors of profession out of those freeborn men, who were upon terms of a particular political dependence with the commander-in-chief. With this warfare the FEUDAL SYSTEM was closely connected. As soon as a foreign country was conquered, either the whole (as in the case of the Saxons in England, and of the Lombards in Italy), or some part of it (sometimes one third, but most frequently two thirds) was divided between the king (as commander-in-chief) and his military retinue; each member of the latter receiving a lot, called *Allodium*, which as a patrimonial

Feudal System—Agriculture—Bondage.

estate was at his free disposition. The king, receiving a far greater lot than any member of his retinue, used to confer parts of it, by the name of *fees* (in Latin *feuda* or *beneficia*), on single members of this retinue in usufruct for lifetime. The feoffees, called *vassals*, were bound to faith and homage towards the feoffer, and to warfare in case of war. In this way all allodial proprietors became gradually feudal tenants also. The feoffer was under the obligation to protect his vassal, and for this reason many allodial proprietors, being incompetent to their own protection, conferred their estate upon any powerful neighbor, and received it back again from him as a fee. At first the fees were not transmissible by inheritance, but in the course of time the heritable quality was partly conceded, partly usurped; and since that time, only in case of felony the fee was allowed to be withdrawn. Considering the peculiar condition of society in the middle ages, it cannot be denied that the feudal system was quite adapted to it, and afforded many advantages.

(b.) *Agriculture*, formerly in a more or less flourishing state throughout most of those European countries that were under the Roman sway, but since the beginning of the migration of nations almost totally neglected (except in the Eastern empire), made but poor progress in the period from the year 476 till 752 (when the sway of the Carlovingians commenced), because the freeborn men being for the most time engaged in warfare, gave themselves seldom the trouble to cultivate the soil, which thus was chiefly tilled by the bondsmen or serfs. *Bondage* or *servitude* had from the earliest time been in practice not only among the Germans, but also among the Slavonians (see § 12 of the Introduction), and has not, in most of the countries where it existed, been abolished before the last and the present centuries. It may indeed be called a kind of slavery, but in various respects it differs from proper slavery, which was in use among the ancient

Foundation of Towns and Cities.

Romans, Greeks, etc., and is still in use among the Mohammedans and other peoples!—In the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries agriculture was in the Christian countries of Europe promoted chiefly by the endeavors of the monks; and since the beginning of the crusades (at the end of the 11th century), when many bondsmen entered the armies of the cross, in order to partake of their privileges of personal freedom, agriculture and other branches of husbandry became more and more the occupation of free farmers, and at the same time attained a higher degree of importance. In the Eastern empire the *culture of silk-worms* was introduced during the reign of Justinian I. (527–565). The *Moors* in *Spain* managed the cultivation of the soil in an exemplary manner; and even steep and sandy hills were by their perseverance transformed into fertile arable land. The meadows of Andalusia were never parched by the scorching sun, as the Moors took care to keep them humid by irrigating canals. Along the Guadalquivir river were situated more than 12,000 flourishing villages, and the township of Seville alone contained not less than 100,000 villages and farms.

(c.) In speaking of the *foundation of towns and cities* since the commencement of European culture in general, we of course have only in view those countries which but then emerged from their state of barbarity, and where hitherto the people had more or less been accustomed to live in huts lying scattered about in the woods or open field. This was the custom among the ancient Germans (for the towns and cities on the left bank of the Rhine had been founded by the Romans), among the Poles, Magyars, Britons, and in general among all the northern nations of Europe. In the north and north-east of Europe, the foundation of towns and cities, in the style of those in the southern countries, did not take place before the middle of the 13th century, and the few existing ones were not endowed with municipal laws before

Roeskilde—Moscow—London—Constantinople.

that time. In Sweden the city of *Bjoerkoe*, on an island of the lake Maclar, (see § 9, of the Introduction), was indeed, even so early as in the first half of the 9th century, distinguished by its numerous population, its riches and power; but the country in general had but few towns of any importance. *Roeskilde*, the capital of Denmark until the year 1443, was founded at a very early period, and had since the 11th century a population of 100,000 inhabitants, and not less than 27 magnificent churches and monasteries; but this was rather an exception from the rule. *Moscow* in Russia may have been founded in the 9th century, but it is more probable that its foundation did not take place before the middle of the 12th century. In 1367 the first palace of stone was built here. The first foundation of *London* was laid by the Romans even so early as the year 52; in the beginning of the 7th century it was, says a contemporary, "a commercial town frequented by many nations by sea and by land;" and since the 11th century, the commercial intercourse was still more active here; yet until towards the end of the 12th century most of the houses here were built of wood and thatched, till in 1189 King Richard I. ordered all houses with more than two stories to be built of stone, and roofed with tiles or slates. In *Germany*, the lack of cities or fortified towns was first felt when the fierce Magyars or Huns (as they commonly were called, and from which name originated that of the Hungarians) made their plundering incursions at the end of the 9th, and in the beginning of the 10th century; and not until now most of the principal towns in the interior of Germany were founded. *Constantinople* was at that time not only the emporium, but also in other respects the most important city of Europe. Besides this capital, the Eastern empire had many other fine cities; while in *Italy* those which had been founded by the ancient Romans, were multiplied by new

ones, for instance, by Venice. Likewise in *Spain* and in some parts of *France*, there were many cities of early origin.

(d.) In the period from the 5th to the latter half of the 8th century, the *commercial* intercourse as well as the *industry*, was in general very insignificant, and almost entirely confined to *Constantinople*, where industry was considerably promoted by the luxury of the magnificent imperial court, and an important trade was at that time carried on with several maritime countries on the Mediterranean Sea. In the next period until the beginning of the crusades or of the 12th century, the *Moors* in Spain excelled all other nations of Europe in point of manufactures and other branches of industry. Their woollen cloth, silk-stuffs, embroideries in gold and silver, Morocco-leather, hardware, their excellent workmanship in arms, etc. found everywhere in Europe as well as in Africa and Asia, a lucrative market. In the art of dyeing, the Moors were eminently skilled. Likewise the working in the Spanish gold and silver mines was managed by them with ability and circumspection, and added greatly to their wealth. In other countries of Europe in the latter period, the commercial preponderance of Constantinople gradually went over to the Italian sea-towns of *Venice*, *Pisa*, *Genoa* and *Amalfi* (the last-named town is situated in the vicinity of Naples). These towns had risen to be independent commercial states, while in other western countries of Europe (with the exception of the Arabian part of Spain) the commercial intercourse was almost confined to trade by barter, or provision only for the daily supply. But now the circumstances there were more favorable. Indian and Levantine goods were sent from Constantinople by way of the Danube river up to *Ratisbon* (on the Danube), which was at that time the most considerable and populous city of Germany, and mediated the intercourse not only between the eastern and western countries, but also between the north-east part of Europe and

Italy. In *France* the southern cities, above all *Marseilles*, traded with the Levant, while those of the north carried on commerce chiefly with England. Even the Slavonian tribes in the vicinity of the Elbe River and on the Baltic Sea, especially the citizens of Julin (on an island at the mouth of the Oder River; it was destroyed in 1170), kept up a commercial intercourse with neighboring countries. The increasing number of towns and cities, the establishment of fairs, and the discovery of gold and silver mines in the Hartz (see § 7, *k*. Introd.) and in other parts of Germany were promoting the industry in those quarters.

(*e.*) *A more general efficiency and propagation of Christianity* was almost impossible during the troubles and disturbances in the period of the migration of nations. Yet a *roundabout ground* of it was laid by the transplantation of *monastic life* from the dioceses of the oriental church to those of the occidental. This was effected by *St. Benedict* of Nursia, who in 529 founded a monastery on Mount Cassino, near Naples, that gave rise to the establishment of monasteries in other countries of Europe. These institutions were not only the seminaries for nearly all those heroes of the faith, who in the earlier time of the middle ages, as missionaries, propagated Christianity among the pagan tribes of Europe, frequently at the risk of their lives; but may likewise be considered as the only nurseries and preservers of classical literature and of sciences in general in those dark ages. Without the monasteries, even genuine manuscripts of the Holy Bible might be very rare. That monks deserved well for their cultivation of the soil, has already been mentioned; and moreover they were engaged in handiwork, in the instruction of youth, in writing chronicles, in copying classical manuscripts, etc. Before the time of Charlemagne, the *pope*, as the visible head of the occidental church, had but little influence or authority in temporal matters; but since he had placed the imperial crown upon the head

of this king (see § 14), he assumed the privilege of crowning all his successors, and subsequently (in the next period until the 11th century) the supreme legislative power in ecclesiastical matters, the supreme judicial power in the same matters and in all causes concerning the clergy, and the right of pronouncing the *interdict* (a papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices) against whole districts and even countries, and the *anathema* against persons, in cases of transgressions against the church. But the preponderance of the papal authority dated from the time of Pope *Gregory VII.* (1073-1085) and of the crusades (from the end of the 11th to that of the 13th century). The popes now went so far as to declare that God had given them all the kingdoms of heaven and earth; they actually dethroned kings, treated them as their vassals, and continued for more than three hundred years to exercise an almost undisputed sway over both kings and peoples of the Christian world. It was about the period of the reign of *Innocentius III.* (1198-1216) that the power of the pope was at its highest pitch. But after *Boniface VIII.* (1294-1303) had been deeply humbled, and treated with contempt by King Philip IV. of France, the papal power went rapidly to decay.

(f) It cannot be denied that the Roman Catholic church has done far more for *promoting knowledge and instruction* than the oriental church, especially in the middle ages. Yet many kings were not behind in their endeavors, among them Charlemagne, who established a great number of schools and interested himself even personally in the progress of the pupils. In the preceding period, the objects of instruction in the higher schools consisted of the so-called seven liberal arts, viz. study of the classical literature, rhetoric, dialectics, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music. The best schools of this kind were at that time those of Cambridge, York and Canterbury in *England*, from whence sci-

entific knowledge gradually spread over the European continent. In the *Eastern empire* the Roman literature had lost its strengthening freshness by the prevalence of a depraved taste; all attainments in literature and science were nearly concentrated in Constantinople; yet until the reign of Justinian I. (527–565) there was still a renowned academy at Athens. The *Moors* in *Spain*, so distinguished in other branches of human exertions, excelled also in the cultivation of sciences, especially in the period from the 8th to the 12th century. Cordova was the seat of literary institutions, academies and numerous common schools. The academies were celebrated, and much resorted to from other countries. Both Christians and Jews attended the instruction in matters of philosophy, medicine, mathematical and physical sciences. In the last-named period (752–1100) *France*, *Germany* and *Switzerland* were possessed of excellent cloister, cathedral and episcopal schools in *Paris* and *Normandy*, at *Corvey*, *Fulda*, *Paderborn* and *Hildesheim*, and at *St. Gall*. About the same time the first UNIVERSITIES of Europe were founded. The most celebrated among them were those of *Salerno* (in the vicinity of *Naples*), of *Bologna* (in the States of the Church), and of *Paris*. The object of instruction in the first was principally *medicine*, in the second *jurisprudence*, and in the third *theology and philosophy*. At the medical faculty or seminary of *Salerno*, founded in the beginning of the 12th century, and endowed with the privileges of a university in 1150, it was chiefly *Arabian* professors who directed the instruction. In 1119, or about that time, the university of *Bologna* took its rise; but its glory dates from the professorship of the celebrated legist Irnerius (†1140); in 1158 it was endowed with the privileges of a university by Emperor Frederick I. About the year 1200, when another renowned professor, named Azzo, illustrated this university, it was frequented by 10,000 students. It must be remarked here, that

many of the latter were indeed youth; yet the greatest part of those students consisted of men of rank, or who filled high offices. For them was the knowledge of the *Roman law* (which was explained here, and which had become the common law in most of the European countries) indispensable; and as at that time the art of printing was not yet invented, and thus the study of books impossible, it was a matter of course, that they betook themselves to universities. The title of *Doctor* came first in use at the University of Bologna. Never did any university maintain its renown so long, nor influence church and state to such a degree as that of *Paris*. Though the opinion that its origin might be dated from the days of Charlemagne, is untenable, yet it originated at a very early period, perhaps in the beginning of the 10th century. In the 12th century this university numbered among its professors several men distinguished for their attainments in literature and science, of whom Peter Lombardus (+1164), a disciple of Abelard, was the most celebrated. His "libri sententiarum," comprise a theological system that for centuries vindicated its authority among the theologians. The universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* are of so early origin too, that the period of their foundation cannot be stated with certainty. Before the end of the 13th century, there had been founded universities at *Padua*, *Naples*, *Reggio*, *Rome* and *Treviso*; at *Montpellier*, *Orleans* and *Toulouse*; and at *Salamanca* in Spain.

(g.) The *literary productions* in the western countries of Europe during the period from the 5th to the latter half of the 8th century, consisted only of philosophical and church historical works, and were entirely written in Latin. Beda Venerabilis, author of a history of the Christian church in England, introduced first the Christian chronology into the western countries of Europe. In this period too, the first essays in the art of painting (wholly neglected since the first period of the Roman

emperors) were made, and a transition from ancient to modern architecture was effected by the *Gothic style* (invented by the Ostrogoths, but in the course of time much improved and brought to its high state of grandeur), and likewise by the tasteless Lombardic style mingled with that of the Byzantines. In the Eastern empire the Latin language prevailed until the latter half of this period, when it began to be supplanted by a corrupted Greek dialect. Literary productions at that time were rather insipid, and poetry was almost confined to the epigram. The church of St. Sophia, built in Constantinople during the reign of Justinian I. (527–563), was considered as a pattern of the early Christian architecture, the peculiar properties of which were the form of a cross, the cupola and the semicircular arch resting on cubical capitals. It was not until the 9th century that the arts of painting and sculpture began to be improved in the Eastern empire.—In the next period (752–1100) it was chiefly the Moors in Spain who excelled in poetry. The ballad was devised by them. Their architectonic performances in the Arabian style (an improved imitation of the Byzantine style) were distinguished for their easy forms and rich ornaments. In scientific matter they chiefly cultivated the mathematical and physical sciences. Edrisi, (+1180) who made his studies at Cordova, wrote several geographical works of great value. In the other European countries (with the exception of the Eastern empire) the Latin ceased to be a living language, since in the 9th century the Romanic and Germanic languages had been improved with more success. In the same period (752–1100) several poetical and other works were, for the first time, written in German, and the grand cathedrals of Bamberg, Worms, Mentz, Spire, etc., built in the mixed Lombardo-Byzantine style. In the 11th century, the first feudal castles were built; among them the celebrated Wartburg (now belonging to Saxe Weimar), in

The Crusades.

1067. About the same time music and painting on glass were cultivated successfully.

(*h.*) As the *Crusades*, undertaken since the end of the 11th century by European nations for the recovery of the Holy Land, were attended by most important consequences with regard to the social condition and culture of Europe, we must previously give some historical outlines of them. The Holy Land, or Palestine, had, since the end of the 4th century, formed part of the Eastern empire, but in the 7th century been conquered by the Arabs. The latter granted free exercise of religion to the Christian population, and in general, treated them with equity. In 968 the sultan of Egypt took possession of Palestine, which continued to be under the sway of himself and his successors until the year 1078, when the *Seldschuks* (or Turks, who from other Turkish tribes differed only by their particular name, which they had derived from that of their former sultan, named Seldschuk) subdued the country; and by them, the Christians, especially the pilgrims to Jerusalem, were often treated with cruelty and scorn. The pilgrims returned to Europe and gave an account of the treatment they received. This excited the indignation of the European Christians, and they were easily induced to unite in a great effort for taking the Holy Land from the infidel Seldschuks. There were in all, *seven* crusades: the *first*, in the period from the year 1096 to 1100; the *second*, 1147-1149; the *third*, 1189-1193; the *fourth*, 1203-1204; the *fifth*, in 1228; the *sixth*, in 1248; the *seventh*, in 1270. We shall now show the various consequences of the crusades, already alluded to. How they exerted influence on the extension of the *papal power*, see above paragraph, marked (*e*). Yet we must add here that the possession of the immense riches of the Roman Catholic clergy, especially of the regular clergy, dates from the period of the crusades, they being then enabled to purchase at the cheapest prices the estates

of crusaders. To the *princes*, too, the crusades presented many opportunities for extending their power; for instance, by the escheating of fiefs, which thus became estates of the crown. The consequences, with regard to the *nobility*, were in substance the following:—First, the spirit of *chivalry* was improved, family-names and *ensigns armorial* came into use among the nobles, and the *tournaments* became now more general and more splendid. Then the crusades gave rise to the erection of the following *religious and military orders*: 1. The *Knights of St. John*, whose first origin dates from the year 1048, when some merchants from Amalfi (near Naples) erected a monastery and hospital at Jerusalem; yet their regular organization took place during the first crusade. In 1187 they transferred their seat from Jerusalem to Ptolemais or Acre (on the Syrian coast), in 1291 to Cyprus, and in 1309 to Rhodes. On the last-named island they maintained themselves for more than two hundred years until the year 1522, when the island was conquered by the Turkish sultan Soliman II. The king of Spain and German emperor Charles V., who then was in possession of Malta, ceded in 1530 to the knights this island, which in 1798 was conquered by the French, but since the year 1800 belongs to Great Britain. 2. The *knights templars*, whose first organization dates from the year 1118, and who were distinguished for their valor and great services in the Holy Wars. Since the loss of the Holy Land, the knights templars transferred their principal seat to France, but to their misfortune. For their great wealth excited the avidity of King Philip the Fair, who, in 1312, exterminated almost the whole order. 3. The *Teutonic order*, originating in 1190, and its members consisting only of German knights. Since the re-conquest of Palestine by the Saracens, the master of the Teutonic order transferred his seat from Jerusalem to Venice, thence to Marburg (belonging to Hesse Cassel), and finally to Marienburg

Commercial Intercourse.

(south-east, and 32 miles distant from Dantzick). The knights of the Teutonic order subdued, in the period from the year 1230 to 1283, the pagan tribes of the Prussians proper, and took possession of the whole country that now comprises the Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia. The last master of the Teutonic order was the margrave Albert, of the house of Hohenzollern; he changed his Catholic creed for Protestantism, and in 1525 transformed his mastership into a duchy. The Teutonic order, dissatisfied with this alteration, now left the country, and removed their principal seat to Mergentheim (now belonging to the German kingdom of Wirtemberg). The dissolution of the order took place in 1809. Similar other orders originated chiefly in Spain. Concerning the consequences of the crusades with regard to *European commerce and industry*, it may be remarked that *before* that period the commercial train of Europe, in the direction from east to west, was to be compared with the moderate running of a river, which afterwards rising to a mighty stream and dividing into several branches, diffused its contents in every direction. Italian, French, and Catalonian maritime towns seized upon the sea-commerce; while German, Netherlandish, and French traders took possession of the inland commerce. We shall first speak of the European *sea-commerce*, which from the remotest ages until the end of the 15th century ever continued to be (at least substantially) restricted to the *Mediterranean Sea*. During the crusades *Venice*, and partly *Genoa* and *Pisa*, acquired the most substantial monopolies and other commercial advantages in all seaports of the Eastern empire, as well as of Syria and Palestine. During the fourth crusade (in 1203 and 1204) the *Venetians* conquered most of the shores and islands of the first-named empire, and founded settlements there. At the same time the navigation on the Black Sea became subject to their sway, and thus they not only participated in the commerce between

Asia and the interior of Europe, but for a long while superintended the commercial intercourse with the north of Europe. But after the re-establishment of the Byzantine authority at Constantinople in 1261, the Venetians were expelled from this capital, and the *Genoese* succeeded them; while the *Venetians* became now (by commercial treaties with the Saracens) possessed of the highly important *Indian trade through Egypt*. Since they even participated in the caravan trade with the interior of Africa and obtained settlements on the coast of the Barbary. About the same time the *Genoese* founded settlements in Crimea and on other shores skirting the Black Sea. The exports of Venice to Egypt were chiefly olive-oil, cloth, velvet, furs, quicksilver, copper, lead, cinnabar, sweet oranges, and other fruits, etc., upon the whole at the value of about 300,000 ducats (an immense sum at that time) annually. Besides these goods, other ones, at the value of about 50,000 ducats, were smuggled in Egypt by the ships' crews. Towards the end of the 14th century the Venetian merchant-vessels amounted to upwards of 3,000 (including 300 of the burthen of 700 tons each), and were navigated by 25,000 men. The annual exports and imports of Genoa were likewise very considerable. Thus, for instance, in 1201, one cargo, brought from the Levant, comprised among other valuable goods 1500 pounds of gold, silver, and precious stones; and in 1379, a large *Genoese* vessel brought a cargo of spices, muslin, silk stuffs, gold, and silver, at the value of 1,500,000 ducats. A large portion of the imported goods was exported to Germany, especially to Nuremberg. Bills of exchange came first in use at Genoa in this period. *Pisa* was not behind in commercial and shipping enterprises: it kept up a lively intercourse with the Levant, and acquired substantial privileges in Constantinople. The merchants of *Amalfi* (near Naples) were the first who exported European goods to Syria and Egypt. The mariner's compass is

said to have been invented at Amalfi, in 1302, by Flavio Gioja ; but, the peculiar use of the loadstone being known already a century before, he has perhaps only improved that instrument. *Ancona* traded chiefly with Cyprus ; among other goods, it exported Florentine and French cloth, soap, and wine, and imported cotton, spices, sugar, and alum. In the period from the 12th to the end of the 15th century, *Barcelona*, the capital of Catalonia in Spain, was renowned for its commercial and shipping enterprises, and rivalled successfully even with Venice and Genoa. In France, not only *Marseilles*, but also *Aigues Mortes* and *Montpellier* carried on great business in the last-named enterprises. Finally, it may be remarked that in this period the *maritime laws*, if not established for the first time, were improved and brought into more general practice.

With regard to the INLAND COMMERCE, there were in this period *two principal commercial roads* : the one between Constantinople and Germany by way of the Danube river, and the other between the Italian or French seaports and the staples of the interior of Europe. The first of these roads was indeed of great importance, but in general not so much frequented as the latter, for the simple reason of its shorter distance. Besides *Ratisbon*, which continued to be an emporium, *Vienna* was chiefly engaged in the trade through Constantinople. For the Levantic and Indian trade through Venice and Genoa, *Nuremberg* and *Augsburg* became the great staples of Germany and other European countries. Their intercourse with Venice did not commence before the 14th century, but it soon yielded immense profits to them. The goods received from Venice (and partly from Genoa). they exported partly to *Erfurt* (the staple of the east of Germany, etc.), partly to *Mentz* and *Cologne* (the staples of the west and north of Germany, etc.), but chiefly to *Bruges*, *Antwerp*, and *Brussels*, though these Netherlandish emporia received

also directly goods from Venice by sea. In France, there were in this period no such staples like those of Germany; yet in various other regards *Lyons* and *Avignon* were at all events staples of great importance. The emporium of Russia during the 14th and 15th centuries was *Novogorod*, which at that time had a population of 400,000 inhabitants. Next to this city *Pskow* or *Pleskow* (south-west, and 156 miles distant from St. Petersburg) was an important staple of Russia. The emporium of Sweden was *Wisby*, on the island of Gothland, which in the beginning of the 12th century sent abroad its merchant vessels even as far as to Alexandria in Egypt. The maritime law of Wisby was of great authority far and near. The staples of Denmark were *Roeskilde*, *Aalborg*, and *Aarhuus*, and that of Norway was *Bergen*. In England, London continued still to be the only emporium, but in the 15th century Bristol also began to rise. Lastly, with respect to INDUSTRY, it was chiefly *silk-weaving* and *dyeing*, that were, the former art introduced, the latter improved, since the crusades. The Normans, settled on the island of Sicily, waged war against the Eastern empire, and in 1148, headed by their king, Roger II., they took in Corinth, Athens, and Thebes, where, as in Constantinople, silk-manufactures were flourishing. Greek silk-weavers were now by them induced to go to Sicily and instruct people there in the mysteries of their art. The latter, thus introduced for the first time in Italy, was soon improved with great success at *Palermo*; thence it was transplanted to *Lucca*, in 1309 to *Venice*, and since the year 1314 to *Florence*, *Milan*, *Bologna*, etc. The art of dyeing was improved chiefly by the multiplication of dyeing materials; saffron, alum, and probably indigo too, being introduced by the crusaders. Orchilla, as dyeing material, was not known in Europe before the 14th century, and first brought from the Orient to Florence in the year 1300. Sicily, favored by its climate, enjoyed the peculiar

advantage of cultivating the *sugar-cane*, and introducing the important article of this tropical produce into Europe. Before the period of the crusades, honey was the only substitute for sugar throughout Europe, until the first crusaders became acquainted with the sugar-cane in Syria. Already, before the middle of the 12th century, it was cultivated in Sicily on a large scale; thence it was transplanted to Madeira (discovered in 1419), and finally to the West Indies. Even so early as the 14th century the consumption of sugar in Italy was immense.

(i.) It is obvious that these various improvements, occasioned by the crusades, could not forbear to react favorably upon the condition of the *citizens* in most of the European towns. Many communities acquired their independence and privileges by granting loans or gratuities to their sovereigns in cases of pecuniary embarrassments. The first cities, obtaining substantial privileges, were those of *Upper and Central Italy*, which availing themselves of the opportunity presented by the long-lasting differences between the German emperors and the popes, became independent in the administration of their local affairs. Their mayors were called *podestas*, and partly appointed by the German emperor (see historical introduction of Italy), partly and chiefly elected by the citizens. In the beginning the governmental power was exercised exclusively by the nobles (or *patricians*, as they were called in most of those cities); but subsequently the *mechanics* laid claim to a participation in government, and for the most part effected their desire. In *Germany*, those *free cities*, whose last remnants are Hamburg, Bremen, Lubee, and Frankfort, took existence during the reign of emperor Frederic II. (1215–1250), and during the interregnum (1250–1273; see historical introduction of Germany). Although these cities continued to be subjected to the emperor, their privileges were very substantial, and comprised, among others, the right of immediateness (i. e., they were in-

dependent members of the German empire), the right of self-government in local affairs, the staple-right, the rights of coinage, of holding fairs, of levying customs, etc. Here, as in the Italian cities, the governmental power was at first exercised exclusively by the patricians, till in the 14th century the mechanics, or rather the *guilds*, obtained the right of participation in government, at least in many cities of southern Germany. In *France*, especially in the south of that country, the high nobility and clergy granted regales, or other similar privileges, to many cities, partly for money, and partly because they considered the flourishing of these cities suitable to their own interest. In *Aragon* (see § 16), since the year 1137, comprising Catalonia also, there were likewise privileged cities, besides Barcelona; yet the governmental power here was divided between royal and municipal officers. In the north of Europe, only *Novogorod* and *Pleskow* in Russia, and *Wisby* in Sweden, enjoyed similar privileges (*Novogorod* even more) as the Italian and German free cities. The increasing number and wealth of free citizens influenced greatly on the improvement of manufactures and of industry in general, and the reaction proved favorable in almost every branch of human exertion. The cloth manufactories, for instance, being in this period most extensive and flourishing in Italy, Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, England, and above all in the Netherlands (where *Louvain*, *Ghent*, *Dendermonde*, *Ypres*, *Brussels*, *Bruges*, etc., were highly distinguished for their cloth manufactures, and those of *Bruges* alone yielded the means of existence to more than 10,000 families), were promoting in an extraordinary manner the raising of sheep, which branch of husbandry was cultivated chiefly in England and Spain. The prevailing luxury influenced again on the manufactures. Scarlet and citrine were the most fashionable colors of dress in the middle ages; and in the beginning of the 14th century, even the lower classes of *Genoa* wore red garments

Drinking Propensities and Customs.

with lemon-colored lining, at least on holydays. Scarlet state-dresses were sometimes lined with green. The ladies of Placentia, and of other Italian cities, used to wear wide and long scarlet dresses, either of fine woollen, or of silk and velvet, or of gold-brocade. Sleeves and girdles were set with pearls. Besides diamond rings on the fingers, the hair was adorned with gold chains, pearls, and precious stones. In many cities of Germany, Flanders, Brabant, and France, the ladies were not inferior to those of Italy in finery. On the other side, the gentlemen were not behind-hand in ornament, and even their breeches were embroidered with gold, silver, and pearls. That the delight in the pleasures of the table kept pace with this luxury, is a matter of course; but a most striking feature in the customs of the middle ages were the so-called *draughts of honor*, or, in plain words, the drinking propensity. In Germany, the Netherlands, and in the north of France, beer was the common beverage, in the northern countries, mead, and in the southern, wine. Yet, in the first-named countries, wine also was drunk in great quantities. In the drinking-rooms of the cities formal drinking-rules had been established by practice. The drinkers sat down round "the abbot and his monks," viz.: round the great bumper and the smaller ones, and the chairman insisted upon strict observance of the rules. Woe to him who was dilatory in pledging! He incurred the risk of having the contents of the bumper thrown into his face. Mead was a beverage from ancient times in the north of Europe; it was even exported from Germany, through Constantinople, to Syria and Palestine, until the end of the 12th century. In Meissen, on the Elbe, it was brewed in such quantities, that in 1015, at winter time, when the river was frozen over, a rather great fire was extinguished with mead. The multiplication of the branches of industry, and the improvement of the condition of mechanics and tradesmen, gave rise to the formation of *guilds*,

Guilds—Hanseatic League.

or corporations of mechanics and tradesmen. They originated in the period of the crusades, and soon spread over all countries of Europe. In Italy they were most numerous, and Florence, for instance, numbered at one time not less than 72 different guilds. The guild of the cloth-weavers, belonged to those that stood highest in credit. Next to Italy, the guilds were most numerous in Germany. In the middle ages, cases of *sword-law* occurred frequently, but never in such degree as since the midst of the 13th century. About the same time, numerous pirates were roving about the European seas. Thus the communications, both by land and by sea, were infested; and whereas, in Germany, the interregnum (1250–1273) prevented the redress by government, or in any other regular way, several commercial towns entered into a confederacy for mutual defence. This was the origin of the renowned *Hanseatic League*, to which belonged nearly 80 cities and towns of Germany, Prussia, and the Netherlands, among others, the following: Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen, Brunswick, Lüneburg, Magdeburg, Breslau, Dortmund, Soest, Osnabruck, Stralsund, Wismar, Rostock, Stettin, Königsberg, Elbing, Dantzick, Amsterdam, Arnhem, Dort, Deventer, Groningen, Zutphen, Zwoll, Middelburg; moreover, Cracow in Poland, Dorpat in Livonia, and Wisby on the Swedish island of Gothland. In the course of time, Lubec became the head of the Hanseatic League that entertained a large navy. The *Guildhall*, in London, was established, if not directly by this league, yet by a corporation of German merchants. Other confederacies in Germany were the *Rhenish League*, which was established at Mentz in 1255, and to whom belonged not only Mentz, Worms, Spire, Frankfort on the Maine, etc., but also Cologne, Wesel, Munster, and other members of the Hanseatic League. To the *Swabian League*, originating partly in the 13th, but chiefly in the 15th century, belonged

Nuremberg, Augsburg, and other cities of southern Germany that traded chiefly with Italy.

(j.) *New scientific progress* since the crusades, was chiefly made in *Geography* and other kindred branches of knowledge. The geographical conceptions hitherto prevailing in most parts of Europe, were in some measure enlarged and corrected by the crusades, and moreover by the accounts of several missionaries sent to Karakorum (830 miles north-west from Peking, and 370 miles south from Irkutsk), once the splendid capital and residence of the Mongolian emperors, by the pope, and king Louis IX. of France, in 1246, and the following years. Besides these missionaries, a Venetian merchant, named *Marco Polo*, visited Mongolia, or Tartary, and thence China, CochinChina, Malacca, Ceylon, Persia, and Armenia, in the period from the year 1271 to 1295. Although mixed with numerous fables, his accounts are, in substance, correct; yet they did not in general add much to geographical knowledge for want of auxiliary knowledge in nautical and other mathematical branches. All mathematical acquirements at that time had been derived from Arabian authors, or Arabian translations of Greek authors. This latter fact may appear strange; as of course it might have been much better to make use of the Greek original instead of translations. But (with the exception of the Eastern empire and Arabian Spain) in Europe the study and knowledge of the *ancient Greek language* did not commence before the latter half of the 15th century; and until then no other Bible was used or scarcely known than its Latin translation, commonly called *Vulgata*. The *fine arts* made, in this period, much greater progress than the sciences. Especially *poetry* rose to a high state of improvement, and assumed, after the crusades, the character of the romantic. Epic and lyrical poetry flourished chiefly in Germany and in France, and highly celebrated were the German poets of the 12th and 13th

Invention of Gunpowder—Art of Printing.

century (they were called *Minnesingers*, or minstrels of love), and at the same period the *Troubadours*, or poets of Provence, and other parts of southern France. Even on the island of *Iceland* (at that time a fertile and well-cultivated country) the spirit of poetry was improved with the greatest success. The Scandinavian poets of the middle ages were called *Scalds*. *Painting* and *sculpture* were first raised to independent fine arts in the 13th century; the former by *Cimabue* (born in 1240, died in 1300), the latter by *Nicolo Pisano* (the latter surname alludes to Pisa, where he lived in the midst of the 13th century). *Painting on glass* and *plastic brass founding* were at a high pitch of improvement in this period; but above all, *architecture*, whose admirable grandeur in the Germanic, or New Gothic style (an improvement of the original Gothic style) dates chiefly from the 13th century. The construction of the cathedrals of Paris, Rouen, Rheims, and Amiens, of Burgos and Toledo, of Cologne and Magdeburg, and of St. Peter in York, and of Westminster Abbey in London, commenced in this century, while that of the cathedral of Strasbourg commenced in 1018, and of those of Vienna and of Freiburg (now belonging to the grand-duchy of Baden) commenced towards the midst of the 12th century. Not only churches, but also monasteries, or abbeys, palaces, castles, town-halls, bridges, etc., were at that time built in the above-named style.

(k.) Since the days of the crusades, Europe had more and more become the focus of universal history, yet it attained its permanent ascendancy in this respect not before the end of the 15th century, when not only the use of *gunpowder* (invented, according to common supposition, about the year 1350, by a monk, at Freiburg in Baden, named Barthold Schwarz) had become more general, but the invention of the *art of printing* (in 1440) had brought another not less powerful, though moral weapon into its hand, and moreover now the discovery of America (in 1492),

The Reformation.

and of the *passage by sea to India* (1498), opened at once, as it were, all temporal treasures to its spirit of enterprise, and extended its commerce, hitherto confined to the Mediterranean Sea, in a rather short time over the whole earth. While these important discoveries brought on the most substantial changes in the *material* condition and circumstances of Europe, not less portentous *spiritual* alterations were effected by the almost simultaneous *Reformation*, dating from October 31, 1517. It is remarkable, and gives a new evidence of the defectiveness of human exertions and performances, that all those inventions, discoveries, and events, good as they were in themselves (perhaps with the exception of the invention of gunpowder), proved to have their wrong side too. So, for instance, Christianity is indebted to the art of printing for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures among all classes of society, and the sciences are indebted to this art for their high state of improvement; but, at the same time, infidelity and revolutionary spirit have likewise availed themselves of this powerful lever to propagate their mischievous principles, unfortunately with great success. The advantages of the discovery of America have been immense in almost every respect; yet it not only proved fatal in its consequences to the discoverers themselves, in drying up the intrinsical sources of prosperity in Spain; but it transformed, almost throughout Europe, the hitherto more or less prevailing meek and quiet spirit, into a turbulent one. While the former "is in the sight of God of great price" (1 Pet. iii. 4), the latter is of great annoyance to those who are excited by this spirit. The benefits of the Reformation are unquestionable; nevertheless, the arch-enemy knew very well how to avail himself even of this blessing. He suggested, that the primitive aim of the Reformation had been not only the overthrow of superstition, but the overthrow of Christianity itself; and hence the whole host of English deists, French atheists, and German rationalists, have,

under the head of superstition, directed their weapons against everlasting divine truths, and united in the attempt to supplant the latter by human deceptions, or rather by their own wrong-headed fancies. Characteristic in this respect is the fact that at the very time when the first French revolution was at its highest pitch of excess, a prostitute acted the part of the goddess of reason!

18. Besides this *tendency to infidelity*, it was chiefly the improvement of *foreign and domestic politics*, which marked the prevailing spirit of the age in the last three centuries. All the principal events of Europe, from the 16th to the end of the 18th century, may be traced to this latter head. The German emperor, Charles V., was the first European prince who followed a steady line of policy; the next were Philip II. of Spain, and Henry IV. of France; then followed Richelieu, and the Swedish king Gustavus Adolphus; Louis XIV., and William III. (of the house of Orange); Peter I., Frederic II., and Catharine II. The *war of thirty years* (1618-1648) was, among those of a general character, the only one that did not (at least not directly) arise from the principles of this policy; for it was the natural result of a *reactionary tendency*, called forth on the part of the *Roman Catholics* by the Reformation. But the chief motive of all other wars in the before-named period, was more or less the desire of conquest and aggrandizement. Thus the wars of Henry II. of France, of Philip II., of Richelieu (or nominally of Louis XIII.), and above all, those of Louis XIV., had no other aim. Henry IV. of France, was the inventor, and king William III. of England, the improver of that whimsical policy known by the name of *European equilibrium*. A balance was imagined, with Western Europe in the one, and Eastern Europe in the other scale, and now it was the rulers' problem of constantly equipoising and balancing. Thus the reciprocal countries and provinces were to be weighed in a manner

not unlike that of the grocer who is weighing his spices. Only to this strange rule of politics European Turkey owes the continuation of its existence. Henry IV. was, by the stabs of Ravallac, prevented from realizing his dreams of equilibrium; while William III. sacrificed to them the public interest of Holland, his native country. Even so late as the year 1790, King Frederic William II. of Prussia, was about to wage war against Austria and Russia, merely for the sake of the fancied European equilibrium. Before the days of Louis XIV. *Spain* and the *German Empire* ranked foremost among the European powers, but since then *France* had attained the ascendancy, although her political preponderance had begun to be lessened by degrees so early as the year 1692, when in the battle of La Hogue her navy received the first fatal blow from the English. Yet her moral ascendancy and influence has unfortunately continued to the present day, and generated all that corruption and licentiousness in customs and manners by which Europe became infected. The abominable public and private behavior of Louis XIV. set a bad example not only to his own subjects, but also to other nations; first to foreign princes, then to their subjects. The still more ignominious dissoluteness of his successor, Louis XV., pulled down the last barriers of veneration and shame, the more so as this king stupidly suffered Voltaire, and the other French atheists, to undermine both the Christian faith and his own throne. Diderot was even allowed to declare publicly, that the sovereign happiness of man would begin as soon as the last king had been strangled with the entrails of the last priest! German book-learned fancymongers, and English so-called philosophers, aping the French fashion-leaders, assisted them faithfully in their endeavors, and even that great Prussian, King Frederic II., was in this respect so infatuated that in his epistolary correspondence with Voltaire, d'Alembert, and others of the same stamp, the letters written by him, as

well as those written by his correspondents, closed always with the refrain: *écrasez l'infame!* And let it be remembered that this blasphemous motto was applied to our Saviour himself! At that time, in the higher circles, and partly even among the lower classes of society in France, it was the fashion to deny the existence of God; materialism was the watchword and idol of the age; the most insolent and disgusting selfishness went hand in hand with these principles, and a French author asserted publicly, that egotism was to be considered as the only and genuine motive of human actions. "Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools." (Rom. i. 22.) The excesses and crimes of the first French revolution (1789) were a natural sequence to this state of things.

Entering now into particulars of the description of Europe, we shall describe the different countries in the following order of succession:—

Portugal,	Prussia,
Spain,	Austria,
Italy,	Denmark,
Switzerland,	Sweden and Norway,
France,	Russia,
Great Britain and Ireland,	Ionian Islands,
Belgium and Holland,	Greece,
Germany,	Turkey.

It may, at the first glance, appear somewhat strange that we commence with *Portugal*, one of the less interesting countries of Europe. But, on due consideration, it seemed most natural to begin at the extreme boundaries, viz.: either on the north-east, i. e., with *Russia*, or on the south-west, i. e., with *Portugal*. *Russia*

Proposed Description of the several Countries.

presents indeed far greater interest than Portugal; but as the description of that country must indispensably digress in many instances into Asiatic Russia, and would at the same time imply the necessity of giving next after Russia the description of other eastern countries (Turkey, etc.), it appeared more suitable to commence with Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

AREA: 36,508 square miles.

POPULATION: 3,725,000 inhabitants.

THE kingdom of Portugal, comprising the western coast of the Pyrenean peninsula is upon an average 106 miles in breadth, surrounded on the west and south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other sides by Spain.

Of the above-stated *area* continental Portugal comprises 35,358 square miles, while the remainder is to be assigned to the *Azore Isles*, which, together with the former, constitute one and the same political body, and rank among the other Portuguese *provinces*. Thus they are not to be considered as African colonies, like Cape Verd Islands, Angola, etc.; and as they at the same time are situated very nearly opposite Lisbon, and little more than 800 miles distant from continental Portugal (while the distance between them and the next points of Africa amounts to more than 920 miles), they are very improperly ranked by most geographers as among the African Islands.

Of the above-stated population, 3,500,000 live in continental Portugal, and 250,000 inhabitants on the Azore Isles. The *Roman Catholic* profession is the religion of the state, though all other denominations are tolerated. The archbishop of Lisbon bears the title of *patriarch* since the year 1717; besides him, there are 6 bishops in Portugal and its colonies (formerly there were 12 archbishops and 11 bishops), and their dioceses comprise

4,086 parishes. Even so late as the year 1821 Portugal still numbered 360 monasteries with 5,760 monks, and 126 nunneries with 2,725 nuns. But in 1834 all cloisters were abolished.

The *surface* of the country is in general mountainous, though not in such a prevailing manner as in Spain. The highest mountain ranges of Portugal are the *Sierra de Estrella*, rising to 7,700 feet in height, and the *Sierra Monchique* (see Introduction, § 7, c.).

The principal *rivers* of Portugal are, the *Tagus*, *Douro*, *Minho*, and *Guadiana* (see Introduction, § 10). Besides them there are only *coast-rivers*, e. g., the *Mondego*, the *Lima*, etc.

The *climate* is in general mild and salubrious.

The *soil* is upon the whole very fertile in the valleys and plains, especially in Algarve, and might yield the richest crops of various kind, if the people were more diligent and intelligent. Here, as in Spain, the possession of rich colonies paralyzed more or less the vigor of the national spirit, and while in the 16th century the riches of India, and subsequently those of Brazil, directed their streams to Portugal, the people sunk by degrees into indolence and poverty. Until the 16th century the cultivation of corn was the most productive source of wealth to the country; but later it was more and more neglected, and already for many years past the corn raised in Portugal is not sufficient for home consumption. *Wine*, *sea-salt*, and *olive oil*, are the chief natural products of the country. The best wines are those produced in the environs of Oporto (universally known by the name of *port-wine*), and in the vicinity of Lisbon and St. Ubes. Algarve yields the best olive oil, and the chief place for making sea-salt is St. Ubes. Hemp and flax are cultivated in some northern districts. The rearing of cattle is far less important than the rearing of *mules*, and horses. Fine sheep are reared, and they produce valuable *wool*. The rearing of silk-worms is rather considerable.

The *industry* was hitherto in a backward state as well as the agriculture; yet in recent times several of its branches have been improved with much success. To be noticed are: the silk manufactories of Oporto, Braganza, and Campo Grande (near Lisbon), the cloth and woollen manufactories of Portalegre, Covilhan, and Fundão, the manufactories of calico, gold and silver ware of Lisbon and Oporto, the linen manufactories in the provinces of Minho, Beira, and Traz os Montes; and finally the tanneries of Lisbon, St. Ubes, Oporto, Coimbra, Beja, etc.

The *commerce* of Portugal, once very extensive, especially in the 16th century, and even in the last century, is now quite limited, and the imports far exceed the exports in value. Since the days of Cromwell, and chiefly since the conclusion (in 1703) of the so-called Methuen-treaty (derived from the name of the English plenipotentiary, named Methuen), the *English* have not only acted the part of masters of the country, but almost exercised a monopoly on Portugal, into which they import even the meanest necessaries of life besides their manufactures. Fortunately the exports of port-wine to England are very considerable; otherwise the Portuguese would have to pay the whole of the English imports in ready money. In 1844, Portugal exported 33,946 pipes of *port-wine*, of which 25,492 were exported to England, 3,278 to the United States, 1,943 to Brazil, 919 to Hamburg, 716 to Calcutta, and Hongkong, 290 to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 225 to Canada, 212 to Halifax, 162 to Holland, 109 to Newfoundland, 95 to Russia, 67 to Prussia, 6 to France, and 432 to the Portuguese colonies.

The *means of education* are very deficient, notwithstanding the pompous names of the different schools. Besides one university at Coimbra (founded in 1297 at Lisbon, but in 1308 transferred to Coimbra; in 1841 it numbered 1,300 students), public reports of the year 1841 enumerated 17 seminaries, 27 lyceums, 8 gymna-

siums, 263 progymnasiums,* and 873 common schools; yet *all these schools* were, in the named year, frequented by no more than 31,280 pupils. (The common schools of the city of Berlin alone, were at the same period frequented by as many pupils.) Moreover, the instruction itself is managed in a rather miserable manner. It is needless to remark that under these circumstances very few of the lower class in Portugal can read and write.

The government of Portugal is a limited hereditary monarchy, the supreme power being vested in a King, or, at present, Queen (Donna Maria II. da Gloria, born April 4, 1819, ascending the throne in 1834, and married in second marriage to Prince Ferdinand, of Coburg-Kohary), and a legislative body.

With respect to the public *finances*, the official statement for the period of 1845–1846 *estimated* the amount of the revenue at 10,756,954 millrees (one millree is little more in value than one dollar), and that of the expenditure at 10,717,542 millrees.

* As the above-mentioned terms will frequently occur in this work, it may be suitable to give some explanations about them. The higher schools of continental Europe have the same object in view, but in general not the same organization as those of the United States. *Universities* have, in Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, etc., the signification of high schools, where *all* branches of science are taught, and which for this purpose unite the four faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy (including astronomy and the higher branches of mathematics, history, etc.). *Lyceums* and *Gymnasiums* are those higher schools, where all branches of *preparatory* knowledge, necessary for those who frequent the universities, are taught (for instance, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, mathematics, etc.). Their pupils are (at least in most of the countries of continental Europe) not boarders, but frequent the lyceums and gymnasiums only at certain hours of the day and then go home again. *Seminaries* have in Europe almost everywhere the signification of preparatory schools for future teachers. *Progymnasiums* are schools where, beside the elements of knowledge, the Latin is taught, and which for this reason *are* as frequently called *Latin schools*.

Nevertheless in the preceding year, 1844, the *actual* amount of the revenue was 9,843,000, and of the expenditure 11,158,000 millrees. Thus a deficiency of 1,315,000 millrees became apparent. At the same period the *public debt* was 84,130,000 millrees, of which amount only 73,957,000 yielded interest. This state of things must appear somewhat strange, when we consider that in 1834 nearly 500 cloisters were abolished (*see ante*) and their estates confiscated in behalf of commonwealth. The produce of the sale must have been very considerable, as most of these convents were wealthy, and some of them had an annual revenue of more than \$100,000. Towards the end of the year 1836 the realization of all these estates had been effected; nevertheless, one or two months afterwards, viz.: on the first of February, 1837, the minister of finances declared publicly and officially a *deficiency* to the extent of 5,312,500 millrees! Thus the money got by the sale of the monastic estates cannot have been deposited in the public treasury, but must in some way or other have gone astray. And so it is. The Portuguese people have not received a farthing of the money, and their public burdens, instead of being alleviated, have on the contrary been aggravated by adding new items to the former heavy taxes; but Don Pedro and his English and Portuguese adherents have been enriched by that lucrative experiment; and it is a fact that golden crosses, sacred vessels, and many other objects of great value, have clandestinely been pilfered and carried away to England.

The Portuguese *army* amounts, according to official statement, to 25,970, but actually only to about 18,000 men, besides 9,000 men in the colonies. The *navy* is at present reduced to 5 frigates, 4 sloops of war, and several other vessels of smaller size. In 1783, and still in 1808, the naval force of Portugal consisted of 10 ships of the line, 18 frigates, etc., all in good order; and in

 Orders of Honor—History of Portugal.

1825 it numbered at least still 5 ships of the line, while at present there is none more left.

The Portuguese *orders of honor* are the following:—1. The order of merit of *St. Benedict of Aviz*, established in 1162 as a religious order of knighthood, but in 1789 transformed by Maria I. into a *military* order of merit. 2. The *order of St. Jago* from the year 1288, transformed by Maria I. into an order of merit. 3. The *order of Christ*, derived from the papal order having the same name (see introduction, of the States of the Church). 4. The *order of St. John*, arisen from that order from the year 1048, described above (see History of Europe, § 17, *h*). 5. The *order of tower and sword*, established in 1459, and renewed in 1808. 6. The *order of the immaculate conception of Villa Vicosa*, established in 1819 by John VI.

History of Portugal.—Portugal was called *Lusitania* by the Romans, who waged war against this country since the year 148, B. C., but did not conquer it completely before the year 19, B. C. Its fate since the migration of nations we have learned from the history of Europe (§§ 2, 10, 14, and 16), and we shall now enter into further particulars. About the midst of the 11th century King Ferdinand of Castile wrested the greatest part of Lusitania from the Moors. In these wars Count *Henry of Burgundy* (see History of Burgundy under the head of France) rendered such signal services to King Alphonso VI. of Castile, that the latter, in reward for them, gave him, in 1093, his daughter in marriage and a Lusitanian province in dowry. This province, comprising the present provinces of Traz os Montes and Entre Minho e Douro, was styled the *earldom of Portucalia* (derived from *Portus Cale*, the ancient name of Oporto), and thus Count Henry became the first *count of Portugal* (this latter name was derived from Portucalia). Henry's son and successor, *Alphonso Henriquez*, prosecuted the conquests of his father, and having in 1139 in the battle at Ourique (at the Algarvian frontier) vanquished five Moorish kings (hence the five bucklers in the Portuguese coat of arms), he was proclaimed *king of Portugal* by his troops. Soon after acknowledged and confirmed in his new dignity by the pope Alexander III., he in 1143 summoned the Cortes or States of his empire to an assembly at Lamego, and on this occasion it was

History of Portugal—Early Voyages and Discoveries.

when the fundamental laws of Portugal, together with the order of succession, were established. King Alphonse IV. (1325–1357) was renowned for his valor, yet he polluted his glory by consenting to the assassination of his daughter-in-law, the handsome Inez (Agnes) de Castro, clandestinely married to his son *Peter I.*, surnamed *the Cruel* (on account of the frightful revenge he took on the murderers of Inez). Peter the Cruel (died in 1367) was succeeded by his eldest son Ferdinand who died in 1383, and with whom the so-called *genuine* Burgundian race became extinct. For the second marriage of Peter the Cruel with Inez de Castro was not considered as a legitimate one; and for this reason a Castilian prince claimed the right of succession on the Portuguese throne. Yet the Portuguese Cortes, or states, filled with hatred against the Castilians, proclaimed, in 1384, Peter's second son *John* king of Portugal. John I. being the son of Inez de Castro, he and his successors were comprehended under the appellation of the *bastard Burgundian race*. Nevertheless to the kings of this race the Portuguese owe the ages of their highest renown. For at the beginning of the next or 15th century those famous voyages of discovery commenced which ended in unlocking to the Portuguese the treasures of India and Brazil, and ranked them, at least for a long while, among the first nations of the world. They were superintended by Don Henry, son of King John I., who personally interested himself in these enterprises. The first vessels he, in 1416, sent out for this purpose sailed close by the north-western coast of Africa, and did not venture to double Cape Bojador; in 1418 the island of Porto Santo (near Madeira), in 1419 that of Madeira, and in 1432 the Azore Isles, were discovered and settled. In the last-named year Cape Bojador was at length doubled, and later Cape Blanco, Cape Verd, Cape Verd Islands, and Guinea discovered. King John II. was of a very active and enterprising character too; he frequently sent vessels to the West-African shores, and thus in 1486 Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Barthol. Diaz. On the 9th of July, 1497, Vasco de Gama sailed from Li-bon: he doubled the last-named cape on the 20th of November, and arrived at the port of Calicut on the 19th of May, 1498. Thus the maritime way to India was opened to the enterprising spirit of the civilized world, six years after the discovery of America. King Emanuel of Portugal, the successor of John II. since the year 1495, hastened to avail himself of the important discovery made by Vasco de Gama (who returned to Lisbon, August 29, 1499), and sent a fleet of 13 vessels to India in 1500. On this occasion Brazil was discovered. But we must now return to the political history of

History—Spanish Rule—House of Braganza.

Portugal. King Emanuel died 1521, and was succeeded by John III., who died in 1557, and was succeeded by his grandson *Sebastian*. Unfortunately King Sebastian was at the period of the regal vacancy only three years old, and his education, as well as the regency during his minority, was intrusted to the care of the Jesuits, who inspired him with a fanatic spirit to such a degree that it became his most ardent desire to wage war against the infidels. Guided by this spirit and turning a deaf ear to the warnings of his counsellors and even of the king of Spain, he in 1578 ventured an expedition against the Moors of Morocco, and on the 4th of August, in a bloody battle at Alcassar, not only his army was totally routed, but he himself disappeared in a mysterious manner forever. His only legitimate successor to the crown was the old cardinal *Henry*, third son of King Emanuel, but his reign was of short duration; for he died in 1580. Amongst the pretenders to the throne who now came forth with their claims, the most powerful was King Philip II. of Spain, whose mother had been the eldest daughter of King Emanuel. Philip, countenancing his claims by an army of 24,000 men, attained his aim, and thus *Portugal* was, in the period from the year 1580 to 1640, *under the sway of Spain*. Yet the national hatred between the Portuguese and the Spaniards did not subside; and Philip's next nearest successor, Philip IV., being a weak and indolent king, the Portuguese seized the first opportunity of casting off the odious Spanish yoke, and proclaimed the duke of Braganza king of Portugal (December 1, 1640). The duke of Braganza was the descendant of a natural son of King John I. (see above), and mounted the throne as King *John IV.* Since that time the *house of Braganza* has continued to reign over the kingdom of Portugal. John IV. died in 1656, and his successors were the following: Alphonso VI. (1656-1667), Peter II. (1667-1706), John V. (1706-1750), Joseph I. (1750-1777), Maria I. (1777-1816), and John VI. (1816-1826). The reign of the rather imbecile King Joseph I. was signalized by the despotic proceeding of his minister, the marquis of *Pombal*, who, being a mimic and enthusiastic admirer of the so-called French philosophers (see History of Europe towards the end), intended to civilize, or rather to force the Portuguese people into his utopian system at any price. Prepossessed as he was with his insensate ideas and dreams, he treated every one, who seemed to stand in his way, with the utmost recklessness and tyranny; and after his degradation (which took place at the death of King Joseph), the astonishing discovery was made that several *rooms* of his palace were *filled* with letters of petition, claims, etc., *unopened!* Prince John

(subsequently King John VI.) was in 1792 declared Prince Regent in consequence of his mother's insanity. He did not meddle at all with the French revolution and the subsequent political affairs of Europe; yet being compelled by the English to disregard the continental system established by Napoleon, the latter sent, towards the end of October, 1807, an army to invade Portugal. In these circumstances the Prince Regent followed the advice of the English, and embarked with the royal family for *Brazil*, the chief Portuguese colony. Here he resided until the year 1821, when he returned to Portugal, leaving his eldest son Don Pedro behind. In the following year (1822) *Don Pedro* declared himself *emperor of Brazil*, which country has since continued to be an independent empire; and by this declaration he *actually renounced* his hereditary right of succession to the *Portuguese* crown, according to the clear terms of the order of succession established in 1641 by the Cortes of Lamego (as the legitimate representatives of the Portuguese people were called). Thus, when John VI. died in 1826, his legitimate successor was his second son, *Don Miguel*, who indeed was in 1828 proclaimed king by the Cortes with the agreement of the majority of the Portuguese people. But as Don Miguel considered both the English monopoly (see above) and a constitution of modern pattern as incompatible with the interest and welfare of the Portuguese people, he aroused on the one side the jealousy of the British government, and on the other side the rage of the liberal party in France and other countries. Meanwhile *Don Pedro* had in 1831 been compelled by the Brazilians to abdicate, and was driven away. He went to Paris and lived there in retirement, until English stock-jobbers, headed by Lord Palmerston, induced him to venture an expedition against his brother. The former provided him money, and the latter with adventurers of every kind. It would be endless to relate all the tricks, machinations, briberies, etc., employed for the purpose of attaining the aim. In short, Don Pedro at last succeeded, and in 1834 his daughter Donna Maria II. (see above) mounted the throne. In the same year died Don Pedro (on the 24th of September), having previously taken care to provide for himself and his good friends by confiscating the estates of the convents (see above). We are well aware that this statement of the modern part of Portuguese history differs from the misrepresentations circulated about Portugal in these last twenty or twenty-five years. But as it is the duty of every historian to adhere strictly to historical truth, we have not a moment hesitated to give the *facts* as they *actually* have been, and not as they should have been, according to feverish dreams, commonly called the spirit of the age.

Portugal (exclusive of the islands) has from old been divided into 6 provinces, of which the most southerly is styled the kingdom of Algarve. In 1835, of the two provinces of Beira and Entre Minho e Douro four provinces were formed, and the whole of the provinces subdivided into 17 districts. But as this alteration is not an essential one, we shall, for the sake of simplification, retain the former division.

1. The *province* of ESTREMADURA (subdivided into the 3 districts of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarem), at the mouth and on both sides of the Tagus, containing: LISBON (Portuguese *Lisboa*), the capital of Portugal and royal residence, on the right bank of the Tagus, with 280,000 inhabitants, 44 parish-churches (among them the remarkable cathedral), and numerous other churches and chapels, many charitable institutions, fine public and private buildings, a royal academy of sciences, a royal library with 85,000 volumes, 3 observatories, etc., and the royal palaces of *Ajuda*, *Bemposta*, and *Necessidades*. Lisbon is a place of considerable commerce, and has one of the finest harbors in the world. A magnificent aqueduct, built in 1743 entirely of marble, supplies the city with fresh water. Lisbon has frequently suffered by earthquakes; the most formidable of them were those of 1356, 1597, and especially of 1755 (Nov. 1), when one half of the city was destroyed, and more than 30,000 of the inhabitants perished. Upon the whole, the city is ill-built, and numerous dogs are running about in the dirty streets. Lisbon, wrested from the Moors in 1147, has since the days of John I., been royal residence. *Belem*, though a town by itself, is considered as forming a part of Lisbon; it is noted for its royal castle, and a magnificent pile, formerly an abbey of the order of St. Jerome, the church of which contains the royal family vault. Another royal castle is at *Queluz*. About 14 miles to the north-west of Lisbon is situated the town of CINTRA, with 4,000 inhabitants, and the remarkable so-called cork-cloister, the interior walls of which are covered with cork in order to keep off humidity. Quite near lies the village of *Vimieira*, noted for the first important battle between the English and the French in 1808. The royal palace of MAFRA, built in the period from 1717-1731, contains 870 apartments, with 5,200 windows, and bears in many points resemblance to the famous palace of the Escorial in Spain. TORRES VEDRAS, a city with 3,500 inhabitants, is noted for the strong lines of fortifica-

Geographical Description—Beira—Douro.

tions which Lord Wellington established here in 1810. About 55 miles to the north of Lisbon are situated the stately building of the former monasteries of *Alcobaca* (founded in 1148), and *Batalha* (founded in 1386), whose monks were altogether nobles and possessed of immense riches. SANTAREM, a town on the right bank of the Tagus, 46 miles above Lisbon, with 8,000, and ABRANTES, 37 miles farther up the river, with considerable trade, and 5,000 inhabitants. St. UBS, or *Setubal*, a sea-town at 18 miles distance from Lisbon, has 15,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its salt-works. Other cities and towns in the province of Estremadura are: *Leiria* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Pombal* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Obidos* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Ourem* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Thomar* (with 3,800 inhabitants), *Almada* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Cezimbra* (with 4,500 inhabitants), etc.

2. The province of BEIRA, between the Douro and Tagus rivers, and subdivided into the districts of Coimbra, Aveiro, Lamego, and Guarda (belonging to Upper Beira), and of Castello Branco (or Lower Beira); containing: COIMBRA, capital of the province, on the Mondego, north-north-east, and 110 miles distant from Lisbon, and southward and 69 miles distant from Oporto, with the only university of the country (see above), a remarkable cathedral, considerable inland commerce, and 15,000 inhabitants. In the middle ages Coimbra was for years the royal residence, and in a garden on the opposite side of the Mondego the unfortunate Inez de Castro was murdered in 1350 (see History of Portugal). AVEIRO, a maritime town at the mouth of the Vouga river, with 4,500 inhabitants. VIZEU, or *Viscu*, a town situated south-east, and 50 miles distant from Oporto, with great fairs, and 9,000 inhabitants. LAMEGO, a city eastward and 46 miles distant from Oporto, with 9,000 inhabitants, cultivating much vine. At Lamego the Cortes or states of Portugal framed the fundamental laws of the kingdom (see History of Portugal). Other cities and towns in the province of Beira are: *Esqueira* (formerly noted for its oldest and wealthiest Benedictine convent of the country), *Figueira do Mondego* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Pinhel* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Almeida* (strongly fortified, with 3,000 inhabitants), *Covilhao* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Castellobranco* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Ovar* (with 11,000 inhabitants), etc.

3. The province of ENTRE MINHO E DOURO, on the west bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Spanish province of Galicia, and on the other sides by Beira and Traz os Montes; it is the best cultivated, most industrious, and most populous province (subdivided into the 3 districts of Oporto, Braga, and Viana), and contains: OPORTO, or *Porto*, the capital of the prov-

 Geographical Description—Traz os Montes—Algarve.

ince, on the right bank of the Douro, is not only the second city, but the second emporium of the kingdom, long since famous for its considerable exports of port-wine (see the particulars above), and has moreover numerous manufactures of various descriptions, many fine buildings, 90 churches, 40 hospitals, etc., and 80,000 inhabitants. BRAGA, a city situated north-north-east, and 37 miles distant from Oporto, with a great and remarkable cathedral, and 15,000 inhabitants. The Suevian kings, shortly after they had conquered the country (see History of Europe, § 3), took their seat at Braga. Other cities and towns of this province are: *Viana* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Guimarães* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Amarante* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Ponte de Lima* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Barcellos* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Villa do Coude* (with 3,000 inhabitants), etc.

4. The *province* of TRAZ OS MONTES (subdivided into the 2 districts of Braganza and Villarcal), on the east side of the preceding province, containing: BRAGANZA, the capital of the province, and the ancestral seat of the royal family (see History of Portugal), not far off the Spanish frontier, north-eastward, and 184 miles distant, from Lisbon, with 5,000 inhabitants. *Peso da Regoa*, a little town, but noted for its considerable dépôt of port-wine and its famous wine-fairs in February. Other towns in this province are: *Villarcal* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Chaves* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Torre de Moncorvo* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Miranda de Douro* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Mirandella* (with 1,800 inhabitants), etc.

5. The *province* of ALENTEJO, on the south side of the Tagus (divided into the 3 districts of Evora, Beja, and Portalegre), contains: EVORA, the capital of the province, 74 miles south-east from Lisbon, with many Roman antiquities, and 9,100 inhabitants, cultivating much vine. BEJA, a town with Roman antiquities, and 5,000 inhabitants. ELVAS, a strongly fortified city near the Spanish frontier, with a remarkable aqueduct built by the ancient Romans, and 10,000 inhabitants. VILLA VICOSA, a fortified town, with a royal palace, and 3,000 inhabitants. OURIQUE, a town near the frontier of Algarve, south-eastward, and 100 miles distant from Lisbon, with 2,000 inhabitants, is noted for the defeat of the Moors by Alphonso I., in 1139 (see History of Portugal). Other towns of this province are: *Portalegre* (with 6,400 inhabitants), *Estremoz*, (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Moura* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Serpa* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Campo Mayor* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Sines* (with 1,200 inhabitants), etc.

6. The *province* (or kingdom) of ALGARVE, the most southerly province of

The Azores.

Portugal (with an area of 2,151 square miles, and a population of 136,000 inhabitants), comprising only the district of Faro, and containing: LAGOS, the ancient capital of Algarve, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, with 9,000 inhabitants. TAVIRA, the modern capital of Algarve, near the mouth of the Guadiana River, with 9,000 inhabitants. Near *Cape St. Vincent* (noted for a naval victory of the English in 1797) is situated the little town of SAGRES, with the ruins of an old castle, the former seat of Don Henry, when he superintended the famous voyages of discovery (see History of Portugal). Other towns of Algarve are: *Faro* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Mouchique* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Silves* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Villarcal de San Antonio* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Albufeira* (with 1,800 inhabitants), etc.

THE AZORES, or WESTERN ISLES, constitute, as has already been stated, together with continental Portugal, one and the same political body, and rank among the other Portuguese provinces as well as, for instance, the Balearic Isles rank among the Spanish provinces. It is not improbable that the existence of the Azores Isles was known to the Phœnicians, or at least to the Carthaginians; yet to Europe they were unknown until the year 1432, when they were discovered by the Portuguese (see History of Portugal). In 1449 the first Europeans settled here. The climate of the Azores, situated between the parallels of 40° and 37° of N. lat., and between 25° and 31° long. west from Greenwich, is peerless mild, and healthful; and, besides grain and wine, oranges, lemons, and other similar fruits, thriving marvellously here, are the chief staples of the isles; which latter yield to the government an annual revenue of about \$30,000, while the expenditure amounts to little more than \$10,000. The Azores, having together an area of 1,150 square miles, and a population of 250,000 inhabitants, comprise 9 islands, which are the following:—

1. SAN MIGUEL, or *St. Michael* (area: 311 square miles; population: 100,000 inhabitants), productive of grain and fruits. Its capital is *Punta Delgade*,

Colonies.

which is considered as the capital of the whole group too, and has 20,000 inhabitants. Another important staple-town is *Ribeira Grande*, with 12,000 inhabitants. The romantic valley of *Furnas* is noted for its hot and cold mineral springs. 2. TERCEIRA (area: 224 square miles; population: 40,000 inhabitants), with excellent pastures and numerous herds of cattle; containing *Angra*, fortified town and seat of the governor of the Azores, with 15,000 inhabitants. *Praya*, a town with 4,000 inhabitants. 3. PICO (area: 287 square miles; population: 30,000 inhabitants), with many vineyards and a vulcan 6,500 feet high; containing the towns of *Lajes* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Magdalena* and *St. Roca*. 4. SAN JORGE, or *St. George* (area: 106 square miles; population: 20,000 inhabitants), noted for its husbandry and vines, containing the towns of *Velas* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Catheta* and *Topo*. 5. FAYAL (area: 53 square miles; population: 24,000 inhabitants), noted for its delightful climate and tropic fruits. *Horta* is an important commercial town and sea-port, with 10,000 inhabitants. 6. STA. MARIA (area: 43 square miles; population: 8,000 inhabitants), productive of grain and wine. Its chief town *Porto* has 2,000 inhabitants. 7. FLORES (area: 43 square miles; population: 10,000 inhabitants), the most charming island of the whole group; productive of grain and with numerous herds of cattle. Its chief town, *Santa Cruz*, has 3,000 inhabitants. 8. GRACIOSA (area: 32 square miles; population: 12,000 inhabitants), noted for its husbandry, and productive of barley and wine. Its chief town bears, like that of the preceding island, the name of *Santa Cruz*, and has likewise 3,000 inhabitants. 9. CORVO (area: 21 square miles; population: 1,000 inhabitants), the smallest and most northerly island.

Since the loss of Brazil (see History of Portugal), the Portuguese COLONIES are reduced to the following:—

1. In AFRICA: settlements and possessions in *Lower Guinea* and *Eastern Africa*, the *Madeira* and *Cape Verd Islands*, and two islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

2. In ASIA: the cities and townships of *Goa* and *Diu* in Hindostan, *Macao* in China, and part of the island of *Timor* in the Indian Archipelago.

SPAIN.

AREA: 179,921 square miles.

POPULATION: 12,000,000 inhabitants.

THE kingdom of Spain comprises nearly four fifths of the *Pyrenean peninsula*, separated from France by the Pyrenees.

The statements about the actual amount of the population differ materially, even in the so-called official reports; for want of a regular census of the people. Yet the estimation of 12,000,000 can, in all probability, not much fall short of the actual number of inhabitants. Besides the Spaniards proper, or *Castilians* (as they, in Spain, are called by way of eminence), there are 500,000 *Basques* (see Introduction, § 12) in the Basque provinces and Navarre, about 60,000 *Mudejares*, or descendants of the Moors, and nearly 45,000 *Gipsies*. The *Roman Catholic* is the established church; yet all other denominations are at present not only tolerated but enjoy almost the same political privileges as the Catholics. At least the recent endeavors of protestant missionaries to propagate the sound doctrines of the gospel among the Spanish people, have met with far less obstacles than could have been expected, considering the catholic zealotism prevailing here formerly. In 1830 the *catholic clergy* of Spain numbered 8 archbishops (the archbishop of Toledo ranks foremost as primate), 77 bishops, 2,393 canons, 1,869 prebendaries, 16,481 curates, 4,929 vicars, 17,411 beneficiaries, 27,757 seculars in orders, 15,015 sacristans, and 3,927 servitors. In the begin-

Geographical Features.

ning of the year 1835, there were still 1,940 monasteries with 30,906 monks, and a proportional number of nunneries with about 24,000 nuns. But in the same year 884 of these cloisters were abolished, and the sale of their estates had yielded (according to official reports in June, 1835) a sum of 16,693,260 reals, which was designed for the alleviation of the public charges. We shall soon see, under the head of Spanish finances, whether this intention was realized or not.

Spain is thoroughly mountainous; in regard to its chief mountain range, the *Sierra Nevada*, and the other ranges, see Introduction, § 7, *c*; and about the Spanish part of the Pyrenees, see § 7, *b*.

The rivers peculiar to Spain are the *Ebro*, *Guadalquivir*, *Xucar*, *Segura*, and *Guadalquivir*, and those in common with Portugal: the *Tagus*, *Duero*, *Minho*, and *Guadiana* (see Introduction, § 10). There is not any remarkable lake to be found throughout Spain, the *Albufera*, near the city of Valencia, being rather a lagoon than a lake. The *Imperial canal* (along the right bank of the *Ebro*), and the *canal of Castile*, scarcely deserve to be mentioned as canals.

The *climate* is generally mild and pleasant, except in some tracts along the northern coast. The provinces of Valencia and Murcia enjoy the charms of an almost perennial spring, while in Granada and Andalusia the sugar-cane and other tropical productions thrive. Noxious winds are the cold and rough *Gallego* from the north, and the scorching and enfeebling *Solano* from Africa; yet they commonly do not last long.

The *soil* is generally very fertile except in some tracts of the Sierra Morena, in Estremadura and Asturias, producing in abundance, in most parts of Andalusia, and in the Mediterranean provinces, the vine, the olive, and southern fruits (among them the delicious pomegranate).

The natural riches of the country consist chiefly of *salt* (rock-

Natural Products of Spain.

salt in Catalonia; spring-salt in Valencia; sea-salt in Valencia, Sevilla, and on the Balearic Isles), *olives*, and other fruits of southern Europe, *wines* (the choicest sorts are those from Malaga, Xeres, and Alicante), *silk* (in the southern provinces), *horses* (the finest breed in Andalusia, and next in Asturias), *mules* (which in Spain generally are preferred to the horses), and *sheep*, for which latter Spain has been renowned since the middle ages. Besides the merinos, there are two other less valuable breeds, called Churros and Metis. During summer the sheep feed on the elevated table-lands of Castile and Leon, and are driven in winter to the low plains of Estremadura, and the adjoining provinces. Yet since the last civil war the flocks have greatly diminished in number; and moreover, the Spanish merinos have long since discontinued to outdo those of Germany and other countries. From the remotest ages until the beginning of the 16th century, Spain was renowned for the richness of her gold and silver mines, that were worked successfully by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Moors, and finally by the Spaniards, but were closed since the discovery of the exceedingly rich mines of Mexico and Peru. In the most recent time they have been re-opened and worked again so successfully, especially in Upper Andalusia, that in 1843 they yielded 229,090 marks of silver. For the rest, the Spanish mines yield excellent *copper* (yet only 300 quintals in 1843), great quantities of *lead* (next to England, Spain is said to possess the richest lead-mines in Europe), and *quicksilver* (at Almaden in the Castilian districts of La Mancha; the annual produce is computed at 20,000 quintals); moreover, *iron* (chiefly in the Basque provinces; the annual produce is on the increase), cobalt, alum, etc. Agriculture, once so flourishing in the days of the Moorish sway (see History of Europe, § 17, *b*), is long since in a backward state; chiefly wheat is raised.

With regard to other branches of *industry*, there are indeed

Industry—Commerce.

woollen, silk, cotton, and various other manufactories, still to be found in Spain; yet being unable to rival with those of Great Britain, and the English having availed themselves of their political influence, acquired during the last civil war, for the purpose of exercising a kind of monopoly in Spain, the Spanish manufactories are far from being in a prospering state. Since the expulsion of the Moors (the last remnants of them were driven away in 1609, and by this fanatic and insensate proceeding Spain lost 800,000 of its most diligent and most industrious inhabitants) Spain has ceased to be a manufacturing country. Only the woollen manufactories of Castile, the damask and silk manufactories of Andalusia, the manufactories of arms in the north-western, and the paper manufactories in the eastern provinces, were prospering in the 17th century, while the cotton manufactories of Catalonia rose in the 18th century. Nevertheless the woollen and silk looms did not exceed the number of 10,000 throughout Spain, and in 1768 there were in the whole country not more than 2,200,000 operatives, mechanics, husbandmen, and others depending for subsistence on handiwork. Since the beginning of the present century, Spain has been in an almost uninterrupted state of war, political convulsions, and internal dilacerations, which has proved fatal to most of the existing manufactures, and even to the *commerce*. The chief *articles of export* are: wines, fruits of southern Europe, salt, olive oil, corks, quicksilver, and a rather inconsiderable quantity of wool (scarcely one tenth of the quantity which was formerly exported). Of 2,830 vessels that in 1844 entered the port of Cadiz, 2,060 were Spanish coasters, while of the remainder 480 were English vessels, 75 from the United States, 6 from Hamburg, 4 from Bremen, 4 from Prussia, etc. Now let us see of what consist the *articles of import*. Besides colonial produces and spices, they consist chiefly of cloth, calicos, silks, linen, hardware, copper and

 Education in Spain.

pewter utensils, glasswares, furniture, toys and trinkets, fancy articles, timber, corn, flax, hemp, dried and salt fish, salted beef, butter, cheese, poultry, and hogs. Now we ask, what conception can be formed of the actual state of industry in a country where kitchen and other domestic utensils, and even victuals, must be imported?

The *means of education* are in Spain in the same backward state as in Portugal. According to the assertion of a member of the Cortes in 1839, all Spain numbers not far above 900 schools of every description. At this ratio, 13,333 Spaniards must resort to one single school! Nominally, there are still 8 universities: at *Salamanca* (founded in 1222, and in 1845 frequented by 302 students), at *Valladolid* (founded in 1346, and in 1841 with 1,300 students), at *Valencia* (founded in 1401, and in 1841 with 1,600 students), at *Saragossa* (founded in 1474, and in 1841 with 1,100 students), at *Seville* (founded in 1504, and in 1845 with 800 students), at *Granada* (founded in 1531, and in 1845 with 810 students), at *St. Jago* (founded in 1532, and in 1845 with 1,030 students), and at *Oviedo* (founded in 1580, and in 1845 numbering 450 students). Yet by all the distractions and revolutions, brought on by the last civil war, they have been deprived of most of their revenues, and many of their best teachers and professors. The universities at *Huesca* (founded in 1354), at *Alcala* (founded in 1499), at *Toledo* (founded in 1499), at *Orihuela* (founded in 1555), at *Cervera* (founded in 1717), and at *Palma* (founded in 1827), have been transformed into secondary schools. Of the first-named universities, only a few are endowed with the privilege of instruction in all branches of science (see note, or explanatory annotation, under the head of Portugal). In 1832, there were still 56 colleges and seminaries, numbering altogether 3,810 pupils, and moreover, 774 Latin schools (see the

just-mentioned note); yet they likewise are at present in a miserable condition.

Spain is a *kingdom*, and its government a limited hereditary monarchy, the supreme power being vested in a King, or Queen (at present *Isabella II.*, born in 1830, and at full age in 1843), and a legislative body. Since the end of the 15th century, the kings of Spain bear the predicate of "Catholic Majesty," in remembrance of the zeal for the catholic creed evinced by Ferdinand and Isabella in subduing the Moors (see History of Europe, § 16).

There is scarcely any kingdom or state to be found in the whole world, where the *public finances* are in such decayed circumstances as in Spain. Every year brings a more or less considerable *deficit*, which in 1841 amounted to 174,421,846 reals. According to an official statement of the year 1845, its amount would have been no more than 45,112,665 reals, the *expenditure* being rated at 1,250,635,353, and the *revenue* at 1,205,522,688 reals. Yet in *reality* the deficit amounted to more than double that named sum, the revenue being designedly estimated too high, while the expenditure had by far been exceeded. The amount of the *public debt* does not fall short of the immense sum of 20,000,000,000 reals (say in words: *twenty thousand millions*), besides about twenty millions of recently contracted debts, partly not consolidated and partly without paying interest. Considering that the sale of the estates of convents (see above) has yielded large sums, and that in 1843 the Spanish silver mines shall have yielded 229,090 marks of silver, it must at the first sight appear strange, that the Spanish finances should be in such miserable circumstances. Yet sifting the question to the bottom, the riddle is soon solved. The leaders of the Spanish revolution have been in the skill of making money quite as experienced and assiduous as the leaders of the Portuguese revolution. Thus,

Ministerial Corruption.

for instance, the Spanish minister of finances, Mr. *Mendizabal*, had been for years but a poor Jewish pedlar, yet by his shrewdness he insinuated himself into the favor of the Queen Regent, Christiana, who appointed him Minister of Finances. This office furnished ample opportunities for him to fill his pockets, as well as those of his adherents and of his benefactress. He sold the estates of convents, a great deal of church property, sacred vessels, and utensils; nay, even church-bells; and according to official returns from the month of June, 1835, the sum received out of the sale of 559 estates of convents, amounted to 16,693,260 reals, and according to official returns from the same month, 1840, the sum received out of the sale of 31,433 estates of convents and churches, amounted to 1,245,549,569 reals. Now it is a fact that the Spanish people have not since been released from a single item of their taxes, which number not less than 94 of various descriptions; but, on the contrary, they have at present to pay more taxes than ever, while the *ci-devant* poor pedlar, by his industry in financial affairs, has amassed a fortune to the amount of at least \$3,000,000! If Mr. Mendizabal should be asked to give an account of his stewardship, and to restore all property illegally acquired, he would indeed be reduced to very low circumstances, and that deservedly. For he has evidently despoiled the public treasure of the Spanish nation, and to these spoiliations alone does he owe his wealth. His predecessors as well as his successors in that lucrative office have practised the same arts, and in this way acquired immense riches, while the Spanish nation has been burdened with taxes at the ratio of more than 120 reals per head.

The Spanish *army*, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the political institutions of Spain in general, is in good order, for the plain reason of being the principal support of the present rulers. It numbers nearly 100,000 men, and is arranged in 31

 Army—Navy—Orders of Honor.

regiments and 3 battalions of foot, 18 regiments of cavalry, and about 12,600 artillerists, etc. The Spanish *navy* is scarcely worthy to be mentioned. In 1802 it numbered not less than 68 ships of the line, 40 frigates, etc.; but in 1834 it was reduced to 2 ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 18 smaller men of war, and at present most of them have become disqualified for service. This being the state of facts, the once so important and renowned navy-departments (as they were styled) of Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagená have been abolished, and reduced to one navy station at Cadiz.

The Spanish *orders of honor* are the following: 1. The *order of the golden fleece*, instituted in 1430 by Philip the Bountiful, duke of Burgundy.* 2. The *order of Maria Louisa*, instituted by the Queen Maria Louise (+ 1819) only for ladies. 3. The *order of Charles III.*, instituted by this king in 1771. 4. The *military order of St. Ferdinand*, instituted by Ferdinand VII. in 1815. 5. The *military order of St. Hermenegild*, instituted by Ferdinand VII., in 1815. 6. The so-called *Navy-order* for distinguished seamen, instituted in 1816 by the same king. 7. The *order of St. Isabella*, from the year 1815. 8. The *military order of Maria Louisa Isabella*, instituted in 1833 by Ferdinand VII. Besides these there are still to be mentioned the following *religious orders* of knighthood: the orders of *Calatrava* (instituted in 1158), of *St. Jago de Compostella* (instituted in 1170), of *Alcantara* (instituted in 1177), and of *Montesa* (instituted in 1319).

* The present kingdom of Belgium and Holland constituted the ancient duchy of Burgundy, whose only heiress, Mary, was married to Prince Maximilian of Austria, the grandfather of King Charles I. of Spain. Thus since the beginning of the 16th century the duchy of Burgundy was one of the constituent parts of the Spanish kingdom until the year 1714, when the remaining Burgundian provinces were ceded to Austria. For this reason, the originally Burgundian order of the golden fleece has become an Austrian as well as a Spanish order.

History of Spain.

History.—The aborigines of Spain (which, in the Old Testament, e. g., Ezek. xxvii. 12, is called *Tarshish*), in as far as they are noticed by history, were the *Iberians* and the *Celts* (see Introduction, § 12), both descendants of Japheth, and immigrated here at an unknown period. The former prevailed in the eastern and southern, and the latter in the western and northern part of the country. The Celts having in the course of time been intermingled with the Iberians, were since called Celtiberians. But these people lost their political independence at a very early period, when the *Phœnicians* came hither, settled here (they founded, for instance, Cadiz), reaped great profit from the rich gold and silver mines (see above), and forced the aborigines to work them. Next to the Phœnicians came the *Carthaginians*, who treated the aborigines like savages and slaves, as also the *Romans* did, who since the year 206, before the Christian era, became gradually possessed of the Carthaginian settlements in Spain, though they did not finally conquer all Spain anterior to the year 25, B. C. The whole Pyrenean peninsula became a Roman province, with Roman language, and Roman customs and manners. Before the time of the Emperor Augustus, the peninsula was divided into *Hispania ceterior*, or *Tarraconensis* (all the country between the Pyrenees and the Elbro River), and *Hispania ulterior*, or *Lusitania* (Portugal), and *Bætica* (all parts of Spain situated to the south of the Elbro River). At the time of Augustus, the province of *Tarraconensis* comprised the whole northern and north-western part of the peninsula, and *Bætica* comprised the south-eastern part, or Andalusia and Murcia. Lusitania comprised all Portugal with the exception of the provinces on the north side of the Douro. At the time of Emperor Constantine, the extreme north-western part of *Tarraconensis* was called *Gallaecia* (Galicia), and the extreme south-eastern part of *Bætica* was called *Carthaginensis* (Murcia). Since the beginning of the migration of nations, Germanic tribes immigrated and settled in the Pyrenean peninsula (see History of Europe, §§ 2 and 3); at first (in 409 and the following years) the *Alans*, *Sueves*, and *Vandals*. The Alans settled chiefly in Lusitania and Carthaginensis, the Sueves in Gallaecia, Bætica, etc., and the Vandals first in the north and subsequently in Bætica (hence its name *Vandalitia*, or, at present, Andalusia). Yet in 425 the Vandals emigrated to Africa and conquered its northern part, at present called Barbary. In 414 the *Visigoths* invaded Spain, subdued the Alans and Sueves together with the last remnants of the Romans, and were in the 6th century masters of the whole peninsula. About the invasion of the *Moors*, the gradual foundation of Christian king-

History of Spain—House of Hapsburgh—of Bourbon.

doms, etc., see History of Europe, §§ 10, 14, and 16, where we left Spain under the sway of King Charles I., with whom began the reign of the *house of Hapsburg* in Spain. Charles I., who ascended the Spanish throne in 1516, resigned in 1556, and was succeeded by his son Philip II., who was the most powerful king in Europe at that period. He was the ruler not only of Spain, but likewise of the Netherlands, of Naples, of the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, of the duchy of Milan, of the Canarian and Philippine Islands, and of the immense colonies in America and partly in Africa. Since the year 1580 he became moreover possessed of Portugal and its colonies (see History of Portugal). Yet Spain itself derived no real benefit either from her rich American colonies (for instead of staying at home to cultivate the soil, the inhabitants crossed the ocean in search of gold and silver), nor from the power of her king, who, by his perpetual wars, burdened Spain with a heavy public debt. Philip II. died in 1598, and was succeeded by his son Philip III. (1598–1621). Then succeeded Philip IV. (1621–1665), and Charles II. (1665–1700). With Charles II. the male line of the house of Hapsburg, in Spain, became extinct, and now the female line was to succeed. The chief pretenders to the throne were the French prince Philip of Anjou (great-grandson of Philip IV.), and the Austrian Archduke Charles (subsequently emperor of Germany), great-grandson of Philip III., both by their grandmothers. As the parties did not come to an accommodation, a war ensued, known by the name of the Spanish *war of succession*, which lasted from the year 1701 to 1714. England and Holland partook in it by the instigation of William III., prepossessed by his fancies of European equilibrium (see History of Europe, § 18), and filled with personal hatred against Louis XIV., the grandfather of prince Philip. The German empire and the duke of Savoy partook likewise in this war. At last, in the treaties of peace concluded in 1713 at Utrecht, and in 1714 at Rastadt, matters were settled thus: the prince of Anjou, or Philip V., was acknowledged as king of Spain and both Indies (such was the title since the possession of the colonies in America, etc.). Charles, or the house of Austria, acquired the Spanish possessions in the Netherlands and in Italy with the exception of the island of Sardinia, which was ceded to the duke of Savoy, henceforth entitled king of Sardinia. England became possessed of Gibraltar and of the island of Minorca (the latter until the year 1755), and Holland acquired—nothing, in reward for all its sacrifices made to the fancies and immoderate ambition of William III. With *Philip V.* (1701–1746) the *house of Bourbon* ascended the throne of Spain. In 1713 he convoked the Spanish cortes, or states

(the legitimate representatives of the Spanish nation), chiefly for the purpose to fix the order of succession permanently. In agreement with the king this legislative body laid down as a rule, that only the *male* descendants of the reigning family should ascend the Spanish throne; and thus the so-called *Salic law* (which excludes all females from the throne) became a fundamental law of the kingdom. The successors of Philip V. were: Ferdinand VI. (1746-1759), Charles III. (1759-1788), Charles IV. (1788-1808). In 1808 Napoleon enticed both Charles IV. and his eldest son (subsequently King Ferdinand VII.) to renounce their rights to the Spanish crown in favor of the French emperor, who now appointed his brother Joseph king of Spain. Yet Great Britain intervened, and the ensuing peninsular war ended in the restoration of the Bourbons in Spain, whither *Ferdinand VII.* (his father having resigned) returned in 1814. During his reign, Spain lost her colonies on the American continent; a far greater evil was, however, the king's weakness in listening to female intrigues and excluding his brother Charles, the legitimate heir of the throne, from the succession, in favor of his daughter Isabella. This act, as arbitrary as illegal, being in contradiction with the clear terms of the fundamental law (see above), would indeed have been of little consequence but for the interposition of the French revolution of 1830, and the busy intermeddling of Louis Philippe and Lord Palmerston (the British secretary of state for foreign affairs), who nourished in Spain the flames of civil war for more than six years, and supported, by the whole weight of their power and influence, the pretensions of the Queen Regent Maria Christiana (since the year 1833, when Ferdinand VII. died) and her infant daughter. How matters went on during this period, is manifested by the facts above-stated under the head of finances, means of education, navy, etc.

In 1833 Spain was divided into 48 departments, and their names were derived from their capitals. Yet since the middle ages Spain has been divided into 17 provinces, styled (with two single exceptions) kingdoms and principalities; and as their names continually occur in history and other reading, we shall retain them in the following topographical descriptions; denoting only the capitals of departments with this sign: +. It may still be remarked that the 11 provinces, beginning with New Castile and ending with Murcia, are called the dominions of the

crown of *Castile*, and the remainder the dominions of the crown of *Aragon* (see History of Europe, § 16).

1. *The kingdom of NEW CASTILE*, near the centre of the peninsula, and separated from the Mediterranean Sea by Valencia and Andalusia. It was wrested in 1085 from the Moors by Ferdinand surnamed the Holy, and contains the following cities and towns: + MADRID, the capital of all Spain, and (since the year 1560) royal residence, on the Manzanares, a branch of the Tagus, south-westward and 240 miles distant from Bayonne (in France), is situated on a sandy and sterile table-land, and numbers 9,000 houses, and according to the census of 1847, about 207,000 (exactly, 206,714) inhabitants. The royal castle is an extremely large and very magnificent building. There are many other noble edifices, besides 77 churches. The royal library numbers 250,000 volumes. Among the beautiful walks of the city the most frequented are the celebrated "Prado" and the "Paseo de las delicias." At the Prado is situated the royal palace *Buen Retiro* (built during the reign of Philip IV.), with extensive gardens. About 7 miles distant from Madrid is situated the royal castle of pleasure *el Pardo* (built in the 16th century); and between 4 and 5 miles distant from the capital is another castle, called *Villa viciosa*, where Ferdinand VII. died in 1833. ALCALA DE HENARES, a town on the Henares River, with 5,000 inhabitants, is remarkable as the birth-place of Cervantes, the celebrated Spanish poet. The former university of Alcala (see above) was next to that of Salamanca the most renowned in Spain. + TOLEDO, a city on the Tagus, south-south-west and 27 miles distant from Madrid, with silk and sword-blade manufactories, and 16,000 inhabitants. In the middle ages Toledo was the largest city in the Christian part of Spain, and in the 14th century it numbered 200,000 inhabitants. The magnificent cathedral was during several centuries a Moorish mosque. The archbishop of Toledo had formerly an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. ARANJUEZ, a town on the Tagus, southward and 27 miles distant from Madrid, with 4,000 inhabitants, and with a splendid royal castle of pleasure (founded by Philip II.), where the court uses to reside in the season between Easter and Whitsuntide. In the vicinity of Aranjuez is situated the town of OCANA (with 12,000 inhabitants) noted for the victory of the French over the Spaniards in 1809. TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, a town on the Tagus, south-westward and 64 miles distant from Madrid, with 8,000 inhabitants. It was formerly renowned for its silk manufactories, and is remarkable for Wellington's victory over the French on

the 27th and 28th of March, 1809. † GUADALAXARA, a town on the Henares, north-westward and 37 miles distant from Madrid, with cloth manufactories, and 7,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Sigüenza* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Brihuega* (with 2,000 inhabitants). † CUENÇA, a town on the Xucar, south-south-east and 83 miles distant from Madrid, with 9,000 inhabitants. *Molina* and *Requena*, towns with respectively 5,000 and 6,000 inhabitants. The southern part of New Castile is called LA MANCHA, on the south bordered by Andalusia, and on the west by Estremadura. It contains: † CIUDAD REAL, capital of La Mancha, near the Guadiana, southward and 92 miles distant from Madrid, with the most renowned mule marts in Spain, and 8,000 inhabitants. ALMADEN, a town near the frontier of Andalusia, with 10,000 inhabitants, and a mining academy, is noted for its rich quicksilver mines (see above). Other towns of La Mancha are: *Valdepenas* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Almagro* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Alcázar* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Calatrava* and *Manzaneres*.

2. The Kingdom of OLD CASTILE, on the north side of New Castile, extending northward to the Bay of Biscay. It was originally a country under the sway of the kings of Leon, until in 1016 it was raised to the rank of a kingdom. It contains: † BURGOS, fortified capital of Old Castile, on the Arlanzon River, northward and 138 miles distant from Madrid, with a magnificent Gothic cathedral (containing the sepulchres of many Spanish kings), and 12,000 inhabitants. At Burgos are still the remnants of the house in which the famous Spanish warrior, Ruy Dias de Vivar, surnamed *the Cid*, was born in 1026. He died in 1099, and was buried in the neighboring monastery of *San Pedro de Cardena*. Other towns in this district are: *Aranda de Duero* and *Laredo*. † SANTANDER, a fortified maritime town on the Bay of Biscay, westward and 115 miles distant from Bayonne (in France), with a good harbor, rather active commerce, and 25,000 inhabitants. Other, but smaller neighboring seaports are: *Santona* and *Santillana*. The town of *Espinosa de los Monteros* (with 2,000 inhabitants) is remarkable for the victory of the French over the British and Spaniards, on the 12th of November, 1808. *Brieviesca*, a fortified town with 2,500 inhabitants. Near *Pancorvo* is an important mountain pass on the high-road between Burgos and Vittoria. † LOGROÑO, a fortified town on the Ebro, eastward and 70 miles distant from Burgos, with fairs, and 8,000 inhabitants. † CALAHORRA, a town on the tableland, called *Rioja*, has 4,000 inhabitants, and is noted as the birth-place of the ancient Roman author Quintilianus. *Medina Celi*, a town with 1,200 in-

 Statistics, etc.—Leon.

habitants. †SORIA, a town on the Duero, south-eastward and 78 miles distant from Burgos, with considerable trade in wool, and 6,000 inhabitants. Here or close by stood the ancient town of *Nunantia*. OSMA, a town near the Duero, with 4,000 inhabitants. †SEGOVIA, a town on the Erasma River, southward and 92 miles distant from Burgos, with a remarkable old castle, once the seat of Gothic and Moorish kings, 22 churches, and 13,000 inhabitants. Between Segovia and Madrid is situated the town of *San Ildefonso*, with 4,300 inhabitants, and the royal castle *La Granja*, built in 1716 by the model of the palace of Versailles. In a wilderness of the Guadarrama Mountains, 23 miles west-north-west of Madrid, is situated the town (with 2,000 inhabitants) and celebrated palace of ESCURIAL, built in the years 1563–1584, at an expense of 5,000,000 ducats, by order of Philip II., in remembrance of his victory over the French at St. Quentin in 1557. The edifice, half palace, half monastery, is 740 feet long, 580 feet wide and 60 feet high, and has 5,000 windows. *Chinchon*, a town with 2,000 inhabitants. †AVILA, a town on the Adaja River, 55 miles west-north-west of Madrid, with a remarkable Gothic cathedral, and 5,000 inhabitants. Until the year 1808 was here a university, founded in 1482. Other towns of this district are: *Piedrahita* and *Arcvalo* (with 4,500 inhabitants).

3. The kingdom of LEON, between Old Castile and Portugal, and separated from the Bay of Biscay by Asturias. About its history, see History of Europe, § 16. It contains: †LEON, capital of Leon, 170 miles north-north-west of Madrid, with an ancient Gothic cathedral considered as the finest in all Spain, 7 other churches, and 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: ASTORGA (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Salvagan* (with a formerly celebrated Benedictine abbey, and 4,000 inhabitants), and *Bembibre* (with 1,600 inhabitants). †PALENCIA, a town on the Carrion River, south-westward and 41 miles distant from Burgos, with a beautiful cathedral, and 11,000 inhabitants. *Torquemada* and *Sablaña*, towns with respectively 2,300 and 4,000 inhabitants. †VALLADOLID, a town on the Pisuerga, 100 miles north-north-west of Madrid, with a royal castle, in which Philip II. and several of his ancestors were born, a magnificent cathedral, a university (see above), and 21,000 inhabitants. At Valladolid Columbus died in 1506, and at that period its population amounted to 100,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Medina del Rio seco* (with 8,000 inhabitants, and noted for the battle on the 14th of August, 1808), *Tudela* (with 2,000 inhabitants, and noted for the battle on the 22d of November, 1808), *Tordesillas* (with 4,000 inhabi-

tants), and *Simancas* (with 1,200 inhabitants). †ZAMORA, a fortified town on the Duero, and near the frontier of Portugal, with 10,000 inhabitants. *Fermoselle* and *Toro*, towns on the Duero, with respectively 3,000 and 8,000 inhabitants. †SALAMANCA, a town on the Tormes (with an ancient Roman bridge), north-westward and 115 miles distant from Madrid, has since the middle ages been celebrated for its university (see ante), contains a remarkable cathedral, 24 other churches, and numerous magnificent public edifices in general, but at present only 15,000 inhabitants. Battle on the 21st of July, 1812. CIUDAD RODRIGO, a fortified town near the frontier of Portugal, with 5,000 inhabitants. Wellington's victory in 1812. Other towns of this district are; *Ledesma* (with 2,000), *Bojar* (with 5,000), and *Alba de Tormes* (with 4,000 inhabitants).

4. The *principality* of ASTURIAS, along the Bay of Biscay, between Old Castile and Galicia, and on the south bordered by Leon. (About its history see History of Europe, § 16.) The crown-princes of Spain are, by way of eminence, titled princes of Asturias. This province contains: †OVIEDO, the capital of Asturias, half way between Bilbao and Coruña, with a university (see above), 5 churches (one of which is remarkable for its high steeple), and 10,000 inhabitants. GIJON, a maritime town, 18 miles north-east of Oviedo, with 6,000 inhabitants. Gijon was the primitive seat of Pelayo (see History of Europe, § 10), whose successors were called kings of Gijon, until Alphonso the Chaste assumed the title of king of Oviedo. Other towns of Asturias are: *Villa viciosa*, *Cullero*, *Aviles*, *Muros*, *Navia*, and *Cangas de Onis*.

5. The *kingdom* of GALICIA, forming the extreme north-western part both of Spain and of the peninsula. It was at an early period wrested from the Moors, and in 1069 raised to the rank of a kingdom by Ferdinand, king of Castile and Leon. It contains: †CORUNNA, fortified capital of Galicia and maritime town, northward and 156 miles distant from Oporto, with a very spacious harbor, packet lines to the West Indies and Falmouth, various manufactories, commerce, and 23,000 inhabitants. North-eastward and 23 miles distant from Corunna, is situated the fortified town of FERROL (with 13,000 inhabitants), formerly the principal station of the Spanish navy. Sr. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, a town southward and 32 miles distant from Corunna, with 28,000 inhabitants, a university, numerous linen and other manufactories, and a very large cathedral, to which since the 9th century innumerable pilgrims have resorted, as containing the bones of St. James the Less according to general belief. *Betanzos*, a maritime town, with 2,000 inhabitants.

 Statistics, etc.—Estremadura—Andalusia.

+ LUGO, a town near the head of the Minho River, with a remarkable cathedral, and 12,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Mondoñedo* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Ribadco* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Viverro* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Redondela*. + ORENSE, a town on the Minho, with a remarkable cathedral, and 5,000 inhabitants. + PONTEVEDRA, a maritime town, with 5,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Tuy* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Vigo* (with active commerce, and 6,000 inhabitants).

6. The province of ESTREMADURA, between New Castile and Portugal, bordered on the south by Andalusia. It was conquered in 713 by the Moors, and wrested from them in the 11th and 13th century. It contains: + BADAJOZ, strongly fortified capital of Estremadura, near the frontier of Portugal, eastward and 138 miles distant from Lisbon, and south-westward and 170 miles distant from Madrid, with 13,000 inhabitants. OLIVENÇA, a fortified town quite near the frontier of Portugal, to which kingdom it belonged until the year 1801, when it was ceded to Spain; it numbers 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Xeres de los Caballeros* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Zafra* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Ilerena* (with 7,500 inhabitants), and *Merida* (with 9,000 inhabitants). + CACERES, a town on the river of the same name, with 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Truxillo* (native place of Pizarro, with 4,000 inhabitants), *Coria* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Alcantara* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Almaraz* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and PLASENCIA (115 miles west-south-west of Madrid, with 7,000 inhabitants). Eastward and 23 miles distant from the last-named town, is the delightful valley of la Vera de Plasencia, with the famous convent of *San Geronimo de Juste* (founded in 1410), where King Charles I. died in 1558.

7, 8, and 9. ANDALUSIA, comprising the southern part of Spain, and containing the following three provinces, styled kingdoms, and wrested from the Moors chiefly during the 13th century:—a. The kingdom of SEVILLE, containing: + SEVILLE, the capital of this province, as well as in some respects of Andalusia too, on the Guadalquivir, 46 miles north-north-east of Cadiz, is 16 miles in circuit, and has 13,500 houses, but at present only 91,000 inhabitants, while under the sway of the Moors it numbered 500,000 inhabitants. Seville abounds in magnificent ancient buildings and edifices, and among them are the splendid cathedral, the steeple named Giralda (364 feet in height), an ancient Roman aqueduct, an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, etc. Other cities and towns of this district are: SAN LUCAR, surnamed *de Barrameda* (seaport of Seville, with considerable commerce and 20,000 inhabitants), *Utrera* (with

11,000 inhabitants), *Carmona* (with 13,000 inhabitants), *Ossuna* (with 15,000 inhabitants), and *Ecija* (with 35,000 inhabitants). † *HUELVA*, a maritime town, 55 miles west-south-west of Sevilla, with 8,000 inhabitants. Quite near Huelva is situated the little town and seaport of *PALOS*, from which Columbus sailed on his first voyage to America. Other towns of this district are: *Niebla* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Moquer* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Ayamonte* (with 6,000 inhabitants). † *CADIZ*, a strongly fortified city and chief seaport of Spain, on the Isle of Leon, with 70,000 inhabitants. Cadiz is not only one of the oldest towns of Europe (see History of Spain), but since the years 1717 and 1726, the centre of the rich trade with America and India (until that period, Seville had been the centre). So late as in the year 1803, the imports of Cadiz were \$61,000,000 in value. On the other or eastern end of the named isle, is situated the town of *ISLA DE LEON*, or *San Fernando*, with 15,000 inhabitants, and in its vicinity the village of *Las Cabezas de San Juan*, where, on the 1st of January, 1820, the military revolution, contrived by Riego, took place. On the continental part of this district are situated the following towns: *Puerto de Santa Maria* (with 20,000 inhabitants), *Puerto Real* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Medina Sidonia* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Chiclana* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Conil* (with 1,500 inhabitants). Off *Cape TRAFALGAR* (23 miles south-east of Cadiz) the British gained the great naval victory on the 21st of October, 1805, at which the renowned admiral Lord Nelson was killed. Between this cape and Gibraltar are situated the towns of *Algeziras* (with 15,000 inhabitants), *Tarifa* (with 9,000 inhabitants), and *San Roque* (with 3,000 inhabitants). *XERES DE LA FRONTERA*, a city situated north-eastward, and 14 miles from Cadiz, is noted for its excellent wines, and has 60,000 inhabitants. Near this city it was where, in 711, the Visigoths were defeated by the Moors in a battle that lasted nine days. *Arcos de la Frontera*, a town 14 miles north-east of Xeres de la Frontera, 12,000 inhabitants. *Zahara*, a small town at the head of the Gandaleta River, and situated on a rock, with houses cut out in the rock. *b. The kingdom of CORDOVA*, containing: † *Cordova*, capital of this province, and once the splendid residence of the Moorish caliphs (see History of Europe, §§ 16 and 17), at which period its population amounted to about 1,000,000 inhabitants, while at present it numbers only 60,000. The city is situated on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, north-eastward and 120 miles distant from Cadiz, and contains an exceedingly large and splendid cathedral (once a Moorish mosque), and, moreover, an ancient Moorish palace of great extent. *Cordova*

was captured by the Christians in 1236. Other towns of this province are: *Lucena* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Montilla* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Bujalance* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Bacna* (with 4,800 inhabitants), *Castro del Rio* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Pucnte Ovejuna* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Priego* (with 5,000 inhabitants). c. The kingdom of JAEN, containing: † JAEN, capital of this province, in a delightful country, southward and 196 miles distant from Madrid, with a remarkable cathedral, and 20,000 inhabitants. Jaen surrendered to the Christians in 1245. Other towns of this province are: *Andujar* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Baeza* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Ubeda* (with 16,000 inhabitants), *Alcala la Real* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Martos* (with 14,000 inhabitants), *Alcaudete* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Linares* (with 5,600 inhabitants), and *Baylen* (with 2,500 inhabitants). Near the last-named town, the French general Dupont fell into a narrow pass and saw himself obliged to surrender, with 8,000 men, to the Spaniards, in 1808. *Carolina* is the chief town of the German colonies in the Sierra Morena, founded in 1767 by the Spanish minister Olavides, and has 2,500 inhabitants, chiefly Germans.

GIBRALTAR, at the southern extremity of Spain, is the strongest fortified town in the world, with a garrison of 3,000 men, and 17,000 inhabitants. This place was captured by the British in 1704, who have held it ever since.

10. The kingdom of GRANADA, frequently also called *Upper Andalusia*, on the west and north bordered by Andalusia, and on the south by the Mediterranean Sea. It was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1492 (see History of Europe, § 16), and contains: † GRANADA, capital of this province, and, until the year 1492, the residence of the last Moorish king in Spain, on the Xenil River and at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, north-eastward and 46 miles distant from Malaga, with 80,000 inhabitants, a university, a splendid cathedral (containing the sepulchres of Ferdinand and Isabella), 22 other churches, some manufactories, and highly remarkable edifices built by the Moors. Among the latter ranks first the *Alhambra*, the fortified castle of the ancient Moorish kings. Another Moorish palace is called *Generalife*. Other towns of this district are: *Alhama* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Guadix* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Motril* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Loxa* (with 14,000 inhabitants), *Baza* (with 12,000 inhabitants), and *Uxijar*, the chief town of the so-called Alpujarras, with important lead mines. † MALAGA, a maritime town, north-eastward and 69 miles distant from Gibraltar, is famous for its wines and fruits, and contains 52,000 inhabitants, who carry on a very active commerce. Other towns of this district are: *Telez Malaga* (with 14,000 inhabitants), *Ronda* (with 18,000

 Statistics, etc.—Murcia, Aragon, Catalonia.

inhabitants), *Antequera* (with 20,000 inhabitants), and *Marbella* (with 4,300 inhabitants). † *ALMERIA*, a maritime town, eastward and 110 miles distant from Malaga, with 20,000 inhabitants. In the 14th century, Almeria was the emporium of the kingdom of Granada. *Velez el Rubio*, a town with 12,000 inhabitants. *Cuevas*, a small town.

11. The *kingdom* of *MURCIA*, between Andalusia and Valencia, containing: † *MURCIA*, capital of this province, on the Segura, south-eastward and 221 miles distant from Madrid, with a beautiful Gothic cathedral, important silk trade, and 36,000 inhabitants. *CARTHAGENA*, a fortified maritime town, and formerly a station of the Spanish navy, with one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean and 37,000 inhabitants. Carthagen was founded by the Carthaginians about 230 years before the Christian era. *LORCA*, a town in a most fertile country, 42 miles west-north-west of Carthagen, with copper and lead mines, and 25,000 inhabitants. † *ALBACETE*, a town near the frontier of New Castile, with important markets for cattle, and 9,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Chinchilla* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Villena* (with 9,000 inhabitants), and *Almansa* (noted for the victory gained by the Spaniards over the English, Dutch, and Portuguese, in 1707).

12. The *kingdom* of *ARAGON*, between Catalonia and both Castiles, bordered on the north by the Pyrenees (about its history, see History of Europe, § 16), containing: † *SARAGOSSA*, strongly fortified capital of Aragon, on the Ebro, north-eastward and 184 miles distant from Madrid, with a university, 18 churches, thriving commerce, and 50,000 inhabitants. Famous siege by the French in 1808 and 1809. Other towns of this district are: *Borja* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Tarrazona* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Calatayud* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Daroca* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Fraga* (with 3,000 inhabitants). † *TERUEL*, a town on the Guadalaviar, southward and 83 miles distant from Saragossa, with 8,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Alcañiz* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Albarracin* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Cantavieja* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Montalban*. † *HUESCA*, a town on the Isuela, 37 miles north-north-east of Saragossa, with a secondary school, formerly a university (see above), and 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Jaca* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Mequinzenza* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Monzon* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Barbastro* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Ainsa*.

13. The *principality* of *CATALONIA*, comprising the extreme north-eastern part of Spain. (About its history and important commerce in the middle

 Statistics, etc.—Catalonia—Valencia.

ages, see History of Europe, §§ 16 and 17.) It contains: † BARCELONA, fortified capital of Catalonia, the principal manufacturing town in Spain, and rivalling Cadiz in commerce, on the coast of the Mediterranean, about 200 miles south-west of Marsilles (in France), has (including the suburb of *Barcelonetta*) a population of about 150,000 inhabitants, numerous magnificent public edifices, 82 churches, etc. Northward and 20 miles distant from Barcelona is MONTERRAT, a single mountain 3,937 feet high, was before the last civil war famous for its hermits and the number of pilgrims who visited it. Other towns of this district are: *Manresa* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Martorell* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Mataro* (with 13,000 inhabitants), *Igualada* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Vique* or *Vich* (with 15,000 inhabitants), *Tarrasa* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Villafranca de Panades* (with 6,000 inhabitants). † TARRAGONA, a maritime town, 46 miles west-south-west of Barcelona, with a remarkable cathedral, many Roman antiquities, and 12,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Reus* (with 25,000 inhabitants, and the seaport of *Salou*), *Valls* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Tortosa* (strongly fortified, and with 16,000 inhabitants), and *Villanueva* (with 9,000 inhabitants). *Alfaques* or *San Carlo* is a sea-port. † LERIDA, a fortified town on the Segre, and near the frontier of Aragon, westward and 73 miles distant from Barcelona, with 13,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Balaguer* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Cardona* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Cervera* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Solsona* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Urgel* or *Seu d'Urgel* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Puigcerda* or *Puigcerda* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Camprodon* (with 1,500 inhabitants). † GERONA, a fortified town on the Ter, 55 miles north-north-east of Barcelona, with a beautiful cathedral, and 6,000 inhabitants. FIGUERAS, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, with 5,000 inhabitants, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, called *San Fernando*. Other towns of this district are: *Rosas* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Arens de Mar* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Castello de Ampurias* (now only with 1,500, but during the sway of the Romans with 100,000 inhabitants), *Cadaques* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Hostalrich* (with 3,000 inhabitants). About the little republic of ANDORRA, see under the head of France.

14. The kingdom of VALENCIA, between New Castile and the Mediterranean Sea, on the south bordered by Murcia, and on the north by Aragon and Catalonia. Since the year 788 a Moorish kingdom, it was conquered in 1238 by the Christian king of Aragon. The Valencians are distinguished by their industry and diligence, and for this reason Valencia is the best cultivated

province of Spain. It contains: † VALENCIA, the capital of this province, on the Guadalaviar and quite near its mouth, south-eastward and 193 miles distant from Madrid, with a university and numerous other literary institutions, important book-trade and silk manufactories, a magnificent cathedral and 72 other churches, and 68,000 inhabitants. Its seaport is called *Gras*. Northward and 32 miles distant from Valencia is situated MURVIEDRO, a town with 6,000 inhabitants, and in ancient ages famous by the name of *Sagunt*. Other towns of this district are: *Liria* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *San Felipe* (with 15,000 inhabitants, founded by Philip V. in place of the town of *Xativa*, which in 1714 was demolished), *Carcarente* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Alicra* (with 9,000 inhabitants). † CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, a maritime town, 55 miles north-north-east of Valencia, with 15,000 inhabitants. Near the coast are the uninhabited isles of *Columbretes*. Other towns of this district are: *Peníscola* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Vinaroz* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Segorbe* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Cercera* and *Morella*. † ALICANTE, a maritime town, southward and 83 miles distant from Valencia, with important wine-trade and salt-works, and 25,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Orihuela* (with 26,000 inhabitants), *Elche* (with 20,000 inhabitants), *Alicoa* (with 18,000 inhabitants), *Gandia* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Denia* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Guardamar* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Benidorm* (with 2,500 inhabitants).

15. The *kingdom* of MAJOREA, or the BALEARIC ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite to the coast of Valencia. The Carthaginians were for a long time possessed of these islands, which subsequently were conquered by the Romans. In 429 A. D. the Vandals settled here, and since the year 798 the Moors took possession of the islands, which were wrested from them in the years 1229–1251 by King James I. of Aragon. There are altogether 4 islands, and two of them (Majorca and Minorca) are emphatically named *Balearic*, while the two other (Ivica and Formentera) are called the *Prithyusian Islands*. The island of MAJOREA (area: 1,342 square miles; population: 200,000 inhabitants) contains: † PALMA, fortified capital, with a secondary school, formerly a university, a remarkable cathedral, and 34,000 inhabitants. Other towns of the island are: *Arendia* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Soller* (with 5,600 inhabitants). The island of MINOREA (area: 256 square miles; population: 50,000 inhabitants), belonging to the British in the period from the year 1708 to 1755 (see History of Spain), contains: *MAJON*, or *Port Mahon*, capital of the island, with one of the finest harbors in the Mediterranean, and

6,000 inhabitants. The former capital of this island was *Cuidadela*, with 2,500 inhabitants. Besides Majorca and Minorca, the Balearic Islands comprise the Isles of *Cabrera* (a kind of convict colony), *Foradada*, *Pantaleu*, *Dragonera*, and *Colomba*. Of the *Pithyusian Islands*, that of *Ivica* has an area of 192 square miles, and a population of 20,000 inhabitants, while the other named *FORMENTERA*, is 43 square miles in extent, and numbers 2,000 inhabitants.

16. The *kingdom of NAVARRE*, between Aragon and the Basque provinces, on the north separated from France by the Pyrenees. About its early history, see History of Europe, § 16; and it is only to be added here, that in 1234 the kingdom of Navarre was inherited by the Count Theobald of Champagne, who entailed it upon his French descendants, until in 1512 King Ferdinand of Aragon wrested from them the southern part of it. It contains: † *PAMPELUNA*, fortified capital of Navarre, 207 miles north-north-east of Madrid, with 15,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Estella* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Viana* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Tudela* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Olite* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Tafalla* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Sanguesa* (with 2,500 inhabitants). The valley of *Roncesvalles* in the Pyrenees, 28 miles north-east of Pampeluna, is noted for the attack on the Frankish warriors of Charlemagne in 800, and the glorious death of Roland.

17. The *BASQUE PROVINCES*, along the Bay of Biscay, and on the other sides surrounded by Navarre and Old Castile. They entered into a political connection with the kingdom of Castile by the treaties of the year 1202, with the reservation of particular privileges. There are *three* of them, viz.:—*a.* *BISCAY*, containing: † *BILBAO*, fortified capital of Biscay, on the Ybaizabal, 7 miles distant from its mouth, 73 miles west-south-west of Bayonne (in France), with export of wool, and 15,000 inhabitants. Bilbao's seaport is called *Portugalete*. Near the little town of *Sorromastro*, or *Somorostro*, are important iron mines. Other towns of Biscay are: *Orduña* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Durango* (with 2,800 inhabitants), and *Bermeo* (with 1,500 inhabitants). *b.* *GUIPUZCOA*, containing: † *SAN SEBASTIAN*, strongly fortified capital of Guipuzcoa, on the Bay of Biscay, 27 miles west-south-west of Bayonne (in France), with iron trade, and 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns of Guipuzcoa are: *Los Passages* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Fuenterrabia* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Irun* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Guetaria* (with 500 inhabitants), *Plasencia* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Bergara* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Mondragon* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Tolosa* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Alegria*, and *Azpeytia*. The chief town of a

 Spanish Colonies.

little district called *Encartaciones*, is ONATE (with hardware manufactories, and 4,000 inhabitants), whose former university is at present united with that of Valladolid. c. ALAVA, containing: VITTORIA, capital of Alava, southward and 28 miles distant from Bilboa, has 12,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its sword-blades. Battle on the 21st of June, 1813. Other towns of Alava are: *Salvatierra* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Añana*, and *Banos de Ebro*.

The *Spanish COLONIES*, at present reduced to an area of 110,760 square miles (with about 4,500,000 inhabitants), are the following:—

1. IN AFRICA: the so-called *Presidios*, or four fortified towns on the northern coast of Africa, opposite the province of Granada (Ceuta, Peñon de Velez, Alhucemas, and Melilla); the *Canary Islands*, and two islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

2. IN AMERICA: the West Indian islands of *Cuba* and *Porto Rico*.

3. IN ASIA: the greatest part of the *Philippine Islands*.

4. IN POLYNESIA: the *Ladrone*, or *Marianne Islands*.

In the period from the year 1580 to 1640, when the immense Spanish dominions on the American continent and the Portuguese colonies were united, the total extent of the Spanish possessions amounted to 9,239,855 square miles.

ITALY.

AREA: 119,706 square miles.

POPULATION: 24,573,100 inhabitants.

ITALY forms a great peninsula on the south of Europe, extending into the Mediterranean Sea. It is fancied to have the shape of a boot, the island of Sicily lying at the toe.

Of the above-stated area and population, the Italian continent and its smaller isles comprise 99,652 square miles, and 21,785,100 inhabitants, while the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Malta, comprise 20,054 square miles, and 2,788,000 inhabitants. In a political sense, the island of *Corsica* forms a constituent part of France, and thus it can only in a *geographical* sense be considered as belonging to Italy. Its area (3,791 square miles) is for this reason added to that of the French continent.

Of those ALPS (see Introduction, § 7) which separate Italy from other countries, the *Maritime* and the *Cottian* Alps form the boundary towards FRANCE, the *Pennine* and the *Leponic* Alps towards SWITZERLAND, and the *Rhaetic* Alps towards GERMANY; while the *Gray* Alps belong exclusively to Italy. About the APENNINES, see Introduction. § 7.

About the *rivers* and *lakes* of Italy, see Introduction, §§ 9 and 10; the *seas*, *gulfs*, and *straits*, washing the shores of Italy, are noted under § 8.

The *climate* is generally mild and delightful; and even in the northern parts of Italy, the short winter is of great mildness.

Besides this, Italy is noted for the beauty, diversity, and romantic character of its scenery. Nevertheless, the country has in this respect its unfavorable side as well as other countries. Thus, for instance, the south wind proves often to be exceedingly hot and enfeebling, and is in this case called *Sirocco*; and the coast between Leghorn and Naples (likewise the country near the mouths of the Po) suffers much from *malaria*, or the bad air of the marshes.

With respect to *natural productions*, Italy is very poor in minerals, especially in metals, with the exception of *iron* (its annual produce is about 150,000 quintals), and some *lead* (2,000 quintals). Yet Italy is noted for its excellent *marble* of Carrara (in the duchy of Modena), and the island of Sicily abounds in *sulphur*. Moreover, great quantities of lava and pumice are exported from Naples. Chief products of the vegetable kingdom are: *rice* (in Lombardy), *maize* and *wheat* (chiefly in Upper Italy and Tuscany), *wine* (in all parts of the country; yet the best sorts are those known by the name of Lachrymæ Christi, Monte Pulciano, Monte Fiascone, Vino Santo, etc.), *olive oil*, and fruits of southern Europe. Naples has the finest breed of *horses*; in many of the mountainous parts of Italy are *mules*, and in the States of the Church and Tuscany, *buffaloes* are reared. But, in general, the rearing of cattle and sheep is of no great importance. As noxious animals, may be mentioned, *vipers*, *tarantulas*, and *scorpions*; while, the *silk-worm*, kept in great number throughout Italy, is of substantial benefit to the country. Agriculture flourishes in Lombardy and Tuscany.

During the middle ages, Italy excelled in various manufactures, which are still important, though not so much so as formerly. The kingdom of Lombardy and Venice ranks first in manufactures, and those of other Italian countries are at least not in a backward state. Thus may be mentioned the manufacture of

silks at Turin, Genoa, Lucca, Naples, Palermo, Ancona, Florence, and Bologna; of *leather gloves* at Naples, Genoa, Rome, and Lucca; of *paper* at Lucca, Genoa, Turin, Pescia, etc.; of *pergamen* at Rome, in Piedmont, etc.; of *artificial flowers* at Genoa, Turin, Bologna, Rome, etc.; of *straw hats*, in Tuscany; and of *catguts* for musical instruments, at Rome, Naples, etc.

The Italian *commerce* is very considerable, though chiefly restricted to the intercourse with the Levant. The principal sea-ports and first commercial cities of Italy, are *Leghorn* and *Genoa*; next to them are to be mentioned, Ancona, Naples, Messina, Venice, Civita Vecchia, Gallipoli, etc. The most important inland trade is carried on by *Milan*, Turin, Verona, Alessandria, Florence, Rome, Lucca, Modena, and Parma. The chief articles of export are *silk*, *olive oil*, *oranges* and other fruits, and *marble*; while tropical produce, corn, British, French, and German manufactures, fancy articles, etc., are chiefly imported.

In the *means of education*, Lombardy and Venice, Tuscany and Parma, surpass by far the other Italian countries, where the lower classes are, for the most part, ignorant, and averse to improvement. Nevertheless there are throughout Italy learned men to be found, who are distinguished for their attainments in literature and science. In *music*, and perhaps even in *sculpture*, the Italians excel most of the other European nations.

The *Roman Catholic* is the established religion in all the Italian states; although others are at present, and some have long been, tolerated. The *Waldenses*, in Piedmont, who have almost the same religious faith as the Moravian brethren, do, since the year 1848, enjoy the same political privileges as their catholic fellow-citizens; while the *Armenians*, *Greeks*, *Mohammedans*, and *Jews*, in the commercial cities, have free exercise of religion. During the wars and differences between the Emperor Charles V. and the Pope, in the 16th century, the Refor-

History of Italy.

mation made such progress in Italy, that but for the subsequent rigorous and bloody proceeding of the inquisition, perhaps the majority of the Italians would have embraced the Protestant faith.

History of Italy.—The aborigines of Italy, in as far as history has noticed them were the *Umbrians, Sicilians, Sabines, Volsci, Ausonians, Samnites*, etc. At a very early period foreign immigrants joined them, for instance, *Illyrians, Pelasgians, Celtes, and Venetes*; and from their mixture arose various other people, as the *Etruscans, Latins, Campanians*, etc. In the period between the years 1000 and 700 B. C., many of the ancient *Greeks* settled in the southern parts of the Italian peninsula, and founded there the cities of Tarent, Sybaris, Croton, Brundisium, Naples, Reggio, etc. After that time the south of Italy was called *Great-Greece*. Anterior to the first settlement of the Greeks, Aeneas, a Trojan prince, shall have immigrated into Latium with many of his fugitive countrymen, and their descendants founded *Rome* in 754 A. C. In the beginning the Romans were ruled by kings in the following succession: Romulus (754–715), Numa Pompilius (715–672), Tullus Hostilius (672–640), Ancus Martius (640–616), Tarquinius Priscus (616–578), Servius Tullius (578–534), and Tarquinius Superbus (534–510). The monarchic form of government having been abolished in 510 B. C., Rome became a republic with aristocratic forms of government, which lasted until the year 45 B. C., when Julius Cæsar was appointed dictator for lifetime and assumed the title of imperator. The first actual Roman emperor was Octavius or Augustus, who after a reign of 44 years died in 14 A. D.; and the last Roman emperor was Romulus Augustulus, who in 476 A. D. was dethroned by Odoacer, the leader of a Germanic tribe called the *Herali*. About the subsequent political fate of Italy, see *History of Europe*, §§ 6, 7, 9, and 14. Since the conquest of the Lombardian kingdom of Italy by Charlemagne, the greatest part of Italy was under the sway of the Frankish, and since the end of the 9th century under that of the German kings and emperors (see *History of Europe*, § 14 at its end). But as soon as the latter began to yield to the pretensions of the popes, many parts of the country became *independent*, as republics or as duchies, etc., while in Lower Italy the Normans founded the kingdom of Naples. In the last three centuries most of the Italian states were the subject of a quarrel between Austria, France, and Spain, and the wars subsequent to the first French revolution brought on new political

 Divisions of Italy—Sardinia.

changes there. But we must defer the further particulars to the history of each separate Italian state.

Italy comprises the following states:—

In UPPER ITALY:

1. The Kingdom of *Sardinia*.
2. The Kingdom of *Lombardy and Venice*.
3. The Duchy of *Parma*.
4. The Duchy of *Modena*.

In CENTRAL ITALY:

5. The Grand Duchy of *Tuscany*
6. The *States of the Church*.
7. The Republic of *San Marino*.

In LOWER ITALY:

8. The Kingdom of *Naples*.*

I. THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

AREA: 29,245 square miles.

POPULATION: 5,292,000 inhabitants.

UNTIL the peace of Utrecht (in 1713) this state was known by the name of the *duchy of Savoy*. Since that time and at present it embraces the western section of Upper Italy, together with the large island of Sardinia.

* Besides these states, the geographical description of Italy must necessarily embrace that of the really Italian island of *Malta* also.

Sardinia: Geographical Description.

According to the census of 1844, the population of the whole kingdom amounted to 5,108,601 inhabitants; but since it has increased to the above-stated number. With the exception of about 22,000 *Waldenses* (see above) and of 8,000 *Jews*, all inhabitants are *Catholics*, under the church authority of 7 archbishops and 34 bishops. There are still 334 monasteries and 95 nunneries in this kingdom.

The north-west part of continental Sardinia comprises the highest branches and summits of the *Alps* (see above, and Introduction, § 7); while the *Ligurian Apennines* run through its southern part.

The chief river is the *Po*; and one of its tributaries, the *Ticino* (see Introduction, § 10), forms the boundary on the side of Lombardy and Venice.

Of the continental provinces, Savoy is thoroughly mountainous, and for this reason not much adapted to agriculture. Piedmont and the adjacent districts are for the most part level, and at the same time fertile and well cultivated. Genoa and Nice, sheltered by the Apennines against the cold northerly winds, are noted for the mildness of the climate, and abound in fruits of southern Europe. Although in Savoy the rearing of cattle, and in Piedmont, etc., the agriculture is in a high state of prosperity, yet the chief staple of the kingdom is only *silk*. Other articles of export are rice, olive-oil, cattle, and hemp. About the manufactures, see above.

There are 4 *universities* in the kingdom, viz.: at Turin (founded in 1412, and in 1842 frequented by 1,250 students), at Genoa (founded in 1812, and in 1842 with 610 students), at Cagliari (founded in 1720, renewed in 1764, and frequented in 1842 by 499 students), and at Sassari (founded in 1766, and in 1842 with 240 students). Besides these there are 85 colleges and 39 seminaries. The common schools are still in a backward state.

Until the beginning of the last revolution in Italy the power of the king (at present *Victor Emanuel*, born 1820, March 14) in most of the provinces was absolute; and in Genoa and the island of Sardinia more or less limited.

The annual *revenue* of the state is upon an average 79,000,000 lire (or francs), and the *expenditure* about 77,500,000 lire. The *public debt* amounts to nearly 150,000,000 lire, about \$30,000,000.

The *army* numbers on the peace footing 34,500, and on the war footing 135,300 men. The *navy* numbers 5 large frigates, 2 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, 12 gun-boats, and 3 steamers.

The *orders of honor* of Sardinia are the following: 1. The *order of St. Annunciata*, in one class, instituted in 1362, and renewed in 1518 and 1720. 2. The *order of St. Mauritius and Lazarus*, in 3 classes, instituted in 1434, and altered in 1527. 3. The military *order of Savoy*, in 4 classes, instituted in 1815. 4. The *order of merit*, from the year 1831. 5. The *order or cross of loyalty*, instituted in 1814. The royal title is: "King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, Genoa, etc., Prince of Piedmont, Margrave of Italy," etc.

History.—The ancestral seat of the Sardinian monarchs is *Savoy*, which since the year 879 formed part of the kingdom of Arelat (see under France), and whose governor, Berold or Beroald, made himself independent in 1016, and was the first *count of Savoy*. His descendants acquired in the course of time, partly by marriage, partly by purchase, *Piedmont*, *Asti*, and *Nice*. In 1416 Count Amadeus VIII. was by the German emperor Sigismund raised to the rank of a *duke of Savoy*. In 1438 the heiress of the kingdom of Cyprus (established at the end of the 12th century) bequeathed that island to her nephew, Charles I. duke of Savoy, hence the claims of this house upon the above-stated title. In the history of Spain it has already been stated that the duke of Savoy (at that period Victor Amadeus II., whose great-grandmother was the daughter of King Philip II. of Spain) partook in the *war of succession*. As confederate of Austria in this war, he acquired the duchy of

Montferrat and *part of the duchy of Milan*, and by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the island of Sicily, which he however in 1720 ceded to Austria, that indemnified him by the island of *Sardinia*. Since that time the dukes of Savoy transformed this title into that of *kings of Sardinia*. In 1792 the French invaded the continental part of the kingdom, and incorporated first Savoy and Nice, and subsequently all Sardinian provinces on the continent, with France. Thus the whole kingdom was reduced to the island of Sardinia; but in 1814 the king was not only reinstated into the possession of his dominions, but amply indemnified by the annexation of the former republic of *Genoa*. In 1831 the elder branch of the house of Savoy became extinct, and Charles Albert of the collateral line of *Savoy-Carignan* (whose ancestor was a younger son of the above-named Duke Emanuel) ascended the throne. But the reverses he met with in the war against Austria in 1849, induced him to abdicate, and he was succeeded by his eldest son, the now reigning king *Victor Emanuel*.

The whole kingdom is divided into 10 counties, or general intendancies, as they are styled (of Turin, Cuneo, Alessandria, Aosta, Novara, Savoy, Nice, Genoa, Cagliari, and Sassari), which are subdivided into 48 districts. But in the following topography, we shall retain the historical division into the provinces of Piedmont, Savoy, Nice, etc., as these names are more in use. Although Savoy is the ancestral seat, we must begin with Piedmont, as containing the metropolis and royal residence.

1. The *principality of Piedmont*, of which the counts of Savoy became possessed in the 11th and 12th century, contains: TURIN, the capital of the kingdom and royal residence, on the Po, 73 miles west-south-west of Milan, and north-westward and 70 miles distant from Genoa, is the most regularly built of all the Italian cities, and adorned with numerous magnificent public edifices and palaces, and has 135,000 inhabitants. It contains 110 churches and chapels, a university (see p. 104), and many other literary institutions, and is noted for its manufactures of silk. In the beautiful environs of Turin, are the royal country-seats and palaces of *Stupinigi* (built in 1740, and one of the most splendid palaces in Europe), of *Moncalieri*, or *Montecalieri* (near

Sardinia: Statistics of Piedmont.

the town of the same name, with 7,000 inhabitants), of *La Veneria* (near the town of the same name, with 3,000 inhabitants, and a fine royal stud), and of *Rivoli* (near the town of the same name, with 6,000 inhabitants). *La Superga* is a magnificent church and convent, built in the years 1715-1731. **CARIGNAN**, or *Carignano*, a town on the Po, southward and 11 miles distant from Turin, is the ancestral seat of the reigning royal family, and has 8,500 inhabitants. **CAIRO**, a town in the vicinity of Turin, has 14,000 inhabitants, and was in the middle ages a republic by the name of Cairo. Other towns of this district are: *Carnagnola* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Chivasso* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Cirie* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Caselle* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *San Maurizio* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Lanzo* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Viu* (with 4,600 inhabitants), *Usseglio* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Rivarolo* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Rivara* (with 1,700 inhabitants). **SCSA**, in the middle ages, chief town of a margraviate of the same name, on the Dora Riparia, westward and 30 miles distant from Turin, with 3,500 inhabitants, and the remarkable remains of the strong fortress of *Brunetta*, demolished in 1797. Other towns of this district are: *Exilles* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *San Ambrogio* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Giaveno* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Avigliana* (with 3,000 inhabitants). **PINEROLO**, or *Pignerol*, a town on the Clusone, south-westward and 25 miles distant from Turin, with a beautiful cathedral, and 14,000 inhabitants. Pinerolo, *Fenestrelle* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Oulx* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Cesana* (with 1,000 inhabitants), together with the valley of *Clusone*, belonged to France in the period from the year 1631 to 1713. Other towns of this district are: *Courmayeur* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Cuniana* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Vigone* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Villafranca di Piemonte* (with 8,000 inhabitants). The valleys of *Lucerna*, *Perosa*, and *San Martino*, are the seat of the above-mentioned **WALDENSES**, with 13 churches. **SALUZZO**, formerly the chief town of a margraviate of the same name, on the Po, 32 miles south-south-west of Turin, with an old castle (once the residence of the renowned margraves of Saluzzo), a splendid cathedral, and 15,000 inhabitants. Quite near is situated the magnificent abbey of *Staffarda* (founded in 1135 by Manfredo I, margrave of Saluzzo, and built in the Gothic style). Victory gained by the French marshal Catinat, in 1690. Other towns of this district are: *Savigliano* (with 16,500 inhabitants), *Racconigi* (with 10,500 inhabitants), and *Barge* (with 7,000 inhabitants). **CUNEO**, or *Coni*, a town at the junction of the Gesso and the Hura, 92 miles south-south-west of Turin, with 20,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Busca* (with

Sardinia: Statistics of Piedmont.

8,000 inhabitants), *Dronero* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Fossano* (with 13,000 inhabitants), *Vindeo* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Demonte* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Chiusa* or *La Chiusa* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Valdieri* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Boves* (with 8,000 inhabitants). **MONDOVI**, a town on the Ellero, southward and 46 miles distant from Turin, with 16,500 inhabitants. Victory gained by Napoleon Bonaparte, on the 22d of April, 1796. A short time before, Bonaparte had gained another victory at *Millesimo* (a town, eastward and 18 miles distant from Mondovi, with 1,300 inhabitants). Other towns of this district are: *Ceva* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Dene* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Cherasco* (with 12,500 inhabitants). **ALBA**, a town on the Tanaro, south-eastward and 32 miles distant from Turin, with a remarkable cathedral, and 8,000 inhabitants. **BRA**, a town on the Iura, with 12,000 inhabitants. **Govone**, a town on the Tanaro, with 2,500 inhabitants. **Polenzo**, a village with a Gothic castle and beautiful park. Another village with an ancient castle, is *Barolo*. **ASTI**, once the chief town of the county of Asti, of which the dukes of Savoy became possessed in 1531, with a magnificent Gothic cathedral, and 24,000 inhabitants. *Cocconato* and *San Damiano*, towns with respectively 3,500 and 7,000 inhabitants. **IVREA**, a town on the Doria Baltea, northward and 32 miles distant from Turin, with a remarkable cathedral, and 8,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Loana* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Aglie* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Cuorgne* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Ponte* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Castellamonte* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Borgomasino* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Culuso* (with 5,500 inhabitants), and *San Giorgio* (with 4,000 inhabitants). **VERCELLI**, once the chief town of a Lordship belonging to the famous barons of Visconti, and since the year 1427 belonging to the house of Savoy (the Dukes Amadeus IX. and Charles III. resided here towards the end of the 15th, and in the beginning of the 16th century), is situated on the Sesia, 39 miles east-north-east of Turin, and contains many remarkable Gothic edifices, and 19,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Saathia*, or *St. Yu* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Crescentino* (with 4,400 inhabitants), and *Trino* (with 7,000 inhabitants). **BIELLA**, a town 41 miles north-north-east of Turin, with 8,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Oropa* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Andorno* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Occhippo superiore* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Croce Mosso* (with 1,600 inhabitants), and *Pollove* (with 1,500 inhabitants). **MASSERANO**, a little principality belonging to the barons of Ferreri, under the sovereignty of Sardinia. **AOSTA**, a town, at the foot of Mount St. Bernard, 50 miles north-north-west

Sardinia: Statistics of Savoy.

of Turin, with 7,000 inhabitants. *St. Vincenzo*, a town, with mineral springs, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Chattillon*, a town, with iron works, and 1,500 inhabitants. CORMAGGIORE (in French, *Courmayeur*), a village between the Bernardinus, with frequented mineral springs, and 1,200 inhabitants. BARDO, or *Bard*, a fortress between Aosto and Ivrea, dominating the road over the Great St. Bernard, and therefore presenting the last serious obstacle to Bonaparte, when in 1800 he crossed the Alps with his army.

2. The *duchy* of Savor, between Piedmont and France, on the north bordered by the lake of Geneva (its population was 606,396 inhabitants, according to the census of 1844; about its history, see p. 105); containing: CHAMBERY, capital of Savoy, at 9 miles distance from the French frontier, 46 miles south-south-west of Geneva and 83 miles west-north-west of Turin, with an ancient castle once the residence of the dukes of Savoy, active trade with Lyons, and 18,500 inhabitants. Not far off is situated, in a delightful valley, the town of AIX, noted (even from the days of the Romans) for its mineral springs, and with 3,200 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: ALTA COMBA, in French *Haute Combe* (with a renowned abbey from the year 1125, and with 1,600 inhabitants), *Echelles* (with 1,200 inhabitants), MOMBELLANO, in French *Montmelian* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Rumilly* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *St. Pierre d'Albigny* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Yenne* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Aillon* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Arvillers* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Ugine* (with 2,800 inhabitants), and *Aigues belles* (with 1,000 inhabitants). The small towns of *Conflans* and *Hôpital*, on the Isère, are at present united by the name of *Albertville*, and have together 3,500 inhabitants. *Pont Beauvoisin*, a town on the Isère, with 1,500 inhabitants, belongs with its western half to France, and with its eastern to Savoy. THONON, formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of *Ciablèse* or *Chablais*, on the lake of Geneva, north-eastward and 21 miles distant from Geneva, with 4,200 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Evian* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *St. Jean d'Aulps* (with 2,800 inhabitants), and *Abondance* (with 1,800 inhabitants). ANNECY, formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of *Genevese*, or *Genevois* (of which the dukes of Savoy became possessed, in 1401), on the lake of Annecy, southward and 21 miles distant from Geneva, with 9,000 inhabitants. *Faverge*, a town, with an important silk manufactory, and 3,000 inhabitants. BONNEVILLE, formerly the capital of the ancient Lordship of *Faucigny*, or *Fossigny*, at the confluence of the Bonne and Arve, south-eastward and 14 miles distant from Geneva, with 1,300 inhabitants. *Cluse*, or

Sardinia: Statistics of Nice—Monaco—Montferrat.

Cluses, a town on the Arve, with 2,000 inhabitants. *Sallanche*, or *Sallenche*, a town on the Arve, with 1,800 inhabitants. *Chamouny*, a village situated in the romantic valley of the same name, with 1,700 inhabitants. *Tanninges*, a town with 3,000 inhabitants. *St. Gervais*, or *San Gervasio*, a village at the foot of Mont Blanc, with mineral springs, and 2,000 inhabitants. *MONTIERS*, or *Moustiers*, surnamed *en Tarentaise*, a town on the Isère, 30 miles east-south-east of Chambéry, with 2,800 inhabitants. *Aime*, a town with 900 inhabitants. *SAN GIOVANNI*, or *St. Jean de Maurienne*, a town 28 miles south-east of Chambéry, with frequented mineral springs, and 3,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Lans-le-Bourg* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Modane* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Termignon* (with 1,800 inhabitants).

3. The *county* of NICE (area: 1,448 square miles; population: 247,483 inhabitants, according to the census of 1844), along the coast and on the French border, once belonging to Provence, but since the year 1388, to the house of Savoy. It contains: NICE, a maritime town and the capital of the county, much frequented by the English, Germans, and others, on account of its salubrious air, with 37,000 inhabitants. Other towns of the county are: *Villafranca* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Sospello* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Turbia* (with 800 inhabitants), *Tenda* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Briga* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Oneglia* (with 5,000 inhabitants).

The *principality* of MONACO (area: 53 square miles; population: 7,000 inhabitants), surrounded by the county of Nice, is independent in its local affairs, but in other respects under the protection and supremacy of Sardinia. It yields an annual revenue of 100,000 francs to the prince of Monaco (at present Florestan I., belonging to the family of Grimaldi), and contains the following towns: *Monaco* (the capital, with 1,200 inhabitants), *Mentone* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Rocca bruna*.

4. The *duchy* of MONTFERRAT (area: 1,065 square miles; population: 170,000 inhabitants), situated between Turin and Genoa. Montferrat was originally a margraviate, and in 890 it was ruled by the margrave William, whose male line became extinct in 1305. The heiress of the margraviate, Iolantha, was married, in 1330, with a prince of Savoy, and by the right of succession, the house of Savoy became possessed of the margraviate, or duchy, in the years 1627 and 1703. It contains: *CASALE*, capital of Montferrat, on the Po, eastward and 37 miles distant from Turin, with several remarkable palaces, and a cathedral, and 20,000 inhabitants. *Acqui*, a town on the Bormida, with 8,500

inhabitants. The little town of *Cucarro* is considered as the actual birth-place of Columbus, who, according to recent investigators, was born here in 1442, while others are of the opinion that he was born in Cogoletto (see under duchy of Genoa). *Nizza della Paglia*, a town on the Belbo, with 5,000 inhabitants.

5. The *Sardinian portion of the duchy* of MILAN (see history of this duchy in the description of the Austrian empire), containing: ALESSANDRIA, surnamed *della Paglia*, a city on the Tanaro, eastward and 46 miles distant from Turin, and northward and 42 miles distant from Genoa, with several literary institutions, frequented fairs, and 46,000 inhabitants. In the vicinity is situated the village of MARENGO, noted for the battle of the 14th of June, 1800. *Bosco*, a great village, with 3,000 inhabitants, and a magnificent abbey, founded in the 16th century. *Valenza*, a town on the Po, with 7,000 inhabitants. LUMELLO (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Mortara* (with 4,200 inhabitants), and *Vigevano* (with 12,000 inhabitants). NOVARA, a town on the Agogna, north-eastward and 55 miles distant from Turin, with a magnificent cathedral, several literary institutions and societies, and 15,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Oleggio* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Borgomanero* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Maggiora* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Borgosesia* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Varallo* (with 3,000 inhabitants). Near the village of *Alagna*, at the foot of Mount Rosa, are important copper mines. On the Lake Maggiore is situated the town of ARONA, with 65,000 inhabitants, noted for a colossal statue of Charles Borromeo, born in 1538 at Arona, and distinguished for his works of Christian charity. He was cardinal and archbishop of Milan, where he died in 1584. Near Arona, and in the Lake Maggiore, are the BORROMEAN ISLES (*Isola dei Pescatori*, *Isola bella*, and *Isola madre*), with beautiful gardens, belonging to the family of Borromeo. *Pallanza* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Intra* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Canobbio* (with 2,000 inhabitants), towns on the Lake Maggiore. Other towns of this district are: *Domodossola*, or *Domo d'Ossola* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Vogogna* (with 1,500 inhabitants). TORTONA, a town on the Scrivia, eastward and 9 miles distant from Alessandria, with 9,000 inhabitants. *Serravalle*, a town, with 2,400 inhabitants. BOBBIO, a town on the Trebbia, and near the frontier of the duchy of Parma, with 5,000 inhabitants. VOGHERA, a town 18 miles east-north-east of Alessandria, with 12,000 inhabitants.

6. The *former republic* (at present styled *duchy*) of GENOA (area: 2,343 square miles; population, according to the census of 1844: 705,708 inhabitants). The city of Genoa was already in the days of the ancient Romans

Sardinia: Duchy of Genoa—History and Statistics.

noted for its extensive commerce. In the period of the migration of nations it came under the sway of the Ostrogoths, and since changed hands, until in the middle ages it threw off obedience to the German emperors, and became independent, with republican forms of government like those of Venice. So early as the year 806 it had conquered the island of Corsica, which it kept first until the 11th, and then, since the year 1284, until the latter half of the 18th century, when the island was ceded to France. About the highly-important and extensive commerce of Genoa in the middle ages, see History of Europe, § 17. Since the year 1464, Genoa, with its territory, was considered as part of the duchy of Milan. It was conquered by King Francis I. of France, and again by Charles V. emperor of Germany. At last, in 1528, it re-acquired its independence, which it maintained until the wars brought on by the French revolution. In 1797, it was transformed into a *Ligurian Republic*; in 1805, incorporated into the French empire; and in 1815, into the kingdom of Sardinia. The duchy of Genoa contains the following cities and towns: GENOA, fortified capital of the duchy and chief seaport of Sardinia, on the Gulf of Genoa, with 120,000 inhabitants. It is built on the declivity of a mountain which half encircles its harbor, and is surnamed the Superb on account of its numerous and magnificent palaces and other edifices, among which are more than 100 churches. Besides a university (see p. 104), there are many other scientific and literary institutions. (About the birth-place of Columbus, see *Cucarro*, p. 111, and *Cogoleto*, p. 113.) The shore to the right and to the left of the city, is covered with numerous and splendid villas. As Genoa's suburb is considered the neighboring town of SAN PIAR D'ARENA, or *San Pietro d'Arca*, with many villas and magnificent palaces, and 7,000 inhabitants. Westward and 23 miles distant from Genoa, is situated the village of *Montenotte*, noted for the victory gained by Bonaparte on the 14th of April, 1796. Other remarkable villages in the vicinity of Genoa are: *Arenzano*, *San Cipriano*, *La Foce*, and *Sori*. VOLTRI, a maritime town, with docks, paper manufactories, and 8,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Cornigliano* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Sestri di Ponente* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Pra*, or *Pria* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Pegli* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Canogli* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Nervi*, *Torriglia*, and *Mele*. NOVI, a town at the foot of the Apennines, 23 miles north-north-east of Genoa, with many palace-like houses and villas of the Genoese, and 10,800 inhabitants. SAVONA, a maritime town, 20 miles west-south-west of Genoa, with 17,000 inhabitants. Pope Pius VII. lived here forcedly, in the years 1809–1812.

Sardinia: Statistics—Island of Sardinia.

Cogoleto, a village on the Gulf of Genoa, with 1,000 inhabitants, is considered as the birth-place of Columbus, according to the prevailing opinion, while others consider Cucarro (see p. 111) as his birth-place. Other towns of this district are: *Vado* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Albizola* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Varazze* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Noli* (with 2,000 inhabitants). **ALBENGA**, a maritime town, south-westward and 32 miles from Savona, with 4,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Alussio* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Langueglia*, or *Laigueglia* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Loano* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Finale* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Varigotti* (with 1,500 inhabitants). **PORTO MAURITIO**, or *Porto San Maurizio*, a maritime town, south-westward and 37 miles distant from Savona, with 5,700 inhabitants. **SAN REMO**, a maritime town, north-eastward and 28 miles distant from Nice, with 12,000 inhabitants. It is said, in praise of this town, that within the memory of man, a murder has never happened there. Another maritime town is **VENTIMIGLIA**, or *Vintimiglia*, with 5,500 inhabitants. **CHIAVARI**, a maritime town, eastward and 23 miles distant from Genoa, with 11,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Rapallo* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Lavagna* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Sestri di Levante* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Borzonasca* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Varese* (with 6,000 inhabitants). **SPEZIA**, or *Spezia*, a maritime town on the Gulf of Spezia, between Genoa and Leghorn, with a fine harbor, and 10,000 inhabitants. In and near the Gulf of Spezia, are situated the small isles of *Palmaria*, *Tino* (with a light-house), and *Tinello*. Of greater extent is the island of **CAPRAJA**, between Corsica and Leghorn, with 3,660 inhabitants, according to the census of 1844. In the district of Spezia, are still the following towns to be mentioned: *Portovenere* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Lerici* (with 4,700 inhabitants), *Levanto* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Sarzana* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Monterosso* (with 1,000 inhabitants).

7. The island of **SARDINIA** (area: 9,287 square miles; population: 598,000 inhabitants), next to Sicily the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, situated in the latitude of Naples. The soil of the low country is generally very fertile in grain, of which great quantities are exported, chiefly to Algiers. The rearing of cattle is also very considerable. In the mountainous districts lives the *mufflon*, bearing a great resemblance to the Rocky Mountain sheep. The aborigines of the island of Sardinia were Iberians (see Introduction, § 12), and in the course of time, Greek and Carthaginian immigrants settled here. The Romans conquered the island in 238 B. C., and in 720 A. D., it came under the sway of the Arabs, in 1050 under that of the Pisans.

Island of Sardinia—Statistics.

In 1324 the king of Aragon became possessed of it, and since that period the island continued to be under Spanish sovereignty, until in 1714 it was ceded to Austria, and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, in exchange for Sicily (see *ante*). With regard to the administration, the island is divided into two divisions, or provinces, which are subdivided into eleven districts; and it contains: CAGLIARI, fortified capital of the island, on the gulf of the same name, with a university (see above), 38 churches, 20 convents, ship docks, active commerce, salt works, and 30,000 inhabitants. *Quarto*, a town, with 5,800 inhabitants. Here, and in the neighborhood, the female sex is distinguished for its beauty. BUSACHI, chief town of a district, with 1,800 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Oristano* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Ales* (with 1,000 inhabitants), while *Cabras* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Paulilatino* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Sorgono* (with 1,300 inhabitants), and *Aritzu*, are more or less remarkable villages. The district of Iglesias contains the following towns: IGLESIAS (chief town, with a fine cathedral, and 8,500 inhabitants), *Villacidro* (with 5,800 inhabitants), *Guspini* (with lead mines, and 3,000 inhabitants), and *Carloforte* (on the isle of *San Pietro*, near the southwest coast, with 2,300 inhabitants). ISILI, chief town of a district, with 2,200 inhabitants. *Nurri* and *Sardara*, villages, with respectively 2,000 and 1,700 inhabitants. LANUSEI, chief town of the district of *Ogliastra*, with 1,700 inhabitants. *Tortoli* and *Bavi*, towns, with respectively 1,300 and 1,200 inhabitants. NUORO, chief town of a district, with 3,600 inhabitants. *Orosei*, *Fonni*, and *Posada*, towns, with respectively 2,000, 2,800, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Montesanto*, *Orgosola*, and *Siniscola*, are mountain villages, whose inhabitants are notorious for their wild manners. *Dorgali*, a village, with 2,900 inhabitants, and noted for its manufactory of arms. The fair sex of the village of *Benetutti* are distinguished for their beauty. SASSARI, the second city on the island, near its northern coast, with 25 churches, 13 convents, a university (see above), and 23,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Osilo* (with 4,800 inhabitants), *Sorso* (with 4,300 inhabitants), *Castel Sarò* (with 2,100 inhabitants), and *Porto Torres* (with 800 inhabitants). ALGHERI, or *Alghero*, a town, with 8,000 inhabitants. CUGLIERI (with 3,900 inhabitants), and BOSA (with a magnificent cathedral, and 6,000 inhabitants), towns. OZIERI (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Oschiri* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Pattada* (with 3,000 inhabitants), towns. TEMPIO, chief town of the district of *Gallura*, with 9,500 inhabitants. To this district belong, moreover, the town of *Terranova* (with 1,600 inhabitants), and the isles of *Tavolara* or *Bucina*, *Maddalena*, and *Caprera*.

Duchy of Parma.

II.—THE KINGDOM OF LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

AREA: 17,594 square miles.

POPULATION: 5,068,000 inhabitants.

THIS kingdom will be described together with the Austrian empire.

III.—THE DUCHY OF PARMA.

AREA: 2,279 square miles.

POPULATION: 479,900 inhabitants.

It is situated between the duchy of Modena and the continental part of Sardinia, and on the north separated from Lombardy by the Po.

The soil is generally very fertile, and agriculture in a rather high state of improvement. Yet the commerce and manufactures are of no great importance.

The clergy are charged with the care of the schools. Most of the teachers are monks, and the schools for girls are under the direction of nuns. There was a university in the capital, founded in 1422, but it was abolished in 1832 and transformed into two higher special schools. The higher catholic clergy consist of 7 bishops. There are still 21 convents in the country.

The public revenue was of late about 7,200,000 lire (or francs). and the expenditure little more than 6,000,000 lire. The public debt amounted to 7,600,000 lire, or \$1,428,800, in 1840. The military numbers about 800 men. There is an order of honor,

Duchy of Parma.

called the *Constantinian order of St. George*, originally instituted by the Greek emperor Isaac, in 1190, and in 1699 sold to the Duke Francis I. of Parma. In 1815, it was renewed by the late Duchess Maria Louisa.

History.—The country embraces 3 duchies, viz.: of *Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla*, of which the two first-named were always united, while Guastalla was not added to them until the year 1748. The cities of Parma and Piacenza shared the fate of Upper and Middle Italy after the fall of the Western Empire, until in 1183 they succeeded in becoming independent, with republican forms of government. Yet in the next century they were unable to maintain their independence, and they were ruled alternately by the Visconti, Este, Sforzas, and other dynasties, until in 1514 the apostolical see became possessed of them. Pope Paul III. raised Parma and Piacenza to the rank of *duchies*, and invested with them his natural son, Peter Aloys *Farnese* (father of the great warrior, Alexander of Farnese), in 1543. In 1731 the male line of the house of Farnese became extinct. Philip V. of Spain was married to a princess of Parma, and for this reason his son, Don Carlos became possessed of the duchies, which since (with the exception of a short interval) were ruled by Spanish Princes. First in 1802, and formally in 1805, the duchies of Parma and Piacenza were incorporated into the French empire; while the prince *Borghese*, Napoleon's brother-in-law, was invested with the duchy of *Guastalla*. In 1815, according to the determination of the congress of Vienna, the former empress of France, *Maria Louisa*, became possessed of these three duchies for lifetime. She died on the 18th of December, 1847, and the duchies now devolved upon the legitimate heir, the Spanish prince, *Charles*, until then (since the year 1824) *duke of Lucca*, which latter duchy is since annexed to the grand-duchy of Tuscany.

The whole country is divided into the 5 districts of Parma, Piacenza, Borgo Sandomnino, Borgo Taro, and Guastalla. Yet in the description we shall retain the historical division of the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla.

(a.) The *duchy of Parma*, embracing the eastern half of the state, and containing: *PARMA*, the metropolis and ducal residence, north-westward and

 Duchy of Parma: Duchy of Modena.

31 miles distant from Modena, and northward and 92 miles distant from Leghorn, with an extensive ducal castle, several remarkable churches, many literary institutions, and 41,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this duchy are: *Colorno* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Fornovo* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Sala* (with an ancient ducal castle). The ducal park at the village of *Castelquelfo* is one of the finest in Italy.

(b) The *duchy* of PIACENZA, embracing the western half of the state, and containing: PIACENZA (in French, *Plaisance*), the capital of this duchy, on the right bank of the Po, north-westward and 36 miles distant from Parma with a beautiful cathedral and 30,000 inhabitants. Austria exercises the stipulated right of garrisoning the citadel of Piacenza. In the vicinity is the field of battle on the Trebia, where in 217 B. C., Hannibal defeated the Romans. Other towns of this duchy are: *Borgo Sandonino* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Borgo Taro* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Fiorenzuola* (with 3,300 inhabitants).

(c) The *duchy* of GUASTALLA (area: 85 square miles; population: 33,500 inhabitants), about 18 miles north-east of the city of Parma. Its ancient dukes belonged to the house of Mantua, and became extinct in 1746. The duchy as an imperial fee escheated now to the German emperor, who in 1748 ceded it to the Spanish prince Don Carlos (see above). It contains: GUASTALLA, capital of this duchy, on the Po, with a magnificent cathedral, and 6,000 inhabitants. Besides this are to be remarked the villages of *Baccanello*, *San Giorgio*, *San Rocco*, and *Brocada*.

 IV.—THE DUCHY OF MODENA.

AREA: 2,109 square miles.

POPULATION: 490,000 inhabitants.

It is situated between Parma and the northern extremity of the popedom, has a fertile soil, and is noted for its fine Carrara marble. The manufacturing industry is of no great importance.

Duchy of Modena.

There was in the capital a university, which, however, in 1832, was transformed into three higher schools. The higher catholic clergy consist of 6 bishops. There are still 14 monasteries and 9 nunneries in the country.

The public revenue was of late about \$540,000, and the public debt amounted only to \$252,000. The army, on the peace footing, numbers 1,860 men.

History.—Modena became in the middle ages a fief of the German empire, and in the 14th century the renowned house of *Este* was invested with it. This house, whose ancestral seat of the same name is situated in the kingdom of Lombardy Venice, belonged to the most ancient families of Italy, and its ancestor was the margrave Albert of Este, who lived about the year 960, and was possessed of great estates in Lombardy. His great-grandson, Albert Azzo II, went to Germany and inherited there, by his wife, the large possessions of the Guelphs; while the collateral degrees of kindred remained in Italy. To these belonged margrave *Borso*, who in 1452, was raised to the rank of a duke of Modena and Reggio. In 1806 the male line of the house of Este became extinct, and the heiress of the duchy being married to the Austrian archduke Ferdinand, the reigning dynasty was henceforth called *Austria-Este*. His grandson *Francis V.* (born in 1819) is the reigning duke since 1846.

The whole duchy is divided into the six provinces of Modena, Reggio, Garfagna, Massa-Carrara, Lunigiana, and Frignano. Yet we shall, in the topography, follow the historical division into the duchies and principalities of Modena, Reggio, Correggio, Mirandola, Novellara, and Massa-Carrara.

MODENA, capital of the whole country and residence of the duke, on a canal that unites the Panaro with the Secchia, south-eastward and 32 miles distant from Parma, and 60 miles north-north-west of Florence, with a magnificent palace of the duke, numerous churches (the high steeple of the cathedral is known by the name of *Guirlandina*), and 28,000 inhabitants (inclusive 1,500 Jews). Other towns of this district are: *Sassuolo* (with 3,000 inhabitants),

Duchy of Modena.

Finale (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Friguano* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Pavullo* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Acquaria* (with hot springs). *Castelnuovo di Garfagna*, a town on the Serchio, with 3,000 inhabitants, was formerly the capital of the Lordship of GARFAGNA, which previously was annexed to Bologna. *CARPI*, a town situated northward and 9 miles distant from Modena, has 5,000 inhabitants, and was formerly the capital of the principality of Carpi, that in 1530 was ceded to Modena by the house of Pico, for the sum of 100,000 ducats. *REGGIO*, the capital of the ancient duchy of Reggio, which has always been united with the duchy of Modena, is situated between the cities of Modena and Parma, and has 23 churches, several convents, and 19,000 inhabitants. The renowned poet Ariosto, was born here in 1474. In the vicinity of this city, are to be found the ruins of the ancient castle of CANOSSA, where the German emperor Henry IV. humbled himself before the Pope Gregory VII, in 1077. *Brescello*, a fortified town on the Po, with 2,000 inhabitants. The province of *Lunigiana* contains the towns of *Aulla* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Fosdinovo* (with 2,000 inhabitants). *CORREGGIO*, ancient capital of a principality of the same name, which in 1635 was annexed to Modena, near the Po, with a remarkable cathedral, and 5,000 inhabitants. The great painter Antonio Allegzi, generally known by the name of Correggio, was born here. *MIRANDOLA*, ancient capital of a duchy of the same name, which in 1711 was annexed to Modena, on the Burana, with 5,500 inhabitants. *Concordia*, a town on the Secchia, with 3,500 inhabitants. *NOVELLARA*, ancient capital of a principality of the same name, with which the duke of Modena was invested in 1737, 20 miles north-north-west of Modena, with 5,000 inhabitants. The duchy of *Massa-Carrara*, bordering on the sea, and having an area of 95 square miles, with more than 30,000 inhabitants, was annexed to the duchy of Modena in 1741, by marriage of its heiress with the hereditary prince of Modena. It contains: *MASSA*, a city on the Frigido, and near the western coast of the Italian peninsula, with 10,000 inhabitants, and active commerce in olive oil and marble. In its vicinity is situated the town of *CARRARA*, with 8,500 inhabitants, an academy of sculptors, and numerous workshops, where more than 400 artists are engaged in sculptural works. About 100 vessels are annually employed in exporting the marble of Carrara. *Lavenza*, a maritime town, with 1,300 inhabitants.

V.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF TUSCANY.

AREA: 8,844 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,752,000 inhabitants.

This state, comprising the north-western part of Middle Italy, consists, since the year 1847, of *Tuscany Proper* (8,418 square miles, and 1,570,000 inhabitants), and the *Duchy of Lucca* (426 square miles, and 182,000 inhabitants), which latter, according to the determinations of the congress at Vienna in 1815, was annexed to the grand-duchy as soon as the duchess of Parma died, and the duke of Lucca became her successor (compare the History of Parma).

The *Etruscan Apennines* extend across the north-eastern part of the country. The principal river of Tuscany is the *Arno*, while the *Tiber* has its sources here. Besides these, the *Ombrone* in Tuscany, and the *Serchio* in Lucca, may be mentioned.

The soil is for the greatest part very fertile, although marshy at the mouth of the *Arno*, and along the coast, down to the frontier of the States of the Church. These marshes are known by the name of the *Marenna*.

Agriculture flourishes in Tuscany proper, as well as in Lucca, and has attained here a high state of improvement. Besides the silk manufactures at Florence, Tuscany is renowned for its fine straw hats, and in the valley of the *Arno* thousands of country girls are engaged in plaiting straw. The manufactures in Lucca are various, and embrace chiefly silk, cotton, and woollen goods. With regard to the commerce, Leghorn may be considered as the chief seaport of the Italian peninsula, and besides this, the inland trade of Florence is also very important.

With regard to the means of education, there are 3 universi-

ties in Tuscany, viz.: at *Pisa* (founded in 1338, and in 1841 frequented by 580 students), at *Siena* (founded in 1351, and in 1841 with 257 students), and at *Florence* (founded in 1438, and in 1841 with 218 students). Moreover, there are 4 colleges for the sons of nobles, 16 gymnasiums, and 16 seminaries (see the explanatory note at the introduction to Portugal). The common schools are numerous in Tuscany proper, as well as in Lucca.

At the head of the Catholic clergy are 4 archbishops (one of them in Lucca) and 16 bishops. In 1840 Tuscany numbered still 133 monasteries (with 2,540 monks) and 69 nunneries (with 3,907 nuns). In the duchy of Lucca the number of convents amounted to 23.

Until the last revolutions in Italy, which commenced in 1847, the Tuscan government was absolute, but is now limited.

The amount of the revenue, and of the expenditure, for the last year has been about \$5,000,000 annually. In 1836 the revenue of Tuscany was exactly 25,104,898 lire, and the expenditure only 23,078,029 lire (or francs). Since 1829, Tuscany is without any public debt. In the duchy of Lucca, whose public debt amounted to about 500,000 lire, the public revenue was of late 3,700,000 lire (or francs), and the expenditure somewhat less.

The Tuscan army numbers on the peace footing 5,500 men. (The military of Lucca consisted of 700 men.) There are also some vessels of war, consisting of 4 schooners (one of them belonged to the duchy of Lucca) and some gun-boats.

The Tuscanese *orders of honor* are the following:—1. The *order of St. Stephen*, instituted in 1562, and renewed in 1817, in 4 classes. 2. The *order of St. Joseph*, instituted in 1807, at Wurtzburg (see below), and renewed in 1817 for Tuscany, in 3 classes. 3. The *order of the white cross*, instituted in 1814. (The duke of Lucca had instituted the order of St. Louis, in 3 classes.)

Tuscany: History.

History.—The present grand-duchy of Tuscany comprises for the greatest part the ancient *Etruria*, or the land of the Etruscans, which in 284 A. C. was conquered by the Romans, and, after the fall of the Western Empire, came under the sway first of the Lombards, and then of the Franks. Charlemagne appointed margraves as governors of *Tuscia* (as the country now was named), who in the course of time became independent, but without being able to retain the whole of the country. For *Florence*, *Pisa*, *Siena*, etc., became free cities or republics in the 13th century. (See History of Europe, § 17, *d*, *h*, and *i*.) Pisa was for a long time the most powerful among them, but was subdued, first in 1407, then in 1509 by Florence, that in 1286 had purchased its independence from the emperor Rodolph of Hapsburg at the sum of 600,000 gold florins. Among the eminent families of Florence were the *Medici*, renowned for their attainments and riches, who became at last (especially since the year 1434) the rulers of the republic. To Alexander of Medici was the ducal title conferred by the emperor Charles V. in 1531, and to his son and successor Cosimo I. the title of a grand-duke by the pope in 1569. In 1554 Spain had taken possession of the republic of Siena, which for the greatest part was ceded to Cosmo I. in 1557. In this way the former republic of Florence was enlarged to a grand-duchy of Tuscany. With John Gaston the race of the Medici became extinct in 1737, and now, according to former stipulations, the duke Francis Stephen of *Lorraine* (married to the renowned Maria Theresa, heiress of *Austria*) ascended the throne. He was subsequently elected emperor of Germany, and died in 1765. His successor in Tuscany was first his son Leopold, and then (in 1790) his grandson Ferdinand III. In the treaty of peace concluded at Luneville in 1801, it was stipulated that the hereditary prince of Parma should become possessed of Tuscany by the name of a *kingdom of Etruria*, in return for which the grand-duke Ferdinand III. was indemnified first by the archbishopric of Salzburg, and in 1805 by the grand-duchy of Wurtzburg (see introduction to Germany). Tuscany, or Etruria (as it was then called), was in 1807 annexed to the French empire, of which it formed a constituent until 1814, when Ferdinand III. was reinstated. He died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son, the still reigning grand-duke Leopold II. (born in 1797). In 1849 he was obliged to leave the country on account of a revolution which had the tendency to transform the grand-duchy into a republic. But an Austrian army entered the country and defeated the republicans, whereupon the grand-duke returned

Tuscany: Geographical Divisions.

to Florence. About the annexation of the duchy of Lucca, see above, and the History of Parma.

Tuscany proper is divided into the 5 compartimenti or provinces of *Florence*, *Pisa*, *Siena*, *Arezzo*, and *Grosseto*, which are subdivided into *Territorii còmunitativi*, or townships. Part of the compartimenti of Pisa and Grosseto consists of the *Stato degli Presidii*, or the former territory of the ancient republic of Siena, which not before the year 1815 was annexed to the grand-duchy. For this reason we shall first give the topography of Tuscany proper, and then describe the *Stato degli Presidii*, and finally the duchy of Lucca.

1. *Tuscany proper* contains: FLORENCE, the capital of the grand-duchy, and residence of the grand-duke, on the Arno, westward and 115 miles distant from Ancona, and 50 east-north-east of Leghorn, with 105,000 inhabitants. Florence, one of the finest cities of Europe, is noted for its churches, palaces, galleries, and libraries. The most magnificent among the 172 churches is the cathedral, which was reared in the period from the year 1294 to 1448, and whose beautiful cupola rises to the height of 400 feet. The palace Pitti, the usual residence of the grand-dukes, contains 900 apartments. Another palace, reared by Cosmo I., contains, besides the so-called Magliabecchian library, the celebrated Florentine gallery of sculpture, paintings, and other works of art. In the vicinity of the city are situated the beautiful *Villa Demidof* (belonging to the Russian count Demidof), and the grand-ducal mansions of *Poggio Imperiale*, *Poggio a Cajano*, *Pratolino*, and *Castello*. On the Stella, 23 miles north-west of Florence, is situated the city of PISTOJA, with 28 churches (among them, a magnificent cathedral), a manufactory of organs, various other manufactories, and 12,000 inhabitants. The villages of *Brozzi* and *Signa*, are noted for their straw hats, which are plaited here in great quantities. FIESOLE, a town in the vicinity of Florence, is remarkable for the remains of cyclopic walls and other ancient buildings. Other towns of the compartimento of Florence are: *Prato* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Pescia* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Volterra* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *San Miniato* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Figline* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Modigliano* (with 2,300 inhabitants). The town of *Certaldo* is remarkable as the birth-place of

Tuscany Statistics.

the poet Boccaccio. AREZZO, capital of the compartimento of the same name, south-eastward and 37 miles distant from Florence, with a magnificent cathedral, and 9,500 inhabitants). The town of MONTEPULCIANO, with 3,000 inhabitants, is noted for its wines. The town of CHIUSI, which now has only 1,600 inhabitants, was in the days of old, or about 500 years before Christ, the residence of Porsenna, and then named *Clusium*. STIA, a town near the Arno, with cloth manufactories and 1,500 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated the celebrated abbey of *Camaldoli*, originated in 1012. Other towns in this compartimento are: *Cortona* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Borgo San Sepolcro* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Anghiari* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Bibbiena* (the wealthiest town in the district of *Casentino*). SIENA, the capital of the compartimento of the same name, situated in a picturesque country, southward and 30 miles distant from Florence, with a splendid cathedral ranking next to that of Milan, numerous palaces, a university and several other literary institutions, silk and other manufactories, and 24,000 inhabitants. In the middle ages, when Siena was a republic (see above), the population of the city amounted to 100,000 inhabitants. PIENZA, a town formerly called *Corsignano*, has 1,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this compartimento are: *Colle* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Montalcino* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Radicofani* (with 1,000 inhabitants). Near the last-named town are the renowned watering-places of *San Filippo* and *San Casciano*. GROSSETTO, fortified town and capital of the compartimento of the same name, southward and 70 miles distant from Florence, in a marshy and very unwholesome country, near the coast, with salt works, and 3,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province (besides those that belong to the Stato degli Presidii) are: *Soana*, or *Sovana* (remarkable as the birth-place of Pope Gregory VII.), *Massa di Maremma* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Pitigliano* (with 2,600 inhabitants). The compartimento of Pisa contains: PISA, a city on the Arno, about 4 miles distant from its mouth, and 12 miles north-north-east from Leghorn, had in the middle ages, when it was a powerful republic (see above), a population of 150,000, but has at present only 22,000 inhabitants. Yet it is still a most remarkable city, not only for its celebrated university, one of the best in Italy, but for its edifices and buildings. There are nearly 80 churches, among them the highly-interesting cathedral founded in 1063, richly decorated in the interior, and containing the tomb of the German emperor, Henry VII. (who died here in 1313). Near the back part of the cathedral is the remarkable Campanile, or leaning tower, 168 feet high, and inclining 14 feet from the perpendicular. It

Tuscany: Statistics.

was reared in 1174. On the other side is the Campo Santo, or church-yard, with fine paintings in fresco on the walls, with which it is surrounded. In the neighborhood of Pisa are mineral baths, which are much frequented. The grand-ducal farm of *San Rossore*, in the vicinity of Pisa, is noted for its studs and a herd of camels that have been kept here since the year 1622. LEGHORN (in Italian, *Livorno*), the chief seaport of Tuscany, and the first commercial city in Italy, 50 miles west-south-west of Florence, with two harbors, ship docks, numerous manufactories, and 88,000 inhabitants, among whom are nearly 25,000 Jews, who have here one of the most splendid synagogues in Europe. In the vicinity is the picturesque mountain Montenero (or *Monte Negro*), with a rich convent and numerous mansions. BARGA, a town with 2,000 inhabitants, is situated in the district called *Garfagna Granducale*. FIVIZZANO, a town with a Benedictine nunnery, and 2,500 inhabitants, is situated in the district called *Lunigiana*. PONTREMOLI, a town on the Magra, with a fine cathedral, a strong citadel, and 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Castellina Marittima* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Castelnuovo* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Serravezza* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Pietrasanta* (with 3,000 inhabitants). Near the coast, and at no great distance from Leghorn, are situated the *isles* of PIANOSA (to which Agrippa Posthumus, grandson of the Roman emperor Augustus, was exiled), GIANULI, GIGLIO (with 1,300 inhabitants), MONTE CRISTO, PALMAJOLA (between Elba and the continent), GORGONA (right against Leghorn), and MELORIA.

2. The *Stato degli Presidii* (area: 298 square miles) is a territory that once belonged to the ancient republic of Siena, and which, together with the city itself, was conquered by Spain in 1554. When, in 1557, the city of Siena was ceded to Tuscany by Philip II. of Spain, he kept its territory, which since formed a constituent part of the kingdom of Naples (then under Spanish sway). In 1801, Naples ceded it (or the *Stato degli Presidii*) to France, which kept the island of Elba for itself, while the principality of Piombino was given to Felix Bacchiochi, the brother-in-law of Napoleon, and the remaining part of the *Stato degli Presidii* annexed to Tuscany. According to the stipulations of the congress of Vienna, in 1815, the whole was annexed to the grand-duchy. The *Stato degli Presidii* comprise the following towns on the continent: ORBITELLO, about 13 miles distant from the frontier of the States of the Church, with 2,000 inhabitants, *Ercole* and *San Stefano* (little seaports); PIOMBINO, a maritime town, and capital of the ancient principality of Piombino (whose princes of the houses of Appiani, Ludovici, and Buon-

Tuscany: Duchy of Lucca—Statistics.

campagni, were under the sovereignty first of the German emperor, then of Spain, Naples, etc.), with 1,000 inhabitants, *Caldano*, *Scarlino*, and *Lili*; and, moreover, the island of ELBA (area: 32 square miles, with important iron mines, and the towns of *Porto Ferrajo*, with 2,000 inhabitants, and *Porto Longone*, with 1,000 inhabitants). In 1814, the sovereignty of this island was given to Napoleon in exchange for the imperial crown of France. He remained here until March, 1815.

3. The *duchy* of LUCCA (area: 426 square miles; population: 182,000 inhabitants), of which the statistical and geographical particulars have already been given above. It comprises the north-western extremity of the grand-duchy of Tuscany. Lucca became in the middle ages a fee of the German empire, and was ruled under this sovereignty by various families. But in 1370 it purchased its independence from the emperor Charles IV., and since it was a republic, first with a democratic, but since the years 1430 and 1556 with an aristocratic constitution. Lucca continued to be a republic until the year 1805, when Napoleon appointed his brother-in-law, *Bacchiocchi*, prince of *Piombino*, hereditary president of Lucca, and thus transformed the republic into a kind of monarchy. In 1815 it was transformed into a duchy, and the widow of the hereditary prince of Parma (see History of Tuscany) invested with it. She died in 1824, and was succeeded by her son, the now (since 1847) reigning duke of Parma (see History of Parma). Since the end of the year 1847 the duchy of Lucca is annexed to the grand-duchy of Tuscany (see above). It contains the following places: LUCCA, the capital and former residence of the duke, near the *Serchio*, 12 miles north-north-east of *Pisa*, with an extensive and richly-decorated ducal palace, 22 churches (among them a Gothic cathedral reared in the 11th century), various manufactories, and 25,000 inhabitants. The famous mineral baths of Lucca are in the neighboring towns of *Bagni*, *Bagno alla Villa*, and *Ponte a Seraglio*. Other towns of the duchy are: *Capannori* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Borgo* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Canajore* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Viareggio* (a maritime town, with 6,500 inhabitants).

VI.—THE STATES OF THE CHURCH

AREA: 17,280 square miles.

POPULATION: 2,970,000 inhabitants.

THE territory forming the States of the Church, or the Papedom, occupies the centre of Italy, extending from the western coast of the peninsula to its eastern coast, and northward up to the mouths of the Po. The chief river of the Papedom is the *Tiber*. In the vicinity of Rimini, between Ancona and Ravenna, is the little river of *Luso*, or *Uso*, emptying into the Adriatic Sea. It is the same rivulet which anciently was so renowned by the name of RUBICON. About the mountains of the States of the Church, see Introduction, § 7, *d*. Near the mouths of the Po, and along the high road between Rome and Naples, are extensive marshes exhaling bad air; they are known by the names of *Valli di Comacchio* and *Pontine marshes*.

The soil is generally good and fertile, but only in some parts of the country the agriculture is conducted with skill and diligence. The annual produce in grains is on an average computed at about 615,500 quarters of wheat, 295,600 quarters of maize, 20,000 quarters of oats, and 11,200 quarters of barley. Sufficient corn for home consumption is seldom raised throughout the country. The produce of the richest lands is only to the advantage of the clergy and nobility, while by far the most of the public charges press heavily upon the farmer. With the money got by the sale of his fruits, wines, olive-oil, hemp, flax, and silk, the farmer pays his debts, contracted beforehand, his taxes and necessaries of life. The numerous holidays and pilgrimages, jointly with the warm climate, are seducing the people into indolence, the more so as in many convents the poor can have their

daily scanty food for nothing. Nevertheless a good deal of the population would starve but for their frugality, and the plenty and cheapness of a great variety of fruits. Though the rivers, lakes, and coasts afford great facilities for the fisheries, yet these are by no means a great object of pursuit; and as there are annually about 160 days of abstinence on which only fish meals are allowed, great quantities of dried fish are to be imported from foreign countries. The commerce in general is of no great importance, and the imports are far exceeding the exports. Thus, for instance, in Civita Vecchia, the only seaport on the western coast of the country, the imports for the year 1842 were valued at \$1,742,000, while the exports were only valued at \$588,000. This being the actual state of things, the manufactures are, with few exceptions, in a backward state.

The nation is divided into four classes: the clergy, nobility, burghers, and farmers. The nobility comprises princes and dukes belonging to collateral lines of the popes, the so-called senatorial nobility, or Roman aristocracy, and the lower degrees of nobility. The highest state offices are generally occupied by the cardinals, and most of the other public offices either by prelates or nobles.

The Roman Catholic is of course the established church, which in this country is governed by 6 archbishops and 72 bishops. In 1847 there were, moreover, 53,000 secular and regular clergy-men, 1,824 monasteries, and 612 nunneries. Austins, Barnabites, Benedictines, Camaldulenses, Capuchins, Carmelites, Cistercians, Cœlestians, Cordelians, Dominicans, Jesuits, Minims, Philipppines, Recollectians, Somascians, Trinitarians, Theatins, etc.—all these religious orders are to be found in the States of the Church. As for the rest, all other religions are tolerated. In Rome are 8,000, and in Ancona 5,000 Jews.

There are 7 universities: at *Bologna* (see History of Europe,

§ 17, *f*; this university was in 1841 frequented by 560 students), at *Rome* (founded in 1248, and in 1841 with 680 students), at *Ferrara* (founded in 1264, and in 1841 with 200 students), at *Perugia* (founded in 1307, and in 1841 with 210 students), at *Macerata* (founded in 1548, and in 1841 with 320 students), at *Vermo* (founded in 1589, and in 1841 with 235 students), and at *Camerino* (founded in 1727, and in 1841 with 200 students). Moreover, the clergy numbers many learned men, distinguished for their attainments in literature and science. Nevertheless the means of education in general are very deficient, and the mass of the people grossly ignorant. That Rome is the chief seat of fine arts, and at the same time noted for the value of its libraries, is universally known.

The form of government is an elective monarchy. The States of the Church are ruled by the *pope*, who is the head of the Catholic church, and is invested with absolute (although at present somewhat modified) power, both spiritual and temporal. He is elected out of the college of the cardinals (whose number is fixed at 70). The reigning pope, *Pius IX.* (previous to his election, *Jos. Maria*, Count *Mastai Ferreti*, archbishop of *Imola*, born on the 13th of May, 1792, at *Sinigaglia*), was elected on the 16th of June, 1846.

The public revenue was lately estimated at about \$9,000,000, and the expenditure at nearly \$9,800,000, thus a deficit of \$800,000. The public debt is computed at \$34,000,000. The clerical revenues (for dispensations, taxes from the property left by clergymen, etc.), which still in the last century amounted to more than \$650,000 per annum, fall at present short of \$300,000. The army numbered 12,669 men with 1,382 horses at the end of the year 1844. Besides these there were two regiments of Swiss, numbering 4,100 men. The navy consists of some small vessels.

There are the following *orders of honor* :—1. The *order of St. Gregory* the Great, instituted in 1832. 2. The *order of St. John* the Baptist, also called the order of Christ, instituted in 1319. 3. The *order of the golden spur*, instituted in 1559.

History.—The pope, as ruler of the States of the Church, is invested with temporal, and as the head of the Catholic church, with spiritual power. We shall first speak of the latter. In the days of the apostles the Christian church was governed by seniors (presbyters), superintendents (bishops), and deacons, under the direction of the apostles. In the course of time it became the custom to select one of the seniors or superintendents, who by way of eminence was called *bishop*, and had a decisive vote in the affairs of the church community. About the middle of the third century the bishops of Rome, Carthage, Alexandria, Antiochia, and other principal cities of the Roman empire, began to enjoy higher credit than those of the remaining dioceses. At a later period the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, were called *patriarchs*, and Rome being still revered as the former metropolis of the Roman empire, the *bishop* or *patriarch of Rome* began to exercise more and more a kind of supremacy, until in the year 607 Boniface III. assumed the *papal title* for the first time. Thus the spiritual power of the pope, as head of the Catholic church, dates from this period. For a long time, the popes of Rome had authority only in matters of religion, but in the 9th century and after the death of Charlemagne, they began to claim the authority of God's agents or vicegerents on earth; and towards the end of the 11th century *Gregory VII.* (1073-1085) established the formal privilege of the pope to dispose freely of temporal crowns and kingdoms. He and several of his successors exercised this right on the largest scale, until first in the beginning of the 14th century, King Philip IV. of France, and then above all the reformation in the 16th century, put an end to this usurpation. (See History of Europe, § 17, *c* and *h*.) The *temporal power* of the pope dates from the year 755, when Pepin the Little, king of the Franks, wrested the so-called *exarchate* (comprising, among others, the cities and towns of Ravenna, Forli, Frosimone, Velletri, and Rieti) from the Lombards, and gave it to the holy See. His son, Charlemagne, enlarged this territory considerably. In the 11th century the duchy of Benevento, and in the 12th the duchy of Spoleto and part of the mark (margraviate) of Ancona, etc., were added by way of donation. The city of Rome did not become subject

States of the Church: Geographical Division.

to the papal power until in 1216. In the year 1273 the county of *Venaissin* (in the French province of Provence) was, by King Philip IV. of France, ceded to the popes, who in 1348 purchased the city of *Avignon* (quite near to Venaissin) for 80,000 gold florins. In the 16th century Bologna, the duchy of Ferrara, and the remaining part of the mark of Ancona, and in the 17th century the duchies of Urbino and Castro were acquired. In this way the States of the Church in Italy were gradually enlarged to that extent which they have now. Only Avignon and Venaissin, of which the French took possession in 1790, were lost forever; while the Italian territories wrested from the Popedom by the French and Napoleon in the years 1797, 1808, and 1809 (in the last-named year the pope, then Pius VII., was completely deprived of his temporal power), were restored by the determination of the congress of Vienna in 1815.

Since the year 1832 the States of the Church are divided into 21 provinces, of which 13 are styled *Delegations*, and those of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Urbino-Pesaro, Forli, and Velletri are styled *Legations*, while the province of Rome bears the name of *Comarca*, and that of Loretto the appellation of *Commissariat*. In an *historical* relation the legation of Velletri, the comarca di Roma, the delegations of Frosinone and Rieti, and the legations of Ravenna and Forli, comprise the above-mentioned *exarchate*, given to the holy see in 755, or the ancient *duchy of Rome* and the *Romagna*. The delegations of Civita Vecchia and Viterbo comprise the so-called *estates of Matilda*, which were given to the popes in 1077 and 1102 by the margravine Matilda of Tuscany. The delegations of Spoleto, Camerino, and Perugia, comprise the ancient *duchy of Spoleto* (see above). The legation of Bologna comprises the ancient *Bolognese*, or the city of Bologna and its territory. The delegations of Ancona and Macerata, jointly with the commissariat of Loretto, comprise the ancient *Mark of Ancona*. The delegations of Fermo and Ascoli comprise the ancient *Mark of Fermo*, acquired in the 16th century. The legation of Ferrara comprises the ancient *duchy of Fermo*, acquired in 1593;

and the legation of Urbino and Pesaro comprises the ancient *duchy of Urbino*, acquired in 1631.

1. The *comarca di Roma* contains: ROME, the capital of the States of the Church, and residence of the pope, on the Tiber, at 18 miles distance from its mouth, had, according to the census of 1847, a population of 175,883 inhabitants, exclusive of Jews, whose number was computed at 8,000. That Rome was once the capital of the Roman empire, is universally known; it had then, or at least in the days of the Emperor Augustus, a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants, and was 50 miles in circumference. Though now much decayed, and a great part of it in ruins, it is still one of the most interesting cities in the world, and is noted for its churches, palaces, columns, arches, and other monuments of splendid architecture, among which are the *Coliseum* (a vast amphitheatre for 82,000 spectators, built in the days of the Emperor Titus), the *column of Trajan*, the arches of Titus, Septimus Severus, etc. Among the 364 churches of the city, ranks first *St. Peter's*, the largest church in the world (it was nearly 200 years in building, and not before the year 1626 completely finished: it is 666 feet long, and 284 feet wide, and its magnificent cupola rises to the height of 408 feet). The *Vatican* is the largest palace in the world: it is 1,080 feet long, and contains 4,422 saloons, halls, and apartments, moreover the most valuable library in Europe, and the finest works of Raphael and Michael Angelo. The popes have usually resided here in the winter months. Other palaces are, the Quirinal (the residence of the pope in the summer season), the vast palace of Barberini, the palaces of Farnese, Colonna, Borghese, etc. The number of literary institutions, academies of fine arts, etc., in Rome, is very great. In the year 1845, there were at Rome 404 foreign artists, of whom 14 were from America. The environs of Rome, comprising the ancient *Latium*, are at present known by the name of the *Campagna di Roma*. TIVOLI, the ancient *Tibur*, a town on the Teverone, 18 miles east-north-east of Rome, with a beautiful cataract (60 feet in height), numerous remains of antiquity, and 6,300 inhabitants. OSTIA, a maritime town at the mouth of the Tiber, was once the seaport of Rome, but it is now almost deserted, on account of the bad air of the surrounding marshes. Other towns of the Campagna di Roma are: *Albano* (with 5,600 inhabitants), *Castel Gandolfo* (with a palace of the pope, who resides here some weeks in the summer season), *Frascati* (formerly *Tusculum*, with 4,000 inhabitants), *Palestrina* (formerly *Præneste*, with 2,500 inhabitants), *Subiaco* (with 6,000 inhab-

States of the Church : Statistics.

itants), and *Fiumicino* (with 600 inhabitants). 2. The *legation of Velletri*, or *Marittima*, contains: VELLETRI, chief town, south-eastward and 23 miles distant from Rome, with many remains of antiquity, and 12,000 inhabitants. TERRACINA (the ancient *Auxur*), a town near the coast and the frontier of Naples, amidst the Pontine marshes, with 8,000 inhabitants. *Cori* and *Norma*, towns with respectively 4,000 and 2,000 inhabitants. 3. The *delegation of Frosinone* contains: FROSINONE, chief town on the Cosa, 46 miles east-south-east of Rome, with 7,500 inhabitants. To this delegation belongs likewise the district of *Pontecorvo*, northward and 23 miles distant from Gaeta, and entirely surrounded by the Neapolitan territory. It occupies a tract of 43 square miles, has a population of more than 7,000 inhabitants, and belonged in the period from the year 1806 to 1810, to the late king of Sweden, Bernadotte. The town of PONTECORVO has a population of 6,000 inhabitants. 4. The *delegation of Rieti* contains: RIETI, chief town on the Velino, north-eastward and 37 miles distant from Rome, with 12,600 inhabitants. *Magliano*, a town, with 5,500 inhabitants. 5. The *delegation of Spoleto* contains: SPOLETO, chief town at the foot of the Apennines, and on the Mareggia, crossed by a handsome bridge, with a magnificent cathedral, an aqueduct built by the ancient Romans, and 8,500 inhabitants. *Narni* and *Terni*, towns, with respectively 5,500 and 8,500 inhabitants. 6. The *delegation of Civita Vecchia* contains: CIVITA VECCHIA, a fortified maritime town, and next to Ancona, the chief seaport of the States of the Church, 37 miles north-north-west of Ostia, or the mouth of the Tiber, with 9,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this delegation are: *Tolfa* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Corneto* (with 3,800 inhabitants), *Montalto*, *Canino*, and *Ponte Bodio*. 7. The *delegation of Viterbo* contains: VITERBO, chief town at the foot of Mount Cimino, northward and 46 miles distant from Rome, with 15,000 inhabitants. MONTEFIASCONE, a town on the Lake Bolsena, is noted for its excellent wines, and has 4,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this delegation are: *Acquapendente* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Roneiglione* (with various manufactories), and *Bolsena* (with curious remains of antiquity). 8. The *delegation of Orvieto* contains: ORVIETO, chief town on the Paglia, northward and 18 miles distant from Viterbo, with a beautiful Gothic cathedral, excellent wines, and 8,000 inhabitants. *Civita Castellana*, a town, with 4,500 inhabitants. 9. The *delegation of Perugia* contains: PERUGIA, a city between the Trasimencian Lake and the Tiber, northward and 83 miles distant from Rome, with several remarkable churches, a university, and 32,000 inhabitants. *Assisi*, a town renowned as the birth-place of

St. Francisus, author of the Franciscan order, with 5,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this delegation are: *Foligno* (with 16,000 inhabitants), *Spello* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Cita di Castello* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Nocera* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Cita della Pieve*. 10. The *delegation of Ascoli*, along the coast of the Adriatic, contains: ASCOLI, chief town on the Trento, and near the Neapolitan frontier, with a citadel, and 9,000 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Montalto* and *Ripa Transone*. 11. The *delegation of Fermo* contains: FERMO, chief town, near the Adriatic, with 20,000 inhabitants, a university, and the little seaport *Porto Fermo*. 12. The *delegation of Camerino* contains: CAMERINO, chief town, in the Apennines, with a university, and 7,500 inhabitants. 13. The *delegation of Macerata* contains: MACERATA, chief town on the high road between Rome and Ancona, with a university, and 18,000 inhabitants. TOLENTINO, a town on the Chienti, south-westward and 30 miles distant from Ancona, with 3,500 inhabitants, is noted for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1797 between France and the pope, and for a battle in 1815, where King Murat, of Naples, was defeated by the Austrians. *Fabriano*, a town, with 7,000 inhabitants. 14. The *Commissariat of Loreto* contains: LORETO, or *Loretto*, a town near the Adriatic, southward and 13 miles distant from Ancona, has 8,000 inhabitants, and has, for many hundred years, been renowned for its holy shrine, or a little cottage, in which the holy virgin is said to have lived, having been transported by angels from Galilee to Dalmatia, and thence to Loreto. This cottage, called Casa Santa, is in the interior of a splendid church. Loreto has, therefore, long been a place of great resort for pilgrims, but the number has of late decreased. 15. The *delegation of Ancona* (about the mark of Ancona, see p. 131) contains: ANCONA, a fortified city and chief seaport of the Popedom on the Adriatic, north-eastward and 30 miles distant from Rome, with very important trade with the Levant, an excellent pier built in the days of the Roman emperor Trajan, a remarkable cathedral, and 32,000 inhabitants. *Jesi* and *Osimo*, towns, with respectively 6,000 and 7,000 inhabitants. 16. The *legation of Urbino and Pesaro* contains: URBINO, chief town at the foot of the Apennines, westward and 46 miles distant from Ancona, is noted as the birth-place of Raphael (born in 1483, in a house which still exists), and has 14,000 inhabitants. SINIGAGLIA, a fortified maritime town on the Adriatic, is celebrated for its annual fair, and has 11,600 inhabitants. Other towns and cities of this legation are: *Fano* (with 17,000 inhabitants), *Fossombrone* (with 6,400 inhabitants), *Gubbio* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Pesaro* (with 15,000 inhabitants).

States of the Church: Statistics.

17. The *legation of Forlì* contains: **FORTI**, chief town in a fertile country, north-westward and 83 miles distant from Ancona, with a remarkable cathedral, and 17,000 inhabitants. **RIMINI**, a maritime town at the mouth of the Marecchia, with several fine churches and well-conserved remains of antiquity, and 18,000 inhabitants. **CESENA**, a town on the Savio, with 16,000 inhabitants. 18. The *legation of Ravenna* contains: **RAVENNA**, chief town in a marshy country near the Adriatic, north-westward and 87 miles distant from Ancona, with several interesting remains of antiquity and edifices reared in the days of Honorius, Theoderic, etc., and 26,000 inhabitants. Ravenna was the residence of the last Roman emperors, of some Gothic kings, and of the exarch, or governor, of the Greek emperors. The seaport of Ravenna is called *Porto Corsini*. Other towns of this legation are: *Cervia* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Faenza* (with 20,000 inhabitants), and *Imola* (with 9,000 inhabitants). 19. The *legation of Bologna* contains: **BOLOGNA**, next to Rome the most important city of the States of the Church, in a romantic country, south-eastward and 23 miles distant from Modena, and northward 46 miles distant from Florence, with a magnificent cathedral, and several other remarkable churches and palaces, a university, and a great variety of other literary institutions, and 75,000 inhabitants. *Cento* and *Medicina*, towns, with respectively 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants. 20. The *legation of Ferrara* contains: **FERRARA**, a city on a branch of the Po, in a marshy, unwholesome country, 27 miles north-north-east of Bologna, with a citadel, a vast Gothic castle, once the residence of the princes of Este (see History of Modena), a university, and 28,000 inhabitants. **COMACCHIO**, a fortified town amidst the marshy Valli di Comacchio (see above), with 6,000 inhabitants. *Ponte di Lago Scuro*, a town on the Po, with 5,000 inhabitants. 21. The *delegation of Benevento* comprises the ancient duchy of the same name, is entirely surrounded by Neapolitan territory, and situated north-eastward and about 32 miles distant from the city of Naples. It occupies a tract of 89 square miles, and has a population of 25,000 inhabitants. The duchy of Benevento was created in 571 by the Lombards, and had a far greater extent than now. In 851 it was divided into three principalities, of Benevento, Salerno, and Capua. The Emperor Henry III. gave Benevento to the holy See in 1053, and since that time it has formed a constituent part of the States of the Church. In the period from the year 1806 to 1815, the French minister Talleyrand was in possession of this principality, whose capital, *Benevento*, has a remarkable cathedral, many interesting remains of antiquity, and 15,000 inhabitants.

Republic of San Marino.

VII—THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

AREA: 32 square miles.

POPULATION: 8,200 inhabitants.

THE republic of San Marino is the smallest of all European states with regard to the extent (for with regard to the population, the principality of Liechtenstein is inferior to it), is entirely surrounded by papal territory, and situated between Ancona and Florence. It is at the same time the oldest republic in Europe, dating its origin from the year 469. In this year St. Marinus, or Marino, originally a mason from Dalmatia, retired to a solitary mountain here, and led a hermit's life. He soon became famous as a holy man, and the proprietress of the mountain, a pious lady, gave it to him. A great number of devout joined him, and in this way the little state came into existence. The constitution is partly aristocratic, partly democratic. The executive power is vested in two Capitani reggenti, who are elected only for the period of six months. The amount of the revenue, and of the expenditure, is about \$6,000. The regular military consists of only 24 men and 7 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, but the militia comprises 850 men. Besides the capital, there are only four villages in the country.

SAN MARINO, the capital and the seat of government, is situated on the above-mentioned mountain, and has 5 churches (in one of them is the tomb of San Marino), 3 convents, and 6,000 inhabitants. The 4 villages alluded to are: *Serravalle, Faetano, Acquaviva, and Feglio.*

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

VIII.—THE KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

AREA : 42,110 square miles.

POPULATION : 8,373,000 inhabitants.

THIS state, commonly called the *kingdom of Naples*, comprises the whole of Lower Italy, together with the island of Sicily and some neighboring isles.

With the exception of 80,000 Greek Christians and 2,000 Jews, the inhabitants are Catholics, under the church authority of 16 archbishops and 77 bishops. In 1842 the whole kingdom numbered 32,360 priests, 12,751 monks, and 10,056 nuns.

About the *Neapolitan Apennines* and *Abruzzi*, the *Gran Sasso d'Italia* and Mt. *Vesuvius* on the continent, and Mt. *Etna*, etc., on the island of Sicily, see Introduction, § 7, *d*. In the *Abruzzi* is the *lake of Celano*, about 15 miles long and 5 miles wide. Besides the *Volturno* and *Garigliano* (see Introduction, § 10), there are no rivers worth mentioning.

The climate is in most parts of the country very delightful, and even during the winter months the trees are covered with green leaves. On the island of Sicily the sugar-cane and other tropical products thrive very well. The wine which grows in the environs of Syracuse is excellent, like that on Mt. Vesuvius, known by the name of *Lacrymæ Christi* (see Introduction to Italy). On account of the peerless fertility of the soil in Sicily, wheat is raised here in such quantities, that in some years it has been exported at the value of 4,500,000 Neapolitan ducats; notwithstanding that the agriculture is in a very backward state throughout the kingdom. Besides wheat and wine, the staples are olive-oil, silk, and sulphur. That the Neapolitan horses are of a very fine breed, has already been mentioned in the Introduction to Italy. The kingdom of Naples is the only country in

The Two Sicilies—Education, etc.

Europe where the porcupine is met with. Manufactures have of late improved, both on the continent and in Sicily.

With regard to the means of education, there are 4 universities: at *Naples* (founded in 1224, and in 1841 frequented by 1,550 students), at *Catania* (founded in 1445, and in 1841 with 600 students), at *Palermo* (founded in 1447, and in 1841 with 735 students), and at *Messina* (founded in 1838, and in 1841 with 60 students). Moreover there are lycæums at Salerno, Bari, Catanzaro, and Aquila, 4 gymnasiums in the city of Naples, and in each province at least one gymnasium. The number of Latin schools amounts to 780; and in the continental part of the kingdom there are 2,130 common schools. (About the terms of gymnasium, etc., see the note annexed to the Introduction of Portugal.)

The government is almost absolute, as it was before the last revolution, which in 1849 has been completely suppressed.

The public revenue and expenditure is computed at about 26,000,000 Neapolitan ducats annually; and the public debt at 86,000,000 ducats.

The army numbers on the peace footing 60,000, and on the war footing nearly 100,000 men, besides several regiments of Swiss. The navy consists of 1 ship of the line, 3 frigates, 4 sloops of war, and 4 smaller vessels.

There are the following orders of honor:—1. The order of *St. January*, instituted in 1738, in one class. 2. The order of *St. Ferdinand*, instituted in 1800, in 3 classes. 3. The order of *St. Constantine*, conferred by the king in his quality as heir of the house of Farnese (compare Parma). 4. The order of the two Sicilies, instituted in 1808, in 3 classes. 5. The order of *Francis the First*, instituted in 1829 by King Francis I., in 5 classes.

History.—The greatest part of the present kingdom of Naples was at an early period occupied by Greek colonists, and for this reason called *Great-*

Kingdom of Naples: History.

Greece (see History of Italy). At a later period the Carthaginians took possession of some parts of Sicily, and when in 212 B. C. the Romans conquered this island, the continental part of Magna Grecia had long since been subdued by them. After the fall of the Western Empire in the 5th century, Naples and Sicily became a prey of Germanic tribes, especially of the Ostrogoths. Since the year 535 Lower Italy and Sicily were under the sway of the Greek emperors, until in 842 the island of Sicily, and soon after Calabria too, was conquered by the *Arabs*. Meanwhile, the Greek governors of several other parts of Lower Italy had made themselves independent. Greeks and Arabs now combated for the possession of Lower Italy, and finally the German emperors partook in this struggle and conquered the principalities of Benevento and Capua, and even part of Calabria. In 1016 *Norman* warriors from Normandy came accidentally to Salerno, where they defeated the Arabs, and were richly rewarded for it by the Christian inhabitants. The Normans now remained in the country, others of their countrymen joined them, and thus they established themselves here permanently. Their valiant rulers belonged to the famous family of Hauteville, and the conquests of the Normans had, before the end of the 11th century, extended to Sicily (since the year 1061), and the greatest part of Lower Italy. Roger II. of Hauteville was crowned by the pope as *king of the Two Sicilies*, yet at the same time suffered himself to be enfeoffed with this kingdom by the holy father. Towards the end of the 12th century the male line of the house of Hauteville became extinct with William III., and the only rightful heiress of the kingdom was Constantia, daughter of William III. She was married to the German emperor, Henry VI., of the house of Hohenstaufen. When she died in 1198, she bequeathed the kingdom to her son, the famous emperor Frederic II. of Hohenstaufen, who during his reign was ever at variance with the holy see. About the middle of the 13th century the pope, filled with hatred against the house of Hohenstaufen, invested *Charles of Anjou* (brother of King Louis IX. of France) with the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Charles took possession of it, but lost the island of Sicily in 1282, when the French were exterminated there by the inhabitants. This massacre is known in history by the name of the *Sicilian Vespers*. The Sicilians now elected Peter III. of *Aragon* (who was married to a princess of the house of Hohenstaufen) their king, while the continental part of the kingdom continued to be under the sway of the house of Anjou until the year 1442, when Johanna II., the last heiress, died. Naples and Sicily were

Kingdom of Naples: History and Statistics.

now united again by King Alphonso V. of Sicily and Aragon. He subsequently invested his natural son Ferdinand with the continental part, but in 1503 both parts of the kingdom were united permanently. Since that time the two Sicilies continued to form a constituent part of the Spanish kingdom, until by the treaties of peace, concluded at Utrecht and Rastadt in 1713 and 1714, the house of Austria became possessed of them (see History of Spain). But in 1734 they were wrested from it again by the Spaniards, and the Spanish prince, Charles, was acknowledged as king of the two Sicilies. When in 1759 Charles ascended the Spanish throne, he ceded the kingdom of Naples to his third son, *Ferdinand*, with complete sovereignty for him and his descendants. Towards the end of the last century the French conquered the continental part of the kingdom, and in 1806 Napoleon appointed first his brother Joseph, and in 1808 his brother-in-law Murat king of this part, while Ferdinand, assisted by the English, kept possession of the island of Sicily. In 1815 Ferdinand was reinstated into the whole of his kingdom. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son, Francis I., who died in 1830, and was succeeded by his son, the at present reigning king, *Ferdinand II.* (born in 1810).

The Neapolitan continent is divided into 15 provinces, of which the section *Terra di Lavoro* comprises 4 (Naples, Terra di Lavoro proper, Principato citeriore, and Principato ulteriore), the section *Abruzzi* comprises 3 (Abruzzo ulteriore I., Abruzzo ulteriore II., and Abruzzo citeriore), the section *Apulia* comprises 4 (Molise, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra di Otranto), and the section *Calabria* comprises 4 (Basilicata, Calabria citeriore, Calabria ulteriore I., and Calabria ulteriore II.). The island of *Sicily* is divided into 7 *val*, or provinces.

 Kingdom of Naples—Neapolitan Continent.

A.—THE NEAPOLITAN CONTINENT.

AREA: 31,556 square miles.

POPULATION: 6,323,000 inhabitants.

1. *Terra di Lavoro*, comprising: NAPLES (in ancient ages called *Parthenope*), the capital of the whole kingdom, and residence of the king, on a beautiful bay of the same name, near the base of Mount Vesuvius, south-eastward and 110 miles distant from Rome, is the largest city in Italy, and had, according to the census of 1845, a population of 400,813 inhabitants (among them were 3,401 priests, 1,764 monks, and 1,445 nuns). The houses have, for the most part, five or six stories, with flat roofs decorated with orangery and flowers. There are many palaces, and some of them have been reared in the days of the Normans and Hohenstaufen. The theatre of San Carlo is the largest opera-house in the world. Among the 122 churches, the most remarkable is the magnificent cathedral where the pretended blood of St. January is preserved. The number of convents in the city amounts to 149. Besides a university, there are many other literary institutions. Among the inhabitants are about 80,000 *Lazzaroni*, or people of the lower classes, who seldom dwell in a house, and only do any work (as porters, day-laborers, etc.) when they are compelled to it by hunger. The environs of Naples are highly interesting by the numerous remains of antiquity, among which are those of *Herculaneum* and *Pompeji*, that were buried under the lava and ashes of Vesuvius in 79 A. D. Near these ancient towns, digged out since the last century, are situated the town of *Portici*, with a royal palace and 7,000 inhabitants, and the large village of *Resina*, with a mansion of the prince of Salerno, and 9,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Torre dell'Annunziata* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Castellamare* (with 15,000 inhabitants), and *Sorrento* (with 5,000 inhabitants). At the entrance of the bay of Naples are situated the following islands: *Procida* (with a population of 18,000 inhabitants), *Iscua* (very fertile, and much resorted to for bathing; its population amounts to 24,000 inhabitants), *Capri* (with 4,000 inhabitants; the Roman emperor Tiberius lived here many years; immense flocks of quails are caught here annually), *Nisida* (beautiful like a garden), and *Purgaturo*. *CASERTA*, or *Caserta Nuova*, chief town of the province of Terra di Lavoro

 Kingdom of Naples—Neapolitan Continent.

proper, romantically situated, northward and 13 miles distant from Naples, with a most splendid royal palace, and 5,000 inhabitants. GAËTA, one of the strongest fortresses in the world, on the bay of the same name, north-westward and 42 miles distant from Naples. Close by is situated the town of Gaëta, with 16,000 inhabitants. CAPUA, a fortified town on the Volturno, northward and 18 miles distant from Naples, with a remarkable cathedral, and 8,500 inhabitants. MONTE CASSINO, a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 528, on a steep hill, 46 miles north-north-west of Naples. Quite near is situated the town of *San Germano*, with 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Nola* (with 9,000 inhabitants; here died the Roman emperor Augustus), *Piedimonte* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Arpino* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Santa Maria Maggiore* (with the remains of the ancient Capua, destroyed by the Arabs in 844; has a population of 9,000 inhabitants), *Cajazzo* (with a remarkable cathedral, and 4,000 inhabitants), *Acerra* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Aversa* (with a mad-house, and 16,000 inhabitants), *Maddaloni* (with 11,500 inhabitants), *Fondi* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Sessa* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Aquino* (noted as the birth-place of the holy Thomas of Aquino). South-westward from Gaëta are situated the *Pontine*, or *Ponza Isles*, with rather few inhabitants. SALERNO, chief town of the province of Principato citeriore, on the bay of the same name, 28 miles east-south-east of Naples, with an ancient cathedral, where Pope Gregory VII. is buried, various manufactories, and 12,000 inhabitants. (About the once-renowned medical faculty, or seminary of Salerno, see History of Europe, § 17, f.) AMALFI, a town on the bay of Salerno, south-eastward and 23 miles distant from Naples, with 3,000 inhabitants. In the middle ages, Amalfi was one of the emporiums of Europe (see History of Europe, § 17). Other towns of this province are: *Cupaccio* (with 2,000 inhabitants, and the ruins of the ancient town of *Paestum*), *Eboli* (with 6,000 inhabitants); *Campagna* (with a beautiful cathedral, and 7,000 inhabitants), *Diano* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Cava* (with 19,000 inhabitants), *Sarno* (with 13,000 inhabitants), and *Nocera* (with 7,000 inhabitants). AVELLINO, chief town of the province of Principato ulteriore, at the foot of Mount Vergine, eastward and 28 miles distant from Naples, is noted for its nuts, and has a population of 15,000 inhabitants. Quite near are the *Caudinian Passes*, known by the Roman history. Other towns of this province are: *Ariano* (with 12,500 inhabitants), *Solofra* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Pesco Pagano* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Conza* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Montefarchio* (with 6,900 inhabitants), *Montefusco* (with 3,000

 Kingdom of Naples—Neapolitan Continent.

inhabitants), *Atripalda*, or *Atribaldo* (with 5,500 inhabitants), and *Rocca San Felice* (with 2,500 inhabitants).

2. The section of the *Abruzzi*, comprising the most northerly part of the Neapolitan continent, contains: TERAMO, chief town of the province of Abruzzo ulteriore I, on the high road between Naples and Ancona, north-eastward and 83 miles distant from Rome, with a botanic garden, and 10,000 inhabitants. Teramo was in ancient ages called *Interannia*, and subsequently *Abruzzo*, hence the nomination of the Abruzzi. Other towns of this province are: *Atri* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Civitella del Tronto* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Penne*, or *Civita di Penne* (with 10,000 inhabitants), and *Scnarica* (whose inhabitants are altogether nobles, and endowed with various privileges). AQUILA, fortified capital of the province of Abruzzo ulteriore II, on the Aterno, south-westward and 28 miles distant from Teramo, belongs to the most industrious trading places of the kingdom, and has a population of 14,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Sulmona* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Avezzano* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Celano* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Civita Ducale* (with 10,000 inhabitants), and *Tagliacozzo* (a small town situated south-westward and 23 miles distant from Aquila, and eastward and 42 miles distant from Rome, noted for the battle in 1268, which the unhappy Conradin, of Hohenstaufen, lost against Charles of Anjou). CHIETI, or *Civita di Chieti*, capital of the province of Abruzzo citeriore, on the Pescara and near the Adriatic, northward and 101 miles distant from Naples, with a beautiful cathedral, and 14,000 inhabitants. From this town, formerly called *Theate*, or *Teate*, the monastic order of the Theatines has derived its name. LANCIANO, the most important trading town of the Abruzzi, on the Feltrino, and quite near the Adriatic, with 15,000 inhabitants. *Ortona a Mare*, a town on the Adriatic, with 6,000 inhabitants. *Pescara*, a fortified town on the river of the same name, and on the Adriatic, with 3,000, or, according to others, only with 600 inhabitants.

3. The section of *Apulia* (area: 9,351 square miles; population: 1,525,382, according to the census of 1844), comprising, exclusive the Abruzzi, the eastern half of the Neapolitan continent, and containing: LECCE, capital of the province of Terra di Otranto (which comprises the eastern great tongue of land of Italy), in a fertile plain, eastward and 207 miles distant from Naples, with 12 churches (among which is a remarkable cathedral), 8 convents, several higher schools, and 21,000 inhabitants. OTRANTO, a fortified town at the strait of Otranto (entrance into the Adriatic Sea), with a citadel,

 Kingdom of Naples—Neapolitan Continent.

a remarkable cathedral, and 4,500 inhabitants. BRINDISI, the ancient *Brun-dusium* (the common place of passing over to Dyrrachium on the opposite coast of Epirus), a maritime town on the Adriatic, 46 miles north-north-west of Otranto, with Roman antiquities, and 7,000 inhabitants (in the period of the crusades the population amounted still to 60,000 inhabitants). TARANTO, a fortified town on a bay of the same name, with 8 churches, great salt-works, and 19,000 inhabitants. In the 5th century B. C. Taranto had a population of 300,000 inhabitants. GALLIPOLI, a fortified maritime town, on the bay of Taranto, with very important trade in olive-oil, and 10,000 inhabitants. BARI, fortified capital of the province of Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, opposite to Cattaro in Dalmatia, with a renowned chapel to which pilgrims resort, and 21,000 inhabitants. TRANI, a fortified maritime town on the Adriatic, with a beautiful ancient cathedral (whose steeple is one of the highest in Italy), and 15,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Bartetta* (with great salt-works, and 22,000 inhabitants), *Molfetta* (with 13,000 inhabitants), *Terlizzi* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Ruvo* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Altamura* (with 16,000 inhabitants), *Monopoli* (with 16,000 inhabitants), *Mola*, surnamed *di Bari* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Giovenazzo* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Bisceglia* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Bitonto* (with 15,000 inhabitants), and *Canosa* (on the Ofanto, with 4,000 inhabitants). In the vicinity of Canosa is situated, 106 miles east-north-east of Naples, and 193 miles east-south-east of Rome, the little town of *Canne*, in ancient times called CANNÆ, so renowned for the victory Hannibal gained over the Romans in 216 B. C. FOGGIA, capital of the province of Capitanata, on the Cervaro, north-eastward and 83 miles distant from Naples, with an annual fair much resorted to, 20 churches, and 26,000 inhabitants. SAN SEVERO, formerly the capital of this province, with a medical faculty, and 18,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Manfredonia* (with important commerce, and 6,000 inhabitants), *Lucera* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Monte Sant'Angelo* (with 12,500 inhabitants), *Ascoli*, surnamed *di Satriano* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Bovino*, (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Viesti* (with 6,000 inhabitants). To the province of Capitanata belong also the 4 *Tremitian Isles*, or *Isole de Tremiti*, lying in the Adriatic Sea, but of which only two, viz.: *San Nicola* or *Tremiti*, and *Domino*, are inhabited. CAMPOBASSO, capital of the province of Moliso, 55 miles north-north-east of Naples with important corn-trade, and 9,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Isernia* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Trivento* (with

 Kingdom of Naples—Neapolitan Continent.

3,000 inhabitants), *Bojano* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Sepino* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Agnone* (with 7,000 inhabitants).

4. The section of *Calabria* (area: 10,107 square miles; population: 1,570,824 inhabitants, according to the census of 1844), comprising the western half of the Neapolitan continent, and containing: *REGGIO*, capital of the province of Calabria ulteriore I. (which comprises the most southern part of the western great tongue of land of Italy), on the straits of Messina and in an exceedingly fertile country, with 12 churches, various manufactories, very active trade and 20,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Gerace* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Scigliò* (near the promontory which the ancients called *Scylla*, has a population of 4,500 inhabitants), *Seminara* (with 9,000 inhabitants) and *Palmi* (with 6,500). *CATANZARO*, capital of the province of Calabria ulterior II., north-eastward and 74 miles distant from Reggio, with important trade in silk and olive-oil, and 13,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Monteleone* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Nicastro* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Squillace* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Tropea* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Cotrone* (anciently *Croton*, with 5,500 inhabitants), *Santa Severina* (anciently *Syberona*, with 1,800 inhabitants), *Pizzo* (with 5,500 inhabitants; here was Joachim Murat in Oct. 1815 taken and shot), and *Stilo* (with important iron mines). *COSENZA*, capital of the province of Calabria citeriore, in a romantic and fertile country, south-eastward and 165 miles distant from Naples, with a beautiful cathedral, and 15 other churches, an orphan asylum for 700 children, considerable trade in silk, and 8,000 inhabitants. Quite near, in the bed of the little river of the Bisenzio, lies buried Alaric I., king of the Visigoths, who died here in 410 A. D. Other towns of this province are: *Cassano* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Castrovillari* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Corigliano* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Rossano* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Amantra* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Paola* or *Paola* (with 5,500 inhabitants; the holy Francis of Paula was born here), *Longobucco* (with iron mines), and *Altomonte* (with salt mines). *POTENZA*, capital of the province of Basilicata (comprising the ancient *Lucania*), in the Apennines, 92 miles east-south-east of Naples, with 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Matera* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Montepeloso* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Melfi* (with a remarkable cathedral, and 8,000 inhabitants), *Tursi* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Venosa* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Lagonegro* or *Lagonero* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Franca-villa* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Accerenza* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Bernalda* or *Bernaldo* (with 3,000 inhabitants).

 Kingdom of Naples—Island of Sicily.

B.—THE ISLAND OF SICILY.

AREA: 10,554 square miles.

POPULATION: 2,050,000 inhabitants.

THIS island is, as has already been mentioned, divided into 7 val, or provinces, bearing the name of their respective chief towns. In the following description we shall separate them from each other by dashes.—PALERMO, capital of the whole island, and the seat of its governor, on a small bay of the northern coast, 193 miles south-south-west of Naples, and westward and 124 miles distant from Messina, is splendidly and regularly built, and has 60 churches (among which are to be noted the magnificent Gothic cathedral, St. Joseph's, and the church of the Capuchins, the latter remarkable for its vaults), a vast and ancient royal castle, 8 abbeys and 71 other convents, a university, and numerous other similar institutions, a great many manufactories, considerable trade and commerce, and 180,000 inhabitants. The environs of Palermo are adorned with numerous and magnificent villas. In the vicinity of the city is situated the town of MONREALE or *Montreale*, with a splendid cathedral, and 14,000 inhabitants. In Monreale it was, where, on the 30th of March, 1282, the massacre of the French, or the Sicilian Vespers (see History of the kingdom of the two Sicilies), commenced. *San Martino*, a celebrated abbey of the Benedictines, in whose church is one of the greatest organs in Italy. TERMINI, a maritime town, with renowned hot springs, and 19,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Cefalu* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Corleone* (with 16,000 inhabitants), *Cinesi* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Polizzi* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Castronuovo* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Busachino* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Piano de' Greci* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Carini* (with 8,000 inhabitants). Northward and 18 miles distant from Palermo lies solitary in the Mediterranean Sea the little island of *Ustica*, with 2,400 inhabitants.—TRAPANI, a strongly fortified town on a peninsula, westward and 46 miles distant from Palermo, with 18 churches, 24 convents, important salt-works, and 26,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Alcamo* (with 15,600 inhabitants), *Monte Giuliano* (with 10,300 inhabitants), *Castellamare* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Calatafimi* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Salemi* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Castelvetrano* (with 16,000

Kingdom of Naples: Island of Sicily.

inhabitants), *Mazzara* (with a remarkable cathedral, and 9,000 inhabitants), and *Marsala* (noted for its vines, and with 16 churches, 14 convents, salt-works, and 23,400 inhabitants). Marsala is situated close by the promontory of *Bocco*, anciently renowned by the name of *Lilybacum*. Westward from Trapani, at a distance of about 20 miles from the coast, are lying in the Mediterranean Sea the *Ægeades* or *Argædian Islands*, with 12,000 inhabitants. The largest and most remarkable of them are: *Favignana* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Levanzo* (woody, with rearing of cattle, and 5,000 inhabitants), and *Maretime*, or *Maritime* (with a castle for state-prisoners).—GIRGENTI, a town on the southern coast, 60 miles south-south-east of Palermo, with a remarkable cathedral, and 18,000 inhabitants. Quite near was situated the so renowned ancient city of *Agrigent*, which in its most flourishing days had a population of 800,000 inhabitants. FAVARA, a town with 9,000 inhabitants, and situated in the midst of the so-called *sulphur-districts*, which occupy a tract of 596 square miles, and where in 150 mines about 4,400 workmen are occupied, earning annually about 1,000,000 quintals of sulphur. *Contessa*, *Piana*, *Mezzafuso*, and *Palazzo Adriano*, 4 towns which together bear the common name of *CASALE DE 'GRECCII*, and whose inhabitants are descendants of emigrated Albanians who settled here in the year 1480. Other towns of this province are: *Aragona* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Sciaccia* (with 18 churches, 14 convents, and 15,000 inhabitants), *Bivona* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Catolica* and *Regalmuto* (with 8,000 inhabitants). Westward and 69 miles distant from Girgenti, and at about 36 miles distance from the Tunisian coast, lies the exceedingly fertile *Island of PANTELARIA*, or *Pantalària*, with a town of the same name (also known by the name of *Oppidolo*), mineral springs, and 7,000 inhabitants. Other smaller isles in its vicinity are: *Lampèdusa*, *Lampione*, and *Cinosa*. Only the first-named is inhabited since the year 1834.—CALTANISSETTA, a town situated in a fertile elevated plain, towards the midst of the island of Sicily, south-eastward and 64 miles distant from Palermo, with 17,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Piazza* (with 13,000 inhabitants), *Naro* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Castro Giovanni* (with 12,700 inhabitants), *Alicata*, commonly called *Licata* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Terranova* (with 9,800 inhabitants), *Mazzarino* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Cannicattì* (with 17,000 inhabitants), and *Palma* (with 6,000 inhabitants).—SYRACUSE, a fortified city on the eastern coast of Sicily, southward and 83 miles distant from Messina, is renowned for its excellent wines, and has two seaports; 22 churches (among which is the cathedral, anciently a tem-

Kingdom of Naples: Island of Sicily.

ple of Minerva), and 18,000 inhabitants. The celebrated ancient Syracuse was 23 miles in circuit, and said to have had a population of 1,200,000 inhabitants. Noto, a town south-westward and 13 miles distant from Syracuse, with a remarkable cathedral, and 19,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Modica* (with 26,000 inhabitants), *Ragusa* (with 21,500 inhabitants), *Spaccaforno* or *Spaccafurno* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Vittoria* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Agosta* (with 15,000 inhabitants), *Avola* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Pachino* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Chiaromonte* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Comiso* (with 11,500 inhabitants), *Biscari* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Floridia* (with 4,500 inhabitants).—CATANEA, or *Catania*, a city on the Sicilian east coast, and at the foot of Mount Etna, northward and 36 miles distant from Syracuse, with a university, a magnificent cathedral, 25 convents, considerable silk manufactories, and 69,000 inhabitants. Near the town of *Mascoli* (with 3,000 inhabitants), at the foot of Mount Etna, is the renowned chestnut-tree, considered as the largest tree throughout Europe. The circumference of its trunk is immense. Other towns of this province are: *Aci Reale* (with 20,000 inhabitants), *Nicolosi* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Giare* (with 17,700 inhabitants), *Nicosia* (with 13,000 inhabitants), *Paterno* (with 10,700 inhabitants), *Anderno* (with 13,500 inhabitants), *Mineo* (with 8,300 inhabitants), *Caltagirone* (with 21,600 inhabitants), *Vizzini* (with 11,100 inhabitants), *Lentini* (with excellent potteries, and 7,300 inhabitants), *Bronte* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Biancavilla* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Sperlinga* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Leonforte* (with 10,000 inhabitants), and *San Filippo d'Argyro* (with 7,500 inhabitants).—MESSINA, a city on the strait of the same name, with a university, considerable commerce, and 85,000 inhabitants. The citadel of this city is very strong. TAORMINA, a town at the southern entrance of the strait of Messina, and on a steep and almost inaccessible rock, with 6,500 inhabitants. In the middle ages this town sustained a siege of 80 years, the longest known in history. Other towns of this province are: *Milazzo*, or *Milazzo* (with 9,200 inhabitants), *Roccalumera* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Patti* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Barcellona* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Mistretta* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Randazzo* (with 15,000 inhabitants), and *Castroreale* (with 15,000 inhabitants). At a distance from 18 to 46 miles northward from the coast of the province of Messina, are lying, in the Mediterranean Sea, the LIPARI Islands (anciently called the *Aeolian Islands*), 13 in number, and altogether of volcanic origin, although they produce wines, figs, cotton, etc. The most remarkable of them are: *Lipari* (the principal island,

 Island of Malta: Geographical Description.

106 square miles in extent, with hot mineral springs, and 16,000 inhabitants), *Volcano* (uninhabited, with two burning volcanic mountains), *Salina* (with 4 villages, salt-works, and 4,000 inhabitants), *Stromboli* (a volcanic mountain, constantly burning, and called the light-house of the Mediterranean; only with 300 inhabitants), *Felicudi* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Volcanuco* (uninhabited).

 IX.—MALTA.

AREA: 213 square miles.

POPULATION: 140,000 inhabitants.

THIS group, consisting of the islands of Malta, Gozzo, and Comino (together with the uninhabited isle of Cominotto), is lying in the Mediterranean Sea, between the island of Sicily and the northern coast of Africa, and belongs to *Great Britain* since the year 1800.

The islands are in themselves, it is true, bare calcareous rocks, yet for the most part covered with fertile mould. The climate is peerlessly mild and pleasant, and the inhabitants being very diligent in cultivating the soil, they raise corn, cotton, wine, sugar-cane, and other tropic productions. Besides this, sheep, goats, and donkeys, are reared.

The inhabitants, for the most part Catholics, and speaking a corrupted Arabian, intermixed with modern Grecian, Italian, and French words, do not only till the ground, but are also manufacturing cotton goods, and carry on a considerable trade.

They have retained their ancient laws and privileges, and are ruled by a British military governor. In 1829, the public revenue amounted to £133,072, and the expenditure to only £103,610.

 Island of Malta: History, etc.

History.—Malta was primitively called *Iperia*, and subsequently *Ogygia* (though the island of Gozzo was properly denoted by this latter name); at a later period, the Greeks named it *Melite*, which the Arabs finally transmuted into Malta. The most ancient inhabitants were Phœacians; however, they were expelled by the Phœnicians, and these again by the Greeks. Subsequently the islands came under the sway of the Carthaginians, from whom they were wrested by the Romans. At last they formed a constituent part of the Eastern, or Greek Empire, until in 818 the Arabs took possession of them. In 1090 the islands were conquered by the Sicilian Normans, and since that period, Malta and Sicily were under the sway of one and the same ruler. The Emperor Charles V., in his quality as king of Spain, Naples, and Sicily (see History of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies), ceded, in 1530, Malta to the *knights of St. John* (see History of Europe, § 17, *h*), who since assumed the name of *knights of the order of Malta*. They had engaged themselves to wage war continually against the Turks and pirates, and kept for this purpose a navy, which in 1770 consisted of 4 ships of the line, 1 frigate, 4 galleys, and several other smaller vessels. In 1798 the French conquered Malta, but in 1800 it was wrested from them by the British, who since have continued to be in possession of the islands. We shall now describe them in the following succession:—

1. The island of *Malta* (area: 128 square miles; population: 120,000 inhabitants), containing: LA VALETTA, capital of the whole group, and one of the strongest fortresses, with numerous ancient and modern palaces, a university, a public library with 100,000 volumes, a botanic garden, ship docks, two seaports, considerable commerce, and 50,000 inhabitants. In the midst of the island is situated CITTA VECCHIA (also called *Malta*, or *Melite*), the ancient capital, with a remarkable cathedral, several convents, and 6,500 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Pinto* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Zorriea* (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Zebbug* (with 4,000 inhabitants).

2. The island of *Gozzo* (area: 38 square miles; population: 19,000 inhabitants), containing: Gozzo, chief town, with 3,000 inhabitants, and the little fortress of *Rabatto*. *Chambra* is a mansion of the English governor.

3. The island of *Comino*, with a fortress of the same name, has only a population of 1,000 inhabitants.

4. The isle of *Cominotto* is uninhabited.

SWITZERLAND.

AREA: 15,315 square miles.

POPULATION: 2,400,000 inhabitants.

SWITZERLAND (instead of which, the ancient name of *Helvetia* is sometimes used) is situated between Germany and Italy, and on the west bordered by France.

In point of religion, the Swiss are divided into *Reformists* (or Calvinists) and *Catholics*; in some cantons the former, in others the latter prevail. Of Lutherans, there are perhaps only 400 to be found throughout the country. In 1845, the total population amounted to 2,363,000 inhabitants, of whom 998,000 were Catholics, and about 1,364,000 Reformists. The Catholics are under the church-authority of 5 bishops, viz.: of *Lausanne* (residing at Friburg), of *Basle* (residing at Soleure), of *Sion* (for the canton of Valais), of *Chur* and *St. Gall* (residing alternately at Chur and St. Gall), and of *Como* (for the canton of Tesino). The number of *Jews* in Switzerland amounts to about 2,000. What regards the origin, the majority of the Swiss belongs to the great family of the *Germanians*, and the remainder (speaking partly French, partly Italian, and partly the so-called *Ladinian* language, or a corrupted Latin) to the great family of the *Romanians* (see Introduction, § 12).

Switzerland is thoroughly *mountainous*, and traversed by several branches of the *Alps* (see Introduction, § 7), while the *Jura* Mountains form the boundary on the west towards France (see the particulars in the just-named paragraph of the Introduction).

Two of the principal rivers of Europe rise in Switzerland, viz.: the RHINE (whose tributaries are here the *Ill*, *Thur*, and *Aar*, which latter receives here the *Emme*, *Reuss*, and *Limmat*), and the RHONE, which has no remarkable tributaries in Switzerland. Moreover, the *Tesino*, or *Ticino*, tributary of the Po, and the *Inn*, tributary of the Danube, rise here. The lakes exclusively belonging to Switzerland, are described in § 9 of the Introduction, where also the particulars about the lakes of Constance and Geneva are to be found.

The climate is wholesome throughout the country, although of course the temperature varies according to the higher or lower elevation of the country. In the higher mountainous regions the air is much cooled by the *glaciers*, or extensive fields of ice that cover the lofty summits of the Alps. It may be mentioned on this occasion, that sometimes vast masses of snow, called *avalanches*, break away from the glaciers, and slide down the declivities with a tremendous roar, overwhelming in a moment the villages below. Remarkable winds are, the *Bise*, coming from east or north-east, and the *Foehn*, a humid south wind.

Notwithstanding the mountainous character of the country, some parts of it are very fertile. Many valleys have a rich soil, and renowned for their nutritious and aromatic herbs are the excellent Alpine pastures. Pasturage and the making of cheese are therefore the chief objects of the farmer. The Swiss breed of cattle is, in some respects, considered as the finest in Europe. The rearing of sheep is inconsiderable, but goats abound everywhere. The horses, which generally are strong and durable, are, together with mules, used as sumpters, to carry goods on their backs across the mountains. The Swiss delight in hunting the chamois, which dwells among the highest precipices of the Alps, while the ibex is not more, or at least very seldom, found. The principal other wild animals found in Switzerland are, the bear,

wolf, lynx, and marmot. The rivers and lakes abound in various kinds of excellent fishes, and the Alpine brooks especially in trouts. In some of the western and southern cantons, the vine is cultivated.

There are a great many *manufactories* in Switzerland, especially of *cotton, silks, watches, etc.* The *trade* is considerable, and, besides the manufactured goods, chiefly cattle, cheese, and drugs, are exported.

Concerning the *means of education*, there are 3 universities: at *Basle* (founded in 1459, and frequented by about 130 students), at *Zurich* (founded in 1833, and in 1845 frequented by 125 students), and at *Berne* (founded in 1834, but not much resorted to). Moreover, there are so-called academies, or faculties, at Geneva and Lausanne, and gymnasiums in most of the cantons. At Friburg is a college of Jesuits, and at Hofwyl (near the city of Berne) a celebrated boarding-school, founded by Mr. Fellenberg. Common schools are numerous.

Switzerland is divided into 22 *cantons*, and the government is that of a *federal republic* (also called *Helvetic Republic*). Each canton is independent, and has the exclusive control of all concerns merely local; but the defence of the country, and the general interest of the confederacy are committed to a general government, or rather *Diet*—a kind of congress, called *Tagsatzung*, and composed of two deputies from each canton (Berne and Zurich have the privilege of sending each three deputies, while Glarus sends only one). During the time when the Diet is not assembled, the so-called *Vorort*, that is the directory or directorial government, vested alternately in the cantons of *Berne, Zurich,* and *Lucerne*, for two years at a time, manages the affairs of the confederacy.

The ordinary public expenditure of the confederacy was in 1818 fixed at 539,275 Swiss francs (these are somewhat more in

History.

value than the French francs) annually; its public debt, which in 1814 amounted to 3,000,000 francs, is long since paid. The total revenue of the cantons may be computed at 10,000,000 francs. The wealthiest cantons are Berne, Vaud, and Zurich (the revenue of the first-named amounted in 1844 to 3,055,400 francs, that of the second to 1,655,200, and that of the third to 1,100,000 francs), and the poorest are Unterwalden, Lug, and Uri, with a revenue of respectively 20,000, 11,000, and 10,000 francs.

The Helvetic Republic has no standing army, but keeps in time of peace only a small number of regular troops, not exceeding 1,200 or 1,300 men. Yet in time of war the confederacy raises a *federal army*, whose strength is fixed at 64,019 men, with 3,426 horses.

History.—Switzerland, until the year 406 A. D. a Roman province and inhabited by Germanic tribes, called Helvetians by the Romans, was, since the beginning of the migration of nations, occupied by the *Burgundians* and *Alemanni* (belonging to the great tribe of the Sueves; compare History of Europe, § 3), and came about the year 500 under the sway of the *Franks*. After the death of Charlemagne, many Swiss counts and barons made themselves independent, while part of the country belonged to the *Burgundian* empire (see History of Europe, §§ 3 and 8, and History of Burgundy under France). The German emperors were to be considered as sovereigns of this empire, and consequently of Switzerland too, and the latter would perhaps until the present day have formed a constituent part of the German empire, if not the political interest of the country itself and of France had prevented it. In Switzerland, the clergy was possessed of considerable estates and tracts of land, beside the barons, among whom the most powerful were the counts of *Hapsburg*, *Kyburg*, *Toggenburg*, *Newchatel*, *Thierstein*, and *Savoy*, the barons of *Wyssenbourg*, *Grandson*, etc. All these lords acknowledged the sovereignty of the German emperors, at least nominally, as also those cities and towns did, that were endowed with imperial privileges, and ruled by imperial governors, or bailiffs of the empire. Cantons did not then exist; however, there were privileged provinces, of which Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden, elected

History—Geography.

in 1257 the mighty Count Rodolph V., count of Hapsburg (subsequently German emperor), their protector, but refused allegiance to his son, Emperor Albert I., because they pretended to be injured by him in their privileges. In the beginning of the year 1308, they destroyed the castles of the imperial governors (among whom was one, named Gesler), and united into a confederacy, at first for ten years. In the course of time, other provinces joined in this confederacy, and as the canton of Schwytz was then the most powerful, the German name of *Schwytz* (Switzerland), for denoting the whole country, came into vogue. In 1513, the number of cantons was 13, since and before the year 1803, six other joined them, and in 1815 the whole number of 22 was completed by the addition of Valais, Neuchatel, and Geneva. Not before the Westphalian treaty of peace, concluded in 1648, the independence of the Helvetic Republic was formally acknowledged by the foreign powers. It must be remarked here, by the way, that many modern historians are of the opinion that *William Tell* did never exist, but all what is related about him is to be considered as a legend, derived from the Scandinavian traditions. Be this as it may, the fact is, that the above-named three cantons united into a confederacy without William Tell, and that also in every other respect he did not exert the slightest political influence on the revolution of the year 1308. In this respect it made no difference, whether he shot Gesler or not. To place the political institutions and liberty of Switzerland on a par with those of the United States, would be a great mistake; for since the end of the last century the Helvetic Republic has been in a very unsettled condition, which in the last twenty years has almost degenerated into complete anarchy. Liberty and lawlessness are at present nearly synonymous in the opinion of the great majority of the Swiss; and sooner or later the country will doubtless become a prey of the adjacent powers, which, hitherto, only the jealousy among them has prevented.

In order to facilitate the finding out of the several cantons, we shall describe them in an alphabetic order; and it only be remarked here, that *Schafhausen* is the most northerly, *Valais* the most southerly, *Vaud* the most westerly, and *Grisons* the most easterly canton. The population stated in the following description is according to the last census of 1845.

 Switzerland—Cantons of Aargau and Appenzel.

1. The canton of AARGAU (area: 511 square miles; population: 190,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and for the most part *Reformists*, while only 90,000 are *Catholics*), between the cantons of Basle and Zurich, crossed by the Aar river, and on the north separated from the German grand-duchy of Baden by the Rhine. It belonged formerly to the canton of Berne until in 1803, when it became an independent canton, and contains: AARAU, capital of the canton, on the Aar, south-eastward and 26 miles distant from Basle, with cotton, silk, and hardware manufactures, considerable trade, and 4,500 inhabitants. AARBURG, a town on the Aar, south-westward and 9 miles distant from Aarau, with the only fortress of all Switzerland, and 1,700 inhabitants. BADEN (sometimes also called *Oberbaden*, to distinguish it from the grand-ducal Badish town of the same name), a town on the Limmat, north-westward and 14 miles distant from Zurich, with renowned hot mineral springs, and 2,000 inhabitants. On the 7th of September, 1714, a treaty of peace between France and the German empire, was concluded here. MURI, formerly a rich and celebrated abbey of the Benedictines, which was founded either in 991 or in 1027. This remarkable building is 725 feet long. Close by is the town of the same name, with a silk manufactory, and 1,800 inhabitants. BRUGG, or *Bruck*, a town on the Aar, has 1,000 inhabitants, and was once the property of the counts of Hapsburg, of whose ancestor's castle HARSBURG considerable remnants are still extant in the neighborhood. This castle was reared in 1027. Not far from here, near the village of *Windisch*, it was where, on the 1st of May, 1308, Emperor Albert I. was murdered by his nephew. His widow and daughter reared a nunnery on the very place, named *Koenigsfelden*, which in 1528 was transformed into a hospital. ZOFINGEN, a town on the Wigger, with various manufactures, and 3,400 inhabitants. Other towns of this canton are: *Bremgarten* (with 1,050 inhabitants), *Lenzburg* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Rheinfelden* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Lauffenburg* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Klingnau* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Zurzach* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Villmergen* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Frick* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Wettingen* (with 1,050 inhabitants), *Ober-Kulm* (with 1,700 inhabitants), and *Unter-Kulm* (with 1,800 inhabitants).

2. The canton of APPENZEL (area: 149 square miles; population: 54,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and partly *Reformists*, partly *Catholics*), entirely surrounded by the territory of the canton of St. Gall, and situated near the lake of Constance. It became an independent canton in 1513, and was since the reformation divided into two distinct districts, called Inner-Rhoden

Canton of Basle.

and Ausser-Rhoden, the former inhabited only by Catholics, and the latter only by Reformists. *Inner-Rhoden* contains: APPENZEL, capital of the whole canton, on the Sitter, southward and 7 miles distant from the city of St. Gall, and 26 miles south-south-east of Constance, with a Gothic church, 2 convents, linen trade, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Weissbad* and *Gonten*, villages, with mineral springs. *Ausser-Rhoden* contains: TROGEN, chief town of this district, with considerable linen trade, and 2,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Herisau* (noted for its manufactures, with 7,900 inhabitants), *Teuffen* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Zum Stein* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Urnaesch* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Gais* (noted for its whey, with 2,900 inhabitants), and *Hundwyl* (with 1,100 inhabitants).

3. The canton of BASLE (area: 192 square miles; population: 66,000 inhabitants, of whom only 6,500 are Catholics, while the majority consists of *Reformists*, all speaking *German*), on and near the Rhine, bordered on the west by France, and on the south by the canton of Soleure. It joined the confederacy in 1491, and is since the year 1833 divided into *Basle-City* and *Basle-Campagne*. The former contains: BASLE, capital of the canton, on the left bank of the Rhine, which is crossed here by its only stone bridge (all the other bridges over the Rhine are constructed by boats), southward and 73 miles distant from Strasburg, and northward and 46 miles distant from Berne, is noted for its considerable trade and manufactures, its university and board of missions, its ancient Gothic cathedral (founded in 1010; the council or synod of the years 1481-1448 was held here; and, moreover, it contains the sepulchre of the renowned Erasmus, of Rotterdam), and has a population of 23,000 inhabitants. One of its suburbs, called *Little Basle* (*Klein-Basel*), is situated on the right bank of the Rhine. Basle, founded in the 4th century, was until the year 1529 the seat of the catholic bishop of Basle, who at the same time was a prince of the German empire, and sovereign of a territory, which in 1814 was annexed to the canton of Berne. The present bishop of Basle resides at Soleure, while his antecessors since the year 1529 resided at Pruntrut (see next canton). To the district of Basle-city belong, moreover, the small townships of *Bettingen*, *Richen*, and *Kleinhueningen* (Little Hneningen). Basle-Campagne contains: LIESTALL, or *Liechstall*, chief town of this district, on the Ergolz, south-eastward and 12 miles distant from Basle, with various manufactures, and 2,200 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Sissach* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Waldenburg* (with 800 inhabitants), *Arlesheim*

(with 800 inhabitants), and *Mattenz* (with a remarkable old church, and 1,350 inhabitants).

4. The canton of BERNE (area: 2,576 square miles; population: 440,000 inhabitants, for the most part speaking *German*, but in the western part, *French*; the majority consists of *Reformists*, and only 53,000 are *Catholics*), occupying nearly the centre of Switzerland, and on the south bordered by the canton of Valais. It joined the confederacy in 1352; and until 1803 the present cantons of Aargau and Vaud formed parts of it. In 1815, it was indemnified by the former territory of the bishop of Basle (see above). It contains: BERNE, the capital of the canton, on the Aar, southward and 46 miles distant from Basle, and north-eastward and 82 miles distant from Geneva, with a university and several other schools and literary institutions, various manufactures, considerable inland trade, and 24,000 inhabitants. About 4 miles distant from here is situated the estate of *Hofwyl*, where is the before-mentioned school of Fellenberg. *Laupen*, a town on the Saane, with 900 inhabitants. In the district of *Ober-Aargau* (Upper-Aargau) are situated the towns of AARWANGEN (with 1,450 inhabitants), and *Wangen* (with 900 inhabitants). In the romantic *valley of the Emme* (noted for its fine cattle, cheese, and industry) are situated the towns of LANGENTHAL (north-eastward and 23 miles distant from Berne, with 2,800 inhabitants), *Langnau* (with 5,700 inhabitants), *Huttwil*, or *Hutwyl* (with 900 inhabitants), and *Burgdorf* (with 2,300 inhabitants). SAAENX, chief town of the valley of the same name (noted for its cheese), and in French called *Gessenay*. In the so-called *Berner Oberland* (Highlands of Berne) are situated: THUN, a town on the lake of the same name, 16 miles south-south-east of Berne, is the seat of a military academy of the confederacy, and has a population of 5,000 inhabitants. Near the village of *Lauterbrunnen* are the celebrated falls of the STAUBBACH. *Meyringen*, on the Aar, is the chief town of the *Haslithal* (valley of Hasli), whose inhabitants are noted for their fine shape. *Wimmis* is the chief town of the eminently cultivated valley of the Simmen, or *Simmenthal*. Other towns in the Bernese Oberlands are: *Frutigen* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Unterseen* (with 1,250 inhabitants). *Interlaken*, or *Interlachen*, formerly a renowned monastery of Austin friars, founded in 1130. In the district called *Seeland* (lake-land, because it is bordered by the lake of Biel) are situated: ERLACH (in French, *Erlier*, or *Certier*), a town on the lake of Biel, 19 miles west-north-west of Berne, with 1,200 inhabitants, *Nidau* (a town, with 1,000 inhabitants), *Buoch* (a town on the Aar, with 1,350 inhabi-

Cantons of Freiburg and St. Gall.

tants), and *Aarberg* (a town on the Aar, with 800 inhabitants). In the former territory of the bishop of Basle (see above) are situated: *PRENTRUY* (in French, *Porentruy*), a town on the Halaine, 37 miles north-north-west of Berne, was until 1803 the seat of the bishop of Basle, who resided here in a magnificent palace, and has a population of 2,700 inhabitants. *BIEL* (in French, *Bienné*), a town on the lake of the same name, with 2,800 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Delsberg*, in French, *Delémont* (with 1,450 inhabitants), *St. Ursanne*, or *St. Ursitz* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Laufen* (with 900 inhabitants), and *Neuenstadt*, in French, *Neuveville*, or *Bonneville* (with 1,300 inhabitants).

5. The canton of *Friburg*, or *FREIBURG* (area: 564 square miles; population: 95,000 inhabitants, partly speaking *French*, and partly *German*, and the majority consisting of *Catholics*, only 6,400 being *Reformists*), bordered on the north-west by the lake of Neuchatel, and on the east by the canton of Berne. It joined the confederacy in 1481, and contains: *FREIBURG*, or *Friburg*, the capital, on the Saane (crossed by a wire suspension bridge, which is 834 feet in length, and 145 feet above the surface of the water), south-westward and 19 miles distant from Berne, and north-eastward and 73 miles distant from Geneva, is the seat of the bishop of Lausanne, and has the above-mentioned college of Jesuits (in 1842 with 676 pupils), a Gothic cathedral (whose steeple is 365 feet in height), 8 convents, and 9,200 inhabitants. In the vicinity is situated the Cistercian monastery *Altenryf*, in French, *Hauterive*. *MURTEN* (in French, *Morat*), a town on the lake of the same name, is noted for the battle against Charles the Temerarious, of Burgundy, in 1476, and has 1,700 inhabitants. Other towns of this canton are: *Greyers*, in French, *Gruyères* (noted for its cheese, and with 1,050 inhabitants), *Romont* (with 1,400 inhabitants), and *Stafis*, in French, *Estavayer* (with 1,800 inhabitants).

6. The canton of *St. GALL* (area: 744 square miles; population: 172,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and in point of religion at the ratio of 106,000 *Catholics* and 66,000 *Reformists*), separated by the Rhine (before this river enters the lake of Constance) from Tyrol. This canton, which joined the confederacy in 1798, was until then (with the exception of the city of St. Gall) the territory of the *Benedictine abbey of St. Gall*, whose seat was in the just-named city, though separated from it by a high wall. The abbey originated from a cell, built by the holy Gallus (from Ireland, and a pupil of Columban), who in the beginning of the 7th century came here to preach the gospel to the neighboring Allemani. He converted many of them, who set-

Switzerland—Canton of Geneva.

fled themselves around him, and at last a monastery was built, whose first regular abbot was elected in 720. The abbey was endowed with many privileges; the abbot was only subjected to the pope, and in his temporal quality as prince of the German empire, to the emperor, and was at the same time sovereign of a pretty large territory. Since the year 1451 he partook in the direction of the general affairs of the Helvetic Republic, without being an actual member of the confederacy, until in 1798 the whole bishopric (or the territory of the abbey), together with the city of St. Gall, was transformed into a canton. (About the present bishop of St. Gall, see above.) The canton contains: ST. GALL, its capital, on the Steinach, 20 miles south-south-east of Constance, and eastward and 9 miles distant from Zurich, with the former edifice of the abbey, now the residence of the government, 6 churches, several schools and valuable libraries, important linen trade, and 11,500 inhabitants. PFEIFFERS (in French *Favière*), a village situated in the wild, romantic *Tamina Valley* (Taminathal), and noted for its warm baths. Here is also a Benedictine abbey, founded in 720. *Wildhaus*, a village near the head of the Thur river, remarkable as the birth-place of the reformer Zwingli, who was born here in 1484, in a house which is still extant. RORSCHACH, a town on the lake of Constance, with important commerce, and 1,700 inhabitants. Other towns of this canton are: RAPPERSWYL, or *Rapperschweil* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Sargans* (with 750 inhabitants), *Wallenstadt* (with 800 inhabitants), *Rheineck* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Ragatz* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Werdenberg* (with 950 inhabitants), *Lichtensteig* (chief town of the ancient county of *Toggenburg*, with 7,500 inhabitants), and *Wyl* (with 2,400 inhabitants).

7. The canton of GENEVA (area: 92 square miles; population: 65,000 inhabitants, speaking *French*, and for the most part *Reformists*, only 19,700 being *Catholics*), situated along the south-west corner of the lake of Geneva. It partook since the year 1558 in the direction of the public affairs of Switzerland, without being an actual member of the confederacy. In 1798 it was, by the name of *Leman-department*, annexed to France, but in 1815 restored to its independency, and now it became a formal member of the confederacy. It contains: GENEVA, fortified capital, on the lake of the same name, and on the Rhone (at the point where this river issues from the lake), south-westward and 82 miles distant from Berne, and north-eastward and 69 miles distant from Lyons, is the most populous and industrious city of Switzerland, and especially noted for its extensive manufactures of watches and jewelleryes.

Cantons of Glarus and Grisons.

(annually about 60,000 ounces of gold, 5,000 marks of silver and precious stones, at the value of 500,000 francs, are used up for this purpose), and moreover for its literary institutions, and has a population of 31,000 inhabitants, among whom are 5,800 Catholics. Geneva was founded by the Allobrogi (a Gaulic tribe in the south-eastern part of Gaul and in the adjacent country, now called Savoy), came in the beginning of the 5th century of the Christian era under the sway of the Burgundians, and formed since part of the Burgundian kingdom, but was at the same time held in some dependency of the bishop of Geneva. In 1478 the bishop and the city entered into a league with the cantons of Berne and Freiburg, which in 1526 was renewed, till in 1558 (the bishopric being meanwhile dissolved) matters were arranged in the above-mentioned manner. The territory of the city contains, among others, the towns of VERSOIX or *Versoy* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and CAROUGE (with 4,000 inhabitants).

8. The canton of GLARUS (area: 276 square miles; population: 32,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and for the most part *Reformists*, only 4,300 being *Catholics*), situated in the interior of Switzerland, at about 14 miles distance from Tyrol, and on the south bordered by the canton of Grisons. It joined the confederacy in 1352, and contains: GLARUS, capital on the Linth, 32 miles south-south-west of St. Gall, and south-eastward and 36 miles distant from Zurich, with numerous cotton and cloth manufactures, important trade, and 6,000 inhabitants. *Mollis*, *Schwanden*, and *Naefels*, towns with respectively 2,600, 2,200, and 1,800 inhabitants. Naefels is noted for a battle in 1388.

9. The canton of GRISONS (area: 2,981 square miles; population: 92,000 inhabitants, of whom about two parts are *Reformists* and one part *Catholics*, speaking partly *German*, partly *Italian*, and partly the above-mentioned *Ladinian*, or corrupt Latin language), comprising the south-eastern part of Switzerland, and bordered by Tyrol and Lombardy. There are not less than 241 glaciers and 170 valleys in this canton, from which two great roads cross the Alps to Italy; one over the Bernardin, and the other over Mount Splügen. Grisons, once a constituent part of Rhaetia (as Tyrol anciently was called), came in the 5th century under the sway of the Ostrogoths, and in 529 under that of the kings of Austrasia (see History of Europe, § 8), who annexed it to the duchy of Swabia, or Alemannia. The German emperor, Otho I., and the duke Louis of Alemannia endowed in 951 the bishop of Chur with various privileges in this city, which subsequently were extended over a great

 Switzerland—Cantons of Grisons, Luzerne and Neuchatel.

part of Grisons, where, moreover, free communities had arisen. The latter entered into *three leagues*, viz.: the *Grey League*, the *God's-house League*, and the *League of the ten Jurisdictions*; while about the same time, or in 1419, the bishop and the city of Chur entered into a confederacy with Zurich. Yet it was not until the year 1798 Grisons became a canton and actual member of the Helvetic Republic. The government of the canton consists of representatives of the above leagues, still existing; and it may be remarked that *Chur* is the chief town of the so-called God's-house League, *Ilanz* that of the Grey League, and *Meyenfeld* the chief town of the League of the ten Jurisdictions. The canton contains: *Chur*, capital of all Grisons, near the sources of the Rhine, southward and 46 miles distant from St. Gall, with a remarkable cathedral, 2 convents, considerable transit trade, and 5,800 inhabitants. Especially in the valley of *Engadin* the Ladinian language is spoken, and many of its inhabitants are spread over all Europe as expert confectioners and keepers of coffee-houses. *Puschlaf*, or *Poschiavo* and *Zizers*, towns with respectively 900 and 800 inhabitants. *Ilanz* (see above), the uppermost town on the Rhine (the nethermost is Leyden, in Holland), westward and 18 miles distant from Chur, with 750 inhabitants. *Splugen*, a town at the northern foot of Mount Splugen, 28 miles south-south-west of Chur, with 800 inhabitants. Other towns of this district are: *Disentis* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Thusis* (with 900 inhabitants). *MEYENFELD* (see above), a town northward and 12 miles distant from Chur, with a remarkable old castle, transit trade, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Davos*, a town with 1,100 inhabitants. *Prettigau*, a valley noted for its fine cattle.

10. The canton of *LUZERNE* (area: 595 square miles; population: 128,000 inhabitants, all *Catholics*, and speaking *German*), near the centre of Switzerland, and bordered on the north by the canton of Aargau. It joined the confederacy in 1332, and contains: *LUZERNE*, the capital, on the Reuss, 46 miles east-north-east of Berne, with 5 churches, 4 convents, several literary institutions, manufactures, transit trade, and 8,500 inhabitants. The town of *Seppach*, with 1,500 inhabitants, is noted for a battle in 1386. Other towns of this canton are: *Willisau* (with 2,200 inhabitants), and *Sursee* (with 3,000 inhabitants).

11. The canton of *NEUCHATEL* (area: 297 square miles; population: 66,000 inhabitants in 1845, but 67,200 inhabitants in the beginning of the year 1847; they speak, for the most part, *French*, but also *German*; the majority consists of *Reformists*, and only 3,500 are *Catholics*), situated on the west side of the

Cantons of Neuchatel and Schaffhausen.

lake of Neuchatel, and on the west bordered by the French province of Franche Comté. This canton, since the year 1815 a member of the confederacy, but in other respects subjected to the sovereignty of the king of Prussia, was in 1032 annexed to the German empire as an almost sovereign county, (subsequently *principality*), which since the year 1324 changed hands, until towards the end of the 17th century the Prince William III., of *Orange* (king of Great Britain in the period 1689-1702), became possessed of it. From him, his nephew, King *Frederic I., of Prussia*, inherited the principality, and took possession of it in 1707. Since that time, Neuchatel has continued to be under Prussian sway, with the exception of the period from the year 1805 to 1814, in which it formed part of France. In 1848 the people declared themselves independent from the Prussian crown, but it is very doubtful whether they will be able to maintain their independence, the more so as the king of Prussia has not at all acquiesced in it. The country is noted for its industry; and at the end of the year 1843, there were 8,825 watch-makers, 3,055 lace-makers, 1,994 linen-weavers, 10,021 vine-dressers, etc., etc. Politically, or historically, the country is divided into the *principality of Neuchatel*, and the *county of Valangin*. The former contains: NEUCHATEL, the capital of the whole canton, on the northern bank of the lake of Neuchatel, westward and 27 miles distant from Berne, with a castle, reared in 1250, and since the seat of the sovereigns of the country, most of whom are buried in the Gothic church of Our Lady here, manufactures of watches and laces, considerable trade, and 6,300 inhabitants. *Travers*, a village in the valley of the same name, whose 6,000 inhabitants are for the most part watch- and lace-makers. BOUDRY, a town noted for its wines, with 1,700 inhabitants. LANDERON, a town on the lake of Biel, with 1,000 inhabitants. *Cortailod*, a village on the lake of Neuchatel, with calico printings, and 1,100 inhabitants. VALANGIN, chief town of the ancient county of Valangin, in a deep valley, north-westward and 2 miles distant from Neuchatel, with a Gothic church and 6,000 inhabitants. LOCLE, a town near the French frontier, is noted for its manufactures of watches, and has a population of 6,000 inhabitants. Also the town of CHAUX DE FONDS (with 8,500 inhabitants) is noted for its manufactures of watches.

12. The canton of SCHAFFHAUSEN (area: 117 square miles; population: 35,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and being *Reformists*, with the exception of only 600 *Catholics*), the most northerly canton, and almost entirely surrounded by the territory of the German grand-duchy of Baden. It joined

 Switzerland—Cantons of Schweiz and Soleure.

the confederacy in 1501, and contains: SCHAFFHAUSEN, the capital, on the Rhine (whose celebrated falls are not far from here, close by the village of Laufen, which, however, belongs to Zurich), north-eastward and 82 miles distant from Berne, and 27 miles north-north-east of Zurich, with 3 churches, manufactures of silks and cotton goods, and 7,500 inhabitants. ST. STEIN, or *Stein am Rhein* (because this town is situated on the Rhine), is noted for its wines, and has 1,800 inhabitants. Quite near the town is the ancient castle of *Hohenklingen*. Other towns of this canton are: *Neukirch* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Taryingen* (with 700 inhabitants), *Unter-Hallau* (with mineral baths, and 3,100 inhabitants), and *Wilchingen* (with 900 inhabitants).

13. The canton of SCHWEITZ, or *Schweyz* (area: 340 square miles; population: 43,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and being *Catholics*), situated on the south side of the lake of Zurich. It was one of those three cantons which in 1308 first entered into a confederacy, and contains: SCHWYZ, or *Schweitz*, the capital, at the foot of Mount Myten (5,790 feet high), eastward and 65 miles distant from Berne, and south-westward and 69 miles distant from St. Gall, with 2 convents, and 5,000 inhabitants. EINSIEDELN, a town on the Sihl, 9 miles north-north-east of Schwyz, with 6,000 inhabitants, and a celebrated Benedictine abbey (founded in 906), whose holy shrine is annually visited by about 150,000 pilgrims. Other towns of this canton are: *Lachen* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Gersau* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Arth* (with 2,600 inhabitants), and *Kuessnacht* (with 1,700 inhabitants). In this canton is also Mount *Rigi*, 5,700 feet high. Between this mountain and another, called *Russberg* (4,800 feet in height), was situated the town of *Goldau*, which on the 2d of September, 1806, was totally buried by a terrible fall of earth.

14. The canton of SOLEURE (area: 255 square miles; population: 65,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and being *Catholics*), situated on the south side of the canton of Basle. It joined the confederacy in 1481, and contains: SOLEURE, the capital, on the Aar, northward and 20 miles distant from Basle, with 3 churches, 5 convents, considerable transit trade, and 4,600 inhabitants. *Gilgenberg*, an ancient remarkable mountain-castle, whose walls are 14 feet thick. OLTEX, a town on the Aar, with important inland trade, and 1,800 inhabitants. Other towns of this canton are: *Ballstall* (with 800 inhabitants), *Trimbach* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Schoenenwerth*, or *Bellowerth* (with 800 inhabitants), *Hegen Dorf* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Grenchen* (with 1,200 inhabitants).

15. The canton of TESINO (area: 1,044 square miles; population: 114,000

Cantons of Tesino and Thurgau.

inhabitants in 1845, but 121,000 inhabitants in 1847, speaking, for the most part, *Italian*, and being *Catholics*), situated between Grisons (on the east) and Valais (on the west), and on the south bordered by Lombardy. It consists of the 7 former Italian bailiffships of Bellinzona, Riviera, Bollenz, Lugano, Locarno, Meynthal, and Mendrisio, which were allied to the Swiss cantons, until in 1803 they joined the confederacy as a canton by the name of Tesino (derived from that of the river crossing the country). It is sometimes called *Italian Switzerland*, has no permanent capital, the towns of Bellinzona, Lugano, and Locarno, being alternately the seat of government, and contains: **BELLINZONA**, a town on the Tesino, or Ticino, south-eastward and 115 miles distant from Berne, with 3 castles, one of which is strongly fortified, 2 churches, 3 convents, transit trade, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Riviera*, or *Polese*, chief town of the former bailiffship of the same name. **CEVIO**, or *Gevio*, chief town of the former bailiffship of *Meynthal*, has a population of 600 inhabitants. **BOLLENZ** (also called *Palenzerthal*), formerly a bailiffship, which in 1500 allied to the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden. **LUGANO** (in German, *Lavis*, or *Lavis*), a town on the lake of the same name, southward and 19 miles distant from Bellinzona, with 16 churches, 6 convents, various manufactures, important trade, and 4,700 inhabitants. *Agno* and *Ponte Tresa*, towns, with respectively 1,900 and 850 inhabitants. **LOCARNO**, a town at the northern end of the lake Maggiore, westward and 9 miles distant from Bellinzona, with 1,700 inhabitants. *Ascona* and *Dongio*, towns, with respectively 1,800 and 1,000 inhabitants. **MENDRISIO**, or *Mendris*, a town near the lake of Lugano, northward and 30 miles distant from Milan, with 3 convents, silk spinning, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Airolo* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Giornico*, or *Irnis* (with 2 remarkable churches, and 900 inhabitants), towns situated in the valley of *Levantina*. Other towns of this canton are: *Balerno* (with 750 inhabitants), *Stabio* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Chiasso* (with 800 inhabitants).

16. The canton of **THURGAU** (area: 266 square miles; population: 92,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and being *Reformists*, with the exception of 19,800 *Catholics*), on the western bank of the lake of Constance, on the west bordered by the canton of Zurich. This canton, the most fertile of Switzerland, joined the confederacy in 1803, and contains: **FRAUENFELD**, the capital, on the Murg, south-westward and 13 miles distant from Constance, with silk manufactures, and 2,200 inhabitants. **GOTTLIEBEN**, a town on the Rhine, and near Constance, with an old castle, where John Huss and the pope, John

 Switzerland—Cantons of Unterwalden and Uri.

XXIII, were kept prisoners in 1415, transit trade, and 600 inhabitants. Other towns of this canton are: *Arbon* (with various manufactures, and 1,100 inhabitants), *Weinfelden* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Steckborn* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Diessenhofen* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Bischofszell* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Ermatingen* (with 2,800 inhabitants), and *Hauptweil* (with 2,200 inhabitants).

17. The canton of UNTERWALDEN (area: 266 square miles; population: 25,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and being *Catholics*), situated in the interior of Switzerland, on the south bordered by the canton of Berne, and on the north-west by the canton of Luzerne. It is crossed from the south to the north by a forest, called *Kernwald*, which divides the canton into two districts, known by the names of *Nidwalden* and *Obwalden* (beneath and above the forest). Unterwalden is one of the three cantons, which in 1308 first entered into a confederacy, and has no capital, STANZ (eastward and 46 miles distant from Berne, with 2 convents, and 3,500 inhabitants) being the chief town of Nidwalden (which besides it contains the towns of *Buchs*, with 1,600 inhabitants, and *Stanzstad*, or *Stansstadt*, with 800 inhabitants). The chief town of Obwalden is SARNEN, on the lake of the same name, 9 miles west-south-west of Stanz, with a beautiful church, 2 convents, and 4,000 inhabitants. SACHSELN, or *Saxeln*, a village on the lake of Sarnen, with 2,200 inhabitants, and a church, where the renowned hermit, Nicholas von der Flue (+ 1487), is buried. *Engelberg* and *Melchthal* are two romantic villages. *Kerns* and *Alpnach*, or *Altnacht*, towns with respectively 2,900 and 1,800 inhabitants.

18. The canton of URI (area: 426 square miles; population: 14,500 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and being *Catholics*), situated on the east side of Unterwalden, and on the south-east and south bordered by the cantons of Grison and Tesino. It was one of the the three cantons, which in 1308 first entered into a confederacy, and contains: ALTORF, the capital, on the Reuss and the lake of Luzerne, eastward and 55 miles distant from Berne, and southward and 36 miles distant from Zurich, with 2 convents, transit trade, and 1,800 inhabitants. Here it was, where Gessler (see History of Switzerland) lived. Not far from here is the wild, romantic valley, called *Schacchenenthal*. FLUELEN, a village on the lake of Luzerne, with considerable transit trade, and 650 inhabitants. *Goeschenen*, a village on the new road over Mount *St. Gothard* (whose highest peak, called *Galenstock*, is 11,300 feet high), which at the same time leads over the *Devil's-bridge* (built in mod

Cantons of Uri, Valais and Vaud.

ern time, and consisting of an arch 55 feet wide, and built at the height of 90 feet over the Reuss: the old Devil's-bridge is still extant). In the valley of *Urseren* is situated the village of *Andermatt*, with 1,400 inhabitants.

19. The canton of VALAIS (area: 1667 square miles; population: 80,000 inhabitants, being *Catholics*, and speaking partly *French*, partly *German*, and partly *Italian*), the most southerly canton, bordered on the south by Piedmont. It belonged first to the Burgundian, and since the year 1032 to the German empire, became in the years 1475 and 1529 a member of the Swiss confederacy, was in 1810 annexed to the French empire (by the name of department of Simplon), but in 1815 restored to independency. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Valais*, and contains: SION (in German *Sitten*), the capital of the canton, and chief town of Upper Valais, near the Rhone, southward and 54 miles distant from Berne, and northward and 82 miles distant from Turin, with 6 churches (among which is a remarkable cathedral), a college of Jesuits, and 3,200 inhabitants. LEUK (in French, *Louche*), a town on the Rhone, is noted for its warm baths, and has 750 inhabitants. SIMPLON, a village on the mountain of the same name (11,730 feet high), and on the road crossing the latter. *Brig*, *Naters*, and *Sieders*, towns on the Rhone and in Upper Valais, with respectively 750, 2,500, and 1,000 inhabitants. MARTIGNY (in German, *Martinach*), chief town of Lower Valais, on the Dranse, southwestward and 9 miles distant from Sion, with vine culture on a large scale, considerable transit trade, and 1,250 inhabitants. Between this town and the frontier of Piedmont is the valley of *Bagne*, with 4,000 inhabitants. Here commences the road over the *Great St. Bernard* (10,400 feet high, and belonging to the Pennine Alps), by which the French army passed into Italy in the month of May, 1800, and at whose top is a *Benedictine monastery* (reared in the midst of the 10th century), where annually about 15,000 travellers are hospitably entertained. ST. MAURICE (in German *St. Moritz*), a town on the Rhone, with considerable transit trade, and 1,200 inhabitants. *Monthey*, a town on the *Vieze*, with 1,100 inhabitants.

20. The canton of VAUD (area: 1,186 square miles; population: 203,000 inhabitants, for the most part *Reformists*, and of *French* origin, only 6,000 speaking *German*, and no more than 3,000 being *Catholics*), situated between the lakes of Geneva and Neuchatel, and in common life also called *French Switzerland*. It belonged formerly to the canton of Berne, but joined the confederacy in 1798 as an actual member. It contains: LAUSANNE, the capital, on the northern bank of the lake of Geneva, with a beautiful Gothic

 Switzerland—Cantons of Vaud, Zug, and Zurich.

cathedral and 2 other churches, several higher schools and literary institutions, vine culture, and 16,000 inhabitants. GRANDSON (in German, *Gransee*), a town on the lake of Neuchatel, is noted for a battle in 1476, and has 1,000 inhabitants. VEVAY, or *Vivis*, a town on the lake of Geneva, with manufactures of watches, etc., and 4,700 inhabitants. Other towns of this canton are: *La Tour*, surnamed *de Peils* (with 800 inhabitants), *Villeneuve* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *St. Saphorin* (with 800 inhabitants), *Cully*, or *Cuilly* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Lustri*, or *Lutry* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Morges*, or *Morsee* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Aubonne* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Nyon*, in German, *Neuss* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Coppet* (with 600 inhabitants), *Yverdon*, or *Iverdun*, in German, *Ijerten* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Moudon*, in German, *Milden* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Avenches*, in German, *Wifflisburg* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Cassonay* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Payerne*, in German, *Peterlingen* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Romainmoustiers* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Echallens*, in German, *Tscherlitz* (with 700 inhabitants), *Orbe*, in German, *Orbach* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Aigle*, in German, *Aelen* (with 1,900 inhabitants), and *Bex* (with the only salt-work in Switzerland, and 2,400 inhabitants). The *valley of Ioux* is noted for its manufactures of watches, swords, hard-ware, etc., and has a population of 3,000 inhabitants.

21. The canton of ZUG (area: 85 square miles; population: 16,500 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and being *Catholics*), situated on the south side of the canton of Zurich. It joined the confederacy in 1352, and contains: ZUG, the capital, on the lake of the same name, southward and 14 miles distant from Zurich, with transit trade, and 3,500 inhabitants. South-eastward and 9 miles distant from Zug is the little mountain or hill of *Morgarten*, noted for a battle in 1315. *Baar* and *Chan*, towns, with respectively 2,500 and 1,300 inhabitants. Other towns of this canton are: *Aegeri* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Walchwil* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Muenzingen* (with 1,500 inhabitants).

22. The canton of ZÜRICH (area: 686 square miles; population: 280,000 inhabitants, speaking *German*, and being *Reformists*, with the exception of 2,000 *Catholics*), in the northern part of Switzerland, at about 20 miles distance from the lake of Constance, on the north bordered by the canton of Schaffhausen. It joined the confederacy in 1351, and contains: ZÜRICH, the capital, on the lake of the same name, and on the Limmat, 46 miles east-south-east of Basle, with a university (see above), 4 churches (at St. Peter's, the celebrated Lavater was minister), several literary and charitable institutions, various manufactures, considerable trade, and 15,000 inhabitants. In 1799,

Canton of Zurich.

a battle was fought here between the French and the Austro-Russians. WINTERTHUR, a town, situated north-eastward and 14 miles distant from Zurich, with various literary institutions, manufactures, and 3,650 inhabitants. *Pfaffikon*, *Wald*, and *Affoltern*, extensive and highly industrious villages, with respectively 3,500, 5,000, and 1,900 inhabitants. *Laufen*, a village near Schaffhausen, and on the Rhine, whose falls are here. *Cappel*, a village near the frontier of the canton of Zug, is noted for a battle, in which the Reformists of Zurich were defeated by the Swiss Catholics, and where Zwingli was killed. KYBURG, a town, situated south-eastward and 14 miles distant from Zurich, with an ancient mountain-castle, reared in 1079, and once the seat of renowned and powerful counts of Kyburg. Other towns in this canton are: *Neumunster* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Horgen* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Buclach* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Meilen* (with 5,100 inhabitants), *Staefa* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Eglisau* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Andelfingen* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Grue-ningen* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Waedenschweyl*, or *Waedensweil* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Richtenschweil* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Marthalen* (with 1,450 inhabitants), *Elly* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Uster* (with 2,200 inhabitants), and *Gossau* (with 3,600 inhabitants). *Upper* and *Lower Stammheim* are two towns, which together have a population of 2,500 inhabitants, and mineral baths.

FRANCE.

AREA: 204,825 square miles.

POPULATION: 35,401,000 inhabitants.

FRANCE, lying on the south-west side of Germany, and on the south separated from Spain by the Pyrenees, touches the *North Sea* only with a small part of its northern extremity, is separated from the British Islands by the *Strait of Dover* and the *English Channel*, and is bounded on the west by the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *Bay of Biscay*, and on the south by the *Mediterranean Sea* and the *Gulf of Lyons*. (See Introduction, or General View of Europe, § 8.)

In France, every fifth year a census is taken; and the above-stated population is according to the last one, of the year 1846; and the number of inhabitants was then exactly 35,400,486. According to the census of 1841 the population was 34,173,234, and according to that of 1836 it was 33,540,910 inhabitants. Thus in the period from 1836 to 1841, the population had increased by 632,321, and in the period from 1841 to 1846 by 1,227,252 inhabitants. In the year 1700 (when Corsica and Lorraine were not yet annexed to France) the population amounted to 19,669,320 inhabitants, and in 1773 to 23,531,000 inhabitants.

The great mass of the people consists of *French*, belonging to the great family of the Romanians (see General View of Europe, § 12). The number of *Germans* (chiefly in Alsace and Lorraine) is about 1,500,000; and in French Flanders live about 180,000 *Flemings* (see Introduction, § 12). In the French province of

Geographical Features.

Brittany are nearly 1,200,000 *Breyzards*, or descendants of the ancient *Britons*, who settled here in the 5th century (see History of Europe, § 4), and in Gascogne about 150,000 *Basques*. (See General View of Europe, § 12). Near the Pyrenees are to be found *Gypsies*, perhaps 9,000 in number.

There is no established religion in France, all denominations being equal in the eye of the law; but the great mass of the people are *Roman Catholics* (under the church-authority of 14 archbishops and 66 bishops); while only about 4,000,000 are *Protestants* (nearly 3,000,000 Reformists, and about 1,000,000 Lutherans). There are nearly 4,000 convents with 24,000 religious, of whom, however, 18,000 are sisters, or nuns, who have devoted themselves to the attendance and care of the sick and to the education of children.

The face of the country is *mountainous* in the south and east, *level* in the north, and *diversified* in the centre. For the mountain ranges which, beside parts of the Pyrenees, Alps, and Jura, belong to France, see General View of Europe, § 7, *h*.

The 4 principal rivers of France: *Seine*, *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Rhone*, are together with their chief tributaries, and with the other rivers, as: *Var*, *Hérault*, *Aude*, *Somme*, etc., described in General View of Europe, § 10. The principal CANALS in France are the following: the *canal of Languedoc*, connecting the Garonne with the Mediterranean Sea; the *canal of the centre*, connecting the Loire with the Saone; the *Rhine-canal*, connecting the Rhine with the Saone, and the *canal of Burgundy*, connecting the Seine with the Rhone. It may be mentioned here, that at the present time *rail-roads* are crossing many parts of France. The most important of them, are those which connect Havre de Grace with Paris, and this capital with Strasburg.

The climate is in general temperate, France lying between the parallels of 42° and 50° N. lat. In the south, it is sometimes

Natural Products of France.

very hot; but there, as well as in other parts of the country, it has sometimes also been very cold, especially in 1608, in the beginning of last century, and in 1776.

The soil is, upon the whole, fertile, yet there are also many barren and desert tracts, together amounting to 7,799,672 hectares, or 30,279 square miles (nearly one seventh of the total area of France). Of the arable land, about 14,000,000 hectares (or 54,346 square miles) are appropriated to grain-raising; and in 1843 there were 5,338,043 hectares (257½ hectares are nearly equal to one English square mile) cultivated with *wheat*, 2,638,948 with *rye*, 1,300,186 with *barley*, 2,840,360 with *oats*, 700,890 with *buckwheat*, and 595,227 with *maize* and *millet*. Upon an average, the annual produce is about 333,000,000 bushels of grain, 128,000,000 of which consist of wheat. (Beside which, the annual harvest of potatoes may be computed at 170,000,000 bushels.) All the grain raised in the country is at times not sufficient for home consumption, and in the period from 1815 to 1841, grain has been imported from foreign countries to the amount of 464,000,000 francs in value. The agriculture in France is generally in a backward state, or at least inferior to that of England, Belgium, and Germany. Of far greater importance is the *vine culture*, to which purpose 2,134,822 hectares were appropriated in 1843. At all events, France ranks first among the wine countries in the world, and its annual produce in wines may on an average be estimated at 720 million gallons (next to France, follows the Austrian empire, inclusive Hungary, with an annual produce of about 603 million gallons; then Spain, with about 153 million, and then Germany, with about 81 million gallons). Other productions of the vegetable kingdom are principally: *mulder* (in the environs of Avignon, and other parts of Provence, and in Languedoc), *fruits* (apples in Normandy and Brittany, plums in Gascony), *sugar beets* (of which at least 22

Forests—Rearing of Cattle—Mineral Products.

million pounds of sugar are made annually), *olives* (renowned is the olive-oil from Provence), *tobacco* (cultivated only in Brittany, Gascony, French Flanders, and Alsace, the tobacco trade being a monopoly of the government), *capers*, *almonds*, and *truffles* (renowned are the truffles of Périgord). Before the revolution of 1789, France had extensive and valuable *forests*, but they have since been thinned so extravagantly that in 1843 no more than 7,422,315 hectares, or only about the seventh part of the total area of France, were still woodland, of which moreover only the 14th part consisted of forests of tall trees.

The rearing of *cattle* is in France, even more than agriculture, in a backward state, and in 1843 the total number was only 9,130,632, whereas for instance Austria numbered in the same year 11,389,001 heads of black cattle. The best breed is that of Normandy and Auvergne. For the home consumption, the cattle reared in France are not found sufficient. The number of *horses* throughout the country is estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ million; the finest breed is to be found in Normandy and Limousin, but even these horses are inferior to those of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, and other parts of Germany, from which countries numerous horses are annually imported to remount the French cavalry. In Poitou and Auvergne are reared fine *mules*. The numbers of *sheep* (the finest breed is in Berry) amounted in 1843 to 29,130,231 (in the same year in Austria there were numbered 31,809,481 sheep). Of *goats*, the fine breed from Angora and Thibet, introduced into France since 1819, thrives well in the southern provinces. In these provinces the rearing of *silk-worms* is also very important.

Of mineral products, France has only *iron* and *coal* in somewhat considerable quantities. Most of the iron mines are in Champagne, Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Lorraine, Nivernais, Lyonnais, and Berry, and in 1842 the total produce was 6,954,100

Manufactures and Commerce of France.

metric quintals of iron of various descriptions. The total produce of coal amounted in the same year to 35,920,843 metric quintals, but being not sufficient for home consumption, nearly 17 million quintals had to be imported from Belgium and England. Of precious metals, only silver is obtained in Dauphiny; and the annual produce of *copper* (chiefly found in Navarre and Bearn, Dauphiny, Lyonnais, and Lower Alsace) may be estimated at 3,000 quintals. *Salt* is made in rather large quantities by evaporation of sea-water at Cette and other maritime towns. France abounds in *warm springs* and *mineral waters*, on account of which especially Bagnères and Barèges (in the Pyrenees), Bourbon l'Archambault and Vichy (in Bourbonnais), etc., are much visited.

The *manufactures* are various and numerous, and the value of the annually manufactured goods (cotton, woollen, silk, and fancy goods, hard-ware, jewelry, perfumes, paper, etc.) is estimated at \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Many of the French shawls rival, if not in fineness and softness, at least in the elegance of pattern, those of Cashemere. The French paper is almost unrivalled; and in some respects the same may be said of French cloth.

Next to Great Britain, France ranks first as a *commercial state*, and its exports and imports for the year 1843 were in value 2,179,000,000 francs (about \$136,000,000), the exports being in value 992,000,000 francs (or about \$198,500,000), and the imports in value 1,187,000,000 francs (or about \$237,500,000). (In 1840 the total value of the exports and imports of the United States was about \$214,500,000, but with the difference that here the exports exceeded the imports by nearly \$20,000,000, while in France the imports were by 195,000,000 francs, or nearly \$39,000,000 more in value than the exports. Moreover, the commerce of France does not extend to all parts of the world, like that of the United States; as for instance, its intercourse

with China and India is comparatively very insignificant.) The French exports are chiefly *silks, cottons, woollens, wine, brandy, madder*, paper and paper-hangings, looking-glasses and plate-glass, laces, and fancy articles of all kinds, olive-oil, fruits, etc. The chief imports are *cotton, raw silk, wool, grain, sugar, coal, timber, furs and hides, iron, and indigo*.

Of the *means of education* in France it may be said, that there is much ado about nothing. All schools (with the exception of military, mining, and other similar academies) are under the special direction of a supreme board at Paris, styled *the university*, which however has nothing to do with teaching or instructing like other institutions bearing this name. It is a characteristic evidence of the system of centralization prevailing in France, that just as 27 tribunals are subjected to the control of the court of cassation (or supreme court), so 27 *academies* (as they are styled) are subjected to the control of the university; while all common and other inferior schools are again subjected to these academies. France has no *universities* like those of Germany, etc., that is with all 4 faculties united (see the explanatory note, page 95), *but the faculties are separated*, though they have retained that name. The *university of Paris*, so renowned in the middle ages (see History of Europe, § 17, f), is still extant, and was in 1841 frequented by about 7,000 students, but it consists at present of three faculties (of theology, of jurisprudence, and of medicine), separated from each other. It is the same with that of *Toulouse* (founded in 1233, and in 1841 with 1,250 students), and of *Strasburg* (founded in 1638, and 880 students in the last-named year). The former universities of *Lyons* (founded in 1300), *Aix* (founded in 1409), *Bordeaux* (founded in 1447), and *Rouen* (founded in 1800) are now reduced to faculties of catholic theology (only in Aix is also a faculty of jurisprudence);—those of *Caen* (founded in 1433), *Dijon* (founded in

1722), *Poitiers* (founded in 1411), and *Rennes* (founded in 1801), to faculties of jurisprudence;—that of *Montpellier* (founded in 1289), to a faculty of medicine; that of *Montauban* (founded in 1800), to a protestant theological faculty; and that of *Besançon* (founded in 1564), to a faculty of philosophy. Moreover, there are *faculties of science and literature* (as they are styled) in Paris, Caen, Dijon, Grenoble, Montpellier, Strasburg, and Toulouse. With regard to secondary schools, there are 358 public COLLEGES (numbering 57,278 pupils in 1844), 1,100 private schools (with 35,000), and 120 clerical schools (with 20,000 pupils). The *primary schools* throughout France were in 1840 frequented by 2,881,679 children. (The common schools of Germany are annually frequented by more than 6 million children.) In 1837 there were 7,682, and in 1840 still 4,196 French communities *without schools* at all (in Germany even not the smallest parish is without a school), and according to the statement of a credible French statistician (*Legoyt*, in his "France statistique"), out of every one thousand French 405 (upon an average) *can neither read nor write*. In 1843 there were out of 50,352 schoolmasters, not less than 23,048 who had only an annual salary of 200 francs (or little more than \$10) each, while that of the remainder amounted to no more than 300 francs. Now the sum for the sustenance of a galley-slave in the bagnos of Toulon, Rochefort, and Lorient is fixed at 319 francs annually; thus the wants of culprits are indeed better provided for, than those of teachers in the public schools.

The form of government is at present, i. e., since the year 1848, *republican*; the legislative power being vested in an Assembly, or Congress, and the executive power in a President, chosen for 4 years. How long this form may last, nobody can at present say; yet it is at all events a curious fact, that France has had not less than *eight* constitutions since its first

Financial Particulars.

revolution, viz. : in 1791 (limited monarchy), 1793 (republic, with terrorism), 1795 (republic with aristocratism), 1799 (republic with absolutism), 1804 (unlimited military monarchy), 1814 (limited monarchy), 1830 (forms of limited monarchy with actual absolutism and money-aristocracy), and 1848 (republic with tendency to monarchical reaction).

It is evident that under such circumstances the *public finances* of the country could not prosper. Shortly before the revolution of 1789 the public debt amounted to about 4,200 million livres, or francs ; in 1838 it had increased to 4,590,876,111, and at present it amounts to *more than five thousand million* francs, notwithstanding the confiscation of several thousand millions of church, private, and other property, in the time of the first revolution. In 1787 the *deficit* in the public revenue and expenditure was 180 million livres, and in 1846 the deficit amounted to 421,462,992 francs ! In 1788 the ratio in *tax-paying* of the French people fell short of 22 livres per head, and in 1846 this ratio had increased to almost 79 francs. None of the French rulers since the first revolution has extorted more money from the people than *Louis Philippe*. In the year *anterior* to the revolution of 1830 the amount of the public expenditure was 977,935,329, and in the year *posterior* to this revolution it was 1,233,000,000 francs ; in 1832 it was still more, and so it increased in regular progression until in 1846 it had reached the height of 1,727,999,673 francs ! In 1829 the public revenue and expenditure had yielded a *surplus* of 1,180,382 francs, and every year posterior to the revolution of 1830 brought a *deficit*, which in 1843 amounted to 39,826,728 francs, in 1844 to about 157,750,000, in the following year to 350,000,000, and in 1846 to 421,462,992 francs ! We repeat, it was not the amount of the public debt, nor the public expenditure, but a real and plain *deficit*. Neither the public debt nor the expenditure were affected by such a trifle, the former

 Finances, Army and Navy of France.

requiring at the same period nearly 375 million francs for paying *interest*, and the latter amounting (as has been stated above) to nearly 1,728 million francs. In short, at the beginning of the year 1846 the account stood exactly thus :

Interest of the public debt,	374,845,536 francs.
Other branches of the expenditure,	1,353,151,137 "
The deficit of the last year,	421,462,992 "
Arrears of the former deficits,	293,560,267 "
Extraordinary loan contracted by the government, to make head against temporary embarrassments, and for which public forests were mortgaged,	350,000,000 "
Total amount,	2,793,019,932 francs.

Divide this enormous sum by the population of France, then amounting to about 35,400,000 inhabitants, and it will be found that each inhabitant had to contribute almost 79 francs. The revolution of 1848 has anew increased the public expenditure, and in 1849 a fresh loan of 200 million francs was required.

The French *army* comprised in 1846, according to official statements, 340,000 men, and 81,669 horses ; and the *navy* consisted in 1845 of 23 ships of the line, 30 frigates, 22 sloops of war, 154 other vessels, 4 steam frigates, and 41 other steam vessels, all in active service ; while 23 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 3 sloops of war, and 2 schooners, were in the navy yards, and 4 steam frigates, and 18 other steam vessels, still on the stocks.

The monarchy having been again abolished, *honorary orders* are of course out of question. at least for the present ; the more so as since the revolution of 1830 only the *order of the legion of honor* (instituted in 1802 by Bonaparte) was retained and distributed by Louis Philippe in such an immense number (more than 50,000), that it was almost degraded to disdain. The *former*

orders of honor, distributed before the revolution of 1789, and in the period from 1814 to 1830, were the following:—1. The *order of the Holy Ghost*, instituted by King Henry III., in 1579. 2. The *order of St. Louis* (instituted by Louis XIV., in 1693, for Catholic officers of the army and navy). 3. The *order of St. Michael* (instituted by Louis XI., in 1469, and renewed in 1665). 4. The *order of Military Merit* (instituted by Louis XV., in 1759, for protestant officers).

History.—The aborigines of the country were the *Iberians*, and subsequently the *Celts* (see Introduction, or General View of Europe, § 12), by the Romans called *Gauls*. The country itself was then, and until the 5th century, only known by the name of *Gaul*. In the period from the year 124 to 50 B. C., the Romans subjected the whole country. The changes brought on since the beginning of the 5th century, by German tribes, especially by the *Franks*, have been related in the History of Europe (§§ 3, 8, and 14), where we have learned that by the terms of the treaty of Verdun in 843, Charles the Bald acquired France. He died in 877, and his descendants and successors being weak kings, the race of the French Carolingians was towards the end of the 10th century excluded from the throne, upon which in 987 the mighty duke of Francia (subsequently called Isle de France, and comprising the city of Paris), *Hugh Capet*, was raised to it by the French barons, or vassals of the crown. With him, the reign of the CAPETINGIANS commenced (Louis Philippe, as well as other members of the House of Bourbon, are descendants of Hugh Capet). Hugh Capet, or as King, *Hugh I.*, died in 996, and was succeeded by his son *Robert I.* (996–1031); then followed in succession: *Henry I.* (1031–1060), *Philip I.* (1060–1108), *Louis VI.* (1108–1137), *Louis VII.* (1137–1180). The last-named king was succeeded by *Philip II.*, surnamed *Augustus*, who reigned from the year 1180 to 1223, and in this period *the wars between France and England* commenced. King Henry II., of England, being at the same time duke of Anjou and Normandy by birth, acquired moreover, by marriage and inheritance, Brittany, Guyenne, Poitou, etc., and became thus possessed of nearly the whole western half of France. The French king refusing to acknowledge the claims of Henry II., the wars commenced, and lasted, though with many intervals, two centuries and a half, without a final success on the part of the English. The successors of Philip II. were the following: *Louis VIII.*

 House of Bourbon—First French Revolution—Napoleon.

(1223–1226), *Louis IX.*, surnamed *the Holy* (1226–1270), *Philip III.* (1270–1285), *Philip IV.*, surnamed *the Fair* (1285–1314), and in the short period from 1314 to 1328, Philip the Fair's sons *Louis X.*, *Philip V.*, and *Charles IV.* With the last-named king, the chief line of the Capetings became extinct, and now the collateral line of the House of Valois ascended the throne in the person of *Philip VI.* (great-grandson of King Louis IX., and reigning from 1328 to 1350). His successors (belonging, like him, to the House of Valois) were the following: *John*, surnamed *the Good* (1350–1364), *Charles V.*, surnamed *the Wise* (1364–1380), *Charles VI.* (1380–1422), *Charles VII.* (1422–1461; at this time lived the famous Maid of Orleans, named Joan of Arc), *Louis XI.* (1461–1483), *Charles VIII.* (1483–1498), *Louis XII.* (1498–1515), *Francis I.* (1515–1547), *Henry II.* (1547–1559), *Francis II.* (1559–1560), *Charles IX.* (1560–1574; during his reign, in 1572, the horrible murder of French Protestants, in the night of Saint Bartholomew's day, occurred), and *Henry III.* (1574–1589). With Henry III., who was murdered by a monk, the House of Valois became extinct, and now the House of Bourbon ascended the throne. The first king from this house (whose ancestor was Robert of Clermont, second son of King Louis IX.) was *Henry IV.* (1589–1610), whose father, Anton of Bourbon, was married to Johanna, heiress of Navarre, from which cause, Henry became possessed of this kingdom (i. e., its part lying on the north side of the Pyrenees) too, and bequeathed it to his descendants and successors on the French throne. Henry was murdered on the 14th of May, 1610, by Ravalliac, and was succeeded by his son Louis XIII. (1610–1643). The following kings were: *Louis XIV.* (1643–1715), *Louis XV.* (his great-grandson, 1715–1774), and *Louis XVI.* (grandson of Louis XV.), who ascended the throne in 1774, and was a good-natured and honest man, but not at all qualified for a ruler. Being of an extremely weak and yielding temper, he made one concession after the other to the leaders of the *first French revolution* (see History of Europe, § 18), and this was the surest way, first to be deprived of his royal prerogatives (on the 3d of September, 1791), and then of his life on the scaffold (on the 21st of January, 1793). The *reign of terror* lasted for more than a whole year, viz.: from the 24th of July, 1793, to the 28th of July, 1794, and that of the so-called *Directory* (government of five members) from the 26th of October, 1795, to the 10th of November, 1799, when *Bonaparte* attained the power, first as *Consul*, and in 1804 as *Emperor*, by the name of *Napoleon*. In 1814, he was compelled by the other European powers to surrender the imperial crown of France, in exchange for

Second and Third Revolution—Departments and Provinces.

the sovereignty of the little island of Elba (see page 126), the Bourbons returned to France, and *Louis XVIII.* was established on the French throne. In March, 1815, Napoleon suddenly landed on the French coast, and in a few days his banner again waved triumphant over all France, but in the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, he was utterly overthrown, and the Bourbons returned for a second time. *Louis XVIII.* died on the 16th of September, 1824, and was succeeded by his brother *Charles X.* By the revolution of 1830, the Bourbons were banished anew from the French territory, with the exception of the duke of Orleans (a descendant of Philip of Orleans, brother of *Louis XIV.*), who by the name of *Louis Philip* was proclaimed king of the French, but experienced at last the very same fate which he had prepared to his cousin and antecessor, eighteen years before. By the revolution of February, 1848, he was compelled to make his escape to England, and the French citizenship was transformed into a republic.

Before the first French revolution France was divided into as many *provinces* (32 great, and 8 smaller ones, which latter were, except Corsica, inclosed by the former), as there had been baronages, or duchies and counties, in the middle ages. In 1790 this arrangement was abolished, and the country divided into 86 (at first into 83) *departments*, and their names derived chiefly from the rivers, mountains, and other natural objects within their limits. The departments are subdivided into *districts* (363 in all), the latter into *cantons* (2,846), and the cantons again into *communities* (37,295 in all). Each department is governed by a prefect, each district by an under-prefect, and each canton and community by a mayor. But as the names of the *provinces* have all since continued to be used in common life, and as they moreover continually occur in history and other reading, we have retained them in the following description, and combined them at the same time with the departmental division, in a manner that it easily can be found out which and how many departments each province comprises. The *chief towns of departments* are marked by a cross (+).

 The French Province of Isle de France.

I. ISLE DE FRANCE.—This province, once called *Francia* (see History of France), and subsequently Isle de France, or Island of France, on account of its insular situation amidst the rivers of Seine, Marne, Oise, etc., comprises 5 departments, viz.: the *Aisne Department* (part of which belongs to Picardy; its chief town is Laon), the *Oise Department* (chief town Beauvais), the *Seine and Oise Department* (chief town Versailles), the *Seine Department* (with Paris), and the *Seine and Marne Department* (chief town Melun). 1. The *Seine Department* contains: †PARIS, the capital of all France, on the Seine, 165 miles south-south-west of Brussels, with a population of 1,053,907 inhabitants, according to the census of 1846. It embraces (beside 14 suburbs) three parts, called *ville*, *cit *, and *university*. The *ville* is situated on the north side of the Seine, the *cit * (city proper) on the islands of the river, and the university on the south side of the Seine. Paris is next to London the first city in Europe for size; and its numerous public buildings and palaces generally excel those of the British capital. It contains about 30,000 houses (many of which are eight stories high), 1,150 streets, 75 *public places* (among which are, the place of Vendome with the statue of Napoleon on a column 133 feet high; the place of Concord, formerly called place of Louis XV., where Louis XVI. was executed, and which is at present adorned by an obelisk from Luxor, and the place of Victory, with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.), 22 *bridges* (among which the Pont Neuf, 1,020 feet long and 72 feet wide, with an equestrian statue of Henry IV.), 41 *churches* (the most remarkable of which is the Gothic cathedral of Notre Dame), 25 hospitals, 84 barracks, 24 theatres, and 8 former royal palaces. The most prominent among these palaces are the *Tuileries* (reared in 1564 and the following years by Queen Catharine of Medici), connected by side-wings with the *Lowre* (founded in 1528 by Francis I.), and the *Palais Royal* (reared by the cardinal Richelieu in the years 1629–1636, presented by him to Louis XIII., and subsequently by Louis XIV. to his brother Philip of Orleans, who bequeathed it to his descendants). Other remarkable public buildings are: the *palace of Luxembourg* (founded in 1612 by Queen Mary of Medici, widow of Henry IV.), the *Hotel of Invalids* (since 1840 containing the mortal remains of Napoleon), the *palace of Justice* (reared in the 9th century, and until 1431 the royal residence), the Hotel Dieu, the Salpatri re (containing 4,000 tenants), etc. The most remarkable of the public gardens is the *Jardin des plantes*, or botanic garden, with 7,000 exotic plants and a menagerie. Paris is also noted for the value of its *public libraries* (43 in all, and the principal public library

 The Province of Isle de France.

contains 700,000 volumes, and 70,000 manuscripts), collections of pictures, etc., and literary institutions; and moreover for its numerous and various manufactures. Its inland trade is very important. Paris was founded already before the Christian era, but then known only by the name of *Lutetia*; it was burnt down by the *Parisians*, a Celtic tribe, but built up again by the Romans, and since that time the name of Paris came into use. The kings of the race of the Merovingians and Carovingians resided here only at times, but the Capetingians permanently, except in the period from 1672 to 1790, during which the kings of France resided at Versailles. Louis Philippe used to reside during the summer season in his palace at *Neuilly*, a town with 3,000 inhabitants. **ST. DENIS**, a town near the right bank of the Seine, with 9,500 inhabitants, and a formerly renowned Benedictine abbey (founded in the year 600 by King Clotar II), in whose magnificent church is the sepulchre of the royal family of France, the mortal remains of 26 kings of France, 16 queens, and 83 princes and princesses having been deposited there. Other towns of this department are: *Passy* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Vincennes* (with 5,000 inhabitants, and a renowned castle, reared in 1337 by Philip of Valois), *Charreton* (near the junction of the Marne with the Seine, with a mad-house, and 1,500 inhabitants), *Seaux* (with important cattle fairs, and 1,800 inhabitants), and *Bourg la Reine* (with a manufactory of porcelain). 2. The *Seine and Oise Department* contains: †**VERSAILLES**, chief town, 9 miles west-south-west of Versailles, with 30,000 (before the revolution of 1789 with nearly 100,000) inhabitants, and a vast palace (1,800 feet long), reared by Louis XIV., and the splendid royal residence in the period 1672-1790, with a highly remarkable park and water-works. About 4 miles distant from here is *Marly*, a town on the Seine, with 1,500 inhabitants, and a former royal palace. Within the limits of the park of Versailles is situated *St. Cyr*, formerly a convent of Austin nuns, instituted in 1686 by Madame de Maintenon (married to Louis XIV. with the left hand), at present a military academy. Not far from here are the former royal palaces of *Great and Little Trianon*. **ST. GERMAIN**, surnamed *en Laye*, a town on the left bank of the Seine, opposite St. Denys, with 11,000 inhabitants, and a great former royal palace, reared by King Francis I., and in which Henry II., Charles IX., and Louis XIV. were born, and where James II. of England lived until his death. **ST. CLOUD**, a town on the Seine, opposite the Bois de Boulogne (which is connected with the garden of the Tuileries at Paris), with 3,000 inhabitants, and a former royal palace, in which Henry III. was murdered,

 The French Province of Isle de France.

Not far from here are SEVRES (a town with 4,000 inhabitants, and a celebrated manufactory of porcelain), and *Malmaison*, once the favorite palace of Napoleon, where his consort Josephine died in 1814. MONTMORENCY, a town in the romantic valley of the same name, with 1,900 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Rueil* (with 3,000 inhabitants, and a palace, once the frequent abode of the cardinal Richelieu), *Rambouillet* (with 3,200 inhabitants, and a palace, where Francis I. died in 1547), *Pontoise* (with 5,800 inhabitants), *Ecouen* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Argenteuil* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Corbeil* (with 3,900 inhabitants), *Mantes* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Etampes* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Meudon* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Poissy* (with important cattle fairs, and 3,000 inhabitants), and *Méréville* (with the most considerable fairs of the Department).

3. The *Seine and Marne Department* contains: †MELUX, chief town, on the Seine, south-eastward and 28 miles distant from Paris, with a remarkable church, and 7,000 inhabitants. FONTAINEBLEAU, a town on the Seine and in an extensive and beautiful forest, 37 miles south-south-east of Paris, with 8,800 inhabitants, and a celebrated vast palace, the frequent seat of the last members of the House of Valois, and where in 1657 Monaldeschi, equerry of the Swedish queen Christiana, was murdered by her command. Other towns of this department are: *Nemours* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Nangis* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Brie sur Yeres*, or *Brie Comte Robert* (with 3,000 inhabitants). These three last-named towns belong to the ancient district of *la Brie françoise* (la Brie champenoise is within the limits of Champagne, and comprises the towns of Meaux, Provins, Coulommiers, and La Ferté sous Jonarre, which in administrative regard belong to the Seine and Marne Department).

4. The *Oise Department* contains: †BEAUVAIS, chief town on the Therain, eastward and 46 miles distant from Rouen, and 46 miles north-north-west of Paris, with a remarkable Gothic cathedral, important manufactures of carpets, cloth, etc., and 14,000 inhabitants. COMPIEGNE, a town on the Oise, 46 miles north-north-east of Paris, with an ancient palace (where in former times the royal court used to reside in the summer season), several Gothic churches, and 9,500 inhabitants. CLERMONT, surnamed *en Beauvaisis* (at present also called *Clermont-Oise*), a town eastward and 13 miles distant from Beauvais, with numerous manufactures, and 2,900 inhabitants. *Salency*, a village on the Oise, noted for its feast of roses, celebrated annually on the 8th of June, and instituted in the 5th century by the holy Medardus. CREPY, or *Crespy en Valois*, a town southward and 13 miles distant from Compiègne, with 2,300 inhabi-

 The Provinces of Isle de France and Normandy.

tants, is noted for a treaty of peace, concluded here on the 18th of September, 1544, between Francis I. and the emperor Charles V. Other towns of this department are: *Senlis* (with a beautiful Gothic cathedral, whose steeple is one of the highest in France, and 5,500 inhabitants), *Chantilly* (with 2,000 inhabitants, important manufactures of laces, etc., and the remains of a once renowned palace of the princes of Condé), and *Creil* (with 2,000 inhabitants). 5. The *Aisne Department* contains: † *LAON*, chief town, on a hill and surrounded by fortifications, north-eastward and 74 miles distant from Paris, with a vast and remarkable cathedral, and 9,000 inhabitants. *Soissons*, a town on the Aisne, north-eastward and 60 miles distant from Paris, with a remarkable cathedral, and 8,500 inhabitants, is noted for a battle in 486, in which King Clovis I. defeated Syagrius, the last Roman governor in France. Other towns of this department are: *Chauny* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *La Ferté Milon* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Craonne* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Crespy en Valois* (north-eastward and 36 miles distant from Crespy en Valois, with 1,400 inhabitants). *Premontré*, formerly the chief convent of the Premonstrants. Of the other towns, belonging to this department, those of St. Quentin, La Fère, Vervins, St. Gobin, and Aubenton, are situated within the limits of Picardy, and Château Thierry within the limits of Champagne. On the other hand the following towns of the *Eure and Loir Department* (see *Orleanais*) are situated within the limits of Isle de France: *DREUX*, a town on the Blaise, westward and 32 miles distant from Versailles, with 7,000 inhabitants, is noted for a battle in 1562 between the Catholics and Protestants, in which the prince of Condé was taken prisoner. *Anet*, a town with 1,800 inhabitants, and a palace reared by King Henry II., and inhabited by his mistress, Diana of Poitiers.

¶ II. *NORMANDY*.—This province, between Paris and the English Channel, and crossed by the Seine, was in 911 given to the *Normans* in fiefdom (see *History of Europe*, § 15), and reunited with the French crown by King Charles VII. It comprises 5 departments, viz.: the *Lower Seine Department* (chief town, Rouen), the *Eure Department* (chief town, Evreux), the *Calvados Department* (chief town, Caen), the *Orne Department* (chief town, Alençon), and the *Manche Department* (chief town, St. Lo). 6. The *Lower Seine Department* contains: † *ROUEN*, ancient capital of Normandy, on the Seine, north-westward and 69 miles distant from Paris, and southward and 115 miles distant from Calais, with a magnificent Gothic cathedral (where many of the dukes of Normandy are buried), very considerable commerce, numerous and

 The French Province of Normandy.

important manufactures of cotton, etc., and 100,000 inhabitants. Noted for their manufactures are also the neighboring towns of *Bolbec* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Candebee* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Lillebonne* (with 2,100 inhabitants). ELBEUF, a town in the vicinity of Rouen, with 11,000 inhabitants, is one of the principal seats of cloth manufactures. HAVRE (surnamed *de Grace*, but by the French commonly called *Le Havre*), a fortified commercial city at the mouth of the Seine, may be considered as the port of Paris, is the chief seat of the commerce with America, and has 30,000 inhabitants. DIEPPE, a maritime town on the English Channel, 82 miles south-south-west of Calais, is renowned for its sea-baths, and has 17,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Neufchâtel* (with 3,800 inhabitants), *Gournay* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Feeamp* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *St. Valery*, surnamed *en Caux* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Ailly* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Eu* (with 4,000 inhabitants, and a former royal palace), *Treport* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Aumale* (with 2,260 inhabitants, and mineral springs), *Yvetot* (with renowned linen manufactures, and 10,000 inhabitants), *Hazfleur* (with 2,300 inhabitants), and *Montivilliers* (with 4,000 inhabitants). 7. The *Eure Department* contains: + EVREUX, chief town on the Iton, southward and 27 miles distant from Rouen, with a beautiful Gothic cathedral (whose steeple is 252 feet in height), and 13,000 inhabitants. In its vicinity is situated the palace of *Navarre*, reared in 1686 by a duke of Bouillon, and inhabited by the Empress Josephine in the period from 1810 to 1813. LOUVIERS, a town on the Eure, and one of the principal seats of cloth manufactures, with a magnificent cathedral, and 11,000 inhabitants. *Quillebocuf*, a maritime town on the left bank of the Seine, opposite to Havre, is to be considered as the port of Rouen, and has 1,500 inhabitants. *Jery*, a town on the Eure, with 1,500 inhabitants, is noted for the victory Henry IV. obtained over the Liguists, or Catholics, on the 14th of March, 1590. Other towns of this department are: *Couches* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Rugles* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Vernueil* (with renowned potteries, and 4,600 inhabitants), *Vernon* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Les Andelys* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Pont Aulmer* (with 5,800 inhabitants), and *Bernay* (with important horse-marts, and 8,000 inhabitants). 8. The *Calvados Department* contains: + CAEN, chief town near the mouth of the Orne, with lace manufactures, a church containing the mortal remains of William the Conqueror, and 43,000 inhabitants. *Courseule*, a village on the English Channel, is noted for its oysters, of which about 1,000,000 are sent every week to Paris. *Honfleur*, a maritime town on the south side of the mouth of the Seine, oppo-

 The Provinces of Normandy and Picardy.

site to Harfleur and Havre, with 11,000 inhabitants, many of whom are engaged in whale and cod-fishery. Other towns of this department are: *Pont l'Evêque* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Vire* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Condé sur Noireau* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Bayeux* (with a remarkable cathedral, and 11,000 inhabitants), *Isigny* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *LISEUX* (with important linen and cloth manufactures, and 12,500 inhabitants), and *FALAISE* (with 10,000 inhabitants, renowned dyeries and hosieries, the remains of an ancient castle where William the Conqueror was born in 1027, and celebrated fairs in its suburb *Guibray*). 9. The *Manche Department* contains: *St. Lô*, chief town on the Vire, westward and 32 miles distant from Caen, with important manufactures of coarse woollens, two beautiful and remarkable churches, and 9,500 inhabitants. *SHERBOURG*, a fortified maritime town and naval depôt on the English Channel, is famous for its breakwater and docks, and has a population of 20,500 inhabitants. On the 18th of August, 1830, Charles X. embarked here with his family for England. Westward and 23 miles distant from here is Cape *La Hogue*, noted for the naval battle in 1692, between the French and British. *Mont St. Michel*, a strongly fortified town on a promontory, which twice daily is separated from the continent by the tide, with a castle, where state-prisoners are confined, and with Gothic chapels belonging to a Benedictine abbey, instituted in 966. Other towns of this department are: *Coutances* (with one of the finest cathedrals in France, and 9,500 inhabitants), *Valogné* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Mortain* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Granville* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Avranches* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Villedieu les Poêles* (with 3,000 inhabitants). 10. The *Orne Department* contains: † *ALENÇON*, chief town on the Sarthe, 110 miles west-south-west of Paris, with various manufactures, and 15,000 inhabitants. The manufacturing of lace, straw hats, and crystal wares, for which Alençon formerly was renowned, are at present almost left off. Other towns of this department are: *Sées* (with a beautiful cathedral, and 5,800 inhabitants), *Argentan* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Vimoutiers* (chief seat of linen manufactures, with 4,000 inhabitants), *L'Aigle* (with needle manufactures, and 6,000 inhabitants), *Tinchebray* with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Domfront* (with 2,600 inhabitants). The towns of Mortagne, La Trappe, etc., belonging to this department, are situated within the limits of Perche (see province XVIII.).

III. PICARDY.—This province, on the north side of Normandy and Isle de France, and bordering upon the English Channel between Dieppe and Calais, was since the year 823 ruled by mighty counts, who, however, continued to

 The French Province of Picardy.

be more or less dependent on the French crown. Out of its chief territory has been formed the *Somme Department*, yet being of far greater extent, the province of Picardy comprises also parts of the *Pas de Calais* and *Aisne Departments*. 11. The *Somme Department* contains: † AMIENS, the fortified ancient capital of Picardy, on the Somme, northward and 73 miles distant from Paris, with a cathedral considered as a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, important manufactures of velvet, carpets, etc., considerable inland trade, and 48,000 inhabitants. Treaty of peace concluded here between France and Great Britain, on the 25th of March, 1802. ABBEVILLE, a fortified town on the Somme, with velvet, cloth, and other manufactures, considerable trade, and 19,500 inhabitants. PERONNE, a fortified town on the Somme, on the high road between Valenciennes and Paris, with a remarkable old castle (in which Charles the Simple was kept prisoner and died in 929, and where also Louis XI. was confined for three days by Charles of Burgundy, in 1468), and 4,200 inhabitants. Cr cy, or Cressy, a town, with 1,600 inhabitants, is noted for the battle of the 26th of August, 1346, in which Philip of Valois was defeated by King Edward III. of England. HAM, a town on the Somme, with an ancient strong castle, whose walls are 36 feet thick, and where, among other state-prisoners, Polignac and his fellow-ministers, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, etc., were confined. Other towns of this department are: *Conti* (from which Bourbon princes of a collateral line derived their title), *Doullens* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *St. Valery* (north-eastward and 42 miles distant from St. Valery en Caux, with 3,500 inhabitants, and a harbor where William the Conqueror embarked for England in 1066), *Rue* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Crottoy* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Ault* (with 1,400 inhabitants), and *Montdidier* (with 4,000 inhabitants). Of the towns belonging to the *Aisne Department* (see *Isle de France*) are situated within the limits of Picardy the following: ST. QUENTIN, a fortified city on the Somme, eastward and 37 miles distant from Amiens, with important manufactures of laces, shawls, etc., and 20,000 inhabitants. Battle in 1557 between the Spaniards and French. ST. GOBAIN, a town, with 2,000 inhabitants, is renowned for its looking-glass manufactory, which makes plate-glasses of more than 150 inches in height, and more than 90 inches wide. LA FERRE, a fortified town on the Oise, with an artillery school, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Ver vins* (noted for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1598, between France and Spain) and *Aubenton*, towns, with respectively 3,000 and 1,500 inhabitants. Of the towns belonging to the *Pas de Calais Department* (see *Artois*) are situated within the limits of Picardy the

 The Provinces of Picardy, Artois, and Boulonnais.

following: CALAIS, a fortified town on the Strait of Dover (here about 18 miles wide), with important cotton manufactures, sea-baths, and 12,000 inhabitants. A daily intercourse with Dover is kept up here by steam navigation. Edward III. of England conquered Calais in 1346, and the English since continued to be possessed of it until the year 1558, when the French wrested it from them again. *Ardres*, a fortified town in the midst of marshes, with 2,300 inhabitants. Near this town, Francis I. held an interview with Henry VIII. of England, in 1520. *Montreuil* and *St. Pierre*, towns, with respectively 4,100 and 7,000 inhabitants.

IV. ARTOIS.—This province, comprising a tract of land between Amiens and Lille, once formed part of Flanders and Hainault, and was in 1180 brought in dowry by Isabella of Hainault, to her consort King Philip II. of France. It comprises at present: 12. The *Pas de Calais Department*, which contains: † ARRAS, fortified ancient capital of Artois, on the Scarpe, north-eastward and 32 miles distant from Amiens, with a strong citadel, a remarkable Gothic cathedral, manufactures of lace, cotton goods, etc., and 24,500 inhabitants. ST. OMER, a fortified town on the Aa, south-eastward and 23 miles distant from Calais, with tobacco manufactories, and 20,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *St. Pol* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Bapaume* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Béthune* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Aire* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Hesdin* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Lens* (with 2,300 inhabitants). The village of *Ajincourt* is noted for the victory King Henry V. of England obtained over the French, on the 25th of October, 1415.

V. BOULONNAIS.—It is situated on the Strait of Dover, south of Calais, and once formed part of the ancient county of Flanders, until it was acquired by Louis XI., who then invested with it the church of Our Lady at Boulogne, but considering himself as a vassal of this church, he offered to his feigned lady paramount a golden heart, 6,000 livres in value, in acknowledgment of her right. This ceremony was kept on by his successors until the first French revolution. At present the former province of Boulonnais forms part of the *Pas de Calais Department* (see above), and contains: BOULOGNE, ancient capital of Boulonnais, and a fortified maritime town, on the Strait of Dover, or rather on the English Channel, 23 miles south-south-west of Calais, with frequented sea-baths, considerable fishery, and 26,500 inhabitants. Boulogne is the residence of many English families. ETAPLES, a maritime town on the English Channel, with 1,800 inhabitants, and a harbor, where Julius Caesar shall have embarked for Britannia in the years 55 and 54 B. C. At the little

 French Flanders.

maritime town of *Ambletouse* it was, where James II. landed, when he had made his escape from England.

VI. FRENCH FLANDERS.—This province, also called the *French Netherlands*, because it comprises only former Netherlandish territories, viz.: a great part of the ancient county of Flanders, the so-called country of Cambresis, and parts of Hainault and Namur. At present it comprises the whole Nord Department, and a part of the Ardennes Department. 13. The *Nord Department* contains: † LILLE (in Flemish, called *Ryssel*), formerly the capital of the province, on the Deule, northward and 138 miles distant from Paris, is one of the strongest fortresses of France, is noted for its manufactures of cloth, linen, etc., and for its trade in flowers, and has a population of 80,000 inhabitants. Not far from here is the village of *Bouvines*, or *Bovines*, noted for the victory Philip II. obtained over the Emperor Otho IV. and the count of Flanders, in 1214. DOUAI, a fortified town on the Scarpe, with one of the greatest arsenals in France, numerous manufactures, and 20,000 inhabitants. GRAVELINES (in Flemish, *Gravelingen*), a fortified town on the North Sea, with 4,000 inhabitants. COMMINES, a town on the Lys, by which it is divided into two parts, the one belonging to France (and having 5,000 inhabitants), and the other to Belgium (see Commines, under the head of Belgisch West Flanders). Other towns of this French part of Flanders are: *Armentières* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Bergues* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Mont-Cassel*, or *Cassel* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Hazebrouk* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Bailleul* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Roubaix* (with 16,000 inhabitants), *Tourcoing* (with 18,000 inhabitants), *St. Amand* (with 9,500 inhabitants), and *Mortagne* (with 4,000 inhabitants). In the former so-called *country of Cambresis* are situated: CAMBRAI (in Flemish, *Cameryk*), a fortified town on the Scheldt, southward and 32 miles distant from Lille, is noted for its cambric manufactures, and has 32,000 inhabitants, and a cathedral with the sepulchre of the celebrated archbishop Fenelon. CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, formerly the capital of the country (or county) of Cambresis, south-eastward and 15 miles distant from Cambrai, is noted for its fine twisted thread for bone-lace, and has 5,000 inhabitants. *Crevecoeur*, a town on the Scheldt, with 1,800 inhabitants. The French part of *Hainault* contains: VALENCIENNES, a strongly fortified town on the Scheldt, 32 miles south-south-east of Lille, and south-westward and 55 miles distant from Brussels, with renowned lace manufactures, and 21,000 inhabitants. The neighboring village of ANZIN is noted for its coal-pits, worked by 16,000 men. CONDE, a fortified town on the Scheldt, with 8,000 inhabitants. *Bouchain*

 French Flanders and the Province of Champagne.

(with 2,000 inhabitants), *Le Quesnoy* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Landrecies* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Maubeuge* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Avesnes* (with 3,000 inhabitants), fortified towns. The village of *Malplaquet* is noted for the battle in 1709, between the French and the allied army under the command of Marlborough and Prince Eugene; and the village of *Denain* for the capture of the important Austrian magazines by Villars in 1712, in consequence of which, Prince Eugene was compelled to retreat. *Bavay*, a town, with Roman antiquities, and 2,000 inhabitants. To the former province of French Flanders was annexed, since the treaty of Utrecht, the little province of Dunkirk, comprising, beside some villages, the fortified maritime and commercial city of **DUNKIRK**, on the North Sea, and at the northern extremity of France (northward and 580 miles distant from Perpignan, the most southern town of France), before the first revolution with 54,000, but at present only with 25,000 inhabitants. First in 1646, and then in 1658, Dunkirk was wrested from the Spaniards by the French, who then ceded it to the English, in reward for their assistance in this war. But four years later, Charles II. sold it to France for 5,000,000 livres. The French part of the former county of *Namur* comprises the following towns, which are situated within the limits of French Flanders, but belong at present to the *Ardennes Department* (see Champagne): *GIVET*, a fortified town on the Meuse, 40 miles east-south-east of Valenciennes, has 4,000 inhabitants, and consists of the three united towns of Givet Notre Dame, Givet St. Hilaire, and *Charlemont*. Other towns on the Meuse are: *FUMAY* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Revin* (with 2,000 inhabitants).

VII. CHAMPAGNE.—This province, situated between Isle de France and Lorraine, had in the days of the Carolingians, their proper dukes, subsequently counts, who ruled it until the latter part of the 13th century, when its only heiress, princess Johanna, brought it in dowry to her consort, Philip IV.; or the Fair, in 1284, together with that part of it which was called *BRIE*. Champagne comprises at present 4 departments, viz.: the *Aube Department* (chief town, Troyes), the *Marne Department* (chief town, Châlons), the *Upper Marne Department* (chief town, Chaumont), and the *Ardennes Department* (chief town, Mézières). Beside these, parts of the Seine and Marne, Mense and Aisne departments are within its limits. 14. The *Aube Department* contains: †*TROYES*, ancient capital of Champagne, on the Seine, 83 miles east-south-east of Paris, with a magnificent Gothic cathedral, numerous cotton manufactures, and 26,500 inhabitants. *Arcis sur Aube* and *Bar sur Aube*, towns on the Aube, with respectively 3,000 and 4,200 inhabitants.

 The French Province of Champagne.

Other towns of this department are: *Nogent sur Seine* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Pont sur Seine* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Brienne* (formerly with a military academy where Napoleon was educated, and with 3,500 inhabitants), *Riccy*s (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *CLAIRVAUX* (formerly the seat of a renowned abbey of the Cistercians, whose abbot the holy Bernard was from 1115 to 1153).

15. The *Marne Department* contains: †*CHALONS SUR MARNE*, chief town, on the Marne, eastward and 92 miles distant from Paris, and northward and 147 miles distant from Châlons sur Saone, with a great cathedral, and 13,500 inhabitants. By the Romans Châlons was called Catalaunum, hence the name of the neighboring *Catalaunian Fields*, where Attila, king of the Huns, was defeated in 451. *RHEIMS*, a city situated north-eastward and 83 miles distant from Paris, is noted for its splendid cathedral (in which the kings of France were formerly crowned, for the last time in 1825), and for its considerable wine-trade, and has 40,000 inhabitants. *Sillery*, a village, and *Aÿ*, a town with 3,000 inhabitants, are noted for their culture of the vine. The chief seat of the trade in wines of Champagne is *EPERNAY*, a town on the Marne, southward and 14 miles distant from Rheims, with 5,800 inhabitants. *St. Menchould*, a town on the Aisne, with 4,200 inhabitants. Here it was where Louis XVI. on his flight from Paris was discovered by the postmaster Drouet, on the 22d of June, 1791, and upon this apprehended on the next stage at Varennes (in Lorraine), and reconveyed to Paris. Other towns of this department are: *Châtillon sur Marne* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *La Fère Champenoise* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Vitry le Francais* (with 7,500 inhabitants), and *Viennes le Château* (with 1,800 inhabitants). (About Montmirail in this department, see below under the head of *Brie*.)

16. The *Upper Marne Department* contains: †*CHARMONT*, fortified chief town, eastward and 46 miles distant from Troyes, with iron-works and 6,800 inhabitants. *NOGENT LE ROY*, a town on the Treire, 184 miles east-south-east of Nogent le Roy in Orleansais, is renowned for its cutleries, and has 2,800 inhabitants. *Bourbonne les Bains*, a town renowned for its mineral baths, has 3,700 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Langres* (with a magnificent cathedral, renowned manufactures of cutleries, considerable trade in mill-stones, and 8,000 inhabitants). *Vassy* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *St. Dizier* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Joinville* (with 3,200 inhabitants).

17. The *Ardennes Department* contains: †*Mézières*, fortified chief town, on the Meuse, westward and 92 miles distant from Treves, and southward and 83 miles distant from Brussels, with 4,100 inhabitants. On the opposite bank

 The Province of Champagne and Lorraine.

of the Meuse is situated the town of *Charleville*, with a manufactory of fire-arms, and 8,500 inhabitants. *SEDAN*, a fortified town on the Meuse and near the frontier of Belgium, is renowned for its cloth manufactures, has a population of 14,500 inhabitants, and was formerly the capital of a principality, belonging to the dukes of Bouillon, who in 1624 ceded it to France. Other towns of this department are: *Chêne le populeux* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Rethel* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Rocroy* (with 3,700 inhabitants), *Grandpré* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Vouziers* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Mouzon* (with 2,400 inhabitants), and *Château Regnaud* (with 1,800 inhabitants). (About Givet, *Fumay*, and *Bevin*, belonging to the Ardennes Department likewise, see *French Flanders*, towards the end.) Beside the above-stated places, the following, which belong to several other departments, are situated also within the limits of Champagne: *BRAY SUR SEINE* (with 2,300 inhabitants), and *MONTREAU FAULT YONNE* (with 4,000 inhabitants), towns belonging to the *Seine and Marne Department* (see *Isle de France*); *DOMREMY* (village and birth-place of Joan d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans, born here in 1411), belonging to the *Vosges Department* (see *Lorraine*); *VAUCOULEURS*, a town on the Meuse, with 5,500 inhabitants, belonging to the *Meuse Department* (see *Lorraine*); *SENS* (on the Yonne, with a splendid Gothic cathedral and 9,400 inhabitants), *Joigny* (with 5,900 inhabitants), *Tomèrè* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Chablis* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Villeneuve le Roy* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Villeneuve l'Archevêque* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *St. Florentin* (with 3,000 inhabitants), towns belonging to the *Yonne Department* (see *Burgundy*). That part of Champagne, which is called *BRIE* (about *Brie française*, see under the head of *Isle de France*), or rather *Brie champenoise*, comprises the following towns: *MEUX* (ancient capital of Brie in general, on the *Marne*, with a beautiful Gothic cathedral, and 9,000 inhabitants), *Provins* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *La Ferté sous Jouarre* (with 4,300 inhabitants), and *Coulommiers* (with 4,000 inhabitants), all four belonging to the *Seine and Marne Department* (see *Isle de France*); *CHATEAU THIERRY* (a town on the *Marne*, 46 miles east-north-east of Paris, with 5,000 inhabitants), belonging to the *Aisne Department* (see *Isle de France*); *MONTMIRAIL* (a town on the *Morin*, eastward and 54 miles distant from Paris, with considerable trade in millstones, and 2,300 inhabitants), and *SEZANNE* (a town on the *Auge*, with 4,500 inhabitants), belonging to the *Marne Department* (see above).

VIII. LORRAINE.—This province, situated between Champagne and Alsace, on the north bordered by Germany, formed a constituent part of that tract

The French Province of Lorraine.

of land, which by the treaty of Verdun in 843 (see History of Europe, § 14) fell to the share of Lothar; but was at that time of far greater extent than at present, stretching from the Vosges Mountains in a north-westerly direction down to the shores of the North Sea. In 954 it was divided into Upper and Lower Lorraine, out of which latter, comprising the Netherlands, Belgium, and Holland, including Luxemburg, arose in the course of time more or less independent duchies and counties, at last reunited under the sway of the dukes of Burgundy. On the other hand *Upper Lorraine* continued to be a *German duchy*, whose last duke was Francis Stephen, who married the renowned Austrian archi-duchess, Mary Therese (daughter of the German emperor Charles VI.), and was subsequently elected emperor by the name of Francis I. The king of France, Louis XV., was married to the daughter of Stanislaus Leczinski, who had been king of Poland in the period from 1704 to 1710. Thus, when King Augustus II. of Poland died in 1733, France supported the claims of Stanislaus Leczinski upon the Polish throne by armed force, while Austria conjointly with Russia supported the claims of Augustus III. (son of Augustus II.). At last a treaty of peace was concluded on the 3d of October, 1735, according to which Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, should become sovereign of the grand-duchy of Tuscany after the death of John Gasto, the last descendant of the Medici (see History of Tuscany), and on the other hand Stanislaus Leczinski should then succeed in Lorraine. In 1737 John Gasto died and was succeeded by Francis Stephen, while Stanislaus Leczinski became sovereign of Lorraine and Bar (the official name of the duchy). He died in 1766, and his duchy (considered as an inheritance of his daughter, the queen of France) was now annexed to France, in conformity to the stipulations of the above-mentioned treaty. Lorraine comprises at present 4 departments, viz.: the *Meurthe Department* (chief town, Nancy), the *Vosges Department* (chief town, Epinal), the *Meuse Department* (chief town, Bar le Duc), and the *Moselle Department* (chief town, Metz). 18. The *Meurthe Department* contains: †NANCY, ancient capital of Lorraine, near the Meurthe, westward and 74 miles distant from Strasburg, and southward and 74 miles distant from Luxemburg, is one of the finest and most regularly built cities of France, was until 1690 the residence of the dukes of Lorraine, and has 32,500 inhabitants. Nancy is also noted for the battle of 1477, in which Charles the Temerarious of Burgundy was killed. LUNEVILLE, a town on the Meurthe, south-eastward and 16 miles distant from Nancy, with a magnificent palace (the residence of the ancient dukes of Lorraine in the period from 1690 to

 The Province of Lorraine.

1766, but at present transformed into a military barrack), and 13,500 inhabitants. Luneville is noted for the treaty of peace concluded here on the 9th of February, 1801, between France and the German empire. SAARBURG (in French, *Sarrebourg*), a town on the Saar, 37 miles west-north-west of Strasbourg, with 2,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Pont à Mousson* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Gondreville* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Nicolas de Port* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *St. Malzeville* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Rosières aux Salines* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Château Salins* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Dieuze* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *17c* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Moyenvic* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Baccarat* (noted for its crystal-glass manufactures, with 3,000 inhabitants). The villages of *St. Quirin* and *Cirey* are also noted for their crystal and plate-glass manufactures. (About the towns of *Pfalzburg* and *Toul*, within this department, see below.) 19. The *Vosges Department* contains: †*EPINAL*, chief town on the Moselle, 37 miles south-south-east of Nancy, with 10,000 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Archettes* is noted for its paper manufactures. *PLOMBIERES*, a town in the Vosges Mountains, is noted for its warm baths and hardware manufactures, and has 1,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *St. Dié* (with 8,200 inhabitants), *Rambervillers* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Remiremont* (with 5,200 inhabitants), *Gerardmer* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Mirécourt* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Neufchâteau* (with 4,000 inhabitants). About the village of *Domremy*, birth-place of Joan d'Arc, see under the head of Champagne. 20. The *Meuse Department* contains: †*BAR LE DUC*, ancient capital of the former duchy of *Bar* (see above), which since the middle of the 15th century formed a constituent part of the duchy of Lorraine, is situated on the Orvain, westward and 46 miles distant from Nancy, and has 13,000 inhabitants. *VARENNES*, a town on the Aisne, 13 miles north-north-east of St. Menehould (in Champagne, to which town we refer with regard to the seizure of Louis XVI.), with 2,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Ligny* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *St. Mihiel*, or *St. Michel* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Commercy* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Dunvilliers* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Marville* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Montmédy* (with 2,400 inhabitants). (About *Verdun* in this department, see below.) 21. The *Moselle Department* (whose capital, Metz, shall be described below) contains: *SAARGEMUND* (in French, *Sarreguemines*), a town on the Saar, at its junction with the Blies, eastward and 42 miles distant from Metz, with 4,500 inhabitants. The villages of *Mouthershausen*, *Maisenthal*, *Goetzenbruck*, and *Munzthal*, are noted for their great

 The French Provinces of Lorraine and Alsace.

glass-works. BRISCH, a town in the Vosges Mountains, is noted for its remarkable and strong citadel, and has 3,000 inhabitants. TIGNONVILLE (in German, *Diedenhofen*), a strongly fortified town on the Moselle, southward and 13 miles distant from Luxemburg, with 6,000 inhabitants. It belonged formerly to the ancient duchy of Luxemburg, and was in 1659 ceded to France. Other towns of this department are: *St. Avold* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Sarralbe* or *Saaralbe* (on the Saar, at its junction with the Albe, has 4,000 inhabitants), *Sierk* (in French, *Sierques*, with 2,000 inhabitants), *Briey* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Longwy* (a fortified town, with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Faulquemont* (in German, *Falkenberg*, with 1,500 inhabitants). Beside these is situated within the limits of Lorraine the town of BOURMONT (on the Meuse, with manufactures of cutlery, and 2,000 inhabitants), belonging to the *Upper Marne Department* (see under the head of Champagne).

The following three cities of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, did indeed originally belong to Lorraine, but separated from it so early as towards the end of the 10th century, and became since German free towns. In the days of the Emperor Charles V., the Protestant German princes formed a league against him, and induced King Henry II. of France, to make common cause with them, upon condition that he was to occupy the three named cities for his security. The German princes had, it is true, no right at all to dispose thus of the imperial cities; however, the latter were in 1552 actually occupied by the French, and in 1648 by the Westphalian treaty of peace, formally ceded to them. To the *Moselle Department* (see above) belongs at present: + *METZ*, strongly fortified chief town of this department, on the Moselle, south-westward and 50 miles distant from Treves, and southward and 37 miles distant from Luxemburg, with a magnificent cathedral, a remarkable arsenal, several military schools, many literary institutions, and 48,000 inhabitants. To the *Meurthe Department* (see above) belongs: *TOUL*, a fortified town on the Moselle, southward and 30 miles distant from Metz, with a remarkable cathedral, and 7,700 inhabitants. To the *Meuse Department* (see above) belongs: *VERDUN*, a fortified town on the Meuse, westward and 34 miles distant from Metz, with a citadel, and 11,000 inhabitants.

IX. ALSACE.—This province, situated along the left bank of the Rhine, by which it is separated from the German grand-duchy of Baden, on the south bounded by the Swiss canton of Basle, and on the north by the Bavarian Palatinate, belonged since the year 870 to the German empire, and formed a constituent part of the ancient duchy of Swabia (see introduction to the

 The Province of Alsace.

Bavarian province, Swabia and Neuburg) in the period from the year 916 to 1268. Since the solution of this duchy in the last-named year, Alsace became an immediate territory of the empire, although Austria got possession of a great part of Upper Alsace. France had long since lusted after this fine country, and having been called for assistance by the German Protestants in the war of thirty years, France reserved to herself Alsace, which actually was ceded to it in the Westphalian treaty of peace in 1648, with the exception of Strasburg and some other imperial cities. However, France took possession of them too in 1681, and in 1697 they were formally ceded to her. Alsace comprises two departments, viz.: the *Lower Rhine Department* (or that part of Alsace which formerly was called *Lower Alsace*, or *Northgau*), and the *Upper Rhine Department* (formerly called *Upper Alsace*, or *Sundgau*, i. e., South District). 22. The *Lower Rhine Department* (or Lower Alsace) contains: † STRASBURG, formerly the capital of all Alsace, and until the year 1681 an imperial city of the German empire, quite near the Rhine, south-westward and 46 miles distant from Carlsruhe, has 70,500 inhabitants, numerous and important manufactures, is one of the strongest fortresses in France, and noted for its magnificent cathedral reared in the period from 1015 to 1275, and whose steeple is 445 feet high. Strasburg was founded in the middle of the 6th century by the Franks. Since the beginning of the 7th century it was the seat of a *bishopric*, whose bishop was an immediate member of the German empire, and whose territory was situated partly on the right bank of the Rhine, partly in Alsace, there comprising: ZABERN, in French, *Saverne* (a town, with 5,500 inhabitants, and a magnificent palace, where the bishop resided since the reformation), and the towns of *Molsheim* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Mutzig* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Dambach* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Beinwiliden*, and *Markolsheim*. HAGENAU, a fortified town on the Moder, northward and 18 miles distant from Strasburg, with 10,000 inhabitants. WASELONNE (in German, *Wasselheim*) and *Rosheim*, towns, with respectively 5,000 and 4,000 inhabitants. EHENHEIM (in French, *Obernay*), a town at the foot of Mount St. Odilia (2,364 feet high), with calico manufactures, and 5,000 inhabitants. In a neighboring valley of the Vosges is situated the village of *Klingenthal*, noted for its manufactures of sword blades, cutlery, etc. BARR, a town romantically situated at the foot of the Vosges, south-westward and 18 miles distant from Strasburg, with numerous cotton and woollen manufactures, and 5,000 inhabitants. Not far from here is the valley called, in French, *Ban de la Roche*, and in German, *Steinthal*, where the celebrated Lutheran

 The French Province of Alsace.

minister J. F. Oberlin, lived in the period from 1766 to 1826, who transformed this rough and sterile valley into a little paradise, and by this, as well as by his truly Christian ministry, proved himself the benefactor of his parishioners. He resided in the village of *Waldbach*. LICHTENBERG, a remarkable ancient feudal castle, until the year 1480 of barons of the same name, whose estates then were entailed upon the counts of Hanau (see the Bavarian Palatinate under the head of Germany). BUCHSWEILER (a town, with various manufactures, and 4,000 inhabitants) was formerly the capital of the Lordship of Lichtenberg. LAUTERBURG, a fortified town near the junction of the Rhine with the Lauter, did until the first French revolution belong to the immediate German bishopric of Spire, and has 3,000 inhabitants. Here terminate the so-called *Lines of Weissenburg*, noted in the military history of the wars between France and Germany, and consisting of a rampart and moat running upwards along the Lauter to the town of WEISSENBURG (with 6,200 inhabitants), situated on this river, westward and 14 miles distant from Lauterburg. Other towns of this department are: *Bischweiler* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Schlettstadt* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Niederbronn* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Saar-Union* (with 3,600 inhabitants). *Fort Louis*, formerly also called *Fort Vauban*, at present a village, with 600 inhabitants, but formerly a fortified town on an island of the Rhine, founded in 1689 by order of Louis XIV. The above-mentioned fortified town of PFALZBURG, belonging to Lower Alsace, but at present situated within the limits of the *Meurthe Department* (see under the head of Lorraine), has 4,000 inhabitants. (To Lower Alsace belonged also the towns of *Landau*, *Rheinzabern*, *Kandel*, and *Brigzabern*, which in 1815 were ceded from France to Germany, and then annexed to the Bavarian Palatinate.) 23. The *Upper Rhine Department* (or Upper Alsace) contains: † COLMAR, chief town of the department, on the Lauch, 41 miles south-south-west of Strasburg, is famous for its extensive cotton manufactures, and has 16,500 inhabitants. *New Breisach*, a fortified town on the Rhine, right opposite and Old Breisach in Baden, founded in 1699 by Louis XIV., has 2,000 inhabitants. *Manster*, surnamed *in Gregorienthal* (in the valley of Gregory), with important cotton and paper manufactures, and 4,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Kaisersberg* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Turkheim* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Rappoltsweiler* (in French, *Ribeauviller*, with important cotton manufactures, and 7,000 inhabitants), *Rufach*, or *Rouffac* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Egishcim* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Herlisheim* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Gebweiler* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Watweiler* (with 1,600 inhabi-

 The Provinces of Alsace and Burgundy.

tants), *St. Amarin* (with 2,000 inhabitants, and an extensive calico and indienne manufactory in the neighboring ancient castle of *Wesserling*), *Ensisheim* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Thann* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Sennheim*, or *Cernay* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Beaucourt* (with extensive manufactures of hardware, etc., and 1,100 inhabitants), *Sulz* (with 5,300 inhabitants), and *Altkirch* (with 3,000 inhabitants). Near Basle (in Switzerland) and on the Rhine, is situated the town of HUNINGEN (with 1,000 inhabitants), whose strong fortifications, erected in 1681 by order of Louis XIV., but demolished in 1815 according to the terms of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris, were renowned in the military history. BEFORT, or *Belfort*, a town on the *Savoireuse*, with 6,000 inhabitants, was once the capital of the *Sundgau* (see above). ST. MARIE AUX MINES, in German, *Markirch*, a town, with various manufactures, and 10,500 inhabitants, is situated within the limits of this department, but is properly belonging to *Lorraine*. The city of MUELSAUSEN (on the Ill, and 14 miles distant from Basle, with the most extensive cotton manufactures of the Upper Rhine Department, and 25,000 inhabitants), was formerly a German imperial city, and at the same time a member of the Helvetic confederation, but in 1798 ceded to France.

X. BOURGOGNE, or the ancient *duchy of Burgundy*, at the southern frontier of Champagne, and separated from Switzerland by the *Frache Comté* (or ancient county of Burgundy). This province conserving by its name still the memory of ancient *Burgundy in general*, so often mentioned in the European history of the middle ages, it may be here the most convenient place to give a historical sketch of ancient Burgundy. The *Burgundians*, mentioned in § 3 of the History of Europe, founded after the beginning of the 5th century in the eastern parts of Gaul an extensive empire, which comprised not only the present French provinces of *Bourgogne*, *Frache Comté*, *Lyonnais*, *Dauphiny*, and *Provence*, but also *Savoy* and the western part of *Switzerland*. It was of greater extent than the present kingdom of the *Two Sicilies*, and ruled by kings who resided alternately at *Geneva* and *Lions*. In the year 500 it was attacked by *Clovis I.*, king of the *Franks*, who vanquished the *Burgundians* in a battle near *Dijon*, made them tributary, and wrested from them the greatest part of the subsequent *Lyonnais*. In 533 the kingdom of *Burgundy* was completely conquered by the sons of *Clovis*, and formally annexed to the *Frankish empire*. By the terms of the treaty of *Verdun* in 843 (see History of Europe, § 14) *Lothar*, the third son of *Louis the Pious*, became among other territories possessed of *Burgundy* too, and his claims upon it

The French Province of Burgundy.

were subsequently transferred, by way of inheritance, to the German emperors and in several periods realized by them. Yet in the years 879 and 887 this ancient and primitive kingdom of Burgundy was divided into *three* more or less independent parts: the kingdom of Provence, the kingdom of Burgundy, and the duchy of Burgundy. 1. The *kingdom of Provence*, whose first king (since the year 879) was Boso duke of Provence (hence the name of the kingdom), did not only comprise the subsequent French province of this name, but also Savoy, Dauphiny, Lyonnais, and part of Franche Comté, and was subsequently often called the *Cisjuranian kingdom of Burgundy*. 2. The second division of ancient Burgundy comprised the greatest part of Switzerland and parts of Savoy and Franche Comté; its first king was Rodolph, duke of West Franconia; it was called par excellence the *kingdom of Burgundy*, or (to distinguish it from the just-mentioned other kingdom) the *Transjuranian kingdom of Burgundy*. In 933 it was united with the Cisjuranian kingdom, and this united kingdom was since called the *Arelatian kingdom*, or kingdom of Arelate, because its kings resided in the city of Arles (in Provence and on the Rhone). In the course of time several of the governors of its provinces made themselves independent, at a later period they became vassals of the French crown, and thus at last all the western provinces were incorporated into the kingdom of France, while of the other provinces Savoy became an independent duchy, and those situated in Switzerland were annexed to the Helvetic confederation. 3. What regards the third division of ancient Burgundy, or the *duchy of Burgundy* (of which is properly the question here), its first duke, since the year 887, was Richard, brother of Boso (see above), but since the beginning of the 11th century its rulers were French princes, or younger brothers of the reigning kings of France and their descendants. In 1369 Philip, duke of Burgundy, married Margaret, heiress of Flanders, and since the dukes of Burgundy became gradually possessed of the Netherlands too. In 1384 Philip's son John inherited likewise the *Franche Comté* (see the next province), which was generally known by the name of the *county of Burgundy*, or Upper Burgundy, and had for a long period been a constituent part of the Transjuranian kingdom. Towards the end of the 14th and during the 15th century the dukes of Burgundy resided alternately in Dijon, Besançon, Bruges, and and other cities of the Netherlands. In 1477 their male line became extinct, and the duchy now as vacant fee fell back to the French crown. The duchy, or province of Burgundy comprises at present 4 departments, viz.: the *Côte d'Or Department* (chief town Dijon), the

 The Province of Burgundy.

Saône and Loire Department (chief town Macon), the *Yonne Department* (chief town Auxerre), and the *Ain Department* (Bourgen Bresse). 24. The *Côte d'Or Department* contains: †Dijon, ancient capital of the duchy of Burgundy, at the junction of the Ouze and Suzon, south-eastward and 165 miles distant from Paris, is noted for its mustard, wax caudles and wines, and has 27,000 inhabitants. CITEAUX (in Latin *Cistercium*), formerly a renowned abbey and chief convent of the Cistercian monks. *Pommard* and *Volnay*, great villages, noted for their excellent Burgundy wines. Nuits and BEAUNE, towns with respectively 3,000 and 12,000 inhabitants, are likewise noted for their Burgundy wines. Other towns of this department are: *Fontaine Française* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Issurtille* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *St. Jean de Losne* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Auxonne* (with 5,800 inhabitants), *Châtillon sur Seine* (with 4,600 inhabitants), *Sémur*, surnamed *en Aucois* (with 4,300 inhabitants), *Montbard* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Saulieu* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Arnay le Due* (with 3,200 inhabitants). 25. The *Saône and Loire Department* contains: †Macon, chief town, on the Saône, southward and 72 miles distant from Dijon, and westward and 65 miles distant from Geneva, with important wine trade, and 12,500 inhabitants. CHALONS SUR SAONE, a town on the Saône, southward and 147 miles distant from Châlons sur Marne, and westward and 72 miles distant from Lyons, with 13,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Tournus* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Cluny* or *Clugny* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Charolles* (with 3,400 inhabitants), *Bourbon Lancy* (with 2,700 inhabitants), *Louhans* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Autun* (with 10,800 inhabitants), *Creuzot* (with 1,600 inhabitants), and *Sémur*, surnamed *en Brionnais* (with 1,500 inhabitants). 26. The *Yonne Department* contains: †Auxerre, chief town, on the Yonne, north-westward and 78 miles distant from Dijon, with 14 churches, among which is a remarkable cathedral, important wine and timber trade, and 12,500 inhabitants. AVALLON, a town on the Voisin, with 5,700 inhabitants. COULANGES LES VINEUSES, a town on the Yonne, has 2,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its wines. The small town of *Vezelay*, with 1,600 inhabitants, is remarkable in history for that the holy Bernard preached here the second crusade. (The other towns of this department to be noticed, see under the head of Champagne.) 27. The *Ain Department* contains: †BORG, surnamed *en Bresse* (having been the capital of the Burgundian district of *Bresse*), chief town, on the Reyssoise, westward and 46 miles distant from Geneva, with a magnificent Gothic church, and 10,000 inhabitants. BELLEY

 The French Provinces of Burgundy and Franche Comté.

a town on the Rhone, with 4,400 inhabitants, was formerly the capital of the Burgundian district of *Bugey*, that was for a long time in the possession of the dukes of Savoy, but was restored to France in 1601, and to which belonged moreover the towns of *Nantua*, (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Lagnieu* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *St. Rambert* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Oyonnar* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Scyssel* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Ville Bois*, surnamed *sous Belley* (with 2,000 inhabitants). *TREVoux*, a town on the Saône, with 3,000 inhabitants, is noted for its manufactures of watch-cases, etc. *Trévoux* was formerly the capital of the sovereign principality of *Dombes*, to which moreover belonged the towns of *Toissey* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *St. Trivier en Dombes*, or *sur Mognand* (with 1,400 inhabitants). Other towns of the Ain department are: *Pont de Vaux* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Pont d'Ain* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Pont de Veyle* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Montluel* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Châtillon les Dombes* (with 3,000 inhabitants). *GEX*, a town at the Jura Mountains, is noted for its watch manufactures, and has 3,000 inhabitants. At about 2 miles distance from Geneva is situated the village of *Firney*, where Voltaire lived. To the province, or duchy of Burgundy did moreover belong the town of *BAR SUR SEINE*, with considerable wine trade, and 2,700 inhabitants, at present situated within the limits of the *Aube Department* (see Champagne), and the town of *ARC EN BARROIS*, with 2,000 inhabitants, at present situated within the limits of the *Upper Marne Department* (see Champagne).

XI. *FRANCHE COMTE*, or the ancient county of *Burgundy*, situated between the duchy of Burgundy and Switzerland, and on the north bordered by Lorraine and Alsace. It at first formed a constituent part of the Transjuranian kingdom of Burgundy (see above, under the head of Burgundy), became since an independent county, and devolved in 1384 by inheritance to the dukes of Burgundy. Though the male line of these dukes became extinct in 1477, the Franche Comté continued to form part of the Netherlandish estates of the house of Burgundy, until in 1679 it was ceded to France. Franche Comté comprises at present 3 departments, viz.: the *Doubs Department* (chief town BESANÇON), the *Jura Department* (chief town Lons le Saulnier), and the *Upper Saône Department* (chief town Vesoul). 28. The *Doubs Department* contains: + *BESANÇON* (in German, *Bisanz*), fortified former capital of Franche Comté, on the Doubs, eastward and 46 miles distant from Dijon, with a splendid Gothic cathedral, numerous manufactures, especially of watches, and 32,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *St. Hippolyte* (with 5,000

 The Provinces of Franche Comté and Bourbonnais.

inhabitants), *Quingey* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Pontarlier* (with 5,200 inhabitants), *Ornans* (with 3,200 inhabitants), and *Baume les Dunes* (with 3,000 inhabitants). In the vicinity of Pontarlier lies on a steep and high rock the little fortress of *Joux*, which formerly served as state-prison. (About the town of Montbéliard in this department, see below.) 29. The *Jura Department* contains: †LONS LE SAULNIER, chief town on the Vaille, 46 miles south-south-west of Besançon, with 8,400 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *St. Claude* (with 5,600 inhabitants), *St. Amour* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Septmoncel* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Moréz* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Dôle* (with 10,500 inhabitants), *Poligny* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Arbois* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Salins* (with 8,500 inhabitants). 30. The *Upper Marne Department* contains: †VESOUL, chief town on the Drugeon, northward and 28 miles distant from Besançon, with 6,200 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Jussey* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Gray* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Luzeuil* (with renowned warm baths, and 4,000 inhabitants), and *Lure* (with 3,100 inhabitants).

Within the limits of the Doubs Department is situated the former county, or *principality*, of MOMPÉLGARD (in French, Montbéliard), whose first sovereigns became extinct with Count Henry, in 1395. Henry's only daughter and heiress, Harriet, being married to Count Everard of Wirtemberg, the house of *Wirtemberg* became possessed of the principality of Mompélgard, and retained it until the first French revolution, when the French seized it without any further ceremony. By the treaty of peace, concluded at Luneville in 1801, it was formally ceded to France. It contains: MOMPÉLGARD, or (in French) *Montbéliard*, the former capital of the principality, in the Doubs Department, and on the *Alaine*, north-eastward and 42 miles distant from Besançon, and south-westward and 138 miles distant from Stuttgart, with watch and other manufactures, and 5,500 inhabitants. Montbéliard is the birth-place of the celebrated late naturalist Cuvier. *Hericourt*, a town, with 1,000 inhabitants.

XII. BOURBONNAIS.—This province, situated at the south-western boundary of Burgundy, was for a long time ruled by barons of several families, until since the year 1327 the descendants of Robert of Clermont, youngest son of King Louis IX. of France, were invested with it by the title of a duchy, called either the duchy of Bourbonnais, or *Bourbon*. Duke Louis of Bourbon had two sons, of whom Peter was the ancestor of the *house of Bourbon*, reigning in France since the accession of Henry IV. (see History of France),

 The French Provinces of Bourbonnois, Nivernais and Berry.

while the other, James, propagated the collateral line of the dukes of Bourbon. Charles, duke of Bourbon, having revolted against King Francis I., the duchy of Bourbonnois was reunited with the crown. Bourbonnois comprises at present:—31. The *Allier Department*, containing: † MOULINS, formerly the capital of the duchy, on the Allier, south-eastward and 115 miles distant from Orleans, and north-westward and 92 miles distant from Lyons, with manufactures of cutlery, and 16,000 inhabitants. BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT (in the days of the first French revolution called *Bourges les Bains*), a town, with 3,300 inhabitants, is noted for its warm baths, much resorted to. Other towns of this department are: *St. Pourçain* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Gannat* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Montluçon* (with 5,500 inhabitants), and *La Palisse* (with 2,400 inhabitants). The town of *St. AMAND* (or *St. Amand Montrond*), with 7,800 inhabitants, belongs likewise to Bourbonnois, but is situated within the limits of the *Cher Department* (see below, under the head of Berry).

XIII. NIVERNAIS.—This province, situated to the north of Bourbonnois, was since the end of the 9th century a county, which by King Francis I. was raised to a duchy, whose dukes bore the title of dukes of Nevers. It comprises at present:—32. The *Nièvre Department*, containing: † NEVERS, formerly the capital of Nivernais, at the junction of the Nièvre river with the Loire, south-eastward and 92 miles distant from Orleans, and north-westward and 115 miles distant from Lyons, with an ancient Gothic castle, once the residence of the dukes of Nevers, a magnificent cathedral, an extensive gun-foundry, and 17,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Pouilly* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *La Charité* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Clamecy* (with 6,900 inhabitants), *Château-Chivon* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Cosne* (with 6,500 inhabitants).

XIV. BERRY.—This province, situated in the centre of France, and at the southern frontier of Orléanais, was ruled by counts, subsequently viscounts, who in 1094 sold it to Philip I., and since that time royal princes have frequently been invested with it. The last prince, who bore the title of duke of Berry, was the youngest son of Charles X. Berry comprises at present two departments, viz.: the *Cher Department* (chief town Bourges), and the *Indre Department* (chief town Châteauroux). 33. The *Cher Department* contains: † BOURGES, the former capital of Berry, at the junction of the Auron and Evre, 64 miles south-south-east of Orleans, with a remarkable ancient castle, town walls built by the ancient Romans, a magnificent cathedral, and 26,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Sancerre* (with 3,700 in-

 The Provinces of Berry and Orleansais.

habitants), *Vierzon* (with 7,500 inhabitants), *Henrichemont* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Gray le Pré* (with iron-works), and *Boisbelle*. (St. Amand in this department belongs to Bourbonnais, and has for this reason already been described above.) 34. The *Indre Department* contains: †CHATEAUCROUX, chief town on the Indre, south-westward and 37 miles distant from Bourges, with cloth manufactures and 14,500 inhabitants. VALENÇAI, a town on the Nahon, 60 miles south-south-west of Orleans, with 3,000 inhabitants, and a palace, which belonged to the well-known prince of Talleyrand, and where Ferdinand VII. of Spain and his brother, Don Carlos, were retained as prisoners in the period from 1808 to 1814. Other towns of this department are: *Issoudun* (with 12,500 inhabitants), *La Châtre* (with 4,800 inhabitants), *Le Blanc* (with 5,200 inhabitants), and *Lerroux* (with 3,000 inhabitants). To Berry belongs also, but is situated within the limits of the *Loir and Cher Department* (see below), the town of St. AIGNAN, with cloth manufactures, and 3,000 inhabitants.

XV. ORLEANSAIS, at the southern frontier of Isle de France, was ever belonging to the crown, that, however, frequently invested royal princes with this province. The princes then bore the title of a duke of Orleans, as it was the case with Louis Philip before his accession in 1830. The province of Orléanais comprises at present 3 departments, viz.: the *Loiret Department* (chief town Orleans), the *Eure and Loir Department* (chief town Chartres), and the *Loir and Cher Department* (chief town Blois). 35. The *Loiret Department* contains: †ORLEANS, the former capital of Orléanais, on the Loire, southward and 69 miles distant from Paris, with a beautiful Gothic cathedral, considerable trade and 42,000 inhabitants. MONTARGIS, a town on the Loing, with a mountain-castle, cotton manufactures, and 8,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Beaugency* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Clery* (with a church containing the sepulchre of Louis XI., and 2,000 inhabitants), *Meung or Mehun* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Gien* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Pithiviers* (with 4,200 inhabitants), and *Briare* (with 2,000 inhabitants). 36. The *Eure and Loir Department* contains: †CHARTRES, chief town on the Eure, 46 miles north-north-west of Orleans, with one of the finest Gothic cathedrals in France (the one steeple of which is 342 and the other 378 feet in height), important grain trade, and 15,500 inhabitants. MAINTENON, a town on the Eure, with 2,000 inhabitants. As is known, the second consort of Louis XIV. bore the name after this town. *Châteaudun*, a town on the Loire, with 7,000 inhabitants. (The town of Dreux in this department be-

 The French Provinces of Orleanais, Touraine and Anjou.

longs to Isle de France, and has been described under this head; while about Nogent le Rotrou, also in this department, see below under the head of Perche.) 37. The *Loir and Cher Department* contains: †BLOIS, chief town on the Loire, south-westward and 37 miles distant from Orleans, has 14,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its ancient castle, where in 1588 the duke of Guise and his brother were murdered by order of King Henry III. Not far from here is the celebrated Gothic palace of CHAMBORD, containing 440 apartments, and reared in the beginning of the 16th century by Francis I. The park, belonging to it, is 18 miles in circuit. In 1821 it was bought at the price of 1,542,000 francs by a society of French, and given to the duke of Bordeaux in the name of the French nation. This prince bears at present the title of a count of Chambord. VENDÔME, a town on the Loire, is noted for its glove manufactures, and has 8,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Romorantin* (with 7,500 inhabitants), and *Savigny sur Braye* (with 2,000 inhabitants). The town of St. Aignan, within the limits of the Loir and Cher Department, belongs to Berry, and is described above.

XVI. TOURAINE, at the south-western frontier of Orléanais, and on the south bordering upon Poitou. Touraine, on account of its fertility and beauty of sceneries called the "garden of France," was in 1044 annexed to the county of Anjou, and in 1202 united with the French crown, and comprises at present:—38. The *Indre and Loire Department*, containing: †TOURS, ancient capital of Touraine, on the Loire, south-westward and 69 miles distant from Orleans, and eastward and 115 miles distant from Nantes, with a remarkable Gothic cathedral, various manufactures, and 27,500 inhabitants. Not far from here is situated the ancient, now much decayed, palace of *Plessis les Tours*, where Louis XI. spent the last days of his life, and died in 1483. Between Tours and Poitiers (see below) it was, where Charles Martell defeated the Moors, in 732. AMBOISE, a town on the Loire, with an ancient castle, or palace (where Louis XI. instituted the equestrian order of St. Michael, and Charles VIII. died in 1498), and 5,600 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Loches* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *La Haye* (with 2,100 inhabitants), and *Chinon* (noted for its mustard, with 7,400 inhabitants). About the town of Richelieu within this department, see below.

XVII. ANJOU, on the west bordering upon Brittany, and on the east upon Touraine, was in 1356 raised to a duchy and held in fee by several royal princes, among them Henry III., before his accession to the throne. The province of Anjou comprises at present:—39. The *Maine and Loire Depart-*

 The Provinces of Anjou, Maine and Perche.

ment, containing: †ANGERS, ancient capital of Anjou, on the Mayenne, 50 miles east-north-east of Nantes, with a remarkable cathedral, and 37,000 inhabitants. In the neighborhood are celebrated slate-quarries. Other towns of this department are: *Pont de Cé* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Chalonnnes* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Ingrande* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Châteauneuf* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Doué* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Chollet* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Durtal* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Segré* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Chemillé* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Beaugé* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Pouance* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Beaufort* (with 6,500 inhabitants), and *Beaupréau* (with 3,200 inhabitants). SAUMUR, formerly the chief town of a government of the same name, which comprised parts of Anjou and Upper Poitou, is situated on the Loire, south-eastward and 23 miles distant from Angers, and has 12,500 inhabitants. To this government belonged also the town of RICHELIEU (formerly a village, but in 1637 raised to a town by the cardinal of Richelieu, has at present 3,200 inhabitants), at present situated within the limits of the *Indre and Loire Department* (see above).

XVIII. MAINE and PERCHE, two former counties between Orléannais and Brittany, forming, together with the county of Laval, one government, until the first French revolution. *Maine*, definitively united with the crown in 1584, and the former county of Laval (that belonged to the house of Tremouille until the first French revolution) comprise at present 2 departments, viz.: the *Sarthe Department* (chief town Le Mans), and the *Mayenne Department* (chief town Laval). 40. The *Sarthe Department* contains: †LE MANS, former capital of Maine, on the Sarthe, eastward and 83 miles distant from Rennes, and south-westward and 115 miles distant from Paris, with a remarkable Gothic cathedral, important poultry trade, noted wax- and linen-bleacheries, and 24,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Sablé* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Mamers* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *St. Calais* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *La Ferté Bernard* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Château du Loir* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *La Flèche* (with 6,800 inhabitants). 41. The *Mayenne Department* contains: †LAVAL, formerly the capital of the county of Laval, on the Mayenne, between Le Mans and Rennes, is noted for its linen manufactures, and has 18,500 inhabitants. MAYENNE, a town on the Mayenne river, with important linen manufactures, and 10,500 inhabitants. *Château-Gonthier*, a town on the Mayenne river, is noted for its flax- and hemp-yarn, and has 6,500 inhabitants.

The former county of *Perche*, reunited with the French crown in 1226,

 The French Provinces of Perche and Brittany.

comprises at present parts of the *Orne Department* (see under the head of Normandy), containing: MORTAGNE (ancient capital of Perche, with important linen trade, and 6,000 inhabitants; in its vicinity is situated the celebrated convent of Cistercians *La Trappe*, founded in 1140); and of the *Eure and Loir Department* (see above, under the head of Orléanais), containing: NOGENT LE ROTROU, a town on the Huisne, with various manufactures, and 7,000 inhabitants.

XIX. BRITANNY, or (in French) *La Bretagne*.—This province, comprising the great western peninsula of France, has derived its name from the ancient Britons, who in the middle of the 5th century emigrated from their native country (see History of Europe, § 4) to this Gaulic peninsula, at that time called *Armorica*, but which name was since transmuted into that of Brittany, or rather *Little Brittany*. Towards the end of the 5th century the country was subdued by King Clovis, but since the death of Charlemagne it was ruled by independent dukes. The sole heiress of Brittany, duchess Ann, was married first to Charles VIII and then to Louis XII., and moreover her daughter Claudia was married to King Francis I. of France; and in this way Brittany was annexed to the French crown. It comprises at present 5 departments, viz.: the *Ille and Vilaine Department* (chief town Rennes), the *North Coasts Department* (chief town St. Brieux), the *Finisterre Department* (chief town Quimper), the *Morbihan Department* (chief town Vannes), and the *Lower Loire Department* (chief town Nantes). 42. The *Ille and Vilaine Department* contains: †RENNES, ancient capital of Brittany, at the junction of the Ille and Vilaine, 202 miles west-south-west of Paris, with important butter trade, and 36,500 inhabitants. In a neighboring ancient feudal castle the celebrated Bertrand du Guesclin († in 1380) was born in 1312. ST. MALO, a fortified maritime town on the English Channel, with numerous docks where merchant vessels are built, and 10,500 inhabitants. Not far from here is situated the maritime town of ST. SERVAN, with 10,000 inhabitants. Between this town and the coast of Normandy is the *Bay of Cancale*, noted for its oysters. The town of CANCALE has 5,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Pougères* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *La Guerche* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Vitré* (with 9,500 inhabitants), *Redon* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Montfort* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Paimpont* (with 4,000 inhabitants). 43. The *North Coasts Department* contains: †ST. BRIEUX, or *St. Brieux*, chief town near the coast, north-westward and 60 miles distant from Rennes, with 11,800 inhabitants, and a seaport at the village of *Legué St.*

 The Province of Brittany.

Brieuc. The town of LAMBALLE, noted for its parchment, and containing 4,000 inhabitants, was until the first French revolution the capital of the duchy of *Penthièvre*. Other towns of this department are: *Binic* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Quintin* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Guingamp* (with 6,200 inhabitants), *Loudéac* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Lannion* (with 5,700 inhabitants), *Treguier* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Dinan* (with 8,200 inhabitants).

44. The *Finistère Department* contains: †QUIMPER, or *Quimper Corentin*, chief town near the south coast of Brittany, westward and 115 miles distant from Rennes, with a fine cathedral and 10,500 inhabitants. BREST, a fortified maritime town and chief naval station of France, on the Atlantic, 322 miles west-south-west of Paris, with a very fine harbor, a magnificent arsenal, and 31,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Quimperlé* (with 5,400 inhabitants), *Carhaix*, or *Keraës* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Morlaix* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *St. Pol de Leon* (with 6,300 inhabitants), *Concarneau* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Châteaulin* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Landerneau* (with 5,000 inhabitants). The islands of Ouessant (with 2,000 inhabitants), and of Sein (with 500 inhabitants), are also belonging to this department.

45. The *Morbihan Department* contains: †VANNES, chief town on the southern coast of Bretagne, south-eastward and 92 miles distant from Brest, with 12,000 inhabitants. LORIENT, a fortified maritime town and great naval station, westward and 23 miles distant from Vannes, with 20,000 inhabitants. The former French East Indian Company had its seat in Lorient. Other towns of this department are: *Port Louis* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Sarzeau* (with 6,400 inhabitants), *Auray* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Quiberon* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Hennebon* (with 4,900 inhabitants), *Ploermel* (with 5,600 inhabitants), and *Pontivy* (with important linen trade and 6,000 inhabitants). Pontivy was before the first French revolution the chief town of the principality of *Rohan*. The islands of *Belle Isle* (with 7,000 inhabitants, and the chief town *Palais*), of *Groix*, or *Grouaix* (with 2,500 inhabitants), of *Hout* and *Hordic*, are belonging to this department.

46. The *Lower Loire Department* contains: †NANTES, chief town on the Loire, south-eastward and 165 miles distant from Brest, and south-eastward and 230 miles distant from Paris, carries on a very important commerce to all parts of the world, and has 90,000 inhabitants. Nantes is moreover noted for an edict of Henry IV (issued in 1598), respecting the Protestants, which was revoked in 1685. The seaport of Nantes is at PAIMBOEFF, a town near the mouth of the Loire, and at 25 miles distance from Nantes, with 4,000 inhabitants. Other towns

 The French Provinces of Brittany and Poitou.

of this department are: *Bourgneuf* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Quérande*, or *Gurande* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Le Crosic* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *St. Nazaire* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Savenay* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Château-briand* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Nozay* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Ancenis* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *St. Philibert* (with 3,000 inhabitants).

XX. Poitou, between Bordeaux and Nantes, along the coast of the Atlantic. Poitou was by Charlemagne raised to an earldom, whose heiress, Eleanor, was married to King Henry II. of England (reigning from the year 1154 to 1189), who thus became possessed of it. Not before the year 1371 was Poitou definitively reunited with the French crown. It comprises at present 3 departments, viz.: the *Vienne Department* (chief town Poitiers), the *Two Sèvres Department* (chief town Niort), and the *Vendée Department* (chief town Bourbon-Vendée). 47. The *Vienne Department* contains: + POITIERS, ancient capital of Poitou, south-eastward and 92 miles distant from Nantes, with a beautiful cathedral, and 24,000 inhabitants. Not far from here is the battle-field of *Maupertuis*, where in 1356 King John of France was defeated by the prince of Wales (the so-called Black Prince) and taken prisoner. The town of *Lusignan* was the ancestral seat of the last king of Jerusalem, subsequently king of Cyprus, Guido of Lusignan (towards the end of the 12th century). CHATELLERAUT, a town on the Vienne, is noted for its manufactures of cutlery, and has 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Civray* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Loudun* (with 5,300 inhabitants), *Montmorillon* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *St. Savin* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Tremouille* (with 1,200 inhabitants). 48. The *Two Sèvres Department* contains: + NIORT, chief town, on the Sèvre Niortaise, 42 miles west-south-west of Poitiers, with 18,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Parthenay* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Bressuire* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Melle* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Thouars* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *St. Maixent* (with 4,500 inhabitants), and *Marzé* (with 2,000 inhabitants). 49. The *Vendée Department* contains: + BOURBON-VENDEE (before the first French revolution called *Roche sur Yon*), chief town on the Yon, southward and 37 miles distant from Nantes, with 5,400 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Foucauay le Comte* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Luçon* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Beauvoir sur Mer* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Sables d'Olonne*, or *Les Sables d'Olonne* (with 5,200 inhabitants). To Poitou and the Vendée Department are also belonging the islands of *NORMOCTIER* (with 6,000 inhabitants), of *DIEU*, or *d'Yeu* (with 2,000 inhabitants), of *Pilier*, and *Bouin*. To Poitou belongs, moreover, the

 The Provinces of Aunis, Saintonge and Angoumois.

town of ROCHECHOUART, with 4,400 inhabitants, situated within the limits of the *Upper Vienne Department* (see under the head of Limousin).

XXI. AUNIS and SAINTONGE.—These two provinces, situated between Poitou and Guyenne, and separated from each other by the Charente river, were, together with Poitou, reunited with the French crown by King Charles V. (see History of France). Before the first French revolution, Aunis formed a government by itself, while Saintonge was conjointly with Angoumois (see below) under the administration of another governor. At present, Aunis and Saintonge comprise in substance:—50. The *Lower Charente Department*, containing: †LA ROCHELLE, ancient capital of Aunis, on the Atlantic, between Bordeaux and Nantes, is strongly fortified, and has 16,000 inhabitants. La Rochelle is noted in history for its siege of thirteen months, sustained in 1627 and 1628. At the outside of the harbor of La Rochelle lies the *island of Ré* (area: 64 square miles; population: 18,000 inhabitants). ROCHEFORT, a fortified town on the Charente, 14 miles south-south-east of La Rochelle, was founded in 1664 by Louis XIV., is noted for its naval depôt, and has 16,500 inhabitants. In Rochefort it was where Napoleon in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, embarked, and then fell into the power of the English. Before the mouth of the Charente, lies the island of Oleron, with 16,000 inhabitants, and the town of *Château du Bourq*. On the Sèvre Niortaise is situated the town of *Marans*, with 4,600 inhabitants. SAINTES, formerly the capital of *Saintonge*, on the Charente, south-eastward and 23 miles distant from Rochefort, with 10,800 inhabitants. Other towns of Saintonge and the Lower Charente Department are: *Marennes* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Brouage* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Ionzac* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Royan* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Tonnay-Charente* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *St. Jean d'Angely* (with 6,200 inhabitants). To Saintonge belongs also the town of BARBEZIEUX, noted for its linen cloth, capons, and truffles, has 3,000 inhabitants, and is situated within the limits of the *Charente Department* (see below).

XXII. ANGOUMAIS, along the eastern frontier of the two last-named provinces, and at the northern frontier of Guyenne, was united with the French crown by King Charles V., and comprises at present:—51. The *Charente Department*, containing: †ANGOULEME, former capital of Angoumois, on the Charente, 72 miles north-north-east of Bordeaux, with a remarkable cathedral, important wine and brandy trade, and 18,000 inhabitants. COGNAC, a town on the Charente, is noted for its brandy, and has 4,000 inhabitants. *Jurnac*, a village in the vicinity of Cognac, is noted in history for the battle of the

 The French Provinces of La Marche, Limousin and Auvergne.

year 1569, in which the prince of Condé was killed. *Ruffec* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Confolens* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Aubeterre* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *La Rochefoucauld* (with 2,700 inhabitants), towns in this department, within whose limits lies, moreover, Barbezicux, belonging to Saintonge (see above).

XXIII. LA MARCHE.—This province, situated near the centre of France and the southern frontier of Berry, has since the year 1531 been united with the French crown, and comprises at present:—52. The *Creuse Department*, containing: †GUERET, formerly the capital of La Marche, near the head of the Gartempe river, southward and 115 miles distant from Orleans, with 5,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Ahun* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Bourgaueuf* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Aubusson* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Felletin* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Boussac* (with 1,000 inhabitants). The towns of BELLAC (with 3,000 inhabitants) and DORAT (with 2,000 inhabitants), situated within the limits of the *Upper Vienne Department*, do likewise belong to La Marche.

XXIV. LIMOUSIN, situated at the north-eastern frontier of Guyenne, and once an earldom, was by King Henry IV. united with the French crown, and comprises at present 2 departments, viz.: the *Upper Vienne Department* (chief town Limoges), and the *Corrèze Department* (chief town Tulle). 53. The *Upper Vienne Department* contains: †LIMOGES, formerly the capital of the Limousin, on the Vienne river, north-eastward and 115 miles distant from Bordeaux, is noted for its horse-marts, and has 30,500 inhabitants. Near the town of *Chalus* (with 1,500 inhabitants) was in the middle ages a castle, in the siege of which King Richard of the Lion Heart was killed by an arrow in 1199. Other towns of this department are: *St. Léonard* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *St Junien* (with 6,400 inhabitants), *St. Yrieix* (with 7,500 inhabitants), *Eymoutiers* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Magnac-Laval* (with 3,000 inhabitants). 54. The *Corrèze Department* contains: †TULLE, chief town on the Corrèze, south-eastward and 46 miles distant from Limoges, is noted for its manufactures of point net, and has 10,000 inhabitants. *Brive la Gaillarde*, a town on the Corrèze, with important truffle trade, and 9,500 inhabitants. The little town of *Turonne* is noted for its ancient castle, one of the oldest and most important fortresses in France. The fine palace in the village of *Pompadour* was the property of the well-known marchioness of Pompadour. The town of *Ussel* is situated on the Sarsonne, and has 4,300 inhabitants.

XXV. AUVERGNE.—This province, once an earldom, which was in 1360

 The Provinces of Auvergne and Lyonnais.

raised to the rank of a duchy, and in 1531 united with the crown, comprises at present 2 departments, viz.: the *Puy de Dôme Department* (chief town Clermont), and the *Cantal Department* (chief town Aurillac), both named after the highest peaks of the mountains of Auvergne (see Introduction, or General View of Europe, § 7, h). 55. The *Puy de Dôme Department* contains: †CLERMONT, surnamed *en Auvergne*, ancient capital of Auvergne, at the foot of Mount Puy de Dôme, westward and 83 miles distant from Lyons, consists properly of two towns, lying near each other, viz.: *Clermont* and *Montferrand*, which since the first French revolution are united by the common name of CLERMONT-FERRAND. This united city has 34,000 inhabitants, and is noted for the council, or synod, held here in 1095, which gave the principal cause to the crusades. RIOM, a town with 13,000 inhabitants, is situated northward and 9 miles distant from Clermont, in the beautiful and fertile plain known by the name of *Limagne*. The town of AIGUEPERSE, with 3,200 inhabitants, was formerly the capital of the duchy of *Montpensier*. Other towns of this department are: *Volvic* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Pont du Château* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Vodable* (with 900 inhabitants), *Issoire* (with 6,200 inhabitants), *Saurillanges* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Besse* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Billom* (with 5,800 inhabitants), *Ambert* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Arlant* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Marsac* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Thiers* (with 11,000 inhabitants, and important manufactures of paper and cutlery), *St. Remy* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Maringues* (with 4,000 inhabitants). 56. The *Cantal Department* contains: †AURILLAC, chief town, on the *Jourdane*, south-westward and 46 miles distant from Clermont, with various manufactures, trade with mules, and 11,500 inhabitants. The town of *Chaudes-Aigues*, with 2,300 inhabitants, is noted for its warm mineral baths. Other towns of this department are: *St. Flour* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Murat* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Vie sur Cère* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Mours* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Mauriac* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Salers* (with 1,800 inhabitants). The towns of BRIOUDE (with 5,500 inhabitants) and LANGEAC (with 3,000 inhabitants), situated within the limits of the *Upper Loire Department* (see under the head of Languedoc), do likewise belong to Auvergne.

XXVI. LYONNAIS.—This province is situated between Auvergne and Dauphiny. It did at first form part of the primary kingdom of Burgundy (see above, under the head of Bourgogne), and was since under the Frankish sway ruled by governors who, in the course of time, made themselves independent, assuming the title of earls. Since the year 1173 they possessed only the dis-

 The French Provinces of Lyonnais and Guyenne.

tricts of *Forez* and *Beaujolais*, while the archbishop of Lyons exercised the sway over Lyonnais proper. These three districts were united with the French crown respectively by King Philip IV., and in the years 1369 and 1531. The province of Lyonnais comprises at present 2 departments, viz.: the *Rhone Department* (chief town Lyons), and the *Loire Department* (chief town Montbrison). 57. The *Rhone Department* contains: †LYONS, once the capital of Lyonnais, at the confluence of the Saône and Rhone, south-eastward and 276 miles distant from Paris, and northward and 166 miles distant from Marseilles, is the second French city in population and manufactures, and has (including the suburbs of *la Guillotière* and *la Croix Rousse*) 210,000 inhabitants. Its 40,000 silk-looms employ 80,000 men, and are annually producing silks at the value of 100 million francs. The town of VILLEFRANCHE (noted for its cattle-fairs, and having 8,000 inhabitants) was formerly the capital of Beaujolais (see above). Other towns of this department are: *St. Genis-Laval* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Givors* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Tarare* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Condrieu* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Belleville* (with 2,300 inhabitants), and *Beaujeu* (with 1,800 inhabitants). 58. The *Loire Department* contains: †MONTBRISON, formerly the capital of the province of Forez (see above), on the Vizezy, westward and 37 miles distant from Lyons, with 6,500 inhabitants. The city of St. ETIENNE is noted for its extensive manufactures of fire-arms, hardware, and silk riband, and has 54,000 inhabitants. ROANNE, a town on the Loire, with 10,500 inhabitants, is the centre of the inland trade between Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris. Other towns of this department are: *St. Galmier* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *St. Symphorien de Lay* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *St. Chamond* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Rive de Gier* (with 10,500 inhabitants).

XXVII. GUYENNE.—This province, on the north side of the Garonne, formed before the first French revolution one government together with Gascony lying on the south side of this river, and was by the Romans called *Aquitania*, on account of its mineral waters (aquae). In the 5th century the Visigoths settled here and founded an empire, whose capital was Toulouse. During a short period in the 8th century the name of *Septimania* was used instead of Aquitania. In 778 Charlemagne appointed his son Louis king of Aquitania, which however subsequently was divided into the duchies of *Guyenne* (Aquitania) and *Gascony*, and in 1155, by way of marriage, came under the sway of the English kings, who remained in possession for almost 300 years. In 1453 both duchies were united with the French crown. It

 The Province of Guyenne.

must be still observed that Guyenne was divided into six districts, viz.: *Bourdelois* (capital Bordeaux), *Périgord* (chief town Périgueux), *Agenois* (chief town Agen), *Quercy* (chief town Cahors), *Rouergue* (chief town Rhodéz), and *Bazadois* (chief town Bazas). At present Guyenne is divided into 6 departments, which in substance correspond to those districts. 59. The *Gironde Department* contains: †BORDEAUX, formerly the capital of Guyenne, on the left bank of the Garonne, is the emporium of the south-west provinces and chief seat of the French wine trade, is handsomely built, and has 120,000 inhabitants. Previous to the first French revolution, the annual export of wines from Bordeaux was 100,000 tons, while in 1831 only 24,000 tons of this staple were exported. The district of *MEDOC* is noted for its wines, and contains the towns of *Lesparre* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Medoc* or *St. Laurent de Medoc* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Paulliac* (with 3,000 inhabitants). The towns of *Barsac* (with 2,700 inhabitants), *Langon* (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Podensac* (with 1,600 inhabitants), are likewise noted for their wines. *BLAYE*, a fortified town on the Gironde, with 4,000 inhabitants, and a citadel where the duchess of Berry was kept prisoner from 1832 to 1833. Other towns of this department are: *Buch* or *La Teste de Buch* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Castres* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Bourg* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Coutras* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Libourne* (with 10,500 inhabitants), *Castillon* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *La Réole* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Bazas* (formerly the chief town of the district of Bazadois, with 4,600 inhabitants). 60. The *Dordogne Department* contains: †PERIGUEUX, formerly chief town of Périgord, on the Isle, north-eastward and 69 miles distant from Bordeaux, is noted for its truffles, and has 12,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Ribérac* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Mucidan* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Bergerac* (with 9,500 inhabitants), *Exideuil* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Sarlat* (with 6,200 inhabitants), and *Nontron* (with 3,700 inhabitants). 61. The *Lot and Garonne Department* contains: †AGEN, chief town on the Garonne, south-eastward and 74 miles distant from Bordeaux, is noted for its prunes, and has 14,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Tonneins* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Aiguillon* (with 3,700 inhabitants), *Marmande* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Villeneuve d'Agen* (with 11,500 inhabitants). 62. The *Lot Department* contains: †CAHORS, formerly the capital of Quercy (see above), on the Lot, 115 miles east-south-east of Bordeaux, is noted for its wines, and has a remarkable ancient cathedral, and 13,500 inhabitants. The village of *Lamothe-Fenelon* is the birthplace of the renowned archbishop

 The French Provinces of Guyanne and Gascony.

Fenelon (born in 1651), and lies near SOULLAC, a town on the Dordogne, with 3,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Gourdon* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Rocamadour* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Figeac* (with 6,800 inhabitants). 63. The *Tarn and Garonne Department* contains: +MONTAUBAN, chief town, on the Tarn, northward and 32 miles distant from Toulouse, with a cathedral founded in 739, considerable inland trade, and 25,000 inhabitants. Moissac, a town on the Tarn, with important inland trade, and 11,000 inhabitants. (Castel Sarrazin, within the limits of this department, belongs to Languedoc.) 64. The *Aveyron Department* contains: +RODEZ, formerly the capital of Rouergue (see above), on the Aveyron, 166 miles east-south-east of Bordeaux, is noted for its beautiful cathedral with a steeple 290 feet high, and has 10,000 inhabitants. St. GENIEZ, or *St. Geniez de Rivedolt*, a town on the Lot, with numerous manufactures of cloth, etc., and 4,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Guiole* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Milhaut* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Aubin* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Espalion* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *St. Affrique* (with 6,400 inhabitants), and *Villefranche* (with 10,000 inhabitants).

XXVIII. GASCONY.—The name of this province, situated between the Garonne and the Pyrenees, is derived from the ancient Gasconians, or Vasconians, whose descendants are the Basques (see Introduction, § 12), and who from their primitive seat on the south side of the Pyrenees, partly emigrated to the present province of Gascony at the end of the 6th century. Since the 11th century Gascony shared the fate of Guyenne (see above). Previous to the first French revolution Gascony was divided into the districts of *Armagnac* (chief town Auch), *Labour*, or the *Country of the Basques* (chief town Bayonne), *Landes* (comprising the *duchy of Albret*), *Condomois* (chief town Condom) and *Marsan* (chief town Mont de Marsan). At present Gascony comprises 3 departments, viz.: the *Gers Department* (chief town Auch), the *Upper Pyrenees Department* (chief town Tarbes), and the *Heaths Department* (chief town Mont de Marsan). 65. The *Gers Department* contains: +AUCH, ancient capital of Gascony, south-eastward and 106 miles distant from Bordeaux, with a splendid cathedral, and 11,000 inhabitants. CONDOM, formerly chief town of Condomois (see above), with 7,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Lectoure* (with 6,700 inhabitants), *Mirande* (with 2,700 inhabitants), *Lombez* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Eauze* (with 3,500 inhabitants). 66. The *Upper Pyrenees Department* contains: +TARBES, chief town, on the Adour, 115 miles south-south-east of Bordeaux, with a

 The Province of Gascony.

valuable stud, and 13,000 inhabitants. The towns of *Lourdes* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Argelès* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Lus* (with 2,200 inhabitants), are situated in the romantic valley of *Lavedan*. The not less romantic valley of *Campan* contains the towns of *Campan* (with 4,500 inhabitants), and *Bagnères*, surnamed *de Bigorre* (with 8,500 inhabitants). The village of *Barèges*, in the valley of the same name, is noted for its mineral baths and its webs of silk and wool, known by the name of *Barèges*. The village of *Cauterets*, in the Pyrenees, is noted for its warm mineral baths. 67. The *Heaths Department* contains: †*MONT DE MARSAN*, chief town, on the *Douze*, north-eastward and 60 miles distant from *Bayonne*, with 4,200 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Roquefort de Marsan* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Aire* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *St. Sever* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Dax* (with 5,000 inhabitants). To Gascony belong moreover several towns lying within the limits of other departments. First, from the *Lower Pyrenees Department* (see below): *BAYONNE*, a fortified maritime and commercial town, near the mouth of the *Adour*, 115 miles south-south-west of *Bordeaux*, is noted for its smoked hams, carries on an important trade, especially with *Spain*, and has 16,000 inhabitants. In 1679 the bayonets were invented here. The palace of *Marrae*, where in 1808 the royal family of *Spain* resigned in favor of *Napoleon*, has been destroyed by fire. *ST. JEAN DE LUZ*, a maritime town near the *Spanish* frontier, with 3,800 inhabitants. Not far from here is in the *Bidassoa* river the little *Pheasant*, or *Conference Island*, where the treaty of peace of the year 1659 was concluded between *France* and *Spain*. *HASPARON*, or *Hasparren*, an industrious town with 5,000 inhabitants. *MACLEON*, a town on the *Gave*, with 1,400 inhabitants. Secondly, from the *Lot and Garonne Department* (see above, under the the head of *Guyenne*): *NÉRAC*, formerly the capital of the ancient *duchy of Albret*, on the *Baise*, 18 miles west-south-west of *Agen*, is noted for its truffle-pies, and has 7,000 inhabitants, and an old palace, once the residence of the kings of *Navarre* and the dukes of *Albret*, and where also *King Henry IV.* resided for a time with his consort *Margaret of Valois*. From the town of *ALBRET* the *duchy* had derived its name. Thirdly, from the *Upper Garonne Department* (see below, under the head of *Languedoc*): *MURET*, a town on the *Garonne*, south-westward and 18 miles distant from *Toulouse*, with 4,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this same department are: *St. Gaulens* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *St. Martory* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *St. Béat* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *St. Bertrand de Comminges* (with 1,200 inhabitants). Finally, belongs to

 The French Provinces of Navarre, Bearn and Foix.

Gascony the town of ST. GIROUX, with 4,500 inhabitants, situated within the limits of the *Ariège Department* (see below under the head of Foix).

XXIX. NAVARRE and BEARN, along the Pyrenees, and surrounded by Gascony. In the description of Spain, it has already been related (page 197) that the ancient kingdom of Navarre was since 1234 in the possession of the French descendants of Count Theobald of Champagne, and that in 1512 King Ferdinand of Aragon wrested from them the southern part of it. The heiress of the northern part was in 1548 married to the Duke Anton of *Bourbon* (see *Bourbonnais*), and from this matrimony sprung King Henry IV., who inherited at the same time the principality of Béarn, connected with the duchy of Albret. From Navarre and Béarn has been formed:—68. The *Lower Pyrenees Department*, containing: †PAU, formerly the capital of the principality of *Béarn*, on the Gave, 55 miles east-south-east of Bayonne, with an ancient palace, where Henry IV. was born in 1553, and 13,000 inhabitants. The town of PONTAC is noted for its wines, and has 2,000 inhabitants. OLORON, or *Oléron*, a town with 7,000 inhabitants, carries on an important trade with timber and lumber. The towns of *Orthez* (with 8,000 inhabitants) and *Salies* (with 6,800 inhabitants) are noted for their hams, *Laruns* for its sulphur baths, and *Moucins* (with 5,500 inhabitants) for its wines. ST. JEAN PIED DE PORT, formerly the capital of the (French) kingdom of *Navarre*, on the high road from France to Spain, south-eastward and 28 miles distant from Bayonne, with a strong citadel, and 4,000 inhabitants. ST. PALAIS, a town on the *Bidouze*, with 1,200 inhabitants. *La Bastide de Clarence*, a town with 2,000 inhabitants. (The other towns within the limits of this department, viz.: Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, Biarritz, Hasparren, and Mauléon, are already described under the head of Gascony, to which they belong.)

XXX. The earldom of Foix, at the foot of the Pyrenees, was since the 11th century ruled by counts or earls, and in 1589 united with the French crown by Henry IV., whose ancestors had inherited it. At present it forms:—69. The *Ariège Department*, containing: †FOIX, the ancient capital of the earldom, on the *Ariège*, southward and 46 miles distant from Toulouse, with 5,900 inhabitants. The town of Ax, situated in a romantic valley of the Pyrenees, is noted for its mineral waters, and has 2,000 inhabitants. *Pamiers* and *Tarascon*, towns, with respectively 7,400 and 2,000 inhabitants.

Between the French province of Foix and the Spanish province of Catalonia lies, in the Pyrenees, the neutral country of ANDORRA, or *Andorre*, occupying a tract of only 192 square miles, with 16,000 inhabitants, and forming from old a

 The Provinces of Roussillon and Languedoc.

kind of republic, whose independence has ever been respected by France and Spain. On the 7th of November, 1846, a new code of law was solemnly promulgated. It comprises 54 villages, among which the capital, bearing the name of *Andorre la vielle*.

XXXI. ROUSSILLON, the most southern province of France, between Foix and the Mediterranean. The Frankish governors, appointed here since 796, made themselves independent in the course of time, and assumed the title of earls. The last of them bequeathed the earldom to King Alphonso of Aragon, in 1173. King John II. of Aragon mortgaged Roussillon, in 1463, to King Louis XI. of France, for the sum of 350,000 gold dollars, which sum was not repaid, so that in the treaty of 1659, Roussillon was formally ceded to France. It forms at present:—70. The *East Pyrenees Department*, containing: †PERRIGNAN, the ancient capital of Roussillon, near the Mediterranean, south-westward and 138 miles distant from Marseilles, is the most southerly town of France, and has 20,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Port Vendre* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Rivesaltes* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Collioure* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *St. Laurent de Cerdans* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Prades* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Ceret* (with 3,000 inhabitants). The little town of *Mont-Louis*, founded in 1681, has only 400 inhabitants, but is strongly fortified, and was formerly the capital of the French *Cerdagne*, which in 1660 was ceded to France by the Spanish crown.

XXXII. LANGUEDOC, between Guyenne and Provence, on the south bounded by the Mediterranean, has an area of 17,679 square miles, and derived its name from a French idiom, in the middle ages. Languedoc, since the 5th century possessed by the Visigoths, and in the 8th by the Moors, was by Pepin the Little brought under the sway of the Franks. In the 9th century, the governors of Languedoc assumed their independence and the title of *earls of Toulouse*, and ruled for a long while over a great part of Provence likewise. In 1361, Languedoc was united with the French crown. It comprises at present 8 departments, whose preliminary enumeration would take up too much room here. 71. The *Upper Garonne Department* contains: †TOULOUSE, ancient capital of Languedoc, on the Garonne, south-eastward and 138 miles distant from Bordeaux, with many remarkable ancient buildings (among them, especially, the city hall and the cathedral), numerous manufactures, and 80,000 inhabitants. The town of *Bagnères de Luchon*, with 2,000 inhabitants, is noted for its warm mineral baths. *Villefranche*, a town, with 3,000 inhabitants. (Other towns within the limits of this department, as St. Gaudens, Muret, etc.,

 The French Province of Languedoc.

belonging to Gascony, are already described there.) 72. The *Tarn Department* contains: +ALBY, chief town, on the Tarn, north-eastward and 42 miles distant from Toulouse, with a beautiful cathedral, and 12,500 inhabitants. Here, and in the surrounding country, called *Albigeois*, the Albigenses (who in some points had the same religious creed as the Waldenses mentioned under the head of Italy) had their chief seat. CASTRES, a town on the Agout, is noted for its cloth manufactures, and has 18,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Gaillac* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Sorèze* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Lavaur* (with 7,700 inhabitants), *Mazamet* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Graulhet* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Rabastens* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Hautpoul* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Lautrec* (with 3,600 inhabitants).

73. The *Aude Department* contains: +CARCASSONNE, chief town on the Aude, south-eastward and 54 miles distant from Toulouse, is renowned for its cloth manufactures, and has a remarkable cathedral, and 19,500 inhabitants. The city of NARBONNE (with various remarkable ancient buildings, and 11,500 inhabitants) was in the middle ages the emporium of Languedoc, and in the 8th century the seat of a Moorish governor. *Castelnaudary*, a town on the South canal, with cloth manufactures, and 11,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *La Grasse* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Sijan* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Leucate* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Alet* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Limoux* (with 7,500 inhabitants).

74. The *Hérault Department* contains: +MONTPELLIER, chief town, near the Mediterranean, eastward and 124 miles distant from Toulouse, was in the middle ages the seat of a renowned medical school, is at present the resort of invalids for its salubrious air, and has 37,000 inhabitants. As the seaport of Montpellier is to be considered CETTE, a maritime town on the Mediterranean, is noted for its wines and salt-works, and has 11,000 inhabitants. The towns of *Frontignan* (with 2,000 inhabitants) and *Lunel* (with 6,000 inhabitants), are noted for their excellent wines. LODÈVE, a town at the foot of the Sevennes, is from old renowned for its cloth manufactures, and has 11,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Ganges* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Clermont-Lodève*, or *Clermont l'Hérault* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Agde* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Pézenas* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Béziers* (with 17,500 inhabitants), *Bédarieux* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *St. Pons*, surnamed *de Tomiers* (with 7,500 inhabitants).

75. The *Gard Department* contains: +NIMES, chief town, pleasantly situated north-eastward and 28 miles distant from Montpellier, has numerous manufactures of silks, woollen, etc., and 45,000 inhabitants, and is noted for a

 The Province of Languedoc.

highly remarkable aqueduct, called *Pont du Gard*, and reared by the ancient Romans. **BEAUCAIRE**, a town on the Rhone, north-westward and 54 miles distant from Marseilles, is noted for its important annual fair, and has 10,000 inhabitants. **AIGUES MORTES**, a town near the Mediterranean, with 3,000 inhabitants, salt-works, and a seaport, where Louis IX. embarked for the 6th and 7th crusade, in 1248 and 1269. Other towns of this department are: *Uzès* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *St. Gilles* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Somnières* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Villeneuve d'Aignon* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Roquemaure* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Alais* (with 14,500 inhabitants), *Bagnols*, or *Baignols* (with 5,200 inhabitants), *Pont St. Esprit* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Remoulins* (with 1,060 inhabitants), *Anduze* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *St. Hippolyte* (with 5,800 inhabitants), and *Le Vigan* (with 5,000 inhabitants).

76. The *Lozère Department* contains: †**MENDE**, chief town, on the Lot, north-eastward and 138 miles distant from Toulouse, with manufactures of serge, and 6,200 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Marvéjols* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Florac* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Langogne* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Château neuf de Random* (with 2,500 inhabitants). The towns of *Villefort* and *Vialas* are noted for their lead mines.

77. The *Ardèche Department* contains: †**PRIVAS**, chief town, on the Ouvèze, southward and 69 miles distant from Lyons, with 4,600 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Tourmon* (with 4,300 inhabitants), *St. Péray* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Vernoux* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *La Voulte* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Annonay* (with 9,500 inhabitants), *Largentières* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Aubenas* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Vals* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Villeneuve de Berg* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Bourg St. Andéol* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Roche maure* (with 1,500 inhabitants). **VIVIERS** (on the Rhone, with 2,000 inhabitants) was formerly chief town of the district of *Vivarais*.

78. The *Upper Loire Department* contains: †**LE PUY**, surnamed *en Velay*, chief town, near the Loire, north-eastward and 164 miles distant from Toulouse, and south-westward and 65 miles distant from Lyons, with a beautiful cathedral, various manufactures, and 15,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Tence* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Monistrol* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Yssengeaux*, or *Issengeaux* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Polignac* (with the ruins of the ancestral seat of the princes of Polignac). To Languedoc belongs likewise the town of **CASTEL SARRAZIN**, on the Garonne, 35 miles north-north-west of Toulouse, with 7,700 inhabitants, situated within the limits of the *Tarn and Garonne Departments* (see above, under the head of Guyenne).

 The French Provinces of Languedoc and Dauphiny.

The towns of Brioude and Langeac, within the limits of the Upper Loire Department, belonging to Auvergne, are already described there.

XXXIII. DACUNY, between the Rhone and Italy, on the south bordering upon Provence. At first forming part of the Burgundian kingdom, Dauphiny was subsequently ruled by earls, who since the beginning of the 11th century bore the title of *Dauphins of Viennois*. The last of them, Humbert II., bequeathed in 1343 the country to King Philip VI. of France, upon the condition that every French crown-prince should bear the title of Dauphin. This custom has been observed until 1830. Dauphiny comprises at present 3 departments, viz.: the *Isère Department* (chief town Grenoble), the *Upper Alps Department* (chief town Gap) and the *Drôme Department* (chief town Valence). 79. The *Isère Department* contains: †GRENOBLE, ancient capital of Dauphiny, on the Isère, south-eastward and 54 miles distant from Lyons, is noted for its manufactures of gloves, and has 50,000 inhabitants. About 13 miles north of Grenoble is situated in a dreary mountainous tract the principal monastery of the Carthusians, called *Grande Chartreuse*, and founded in 1084 by the holy Bruno. VIENNE, a town on the Rhone, southward and 13 miles distant from Lyons, is noted for its high antiquity and for its many remnants of Roman architecture, and has 17,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Sassenage* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Vif* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Vizille* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Rives* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Foiron* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Allemont* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *St. Marcelin* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *La Tour du Pin* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Bourgain* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Pont Beauvoisie* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *La Balme* (with 1,200 inhabitants). 80. The *Upper Alps Department* contains: †GAP, chief town, at the confluence of the Bonne and Luic, 50 miles south south-east of Grenoble, with a remarkable cathedral, and 8,000 inhabitants. BRIANÇON, a town near the head of the Durance and in a tract of the Alps, which is elevated 7,374 feet above the sea, is noted for its strong fortifications, and has 3,600 inhabitants. *Mont Dauphin*, a town and fortress, with 500 inhabitants. *Embrun*, a town on the Durance, with a remarkable ancient cathedral, and 3,400 inhabitants. 81. The *Drôme Department* contains: †VALENCE, chief town, on the Rhone, southward and 54 miles distant from Lyons, with a remarkable cathedral, and 11,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Die* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Tain* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Romans* (with 7,300 inhabitants), *Dieu le Fit* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Montélimart* (with 8,400 inhabitants), *Chabeuil* (with 4,000

 The Provinces of Dauphiny and Provence.

inhabitants), *Crest* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Nyons* (with 3,500 inhabitants).

To the government of Dauphiny did also belong the *principality* of ORANGE, which lies between Dauphiny and Provence along the Rhone. Since the 11th century it was under the sway of earls, who assumed the princely title, and became extinct in 1531 with Prince Philibert, who bequeathed the country to his nephew, Renatus of *Nassau*. Since that time the at present, in Holland, reigning line of the house of Nassau has been called Nassau-Orange, or the house of Orange. In the treaty of peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, the principality was ceded to France by the king of Prussia, who had inherited it from the prince, William III., of Orange (and king of England). At present the principality of Orange forms part of the *Vaucluse Department* (see below), and contains the towns of ORANGE (formerly its capital, near the Rhone, northward and 16 miles distant from Avignon, with 9,500 inhabitants), and *Courteson* (with 2,500 inhabitants).

XXXIV. PROVENCE, along the Mediterranean, between the Rhone and the Sardinian continent. About its history, see under the head of Bourgogne, or Burgundy; and it needs only to be remarked that in 1481 Provence was definitively united to the French crown. At present it comprises 3 departments, viz.: the *Rhone-mouths Department* (chief town Marseilles), the *Var Department* (chief town Draguignan) and the *Lower Alps Department* (chief town Digne). 82. The *Rhone-mouths Department* contains: AIX, the ancient capital of Provence, on the Arc. northward and 13 miles distant from Marseilles, with a remarkable cathedral, and 26,000 inhabitants. †MARSEILLES, the capital of the department and, in some respect, the first commercial city of France, on the Mediterranean, between the mouths of the Rhone and Toulon, has 160,000 inhabitants, a great many fine houses and public buildings, is the seat both of literary institutions and manufactures, and its commerce with the Levant is very extensive. Marseilles was founded 600 years before the Christian era by Greek colonists. ARLES, a town on the Rhone, north-westward and 46 miles distant from Marseilles, has 22,000 inhabitants, and many remarkable ancient buildings, and was since 933 the capital of the kingdom of Arelat (see History of Burgundy above). Other towns of this department are: *Martigues* (with 7,800 inhabitants), *Berre* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *St. Chamas* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Salon* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Lanbese* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Istres* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Tarascon* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *St. Remy* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *La Ciotat* (with

 The French Provinces of Provence and Avignon.

5,000 inhabitants), *Cassis* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Aubagne* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Auriol* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Gardanne* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Orgon* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Château-Renard* (with 3,600 inhabitants). 83. The *Var Department* contains: †*DRAGUIGNAN*, chief town, at the foot of the Alps, 60 miles north-north-east of Marseilles, with 10,500 inhabitants. *Toulon*, a strongly fortified town and chief naval station, on the Mediterranean, with one of the finest harbors in Europe, great naval stores, etc., and 37,000 inhabitants. On the 16th of August, 1793, an English fleet under admiral Hood took possession of Toulon, which however was reconquered on the 18th of December, of the same year. Other towns of this department are: *Sejne*, or *La Sejne* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Brignolles* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *St. Barjols* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *St. Maximin* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Grasse*, or *La Grasse* (with 13,500 inhabitants), *Ollioules* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Fréjus* (with 3,300 inhabitants), *St. Tropez* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Antibes* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Cannes* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *St. Laurent les Var* (with 1,600 inhabitants), and *Hyères* (with 8,000 inhabitants). Near the coast lie the *Ilyerian* and *Lerinian Islands*. On the isle of *Sainte Marguerite* (belonging to the latter) it was, where the mysterious man with the iron mask was kept prisoner from the year 1661 to 1691. He died in 1701 in the Bastille of Paris, and it is presumed that he was a twin brother of Louis XIV. 84. The *Lower Alps Department* contains: †*Digne*, chief town, on the Bléone, and at the foot of the Alps, north-eastward and 72 miles distant from Marseilles, with 6,600 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Colmars* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Sisteron* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Forcalquier* (with 3,300 inhabitants), *Riez* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Mansque* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Barcelonnette* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Entrevaux* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Castellane* (with 2,200 inhabitants). The town of *Art*, with 6,400 inhabitants, situated within the limits of the *Vaucluse Department*, belongs likewise to Provence.

XXXV. *AVIGNON* and *VENAISSIN*, along the Rhone, and surrounded by Provence. In the history of the States of the Church (page 194) it has already been related, in which way the *Apostolic See* became possessed of the city of Avignon and the county of Venaissin. The popes resided in Avignon during the period from 1305 to 1377. Since the year 1791 Avignon and Venaissin have continued to form a constituent part of France, and are comprised by:—85. The *Vaucluse Department*, containing: †*AVIGNON*, chief town, on the left bank of the Rhone, north-westward and 54 miles distant

 The Provinces of Avignon and Corsica.

from Marsailles, with numerous remarkable ancient buildings, important madder trade, and 32,500 inhabitants. In the 14th century, when the pope resided here, the population amounted to 100,000 inhabitants. CARPENTRAS, formerly the capital of the county of Venaissin, north-eastward and 13 miles distant from Avignon, with 10,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this department are: *Venasque* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Vaison* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Cavaillon* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *L'Isle* (with 6,000 inhabitants).

XXXVI. CORSICA.—This island (area: 3,791 square miles; population: 221,800 inhabitants), in the Mediterranean Sea, at about 90 miles distance from the coast of Provence, was since the year 237 B. C. under the sway of the Romans, and subsequently changed hands until first in 806, and then in 1284 the *Genuese* took possession of it and kept it for nearly 500 years. The Genuese treated in a very despotic manner the Corsicans, who since 1729 revolted at several times, and in 1735, declaring their independence, elected a German baron, Theodor of Neuhof, their king. But he was not able to maintain himself, and died in England in 1756. The Corsicans meanwhile continued to revolt, so that at last the Genuese republic thought it best to cede the island to France, which occurred in 1768. In 1790 the government of the island was transformed into:—86. The *Department Corsica*, containing: +AJACCIO, chief town, on the western coast, is remarkable as the birth-place of Napoleon, and has 10,000 inhabitants. BASTIA was formerly the capital of Corsica, and has 13,500 inhabitants. Other towns on the island are: *Corte* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Calvi* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *San Fiorenzo*, or *St. Florent* (with 600 inhabitants), *Aléria* (with 800 inhabitants), *Sartene* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Porto Vecchio* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Bonifacio* (with 3,300 inhabitants).

The *French COLONIES* are the following:—

1. In AFRICA: *Algeria* (area estimated at 191,700 square miles, and population at 3,500,000 inhabitants), the island of *Bourbon* (area: 2,386 square miles; population: 110,000 inhabitants), settlements on the *Senegal*, etc.

2. In ASIA: The cities and towns of *Pondichery*, *Karikal*, *Mahé*, and *Chandernagor*, occupying together 532 square miles, with 180,000 inhabitants.

3. In AMERICA: French Guyana, or *Cajenne* (with 30,000

The French Colonies.

inhabitants), the West Indian islands of *Guadeloupe* (682 square miles, and 120,000 inhabitants), *Martinique* (362 square miles, and 116,000 inhabitants), etc., and the isles of *St. Pierre*, *Miquelon*, and *Langley*, near Newfoundland.

4. In POLYNESIA, the French government has assumed a mock protectorate over *Otaheite* and other islands, but nowhere established a regular colony.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

AREA: 117,921 square miles.

POPULATION: 28,500,000 inhabitants.

THE united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (as it is officially styled) comprises two large islands (with several groups of smaller ones), lying right opposite to the middle part of continental Europe, and separated from it by the Strait of Dover.

The largest of the two islands, embracing *England* (with *Wales*) and *Scotland*, is called GREAT BRITAIN since the year 1603, when, by the accession of King James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, both kingdoms were united.

The other and smaller of the two islands is IRELAND, which in 1172 was conquered by the English, and ever since has formed a constituent part, first of the kingdom of England, and since 1603 of the united kingdom.

About the seas, bays, etc., washing the shores of the British islands, see Introduction, § 8, pages 19 and 20.

According to the census of 1841, the total population was 26,861,464 inhabitants; and according to that of 1845, the population of Great Britain (exclusive Ireland) amounted to 19,572,574 inhabitants. The nation is divided into three classes: the nobility, gentry, and commonalty. The first comprises dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons; the second, all who are distinguished for wealth, education, talents, or office; and the third, tradesmen, artificers, and laborers. With regard to religious concerns, the Church of England is established by law; its

England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

supreme head is the sovereign, and under him are 2 archbishops, 25 bishops, 60 archdeacons, and more than 10,000 deans, vicars, rectors, etc. The members of other churches are called dissenters, and they comprise Methodists, Baptists, Independents, etc. This has, however, regard only to England (and Wales). In Ireland, there are four fifths of the people Roman Catholics, and nearly one half of the other fifth Presbyterians. On the other hand, in *Scotland* the established religion is Presbyterianism, the fundamental principle of which is the equality of the clergy, in opposition to Episcopacy and Prelacy. Lately a division has taken place, one half of the preachers having seceded, and formed the "Free Church of Scotland," in which the ministers are elected by their hearers.

About the principal mountain ranges in Great Britain, see Introduction, § 7, *k*. While thus Wales and most of the western counties of England are mountainous, the rest of England is diversified with beautiful hills, vales, and plains; as it is for the most part also the case with Ireland, where, however, about an eighth part of the surface is covered with bogs, while in the south-west are mountains of about 3,000 feet high. Scotland is divided into the Highlands and Lowlands, which latter embrace the counties south of the rivers Forth and Clyde, and some tracts north of them.

About the principal rivers, see Introduction, § 10. England is intersected by numerous canals, which extend about 2,800 miles in length. Most of them are of the most costly and perfect construction. In Scotland and Ireland are likewise excellent canals. At present England is, as it were, covered with a net of rail-roads, many of which have also been constructed in Ireland and Scotland.

The climate is generally healthful, though moist in England and Ireland, and cold in the Highlands of Scotland. In Ireland

The Products of England and Scotland.

it is more mild than in England, and produces there a beautiful and continued verdure. The soil is, upon the whole, fertile, though, especially in the Scotch Highlands, generally poor.

With the exception of timber and wine, the British islands are supplied with natural products in such quantities that, in case of necessity (as was the case in the period of the continental system from 1806 to 1813), they can dispense with any importation from the European continent. But, on the other hand, there are but few articles of this kind, which can be exported without prejudice to the home consumption. Until the last quarter of the last century, England, indeed, was enabled to export, upon an average, about two million bushels of *grain* annually; but since the year 1793 it could never afford that, although agriculture is conducted here with a skill almost unrivalled, and most of the grain is raised here. The chief products of England, in this and similar other respects, are, *wheat, barley, oats, hops*, etc. In Scotland, oats are the staple agricultural production. In Ireland, agriculture is in a less improved state than in England or Scotland; barley, oats, wheat, and flax, are extensively cultivated; but potatoes are the chief product, and form the principal food of the poor. The rearing of cattle is in a high state of perfection throughout most parts of the islands. There are about 11,500,000 head of *cattle*, more than 50,000,000 *sheep* of more or less improved breed, about 2,250,000 *horses*, etc. In Ireland, grazing and the dairy are the best managed parts of husbandry. The British *coal* mines may be considered as inexhaustible. The *tin* mines of Cornwall have been renowned ever since the days of the Phœnicians. The *lead* mines of Cornwall yield, beside the lead, from 12,000 to 20,000 marks of *silver* annually. Other productions from the mineral kingdom are, *copper* (Cornwall, Wales, and Anglesea island), *iron* (of which in 1842 about 1,500,000 tons were produced in England and Scotland), and *black lead*.

England (and in some respects, Scotland too) is the first *manufacturing* country in the world. The chief articles are *cotton* and *woollen* goods, *hardware*, *earthen ware*, *silks*, and *leather*. These six articles give employment to about 2,000,000 persons, who manufacture them to the value of about \$500,000,000 annually. In Scotland, the principal manufactures are fine cotton

goods, and coarse linens; and in Ireland, it is linen, which, for instance, in Ulster is made in almost every village and family. In 1844, the aggregate value of the exported English cotton goods was estimated at £18,823,402. In the years 1840 and 1841 there were imported respectively 50,002,979 and 53,130,446 pounds of wool, and exported woollen goods at the value of respectively £5,780,810 and £6,276,888; and in 1844 this value had increased to more than £9,300,000. The value of other articles exported in the years 1840 and 1841, was more than £3,300,000 for linen, respectively £1,349,137 and £1,625,191 for hardware, respectively £792,648 and £786,066 for silks, respectively £573,184 and £590,772 for porcelain and earthen ware, respectively £417,178 and £421,271 for glass wares, etc.

The *commerce* is superior to that of any other nation, and extends to all quarters of the world. The capital vested in it is estimated at £1,500,000,000, or at more than \$6,000,000,000. In 1844, the exports were in value of £50,615,265. The commerce with the colonies was, in 1840, in value of £17,852,600. The British merchant vessels (exclusive those of the colonies) were on the 1st of January, 1845, 23,253 in number (among them, 897 steam vessels), of the burthen of 2,995,196 tons. In the colonies, were 3,579 merchant vessels, of the burthen of 214,878 tons, in 1837.

With regard to the *means of education*, there are, upon the whole, 8 universities, viz.: 3 in England, 1 in Ireland, and 4 in Scotland. About the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, it has already been observed in the History of Europe (§ 17, *f*), that they were founded in a very early period of the middle ages; yet, commonly, the years 1249 (for Oxford) and 1279 (for Cambridge) are considered as those when they were first formally and permanently organized. In 1841, *Oxford* numbered 5,204, and *Cambridge* 5,530 students. In 1828, a third English university

was founded in *London*, but on a different system than the other two; in 1842, it was frequented by 886 students. The Irish university, founded in 1591, is in *Dublin*, and numbered 1,350 students in 1841. The annual revenues of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, amount to £834,038. The Scotch universities are, *St. Andrews* (founded in 1411, and in 1841 with 200 students), *Glasgow* (founded in 1454, and in 1841 with 1,570 students), *Aberdeen* (founded in 1471, and in 1841 with 510 students), and *Edinburgh* (founded in 1581, and in 1841 with 2,140 students). The higher seminaries of learning are numerous; but the common schools are by far not in so high a state of improvement as, for instance, in Germany. Those of Scotland are in general better arranged and managed, than those of Ireland, and even England.

The government is a limited hereditary monarchy, the supreme power being vested in a King (at present, a Queen), and Parliament. The Parliament consists of two houses, viz.: a *House of Lords*, composed of bishops (i. e., of the established church), and hereditary peers of the above-stated five different ranks, and a *House of Commons*, composed of more than 600 representatives elected by the people.

In the financial year, from the 5th July, 1845, to the 5th July, 1846, the public *expenditure* amounted to 49,895,800 pounds sterling, and the *revenue* to £52,715,871, which yielded a surplus of nearly £3,000,000. But since, in consequence of political events and other circumstances, the revenue has in the same degree decreased, as the expenditure has increased; so that, upon the whole, the ratio of the public charges is thus, that every inhabitant of the united kingdoms has to contribute to them about \$9 00 annually. The *public debt* had, on the 5th of January, 1844, attained the enormous height of 790,576,393 pounds sterling, the interest of which amounted to £28,161,959.

The *army* comprises about 122,000 men, inclusive more than 30,000 which the government keep in India, besides the troops of the East Indian Company. The *navy* numbered in 1845, upon the whole, 680 vessels, 125 of which were steamers, 99 were ships of the line, 80 frigates, etc.

The British *orders of honor*, are the following:—1. The *garter*, instituted in 1349 by Edward III.; it is the highest order of English knighthood. 2. The *order of Bath*, instituted in 1399 by Richard II., and renewed in 1725 by George I., in 3 classes since 1815. 3. The Scotch *thistle order*, or *order of St. Andrew*, from the year 787, but renewed in 1540 by James V. of Scotland, and in 1703 by Queen Anne. 4. The Irish *order of St. Patrick*, instituted in 1783. 5. The *order of St. Michael and George*, instituted in 1818, only for Malta. 6. The *order of British India*, instituted in 1837, only for officers in India.

History.—About the early part of British history, see History of Europe, §§ 4 and 15. William the Conqueror reigned from 1066 to 1087, and was succeeded by two of his sons, first by William II. (1087–1100), then by Henry I. (1100–1135). After the death of Henry I.—who left an only daughter married to Godfrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou—a civil war broke out on account of Henry's nephew, Stephen of Blois, having mounted the English throne, instead of Henry's grandson (son of his daughter), Henry Plantagenet. At last a conciliation was brought about, and in 1154 Henry Plantagenet mounted the throne by the name of Henry II. He in 1172 conquered Ireland, died in 1189, and was succeeded by his son Richard I., surnamed of the *Lion Heart*, who died in 1199, and was succeeded by his brother John (surnamed *without land*). John was as weak and feeble as cruel, and was in 1215 compelled by the English barons to sign the Magna Charta, the foundation of the British constitution. He died in 1216, and his successors of the principal line of the house of Plantagenet were the following kings: Henry III. (1216–1272), Edward I. (1272–1307), Edward II. (1307–1327), Edward III. (1327–1377), and Richard II. (1377–1399). The last-named king, son of the Black Prince and grandson of Edward III., was by his cousin, Henry of Lancaster (likewise a grandson of Edward III.), taken prisoner and compelled to resign,

Historical Sketch of England.

after which his cousin mounted the throne by the name of *Henry IV.* (1399–1413). He was succeeded by his son, *Henry V.* (1413–1422). Against his son *Henry VI.* (1422–1461), rose his cousin, the duke Richard of *York* (great-grandson of Edward III.), pretending that he had nearer claims upon the throne than Henry. Thus began (in 1455) the *war of the Roses*, or between the Yorkists (wearing white roses as emblems) and the Lancastrians (wearing red roses). Richard of York was killed in a battle, but his son mounted the throne by the name of *Edward IV.* (1461–1483). The whole house of Lancaster was exterminated, with the exception of Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, who made his escape to France. Edward IV. died in 1483, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Edward V.*, who however, together with his younger brother, was murdered by his uncle, the duke Richard of Gloucester, who mounted the throne by the name of *Richard III.*, but only reigned until 1485, when he was subdued and killed in the battle of Bosworth by *Henry Tudor*, the last descendant of the house of Lancaster. Henry ascended the throne by the name of *Henry VII.* He died in 1509, and has the following successors from the house of Tudor (Lancaster): *Henry VIII.* (1509–1547), *Edward VI.* (1547–1553), *Mary* (1553–1558), and *Elizabeth* (1558–1603). With Elizabeth the house of Tudor became extinct, and as her father's (Henry VIII.'s) sister Margaret had been married to James IV. of Scotland, the great-grandson of the latter, James VI. of Scotland (son of *Mary Stuart*), ascended the English throne by the name of James I. (1603–1625), and thus united both kingdoms. He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his son, *Charles I.*, who after a very troublesome reign leading to a civil war, was beheaded on the 30th of January, 1649. The government was now called a republic, although *Oliver Cromwell* exercised an almost absolute power until his death, which occurred in 1658. His son Richard succeeded him in the dignity of a Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, but resigned spontaneously, upon which the eldest son of Charles I. ascended the throne by the name of *Charles II.* (1660–1685). He died in 1685, and was succeeded by his brother *James II.*, who only reigned until 1688, when he was dethroned, and his sister Mary, or rather her consort William of Orange, invested with the royal power. After William's death (in 1702) his sister-in-law, *Anne*, ascended the throne, and when she died (in 1714), she was succeeded by *George I.*, elector of *Hanover* and great-grandson of James I. (whose daughter Elizabeth, married to the elector of the Palatinate, had a daughter who was the mother of George I.). George I. died in 1727, and

 England: Its Geographical Divisions

has had until now the following successors: *George II.* (1727-1760), *George III.* (1760-1820), *George IV.* (1820-1830), *William IV.* (1830-1837), and *Victoria*, who is still reigning.

The British empire proper embraces the three united kingdoms of *England* (inclusive *Wales*), *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, which are divided into *counties*, or *shires* (as they in England and Scotland are called by preference). The capitals of the counties will be found marked with a cross (+).

 A.—THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

It comprises the southern half of the great eastern island, and consists of two unequal parts, the greater of which being England proper, and the by far smaller part constituting what is called Wales. The total area amounts to 58,468 square miles—England having an extent of 51,205 square miles, and Wales of 7,263 square miles. The total population is about 17,000,000 inhabitants—15,975,000 in England, and 1,000,000 in Wales. England proper contains 40 counties or shires.

1. *Middlesex*, on the northern bank of the Thames, containing: †*LONDON*, the metropolis of the British empire, and greatest city in Europe, on the Thames, 40 miles from its mouth, had in 1844 a population of 2,007,550, and at present more than 2,250,000 of inhabitants. The number of the houses is estimated at more than 300,000; that of the streets, lanes, etc., at 14,000. London embraces, besides the city proper, where the chief shops and warehouses are, *Westminster* (containing the royal palaces, houses of Parliament, the grand Gothic edifice known by the name of Westminster Abbey, etc.), and *Southwark* (on the south side of the Thames, and containing the usual

 England: its Geographical Divisions.

residence of the archbishop of Canterbury, called Lambeth palace, King's Bench, etc.), and numerous other districts with distinct names, covering a space of nearly 50 square miles. The most remarkable public buildings are, besides Westminster Abbey, especially, St. Paul's cathedral (next to St. Peter's at Rome, the greatest structure in Christendom), the Tower, the Bank of England, St. James' palace (royal residence in the period from 1695 to the beginning of the present century), Mansion house, Guildhall, etc. The bridges of London are seven in number, all built of stone, except one, which is constructed of iron; one of these is a suspension bridge. The Tunnel under the Thames, is one of the most remarkable works of the age. London, which was already in the days of the Roman emperor Nero, a considerable trading town, became the capital of England during the reign of King Alfred. The ancient royal palace of *Hampton Court*, in the vicinity of London, was reared by the cardinal Wolsey, and in 1516 ceded by him to King Henry VIII. Another royal palace is at *Kensington*, a town, with 24,000 inhabitants. Above London, on the Thames, is *Chelsea*, a town, with 36,000 inhabitants, and containing the great national asylum for invalid soldiers.

2. *Berkshire*, at the western frontier of Middlesex, and on the south side of the Thames, containing: †READING, a town, with 20,000 inhabitants. WINDSOR, a town 22 miles from London, has 8,000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its castle, which was originally erected nearly 8 centuries ago, and has been the chief and favorite residence of most of the sovereigns of England. *Newbury* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Isley* (noted for its sheep fairs), towns.

3. *Ducks*, or *Buckinghamshire*, separated from the former shire by the Thames, containing: †BUCKINGHAM, a town on the Ouse, with 4,000 inhabitants. ETON, a town on the Thames, right against Windsor, is noted for its college, and has 4,000 inhabitants. In its vicinity is situated the village of *Slough*, where the renowned astronomer Herschel had his observatory, and died in 1822. *Aylesbury*, a town, with 5,000 inhabitants.

4. *Surrey*, between Berkshire and Greenwich, containing: †GUILDFORD, a town on the Wye, with 5,000 inhabitants. The village of *Epsom* (with 4,000 inhabitants) is noted for its culture of hops, and that of *Addiscombe* for its military school of the British East Indian Company. At *Kingston* (a town with 5,000 inhabitants), the Saxon kings used to be crowned. The town of *Croydon* has 13,000 inhabitants. That above-mentioned part of London, called *Southwark*, containing 150,000 inhabitants, is situated within the limits of this shire.

 England : its Geographical Divisions.

5. *Kent*, the most extensive and finest of the southern counties, contains: †CANTERBURY, the ecclesiastical metropolis of England, on the Stour, north-westward and 14 miles distant from Dover, and 92 miles east-south-east of London, with a highly remarkable cathedral, and 15,000 inhabitants. GREENWICH, a town on the Thames, is famous for its naval hospital for infirm seamen, and its observatory, from which longitude is reckoned, and has 76,000 inhabitants. DOVER, a town on the Straits of Dover (here 21 miles wide), has 25,000 inhabitants, is the station of packets for France, and one of the so-called *Cinque Ports*, to which, moreover, belong the towns and seaports of *Sandwich* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Romney*, and *Hythe* (the four others: Winchelsea, Rye, Hastings, and Seaford, are situated within the limits of Sussexshire). Other remarkable towns of this county are: *Maidstone* (with 32,000 inhabitants), *Tunbridge* (with 8,000 inhabitants, and the watering-place, *Tunbridge Wells*), *Deptford* (with 26,000 inhabitants, noted for its naval depot), *Woolwich* (noted for its immense train of artillery, has 18,000 inhabitants), *Chatham* (noted for its great arsenal of the navy, has 18,000 inhabitants), *Gravesend* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Rochester* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Ramsgate* (with 9,000 inhabitants), and *Margate* (with 11,000 inhabitants).

6. *Sussex*, on the English Channel, containing: †CINCHESTER, a town on the Levant, eastward and 18 miles distant from Portsmouth, with 9,000 inhabitants. The towns and seaports of *Hastings* (with 11,000 inhabitants, and noted for the battle in 1066), *Winchelsea* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Rye* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Seaford* (which, however, is to be considered as a part of Hastings), belong to the above-mentioned Cinque Ports. BRIGITON, a splendid city since the days of George IV., whose favorite residence it was, has 50,000 inhabitants, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

7. *Essex*, along the northern bank of the Thames, containing: †CHELMSFORD, a town 32 miles east-north-east of London, with 6,000 inhabitants. HARWICH, a maritime town on the North Sea, formerly the station of packets for Sweden, Hamburg, and Holland, has 18,000 inhabitants. *Colchester*, a maritime town, noted for its oysters, has 20,000 inhabitants.

8. *Suffolk*, on the north side of Essexshire, containing: †IPSWICH, a town near the mouth of the Orwell, with 22,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Bury St. Edmunds* (with 15,000 inhabitants), *Lowestoff* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Sudbury* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Woodbridge* (with 4,000 inhabitants).

9. *Norfolk*, on the north side of Suffolkshire, containing: †NORWICH, the

England: its Geographical Divisions.

finest city in the east of England, on the Winsder and Yare, north-eastward and 129 miles distant from London, is noted for its ancient and beautiful cathedral, and its woollen goods, and has 62,000 inhabitants. *YARMOUTH*, a maritime town, is noted for its herring fishery, and has 24,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Lynn Regis* (with 17,000 inhabitants), *Swaffham* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Downham* (with 2,000 inhabitants).

10. *Cambridgeshire*, bordering upon the two former counties, and containing: +*CAMBRIDGE*, a town on the Cam, northward and 50 miles distant from London, is celebrated for its university, and has 25,000 inhabitants. *NEWMARKET*, a town with 3,000 inhabitants, is noted for horse-races, and *ELY*, a town with 6,000 inhabitants, for its splendid cathedral, whose steeple is 400 feet in height. *Wisbeach*, a town with 7,000 inhabitants.

11. *Huntingdonshire*, partly surrounded by Cambridgeshire, contains: +*HUNTINGDON*, a town on the Ouse, northward and 40 miles distant from London, with 4,000 inhabitants. Cromwell was born here in 1599. *St. Ives* is a fine village, or town, on the Ouse, with 3,000 inhabitants.

12. *Lincolnshire*, between Cambridgeshire and the Humber, containing: +*LINCOLN*, a city on the Witham, northward and 119 miles distant from London, is celebrated for its venerable cathedral with 3 high steeples, and has 36,500 inhabitants. Another beautiful Gothic church is in the town of *Boston*, at the mouth of the Witham into the Wash, with 35,000 inhabitants. In the neighboring village of *Woolsthorpe* the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton (+1727) was born in 1642. *GRIMSBY*, a maritime town at the mouth of the Humber, with 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Spalding* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Gainsborough* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Stamford* (with 6,000 inhabitants).

13. *Hertfordshire*, between Cambridge and London, containing: +*HERTFORD*, a town northward and 23 miles distant from London, with 6,000 inhabitants, and an institution where civil officers of the East Indian Company are instructed and prepared for their future destination in India. *St. Albans*, a town with a remarkable Gothic church and 6,000 inhabitants.

14. *Oxfordshire*, bordering upon Middlesex, and containing: +*OXFORD*, a town on the Thames, is celebrated for its university, and has 22,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Woodstock* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Banbury* (with 6,000 inhabitants).

15. *Bedfordshire*, between Oxford and Cambridgeshire, containing: +*BEDFORD*, a town on the Ouse, 23 miles west-south-west of Cambridge, with 8,000

 England: its Geographical Divisions.

inhabitants. *Woburn*, a borough with 2,000 inhabitants, and the splendid mansion of the family of Russell, called *Woburn Abbey*.

16. *Hants* or *Hampshire*, between Berkshire and the English Channel, containing: †*WINCHESTER*, a city on the Itching, south-westward and 65 miles distant from London, with a cathedral reared by the Saxon kings, and 10,000 inhabitants. During part of the middle ages Winchester was the capital of England, and is at present noted for its college. *PORTSMOUTH*, a strongly fortified city on the southern coast, has 64,000 inhabitants, and the best harbor in Great Britain, is the great arsenal and rendezvous of the navy, and situated near the famous roadstead of *Spithhead*. The maritime town of *SOUTHAMPTON*, with 27,500 inhabitants, carries on a considerable trade with the Norman islands and the south of France, and is much resorted to for sea bathing. *Gosport* (with 14,000 inhabitants), and *Christchurch* (with 5,000 inhabitants), boroughs. The fertile *Isle* of *WIGHT* (192 square miles, and 36,000 inhabitants) is noted for its beautiful and romantic sceneries.

17. *Dorsetshire*, on the southern coast, contains: †*DORCHESTER*, a town on the Frome, westward and 65 miles distant from Portsmouth, with 5,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Weymouth* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Bridport* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Poole* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Shaftsbury* (with 4,000 inhabitants). The fertile *Bill* of *Portland* is noted for its quarries.

18. *Devonshire*, between Dorsetshire and Cornwall, contains: †*EXETER*, a city on the mouth of the Exe, westward and 115 miles distant from Portsmouth, and north-eastward and 42 miles distant from Plymouth, with a magnificent cathedral, and 32,000 inhabitants. *PLYMOUTH*, a fortified city on the English Channel, with 76,000 inhabitants, is one of the great naval stations, and noted for its breakwater, which cost more than \$5,000,000. The city embraces at present Plymouth proper, *Devonport* (formerly called Plymouth Dock), and *Stonchouse*. At about 14 miles distance from the roadstead of Plymouth on a solitary cliff, stands the well-known lighthouse of *Eddystone*. There are many beautiful and splendid country-seats in Devonshire, among them *Mount Edgcumbe* and *Ugbrook*. Remarkable towns are, among others: *Taivistock* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Dartmouth* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Teignmouth* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Barnstable* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Tiverton* (with 10,500 inhabitants), *Bideford* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Sidmouth* (with 3,000 inhabitants).

19. *Cornwall*, forming a peninsula at the south-western extremity of Eng-

England : its Geographical Divisions.

land, is celebrated, even since the time of the Phœnicians, for its tin, and since the middle ages, for its copper also. At an early period it was ruled by earls, but at the beginning of the 9th century subdued by King Egbert. Edward III. promoted the county of Cornwall to the rank of a *duchy*, in favor of his son, the renowned Black Prince; and since that time the first-born royal prince assumes the title of a duke of Cornwall, after which he is created prince of Wales. It contains: †LAUNCESTON, a town on the Tamar, with 5,000 inhabitants. FALMOUTH, a maritime town at the mouth of the Fal, 46 miles west-south-west of Plymouth, is a stopping-place of steamers for Spain and the West Indies, and has 8,000 inhabitants. Other towns of Cornwall are: *Truro* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Penzance* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Penryn* (with 5,000 inhabitants). The south-western extremity of Cornwall is known by the name of *Land's End*, and its southern extremity by that of *Cape Lizard*, or *Lizard Point*. Not far from Land's End are lying in the Atlantic Ocean the *Scilly Isles*, six of which are inhabited, having a total population of 3,000 inhabitants. To the Phœnicians and other people of antiquity they were known by the name of *Cassiterides*, or *Tin-Islands*.

20. *Wilts*, or *Wiltshire*, towards the interior, containing: †SALISBURY, a city on the Avon, 70 miles west-south-west of London, is celebrated for its elegant Gothic cathedral, the spire of which is 410 feet high, and has 10,000 inhabitants. BRADFORD, a town on the Avon, with 12,000 inhabitants, is noted for its manufactures of fine cloth. Other towns are: *Wilton* (with 8,000 inhabitants) and *Chippenham* (with 6,000 inhabitants). Near Wilton is the splendid country seat of Lord Pembroke, called *Wiltonhouse*. Another one, belonging to the family of Radnor, and called *Longford*, is noted for its fine collection of pictures.

21. *Somersetshire*, between Wilts and the Bristol Channel, containing: †BRISTOL, a city on a branch of the Severn, westward and 115 miles distant from London, has 120,000 inhabitants, and is the third commercial town in England. About 9 miles from here is BATH, a city, with 70,000 inhabitants, is noted for its hot mineral waters, and visited by persons (sometimes to the number of 8,000 in the season) in quest of health and pleasure. The Gothic cathedral of Bath is very remarkable, as is also that of *Wells*, a town, with 7,000 inhabitants. Other towns of Somerset, for the most part noted for their woollen manufactures, are: *Calne* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Froome* (with 25,000 inhabitants), *Taunton* (with 33,500 inhabitants), and *Bridgewater* (with 10,000 inhabitants). The town of *Glastonbury* is noted for the ruins of a

 England: its Geographical Divisions.

monastery which covered sixty acres, and whose foundation was laid in a very early period of the Christian era; at least, King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon, who reigned from 516 to 542, was buried here.

22. *Gloucestershire*, bordering upon Oxfordshire, contains: †GLOUCESTER, a city on the Severn, north-eastward and 37 miles distant from Bristol, with a remarkable ancient cathedral (where William the Conqueror and Edward II. are buried), manufactures of pins, and 27,000 inhabitants. *Cheltenham*, noted for its mineral waters, and *Stroud*, for its cloth manufactures, are towns, with respectively 40,500 and 10,000 inhabitants. *Tewkesbury*, a town, with 8,000 inhabitants, has a Gothic church with the sepulchres of the English king of the house of Plantagenet. *Berkley*, a town, with 5,000 inhabitants, is remarkable as the birth-place of the renowned Dr. Jenner.

23. *Monmouthshire*, between Wales and Gloucestershire, contains: †MONMOUTH, a town in a romantic situation, northward and 23 miles distant from Bristol, with 6,000 inhabitants. In its vicinity are the highly interesting ruins of *Tintern Abbey*, and of *Ragland Castle*, which latter was once the residence of the dukes of Beaufort. *Chpstow* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Newport* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Abergavenny* (with 5,000 inhabitants).

24. *Herefordshire*, at the northern frontiers of Gloucestershire, containing: †HEREFORD, a city on the Wye, northward and 42 miles distant from Bristol, with a remarkable cathedral, and 34,500 inhabitants. *Leominster*, or *Lempster*, a town on the Lugg, with 6,000 inhabitants. *Ross*, a borough on the Wye, with 4,000 inhabitants. Here lived Pope's "man of Ross."

25. *Worcestershire*, towards the interior, containing: †WORCESTER, a city on the Severn, north-westward and 105 miles distant from London, is noted for its porcelain, and has a highly remarkable cathedral, and 27,500 inhabitants. *Kidderminster*, a manufacturing town on the Stour, with 30,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Stourbridge* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Dudley* (with 24,000 inhabitants), and *Droitwich* (with 3,000 inhabitants).

26. *Warwickshire*, at the northern frontier of Oxfordshire, containing: †WARWICK, a town on the Avon, north-westward and 82 miles distant from London, with 9,500 inhabitants. Near it lies on a rock *Warwick Castle*, belonging to the earl of Warwick, and reared in the middle ages. COVENTRY, a manufacturing town, noted for its watches and ribbons, has 31,500 inhabitants. *Kenilworth*, a borough, with 3,000 inhabitants, and the ruins of the once so renowned castle of the same name, reared in the 12th century by King Henry I. *Stratford*, a town on the Avon, with 6,000 inhabitants, is remark-

England: its Geographical Divisions.

able as the birth-place of Shakspeare. The borough of *Leamington*, with 6,000 inhabitants, is much resorted to on account of its mineral baths. *Rugby*, a town, with 2,000 inhabitants, is noted for its college. BIRMINGHAM, a city, with 183,000 inhabitants, about half way between Liverpool and London, is the great centre of the manufacture of hardware, including fire-arms, steam engines, locks, screws, buttons, and such a variety of small articles that it has been styled the "toy-shop of Europe." Similar manufactures are at *Soho*, which is considered as a suburb of Birmingham, though it is situated within the limits of Staffordshire.

27. *Staffordshire*, at the northern frontier of the former, contains: †STAFFORD, a town, north-westward and 23 miles distant from Birmingham, with 8,000 inhabitants. *Burslem*, a town on the Great Trunk Canal, with 14,000 inhabitants, is noted for its manufactures of earthen ware, and is at the same time the centre of the so-called *Potteries*, a district comprising numerous villages (among them, that of *Etruria*), where the Wedgewood ware is fabricated. BURTON, surnamed *upon Trent*, a town on the Trent, is noted for its excellent ale, and has 10,000 inhabitants. *Lichfield*, a town, with 8,000 inhabitants, and a renowned college, instituted by Edward VI. WOLVERHAMPTON, a city, with a remarkable Gothic church, and 50,000 inhabitants, is noted for its hardware, and BRADLEY for its iron works. Other towns of this county are: *Walsall* (with 16,000 inhabitants), *Wednesbury* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Newcastle under Lyne* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Eilston* (with 16,000 inhabitants), and *Tamworth* (with 8,000 inhabitants).

28. *Northamptonshire*, on the northern side of Oxfordshire, containing: †NORTHAMPTON, a town on the Nen, 64 miles north-north-west of London, with 28,500 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is *Althorp*, the ancestral seat of the earl of Spencer. PETERBOROUGH, a town with 7,000 inhabitants, and a remarkable cathedral, where the unfortunate Scottish queen, Mary Stuart, lies buried. She was beheaded on the 8th of February, 1587, in the neighboring castle of *Fotheringay*, which, by order of her son, James I., was entirely demolished. *Stamford*, a town, with 5,000 inhabitants.

29. *Rutland*, northward from Northamptonshire, containing: †OAKHAM, a town in the fertile valley of Cathross, 92 miles north-north-west of London, with 4,000 inhabitants. *Uppingham*, a town with 2,500 inhabitants.

30. *Leicestershire*, on the western side of Rutland, containing: †LEICESTER, a city on the Sour, 37 miles east-north-east of Birmingham, with manufactures of stockings, and 51,000 inhabitants. The borough of *Lutterworth* is

remarkable as the birth-place of Wickliffe; and *Belvoir* is the splendid country-seat of the duke of Rutland. *Loughborough* (with 25,000 inhabitants), and *Melton Mowbray* (with 3,000 inhabitants), towns.

31. *Shropshire*, or *Salop*, at the frontier of Wales, containing: +*SIREWSBURY*, a town on the Severn, southward and 56 miles distant from Liverpool, with the beautiful remains of an ancient castle, and 22,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Ludlow* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Broseley* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Bridgenorth* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Oswestry* (with 10,000 inhabitants). The borough of *Shifnal* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and the extensive village of *Colebrookdale* are noted for their iron-works.

32. *Cheshire*, or the *Palatinate of Chester*, at the frontier of Wales, and northward from Shropshire, containing: +*CHESTER*, a city on the *Dee*, southward and 14 miles distant from Liverpool, is noted for its cheese, and has a remarkable cathedral, and 23,000 inhabitants. The town of *Macclesfield* (with 25,000 inhabitants), is noted for its silks. Other towns of this county are: *Northwich* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Nantwich* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Stockport* (with numerous manufactures, and 86,000 inhabitants).

33. *Nottinghamshire*, between Cheshire and Leicester, containing: +*NORTHINGHAM*, a city on the *Trent*, south-eastward and 70 miles distant from Liverpool, is noted for its stockings and ale, and has 54,000 inhabitants. Another manufacturing town is *NEWARK*, with 10,000 inhabitants. The town of *Worksop* (with 6,000 inhabitants) may be considered as the chief place of the so-called *Dukeries*, comprising many country-seats, among others, *Worksop Manor* (the property of the duke of Norfolk), *Clumber Park* (of the duke of Newcastle), *Welbeck Abbey* (of the duke of Portland), and *Newstead Abbey* (formerly belonging to Lord Byron). *Mansfield*, a borough with 11,000 inhabitants.

34. *Derbyshire*, at the northern frontier of Nottinghamshire, containing: +*DERBY*, a town on the *Derwent* and *Trent*, westward and 14 miles distant from Nottingham, with various manufactures and 35,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Chesterfield* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Castleton* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Buxton* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Matlok* (with 4,000 inhabitants). *Chatsworth* is the splendid country-seat of the duke of Devonshire.

35. *Lancashire*, or the *Palatinate of Lancaster*, at the northern frontier of Wales, and comprising part of the English west coast, contains: +*LANCASTER*,

 England: its Geographical Divisions.

a town on the Lancaster Bay, northward and 46 miles distant from Liverpool, with 36,000 inhabitants. LIVERPOOL, a city with 295,000 inhabitants, and nearly 25,000 houses, on the river Mersey, near its mouth, is next to London in commerce, the great depôt of the trade with America and Ireland, and noted for the most costly docks in the world. In 1833 the custom-house of Liverpool had a revenue of not less than 3,555,955 pounds sterling. There are many splendid public edifices in this city, which in the 16th century was yet an insignificant place. MANCHESTER, a city on the Irwell, eastward and 30 miles distant from Liverpool, is the great centre of the cotton manufacture, and has 310,000 inhabitants. The following cities and towns are also more or less noted for their cotton manufactures: *Blackburn* (with 75,000 inhabitants), *Bolton* (with 98,000 inhabitants), *Oldham* (with 68,000 inhabitants), *Rochdale* (with 60,000 inhabitants), *Wigan* (with 66,500 inhabitants), *Bury* (with 78,000 inhabitants), *Preston* (with 77,500 inhabitants), *Warrington* (with 32,000 inhabitants), and *Ashton under Line* (with 130,500 inhabitants, inclusive of the parish). The town of *Prescot* (with 8,000 inhabitants) is noted for its manufactures of watch-wheels, clock-works, etc., and the borough of *St. Helen's* for its manufactures of looking-glasses.

36. *Yorkshire*, along the eastern coast, is the most extensive county of England (5,985 square miles, and 1,600,000 inhabitants), and subdivided into three districts, or Ridings, viz.: *North Riding*, *East Riding*, and *West Riding*, containing: †YORK, the second city of the kingdom in rank, being the residence of the archbishop of York, is situated in an extensive plain on the Ouse, northward and 184 miles distant from London, is noted for its splendid cathedral (reared in the 12th, but not completed before the 14th century), and has 36,000 inhabitants. To *East Riding* belong the following cities and towns: HULL (noted for its trade to the Baltic, and the whale fishery, has 50,000 inhabitants), *Goole* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Beverley* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Bridlington* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Howden* (with 2,000 inhabitants). *North Riding* comprises: SCARBOROUGH, a maritime and commercial town on the North Sea, with 10,000 inhabitants; WHITBY, another commercial town, with 12,000 inhabitants, much engaged in the coal trade. The town of *Richmond* (with 6,000 inhabitants) is noted for its lead mines, and the borough of *Gisborough* (with 2,500 inhabitants) for its canvass manufactures, and alum works. *West Riding* comprises the following manufacturing cities and towns: LEEDS (famous for its manufactures of cloth and other woollen goods, with 170,000 inhabitants, *Huddersfield* and *Halifax* (each with

 England: its Geographical Divisions.

110,000 inhabitants, and both noted for their cloth manufactures), *Wakefield* (also with important cloth manufactures, corn and cattle fairs, and 46,000 inhabitants); *SHEFFIELD* (noted for cutlery and plated goods, with 85,000 inhabitants), *Bradford* (with 14,000 inhabitants), and *Keighley* (with 68,000 inhabitants, both noted for their manufactures of woollen goods), and finally *Knaresborough* (noted for its linen, and mineral waters, with 8,000 inhabitants). The village of *Harrowgate* is likewise resorted to for its mineral waters.

37. *Durhamshire*, at the northern frontier of Yorkshire, containing: †*DURHAM*, a city on the Wear, 54 miles north-north-west of York, with a remarkable cathedral (reared in the 11th century), manufactures of carpets, etc., and 39,000 inhabitants. The towns of *Sunderland* and *Wearmouth*, situated on opposite sides of the Wear at its mouth, are joined together by a very remarkable iron bridge, are largely engaged in the coal trade, and have a total population of 57,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Stockton* (with 10,000 inhabitants), and *Darlington* (with 9,000 inhabitants).

38. *Northumberland*, the most northerly county, containing: †*NEWCASTLE*, surnamed *upon Tyne*, a city on the Tyne, south-eastward and 92 miles distant from Edinburgh, is famous for its coal-pits, various manufactures, and the whale fishery, and has 72,000 inhabitants. The town of *SHIELDS* (with important coal trade, and 30,000 inhabitants) consists properly of two parts, viz.: *North Shields* in Northumberland, and *South Shields* in Durham. *BERWICK*, a town on the Tweed, and at the frontier of Scotland, with 16,000 inhabitants, was by James VI. (of Scotland) declared neutral territory, though a Scotch county bears its name. Other towns of Northumberland are: *Tynemouth* (with 25,000 inhabitants), *Hexham* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Morpeth* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Alwick* (with 6,000 inhabitants, and a splendid Gothic castle of the duke of Northumberland).

39. *Cumberland*, on the west coast, and bordering upon Scotland, contains: †*CARLISLE*, a city on the Eden, westward and 54 miles distant from Newcastle, with a remarkable cathedral, various manufactures, and 36,500 inhabitants. *WHITEHAVEN*, a maritime town, largely engaged in the coal trade, has 30,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Workington* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Maryport* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Penrith* (with 5,000 inhabitants). The borough of *Keswick* (with 3,000 inhabitants) is noted for its lead pencils.

40. *Westmoreland*, between Cumberland and Lancashire, containing: †*APPLEBY*, a borough on the Eden, northward and 89 miles distant from Liverpool,

 Wales : its Geographical Divisions.

with 3,000 inhabitants. *Kendal*, a town, with numerous manufactures of woollen and other goods, and 35,000 inhabitants.

The *principality* of WALES (area : 7,263 square miles ; population : 1,000,000 inhabitants) forms indeed a constituent part of the kingdom of England, but is in all public acts denominated indiscriminately. It comprises that part of the English west coast situated between Bristol and Liverpool, is inhabited by descendants of the ancient Britons, and continued to be an independent kingdom for several centuries, until in 1282 it was subdued by the English king Edward I., though first since the year 1536 it has permanently been united with England. The eldest son of the sovereign of England, is styled Prince of Wales. Most of the people talk the Welsh language, and excel chiefly in the manufacturing of flannel. Iron, lead, copper, and coal, abound. Wales is divided into 12 counties, 6 of which are in South Wales, and 6 in North Wales.

South Wales comprises the following six counties :—

41. *Pembrokeshire*, containing : †PEMBROKE, a town on the Milford Haven, with 8,000 inhabitants, and the ruins of a remarkable ancient castle, reared in the beginning of the 11th century. ST. DAVID'S, the ecclesiastical capital of South Wales, with 4,000 inhabitants. *Haverfordwest*, a town, with 6,000 inhabitants. *Milford*, a borough noted for its fine harbor, with 3,000 inhabitants.

42. *Caermarthenshire*, containing : †CAERMARTHEN, an important commercial town on the Tawey, with 10,000 inhabitants. *Llanelly* and *Kidwelly*, towns on the Bristol Channel, with respectively 4,000 and 2,000 inhabitants.

43. *Glamorganshire*, containing : †CARDIFF, a town at the mouth of the Severn, with 7,000 inhabitants. SWANSEA, an important commercial town at the mouth of the Tawey, is at the same time a noted resort for sea-bathing, and has 40,000 inhabitants. MERTHYR TYDVIL, a town, with 30,000 inhabitants, is noted for its iron works and mines, and coal-pits. *Llandaff*, the residence of a bishop, with 2,000 inhabitants. *Neath*, a town on the river of the same name, with coal-pits, iron and copper mines, and 8,000 inhabitants.

 Wales: its Geographical Divisions.

44. *Brecon*, or *Brecknockshire*, containing: †BRECKNOCK, a town on the Uske, with manufactures of cloth and stockings, and 8,000 inhabitants. *Crickhowel*, a borough, with flannel manufactures, and 1,500 inhabitants.

45. *Radnorshire*, containing: †PRESTEIGN, a town with 3,000 inhabitants. RADNOR, or properly *New Radnor*, a town with 2,500 inhabitants.

46. *Cardiganshire*, containing: †CARDIGAN (with coasting trade and 3,000 inhabitants), and *Aberystwith* (with sea-bathing, and 5,000 inhabitants), towns on the Cardigan Bay.

North Wales comprises the following six counties:

47. *Montgomeryshire*, containing: †MONTGOMERY, a town at the frontier of Shropshire, with the ruins of an ancient castle, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Welshpool*, a town with 6,000 inhabitants, is noted for its manufactures of flannel. *Llanymdeles*, a town with 3,000 inhabitants.

48. *Merionethshire*, containing: †BALA, a town on the Pimple lake, or Bala pool, with fishery, manufactures of flannel, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Dolgelly* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Harleigh*, or *Harlech* (with 2,500 inhabitants).

49. *Flintshire*, containing: †FLINT, a town on the Dee, with 4,000 inhabitants, and the ruins of a castle, where Richard II. was in 1399 kept prisoner and killed. Flint is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The neighboring town of *Holywell* (with 10,000 inhabitants) is noted for its lead mines, brass- and copper-works. *St. Asaph* is the residence of a bishop, and has 4,000 inhabitants. Near the town of *Mold* (with 8,000 inhabitants) are lead mines and coal-pits.

50. *Denbighshire*, containing: †DENBIGH, a town near the Cluyd, and in a highly fertile valley, with a remarkable castle and 5,000 inhabitants. WREXHAM, a town with 7,000 inhabitants, is noted for its flannel and iron- and brass-works. *Ruthin*, a town with 4,000 inhabitants.

51. *Cuernarvonshire*, containing: †CAERNARVON, a town on the Menai Strait, has 9,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its stately castle, reared in the 13th century by Edward I. *Bangor* and *Aberconway*, towns with respectively 5,000 and 2,000 inhabitants.

52. *Anglesea*, a county comprising the *island* of this name, which has 186 square miles in extent, and a population of 50,000 inhabitants, and is separated from Wales by the *Menai Strait*. This strait is crossed by the Menai bridge, one of the most remarkable of the kind in the world; it consists of strong iron chains, which connect arches of masonry, 560 feet apart; thus forming a safe and useful structure. The island of Anglesea, noted for

 The Isle of Man, the Norman Islands, and the Isle of Heligoland.

its copper mines, contains: †BEAUMARIS, a town with 3,000 inhabitants. In its vicinity is the romantically situated mansion of *Baron Hill*. The borough of HOLYHEAD (with 5,500 inhabitants) is a chief station of packets for Ireland.

To England, but to none of its counties, belong the following islands :

(a.) The *isle* of MAN (224 square miles, and 45,000 inhabitants), lying in the Irish Sea, at about equal distance from each of the three united kingdoms. Its natives are called *Manxmen*, and their language is very similar to that of the native Irish. Their ancestors were subdued in the 10th century by the Danes, and in the 11th by the Normans (from Normandy). In the 13th century the Scotch, and in the 14th the English conquered the island, with which in the 15th century the earls of Derby were invested, and since styled kings. In the 16th century, however, the duke of Athol became possessed of the island, which in 1765 was purchased by the British government, in order to put an end to the smuggling which was carried on here upon the largest scale. The capital of the island is CASTLETON, on the southern coast, with 3,000 inhabitants. It was formerly called *Sodor*. The residence of the ancient kings of Man was in *Castle Rushen*. The most important town of the isle is *Douglas*, residence of a bishop, with 7,000 inhabitants. Another town is *Ramsay*, with 2,000 inhabitants.

(b.) The *NORMAN Islands* (total area: 266 square miles; total population: 80,000 inhabitants), situated in the English Channel, near the French coast of Normandy. They are the only possession left to the English of what they formerly had wrested from France. They have a mild climate and a fertile soil, and are the following:—1. JERSEY (149 square miles, and 41,000 inhabitants), containing, among others, the towns of *St. Helier* (with 22,000 inhabitants), and *St. Aubin* (with 2,000 inhabitants). 2. GUERNSEY (96 square miles, and 34,000 inhabitants), containing, among others, *St. Pierre*, or *St. Peter's Port* (with 20,000 inhabitants). 3. ALDERNEY, or *Aurigny* (16 square miles, and 4,000 inhabitants), containing the borough of the same name, with 1,000 inhabitants. 4. SARK (5 square miles, and 1,000 inhabitants), is in French called *Cers*, or *Sereg*, and contains the fortified seaport of *Longy*.

(c.) The *Scilly Isles* (see above, under the head of Cornwall).

The *Isle* of HELIGOLAND (5 square miles, and 3,500 inhabi-

tants), lying in the North Sea, before the mouths of the Weser, Elbe, and Eider, is inhabited by descendants of the ancient Friselanders, was in 1714 subdued by the Danes and annexed to the duchy of Sleswick, and in 1814 ceded by Denmark to the British crown. Heligoland is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

B.—THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

It comprises the northern smaller half of the great eastern island, has 31,268 square miles in extent, and a population of 2,840,000 inhabitants. Little is known about the aborigines of Scotland; they were called *Caledonians* by the Romans, who conquered a part of the country. The *Picts*, mentioned at a later period, seem to have been identical with the Caledonians; while the *Scots* had their primitive home in Ireland, from whence they emigrated at an early period of the Christian era. They subdued, in 836, the Picts, and became since the ruling people, though since the 8th century intermingled with the Angles and Saxons. From the 9th to the 13th century, they were ruled by kings of the house of Kenneth, which became extinct in 1289. Now a long struggle arose for the crown between the two mighty families of Baliol and Bruce, when finally the latter became possessed of it. In 1371, it was transferred to Robert *Stuart*, a nephew of King David of the house of Bruce. That James VI., son of Mary Stuart, ascended the English throne in 1603, thus uniting both kingdoms, is already related in the British history.

Scotland is, by the Grampian hills, divided into the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*, and politically into 32 shires, or counties, inclusive

numerous *islands*. The latter, however, we shall describe separately, in order to get a clearer view of them.

The *Lowland* counties are the following :—

1. *Mid-Lothian*, or *Edinburghshire*, containing : †EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, quite near the Frith of Forth, 396 miles north by west of London, with about 13,000 houses, and 190,000 inhabitants (including Leith). The new town, on the north, regularly laid out and built of freestone, is one of the most beautiful towns of Europe. The most remarkable public edifices of the city are, *Holyrood*, once the residence of the Scottish kings (the rooms inhabited by Mary Stuart are left in their former condition and arrangement), and *Edinburgh Castle*, likewise conspicuous in Scottish history. Edinburgh has but few manufactures, yet it has long been noted for its science and learning, and especially its university is distinguished. *Leith*, its seaport, was formerly 2 miles distant, but is now joined to Edinburgh by continuous ranges of buildings. *Musselburgh* (with 10,000 inhabitants) and *Dalkeith* (with 7,000 inhabitants), towns.

2. *West Lothian*, or *Linlithgowshire*, containing : †LINLITHGOW, a town about 5 miles distant from the Frith of Forth, with 6,000 inhabitants, and an ancient royal palace, where Mary Stuart was born in 1542. *Borrowstownness* (in common life, *Bo'ness*) and *Bathgate*, towns, with respectively 8,000 and 4,000 inhabitants.

3. *East Lothian*, or *Haddingtonshire*, containing : †HADDINGTON, a town on the Tyne, with 6,000 inhabitants. *Dunbar*, a maritime town, 32 miles east-north-east of Edinburgh, is noted for the battle on the 3d of September, 1650, and has 5,500 inhabitants. *Prestonpans*, a town noted for a battle in 1745, has 3,000 inhabitants.

4. *Berwickshire*, or *Merse*, containing : †GREENLAW, a borough on the Black Adder, with 2,000 inhabitants. The town of *Dunse*, with 4,000 inhabitants, is noted for its cattle fairs. The renowned scholar of the middle ages, *Duns Scotus* († 1308), was born here in 1274. *Coldstream*, a borough on the Tweed, with 3,000 inhabitants. The British Coldstream Regiment bears its name from this place.

5. *Roxburghshire*, or *Teviotdale*, containing : †HAWICK, a town on the Teviot, with 6,000 inhabitants. The village of *Melrose* is noted for an ancient Gothic monastery, founded in the 12th century by David I. *Kelso*, a borough, with 5,000 inhabitants. *Jedburgh*, a town, with 7,000 inhabitants.

 Scotland: its Geographical Divisions.

6. *Selkirkshire*, containing: †SELKIRK, a borough on the Ettrick, with 4,000 inhabitants. *Galoshields*, a village on the Galowater, with 1,500 inhabitants.

7. *Peeblesshire*, or *Tweeddale*, containing: †PEEBLES, a borough on the Tweed, with 3,000 inhabitants. The villages of *Innerleithen* and *Newlands*, are noted for their mineral waters.

8. *Dunfriesshire*, containing: †DUMFRIES, a town on the Nith, southward and 64 miles distant from Edinburgh, is noted for its cattle fairs, and has 15,000 inhabitants. The borough of *Moffat*, on the Evan, with mineral waters, and 3,000 inhabitants, is much resorted to as a bathing-place. Other boroughs of this county are: *Langholm* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Sanguhar* (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Wanlockhead* (with lead mines). The village of *Gretna Green*, in the extreme south, on the English border, is famous for marriages of runaway lovers from England. *Annan*, a town on the Solway frith, with 6,000 inhabitants.

9. *Kirkcudbrightshire*, or *East Galloway*, containing: †KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a town at the mouth of the Dee, and on the Solway frith, with 5,000 inhabitants. *New Galloway* (with 1,500 inhabitants) and *Creetown* (with 3,000 inhabitants), boroughs.

10. *Wigtonshire*, or *West Galloway*, containing: †WIGTON, a town on the Wigton Bay, with 3,500 inhabitants. PORT PATRICK, a borough on the North Channel, is a station of packets for Ireland, and has 4,000 inhabitants. *Stranraer*, or *Stranraer* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Newton Stuart* (with 4,000 inhabitants), towns.

11. *Ayrshire*, containing: †AYR, a town on the Frith of Clyde, with considerable leather manufactories, and 9,000 inhabitants. In the time of Wallace and Bruce, viz.: at the end of the 13th, and in the beginning of the 14th century, Ayr was the scene of great events. *Newton upon Ayr*, a borough, with 4,000 inhabitants. KILMARNOCK, a town on the Irwin, is noted for its carpets, and has 18,000 inhabitants. *Irwin* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Androssan* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Saltecoats* (with 4,000 inhabitants), boroughs.

12. *Lanarkshire*, or *Clydesdale*, containing: †LANARK, a town on the Upper Clyde, with 9,000 inhabitants, and an important wool-spinning factory at *New Lanark*. GLASGOW, a city on the Clyde, westward and 46 miles distant from Edinburgh, has 280,000 inhabitants, and is thus the largest city in Scotland, and at the same time the first in commerce and manufactures, and especially noted for fine cotton goods. Its university is celebrated, and its cathedral is

Scotland: its Geographical Divisions.

the best preserved specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland. In the neighborhood are the celebrated *Clyde Iron Works*, and the lead mines known by the name of *Leadhills*, which belong to the earl of Hopetoun. *Cambusneath*, a borough with 4,000 inhabitants. *Hamilton*, a town on the Clyde, with 10,000 inhabitants, and a splendid palace of the duke of Hamilton.

13. *Renfrewshire*, containing: †*RENFREW*, a borough on the Clyde, with 3,500 inhabitants. *PAISLEY*, a manufacturing town, on the Cart, with 60,000 inhabitants, is especially noted for the manufacture of the finest cotton goods, and for the intelligence of her operative weavers. Once there was a celebrated abbey here. *GREENOCK*, a maritime town, near the mouth of the Clyde, is the principal seaport of the Scotch west coast, and has 36,000 inhabitants. *Port Glasgow* is the seaport of Glasgow. The villages of *Kilbarchan* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Johnstown* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Eaglesham* (with 2,500 inhabitants), are noted for their cotton manufactures.

14. *Stirlingshire*, containing: †*STIRLING*, a town, on the Forth, 32 miles west-north-west of Edinburgh, is noted for its castle, anciently one of the bulwarks of the kingdom, and has 9,000 inhabitants. Not far from here is *Danmochburn*, where on the 14th of June, 1314, King Edward II. of England was totally defeated by the Scotch under Robert Bruce. *FALKIRK*, a town, on the Carron, is noted for its cattle fairs, and has 15,000 inhabitants. Near Falkirk are the considerable iron-works in the village of *Carron*. The borough of *Grangemouth*, at the mouth of the Carron, has 4,000 inhabitants. *Buchanan*, a beautiful country-seat of the duke of Montrose.

15. *Dumbartonshire*, containing: †*DUMBARTON*, a town, on the Clyde, 14 miles west-north-west of Glasgow, has 5,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its castle, the ancient stronghold of the Scots, towering on the summit of a perpendicular rock 500 feet in height. The village of *Helensburgh* (with 1,200 inhabitants), is noted for sea-bathing.

16. *Clackmannanshire*, containing: †*CLACKMANNAN*, a town, on the Forth, with 5,000 inhabitants. *ALLOA*, or *Alloway*, a town, on the Forth, with 7,000 inhabitants. *Tillicoultry*, a romantically situated village, on the Devon, with 1,500 inhabitants.

17. *Fife*, or *Fifeshire*, containing: †*CUPAR*, a town, on the Eden, with linen manufactures, and 7,000 inhabitants. *ST. ANDREWS*, a city on the coast, between the friths of Forth and Tay, with a remarkable cathedral, a university, canvass and linen manufactures, and 8,000 inhabitants. Before the reformation St. Andrews was the ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland. The neigh-

Scotland: its Geographical Divisions.

boring town of DUNFERMLINE (with 20,000 inhabitants), is noted for its cotton and linen manufactures, and was anciently very often the residence of the Scottish kings. *Kirkaldy*, a town, on the Frith of Forth, with linen manufactures, sea-bathing, and 6,000 inhabitants. *Burntisland*, a borough, on the Frith of Forth, with 3,500 inhabitants.

18. *Kinross-shire*, containing: †KINROSS, a town, with linen and cotton manufactures, and 4,000 inhabitants, is romantically situated on the Lochleven, a lake with an isle, on which are the ruins of a castle where Mary Stuart was in 1567 kept prisoner for a while.

19. *Buteshire*, comprising the following islands in the frith of Clyde, having a total area of 213 square miles, and a population of 18,000 inhabitants: the small but fertile isle of BUTE, containing *Rothsay*, with 5,000 inhabitants, much resorted to for sea-bathing; the larger isle of ARRAN, where Ossian shall have lived, containing *Lamlash*, a borough, with a fine harbor, and 6,000 inhabitants;—*Ailsa* and the *Cunbrays*, very small isles.

20. *Forfarshire*, or *Angus*, containing: †FORFAR, a town on a lake of the same name, northward and 23 miles distant from Dundee, with 9,000 inhabitants. DUNDEE, a city on the frith of Tay, northward and 46 miles distant from Edinburgh, has 64,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its sail-cloth and other manufactures of hemp and coarse linen. Dundee is at the same time one of the principal seaports of Scotland, as is also MONTROSE, a town at the mouth of the Esk, with various manufactures, and 14,000 inhabitants. *Brechin*, a town on the Esk, with 7,000 inhabitants. ABBROATH, or *Aberbrothik*, a maritime town, with 8,000 inhabitants, and the ruins of a once stately abbey. In the vicinity is a celebrated light-house, on the solitary rock called *Bellrock*.

21. *Kinkardine*, or *Mearns*, containing: †STONEHAVEN, a maritime town, between Aberdeen and Montrose, with 5,000 inhabitants. *Bervie*, or *Inverbervie*, a borough, with 1,500 inhabitants. *Laureneekirk* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Finnan*, villages.

22. *Aberdeenshire*, containing: †ABERDEEN, the largest city on the north side of the Forth, at the mouth of the Dee, 100 miles north-north-east of Edinburgh, has 70,000 inhabitants, is noted for its university, and as the chief ship-building port in Scotland. *Peterhead*, a maritime town, with 8,000 inhabitants, mineral-waters, sea-bathing, and herring fishery. *Frasersburgh*, a borough, with 3,000 inhabitants, is situated near *Kinnaird's Head*, where the Scottish coast takes a westerly direction.

Scotland: its Geographical Divisions.

23. *Banffshire*, containing: †BANFF, a town on the North Sea, 42 miles north-north-west of Aberdeen, is noted for its linens, and herring fishery, and has 8,000 inhabitants. *St. Fergus* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Garmouth* (with 2,500 inhabitants), boroughs on the North Sea. Other boroughs are *Portsoy*, *Cullen*, *Fochabers*, and *Finlhorn*.

24. *Elginshire*, or *Moray*, containing: †ELGIN, a town on the Lossie, with an ancient, yet very remarkable Gothic cathedral, and 8,000 inhabitants. *Forres*, a borough, with 4,000 inhabitants.

25. *Nairnshire*, containing: †NAIRN, a town on the Murray frith, with 4,000 inhabitants, and sea-bathing.

The *Highland* counties are the following:—

26. *Perthshire*, containing: †PERTH, a town on the Tay, westward and 23 miles distant from Dundee, is noted for its schools, and for its cotton and linen manufactures, and has 22,000 inhabitants. In the ancient castle of *Scone*, about 5 miles distant from Perth, the Scottish kings used to be crowned. The ancient castle of *Glamis* is supposed to be that where King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth, while the latter shall have resided in the castle of *Dunsinan*. The lake known by the name of *Loch Katherine*, has become celebrated by Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. DUNKELD, a borough on the Tay, with 1,500 inhabitants, was anciently the capital of the Caledonian kingdom, and is the pride of Scotland for grand and picturesque scenery. The borough of ABERNETHY, on the Tay, was once the capital of the Piets.

27. *Inverness-shire*, containing: †INVERNESS, considered as the capital of the Highlands, is situated at the head of Murray frith, and noted for its schools, and manufactures of tartans, linen, and cotton goods; its population is 18,000 inhabitants. *Inverlochy Castle* shall once have been the residence of the Caledonian kings. About the *Hebrides*, the middlemost isles of which belong to this county, see below.

28. *Argyleshire*, or the *Western Highlands*, containing: †INVERARY, a town on the Loch Fyne, north-westward and 46 miles distant from Glasgow, with 3,000 inhabitants, herring fishery, and the splendid palace of the duke of Argyle. *Appin*, a borough on the Loch Linnhe, with 2,500 inhabitants. CAMPBELLTOWN, a commercial town, with 10,000 inhabitants, is noted for its herring fishery, and situated on the long and narrow peninsula of *Cantyre*. The beautiful valley of *Coe*, or *Glen-Coe*, was, according to a tale of ancient

 Scotland : its Geographical Divisions and its Islands.

times, the birth-place of Ossian. About the *Hebrides*, whose southernmost isles belong to this county, see below.

29. *Cromarty*, containing: †CROMARTY, a town on the Murray frith, northward and 23 miles distant from Inverness, is noted for its fishery, and has 5,000 inhabitants.

30. *Ross*, containing: †DINGWALL, a town on the Cromarty frith, with 4,000 inhabitants. *Tain*, a town on the Dornoch frith, with 3,500 inhabitants. About the *Hebrides*, whose northernmost isles belong to this county, see below.

31. *Sutherland*, containing: †DORNOCU, a town on the frith of the same name, with 3,000 inhabitants. *Edderachyllis*, a borough, with 1,800 inhabitants.

32. *Caithness*, the northernmost county of Scotland, containing: †THURSO, a maritime and the northernmost town of the British main land, with 6,000 inhabitants. *John o'Groat's house* is the most northern residence on this main land. The maritime town of WICK (with 10,000 inhabitants), is noted for the herring fishery.

The chief groups of the Scottish *islands*, are the following:—

(a.) The HEBRIDES, or *Western Islands*, between 200 and 300 in number, with a total population of 90,000 inhabitants, who, for the most part, are Roman Catholics. In the 9th century, the Hebrides were conquered by the Norwegians, but subsequently subjected to the sway of the Scottish kings. The most remarkable of the islands are: ISLAY, or *Isla* (the southernmost, 84 square miles in extent, and with 10,000 inhabitants, is noted for its black-colored cattle, and linen manufactures); JURA (only with 1,200 inhabitants); MULL (341 square miles, and 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in husbandry); STAFFA (only half a mile in diameter, but remarkable for one of the greatest curiosities in nature, called *Fingal's Cave*, which is more than 200 feet long, and, at its opening, 42 feet wide: on each side it is bounded by splendid basaltic columns in perpendicular ranges, supporting at the top a roof, 66 feet above the water, and formed by the broken ends of other basaltic columns; the cave was accidentally discovered in 1772, by an Irishman); IONA, or *Icolmkill* (near Staffa, is noted in history as the residence of monks, who lived in a monastery founded by St. Columban about the middle of the 6th century, and diffused the light of learning and Christianity through many

Scottish Islands.

parts of northern Europe); COLL (with 1,300 inhabitants); TYREE (with 3,200 inhabitants); SKYE (788 square miles, but only with 20,000 inhabitants, and the neighboring little isles of *Rum* and *Canna*); LEWIS (894 square miles, yet with not more than 15,000 inhabitants, and the borough of *Stornoway*); NORTH UIST, and SOUTH UIST (with respectively 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants); Sr. KILDA (a solitary isle, 21 square miles in extent, and inhabited by about 150 industrious islanders, who are much engaged in catching sea-fowl).

(b.) The ORKNEY *Islands*, separated from the northern extremity of Scottish main land by the *Pentland Frith*. They are 67 in number, 29 of which are inhabited, with a total population of 40,000 inhabitants. These islands are the resort of vast numbers of sea-fowl, which the islanders catch by descending with ropes, from the high cliffs to which the birds resort. The Orkneys were in the 9th century conquered by the Norwegians, and subsequently ruled by native earls, until they became subjected to the crown of Scotland. The principal island is POMONA (213 square miles, and 15,000 inhabitants), whose capital, *Kirkwall* (with 2,500 inhabitants), was anciently the residence of the sovereign earls of the Orkneys. *Stromness* is the chief seaport of the island.

(c.) The SHETLAND *Islands*, north-eastward from the former, 86 in number (yet only 40 are inhabited), with a total area of 980 square miles, and a total population of 30,000 inhabitants. The little horses of Shetland, known by the name of ponies, are of great use in mountainous districts. The wool-len stockings knitted by the islanders, are an article much in demand. The Shetland Islands, conquered by the Norwegians in the 9th century, were given in dowry to a Norwegian princess, who towards the end of the 15th century was married to King James III. of Scotland. The principal island is SHETLAND, or *Mainland*, with 16,000 inhabitants, and the borough and seaport of *Lerwick* (with 1,200 inhabitants). The most fertile and beautiful island is YELL (149 square miles, and 2,000 inhabitants). The northernmost is UNST (43 square miles, and 2,400 inhabitants).

C.—THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

It comprises the great island of the same name, lying west of Great Britain, has an area of 28,095 square miles, and a population of 8,600,000 inhabitants. The Romans did never set a foot on the Irish shore, and for this reason the early history of this country is but little known until the 4th century, when the Irish, in that period called Scots, began to make their inroads into Scotland. So early as in the beginning of the 5th century Christianity was introduced in Ireland, especially by Patricius, or St. Patrick. The country was then ruled by many chiefs; subsequently the four present provinces were independent kingdoms. That Ireland in 1172 was conquered by the English, has already been related above.

Ireland is divided into the 4 provinces of *Leinster*, *Ulster*, *Connaught*, and *Munster*, which are subdivided into 32 counties.

I. The province of LEINSTER, comprising the south-eastern part of Ireland, is divided into 12 counties, viz.:—1. The *county of Dublin*, containing: †DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, on both sides and at the mouth of the river Liffey, with 310,000 inhabitants, numerous and beautiful public edifices (among which St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Bank of Ireland, the Exchange, and the Four Courts, are conspicuous), a university, 6 monasteries, 7 nunneries, many manufactures of linen, silks, cotton goods, etc., and an extensive commerce. With its seaport, *Kingston*, Dublin is connected by an atmospheric railway. 2. The *county of Wicklow*, containing: †WICKLOW, a maritime town, on the Irish Sea, with 3,500 inhabitants. *Arklow*, a town, with 2,000 inhabitants. *Bray*, and *Rathdrum*, boroughs with respectively 2,000 and 1,800 inhabitants. 3. The *county of Wexford*, containing: †WEXFORD, a town on St. George's Channel, with mineral waters, and 12,000 inhabitants. *Enniscorthy*, and *New Ross*, towns with respectively 7,000 and 9,000 inhabitants. 4. The *county of Kilkenny*, containing: †KILKENNY, a town on the Norr, with

Ireland : its Geographical Divisions.

30,000 inhabitants, a stately castle of the earl of Ormond, and one of the finest cathedrals in Ireland. Moreover, Kilkenny is noted for its beautiful white and black marble. The borough of *Castle Comer* is noted for its coal.

5. The *county of Carlow*, or *Catherlagh*, containing: †CARLOW, a town on the Barrow, with a remarkable ancient abbey, and 10,000 inhabitants. *Tullow*, a town on the Slaney, with 3,000 inhabitants.

6. The *county of Kildare*, containing: †KILDARE, a town on the so-called Curragh of Kildare, is noted for horse-races, and has 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Athy* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Naas* (with an ancient castle, once the residence of the kings of Leinster, and 3,500 inhabitants), and *Maynooth* (with a noted Catholic college, and 2,000 inhabitants).

7. *Queen's County*, containing: †MARYBOROUGH, or *Queenstown*, a town south-westward and 60 miles distant from Dublin, with 4,000 inhabitants. This town bears its name in honor of Queen Mary, who reigned from 1553 to 1558. Other towns of this county are: *Mount Mellick* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Mountrath* (with 5,000 inhabitants).

8. *King's County*, containing: †PHILIPSTOWN, a town on the Grand Canal, bears its name in honor of King Philip of Spain, consort of the above-named Queen Mary, and has 2,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Tullamore* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Banagher* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Birr*, or *Parsonstown* (with 6,000 inhabitants).

9. The *county of West Meath*, containing: †MULLINGAR, a town on the Royal Canal, with 6,000 inhabitants. *Athlone*, a town, with 12,000 inhabitants.

10. The *county of East Meath*, or *Meath*, containing: †TRIM, a town on a branch of the Boyne, with 1,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Kells* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Navan* (with 7,000 inhabitants).

11. The *county of Longford*, containing: †LONGFORD, a town on the Camlin, with 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Granard* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Lanesborough* (with 5,000 inhabitants).

12. The *county of Louth*, containing: †DUNDALK, a town on the bay of the same name, carries on a considerable commerce, and has 16,000 inhabitants. DROGHEDA, a town at the mouth of the Boyne, with considerable commerce, and 22,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Carlingford* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Ardee* (with 4,000 inhabitants).

II. The province of ULSTER, comprising the northern part of Ireland, is divided into 9 counties, viz.:—13. The *county of Antrim*, containing: †CARRICKFERGUS, a town on the Belfast Lough, with 4,000 inhabitants. BELFAST, the emporium of the north of Ireland, and centre of the linen trade, at the

Ireland: its Geographical Divisions

head of the Belfast Lough, northward and 92 miles distant from Dublin, has 56,000 inhabitants. *Autrim* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Lisburn* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Balleyna* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Larne* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Ballycastle* (with 2,500 inhabitants), towns. Within the limits of this county is the *Giant's causeway*, an astonishing work of nature, consisting of vast numbers of perpendicular columns of basaltic rock, from 200 to 400 feet high, compacted together over a space 600 feet long by about 180 broad, and projecting into the sea an unknown distance. 14. The *county of Londonderry*, or *Derry*, containing: †LONDONDERRY, a considerable seaport town, at the mouth of the Foyle river, 115 miles north-north-west of Dublin, is strongly fortified (in 1690-1 it sustained a siege by the forces of James II.), carries on an important trade with America and the West Indies, and has 18,000 inhabitants. *Coleraine*, a town with 7,000 inhabitants. 15. The *county of Donegal*, or *Tyroneal*, containing: †LIFFORD, a town on the Foyle, with 2,500 inhabitants. DONEGAL, a town at the mouth of the Eask, with 4,500 inhabitants. The town of *Ballyshannon* (with 9,000 inhabitants) is noted for its linen manufactures. 16. The *county of Fermanagh*, containing: †ENNISKILLEN, a romantically situated town, near the Lough Erne, with linen manufactures, and 8,000 inhabitants. 17. The *county of Tyrone*, containing: †OMAGH, a town on the Roe, with 4,000 inhabitants. DUNGANNON, a town on the Lough Neagh, has 7,000 inhabitants, and is the chief seat of the O'Neals, known by their animosity against the English. *Strabane*, a town on the Foyle, with 8,000 inhabitants. 18. The *county of Cavan*, containing: †CAVAN (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Belturbet* (with 4,000 inhabitants), towns. 19. The *county of Monaghan*, containing: †MONAGHAN, a town with linen manufactures, and 5,000 inhabitants. *Carrickmacross*, a town, with 3,500 inhabitants. 20. The *county of Armagh*, containing: †ARMAGH, a town on the Callen, is the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ireland, and has 10,000 inhabitants, who are much engaged in the linen trade. The town of LURGAN (with linen trade, and 5,000 inhabitants), is sometimes called *Little England*. 21. The *county of Down*, containing: †DOWNPATRICK, a town, with 5,000 inhabitants, is noted as the burial-place of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. NEWRY, a considerable seaport town, with 16,000 inhabitants. DONAGHADEE, a maritime town, with 5,000 inhabitants, and a ferry between it and Port Patrick in Scotland, the shortest route by sea to Great Britain. *Bangor* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Strangford* (with 1,800 inhabitants), towns.

III. The province of CONNAUGHT, comprising the middlemost part of western

Ireland: its Geographical Divisions.

Ireland, is divided into 5 counties, viz.:—22. The county of *Galway*, containing: +GALWAY, a town on the Galway Bay, has 36,000 inhabitants, carries on a considerable trade, and is noted as a resort of the gentry for sea-bathing. TUAM, a town on the Clare, is the seat of an Anglican archbishop, and has 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Loughrea* (with linen trade, and 7,000 inhabitants), and *Ballinasloe* (noted for the greatest cattle fairs in Ireland, with 8,000 inhabitants). 23. The county of *Mayo*, containing: +CASTLEBAR, a town near Lough Lanach, with linen manufactures, and 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Killala* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Ballinrobe* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Ballina* (with 7,000 inhabitants). 24. The county of *Sligo*, containing: +SLIGO, a considerable seaport town, on the bay of the same name, with 15,000 inhabitants. 25. The county of *Leitrim*, containing: +CARRICK ON SHANNON, a town on the Shannon, with 2,500 inhabitants. The town of LEITRIM (with 3,000 inhabitants) is also situated on the Shannon. 26. The county of *Roscommon*, containing: +ROSCOMMON, a town, with 4,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Boyle* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Athlone*, or *Etholone* (with 10,000 inhabitants), and *Castlercagh* (with 2,500 inhabitants).

IV. The province of MUNSTER, comprising the south-western part of Ireland, is divided into 6 counties, viz.:—27. The county of *Cork*, containing: +CORK, the second Irish city in population, having 130,000 inhabitants, is the emporium of the south of Ireland, and chief mart of the provision trade; and its harbor, called the Cove, is strongly fortified and one of the best in the world. On the isle Great-Island, within the harbor, is the town of *Cove*, with 7,000 inhabitants. *Bandon*, a town on the river of the same name, with linen and cotton manufactures, and 14,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this county are: *Kinsale* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Micheltown* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Youghall* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Mallow* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Fernoy* (with 6,000 inhabitants). 28. The county of *Waterford*, containing: +WATERFORD, an important seaport town, 70 miles east-north-east of Cork, and 92 miles south-south-west of Dublin, has 60,000 inhabitants, and an extensive intercourse with England and Wales, and is noted for its trade in provisions, and Newfoundland fishery. DUNGARVAN, the largest fishing town in Ireland, westward and 30 miles distant from Waterford, with 6,000 inhabitants. LISMORE, a town on the Blackwater, has 4,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its cathedral, and a castle, reared in 1185 by King Henry II, and at present belonging to the duke of Devonshire. 29. The county of *Tipperary*, containing: +CLOSMEL,

 Ireland: its Geographical Divisions—The British Colonies.

a town on the Suire, is the centre for the Irish butter trade, and has 18,000 inhabitants. TIPPERARY, a town near the Suire, south-westward and 100 miles distant from Dublin, with 8,000 inhabitants. *Cashel*, a town, with 9,000 inhabitants, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral, where the kings of Munster were crowned. Other towns of this county are: *Carrick on Suire* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Thurles* (with 6,000 inhabitants). 30. The county of *Clare*, containing: †ENNIS, a town on the Fergus, is noted for its stately Gothic abbey, and has 12,000 inhabitants. *Killaloe*, a town on the Shannon, with 2,500 inhabitants. 31. The county of *Limerick*, containing: †LIMERICK, an important commercial town, on the Shannon, north-westward and 70 miles distant from Waterford, has 70,000 inhabitants, is largely engaged in the provision trade, and was formerly noted for the strongest fortress in Ireland, and for its firm stand in the cause of the Catholics. 32. The county of *Kerry*, containing: †TRALEE, a town on the Atlantic Ocean, with considerable fishery, and 10,000 inhabitants. KILLARNEY, a town, with 8,000 inhabitants, is situated on the lake of Killarney, which is celebrated for the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. *Dingle*, a town, with 6,000 inhabitants.

The *British possessions and colonies* are the following:—

(a.) IN EUROPE: 1. The isle of *Heligoland* (see above). 2. *Gibraltar* (see under the head of Spain). 3. *Malta* (see under the head of Italy). 4. The *Ionian Isles*, which will be found described elsewhere in this work.

(b.) IN AFRICA: Settlements in *Senegambia* and *Upper Guinea*: moreover, *Cape Colony*, *St. Helena*, *Mauritius*, etc.

(c.) IN ASIA: *Hindoostan*, provinces in Farther India, *Ceylon* (belonging to the crown), *Singapore*, *Hongkong*, etc., etc.

(d.) IN AUSTRALIA: The continent of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and Norfolk Island.

(e.) IN AMERICA: British North America, Guiana, and many islands of the West Indies, Bahamas, etc.

The total area of all these possessions and colonies is estimated at 4,686,000 square miles, and the total population at 131,000,000 inhabitants.

THE NETHERLANDS.

TOTAL AREA: 24,644 square miles.

TOTAL POPULATION: 7,558,000 inhabitants.

HOLLAND and BELGIUM, together, were from old styled the Netherlands, or Lowlands, on account of their level physical character, so that parts of their surface are even lower than the sea, which is prevented from overflowing the land by vast dikes, or embankments. Thus, while Holland and Belgium are political names, *the Netherlands* are a geographical name, like that of Italy, for instance.

By first giving a general view of all Netherlands, in their common physical and natural character, we avoid, at the same time, the inconvenience of numerous repeatings.

The Netherlands are a maritime country, at the north-western frontier of Germany, and on the north bounded by the North Sea.

Since the revolution of 1830, they are divided into *two kingdoms*, the northernmost of which is styled the *Kingdom of the Netherlands** (until the year 1795, it was a republic known by the name of the United Provinces of the Netherlands), while the southern is styled the *Kingdom of Belgium* (till towards the end of last century, known by the name of Austrian Netherlands).

* In common life, it is sometimes called the kingdom of Holland, but a *kingdom* of this name has never existed, except in the short period from 1806 to 1810; and Holland has never been anything else than a *province* of the whole state.

The Netherlands : Political Division, Climate, etc.

Both were however united, first until the last quarter of the 16th century, and then again in the period from 1815 to 1830.

Of the above-stated total area and population—

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
The kingdom of the Netherlands proper takes up	11,832	2,926,000
Its provinces of Luxemburg and Limburg, which <i>politically</i> belong to Germany, take up	1,395	282,000
The Kingdom of Belgium takes up	11,417	4,350,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	24,644	7,558,000

The country, as has already been mentioned, is level, with the exception of a small part in the south-east, where low hills gradually rise to the *Ardennes* (see Introduction to Europe, page 6). Mostly there is no great variety in the scenery of the landscape; especially in the North Netherlands, grass and cows, canals and wind-mills, and cleanly villages, or towns, invariably relieve one another with picturesque effect.

About the *Zuyder Zee*, *Dollart*, the lakes and rivers, as the *Meuse*, *Scheldt*, etc., see pages 9, 11, and 16. The country is intersected by numerous canals, the most remarkable of which is the great canal of North Holland, extending from the Helder to Amsterdam, cost several million of florins, and will float a ship of the line.

The *climate* is in general more moderate than in eastern countries in the same parallels, but frequently moist. In the southern half of the Netherlands it is somewhat more wholesome than in the northern half.

The more or less marshy soil is (with the exception of the North Netherland province of Drenthe, and the Belgian province of Luxemburg) *extraordinary fertile*. In North Netherlands is the *rearing of cattle* prevailing, and in Belgium *agriculture* which has attained here the highest pitch of improvement.

Geographical Features—History.

Belgium abounds in iron and coal ; the kingdom of the Netherlands abounds in peat, which is almost the only fuel used there. The cattle is of an excellent breed, especially in the provinces of Groningen, Utrecht and Holland, South Brabant, East and West Flanders. The horses too are of a good breed. Butter of fine quality is indeed raised in Belgium, but by far more in the kingdom of the Netherlands, where butter and cheese are largely exported, partly even to America and India. The most numerous flocks of sheep are to be found in the provinces of Luxemburg, Flanders, Groningen, Friesland, and North Holland. The rearing of hogs is chiefly carried on in the provinces of Liege, Namur, Luxemburg, and Friesland. The waters abound in fishes of various kinds. Extensive forests are not to be found in the kingdom of the Netherlands, and are in Belgium very scarce, except in Luxemburg, and partly in Hainault, Liege, and Namur. The Belgian soil yields excellent wheat ; moreover, hemp and flax, rape-seed, hops, and tobacco. In the northern half of the Netherlands sufficient corn for home consumption is not raised, but so much the more vegetables (even largely exported), rape-seed, etc. Besides this the province of Holland is several centuries since noted for its culture of flowers, especially of tulips. In this province are also raised vast quantities of excellent strawberries.

Of commerce, manufactures, etc., shall be treated separately below ; and we will now give an historical sketch of all Netherlands until their separation during the reign of King Philip II. of Spain, their sovereign then.

History.—In the days of the Romans, the southern half of the Netherlands was inhabited by the *Belgians*, and the northern half by the *Batavians* ; at the northern boundaries of the latter lived the *Frieses*, or Frieslanders. About the year 54 before the Christian era, Julius Cæsar subdued the Belgians and Frieses, and entered upon friendly terms with the Batavians. Since

The Netherlands—Historical Sketch.

the decay of the Roman empire the Netherlands came under the sway of the *Franks*; and by the terms of the treaty of Verdun in 843 (see page 32) the northern, and after 887 also the remaining part of the Netherlands was annexed to the *German empire*. The German emperors appointed dukes and earls governors of the Netherlandish provinces; yet gradually they made their office inheritable and themselves independent so early as in the 10th century. In this way arose the earldoms of Flanders, Holland, the duchy of Brabant, and other lordships. In 1369 Margaret, the only heiress of Flanders entered into marriage with Philip the Bold, *duke of Burgundy*, who thus became possessed of that earldom (see History of Burgundy, page 200). At the same time the line of the ancient dukes of Brabant had become extinct, and the only heiress, Johanna of Brabant, bequeathed the duchy to her grand-nephew, Anton of Burgundy, the son of Philip the Bold. In the course of time other parts of the Netherlands were annexed to these possessions, and in the latter half of the 15th century, nearly the whole was under the sway of the duke of Burgundy. The last duke in the male line of this house, Charles the Bold, died in 1477, and his only daughter, Mary, inherited the Netherlands together with Burgundy proper. She was married to the *Austrian* archduke Maximilian; and their son Philip was married with Johanna of Castile, the only heiress of the united crowns of Castile and Aragon. Philip's and Johanna's eldest son, the renowned emperor Charles V., inherited all these immense possessions, and bequeathed the Netherlands, together with Spain, etc., to his son Philip II of *Spain*. During the reign of the latter the northern provinces of the Netherlands separated themselves from the southern provinces, as an independent state, by the name of the "Republic of the United Provinces." As such they were preliminarily acknowledged by Spain in 1609, and definitively in 1648. The southern provinces continued to be annexed to Spain, until by the terms of the treaty, concluded at Rastadt on the 7th of March, 1714, they were ceded to *Austria*, which in 1797 ceded them to *France*. In 1814 they were restored to Austria, that however renounced them in favor of an arrangement, by which the northern and southern provinces were reunited under the name of the "Kingdom of the Netherlands." But, as has already been told, the revolution in 1830 separated them again; and since that time the northern provinces have retained the name of a kingdom of the Netherlands, while the southern provinces are united to a "Kingdom of Belgium."

I.—THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.*

AREA: 13,227 square miles.

POPULATION: 3,208,000 inhabitants.

Of the here-stated area and population are to be deducted 1,395 square miles, and 282,000 inhabitants, as belonging to the grand-duchy of Luxemburg and the Limburgian district of Roeremonde, which *politically* form part of Germany, though they are ruled by the sovereign of the Netherlands. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands *proper* has 2,926,000 inhabitants, among whom the prevailing religion is *Calvinism*. But all religions are tolerated, and more than one third of the people are *Catholics* (according to the census of 1844, their number was 1,100,616, inclusive those of Luxemburg). In point of origin, the Netherlanders, or Dutch, belong to the great Germanic tribe. (See Introduction to Europe, page 19.)

Beside the rearing of cattle and other branches of husbandry, the chief means of sustenance is the *commerce*, that extends over all parts of the world. The emporiums are Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Some provinces are noted for their manufactures, especially of *linen* and *paper*. Yet, upon the whole, this kingdom is more a commercial than a manufacturing state.

Concerning the *means of education*, there are 3 universities, viz.: at *Leyden* (instituted in 1575, and in 1846 frequented by 602 students), at *Groningen* (instituted in 1616, and in 1846 frequented by 300 students), and at *Utrecht* (instituted in 1636, and in 1846 frequented by 444 students). Three other similar institutions,

* Frequently called *Holland*, but that a *kingdom* of Holland does not exist, has been already remarked.

on a smaller scale, styled *Athenaea*, are in Amsterdam, Franeker, and Deventer. Beside these, there are 68 Latin schools, 9 seminaries,* 70 secondary, 2,125 public schools, etc.

The *government* is a constitutional monarchy, limited by representatives of the people in two chambers, styled General States.

In 1847, the *public revenue* was estimated at 70,742,323, and the expenditure at 70,283,555 florins, which thus would have yielded a surplus of 458,768 florins. The public debt amounted to 1,232,961,711 florins, but inclusive more than 203,000,000 from the period 1815–1830, which are to be paid by Belgium. The Netherlandish colonies in India, yielded in 1844 a *nett* revenue of 2,123,424 florins.

The *army* amounted, hitherto, to 43,000 men during peace, and to 76,000 during war, beside 25,000 men of Schutters, or militia, who could be increased to 80,000 men in case of necessity. Yet lately a reduction of the army has taken place. The *navy* consists of 9 ships of the line, 19 frigates, and 37 sloops of war, brigs, etc., 14 steamers, and 87 gun-boats. (About the year 1790, the navy consisted of 24 ships of the line, and 40 other vessels of war, but the English seized nearly the whole of it.) The Netherlandish navy in the eastern colonies, consists of 1 frigate, and 20 other vessels.

There are the following *orders of honor*:—1. The *military order of William*, in 4 classes, instituted in 1815. 2. The *Netherlandish lion order*, likewise in 4 classes, and instituted in 1815. 3. The *Luxemburgian order of the oak crown*, instituted in 1841.

History.—In the history of the Netherlands, the above mentioned separation of the northern provinces from the whole political body, was chiefly urged by the Prince *William of Orange* (see page 223), who by King Philip II. had been appointed governor of the provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, and, filled with immoderate ambition and personal hatred against his sove-

* About the signification of these terms, see the note, page 65.

reign, instigated the people under the pretext of maintaining their rights. He, in 1579, prevailed upon the just-mentioned three provinces and those of Geldern and Friesland, to declare their independence, if not directly, yet indirectly, by uniting themselves into the so-called *Union of Utrecht*, to which subsequently also acceded Groningen and Overysseel. These thus united seven provinces (Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Geldern, Friesland, Groningen, and Overysseel) chose the prince of Orange their chief, conferring upon him the modest title of a *Stattholder*, or vice-regent (to wit, of the king of Spain); because they would fain not to appear in the light of rebels, but of having only maintained their rights and privileges. Nevertheless, they actually established an independent republic that became one of the most influential states, and whose navy was in the 17th century the most powerful for a while. Yet their own Stattholder, William III. of Nassau-Orange, having only in view his personal interest, and aiming at the British crown (see British History, page 233), set aside the interest of the republic, and gradually brought it down from its high pitch of power, in favor of England. To the renowned Netherlandish East Indian Company, established in 1602, all the important Netherlandish colonies in Asia, Africa, and America, did belong (though they were held in the name of the General States, or government), and the nett annual profit, earned by this company, was estimated at 3,000,000 ducats. In 1794, the French waged war against the republic, and transformed it into a so-called *Batavian Republic*; its last Stattholder, William V., fled to England, and was base enough to deliver over nearly the whole navy to the English. On the other hand, the French compelled the republic to share in their wars, and in this way the Netherlandish colonies were lost and conquered by the English. In 1806, Napoleon transformed the Batavian Republic into a *Kingdom of Holland*, of which he appointed king his brother Louis, who, however, abdicated in 1810, upon which this state was incorporated with the French empire. In 1813, the Netherlanders, or Dutch, proclaimed the son of William V. their sovereign; England restored most of the conquered colonies, but retained three of the most valuable ones, viz.: *Ceylon*, *Cape Colony*, and *Demerara*. For this loss, Netherland should have been indemnified by the above-stated arrangement of a reunion with the southern provinces. However, in 1830, it was again England that urged the separation, without caring in the least for that stipulation. William I., king of the Netherlands since 1813, abdicated in 1840, and was succeeded by his son William II., who died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son *William III.*, born on the 19th of February, 1817.

 Kingdom of the Netherlands: its Geographical Divisions.

The kingdom of the Netherlands is divided into 10 provinces, 2 of which, North and South Holland, comprise the ancient province of Holland, while of the 8 others, Drenthe was formerly only a district, and North Brabant (conquered by the ancient republic) belonged to what was styled the "Generality countries." (About Luxemburg and the Limburgian district of Roeremonde, see under the head of Germany.)

1. The *province* of HOLLAND (2,007½ square miles, and, according to the census of 1846, with a population of 1,027,574 inhabitants), which anciently formed the chief constituent part of the earldom of Holland, that in 1299 was inherited by the earls of Hainault, and in 1425 by the duke of Burgundy. At present it is divided into *North* and *South Holland*. *North Holland* (894½ square miles, and in 1846 with 468,737 inhabitants), contains: AMSTERDAM, the principal city and emporium of the kingdom, on the Amstel river, that disembogues here into the Y, (as a branch of the Zuyder Zee is styled), with 225,000 inhabitants. The city is intersected by canals, over which there are 290 bridges, and which mostly are bordered by rows of trees. The houses and streets are kept remarkably clean, and the arrangements in the interior of the former give evidence of great comfort. Among the numerous public edifices, the most remarkable is the royal palace, formerly the city-hall, which was reared in the period from 1648 to 1655, at the expense of 18 million florins. It has 282 feet in front, 235 in breadth, and 116 in height, while its magnificent cupola (containing the finest chime of bells in the Netherlands) rises 41 feet above the roof. It is built of freestone, and rests upon a foundation of 13,659 piles, or long timbers, driven into the ground. Amsterdam was founded in the 12th century. ZAARDAM, or *Saardam*, formerly the largest village in Holland, at present a town, in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, has 12,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its numerous windmills (more than 700) and docks, where the Russian emperor, Peter I. in 1697 suffered himself to be engaged as an apprentice, in order to get a practical knowledge of the art of ship-building. The village of *Brock in't Waterland*, the residence of rich inhabitants of Amsterdam, who have retired from business, is noted for the remarkable cleanliness of its houses and streets. No stranger is allowed to enter any house without having previously pulled off his boots and put on clean slippers. MUIDEN, or *Muyden*, (with 1,800 inhabi-

The Province of Holland.

tants), and *Naarden* (with 3,000 inhabitants), fortified towns on the Zuyder Zee. MEDEMBLIK, on the Zuyder Zee, with 2,800 inhabitants, is considered as the most ancient town in North Holland, and as the residence of the ancient kings of Friesland. Other towns in North Holland are: *Weesp* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Monnikendam* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Purmerend* (with 3,300 inhabitants, largely engaged in the cheese trade), EDAM (noted for its cheese, with 4,600 inhabitants), ALKMAAR (also noted for its cheese, with 10,000 inhabitants), *Enkhuyzen* (noted for its herring fishery, with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Hoorn* (with 10,000 inhabitants, who likewise are largely engaged in the butter and cheese trade). The village of HELDER, at the entrance to Zuyder Zee, has 2,000 inhabitants, who for the most part consist of pilots, is noted for its excellent harbor, called *Nieuwe Diep*. Near Helder is the *Island of TEXEL* (53 square miles, and 5,000 inhabitants), noted for its sheep and cheese. Other smaller islands here are: *Vlieland* and *Terschelling*. The town of HAARLEM, near the lake of the same name, westward and 12 miles distant from Amsterdam, has 23,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its organ with 8,000 (or, according to other statements, only with 4,500) pipes and 64 registers, and its trade in flowers. *South Holland* (1,113 square miles, and in 1846 with 558,837 inhabitants) contains: *the HAGUE* (in Dutch also styled *s'Graavenhaag*), the capital of the kingdom and royal residence, near the North Sea, 28 miles south-south-west of Amsterdam, with 66,000 inhabitants, is one of the most regularly and best built cities in Europe, and contains many handsome buildings. The neighboring village of SCHEVENINGEN (with 5,600 inhabitants) is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Near the Hague is also the village of *Ryswick*, with an ancient castle, where the peace of Ryswick was concluded in 1697. LEYDEN, a town between the Hague and Haarlem, with 36,000 inhabitants, is celebrated for its university. DELFT, a town situated between the Hague and Rotterdam, with 17,000 inhabitants, is remarkable as the burial-place of the princes of Orange, of the Admiral Tromp, etc. The prince, William I. of Orange, was murdered here in 1584. ROTTERDAM, a city on the Merwe (as the Meuse is called here, see page 16), 52 miles south-south-west of Amsterdam, is next to Amsterdam the emporium of the kingdom, contains a great many stately houses and remarkable public edifices, and has 83,000 inhabitants. The renowned scholar Erasmus was born here, in 1467. In its neighborhood is the town of DORT, with important commerce, and 21,500 inhabitants; it is noted in history for the Synod (in 1618 and 1619), which condemned Arminianism. Other towns of South

 The Provinces of Holland and Zealand.

Holland are: *Oudewater* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Gouda* (noted for its earthen ware, especially tobacco pipes, has 14,000 inhabitants), *SCHIEDAM*, (noted for its gin, and herring fishery, has 12,500 inhabitants), *Maassluis* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Vlaardingen* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Vianen* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Schoonhoven* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Nieuwpoort* (with 800 inhabitants), *Asperen* (with 800 inhabitants), *Leerdam* (with 1,900 inhabitants), and *GORKUM* (with 8,500 inhabitants). Between Dort and the sea, is the *island* of *VOORNE*, with the towns of *Helvoetsluis* (formerly the station of the packets for England, with 2,600 inhabitants), and *Briel* (with 5,000 inhabitants, noted in history for its occupation by the so-called Watergeuses in 1572). Another island is *Over-Flakke*, or *Zuyd-Voorne*, with the town of *Gorce* (with 800 inhabitants).

2. The province of *ZEALAND* (649 square miles, and in 1846 with 157,062 inhabitants), comprising islands formed by the mouths of the Scheldt, and a part of the main land, known by the name of *Staatsvlinders*. It was anciently an earldom, which belonged to the earls of Holland, and in 1436 came under the sway of the dukes of Burgundy. Its chief islands are the following:—

a. The *island* of *WALCHEREN*, containing: *MIDDELBURG*, fortified capital of the province, has 16,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its magnificent town hall *FLUSHING*, a strongly fortified town, the great naval depôt of the kingdom, and station of the navy, with a fine and spacious harbor, and 8,500 inhabitants. The renowned Dutch admiral *Ruyter*, was born here in 1607. Other towns of this island are: *Westkapellen* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Veere* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Domburg* (with 600 inhabitants), and *Arnhemuyden* (with 900 inhabitants).

b. The *island* of *ZUID-BEVELAND*, the largest and finest of the province, containing: *Goes*, a town, with 5,500 inhabitants. *Bath*, a fort commanding the entrance to the Scheldt. *e.* The *island* of *NOORD-BEVELAND*, once the most beautiful and most fertile of Zealand, but in 1530 and 1532 laid waste by terrible inundations, contains at present several villages, and the borough of *Kortgene*, with 700 inhabitants.

d. The *island* of *SCHOUWEN*, noted for its madder, and containing the towns of *ZIERIKSEE* (with trade in madder, and 7,500 inhabitants) and *Brouwershaven* (with numerous breweries, and 1,000 inhabitants).

e. The *island* of *TIOLEN*, containing the towns of *Tholen* (with 3,000 inhabitants) and *St. Martensdyk* (with 1,500 inhabitants).

f. The continental part of Zealand, until 1648 belonging to the ancient earldom of Flanders, and since called *STAATS-FLANDERS*, or *Dutch Flanders*, contains the following towns: *SLUIS* (in French, called *Ecluse*, strongly fortified, with

 The Provinces of Zealand, Utrecht, and Geldern.

2,100 inhabitants), *BIERVLIET* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Sas van Gent* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Axel* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Hulst* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Ysendyk* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Aardenburg* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Oostburg* (with 900 inhabitants), *Ter Neuse* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Philippine* (with 600 inhabitants).

3. The province of *UTRECHT* (532½ square miles, and in 1846 with 153,083 inhabitants), situated between Holland and Geldern, on the north bounded by the *Zuyder Zee*, was since the year 695 the lordship of a sovereign bishop, and in 1528 purchased by the Emperor Charles V., who annexed it to the government of Holland. It contains: *UTRECHT*, the capital of the province, on a branch of the Rhine, 20 miles south-south-east of Amsterdam, has 45,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university, its St. Martin's church, reared in the 14th century, whose steeple is 388 feet high, and for the peace concluded here in 1713. The neighboring village of *Zeyst*, settled by Moravian Brethren, is noted for its boarding school for young ladies, and has 2,000 inhabitants. *AMERSFOORT*, a town on the Eem, 12 miles east-north-east of Utrecht, with 13,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Rhenen* (with 3,000 inhabitants, and the so-called king's house, where the unfortunate Elector Frederic V. lived in 1621), *Ysselstein* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Woerden* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Wyk*, surnamed *te*, or *by Duurstede* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Montfort* (with 1,850 inhabitants).

4. The province of *GELDERN*, or *Gelderland* (2,007½ square miles, and in 1846 with 366,468 inhabitants), situated between the German frontier and the *Zuyder Zee*, did primitively belong to the German empire, and was in 1543 annexed to the duchy of Burgundy. It contains: *ARNHEIM*, or *Arnhem*, the capital of the province, 37 miles east-south-east of Utrecht, is strongly fortified, has 15,000 inhabitants, and was anciently the residence of the earls and dukes of Gelderland. *NIMEGUEN*, a fortified town on the *Waal*, southward and 9 miles distant from Arnhem, has 19,000 inhabitants, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1679. On the neighboring *Heath of Mook*, the adherents of the Prince William of Orange were in 1574 totally defeated by the Spaniards. *HARDERWYK*, a town on the *Zuyder Zee*, with 5,200 inhabitants, was formerly noted for a university founded in 1648. *ZUTPHEN*, a town on the *Yssel*, has 11,000 inhabitants, and was anciently the residence of sovereign earls of Zutphen, and in the middle ages a member of the Hanseatic League. In its vicinity is the fine royal palace *het Loo*, with a beautiful garden and park. Other towns of this province are: *Thiel* (with 5,200 inhab-

 The Netherlandish Provinces of Overijssel and Friesland.

itants), *Bommel*, or *Salt-Bommel* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Kuylenburg* (with 5,300 inhabitants), *Groenlo*, or *Grol* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Lochem* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Borkelo* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Doesburg* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Deutlichem* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Wageningen* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Elburg* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Nieuwerkerk* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Hattem* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Zevenaer*, or *Sevenaer* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Huissen* (with 1,100 inhabitants).

5. The province of OVERISSEL (1,299 square miles, and in 1846 with 211,279 inhabitants), was anciently, together with Utrecht, under the sway of a sovereign bishop, and in 1528 purchased by Charles V. and annexed to the duchy of Burgundy; it contains: ZWOLL, strongly fortified capital of the province, near the Yssel and Vechte rivers, north-eastward and 52 miles distant from Utrecht, with 17,500 inhabitants. DEVENTER, a town on the Yssel, is noted for its honey-cakes, and has 15,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: CAMPEN (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Vollenhoven* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Hasselt* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Almelo* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Ommen* (with 1,050 inhabitants), *Hardenberg* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Oldenzaal* (with 4,800 inhabitants), *Enschede* (with 4,400 inhabitants), and *Steenwyk* (with 2,500 inhabitants).

6. The province of FRIESLAND (1,043 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, and in 1846 with 245,266 inhabitants), situated on the North Sea and Zuyder Zee, and separated from East Friesland (belonging to Germany) by the province of Groningen. Friesland, formerly by way of distinction frequently called West Friesland (with reference to East Friesland), anciently formed part of the country inhabited by the Frieslanders, and was subsequently ruled by native princes. In the period from 1436 to 1523 it was gradually annexed to the duchy of Burgundy, or the Netherlands. It contains: LEEUWARDEN, the capital of the province, 83 miles north-north-east of Amsterdam, carries on a considerable trade, and has 22,500 inhabitants. FRANEKER, a town, formerly noted for a university, has 4,800 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Haarlingen* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Dolkum* (with 3,800 inhabitants), *Sneek* (with 7,500 inhabitants), *Workum* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Hindeloopen* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Staveren* (once the largest town of Friesland, and the residence of its princes, but at present only with 1,800 inhabitants), *Bolsward* (with 2,800 inhabitants), and *Heerenveen* (with 1,900 inhabitants). Near the coast of Friesland are the isles of AMELAND (with 3,300 inhabitants), and *Schiemonnikoog* (with 2,000 inhabitants).

 The Provinces of Groningen, Drenthe and North Brabant.

7. The *province* of GRONINGEN (905½ square miles, and in 1846 with 189,714 inhabitants), situated between Friesland and the German frontier, on the north bounded by the North Sea, was primitively ruled by German governors, who in the course of time made themselves independent, and came in 1536 under the sway of the Netherlandish sovereign. It contains: GRONINGEN, fortified capital of the province, half way between Leenwarden and Emden (the latter town belongs to East Friesland), has 31,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university, its town-hall, and St. Martin's church with high steeple and excellent organ. DELFZYL, a fortified town on the Dollart, with 3,700 inhabitants. The town of DAM, or *Apingadam*, with 3,600 inhabitants, is noted for its horse marts. *Winschoten*, a fortified town on the Rensel, with 4,000 inhabitants. *Rottum*, a little island near the coast, with 250 inhabitants.

8. The *province* of DRENTHÉ (958½ square miles, and in 1846 with 80,978 inhabitants), situated between Overijssel and Gelderland, did for a long while belong to the German empire, and came in 1536 under the sway of the Netherlandish sovereign. In the time of the republic, Drenthe was not a province, but a territory under the immediate government of the General States. It contains: ASSEN, the capital of the province, on a canal connecting it with the Zuyder Zee, southward and 15 miles distant from Groningen, with 2,800 inhabitants. *Frederiksoort* is a settlement for the poor, who are engaged here in husbandry and other branches of industry, and get in this manner amply the means of sustenance. Its population amounts to 2,500 inhabitants. In the vicinity is situated the town of MPEL, with 6,500 inhabitants. *Kooxvorden*, a fortified town near the frontier of Germany, with 2,800 inhabitants.

9. The *province* of NORTH BRABANT (1,970 square miles, and in 1846 with 390,386 inhabitants), formerly a constituent part of the ancient duchy of Brabant, and in the beginning of the 17th century conquered by the Dutch, contains: Bois LE Duc (this is the French name, while the Dutch call it *Hertogenbosch*), strongly fortified capital of the province, in a plain, intersected by canals, 32 miles south-south-east of Utrecht, with a remarkable church and town-hall, numerous manufactures, considerable commerce, and 21,500 inhabitants. BREDA, a strongly fortified town, 23 miles west-south-west of Bois le Duc, with 14,500 inhabitants, is noted for its principal church with 2 organs and the sepulchres of several earls of Nassau. By the terms of the treaty of peace concluded here on the 10th of July, 1668, the Netherlandish republic

 The Kingdom of the Netherlands: its Geographical Divisions and Colonies.

ceded the city of New York (then called New Amsterdam) to England. Other more or less strongly fortified towns of this province are: **BERGEN OP ZOOM** (with 8,000 inhabitants), **GERRUIDENBERG** (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Steenbergen* (with 4,300 inhabitants), the *Klundert* (with 900 inhabitants), *Willenstadt* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Heusden* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Grave* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Ravenstein* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Workum* (with 800 inhabitants). **EINDHOVEN**, a town on the *Dommel*, has 4,100 inhabitants, and is noted for its manufactures of cotton goods, linen, etc. The town of **TILBURG** (with 13,500 inhabitants) is noted for its cloth manufactures; and the town of *Helmond* (with 3,200 inhabitants) for its linen manufactures. *Osterhout*, a borough, with numerous potteries, and 7,500 inhabitants.

10. The *duchy* of **LIMBURG** has, as Netherlandish province, an extent of 852 square miles, and a population of 198,000 inhabitants, but is divided into two districts, of which the one (*viz.*: the district of *Roeremonde*) is politically forming part of *Germany*, and, for this reason, to be described under that head; while the other, *viz.*: the *district* of **MAESTRICHT** (468½ square miles, and in 1846 with 103,931 inhabitants), forms a constituent part of the kingdom of the Netherlands proper, and contains: **MAESTRICHT**, the capital of this district, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, on the *Meuse*, has 31,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its leather manufactures, and its quarry in *St. Peter's hill* containing not less than 20,000 horizontal galleries, which have been cut out here in a period of nearly 2,000 years. The town and fortress of **Maestricht** was conquered by the Dutch in 1632, and ceded to them formally in 1648. **VEXLOO**, a fortified town, on the *Meuse*, with 7,000 inhabitants.

About *Luxemburg*, see under the head of *Germany*.

To the kingdom of the Netherlands belong the following *colonies*:—

1. In **ASIA**: the islands of *Java*, *Sumatra*, *Amboina*, and other of the *Spice Islands*, etc., the greatest part of the island of *Celebes*, and settlements on *Borneo*, the total area of which is computed at 97,405 square miles, and the total population at 9,750,000 inhabitants.

2. In **AFRICA**: settlements on the coast of *Upper Guinea*, estimated at 2,790 square miles, with 200,000 inhabitants.

3. In **AMERICA**: the colony of *Surinam* in *Guiana*, and the

Kingdom of Belgium.

West Indian islands of *Curaçoa*, *St. Eustatius*, and two smaller ones, the total area of which is estimated at 39,064 square miles, and the total population at 101,500 inhabitants.

That Ceylon, Cape Colony, and Demerara, were likewise Netherlandish colonies, but ceded to England in 1814, is already mentioned above.

II.—THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

AREA: 11,417 square miles.

POPULATION: 4,350,000 inhabitants.

THE population of this kingdom consists (with the exception of about 25,000 Protestants, etc.) of *Roman Catholics*, under the ecclesiastical direction of 1 archbishop (at Mechlin) and 5 bishops (at Ghent, Bruges, Tournay, Namur, and Liege), and with nearly 500 monasteries and nunneries. In point of origin, the majority of the people belongs to the great Germanic tribe, and is known by the name of *Flemings*, differing but little from the Dutch, in language, customs, and manners. The people in the south, or the *Walloons*, are, for the most part, descendants of the ancient Gauls, and speak the French language.

It has already been remarked, that *agriculture* is on a high pitch of improvement in Belgium. However, the various branches of husbandry are, by far, not the only means of sustenance here. as the Belgians do also excel in *manufactures*; and, moreover, as Belgium is the most thickly settled country in Europe, the

ratio of population being 381 inhabitants on a square mile, sufficient corn for home consumption cannot be raised, so that, for instance, in the years 1842 and 1843 corn was imported at the value of 6,600,000 florins.

The chief objects of manufacture are *lace* (renowned from old: the centres of its fabrication are Brussels and Mechlin; other places noted for it are Bruges, Ghent, and St. Tron; a pound of the finest twisted thread for bone-lace, costs about 2,000 florins), *cloth* (especially in the province of Liege), *linen* (especially in Flanders, but also in Brabant and Hainault), *cotton goods* (Ghent, Brussels, etc.), *fire-arms, cutlery, and steam engines* (Liege, Namur, Charleroi), *leather* (Stablo, Liege, and Ghent), and *carpets* (Tournay, etc.).

Though Belgium possesses, altogether, no more than 128 merchant vessels, beside some steamers, and therefore its own shipping is very insignificant, its *commerce* is of great importance. Thus, in 1843, the exports and imports were estimated at the value of 516,738,461 francs, viz.: the *imports* at 294,584,180, and the *exports* at 222,154,281 francs. In 1845, the exports had increased by the value of nearly 26,000,000, and the imports (for a great part, transit goods and cotton for fabrication) by that of 57,500,000 florins.

The prevailing system of *education*, is more or less impregnated with the spirit of Catholicism; at least, all Catholic schools are under the immediate control of the clergy, which, however, does not precisely prejudice the instruction itself. There are 3 universities, viz.: at *Louvain* (founded in 1426, renewed in 1815 and 1835, and in 1841 frequented by 660 students), at *Ghent* (founded in 1816, and in 1841 with 340 students), and at *Liege* (founded in 1817, and in 1841 with 350 students). Beside these three bearing the Catholic stamp, there was founded in 1837 at *Brussels* a fourth university, as it were, in spite of the Catholic clergy, and

styled "Free University;" the number of its students, however, is very moderate. The number of the various other schools amounted in 1840 to 5,189, but 2,284 of them were private schools, which are, for the most part, very defective.

The *government* is a constitutional monarchy, the sovereign power being vested in a king, a senate, and a chamber of representatives.

The *public revenue* was in 1846 estimated at 126,681,575 francs, and the *expenditure* at 126,459,281 francs. The *public debt* amounted to 317,887,632 francs, on the 1st of January, 1845.

The *army* consists of about 32,000 men on the peace, and of nearly 86,000 men on the war footing. Except some gun-boats, Belgium has no navy.

In 1832, an *order of honor* was created by the name of *Leopold order*, for civil and military officers, in 5 classes.

History.—The essential points of Belgian history are already stated above; we will, therefore, only add some particulars. Since the establishment of the Netherlandish republic, towards the end of the 16th century, the southern provinces of the Netherlands, continuing to be under the sway of Spain, and retaining the Catholic creed, were for this reason commonly styled either the *Spanish*, or the *Catholic Netherlands*, and since 1714, when they were ceded to Austria, they were known by the name of the *Austrian Netherlands*. In 1794, they were conquered by the French, and, by the terms of the treaty of peace, concluded at Campo Formio in 1797, formally ceded to them. That they in 1814 were restored to Austria, but that this power renounced them in favor of the united kingdom of all Netherlands, and that finally this latter was dissolved again in consequence of the Belgian revolution of 1830, has already been mentioned. By the terms of an agreement brought about in 1839, the *grand-duchy of Luxemburg* was divided between the kingdoms of the Netherlands and of Belgium, the latter acquiring its western, and the former retaining the eastern half. In 1831, the Belgians elected *Leopold* duke of *Saxe-Coburg* (consort of the late British princess Charlotte, who died in 1817), their hereditary king.

 Kingdom of Belgium: the Province of South Brabant.

The kingdom of Belgium, since the alterations and arrangements just mentioned, is divided into 9 provinces.

1. The *province* of SOUTH BRABANT (1,278 square miles, and, according to the census published on the 1st of January, 1844, with 654,758 inhabitants), towards the centre of the kingdom, bears the appellation of South, in order to distinguish it from North Brabant (see under the head of "Kingdom of the Netherlands"), though both these provinces were once constituent parts of the ancient *duchy of Brabant*, to which also belonged the greatest part of the present province of Antwerp. This duchy was since the days of the Frankish sway ruled by native dukes, who at first were vassals of the German empire, but made themselves independent in the course of time. About the remaining part of its history, see page 264. The province of South Brabant contains: BRUSSELS, the metropolis of the kingdom, and royal residence, on the river Senne, westward and 76 miles distant from Aix la Chapelle, had in 1846 a population of 124,781 inhabitants, *exclusive of the suburbs*, whose total population amounts to more than 40,000 inhabitants. Brussels ranks among the finest cities of Europe, and is noted not only for its extensive manufactures of lace, carpets, etc., but also for several of its public edifices, especially for its Gothic city hall (facing the chief market place, where in 1568 the counts of Egmont and Hoorn were executed), whose steeple is 364 feet high, and the St. Gudule church, containing pictures by Rubens and other masters of the Flemish school. Southward and 10 miles distant from Brussels, is situated the village of WATERLOO (with 1,900 inhabitants), noted for the great battle fought on the 18th of June, 1815. LOUVAIN, a town on the Dyle, 15 miles east-north-east of Brussels, with 28,000 inhabitants, is noted for its university, its churches, and town-hall. In the middle ages, Louvain was a city, with nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and remarkably flourishing by its cloth and other woollen manufactures, that gave employment to more than 150,000 operatives. But the latter revolted in 1382, and having been punished for it, they mostly emigrated to England. The university of Louvain was in the 16th century sometimes frequented by 6,000 students. Other towns of this province are: *Vilvorden* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Tirlemont*, or *Tienen* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Ware* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Nivelles*, or *Nyvel* (with 7,700 inhabitants), *Haultz*, or *Hulle* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Diest* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Moutaigu*, in Flemish, *Scherpenheuwel* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Aerschot* (with

 The Belgian Provinces of Antwerp and East Flanders.

4,000 inhabitants), and *Hoegaerden* (with 3,000 inhabitants). *Tubize* and *Braine-Lalleu*, boroughs, with respectively 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants.

2. The province of ANTWERP (1,097 square miles, and in 1844 with 355,894 inhabitants), anciently a constituent part of the duchy of *Brabant*, contains: ANTWERP, fortified capital of the province, and the chief commercial city in Belgium, on the right bank of the Scheldt (which river is here 2,160 feet broad), northward and 28 miles distant from Brussels, has 80,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its magnificent Gothic cathedral (whose steeple is 414 feet high), its merchant's exchange (reared in 1531, and the most ancient and largest one in Europe), and its citadel (reared in 1567 by the duke of Alba, and valorously defended in 1832 by the general Chassé). Antwerp was towards the end of the 15th and during the greatest part of the 16th century the emporium of nearly all Europe. At a later period it was the residence of Rubens, and other eminent painters of the Flemish school. LIER, a town, 10 miles east-south-east of Antwerp, is noted for its breweries, and has 14,000 inhabitants. *Ilereutals* and *Hoogstreten*, towns, with respectively 3,000 and 1,600 inhabitants. *Arendonk* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Ghuel* (with 8,500 inhabitants), boroughs. MECHLIN, a city on the Dyle, half way between Antwerp and Brussels, is the residence of the archbishop and Primas of Belgium, has a remarkable cathedral (founded in 1250, but not completed before the year 1475; its steeple is 348 feet high), and 26,000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its lace, considered as the finest in Brabant.

3. The province of EAST FLANDERS (1,150 square miles, and in 1844 with 799,428 inhabitants), which once formed the eastern half of the ancient *earldom of Flanders*, whose first earl was Baldwin I., who lived in the 9th century. Margaret, the daughter and heiress of the 24th earl, Louis II., was in 1369 married to Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who thus became possessed of all Flanders. This province is the most thickly settled in Belgium, and noted for its linen. It contains: GHEENT, the capital of the province (anciently also the capital of the earldom), on the Scheldt, 34 miles west-south-west of Antwerp, and north-westward and 34 miles distant from Brussels, has various remarkable ancient edifices, among them the cathedral, the palace where Charles V. was born in 1500, and a castle, once the residence of the earls of Flanders and of the dukes of Burgundy, and a population of 90,000 inhabitants. Moreover, Ghent is the centre of the Belgian cotton manufactures, and is also noted for its trade in flowers. In 1814 the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain was signed here. OUDE-

 The Belgian Provinces of East and West Flanders.

NAARDE, a fortified town on the Scheldt, with a remarkable town-hall, and 6,000 inhabitants. DENDERMONDE (in French, *Tenremonde*, or *Termonde*), a fortified town at the mouth of the Dender into the Scheldt, is noted for its flax and linen-bleacheries, and has 8,500 inhabitants. Other remarkable towns and boroughs of this province are: *Alost*, or *Aalst* (noted for its hops, has 16,000 inhabitants), *Geertsberghen*, in French *Grammont* (with 7,700 inhabitants), *Ronse*, in French *Renais* (with 13,00 inhabitants), *Ninove* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Dcynse* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Eccloo* (with 9,500 inhabitants), *Zele* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Wetteren* (with 9,500 inhabitants), *Wuerschot* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Hamme* (with 8,500 inhabitants), *Lokeren* (with 16,500 inhabitants), *Beveren* (with 5,500 inhabitants), and *Rupelmonde* (noted for its bricks, has 2,500 inhabitants). The town of St. NIKOLAS (with 18,500 inhabitants, and numerous manufactures, especially of leather), is the chief place of the so-called *Waesland*, a tract of land noted for its highly cultivated soil and its fine flax. The above-stated boroughs of Hamme, Lokeren, Beveren, and Rupelmonde are also situated in this tract. The fortified borough of *Zwynrecht* (with 1,200 inhabitants), on the left bank of the Scheldt, right opposite Antwerp, is considered as the tête-de-pont of Antwerp, and is for this reason also named *Tête de Flandres*, or (in Flemish) *Vlaamsch-Hoofd*.

4. The province of WEST FLANDERS (1,257 square miles, and in 1844 with 659,270 inhabitants), which formed the western half of the ancient earldom of Flanders (see above), contains: BRUGES, the capital of the province, north-westward and 28 miles distant from Ghent, has 45,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its cathedral (with the sepulchres of Charles the Bold and his daughter Mary), and its numerous manufactures of linen, lace, etc. In the 14th and 15th centuries Bruges was famous for its commerce. COURTRAY (in Flemish, *Cortryk*), a town on the Lys, and near the French frontier, has 20,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its linen of the finest quality. COMMINES, a town on the French frontier, has 2,700 inhabitants, and is by the river Lys divided into two parts, of which that on the right bank belongs to France since 1714. ROULERS (in Flemish, *Rousselaer*), a town, with 10,000 inhabitants, is noted for its flax and linen. YPERN, in French *Ypres*, a fortified town on the little river Yperle, with a Gothic town-hall, a remarkable ancient cathedral, lace manufactures, and 17,500 inhabitants. OSTENDE, a fortified maritime town on the North Sea, is much resorted to for sea-bathing, and has 12,500 inhabitants. Another fortified maritime town is NIEUPORT, or *Nieuwport* (with 3,300 in-

 The Belgian Provinces of West Flanders, Hainault and Namur.

habitants), noted in history for a battle in 1600 between the Dutch and Spaniards. *Veurne* (in French called *Furnes*), a town near the North Sea, carries on a considerable trade in corn and provisions, and has 4,800 inhabitants. Other towns and boroughs of this province are: *MEENEX*, or *Menin* (is noted for its lace and linen, and has 8,000 inhabitants), *WARNETON*, or *Wacsten* (also noted for its lace, has 6,000 inhabitants), *Werwick* (with 5,800 inhabitants), *Iseghe*m (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Thielt* (with 12,500 inhabitants), *Meulebcke* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Moorzele* or *Moorslede* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Diznuyden* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Popperingen* (with 11,000 inhabitants), *Blankenberghe* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Thorout* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Lichtervelde* (with 7,000 inhabitants).

5. The province of *HAINAULT* (1,449 square miles, and in 1844 with 679,536 inhabitants), anciently an earldom of the same name, which, however, so early as in the 12th century came under the sway of the earls of Flanders, and subsequently under that of the dukes of Burgundy. It contains: *MOX* (in Flemish it is named *Bergen*), fortified capital of the province, on the former high road between Brussels and Paris, is noted for its coal mines, and has 24,000 inhabitants. In its vicinity is the village of *Jemappes* (with 3,000 inhabitants), noted for a battle in 1792, between the French and the allied powers. *ATH*, a fortified town, on the Dender, is noted for its linen manufactures, and has 9,500 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Roulx* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Soignies* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Leuze* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Lessines* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Enguien* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Braine le Comte* (with 4,700 inhabitants), *Binche* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Fontaine l'Evêque* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Beaumont* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Chimay* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Ligne* (with 2,000 inhabitants). *THUIN*, a town on the Sambre, with 4,000 inhabitants, did formerly belong to the sovereign bishopric of Liege. *CHARLEROI*, a fortified town, on the Sambre, with 7,500 inhabitants, is noted for its manufactures of fire-arms and hardware, and did anciently belong to the earldom of Namur. *TOURNAY* (in Flemish, *Doornik*), a fortified city, on the Scheldt, south-westward and 46 miles distant from Brussels, is noted for its manufactures of carpets and porcelain, and has 30,500 inhabitants. The villages of *Fontenay* and *Fleurus* are noted for battles at different times.

6. The province of *NAMUR* (1,422 square miles, and in 1844 with 251,326 inhabitants), chiefly comprising the ancient earldom of *Namur*, which in 1421 was sold by Earl John III. (who had no descendants) to Philip, duke of Burgundy. It contains: *NAMUR* (in Flemish and Dutch, named *Namen*).

 The Belgian Provinces of Namur and Liege.

fortified capital, on the Meuse, 35 miles south-south-east of Brussels, is noted for its fire-arms and cutlery, and has 24,500 inhabitants. *Maricnburg* and *Philippeville*, little but fortified towns, with respectively 700 and 1,500 inhabitants. *Dinant*, a town on the Meuse, is noted for its freestone and marble, and has 5,500 inhabitants. Other towns and boroughs of this province are: *Bouvignes* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Walcourt* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Rochefort* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Andenne* (with 4,500 inhabitants), and *Gembloux* (with 2,000 inhabitants). The village of *Ligny*, 18 miles south-south-east of Waterloo, is noted for a battle on the 16th of June, 1815 (but two days previous to the battle of Waterloo), in which the Prussians were defeated by the French.

7. The province of *LIEGE* (1,123 square miles, and in 1844 with 425,758 inhabitants), between South Brabant and the Prussian Rhenish province, comprising in substance the territory of the ancient *sovereign bishopric of Liege*, which was established in the city of Liege in the beginning of the 8th century by St. Hubertus, and was an actual member of the *German empire* until towards the end of last century, when it was conquered by the French, together with the Catholic Netherlands, with which it has since continued to be united. It contains: *LIEGE* (in Flemish and Dutch, named *Luik*), the capital, at the junction of the Ourthe and Meuse, 54 miles east-south-east of Brussels, and 28 miles west-south-west of Aix la Chapelle, has a strongly fortified citadel, a remarkable cathedral, and 73,000 inhabitants, and is famed for its fire-arms, cannon foundry, iron works, and coal mines. The neighboring village of *Seraing* (with 3,500 inhabitants) is noted for its manufactures of steam engines, etc. The ancient abbey of *St. Lambertthal* is at present noted for one of the most considerable glass manufactures. The borough of *HERSTALL* (5 miles north-east of Liege, with iron works, and 5,500 inhabitants) is remarkable as the ancestral seat of the Frankish Majordomus *Pipin of Herstall*, great-grandfather of Charlemagne. *VERVIERS*, a town on the Weze, half-way between Liege and Aix la Chapelle, has 21,000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its numerous and excellent cloth manufactures. The boroughs of *Theux* (with 3,500 inhabitants) and *Glons* (with 2,000 inhabitants), are noted, the former for its iron foundry and marble, and the latter for its manufactures of straw hats. *Sax*, a town, south-eastward and 18 miles distant from Liege, and 20 miles south-south-west of Aix la Chapelle, has 3,800 inhabitants, and is celebrated for mineral waters, which are also to be found in the neighboring village of *Chaulfontaine*. The town of *HEY* (on the Meuse, between Liege and Namur, with 8,000 inhabitants) is noted for its mountain castle, and

 The Belgian Provinces of Liege, Limburg and Luxemburg.

romantic environs. The town of *Viseé*, or *Wiscet*, on the Meuse, with 2,200 inhabitants, has likewise romantic environs. The town of LIMBURG (noted for its cheese and cloth manufactures, and with 2,200 inhabitants) did not belong to the bishopric of Liege, but was formerly the capital of the ancient *duchy of Limburg* (whose history will be found under the head of Germany), to which also belonged the towns of *Herve* (noted for its cheese, and with 3,500 inhabitants), *Dalhem* (with 900 inhabitants), and *Hodimont* (with 1,500 inhabitants). To the ancient duchy of Brabant did belong the towns of *Stablo* (with very considerable leather manufactures, and 3,700 inhabitants), *Hauut* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Landen* (with 1,050 inhabitants).

8. The *province* of LIMBURG (937 square miles, and in 1844 with 177,184 inhabitants) has, but for the name, nothing in common with the ancient duchy of Limburg (whose history will be found under the head of the Netherlandish German states), but does only comprise parts of the territory formerly belonging to the *bishopric of Liege*, containing: *Hasselt*, the capital of this province, on the Demer, north-westward and 14 miles distant from Maastricht, with 7,400 inhabitants. *St. Tron* (in Flemish, *St. Truyen*), a town, south-westward and 9 miles distant from Hasselt, is noted for its manufactures of lace and fire-arms, and has 9,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Tongern* (with 5,600 inhabitants), *Bilsen* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Maaseyk* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Looz*, or *Borehloen* (with 1,400 inhabitants), and *Reeckem* (with 1,000 inhabitants).

9. The *province* of LUXEMBURG (1,704 square miles, and in 1844 with 180,709 inhabitants), comprising the western half of the ancient *duchy* (at present grand-duchy) of *Luxemburg* (see above, in the History of Belgium: the history of this duchy, or grand-duchy, will be found under the head of Germany), and containing: *Arlon*, the capital of this province, amidst extensive forests, 14 miles west-north-west of the city of Luxemburg, with leather manufactures, and 4,000 inhabitants. Other towns of this province are: *Bastogne* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Marehe en Famine* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *St. Hubert* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *La Roche* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Neuf-chateau* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Chiny* (with 1,150 inhabitants), and *Viel Salm* (with 2,900 inhabitants, and the ruins of the castle of *Salm*, the ancestral seat of the German princes and earls of Salm). *Bouillon*, a fortified town near the French frontier, with 2,800 inhabitants, and a mountain castle, anciently the residence of the renowned leader of the first army of crusaders, and first king of Jerusalem (in 1099), Godfrey of Bouillon. This town was formerly the capital of a duchy of the same name.

GERMANY.

AREA : 244,375 square miles.

POPULATION : 42,000,000 inhabitants.

GERMANY is situated in the centre of Europe, between 55° and 45° north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 45'$ and $19^{\circ} 45'$ east from Greenwich. On the *north* it is bounded by the North and Baltic Seas and by Denmark; on the *south* by the Adriatic Sea, Italy and Switzerland; on the *east* by Hungary and the Polish provinces of Russia, Prussia, and Austria; and on the *west* by France and the Netherlands.

The distance between Germany and *Gibraltar* is nearly equal to that between Germany and *Moscow*, viz.: more than 1000 miles; and to *Stockholm* in Sweden it is just about as far as to *Naples* in Italy.

In the northern and western parts of Germany the surface is more or less level; the southern and eastern parts are traversed by the mountain ranges described pages 6-8; and towards the southern extremity branches of the *Alps* are running in an easterly direction.

About the *rivers* and *lakes* of Germany, see Introduction to Europe, §§ 9 and 10, pages 11, 13, 16 and 17.

The climate is both moderate and healthful throughout Germany.

Though the country is intersected by about 60 navigable rivers, which thus would afford the greatest facility of connecting them one to another by canals, the latter are rather few in num-

 Natural Products.

ber. The principal and most useful canal is the so-called *Louis Canal*, crossing the northern half of Bavaria and uniting the Rhine with the Danube. This deficiency is however amply compensated by numerous public roads and *rail-roads*, which latter are at present crossing almost every German country.

The chief *natural products* of Germany are the following :

CORN, which not only is raised sufficiently for home consumption, but even for exportation. For the soil is generally fertile, and agriculture is carried on with diligence and great skill. **WINE**, especially along the Rhine and most of its tributaries, and in the German provinces of Austria. **TIMBER**, which is exported in considerable quantities from the southern and middle parts of Germany. The mountain ranges are generally covered with extensive forests; hence the final syllable *wald* (forest) in the proper names of so many of them; for instance, Schwarzwald (Black Forest), Odenwald, Boehmerwald, etc. **Fruits**, in great variety, and partly in immense quantities. **Flax**, which is cultivated throughout Germany, but especially in Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Westphalia, etc. Moreover **hops** (the best quality is to be found in the northern part of Bavaria, and in Bohemia), and **hemp** (chiefly in the kingdom of Hanover).—**HORSES**, more than 5,000,000 in number, and for the most part of excellent breed. Those of Mecklenburg, Hanover, Holstein, and Oldenburg, rival the finest English horses, and are even frequently superior to them, if perhaps not in swiftness on the turf, but in other more useful qualities. Nearly the whole remount of the French army is supplied with German horses. **CATTLE**, whose total number of heads amounts to more than 15,000,000 (double the amount of the cattle in France), and the finest breed of which is reared in Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, East Friesland, Holstein, Oldenburg, Dessau, and Mecklenburg. **SHEEP**, about 30,000,000 in number, and at present for the most part of improved breed; for which reason their wool is one of the chief staples. **Hogs** (more than 8,000,000) are reared in vast numbers in Westphalia (noted for its excellent hams), Bavaria, etc. Moreover, Germany abounds in *game, fowls, bees* (great quantities of wax and honey are exported), etc.—**SILVER**, extracted from the mines in Saxony, Bohemia, Hanover, and Prussia, to the annual amount of between 160,000 and 200,000 marks. **IRON** (more than 4,000,000 quintals annually); **TIN** (especially in Bohemia and Saxony); **COPPER** (about 30,000 quintals an-

nally); QUICKSILVER (in Illyria); LEAD (nearly 200,000 quintals); and above all, SALT, of which about 5 million quintals are annually made. There is perhaps no country where *mineral springs* of any description are more abundant than in Germany, where moreover the spas, or watering-places, especially those of Bohemia, Silesia, Bavaria, Baden, and Nassau, are every year, in the summer season, visited by foreigners from various parts of Europe in quest of health or pleasure.

The German MANUFACTURES are important and various, and their chief articles are the following: *linen* (the finest qualities in Silesia, Bohemia, Lusatia, and Westphalia), *woollen goods* (especially in the Rhenish province of Prussia, and moreover in Moravia, Silesia, Brandenburg, and Saxony), *cotton goods* (above all in the kingdom of Saxony, and at Berlin, Elberfeld, Barmen, in Bohemia and Lower Austria), *silks* (especially in Crefeld and Berlin, which moreover are famed for their *velvet*; in Vienna, in the southern part of Tyrol, etc.), *hardware, cutlery, and fire-arms* (in the Rhenish province of Prussia, in some parts of Westphalia and of the Prussian province of Saxony, in Austria, etc.), *leather* (Malmedy is famous for it, but also some places in Bohemia, Silesia, etc.), *porcelain* (the porcelain manufactures of Berlin, Vienna, and Meissen may be considered as the finest in Europe), *glass* (no country in the world fabricates so much glass as Germany, especially Bohemia is celebrated for it), *musical instruments* (first-rate pianos are constructed not only in Vienna, Augsburg, Prague, and other cities, but even in villages of the southern and middle parts of Germany; excellent violins, especially in Tyrol), *gold- and silver-smith's wares* (in which excel, Augsburg, Vienna, Berlin, and Breslau), and finally, *optical, chirological, and other similar instruments*, which are partly superior to those of England or France.

IN COMMERCE, Germany is surpassed by Great Britain, France, and Russia, nevertheless it is carried on to a great extent, espe-

 Commerce, Trade, and Means of Education.

cially by *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, and *Trieste*, and next to them, by *Altona*, *Lubeck*, *Stettin*, *Stralsund*, *Rostock*, *Wismar*, *Kiel*, and *Emden*. The chief *exports* are: grain, timber, wool, linen, hardware, lead, zinc, quicksilver, glass, salt, woollen and cotton goods, horses, cattle, and butter (the latter, especially, from *Holstein* and *Mecklenburg*). The INLAND TRADE is very considerable, and the principal cities and towns engaged in it are, *Vienna*, *Leipsic*, *Cologne*, *Elberfeld*, *Magdeburg*, *Berlin*, *Breslau*, *Prague*, *Augsburg*, *Frankfort on the Mayne*, *Frankfort on the Oder*, *Botzen*, *Laibach*, etc.

The *literary institutions* in Germany, are both numerous and celebrated. The universities, all on a large scale, and comprising the four faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy (inclusive astronomy, etc.), are so eminently arranged, and answer the purpose so well, that they are much resorted to, even from other countries. At present, there are 23 UNIVERSITIES on this scale in Germany, viz. :—

Five in the German provinces of Austria: at *Prague* (founded in 1348), *Vienna* (in 1365), *Olmütz* (in 1581), *Gratz* (in 1486), and *Innsbruck* (in 1672).

Five in the German provinces of Prussia: at *Greifswald* (founded in 1456), *Halle* (in 1694), *Breslau* (in 1702), *Berlin* (in 1810), and *Bonn* (in 1818).

Three in Bavaria: at *Wurtzburg* (founded in 1403), *Erlangen* (in 1743), and *Munich* (in 1826).

Two in Baden: at *Heidelberg* (founded in 1386), and *Freiburg* (in 1457).

One in Saxony: at *Leipsic* (founded in 1409).

One in Mecklenburg: at *Rostock* (founded in 1419).

One in Wirtemberg: at *Tubingen* (founded in 1477).

One in Hesse-Cassel: at *Marburg* (founded in 1527).

One in Saxe-Weimar: at *Jena* (founded in 1557).

 Public Libraries, Picture Galleries, etc., and Schools in Germany.

One in Hesse-Darmstadt: at *Giessen* (founded in 1607).

One in Holstein: at *Kiel* (founded in 1665).

One in Hanover: at *Goettingen* (founded in 1737).

(Towards the end of last century, there were, moreover, universities at Erfurt, Wittenberg, Frankfort on the Oder, Helmstädt, Rinteln, Duisburg, Altdorf, and in 18 other places, which, however, since have been abolished, or united with others.)

The *public libraries* are likewise on a large scale, and while there are about 50 of them, which contain more than 25,000 volumes each, there are nearly as many that contain above 100,000 volumes. So, for instance, at Munich there is one with 600,000, and another with 160,000 volumes; the royal library at Berlin numbers 500,000, the imperial at Vienna 350,000 volumes; beside these, there are public libraries at Dresden (with 220,000), Goettingen, (with 300,000), Hamburg (with 200,000), Stuttgart (with 200,000), Wolfenbüttel (with 190,000), Prague (with 130,000), Weimar (with 120,000), Darmstadt, Frankfort, Breslau (with 200,000 volumes), etc., etc.

Munich, Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, and Goettingen, may, in some regard, be considered as central points of sciences and arts, not only with regard to Germany, but also to other countries. Highly distinguished are the *picture galleries* in Dresden, Vienna, München, and Berlin (that of Dusseldorf is since the year 1806 removed to Munich), the *cabincts of natural curiosities* in Vienna, Prague, Munich, Berlin, Goettingen, and Hamburg, and the *observatories* in Berlin, Vienna, Goettingen, Munich, Prague, and near Gotha.

No country can rival Germany in the *general diffusion of knowledge*; and common school education is the more widely extended, as parents are forced by the law to send their children to school, or at least to give evidence of having in a suitable manner provided for their education. The children of the poor enjoy, of course, the benefits of instruction, free from expenses.

The Common School System of Germany.

The total number of children frequenting the *common schools* in Germany, amounts to more than 6,000,000. The *common public schools* in the kingdom of Saxony, for instance, were in 1840 frequented by 303,506 children, and those of Prussia in 1843 frequented by 2,328,146 children; and as in 1840 the total population of Saxony was 1,709,880, and that of Prussia in 1843 was 15,471,765 inhabitants, it is impossible to imagine, with regard to common school education, a more just ratio between school-children and adults (inclusive of infants), than this, which is one to five, or six. About 15,500,000 Prussian dollars are, in Germany, annually bestowed upon *this* branch of school education; and the 927 teachers in the common public schools of Saxony, for instance (where, as in other German countries, most of these schools are in the villages of the peasantry), receive a salary of respectively 120, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 700, Prussian dollars, which, *there*, is equal to as many American dollars. But while they thus are placed in a situation more or less free from cares for sustenance, they are not allowed to occupy any teachership without having previously been carefully instructed in the so-called school-seminaries, and given evidence of solid knowledge in a rigorous examination. That with these arrangements scarcely none above six years old are to be found throughout Germany, who cannot read, and but very few who cannot write, is not to be wondered at. Some years ago, there were among 122,897 men of the standing Prussian army, only *two* soldiers who could not write, and these were not Germans, but Poles from the province of Posen. The particulars about the higher schools, will be found in the description of the various German states; and it may only be remarked here, that the total number of *lycea* in Germany amounts to nearly 100, of *gymnasia* to more than 400, of so-called *Latin schools* to about 800, and of *school seminaries* to nearly 1,100. (About the signification of these terms, see the note page 65.)

Characteristic of the German Scholars in general.

Many of the *learned men* in Germany are, indeed, distinguished for their attainments in literature and science, but in general only in *philology, history, pathology and other branches of medical science, jurisprudence, mineralogy, and metallurgy*; while in nearly all other scientific branches, the learned men of other European countries rival, and, even in some points, by far surpass them. This deficiency is chiefly owing to an unlucky tendency to *bibliolatry*, which much prevails among the German scholars. They are more or less filled with the wrong idea, that all and every knowledge may be acquired from books, even the art of ship-building, for instance. Indeed there are many scientific branches, which can and must be learned chiefly from printed books; but for obtaining a sound judgment, it is indispensable to study, at the same time, the open book of *practical life*. About eighty years ago, it became fashionable to babble after the manner of atheistical philosophers of the Voltaire school, and since that time, not only Rationalism sprung up in the province of theology, but also other theories and hypotheses of the most nonsensical kind were brought forward in Germany. Thus, for instance, one scholar, named Ballenstädt, pretended that the human race had sprung from a primitive slime, or mud, that had been quickened by electric flashes and thunder claps; another, of the name of Wagner, has, by a profound study in his closet, discovered that our globe is an animal, whose sweat presents itself in the evaporation of the waters, while its circulation of the blood makes itself known by the tide! Even in recent times, several German naturalists still harbor the opinion, that man is properly nothing else but a *monkey fully developed*, and has descended either from the Orang Outang in Borneo, or from the Boggo (Pan Africanus) in Guinea! Had these learned men, who never have been much out of doors, compared monkey skulls with human skulls, and, above all, carefully studied the natural history of these animals, they would long since have been restored to reason, and become sensible of the palpable truth, that a brute can never become a rational being, and that, for this same reason, monkeys will still remain monkeys, even if those scholars should be foolish enough to try to instruct or educate them. How far the constructors of philosophical systems in Germany have gone, may be inferred from the fact, that Mr. Michelet, professor of philosophy in the university of Berlin, boldly maintains, in his works and lectures, the following proposition: "What we call God, is nothing else but human culture in its highest potency!" Whoever has troubled himself with reading the debates in the so-called German parliament, which gave up the ghost last summer, will have had

Origin and Religion of the Germans.

ample opportunity to notice the total lack of practical capacity on the part of German bookworms and shallow literati. Fortunately there are also a great many eminent and devout theologians, as well as philosophers endowed with sound judgment; and by these and the common sense of the German nation in general, those bookworms are at least prevented from doing more mischief than they have already done.

In point of origin, the majority of the population belongs to the great family of the *Germanic* tribe, while about 6 or 7 million inhabitants of north-eastern, eastern, and south-eastern provinces belong to the *Slavic* tribe (see Introduction to Europe, §12, pages 18 and 19). These latter are known by the names of Wenden and Kassuben (in Pomerania), of Sorben (in Lusatia, etc.), Czechen (in Bohemia), etc.; however, with the exception of the tribe in Bohemia, they have assimilated themselves almost entirely to other Germans.

In point of *religion*, Catholicism is prevailing in the southern half of Germany, and Protestantism in the northern. The number of *Roman Catholics* is between 22 and 23 millions, and that of *Protestants* amounts to more than 18 millions. Since the year 1817 the *Lutherans* and *Reformists* in Prussia, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, and the Bavarian Palatinate have united into one common church, styled *Evangelical*. But in Saxony, Hanover, Mecklenburg, and Holstein, the Lutheran, and for instance, in Hesse-Cassel the Reformed religion still prevails. The number of *Jews* in Germany amounts to about 500,000.

Before entering into German history, it may be suitable to give some particulars with regard to the ancient *German Empire*, which was formally dissolved in 1806. Officially it was styled either the *Holy Roman*, or the *Roman German Empire*. The term "Roman" had reference to the historical fact, that the first wearer of the German imperial crown, viz.: Charlemagne, was crowned Roman emperor (see History of Europe, §14, page 31).

 Historical Particulars about the ancient German Empire.

The term "Holy" rested upon the opinion of the emperor being the protector and defender of the holy see and of all Christendom. The STATES OF EMPIRE (Reichsstände), nominally 1762, or at least 376, yet actually only 221 in number, consisted of independent (i. e., in local affairs), or *immediate* (reichsunmittelbar) *archbishops, bishops, abbots, provosts* (Reichspröbste), *duchies, margraviates, principalities, earldoms, lordships, and imperial cities* (Reichsstädte). Besides these, there were certain territories belonging to knighthood (ritterschaftliche Gebiete), imperial villages (Reichsdörfer), etc. Most of these States formed part of those 10 *circles*, into which Germany was divided since the days of Emperor Maximilian I., for the purpose of maintaining public peace and order, and executing sentences of the supreme courts of the Empire with armed force, in case of necessity. They were organized in a similar manner as the empire itself, but had for the rest no political power. These 10 circles were the following:

1. The *Austrian circle*, comprising the present German provinces of Austria, with the exception of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia.
2. The *Burgundian circle*, comprising the present kingdom of Belgium, with the exception of the ancient bishopric of Liege, which belonged to the Westphalian circle. The political connection between the Burgundian circle and the German empire was however only a nominal one.
3. The *Lower Rhenish circle*, comprising the former three ecclesiastical electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the electoral Palatinate, etc.
4. The *Upper Rhenish circle*, comprising Hesse Cassel, the greatest part of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Bavarian palatinate, the imperial cities of Frankfort, Worms, Spire, etc.
5. The *Frankish circle*, comprising the greatest part of the northern half of the present kingdom of Bavaria, etc.
6. The *Bavarian circle*, comprising the southern half of the present kingdom of Bavaria.
7. The *Swabian circle*, comprising the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margra-

 Germany: its ancient Geographical Divisions.

viate of Baden, the principalities of Hohenzollern, and in substance the Swabian district of the present kingdom of Bavaria.

8. The *Westphalian circle*, comprising the present Prussian province of Westphalia, and some parts of the Rhenish province (Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, Cleve, Aix la Chapelle, etc.), moreover, the bishopric of Liege, some parts of the present kingdom of Hanover (Osnabrück, Verden, etc.), etc.

9. The *Upper Saxon circle*, comprising the present Saxon kingdom, grand-duchy and duchies, the present Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Pomerania (with some exceptions) and Saxony, the principalities of Schwarzburg, etc.

10. The *Lower Saxon circle*, comprising the greatest part of the present kingdom of Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, etc.

The above-mentioned states of the empire were since the latter half of the 17th century seldom or never personally present at the *Diet*, but were represented there by plenipotentiaries. According to the terms of the constitution, the diet was to be convoked at least every tenth year, but since the year 1663 it was permanent, and held its sessions at *Ratisbon* (on the Danube and in the present kingdom of Bavaria). The supreme judicial power was vested in two imperial tribunals, viz.: the *Imperial Chamber* (Reichskammergericht) at Wetzlar, and the *Imperial Aulic Council* (Reichshofrath) in Vienna.

If not exactly since its existence, but at least since the death of the last German Carolingian, Louis III, or since the year 911, the German empire was not a hereditary, but an *elective monarchy*. The right and privilege of electing the emperor was exclusively vested in the ELECTORS, i. e., those most powerful states of the empire that had exercised this right from the beginning. Primitively they were only 7 in number (viz.: the electors of *Mentz, Treves, Cologne, Bohemia, Palatinate, Saxony, and Brandenburg*), but in the 17th century two others (of *Bavaria and Brunswick-Lüneburg*) were added to them. The principal elector was the archbishop of Mentz. The election of the emperor took place at *Frankfort on the Mayne*, where at the same time (since the year 1564) the emperor was crowned by the archbishop and elector of Mentz. Though the emperor was the nominal sovereign of all Germany, he was in the exercise of his executive power restricted even more than the king or queen of Great Britain.

In consequence of the conquests of the French on the left bank of the Rhine, and the treaty of Luneville in 1801, the German empire underwent many substantial alterations. The archbishops of Treves and Cologne not

Recent Political Changes in Germany.

only were deprived of their territories, but also of their character as actual electors. The elector of Mentz was restricted to his principality of Aschaffenburg on the Mayne. In short, all German territories on the left bank of the Rhine were to be ceded to France, and in order to indemnify their princes, the sovereign bishoprics, etc., were secularized and divided differently.

But for these alterations, the German empire retained its ancient forms and organization. Yet, in 1806, Napoleon induced the majority of the German princes to unite into a confederation, which was styled the *Rhenish Confederation*. As by this arrangement the German empire had actually ceased to exist, the emperor, then Francis II., did on the 6th of August, 1806, proclaim its formal dissolution.

In 1806 and 1807, Napoleon created the following new states in Germany, viz.:—1. The *grand-duchy of Berg*, which was first given to Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, and in 1809 to Napoleon's nephew; it comprised the ancient duchy of Berg, and several parts of Westphalia, and had in 1809 an area of 6,709½ square miles, and a population of 878,157 inhabitants. 2. The *grand-duchy of Würzburg*, which in 1806 was given to the former grand-duke of Tuscany, Ferdinand Joseph (see History of Tuscany). It had, in 1808, an area of 1,651 square miles, and a population of 256,331 inhabitants, and consisted of the secularized sovereign bishopric of Würzburg. 3. The *kingdom of Westphalia*, in 1807 created and given to Napoleon's brother Jerome. It had then an extent of 14,825 square miles, with 1,912,303 inhabitants, and comprised the greatest part of Hesse-Cassel and Hanover, Brunswick, and many parts of the present Prussian province of Saxony, and district of Minden. Its capital and royal residence was Cassel. 4. The *grand-duchy of Frankfurt*, which comprised, besides the city of this name, the principality of Aschaffenburg (see above), and the districts of Hanau and Fulda, and was in 1809 created in favor of the above-mentioned former archbishop and elector of Mentz, Charles Theodore of Dalberg. It had an extent of 1,874 square miles, and a population of 300,000 inhabitants.

After the political events in 1814 and 1815, these new creations disappeared, and the respective territories were restored to their former sovereigns; other sovereigns, who until then had retained their sovereignty, were mediatised,* and, according to the tenor

* That is, their territories were annexed to larger neighboring states, under

 The German Confederation of 1816-48.

of a treaty concluded at Vienna on the 8th of June, 1815, a union of the several German states was formed by the name of GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, the object of which was to provide for mutual safety and defence. Each state was independent within itself, but for general purposes the whole was governed by the *Diet*, a body composed of plenipotentiaries from the different states, and residing at Frankfort on the Mayne. On the 5th of November, 1816, the Diet held its first session. It was voted, according to circumstances, either in a committee, or in full session. The Austrian plenipotentiary presided. Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, etc., had each one vote; while of the smaller states, several together had one vote in common. The *order of succession* was the following:—

Austria,	having in the <i>committee</i> , 1 vote.
Prussia,	“ “ 1 “
Bavaria,	“ “ 1 “
Saxony,	“ “ 1 “
Hanover,	“ “ 1 “
Wirttemberg,	“ “ 1 “
Baden,	“ “ 1 “
Hesse-Cassel,	“ “ 1 “
Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Homburg, together,	“ “ 1 “
Denmark (on account of Holstein and Lauenburg),	“ “ 1 “
Netherland (on account of Luxemburg and Limburg),	“ “ 1 “
Saxe-Weimar and the 3 Saxon duchies, together,	“ “ 1 “
Mecklenburg-Schwerin and M. Strelitz, .	“ “ 1 “
Brunswick and Nassau,	“ “ 1 “
Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwarzburg, .	“ “ 1 “
Hohenzollern, Liechtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg- Lippe, Lippe-Deilmold, and Waldeck, .	“ “ 1 “
Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort,	“ “ 1 “
	—
Total in the committee,	17 “

whose sovereignty they themselves were placed, while they in substance retained their independence in local affairs.

 Organization of the former German Diet.

The so-called *plenium*, or full session, was held whenever the question was of fundamental laws of the Confederation, or arrangements concerning its organization, etc.; and in this plenium was voted in the following order of succession:—

Austria,	having in the plenium, 4 votes.
Prussia,	“ “ 4 “
Saxony,	“ “ 4 “
Bavaria,	“ “ 4 “
Hanover,	“ “ 4 “
Wirttemberg,	“ “ 4 “
Baden,	“ “ 3 “
Hesse-Cassel,	“ “ 3 “
Hesse-Darmstadt,	“ “ 3 “
Holstein-Lauenburg,	“ “ 3 “
Luxemburg-Limburg,	“ “ 3 “
Brunswick,	“ “ 2 “
Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	“ “ 2 “
Nassau,	“ “ 2 “
Saxe-Weimar,	“ “ 1 “
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	“ “ 1 “
Saxe-Meiningen,	“ “ 1 “
Saxe-Altenburg,	“ “ 1 “
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	“ “ 1 “
Oldenburg,	“ “ 1 “
Anhalt-Dessau,	“ “ 1 “
Anhalt-Bernburg,	“ “ 1 “
Anhalt-Köthen (since Nov., 1847, become void),	“ “ 1 “
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen,	“ “ 1 “
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt,	“ “ 1 “
Hohenzollern-Hechingen,	“ “ 1 “
Lichtenstein,	“ “ 1 “
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen,	“ “ 1 “
Waldeck,	“ “ 1 “
Reuss, elder line,	“ “ 1 “
Reuss, younger line,	“ “ 1 “
Schaumburg-Lippe,	“ “ 1 “

The Supreme Tribunals in Germany.

Lippe-Detmold,	having in the plenum, 1 vote.
Lubeck,	“ “ 1 “
Frankfort,	“ “ 1 “
Bremen,	“ “ 1 “
Hamburg,	“ “ 1 “
Hesse-Homburg,	“ “ 1 “
—	
Total in the plenum,	69 votes.

Since the dissolution of the ancient German empire, there are no supreme courts for all Germany more, but the larger states have their own, while the smaller German states have supreme courts in common. Thus, the Saxon grand-duchy and duchies, together with the principalities of Reuss, have a supreme court at *Jena* in common; the duchies and principalities of Anhalt and Schwarzburg at *Zerbst*; the grand-duchies of Mecklenburg at *Rostock*; Brunswick and the principalities of Lippe and Waldeck at *Wolfenbüttel*, and the 4 Free Cities (Hamburg, etc.) at *Lubeck*; while Liechtenstein appeals to the supreme court at *Innsbruck*, Hesse-Homburg to that of *Darmstadt*, and the principalities of Hohenzollern to that of *Stuttgart*. The strength of the *confederal army* was in 1830 fixed at 303,484 men.

History of Germany.—Little or nothing is known of German history anterior to about 100 years before our Christian era. The country was known to the Romans by the name of *Germania*, and its southern and western parts conquered by them, especially *Ithactia* (comprising in substance the present Tyrol), *Vindelicia* (South Bavaria and the south-eastern part of the present kingdom of Wirtemberg), and *Noricum* (arch-duchy of Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and part of Carniola). The chief German tribes, mentioned by the Romans, were the *Cimbrians* (whose principal seat was in Jutland), *Teutones* (in Mecklenburg), *Chatts* (chiefly in Hesse), *Cherusks* (in the centre of the present kingdom of Hanover and Lippe-Detmold), and *Marcomans* (in Bohemia). About the *Vandals*, *Suevians*, etc., see *History of Europe*, § 3, page 24. The ancient Germans were ruled by native *princes* elected out of illus-

History of Germany.

trious families; their leaders in time of war were commonly called *dukes*, and elected from among the most valiant warriors. They had no cities or towns, but lived in rough huts or cottages scattered about, and in only rather few instances united to a village. Chastity and hospitality were their characteristic virtues. Since the discontinuance of the migration of nations (see History of Europe, § 8), which had brought about many political alterations in Germany, and at the period of the foundation of the Frankish kingdom by Clovis (see History of Europe, § 8, page 26), the most powerful of the German tribes were the following:—1. The FRIESLANDERS, along the coast of the North Sea, between the Zuyder Zee and the mouth of the Weser. 2. The SAXONS, occupying the whole tract of land between the Rhine and Eider rivers, that comprises at present Westphalia, the principalities of Lippe, the middle and southern parts of Hanover, Brunswick, and Holstein. Those of Westphalia were particularly also called *Westphalians* (those in the neighborhood of Minden sometimes *Engers*), those of Holstein *North Albingians*, and those of Brunswick sometimes *Eastphalians*. 3. The FRANKS, consisting of *Ripuarian Franks* (in the present Rhenish province of Prussia), who under the reign of their king, Clovis, conquered nearly all Gaul and imparted their name to this country, and of *Salic Franks*, from whom is derived the name of Franconia, which is still the common name of the northern half of Bavaria, where they had their principal seat. 4. The ALEMANNI, primitively called *Suevians*, and occupying the whole tract of land, which in a later period formed the Swabian circle (see above). 5. The BAJOWARIANS, the forefathers of the Bavarians proper, had their principal seat in the southern half of the present kingdom of Bavaria. 6. The THURINGIANS, living in the countries at present consisting of the Saxon grand-duchy and duchies. All these tribes were subjected partly by Clovis and his Merovingian successors, partly by Charlemagne, and thus incorporated to the great Frankish empire; and not before the year 843, when this empire was divided, by the treaty of Verdun (see History of Europe, § 14, page 31), Germany became independent. Charlemagne's grandson, LOUIS II., surnamed *the German*, was its first independent king (see History of Europe, § 14). He was called *Louis the Second* on account of his father, Louis the Pious, having been the first sovereign of Germany with the name of Louis. When Louis II. died (in 876), the German kingdom was divided among his three sons, of whom the two eldest died successively in 880 and 882, after which the youngest, CHARLES III., surnamed *the Fat*, attained to the power, first in Germany, and then in nearly all

History of Germany.

other parts of the ancient Frankish empire. His great-grandfather Charlemagne was, as first emperor, considered also as first sovereign of Germany, and for this reason denoted with the name of Charles I. Charles the Bald (brother of Louis the German), was crowned emperor (in 875), considered as Charles II, though he was properly only the sovereign of France (see History of Europe, § 14). Charles the Fat having been dethroned in 887, he was in Germany succeeded by his nephew, the duke of Carinthia, ARNULF (887-899), who was the first German king realizing the claims upon the *imperial crown* (see page 32). With his son and successor, LOUIS III., surnamed *the Child* (899-911), the German line of the Carolingians became extinct, and henceforth the German empire was an *elective monarchy*. For, the weakness of Charlemagne's successors had allowed the most powerful among the vassals to make themselves almost independent, and these were the *dukes of Saxony* (to whom the Thuringians had for the most part been subjected), of *Franconia*, *Suevia* (Swabia), *Bavaria*, and *Lorraine*. However they finally agreed upon electing a common sovereign, and they first chose the duke of Franconia, who, as CONRAD I., reigned from 911 to 918. After his death the duke Henry of Saxony, surnamed *the Fowler*, was elected king of Germany. HENRY I. united in himself all the virtues of a truly great man; he maintained internal peace and order, built a great many regular towns (for instance, Merseburg, Meissen, Quelinburg, Nordhausen, Goslar), and put to the rout (in 933, near Merseburg) the Magyars, who until then had nearly every year made plundering and devastating inroads into Germany. Endowed with similar great qualities was his son and successor OTTO I. (936-972). In 962 he was in Rome crowned *emperor* by the pope, and as since this example was followed by his successors, the German kings were henceforth commonly styled Roman-German emperors. Otto's next three successors were OTTO II (972-983), OTTO III. (983-1002), and HENRY II., surnamed *the Holy* (1002-1024). With Henry II. the imperial line of the Saxon house became extinct and now CONRAD II. (1024-1039) was elected, belonging to the ducal house of Franconia, or the Salic Franks (for which reason the emperors of this house were frequently called the Salic emperors). His son and successor, HENRY III. (1039-1056), was the most energetic of all German emperors; and it is no doubt, that had he lived longer than actually was the case (for he was only 39 years old when he died in 1056), he not only would have turned the elective monarchy into a hereditary one, but also made of Germany a very powerful empire, with whose domestic affairs the popes would never

History of Germany.

have dared to meddle, as they in later periods did, to the greatest prejudice of the political independence of Germany. This was first tried successfully by Pope Gregory VII. during the reign of Henry's son, HENRY IV. (1056-1106), whom he treated in the most humiliating manner. With Henry IV.'s son and successor, HENRY V. (1106-1125), the line of the so-called Salic emperors became extinct; next to him was elected LOTHAR II. (earl of Supplinburg, in the present duchy of Brunswick: Lothar *the Second* he was styled with reference to Lothar I, who by the terms of the treaty of Verdun in 843 had borne the imperial crown), who reigned from 1125 to 1137, in which period the long-lasting struggle between the *Guelphs* and *Ghibellines*, or between the adherents of the powerful houses of Saxony (which duchy, together with that of Bavaria, was under the sway of the Guelphs) and Hohenstaufen (under whose sway was the duchy of Swabia), originated, by that Lothar, whose son-in-law was duke of both Saxony and Bavaria, grossly offended his rivals. But after his death these very rivals of the celebrated house of *Hohenstaufen* were elected, first CONRAD III. (1137-1152), then his nephew FREDERIC I, surnamed *Barbarossa* (1152-1190), and next to him his son HENRY VI. (1190-1197). When the last-named emperor died, his son Frederic was only 3 years old, and of this circumstance the Guelphs availed themselves, and elected (in 1198) one of their adherents, Otho (son of Henry, surnamed the Lion, duke of Saxony), while their adversaries elected Henry's younger brother PHILIP, surnamed *of Swabia* (1198-1208), king of Germany. But the latter was murdered in 1208, and since ORTO IV. reigned without opposition until the year 1215, when Henry's son (see above), FREDERIC II. (1215-1250), was elected. With Frederic's son and successor, CONRAD IV. (1250-1254), the house of *Hohenstaufen* became extinct, and now a period of nearly 20 years ensued, which in German history is known by the name of INTERREIGN, and to which conveniently could be applied what is said in Judges, xvii. 6: "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes." For not only the sword-law exercised its barbarous sway uncontrolled throughout Germany, but also the number of petty sovereigns increased from year to year, so that at the end of the 13th century it amounted already to almost 150 (duchies, principalities, earldoms, bishoprics, free cities, etc.). Some of the German princes tried indeed to put an end to this anarchy, by electing in succession the earl *William of Holland* (+1256), *Richard of Cornwall* (+1272), and *King Alphonso of Castilia* (who never set a foot on the German ground); but

History of Germany.

these mock-kings had no authority at all, so much the less as they actually were not recognized as kings or emperors of Germany. No German prince was, under the existing circumstances, willing to accept the crown. Finally it became evident to all that the continuance of such a state of things would lead to common ruin; even the pope insisted energetically upon the election of a new sovereign of all Germany; and so then RODOLPH I. (1273-1291), earl, or count of *Hapsburg* in Switzerland (see page 156), was elected. He proved himself worthy of the confidence shown to him, and succeeded in a rather short time to restore tranquillity and order to the country. Ottokar, king of Bohemia and sovereign of nearly all the other present German provinces of Austria, refusing to acknowledge Rodolph as emperor, was declared outlawed, defeated in two decisive battles, and, with the exception of Bohemia and Moravia, deprived of his possessions. Carinthia was given in fee to the earl Mainhard of Tyrol, but with Austria (i. e., the present archduchy of Austria), Styria, and Carniola, Rodolph invested his own sons, Albert and Rodolph, and thus laid the foundation to the domestic power of the *house of Hapsburg in Austria*. It was perhaps owing to this somewhat selfish proceeding, that not his eldest son but the earl ADOLPHUS of *Nassau* (1291-1298) was elected king and emperor of Germany. However Rodolph's son acquiesced not in it, but took the field against Adolphus, defeated and killed him in a battle at Gellheim (in the present Bavarian Palatinate), and was now recognized as emperor, by the name of ALBERT I. (1298-1308). In the period from his death (in 1308; he was murdered by his own nephew) until towards the middle of the 15th century, princes from different houses mounted the imperial throne. First, HENRY VII. (1308-1313), from the *house of Luxemburg*; and next to him, LOUIS IV. (1313-1347), surnamed *the Bavarian*, because he belonged to the reigning Bavarian house of Wittelsbach. Then one party elected the Earl GÜNTHER of *Schwarzburg*, while another party elected Henry VII.'s grandson, *Charles of Luxemburg*, and the latter, or CHARLES IV. (1347-1378), got the better of the other, the more so, as Günther soon died (in 1349). Charles IV. is remarkable as the author of the so-called *Golden Bull*, i. e., a public document concerning the election of an emperor, the rank or dignity of the 7 electors, etc., which was published in 1356. He was succeeded by his eldest son WENCESLAUS (1378-1400), who cared so little for the public welfare, that in 1400 four electors elected the Palatine RUPERT (1400-1410) in his place. Rupert, however, made himself unpopular, likewise moreover, he had not been generally recognized as emperor; one party elected

History of Germany.

the margrave *Iodocus* of Moravia (a cousin of Wenceslaus); another, Wenceslaus' brother Sigismund; and thus there were at one period 3 German kings, or emperors, at once (for Wenceslaus lived until 1419). Finally, SIGISMUND (1410-1437) maintained himself in the possession of the imperial crown. During his reign, the *Council at Constance* was held in 1415, and *John Huss* burnt there, which gave rise to the *war of the Hussites* in Bohemia, that lasted from 1419 to 1436. It may be noticed here also, that Sigismund sold the margraviate of *Brandenburg* (which he had inherited), together with the electoral dignity, to the burgrave Frederic of *Hohenzollern*, at the price of 400,000 ducats. Sigismund died in 1437, and was succeeded by his son-in-law ALBERT II. (1437-1439) of *Austria*, and henceforth only princes of this house (with one single exception) were elected emperors. Albert's successor was his cousin, FREDERIC III. (1439-1493), who was the last-elected German king crowned emperor at Rome; while his son MAXIMILIAN I. (1493-1519) was the first who proclaimed himself "*electet German emperor*," which since was the usual title of the sovereigns of the German empire. During Maximilian's reign, the *Reformation* began; by that, Luther published his ninety-five propositions on the 31st of October, 1517. Most of the public acts of Maximilian's grandson and successor, CHARLES V. (1519-1556), had reference to the Reformation, as, for instance, the diets at Worms (in 1521), Spire (in 1529), Augsburg (in 1530), the so-called Schmalkaldian war (in 1546), the treaty of Passau (in 1552), the treaty of peace, concluded at Augsburg in 1555, by which the religious differences were settled, and the Council at Trent (since the year 1545). Charles renounced the *Austrian* estates (which he had inherited from his grandfather Maximilian) in favor of his younger brother, FERDINAND I. (1556-1564), who at the same time had been elected emperor. Ferdinand was succeeded by his son MAXIMILIAN II. (1564-1576), who, like his father, was noted for his clemency and equity. His son and successor RODOLPH II. (1576-1612), was a very learned scholar, but the much more unfit for ruling, which also may be said of his brother MATTHIAS (1612-1619), under whose reign the *Thirty Years War* (1618-1648) originated. It is easy to conceive that an event of so important consequences, as the Reformation had proved to be, must produce a violent fermentation in the minds of the majority of Roman Catholics, and at last lead to a reaction and open hostilities. Thus, in the course of time the mutual exasperation between the Catholics and Protestants had increased to the highest pitch, and both parties waited, as it were, only for a plausible pretext to strike the first blow. This pretext

History of Germany.

was offered, by that the Protestants at Prague precipitated the imperial governors from the windows of the royal castle, on the 23d of May, 1618. The Bohemians then elected the elector Frederic V. of the Palatinate their king, but were defeated in the battle near Prague, on the 8th of November, 1620, and soon the war extended to all parts of Germany. Meanwhile, the cousin of Matthias, FERDINAND II. (1619-1637), had been elected emperor, and during his reign the principal events of the said war took place: the total defeat of King Christian V. of Denmark in the battle of Lutter on the Barenberg (27th of August, 1626), the taking of Magdeburg by storm (20th of May, 1631), the battle of Breitenfeld (7th of September, 1631), the battle of Lützen (16th of November, 1632), etc. Ferdinand II. was succeeded by his son FERDINAND III. (1637-1657), whose reign is noted for the *Westphalian treaty of peace*, concluded on the 24th of October, 1648, respectively at Münster (with reference to the Catholic concerns) and Osnabrück (with reference to the Protestant concerns). By the terms of this treaty, the executive power of the emperor was restricted still more than ever before. Ferdinand II. died in 1657, and was succeeded by his son LEOPOLD I. (1657-1705), who was succeeded first by his eldest son JOSEPH I. (1705-1711), and then by a younger son CHARLES VI. (1711-1740), with whom the male line of the house of Hapsburg became extinct. He bequeathed all his patrimonial dominions (comprising the present Austrian monarchy, with the exception of the Polish provinces and of the former Venetian territories) to his only daughter, the celebrated Queen *Mary Theresa*, who was married to Francis Stephen, *duke of Lorraine*, from which cause the house of Hapsburg has since been styled *Hapsburg-Lorraine*. There arose claims upon the Austrian dominions on the part of several German princes, above all of Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, and cousin to Mary Theresa. Yet the latter prevailed, both against him and the other pretenders, with the exception of Frederic II. of Prussia, to whom she ceded the greatest part of Silesia. Charles Albert was, however, elected emperor by the name of CHARLES VII., but as he already died in 1745, Mary Theresa's consort was elected emperor by the name of FRANCIS I. (1745-1765). He died in 1765, and was succeeded first by his eldest son JOSEPH II. (1765-1790), and then by a younger son LEOPOLD II. (1790-1792). Leopold's son, FRANCIS II. (1792-1806), was the last German emperor, as has already been mentioned above, where also the alterations the political body of Germany underwent since the beginning of the present century, have been alluded to. The *revolutions* which occurred in Germany in

 History of Germany—Recent Revolutions.

the years 1848 and 1849, are too fresh in remembrance than that they needed to be related here; yet with reference to their *actual* causes, we cannot forbear to draw the attention of the reader to the following facts. First, we have seen above that no country can rival Germany in the general diffusion of knowledge, and that its literary institutions are both numerous and celebrated. Secondly, Germany is renowned for various branches of its numerous manufactures. Thirdly, both its commerce and inland trade is very considerable. Besides this, the agriculture is in general conducted with a skill almost unrivalled, and the horses, sheep, and cattle, there belong, for the most part, to the finest breed. Still we add, that, for instance, the system, long since adopted there in medical concerns, may be called exemplary, and that the administration of justice is likewise in the best order. Now we ask, whether all these advantages could possibly have been obtained, if Germany had been under the sway of tyrants and despots, as German party-leaders would make foreigners believe? On the contrary, the very fact of these advantages presupposes liberal and benevolent principles on the part of the governments in general. The assertion of those party-leaders, that the German people had to bear enormous public charges, and especially all the expenses of the princely courts in that country, is completely a talk at random. First, in Germany the taxes are lower than in almost any other country of Europe—for, *upon an average*, each inhabitant has to pay only *one and a half* dollars per annum;* whereas, the proportion of taxes in England is at the rate of *ten*, and in France, at present, at the enormous rate of *fourteen* dollars. (The particulars of the proportion of taxes in Germany will be found below, and in the description of the several German states.) And, secondly, with regard to the expenses of the princely families and courts in Germany, the people have to contribute out of their pockets *not one single cent* towards them. The fact is, that these families subsist entirely on the revenues of their *domains*, or *family estates*. They are possessed of property, as well as millions of private

* In the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1844, the public expenditure of the United States was \$32,958,827. At the same period, the total population of the Union was about 19,500,000 inhabitants. Thus, 19,500,000 divided into 23,000,000 gives a ratio of \$1 69 per inhabitant. But, let even the average amount of the expenditure be only \$25,000,000, the ratio per inhabitant is still at least \$1 25—i. e., exclusive of the separate public charges in the single states.

Recent Revolutions in Germany.

men throughout the whole world; and that this property consists chiefly of family estates, commonly called domains, makes no difference. We have seen above, that the ancestor of the reigning royal family in Prussia, Frederic of Hohenzollern, was able to pay 400,000 ducats in cash to Emperor Sigismund—an immense sum at that time! Rodolph of Hapsburg was, before his accession to the imperial throne, one of the wealthiest earls in Switzerland. The Guelphs, ancestors of the house of Brunswick-Hanover, were wealthy and powerful barons in Italy and Southern Germany. We could cite other instances to show that the German princes descend from wealthy ancestors, who entailed their large estates as feoffments in trust upon their descendants. The revenues from these estates far exceeding the expenses of the princely households, it is evident that the assertion that German princes did live at the charges of the people, is a fabrication. On the contrary, in former times the surplus of the revenues, applied to purposes of public service *then as well as at present*, proved almost sufficient for the public expenditure; and what the people had to pay in taxes, was a trifle. Only the wars and other extraordinary contingencies since the first French revolution, have increased the taxes of the German people, still to a comparatively very low ratio. In the table, page 308, that of some countries is indeed higher than the average ratio of one and a half dollars, but this is chiefly owing to the rail-roads, which in Germany, for the most part, have been constructed at the expense and on account of the public treasury. Thus, neither tyranny nor despotism on the part of the princes, neither incapacity nor malevolence on the part of the rulers, neither heavy taxes nor infringement of the rights and liberties of the people have brought on the revolution in Germany, but the artifices of those very party-leaders, who in this way endeavored to satisfy their immoderate ambition and unreasonable discontent. That the reader may not charge us with partiality, or exaggeration, we shall cite *their own words*. Last summer, as is known, a republic in the grand-duchy of Baden and the Bavarian palatinate was established, but soon put down again. Now, of course, the leaders took to flight; and Mr. *Brentano*, the ex-president of the transitory republican government, had just time enough to publish an *address to the people of Baden*, in which, among other things, he says:—"Fellow-citizens! You will be astonished to learn from the records, to what purposes your money has been appropriated; how few there were who, without self-interest, devoted themselves to the cause of the people, and how the great majority did not make a step without asking *payment for it out of*

Excess of Population in Germany

the public treasury. In the first beginning of our revolution, hundreds of *adventurers* flocked into our country; they boasted of their having suffered for the sake of liberty, and claimed the reward of it in ready money out of your treasuries. At the head of this party was *Struve*, whom the army disdains on account of his cowardice. I had put my trust in the constituent assembly; but I have been disappointed. The majority of its members consisted of entirely unqualified common brawlers. I could name a great number of valiant bullies, who, under various pretexts, declined *dangerous* commissions as 'unworthy of themselves,' while they greedily sought to obtain others which they could perform in perfect safety at the expenses of the public treasury." We should think that these revelations speak clear enough to every one who desires to become acquainted with the *actual* causes of the German revolutions. There is no state in the world that can boast of its being a *perfect* one; for the simple reason that man himself is not perfect. Thus, the German states cannot either boast of perfection; but their chief defect can neither be laid to the governments' charge, nor be remedied by revolutions; for it consists of nothing else but *excess of population*, and hence *want of subsistence* on the part of a great many inhabitants, especially among the lower classes of society. In 1807, the total population of Germany was 26,226,000 inhabitants, while in the beginning of 1848 it was, in round numbers, 42,000,000—thus in 41 years, an increase of more than 15,750,000 inhabitants! The increase would have been far more considerable but for the wars which occurred prior to 1814, and which caused, directly and indirectly, great mortality. The German emigrants who came to the United States in these last twenty-five years, are, for the most part, natives from the grand-duchy of Baden, the kingdom of Wirtemberg, and the Bavarian palatinate; and whoever will take the trouble to ask them for what reason they have emigrated, they will tell him (of course, in so far as they do not belong to the political refugees), that it was chiefly *want of subsistence* in their native country that induced them to leave it and to go in search of a livelihood on the other side of the Atlantic. In the last-named countries, the people depend for subsistence chiefly on husbandry, and partly on manufactures. In 1807, the population of the grand-duchy of Baden was 840,000 inhabitants, who in general had the means of subsistence, but since, this population has increased by more than half a million, amounting at present to about 1,380,000 inhabitants. Thus, while in 1807 only 146 lived on a square mile, this ratio has increased to 233. The population of Wirtemberg was in

 The Geographical and Political Divisions of Germany.

1807 at the ratio of 159 inhabitants to the square mile, but in the beginning of 1848 it was at the ratio of 232. In the Bavarian palatinate are living 268, and in the governmental district of Düsseldorf (with an area of 2,094 square miles, and a population of 892,500 inhabitants) not less than 423 inhabitants on a square mile! The most populous states of the Union are, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; yet, according to the census of 1840, the ratio of population in the first-named state was only 98, in the second 80, and in Connecticut 65, on a square mile. In comparing this ratio with that of the named German countries, the exceeding competition and rivalry in all branches of industry and livelihood, may indeed not be wondered at. The ratio of population in the other German countries varies, upon an average, between 160 and 210; while the ratio of all Germany is 171 inhabitants to a square mile.

We shall now describe the different German states according to their actual political condition in the beginning of the year 1848, for the reasons alluded to, page 1. Moreover, the alterations proposed by the above-mentioned so-called German parliament, have not been noticed at all by the different governments; and some few others resolved upon by the latter, may be considered either as transitory, or as immaterial.

The following geographical and statistical table of Germany, in detail, shows at once the order of succession, followed in the description of the several states, their geographical situation, their area and population, their respective capitals, and the ratio of tax-paying per inhabitant. S. G. signifies Southern Germany; C. G. signifies Central Germany; N. G. signifies Northern Germany. The particulars of the ratio in paying taxes will be found in the description of the several states, and some of them are already given above. Wherever the ratio is omitted in this table, there the public expenditure is either covered by the revenues of the domains, etc., or the ratio is less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars: as, for instance, in the principalities of Reuss.

NAMES OF THE STATE.	GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.	CAPITAL.	AREA IN SQ. MILES.	POPULATION.	Ratio of tax- inhabit.
1. German provinces of AUSTRIA.	Comprising the N. E. part of Germany.	Viena.	76,147	12,700,000	\$1 51
2. German provinces of PRUSSIA.	Comprising the N. E. part of G., and in W.	Berlin.	71,696	12,230,000	2 37
3. Kingdom of BAVARIA.	S. G., between Austria and Wirtemberg.	Munich.	29,763	4,450,000	2 64
4. Kingdom of WURTEMBERG.	S. G., between Bavaria and Baden.	Stuttgart.	7,551	1,750,000	2 26
5. Grand-duchy of BADEN.	S. G., along the right bank of the Rhine.	Carlsruhe.	5,532	1,375,000	4 15
6. & 7. Principalities of HOHENZOLLERN.	S. G., surrounded by Wirtemberg and Baden.	Sigmaringen, Hechingen.	458	66,100	"
8. Principality of LIECHTENSTEIN.	S. G., between Tyrol and Switzerland.	Lichtenstein.	53	6,400	"
9. Grand-duchy of HESSE.	C. G., on the Rhine and Mayne.	Darmstadt.	3,259	845,000	3 11
10. <i>Landgraviate</i> of HESSE.	C. G., near Frankfort on the Mayne.	Homburg.	128	26,000	2 17
11. Duchy of SASSA.	At the junction of the Rhine and Mayne.	Wiesbaden.	1,780	430,000	1 60
12. Netherlandish PROVINCE and LIMBURG.	S. W. extremity of Germany.	Cassel.	1,395	282,000	"
13. <i>Electorate</i> of HESSE.	Towards C. G., between Weser and Mayne riv.	Carbach.	4,452	750,000	3 23
14. Principality of WALDECK.	Between Hesse-Cassel and Westphalia.	Dresden.	458	62,000	"
15. Kingdom of SAXONY.	Towards C. G., between Austria and Prussia.	Dresden.	5,793	1,800,000	2 09
16. Grand-duchy of SAXE-WEIMAR.	In the centre of Germany.	Weimar.	1,427	251,000	1 88
17. Duchy of SAXE-MEININGEN.	Between Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria.	Meiningen.	980	157,000	3 39
18. Duchy of SAXE-COBURG.	Near Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria.	Coburg.	788	144,000	2 31
19. Duchy of SAXE-ALLENBURG.	At the western frontier of Saxony.	Altenburg.	522	127,500	3 14
20. & 21. Principalities of REUSS.	At the N. E. frontier of Bavaria.	Greiz, Schleiz.	596	106,500	1 32
22. & 23. Principalities of SCHWARZBERG.	In the vicinity of Saxe-Weimar.	Sonderhausen, Rudolstadt.	660	128,000	1 65
24. & 25. Duchies of ANHALT.	On the Elbe, surrounded by Prussia.	Dessau, Bernburg.	1,022	158,000	"
26. Grand-duchy of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.	N. G., between the Elbe river and the Baltic.	Schwerin.	4,856	515,000	3 96
27. Grand-duchy of MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.	At the eastern frontier of M. Schwerin.	New Strelitz.	1,107	96,000	2 65
28. Duchies of HOLSTEIN and LAUNEBURG.	N. G., between the North and Baltic Seas.	Oldenburg.	3,738	521,000	"
29. Grand-duchy of OLDENBURG.	N. G., on the North Sea.	Oldenburg.	2,471	274,050	1 98
30. Principality of LIPPE-DETMOLD.	N. G., between Hannover and Westphalia.	Detmold.	447	108,000	"
31. Principality of SCHAMPEMBERG-LIPPE.	N. G., on the Weser river.	Bückeburg.	170	304,000	"
32. Kingdom of HANOVER.	N. G., on the North Sea, Weser and Elbe riv.	Hannover.	14,803	1,790,000	1 40
33. Duchy of BRUNSWICK.	N. G., between Hannover and Prussia.	Brunswick.	1,533	270,000	3 04
34. Free city of HAMBURG.	N. G., towards the mouth of the Elbe.	Hamburg.	149	168,000	"
35. " " " " LÜBECK.	N. G., on the Baltic Sea.	Lübeck.	160	53,000	"
36. " " " " BREMEN.	N. G., towards the mouth of the Weser.	Bremen.	106½	75,000	"
37. " " " " FRANKFORT.	C. G., on the Mayne river.	Frankfort.	42½	68,000	"

The German Provinces of Austria.

I. GERMAN PROVINCES OF AUSTRIA.

AREA: 76,147 square miles.

POPULATION: 12,700,000 inhabitants.

THEY consist of the following constituent parts of the Austrian empire:

(a.) The *arch-duchy* of AUSTRIA (15,070 square miles, and 2,400,000 inhabitants), on both sides of the Danube, with *Vienna* as capital.

(b.) The *duchy* of STYRIA (8,690 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants), on the south side of the former, with *Grätz* as capital.

(c.) The *kingdom* of ILLYRIA (9,052½ square miles, and 1,125,000 inhabitants), comprising *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, and the so-called *Austrian Friaul*, with *Klagenfurt*, *Laibach*, and *Trieste* as capitals.

(d.) The *carldom* of TYROL (11,140 square miles, and 900,000 inhabitants), between Bavaria and Italy, on the west bounded by Switzerland, and on the east connected with the Austrian arch-duchy and Illyria. Its capital is *Innsbruck*.

(e.) The *kingdom* of BOHEMIA (20,096½ square miles, and 4,600,000 inhabitants), between the arch-duchy of Austria and the kingdom of Saxony, with *Prague* as capital.

(f.) The *margraviate* of MORAVIA and *Austrian SILESIA* (10,607 square miles, and 2,310,000 inhabitants), between Bohemia and Hungary, with *Brünn* as capital.

(g.) The *duchies* of AUSCHWITZ and ZATOR (1,491 square miles, and 365,000 inhabitants), near Cracow, belonging politically to Germany, but in every other respect to Galicia, with *Auschwitz* as capital.

The detailed description of these German provinces will be found under the head of the Austrian empire, as it would be inconvenient to describe them separately.

 The German Provinces of Prussia.

II.—GERMAN PROVINCES OF PRUSSIA.

AREA: 71,696 square miles

POPULATION: 12,230,000 inhabitants.

THEY consist of the following constituent parts of the kingdom of Prussia:

(a) The *province* of BRANDENBURG (15,634 square miles, and 2,020,000 inhabitants), between the Oder and Elbe rivers, with *Berlin* as capital.

(b) The *province* of POMERANIA (12,233 square miles, and 1,166,000 inhabitants), on the Baltic, and crossed by the Oder river, with *Stettin* as capital.

(c) The *province* of SILESIA (15,799 square miles, and 3,049,500 inhabitants), along the north-eastern frontier of the kingdoms of Saxony and Bohemia, with *Breslau* as capital.

(d) The *province* of SAXONY (9,818½ square miles, and 1,741,500 inhabitants), between Brandenburg and the kingdom of Saxony, crossed by the Elbe river, with *Magdeburg* as capital.

(e) The *province* of WESTPHALIA (7,838½ square miles, and 1,470,000 inhabitants), between Central Germany and the kingdom of the Netherlands, with *Münster* as capital.

(f) The RUENISH PROVINCE (10,373 square miles, and 2,783,000 inhabitants), on both sides of the Rhine, but chiefly on its left bank, with *Coblentz*, the seat of its governor.

The detailed description of these German provinces will be found under the head of the Prussian Kingdom, as also in this case it would be inconvenient to describe them separately. It is true, that in the period when the so-called German parliament was still alive, the other Prussian provinces (at least the province of Prussia) were declared constituent parts of Germany likewise; but this arrangement is to be considered as a transitory

The Kingdom of Bavaria.

one, so much the more as it is yet very doubtful what part Prussia generally may act with regard to the political organization of Germany.

III.—THE KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

AREA : 29,703 square miles.

POPULATION : 4,450,000 inhabitants.

THIS kingdom (officially styled *Bayern* in German), next to Austria and Prussia, the most important state in Germany, forms the middle part of Southern Germany, is on the south separated from Italy by Tyrol, and consists of two distinct territories, situated about 40 miles apart, the smallest of which being on the left bank of the Rhine.

According to the census of 1843 the total population was 4,440,327 inhabitants, of whom 1,226,753 were *Protestants* (for the most part Lutherans), and more than 63,000 *Jews*, the remainder consisting of *Roman Catholics*, with 2 archbishops (at München and Bamberg), and 6 bishops (at Augsburg, Passau, Regensburg, Eichstädt, Würzburg, and Spire).

The most remarkable of the mountain-ranges are, beside branches of the *Alps*, the *Böhmerwald*, *Fichtelgebirge*, *Spessart*, etc. (see page 7); and of the rivers the *Danube*, and one of the chief tributaries of the Rhine, the *Mayne*, with the branches noted, page 16. About the most remarkable *lakes*, see page 11. The *Louis Canal*, mentioned above (page 285), is crossing the

northern half of Bavaria from north to south, and its whole length is 107 miles.

With regard to natural products, Bavaria is noted for its extensive *forests*, yielding annually about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million cords of timber and firewood, its excellent *wines* (in Franconia and the Bavarian palatinate), and *hops*. It abounds in salt and molybdena (plumbago), and its other principal minerals are coal, iron, copper, and some quicksilver (in the Bavarian palatinate). Cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, are abundant.

Agriculture and other branches of husbandry furnish the chief means of subsistence. Breweries are very numerous, and the Bavarian beer is celebrated throughout all Germany. Manufactures are carried on to a great extent, and the most noted among them are those of optical, surgical, and musical instruments, of crucibles, gold and silver articles, leather, and wax candles. The inland trade is considerable.

Of the above-mentioned (see page 287) 3 Bavarian universities, that of *Munich* was in 1846 frequented by 1,406 students, that of *Würzburg* by 450, and that of *Erlangen* in 1842 by 309 students. Besides these institutions there are 9 lycea, 26 gymnasia, about 60 Latin schools, 9 seminaries (about the signification of these terms, see page 65), 3 polytechnical, 5,400 common schools, etc.

The government is a limited monarchy, the sovereign power being vested in a king and two legislative chambers. In the budget for the period of 1843–1849, the *public revenue* was estimated at 31,736,407 florins, and the *expenditure* at 31,536,407 florins annually. The *public debt* amounted in 1838 to about 126 million florins. The regular *army* consists during peace of 20,500, and in time of war of 56,269 men. The troops which Bavaria, as a member of the German confederacy, was bound to furnish, amounted to 35,600 men.

Kingdom of Bavaria—its History.

There are the following *orders of honor* :—1. The *order of St. Hubertus*, instituted in 1444, and renewed respectively in 1708 and 1800, only for princes and officers of the highest rank. 2. The *order of St. George*, instituted in the days of the crusades, but renewed in 1729. 3. The *order of Maximilian Joseph*, instituted in 1806, only for military officers. 4. The *order of the Bavarian crown*, instituted in 1808, for civil officers. 5. The *order of Louis*, instituted in 1827. 6. The *order of St. Michael*, instituted in 1693, but renewed and altered in 1808. 7. The *order of St. Theresa*, instituted in 1827, for ladies. 8. The *order of St. Elizabeth*, instituted in 1766.

History.—The present Bavaria, anciently forming part of Vindelicia and Noricum (see History of Germany), came since the fall of the Roman empire first under the sway of the Ostrogoths, then under that of the Frankish empire, though it was, since the end of the 6th century, governed by native *dukes* belonging to the house of *Agilolf*. The Bavarian dukes, who thus were vassals of the Frankish kings, continued in the same relation of dependence to the German empire since the treaty of Verdun in 843 (see page 31). In the period from 947 to 1180, barons from different houses were invested with the duchy, and the most renowned among them were those belonging to the house of the *Guelfs* (since the year 1071), until in 1180 the yet reigning dynasty of *Wittelsbach* became possessed of it. The duchy of Bavaria comprised however only the present provinces of Upper and Lower Bavaria; all the other territories have in the course of time been annexed to it: the Upper Palatinate in 1623 (at the same time the *electoral dignity* was conferred on the duke of Bavaria), the formerly sovereign bishoprics of Augsburg, Bamberg, Würzburg, Eichstädt, and Passau, together with several imperial cities, in 1803; the imperial cities of Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Lindau, the greatest part of the territories in the province of Swabia, and the principality of Ansbach in 1806; the principality of Bayreuth and the imperial city of Ratisbon in 1810; the principality of Aschaffenburg and the greatest part of the present Bavarian palatinate in 1814. According to the terms of the treaty of peace concluded at Presburg on the 26th of December, 1805, the electorate of Bavaria was raised to a *kingdom*. Tyrol (which was annexed to it in 1805), and the former sovereign archbishopric of Salzburg

 Germany.—Kingdom of Bavaria.

were in 1813 respectively restored and ceded to Austria. King Maximilian Joseph I. died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son Louis I., who abdicated in 1848, and was succeeded by his son *Maximilian II.*, the still reigning king, born in 1811.

In 1808 the kingdom was divided into circles, whose names, after the example of France, were derived from the rivers within their limits. But in 1837 these names were altered into others of historical signification and long since commonly used. They are still styled circles, and are 8 in number. The capitals of the circles are in the following description marked with a cross (+).

I. The *circle* of UPPER BAVARIA, comprising chiefly that part of the ancient duchy of Bavaria, which ever has been styled Upper Bavaria, and besides it some other territories annexed to it since 1803. 1. The *ancient duchy of Bavaria*, within the limits of this circle, contains: +MUNICH (in German *München*), the capital of the kingdom, and royal residence, on the Isar, westward and 230 miles distant from Vienna, with 115,000 inhabitants, and 6 suburbs (the most remarkable of which is called the *Au*), is to be considered as one of the central points of sciences and arts in Germany, and noted for its splendid galleries of paintings and sculpture, literary institutions (see Introduction to Germany), palaces, churches, etc. Munich was founded in 1175 by the duke Henry of Bavaria and Saxony, surnamed the Lion. The neighboring village of *Nymphenburg* (with 1,200 inhabitants) is noted for its porcelain manufacture and royal palace, where the royal family uses to reside in the summer season. The little village of *Käferloh* is noted for its market for cattle held here in the month of September, and the village of *Hohenlinden* (eastward and 18 miles distant from Munich), noted for a battle on the 3d of December, 1800. *Hohenschwangau*, an ancient feudal castle, once belonging to the celebrated house of Hohenstaufen, at present arranged and furnished in a magnificent style, and the private property of the king. TRAUNSTEIN (with 2,400 inhabitants), and REICHENHALL (with 3,000 inhabitants), towns between Munich and Salzburg, noted for their salt-springs. INGOLSTADT, a fortified town on the Danube, northward and 44 miles distant from Munich, has 10,200 inhabitants, and was formerly noted for its university (instituted in 1472), which in 1802 was transferred to Landshut, and in 1826

 Kingdom of Bavaria—its Geographical Divisions.

united with the university of Munich. *Old Oetting*, a market-town near the Austrian frontier, has 1,700 inhabitants, and is noted for its holy shrine, and the sepulchres of various princes, and of the field-marshal Tilly (+1632). **TEGERNSEE**, formerly a Benedictine abbey, at present royal residence in the summer season, is situated on a lake of the same name, 30 miles south-south-east of Munich. In its neighborhood is a noted bathing-place, named *Kreut*. The town of **RAIN** (with 1,200 inhabitants), on the Lech, near its junction with the Danube, and at 23 miles distance from Augsburg, is noted for the victory gained by Gustavus Adolphus on the 5th of April, 1632, which opened to him the way into Bavaria. The town of *Mülldorf* (with 1,600 inhabitants), on the Inn river and near Salzburg, is noted for battles in 1259 and 1322. Other towns, more or less deserving to be noticed, are: *Erdling* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Pfaffenhofen* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Moosburg* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Weilheim* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Schongau* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Landsberg* (with 3,300 inhabitants), *Wasserburg* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Friedberg* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Aichach* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Schrobenhausen* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Burghausen* (with 2,500 inhabitants). 2. The ancient sovereign bishopric of Freising (instituted in 724 and secularized in 1803) contains: **FREISING**, a city on the Isar, 22 miles north-north-east of Munich, with a remarkable cathedral, and 5,400 inhabitants. *Garmisch* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Mittenwald* (with 2,100 inhabitants), and *Partenkirchen* (with 1,100 inhabitants), market-towns. 3. The once highly renowned *provostship of Berchtesgaden* (which was instituted in 1106, raised to the dignity of a principality, and possessed of a territory 213 square miles in extent, but was secularized in 1803) contains: **BERCHTESGADEN**, a town near the frontier of Tyrol, has 1,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its salt-springs and toys, or carved works of ivory, etc. 4. To the ancient archbishopric of Salzburg formerly belonged the towns of **LAUFEN** (with 1,900 inhabitants), and *Tittmoning* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and the boroughs of *Waging* and *Teisendorf*, with respectively 650 and 500 inhabitants.

II. The *circle* of **LOWER BAVARIA**, comprising chiefly that part of the ancient duchy of Bavaria, which ever has been styled Lower Bavaria, and besides it, the former territory of the ancient sovereign bishopric of Passau. 1. The *ancient duchy of Bavaria*, within the limits of this circle, contains: †**LANDSHUT**, capital of this circle, romantically situated on the Isar, north-eastward and 40 miles distant from Munich, with 10,300 inhabitants, 9 churches (the steeple of one of them is 422 feet high), and the ancient mountain castle

 Germany.—Kingdom of Bavaria.

of *Trausnitz*, once the residence of the Bavarian dukes. In the period from 1802 to 1826, Landshut was the seat of a university, at present in Munich. STRAUBING, a town on the Danube (crossed here by a remarkable bridge of stone), 23 miles east-south-east of Ratisbon, with 7,800 inhabitants, numerous breweries, and considerable trade in grain and horses. KELHEIM, a town on the left bank of the Danube, at its junction with the Altmühl (which river is brought into connection with the Mayne by the Louis Canal), south-westward and 12 miles distant from Ratisbon, with 2,200 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Abensberg* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Vilshofen* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Osterhofen* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Deggendorf* (with 3,800 inhabitants), and *Grafenau* (with 750 inhabitants). The village of *Eckmühl*, between Landshut and Regensburg, is noted for a battle on the 24th of April, 1809, between the French and Austrians. The market-town of ORRENBURG (with 1,100 inhabitants), westward and 9 miles distant from Passau, was formerly the capital of a sovereign earldom of the same name, and 32 square miles in extent. 2. The former territory (of an extent of 426 square miles) of the ancient sovereign *bishopric of Passau* (instituted in 737, and secularized in 1803), contains: PASSAU, fortified city on the Danube, at its junction with the Inn (which latter river separates the city from the Austrian territory), has a remarkable cathedral, and 11,000 inhabitants, and is noted for the beauty of its ladies. The market-town of *Hafnerzell* (with 1,350 inhabitants) is noted for its crucibles made of molybdena. In some of them can be melted 2,000 marks of silver at once.

III. The *circle of UPPER PALATINATE and RATISBON*, chiefly comprising the ancient Upper Palatinate and the former imperial city of Regensburg, part of the ancient duchy of Bavaria, etc. 1. The *former imperial city of* +RATISBON (in German, *Regensburg*), at present the capital of this circle, is situated on the right bank of the Danube (crossed by a stately bridge, built in the period from 1135 to 1146 of freestone, and having a length of 1,091 feet), 64 miles north-north-east of Munich, and south-eastward and 50 miles distant from Nuremberg, with 18 churches, 4 convents, numerous breweries and manufactures, a considerable trade, and 22,000 inhabitants. The most remarkable public edifices of this city (which in the 12th century was endowed with the privileges of an imperial one, and in 1809 annexed to Bavaria) are the cathedral, reared in the 13th century, the city hall (where, in the period from 1663 to 1806, the Diet of the ancient German empire held its sessions), and the buildings of the former immediate abbeys of Obermünster, Nieder-

 The Kingdom of Bavaria—its Geographical Divisions.

münster, and St. Emmeran. The latter is at present the property and residence of the prince of Thurn and Taxis, formerly postmaster-general of the German empire. These abbeys were instituted respectively about the years 896, 900, and 652. To the former sovereign or immediate *bishopric of Ratisbon* (which was instituted in the beginning of the 8th century, and secularized in 1803, but which had nothing in common with the city of Ratisbon) did belong the market-towns of *Wörth* (with 1,000 inhabitants) and *Donaustauf* (with 750 inhabitants). Near the latter is the *Walhalla*, a building reared in 1830-1842 by order of King Louis of Bavaria, and devoted to the memory of celebrated Germans.

2. The *Upper Palatinate*, primitively belonging to the dukes of Swabia, and in the period 1329-1623 annexed to the Palatinate on the Rhine, contains: **AMBERG**, formerly the capital of the Upper Palatinate, on the high road between Regensburg and Bayreuth, eastward and 34 miles distant from Nuremberg, with several remarkable public buildings, various manufactures, and 11,000 inhabitants. In the neighboring town of *Hirschau* (with 1,500 inhabitants), Jerome of Prague, the friend of John Huss, was taken prisoner in 1415, and conveyed to Constance, where he was burnt. Other more or less remarkable market and proper towns of the Upper Palatinate are: *Castel* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Neumarkt* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Nabburg* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Neunburg vor dem Walde* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Roding* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Waldmünchen* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Tirschenreuth* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Waldsassen* (with 1,650 inhabitants), *Eschenbach* (with 1,850 inhabitants), and *Kemnath* (with 1,650 inhabitants).

3. That part of the *ancient duchy of Bavaria* within the limits of this circle, contains: **STADTAMHOFF** (literally: town at the court), a town on the left bank of the Danube, opposite to Regensburg, with 2,200 inhabitants. *Cham*, a town on the Regen river, with various branches of industry, and 2,200 inhabitants. *Dietfurt* (on the Altmühl, with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Riedenburg* (with 1,050 inhabitants), towns.

4. The former *principality of Neuburg* (about its particulars, see under the head of the circle No. VII.), within the limits of this circle, contains: **HILPOLTSTEIN**, a town on the Roth river, 46 miles west-north-west of Regensburg, with a remarkable ancient palace and town-hall, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Kallmünz* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Parsberg* (with 600 inhabitants), and *Regenstauf* (with 1,650 inhabitants), market-towns.

5. The former *principality of Sulzbach* (which in 1309 was annexed to that of Neuburg), contains: **SULZBACH**, once its capital, near Amberg, has 3,100 inhabitants, and is noted for its ancient mountain castle. *Weiden*, a town, with

Germany.—Kingdom of Bavaria.

2,400 inhabitants. *Vohenstrauß*, a market-town, with 1,500 inhabitants.

6. Within the limits of this circle is also situated the *mediate duchy of Leuchtenberg* (anciently a landgraviate, which in 1646 was annexed to Bavaria), belonging to the Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg (son-in-law of the Russian emperor Nicholas), whose father, Eugene Beauharnois, was in 1817 invested with it and the principality of Eichstädt. It contains: LEUCHTENBERG, capital of the duchy, 52 miles east-north-east of Nuremberg, with 600 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated the town of *Pfremdt*, with 1,600 inhabitants.

7. To various other territories did formerly belong: NEUSTADT, surnamed *an der Waldnab*, a town on the Waldnab river (hence its surname), near the frontier of Bohemia, with 1,600 inhabitants. *Schönsee*, a town, with 1,300 inhabitants. *Freystadt*, a town on the Schwarzach river, with 900 inhabitants. *Neustadt am Culm*, a town in the vicinity of Bayreuth, with 1,200 inhabitants.

IV. The *circle of UPPER FRANCONIA*, comprising chiefly the ancient principality of Bayreuth, and the formerly sovereign or immediate bishopric of Bamberg. 1. The former *principality of Bayreuth*, together with the principality of Ansbach (see the next circle), primitively a constituent part of the ancient *burgraviate of Nuremberg*, which had its seat in a castle within the walls of the city of Nuremberg, but in other respects nothing in common with the latter. The first historically-known burgrave, was Godfrey of Hohenlohe, who lived about the year 1138. But already so early as in 1164 the house of *Hohenzollern* was invested with the burgraviate, and since successively with other dominions, forming at last the two named principalities. When the burgrave Frederic VI. in 1417 was invested with the electorate and margraviate of Brandenburg (see page 302), he retained his possessions in Franconia, but his two grandsons divided the inheritance in such a manner that the one succeeded in Brandenburg, and the other in Bayreuth and its dependencies. The latter line became extinct in 1791, and both principalities (of Bayreuth and Ansbach) were now annexed to the dominions of the other line, or to the kingdom of Prussia. The principality of Bayreuth (1,534 square miles, and in 1801 with 218,500 inhabitants) was in 1807 ceded by Prussia to France, which retained it until 1810, when it ceded it to Bavaria. The principality of Ansbach (1,448 square miles, and in 1800 with 245,000 inhabitants) was ceded by Prussia to France in 1805, and by the latter power to Bavaria in 1806. The princes of Bayreuth and Ansbach bore the title of *margraves*, with reference to the margraviate of Brandenburg. Here is, for

 The Kingdom of Bavaria—its Geographical Divisions.

the present, only the question of the former principality of Bayreuth, which contains (within the limits of this circle, or in the so-called *Highland of Bayreuth*):

† BAYREUTH, formerly its capital and princely residence, at present the capital of Upper Franconia, on a branch of the Mayne, 42 miles north-north-west of Nuremberg, with 17,000 inhabitants, a remarkable ancient castle, and one of the largest opera-houses in Germany. The former princely gardens here cover a space of about 84 acres. CULMBACH, a town on a branch of the Mayne, 14 miles north-north-west of Bayreuth, is noted for its breweries, has 4,250 inhabitants, and was, in the period from 1603 to 1726, the residence of a collateral line of the princely house of Bayreuth. HOF, a town at the frontier of Bohemia and Saxony, is noted for its woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures, and has 7,000 inhabitants. WUNSIEDEL, a town half-way between Bayreuth and Eger, with various manufactures, iron mines, and 4,000 inhabitants. The market-town of MUGGENDORF, south-westward and 16 miles distant from Bayreuth, with 450 inhabitants, is noted for its extensive and highly remarkable caves. Other towns are: *Naila* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Selb* (with 3,400 inhabitants), *Weissenstadt* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Rehau* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Ludwigstadt* (with 950 inhabitants), *Münchberg* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Berneck* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Goldkronach* (with 1,000 inhabitants).

2. The territory of the former sovereign, or immediate *bishopric of Bamberg*, which primitively, and until 908, belonged to the powerful earls of Babenberg, and in 1006 was transformed into this bishopric that continued to exist for nearly 800 years, when it was secularized in 1803, at which period it had an area of 1384 square miles, and a population of 185,000 inhabitants, contains: BAMBERG, formerly the capital of this bishopric, on the Regnitz, near its junction with the Mayne, northward and 32 miles distant from Nuremberg, with important trade, noted breweries, and 21,500 inhabitants. Its most remarkable public edifices are: the cathedral (reared by Emperor Henry II., whose sepulchre is here), the palace of the former sovereign bishops (reared in 1702, and remarkable for that Alexander Berthier, Napoleon's marshal, precipitated himself out of one of its windows, on the 1st of June, 1815), the extensive hospital reared in 1787, and the former Benedictine abbey. Bamberg, whose foundation was laid in 804, was in the middle ages frequently the gay and splendid resort of the imperial court, of the knight-hood, etc. EBERMANNSTADT, a town romantically situated on the Wiesent river, south-eastward and 16 miles distant from Bamberg, with 750 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Höchstadt* (noted for its hops, with 2,000 inhabitants),

Germany.—Kingdom of Bavaria.

Hollfeld (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Weissmain* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Herzogenaaurach* (with 1,850 inhabitants), *Forchheim* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Pottenstein* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Stadtsteinach* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Kupferberg* (with 950 inhabitants), *Lichtenfels* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Teuschnitz* (with 850 inhabitants), *Staffelstein* (with 1,250 inhabitants), and *Kronach*, or *Cranach* (remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated painter Lucas of Cranach, a contemporary of Luther, has 3,000 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade in timber and lumber). 3. To the Franconian immediate nobility of the empire did, among other places, belong: *Thurnau*, a town on the Au river, north-westward and 9 miles distant from Bayreuth, with 1,500 inhabitants, and a remarkable ancient castle, or palace of the count of Giech. *Pommersfelden*, a village in the vicinity of Bamberg, with 650 inhabitants, belongs to the count of Schönborn, who occupies a magnificent palace here. 4. To the former territory of the city of Nuremberg did belong the towns of *Gräfenberg* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Betzenstein* (with 700 inhabitants), the village of *Egglofstein* (with 550 inhabitants), etc.

V. The circle of CENTRAL FRANCONIA, comprising the former principality of Ansbach, the Lowland of Bayreuth (see above), the city of Nuremberg and its former territory, etc. 1. The former principality of *Ansbach* (a historical sketch of which, together with other particulars, is given above, under the head of Bayreuth), contains: +*ANSBACH*, or *Anspach* (anciently also called *Onolzbach*), formerly its capital and princely residence, at present the capital of Central Franconia, on the Franconia Rezat river, south-westward and 23 miles distant from Nuremberg, with various manufactures, and 13,000 inhabitants. The former palace of the margraves, or princes, of Ansbach was reared in the years 1587 and 1588, and is at present noted for a valuable library and gallery of paintings. *SCHWABACH*, a celebrated manufacturing town, southward and 9 miles distant from Nuremberg, has 8,300 inhabitants, and is especially noted for its pins and needles. Another renowned manufacturing town is *FURTH*, in the vicinity of Nuremberg, with 16,000 inhabitants. *HEILSBRONN* (not to be confounded with Heilbronn in Wirtemberg), a market-town on the little Schwabach river, south-westward and 10 miles distant from Nuremberg, is remarkable as the burying-place of most of the ancient burgraves of Nuremberg, and has 850 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Uffenheim* (with 1,750 inhabitants), *Wassertrüdingen* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Fruchtwang* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Windsbach* (with 1,250 inhabitants), *Merkendorf* (with 850 inhabitants), *Heidenheim* (with 1,900 in-

 The Kingdom of Bavaria—its Geographical Divisions.

habitants), *Kadolzburg* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Gunzenhausen* (with 2,700 inhabitants), and *Leutershausen* (with 1,500 inhabitants). 2. The so-called *Lowland of Bayreuth* (to distinguish it from the above-mentioned more mountainous Highland of Bayreuth) contains: ERLANGEN, a town on the Regnitz, northward and 12 miles distant from Nuremberg, has 11,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university. Other towns are: *Neustadt an der Aisch* (on the Aisch river, with 3,200 inhabitants), *Baiersdorf* (with 1,600 inhabitants), and *Markt-Erlbach* (with 1,300 inhabitants). 3. The ancient territory of the formerly independent, or *imperial city of Nuremberg* (in the long period from the 10th century to 1806), contains: NUREMBERG (in German *Nürnberg*), a city on the Pegnitz river, 96 miles north-north-west of Munich, and south-westward and 140 miles distant from Leipsic, has 48,000 inhabitants, was in the middle ages and in later periods highly celebrated for its inland trade, manufactures, and its collection of works of art, and is at present the most important trading and manufacturing place at least in Bavaria. Its city hall, reared in the period from 1613 to 1619, is one of the largest in Germany, and contains valuable pictures of Albert Dürer, which are also to be found in the beautiful St. Sebaldus' and St. Laurentius' churches. The above-mentioned (see page 318) castle and ancient residence of the burgraves was in 1427 sold to the city. Within the limits of Nuremberg's former territory were, among other places, situated: ALTDORF, a town on the Schwarzach river, 14 miles east-south-east of Nuremberg, has 3,000 inhabitants, and was formerly noted for its university (instituted in 1578, and in 1809 united with the university of Erlangen), where in 1599 Wallenstein made his studies. HERSBRUCK, a town on the Pegnitz, has 2,400 inhabitants, and is noted for its excellent hops. *Luuf*, a town on the Pegnitz, with various manufactures, and 3,100 inhabitants. 4. Other *imperial cities* were until the year 1803 the following: ROTHENBURG AN DER TAUBER (surnamed thus, because it is situated on the Tauber river, has several remarkable churches, and 6,500 inhabitants), DINKELSBÜHL (like the former, situated near the frontier of Wirtemberg, has 6,000 inhabitants), WINDSHEIM (north-westward and 18 miles distant from Ansbach, with many breweries, and 3,600 inhabitants), and WEISSENBURG (commonly surnamed *im Nordgau*, south-eastward and 28 miles distant from Ansbach, with various manufactures, numerous breweries, and 4,300 inhabitants). 5. To the *Teutonic order* (see page 46) did belong: ELLINGEN, a town on the Swabian Rezat river, south-eastward and 27 miles distant from from Ansbach, with an extensive palace, and 1,500 inhabitants.

Germany.—Kingdom of Bavaria.

Ellingen and its dependencies (forming together a territory of 85 square miles in extent) belong at present to the descendants of the late Bavarian field-marshal, Wrede. 6. The formerly sovereign, immediate *bishopric of Eichstädt* (instituted in 741, and secularized in 1803), whose territory (469 square miles, and in 1803 with 56,000 inhabitants) forms at present a mediate principality, belonging to the duke of Leuchtenberg (see above), contains: EICHSTADT, its capital, on the Altmühl, 60 miles north-north-west of Munich, has 7,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its cathedral and other public edifices. SPALT, a town on the Franconian Rezat river, southward and 22 miles distant from Nuremberg, has 1,850 inhabitants, and is renowned for its hops. Other towns are: *Beilugries* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Berching* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Abenberg* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Greding* (with 1,150 inhabitants), *Herrrieden* (1,450 inhabitants), and *Ohrnbau* (with 850 inhabitants). 7. To various mediatised princes belong the following territories: of *Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst* (21 square miles, and 3,800 inhabitants); of *Schwarzenberg* (101 square miles, and 12,500 inhabitants; the prince of this name resides commonly in Vienna); and of *Pappenheim* (75 square miles, and 9,300 inhabitants, belonging to the earl of this name, who resides in the town of PAPPENHEIM, romantically situated on the Altmühl, near Eichstädt, and having 2,250 inhabitants). The town of *Markt-Einersheim* (with 800 inhabitants), belongs to the count of Rechtern-Limpurg, and the town of *Burghaslach* (with 1,000 inhabitants), to the count of Castell.

VI. The *circle* of LOWER FRANCONIA and ASCHAFFENBURG, comprising chiefly the former sovereign, or independent bishopric of Würzburg, and the principality of Aschaffenburg. 1. The territory of the former independent *bishopric of Würzburg* (instituted in 741, and secularized in 1803, at which period its extent was 1,917 square miles, with 240,000 inhabitants) contains: † WÜRZBURG, fortified capital on the Mayne, half way between Frankfurt and Nuremberg, with considerable trade, various manufactures, and 27,500 inhabitants. Würzburg is noted for its splendid and extensive palace (formerly the residence of the bishop, and reared in the period from 1720 to 1740), its university, and its excellent wines. KITZINGEN, a town on the Mayne, south-eastward and 14 miles distant from Würzburg, is noted for its breweries, and has 5,100 inhabitants. KISSINGEN, a town on the Franconian Saale, northward and 32 miles distant from Kitzingen, has 1,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its mineral waters and salt-springs, and much resorted to for bathing. KONIGSHOFEN, surnamed *in Grabfelde*, a town on the Franconian Saale,

 The Kingdom of Bavaria—its Geographical Divisions.

westward and 23 miles distant from Coburg, with 1,750 inhabitants. *Ebern* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Massfurt* (with 1,950 inhabitants), *Eltmann* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Gerolzhofen* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Volkach* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Dettelbach* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Ochsenfurt* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Aub* (with 1,050 inhabitants), *Carlstadt* (with 2,250 inhabitants), *Arnstein* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Gemünden* (with 1,650 inhabitants), *Münnerstadt* (with 1,650 inhabitants), *Neustadt an der Saale* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Bischofsheim vor der Rhön* (with 1,850 inhabitants), *Fladungen* (with 950 inhabitants), and *Mellrichstadt* (with 1,850 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. 2. The former *principality of Aschaffenburg*, which, until 1803, did belong to the electorate of Mentz, and at that period had an area of 437 square miles, and a population of 70,300 inhabitants, contains: **ASCHAFFENBURG**, formerly electoral residence next in rank to Mentz, on the Mayne, between Frankfort and Würzburg, with 9,500 inhabitants, a magnificent palace (formerly electoral, at present royal), and several other remarkable public edifices. The neighboring village of *Dettingen* (with 600 inhabitants) is noted for a battle against the French, which was won by King George II. of England, on the 27th of June, 1743. *Obernburg*, a town near the Mayne, with 2,000 inhabitants. *Klingenberg*, *Prozelten*, and *Lohr*, towns on the Mayne, with respectively 1,050, 1,000, and 3,800 inhabitants. **ORB**, a town half way between Fulda and Aschaffenburg, has 4,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its salt-springs. **MILTENBERG** (on the Mayne, 22 miles south-south-east of Aschaffenburg, with 3,100 inhabitants), and **AMORBACH** (near Miltenberg, with a magnificent princely palace, and 2,000 inhabitants), two towns belonging at present, together with other neighboring places, to the prince of **LEININGEN**. 3. The towns of **BRUCKENAU** (north-westward and 16 miles distant from Kissingen, has 1,800 inhabitants, and is much resorted to as a watering-place), and **HAMMELBURG** (northward and 23 miles distant from Würzburg, with 2,700 inhabitants), did formerly belong to the territory of the immediate bishopric of Fulda. **SCHWEINFURT**, formerly an imperial city (since the 14th century to 1803), on the Mayne, 23 miles north-north-east of Würzburg, with 7,400 inhabitants. **CASTELL**, the capital of a mediate earldom of the same name, between Kitzingen and Bamberg, has 750 inhabitants, and is noted for its wines. *Wiesenthal* (a market-town, with 1,150 inhabitants), and *Gaibach* (a village, with 450 inhabitants, and a beautiful palace), belong to the earl of *Schönborn*. The market-towns of **KLEIN-HEUBACH** and **KREUZ-WERTHEIM**, on the Mayne, with respectively 1,700 and 850 inhabi-

tants, and noted for their wines, belong at present to the mediatised prince of *Löwenstein-Werthheim*.

VII. The *circle* of SWABIA and NEUBURG, comprising the territories of numerous formerly sovereign or immediate princes, prelates, etc.—all together (with the exception of the principality of Neuburg) belonging to the Swabian circle of the German empire (see above, page 292). The name of *Swabia* occurs in Germany very frequently in common life, and has geographically the same signification as formerly that of “Swabian circle” (see page 292). It is derived from the ancient Suevians, who were first commonly known by the name of Alemanni, and subsequently called Swabians. In the beginning of the 10th century, Swabia was raised to a *duchy*, with which in 1094 the celebrated house of *Hohenstaufen* was invested; that retained it until itself became extinct in 1268. Since, the duchy was divided in various smaller territories. 1. *Imperial cities*, until 1803 (Augsburg until 1806), were the following: †AUGSBURG, at present the capital of this circle, on the Lech, north-westward and 38 miles distant from Munich, has 38,000 inhabitants, and so many stately public and private buildings, that Sir Robert Peel, who was here several years ago, declared it to be the finest city he ever had seen. At least, Augsburg may boast of the solidity and tasteful style of most of its buildings. Among its public edifices are especially to be noticed: the city hall (the most magnificent in Germany, both with regard to its exterior and interior; it was reared in the beginning of the 17th century, and contains, among other numerous rooms, a richly decorated hall, 110 feet long, 58 broad, and 52 feet high), the Gothic cathedral (whose foundation was laid in the 10th century), several other churches, the chapel where, on the 25th of June, 1530, the Lutheran confession of faith was presented to Charles V., etc. In the 15th and 16th century, Augsburg was the chief staple place for the goods conveyed overland between Antwerp and Venice; and is still noted for its inland trade and manufactures. KEMPTEN, formerly an imperial city, on the Iller, 50 miles south-south-west of Augsburg, has 7,800 inhabitants. KAUFBEUREN, until 1803 an imperial city, on the Wertach river, 40 miles south-south west of Augsburg, with 3,800 inhabitants. MEMMINGEN, formerly an imperial city, near the Iller river, south-westward and 44 miles distant from Augsburg, has 8,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its hops. LINDAU, respectively, until 1790 and 1805, an imperial city, on the lake of Constance, south-westward and 100 miles distant from Munich, is fortified, and has 4,250 inhabitants. NÖRDLINGEN, until 1803 an imperial city, near the frontier of

 The Kingdom of Bavaria—its Geographical Divisions.

Wirtemberg, eastward and 60 miles distant from Stuttgart, with 6,700 inhabitants, a remarkable Gothic church, and considerable manufactures of woollens and linen, is noted for the decisive battle on the 7th of September, 1634, and situated in the so-called *Ries*, a district renowned for its extraordinary fertility of the soil. **DONAÜWOERTH**, formerly an imperial city (but actually only until 1607), on the Danube, northward and 27 miles distant from Augsburg, with 2,700 inhabitants. 2. To the formerly sovereign or immediate *bishopric of Augsburg* (instituted in 590, and secularized in 1803: but for the cathedral, it had nothing in common with the city of Augsburg) did belong: **DILLINGEN**, a town on the left bank of the Danube, north-westward and 23 miles distant from the city of Augsburg, was formerly the residence of the bishop, and has 3,500 inhabitants. In the period from 1552 to 1804, a university was here. **FUESSEN**, a town on the Upper Lech, near the frontier of Tyrol, is noted for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1745 between Austria and Bavaria, and has 1,800 inhabitants. *Graben*, a village, with only 400 inhabitants, but remarkable as the ancestral seat of the princes and earls of Fugger, whose ancestor, John Fugger, emigrated in 1370 to Augsburg as a poor linen-weaver, yet by his industry laid the foundation to the immense riches of his descendants. 3. The following towns did belong to various *immediate abbeys* secularized in 1803, as: **GROENENBACH**, with 1,750 inhabitants, and *Obergünzburg*, with 1,400 inhabitants (to the abbey of Kempten, instituted in 773); **ORTOBEREN**, with 1,500 inhabitants (to the abbey of the same name, instituted in 764); other abbeys were: *Ursberg* (instituted in 1125), *Roggenburg* (instituted in 1126), *Wattenhausen* (instituted in 982), etc. 4. The former *margraviate of Burgau*, which belonged to Austria in the period from 1301 to 1805, contains: **BURGAU**, a town on the Mindel river, north-westward and 23 miles distant from Augsburg, with 2,500 inhabitants. **GUENZBURG**, a town on the Danube, north-eastward and 14 miles distant from Ulm, has 3,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its bleacheries. *Krumbach*, a market-town, with 1,350 inhabitants, is noted for its linen. 5. The former *lordships of Mindelheim and Schwabegg*, of which in 1612 Bavaria became possessed of (in the period from 1706 to 1714, the duke of *Marlborough* was invested with Mindelheim), contains: **MINDELHEIM**, a town on the Mindel river, south-westward and 30 miles distant from Augsburg, with a royal castle, several churches, and 2,700 inhabitants. *Türkheim* and *Illertissen*, market-towns, with respectively 1,550 and 1,200 inhabitants. **IMMENSTADT**, a town, eastward and 27 miles distant from Lindau, until 1804 belonging to the Count *Königsegg-Rothenfels*, has 1,200 inhabitants,

Germany.—Kingdom of Bavaria.

and carries on a considerable linen trade. 6. The *dependent principality* of OETTINGEN (belonging to the princes of Oettingen-Wallerstein and Oettingen-Spielberg, under the sovereignty of Bavaria, and having an area of 250 square miles, and a population of 42,000 inhabitants), contains: WALLERSTEIN, a town, and the residence of the prince of Oettingen-Wallerstein, in the above-mentioned Ries, near Nördlingen, with a stately princely palace, and 2,000 inhabitants. OETTINGEN, a town, and the residence of the prince of Oettingen-Spielberg, on the Wernitz, 9 miles north-north-east of Nördlingen, with two castles, or palaces, and 3,300 inhabitants. 7. The mediate dominions of the *princes and earls* of FUGGER (whose ancestor lived at first in the above-mentioned village of Graben), together, 298 square miles in extent, and with 30,000 inhabitants, yielding annually about 350,000 florins, contain, among others: BABENHAUSEN, town and residence of the prince of Fugger-Babenhausen, south-westward and 33 miles distant from Augsburg, with 1,750 inhabitants. GLOETT, town and residence of the earl of Fugger-Glött, north-westward and 22 miles distant from Augsburg, with 750 inhabitants. KIRCHHEIM, town and residence of the earl of Fugger-Kirchheim, in the vicinity of Babenhausen, with a beautiful palace, and 1,850 inhabitants. WEISSENHORN, town and residence of the earl of Fugger-Kirchberg-Weissenhorn, north-westward and 13 miles distant from Babenhausen, with 1,650 inhabitants. 8. To the dependent earldom of *Pappenheim* (see under the head of Central Franconia) belongs the village of SOLNHOFEN (with 650 inhabitants), celebrated for its extensive quarries, whose slabs are wonderfully adapted to lithography. 9. The *former principality* of NEUBURG (which, together with Sulzbach, did primitively belong to the duchy of Bavaria, but in the period from 1507 to 1799 was possessed by a collateral line, when it was restored to Bavaria), contains: NEUBURG, surnamed *on the Danube*, a town on the Danube, 27 miles north-north-east of Augsburg, with a remarkable castle, and 6,550 inhabitants. *Munheim*, a town at the high-road between Augsburg and Nuremberg, with 1,900 inhabitants. HOECHSTADT, a town on the Danube, 28 miles west-south-west of Neuburg, has 2,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its remarkable Gothic castle, and two battles in 1703 and 1704, the latter of which is commonly named after the neighboring village of BLINDHEIM, or *Blendheim*. The towns of *Lauingen* and *Gundelfingen*, have respectively 4,000 and 2,800 inhabitants.

VIII. The *circle* of the PALATINATE (2,247 square miles, and 603,000 inhabitants) comprises chiefly territories, which, both politically and in common

 The Kingdom of Bavaria—its Geographical Divisions.

life, were, and are still, known by the name of Palatinate. The political particulars will be found below. 1. As capital of this circle, we must first describe: †SPIRE, one of the oldest former imperial cities (in 1801 ceded to France, and in 1814 to Bavaria), on the Rhine, southward and 46 miles distant from Mentz, and north-eastward and 70 miles distant from Strasburg, with 17 churches, and 9,500 inhabitants. Julius Cæsar resided frequently at Spire, which in the middle ages was the burial-place of German emperors, whose highly remarkable sepulchres are to be seen in its magnificent Gothic cathedral. In the period from 1529 to 1691, Spire was the seat of the Imperial Chamber (see page 293). LANDAU, formerly likewise an imperial city, south-westward and 18 miles distant from Spire, has 6,500 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, and was in the period from 1680 to 1813 possessed by France. To the former sovereign or *immediate bishopric of Spire* (which was instituted in 348, and secularized in 1803, but had nothing in common with the city of Spire), did belong the towns of DEIDESHEIM (noted for its wines, has 2,600 inhabitants), *Edesheim* (with 2,100 inhabitants), and *Rheinzaubern* (with 2,100 inhabitants), and the villages of *Forst* (with 850 inhabitants) and *Ungstein* (with 1,150 inhabitants), noted for their wines. 2. To the former *Electoral Palatinate* (see its particulars under the head of Baden) did belong: FRANKENTHAL, formerly the third in rank among its capitals, near the Rhine, north-westward and 9 miles distant from Mannheim, is noted for its various manufactures, and has 5,000 inhabitants. NEUSTADT, surnamed *an der Haardt*, a town at the foot of the Haardt Mountains, westward and 13 miles distant from Spire, is noted for its wines, and has 6,150 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated the little village of HAMBACH, with the ruins of an ancient castle, reared by Emperor Henry IV. GERMERSHEIM, a fortified town on the Rhine, southward and 13 miles distant from Spire, with 2,300 inhabitants. Rodolph of Hapsburg died here on the 15th of July, 1291. KAISERSLAUTERN (frequently also called *Lautern*), a town on the Lauter river, 36 miles west-north-west of Spire, with 7,450 inhabitants. WOLFSTEIN, a town on the Lauter river, north-westward and 12 miles distant from Kaiserslautern, has 1,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its quicksilver mines. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Oggersheim* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Wachenheim* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Eidenkoben* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Otterberg* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Rockenhansen* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Lautereck* (with 1,200 inhabitants). 3. The former *palatine principality of Zweibrücken* (which primitively belonged to the house of the Palatinate, and since the beginning of the 15th

Germany.—Kingdom of Bavaria.

century was an independent or immediate principality until 1799, when its sovereign, Maximilian Joseph, inherited all Bavaria and Electoral Palatinate), contains: ZWEIBRUECKEN, or *Deux-Ponts* (its French and English name), formerly the capital of the principality, on the Erbach river, westward and 50 miles distant from Spire, with manufactures, and 7,800 inhabitants. ANNWEILER, a town on the Queich, 23 miles west-south-west of Spire, with 2,800 inhabitants, and the remarkable ruins of the once so-renowned castle of *Trifels*, where King Richard of the Lion Heart was kept prisoner in 1193. Other towns are: *Homburg* (northward and 9 miles distant from Deux-Ponts, with 3,200 inhabitants), *Bergzabern* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Cusel* (with 2,400 inhabitants), and *Obermoschel* (with 1,200 inhabitants). 4. The former *lordship of Hanau-Lichtenberg* (which in the period from 1736 to 1801 did belong to Hesse-Darmstadt), contains: PIRMASENZ, a town in the vicinity of Zweibrücken, has 5,800 inhabitants, and was in the middle of last century the residence of the landgrave Louis IX. of Hesse-Darmstadt. 5. The former *earldom of Leiningen* (which belonged to the house of this name, but was in 1814 ceded to Bavaria), contains the towns of DURKHEIM, or *Türkheim* (with 4,600 inhabitants), and GRUENSTADT (with 3,600 inhabitants). 6. To various other former sovereigns did belong: LANDSTUHL, a town in the vicinity of Kaiserslautern, with 1,950 inhabitants (did belong to the count of Sickingen); BLIESKASTEL, a town in the neighborhood of Zweibrücken, with 2,000 inhabitants (belongs still to the prince of the Leyen); WINNWEILER (was formerly the capital of the earldom of Falkenstein, and has 1,400 inhabitants), and GOELLHEIM, or *Gellheim* (a market-town, north-westward and 20 miles distant from Mannheim, noted for the battle on the 2d of June, 1298, and with 1,750 inhabitants, did belong to a collateral line of the house of Nassau).

The Kingdom of Wirtemberg.

IV.—THE KINGDOM OF WIRTEMBERG.

AREA: 7,551 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,750,000 inhabitants.

WIRTEMBERG (officially styled *Württemberg* in German) is situated between Bavaria and Baden, and surrounded by these states, except on the south, where it is washed by the waters of the lake of Constance.

The majority of the population consists of *Lutherans*, and the remainder (with the exception of about 12,000 Jews) of 500,000 *Roman Catholics*, with a bishop in Rottenburg.

The chief mountain-range is the *Swabian Alp*, and next to it the eastern part of the *Black Forest* (see page 7). The *Neckar* (one of the tributaries of the Rhine), with its branches of the *Kocher* and *Jaxt*, crosses the country in the direction from south to north, and the *Danube* in the direction from west to east. Besides the lake of Constance, the *Feder lake* deserves to be noticed.

The chief natural products are: *grain* (sufficiently raised not only for home consumption, but also for exportation), *wines*, *fruits* (as, apples, pears, cherries, etc.), and *timber*; furthermore, *cattle*, *horses*, and *sheep*; finally, *iron* and *salt*.

Among the manufactures of Wirtemberg, those of *linen* have long since been renowned. Other principal articles are: *woollen*, *cottons*, *leather*, *cutlery*, etc. The inland trade is rather considerable.

The means of education are well arranged. Besides a university at Tübingen (see page 287), which in 1846 was frequented by 863 students, there are 3 lycea, 6 gymnasia, 78 Latin schools,

Germany.—Kingdom of Wirtemberg.

several seminaries, etc. (see the note, page 65), and 2,256 common schools.

The government is a limited monarchy, the sovereign power being vested in a king and two legislative chambers. In the budget for the period of 1844–1845, the *public revenue* was estimated at 10,869,807 florins, and the *expenditure* at 10,711,210 florins per annum. The *public debt* amounted on the first of July, 1840, to 22,695,068 florins. The regular army consists on the peace footing of 7,426 men, and on the war footing of 20,094 men and 4,988 horses. Troops to be furnished with regard to the German confederacy, 13,955 men.

There are the following *orders of honor*:—1. The *military order of merit*, in 3 classes, and instituted respectively in 1806 and 1818. 2. The *order of the Wirtemberg crown*, instituted in 1818. 3. The *Frederic's order*, instituted in 1830, in commemoration of the late king, Frederic I.

History.—The kernel of the present kingdom of Wirtemberg consists of the ancient *duchy of Wirtemberg*, which prior to the year 1495 was an *earldom*, primarily forming part of the above-mentioned (page 324) *duchy of Swabia*. The first *historically* known earl of Wirtemberg was *Ulric I*, who reigned in the period of 1246–1265, and whose patrimonial dominions embraced only small parts of the present Neckar and Black Forest circles. His son (+1325) and grandson extended the limits of the earldom by annexing to it neighboring districts, which they either inherited or purchased. That Mõmpelgard was towards the end of the 14th century acquired by marriage, has already been mentioned under the head of France, page 203. In this way the earldom (whose name was derived from the ancestral castle of Wirtimeberg, or Württemberg, near Canstadt) gradually increased to an extent, that Emperor Maximilian I. was induced to raise it to the dignity of a *duchy* in 1495. Its last duke, since 1797, was Frederic II., who in the treaty of peace concluded at Luneville in 1801, ceded Mõmpelgard to France, but was in 1803 amply indemnified by the territories of several immediate prelates and imperial cities; at the same time the *electoral title* was conferred on him. By the terms of the treaty of Presburg in 1805, the earldom of Hohenberg,

 The Kingdom of Wirtemberg—its Geographical Divisions.

and several other dominions, were ceded to him, and he assumed the *royal title*. He died, as King Frederic I., in 1816, and was succeeded by his son, the still reigning king, *William I.*, born in 1781.

The kingdom is, since 1817, divided into 4 provinces, styled *circles*, which are subdivided into 64 bailiwicks. The capitals of the circles will be found marked with a cross (+).

I. THE NECKAR CIRCLE, comprising chiefly parts of the *ancient duchy of Wirtemberg*, containing: STUTTGART, capital of the kingdom, and royal residence, on the little Nesenbach river, a branch of the Neckar, south-eastward and 40 miles distant from Carlsruhe, and north-westward and 120 miles distant from Munich, has 46,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its magnificent royal palace, its opera-house, and its royal library, which, among other valuable works, contains a collection of 12,000 bibles, in 68 different languages. Stuttgart has been the seat of its sovereigns since the year 1321. +LUDWIGSBURG, capital of the Neckar Circle, near the Neckar, northward and 9 miles distant from Stuttgart, has 10,700 inhabitants, and is noted for its extensive royal palace, containing valuable collections of paintings, etc. In its vicinity is situated the market-town of ASPERG, with 1,700 inhabitants, and the fortress, or fortified castle of *Hohenasperg*. CANSTATT, a town on the Neckar, and in the vicinity of Stuttgart, has 6,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its mineral waters. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Markgröningen* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Vaihingen* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Lauffen* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Brackenheim* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Güglingen* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Besigheim* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Bietigheim* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Bönnigheim* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Neustadt an der Linde* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Möckmühl* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Widdern* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Marbach* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Grossbottwar* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Backnang* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Murrhard* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Waiblingen* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Winnenden* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Böblingen* (with 3,400 inhabitants), *Sindelfingen* (with 3,700 inhabitants), and *Leonberg* (with 2,200 inhabitants). The village of MAULBRONN is remarkable for its ancient Cistercian monastery (instituted in 1137), which after the Reformation was transformed into a theological seminary. WEINSBERG, a town on the Sulm river, northward and 28 miles distant from Stuttgart, with the ruins of a once highly renowned castle, and

 Germany.—Kingdom of Wirtemberg.

2,100 inhabitants. *Oberstenfeld*, a market-town between Stuttgart and Weinsberg, has 1,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its pensionnaire, or boarding-school for young ladies of rank. In its vicinity is situated the solitary village of *Prevorst*, with 450 inhabitants. 2. The following were *imperial cities* until 1803: HEILBRONN, a city on the Neckar, northward and 20 miles distant from Stuttgart, has 11,700 inhabitants, carries on a considerable inland trade, and is noted for its manufactures. ESSLINGEN, formerly an imperial city, on the Neckar, south-eastward and 7 miles distant from Stuttgart, has 12,100 inhabitants, and is noted for its optical and other similar instruments, and its wines. WEIL, formerly an imperial city, on the Würm river, and north-westward and 9 miles distant from Stuttgart, has 2,000 inhabitants, and is remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated astronomer Keppler (born in 1571, and †1630 at Ratisbon). 3. The *mediate earldom of Löwenstein* (53 square miles, and 7,000 inhabitants), belonging to the prince of Löwenstein, contains: LÖWENSTEIN, its capital, in the vicinity of Weinsberg, is noted as a watering-place, and has 2,000 inhabitants. 4. The mediate lordship of Schwaigern, belongs to the earl of *Neipperg*, (son-in-law of the reigning king of Wirtemberg), and contains, among others, the town of SCHWAIGERN, with a palace of the earl, and 2,000 inhabitants. 5. The towns of *Neckarsulm* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Gundelsheim* (with 1,200 inhabitants), formerly belonged to the Teutonic order.

II. The BLACK FOREST CIRCLE, comprising other parts of the ancient duchy of Wirtemberg, the former earldom of Hohenberg, and the following (until 1803) *imperial cities*: †REUTLINGEN, at present the capital of this circle, southward and 18 miles distant from Stuttgart, is noted for its numerous printing-offices and manufactures, and has 12,800 inhabitants. ROTTWELL, formerly an imperial city, on the Neckar, south-westward and 32 miles distant from Reutlingen, with considerable trade, and 5,600 inhabitants. 2. The former earldom of *Hohenberg*, which since 1381 did belong to Austria, and was ceded to Wirtemberg in 1805, containing: ROTTEMBERG, a city in the neighborhood of Tübingen, is the residence of the Catholic bishop of Wirtemberg, and noted for its musical instruments, and has 6,500 inhabitants. HORN, a town on the Neckar, with cloth manufactures, and 2,050 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Oberndorf* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Schramberg* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Spaichingen* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Schemberg* (with 1,600 inhabitants), and *Friedingen* (with 1,000 inhabitants). 3. The ancient *duchy of Wirtemberg*, within the limits of this circle, contains: TÜBINGEN, considered as the second

 The Kingdom of Wirtemberg—its Geographical Divisions.

capital of the kingdom, on the Neckar, 18 miles south-south-west of Stuttgart, has 9,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above and page 287). URACH, a town on the Rough Alp, south-eastward, and 20 miles distant from Stuttgart, has 3,500 inhabitants, and is renowned for its damask linen. In its vicinity is situated the town of METZINGEN, surnamed *unter Urach* (beneath, or at the foot of Urach), with 4,200 inhabitants, and noted for its wines and corn-markets. ENNINGEN, the largest and finest market-town in the kingdom, in the neighborhood of Reutlingen, has 5,000 inhabitants, who for the most part consist of peddlars. PFULLINGEN, a romantically situated town, near Reutlingen, with 4,000 inhabitants, is noted for its fruits and wines. CALW, one of the most industrious manufacturing towns in the country, westward and 22 miles distant from Stuttgart, with 4,500 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Hirschau* (with 800 inhabitants), was once noted for its magnificent Benedictine convent, instituted in 830. The romantically situated village of *DEINACH* (with 500 inhabitants), is much resorted to as a watering-place. Other noted watering-places are the towns of *Liebenzell* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Wildbad* (with 1,800 inhabitants). TUTTLINGEN, a town on the upper Danube, 28 miles north-north-west of Constance, has 5,700 inhabitants, carries on a considerable corn-trade, and is noted for its manufactures of cutlery. Not far from here is situated, on a solitary steep rock, 2,174 feet high, the once celebrated fortress of HOHENTWIEL, now in ruins. The towns of *Balingen* (with 3,200 inhabitants), and *Ebingen* (with 4,400 inhabitants), carry on a considerable trade in corn and cattle. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Nürtingen* (noted for its musical instruments, has 3,900 inhabitants), *Neuffen* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Grötzingen* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Herrnberg* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Nagold* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Altensteig* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Bulach* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Neuenbürg* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Freudenstadt* (with 4,100 inhabitants), *Dornstetten* (with 1,250 inhabitants), *Alpirspach* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Sulz* (with 2,200 inhabitants), and *Dornhan* (with 1,500 inhabitants).

III. The DANUBE CIRCLE, comprising only a small part of the ancient duchy of Wirtemberg, while the remainder consists of territories annexed to the kingdom since the year 1803. †ULM, at present the capital of this circle, formerly an imperial city, on the Danube at its junction with the Iller, south-eastward and 46 miles distant from Stuttgart, and westward and 42 miles distant from Augsburg, is strongly fortified, and has 18,400 inhabitants, and

Germany.—Kingdom of Wirtemberg.

is, besides for numerous manufactures, especially noted for its magnificent Gothic minster or cathedral, which is 485 feet long, 200 wide, and 141 feet high, and whose steeple is 337 feet in height. In the middle ages, Ulm was in high reputation for its extensive trade. In 1805 the Austrian general Mack capitulated here with 30,000 men. Ulm had, being an imperial city, a considerable territory, which, among other places, contained *Geislingen*, a town with 2,200 inhabitants, and noted for its fine turneries in ivory, horn, &c. *ISNY*, an imperial town until 1803, near the frontier of Bavaria, with important linen trade, and 2,000 inhabitants. It belongs at present to the count of Quadt. *WANGEN*, formerly an imperial city, westward and 9 miles distant from Isny, with various manufactures, and 1,700 inhabitants. *LEUTKIRCH*, likewise an imperial city until 1803, southward and 40 miles distant from Ulm, is noted for its linen, and has 2,200 inhabitants. *USINGEN*, an imperial city until 1803, on the lake of Constance, received by the late king Frederick I, the name of *Friedrichshafen*, and has 1,300 inhabitants. *RAVENSBURG*, likewise an imperial city formerly, 46 miles south-south-west of Ulm, with various manufactures, important trade, and 5,300 inhabitants. *BIBERACH*, an imperial city until 1803, on the little Riss river, 23 miles south-south-west of Ulm, with various manufactures, and 5,100 inhabitants. *BUCHAU*, formerly an imperial city, on the Feder lake, 9 miles west-south-west of Biberach, has 1,900 inhabitants, and is noted for its stately castle or palace, of the prince of Thurn and Taxis (see Ratisbon), which was, until 1803, the seat of an independent abbey, instituted in the beginning of the 10th century. Among the other formerly independent abbeys, is especially to be noticed the Benedictine abbey of *WEINGARTEN* (close by the market-town of Altdorf in the neighborhood of Ravensburg), instituted in 920 as a nunnery, but in 1047 transformed into a monastery. Its buildings are magnificent and extensive, and its church contains an organ with 6,666 pipes. In 1803, when this abbey was secularized, the house of Orange-Nassau became possessed of it, but in 1806 it was ceded to Wirtemberg.

2. Of the territories of 8 princes, who respectively until 1803 and 1806 were sovereign or independent, deserve to be noticed the dominions of the princes of *Waldburg* (181 square miles, and 36,000 inhabitants), containing: *WURZACH*, a town in the neighborhood of Leutkirch, with 1,100 inhabitants, and a palace of the prince of Waldburg-Zeil-Wurzach, *Aichstetten* (with 700 inhabitants), and *Winterstettenstadt* (with 450 inhabitants), market-towns. 3. The formerly so-called *Swabian Austria*, which in 1805 was ceded by Austria to Wirtemberg, contains:

 The Kingdom of Wirtemberg—its Geographical Divisions.

EHINGEN, a town on the Schmiechen river, south-westward and 16 miles distant from Ulm, with considerable trade, and 3,000 inhabitants. MÜNDEKINGEN, a town on the Danube, has 1,900 inhabitants, and is noted for its horse-marts. SAULGAU, a town on the Schwarzach, with considerable corn-trade, and 2,300 inhabitants, is noted for its town-hall, and church with beautiful paintings on glass. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Waldsee* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Mengen* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Riedlingen* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Tettwang* (with 1,400 inhabitants). The market-town of *Langenargen* (with 1,100 inhabitants) is noted for its corn trade. 4. The ancient *duchy of Wirtemberg* within the limits of the Danube circle, contains: BLAUBEUREN, a town on the Blau, a branch of the Danube, westward and 9 miles distant from Ulm, has 2,100 inhabitants, and is noted for its linen, and especially for its theological seminary, in the buildings of a former Benedictine convent, instituted in 1095. GOEPPINGEN, a town on the Fils river, 23 miles east-south-east of Stuttgart, is noted for its manufactures, and has 5,500 inhabitants. In its vicinity is situated the market-town of HOHENSTAUFEN, with the ruins of the ancestral castle of the once so renowned family of this name, and 1,100 inhabitants. MÜNSINGEN, a town on the Rough Alp, westward and 23 miles distant from Ulm, is noted for its damask linen, and has 1,550 inhabitants. KIRCHHEIM, surnamed *unter Teck*, a town on the Lauter (a branch of the Danube, and thus not to be confounded with the Lauter in the Bavarian palatinate), north-westward and 32 miles distant from Ulm, with 5,600 inhabitants, various manufactures, and the ruins of the ancient castle of TECK, once the ancestral seat of the dukes of this name, whose dominions were purchased by the Earl Eberhard of Wirtemberg in 1381.

IV. The JAXT CIRCLE, comprising for the most part territories annexed to Wirtemberg since the year 1803. Among them are:—1. Those of the formerly sovereign or independent *provostship of Ellwangen*, which was instituted in 764 as a Benedictine convent, and secularized in 1803, containing: †ELLWANGEN, at present the capital of this circle, formerly the residence of the provost, on the Jaxt river, north-eastward and 46 miles distant from Stuttgart, with remarkable Gothic church, noted horse-marts, and 3,800 inhabitants. *Wasseraufingen*, a market-town, with iron-works, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Abtsgemünd*, a village on the Kocher, with iron-works and 750 inhabitants. 2. The following 5 cities were imperial cities until 1803: HALL, or *Schwäbisch Hall* (Swabian Hall), on the Kocher, eastward and 27 miles distant from Heilbronn, has 6,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its salt springs, Gothic

Germany.—Kingdom of Wirtemberg.

church, town-hall, and trade in cattle. **GMUND**, or *Schwäbisch Gmünd* (anciently it was called *Kaisersreuth*), on the Rems river, was once renowned for its manufactures of glass, wax-candles, gold and silver articles, but has at present only 7,000 inhabitants. **AALÉN**, on the Koehér, southward and 9 miles distant from Ellwangen, is noted for its breweries and iron-works, and has 3,300 inhabitants. **GIENGEN**, on the Brunz river, has 2,350 inhabitants, and is noted for its mineral water and manufactures of cutlery; and **BOFFINGEN**, in the vicinity of Ellwangen, with 1,600 inhabitants. 3. The *Teutonic Order*, instituted (as has already been related, page 46) in Palestine in 1190, and since the year 1230 conquering the ancient Prussia, left it, since its secularization in 1525, and went to Germany, having there considerable dominions (together, 809 square miles, with 84,000 inhabitants), which were secularized in 1809, and partly ceded to Bavaria, partly to Wirtemberg. The grand-master of the order resided at **MERGENTHEIM**, a town on the Tauber, near the frontiers of Bavaria and Baden, with a beautiful church, mineral waters, and 2,400 inhabitants. **LAUCHHEIM**, a town on the Jaxt, with 1,200 inhabitants. 4. To the former margravate or *principality of Ansbach* (see Bavarian circle of Central Franconia), did belong and were ceded to Wirtemberg in 1810: **CRAILSHEIM**, or *Krailsheim* (northward and 14 miles distant from Ellwangen, with numerous manufactures and 3,000 inhabitants), *Gerabronn* (with 700 inhabitants), and *Creglingen* (with 1,400 inhabitants), towns. 5. The formerly sovereign or independent, but since 1806 *mediate principalities of Hohenlohe*, belonging to the princes of this name (descendants of Duke Eberhard of Franconia, brother to Emperor Conrad I.), who at present are divided into two chief branches; viz., the Catholic branch of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg (with the collateral lines of Bartenstein, Jaxtberg, and Schillingsfürst), and the Protestant branch of Hohenlohe-Neuenstein (with the collateral lines of Langenburg, Kirchberg, and Ochringen, the latter being formerly named Ingelfingen), and having together an area of 735 square miles, and a population of 114,000 inhabitants, contain: **OEHRINGEN**, a town on the Ohr river, north-eastward and 14 miles distant from Heilbronn, is the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen (formerly named Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen), and has 3,300 inhabitants. **INGELFINGEN**, a town on the Koehér, with 1,550 inhabitants. **LANGENBURG**, a town on the Jaxt, with 900 inhabitants, is the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. **KIRCHBERG**, a romantically situated town on the Jaxt, eastward and 22 miles distant from Ochringen, has 1,300 inhabitants, and is the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Kirchberg.

 The Kingdom of Wirtemberg—its Geographical Divisions.—Grand-Duchy of Baden.

BARTENSTEIN, a town 13 miles east-north-east of Ingelfingen, has 1,100 inhabitants, and a stately palace of the prince of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein. JAXTBERG, a town on the Jaxt, with 1,400 inhabitants, belongs to the prince of Hohenlohe-Jaxtberg. The town of WALDENBURG (with 1,100 inhabitants), and the market-towns of *Kupferzell* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Adolzfurth* (with 600 inhabitants), belong to the prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst (see page 322). Other more or less remarkable towns of these principalities are: *Neuenstein* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Förchtenberg* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Künzelsau* (with 2,650 inhabitants), *Niedernhall* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Weikersheim* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Sindringen* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Niederstetten* (with 1,700 inhabitants). 6. The ancient *duchy of Wirtemberg*, within the limits of this circle, contains: SCHORNDORF, a town on the Rems, 14 miles east-north-east of Stuttgart, with various manufactures, and 3,700 inhabitants. *Beutelsbach*, a market-town in the neighborhood of Schorndorf, has 1,900 inhabitants, and is remarkable as the burial-place of some of the ancient earls of Wirtemberg. HEIDENBEIM, a town on the Brenz, southward and 18 miles distant from Ellwangen, has 2,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its linen trade and numerous manufactures of linen, cotton goods and hardware. *Welzheim*, a town north-eastward and 7 miles distant from Schorndorf, with 1,800 inhabitants, and considerable trade in flax and timber. *Lorch* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Königsbronn* (with considerable iron-works), market-towns.

 V.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF BADEN.

AREA: 5,932 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,379,000 inhabitants.

It is situated along the right bank of the *Rhine* (by which river it is separated from France), on the south bound by Switzerland and the lake of Constance, and on the east bound by Wirtemberg.

The population consists of about 804,000 *Catholics* (with an archbishop at Freiburg), 553,000 *Protestants*, and 22,000 *Jews*.

The country in the neighborhood of the lake of Constance, and partly along the Rhine, is more or less level; but in the interior the surface is mountainous. The chief mountain ranges are the *Black Forest* and the *Odenwald* (see page 7). The country is intersected by numerous branches of the Rhine (as for instance, the *Aach*, *Murg*, *Wiese*, *Dreysam*, *Acher*, *Pfinz*, etc.), but its principal tributary here, is the *Neckar*. About the lakes, see page 11. Other remarkable lakes, in the Black Forest, are the *Mummel*, the *Wildler*, and the *Nonnenmattweiher* lakes. There are about 60 watering-places in the country, the most renowned of which are Baden and Ueberlingen.

Some parts of the country have a *most fertile soil*, especially the former margraviate of Baden; others, as for instance some of the mountainous districts, are less fertile, and partly even sterile; yet, upon the whole, the grand-duchy rivals Wirtemberg in the natural products. Thus, the chief staples are almost the same as in the just-named kingdom, perhaps with the exception of *iron*, which abounds in Baden more than in Wirtemberg.

The *manufactures* are various and mostly important. The principal articles of fabrication are *clocks* (nearly in all parts of the world known by the name of Black Forest clocks), *hardware* and *jewelleries*, next to them *linen*, *woollen*, *cotton goods* and *chemical articles*. The *inland trade* is very considerable.

Besides the *universities* (see page 287) at Heidelberg (in 1846 frequented by 864 students), and Freiburg (in 1845 frequented by 213 students); there are 6 lycea, 5 gymnasia (about the signification of these terms, see page 65), 1,916 common, and 65 other schools of various distinction.

The government is a limited monarchy like that of Wirtemberg, with the only difference that the sovereign of Baden bears

Grand-Duchy of Baden—its Finances and History.

the title of grand duke. The *public revenue* in the two years 1844 and 1845 amounted to 32,847,690 florins, and the total *expenditure* in these two years to 30,950,034 florins. In 1845 the *public debt* was 41,271,434 florins (inclusive of a loan of 14 millions which had been contracted for constructing the rail-roads of the country). The regular *army* consists respectively of 4,595 and 10,423 men. The troops to the confederacy (see under the head of Bavaria and Wirtemberg): 10,000 men.

There are the following *orders of honor*: 1. The *order of loyalty* (Orden der Treue), in 2 classes, instituted in 1715, and renewed in 1803. 2. The *military order of merit*, instituted by Charles Frederic in 1807, in 3 classes. 3. The order of the *lion of Zähringen*, instituted in 1812, in 3 classes.

History.—The present grand-duchy of Baden which, in respect to extent and population, rivals German kingdoms, was until the year 1803 a *margraviate* with an area of only 1,384 square miles, and a population of no more than 220,000 inhabitants. All the remainder has since been annexed to this primitive country, which was first under the sway of the Bertilons, but already in the 10th century under that of the *Zähringians*, whose ancestral seat was the castle of the same name (now in ruins) near Freiburg. Berthold of Zähringen, proprietor of wealthy estates both in Swabia and Alsace, was in 1060 nominated duke of Carinthia and margrave of Verona, and since that period the title of *margrave* rested with the members of this dynasty. Berthold's son Hermann acquired Baden by marriage; and his son of the same name was the *first margrave of Baden*, by the name of Hermann I. He died in 1130, and was succeeded by his son Hermann II. When in 1190 his son Hermann III. died, he left behind two sons, the younger of whom became the author of the collateral line of Hochberg. Margrave Christoph of Baden reunited the territories of both lines, but his sons Bernhard and Ernesd divided them again, and there were two reigning lines of *Baden-Baden*, and *Baden-Durlach*, until they were once more and permanently reunited in 1771 by the margrave *Charles Frederic* of Baden-Durlach. The long reign of this sovereign (from respectively 1738 and 1746 to 1811) proved in every respect beneficial to the country. By the treaty of Luneville in 1801 he lost some

Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Baden.

territories on the left bank of the Rhine, but was amply indemnified in 1803 by the Lower Palatinate, the territories of several prelates, imperial cities, etc., together at the extent of 1,949 square miles, with 215,000 inhabitants. At the same time he was raised to the dignity of an *elector*, and in 1806 to that of a *grand duke*, and made fresh acquisitions in the years 1806, 1809 and 10. He died in 1811, and was succeeded by his grandson, Charles Louis Frederic, who died in 1818, and was succeeded by his uncle Louis, who died in 1830, and was succeeded by his step-brother, the still reigning grand duke *Lcopold*, born in 1790. About the revolution in 1849 see above, page 305.

The grand-duchy is, since 1832, divided into 4 provinces, styled circles, which are subdivided into 79 bailiwicks. The capitals of the circles are in the following topography marked with a cross (+).

I. THE MIDDLE RHINE CIRCLE, comprising chiefly the territories of the ancient margraviates of Baden-Durlach and Baden-Baden, and besides them some former imperial cities, etc. 1. The ancient *margraviate of Baden-Durlach* (formerly also styled the *Lower Margraviate of Baden*), contains: CARLSRUHE, the capital of the whole country, and residence of the grand duke, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance from the Rhine, north-westward and 40 miles distant from Stuttgart, has 24,800 inhabitants, is very regularly laid out and fan-shaped, has many stately palaces, of which that where the grand duke resides is very extensive, and other remarkable public edifices, and is noted for its literary institutions and manufactures. The foundation of the city was laid in 1715 by the margrave Charles of Baden-Durlach. On the Rhine is the village of *Schröck*, with 700 inhabitants, and a landing at present called *Lcopoldshofen*. DURLACH, formerly the capital and residence of the margrave of Baden-Durlach, on the Pfinz, eastward and 2 miles distant from Carlsruhe, with some manufactures and 5,000 inhabitants. *Grötzingen*, a village with 2,000 inhabitants, is noted for its madder and wines. PFORZHEIM, the most important manufacturing town in the country, on the Enz, south-eastward and 14 miles distant from Carlsruhe, has 8,400 inhabitants, and its principal manufactures are those of jewelleries and similar other articles. *Kürnbach*, a market-town, one half of which belongs to Baden, and the other to Hesse-Darmstadt. The former half has 550 inhabitants. 2. The ancient *margraviate of Baden-Baden* (formerly also known by the name of the *upper*

 The Grand-Duchy of Baden—its Geographical Divisions.

margraviate of Baden), contains: BADEN, formerly the capital of this margraviate, at present one of the most frequented watering-places in Germany, is romantically situated in a valley, about half-way between Strasburg and Carlsruhe, and has 6,300 inhabitants. †RASTATT, formerly the residence of the margrave of Baden-Baden, at present the capital of the Middle Rhine Circle, on the Murg, about 3 miles from its junction with the Rhine, and northward and 7 miles distant from Baden, is strongly fortified, and has 8,800 inhabitants. The foundation of Rastadt was laid by the margrave Louis William of Baden-Baden, who reigned in the period of 1691–1707. The little village of *Affenthal* is noted for its wines. *Steinbach*, a town in the vicinity of Baden, with 2,300 inhabitants, is remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated architect Erwin of Steinbach (†1318), who was the chief architect for that fine structure, the cathedral of Strasburg. The town of *Kehl*, on the Rhine, opposite to Strasburg, has 1,400 inhabitants, and was formerly noted for its strong fortifications, which in 1815 were razed. GERNSBACH, a town on the Murg, at about 9 miles distance from Rastadt, with considerable trade in timber, and 2,400 inhabitants. ACHERN, a town on the Acher, eastward and 16 miles distant from Strasburg, has 2,000 inhabitants, and is situated in a district called the *Ortenau*, of which the duke Ferdinand of Modena was possessed in the short period from 1803 to 1805. ERTLINGEN, a town on the little Alb river, with powder mills, paper manufactures, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Bühl*, a town southward and 12 miles distant from Rastadt, has 2,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its cattle-fairs. 3. The following imperial cities came in 1803 under the sway of Baden: OFFENBURG, formerly an imperial city, on the Kinzig, 12 miles south-east of Strasburg, with 4,200 inhabitants. GEGENBACH, formerly an imperial city, in the vicinity of Offenburg, with 2,700 inhabitants. *Zell*, surnamed *am Hammersbach*, an imperial city until 1803, on a little river called Hammersbach, and in the neighborhood of Gergenbach, with 1,400 inhabitants. 4. The former territory of the ancient *bishopric of Spire* (see page 327), which in 1803 was annexed to Baden, contains: BACCHSAL, formerly the residence of the bishop, whose magnificent palace is still extant, is situated north-eastward and 14 miles distant from Carlsruhe, and has 7,800 inhabitants. 5. To the former independent *bishopric of Strasburg* (see page 197), belonged the towns of OBERKIRCH (has 2,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its wines and fruits), OPPENAU (with 2,100 inhabitants), and RENCHEN (with 2,700 inhabitants, and is noted for its hemp), and the village of *Sasbach* (with 1,400 inhabitants), eastward and 14 miles distant from

Strasburg, is remarkable for that the French marshal, Turenne, was struck dead here by a cannon-ball, on the 27th July, 1675. 6. The towns of BISOFSHEIM, or *Rhein-Bischofsheim* (near the Rhine, north-eastward and 10 miles distant from Strasburg, is noted for its hemp, and has 1,800 inhabitants), and LICHTENAU (likewise noted for its hemp, and with 1,600 inhabitants), until 1803 belonged to the ancient lordship of *Haut-Lichtenberg* (see page 328). The town of LAUR (18 miles south-south-east of Strasburg, with important manufactures, considerable inland trade, and 7,500 inhabitants), did formerly belong to a collateral line of the house of Nassau. To *Electoral Palatinate* (see below) belonged: BRETTEN, a town on the Sulzbach, eastward and 15 miles distant from Carlsruhe, has 3,100 inhabitants, and is noted as the birth-place of Melancthon. The house where he was born is still extant. EFFINGEN, a town on the Elsenz, north-eastward and 28 miles distant from Carlsruhe, with a remarkable Gothic church, and 3,100 inhabitants. *Heidelsheim*, a town with 2,300 inhabitants. 7. To the *dependent principality of Fürstenberg* (see below, under the head of Donaueschingen and Trochtelfingen), belong the towns of HAUSEN, or *Haussach* (with 1,300 inhabitants), WOLFACH (with copper and other mines, and 1,700 inhabitants), and HASLACH (with 1,750 inhabitants).

II. The LOWER RHINE CIRCLE, comprising chiefly the principal territory of ancient *Electoral or Lower Palatinate*, which had the following origin. Emperor Otto I. (936-972) appointed *Palatines* in several parts of the empire, who had to pronounce sentences in the name of the king or emperor, and to watch over the royal rights and prerogatives. Their title was derived from the Latin palatium (palace), because they commonly had their seat in the immediate vicinity of the royal or imperial palaces, of which there was a considerable number throughout Germany, but especially along the Rhine. In the course of time the Palatine on the Rhine became the most noted and powerful among these representatives of the emperor; and so early as in the beginning of the 13th century, he belonged to those powerful princes, who, under the title of *electors* (see page 293), exercised the exclusive right of electing the emperor. His dominions consisted of the territories in the northern part of the present grand-duchy of Baden, and in the present Bavarian palatinate (see page 327), and were frequently called *Lower Palatinate*, to distinguish them from Upper Palatinate (see page 317). Since the middle of the 15th century, a collateral line of the reigning Bavarian house of Wittelsbach was possessed of the Palatinate, but was, in 1623 (because the Pala-

 The Grand-Duchy of Baden—its Geographical Divisions.

tine and Elector, Frederic V., had, as it were, committed felony by accepting the crown of Bohemia, and led his troops against the emperor) deprived both of the Upper Palatinate and the electoral dignity, which was conferred on the duke of Bavaria. However by the Westphalian treaty of peace in 1648, an eighth electoral dignity was created in favor of Frederic V.'s son and successor. In 1777 the principal line of the reigning house of Bavaria became extinct, and now the elector Charles Theodore of the Palatinate inherited the whole electorate of Bavaria. He died in 1799, and was succeeded by Maximilian Joseph (see page 314), who in 1803 ceded that part of the Lower Palatinate situated on the right bank of the Rhine, to Baden; while the other part, on the left bank, is retained by Bavaria. We have thus to describe here only the former, containing: †MANNHEIM, at present the capital of the Lower Rhine Circle, formerly the second capital of the Palatinate, and, in the period from 1720 to 1799, the residence of the Palatine elector, on the Neckar, at its junction with the Rhine, has 23,800 inhabitants, is very regularly laid out, and noted for its extensive former electoral palace (with 1,500 windows for instance), considerable trade and numerous manufactures. HEIDELBERG, once the capital of the whole Palatinate, and, since 1386, also noted for its university (see above and page 287), on the Neckar, not far from Mannheim, has 15,000 inhabitants. The remarkable castle, where the palatines and electors resided, was in 1689 laid waste by the French, and in 1764 struck by lightning. Its cellar contains the noted wine-cask, holding 2,100 tierces, though it may never have actually been filled with such an immense quantity of wine. The neighboring village of *Hanschuchshelm*, with 2,100 inhabitants, is noted for its fruit, especially cherries. *Nusloch*, a market-town, noted for its iron-mines and wines, has 2,000 inhabitants. Still noted for its wines, is the town of WEINHEIM, with 5,900 inhabitants. LADENBURG, a town already existing in the days of the Romans, by whom it was called Lupodum or Lupodanum, is noted for its madder, and has 2,500 inhabitants. *Schönau*, a town on the Odenwald, with iron-works, bleacheries, and 1,700 inhabitants. *Leimen*, a market-town, noted for its wines, has 1,500 inhabitants. *Laudenbach*, a village with 1,750 inhabitants, cultivates the best sort of the so-called Bergsträsser wines. *Neckargemünd*, a town on the Neckar at its junction with the Elsenz, is noted for its potteries, and has 2,700 inhabitants. SCHWETZINGEN, a town on the Leimbach river, westward and 7 miles distant from Heidelberg, has 2,900 inhabitants, and is noted for its grand-ducal palace, and highly-renowned gardens. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Wies-*

Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Baden.

loch (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Boxberg* (with 800 inhabitants), *Mosbach* (with 2,700 inhabitants), *Eberbach* (with 3,800 inhabitants), *Sinsheim* (with 2,800 inhabitants), and *Hilsbach* (with 1,350 inhabitants). 2. To the former territory of the ancient archbishopric and *electorate of Mentz* belonged: *BISCHOFSHHEIM*, or *Tauber-Bischofsheim*, a town on the Tauber river, north-eastward and 52 miles distant from Heidelberg, with 2,500 inhabitants. *Königheim*, a market-town noted for its wines, has 2,100 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Külshheim* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Walldüren* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Buchen* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Burken* or *Osterburken* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Königshofen* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Krautheim* (with 900 inhabitants), *Neudenau*, or *Neidenau* (with 1,300 inhabitants), and *Ballenberg*, which latter has only 600 inhabitants, but is remarkable as the birth-place of George Metzler, chief leader in the war of peasantry in 1525. 3. The former immediate earldom, at present dependent lordship of *Wertheim*, belonging to the prince of *Löwenstein* (see page 332), contains: *WERTHEIM*, formerly its capital, on the Mayne, at its junction with the Tauber, is noted for its wines, and has 5,000 inhabitants. *Freudenberg*, a town on the Mayne, with 1,700 inhabitants. 4. To the former sovereign or independent bishoprics of *Spire* and *Würzburg* (pp. 322, 327), and to the *Swabian* and *Franconian* knighthood of the empire, did respectively belong: *PHILIPPSBURG*, formerly a fortress of the empire, on the Rhine, northward and 16 miles distant from *Carlsruhe*, with 1,700 inhabitants. *Waibstadt*, likewise once a fortress of the empire, with linen and leather manufactures, and 1,900 inhabitants. *GERLACHSHEIM*, a market-town on the Tauber, is noted for its wines, and has 1,150 inhabitants. *Grünsfeld* and *Lauda*, towns with respectively 1,300 and 1,100 inhabitants. *NECKAR-BISCHOFSHHEIM*, a town near the Neckar, is noted for its linen, and has 2,100 inhabitants. *ADELSHEIM*, a town on the *Odenwald*, eastward and 32 miles distant from *Heidelberg*, with 3 ancient castles, and 1,600 inhabitants.

III. The *UPPER RHINE CIRCLE*, comprising chiefly the ancient *Breisgau* and former margraviate of *Hochberg*. 1. The *Breisgau*, a name still much used in common life, is a considerable district in the *Black Forest*, which in the middle ages had its distinct political boundaries, primitively belonging to the dukes of *Zähringen*, and subsequently inherited by the collateral line of *Hochberg* (see above page 339). In 1367 it was sold to *Austria* that retained it until 1803, when it was ceded to the duke of *Modena* (see page 118), while in 1805 it was annexed to *Baden*. The *Breisgau* contains: †*FREIBURG*

 The Grand-Duchy of Baden—its Geographical Divisions.

(commonly surnamed *im Breisgau*, whose capital it was), at present the capital of the Upper Rhine Circle, on the Dreisam river, 74 miles south-south-west of Carlsruhe, and 32 miles north-north-east of Basle, has various manufactures and 14,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above and page 287), and especially also for its minster, whose foundation was laid in the 12th century, and which belongs to the finest specimens of Gothic architecture. Its steeple is 356 feet in height. Not far from Freiburg are the ruins of the ancestral castle of *Zähringen* (see above, page 339). BREISACH (or *Alt-Breisach*, to distinguish it from Neu-Breisach, on the opposite side and belonging to France), a town on the Rhine, westward and 14 miles distant from Freiburg, with a remarkable Gothic church, and 3,400 inhabitants. TRYBERG, or *Triberg*, a town in the Black Forest, north-eastward and 18 miles distant from Freiburg, has 1,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its wooden clocks, of which immense quantities are exported every week. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Staufen* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Birkheim* (with 750 inhabitants), *Schönau* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Todtnau* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Zell* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Waldkirch* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Elzach* (with 1,050 inhabitants), *Kenzingen* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Herbolzheim* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Endingen* (with 3,300 inhabitants), *Waldshut* (with 1,400 inhabitants), and *Säckingen* (with 1,500 inhabitants). Formerly renowned Benedictine abbeyes, instituted in the 8th century, were *St. Blasien* and *Ettenheimmünster*. In the town of NEUENBURG (on the Rhine, with 1,200 inhabitants), it was where the Duke Bernhard of Weimar, so renowned as general in the thirty years' war, died on the 16th July, 1639, probably poisoned. 2. The former margraviate of *Hochberg* (during a long period possessed by a collateral line of the house of *Zähringen* see page 339), contains: BADENWEILER, a market-town, with 1,300 inhabitants, is noted as a watering-place much resorted to. EMMENDINGEN, a town on the Elz, northward and 9 miles distant from Freiburg, with 2,000 inhabitants, and the ruins of the ancestral castle of Hochberg, which was reared in the 9th century. MUELLHEIM, a town in the Black Forest, south-westward and 18 miles distant from Freiburg, is noted for its wines, and has 2,600 inhabitants. LOERRACH, a town on the Wiese river, with various manufactures and 2,600 inhabitants. In the vicinity of KANDERN (a town with various manufactures and 1,400 inhabitants), are the ruins of the once renowned castle of *Sauseenberg*. The village of *Hausen* (with 600 inhabitants) is noted for its iron-works. *Schopfheim*, a manufacturing town on the Wiese river, with 1,700 inhabitants. 3. To the

Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Baden.

former bi-hopric of Strasburg (see page 197), belonged the town of ETTENHEIM, on the Ettenbach, 23 miles south-south-east of Strasburg, with considerable trade in linen, hemp, &c., and 3,300 inhabitants. In the night of the 14th March, 1804, the duke of Enghien was seized here by French troops, whence he was conveyed to Paris, and shot on the 20th March, at Vincennes. 4. The town of HEITERSHEIM, south-westward and 13 miles distant from Freiburg, with beautiful gardens and 1,600 inhabitants, did until 1805 belong to the *Knights of St. John* (see page 46). MAHLBERG, a town near Ettenheim, with 1,150 inhabitants, was anciently the capital of the lordship of Mahlberg, of which Baden-Baden became possessed in 1629. The towns of *Hornberg* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Schiltach* (with 1,600 inhabitants), formerly belonged to Wirtemberg. The town of THIEGEN (on the Wutach, with 1,200 inhabitants) was formerly the capital of a landgraviate of *Klettgau*, and belongs to a line of the princely house of Schwarzenberg.

IV. The LAKE CIRCLE (whose name has reference to the lake of Constance, along which it is chiefly situated), comprising various territories annexed to Baden, since the year 1803. 1. To the so-called *Swabian Austria* (see page 334) did formerly belong: †CONSTANCE, capital of the circle, on the left bank of the Rhine, that issues here from the lake of Constance, south-eastward and 70 miles distant from Freiburg, with various manufactures, considerable trade, and 7,000 inhabitants. Its most remarkable public edifices are the cathedral, the ancient monastery of Dominican friars (where John Huss was kept prisoner before he was burnt in 1415), the town-hall, and the building where the principal sessions of the council in the years 1414-1418 were held. In this last-named period there were once not less than 150,000 foreigners in the city. *Radolphzell* (with 1,250 inhabitants), and *Stockach* (with 1,800 inhabitants), towns. 2. To the former independent *bishopric of Constance* (which was instituted in 570, had its cathedral in Constance, but in other respects nothing in common with this city, and was in 1803 incorporated with Baden) belonged: MEERSBURG, or *Mörsburg*, formerly the residence of the bishop, has 1,400 inhabitants, and is noted for its wines. *Markdorf*, a town with 1,800 inhabitants, is noted for its cattle-fairs. *Reichenau* is a beautiful and highly fertile isle in the Lower Lake or Untersee, formerly with a renowned Benedictine abbey, has 1,500 inhabitants. 3. PFULLENDORF (northward and 22 miles distant from Constance, with a remarkable church, and 1,800 inhabitants), and UEBERLINGEN (noted for its wines, has 2,800 inhabitants), were until 1803 *imperial cities*. 4. The *dependent territories of the princes of*

 The Grand-Duchy of Baden—its Geographical Divisions.

FÜRSTENBERG (whose possessions in Baden, Wirtemberg, and Bohemia, have a total area of almost 800 square miles, and a population of 114,000 inhabitants, yielding revenues to the amount of about 600,000 florins annually) contain the following towns: DONAUESCHINGEN, town and residence of the prince of Fürstenberg, near the head of the Danube, eastward and 32 miles distant from Freiburg, with a noble princely palace, and 3,300 inhabitants. *Hüfingen*, a town on the Brege, with 1,600 inhabitants. The town of *Fürstenberg* has only 400 inhabitants, but is remarkable for the ruins of the ancestral castle of the princes of Fürstenberg. MÖHRINGEN, a town on the Danube, with 1,200 inhabitants, is noted for its cattle- and sheep-markets. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Geisingen* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Löfingen* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Vöhrenbach* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Stühlingen* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Engen* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Heiligenberg* (with 600 inhabitants), and *Möskirch* (with 1,700 inhabitants). Near Engen are the ruins of the anciently famous feudal castles of *Hohenheben*, *Hohenkrähen*, and *Hohenstoffeln*. 5. The towns of VILLINGEN (noted for its breweries, iron-works, and corn trade, has 3,900 inhabitants), and BRAEUNLINGEN (with 1,650 inhabitants), did formerly belong to the Austrian Breisgau (see above). The town of *Blumfeld* (north-westward and 27 miles distant from Constance, with 450 inhabitants), and the romantical and fertile isle of MEINAU (in the lake of Ueberlingen), did formerly belong to the Teutonic order.

 VI.-VII.—THE PRINCIPALITIES OF HOHENZOLLERN.

AREA: 458 square miles.

POPULATION: 66,000 inhabitants.

THESE two principalities of *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen* (the largest) and *Hohenzollern-Hechingen* (the smallest), in Southern Germany, are entirely surrounded by territories of Baden and Wirtemberg, and are situated about half-way between Ulm and

Freiburg, not very far from the lake of Constance. The inhabitants are *Catholics*, and depend for subsistence chiefly on husbandry. The natural products are in general the same as in Baden and Wirtemberg. The government is monarchical, but less limited than in Baden or Wirtemberg. The public charges are at a very low standard, especially in Sigmaringen, whose sovereign is possessed of large private estates (for instance, in Gelderland), which, together with his dominions in the country itself, yield an annual revenue of more than 300,000 florins, covering by far the greatest part of the public expenditure. The revenues of the prince of Hechingen (who, among other private estates, has some even in Spain) amount to 160,000 florins per annum. To the army of the Confederation are to be furnished respectively 356 and 145 men.

History.—The ancestor of the house of Hohenzollern is Thassilo, a powerful baron, who lived in the days of Charlemagne, or about the year 800. One of his descendants, Earl Frederic, reared in 980 the castle near the present city of Hechingen, and called it *Hohenzollern*, which has since become the family name of this dynasty. Earl Rodolph H. of Hohenzollern, who lived about the year 1165, had two sons: the eldest, Frederic IV., inherited the patrimonial estates, comprising in substance the present principalities of Hohenzollern; while the younger son, Conrad, was appointed burgrave of Nuremberg, and became the ancestor of the house of Brandenburg. (See page 318). Here, however, we have only to do with Frederic IV. and his descendants, the most remarkable of whom were Earl Eitel Frederic IV. (who in 1495 was appointed president of the then instituted Supreme Court of the empire), and Earl Charles I. (who was highly estimated and honored by Emperor Charles V.). When the latter, or Charles I. died, in 1576, he left behind two sons, who divided the patrimonial dominions in such manner; the one, Eitel Frederic VI., became possessed of the smaller portion, and assumed the title of *Hohenzollern-Hechingen*, while the other, Charles II., obtained the larger portion, and called himself earl of *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen*. Both lines are still extant, and respectively in 1623 and 1696 the *princely* title was conferred upon them by the emperor.

The Principalities of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Hohenzollern-Hechingen.

We shall now describe the two principalities separately :

I. HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN.

This principality has an area of 341 square miles, and a population of 45,100 inhabitants; is on the north bound by Hechingen, on the east by the Danube Circle of Wirtemberg, and on the south and west by the Lake Circle of Baden. The reigning prince since 1848, is *Charles Anton*, born in 1811.

SIGMARINGEN, the capital of the principality and princely residence, on the Danube, south-eastward and 40 miles distant from Ulm, and southward and 46 miles distant from Stuttgart, with an extensive and stately princely palace, and 2,100 inhabitants. VÖHRINGEN, a town on the Lauchart river, with the ruins of a once remarkable feudal castle, and 800 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Gamertingen* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Hettingen* (with 600 inhabitants), and *Haigerloch* (with 1,400 inhabitants). The market-towns of OSTRACH (with 1,100 inhabitants), and STRASSBERG (with 800 inhabitants), belong at present to the prince of Thurn and Taxis (see page 317), while the town of TROCHTELFINGEN (with 1,200 inhabitants) belongs to the prince of Fürstenberg (see above, under the head of Lake Circle of Baden), of course without prejudice to the sovereignty of the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

II. HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN.

This principality has an area of 117 square miles, and a population of 21,000 inhabitants, and is on the south, and partly on the west, bound by the former principality. The reigning prince is, since 1838, *Frederic*, born in 1801.

HECHINGEN, the capital of this principality, and residence of the prince, on the Starzel river, north-westward and 20 miles distant from Sigmaringen, with a stately princely palace, and 3,500 inhabitants. Not far from here is situated, on a steep hill, the ancient, and in 1826, entirely restored castle of HOHENZOLLERN, once the renowned seat of the ancestors of both the princes of Hohenzollern and kings of Prussia, reared in the year 980. *Stetten*, a market-town in the neighborhood of Hechingen, has 600 inhabitants, and a

Germany.—Principality of Liechtenstein.

remarkable church, where several earls of Hohenzollern are buried. The market-town of *Burladingen*, with 1,400 inhabitants, is likewise noted for its church. The market-town of *Grosselfingen*, with 1,600 inhabitants, is noted for its potteries.

VIII.—THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN.

AREA: 53 square miles.

POPULATION: 6,400 inhabitants.

Thus smallest among the German states, is situated about 18 miles south of the lake of Constance, bordering upon Switzerland on the west and south, and bound by Tyrol on the east. The inhabitants are *Catholics*, and depend for subsistence chiefly on rearing of cattle, agriculture, and some wine culture. The monarchical government is somewhat limited by a chamber of deputies. The military contingent which is to be furnished to the army of the German Confederation, consists of 55 men. The *public expenditure* is at a very low rate, and covered by the *revenue*, amounting to 22,000 florins, and consisting chiefly of revenues from the princely domains in the country. The prince has, however, far more considerable dominions in Austria, among which are the dependent principalities of Troppau and Jägerndorf, and which altogether have an area of 2,215 square miles, and a population of 600,000 inhabitants, and yield an annual revenue of at least 1,500,000 florins.

History. The ancestor of the house of Liechtenstein, mentioned in documents from the year 942, descended from the house of Este (see page 118). His dominions had, however, nothing in common with the present principality, but were situated in the subsequent Austrian provinces. Among his descendants are to be noticed the earls Ulric and Henry of Liechtenstein,

 The Principality of Liechtenstein.—The Grand-Duchy of Hesse.

who acted an important part in the quarrel between Rodolph of Hapsburg and King Ottocar of Bohemia (see page 391). Earl Hartmann IV., who died in 1585, left behind two sons, Charles and Gundakar, who respectively in 1618 and 1623, were promoted to *princes* by the emperors Matthias and Ferdinand II., while at the same time Charles was invested with the Silesian principalities of Troppau and Jägerndorf. His grandson, Prince John Adam Andrew, purchased in 1699 from the earl of Hohenembs the immediate lordships of *Vadutz* and *Schellenberg*, and these are the constituent parts of the present principality of Liechtenstein. The reigning prince since 1836, is *Aloys*, born in 1796.

Thus the principality of Liechtenstein consists of the former dominion or lordship of *Vadutz*, forming its southern part, and of the former earldom of *Schellenberg*, forming its northern part.

VADUTZ, its capital, has in recent times received the name of *Liechtenstein*, is situated near the Rhine, 50 miles east-south-east of Zurich, and 100 miles west-south-west of Innspruck, and has 1,000 inhabitants. The princely palace or castle towers on a rock, but the usual residence of the prince is Vienna. Besides Vadutz, deserve only to be mentioned the castle of SCHELLENBERG, north of Vadutz, and the villages of *Bulzers*, *Triesen* or *Trisen*, and *Benderen*.

 IX.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF HESSE.

AREA: 3,259 square miles.

POPULATION: 845,000 inhabitants.

THIS grand-duchy, officially styled *Hesse and at Rhine* (Hessen und bei Rhein), and more commonly known by the name of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, is situated towards the centre of Germany, half-way between Bohemia and the Netherlands, along the *Rhine* and *Maine*.

Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Hesse.

Nearly one half of the population consists of *Lutherans*, and the remainder of about 150,000 *Evangelicals* (see page 291), 40,000 *Calvinists*, 209,500 *Roman Catholics*, 1,450 *Mennonites*, and 28,300 *Jews*.

The chief staples are *fruits* of various kinds (even chestnuts and almonds in the so-called *Bergstrasse* and in *Rhenish Hesse*), *wines* (some sorts in *Rhenish Hesse* rank among the choicest *Rhenish wines*), *grain* and *timber*. The rearing of cattle is very considerable in the provinces of *Starkenburg* and *Upper Hesse*. The chief products from the mineral kingdom are iron and peat. The *manufactures* consist chiefly of *linen* and *woollen* goods. The principal manufacturing place is *Offenbach*. *Mentz* carries on a considerable trade.

Besides the university at *Giessen* (see page 288), which in 1846 was frequented by 535 students, there are 7 *lycea* and *gymnasias*, 5 *seminaries* (see page 65, about the signification of these terms), etc., and 1,600 common schools. The government is similar to that of the grand-duchy of *Baden*. According to the budget of the period 1839–1841, the *public revenue* was estimated at 7,087,181, and the *expenditure* at 7,078,462 florins annually. The *public debt* was in 1842 reduced to about $3\frac{1}{4}$ million florins. The regular *army* consists of 6,662 men on the peace, and of 9,541 on the war footing; the contingent to the confederated army was fixed at 6,195 men.

There are the following two *orders of honor*: 1. The *Louis order*, in 5 classes, and instituted in 1807. 2. The *order of Philip the Generous*, in 4 classes, and instituted in 1840.

History.—The first historically known inhabitants of *Hesse* in general were the *Chatts* (see page 297); and since the 8th century, when Christianity was permanently founded here by *Bonifacius*, the name of *Hesse* seems to have originated. In the days of the *Carlovingians* the country was ruled by native earls. About the middle of the 11th century, *Louis*, surnamed the

The Grand-Duchy of Hesse—its History.

Bearded, a descendant of the princes of Lorraine, was invested with Thuringia (see its history, under the head Saxe-Weimar); while his descendants subsequently became the sovereigns of Hesse; first by acquiring considerable estates in the way of marriage, and then by inheriting other extensive territories there. In 1247 the male line of the landgraves of Thuringia became extinct, and now, while the landgraviate itself was inherited by the margraves of Meissen, the niece of the last landgrave, the duchess Sophia of Brabant, became possessed of the Hessian dominions, which she bequeathed to her son Henry, who thus became the first independent ruler of Hesse, in 1263. This *Henry I.*, surnamed the *Child*, was in 1292 by Emperor Adolphus promoted to the dignity of a *landgrave*, and made Cassel his residence. He died in 1308, and by his successors and descendants frequently partitions of the country were agreed upon, though also fresh acquisitions were made, as, for instance, Hersfeld, Ziegenhain, Nidda, Katzenellbogen (in 1479), Homburg (in 1504), etc. Finally all constituent parts of the landgraviate of Hesse were reunited in 1504 by William II., who died in 1509, and bequeathed the whole to his son *Philip*, surnamed the *Generous*, well known in the history of the Reformation. Philip died in 1567 at Cassel, after having divided the country among his four sons, of whom the youngest, *George*, obtained the so-called upper earldom of Katzenellbogen, comprising the city of *Darmstadt*, etc. Landgrave George I. of Hesse-Darmstadt died in 1596, and was succeeded by his son Louis V. (for it was counted here according to the general rule for all Hesse), who inherited the present province of Upper Hesse, and died in 1626. He was succeeded by his descendants in the following order of succession: George II. (1626-1661), Louis VI. (until 1678), Ernest Louis (+1736), Louis VIII. (+1769), Louis IX. (+1790), and *Louis X.*, who, by the terms of the treaty of Lunéville in 1801, was deprived of his dominions on the left bank of the Rhine, but amply indemnified in 1803, by the annexation of the ancient duchy of Westphalia (see under the head of the Prussian province of Westphalia), some imperial cities, etc. In 1806 the landgrave became a member of the Rhenish Confederation (see page 294) as *Grand Duke Louis I.* In 1816 he ceded the duchy of Westphalia to Prussia, and made several other cessions, instead of which he became possessed of the present Rhenish Hesse. He died in 1830, and was succeeded by his son Louis II., who abdicated on the 16th June, 1848, in favor of his son, *Louis III.*, the reigning grand duke, born in 1806.

 Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Hesse.

The grand-duchy is divided into 3 *provinces*, the northernmost of which is surrounded by territories of Hesse-Cassel, and by them separated from the two other provinces that are separated from each other by the Rhine. The provinces are subdivided into circles.

I. The *province of STARKENBURG*, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, and on the left bank of the Mayne. It has derived its name from an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the electorate of Mentz, yet now in ruins, and comprises both ancient Hessian dominions and recently (since 1803) acquired territories. 1. The principal of those dominions is the so-called Upper Earldom of *Katzenellbogen*, whose native earls became extinct in 1479, when it was inherited by the house of Hesse. Witty remarks about it will be found in Washington Irving's interesting tale entitled "The Spectre Bridegroom." It contains: †DARMSTADT, the capital of the grand-duchy, and grand-ducal residence, on the little Darm river, southward and 14 miles distant from Frankfort, with 31,000 inhabitants, and various manufactures. The most remarkable of its public edifices are the extensive grand-ducal palace (whose foundation was laid by George I.), the Catholic church, and the so-called drill-house, at present used as an arsenal. The neighboring castle of *Kranichstein* is noted as a grand-ducal hunting-seat. The village of *Oberramstadt* (in the vicinity of Darmstadt, with 2,000 inhabitants), is noted as the birth-place of Lichtenberg, the celebrated German author of the interesting commentary to Hogarth's engravings. GROSSGERAU, a town with 2,000 inhabitants, is noted for its greens. TREBUR, a market-town near the Rhine, 14 miles west-north-west of Darmstadt, has at present only 1,500 inhabitants, but was in the middle ages noted for several councils and diets held here, and for a palace where Charlemagne frequently resided. *Zwingenberg*, a town on the Bergstrasse, with 1,500 inhabitants, was anciently a strong fortress. *Reinheim*, a town on the Odenwald, with 1,500 inhabitants. *Babenhausen*, a town on the Gersprenz river, with 1,600 inhabitants. 2. To the *electorate of Mentz* formerly belonged: HEPPENHEIM, a town on the Bergstrasse, with 4,200 inhabitants, is noted for its fruits and wines. Not far from here are the ruins of the above-mentioned ancient castle of STARKENBURG, reared in 1064 by the abbot of the once highly renowned monastery of LORSCH (instituted in 764), whose seat was the present market-town of this name (with 2,600 inhabitants). *Gernsheim*, a town on the Rhine, with considerable corn-trade, and 3,000 inhabitants.

 The Grand-Duchy of Hesse—its Geographical Divisions.

Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Seligenstadt* (with 3,300 inhabitants), *Steinheim* (with 1,150 inhabitants), *Dieburg* (with 3,200 inhabitants), and *Hirschhorn* (with 1,850 inhabitants). 3 To the Electoral Palatinate (see page 342) and other formerly independent territories belonged: *UMSTADT*, a town at the foot of the Odenwald Mountains, eastward and 12 miles distant from Darmstadt, with 3,100 inhabitants, *Lindenfels* and *Hering*, towns with respectively 900 and 500 inhabitants, *NECKARSTEINACH*, a town on the Neckar, with 1,300 inhabitants, *Fränkisch-Krumbach*, a village with 1,200 inhabitants, and the ruins of the ancient castles of *Robenstein* and *Schnellerts*, notorious for a strange noise heard here sometimes, the natural cause of which has never yet been discovered. About the market-town of *Kürnbach*, see page 340. Its Hessian half has 600 inhabitants. *WIMPFEX*, until 1803 an imperial city, on the Neckar, has considerable salt-works, and 2,300 inhabitants, and is noted in history for a battle on the 6th May, 1622. 4. The formerly sovereign or independent, but since 1806 *dependent earldom* of *ERBACH*, belonging to the earls of this name (descendants of Æginhard, son-in-law to Charlemagne), who at present are divided into three chief branches, and having, together with dominions in Bavaria, an area of 266 square miles, and a population of 34,000 inhabitants, contains: *ERBACH*, its capital, on the Mümling river, with a very remarkable palace of the earls, and 2,100 inhabitants. *Michelstadt* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Neustadt*, surnamed *in der Rosenau* (with 1,000 inhabitants), towns. 5. The formerly likewise independent, but since 1815 *dependent principality* of *ISENBURG* (properly styled Upper Isenburg), belonging to a branch of the princes and earls of this name, and of ancient origin, and having an area of 160 square miles, with 17,500 inhabitants, and yielding an annual revenue of more than 104,000 florins, contains: *OFFENBACH*, its capital and usual princely residence, on the Mayne, at about 2 miles distance from Frankfort, has 11,250 inhabitants, and is noted for its various manufactures and considerable inland trade. *Dreieichenhain*, a town southward and 9 miles distant from Frankfort, has 1,000 inhabitants, and is in various respects remarkable in history. *Philippseich*, a village with 400 inhabitants, and a palace remarkable as the residence of the earl of Isenburg-Philippseich, belonging to a collateral line of that named house.

II. The *province* of *RUENISH HESSE*, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and comprising chiefly territories, which formerly belonged to the electorate of Mentz and to the Electoral Palatinate. 1. The former *Electorate of Mentz* embraced, beside the territories within the limits of this province, already

Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Hesse.

described above under the head of Bavaria (page 327), and Baden (page 343), the towns of Rüdelsheim, Hochheim, etc., in the present duchy of Nassau, the towns of Fritzlar and Amöneburg at present belonging to Hesse-Cassel, the town of Erfurt (at present belonging to Prussia), and the so-called Eichsfeld, which at present is divided between Prussia and Hanover. That part within the limits of this province contains: †Mentz or *Mayence* (in German *Mainz*), at present the capital of this province, was formerly that of the electorate and the residence of the archbishop elector, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Mayne, has the strongest fortress in Germany, and 34,000 inhabitants (exclusive of 8,000 men of Austrian and Prussian troops). Its principal public edifices are the cathedral, the grand-ducal palace (formerly belonging to the Teutonic Order), the former electoral palace, etc. The house where Guttenberg, the inventor of the art of printing, was born, is still shown. Mentz was founded by the ancient Romans shortly before the Christian era, and the first archbishop here was the holy Bonifacius, appointed in 745. The city is connected, by means of a bridge of boats 1,666 feet long, with the likewise strongly fortified town of *Kastel* (with 2,250 inhabitants), situated on the right bank of the Rhine. *Bixces*, a town on the left bank of the Rhine, at its junction with the Nahe, with considerable trade and 5,000 inhabitants. *ALGESHEIM* or *Gaualgeshcim*, a town noted for its wines, has 2,000 inhabitants. The village of *Büdesheim* (with 1,600 inhabitants) is likewise noted for its wines. 2. To *Electoral Palatinate* (see page 342) did belong: *INGELHEIM* (*Upper* and *Lower*), two market-towns about half-way between Bingen and Mentz, are noted for their wines, and have respectively 2,400 and 2,200 inhabitants. Charlemagne resided frequently at Lower Ingelheim. *OPPENHEIM*, a town on the Rhine, with a remarkably ancient church and 2,600 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Nierstein* (with 2,300 inhabitants), is renowned for its wines. *ALZEY*, a town on the Selz river, with 4,600 inhabitants. *Pfellersheim* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Odernheim* (with 1,600 inhabitants), towns noted for their wines. *Alshcim* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Westhofen* (with 1,900 inhabitants), and *Osthofen* (with 3,800 inhabitants), market-towns. 3. The city of *Worms*, near the Rhine, 12 miles north-north-west of Mannheim, and northward and 23 miles distant from Spire, noted for its wines (known by the name of "Liebfrauenmilch"), and with 9,000 inhabitants, was formerly an *imperial city*, and highly renowned in history, especially for the diet held here in 1521. At that period it was flourishing by its considerable trade, and

 The Grand-Duchy of Hesse—its Geographical Divisions.

had 40,000 inhabitants. The former *earldom of Leiningen* (see page 328) contains within the limits of this province the market-towns of GUNTERSBLUM (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Bechtheim* (with 1,600 inhabitants), and *Monsheim* (with 900 inhabitants).

III. The *province of UPPER HESSE*, situated north of the province of Starkenburg, and comprising chiefly Hessian and mediated territories. 1. The ancient *Hessian* territory contains: †GIESSEN, the capital of the province, at the high-road between Cassel and Frankfort, has 7,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above). NIDDA, a town on the river of the same name, with some linen and woollen manufactures, and 1,900 inhabitants. BIEDENKOPF, a town on the Upper Lahn, 27 miles north-north-west of Giessen, with cloth manufactures, iron-works, and 3,600 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: ALLENDORF, surnamed *an der Landa* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Gross-Linden* (with 950 inhabitants), *Staufenberg* (with 600 inhabitants), *Grünberg* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Homburg an der Ohm* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Alsfeld* (with 3,800 inhabitants), *Kirdorf* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Lauterbach* (with 3,550 inhabitants), *Ulrichstein* (with 950 inhabitants), *Schotten* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Ober-Roszbach* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Butzbach* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Hatzfeld* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Battenberg* (with 1,000 inhabitants). The village of *Thalitter* (with 500 inhabitants) is noted for its copper mines. *Itter*, a village, with the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name. 2. To the dominions of the at present mediatised *princes and earls of SOLMS* (a very ancient dynasty and descendants of the emperor Conrad I., divided into two chief branches, with several collateral lines), belonged: RÜDELHEIM, a market-town on the Nidda and in the neighborhood of Frankfort, with a formerly fortified castle, and 2,200 inhabitants. LAUBACH, a town on the Wetter river, with iron-works and 2,100 inhabitants. LICH, a town on the Wetter river, with 2,200 inhabitants, and a palace of the prince of Solms-Lich. *Assenheim*, *Hungen* and *Münzenberg*, towns, with respectively 800, 1,100, and 900 inhabitants. 3. The town of BÜDINGEN (with 2,900 inhabitants and various manufactures) belongs to the prince of *Isenburg-Büdingen* (see above), who resides here. The town of *Wenings* (with 1,000 inhabitants) belongs to another line of this house. 4. The town of ORTENBERG (on the Nidder, 18 miles north-north-east of Hanau, with 1,100 inhabitants), and the market-towns of GEDERN (with 1,900 inhabitants) and *Ranstadt* (with 800 inhabitants), belong to the earls of *Stolberg* (see under the head of Prussia). 5. The town of SCHLITZ (near the

 Germany.—Grand-Duchy and Landgraviate of Hesse.

Fulda river, with considerable breweries and 3,300 inhabitants) belongs to the count of Schlitz, surnamed of *Görtz*. 6. The city of FRIEDBERG was until 1803 an *imperial city*, is situated in the so-called Wetterau, northward and 14 miles distant from Frankfort, and has various manufactures, a remarkable Gothic church, and 2,800 inhabitants. Friedberg is moreover noted for its ancient castle of the same name, formerly the seat of a knighthood endowed with substantial privileges.

X.—THE LANDGRAVIATE OF HESSE.

AREA: 128 square miles.

POPULATION: 26,000 inhabitants.

THIS little state, commonly known by the name of *Hesse-Homburg*, consists of two distinct territories, situated about 55 miles apart, and separated from each other by Nassau and Hesse-Darmstadt. The smaller territory (43 square miles and 11,500 inhabitants), situated northward and 10 miles distant from Frankfort on the Mayne, comprises the old landgraviate of *Homburg*, while the larger territory (85 square miles and 14,500 inhabitants), is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, at the north-western frontier of the Bavarian palatinate, and comprises chiefly the ancient dominion of *Wisenheim*, formerly belonging to the palatine principality of Zweibrücken (see page 327).

The majority of the population consists of *Lutherans*, and the remainder of about 6,000 *Calvinists*, and 3,000 *Catholics*. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Manufactures are not lacking, but in general of no great importance. The government is at present a limited monarchy. The *public revenue* amounts to about 150,000 florins annually (exclusive of 33,000 florins which

the private estates of the landgrave yield). To the confederal army are to be furnished 229 men.

History.—When Philip the Generous divided the whole landgraviate of Hesse among his four sons (see History of Hesse-Darmstadt), George obtained the dominion of Homburg, together with that of Darmstadt. His son and successor, Louis V. (1596–1626), who had to pay 20,000 florins annually as appanage to his brother *Frederic*, found it more convenient to cede to him (in 1622) in place of the ready money, the dominion of Homburg, yet reserving to Hesse-Darmstadt the seignory over it. *Frederic I.* died in 1638, and was succeeded first by his son William Christoph (1638–1669), then George Christian (1669–1677), &c. *Frederic V.* was, when his father died in 1751, still minor, and therefore his actual reign did not commence before the year 1768, while it lasted until 1820. In 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt renewed its ancient claims upon the seignory over Homburg (see above), and indeed realized them in so far as this landgraviate was deprived of its political independence. However, in 1817 it was restored to it, and Hesse-Homburg became an actual member of the German confederation. *Frederic V.* died in 1820, and was succeeded by his son *Frederic VI. Joseph*, who was married to the English princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III. The reigning landgrave since the 7th Sept. 1848, is *Ferdinand* (the youngest brother of *Frederic VI.*), born in 1783.

The landgraviate of Hesse contains:

1. In the old landgraviate of Homburg (see above): **HOMBURG**, surnamed *vor der Höhe* (i. e. at the foot of the Taunus), the capital of the whole landgraviate and residence of its sovereign (who resides in a stately and extensive castle or palace), north-westward and 9 miles distant from Frankfort, has 4,600 inhabitants, and is noted as a watering-place much resorted to. The villages of *Friedrichshof* and *Dornholzhausen*, whose inhabitants are descendants of Waldenses (see page 101), who settled here respectively in 1637 and 1699, are noted for their flannel manufactures and hosieries.

2. In the ancient dominion of Meisenheim (see above): **MEISENHEIM**, a town on the Glan river, south-westward and 36 miles distant from Mentz, with a remarkable Gothic church, considerable trade in natural products, and

Germany—Duchy of Nassau.

2,600 inhabitants. *Merxheim*, a village with vine culture and 1,400 inhabitants. *ORTWEILER*, a town with 1,600 inhabitants, formerly belonged to a collateral line of the house of Nassau.

XI.—THE DUCHY OF NASSAU.

AREA: 1,708 square miles.

POPULATION: 420,000 inhabitants.

It is situated on the right bank of the *Rhine*, in the neighborhood of its junction with the *Mayne*, is surrounded by parts of the two Prussian western provinces, and is crossed by a branch of the Rhine, viz., the *Lahn*, with its little tributaries. It comprises the chief part of the *Taunus* and *Westerwald* mountains (see page 8), for which reason its surface is mostly mountainous and hilly. Nevertheless the soil is generally fertile; and if Nassau not exactly abounds in grain, it can at least boast of its *vine-culture* and valuable *forests*. Moreover the rearing of cattle is very considerable, and there are mines yielding *iron* (more than 100,000 quintals per annum), *lead* (about 8,500 quintals), *copper* (400 quintals), and *silver* (about 3,800 marks). The *mineral springs* of Nassau are from old renowned, and its watering-places (as, for instance, Wiesbaden, Ems, Schwabach, &c.) very much resorted to; while the waters of Selters and other springs are largely exported to foreign countries, and even to India. Manufactures are various, but not very considerable; the trade is carried on at a rather great extent.

One half of the population consists of *Evangelicals* (see page 291), and the other for the most part of *Catholics*. The number

The Duchy of Nassau—its History.

of *Jews* amounts to about 7,000. With regard to the means of education, there are 3 seminaries, 4 gymnasia, 658 common schools, etc. (see the note, page 65). The government is a limited monarchy, the sovereign power being vested in a duke and two legislative chambers. The amount of the public *revenue* and of the *expenditure*, for several years has been about 1,810,000 florins. The *public debt* amounts to nearly 2,000,000 florins. To the confederal army are to be furnished 4,039 men.

History.—Emperor Conrad I.'s (see page 299) brother Otto, baron of *Laurenburg*, is to be considered as the ancestor of the house of Nassau. His castle was situated on the Lahn, in the neighborhood of Dietz. His descendants, the earls Rupert and Arnold, who lived in the first half of the 12th century, still retained the name of *Laurenburg*; but their sons assumed in 1158 the names of *earls of Nassau*, with reference to a castle of Nassau which their fathers had reared in 1101, not far from the other. The great-great-grandsons of one of them, the earls *Walram* and *Otto*, divided in 1255 the inherited dominions in such manner, that *Walram* obtained the southern part (containing, among other places, Wiesbaden, Weilburg, and Idstein), and *Otto* the northern part (with Dillenburg, Herborn, Hadamar, Ems, &c.). *Otto* became thus the ancestor of the house of Nassau-Orange (see page 223); while the at present reigning house of Nassau descends from *Walram* (whose son, as may be remarked here by the way, was the emperor *Adolphus*, elected in 1291). It would lead us too far to enter into any particulars about the acquisitions made in the course of time, and about the many collateral *lines* of both houses, which lines, moreover, have long since become extinct; and we will only mention, that the descendants of *Walram* were in 1688 promoted to the rank of *princes*, and that in 1806 Nassau assumed the title of a *duchy*, while in 1803 it had been indemnified for its losses on the left bank of the Rhine, by the annexation of various other territories. The reigning duke since 1839, is *Adolphus*, born in 1817.

The present duchy of Nassau is divided into 28 bailiwicks, and comprises, beside its primitive dominions, chiefly territories which formerly belonged to the electorates of *Treves* and *Mentz*, and were in 1803 annexed.

 Germany.—Duchy of Nassau.

1. The *primitive dominions of Nassau* contain: **WIESBADEN**, the capital of the duchy and (since the death of the late Duke William) the ducal residence, at the foot of the Taunus, and in the neighborhood of Mentz, has several splendid public edifices and 13,100 inhabitants, and is highly renowned and very much resorted to as a watering-place. Not far from here, on the Rhine, is situated the market-town of **BIEBRICH**, with 3,100 inhabitants, and a stately palace, where the late Duke William, father of Adolphus, commonly resided. **USINGEN**, a town on the Usbach river, north-eastward and 20 miles distant from Wiesbaden, was formerly the residence of the princes of Nassau-Usingen, and has 2,000 inhabitants. **Weilau**, a market-town, with iron-works, and 700 inhabitants. **IDSTEIN**, a town northward and 9 miles distant from Wiesbaden, has 2,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its extensive ancient castle and white tanneries. The once highly remarkable castle of *Adolphseck* was reared by Emperor Adolphus of Nassau. **WEILBURG**, a town on the Lahn, and in the neighborhood of Wetzlar, has 2,500 inhabitants, a palace, formerly the residence of the princes of Nassau-Weilburg. **Weilmünster**, a market-town with 1,400 inhabitants, is noted for its iron-works and wines. **DILLENBURG**, a town on the Dill and on the Westerwald, northward and 46 miles distant from Wiesbaden, has 2,900 inhabitants, and a remarkable castle, once the residence of the princes of Nassau-Dillenburg and Nassau-Orange. In 1567 the prince William of Orange (see page 267) resided here for a while. **Haiger**, a town on the Dill, is noted for its iron-works, and has 1,200 inhabitants. **HERBORN**, a town in the neighborhood of Dillenburg, with various manufactures and 2,350 inhabitants. **HADAMAR**, a town on a branch of the Lahn, northward and 28 miles distant from Wiesbaden, with 2,250 inhabitants, iron-works and an ancient castle, once the seat of a collateral line of the house of Nassau. **NASSAU**, a town on the Lahn, north-westward and 26 miles distant from Wiesbaden, is noted for the ruins of the ancestral castle of the house of Nassau (see above), and has 1,200 inhabitants. **DIETZ**, a town on the Lahn, 23 miles north-north-west of Wiesbaden, has 2,500 inhabitants, was once the residence of the princes of Nassau-Dietz, and is noted for its nursery-garden. The village of **FACHINGEN** (with iron-mines, and 800 inhabitants) is noted for its chalybeate springs, whose waters are largely exported. **HACHENBURG**, a town on the Westerwald, 26 miles north-north-east of Coblenz, with various manufactures and 1,600 inhabitants. **Muesayn**, a village with iron-works, and 800 inhabitants. 2. To the former *Electorate of Treves* (see its particulars under the head of Coblenz) did belong: **LIMBURG**, a town on the

The Duchy of Nassau—its Geographical Divisions.

Lahn, at present the seat of a Catholic bishop, with considerable trade and 3,300 inhabitants, is noted for its Gothic church. The village of **SELTERS** (properly styled *Nieder-Selters* or Lower-Selters), northward and 18 miles distant from Wiesbaden, with 1,250 inhabitants, has long been renowned for its mineral waters, of which about 2 million bottles are annually exported. **MONTABAUR** (derived from the Latin *Mons Thabor*), a town on the Westwald, 12 miles east-north-east of Coblenz, has 2,800 inhabitants, and was in the middle ages frequently the residence of the electors of Treves. The villages of *Hillscheid* and *Höhr* (with respectively 1,150 and 1,300 inhabitants) are noted for their potteries. 3. To the former *Electorate of Mentz* (see under the head of Mentz) did belong: **HÜCNST**, a town on the Mayne, between Frankfort and Mentz, has 2,300 inhabitants, and is noted for its manufactures of snuff. In its neighborhood are situated the more or less remarkable market-towns of *Hattersheim* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Heddernheim* (with 1,950 inhabitants), and *Hofheim* (with 1,900 inhabitants). The market-town of **HARTENHEIM**, on the Rhine, with 1,050 inhabitants, is noted for its excellent wines. **ELTVILLE** or *Eilfeld*, a town on the Rhine, has 2,300 inhabitants, and was formerly considered as the capital of a district along the Rhine, which is still generally known by the name of *Rheingau*. The ancient castle of Eltville, at present in ruins, was for a while inhabited by Emperor Adolphus of Nassau, and in the 14th and 15th centuries frequently the residence of the electors of Mentz. The neighboring market-town of *Rauenthal* (with 1,000 inhabitants), is noted for its wines. **LORCH**, a market-town on the Rhine, with vine culture, mineral waters, and 1,950 inhabitants. Lorch, mentioned already in documents from the year 832, is, besides the ruins of remarkable ancient castles, noted for a steep rock known by the names of *Kedrich* and *Devil's Ladder*, to which several interesting common reports or tales have reference. The market-town of **GEISENHEIM** (on the Rhine, with 2,550 inhabitants), and the village of *Asmannshausen* (with 600 inhabitants), are noted for their wines. Still more noted for their excellent wines is the town of **RUEDESHEIM** (romantically situated on the Rhine, opposite Bingen, has 2,550 inhabitants), and the magnificent castle of **JOHANNISBERG** (in the neighborhood of Rüdesheim), which in 1816 became the property of the prince of Metternich. Likewise renowned for its wines is the town of **HOCHEIM**, near the Mayne and the city of Mentz, with 2,150 inhabitants. *Weilbach*, a village with mineral springs and 850 inhabitants. **OBERLAHNSTEIN** or *Lahnstein*, a town on the Rhine, near its junction with the Lahn, with iron-works, mineral waters and

Germany.—Duchy of Nassau.

1,850 inhabitants, is noted for the ruins of the ancient castle of *Lahnneck*, reared in the beginning of the 13th century by the electors of Mentz. *Königstein*, a town on the Taunus, north-eastward and 14 miles distant from Wiesbaden, with leather manufactures and 1,350 inhabitants. *ERSTEIN*, a market-town between Königstein and Wiesbaden, with 850 inhabitants, is noted for an ancient castle of the same name. *KRONBERG*, a town romantically situated on the Taunus, has 2,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its nursery-gardens and fruits, and much resorted to as a watering-place. 4. The formerly so-called Lower Earldom of *Katzenellbogen* (see page 354), which until 1813 did mostly belong to Hesse-Cassel, contains: *ST. GOARSHAUSEN*, a town on the Rhine, opposite the at present Prussian town of St. Goar, 27 miles west-north-west of Wiesbaden, with considerable trade and 950 inhabitants. Close by lies on a steep hill the ancient castle of *Katz*, which in 1393 was reared by the earl John III. of Katzenellbogen, and subsequently called *Neu* (i. e. New) *Katzenellbogen*, to distinguish it from *Alt* (i. e. Old) *Katzenellbogen*, the ancestral castle of the earls of this name, who became extinct in 1479. The latter is situated close by the market-town of *Katzenellbogen*, with iron-works, and 950 inhabitants. Not far from St. Goarshausen is in the Rhine the remarkable rock of *Lurley*. The ancient castle of *Reichenberg*, reared about the year 1284 by the earl William I. of Katzenellbogen, was in the middle ages one of the strongest and most remarkable castles in Germany. *SCHWALBACH*, a town situated in a deep valley, north-westward and 7 miles distant from Wiesbaden, with a remarkable Gothic church, iron-works, and 2,150 inhabitants, is renowned for its mineral springs, and much resorted to as a watering-place. Not less noted and resorted to as a watering-place is the neighboring village of *SCHLANGENBAD*, with 250 inhabitants. The town of *Braubach*, on the Rhine, with 1,550 inhabitants, is noted for its strong castle of *MARXBERG*, reared at an early period of the middle ages. The market-town of *EMS*, in the neighborhood of Coblenz, with 2,600 inhabitants, is renowned and very much resorted to as a watering-place. *KAUB* or *Kaub*, on the Rhine, opposite the Prussian town of Bacharach, with 1,500 inhabitants, did formerly belong to the Electoral Palatinate (see page 342), and is noted for a little castle on a rock in the Rhine, called *die Pfalz* (literally, the Palatinate), and reared at an early period of the middle ages. 5. The *dependent* ancient earldom of *Holzappel* (with which in 1641 an Austrian general, named Peter Eppelmann, was invested, and which at present belongs to the Austrian arch-duke Stephen), contains: *HOLZAPPEL*, its capital, near the Lahn, eastward and

The Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg and Limburg.

14 miles distant from Coblenz, with lead mines, and 950 inhabitants. In its neighborhood are the ruins of the above mentioned ancient castle of *Laurenburg* (see History of Nassau). The village of GELNAU (with 300 inhabitants) is noted for its mineral waters. 6. The *dependent dominion of Runkel* (53 square miles, and 9,500 inhabitants), belonging to the princely house of Neuwied, contains the town of RUNKEL, on the Lahn, with 1,100 inhabitants, and several more or less noted villages.

XII.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG, TOGETHER WITH
THE DUCHY OF LIMBURG.

AREA: 1,395 square miles.

POPULATION: 282,000 inhabitants.

THE grand-duchy of *Luxemburg* was anciently a *German earldom*, named after the castle of Luzelinburhut (*Lützelburg*, Luxemburg), of which a neighboring wealthy earl, Siegfried, became possessed in the 10th century. The male line of his descendants became extinct in 1136, when the dukes of Limburg inherited the earldom, which in 1354 was promoted to the rank of a *duchy* by Emperor Henry VII., who had sprung from this house (see page 301). In 1444, the duchy was purchased by Philip the Good, duke of *Burgundy*, and since that period it formed a constituent part both of Burgundy and the Catholic Netherlands (see page 264). In 1797, Austria ceded it, together with the other Catholic provinces of Netherlands, to France; and in 1815 the *house of Orange* (see page 267) was invested with it as an indemnification for domestic dominions in Nassau, which had been ceded partly to Prussia, partly to the reigning house of Nassau. At the same time the title of a *grand-duchy* was con-

Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg and Limburg.

ferred upon Luxemburg. Since the revolution of Belgium in 1830, the latter made claim to the whole grand-duchy, which however was *divided* into two parts, the western of which was annexed to Belgium (see page 277); while the eastern part (1,012 square miles, and 188,000 inhabitants) remained with the house of Orange-Nassau. But as the grand-duchy of Luxemburg had since 1815 been an actual member of the German confederation, it was in 1839 agreed upon that the greatest part of the former Netherlandish province of Limburg, should (with the title of a *duchy of Limburg*) supply the ceded half of Luxemburg, in its political relations to Germany.

Thus the *grand-duchy of Luxemburg* has in its present extent only an area of 1,012 square miles, and a population of 188,000 inhabitants, who are *Roman Catholics*. It forms the south-western extremity of Germany, on the north-east and east bordering upon the Prussian Rhenish province, and on the west and south bound by Belgium and France. Its chief natural products are timber, iron, hemp, and flax; the rearing of cattle is rather considerable; the manufactures consist of linen, leather, paper, &c. The amount of the *revenue* and of the *expenditure* (in Luxemburg and Limburg) for several years, has been about 1,800,000 florins. The troops to be furnished to the confederal army consist of 2,556 men. In 1841 an *order of honor* ("of the oak-crown"), in 4 classes, has been instituted by the grand duke. The grand-duchy contains:

LUXEMBURG (anciently in German called *Lützelburg*), capital of the grand-duchy, and German confederal fortress, on the Elz river, 26 miles west-south-west of Treves, is noted for the strength of its fortifications, and has 12,000 inhabitants (exclusive the garrison). VIANDEN, a town on the Our, with a remarkable ancient castle, leather manufactures, and 1,550 inhabitants. WILZ, a town on the river of the same name, with manufactures of cloth, leather, and paper, and 2,700 inhabitants. GREVEMACHERN, a town on the

The Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, and the Duchy of Limburg.

Moselle, has 2,400 inhabitants, and is noted for its wines. Other more or less remarkable towns are: ECHTERNACH (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Dickirch* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Meersch* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Remich* (with 2,250 inhabitants), *Esch* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Clairvaux* (with 700 inhabitants).

THE DUCHY OF LIMBURG, which, considered as a Netherlandish province, has an area of 852 square miles, with 198,000 inhabitants (although only its district of *Roeremonde*, having an area of $383\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and a population of 94,000 inhabitants, actually belongs to the German Confederation), was primitively an earldom, originated about the middle of the 10th century. Henry I., earl of Limburg, who lived in the latter half of the 11th century, was married to Judith, the only daughter and heiress of Frederic of Luxemburg, duke of Lower Lorraine (as the Netherlands were styled prior to their annexation to the duchy of Burgundy), and his son, Henry II., being elected duke of Lower Lorraine, the ducal title was conferred to the earldom of Limburg also. In 1280 the male line of the dukes of Limburg became extinct, and now the duchy was inherited by the duke, John I., of Brabant. Together with Brabant, Limburg was annexed to the duchy of Burgundy, and came subsequently under the sway of Spain, then under that of Austria. By the terms of the Westphalian treaty of peace in 1648, one part of the duchy was ceded to the republic of the united provinces of the Netherlands; it belongs at present to the district of Roeremonde, while the remainder of the latter consists of a territory which continued to be annexed to the ancient duchy of Limburg. The named district (whose inhabitants are for the most part *Roman Catholics*) contains:

ROEREMONDE, its capital, on the Meuse at its junction with the Roer, westward and 33 miles distant from Düsseldorf, has 5,700 inhabitants, and is noted for its cloth manufactures. WEERDT, a town situated amidst bogs and heaths,

 Germany.—Electorate of Hesse.

northward and 34 miles distant from Maastricht, has 6,500 inhabitants, and is noted in history as the birth-place of the famous Austrian general, in the thirty years' war, who named himself John of Weerdt. SITTARD, a town at the frontier of the Prussian Rhenish province, with 4,000 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Gennep* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Süsteren* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Stevens-Waerd* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Wessem* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Valkenburg* (in French *Fauquemont*, has 1,650 inhabitants). The village of *Vaels*, situated in the neighborhood of Aix la Chapelle, has 2,600 inhabitants, and is noted for its cloth and needle manufactures.

XIII.—THE ELECTORATE OF HESSE.

AREA: 4,452 square miles.

POPULATION: 750,000 inhabitants.

THIS state, commonly called ELECTORAL HESSE (*Kurhessen* in German), and formerly known by the name of HESSE-CASSEL, is situated between the *Weser* and *Mayne* rivers, towards the centre of Germany, surrounded by Westphalia, the kingdom of Hanover, the Saxon duchies, and Hesse-Darmstadt.

The majority of the population consists of *Calvinists*, and the remainder of *Lutherans* and about 100,000 *Catholics*. The number of *Jews* amounts to about 8,500.

The surface is generally more mountainous (see pages 7 and 8) or hilly than level, and the soil may even be called sterile in some districts. However, sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, and the rearing of cattle is considerable; though the latter is not everywhere of fine breed. The chief natural products are *timber*, *flax*, *iron*, and *freestone*.

The manufactures consist of linen, hardware, woollen goods,

The Electorate of Hesse—its History.

etc. The inland trade is not inconsiderable. With regard to the means of education, there are, besides the university at Marburg (see page 287), which in 1846 was frequented by 264 students, 6 lyceæ, 6 gymnasia, 63 Latin schools (see the note, page 65), etc.

The government is a limited monarchy, the sovereign power being vested in an elector and one legislative chamber. The public revenue was in the period 1843-45, estimated at 3,892,700, and the expenditure at 3,675,420 Prussian dollars per annum. The public debt amounted in 1840 to 1,642,566 Prussian dollars. The regular army consists of 8,657 men; to the confederal army are to be furnished 5,679 men.

There are the following orders of honor: 1. The order of the Golden Lion, in 4 classes, and instituted in 1770. 2. The military order of Merit, instituted in 1769. 3. The order of the Iron Helmet, in 3 classes, and instituted in 1814.

History.—Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Homburg, have one common origin, and thus we are already acquainted with the remoter part of Hessian history (see page 352). The eldest son of Philip the Generous, William IV., obtained the largest share in the partition, viz., the greatest part of the present province of Lower Hesse (with Cassel), the ancient earldom of Ziegenhain, part of Schmalkalden, one half of the ready money, etc. During his reign (1567-1592) he made fresh acquisitions of territories, mostly by inheritance. His son and successor, landgrave Maurice, inherited Marburg, etc., and other territories were annexed during the reign of his grandson, William VI. The latter's great-grandson, Frederic I. (1730-1751), was married to Ulrica Eleanor of Sweden, and thus ascended the Swedish throne in 1720; while he, after his father's death (in 1730), succeeded also in Hesse-Cassel, though he continued to reside in Stockholm. He died in 1751, and was succeeded by his brother, landgrave William VIII., whose successor (since 1760) was Frederic II., who died in 1785, and was succeeded by his son, William IX., who in 1803 was indemnified for the cession of his dominions on the Rhine, by the annexation of the towns of Fritzlar and Amöneburg, etc. (see page 356), while at the same time he was promoted to the dignity of an elector. As such he was now styled William I. In the war Napoleon

Germany.—Electorate of Hesse.

waged against Prussia in 1806, the elector of Hesse endeavored to keep neutrality, but in vain; for after the battle of Jena, Napoleon declared to him that he was thoroughly acquainted with his secret hostile disposition against him, so that if he had lost the battle, the elector would forthwith have attacked the French army. Thus, the only chance was left to William I., either to leave the country or to defend it against the French. As this latter would have been entirely unsuccessful, he retired to Austria, while in the next year his state became a constituent part of the kingdom of Westphalia (see page 295). In 1813 William I. returned to his dominions, acquired the territory of the ancient independent bishopric of Fulda, and retained the electoral title, though it had since 1806 lost its actual signification. He died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son *William II.*, who in 1830 appointed his son *Fred-eric William* (born in 1802, and reigning elector since 1847) co-regent, and died on the 20th November, 1847.

The electorate of Hesse is divided into 4 *provinces*, which are subdivided into 21 circles, viz., the province of Lower Hesse into 10, that of Upper Hesse into 4, that of Fulda into 4, and the province of Hanau into 3 circles. The capitals of the provinces will be found marked by a cross (+).

I. The *province of Lower Hesse* contains: +CASSEL, the capital of the electorate, and residence of the elector, on the Fulda (see page 17), south-westward and 28 miles distant from Göttingen, with numerous manufactures, considerable inland trade, and 32,600 inhabitants. Cassel is noted for its fine and solid public and private edifices, some of which are built of freestone; as, for instance, the electoral palace, and the museum. At about 5 miles distance is situated, at the foot of the Ifabichtswald (see page 8), the electoral palace of WILHELMSHÖHE (literally, William's Height), renowned for its gardens, fountains, colossal statue of Hercules, etc. The town of *Gross-Almerode*, eastward and 9 miles distant from Cassel, with 2,250 inhabitants, is noted for its crucibles. ALLENDORF, a town on the Werra, with 4,400 inhabitants, is already, since the 10th century, noted for its salt-springs and works. CARLSHAFEN, a town on the Weser, northward and 20 miles distant from Cassel, with rather important trade, and 1,700 inhabitants. The town of HOFGEISMAR, northward and 14 miles distant from Cassel, with an electoral

 The Electorate of Hesse—its Geographical Divisions.

palace and 3,500 inhabitants, is noted and much resorted to as a watering-place. The village of *Geismar* (near Fritzlar, with mineral waters and 900 inhabitants) was in the days of Paganism noted for a millennial oak-tree kept holy, which in the 8th century was cut down by Bonifacius. **HOMBERG**, surnamed *in Hesse*, a town on the little Efze river, southward and 22 miles distant from Cassel, with 3,800 inhabitants, and manufactures of linen, leather, and woollen goods. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Melsungen* (southward and 14 miles distant from Cassel, with 4,050 inhabitants), *Lichtenau* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Spangenberg* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Waldkappel* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Borken* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Grienstein* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Immenhausen* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Zierenberg* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Wolfhagen* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Gudensberg* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Felsberg* (with 1,300 inhabitants), and *Niedenstein* (with 700 inhabitants). **ROTENBERG**, a town on the Fulda, 28 miles south-south-east of Cassel, with 3,650 inhabitants, linen and other manufactures, and a rather extensive castle or palace, until 1834 the residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Rotenburg. These landgraves were descendants of Maurice (see above), who having been married twice, bequeathed to his sons from the second matrimony, the *fourth part* of his dominions. His eldest son and successor, William V., ceded for this purpose certain cities, towns, and estates, in Lower Hesse, to his step-brothers, yet reserving his supreme sovereignty. The last descendant of these step-brothers was Victor Amadeus, who died in 1834, and with whom this collateral line became extinct. Thus, the reigning house of Hesse-Cassel came again in full possession of the *Rotenburgian Quarter*, as this territory was styled. Other towns of it are the following **WANNFRIED** (on the Werra, with considerable trade, and 2,050 inhabitants), **ESCHWEGE** (on the Werra, with various manufactures, and 6,050 inhabitants), **WITZENHAUSEN** (on the Werra, eastward and 14 miles distant from Cassel with some vine culture and 3,250 inhabitants), and *Sontra* (with 1,800 inhabitants).—The ancient *earldom of Schaumburg* (which in 1647 was inherited by the house of Hesse-Cassel and Lippe, its native earls having become extinct in 1640), along the Weser, contains: **RINTELN**, a town on the Weser, north-westward and 72 miles distant from Cassel, and south-westward and 32 miles distant from Hanover, has 3,200 inhabitants, was since 1621 noted for its university, which was abolished by the transitory Westphalian government in 1809. *Oldendorf*, a town on the Weser, with 1,400 inhabitants. Between here and Rinteln are, on a steep hill on the Weser, the ruins of the

Germany.—Electorate of Hesse.

ancient castle of *Schaumburg*, where the earls of the same name resided. *OBERNKIRCHEN*, a town with 1,900 inhabitants, is noted for its quarries and coal mines. *Rodenberg* and *Sachsenhagen*, towns with respectively 1,350 and 800 inhabitants. The village of *NENSDORF* (with 750 inhabitants) is noted and much resorted to as a watering-place. To the *electorate of Mentz* (see above and page 355) did belong: *Fritzlar*, a town on the Eder river, 18 miles south-south-west of Cassel, with some manufactures and 3,050 inhabitants. In the middle ages, Fritzlar was by far more noted than at present. *NUMBURG*, or *Naumburg*, a town with 1,800 inhabitants. The town of *VOLKMARSEN*, north-westward and 18 miles distant from Cassel, with 2,850 inhabitants, did formerly belong to the duchy of Westphalia (see under the head of Prussia).

II. The *province of UPPER HESSE* contains: *MARBURG*, the capital of the province, on the Lahn, half-way between Cassel and Frankfort, has 8,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above and page 287) and its highly remarkable Gothic St. Elizabeth's church, whose foundation was laid in the 13th century. *FRANKENBERG*, a town on the Eder river, with some leather and cloth manufactures, and 3,250 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Witter* (with 1,550 inhabitants), *Frankenau* (with 1,050 inhabitants), *Rosenthal* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Gemünden* (with 1,450 inhabitants), *Kirchhain* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Rauschenberg* (with 1,550 inhabitants), and *Schwecinsberg* (with 1,000 inhabitants). *ZIEGENHAIN*, a formerly fortified town, 23 miles east-north-east of Marburg, and southward and 32 miles distant from Cassel, with 1,750 inhabitants and an ancient castle, once the residence of the earls of Ziegenhain, who became extinct in 1450, upon which Hesse-Cassel inherited the earldom. *TREYSA*, a town in the neighborhood of Ziegenhain, with some manufactures and 2,550 inhabitants. *NEUKIRCHEN*, a town in the vicinity of Ziegenhain, with various manufactures and 2,150 inhabitants. *Schwarzenborn*, a very ancient town, with 1,000 inhabitants. The town of *AMÖNEBURG* (on the Ohm, eastward and 9 miles distant from Marburg, with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Neustadt* (between Amöneburg and Ziegenhain, with 1,800 inhabitants), did formerly belong, together with Fritzlar, etc., to the electorate of Mentz (see page 355).

III. The *province of FULDA*, comprising chiefly the ancient independent bishopric of Fulda, and the dominion of Schmalkalden. 1. The *bishopric of Fulda* took its origin from an abbey instituted in 744 by the holy Bonifacius, and which in the course of time was endowed with various privileges, and in

The Electorate of Hesse—its Geographical Divisions.

1752 raised to the rank of an *independent* bishopric, which in the beginning of the present century had a territory to the extent of 788 square miles, with 70,000 inhabitants. In 1803 it was secularized, and, by the title of a principality, ceded to the prince of *Orange* (subsequently King William I. of the Netherlands). But as this prince was in 1806 general in the Prussian service, Napoleon deprived him, after the battle of Jena, of the principality of Fulda, and annexed it in 1809 to the grand-duchy of Frankfort (see page 294). In 1815 Prussia became possessed of it, but soon ceded it to Hesse-Cassel, with the exception of some districts, which were annexed to Bavaria. It since bears the title of a grand-duchy, and contains: +FULDA, its former capital, and residence of the bishop, on the Fulda river, 62 miles south-south-east of Cassel, with various and numerous manufactures and 9,600 inhabitants, is noted for its magnificent palace and its cathedral containing the sepulchre of the holy Bonifacius. The neighboring village of *Salzschlierf* (with 1,100 inhabitants) is a watering-place. HUENFELD, a town on the high-road between Fulda and Eisenach, with noted linen manufactures, and 2,150 inhabitants. *Burghawn*, a market-town, with 1,800 inhabitants. 2. The *dominion of Schmalkalden* (144 square miles, and 27,500 inhabitants), which partly was purchased, partly inherited by the house of Hesse-Cassel respectively in 1360 and 1583, contains: SCHMALKALDEN, a town at the Thüringerwald Mountains, about half-way between Fulda and Weimar, with 5,500 inhabitants, is renowned for its cutlery, and also noted in the history of the Reformation, especially with reference to the years 1531 and 1537. The neighboring market-town of *Klein-Schmalkalden* (Little Schmalkalden), part of which belongs to Saxe-Gotha, has 1,050 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in those articles fabricated at Schmalkalden. BROTTERODE, a market-town, with manufactures of hardware and cutlery, and 2,400 inhabitants. The villages *Oberschönau* (with 960 inhabitants) and *Seligenthal* (with 1,150 inhabitants), are noted for their iron-works. 3. The market-town of PHILIPPSTHAL (on the Werra, 30 miles north-north-east of Fulda, with 900 inhabitants) is the residence of a collateral line of the house of Hesse-Cassel. Other market-towns are *Niederaula* (with 1,350 inhabitants), and *Heringen* (with 1,250 inhabitants). HERSFELD, a town on the Fulda river, northward and 24 miles distant from Fulda, with manufactures of leather and woollen goods, and 7,000 inhabitants. The market-town of BARCHFELD, with 1,600 inhabitants, is the residence of a collateral line of the house of Hesse-Cassel. *Friedewald*, a market-town, with 1,550 inhabitants.

Germany.—Electorate of Hesse.

IV. The *province of HANAU*, comprises chiefly the ancient earldom of Hanau-Münzenberg (which in 1736 was inherited by the house of Hesse-Cassel), and containing: †HANAU, the capital of the province, on the right bank of the Mayne, eastward and 9 miles distant from Frankfort, with numerous and various manufactures, considerable trade, and 15,300 inhabitants. Hanau is noted for the battle on the 30th Oct., 1813, in which the Bavarian and Austrian troops were defeated by Napoleon, then retreating from Leipsic. Near Hanau is the electoral palace of *Philippruhe*, and the watering-place of *Wilhelmsbad*. On the left bank of the Mayne is situated the palace of RUMPENHEIM, until 1837 the residence of the late landgrave Frederic, father of the duchess of Cambridge. The market-town of *Nauheim* (with 1,450 inhabitants) is noted for its salt-springs. BOCKENHEIM, a town 'on the Mayne and in the neighborhood of Frankfort, with 3,500 inhabitants. In its vicinity is situated the market-town of *Praunheim*, with 700 inhabitants. The market-town of BERGEN, not far from Frankfort, with 2,000 inhabitants, is remarkable for a victory obtained by the French in 1759. GELNHAUSEN, anciently an imperial city and frequently the residence of Emperor Frederic I. (see page 300), is situated on the Kinzig, and the high-road between Hanau and Fulda, and has 4,050 inhabitants. Of the ancient imperial residence some remains are still extant. Between here and Fulda is to be noticed SCHLUECHTERN, a town with 2,250 inhabitants. The town of STEINAU, on the Kinzig river, has 2,550 inhabitants. To the former bishopric of Fulda (see above) once belonged the towns of SALMÜNSTER (with 1,650 inhabitants) and *Soden* (with 1,100 inhabitants). The market-town of BIRSTEIN (with a palace and 1,100 inhabitants) belongs to the prince of Isenburg-Birstein (see page 355). To other lines of the princely house of Isenburg do belong: WAECHTERSBACH, a town in the neighborhood of Salmünster, with 1,400 inhabitants, and MEEHOLZ, a market-town, noted for its quarries, has 900 inhabitants.

XIV.—THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALDECK.

AREA : 458 square miles.

POPULATION : 62,000 inhabitants.

THIS principality, situated between Hesse-Cassel and Westphalia, consists of two detached sections about 30 miles from each other. The larger section (426 square miles, and 55,000 inhabitants) comprises Waldeck proper; and the by far smaller section (32 square miles, and 7,000 inhabitants) consists of the earldom or principality of Pyrmont, and is situated on the Weser. The inhabitants, being *Evangelicals* (see page 291), depend for subsistence chiefly on agriculture and other branches of husbandry. The government is a somewhat limited monarchy. The public *revenue* and *expenditure* amount to about 250,000 Prussian dollars annually, and the *public debt* to 600,000 Prussian dollars. To the confederal army are to be furnished 519 men.

History.—Waldeck was primitively an earldom, whose first historically known earl was Wittekind (not to be confounded with the famous Saxon duke of this name), who lived in the beginning of the 11th century. His descendants formed several lines, most of which became extinct in the course of time. In 1625 the reigning house of Waldeck inherited the earldom of *Pyrmont*, and was respectively in 1692 and 1712 promoted to the *princely* rank and dignity. In 1807 Waldeck became a member of the Rhenish, and in 1815 of the German confederation. The reigning sovereign is prince *George*, born in 1831.

The principality of Waldeck is divided into 4 bailiwicks, one of which comprises the earldom of Pyrmont. We shall first describe Waldeck proper, and next to it Pyrmont.

 Germany.—Principality of Waldeck.

1. *Waldeck proper* (see p. 375) contains: **CORBACH**, or *Korbach*, the capital of the whole principality (the princely residence is in Arolsen), on the Itter river, 30 miles west-south-west of Cassel, with a remarkable church, and 2,500 inhabitants. **AROLSEN**, residence of the prince and seat of the government, on the little Aar river, 20 miles west-north-west of Cassel, with, 2,200 inhabitants), various manufactures, and a remarkable and extensive princely palace, founded in 1716. **WILDUNGEN** (or *Niederwildungen*), a town south-eastward and 14 miles distant from Corbach, with a remarkable church, and 1,850 inhabitants, is noted for its mineral waters. In the neighborhood of Corbach are the ruins of the castle of *Schwalenberg*, ancestral seat of the reigning princely house. The neighboring town of *Sachsenhausen*, with 1,200 inhabitants, is noted for its breweries. **WALDECK**, a town 9 miles east-south-east of Corbach, with the ancient castle of the same name, and 800 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Mengeringhausen* (with 1,750 inhabitants), *Sachsenberg* (with 1,150 inhabitants), *Freienhagen* (with 800 inhabitants), and *Rhoden* (with 1,750 inhabitants). The market-town of **BERGHEIM**, with 600 inhabitants, is the residence of the earl of Waldeck, who belongs to a collateral line of the princely house. 2. The earldom, or at present *principality of Pyrmont* (see above), contains: **PYRMONT**, a town on the Weser, northward and 52 miles distant from Cassel, has a remarkable princely palace, and 3,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its mineral waters, and annually visited by many strangers.

 XV.—THE KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

AREA: 5,793 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,809,000 inhabitants.

THE former electorate, but since 1806 kingdom of Saxony, is situated towards the centre of Germany, between Bavaria and Silesia, and between Bohemia and the Prussian province of Saxony.

The Kingdom of Saxony—its Natural Products and Manufactures.

Most of the inhabitants are *Lutherans*, though the royal family is Catholic since the days of Frederic Augustus I. (1694–1733). In 1843 the number of *Catholics* (chiefly in Lusatia) in the country was 30,375, and that of *Calvinists* was 2,074, while the number of *Jews* (who are allowed only to live in Dresden and Leipsic) was restricted to 882.

The surface is mostly hilly and mountainous, yet level in the northern part of the country. The principal mountain range here is the *Erzgebirge*, or *Ore Mountains* (see page 7). The *Highland of Meissen* is usually called *Saxon Switzerland*, on account of its sublime natural scenery. The principal river is the *Elbe*.

The soil is in the level and hilly parts of the country, both fertile and eminently cultivated; nevertheless corn is not sufficiently raised for home consumption. The vine is cultivated to a rather great extent, but the wines which are produced are not fit for being exported. Fruits of various kinds are produced in abundance. The rearing of cattle is very considerable, and vast flocks of sheep are raised, the *wool* of which, noted for its fineness, is largely exported. The greatest part of German wool imported into England in 1828, amounting to more than 230,000 quintals, was Saxon wool. In 1765 Spanish sheep were introduced for improving the native breed, and in 1829 Saxon sheep were introduced in Spain to improve the Spanish breed! Saxony is moreover rich in *metals* and other minerals. In 1844 the nett produce of the Saxon mines had a value of 2,197,873 Prussian dollars, and consisted chiefly of *silver* (74,272 marks), *lead* (8,940 quintals), *tin* (2,409 quintals), *iron* (at the value of more than 600,000 Prussian dollars), etc.

Saxony is noted for its *manufactures*, which consist chiefly of *cotton* and *woollen goods*, *linen*, lace, straw hats, etc., musical instruments and porcelain. The *inland trade* is very considerable,

and for several years the exports have surpassed the imports by about 3 million Prussian dollars in value.

With regard to the means of education, Saxony ranks among the first countries of Germany in this point. Beside the university at Leipsic (see page 287), which in 1846 was frequented by 835 students, there are 2 so-called princely schools (arranged in a similar manner, as for instance, the colleges at Eton and Winchester in England), 9 gymnasia, 9 seminaries, the renowned mining academy at Freiberg, 2,155 common schools (beside numerous private schools), etc.

The government is a limited monarchy like that of Wirtemberg. In the budget for the period 1846-48, the public revenue was estimated at 5,798,648 Prussian dollars, and the expenditure at 5,786,059 annually. The actual public debt amounted at the close of the year 1846, to 13,092,600 Prussian dollars. The regular army consists of 16,691 men. The troops for the confederal army, 12,000 men.

There are the following *orders of honor*: 1. The *order of the Rue Crown*, instituted in 1807, in one single class. 2. The *military order of St. Henry*, instituted in 1736, and renewed respectively in 1796, and 1829, in 4 classes. 3. The *civil order of Merit*, in 3 classes, instituted in 1815.

History.—The first historically known inhabitants of this country were the Hermunduri (a Germanic tribe); and at a later period and until the end of the 10th century, we find here the Sorbes and other Slavonic tribes predominant. Thus, while Slavonic tribes occupied a country which at present is known only by the name of Saxony, the ancient and genuine Germanic tribe of the *Saxons*, lived at a rather great distance from it in the north-western part of Germany, between the Rhine and Eider rivers (see page 298). In short, the ancient Saxons (whose principal seat is in common life still frequently called *Lower Saxony*) had nothing in common with the fore-mentioned country; and the latter would, but for the political alterations the ancient duchy of Saxony underwent towards the end of the 12th century, perhaps

The Kingdom of Saxony—its History.

have retained its primitive *political* name of MEISSEN until the present day. This name was derived from that of the stronghold of *Meissen*, which Emperor Henry I. erected in 930 on the Elbe, to protect the eastern frontier of Germany against the inroads on the part of the neighboring Slavonic tribes. He annexed a territory to that place, appointed a margrave to represent him here, and in this way the *margraviate of Meissen* came to existence. In 1046 Emperor Henry III. invested with the margraviate the earl Dedo II. of *Wettin*, who is the ancestor of the present reigning houses in the kingdom, as well as in the grand-duchy and duchies of Saxony. In the course of time the margraviate was gradually enlarged, especially by the ancient landgraviate of Thuringen (see under the head of Saxe-Weimar), which was inherited in the 13th century. Meanwhile the powerful *duchy of Saxony* (i. e. the present Hanover, Westphalia, etc., see page 299) had been dismembered since the year 1179 (when the Duke Henry, surnamed the Lion, was outlawed on account of his felony), and with its north-eastern part and the electoral privileges (see page 293), the Duke Bernard of Ascania (see under the head of Anhalt) been invested. In 1422 the electoral line of the Ascanian house became extinct, and Emperor Sigismund now conferred that named part of the ancient duchy of Saxony and the electoral dignity upon the *margrave Frederic of Meissen*, and since that period the name of a margraviate of Meissen became gradually obsolete, and was supplanted by the more illustrious title of the *electorate of Saxony*. For the same reason that circle of the German Empire which chiefly embraced this electorate, was styled the *Upper Saxon* circle (see page 293). The Margrave Frederic, or Elector Frederic I., died in 1428, and was succeeded by his son *Frederic II.*, surnamed *the Meek*, who resided in Altenburg, and died in 1464, leaving behind two sons, Ernest and Albert. *Ernest* succeeded his father as elector, and the electoral residence was henceforth usually in Wittenberg. But he ceded the ancient margraviate of Meissen (comprising among others Dresden and Leipsic) and part of Thuringia, to his younger brother ALBERT, who took his residence in Dresden, and with whom, and his descendants, we have only to do here. For Ernest's grandson, John Frederic, surnamed the Generous, having taken up arms against the emperor, and for this reason been deposed in 1547, Albert's grandson, MATTHEW, was invested with the electorate, however at the same time obliged to cede to the deposed elector and his descendants, the districts of *Weimar, Jena, Eisenach, Gotha*, etc., to which in 1554 was added that of *Altenburg*. In this way the Saxon grand-duchy and

Germany.—Kingdom of Saxony.

duchies, ruled by descendants of Ernest and respectively of John Frederic, came into existence. Elector *Maurice* died in 1553, and was succeeded by his brother, *Augustus I.*, who died in 1586, and was succeeded by his son, *Christian I.*, etc. The elector *Frederic Augustus I.* (1694-1733) ascended the Polish throne as King Augustus II. He died in 1733, and was succeeded both in Saxony and Poland by his son *Frederic Augustus II.* (Augustus III.), who died in 1763. His grandson, Frederic Augustus (1763-1827), became in 1806, member of the Rhenish confederation (see page 294), as *king* of Saxony, and in the following year possessed of the duchy or grand-duchy of Warsaw, created by Napoleon. He continued to be the ally of Napoleon, even until the battle of Leipsic in 1813, and for this reason he was by the powers allied against the French emperor, treated as prisoner, and in 1815 deprived of the larger half (7,961 square miles, and in 1815, with 845,218 inhabitants) of his kingdom, in favor of Prussia, to which this half was ceded. King Frederic Augustus I. died in 1827, and was succeeded by his brother, Anton, who died in 1836, and was succeeded by his nephew, the at present reigning king, *Frederic Augustus II.*, born in 1797.

Until 1835 the kingdom was divided into 5 circles or provinces, which since have been reduced to 4 (of Dresden, Leipsic, Zwickau and Bautzen), styled districts of circle directions (*Kreisdirktions-Bezirke*). Those of Dresden, Leipsic and Zwickau comprise the ancient margraviate of Meissen and part of Thuringia; while that of Bautzen comprises the greater part of the Upper Lusatia, annexed to Saxony in 1635. For the sake of brevity, we shall use the term of *provinces*, whose capitals will be found marked with a cross (+).

I. The *province of Dresden* contains: +DRESDEN, the capital of the kingdom and royal residence, on both sides of the Elbe (crossed here by one of the finest bridges, built of freestone, 1,380 feet long and 42 feet broad), had, at the close of the year 1846, 3,706 houses and 85,707 inhabitants, exclusive of the military and strangers. Dresden is noted for a great many magnificent or at least remarkable public buildings; as for instance, the Catholic church (reared in the period of 1739-1756), the church of Our Lady (with a fine cupola), the royal palace with a steeple of 353 feet in height, the so-

 The Kingdom of Saxony—its Geographical Divisions.

called Japanese palace containing the royal library (see page 288), the new building for the highly renowned gallery of paintings, the former palace of Marcolini (where Napoleon resided in 1813), etc. Near Dresden is the beautiful valley called *Plauenscher Grund*, after the village of Plauen, where it ends, while it begins at the town of THARAND, with 1,800 inhabitants and an academy for forest-concerns. The neighboring village of *Kesselsdorf* is noted for a battle between the Prussians and Austro-Saxons on the 15th Dec., 1745. MEISSEN, once the capital of the ancient margraviate of Meissen, on the Elbe, 13 miles below Dresden, with 8,200 inhabitants, vine culture, and a college or so-called princely school (see above), instituted in 1543. Meissen is at present chiefly noted for its eminent porcelain-manufactory, which in 1710 was established in the ancient and extensive castle, where the margraves had resided. Another remarkable edifice is the ancient Gothic cathedral; for Meissen was until 1587 the seat of a Catholic bishop. The neighboring town of *Lommatzsch* (with 2,800 inhabitants) is situated in a district of the same name that is highly renowned for the fertility of its well-cultivated soil. FREIBERG, a city near the Freiburger Mulde river, south-westward and 18 miles distant from Dresden, is highly renowned both for its numerous mines and mining academy, which was founded in 1765 and has ever since been much resorted to, even from foreign countries. The mines of Freiberg were for the first time wrought in the 12th century, and have since produced quantities of silver to the value of 240,000,000 Prussian dollars. *Hainichen*, a town, north-westward and 9 miles distant from Freiberg, with numerous manufactures and 5,600 inhabitants, is remarkable as the birth-place of the amiable German poet Gellert. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Wilsdruf* (with 2,150 inhabitants), *Riesa* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Brand* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Sayda* (with 1,250 inhabitants), *Frauenstein* (with 1,150 inhabitants), ALTENBERG (with important tin mines, and 2,100 inhabitants), *Glashütte* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Dohna* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Dippoldiswalde* (with 2,550 inhabitants), *Grossenhain* (with 6,500 inhabitants), *Radeburg* (noted for its corn and cattle-markets, has 2,100 inhabitants), and *Radeberg* (with linen manufactures and 2,300 inhabitants). The town of LIEBSTADT, in the neighborhood of Pirna, with 800 inhabitants, is noted for its ancient mountain-castle of *Kukukstein*. In its vicinity is situated the village of *Maren* where on the 21st Nov., 1759, the Prussian general Fink capitulated with 15,000 men. *Kreischau*, a market-town, between Dresden and Pirna, with 900 inhabitants, is noted as a watering-place, and situated in a district that

Germany.—Kingdom of Saxony.

may be considered as the principal seat of the Saxon straw-hat manufactures. MORITZBURG, a palace northward and 7 miles distant from Dresden, and reared in 1542 by the elector Maurice, contains more than 220 rooms and apartments, and is noted as a royal hunting-seat. The palace of *Pillnitz*, in the neighborhood of Dresden, and noted for its gardens and park, is the residence of the king in the summer season. SCHANDAU, a town on the right bank of the Elbe, and near the frontier of Bohemia, with 1,650 inhabitants, may be considered as the principal place of the above-mentioned *Saxon Switzerland*. Between Schandau and Dresden is situated, on the left bank of the Elbe, the town of PIRNA, with 6,000 inhabitants, noted for its quarries, and for its ancient castle of *Sonnenstein*, standing on a high rock and at present arranged for a mad-house. Opposite Pirna, on the right bank of the Elbe, is situated the town of KÖNIGSTEIN, with 2,050 inhabitants, and the renowned mountain-fort of the same name, which is as impregnable, for instance, as that of Gibraltar. The well of this fort is 1,172 feet deep.

II. The province of *Leipsic*, comprising part of a district anciently well known by the name of *Osterland*, contains: †LEIPSIK (in German *Leipzig*), a city on the Pleisse, at its junction with the Elster river, 70 miles west-north-west of Dresden, had, at the close of the year 1846, 1,980 houses and 60,103 inhabitants. Leipsic may in some respects be considered as the centre of the inland trade of Germany, and is noted not only for its great fairs, held thrice a year, but also for its highly important book-trade, and its university (see page 287). The most remarkable public edifices here are: the *Pleissenburg* (celebrated as a stronghold in the thirty years' war, and erected in 1549), the so-called Paulinum (with a church inaugurated by Luther on the 12th Aug., 1545), St. Nicholas' church, St. Thomas' church, etc. The environs of Leipsic were the scenes of important battles in 1631, 1642, and especially on the 16th and 18th Oct., 1813. GRIMMA, a town on the Mulde river, south-eastward and 17 miles distant from Leipsic, has 5,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its manufactures and its princely school or college (see above), founded in 1513. WÜRZEN, a town on the rail-road between Leipsic and Dresden, is noted for its ancient cathedral (whose foundation was laid in 1114), and has 4,200 inhabitants. *Mutzschen*, a town north-eastward and 7 miles distant from Grimma, with 1,650 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated the palace of *Hubertsburg*, formerly noted as a hunting-seat, and for the treaty of peace concluded here in 1763. The town of *Colditz* (south-eastward and 25 miles distant from Leipsic, with 3,000 inhabitants) is noted for

 The Kingdom of Saxony—its Geographical Divisions.

its hospital, that of *Rochlitz* (southward and 32 miles distant from Leipsic, with 4,200 inhabitants), for its manufacture of woollen goods, and the town of *Waldheim* (between Leipsic and Freiberg, with 3,500 inhabitants), for its house of correction. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Taucha* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Markranstädt* (with 1,050 inhabitants), *Pegau* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Zwenkau* (with 2,650 inhabitants), *Borna* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Geringswalde* (with 2,400 inhabitants), and *Leisnig* (with important manufactures and 5,200 inhabitants). *PENIG*, a town on the Mulde river, between Leipsic and Chemnitz, with 4,100 inhabitants, is noted for its cotton manufactures, and belongs to a collateral line of the dependent princely house of Schönburg (see under the head of the following province), together with the town of *Wechselburg* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and the village of *Rochsburg* (with 600 inhabitants, and a remarkable ancient castle or palace).

III. The province of *Zwickau*, comprising among others the ancient *Voigtland* (which name is derived from voigt or bailiff, because the district was in the middle ages under the sway of an imperial bailiff or governor), contains: †*ZWICKAU*, the capital of the province, in a romantic valley on the Zwickauer Mulde river, southward and 46 miles distant from Leipsic, has 9,000 inhabitants and several remarkable churches, and is noted for its coal mines. Zwickau carried on a very considerable trade in the middle ages, and was an imperial city until 1308. The towns of *Crimmitschau* (with remarkable Gothic church and 5,800 inhabitants) and *Werdau* (with 6,300 inhabitants), are noted for their woollen manufactures. *SCHNEEBERG*, a noted mining town in the Erzgebirge or Ore Mountains, southward and 12 miles distant from Zwickau, with various manufactures, especially of lace, and 7,300 inhabitants. Its silver mines wrought for the first time in 1471, were so productive, that when in 1477 the margrave Frederic of Meissen dined in one of them, he sat at a table consisting of a piece of ore, 80,000 marks of silver in value. *ANNABERG*, a likewise noted mining town near the frontier of Bohemia, is moreover noted for its ribbon and lace manufactures, and has 7,850 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable mining towns are: *Scheibenberg* (with 1,850 inhabitants), *Schwarzenberg* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Aue* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Johanngeorgsstadt* (John George's town, has 4,000 inhabitants), *Eibenstock* (with 5,300 inhabitants), *Geyer* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Jöhstadt* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Elterlein* (with 2,150 inhabitants), *Wolkenstein* (with 1,950 inhabitants), and *Marienberg* (with 4,500 inhabitants). The most important manufacturing town is *CHEMNITZ*, south-eastward and 50 miles distant

 Germany.—Kingdom of Saxony.

from Leipsic, with 28,650 inhabitants. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods. OEDERAN, a town between Chemnitz and Freiberg, has 4,650 inhabitants, and is noted for its manufactures of cloth, cassimere, flannel, etc. FRANKENBERG, a town on the Zschopau river, north-eastward and 8 miles distant from Chemnitz, has 6,300 inhabitants, and is noted for its cotton manufactures. GRUENHAIN, a town between Schneeberg and Annaberg, is noted for its lace, and has 1,550 inhabitants. The above-mentioned *Voigtland* contains: PLAUEN, its ancient capital, on the Elster, westward and 23 miles distant from Zwickau, with important manufactures of muslin, and 11,050 inhabitants. REICHENBACH, a town half-way between Plauen and Zwickau, has 6,800 inhabitants, and is likewise noted for its manufactures of muslin and of cloth, etc. Other more or less important manufacturing towns are: *Oelsnitz* (with 4,250 inhabitants), *Netzschkau* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Mylau* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Elsterberg* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Lengenfeld* (with 4,050 inhabitants), *Treuen* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Mühltröf* (with 1,700 inhabitants), and *Pausa* (with 2,450 inhabitants). The towns of *Adorf* (with 2,700 inhabitants) and *Markneukirchen* (with 2,750 inhabitants), are noted for their musical instruments. AUERBACH, a town on the Gölsch river, with considerable corn-markets, manufactures of black lace and pins, and 3,700 inhabitants, who make much pitch and smoke-black in the neighboring pine forests. WILDENFELS, a town between Zwickau and Schneeberg, with 2,400 inhabitants, and a palace, the residence of the earl of Solms-Wildenfels (belonging to the house of Solms, mentioned page 357). The *dependent dominions* of the princes and earls of *Schönburg* (241 square miles, and 105,300 inhabitants), contain: WALDENBURG, a town romantically situated on the Zwickauer Mulde river, southward and 36 miles distant from Leipsic, has 2,400 inhabitants, and is the residence of the prince of Schönburg-Waldenburg, to whom also do belong the towns of *Lichtenstein* (with 3,250 inhabitants), *Callenberg* (with 2,250 inhabitants), *Hartenstein* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Lössnitz* (with 4,900 inhabitants). The towns of HOHENSTEIN (with 4,700 inhabitants and considerable manufactures of cotton goods), and MEERANE (with woollen manufactures and 5,550 inhabitants), belong to the earl of Schönburg-Wechselburg. GLAUCHAU, a town westward and 18 miles distant from Chemnitz, with 8,250 inhabitants, is the residence of the earl of Schönburg-Hinterglauchau, and at the same time the capital of the above-named dependent dominions.

IV. The *province of Bautzen* consists of ancient Upper Lusatia. *Lusatia*, in general, was a margraviate, instituted in 931, and since the year 1370, belong-

 Kingdom of Saxony—its Geographical Divisions.

ing entirely to Bohemia. In 1635, Emperor Ferdinand II. ceded (in his quality as king of Bohemia) Lusatia to the electorate of Saxony, of which it has since formed a constituent part. Yet in 1815 the king of Saxony was constrained to cede that part known by the name of Lower Lusatia, and also part of Upper Lusatia, to Prussia. The remainder of *Upper Lusatia*, or the present province of Bautzen (969 square miles, and 282,600 inhabitants), contains: †BAUTZEN (officially styled *Budissin*), the ancient capital of Upper Lusatia, on the Spree river, eastward and 32 miles distant from Dresden, has 11,000 inhabitants and several remarkable public buildings, and is noted for its numerous manufactures, especially of linen, paper, and leather. Napoleon's victory on the 20th and 21st May, 1813. ZITTAU, a highly renowned manufacturing city near the Neisse river and the frontier of Bohemia, south-eastward and 30 miles distant from Bautzen, with numerous manufactures, linen and damask, and 9,350 inhabitants. To the city belong 36 villages, both industrious and populous, as, for instance, *Seiffhennersdorf*, or *Hennersdorf in Seifen* (with 5,600 inhabitants, and linen manufactures), and *Gross-Schönau*, with 4,800 inhabitants, fabricating damask of unparalleled beauty and fineness. A damask table-cloth, which was given to the duke of Wellington by King Frederic Augustus I., was made in *Gross-Schönau*. CAMENZ, a city on the Black Elster, north-westward and 12 miles distant from Bautzen, has 4,450 inhabitants, and is noted for its gingerbread. LÖBAU, a city south-eastward and 14 miles distant from Bautzen, with 2,800 inhabitants, and considerable trade in linen and cloth. KÖNIGSBRUECK, a town on the Pulsnitz river, 14 miles north-north-east of Dresden, with a palace (residence of the count of Hohenthal) and 1,750 inhabitants, is noted for its potteries. *Reibersdorf*, a market-town in the neighborhood of Zittau, with a magnificent palace of the count of Einsiedeln, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Schirgiswalde*, a town on the Spree river, is noted for its fustian, and has 1,400 inhabitants. The village of *Hochkirch*, south-eastward and 5 miles distant from Bautzen, is noted in the history of the seven years' war, by the defeat of the Prussians in the night of the 14th Oct., 1758. HERRNUT, a town at the railroad between Löbau and Zittau, with 1,000 inhabitants, is remarkable as the original seat of the Moravian Brethren since 1722. Other places inhabited exclusively by Moravian Brethren are, *Grosshennersdorf*, or *Markthennersdorf* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Berthelsdorf* (with 1,850 inhabitants), and *Kleinwelka* (with 600 inhabitants). STOLPEN, a town on the Wesenitz, eastward and 14 miles distant from Dresden, with a remarkable ancient mountain castle, and 1,300 inhabitants.

XVI.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

AREA: 1,427 square miles.

POPULATION: 254,000 inhabitants.

THIS state, officially styled *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach*, is situated in the centre of Germany, surrounded by other Saxon territories. The majority of the inhabitants consist of *Lutherans*, and the remainder of about 10,200 *Catholics*, and 1,450 *Jews*. The surface of the country is hilly; timber and wood, iron and manganese, are the chief natural products. The manufactures consist, for the most part, of hardware, woollen goods and linen. Besides the university of Jena (see page 287), in 1846 frequented by 419 students, there are 2 gymnasias, 72 Latin schools, 445 common schools, etc. The government is a limited monarchy. According to the budget for the period of 1845-47, the public revenue was estimated at 765,282, and the expenditure at 754,705 Prussian dollars annually. The revenues of the grand-ducal domains amount, upon an average, to 680,000 Prussian dollars per annum. The public debt amounts to about 3,750,000 Prussian dollars. To the confederal army are to be furnished 2,010 men. There is an order of honor, viz., the *Falcon order*, instituted in 1732 and renewed in 1815, in 3 classes.

History.—That all Saxon territories and reigning houses have one and the same origin, has already been told, page 379. The electors Maurice and Augustus I. ceded to the deposed elector, John Frederic the Generous, the districts named in the history of Saxony. John Frederic kept them together, but soon after his death, which occurred in 1554, his three sons divided them; which example was frequently followed by their descendants, so that in this way the other Saxon duchies, Gotha, Altenburg, etc., came into existence. In Weimar succeeded duke John (grandson of the elector John Frederic), who

The Grand-Duchy of Weimar—its History and Geographical Divisions.

died in 1605. In 1690 Jena with its dependencies, and in 1741 the dominion or principality of Eisenach was inherited by the reigning dukes of Weimar. In this way the duchy of Saxe-Weimar enlarged gradually its limits to the extent of 766 square miles, and had in 1806 a population of 109,000 inhabitants. In the last-named year, and after the battle of Jena, the then reigning duke *Charles Augustus*, joined the Rhenish Confederation, but in 1813 the allied powers. According to the stipulations of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, some districts of the kingdom of Saxony, of the electorate of Hesse, etc., (together 661 square miles, with 77,000 inhabitants), were annexed to the duchy, which at the same time was raised to the dignity of a *grand-duchy*. Charles Augustus died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, the still reigning grand-duke *Charles Frederic*, born in 1783.

The grand-duchy is divided into two provinces, styled principalities, viz., the province or principality of Weimar, and the province or principality of Eisenach, and is subdivided into 25 bailiwicks.

I. The province of Weimar contains: WEIMAR, capital of the grand-duchy and residence of the grand-duke, on the Ilm river, eastward and 14 miles distant from Erfurt and south-westward and 60 miles distant from Leipsic, with a magnificently-furnished grand-ducal palace, an admirably arranged public library of 130,000 volumes, and 12,000 inhabitants. Weimar has frequently been called German Athens on account of its having been the seat of eminent authors and poets, as Göthe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland and Musäus. JENA, a town romantically situated on the Saale, 12 miles east-south-east of Weimar, has 6,300 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see page 287), and for the battle gained by Napoleon over the Prussians on the 14th Oct., 1806. *Buttstädt*, a town north-eastward and 9 miles distant from Weimar, has 2,300 inhabitants, and is noted for its horse-marts. The town of *Apolda*, with 4,600 inhabitants, is noted for its hosieries. *Blankenhayn*, a town southward and 9 miles distant from Weimar, with various manufactures, considerable breweries, and 1,800 inhabitants. *STADTSULZA*, or *Sulza*, a town near the Saale river, has 1,250 inhabitants, and derived its name from valuable salt-springs, which were discovered in 966, but are at present the property of Saxe-Meiningen. *Berka*, a town on the Ilm, with mineral waters, quarries, and 1,300 inhabitants. *Remda*, a town with cotton and woollen

 Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.

manufactures, breweries, and 1,050 inhabitants. *Allstedt*, a town northward and 32 miles distant from Weimar, is noted for its eminent grand-ducal stud, and has 2,250 inhabitants. *Allstedt* is situated in a district that anciently was called the *Saxon Palatinate*. The town of *ILMENAU*, at the foot of the *Kickelhahn* (see page 7), south-westward and 32 miles distant from Weimar, with some manufactures, breweries, and 2,850 inhabitants, is situated on the territory of the ancient *earldom of HENNEBERG* (724 square miles, and in 1803 with 104,000 inhabitants), whose native earls became extinct in 1583, when it was inherited by the different lines of the Saxon houses, but especially by the descendants of the elector John Frederic the Generous. The eastern part of this province, forming at present the circle or district of *Neustadt*, was in 1815 ceded by the king of Saxony to Saxe-Weimar, and contains: *Neustadt an der Orla*, a town on the *Orla* river, south-eastward and 28 miles distant from Weimar, with cloth and other manufactures, and 4,450 inhabitants. *Weida*, a town with 4,100 inhabitants, is noted for its potteries. Other towns are: *Triptis* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Auma* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Berga* (with 650 inhabitants).

II. The province of *Eisenach* contains: *EISENACH*, its capital, on the *Nesse* and *Hörsel* rivulets, about half-way between Weimar and Cassel, with several remarkable public edifices, various manufactures, and 10,000 inhabitants. At a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here is situated, on a high mountain of the *Forest of Thuringia* (see page 7), the highly renowned ancient castle known by the name of *WARTBURG*, erected in 1067, and at present completely restored. Luther lived here incognito from the 4th May, 1521, to the 6th March, 1522. As this castle was the residence of the *landgraves of Thuringia* until the beginning of the 15th century, we shall give an historical sketch of *Thuringia* in general here. The *Thuringians* themselves have already been mentioned in the *History of Germany* (see page 298). They were primitively ruled by native kings, the first of whom was named *Merwig* and lived in the beginning of the 5th century. The last king, *Hermannfried* by name, was murdered by the *Franks* in 530, and since the kingdom of *Thuringia* became a prey of the *Saxons*, *Sorbes* and *Franks*. That part the latter took possession of, is until the present day known by the name of *Thuringia*, and *Erfurt* (already founded in the 5th century) was considered as its capital. The *Carlovingians* in France having been supplanted by the *Capetians* in 987 (see page 32), the last descendant of the former, *Louis*, took his refuge to *Emperor Conrad II.* (reigning in the period of 1024–1039), who appointed him

 The Grand-Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.—The Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

earl of Thuringia. Louis was succeeded by his son, Louis surnamed the Jumper, who was raised to the dignity of a *landgrave*. The reigning landgrave since the year 1190 was *Hermann*, whose daughter was given in marriage to the margrave Theodoric of Meissen, and who died in 1216, when he was succeeded by his eldest son Louis IV., consort of the holy Elizabeth, and father of the duchess Sophia of Brabant (see Hessian History, page 353). With his brother Henry Raspe, who died in 1247, the male line of the landgraves of Thuringia became extinct, and the greatest part of the landgraviate was now inherited by the house of Saxony (see page 379). Since the 16th century the descendants of the elector Ernest and respectively of John Frederic the Generous (see page 379) are possessed of Thuringia (and beside them, since 1815, Prussia). That part belonging to Saxe-Weimar contains, beside Eisenach, the following places: *RUHLA*, a village with 1,550 inhabitants, is noted for its considerable manufacture of hardware and cutlery. *CREUZBURG* or *Kreuzburg*, a town on the Werra, with 2,250 inhabitants, is noted for its salt-springs. *Wilhelmsthal*, a grand-ducal palace with a beautiful park. *Berka* and *Gerstungen*, market-towns with respectively 1,250 and 1,400 inhabitants. To the ancient earldom of Henneberg (see above) belonged the towns of *Ostheim* (southward and 45 miles distant from Eisenach, is noted for its cherries, and has 2,650 inhabitants), *Kalten-nordheim* (with manufactures of cutlery and linen, and 1,650 inhabitants), and *Kaltensundheim* (with 900 inhabitants). *VACHA*, a town south-westward and 16 miles distant from Eisenach, has 2,250 inhabitants, and did until 1815 belong to Hesse-Cassel. The town of *Geysa*, with 1,900 inhabitants, formerly belonged to the bishopric of Fulda (see page 372).

 XVII.—THE DUCHY OF SAXE-MEININGEN.

AREA: 980 square miles.

POPULATION: 157,000 inhabitants.

THIS duchy, since 1826 officially styled *Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen*, is situated at the northern frontier of Bavaria, at and

The Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen—its History.

on the Thuringerwald (see page 7), separating Coburg from Gotha, and bordering upon Weimar and Altenburg likewise. The inhabitants are *Lutherans*, with the exception of about 1,000 *Catholics*, and 1,550 *Jews*. On account of the thoroughly mountainous surface of the country, the rearing of cattle is to be considered as rather considerable: There are extensive forests, yielding valuable products for exportation. The manufactures of linen and woollen goods, of hardware and wooden toys, are considerable, as is likewise the inland trade. The university at Jena is considered as possessed in common by Saxe-Weimar and the Saxon duchies. In Saxe-Meiningen itself are 2 gymnasia, 1 seminary, 212 common, and 20 other schools. The government is a limited monarchy. In the financial year, ending 1844, the public revenue and expenditure amounted to 1,475,746, and the public debt to 4,537,776 florins. To the confederal army are to be furnished 1,150 men. The Saxon dukes have in common the so-called *House and Merit Order*, in 4 classes, primitively instituted in 1690 by the duke Frederic of Gotha, and renewed in 1838.

History.—When Duke John, grandson of the elector John Frederic the Generous (see page 386), died in 1695, he left behind 11 sons, of whom John Ernest succeeded in Weimar, while the other dominions were divided among the remaining 10 brothers. These died however one after the other, within a rather short period, with the exception of *Ernest*, surnamed *the Pious*, who died in 1675, leaving behind 7 sons, who divided again the dominions, which their father had gradually inherited from his deceased 9 brothers. By this arrangement duke *Bernard* (third son of Ernest) became possessed of MEININGEN, or that part of the ancient *carldomo f Henneberg* (see back under the head of Ilmenau in Saxe-Weimar), which the ducal line of the Saxon house had become possessed of in 1583. Bernard entailed upon his descendants in direct line, the subsequently styled duchy of Meiningen. The present reigning duke, like his ancestor named *Bernard*, and born in 1800, became in 1826 possessed of the former duchy of *Hildburghausen*, the principality of

 The Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen—its Geographical Divisions.

Saalfeld, and some other territories, in consequence of the death of the duke Frederic IV. of *Gotha*, in 1825; for the Saxon line of *Gotha* having become extinct, this duchy was inherited by the three other ducal lines, represented by the dukes of *Coburg*, *Hildburghausen*, and *Meiningen*. They agreed that the duke of *Coburg* should retain *Gotha* proper, and the duke of *Hildburghausen* the other half of the inheritance, comprising *Altenburg*; while the duke of *Meiningen* should be indemnified by the annexation of *Hildburghausen* and *Saalfeld* to his duchy.

Thus, the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen comprises, beside *Meiningen proper* (which, as we have seen, in reality but forms a part of the ancient earldom of *Henneberg*), since 1826 the former duchy of *Hildburghausen* (whose duke exchanged it at that period for *Altenburg*), and the former principality of *Saalfeld* (which until 1826 belonged to the duke of *Coburg*).

MEININGEN (anciently sometimes styled *Meinungen*), the capital of the duchy, and residence of the duke, on the *Werra*, southward and 34 miles distant from *Eisenach*, and eastward and 40 miles distant from *Fulda*, with a remarkable ducal palace (erected in 1681), various manufactures, and 6,300 inhabitants. Not far from here are the ruins of the castle of *Henneberg*, once the ancestral seat of the ancient earls of this name. *Wasungen*, a town on the *Werra*, with manufactures of cutlery, and 2,600 inhabitants. *Steinbach*, a market-town noted for its iron mines, has 1,500 inhabitants. *Römhild*, a town on the *Milz* river, is noted for its leather manufactures, and has 1,750 inhabitants. *Themar*, a very ancient town on the *Werra*, south-eastward and 13 miles distant from *Meiningen*, with paper manufactures and 1,500 inhabitants. *Salzungen*, a town romantically situated on the *Werra*, is noted for its salt-springs, and has 3,100 inhabitants. Not far from here, and southward and 10 miles distant from *Eisenach*, is situated the village of *Möhra*, where *Luther's* father and mother lived in a house which still is extant. *Luther*, was, it is true, born in *Eisleben*; but it was only a short time before that his father had moved from *Möhra* to *Eisleben*. *Schweina*, a market-town on the rivulet of the same name, has 1,500 inhabitants, and is noted for manufactures of carded woollen articles in the adjacent *Glücksbrunn*. The neighboring village of *Liebenstein* is noted as a watering-place, and romanti-

Germany.—Duchies of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

cally situated in a valley of the Thüringerwald. *SONNENBERG*, or *Sonneberg*, on the southern declivity of the Thüringerwald, eastward and 20 miles distant from Hildburghausen, has 3,800 inhabitants, and is renowned for its children's toys, which are also made in the neighboring villages of *Steinach* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Judenbach* (with 900 inhabitants), and *Steinheide* (with 650 inhabitants). *Heinersdorf*, a market-town, with breweries, and 800 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in timber. *HILDBURGHAUSEN*, until 1826 the capital of a duchy of the same name (see back), on the Werra, south-eastward and 20 miles distant from Meiningen, with several literary institutions, and 4,400 inhabitants. *Eisfeld*, a town on the Werra, is noted for its fairs, and has 3,000 inhabitants. *Heldburg*, a town with 1,300 inhabitants. *SAALFELD*, until 1826 the capital of a principality of the same name (see back), on the Saale river, southward and 23 miles distant from Weimar, with a remarkable Gothic church, various manufactures, and 4,500 inhabitants. Near Saalfeld an action between the French and Prussians took place on the 10th of October, 1806 (four days before the battle of Jena), in which the prince Louis of Prussia was killed. *Pösneck*, a town noted for its manufactures of cloth, leather, and porcelain, has 3,800 inhabitants. *Ernstthal*, a little village noted for its glass manufactory.

XVIII.—THE DUCHY OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

AREA: 788 square miles.

POPULATION: 144,000 inhabitants.

THIS duchy consists of two detached sections, Coburg and Gotha, separated from each other by the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. *Coburg*, situated on the south side of the Thüringerwald, and at the northern frontier of Bavaria, is mountainous and rich in valuable forests, with beautiful valleys and well-cultivated soil; and *Gotha*, situated on the northern side of the Thüringer-

The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—its History.

wald, is a fertile hilly country, with likewise well-cultivated soil.* Most of the inhabitants are *Lutherans*, and the remainder of the population consists of about 2,300 *Catholics*, and 1,200 *Jews*. Grain, flax, and timber, are chief staples. In the mountainous part of Gotha, great quantities of pitch, tar, and smoke-black, are made. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen, woollen goods, and cutlery. Gotha carries on a considerable trade. Beside the university at Jena (see Introduction of Saxe-Meiningen), there are 3 gymnasia, 2 seminaries, 35 Latin and 300 common schools. The government is a limited monarchy. The amount of the public *revenue* and of the *expenditure* for several years, has been about 500,000 Prussian dollars. The *public debt* amounts to nearly 1,750,000 Prussian dollars. To the confederal army are to be furnished 1,116 men. For the *order of honor*, see under the head of Saxe-Meiningen.

History.—When the seven sons of Ernest the Pious divided the inherited dominions (see History of Saxe-Meiningen), the second son, Duke Albert, became possessed of *Coburg*, and the youngest son, Duke John Ernest, became possessed of *Saalfeld*, to which in 1699 (when the line of Albert became extinct), the principal part of *Coburg* was annexed. John Ernest died in 1729, and was succeeded by his son Francis Josias, who in 1745 transferred his residence from Saalfeld to Coburg, and assumed the title of a duke of Coburg-Saalfeld. The duke Ernest (1806–1844), having been in the active military service of Prussia, was deprived of his duchy by order of Napoleon, who however subsequently restored it to him in 1807. According to the stipulations of the congress at Vienna, the principality of *Lichtenberg*, on the left bank of the Rhine, was annexed to the duchy, but in 1834 ceded to Prussia (see the note below). About his acquisition concerning Gotha, in 1826, see History of Saxe-Meiningen. He died in 1844, and

* Since 1815 the duchy contained also a small district on the left bank of the Rhine, styled *principality of Lichtenberg* (234 square miles, with 30,000 inhabitants). But in 1834, the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ceded it to Prussia, for an annuity of 80,000 florins.

 Germany.—Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

was succeeded by his son, the presently reigning duke *Ernest II.*, born in 1818. (His brother is Prince Albert, consort of the British queen, Victoria.)

The duchy is both naturally and politically divided into the above-mentioned two sections, viz., the duchy or province of *Coburg*, and the duchy or province of *Gotha*.

1. The duchy or province of *Coburg* (192 square miles, and 43,000 inhabitants), contains: *Coburg*, or *Koburg*, its capital, and usual residence of the duke (at least in the summer season), on the Itz river, 44 miles south-south-east of Gotha, with a stately ducal palace, several other remarkable public edifices, and 10,100 inhabitants. In the vicinity are the ducal palaces of *Rosenau* and *Kullenberg*, noted for their parks and gardens. *Rodaach*, a town with a ducal stud, and 1,700 inhabitants. *Neustadt an der Heide*, a town on the Rötha river, has 2,250 inhabitants, and is noted for its toys and hops. *Königsberg*, surnamed *in Franken*, a town in a district which is entirely surrounded by Bavarian territory, with vine culture, and 1,100 inhabitants.

2. The duchy or province of *Gotha* (596 square miles, and 101,000 inhabitants), contains: *Gotha*, its capital, at present frequently the residence of the duke of Coburg-Gotha, half-way between Eisenach and Erfurt, has 14,300 inhabitants, and is noted for its remarkable public edifices and literary institutions, and for its various manufactures. On the neighboring hill of *Seeberg*, stands a celebrated observatory. The village of *Elgersburg* (with 800 inhabitants) is noted as a watering-place, and for its porcelain and manganese, the village of *Manzbach* for its coal mines, and the village of *Krawinkel* (with 1,100 inhabitants) for its millstones and musical instruments. *Waltershausen*, a town on the Hörsel river, south-westward and 7 miles distant from Gotha, with linen and woollen manufactures, numerous breweries, and 3,300 inhabitants. In its vicinity is the noted boarding-school of *Schnepfenthal*, founded in 1785. *Rheinhardtsbrunn*, anciently a Benedictine monastery, at present a ducal palace. *Tambach*, a market-town on the Thüringerwald, has 2,100 inhabitants, and is noted for its linen manufactures and iron-works. *Blasiens-Zella*, or *Zella*, a town at the Thüringerwald, has 1,900 inhabitants, and is noted for its iron-works and manufactures of fire-arms. The town of *Ohrdruf*, with 4,400 inhabitants, belongs at present to the house of Hohenlohe (see page 336).

XIX.—THE DUCHY OF SAXE-ALTENBURG.

AREA: 522 square miles.

POPULATION: 127,500 inhabitants.

It is situated between the kingdom of Saxony and the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and comprises that part of the ancient margraviate of Meissen, which in early times, was more usually called the *Osterland* (see page 382). The inhabitants are (with the exception of rather few Catholics) *Lutherans*. The soil is very fertile, and all branches of husbandry are in a highly prosperous state. Of manufactures there are in general but few; the trade however is very considerable. Besides the university at Jena, which is considered as possessed in common by the Saxon grand-duchy and duchies, there are 1 lyceum, 1 gymnasium, 1 seminary, 6 Latin and numerous common schools. The government is a limited monarchy. To the confederal army are to be furnished 982 men. According to the budget for the period of 1845-48, the public *revenue* was estimated at 631,940 Prussian dollars annually, and the *expenditure* at about the same amount. The *public debt* was at that period 930,687 Prussian dollars. About the *order of honor*, in common with the other Saxon duchies, see page 390.

History.—In the history of the kingdom of Saxony, it has already been told, that to the districts ceded by Maurice to the deposed elector, was in 1554 added that of *Altenburg*. Duke *Ernest the Pious* (see History of Saxe-Meiningen) inherited it in 1672, and when his 7 sons divided the dominions, the eldest, Duke Frederic of Gotha, became possessed of *Altenburg*. Since, or in the whole period from 1680 to 1825, when the line of Frederic became extinct, *Gotha* and *Altenburg* were constantly united. By the arrangements agreed upon in 1826, on the part of the three reigning Saxon

Germany.—Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg.

dukes (see History of Saxe-Meiningen), the duke *Frederic of Hildburghausen* ceded this duchy to Saxe-Meiningen, and acquired instead of it the wealthy duchy of *Altenburg*, whither he now transferred his residence. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son, the still reigning duke, *Joseph*, born in 1789.

The duchy of Saxe-Altenburg consists of two detached sections; the eastern one (with the capital) bordering upon the kingdom of Saxony, and the western section (styled the *Kahla-Eisenberg* circle) bordering upon the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar.

ALTENBURG, the capital of the duchy and residence of the duke, near the Pleisse river, southward and 28 miles distant from Leipsic, with considerable corn trade and 15,300 inhabitants, is noted for its extensive, and in various other respects, remarkable castle or ducal palace, whence in the night of the 8th July, 1455, the princes Ernest and Albert, sons of Frederic the Meek (see History of the kingdom of Saxony), were kidnapped by the knight Kunz of Kaufungen. LUCKA, a town on the Schnauder river, northward and 10 miles distant from Altenburg, has 1,300 inhabitants, and is historically noted for a battle in 1307, between the emperor Albert I., and the margrave Frederic of Meissen. RONNEBURG, a town south-eastward and 13 miles distant from Altenburg, with considerable corn trade, and 5,400 inhabitants. EISENBERG, a town westward and 18 miles distant from Altenburg, with 4,900 inhabitants, considerable timber trade, and a ducal castle, in the period of 1680–1707, the residence of Duke Christian of Eisenberg, fifth son of Duke Ernest the Pious (see History of Saxe-Meiningen). RODA, a town on a river of the same name, with 2,700 inhabitants. KAHLA, a town on the Saale, with a remarkable Gothic church, and 2,500 inhabitants. ORLAMÜNDE, a town near the Saale, with 1,200 inhabitants.

XX-XXI—THE PRINCIPALITIES OF REUSS.

AREA: 596 square miles.

POPULATION: 108,800 inhabitants.

THEY are situated at the north-eastern frontier of Bavaria, and at the *Frankenwald* (see page 7), and consist of two distinct sections, separated but a short distance from each other, and belonging the one to an *Elder*, the other to a *Younger line* of the princely house of Reuss. The surface is partly mountainous, partly hilly, yet the soil is generally fertile. The chief natural products are like those of the neighboring countries, Altenburg and Meiningen. The manufactures consist in substance of woollen and cotton goods. There are 1 gymnasium, 3 seminaries, 2 Latin, and numerous common schools. The inhabitants are *Lutherans*, with the exception of about 400 *Jews*. The government is in both principalities a limited monarchy. There are but few states where the *public finances* are so well arranged and settled as in the principalities of Reuss. The taxes are at an extraordinary low standard, and in the dominion of Gera (belonging to the younger line) even lower than the above (see page 308) stated ratio indicates upon an average for the whole. Some years ago the public debt of the principalities amounted to 120,000 Prussian dollars, but has since been considerably reduced by paying off. The public expenditure is for a great part covered by the revenues of the princely domains, amounting to respectively 133,400 and 140,000 Prussian dollars (*Younger line*), and 100,000 Prussian dollars annually (*Elder line*). To the confederal army are to be furnished 223 men by the elder, and 522 by the younger line.

Germany.—Principalities of Reuss.

History.—The ancestor of the house of Reuss is Earl Henry I. of Glitzberg or Gleitberg, descending from the house of Luxemburg, who had his estates in the present Hessian territories, and lived towards the end of the 11th century. By his consort, a countess of Schwarzenberg, he became possessed of considerable estates in the above (under the head of Saxony, page 388) mentioned *Voigtland*, and his descendants were appointed imperial governors of it. One of them, Henry, Earl of Plauen (ancient capital of the Voigtland), was surnamed the Rusen, or Ruzzo (an obsolete name), and thus sprung up the family name of *Reuss*. The domestic dominions of this house were since the 16th century restricted to the present territories. The earls, since respectively 1778 and 1807 *princes* of Reuss, have for centuries borne the Christian name of *Henry*.

There are at present only two reigning princes, viz., the prince of REUSS-GREIZ, representing the *Elder line*, and the prince of REUSS-SCHLEIZ representing the *Younger line* of the house of Reuss. (Prior to 1848 the younger line was represented by two princes.)

1. The *principality of REUSS-GREIZ* (149 square miles, and 33,800 inhabitants), since 1836 governed by *Henry XX.* (born in 1794), contains: GREIZ, its capital and princely residence, on the Elster, and near the frontier of Saxony, has 3 princely palaces, and 7,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its cotton and woollen manufactures. *Zeulenroda*, a town with a remarkable church, and 5,100 inhabitants, is noted for its hosieries.

2. The *territories of the Younger line* (447 square miles, and 75,000 inhabitants), which latter is represented by the prince *Henry LXII.* of REUSS-SCHLEIZ (born in 1785), comprise the principality of Reuss-Schleiz proper, the former sovereign principality of Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf, and the dominion of Gera which was until 1848 possessed in common by both princes of this line. They contain: SCHLEIZ, the capital and residence of the prince of Reuss-Schleiz, on the little Wiesenthal river, south-eastward and 42 miles distant from Weimar, with considerable trade, important cotton and woollen manufactures, and 5,100 inhabitants. EBERSDORF, until 1848 the capital and princely residence of Reuss-Lobenstein-Ebersdorf (160 square miles, and 21,600 inhabitants), south-westward and 10 miles distant from Schleiz, with a stately palace, various manufactures, and 1,250 inhabitants. LOBENSTEIN,

 The Principalities of Reuss and Schwarzburg.

a town not far from Ebersdorf, has considerable manufactures, and 2,500 inhabitants, and was until 1824 the residence of the princes of Reuss-Lobenstein, which line then became extinct. The above-mentioned dominion of *Gera* (149 square miles, and 32,300 inhabitants) contains: *GERA*, a town romantically situated on the Elster, 38 miles south-south-west of Leipsic, is one of the most industrious towns in this quarter, and has 10,000 inhabitants. The town of *Saalburg*, on the Saale, with 1,200 inhabitants, is noted for its iron-works. *KÖSTRITZ*, a village on the Elster, with 1,200 inhabitants, is the residence of a collateral line of the house of Reuss.

 XXII-XXIII.—THE PRINCIPALITIES OF SCHWARZBURG.

AREA: 660 square miles.

POPULATION: 128,000 inhabitants.

BOTH of these principalities, *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen* and *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, consist of two detached sections about 25 miles from each other, and situated in the centre of Germany. One section, styled the *Lower Dominion*, is encircled by the territory of the Prussian province of Saxony; and the other section, styled the *Upper Dominion*, is surrounded by the Saxon duchies, and situated at the Thuringerwald. The former is situated in and near a district noted for its great fertility, and probably for this reason, called the *Güldene Aue* (golden plain or field). Both principalities have a generally hilly but fertile soil. The natural productions are chiefly grain, flax, timber, freestone, cattle, sheep of improved breed, etc. In the forests much pitch and smoke-black is made; moreover there are iron-works, and some woollen manufactures. The inhabitants are (with the exception of about 300 Catholics and 400 Jews) *Lutherans*. The government is in both principalities a limited monarchy. In the

Germany.—Principalities of Schwarzburg.

principality of *Sondershausen* the public revenue is about 160,000 Prussian dollars, and the expenditure upon an average much less than this amount. (The revenues of the princely domains are estimated at 230,000 Prussian dollars.) The public debt was some years ago 114,000 Prussian dollars. To the confederal army are to be furnished 451 men.—In the principality of *Rudolstadt* the public revenue amounted to 268,000, and the expenditure to 248,541 florins in the year 1844; the public debt was 100,540 florins. (The revenue of the princely domains are estimated at 180,000 Prussian dollars.) To the confederal army are to be furnished 539 men.

History.—The former earls, at present princes of Schwarzburg, are descendants of *Sizzo*, earl of Schwarzburg and Käfernburg. *Sizzo* died in 1195, and left behind two sons, Henry and Günther, by whom the earldom was divided. But in the beginning of the 14th century it was under the sway of one single line; and to this belonged earl *Günther*, who in 1347 was elected Roman emperor (see History of Germany). Meanwhile the earldom had been aggrandized both in the Upper and Lower Dominion Earl Günther XL, who died in 1552, left behind two sons, John Günther and Albert Anton, who divided the earldom again, and are the ancestors of the present reigning lines of Sondershausen and Rudolstadt. In 1697 and 1710 the earls of Schwarzburg were raised to the dignity of *princes*.

I. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

This principality has an extent of 330 square miles, with 58,000 inhabitants, and its reigning sovereign is, since 1835, prince *Günther* (Frederic Charles), born in 1801. It contains:

1. In the Lower Dominion: *SONDERSHAUSEN*, the capital of the principality and princely residence, on the *Wipper* river, south-eastward and 7 miles distant from *Nordhausen*, with an extensive palace and 5,000 inhabitants. *Greussen* and *Ehriß*, towns with respectively 2,600 and 1,100 inhabitants

 The Principalities of Schwarzburg.

Clingen (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Ebeleben* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Schernberg* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Kcula* (with 1,050 inhabitants). 2. In the Upper Dominion: *ARNSTADT*, a town on the Gera river, south-eastward and 15 miles distant from Gotha, with remarkable public edifices, considerable corn trade, and 6,000 inhabitants. *Plaue*, a little town with 850 inhabitants, is noted for its porcelain manufactory. *Gehren*, a market-town with 1,800 inhabitants, and the neighboring ruins of the princely ancestral castle of *Käfernburg*.

II. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

This principality is exactly of the same extent as the former, but its population amounts to 70,000 inhabitants. The reigning sovereign since 1814, is prince *Günther* (Frederic), born in 1793. It contains:

1. In the Upper Dominion: *RUDOLSTADT*, the capital of the principality and princely residence, on the Saale, southward and 20 miles distant from Weimar, with a celebrated palace, and 5,500 inhabitants. The neighboring town of *Blankenburg*, with 1,300 inhabitants, is remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle, where Earl Günther, who was elected German emperor, was born. *Paulinzelle*, once a Cistercian monastery; its ruins are still notable; as is also the neighboring and well-preserved ancestral castle of *Schwarzburg*. *Königssee*, a town with 2,100 inhabitants. *Stadt Ilm*, an industrious town on the Ilm river, north-westward and 10 miles distant from Rudolstadt, with 2,300 inhabitants. 2. In the Lower Dominion: *FRANKENHAUSEN*, a town on the Wipper river, eastward and 7 miles distant from Sondershausen, with considerable trade in wool, and 5,000 inhabitants, is noted for its salt-works. Near Frankenhausen, on the 15th May, 1525, the notorious Thomas Münzer, at the head of 8,000 rebellious peasants, was defeated and taken prisoner. Not far from here are the ruins of the anciently renowned castle of *Kyffhausen*, where the emperors of the house of Hohenstaufen, especially Frederic I, frequently resided.

XXIV.—XXV.—THE DUCHIES OF ANHALT.

AREA: 1,022 square miles.

POPULATION: 158,000 inhabitants.

THE duchies (until 1806 principalities) of Anhalt, are situated along the *Elbe*, between Wittenberg and Magdeburg, and are almost wholly surrounded by the territory of the Prussian province of Saxony. The inhabitants are (with the exception of about 1,350 Catholics, and 2,450 Jews) *Protestants*, i. e. partly *Lutherans* (prevailing in Anhalt-Bernburg), and partly *Calvinists* (prevailing in Anhalt-Dessau and Anhalt-Cöthen). The duchies of Anhalt rank among the most fertile countries of Germany, and are especially noted for their fine breed of *cattle* and *sheep*. The dairy produces excellent butter. Linen and woollen goods are the staple manufactures; near the Hartz are iron-works. The inland trade is very considerable. Beside numerous common schools, there are 4 gymnasia. The government is since 1848 a limited monarchy. Until recently, Anhalt-Dessau had to furnish 529, Bernburg 370, and Cöthen 325 men, to the federal army. About the public finances, see below. In 1837 the dukes of Anhalt instituted in common the *order of Albert the Bear*, in 3 classes.

History.—The territories of the present duchies of Anhalt were formerly under the sway of the eastern margraves, who so early as in the 10th century, had become possessed of considerable dominions along the Saale and Elbe rivers. *Esico of Ascania*, nearly related with these margraves, and living at the end of the 10th century, is to be considered as the ancestor of the house of *Anhalt*; which latter name came into vogue towards the end of the 12th century. *Esico's* grandson *Otto*, surnamed the Rich, was married to *Eilika*, daughter of the duke Magnus of Saxony (i. e. of primitive

The Duchies of Anhalt—their History.

Saxony, subsequently named Lower Saxony, see page 378), while her sister Wulfhild was married to the duke Henry of Bavaria, grandfather of the renowned Duke Henry, surnamed the Lion. Thus, when the latter was outlawed in 1179, his cousin, the earl *Bernard* of Anhalt, was the nearest heir to the duchy of Saxony, and was indeed invested with it and the electoral dignity (see page 379). However his son and successor, *Henry I.*, ceded both to his younger brother Albert (ancestor of the electors of Saxony from the house of Ascania, and of the dukes of Lauenburg, who became extinct in 1689), while he himself was contented with his patrimonial dominions, and assumed the title of a *prince* of Anhalt. After his death, which occurred in 1252, three lines of his house sprung up, two of which became extinct; but since the death of the prince *Joachim Ernest* of Anhalt-Zerbst (reigning from 1570 to 1586), four new lines were formed by his four sons, viz., the lines of *Dessau*, *Bernburg*, *Cöthen*, and *Zerbst*. In 1793 the last-named line (to which belonged the empress *Katharine II.*, of Russia) became extinct, and its principality was divided among the three other lines, that respectively in 1806 and 1807, were raised to the *ducal* dignity. In 1847 the line of *Anhalt-Cöthen* became extinct, and since that period, its duchy devolved to the remaining two reigning lines, is previously administered on common account of them.

We shall first describe the duchies of *Anhalt-Bernburg* and *Anhalt-Dessau*, as independent states, and lastly the former duchy of *Anhalt-Cöthen* in 1847 devolved to both in common.

I. THE DUCHY OF ANHALT-BERNBURG.

It has an extent of 341 square miles, with 51,000 inhabitants, and consists of two detached sections, the one of which, styled the *Lower Duchy*, is situated on the Saale and Elbe, and the other, styled *Upper Duchy*, at the Lower Hartz (see page 8). The public *revenue* (including the revenues of the domains) amounts to 450,000 florins, and much exceeds the expenditure. Some years ago there was, however, a *public debt* to the amount

Germany.—Duchies of Anhalt-Bernburg and Anhalt-Dessau.

of 600,000 florins. The nigher ancestor of the line of Bernburg is *Christian*, son of the above-mentioned prince Joachim Ernest. The late prince Alexius, reigning since 1796, was still shortly before the dissolution of the German Empire in 1806 created *duke* by the emperor, and joined as such the Rhenish Confederation. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son, the present reigning duke *Alexander* (Charles), born in 1805. The duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg contains:

1. In the Lower Duchy: *BERNBURG*, the capital of the duchy and seat of the government (but not of the duke, who usually resides in Ballenstedt), on the Saale, southward and 23 miles distant from Magdeburg, with a ducal castle, 3 remarkable churches, considerable trade, and 6,200 inh. *Plötzkau*, a town noted for a castle with a remarkable steeple. *Koswick*, a town on the Elbe, with several public edifices, breweries, and 2,850 inhabitants. *Mühlingen*, a village with ancient ducal castle, and 1,050 inhabitants. 2. In the Upper Duchy: *BALLENSTEDT*, a town at the foot of the Hartz, westward and 20 miles distant from Bernburg, is the usual residence of the duke (his palace was primitively founded in 940), is noted for its breweries, and has 3,850 inhabitants. *Harzgerode*, a town south-westward and 7 miles distant from Ballenstedt, with 2,450 inhabitants. In its neighborhood are the noted watering-place of *Alexisbad*, the important iron-works of *Mägdesprung*, and a silver mine. Near this are the ruins of the ancestral castle of *Anhalt*. The town of *Gernrode*, with 2,200 inhabitants, is noted for its church and manufactures of fire-arms. The town of *Hoym*, on the Selke river, northward and 5 miles distant from Ballenstedt, with a ducal palace, and 2,300 inhabitants, is noted for its flax, and was until 1812 the seat of a collateral line of the house of Anhalt. *Günthersberge* is one of the most ancient towns in Germany, and has 850 inhabitants.

II. THE DUCHY OF ANHALT-DESSAU.

It has an extent of 362 square miles, with 65,000 inhabitants, and is situated along the Elbe and *Mulle* (see page 16) rivers.

The public *revenue* (including the considerable revenues from the ducal domains) amounts to 600,000 florins, and exceeds by far the expenditure. Nevertheless there was some years ago a public debt of 1,500,000 florins, contracted for various purposes in public concerns. The nigher ancestor of the line of Dessau is *Joha George*, eldest son of the above-mentioned prince Joachim Ernest. His great-grandson, John George II., who died in 1693. was the father of the well-known rough swordsman, prince *Leopold*, who was general in the Prussian service, and died in 1747. His grandson, Leopold Frederic Francis, joined in 1807 the Rhenish Confederation as *duke*. He died in 1817, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present reigning duke *Leopold Frederic*, born in 1794. The duchy of Anhalt-Dessau contains :

DESSAU, the capital of the duchy and ducal residence, on the Mulde river, near its junction with the Elbe, with several beautiful public edifices (the foundation of the ducal palace was laid in 1341), considerable corn and wool trade, and 12,500 inhabitants. *Oranienbaum*, a town eastward and 7 miles distant from Dessau, with ducal palace, and 2,100 inhabitants. Half-way between Dessau and Wittenberg, is WÖRLITZ, with 2,000 inhabitants, noted for its ducal gardens and park. *Raguhn* and *Jessnitz*, industrious towns on the Mulde, with respectively 1,750 and 2,454 inhabitants. ZERBST, until 1793 the capital of a principality of the same name (see History of Anhalt), on the Nuthe river, north-westward and 13 miles distant from Dessau, with several public edifices, manufactures, considerable trade, and 9,500 inhabitants.

III. The former duchy of *Anhalt-Cöthen* (319 square miles, and 42,000 inhabitants), since 1847 administered on the common account of the remaining two reigning lines of the house of Anhalt (see above), is situated chiefly between the Saale and Mulde rivers, and partly on the right bank of the Elbe. (Politically annexed to Anhalt-Cöthen are the dependent principality of *Pless* in Silesia, to the extent of 383 square miles, with 54,000

Germany.—Duchies of Anhalt.

inhabitants, and the *Ascanianova*, a tract of land 320 square miles in extent, in the southern part of Russia). The nigher ancestor of the line of Cöthen was *Emanuel*, grandson of the above-mentioned prince Joachim Ernest. The prince Augustus Christian Frederic (1789–1812) joined in 1807 the Rhenish Confederation as *duke*. He was succeeded by his nephew Louis, who died in 1818 and was succeeded by his cousin duke *Ferdinand* of Anhalt-Pless, who in 1825 turned a Roman Catholic, and died in 1830. Ferdinand was succeeded by his brother *Henry*, who died on the 23d Nov., 1847, and with whom the line of Anhalt-Cöthen became extinct. The former duchy contains :

CÖTHEN or *Köthen*, formerly its capital and ducal residence, about half-way between Bernburg and Dessau, with various remarkable public edifices, leather manufactures, considerable trade, and 6,300 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated the village of *Baasdorf*, with only 400 inhabitants, but noted for the wealth of its peasantry. NIENBURG, surnamed *an der Saale*, a town on the Saale, with considerable trade, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Rosslau*, an industrious town near Dessau, with 1,600 inhabitants. The village of *Dornburg* is noted for its extensive ducal palace.

XXVI.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

AREA: 4,856 square miles.

POPULATION: 515,000 inhabitants.

It is situated on the *Baltic Sea*, between Pomerania and Holstein, on the south separated from Hanover by the *Elbe* river. The inhabitants are (with the exception of few Calvinists and Catholics, and of about 3,350 Jews) *Lutherans*.

The country forms part of the extensive plain mentioned

page 4; thus its surface is generally level, and only here and there intersected by ridges of low hills. A natural curiosity, somewhat similar to the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, is on the coast, the so-called *Holy Causeway* (Heiliger Damm), rising from 12 to 15 feet above the water, and of a length of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by about 100 feet broad.

The soil is for the most part fertile and well cultivated, while other parts of the country are covered with extensive and valuable forests. All branches of *husbandry* are in Mecklenburg managed with a skill unsurpassed in Germany. The country is especially noted for the fine breed of its *horses* (see page 285). The manufactures are rather insignificant; but the more considerable is the *trade and commerce*, which latter is carried on chiefly by Rostock and Wismar. The principal exports are *grain, butter, cattle, horses, timber, and wool*.

There are, with regard to the means of education, besides a university at Rostock (see page 287), which in 1844 was frequented by 120 students, 5 gymnasiums, 2 seminaries, 43 Latin and 1,048 common schools. The government is a limited monarchy. The amount of the public *revenue* and of the *expenditure* was, according to the budget for 1843-44, estimated at 3,162,751 Prussian dollars. The *public debt* amounted in 1845 to 6,962,429 Prussian dollars. To the confederal army are to be furnished 3,580 men.

History.—The grand-ducal families, both in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, are descended in direct male line from the last king or prince of the *Obotrites*, Pribislav II, who died in 1181. The capital of the Obotrites was named Mikelenborg (at present a village, and situated in the neighborhood of Wismar), hence the name of Mecklenburg. The Obotrites belonged to the great tribe of the *Slavonians* (see pages 18 and 19), and had immigrated here since about the 5th century. They were subdued by Charlemagne, but became independent in the days of Louis the Pious.

Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

and were since 820 ruled by a native prince, Ceodrag by name. In 1161 the country was conquered by Henry, surnamed the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who however retained only a part of it, while he in 1166 restored the remainder to the native prince, the above-mentioned *Pribislav II*, who embraced the Christian creed, and became in 1170 prince of the German empire. The German language began since to supplant gradually the Slavonic idiom. Pribislav died in 1181, and was succeeded by his son Borowin, whose four sons, by dividing the country, formed as many reigning lines (of Mecklenburg, Rostock, Parchim, and Werle), which in the course of time became extinct, with the exception of the line of Mecklenburg, that in 1348 was raised to the *ducal* dignity by Emperor Charles IV. Subsequently there sprung up new lines, but towards the end of the 17th century (in 1695), they were restricted to two, that of *Mecklenburg-Schwerin* and *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*. The duke Frederic of Mecklenburg-Schwerin died in 1785, and was succeeded by his nephew, *Frederic Francis*, who in 1803 bought back at the price of 1,200,000 dollars, from Sweden, the city of *Wismar* (which Mecklenburg had been obliged to cede to that power in 1648), joined in 1807 the Rhenish, and in 1815 the German confederation, as *grand duke*. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his grandson, Paul Frederic, who died so early as in the year 1842, and was succeeded by his son, the present reigning grand duke, *Frederic Francis*, born in 1823.

The *ancient* constituent parts of the present grand-duchy are: the duchies of Schwerin and Gastrow, the principality or former bishopric of Schwerin, and the dominions of Rostock and Wismar. The country is still divided into these parts, and subdivided into 45 bailiwicks. In the following topography the former will be found separated from each other by dashes. The first period embraces the ancient duchy and earldom of Schwerin (2,598 square miles, and 268,000 inhabitants), containing :

SCHWERIN, the capital of the whole country and grand-ducal residence, on the lake of the same name, eastward and 60 miles distant from Hamburg, and south-eastward and 34 miles distant from Lubeck, has several remarkable public edifices (among them the cathedral founded in 1170), and 17,500 inhabitants. *Banzkow* (with 1,250 inhabitants), *Crivitz* (with 2,300 inhabi-

 The Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin—its Geographical Divisions.

tants), *Hagenow* (with 2,700 inhabitants), *Wittenburg* (with 2,200 inhabitants), and *Lübtheen* (with 2,300 inhabitants), towns. The town of *Neustadt* (on the Elde, a little tributary of the Elbe), with 1,900 inhabitants, is remarkable for two palaces, the older of which was the residence of a collateral line of the house of Mecklenburg from 1726 to 1735. *PARCHIM*, a privileged city, on the Elde (tributary of the Elbe), south-eastward and 18 miles distant from Schwerin, carries on a rather considerable trade, has 6,500 inhabitants, and was, until 1840, the seat of the supreme tribunal of Mecklenburg. *BOITZENBURG*, one of the most industrious towns of the country, on the Elbe, south-eastward and 40 miles distant from Hamburg, with considerable trade and 3,600 inhabitants. *Grevismühlen*, a town situated between two lakes, 12 miles west-south-west of Wismar, with 2,550 inhabitants. *Kütz*, a market-town with 2,200 inhabitants, lies in a district of nearly the same name, noted for its fertility. *Gadebusch*, a town on the Radeagast river, north-westward and 12 miles distant from Schwerin, has 2,400 inhabitants, and is noted for a battle between the Swedes and Danes, on the 20th December, 1712. *Rehna*, a town in the neighborhood of Gadebusch, with woollen manufactures, and 2,250 inhabitants. *Doberan*, a market-town near the Baltic Sea and Rostock, has 2,200 inhabitants, a grand-ducal palace, and a remarkable Gothic church, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. *Sternberg*, a town on a lake of the same name, north-eastward and 16 miles distant from Schwerin, has 2,300 inhabitants. Here, alternately with Malchin, the diets of Mecklenburg are held. The town of *Grabow* (on the Elde, tributary of the Elbe, with 3,350 inhabitants) is noted for its butter-markets. *LUDWIGSLUST*, a market-town on the Hamburg-Berlin railroad, has 4,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its grand-ducal palace, until 1837 the residence of the grand duke. *Dömitz*, a somewhat fortified town on the Elbe, at its junction with the Elde, with 2,250 inhabitants.—*Bierzow*, anciently the capital of the independent bishopric of Schwerin (instituted in 1171, and secularized in 1648), with an extensive castle or palace, manufactures, and 4,050 inhabitants. In 1760 a university was founded here, which however in 1789 was united with that of Rostock.—*GUESTROW*, a privileged city on the Nebel (see page 17), southward and 18 miles distant from Rostock, with several public edifices, important trade, and 9,100 inhabitants. *Teterow* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Stavenhagen* (with 2,250 inhabitants), *Waren* (with 5,200 inhabitants), *Penzlin* (with 2,400 inhabitants), and *Plau* (with 3,100 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. The town of *Malchin*

 Germany.—Grand-Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz.

(on the Peene and near the frontier of Pomerania), with linen and woollen manufactures, and 4,000 inhabitants. Here, alternately with Sternberg, the diets of Mecklenburg are held. *Dobbertin*, anciently a Benedictine nunnery, but since the Reformation an establishment for ladies of rank, to which belong 31 villages, is situated in the neighborhood of *Goldberg* (a town on a lake, eastward and 27 miles distant from Schwerin, with 2,900 inhabitants). The towns of *Malchow* (on a lake of the same name, eastward and 27 miles distant from Parchim, with cloth manufactures, and 2,900 inhabitants) and *Ribnitz* (on the Baltic Sea, north-eastward and 14 miles distant from Rostock, with fishery, and 3,350 inhabitants), are likewise noted for ancient wealthy nunneries, at present establishments for ladies of rank.—Rostock, a commercial city on the Warnow (see page 17), about 10 miles from the Baltic Sea, north-eastward and 48 miles distant from Schwerin, has 20,500 inhabitants, several celebrated churches and other public edifices, and is noted for its university (see above and page 287), its manufactures, considerable shipping, and other similar business. The seaport of Rostock is *Warnemünde*, a market-town at the mouth of the Warnow, with 1,700 inhabitants.—WISMAR, a commercial city on the Baltic Sea, south-westward and 32 miles distant from Rostock, and northward and 18 miles distant from Schwerin, with considerable shipping and commerce, and 11,500 inhabitants. It has already been noticed, that Wismar belonged to Sweden in the period from 1648 to 1803 (see above). *Neukloster*, a village with 1,400 inhabitants.

 XXVII.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

AREA: 1,107 square miles.

POPULATION: 96,000 inhabitants

It is situated between Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Prussian provinces of Pomerania and Brandenburg, nowhere bordering upon the sea, with the exception of a section, styled the principality of Ratzeburg (144 square miles, and 16,000 inhabitants),

 The Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz—its History.

which lies at the north-western frontier of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the neighborhood of Lubeck. About the surface, soil, natural productions, etc., almost the same may be said as has been stated under the head of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The inhabitants are (with the exception of a few Catholics and about 900 Jews) *Lutherans*. There are 3 gymnasiums, 221 common, and several other schools. The government is a limited monarchy. The amount of the public *revenue*, and of the *expenditure* for several years, has been about 388,500 Prussian dollars. The *public debt* amounted, some years ago, to 1,200,000 Prussian dollars. To the confederal army are to be furnished 718 men.

History.—That this grand-duchy and its reigning family have had the same origin as Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is already noticed in the history of the latter. When since the death of the duke John Albert I. of Güstrow (in 1695), the lines of the house of Mecklenburg were restricted to two, of Schwerin and Strelitz, the dukes Frederic William and Adolphus Frederic, then representing these lines, made in 1701 an arrangement, according to which *Adolphus Frederic* became possessed of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the principality of Ratzeburg. The successors of Adolphus Frederic, who died in 1708, were: Adolphus Frederic II. (+in 1721), Adolphus Frederic III. (+1752), and Adolphus Frederic IV. (+1794). The last-named duke was succeeded by his brother *Charles* (the father of the queen Louisa of Prussia, who died in 1810), who in 1808 entered the Rhenish, and subsequently the German Confederation as *grand duke*. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son, the present reigning grand duke *George*, born in 1779.

The grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz thus consists of two detached sections, the one or Mecklenburg-Strelitz proper, officially styled the dominion of Stargard, having an area of 963 square miles, with 80,000 inhabitants, and the other smaller one (see back), styled the principality of Ratzeburg. The former contains:

NEW-STRELITZ (in German *New-Strelitz*), the capital of the grand-duchy

 Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Duchy of Holstein.

and grand-ducal residence, on a lake, south-eastward and 66 miles distant from Schwerin, and northward and 62 miles distant from Berlin, is well-built, and has 7,600 inhabitants. About 2 miles from here is *Old Strelitz* (Alt-Strelitz), or simply *Strelitz*, a town noted for its horse-marts, with 3,800 inhabitants. NEW BRANDENBURG (in German *Neubrandenburg*), a privileged city near a lake, 16 miles north-north-east of New Strelitz, is very regularly built, and noted for wool-markets, cloth and linen manufactures, hops, etc., and has 7,000 inhabitants. John I., margrave of Brandenburg, laid the foundation of this city in 1248, hence its name. STARGARD, an anciently noted town, eastward and 5 miles distant from Neubrandenburg, with 1,600 inhabitants. *Friedland*, a town, founded in 1244 by the margraves John and Otto III. of Brandenburg, with cloth and linen manufactures, and 4,700 inhabitants. FUERSTENBERG, a town on the Havel, is noted for its butter, and has 2,800 inhabitants. The so-called *principality of Ratzeburg* (which has but very little, or nearly nothing in common with the town of this name, capital of the duchy of Lauenburg), which primitively was an independent bishopric, instituted in 1058 and secularized in 1648, contains: SCHÖNBERG, a town near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles east-south-east of Lubeck, with a palace (once the residence of the bishops of Ratzeburg), linen manufactures, and 1,550 inhabitants. The so-called *Domhof* and *Palmberg* are to be considered as a suburb of the town of Ratzeburg, with 350 inhabitants, subjected to the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

 XXVIII.—THE DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN, TOGETHER WITH THE
 DUCHY OF LAUENBURG.

AREA : 3,738 square miles.

POPULATION : 524,000 inhabitants.

Holstein is the most northern state of Germany, on the west washed by the North Sea, and on the east by the Baltic. On the south-west and south it is by the *Elbe* separated from the kingdom

of Hanover, and its south-eastern frontier is formed by the *duchy of Lauenburg*. The latter has an area of $404\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and a population of 47,000 inhabitants; while *Holstein* has an area of $3,333\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and a population of 477,000 inhabitants. The population in both duchies consists of *Lutherans* (with the exception of about 650 Calvinists, 850 Catholics, 200 Mennonites, and 3,500 Jews).—We shall first describe Holstein, and after this Lauenburg.

About the rivers and lakes in *Holstein* see pages 11, 14 and 17. The surface and soil of the country is much the same as in the neighboring Mecklenburg. The various branches of husbandry form the chief source for sustenance in Holstein as well as in Mecklenburg; and previous to the unreasonable war against Denmark so wantonly contrived and prosecuted since 1848, Holstein was unrivalled in its wealth and prosperity. There was scarcely a beggar to be found there, and even thefts very seldom occurred. *Agriculture* was on a high scale of improvement, as the rearing of *cattle* and *horses*. The latter are of the first breed, and many of them were annually exported to France, for the French cavalry. The *butter* of Holstein is renowned for its excellency throughout Germany, England, and other countries. The fisheries, the commerce and the manufactures, all formerly important, have been seriously reduced by the recent war with Denmark. The *university* at Kiel (see page 288; in 1846 it was frequented by 207 students), 6 *gymnasiums*, (in Altona, Kiel, Glückstadt, Meldorf, Plön and Rendsburg), 1 *seminary* for school-teachers, and 1,051 common schools were in the best order. The *government* since 1834 is a limited monarchy, the sovereign power being vested in the *king of Denmark* as duke of Holstein, and in a provincial assembly. To the German confederal army were to be furnished 3,600 men (i. e. both from Holstein and Lauenburg).

Germany.—Duchy of Holstein.

History.—The present duchy of Holstein embraces the ancient countries of *Holstein proper* (containing among others the towns of Rendsburg, Kiel, Itzehoe, Wilster, etc.), of *Stormarn* (with Glückstadt, Krempe, Wandisbeck, etc.), of *Dithmarschen* (with Meldorf, Brunsbüttel, Lunden), of *Wagrien* (with Plön, Oldesloe, Segeberg, Heiligenhafen, Aldenburg, Neustadt), and the former dominion of *Pinneberg* (with Altona, Ottensen, Pinneberg). In the early times of the middle ages the whole was known by the name of *North Albingia*, or Saxony beyond the Elbe, because it was chiefly inhabited by Saxons (see page 298). Charlemagne conquered it, and since the treaty concluded at Verdun in 843 (see page 31), it formed a constituent part of the ancient duchy of Saxony (see page 299). With this duchy Emperor Henry V. invested in 1106 the earl Lothar of Supplinburg (subsequently Emperor Lothar II.; see page 300). The latter now again invested the earl Adolphus of *Schaumburg* (belonging to that house, mentioned page 371) with Holstein as a fief; according to the general custom in the middle ages (see pages 35 and 36). At a later period Holstein became an actual independent member of the German empire, and the earls of *Schaumburg* remained in possession of it until 1459, when the last male descendant, Earl Adolphus XII, died childless. *His only heiress was his sister*, the countess Hedwig of Oldenburg, whose eldest son, Christian, had ascended the *throne of Denmark* in 1448, and who now, after the death of Earl Adolphus XII, in 1459, also *inherited Holstein*. In this way Holstein (in 1474 raised to the dignity of a *duchy* by Emperor Frederic III.) came into connection with Denmark. Unfortunately, the succeeding Danish kings did not continually exercise the governmental power in Holstein directly, but by *vassals* (see page 36), i. e. by younger princes of the royal family, who were invested with the duchy as a fief. In the course of time the dukes of Holstein acted almost as independent sovereigns, though their feudal dependency upon the Danish crown remained unaltered. Several collateral lines originated, and frequently divisions of the duchy took place, till at length all the parts were reunited as a whole under the duke Frederic IV. of *Holstein-Gottrop*, who died in 1702. He was succeeded by his son, Charles Frederic, who in 1725 entered into matrimony with the grand duchess Ann, eldest daughter of Peter I. of Russia. Their son, Duke Peter, who succeeded his father in 1739, ascended the Russian throne in 1762, and bequeathed his patrimonial duchy of Holstein to his son Paul (subsequently emperor of Russia). Paul, as heir of the most powerful empire in Europe, not liking to be at the same

Holstein—its History.

time vassal of a foreign kingdom, loosened the ties of his vassalage by restoring the duchy of Holstein to its feudal lord, the king of Denmark, in 1773. Since that period the duchy has been again ruled *directly* by the kings of Denmark, without prejudice to its political connection first with the German Empire, and then, with the German Confederation. In short, Holstein was in the same political condition as, for instance, Hanover was from 1714 (when George I. ascended the British throne; see page 233) until 1837 (when Ernest Augustus ascended the Hanoverian throne), during which period this Electorate (since 1814 a kingdom) formed part of the German empire, although its rulers sat on the British throne and resided in London. Likewise the ruler of Holstein resided, as king of Denmark, in Copenhagen; but as duke of Holstein, he was a member of the German Empire and Confederation. No alteration in the political condition of Holstein had been proposed or thought of previous to 1830. Moreover, the people of this duchy did not in the least wish for it; and indeed the prosperity of Holstein was the most striking evidence of the liberal administration of the Danish government. The natural and intellectual resources of the country had been freely allowed to improve, and no attempt had ever been made to infringe upon the liberties of the people, or to supplant the German language by the Danish. But there were in Holstein and Sleswick some *lawyers*, almost clientless, who being unable to subsist by their profession, for this reason had long desired to make a living in some other way. After the revolution of July, 1830, in France, they became intimate with the revolutionary party in Germany, who received secret instructions from the revolutionary central-union in France; and now it was resolved upon to transform both Holstein and Sleswick gradually into the head-quarters of revolutionary operations in the northern states of Germany. It would lead us too far, were we to describe all the intrigues and machinations employed by the lawyers and their friends to instigate the quiet and happy people in the duchies to sever the ties connecting them with Denmark. All their exertions, however, would have been frustrated by the sound sense of the people, had not the revolutions in Germany in 1848 come to their assistance. Of course, they had been in the moral necessity to allege an *ostensible* motive of their exertions; and for this purpose they brought upon the tapis the fact, that the presumptive heir of the Danish crown, present (since the 20th of January, 1848) reigning king, *Frederic VII.*, has *hitherto* been without children, and the *possibility* that he may die without any. In this case

Germany.—Duchy of Holstein.

the Danish throne would be inherited by a *female* line ; and now those investigators pretend that not a female, but a male line of succession, and therefore especially the grand duke of Oldenburg, is entitled to the inheritance of Holstein. (The claims of the dukes of Sonderburg-Augustenburg and of Glücksburg have in substance only reference to Sleswick.) The futility of this pretension is evinced first by the fact that King Christian I, in 1459, inherited Holstein not by the right of his father, but by the right of his mother ; and secondly by the fact, that Holstein was from the years 1481 and 1533 until 1773 not an independent hereditary duchy, but a *fee* of the *Danish crown*, and *escheated* to it in the last-named year. The losses which both Holstein and Sleswick have sustained since the commencement of the insensate war with Denmark (in 1848), are immense. That all their public resources have been ruined, their trade and commercial intercourse interrupted, their ports blockaded, the exportation of cattle, horses and other productions reduced to nothing, and their agricultural enterprises in general paralyzed, has already been alluded to above. In the second place, the people in the duchies have sustained incalculable direct losses, by feeding the German troops and a host of adventurers, by paying war-taxes, and by ravages and devastations of foreigners. The resources of the duchies have until the commencement of the war been almost inexhaustible ; but if these disasters continue, there will at last remain nothing more to be lost. For what, then, will all these losses have been sustained ? Why has a flourishing country been transformed into a wilderness ? For what has a happy, industrious, wealthy people been reduced to beggary ? For nothing but to gratify the ambition of some German lawyers,—to realize the idle dreams of some book-learned fancy-mongers, and to furnish the means of temporary existence to sluggards and adventurers. (The historical and other particulars about Sleswick will be found under the head of Denmark.)

The duchy of Holstein is in substance divided into its ancient above-mentioned constituent parts, which are subdivided into towns, bailiwicks, and various other districts. The duchy of Holstein contains :

GLUECKSTADT, a commercial town on the Elbe, 30 miles below Hamburg, is the seat of several provincial magistrates, and may for this reason be considered as the capital of Holstein, though it is officially not styled so ;

The Duchy of Holstein—its Topography.

hitherto it carried on a considerable commerce and whale-fishery, and has 6,000 inhabitants. *Wandsbeck*, a market-town north-eastward and 2½ miles distant from Hamburg, was, until the commencement of the war against Denmark, noted for its cotton and other manufactures, and has 3,100 inhabitants. *RENSBURG*, a town on the Eider, and exactly on the frontier of Germany and Denmark, 50 miles north-north-west of Hamburg, is noted for its fortifications, and has 10,500 inhabitants. *Kiel*, a town on the bay of the same name, forming an excellent harbor, northward and 60 miles distant from Hamburg, is noted for its university (see above and page 288) and annual fairs, and has 13,000 inhabitants. *Itzehoe*, a town on the Stoer, north-westward and 33 miles distant from Hamburg, with various manufactures, trade in cattle, and 5,800 inhabitants. *Wilster*, a town on a little river of the same name, northward and 12 miles distant from Glückstadt, is noted for its fine church, and has 3,000 inhabitants. *Kellinghusen*, a market-town on the Stoer, north-eastward and 10 miles distant from Itzehoe, with timber trade, and 1,100 inhabitants. *Neumünster*, a market-town at the Kiel and Altona railroad, 18 miles south-south-west of Kiel, with noted manufactures, and 4,200 inhabitants. *Preetz*, a market-town on the Schwentine river, 22 miles south-south-east of Kiel, with manufactures, and 4,700 inhabitants. *PLOEN*, a town romantically situated on the lake of the same name, south-eastward and 15 miles distant from Kiel, with a stately palace, once the residence of a collateral line of the dukes of Holstein, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Oldenburg* (not to be confounded with the capital of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg), a town near the Baltic Sea, north-eastward and 22 miles distant from Ploen, and 33 miles north-north-east of Lubeck, with 2,500 inhabitants. *Heiligenhafen*, a town on the Baltic Sea, opposite the isle of Femern, with 2,000 inhabitants. *Neustadt*, a town on the Baltic Sea northward and 12 miles distant from Travemünde (the sea-port of Lübeck), with considerable corn-trade, and 2,700 inhabitants. *Lütjenburg*, a town near the Baltic Sea, eastward and 22 miles distant from Kiel, with 2,106 inhabitants. *Oldesloe*, a town romantically situated on the Trave, south-westward and 14 miles distant from Lübeck, is noted for its salt-springs, and has 2,800 inhabitants. *Segeberg*, a town near the Trave, northward and 30 miles distant from Hamburg, is noted for its gypsum, and has 3,300 inhabitants. Northward and 9 miles distant from here, is situated the village of *Bornhöved*, noted in history for three battles, in the years 1227, 1319, and 1813. *Bramstedt*, a market-town near the head of the Alster river, west-

Germany.—Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

ward and 15 miles distant from Segeberg, with 1,600 inhabitants. The palace of *Travendahl*, on the Trave river, was once frequently the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Ploen, and is noted for a treaty of peace concluded here between Sweden and Denmark, on the 17th August, 1700. The country or province of *Dithmarschen* (514 square miles, and 62,000 inhabitants), along and towards the mouth of the Elbe, was, in the middle ages, an independent state, but in 1559 conquered by the dukes of Holstein and Sleswick. It contains: MELDORF, formerly the capital of all Dithmarschen, 26 miles north-north-west of Glückstadt, with corn trade, and 3,150 inhabitants. *Drunsbüttel*, a market-town on the Elbe, opposite Cuxhafen, with 1,250 inhabitants. *Marn*, a market-town, with considerable trade in corn and cattle, and 1,250 inhabitants. HEIDE, the capital of the northern district of Dithmarschen, northward and 7 miles distant from Meldorf, is noted for its handsome market-place, and has 5,500 inhabitants. *Lunden*, a town with 1,500 inhabitants. The ancient dominion of *Pinneberg* (188 square miles, and 40,000 inhabitants), of which in 1640 the crown of Denmark became possessed, contains: PINNEBERG, a market-town, north-westward and 9 miles distant from Altona, with 1,100 inhabitants. *Ottensen*, a village near Altona, is the burial-place of the German poet, Klopstock, and has 2,400 inhabitants. *Blankenese*, a village on the Elbe, is noted for its considerable river-navigation, and has 3,000 inhabitants, among whom are many pilots. *Flottbeck*, a village between Ottensen and Blankenese, is noted for its botanic and nursery-gardens. *Wedel* (with 1,900 inhabitants) and *Uetersen* (with 3,400 inhabitants), market-towns. ALTONA, a very important commercial city, on the Elbe, only 1 mile below Hamburg, is not only noted for its commerce, but also for its manufactures, and has 32,000 inhabitants. Altona was still, in the 16th century a little village, but since the middle of the 17th century, it became gradually an important city. The market-towns of *Barnstedt* (with 1,700 inhabitants) and *Elmshorn* (with 5,400 inhabitants), belong to the ancient earldom of *Ranzau*, of which the Danish crown became possessed in 1731.

The DUCHY OF LAUENBURG (404½ square miles, and 47,000 inhabitants) is on the north-west bordering upon Holstein, on the south separated from the kingdom of Hanover by the *Elbe*, and for the rest bound by Mecklenburg. Soil, natural productions, etc., are almost the same as in Holstein and Mecklenburg.

The Duchy of Lauenburg—its History.

The country was, together with Mecklenburg (see page 408), conquered by Henry, surnamed the Lion, and annexed to his duchy of Saxony. After he had been outlawed in 1180, and the earl Bernard of Anhalt invested with the duchy (see page 403), Bernard's second son *Albert* became possessed of this Saxon dominion, which subsequently was styled the duchy of Lauenburg. Duke Erich, of Saxe-Lauenburg, entered into a hereditary alliance with the house of Brunswick, in 1369; and as in 1689 his line became extinct, the Brunswick line, subsequently represented by the electors and kings of *Hanover*, inherited the duchy of Lauenburg. It continued to form a constituent part of Hanover for 120 years, when in 1814 it was ceded to *Prussia*. Meanwhile Denmark had been deprived of Norway (with about 1,000,000 inhabitants), and poorly indemnified for this loss by Swedish Pomerania (with about 150,000 inhabitants). But Prussia desired to annex this latter country to the remainder of Pomerania, and, of course, Denmark was compelled to yield to this desire, by ceding Swedish Pomerania, and contenting itself with the duchy of Lauenburg (whose population then fell short of 40,000 inhabitants), which Prussia ceded to it in 1815. At present Denmark is about to be deprived of this last poor indemnification likewise, though the duchy of Lauenburg has never had anything at all in common, either with Holstein or Sleswick. But the German contrivers of the war with Denmark, on account of Holstein and Sleswick, are of the opinion that one act of injustice, more or less, makes no difference. The duchy of Lauenburg contains :

RATZEBURG, its capital, on a lake of the same name, northward and 25 miles distant from Lauenburg, with considerable inland trade and 2,400 inhabitants. (About the principality of Ratzeburg, see under the head Mecklenburg-Strelitz.) *Lauenburg*, once the residence of the dukes of Lauenburg, on the Elbe, 32 miles above Hamburg, with considerable trade, and

 Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg.

3,500 inhabitants. *Mölln*, a town on the Steckenitz, with breweries, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Büchen*, *Schwarzenbeck*, and *Aumühle*, are more or less remarkable villages.

 XXIX.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.

AREA: 2,471 square miles.

POPULATION: 274,050 inhabitants.

THIS grand-duchy consists of three distinct territories, viz.: Oldenburg proper, styled the *duchy of Oldenburg* (on the North Sea, and surrounded by the kingdom of Hanover), the *principality of Lübeck* (which has nothing in common with the city of Lübeck, though it is situated in its neighborhood), and the *principality of Birkenfeld* (on the left bank of the Rhine, and in the neighborhood of Treves). They being at rather great distance from each other, they must be described separately.

Oldenburg proper forms part of the extensive plain mentioned page 4; thus its surface is generally level, and the coast as well as the bank along the Weser, is sheltered against inundations by vast dikes, having an aggregate length of 152 miles. The *Weser* separates the country on the east from Hanover, and is joined here by the *Hunte* (see page 17). The most remarkable of the lakes here is the *lake of Zwischenahn*. Some parts of the country, especially along the Weser and towards the North Sea, are noted for their fertility, but in the interior there is generally but a poor soil. Yet, upon the whole, Oldenburg rears both *cattle* and *horses* of a very fine breed, and raises amply *grain*, *rape-seed* (lamp-oil made of it, is commonly used both in Germany and

other European countries, in place of train-oil), *flax*, and *hemp*. There are many peat bogs which supply fuel, the more valuable as wood and coal are scarce. In the sandy and heathy parts of the country, the rearing of *bees* affords a productive source for sustenance. The *inland trade* is rather considerable, but there are but few manufactures.

Most of the inhabitants of the grand-duchy are *Lutherans*, yet in the southern part of Oldenburg proper, and in the principality of Birkenfeld, there are numerous *Roman Catholics* (their total number being about 74,800); the remainder of the population consists of somewhat more than 2,300 *Calvinists*, and of about 1,400 *Jews*. There are beside numerous common schools, 4 gymnasia, 2 seminaries, 1 military, and 3 Latin schools.

The government was until the commotions in 1848, an unlimited monarchy. The amount of the public *revenue* and of the *expenditure* for several years, has been about 900,000 Prussian dollars annually. There is no public debt. The troops to be furnished to the confederal army: 3,030 men, with 4 pieces of ordnance.—In 1838 an *order of honor* was instituted, by the name of "House and Merit order of Duke Peter," etc., in 4 classes.

History.—The primitive ancestor of the reigning house of Oldenburg, was the celebrated duke or king *Wittekind*, who led the valiant Saxons in the wars with Charlemagne. One of Wittekind's descendants was earl *Egilmar II*, of Rustringen and Ammerland, who lived in the period from 1062 to 1110, and whose dominions comprised in substance what at present is called Oldenburg proper. Egilmar's son, Christian I, reared in 1155 the castle of Oldenburg, and since, the earls of Rustringen and Ammerland named themselves *earls of Oldenburg*. In 1232 they became actual members of the German empire. In 1247 the dominion of Delmenhorst was acquired, and finally annexed to Oldenburg in 1436, by the earl *Theodoric*, surnamed *the Fortunate*. It was this sovereign whose eldest son mounted in 1448 the *Danish throne*, by the name of *Christian I*, and inherited the earldom (subsequently duchy) of *Holstein* in 1459 (see above under the head of Holstein);

Germany.—Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg.

while his younger son *Gerard*, propagated the reigning line of Oldenburg. Gerard acquired the districts of Varel and Neuenburg, and his great-grandson, John VI., the dominions of Jever and Knipphausen. But in 1667, when Earl Anton Günther of Oldenburg died, this line became extinct, and now the collateral line of Denmark succeeded, and acquired the earldom of Oldenburg by way of inheritance. Anton Günther's natural son Anton, earl of Aldenburg, became however possessed of the lordship of *Knipphausen*; and his nephew, a prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, became possessed of the dominion of *Jever*. The main body of the earldom of Oldenburg continued to be in possession of Denmark until 1773, when this crown ceded the earldom to the Russian grand duke *Paul*, in exchange for the duchy of Holstein (see History of Holstein). Yet the grand duke ceded it again, in the same year, to his cousin the bishop sovereign of Lubeck, *Frederic Augustus*, belonging to a younger line of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. At the same time the emperor Joseph II. raised the earldom of Oldenburg to the dignity of a *duchy*. Duke Frederic Augustus died in 1785, and as his only son and legitimate heir, Peter Frederic William, was perturbed in mind, his brother *Peter* (Frederic Louis) took the reins of government with sovereign power. In 1803 the former sovereign bishopric of Lubeck was transformed into a principality and annexed to the duchy, which at the same time acquired several districts of the former independent bishopric of Münster. In November, 1806, Oldenburg was occupied by French troops, but in the following year restored to the duke, who in 1808 joined the Rhenish Confederation. Napoleon had meanwhile established the continental system, and as Oldenburg appeared to him as affording too many opportunities for smuggling to the English, he incorporated the whole country with the French empire, in February, 1811. He offered the dominion of Erfurt as an indemnification to the duke, who however refused it and went to Russia, where his second son, George, was married to the grand duchess Catharine, in 1809. Towards the end of the year 1813 he returned to Oldenburg, and entered upon its reign again. By the stipulations of the Congress at Vienna, he acquired a district on the left bank of the Rhine, by the name of a principality of *Birkenfeld*, and the title of a *grand duke*, of which title, however, he himself made no use. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by his son, the present reigning grand duke, *Augustus Paul Frederic*, born in 1783.

For the reason mentioned above, we must describe the three

distinct territories of the grand-duchy separately. We begin with the description of

I. THE DUCHY OF OLDENBURG.

It has an area of 2,119½ square miles, and a population of 223,000 inhabitants (among whom are 69,300 Roman Catholics and 720 Jews), comprises the ancient earldoms of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, former districts of the ancient bishopric of Münster, the dominion of Jever, and the lordship of Kniphhausen, and contains :

OLDENBURG, the capital of the grand-duchy and grand-ducal residence, on the Hunte, westward and 23 miles distant from Bremen, is well-built and noted for its handsome grand-ducal palace and other remarkable public edifices, and has 8,100 inhabitants. *Elsfleth*, a town on the Weser, at its junction with the Hunte, with a landing-place for smaller vessels, and 1,600 inhabitants. In the period from 1628 to 1820 Oldenburg was entitled to levy a toll here, which all ships trading to Bremen were obliged to pay. Sometimes it amounted to 50,000 Prussian dollars annually. *Neuenburg*, a market-town anciently noted for its fortress, has at present only 600 inhabitants. The village of *Rastede* is noted for its grand-ducal palace and gardens. *Ovelgönne*, a market-town near the Weser, with 1,000 inhabitants. *Brake*, a market-town on the Weser, with a landing-place for sea-ships, and 1,300 inhabitants. *Blexen* or *Blexum*, a village on the Weser, opposite Bremerhaven, with 400 inhabitants. Brake and Blexum are situated in a district, styled *Butjadingerland*, and noted for the fertility of its soil. DELMENHORST, a town on the little Delme river, half-way between Oldenburg and Bremen, with noted horse-marts, and 1,900 inhabitants.—WILDESHAUSEN, a town on the Hunte and near the frontier of Hanover (which ceded it to Oldenburg in 1803), with cutlery manufactures, and 2,100 inhabitants.—KLOPPENBURG, a town the Soeste river, westward and 14 miles distant from Wildeshausen, with 950 inhabitants. This town and the towns of *Friesoyte* (with 1,100 inhabitants), of *Vechta* (with 2,300 inhabitants), of *Dinklage* (with 1,400 inhabitants), and *Löningen* (with 1,200 inhabitants), belonged until 1803 to the

Germany.—The Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg.

then secularized bishopric of *Münster*. The *dominion of Jever* (138 square miles, and 20,300 inhabitants), forming the most northerly province of the grand-duchy and situated on the North Sea, is noted both for the fertility of its soil, and the excellent breed of its cattle and horses. In the middle ages it was ruled by native chieftains or Barons, and in 1573 inherited by the reigning house of Oldenburg. In the History of Oldenburg it has already been noticed, that Earl Anton Günther, who died in 1667, bequeathed the dominion of Jever to his nephew, Prince John of *Anhalt-Zerbst*, who entailed it upon his descendants. When, in 1793, the male line of Anhalt-Zerbst became extinct (see History of Anhalt), the Russian empress Katharine II, belonging to this line, inherited the dominion of Jever and entailed it upon her son and grand-children. But the emperor Alexander ceded it in 1818 to Oldenburg, which in 1823 took formal possession of it. It contains: JEVER, formerly its capital, near a bay of the North Sea, north-westward and 34 miles distant from the city of Oldenburg, with some manufactures, considerable trade, and even commerce, and 4,200 inhabitants. The seaport of Jever is at *Hooksiel*, a village with 750 inhabitants. Near the coast lies the isle of *Wangeroog*, with 400 inhabitants, and much resorted to for sea-bathing. The *Lordship of Knipphausen*, belonging to the *carl of Bentink* under the supremacy of the grand duke of Oldenburg, has an area of only 21 square miles, and a population of 3,100 inhabitants. In the history of Oldenburg we have seen, that Earl Anton Günther, who died in 1667, bequeathed this lordship to his natural son, Anton earl of Aldenburg, together with the dominion of Varel, politically connected with it. By way of marriage the earl *William of Bentink* became possessed of these two dominions in 1738, and entailed them upon his descendants. When in 1806 the German empire was solved, the earl of Bentink attained to political independency, but in 1807 he was by Napoleon subordinated to the kingdom of Holland, and in 1810 to the French empire. In 1814 he required in vain to be admitted as actual and independent member of the German Confederation, and was subordinated to the supremacy of the duke or grand duke of Oldenburg, yet allowed to retain some special privileges. The lordship contains, beside 3 villages (with noted horse-marts), the castle of *Knipphausen*, seat of the dependent government. The above-mentioned *dominion of Varel* (43 square miles, and 6,000 inhabitants), belonging likewise to the earl of Bentink, contains: *Varel*, its capital and residence of the earl, northward and 16 miles distant from Oldenburg, with noted horse-marts,

The Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg—its Geographical Divisions.

and 3,500 inhabitants. *Dangast*, a village with 250 inhabitants, is resorted to for sea-bathing.

II. THE PRINCIPALITY OF LUBEC.

It has an area of $170\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and a population of 21,550 inhabitants, and is situated in the neighborhood of the city of Lubec, wholly surrounded by territories of Holstein, north-eastward and about 92 miles distant from the main body of the grand-duchy. It consists of an undulated fertile plain, romantically intersected by woods, lakes and ridges of low hills. The inhabitants subsist almost entirely on the various branches of husbandry. The present principality of Lubec was formerly an independent or sovereign *bishopric*, primitively instituted in 943. Its seat, at first in the town of Oldenburg in Holstein (see above under the head of Holstein), was in the latter half of the 12th century transferred to the city of *Lubec*, where a handsome cathedral was reared, and in 1164 consecrated. However, the bishop himself did not reside in this city, but in *Eutin*. Only the name of Lubec rested with the bishopric, which at the end of the 12th century became independent, or sovereign. The Reformation brought about no alteration in its political condition, yet in 1535 the bishop and the chapter turned *Protestants*. In 1586 the chapter elected for the first time a prince of the house of Holstein-Gottorp their bishop, and continued to do so with other princes of this house until 1756, when a Danish prince was chosen, who, however, in 1773 resigned, in favor of the eldest son of the reigning-bishop Frederic Augustus, who in the same year became possessed of the duchy of Oldenburg (see above). In 1803 the bishopric was transformed into a principality, as has already been stated above. It contains:

EUTIN, its capital, romantically situated on a lake of the same name, 30 miles north-north-west of the city of Lubec, with a handsome grand-ducal

 Germany.—The Grand-Duchy of Oldenburg.

palace and park, and 2,850 inhabitants. *Bosau*, a village with one of the most ancient churches in the country, and 650 inhabitants. The village of *Sielbeck* is noted for its romantical environs and grand-ducal palace. *Schwartau*, a market-town noted for its cattle-marts, has 1,050 inhabitants. The village of *Rathekau* (with 50 inhabitants) is remarkable for a capitulation concluded here on the 7th Nov., 1806, between the Prussian general, Blücher, and the French general, Bernadotte.

III. THE PRINCIPALITY OF BIRKENFELD.

IT has an area of 181 square miles, and a population of 29,500 inhabitants (5,500 of whom are Roman Catholics), and is situated on the left bank of the Rhine in the neighborhood of Treves, southward and about 250 miles distant from the main body of the grand-duchy. Its surface is mountainous, being traversed by branches of the *Hundsrück* (see page 8). The *Nahe* river (see page 16), has its sources here. There are various manufactures here; besides them iron mines are wrought, and the vine is cultivated. The present principality of Birkenfeld comprises the ancient lordship of Oberstein, since 1766 belonging to the electorate of Treves; and the ancient earldom of Sponheim, since the 15th century belonging to the princes of Zweibrücken (see under the head of Bavarian Palatinate). It contains:

BIRKENFELD, its capital, on the *Nahe*, south-westward and 60 miles distant from Mentz, was anciently the residence of the Palatines of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld, and has 2,100 inhabitants. *Oberstein*, a market-town on the *Nahe*, is noted for cutting precious and half-precious stones, and has 2,300 inhabitants. *Idar*, a village with the same branch of industry as in Oberstein, and 1,050 inhabitants.

The Principality of Lippe-Detmold—its Statistics and History.

XXX.—THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIPPE-DETMOLD.

AREA: 447 square miles.

POPULATION: 108,000 inhabitants.

THIS principality (whose sovereign bears the official title of Prince *zur Lippe*) is situated on the left bank of the *Weser*, and almost entirely surrounded by territories of the Prussian province of Westphalia. The inhabitants are (with the exception of 5,100 Lutherans and 1,600 Roman Catholics) *Calvinists*. The surface is partly hilly and woody, intersected by fertile valleys, and partly traversed by the *Osning* (see page 8). The south-western part of the country consists of an extensive heath, called the *Senner-Heath* (*Senner-Haide*) and noted for the excellent breed of horses reared here. *Flax, timber, horses* are the chief staples; cattle and sheep are likewise reared in great numbers, and of good breed. The manufactures consist chiefly of *linen*. There are 2 gymnasiums, 1 Latin school, 1 seminary, and a great many common schools. The government is a limited monarchy. The amount of public *revenue*, and of the *expenditure* for several years, has been about 490,000 florins. There is no public debt. Troops to be furnished to the confederal army: 691 men.

History.—The ancestors of the reigning house of Lippe were wealthy barons or lords of the same name, who long before the 12th century had their estates in the neighborhood of the *Osning*. One of their descendants, Bernard VIII, who died in 1563, bore the title of an *earl*, and his son, *Simon VI*, who united all patrimonial dominions under his sway, is to be considered as the nigher ancestor of the reigning houses both of Lippe-Detmold and Schaumburg-Lippe. He died in 1613, and was succeeded in Lippe-Detmold by his eldest son, earl *Simon VII*, whose earldom was in 1720 raised to the dignity of a *principality*, though not before the year 1789 the father of the present reigning prince, made use of the princely title. This sovereign died

 Germany.—Principalities of Lippe-Detmold and Schaumburg-Lippe.

in 1802, and was succeeded by his son, prince *Leopold* (Paul Alexander), born in 1796, who until 1820 has reigned under the guardianship of his mother, and since independently.

The most remarkable cities, towns, etc., of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, are the following:

DETMOLD, the capital and princely residence, on the little Werre river (not to be confounded with the Werra mentioned page 17), south-westward and 18 miles distant from Pymont, and 48 miles north-north-west of Cassel, with an extensive princely palace, and 5,000 inhabitants. Near Detmold Charlemagne obtained a victory over the Saxons in 783. *Horn*, a town with linen manufactures, and 1,700 inhabitants. *Blomberg*, a town with various manufactures, and 1,900 inhabitants. *Lemgo*, a city on the Bega river, northward and 7 miles distant from Detmold, with a noted gymnasium, considerable manufactures, especially of linen, and 4,100 inhabitants. In the middle ages Lemgo was both an imperial city and a member of the Hanseatic League (see page 54). *Lopshorn*, a princely palace, south-westward and 5 miles distant from Detmold, with a renowned stud containing more than 100 horses of the above-mentioned breed from the Senner-Haide. *Lippstadt*, a city on the Lippe river, with 6 churches, various branches of industry, considerable corn trade, and 4,000 inhabitants. One half of this city belongs since the 17th century to the house of Brandenburg or Prussia.

 XXXI.—THE PRINCIPALITY OF SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

AREA: 170 square miles.

POPULATION: 30,000 inhabitants.

THIS principality (in common life frequently called *Lippe-Bückeburg*) is situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, between the city of Hanover and the Prussian city of Minden. Its main body formed anciently a constituent part of the earldom of

The Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe—its Statistics and History.

Schaumburg (see page 371), and for this reason this latter name is officially prefixed to that of Lippe. The soil is fertile, partly covered with valuable forests, and intersected with ridges of low hills. The chief staples are *corn, flax and timber*. Cattle of various kinds are raised amply. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen. The inhabitants are (with the exception of about 3,600 Calvinists and 100 Catholics) *Lutherans*. Besides a noted gymnasium at Bückeberg, there are several other and many common schools. The government is a limited monarchy. The *revenues* amount to about 215,000 Prussian dollars, and are principally yielded by the princely domains. The expenditure is by far less; and a public debt does not exist. Troops to be furnished to the confederal army: 240 men.

History.—The reigning house of Schaumburg-Lippe has one common ancestor with that of Lippe-Detmold (see History of Lippe-Detmold). When Earl Simon VI. of Lippe died in 1613, he bequeathed to his youngest son *Philip* some bailiwicks of the earldom. Philip's sister Elizabeth was married to the earl of Schaumburg, inherited this earldom, and bequeathed a considerable part of it to her brother in 1640. Philip, assuming now the title of an earl of Schaumburg-Lippe, died in 1681, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Frederic Christian, whose male line became extinct in 1777, when Earl Philip of a collateral line succeeded. This latter died in 1787, and was succeeded by his son, the present reigning (until 1807 under the guardianship of his mother) prince *George William*, born in 1784. He assumed the *princely* title in 1807, when he joined the Rhenish Confederation. In 1815 he became a member of the German Confederation.

The most remarkable cities, towns, etc., of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe are the following :

BÜCKEBERG, the capital and princely residence, 24 miles west-south-west of Hanover, with a stately palace and handsome park, and 4,300 inhabitants. *Eilsen*, a village noted for its mineral waters and much resorted to on account of them. *Stadthagen*, a town north-eastward and 9 miles distant

 Germany.—Kingdom of Hanover.

from Bückebug, with an ancient remarkable castle, a well-arranged orphan asylum, and 1,850 inhabitants. *Steinhude*, a market-town on a lake of the same name, with linen manufactures, and 700 inhabitants. On this lake is likewise situated a remarkable little fortress, called *Wilhelmstein*, and reared in 1765.

 XXXII.—THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

AREA: 14,803 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,790,000 inhabitants.

THIS kingdom, whose main body is situated between the *Elbe* and *Weser*, comprises the largest part of the German North Sea coast, where it encloses the main body of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, and the territory of the city of Bremen. On the west it is bounded by the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the north-east it is by the Elbe river separated from Holstein and Mecklenburg, and on the south (where it comprises the greatest part of the *Hartz* mountains, and encloses territories of Brunswick) it is chiefly bound by the Prussian province of Saxony and by Hesse-Cassel.

Most of the inhabitants are *Lutherans*; yet beside them there are more than 90,000 Calvinists (prevailing in the province of East Friesland), about 230,000 Roman Catholics, 500 Mennonites and Moravian Brethren, and more than 12,000 Jews.

The northern half of the kingdom, is a part of that extensive plain mentioned page 4. Towards the south the surface is hilly, and rises finally to mountains marked with the name of *Hartz* (see page 7 and 8), besides which the *Sollinger Wald*, *Deister*, *Süntel* (page 8), are to be noticed.

The tributaries of the Elbe: *Ilmenau*, *Luhe* and *Schwinge* have their sources in the kingdom as well as those of the Weser, viz., the *Aller* with the *Leine*, the *Wumme*, *Lesum*, and *Geeste* (see page 17). In East Friesland is the *Ems* river with the *Haase* (see page 17). The most remarkable lakes are the *Dümmer Lake* and the lake of *Bodenteich*. At the western frontier the bay of *Dollart* (see page 9) is to be noticed.

The soil is diversified: along the coasts and the banks of the principal rivers highly fertile, and in other parts rather sterile. In the northern section are partly extensive *peat bogs*, which supply immense quantities of fuel, but are useless for other purposes; partly extensive *heaths*, the most remarkable of which are the *heath of Lüneburg* (which however in recent times is more and more brought under cultivation) and the *Hümmling* (in the province of Osnabrück).

Nevertheless *corn* is raised sufficiently, not only for home consumption, but even for exportation. Besides agriculture, which is the chief employment, the rearing of cattle of various kinds is very considerable. The *black cattle* along the banks of the lower Weser and Elbe, in East Friesland and in the Hartz, is of excellent breed; and the *horses* in East Friesland and some other parts of the kingdom, rival in every respect those of Mecklenburg and Holstein. *Sheep* of improved breed are reared, especially in the southern sections of the country, in great numbers. In the Westphalian districts the rearing of *hogs* is considerable. In the above-mentioned heaths, numerous hives of *bees* are kept, and the trade in honey and wax yields a considerable profit annually. It is still to be remarked that the *flax* raised in the province of Lüneburg, is renowned throughout Germany for its fineness. The extensive forests in the mountainous districts, in the province of Lüneburg, etc., produce valuable *timber*; and a district in the neighborhood of Stade, is noted for its fruits, especially cher-

Germany.—Kingdom of Hanover.

ries. The *mines* in the Hartz are important, extensively wrought, and produce on an average, annually, 50,000 marks of *silver*, 100,000 quintals of *lead* and *litharge*, 80,000 quintals of *iron*, and between 2,000 and 3,000 quintals of *copper*. The produce in *gold* is very insignificant. In Luneburg is one of the most productive *salt* springs in Europe. Manufactures are not very flourishing, yet *linen* is an important fabric, and is (inclusive flax yarn) exported annually at the value of 2,500,000 Prussian dollars. The inland trade, and even the commerce, is upon the whole considerable.

The means of education are well arranged, and managed in conformity with sound principles. Among them ranks first, the *university* at Göttingen (see page 288), liberally endowed, and in 1846 frequented by 649 students. Besides it, there are at Göttingen a royal society of sciences, and a philological seminary. Colleges similar to that of Eton in England, are in Luneburg and Hefeld. The number of gymnasiums amounts to 15, and that of common schools to 3,561; beside which there are rather numerous other schools, as for instance, 7 seminaries, 13 Latin schools, etc.

The government is a limited monarchy, the sovereign power being vested in a king and two legislative chambers. According to the budget of 1845–1846, the *public revenue* amounted to 3,996,606, and the *expenditure* to 3,961,058 Prussian dollars, thus yielding a surplus of 35,548 Prussian dollars, beside which there was still a surplus of 1,227,725 Prussian dollars extant from preceding years. On the first October, 1843, the *public debt* was at the amount of 13,496,489 Prussian dollars.

The regular *army* consists of 22,176 men, and the troops which hitherto were to be furnished to the confederal army, amounted to 13,054 men.

There are two *orders of honor*: 1. The *order of St. George*, in

The Kingdom of Hanover—its History.

1 class, and instituted in 1839. 2. The *Guelph order*, instituted in 1815, and since 1841 in 5 classes.

History.—The present kingdom of Hanover and the duchy of Brunswick have one and the same origin, because both formed anciently a constituent part of the once so renowned *duchy of Saxony* (see pages 298 and 299). A *duchy of Saxony*, in the *political* meaning of this word, did not yet exist in the days of Charlemagne; as the celebrated Wittekind was to be considered rather as the leader, than as the actual duke or king of the Saxons. Yet his great-grandson *Ludolph* was raised to this dignity. He died about the year 870, and was succeeded as duke of Saxony by his son *Otto*, the father of the great German emperor or king *Henry I.* (see History of Germany). *Henry* retained his Saxon duchy, yet his son, Emperor *Otto I.* (936–972), invested with it a valiant Saxon noble, *Hermann Billung*, who moreover was already possessed of wealthy estates in the southern and eastern parts of the duchy. In respectively 1101 and 1106, the male line of his house became extinct, and the last *Billung*, Duke *Magnus*, who died in 1106, left behind two daughters, *Wulfbild* and *Eilike*, as the only heiresses of the family estates. *Eilike* was married to the earl *Otto* of *Ballestedt* and *Anhalt*; and *Wulfbild* was married to the duke *Henry* of *Bavaria*, surnamed the *Black*, descended from the renowned house of the *Guelphs*. The latter had large estates in *Swabia* and *Franconia*, and were again descendants of the mighty house of *Este* in *Italy* (see page 118). *Henry the Black* was succeeded by his son, *Henry* surnamed the *Proud*, who, by Emperor *Lothar II.* (1125–1137), was invested with the *duchy of Saxony*, and became in this manner the ruler of two powerful duchies, *Bavaria* and *Saxony*. His son and successor in both duchies, was the celebrated duke *Henry*, surnamed the *Lion*, who, as has already been mentioned frequently (see pages 379 and 403), was, on account of his felony, outlawed in 1180, and deprived of his duchies as fiefs, while he was allowed to retain the above-mentioned *family estates* (in the present province of *Luneburg*, in *Brunswick*, etc.). The *duchy of Saxony* (as a fief of the empire) was divided and annexed to several other states of the German empire; and how the name of *Saxony* was subsequently transferred to the margraviate of *Meissen*, is explained in the history of the kingdom of *Saxony* and of *Anhalt* (see pages 379 and 403). *Henry* surnamed the *Lion*, died in 1195, and bequeathed his family estates to his son *William*, who bequeathed them again to his son *Otto*, surnamed the *Child*, who in 1235 surrendered

Germany.—Kingdom of Hanover.

them to Emperor Frederic II., and received them as a *duchy of Brunswick*, and as a hereditary fief of the empire. Otto acquired moreover the cities of Hanover, Göttingen, Münden, the earldom of Stade, and bequeathed when he died (in 1252), his duchy considerably enlarged to his two sons, Albert and John, who divided it in 1267, and from which act sprung up different lines of the reigning house, until, in 1546, two principal lines were formed by the two sons of *Ernest*, surnamed *the Confessor*, who died in the just-named year, 1546. His eldest son, or properly his grandson, duke *Augustus*, became the ancestor of the ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (or Brunswick proper), and his youngest son *William*, surnamed *the Younger*, became the ancestor of the reigning house of Brunswick-Lüneburg, i. e. of *Hanover*. William the Younger died in 1589, and left behind 8 daughters and 7 sons. The latter succeeded him one after the other. Meanwhile several collateral lines had sprung up, but they became gradually extinct, and all their dominions were in the beginning of the 18th century reunited by the principal line of Brunswick-Lüneburg, or Hanover. Here reigned in the period from 1679 to 1698, the duke *Ernest Augustus*, who married the princess *Sophia* (daughter of the unfortunate elector Frederic V. of the Palatate, who was the son-in-law of King James I., of Great Britain), and was in 1692 raised to the dignity of an elector. He died in 1698, and was succeeded by his son George William, who in 1714 mounted the *British throne* as George I. (see page 233). The remaining part of the history of Hanover, is in substance connected with that of the reigning British royal family; and it may only be added here, that George I. and his successors continued ever to be the actual electors or (since 1814) *kings* of Hanover, though this country was ruled in their name, by a special government established in the city of Hanover. How it was aggrandized in the period from 1715 to 1813, shall be noticed below in the topography. When in 1837, King William IV. died, his niece Victoria, who succeeded him in Great Britain, could not also succeed him in Hanover, because the so-called Salic law prevails here, which excludes all females from the throne. Thus his brother, the duke of Cumberland, *Ernest Augustus*, born in 1771, succeeded him as king of Hanover.

The kingdom is since 1823 divided into 6 provinces, styled *Landdrosteien* (or properly Landdrostei-Bezirke, because Landdrostei means a provincial government), which are subdivided into

The Kingdom of Hanover—Its Geographical Divisions.

bailiwicks with different special names. As a seventh province may be considered the *mining district* (Berghauptmannschaft) of *Clausthal*, with a special government, superintending the mines, etc., of the Hartz. The term of Landdrostei being rather unusual, especially to an English reader, we shall substitute for it the term of *province*; but as the historically settled condition of the different constituent parts of the kingdom is in substance left untouched, and moreover as their names still frequently occur both in writings and common life, we shall follow here a similar plan, as for instance in France, and combine the ancient names with the modern provincial names.

1. THE PROVINCE OF HANOVER.

It comprises the ancient principality of *Calenberg* and the ancient earldoms of *Hoya* and *Diepholz*.

1. The ancient *principality of Calenberg* contains: HANOVER, the capital of the kingdom, and royal residence, on the Leine, south-eastward and 60 miles distant from Bremen, with various manufactures, considerable inland trade, and 40,500 inhabitants (exclusive of the garrison). Hanover is noted for its royal stables, containing among other horses of the finest breed, several teams of white-born (without the least gray or black spot) and Isabella-colored horses. The royal palace is a handsome building. The neighboring village of *Limmer* (with 600 inhabitants) is noted for its mineral waters, as is likewise the town of *Rehburg* (23 miles west-north-west of Hanover, with 1,600 inhabitants). The village of *Loccum* (with 1,500 inhabitants) is remarkable for its ancient Cistercian monastery, in 1593 secularized, and at present transformed into a seminary for ministers. *Hanneln*, a city on the Weser, 26 miles south-south-west of Hanover, has 6,500 inhabitants, and was until 1806 noted for its fortress. Not far from here is the village of *Hastenbeck*, noted for a battle between the French and the Hanoverians, on the 26th July, 1757. *Wunstorf*, a town near the Leine, north-westward and 12 miles distant from Hanover, has 2,100 inhabitants, and is noted for its establishment for ladies

Germany.—Kingdom of Hanover.

of rank. *Salzhemmendorf*, a market-town, noted for its salt-works, has 2,050 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable market-towns are: *Lauenau* (with 900 inhabitants), *Grohude* (with 850 inhabitants), *Polle* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Coppenbrügge* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Aerzen* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Lauenstein* (with 1,100 inhabitants). More or less remarkable towns are: *Springe* (with 1,950 inhabitants), *Münder* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Pattensen* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Bodenwerder* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Eldagsen* (with 2,300 inhabitants), and *Neustadt am Rübenberge* (with 1,600 inhabitants).

2. The ancient *carldom of Hoya*, which in 1543 was inherited by Brunswick-Lüneburg or Hanover, contains: **NIEBURG**, a city on the Weser, about half-way between Hanover and Bremen, has some manufactures, and 4,700 inhabitants, and was formerly noted for its fortress. *Hoya*, a market-town on the Weser, 14 miles below Nieburg, with linen manufactures, and 2,200 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Mensen* is noted for its royal stud. *Vilsen*, a market-town on the Weser, at 5 miles distance from Hoya, is noted for its considerable trade, and has 1,050 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Liebenau* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Alt-Bruchhausen* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Stolzenau* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Diepenau* (with 550 inhabitants), *Suhlingen* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Syke* (with 950 inhabitants), *Uchte* (with 1,250 inhabitants), and *Bassum* (with 1,700 inhabitants).

3. The ancient *carldom of Diepholz*, which in 1585 was inherited, contains: **DIEPHOLZ**, a market-town on the Hunte river, about half-way between Osna-brück and Bremen, with linen and woollen manufactures, and 2,600 inhabitants. *Lenförde*, a market-town with several branches of industry, and 950 inhabitants.

2. THE PROVINCE OF LUNEBURG.

It comprises in substance only the ancient principality of the same name, and besides it two bailiwicks of the duchy of Lauenburg (see page 418).

1. The ancient *principality of Lüneburg* (which formed part of the family estates of the above-mentioned house of Billung) contains: **LUENEURG**, its ancient capital, and at present the seat of the provincial government, on the

 The Kingdom of Hanover—its Geographical Divisions.

Ilmenau river, south-eastward and 28 miles distant from Hamburg, has 12,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its highly valuable salt-spring and salt-works (producing annually about 300,000 quintals of salt), its lime-stone quarries, its collegio (see back), and gymnasium. *Bardewik*, a market-town on the Ilmenau river, below Luneburg, is noted for its greens and stately Gothic church, and has 1,400 inhabitants. In the middle ages, Bardewik was an emporium and considerable city, but was in 1189 barbarously devastated by Duke Henry, surnamed the Lion. *Harburg*, a town on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, with an ancient castle, manufactures, considerable trade, and 5,200 inhabitants. *Winsen an der Luhe*, a town on the Luhe river, with considerable trade, and 2,200 inhabitants. *Soltau*, an industrious town in the above-mentioned heath of Luneburg, south-westward and 28 miles distant from the city of Luneburg, with 1,200 inhabitants. *Walsrode*, a town on the Böhme river, with an establishment for ladies of rank (anciently a nunnery instituted in 986), and 2,100 inhabitants. *Ahldeu*, a market-town on the Aller, with 800 inhabitants, linen manufactures, and an ancient castle, where in the years 1694–1726, Sophia Dorothea, the divorced consort of King George I, of Great Britain, resided. *Celle* or *Zelle*, a city on the Aller, with various manufactures, a remarkable royal stud, and 12,200 inhabitants, is noted as the seat of the supreme tribunal of the kingdom, and for its royal palace, reared in 1485, and until 1705 the residence of the dukes of Luneburg. *Uelzen*, a town on the Ilmenau, 22 miles north of Luneburg, is noted for its flax, and has 3,100 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Burgdorf* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Gifhorn* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Dannenberg* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Hitzacker* (with 1,050 inhabitants), *Lüchow* (with 2,100 inhabitants), and *Wustrow* (with considerable linen manufactures, and 800 inhabitants).

2. The bailiwicks of Artlenburg and Neuhaus, formerly (until 1814) belonging to the duchy of Lauenburg, contain the villages of *Artlenburg* (on the left bank of the Elbe, with 600 inhabitants), and *Neuhaus* (on the right bank of the Elbe, with an ancient castle, and 450 inhabitants).

3. THE PROVINCE OF STADE.

It comprises the ancient duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, and the territory of *Hadeln*.

1. The ancient *duchy of Bremen*, which has at present nothing in common with the city of this name, but was once chief part of the sovereign archbishopric of Bremen, which was instituted as a bishopric by Charlemagne in 788. The renowned converter of pagans, *Ausgaricus*, was the first archbishop of Bremen. He died in 865, and among his successors, who resided in this city, were several of great political authority. Since the Reformation, the city of Bremen and even the archbishop embraced the doctrines of Protestantism, the former became independent, and the territory of the archbishopric was secularized, and in 1648 with the title of a *duchy* ceded to Sweden. In the northern war (1700–1702) the duchy was conquered by the Danes, and, together with the duchy of Verden, sold to the electorate of *Hanover*. In the peace concluded at Stockholm in 1720, this arrangement was ratified. The duchy of Bremen contains: *STADE*, the capital of the province, on the Schwinge, near its junction with the Elbe, about 20 miles below Hamburg, with some inland trade, and 5,900 inhabitants. At the mouth of the Schwinge is situated the village of *Brunshausen*, where Hanover is entitled to levy a toll from the vessels passing here on their way up to Hamburg. It is commonly called the toll of Stade, and yields a revenue of about 40,000 Prussian dollars annually. *Buxtehude*, a town on the Este, between Stade and Harburg, with some manufactures and trade, and 2,300 inhabitants. *Harsefeld* (with 950 inhabitants), *Horneburg* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Dorum* (with 750 inhabitants), *Bederkesa* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Bremerlehe* (with 1,650 inhabitants), *Osterholz* (with 850 inhabitants), *Scharmbeck* (with 1,750 inhabitants), *Ottersberg* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Zeven* (with 900 inhabitants), all market-towns.

2. The ancient principality or *duchy of Verden*, which originated from a bishopric of the same name, instituted in 786 by Charlemagne, and since 1648 underwent the same political vicissitudes as the duchy of Bremen, contains: *VERDEN*, a town on the Aller, south-eastward and 18 miles distant from Bremen, is noted for its ancient Gothic cathedral, and has 5,000 inhabitants. *Rotenburg*, a market-town on the Wumme river, at the high-road between Bremen and Hamburg, with 1,600 inhabitants.

3. The territory of *Hadln*, which until 1689 formed a constituent part of the duchy of Lauenburg (see page 418), contains: *OTTERNDORF*, a town near the mouth of the Elbe, with several branches of industry, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Altenbruch* and *Lüdingworth*, market-towns, with respectively 2,500 and 2,000 inhabitants.

The Kingdom of Hanover—its Geographical Divisions.

4. THE PROVINCE OF HILDESHEIM.

It comprises the ancient independent or sovereign *bishopric of Hildesheim*, the ancient principalities of *Göttingen* and *Grubenhagen*, the so-called *Lower Eichsfeld*, etc.

1. The former sovereign *bishopric* (at present styled principality) of *Hildesheim* was in 812 instituted by Charlemagne, and in 822 transferred from its primitive seat Elze to the neighboring town of Hildesheim by Emperor Louis the Pious. The bishops acquired in the course of time a considerable territory, which at the beginning of the present century had an extent of 682 square miles. The two last bishops were at the same time possessed of the sovereign bishopric of Paderborn. Both were secularized in 1803 and ceded to Prussia. In 1807 they were incorporated with the kingdom of Westphalia (see page 294), but restored in 1813 to Prussia, which retained only Paderborn, while it ceded Hildesheim to Hanover. It contains: HILDESHEIM, its former capital, at present the capital of the province, on the Innerste river, 23 miles west-south-west of Brunswick, and south-eastward and 15 miles distant from Hanover, with various manufactures, a cathedral, and other Gothic churches, and 15,500 inhabitants. *Elze*, a town near the Leine river, westward and 9 miles distant from Hildesheim, with 2,050 inhabitants. The first Christian church in Saxony (i. e. in ancient Saxony) was built here; in 786 Charlemagne resided here for a while. *Peina*, an industrious town on the Fuse river, north-eastward and 70 miles distant from Hildesheim, with considerable inland trade, and 4,000 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Gronau* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Sarstedt* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Alfeld* (with 2,700 inhabitants), and *Bockenem* (with 2,200 inhabitants). The market-town of *Salzdelfurt* (with 1,100 inhabitants) is noted for its salt-springs and works. Though it did not belong to the former bishopric of Hildesheim, we shall here mention also the ancient *imperial city of Goslar*, in the Hartz, south-eastward and 24 miles distant from Hildesheim, with noted breweries, numerous manufactures, and 7,500 inhabitants. Goslar was founded by Emperor Henry I. in 922, and in the middle ages frequently the residence of the German emperors. In 1803 it lost its independence and came under the sway of

Germany.—Kingdom of Hanover.

Hanover; in 1807 it was annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia (see page 294), and in 1813 restored to Hanover.

2. The ancient *principality of Göttingen* contains: GÖTTINGEN, its ancient capital, on a branch of the Leine river, southward and 66 miles distant from Hanover, has 11,500 inhabitants, various and partly important manufactures, and is noted for its university (see above and page 288), its celebrated public library (see page 288), observatory, botanic gardens, etc. *Bovenden*, a market-town, with linen manufactures, and 1,900 inhabitants. *Nordheim*, a town on the Ruhme river, northward and 12 miles distant from Göttingen, has 4,600 inhabitants, and is noted for the vast amount of boots and shoes made in it. *Münden*, a town romantically situated at the head of the Weser, on the junction of the Fulda and Werra (see page 17), about half-way between Göttingen and Cassel, carries on a considerable trade, is largely engaged in manufactures, and has 6,000 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Uslar* (with considerable linen manufactures, and 2,150 inhabitants), *Hedemünden* (likewise noted for its linen, has 850 inhabitants), and *Moringen* (with 1,700 inhabitants).

3. The ancient *principality of Grubenhagen*, contains: EIMBECK, its ancient capital, near the river Leine, 22 miles north-east of Göttingen, and 43 miles south of Hanover, with various manufactures, especially of linen, and 5,700 inhabitants. *Salzderhelden*, a market-town noted for its salt-works, has 1,250 inhabitants. *Osterode*, a noted manufacturing town, at the foot of the Hartz, 22 miles east-south-east of Göttingen, with 5,000 inhabitants. *Elbingerode*, a town on the Hartz, with important iron mines, considerable trade in timber, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Herzberg*, a market-town on the Hartz, has 3,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its manufactures of fire-arms.

4. The so-called *Lower Eichsfeld*, which since the year 1334 belonged to the former electorate of Mentz (see page 256), and of which Prussia became possessed in 1803, ceding it however to Hanover in 1813. It contains: DÜDERSTADT, its ancient capital, on the little Hahle river, eastward and 12 miles distant from Göttingen, with various manufactures, noted horse-marts, and 4,700 inhabitants. *Gieboldehausen* (with 2,200 inhabitants) and *Lindau* (noted for its linen manufactures, has 1,100 inhabitants), market-towns.

5. The ancient *earldom of Hohnstein*, whose sovereigns became extinct towards and in the beginning of the 17th century, when the house of Brunswick became possessed of it. It contains: ILFELD, a borough in the neighborhood of Nordhausen, is noted for its college (see back), and has 700 inhab-

 The Kingdom of Hanover—its Geographical Divisions.

itants. *Neustadt*, surnamed *unterm Hohnstein*, a town belonging to the earl of Stolberg-Stolberg, with a stately palace, and 700 inhabitants.

5. THE PROVINCE OF OSNABRUECK.

It is situated within the limits of that extensive tract of land, since the middle ages comprised by the general name of *Westphalia*, and embraces politically and historically the former *bishopric of Osnabrück*, the dependent dominions of *Aremberg-Meppen* and *Bentheim*, together with some other districts acquired by Hanover in the present century.

1. The former sovereign *bishopric* (now styled principality) of *Osnabrück*, was founded by Charlemagne in 772. In 1648 it retained its political independence, but the strange arrangement was made, that the chapter should elect alternately a Catholic and a Protestant bishop, and the latter only from among the princes of the house of Brunswick-Luneburg (or Hanover). The last Protestant bishop was the duke Frederic of York, who died in 1827. In 1803 the electorate of Hanover, which until then had only occasionally by one of its princes been in connection with the bishopric, became completely possessed of it. It contains: OSNABRUECK, its former capital, and at present the capital of the province, on the Hase river, 62 miles south-south-west of Bremen, and 28 miles north-east of Münster, with various manufactures, considerable trade, and 12,200 inhabitants. The most remarkable of its public edifices are the former palace of the bishop, the cathedral, and the city-hall, where the Westphalian treaty of peace (see page 303) was signed on the 24 Oct., 1648. The neighboring village of *Borgloh* is noted for its coal-mines. *Dissen*, a market-town with a salt-spring, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Fürstenau*, a town with linen manufactures, and 1,300 inhabitants. *Melle*, a market-town with linen and woollen manufactures, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Quackenbrück*, a town near the frontier of Oldenburg, with linen and other manufactures, rather considerable trade, and 2,300 inhabitants. *Ankum* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Vörden* (with 850 inhabitants), and *Bramsche* (with 1,600 inhabitants), market-towns.

2. The so-called *lower earldom of Lingen*, which since 1702 belonged to

 Germany.—Kingdom of Hanover.

Prussia, and was in 1815 ceded to Hanover, contains: LINGEN, its former capital, north-westward and 36 miles distant from Osnabrück, with linen, woollen, and other manufactures, and 2,800 inhabitants. *Lengerich*, a handsome village, with 600 inhabitants. *Schapen*, a market-town, with 1,300 inhabitants.

3. The *dependent duchy of Arceberg-Meppen*, belonging to the duke of *Arceberg* (whose ancestors lived in Belgium, and who has an annual revenue of 750,000 florins), contains: MEPPEN, its capital, on the Ems, 48 miles south-west of Oldenburg, with linen manufactures, and 2,350 inhabitants. *Clemenswerth*, a handsome palace of the duke. *Haselünne*, a town with hardware manufactures, and 1,800 inhabitants. PAIENBURG, a township near the Ems river, amidst extensive peat-bogs, has 5,200 inhabitants, who are noted for industry, and even send out vessels to Brazil, etc., in commercial pursuits.

4. The *dependent earldom of Bentheim*, which has an annual revenue of about 150,000 florins, and since 1823 is subject to Hanover, contains: BENTHEIM, its capital, south-westward and 16 miles distant from Lingen, with a stately and highly remarkable princely palace, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Schüttert* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Neuenhaus* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Nordhorn* (with 1,450 inhabitants).

6. THE PROVINCE OF AURICH.

It is situated on the North Sea, between Oldenburg and the Netherlands, and comprises the ancient principality of *East Friseland* (1,129 square miles, and in 1845 with 174,284 inhabitants), surnamed "East," in opposition to West Friseland, belonging to the kingdom of the Netherlands (see page 272). Both have derived their principal name from the ancient Friselanders (see page 298), who had their seat and home here. In the middle ages, East Friseland was ruled by a great many chieftains, who in 1430 were subjected to the sovereignty of *Edzard*, lord of Greetsiel. Edzard's brother and successor, was in 1454 by Emperor Frederic IV., raised to the dignity of an earl, and Earl Enno IV., in 1654, to the *princely* dignity. With prince *Charles*

The Kingdom of Hanover—its Geographical Divisions.

Edzard, who died in 1744, the line of the native princes became extinct, and the principality was inherited by Frederic II., king of Prussia. In 1806 East Friseland was annexed to the kingdom of Holland, and in 1810 to the French empire. In 1813 it was restored to Prussia, which however ceded it to Hanover. It contains :

AURICH, its ancient capital, and at present the capital of the province, north-westward and 38 miles distant from Oldenburg, has 4,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its extensive ancient princely palace, its horse-marts, and corn trade. EMDEN, an important commercial city on the Dollart (see page 9), south-westward and 12 miles distant from Aurich, with a fine roadstead, various manufactures, and 12,400 inhabitants. *Norden*, the oldest city in East Friseland, near the North Sea, is noted for its handsome market-place, breweries, and horse-marts, and has 5,700 inhabitants. The neighboring mansion of the count of In- and Kniphausen, named *Lüttsburg*, is noted for its beautiful park. *Greetsiel*, a market-town near the North Sea, is remarkable as the ancestral seat of the princely house that became extinct in 1744, but has only 700 inhabitants. *Lcer*, a town near the Ems river, is noted for its commerce and horse-marts, and has 6,800 inhabitants. *Esens*, a town near the North Sea, with a remarkable ancient church, linen manufactures, and 2,200 inhabitants. *Wittmund*, a town noted for its horse-marts, has 1,700 inhabitants. The isle of *Norderney* (with 700 inhabitants), near the coast, is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

7. THE MINING DISTRICT OF CLAUSTHAL.

It comprises the *Upper Hartz* (see pages 7 and 8), has 213 square miles in extent, and had in 1845 a population of 35,055 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in mining business, yet also in the rearing of cattle, and some branches of common industry. In this district are to be found the most valuable mines Hanover is possessed of, and one of them has in the period from 1701 to 1808, yielded a produce of 838,000 marks of silver, 765,000

Germany.—Kingdom of Hanover and Duchy of Brunswick.

quintals of lead, and 2,380 quintals of copper, at the aggregate value of 14,737,000 Prussian dollars. The district contains:

CLAUSTHAL, a well-built mining town, the seat of the mining superintendency, in the Upper Hartz, with a mining academy, some manufactures, and 9,100 inhabitants. Close by is the mining-town of *Zellerfeld*, with 4,200 inhabitants. Other mining towns are: *Altenau* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Andreasberg* (with 4,300 inhabitants), *Grund* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Lautenthal* (with 2,200 inhabitants), and *Wildemann* (with 1,200 inhabitants). One of the most important iron-works in the Hartz, is named *Königshütte*, where annually more than 20,000 quintals of iron are wrought.

XXXIII.—THE DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

AREA: 1,533 square miles.

POPULATION: 270,100 inhabitants.

Its main body is situated about half-way between the cities of Hanover and Magdeburg, while another section is enclosed by southern territories of the kingdom of Hanover.

The inhabitants are (with the exception of 2,700 Catholics, of about 1,600 Jews, and of rather few Calvinists and Moravian Brethren) *Lutherans*.

Upon the whole the soil is fertile, and for the rest the natural character of the country bears the same stamp as the surrounding territories of Hanover. Chief staples are *corn, flax, hops, and timber; black cattle, horses, sheep, and game; silver, copper, iron, lead, peat, and sandstone.*

Except in the capital, there are but few manufactures; but the inland trade is considerable. For education, there are 2 semina-

ries, 5 gymnasiums, and 2 others, which are arranged in similar manner as the English colleges; 21 Latin, and 369 common schools. The former university at Helmstedt, was in 1809 abolished by the Westphalian government (see page 294).

The government is a limited monarchy. According to the budget for the period 1843-45, the public *revenue* and *expenditure* was estimated at 1,250,710 Prussian dollars. The *public debt*, the interest of which amounts to 672,700 Prussian dollars annually, has since the year 1832, been increased by a loan of 2½ millions, required for the rearing of a new ducal palace, as the former palace was burnt down in 1830, by incendiaries. The *military* consists of 3,181 men, 2,096 of whom, are or were to be furnished to the confederal army.

In 1834, the *order of Henry the Lion* was instituted, as an order of honor for civil and military officers, in 4 classes.

History.—It has already been mentioned in the history of Hanover, that both this kingdom and the duchy of Brunswick have the same origin; and that the nigher ancestor of the reigning royal and ducal houses, is duke *Ernest*, surnamed *the Confessor*, who died in 1546, and whose grandson *Augustus* became the special ancestor of the reigning house of Brunswick. Until the year 1754, the ducal residence was in Wolfenbüttel, but duke *Charles* transferred it in the just-named year, to the city of Brunswick. He died in 1780, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles William Ferdinand, while his younger son, Frederic Augustus, became by marriage possessed of the dependant principality of *Oels* in Silesia, and assumed the name of Brunswick-Oels. Duke Charles William Ferdinand, of Brunswick proper, commanded the Prussian troops in the battle of Auerstädt (which was fought on the same day as the battle of Jena), in 1806, where he was severely wounded, and soon after died, while the French took possession of his duchy, which in the period from 1807 to 1813, formed a constituent part of the kingdom of Westphalia. His grand-nephew, *Frederic William* of Brunswick-Oels, now succeeded him as duke of Brunswick, but was on the 16th June, 1815, killed in the action of Quatrebras. He left behind two sons, minors, the eldest of whom, *Charles*, succeeded him, but was, until 1823, under the guardianship

Germany.—Duchy of Brunswick.

of King George IV., of Great Britain and Hanover. In 1830, after the French revolution of July, in Brunswick as well as elsewhere, it was for a while the fashion to imitate that revolution; Herzberg, the commander of the ducal troops, made common cause with the rebels, the ducal palace was set on fire, and, to be short, Peter was exchanged for Paul, and the duke's brother, *William* (born in 1806), is since the 25th April, 1831, reigning duke. Both he and his brother are yet unmarried, and should they die so, the duchy will be annexed to Hanover, as its king and descendants are the next legitimate heirs to Brunswick.

The duchy is divided into 6 districts, and subdivided into bailiwicks. The districts of Brunswick, Wolfenbüttel, Helmstedt, Gandersheim, and Holzminden, comprise the ancient patrimonial state, styled *principality of Wolfenbüttel*, while the sixth district consists of the *principality of Blankenburg*, which in 1599 was inherited by the ducal house of Brunswick. The most remarkable cities, towns, etc., of the duchy, are the following:

BRUNSWICK (in German *Braunschweig*), the capital of the duchy, and ducal residence, on the Ocker river, 46 miles west-north-west of Magdeburg, and south-eastward and 40 miles distant from Hanover, with 40,000 inhabitants, a new and magnificent ducal palace, many literary institutions, numerous and important manufactures, and considerable inland trade; while its annual fairs, formerly noted, have, since the construction of railroads throughout Germany, lost their importance. Brunswick is noted for its architectural monuments, among which are the St. Blasii church (with the sepulchre of Duke Henry, surnamed the Lion, who founded this church in 1172), and several other churches. In the middle ages, Brunswick ranked among the first cities of the Hanseatic League (see page 51). *Wolfenbüttel*, a city next in rank to Brunswick, and until 1751 the ducal residence, on the Ocker river, southward and 7 miles distant from Brunswick, is noted for its highly valuable ducal library (containing 200,000 vols., 10,000 manuscripts, a large collection of bibles, etc.), for its manufactures, greens, etc., and has 9,000 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Salsdahlum* (with 700 inhabitants) is noted for its salt-springs. *Schöppenstedt*, a town on the Altenau river, south-eastward and 14 miles distant from Brunswick, with linen and leather manufactures, and

 The Duchy of Brunswick—its Geographical Divisions.

2,400 inhabitants. Near the Hanoverian mining district of Clausthal, is the renowned ducal stud of *Harzburg*, where also the ruins are to be found, of the very ancient mountain castle of the same name, in the middle ages frequently the residence of the German emperors. *Helmstädt*, a town on the common high-road between Magdeburg and Brunswick, has 6,500 inhabitants, and was formerly noted for its university, founded in 1576, but in 1809 abolished by the Westphalian government. *Königsutter*, a town between Helmstädt and Brunswick, is noted for its breweries, and has 3,200 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Supplingenburg* was the ancestral seat of the German emperor, Lothar II. (1125–1137). *Schöningen*, a town between Helmstädt and Schöppenstedt, is noted for its salt-works and peat, and has 3,200 inhabitants. *Vörsfelde* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Calvörde* (with 1,900 inhabitants), market-towns noted for hops. *Gaudersheim*, a town between Hildesheim and Göttingen, has 2,500 inhabitants. *Seesen*, a town on the little Schildau river, is noted for a Jewish college, and has 2,200 inhabitants. Between here and Brunswick is situated the village of *Lutter am Barenberge* (with 1,300 inhabitants), noted in history for the victory the imperial general Tilly obtained here over the Danes, on the 27th Aug., 1626. *Holzminden*, a town on the Weser, westward and 18 miles distant from Einbeck, with manufactures of hardware, cutlery, pins, etc.; iron-works, considerable linen trade, and 3,500 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated the ancient mountain castle of *Fürstenberg*, since 1753 with a porcelain manufactory. *Escherleben*, a market-town noted* for its flax and linen, has 1,300 inhabitants. *Bevern*, a market-town in the neighborhood of Holzminden, with 1,500 inhabitants, linen manufactures, and an ancient ducal castle, in the period from 1704 to 1735, the residence of a collateral line of the ducal house. *Stadt Oldendorf*, a town north-eastward and 12 miles distant from Holzminden, with linen manufactures, quarries, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Thedinghausen*, a market-town on the Weser, south-eastward and 12 miles distant from Bremen, with linen manufactures, and 1,500 inhabitants, is the chief place of the bailiwick of Thedinghausen situated entirely apart. **BLANKENBURG**, the capital of the above-mentioned principality of the same name (which has 170½ square miles in extent, and a population of 22,000 inhabitants), at the lower Hartz, south-eastward and 37 miles distant from Brunswick, has 3,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its ducal palace. In the neighborhood are two remarkable caves (similar to Wyer's Cave, in Virginia), known by the names of *Baumannshöhle* and *Bielsteinhöhle*. **The**

 Germany.—Free City of Hamburg.

villages of *Zorge* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Wieda* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Hohgeiß* (with 1,100 inhabitants), are noted for their **iron-works** *Hasselfelde*, a town with 1,700 inhabitants.

 XXXIV.—THE FREE CITY OF HAMBURG.

AREA: 149 square miles.

POPULATION: 168,000 inhabitants.

THE city of Hamburg is situated on the right bank of the river Elbe, about 84 miles from the sea, and its territory partly in the immediate vicinity, partly at the mouth of the Elbe. In the above-stated area and population, are included $42\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and 13,000 inhabitants, as the area and population of the *bailiwick of Bergedorf* (above Hamburg on the Elbe), of which Hamburg and Lubeck are possessed *in common*.

Most of the inhabitants are *Lutherans*; but besides them, there are about 4,100 Calvinists, 3,100 Roman Catholics, 600 Mennonites, and 8,000 Jews.

The government is a republic, the sovereign power being vested in a senate and the citizenship. The *public revenue* amounted in 1845, to 5,827,000 bank-marks (3 are equal to 1 dollar), and the *expenditure* to 5,996,000 marks. The *public debt* amounts to about 70 million bank-marks, and this rather high amount is, chiefly owing to a loan which became necessary, in consequence of a dreadful fire in 1812, which destroyed a considerable part of the city. The troops to be furnished to the confederal army, are 1,298 men. Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck are, as ancient members of the Hanseatic League (see page 54), still sometimes styled

The Free City of Hamburg.

Hanseatic cities, both in common life and officially.—It is probable that Hamburg already existed before the days of Charlemagne, as a city of the North Albingians (see page 298). In 808 this emperor reared here an imperial castle, and in 834 Hamburg became the seat of an archbishopric, which, however, a few years later, was transferred to Bremen. At a later period, Hamburg came under the sway of the earls of Holstein, who favored it with substantial privileges. In the 12th century it was already a commercial city of importance, and in 1215 it was raised to a sovereign imperial city by Emperor Otto IV. In 1241 it entered into an alliance with Lubeck, laying thus the foundation of the Hanseatic League, and in the years 1258 and 1269, it acquired a considerable territory. Its flourishing state continued even in the period of the thirty years' war, which left Hamburg unharmed; as was likewise the case in the seven years' war, and in the period of the first French revolution. But since 1803, Hamburg has suffered many calamities. First the Elbe river was shut up by the French, and blockaded by the English; secondly, Hamburg was in 1806 occupied by French troops, and had since to pay enormous war-taxes; thirdly, it was incorporated in 1810 with the French empire; and lastly it was in 1813 occupied by a numerous body of French troops commanded by Davoust, who condemned Hamburg to a fine of 48 million francs, took considerable sums of private property from the bank, and transformed the city into a strong fortress, which did not surrender before the peace was concluded at Paris, on the 31st May, 1814. The losses in ready money Hamburg has suffered in the period from 1806 to 1814, are estimated at 140 million bank-marks. In 1815 Hamburg was restored to its political independence, and joined the German Confederation as a free city. The above-mentioned great fire in 1842, lasted from the 4th to the 8th of May, and destroyed 1,992 houses, which had been the

Germany.—Free City of Hamburg.

dwellings of about 30,000 inhabitants. We shall now enter into some particulars of topographical description.

HAMBURG lies, as has already been stated, on the right bank of the Elbe, at its junction with the Alster, north-eastward and 60 miles distant from Bremen, and south-westward and 40 miles distant from Lubeck, is universally known as the chief commercial city in Germany, and has 137,000 inhabitants. Before the great fire in 1842, Hamburg was noted for its 5 fine and high steeples of churches, two of which burnt down on that occasion, and are about to be replaced by new churches with similar high steeples. Of the three others that remained unhurt, St. Michael's church steeple is 458 feet in height, thus one of the highest in the world. The Merchant's Exchange is a magnificent, well-arranged, and extensive edifice, in whose vaults the silver ingots of the bank of Hamburg are deposited. The new post-office is likewise a stately edifice. In the suburb of St. George is the city hospital, an immense building with a front of 700 feet, while each of its two wings has on the inner side a length of 375 feet. Hamburg has more than 200 own vessels engaged in its commerce; and is moreover noted both for its various manufactures, and its numerous literary institutions. The city library contains about 200,000 vols. There are besides, an eminently-arranged gymnasium, and numerous other schools. In the territory belonging to Hamburg exclusively, are to be noticed the handsome neighboring villages of *Eppendorf*, *Barmbeck*, *Hamm*, and *Horn*, much resorted to for amusement; and the isles of *Ochsenwerder* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Billwerder* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Moorwerder* (with 300 inhabitants), and *Grasbrook* (with 700 inhabitants), between Hamburg and Harburg. At the mouth and on the left bank of the Elbe are situated the boroughs of *Ritzbüttel* (the seat of a bailiwick of the same name, has 1,700 inhabitants) and *Cuxhafen* (with a harbor, roadstead, sea-bathing, and 800 inhabitants).

In common with Lubeck, Hamburg is possessed of the *bailiwick of Bergedorf* (42½ square miles, and 13,000 inhabitants), situated on the right bank of the Elbe, between Hamburg and Lauenburg. It formerly belonged to the duchy of Lauenburg, but was in the 15th century conquered by Hamburg and Lubeck jointly, and since the year 1420 both cities have possessed it. It contains, besides the town of BERGEDORF (at the Berlin and Hamburg railroad, with 2,400 inhabitants), and the village of *Gesthacht* (with 1,000 inhab-

The Free City of Lubeck.

itants), a district known by the name of *Vierlande*, noted for the great fertility of its soil, for its greens, and for its excellent fruits of various kinds, especially cherries.

XXXV.—THE FREE CITY OF LUBEC.

AREA: 160 square miles.

POPULATION: 53,500 inhabitants.

THE area and population here stated include $42\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and 13,000 inhabitants, as the population of the *bailiwick of Bergedorf* (see above). Thus, there remains $117\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and 40,500 inhabitants to Lubeck and its territory alone. Lubeck is situated on the river *Trave*, 9 miles from the *Baltic Sea*. Most of the inhabitants are *Lutherans*. The republican government is similar to that of Hamburg. According to the budget of 1845, the *public revenue* amounted to 834,191, and the *expenditure* to 797,733 current marks ($3\frac{3}{4} = \$1$). The *public debt*, which in 1814 amounted to 11 millions, was in 1844 reduced to 5,881,041 current marks. There are 1 gymnasium, 1 seminary, 1 nautical school, etc., and numerous private and public common schools. Troops to be furnished to the confederal army: 407 men.—With regard to *history*, the present city of Lubeck was founded in 1143 by Earl Adolphus II. of Holstein and Schaumburg (see History of Holstein), who in 1158 ceded it to the frequently-mentioned duke Henry of Saxony, surnamed the Lion; and since then Lubeck was for a while both the seat of the above (under the head of Oldenburg) mentioned bishopric of this name, and under the sway of the duke of Saxony. However it soon became independent, being in 1226 raised to an imperial city by Emperor

Frederic II. At that period it had by its widely-extended commerce already grown wealthy and become an emporium on the Baltic. But it attained to the highest pitch of commercial and political authority and power since the establishment of the Hanseatic League (see page 54), whose head it became. Lubeck was still in the beginning of the 16th century possessed of a powerful navy, and had about 100,000 inhabitants. But since it went gradually to decay together with that League, whose *formal* solution took place in 1632. After the battle of Jena in 1806, the Prussian general Blücher took with a detached body of troops a strong position in Lubeck, which then was stormed by the French and pillaged during three days. In 1810 the city was annexed to the French empire, and formed part of the department of the mouth of the Elbe, the capital of which was Hamburg. In 1813 Lubeck was restored to its political independence, and joined subsequently the German Confederation as a free city.

LUBECK (in German *Lübeck*) is, as has already been remarked, situated on the Trave, 9 miles from the Baltic Sea, north-eastward and 40 miles distant from Hamburg, is the seat of the Supreme Tribunal for the 4 Free Cities (see page 297), and had on the 1st September, 1845, a population of 25,360 inhabitants, among whom were about 400 Calvinists, 300 Roman Catholics, and 500 Jews. The commerce of Lubeck is at present not very considerable, yet a regular line of steam-ships (at least in the summer season) connects it with St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, and other seaports of the Baltic. About the schools see above. Lubeck is noted for several remarkable ancient edifices, among which rank first St. Mary's church (reared in the period of 1163–1170, containing among others an admirable picture and clock, both from the beginning of the 15th century, and whose two steeples are each 422 feet high), and the enormously extensive city-hall, remarkable as the former meeting-place of the representatives of the Hanseatic League. To the territory of the city belongs the town of *Travemünde*, at the mouth of the Trave, with a seaport, sea-bathing, and 1,100 inhabitants. Lubeck acquired it in 1320. The bailiwick of Bergedorf, possessed in common by Lubeck and Hamburg, is already described above.

The Free City of Bremen.

XXXVI.—THE FREE CITY OF BREMEN.

AREA: 106½ square miles.

POPULATION: 76,000 inhabitants.

BREMEN is situated on the Weser, about 46 miles from the North Sea. The inhabitants are (with the exception of about 2,000 Roman Catholics) partly *Calvinists*, partly *Lutherans*. Jews are not allowed to live in the city. The government is a republic, like that of Hamburg. According to the budget of 1845, the *public revenue* amounted to 602,572 rix dollars in louis d'or (1 rix dollar is equal to about 75 cents), and the *expenditure* to 691,640 rix dollars. The deficit of 89,068 was chiefly owing to the expenses occasioned by the structure of the Bremen and Hanover railroad, and is long since refunded. The *public debt* amounted to 2½ million rix dollars, though upon the whole the public finances of Bremen are in the best order. The troops to the confederal army: 485 men.—The more ancient *history* of the city is closely connected with that of the archbishopric of Bremen (see above under the head of Hanover, page 438), where we have seen that since the beginning of the Reformation the city of Bremen embraced Protestantism (at first, i. e. in 1522 *Lutheranism*, and in 1562 *Calvinism*, which since prevailed until recent times) and became independent. Its commerce had long before that period been flourishing, especially since the city, in 1283, had joined the Hanseatic League. In 1640 Bremen was endowed with the privileges of an imperial city, though it actually was not allowed to make use of them before the year 1731. In 1810 the city was annexed to the French empire as capital of the Weser mouth department, but in 1813 restored to its independency, and became subsequently an actual

Germany.—Free Cities of Bremen and Frankfort.

member of the German Confederation. In 1829 it acquired from Hanover a small tract of land on the right bank of the Weser, where it since established the seaport of Bremerhaven.—We add the following topographical and statistical particulars.

II

BREMEN, situated on both sides of the Weser, though chiefly on its right bank, about 46 miles from the sea, south-westward and 60 miles distant from Hanover, is next to Hamburg the chief commercial city in Germany, and has 53,000 inhabitants. Steam-ships connect Bremen with New York, and merchant-vessels (more than 230 of which belong to the city itself) are trading not only to New York and other ports of the United States, but also to South America, the West Indies, Brazil, the chief maritime towns of the Baltic, and even to Australia, etc. The inland trade is likewise very important, and Bremen is noted for its tobacco, canvass, and other manufactures. Besides a gymnasium, there are several other, and numerous common schools. The city-hall is a magnificent Gothic edifice. The ancient cathedral, or, since the Reformation, Lutheran church, is likewise a remarkable edifice, and was reared in the years 1043–1072, though some parts of it were founded in the 10th century. The steeple of St. Ansgarii is 324 feet high. In the territory of the city are chiefly to be noticed: *Vegesack*, a borough on the right bank of the Weser, at its junction with the Lesum or Wumme, with 1,500 inhabitants, who are amply engaged in ship-building, and the above-mentioned town of *Bremerhaven*, likewise on the right bank of the Weser, at its junction with the Geeste, with harbor, and 2,700 inhabitants.

XXXVII.—THE FREE CITY OF FRANKFORT.

AREA: 42½ square miles.

POPULATION: 68,000 inhabitants.

It is situated towards the centre of Germany, on the river *Mayne*, about 18 miles from its junction with the Rhine, sur-

The Free City of Frankfort—its Statistics, History, etc.

rounded by Hessian territories and bordering upon the duchy of Nassau. The majority of the population consist of *Lutherans*; there are, however, 6,500 *Roman Catholics*, and besides them about 2,000 *Calvinists*, and 6,500 *Jews*. The government is a republic, the sovereign power being vested in a senate and a legislative body. The amount of the public *revenue*, and of the *expenditure* for several years, has been about 900,000 florins. The *public debt* is 8 million florins. The troops to be furnished to the confederal army: 693 men.—Frankfort was probably founded as early as the 5th century by the Franks. The Franconian dukes had in Frankfort a palace, which at a later period was frequently the residence of Charlemagne. His son Louis the Pious and his grandson Louis the German had for several years their residence in this city, which in the 9th century became an emporium of Austrasia (see page 26), and in 1254 an *imperial city*. Since the year 1356 the German emperors were elected, and since 1562 also crowned in Frankfort, which meanwhile had grown rich by its extensive inland trade and annual fairs. In the beginning of the year 1806 French troops occupied the city, and in 1810 it became the capital of the grand-duchy of Frankfort (see page 294). In 1813 Frankfort was restored to its former independency, and was in the period from 1816 to 1848 the seat of the Diet of the German Confederation.—We add the following statistical particulars.

FRANKFORT is in German called *Frankfurt*, and surnamed *am Main* (i. e. on the Mayne), to distinguish it from another German city of the same name, situated on the Oder river. The city itself has a population of 58,000 inhabitants, carries on a considerable trade, and is much engaged in banking business, though its annual fairs have, like those of Brunswick, lost their former importance since the construction of railroads throughout Germany. Its book-trade and manufactures may be considered as considerable. Frankfort is noted for its numerous literary institutions, among them two public libra-

Germany.—Free City of Frankfort.

ries (one of which contains 80,000 volumes), a cabinet of natural curiosities, a fine collection of paintings, etc. Schools are various. The most remarkable of the public edifices are the city-hall, styled *Römer* (where the emperors were elected, and which in substance was already extant in 964), and the ancient Gothic St. Bartholomew's church (where the emperors were crowned). Frankfort is renowned for its extensive and comfortable hotels. The territory of the city contains the market-town of *Bonames* (with 600 inhabitants), and the villages of *Bornheim* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Niederrad* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Oberrad* (with 1,400 inhabitants), and *Hausen* (with 600 inhabitants).

THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

AREA: 108,214 square miles.

POPULATION: 16,100,000 inhabitants.

THE kingdom of Prussia (in German *Preussen*) consists of *two distinct territories*, situated about 40 miles apart, and separated from each other by Hanover and Hesse-Cassel.

The *eastern* and larger section extends from the Russian frontier and the Baltic, towards the centre of Germany; while the *western* territory extends from the banks of the Weser across the Rhine, towards the French frontier.

About two thirds of the population are *Evangelicals* (see page 291), and somewhat more than one third *Roman Catholics*. At the end of the year 1843, the population of the kingdom was exactly (i. e. according to the census) 15,471,765 inhabitants. Of these were 9,428,911 *Evangelicals* (inclusive 200,000 Moravian Brethren), and 5,820,123 were *Catholics*. The remainder consisted of 1,879 followers of the *Greek Church*, 14,313 *Mennonites*, 206,529 *Jews*, and 10 *Mohammedans*. The Catholics are under the spiritual superintendence of 2 archbishops (of *Cologne* and *Gnesen*) and 6 bishops (of *Treves*, *Munster*, *Paderborn*, *Culm*, *Breslau*, and *Ermeland*).

With regard to the *surface* of the country, that of the eastern territory is (with the exception of Upper Silesia) generally level, and that of the western territory for the most part mountainous.

The chief mountain range is the *Riesengebirge* (see page 6), besides which parts of the *Hartz* with the *Brocken* (see pages 7

and S), and of the *Thuringerwald* (see page 7), are to be noticed in the eastern territory; while the chief mountain ranges in the western territory, are the *Westerwald*, *Hunsrück*, *Eifel*, and *Seven Hills* (see page 8).

Bays of the Baltic Sea are here, the *Curische*, *Fresh*, *Great*, and *Little Haff* (see page 9). Of inland lakes is the *Madue Lake* (see page 11); and of rivers, the *Oder*, the *Elbe* (with the *Black Elster*, *Saale*, and *Havel*), the *Rhine* (with the *Nahe*, *Lahn*, *Sieg*, *Wupper*, *Lippe*, *Ruhr*, and *Moselle*), the lower *Vistula*, the *Pregel*, etc. (see the particulars, pages 13, 16, etc.), to be noticed. Of canals may be mentioned the *Netze*, *Finow*, and *Mülbrose canals*, connecting the *Vistula*, *Oder*, and *Elbe*, with each other.

The natural character of the *soil* is greatly diversified. The most fertile province is in general the province of Saxony, where at the same time the soil is exceedingly well-cultivated, especially in the so-called *Güldene Aue* (see page 399) and the *district of Magdeburg*. Yet in all other provinces are highly fertile districts likewise, as, for instance, in the province of Prussia, those of *Tilsit*, *Marienburg*, *Marienwerder*, *Dantzick*; in the province of Posen, the districts along the *Netze river*; in Pomerania, the island of *Rügen*, the district of *Stralsund* in general, and along the banks of the *Oder*; in Silesia, especially Lower Silesia; in Brandenburg, the districts known by the names of *Lenzerwische* (meadow of Lenzen), *Oderbruch*, and *Spreewald*; in Westphalia, the districts of *Soest* and *Warburg*; in the Rhenish province, the valleys along the *Moselle*, *Saar*, and *Nahe*, and the districts watered by the *Sieg* and *Wupper* rivers, and of *Juliers*.

Thus, upon the whole, *corn* is raised sufficiently, not only for home consumption, but even for exportation. Besides grain, is especially cultivated *vine*, in the Rhenish province, principally on the banks of the *Moselle*, *Nahe*, and *Alr* rivers. With the exception of the provinces of Saxony and Westphalia, there are

extensive forests yielding both fuel and *timber*, the latter in sufficient quantities for exportation. The most remarkable forests are in the province of Prussia, covering there a space of 5,700,000 Prussian acres.—The aggregate number of *horses* was 1,564,554 in the year 1843; and the breed reared in the royal stud of Trakelnen (in East Prussia) surpasses in beauty and nicety of external appearance, even the English breed. Yet, upon the whole, the kingdom of Prussia is not so generally noted for its horses, as for instance Mecklenburg; and the same may be said of the *black cattle*, of which 5,042,010 heads were numbered in the year 1843. The number of *sheep* (about 4,200,000 of which were of the finest, and nearly 8 million of half-improved breed) amounted to 16,235,885, and that of *hogs* (especially in Westphalia, Pomerania, and the province of Saxony) to 2,115,212. The principal productions from the mineral kingdom are *iron* (in 1843 produced at the primitive value of 17,487,481 Prussian dollars), and *coal* (in 1843 produced at the primitive value of 5,307,661 Prussian dollars); besides which may be mentioned *lead*, *copper*, *zinc*, *silver* (of which latter, 30,152 marks were produced in 1843), *salt* (at the value of 1,348,794 Prussian dollars, made in that year), and *yellow amber* (only at the Baltic coast in the province of Prussia).

The *manufactures* are both numerous and important, especially those of *cloth* and other woollens, of *cotton goods* (Elberfeld is at the same time noted for its spun cotton, dyed in *Turkey red*), *linens* (especially in Silesia and Westphalia), *silks* and *velvets*, and *articles of iron and steel*. (See the remarks and statements, page 286.)

The *inland trade* is considerable, and though the *foreign commerce* does not rival that of several other European countries, yet the exportations (consisting principally in grain, timber, salt, wool, linen, cloth, hardware, etc.) surpass by far the imports, both in quantity and value. The chief seaports are Stettin, Dant-

Prussia—its Means of Education.

ziek, Königsberg, Memel, and Stralsund; and in the inland trade are principally engaged: Cologne, Elberfeld, Magdeburg, Berlin, Breslau, and Frankfort on the Oder. It has been computed that the Prussian nation, in the period prior to the year 1806, had by means of the various branches of industry, husbandry, trading business, etc., *upon an average*, an annual income of about 147 million Prussian dollars, which in 1831 had raised to the amount of 321 million, and in 1843 to that of nearly 461 million Prussian dollars.

What has been stated, page 287, etc., about the *means of education* in Germany, may in substance be applied to Prussia. The academies of sciences and fine arts in Berlin, were founded respectively in 1701 and 1699. About the *universities* at Berlin (in 1846 with 1,608 students), Halle (with 777 students), Breslau (with 749 students), Bonn (with 667 students), and Greifswald (with 212 students), see page 287. The university at *Königsberg* was founded in 1543, and in 1846 frequented by 317 students. Formerly there were also universities at Cologne (founded in 1388), Erfurt, (1392), Treves (1472), Wittenberg (1502), Frankfort on the Oder (1506), Paderborn (1615), and Duisburg (founded in 1655), which however, in the present century, have been abolished or united with other universities. In Münster and Braunsberg, are Roman Catholic theological faculties, and in other places, 5 seminaries. The number of Protestant theological seminaries is 9, and that of seminaries for school teachers amounts to 41. Besides 117 common gymnasia, there are 6 *paedagogia*, or gymnasia arranged in a similar manner, as for instance the college of Eton in England, and 3 others, styled Ritteracademien. Still there are to be noticed 32 progymnasia, 100 higher secondary schools (in 1843 with 14,795 pupils), 658 common secondary schools (with 79,101 pupils), and 23,646 pri-

mary schools, which in 1843 were frequented by 2,328,146 children.

The government was until 1847 an absolute monarchy, as the provincial states or deputies, introduced in 1823 and 24, had only a deliberative vote. By decree issued on the 3d February, 1847, a decisive vote was conferred upon them, though only in matters concerning taxes and public debts. Finally the revolution in Berlin, on the 18th March, 1848, was followed by a constitution framed on modern political principles.

According to the budget of 1844, the *public revenue* amounted to 57,677,194 Prussian dollars, and the *expenditure* was of about the same amount. The *public debt* was on the 1st January, 1843, to the amount of 138,861,087 Prussian dollars.

The *regular army* (guards and troops of the line) consists on the peace footing of 122,897 men. But this army can in time of war be increased to about 553,000 men, by 250,000 of the reserve and landwehr (militia) of the first summons, and by 180,000 of the landwehr of the second summons. The troops which Prussia had to furnish to the confederal army, amounted to 79,434 men. The number of fortresses in Prussia amounts to 26. The *sloop of war* which Prussia has, is more a plaything than the embryo of a navy.

There are the following *orders of honor*: 1. The *order of the Black Eagle*, instituted on the 18th January, 1701, in one class. 2. The *order of the Red Eagle*, instituted in 1744, renewed in 1792, and since 1830 in 4 classes. 3. The *order pour le Mérite*, instituted in 1740, and since 1842, in two distinct classes. 4. The *order of St. John*, instituted in 1812, in one class. 5. The *order of the Iron Cross*, instituted in 1813, in 2, or properly 3 classes, but since the wars in 1813-1815, not more conferred. 6. The *order of Louisa*, instituted in 1814, only for ladies.

Prussia—its History.

History.—The present kingdom of Prussia consists of more than 50 ancient territories of the German empire, united in the last four centuries by way of purchase, conquering, inheritance, etc. *Brandenburg* is the basis of the kingdom, and was conquered by Charlemagne, who subjected it to the authority of margraves. Since it was styled the *margraviate of Brandenburg*, which latter name was derived from the city of Brandenburg, founded by Slavonian tribes about the 7th century. In 1142 *Albert* surnamed *the Bear*, son of Earl Otto of *Ascania* (mentioned in the History of Anhalt, page 402), became possessed of the margraviate of Brandenburg, and bequeathed it to his descendants, who became extinct in 1320, when the margraviate escheated as a fief of the German empire to the emperor, who successively invested several German princes with it, until at last the burgrave of Nuremberg, *Frederic VI. of Hohenzollern*, became possessed both of the margraviate and the electoral dignity in 1417. (See the particulars, pages 302 and 318.) *Frederic*, as elector and margrave of Brandenburg *Frederic I.*, died in 1440, and was succeeded by the following descendants: *Frederic II.* (+1471), *Albert*, surnamed *Achilles* (+1486), *John*, surnamed *Cicero* (+1499), *Joachim I.*, surnamed *Nestor* (+1535), *Joachim II.*, surnamed *Hector* (+1571), *John George* (+1598), *Joachim Frederic* (+1608), *John Sigismund* (+1619), *George William* (1640), *Frederic William* (+1688) and *Frederic III.*, who reigned since 1688. Meanwhile the territory on the eastern shores of the Baltic, since the 13th and 14th centuries conquered and possessed by the Teutonic Order (see pages 46 and 336), and known by the name of *Prussia*, had since the year 1525 been transformed into a *duchy*, whose second duke *Albert II.* had as only heirs two daughters, who were married the one to the elector *Joachim Frederic*, and the other to his grandson, the elector *John Sigismund of Brandenburg*, who in this way inherited the duchy of Prussia in 1618, and bequeathed it, beside the margraviate and electorate, to his descendants. His grandson *Frederic William*, acquired moreover considerable territories in Germany; and *Frederic III.* (his son) having added new acquisitions by inheritance, began to harbor the desire of adding also an independent dignity to that dependent one of which he was already possessed as prince of the German empire. For this purpose he transformed his duchy of *Prussia* (which had *politically* nothing in common with the German empire) into a *kingdom*, and let himself be crowned at Königsberg as *King of Prussia* on the 18th January, 1701. He died as *King Frederic I.* in 1713, and was succeeded by his son *Frederic William I.*, who in some respect did

provide for the true welfare of his people in a more proper manner than his son and successor Frederic II. When he ascended the throne, he found the state deeply involved in debts and in great disorder; the people were more or less impoverished, extensive tracts of arable land lay waste, and most branches of industry were in a languishing condition. Frederic William was indeed neither a learned man, nor a man of the latest French fashion, but he was endowed with common sense, and thus within rather few years all public debts were paid, the waste tracts of land cultivated, all branches of husbandry and industry in a flourishing state, and while in a later period the public revenue had increased to 7½ million Prussian dollars annually (a very considerable amount at that period), the *taxes* had at the same time been *lowered considerably*. When Frederic William died (on the 31st May, 1740), he left behind 9 millions of ready money in the public treasury, and a well-disciplined army of 70,000 men to his eldest son and successor *Frederic II.*, whose character is too well known than that we should need to enter in any particulars about it. Moreover its essential point is already alluded to in the History of Europe, pages 59 and 60. But for the circumstance that Charles VI. died in the very year of his accession and left behind no male descendants, Frederic would never have dared to raise his, by no means well-founded, claims upon Silesia; and but for the constant disunion among his enemies in the field, he would not have been allowed to be finally successful in the seven years' war. During this whole period he had continually some poison in his pocket, for the purpose of suicide in case of total failure. He may be considered as the author of the atheistical principles that since his reign began to become fashionable and even prevailing in Germany; and he was by his contemporaries surnamed *the Great*, more on account of that he harbored and propagated those principles, than on account of his victories on the battle-field. At least indirectly, he suggested the plan for dividing Poland; and by annexing one part of it (in 1772), beside Silesia, to his kingdom, he indeed had finally enlarged the latter to an extent of 74,827 square miles, with more than 6 million inhabitants. But he considered and treated the people like a machinery, and put all his trust in his well-drilled army of 200,000 men. By this predilection for soldiery he has done great mischief to Germany in general, whose other princes were induced to follow his example, thus rearing an artificial political edifice which subsequently was easily overturned by Napoleon. Frederic II. died in 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew, *Frederic William II.*, who died in 1797, and was suc-

 Prussia—its Geographical Divisions.

ceeded by his son, *Frederic William III.*, who had to undergo many hardships and troubles since his total defeat on the 14th October, 1806, at Jena and Auerstädt, but was amply indemnified in 1814 and 15. He died on the 7th June, 1840, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present reigning king *Frederic William IV.*, born on the 15th October, 1795.

The kingdom of Prussia is divided in 8 *provinces*. Each province is subdivided into *governmental districts*, and each of the latter subdivided into *circles*, as they are styled. Six of those provinces (together at an extent of 71,696 square miles, with 12,230,000 inhabitants) formed constituent parts of the *German Confederation*, and for this reason we shall describe them first, and finally the two other provinces. (See page 310.) As the governmental districts are named after their capitals, we shall mark the latter with a cross (+).

 I.—THE PROVINCE OF BRANDENBURG.

AREA: 15,634 square miles.

POPULATION: 2,020,000 inhabitants.

THIS province, subdivided into the governmental districts of Potsdam and Frankfort, and being the basis of the whole kingdom (see above, page 462), comprises in substance its ancient historical constituent parts, in common life still known by the names of *Mittelmark* (central margraviate), *Uckermark*, *Priegnitz*, and *Neumark* (new margraviate).

The *Mittelmark* contains: BERLIN, the metropolis of the kingdom and royal residence (at least in the winter season), on the Spree, 9 miles above

Province of Brandenburg.

its junction with the Havel (see page 17), south-eastward and 186 miles distant from Hamburg, is very regularly built, and one of the finest cities in Europe, and had, in the beginning of 1846, 8,384 houses, and shortly before the revolution of March, 1848, a population of 420,000 inhabitants, that however since has decreased by more than 100,000 inhabitants, who have thence emigrated. Simultaneously the chief sources of prosperity are dried up in this city, naturally poor—much more so than most of the other European capitals. Many of its factories have, since that event, been closed for want of business, while others have been spoiled by the plundering mob, and even by operatives; and the effect of the disturbances on the general prosperity of the city has been disastrous. The most remarkable public edifices of Berlin are: the royal castle or palace (reared in the period from 1451 to 1716; it is 101½ feet high, has 460 feet in front, and contains more than 500 apartments), the arsenal (a quadrangle, 280 feet long and broad), the university building (reared in 1754–1764 as palace of King Frederic II.'s brother Henry), the opera-house (265 feet long by 104 feet broad), the royal museums, etc. In short, it would take up too much room, even simply to enumerate all the magnificent edifices and other curiosities of Berlin. *Charlottenburg*, a town in the neighborhood of Berlin, has 7,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its royal palace (reared in 1705–10) and park. Other neighboring and more or less remarkable towns are: *Teltow* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Oranienburg* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Bernau* (with 3,800 inhabitants), *Liebenwalde* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Alt-Landsberg* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Köpenick* (with 2,750 inhabitants), and *Mittenwalde* (with 2,100 inhabitants).

†POTSDAM, a city on the Havel, is considered as royal residence second in rank, has 40,000 inhabitants, and a manufactory of fire-arms, and is noted for its military orphan asylum, its so-called garrison church (with the sepulchres of Frederic William I. and Frederic II.), its city-hall, and royal palace. Close by are several other royal palaces, among them that of *Sanssouci*, reared in 1745–47, and once the favorite residence of Frederic II. *Spandau*, a town on the Havel, at its junction with the Spree river, is noted for its fortress, and has 9,300 inhabitants. The first three or four electors of Brandenburg from the house of Hohenzollern, resided in Spandau. *Fehrbellin*, a town at the former high-road between Berlin and Hamburg, has 1,700 inhabitants, and is noted in history for a battle in 1675. BRANDENBURG, ancient capital of the margraviate of Brandenburg, on the Havel, westward and 23 miles distant from Potsdam, has 16,400 inhabitants, carries on a rather

 Prussia.—Province of Brandenburg.

considerable trade, and is noted for several ancient edifices. *Rathenow*, or *Rathenau*, a town on the Havel, with several manufactures, and 5,800 inhabitants. *Werder*, a town near Potsdam, has 2,250 inhabitants, and is noted for its fruits. *Freienwalde*, a town near the Oder, has 4,100 inhabitants, and is noted for its mineral waters. *Neustadt-Eberswalde*, a town at the Berlin and Stettin railroad, has 5,400 inhabitants, and is noted for its mineral waters and manufactures of hardware. *Neustadt an der Dosse*, a town on the Dosse river, north-westward and 60 miles distant from Berlin, has only 1,200 inhabitants, but is noted for its manufactures of looking-glasses. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Friesack* (with 2,450 inhabitants), *Treuenbrietzen* (with 4,900 inhabitants), *Wriezen* (with 6,050 inhabitants), *Wusterhausen an der Dosse* (with 2,850 inhabitants), *Rheinsberg* (with 2,250 inhabitants), and *Ruppin* (with cloth and woollen manufactures, and 10,000 inhabitants).—The *Uckermark* contains: *PRENZLAW* (officially *Prenzlau*), its ancient capital, 72 miles north-north-east of Berlin, with a remarkable Gothic church, and 12,700 inhabitants. *Boitzenburg*, a market-town, has 800 inhabitants, and is noted for the magnificent mansion of the count of Arnim, in recent times frequently mentioned as Prussian minister, member of the legislative chamber, etc. *Templin*, a town on a lake of the same name, with notable town-hall, manufactures, and 3,500 inhabitants. *Angermünde*, a town on a lake, about half-way between Berlin and Stettin, with cloth manufactures, hosiery, and 4,400 inhabitants. *Schwedt*, a town on the Oder, 28 miles south of Stettin, with 7,150 inhabitants, several manufactures, and an ancient castle, formerly the seat of a collateral line of the reigning house of Brandenburg. *Lychen* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Zehdenik* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Vierraden* (with 1,700 inhabitants), and *Jochimsthal* (with 1,750 inhabitants).—The *Priegnitz* (also called *Vormark*) contains: *PERLEBERG*, its ancient capital, near the Berlin and Hamburg railroad, 90 miles north-west of Berlin, is noted for its flax and breweries, and has 6,000 inhabitants. *Lenzen* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Havelberg* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Wilsnack* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Puttitz* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Kyritz* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Pritzwalk* (with 4,600 inhabitants), and *Magenburg* (with 1,650 inhabitants), towns. *Wittstock*, a town on the Dosse, with cloth and linen manufactures, and 6,450 inhabitants, is noted in history for a battle in 1338. *Beeskow*, *Storkow*, and *Buchholz*, towns with respectively 4,250, 1,800, and 950 inhabitants. *Luckenwalde*, a town 30 miles south of Berlin, has 4,400 inhabitants, and is noted for its cloth manufactures. *Zinna*, a town with

Province of Brandenburg.

manufactures, and 1,850 inhabitants. *Jüterbock*, a town at the Berlin and Cöthen railroad, has 5,500 inhabitants, and is noted in history for two battles in 1644 and 1813. *Baruth*, a town with 1,650 inhabitants, and a palace of the count of Solms-Baruth.

The *Mittelmark* (see above) contains: +FRANKFORT, surnamed *an der Oder*, a city on the Oder river, 55 miles east-south-east of Berlin, has 30,000 inhabitants, several noted ancient public edifices, considerable trade and manufactures, and was hitherto noted especially for its annual fairs, which are at present less important than formerly. The above-mentioned university, founded here in 1506, was in 1811 united with that of Breslau. *Fürstenwalde*, a town on the Spree river, westward and 20 miles distant from Frankfort, with remarkable church, woollen manufactures, and 5,200 inhabitants. Other more or less notable towns are: *Lebus* (with 1,850 inhabitants), *Müncheberg* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Seelow* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Müllrose* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Buckow* (noted for its hops, has 1,500 inhabitants). The village of *Künnersdorf*, 5 miles east of Frankfort, is noted for the battle on the 22d August, 1759, in which Frederic II. was totally defeated.—The *Neumark* (see above) contains: KÜSTRIN, its ancient capital, on the Oder, at its junction with the Warthe, northward and 18 miles distant from Frankfort, is noted for its fortress, and has 8,500 inhabitants. *Königsberg*, surnamed *in der Neumark*, a town near the frontier of Pomerania, with remarkable ancient town-hall, 2 notable churches, some manufactures, and 5,200 inhabitants. The towns of *Züllichau* (with 5,400 inhabitants), *Krossen* (with 7,250 inhabitants), *Cottbus* (with 8,500 inhabitants), and *Neudamm* (with 3,250 inhabitants), are noted for their cloth manufactures. *Landsberg*, surnamed *an der Warthe*, a city on the Warthe river, north-eastward and 30 miles distant from Küstrin, with important corn and wool trade, and 12,000 inhabitants. *Bärwalde*, a town southward and 14 miles distant from Königsberg in der Neumark, has 3,300 inhabitants, and is noted in history for a convention concluded here on the 13th June, 1631, between Sweden and France. Other towns are: *Soldin* (with 5,900 inhabitants), *Berlinchen* (with 3,800 inhabitants), *Lippelne* (with 2,850 inhabitants), *Bernstein* (with 1,950 inhabitants), *Friedeberg* (with 4,800 inhabitants), *Driesen* (with 3,900 inhabitants), *Woldenberg* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Arnsvalde* (with 5,200 inhabitants), and *Königsvalde* (with 1,450 inhabitants). *Schwiebus*, a town in a fertile district, eastward and 40 miles distant from Frankfort, with considerable cloth manufactures, and 4,900 inhabitants.—*Lower Lusatia* (see page

 Prussia.—Provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania.

385), which in 1815 was annexed to Prussia, contains: LUCKAU, ancient capital of Lower Lusatia, 48 miles south-south-east of Berlin, with remarkable Gothic church, cloth manufactures, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Sorau*, a town near the frontier of Silesia, is noted for its wax candles, and has 7,500 inhabitants. *Kalau*, a town on the Dober river, has 2,300 inhabitants, and is noted for the vast amount of boots and shoes made in it. *Lubben*, a town on the Spree river, with several remarkable churches, cloth and linen manufactures, and 4,800 inhabitants. *Lübbenau*, a town on the Spree river, with 3,300 inhabitants, and a palace of the count of Lynar. *Guben*, a town on the Neisse river, has 11,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its cloth manufactures. Other more or less notable towns are: *Dobriluck* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Spremberg* (with 4,650 inhabitants), *Forste* (with 3,650 inhabitants), and *Lieberose* (with 1,600 inhabitants). *Senftenberg*, *Finsterwalde*, and *Sonnenwalde*, towns with respectively 1,450, 4,800, and 1,150 inhabitants.

 II.—THE PROVINCE OF POMERANIA.

AREA: 12,233 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,166,000 inhabitants.

POMERANIA, extending along the Baltic Sea, which here receives the Oder, was primitively inhabited by Germanic, and since the 6th century by Slavonic tribes. However, since the propagation of Christianity in this quarter, or since the 12th century, many Germans settled here, and became at last predominant. Pomerania was at first under the sway of Slavonic chiefs, and subsequently ruled by one common prince. The first historically known or remarkable prince of Pomerania was *Svanti-bor I.*, who died in 1107, and was succeeded by his two sons, who divided the country, the elder taking the western part (since known by the general name of *Fore Pomerania*), and the younger

Province of Pomerania.

of the eastern part (since called *Back Pomerania*). In 1182 the princes of Pomerania were by Emperor Frederic I. endowed with the privileges of actual membership of the German empire, and raised to the dignity of *dukes*. In 1325 the principality of *Rügen* (comprising the island of the same name) was inherited and annexed to Pomerania, which was united in one single duchy in 1625 by Duke Bolislav XIII. With the latter's son and successor, duke *Bolislav XIV.*, the reigning house of Pomerania became extinct in 1637. According to former agreements between the dukes of Pomerania and the electors of Brandenburg, the latter had indeed well-founded claims upon the inheritance. However, *Sweden*, which was to be indemnified for its losses and assistance to the Protestant cause in the thirty years' war, became possessed of the greatest part of Pomerania, while Brandenburg acquired only parts of *Back Pomerania*. In 1720 Sweden ceded other parts of *Back Pomerania* to Prussia, which in 1815 became also possessed of *Fore Pomerania* and *Rügen* (see page 419). The present province of Pomerania is subdivided into the governmental districts of *Stettin*, *Stralsund* and *Cöslin*.

Prussian *Fore Pomerania* (thus styled since 1720) contains: †*STETTIN*, ancient capital of all Pomerania, on the *Oder*, 94 miles north-north-east of *Berlin*, is strongly fortified, and to be considered as the chief commercial city and seaport of Prussia, is at the same time noted for its manufactures, and has 45,000 inhabitants. Its royal palace, until 1637 the residence of the dukes of Pomerania, is very extensive, and was reared in 1577. *Swinemünde*, near the mouth of the *Swine* river into the *Baltic Sea*, is the actual seaport of *Stettin*, and resorted to for sea-bathing, and has 4,200 inhabitants. *Swinemünde* is situated on the isle of *Usedom*, which in the early part of the middle ages was renowned for its emporium, named *Vineta* or *Wineta*. The town of *Wollin* (with timber trade and 4,100 inhabitants) is situated on the isle of the same name, and stands on the same spot where in the middle ages the powerful commercial city of *Julin* (destroyed in 1170) stood. *Garz* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Damm* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Pölitz* (with

Prussia.—Province of Pomerania.

2,600 inhabitants), and *Penkun* (with 1,750 inhabitants), towns in the neighborhood of Stettin. *Anclam*, *Demmin*, and *Jarmen*, towns on the Peene river, with respectively 8,500, 7,000, and 1,700 inhabitants. Demmin was extant so early as in 540, and a celebrated city in the days of Charlemagne. *Uckermünde*, a town on the Ucker river, and near the Little Haff, north-westward and 42 miles distant from Stettin, with a remarkable ancient castle, and 3,700 inhabitants. *Pascwalk*, a town on the Ucker river, with noted breweries, and 6,850 inhabitants. *Gollnow*, a town with some manufactures, and 5,600 inhabitants, was in the middle ages an actual member of the Hanseatic League.—*Back Pomerania* contains: STARGARD, its ancient capital, on the Ilna river, 30 miles east-south-east of Stettin, with a remarkable ancient church, several important branches of industry, and 13,200 inhabitants. *Naugard*, a town on a lake, with remarkable church, a house of correction, and 3,600 inhabitants. *Greiffenberg*, a town on the Rega river, north-eastward and 46 miles distant from Stettin, is noted for its linen manufactures, and has 4,600 inhabitants. It is situated northward and 220 miles distant from Greiffenberg in Silesia, which accidentally is likewise renowned for its linens. *Greiffenhagen*, a town on the Reglitz river, with some cloth manufactures, and 5,300 inhabitants. *Pyritz*, a town in a fertile district, south-eastward and 30 miles distant from Stettin, has 5,500 inhabitants, and was anciently very remarkable. In a well here, the first Pomeranians who embraced the Christian creed (7,000 in number) were baptized, in 1124. *Labes* and *Regenwalde*, towns with respectively 3,350 and 2,500 inhabitants. *Kammin* or *Camin*, a town at the mouth of the Divenow, into the Baltic Sea, has 3,600 inhabitants, is noted for its churches and flax, and was until 1650 the seat of a sovereign bishopric, instituted in 1128.

Ancient Fore, or Swedish Pomerania (see above), contains: †STRALSUND, its ancient capital, on Strait Gellen (which separates the island of Rügen from continental Pomerania), northward and 170 miles distant from Berlin, is fortified, and noted for its commerce, shipping business, and manufactures, and has 18,500 inhabitants. Stralsund ranked among the most noted members of the Hanseatic League, and is also renowned in military history. *Barth*, a commercial town on a little bay of the Baltic, has 4,800 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Dammgarten* (with linen manufactures, and 1,500 inhabitants), *Grinow* (with 2,900 inhabitants), and *Tribsee*, or *Tribsee* (with 2,800 inhabitants). A very ancient city, at present noted for its commerce and shipping business, is *Wolgast*, near the Baltic Sea, with 5,350

Province of Pomerania.

inhabitants. GREIFSWALD, a city near the Baltic Sea, with which it is connected by a canal, south-eastward and 18 miles distant from Stralsund, has 12,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above and page 287), its commerce and its salt-works. The neighboring ancient Cistercian abbey of *Eldena*, is at present noted for its academy for political economy.—The island of *Rügen* (426 square miles, and 40,000 inhabitants), the largest of all German islands, is separated by a strait called *Gollen*, and only 1 mile wide, from continental Pomerania (see above under the head of Stralsund), and is noted both for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its natural sceneries. In the early times of the middle ages, it was the chief seat of idolatry on the part of Slavonic tribes, and many prisoners taken among the neighboring Christians, were immolated on its bloody altars. Finally, King Waldemar I. of Denmark, who in 1169 conquered the island, put an end to these abominations, and since then the inhabitants embraced the Christian creed. The native princes of the island continued to be vassals of the Danish crown until in 1325, when they became extinct, Rügen was inherited by the duke of Pomerania (see above). There are to be noticed here: BERGEX, ancient capital of the island, situated in its centre, was founded in 1190, and has 3,150 inhabitants. *Puttbus*, a market-town, and residence of the dependent prince of the same name, and descendant of the native princes of Rügen (see above), is noted as a watering-place, and for its handsome princely palace and park. Other market-towns are *Gingst* (with 800 inhabitants), and *Sagard* (with 1,000 inhabitants). On a cape of the western coast, at present with a lighthouse, stood anciently the renowned stronghold of *Arcona*. The town of *Garz* has 1,750 inhabitants.

Back Pomerania (see above) contains: †CÖSLIN, at present the capital of the governmental district of the same name, near the Baltic Sea, north-eastward and 85 miles distant from Stettin, has 8,350 inhabitants. *Colberg* or *Kolberg*, a strongly fortified city near the mouth of the Persante into the Baltic, westward and 22 miles distant from Cöslin, has 8,700 inhabitants, several remarkable churches, salt-works, commerce and fishery, and is noted in military history. Anciently Colberg was the capital of the duchy of *Casubien*, at present only mentioned in history. *Rügenwalde*, a commercial town near the Baltic, is noted for various branches of industry, and has 5,000 inhabitants. *Stolpe*, a maritime and commercial town, near the Baltic, north-eastward and 45 miles distant from Cöslin, and westward and 70 miles distant from Dantzick, has 9,600 inhabitants, and is noted for its articles made

Prussia.—Provinces of Pomerania and Silesia.

of yellow amber. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Cörlin* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Bublitz* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Belgard* (with 3,700 inhabitants), *Polzin* (with 3,150 inhabitants), *Neustettin* (with 4,300 inhabitants), *Tempelburg* (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Runnellsburg* (with 3,350 inhabitants).—*Schiefelbein* (with 3,650 inhabitants), *Dramburg* (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Callies* (with 3,000 inhabitants) are towns situated within the limits of the Neumark (see back).

III.—THE PROVINCE OF SILESIA.

AREA: 15,799 square miles.

POPULATION: 3,065,800 inhabitants.

SILESIA, situated on both sides of the river Oder, was anciently inhabited by Quades and Lygians or Elysians, two Germanic tribes, who about the middle of the 6th century were dispossessed by Slavonic tribes. In the 10th century Silesia came under the sway of the dukes of *Poland*, but since the year 1163 it was ruled by *independent* princes or dukes, descendants of King Wladislaw II. of Poland. There were at first three, but subsequently two dukes, who reigned the one in *Upper Silesia* (answering to the present governmental district of Oppeln), and the other in *Lower Silesia* (comprising the remainder of Silesia, with one exception). In the course of time several collateral lines sprung up, and since the middle of the 13th century the Silesian princes submitted spontaneously to the feudal sovereignty of the kings of *Bohemia*. How since the year 1740 Prussia became possessed of Silesia, has been already alluded to (page 463). According to the terms of the treaties of peace concluded in 1742, 1745 and

The Province of Silesia.

1763, Austria (whose sovereign was since 1440 at the same time the sovereign of Bohemia) ceded Upper and Lower Silesia, together with the Silesian earldom of Glatz, to Prussia, and retained only the Silesian principalities of Teschen, Troppau and Jägerndorf. The present province of Silesia is subdivided into the governmental districts of Breslau, Liegnitz and Oppeln.

Lower Silesia (see above) contains: +**BRESLAU**, ancient capital of all Silesia, and considered as the third royal residence (see under the head of Potsdam), on the Oder, south-eastward and 220 miles distant from Berlin, and north-eastward and 156 miles distant from Prague, had at the end of the year 1846 a population of 112,798 inhabitants, among whom were 32,904 Roman Catholics and 7,057 Jews, the remainder consisting of Evangelicals. Breslau carries on a very extensive inland trade, especially in wool, has numerous manufactures, and is noted for its literary institutions, among which ranks first the university (see above and page 287). The Gothic cathedral, and besides it the city-hall, the royal palace, etc., are very notable. The neighboring village of *Leuthen* (with 600 inhabitants) is noted in history for a battle in 1757. *Brieg*, a city on the Oder, 25 miles above Breslau, with a remarkable ancient castle, cloth manufactures, considerable cattle marts, and 12,250 inhabitants. *Schweidnitz*, a fortified city near the Bohemian frontier, south-westward and 33 miles distant from Breslau, with considerable trade, and 12,700 inhabitants. *Zobten*, a town at the foot of the mountain of the same name (see page 7), with 1,700 inhabitants. *Freiburg*, surnamed *unterm Fürstenstein*, a town on the Polsnitz river, with 4,100 inhabitants. The surname of Freiburg is derived from *Fürstenstein*, a magnificent and romantically situated mountain castle of the count of Hochberg-Fürstenstein. The village of *Salzbrunn* is noted for its mineral waters, and annually visited by many strangers. *Reichenbach*, a manufacturing town at the Eulengebirge (see page 7), with considerable trade, and 5,400 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Namslau* (with 4,100 inhabitants), *Neumarkt* (with 4,150 inhabitants), *Olau* (with 5,800 inhabitants), *Strehlen* (with 4,800 inhabitants), *Nimptsch* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Striegau* (with 5,100 inhabitants), *Waldenburg* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Wolau* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Steinau* (with 2,700 inhabitants), and *Gurau* (with 3,900 inhabitants). Within the limits of Upper Silesia are situated the towns of *Silberberg* (noted

 Prussia.—Province of Silesia.

for its strong fortress, has 2,000 inhabitants), *Münsterberg* (with 4,600 inhabitants), *Wartha* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Frankenstein* (with 6,200 inhabitants), and *Reichenstein* (with 2,200 inhabitants). The *earldom of Glatz* (in reality only a Silesian dominion, which in 1462 was raised to the dignity of an earldom) contains: GLATZ, its ancient capital on the Neisse, 60 miles south-south-west of Breslau, has 10,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its fortress. *Habelschwerdt*, a town on the Neisse, southward and 9 miles distant from Glatz, with various important manufactures, and 3,200 inhabitants. Other towns are: *Reinerz* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Lewin* (with 1,450 inhabitants), and *Mittelwalde* (with 1,900 inhabitants). The above (under the head of Brunswick) mentioned *dependent principality of Oels* (681½ square miles, and 100,000 inhabitants), contains: OELS, its capital, on the Oelsa river, 18 miles north-east of Breslau, with an extensive ducal palace, and 6,200 inhabitants. *Treibitz*, a manufacturing town, with 4,200 inhabitants. *Juliusburg* and *Bernstadt*, towns with respectively 1,100 and 3,800 inhabitants. The following towns are capitals of *dependent dominions* of the same names, and belonging to various princes: *Wartenberg* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Trachenberg* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Militsch* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Freihan* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Sulau* (with 800 inhabitants).

Lower Silesia (see above) contains moreover: +LIEGNITZ, the capital of the governmental district of the same name, on the Katzbach, westward and 36 miles distant from Breslau, is noted for its college styled Ritteracademie, its ancient castle or palace, and greens, and has 14,200 inhabitants. On the 9th April, 1241, a very bloody battle was fought in its neighborhood between the Germans and the Moguls. *Goldberg*, a town on the Katzbach, is noted for its cloth manufactures, and has 7,500 inhabitants. *Glogau*, a city on the Oder, north-westward and 80 miles distant from Breslau, has 14,750 inhabitants, and is noted for its fortress, its ancient cathedral and industry. *Grünberg*, a city at the high-road between Breslau and Berlin, with 10,500 inhabitants, cloth and other manufactures, and vine culture on a large scale, though the wine produced is by no means of an excellent quality. *Jauer*, a town on the Neisse and at the foot of the Riesengebirge, has 6,650 inhabitants, and considerable trade in corn, and is noted for its gloves and sausages. *Bunzlau*, a town on the Bober, has 6,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its potteries. The towns of *Hirschberg* (romantically situated at the northern foot of the Riesengebirge, with 7,500 inhabitants), *Schneidberg* (at the foot of the Schneckoppe, with 3,600 inhabitants), *Löwenberg* (with 4,400 inhabitants),

 The Province of Silesia.

Greiffenberg (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Friedberg* (with 2,200 inhabitants), and *Landshut* (with 4,150 inhabitants), are noted for their linens. The market-town of *Warmbrunn* (with a handsome palace of the count of Schaffgotsch, and 1,900 inhabitants), is noted and much resorted to as a wafering-place. The village of *Stohnsdorf* (with 800 inhabitants) is noted for its beer. *Naumburg*, surnamed *am Queis* (with 1,750 inhabitants), *Bolkenhain* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Deutsch-Wartenberg* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Hohenfriedberg* (with 850 inhabitants), *Liebau* (with 2,100 inhabitants), and *Schönberg* (with 2,200 inhabitants), more or less noted towns. SAGAN, the capital of the dependent principality of the same name (since 1842 belonging to the prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and having 426 square miles in extent, with 41,000 inhabitants), on the Bober, westward and 35 miles distant from Glogau, with stately palace of the prince, considerable corn trade, and 7,200 inhabitants. *Naumburg*, surnamed *am Bober* (with 950 inhabitants), *Priebus* (with 1,200 inhabitants), and *Freiwalddau* (with 800 inhabitants), towns of this principality. BEUTHEN, a town on the Oder, 14 miles west-north-west of Glogau, with 3,800 inhabitants, is the capital, and *Carolath* (with princely palace, and 750 inhabitants), a market-town of the dependent principality of Carolath (96 square miles, and 10,000 inhabitants), belonging to the prince of Carolath-Beuthen. That part of *Upper Lusatia* (see under the head of Saxony, page 385) Prussia became possessed of in 1815, contains: GÖRLITZ, a city on the Neisse, westward and 60 miles distant from Liegnitz, and eastward and 66 miles distant from Dresden, has several remarkable public edifices, and 16,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its literary institutions and cloth manufactures. *Lauban*, a city on the Queis river, with remarkable ancient church, some manufactures, inland trade, and 6,150 inhabitants. *Hoyerswerda*, a town on the Black Elster, has 2,300 inhabitants, and is noted for the vast amount of boots and shoes made here. *Niesky*, a market-town, with a paedagogium or college, and 700 inhabitants, being Moravian Brethren. MËSKAU, a town on the Neisse, has 2,100 inhabitants, and is the capital of a dependent principality of the same name, since 1846 belonging to the prince Frederic of the Netherlands.

Upper Silesia (see back) contains: †OPPELN, its ancient capital, on the Oder, 64 miles above Breslau, with remarkable city-hall and royal palace, considerable cattle-marts, and 7,900 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Mala-pane* is noted for its important iron-works. *Kosel*, a strongly fortified town on the Oder, with linen and cloth manufactures, and 3,700 inhabitants. The

Prussia.—Province of Silesia.

village of *Gnadenfeld* is noted for a theological seminary of the Moravian Brethren. The market-town of *Schlawentzitz* or *Slawensik* is remarkable as capital of a dependent dominion of the same name, belonging to the prince of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. *Ober-Glogau*, a town in the neighborhood of *Kosel*, with a remarkable ancient castle, and 3,750 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Gleiwitz* (with a noted iron-foundry, and 7,400 inhabitants), *Gross-Strehlitz* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Ujest* (with 2,450 inhabitants), *Lublinitz* (with 2,250 inhabitants), *Rosenberg* (with 2,850 inhabitants), and *Kreuzburg* (with 3,800 inhabitants). *RATIBOR*, a city on the Oder, 50 miles above *Oppeln*, and near the frontier of Austrian Silesia, carries on a considerable trade, especially in grain, has 7,900 inhabitants, and is the capital of a dependent principality of the same name, since 1834 belonging to the prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. *PLESS*, a town near the frontier of Galicia, south-eastward and 64 miles from *Oppeln*, has 3,550 inhabitants, and is the capital of the dependent principality of the same name, mentioned under the head of *Anhalt*, page 405. *BEUTHEN* (south-eastward and 48 miles distant from *Oppeln*, with 5,150 inhabitants) is the capital of a dependent dominion of the same name (298 square miles, and 40,000 inhabitants), belonging to the count Henkel of *Donnersmark*, and within whose limits is also situated the celebrated mining town of *Tarnowitz* (with 3,900 inhabitants). *NEISSE*, a strongly fortified city on the river of the same name, south-westward and 34 miles distant from *Oppeln*, has 16,400 inhabitants, and is the capital of a dependent principality of the same name (511 square miles, and 105,000 inhabitants), belonging to the bishop of *Breslau*. Other towns of this principality are: *Patschkau* (with linen and woollen manufactures, and 4,000 inhabitants), *Ziegenhals* (with noted linen manufactures, and 3,700 inhabitants), *Grotkau* (with 3,200 inhabitants), and *Ottmachau* (with 2,900 inhabitants). The towns of *Haltzschin* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Bauerwitz* (with 2,600 inhabitants), and *Leobschütz* (with 6,800 inhabitants), belong to the prince of *Liechtenstein* (see page 350). The town of *Katscher* (with linen manufactures, and 2,750 inhabitants) is situated in a district known by the name of *Prussian Moravia*, and belonging to the archbishop of *Olmütz*.

IV.—THE PROVINCE OF SAXONY.

AREA: 9,818½ square miles.

POPULATION: 1,742,500 inhabitants.

It is situated between the Elbe, Hartz, and Thüringerwald, is subdivided into the governmental districts of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt, and comprises in substance: 1. The northern half of the kingdom of *Saxony*, ceded to Prussia in 1815 (see page 380). 2. The so-called *Altmark* (historically forming a constituent part of the ancient margraviate of Brandenburg). 3. The ancient *duchy of Magdeburg*. 4. The ancient *principality of Halberstadt*. 5. Ancient dominions and territories of the former electorate of *Mentz*, etc.

The duchy of Magdeburg, primitively an independent archbishopric, instituted in 967, which in 1648 was secularized, and in 1650 annexed to the electorate of Brandenburg (i. e. to the present Prussia, by the title of a duchy), contains: +MAGDEBURG, the capital of the province, on the left bank of the Elbe, 110 miles south-west of Berlin, and 130 miles south-east of Hamburg, has 68,500 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, and is highly renowned, not only for its extensive inland trade and manufactures, but also for its architectural monuments, among which ranks first the very handsome Gothic cathedral, reared in the period from 1211 to 1363. It was one of the few buildings that remained unhurt in the conflagration occasioned by the storming of Magdeburg on the 10th May, 1631. *Burg*, a city on the Ille river, 14 miles north-north-east of Magdeburg, has 14,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its cloth manufactures. *Neuhaldensleben* (a town, with 4,800 inhabitants) and *Althaldensleben* (a village, with 2,000 inhabitants) are noted for their numerous and various manufactures. *Schönbeck*, a town at the railroad between Magdeburg and Cöthen, has 8,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its salt-works and chemical articles. The neighboring town of *Gross-Salze*, with 2,700 inhabitants, is likewise noted for its salt-springs, and much resorted to for bathing. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Kalbe* (with noted man-

 Prussia.—Province of Saxony.

ufactures, and 5,750 inhabitants), *Wanzleben* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Aken* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Stassfurth* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Wollmirstädt* (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Genthin* (with 2,500 inhabitants).—The above-mentioned so-called *Altmark* contains: *STENDAL*, its ancient capital, on the left bank of the Elbe, northward and 40 miles distant from Magdeburg, with remarkable ancient churches, woollen manufactures, and 6,700 inhabitants. *Salzwedel*, a city near the frontier of Hanover, with celebrated ancient churches, noted cloth manufactures, and 8,000 inhabitants. *Tangermünde*, a town on the Elbe, at its junction with the Tanger river, has 4,400 inhabitants, and noted breweries, and is distinguished in history for its having been the residence of the first elector of Brandenburg from the house of Hohenzollern, whose son, the elector Frederic II, was born here in 1413. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Arneburg* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Bismark* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Osterburg* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Werben* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Arendsee* (with 2,200 inhabitants), and *Gardelegen* (with 5,400 inhabitants).—The ancient principality of *Halberstadt*, primitively an independent bishopric, instituted in 814, and secularized in 1648, when it was, by the title of principality, annexed to the electorate of Brandenburg, contains: *HALBERSTADT*, its ancient capital, on the Holzemme river, south westward and 30 miles distant from Magdeburg, is noted for its Gothic ancient cathedral, and other architectural monuments, is considerably engaged in manufactures, and has 18,500 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Ströbeck* (with 800 inhabitants) is noted for the skill of its peasantry in playing at chess. *Achersleben*, a city on the Eine river, south-eastward and 18 miles distant from Halberstadt, with noted woollen manufactures, and 11,600 inhabitants. Until the year 1319, Achersleben was the capital of the carldom of Ascania (see page 402). *Oschersleben* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Wegleben* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Osterwick* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Deubenburg* (with 2,600 inhabitants), and *Schwanebeck* (with 2,150 inhabitants), more or less notable towns.—*QUEDLINBERG*, a city on the Bode river, south-eastward and 9 miles distant from Halberstadt, with 14,000 inhabitants, considerable corn trade, various manufactures, and a highly celebrated and extensive ancient castle, with the sepulchre of Emperor Henry I, who in 920 founded Quedlinburg, which was until 1803 the seat of an independent or sovereign female abbey of the same name.—*WERNIGERODE*, a town at the foot of the Brocken (see page 8), has 5,500 inhabitants, and an extensive and remarkable mountain castle, the residence of the earl of *Stolberg-*

 The Province of Saxony.

Wernigerode, who, until 1807, was an independent sovereign of the earldom of Wernigerode (106 square miles, and 18,000 inhabitants), which then became dependent, and was as such annexed to Prussia in 1815. *Ilseburg*, a market-town, with iron-works, and 2,400 inhabitants.—*Barby*, anciently the capital of an earldom, which, from 1659 to 1815, did belong to the electorate (at present kingdom) of Saxony, is situated on the Elbe, and has 3,500 inhabitants. The neighboring market-town of *Gnau* (with 600 inhabitants) is a settlement of Moravian Brethren.

The territories formerly belonging to the kingdom of Saxony, and in 1815 ceded to Prussia, contains: †*Merseburg*, presently the capital of the governmental district of the same name, on the Saale, about half-way between Halle and Leipsic, is noted for its ancient cathedral and other architectural monuments, and for its excellent beer, and has 11,500 inhabitants. *Lützen*, a town at the high-road between Leipsic and Weimar, 13 miles west-south-west of Leipsic, has 2,400 inhabitants, and is noted in history for the battle on the 16th Nov., 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus, the renowned king of Sweden, was killed. Other towns are *Schkeuditz* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Lauchstädt* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Schaafstädt* (with 2,000 inhabitants). *Naumburg*, a city on the Saale, between Weimar and Leipsic, with a remarkable ancient cathedral, various manufactures, annual fairs (which however are at present rather unimportant), and 13,200 inhabitants. *Zertz*, a city on the Elster, south-westward and 24 miles distant from Leipsic, with woollen and other manufactures, a remarkable ancient castle, and 11,200 inhabitants. *Querfurt*, a town south-westward and 18 miles distant from Halle, with rather considerable trade, and 3,800 inhabitants. *Heldrungen*, a town with 1,850 inhabitants. *Mansfeld*, formerly the capital of an earldom of the same name, 25 miles west-north-west of Halle, with 1,600 inhabitants. *Eisleben*, a town near two lakes, with several architectural monuments, etc. (among them the house where Luther was born, on the 10th Nov., 1483), various branches of industry, and 9,000 inhabitants. *Wittenberg*, a strongly fortified city on the Elbe, 44 miles north-north-east of Leipsic, and 58 miles south-south-west of Berlin, with 11,300 inhabitants, a remarkable ancient castle (once the residence of the electors of Saxony, and whose church it was where Luther affixed his 95 positions, on the 31st Oct., 1517, and where he and Melancthon are buried), and several higher schools. The once so renowned university, founded in 1602, was in 1817 united with that of Halle. *Zahna* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Pretsch* (with 2,000 inhabitants),

Prussia.—Province of Saxony.

Liebenwerda (with 2,250 inhabitants), *Bitterfeld* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Gräfenhainichen* (with 2,900 inhabitants), and *Schweinitz* (with 1,500 inhabitants), towns. EILENBURG, a city on the Mulde, north-eastward and 9 miles distant from Leipsic, is noted for its hops, and has 9,000 inhabitants. *Delitzsch*, a town with some manufactures, breweries, and 5,000 inhabitants. *Düben* and *Zörbig*, towns with respectively 4,700 and 3,000 inhabitants. TORGAU, fortified city on the Elbe, 46 miles below Dresden, with a remarkable ancient castle, and 9,200 inhabitants. *Mühlberg*, a town on the Elbe, about half-way between Torgau and Dresden, has 3,500 inhabitants, and is remarkable in history for a battle on the 24th April, 1547, in which the elector John Frederic the Generous (see page 379) was taken prisoner by the troops of Emperor Charles V. *Schilda* and *Elsterwerda*, towns with respectively 1,750, and 1,400 inhabitants. WEISSENFELS, a city on the Saale, below Naumburg and Lützen, with various important manufactures, considerable timber trade, and 9,000 inhabitants. *Schulpforta*, or *Pforta*, a village in the neighborhood of Naumburg, is noted for its highly celebrated college. The village of *Kösen* is noted for its salt-springs and works. *Eckardtsberga*, a town between Weimar and Naumburg, with 2,000 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated the village of *Auerstädt*, where on the very day of the battle of Jena, another chief body of the Prussian army was defeated by the French marshal Davoust. The village of *Memleben*, 9 miles north-north west of Eckardtsberga, was once the seat of a celebrated Benedictine monastery, where the German emperors, Henry I. and Otto I., died. *Sangerhausen*, a town on the little Gonna river, with various important branches of industry, and 6,250 inhabitants. North-westward and 7 miles distant from Weissenfels, is situated the village of *Roszbach*, noted in history for the battle on the 5th Nov., 1757.—The ancient *duchy of Magdeburg* (see above) contains, within the limits of the governmental district of Merseburg: HALLE, a city on the Saale, and at the Magdeburg and Leipsic railroad, north-westward and 20 miles distant from Leipsic, has 32,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above, and page 287), its considerable salt-works, and its orphan asylum, in an enormous edifice, whose foundation was laid on the 13th July, 1698, by a faithful follower of Christ, Augustus Hermann *Franke*, by name. The neighboring royal estate of *Giebichenstein* was in the middle ages highly remarkable for its mountain castle, at present in ruins. *Wettin*, a town on the Saale, with important coal mines, and 3,400 inhabitants.

The former territories of the electorate of *Mentz* (see page 355), within

 The Province of Saxony.

the limits of this province, contain: †ERFURT, ancient capital of Thuringia, exactly half-way between Gotha and Weimar, has 32,000 inhabitants, carries on a rather considerable inland trade, is engaged in various branches of industry, and noted for its ancient Gothic cathedral, several other ancient churches, and its fortifications. The ancient Augustine monastery, in which Luther lived since 1505, is yet extant, as an orphan asylum. Erfurt was in the middle ages an emporium, and since 741 the seat of a bishopric, whose ecclesiastical authority was in a later period exercised by the electors, archbishops of Mentz, who subsequently became also possessed of the city. In 1806 the French acquired it, and in 1813 Erfurt was restored to Prussia, to which it had been ceded in 1803. The ancient territory of Erfurt contains, among others, the town of *Sömmerda* (with manufactures of hardware and fire-arms, and 3,500 inhabitants), and the market-town of *Gross-Vargula* (with 1,000 inhabitants). HEILIGENSTADT, ancient capital of the so-called *Eichsfeld* (see page 440), on the Leine river, 34 miles east-north-east of Cassel, with several remarkable churches, manufactures, and 5,000 inhabitants. *Worbis*, a town with 2,200 inhabitants.—The Prussian part of the ancient earldom of *Hohnstein* (see page 440) contains: ELLRICH, its ancient capital, at the foot of the Hartz, north-westward and 9 miles distant from Nordhausen, with several branches of industry, and 3,250 inhabitants. *Sachsa*, *Bleichrode*, and *Benneckenstein*, towns with respectively 1,800, 3,000, and 3,800 inhabitants. MUEHLHAUSEN (a city half-way between Erfurt and Göttingen, with Gothic churches, rather important manufactures, and 14,000 inhabitants) and NORDHAUSEN (a city at the *Güldene Aue*, westward and 60 miles distant from Halle, with considerable corn trade, and 13,800 inhabitants), were until 1803 imperial cities.—The territories formerly belonging to the kingdom of *Saxony*, and in 1815 ceded to Prussia, contain, within the limits of this governmental district: LANGENSALZA, a city on the Salza, north-westward and 18 miles distant from Erfurt, with a remarkable Gothic church, several manufactures, and 8,300 inhabitants. *Tennstädt* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Weissensee* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Kindelbrück* (with 1,900 inhabitants), *Gebesee* (with 2,200 inhabitants), and *Treffurt* (with 2,200 inhabitants). The town of SCHLEUSINGEN (on the Thüringerwald, 40 miles south-south-west of Erfurt, with a noted gymnasium, and 3,500 inhabitants) was anciently the residence of the princes of *Henneberg* (see page 388). *Suhl*, an important manufacturing town, 9 miles north-north-west of Schleusingen, is noted for its fire-arms and hardware manufactures, and has 8,400 inhabitants. ZIE-

 Prussia.—Provinces of Saxony and Westphalia.

GENRUECK, a town on the Saale, south-eastward and 40 miles distant from Erfurt, with linen manufactures, iron-works, and 1,050 inhabitants. *Rahnis*, a town with 1,300 inhabitants.

V.—THE PROVINCE OF WESTPHALIA.

AREA: 7,838½ square miles.

POPULATION: 1,445,700 inhabitants.

It is situated between the Weser and Rhine rivers, on the west bound by the kingdom of the Netherlands, and on the east bordering upon Hesse-Cassel. That *Westphalia* is no political, but a general name for a tract of land once inhabited by the Westphalians, one of the Saxon tribes, is already alluded to, pages 298 and 441. The present Prussian province of Westphalia bears its name, for the very reason that its political constituent parts (as the ancient independent bishoprics of Münster and Paderborn, duchy of Westphalia, earldoms of Mark, Ravensberg, and Tecklenburg, etc.) are situated within the limits of Westphalia. It is subdivided into the governmental districts of Münster, Minden, and Arnsberg.

The ancient sovereign *bishopric of Münster* (instituted in 802 by Charlemagne and secularized in 1803, when Prussia became possessed of it) contains: †MÜNSTER, its ancient capital, at present the capital of the province, near the Ems river, north-eastward and 70 miles distant from Düsseldorf, and 120 miles east-south-east of Amsterdam, with 25,000 inhabitants, an extensive palace (formerly the residence of the sovereign bishop), a celebrated Gothic cathedral, and numerous other architectural monuments, a Gothic city-hall (where the Westphalian peace was concluded in 1648), a Catholic theological faculty

 The Province of Westphalia.

(see above, page 460), various manufactures, and a considerable trade, especially in excellent hams. *Telgte* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Warendorf* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Beckum* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Lüdinghausen* (with 1,850 inhabitants), and *Werne* (with 2,000 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. Other former territories of the bishopric are, since 1803, *dependent dominions*, chiefly belonging to the princes of *Salm*, and contain among others: *KOESFELD* or *Coesfeld*, a town on the Berkel river, westward and 18 miles distant from Münster, with 2 palaces, paper manufactures, and 3,700 inhabitants. *Horstmar*, a town with 1,300 inhabitants. *Billerbeck*, a town with linen manufactures, and 1,600 inhabitants. *AHAUS*, a town on the Aa river, with princely palace, linen manufactures, and 1,900 inhabitants. *BOCHOLT*, a town on the Aa, with princely palace, a handsome Gothic church, various manufactures, and 5,200 inhabitants. *Borken* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Stadtlohn* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Wreden* (with 2,750 inhabitants), towns noted for their linens. *DUELMEN*, a town south-westward and 18 miles distant from Münster, with 3,300 inhabitants, linen manufactures, and a palace of the duke of Croy-Dülmen. *RUEINA*, a town 24 miles north-north-west of Münster, linen, woollen and other manufactures, and 2,600 inhabitants.—To the electorate of *Cologne* formerly belonged: *RECKLINGHAUSEN* (a town south-westward and 9 miles distant from Münster, with linen manufactures, breweries, and 3,700 inhabitants), *Dorsten* (a town with linen and cloth manufactures, and 3,100 inhabitants), *Anholt* (a town south-westward and 60 miles distant from Münster, with 2,100 inhabitants, and an extensive palace of the prince of Salm-Salm), and *Steinfurt* (a town with 2,900 inhabitants).—*TECKLENBERG*, ancient capital of an earldom of the same name (which in 1707 was inherited by Prussia), between Münster and Osnabrück, with linen manufactures, and 1,400 inhabitants. *Lengerich*, a town near Tecklenburg, with linen manufactures, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Ibbenbüren*, a town on the Plane river, with linen manufactures, coal mines, and 2,200 inhabitants.

The ancient independent *bishopric of Minden* (instituted in 780 by Charlemagne, and secularized in 1648, when the elector of Brandenburg became possessed of it by the title of a principality) contains: †*MINDEN*, its ancient capital, on the left bank of the Weser, 70 miles above Bremen, and westward and 40 miles distant from Hanover, has 12,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its ancient cathedral, its manufactures, inland trade, and fortress. Minden is one of the most ancient cities of Germany; Emperor Henry III. was born, and his son Henry IV. resided here for a while. *Petershagen* (with 2,200

Prussia.—Province of Westphalia.

inhabitants), and *Lübbecke* (with 3,000 inhabitants), towns. *Hausberge* (with linen manufactures, and 900 inhabitants), *Schlüsselburg* (with linen manufactures, and 1,000 inhabitants), and *Rahden* (with linen manufactures, and 2,300 inhabitants), market-towns.—The former independent or sovereign *bishopric of Paderborn* (instituted in 780 by Charlemagne, and secularized in 1803, when Prussia became possessed of it) contains: PADERBORN, its ancient capital, on the little Pader river, southward and 44 miles distant from Minden, with a highly remarkable cathedral, a Catholic theological seminary, breweries, and 9,500 inhabitants. *Warburg*, a town in one of the most fertile districts of Westphalia, south-eastward and 23 miles distant from Paderborn, with linen manufactures, considerable trade, and 3,600 inhabitants. *Driburg*, a town noted for its mineral waters, has 2,250 inhabitants. Other more or less notable towns are: *Delbrück* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Büren* (with a handsome Gothic church, and 1,800 inhabitants), *Salzkotten* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Brakel* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Lügde* or *Lüde* (with 2,200 inhabitants).—CORVEY, an ancient and extensive castle on the Weser, south-eastward and 44 miles distant from Minden, was until 1803 the residence of an independent abbot, whose abbey had been instituted by Louis the Pious in the 9th century. The territory of the abbey, endowed with the title of a dependent principality, belongs at present to the dependent prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, and contains (beside that castle and some villages) the town of *Höxter*, on the Weser, and in the neighborhood of the castle of Corvey, with important branches of industry, and 3,800 inhabitants.—The ancient *earldom of Ravensberg*, which in 1666 was inherited by the elector of Brandenburg, contains: BIELEFELD, its ancient capital, south-westward and 27 miles distant from Minden, and south-eastward and 30 miles distant from Osnabrück, is highly renowned for its excellent linens, and has 10,500 inhabitants. The neighboring villages of *Brackwede* (with 1,200 inhabitants) and *Isselhorst* (with 1,200 inhabitants), the market-town of *Schildesche* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and the towns of *Werther* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Versmold* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Borgholzhausen* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Bünde* (with 1,600 inhabitants), are likewise noted for their linen manufactures. *Herford*, a city north-eastward and 9 miles distant from Bielefeld, with various manufactures, some literary institutions, and 8,800 inhabitants. *Enger*, a market-town, with 1,500 inhabitants, is noted in history as having been once the seat of the celebrated Saxon duke Wittekind. RUEDA (with noted linen manufactures, and 1,900 inhabitants), and RIETBERG (with important

The Province of Westphalia.

linen manufactures, and 2,200 inhabitants), are the capitals of dependent principalities of the same names.

The ancient *duchy of Westphalia* was primitively nothing but part of Westphalia in general, and thus belonged to the ancient duchy of Saxony. After Duke Henry, surnamed the Lion, having been outlawed in 1180, this part of his duchy was, by the title of a duchy of Westphalia, given and annexed to the archbishopric and electorate of *Cologne*. In 1803 Hesse-Darmstadt, and in 1816 Prussia became possessed of it. It contains: †, ARNSBERG, its former capital on the Ruhr, south-eastward and 46 miles distant from Münster, with the ruins of an anciently very remarkable mountain castle, and 4,500 inhabitants. In the middle ages Arnsberg was a member of the Hanseatic League. *Brilon*, a town at the high-road between Arnsberg and Cassel, with some manufactures of hardware, and 3,700 inhabitants. In the middle ages Brilon belonged to the Hanseatic League as actual member. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Olpe* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Neheim* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Marsberg*, also named *Stadtberg* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Meschede* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Gesecke* (with 3,550 inhabitants.) *Menden* (with 3,200 inhabitants), and *Werl* (anciently noted for its trade, at present for its salt-works, has 3,900 inhabitants).—The ancient *earldom of Mark* (whose native earls became extinct in 1609, when the elector of Brandenburg became possessed of it by way of inheritance) contains: HAMM, its ancient capital, on the Lippe river, north-westward and 23 miles distant from Arnsberg, and south-eastward and 24 miles distant from Münster, with linen manufactures, linen trade, and 6,000 inhabitants. *Iserlohn*, an important manufacturing town in a mountainous district, westward and 23 miles distant from Arnsberg, is especially noted for its hardware, and has 11,100 inhabitants. Similar articles, as in Iserlohn, are fabricated in the neighboring manufacturing town of *Altena*, with 4,900 inhabitants. Other towns noted for their manufactures, are: *Bockum* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Hattingen* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Lüdenscheid* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Hagen* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Schwelm* (with 4,400 inhabitants). The town of *Unna* (between Arnsberg and Hamm, with 5,500 inhabitants), is noted for its salt-works. The town of *Hörde* (with 2,200 inhabitants) is noted for its coal mines. *Soest*, a city in one of the most fertile districts of Westphalia, is chiefly engaged in linen manufacturing and corn trade, has 8,800 inhabitants, and was in the middle ages a renowned member of the Hanseatic League.—DORTMUND, a city in a fertile district, north-westward

 Prussia.—Province of Westphalia and Rhenish Province.

and 32 miles distant from Arnsberg, with considerable manufactures and trade, and 7,900 inhabitants, was, like Soest, a renowned member of the Hanseatic League, and traded to Nowgorod, in Russia, as well as to London, etc.—The former *principality of Nassau Siegen* (which in 1806 was annexed to the grand-duchy of Berg, and in 1815 ceded to Prussia) contains: SIEGEN, its ancient capital, on the Sieg river, 46 miles east-south-east of Cologne, and southward and 45 miles distant from Arnsberg, has 6,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its iron mines and manufactures. *Hilchenbach*, a town at the foot of the Westerwald, 7 miles north-north-east of Siegen, with various manufactures, iron-works, and 1,600 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Grund* is remarkable as the birth-place of the pious, and among faithful Christians, well-known Jung-Stilling.—BERLEBURG (south-eastward and 30 miles distant from Arnsberg, with a handsome princely palace, iron-works, and 2,400 inhabitants) and *Laasphe* (southward and 9 miles distant from Berleburg, with 2,200 inhabitants, cloth manufactures, iron-works, and a stately princely palace), are capitals of the dependent principalities of *Wittgenstein*.

 VI.—THE RHENISH PROVINCE.

AREA: 10,573 square miles.

POPULATION: 2,763,000 inhabitants.

THIS province (formerly consisting of two provinces, viz., Jülich-Cleve-Berg and Lower Rhine) has been thus styled on account of its being situated on both sides (though chiefly on the left bank) of the *Rhine*, and comprises (with the exception of the ancient duchies of Cleve and Geldern, and principality of Moers) only *newly acquired* (i. e. since 1815) territories, the most notable of which are the former electorates of Treves and Cologne, the duchies of Berg and Juliers, etc. In the beginning of the present

 The Rhenish Province.

century there were about 100 independent dominions of the German empire in the present Rhenish province, which is subdivided into the 5 governmental districts of *Coblenz*, *Treves*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Cologne* and *Düsseldorf*.

The former independent or sovereign *archbishopric and electorate of Treves* is of very ancient origin; its first bishop, Agritius by name, being appointed as early as in 327 by the Roman emperor Constantine. He took his seat in the city of Treves, and his successors, raised to the dignity of archbishops and electors, became in the course of time possessed of considerable territories. According to the terms of the treaty concluded at Luneville in 1801, the territories situated on the left bank of the Rhine were ceded to France; while the remainder, on the right bank of this river, was in 1803 given to Nassau. What in 1814 France restored, Prussia became possessed of, together with a little district on the right bank of the Rhine. The territories of the electorate within the limits of the following governmental district contain: †**COBLENZ**, a fortified city, and formerly the residence of the elector archbishop of Treves, on the left bank of the Rhine (crossed here by a bridge of boats 1,100 feet long), at its junction with the Moselle (crossed by a beautiful Gothic bridge, reared in the middle of the 14th century and thoroughly built of freestone), about half-way between Mentz and Cologne, with various and important manufactures, considerable trade, and 23,000 inhabitants. Coblenz, at present the capital of the Rhenish province, is noted for several literary institutions, the former electoral palace, several remarkable ancient churches, and for its fortifications, among which ranks first the very strong fortress of *Ehrenbreitstein*, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz, and standing on a high rock, at the foot of which is situated the town of *Thal-Ehrenbreitstein*, with 4,200 inhabitants. *Vallendar*, a town on the right bank of the Rhine, with important leather manufactures, and 3,400 inhabitants. *Boppard*, a town on the left bank of the Rhine, with vine culture, noted potteries, and 4,200 inhabitants. *Oberwesel*, a town on the Rhine, with vine culture, and 2,850 inhabitants. *Stolzenfels*, a remarkable Gothic mountain castle, at present arranged as the private palace of the king of Prussia. *Kochheim* and *Zell*, towns on the Moselle, with vine culture, and respectively 2,700 and 2,300 inhabitants.—The territories of the former *electorate of Cologne* (see forward under the head of Cologne), within the limits of this governmental district, contain: **ANDERNACH**, a town on the left bank of

Prussia.—Rhenish Province.

the Rhine, 14 miles below Coblenz, with considerable trade, and 3,800 inhabitants. *Rhense*, a market-town on the Rhine, 5 miles above Coblenz, has 1,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its anciently celebrated king's seat (*Königsstuhl*), an open building resting on 9 pillars. The market-towns of *Unkel* (with 900 inhabitants) and *Erpel* (with 900 inhabitants), are noted for their wines. *Ahrweiler*, a town on the Ahr river, has 2,600 inhabitants, and is renowned for its wines. *Linz*, a town on the Rhine, 30 miles below Coblenz, and north-westward and nearly 400 miles distant from Linz in Austria, with vine culture, and 2,650 inhabitants.—To various territories formerly belonged: *St. Goar*, ancient capital of the lower earldom of Katzenellenbogen (see page 364), on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite St. Goarshausen (in Nassau), with important leather manufactures, and 1,700 inhabitants. *Remagen* (with 1,900 inhabitants) and *Sinzig* (with 2,000 inhabitants), towns formerly belonging to the duchy of Juliers. *Bacharach*, a town on the Rhine, with vine culture, and 1,750 inhabitants. *Kreuznach*, a town on the Nahe river, southward and 9 miles distant from Bingen, with important leather manufactures and vine culture, salt-works, bathing, and 9,400 inhabitants. *Simmern*, formerly the capital of a principality of the same name, on the Hunsrück, with leather and other manufactures, iron-works, and 3,300 inhabitants. *Sobernheim*, a town with vine culture, and 2,700 inhabitants. *Kirn*, a town on the Nahe river, with coal mines, and 1,950 inhabitants. *Wetzlar*, formerly an imperial city, and from 1691 to 1806 the seat of the Supreme Tribunal of the German Empire (see page 293), romantically situated on the Lahn river, 46 miles east-north-east of Coblenz, and north-westward and 33 miles distant from Frankfort, with remarkable ancient cathedral, and 5,700 inhabitants.—*Neuwied*, the capital of the dependent principality or earldom of *Wied*, on the Rhine (right bank), 10 miles below Coblenz, with a magnificent princely palace, various higher schools, numerous manufactures, and 6,250 inhabitants, among whom are many Moravian Brethren. *Braunfels* (near Wetzlar, with 1,800 inhabitants) is the capital of a dependent dominion belonging to the prince of Solms-Braunfels.

The territories of the former electorate of Treves, within the limits of the following governmental district, contain: †*TREVES* (in German *Trier*), formerly the capital of the electorate, on the Moselle (crossed by a bridge built of freestone, and 690 feet long), south-westward and 60 miles distant from Coblenz, has 20,000 inhabitants, various manufactures and vine culture, and is renowned for its very ancient cathedral and numerous other architect-

The Rhenish Province.

tural monuments. Treves is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, and was frequently the temporary residence of the Roman emperors, subsequently also the seat of the Roman governor of Gaul. The market-town of *Pfalzel* (with 1,300 inhabitants), and the villages of *Piesport* (with 600 inhabitants), *Dusemond* (with 700 inhabitants), and *Cuns* (with 1,000 inhabitants), situated on the Moselle, are noted for their wines. More or less celebrated towns are: *Bernkastel* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Wittlich* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Merzig* (with 3,700 inhabitants), and *Saarburg* (with 2,200 inhabitants). The town of *St. Wendel* (on the Blies river, south-eastward and 32 miles distant from Treves, with 2,800 inhabitants) was until 1834 the capital of the principality of *Lichtenberg*, which then was ceded by Saxe-Gotha to Prussia (see page 393). To various other territories did formerly belong: SAARBRUECK, until 1801 the capital of an earldom belonging to the princely house of Nassau, on the Saar, south-westward and 80 miles distant from Treves, has 8,900 inhabitants, and is noted for its manufactures and coal mines. *Ottweiler*, a town on the Blies river, with some manufactures, and 3,200 inhabitants. PRÜM, a town at the foot of the Eifel, north-eastward, and 34 miles distant from Treves, with important leather manufactures, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Bitburg*, a town between Prüm and Treves, with 2,200 inhabitants, and *Neuerburg*, market-town, with 1,700 inhabitants, formerly belonged to the duchy of Luxemburg. *Veldenz*, a village with 800 inhabitants, is noted for its mines and iron-works. SAARLOUIS, strongly fortified town on the Saar river, southward and 30 miles distant from Treves, with various manufactures, and 7,200 inhabitants. Saar-louis, founded by Louis XIV., did until 1815 belong to France.

The formerly imperial city of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, founded or at least embellished by Charlemagne, was for a long while considered as the capital of the German empire. In the period from 813 to 1558, the emperors were usually crowned here. Towards the close of the last century, the city was occupied by the French, and in 1801 formally ceded to France. In 1815 Prussia became possessed of it. We thus describe: †AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (in German *Aachen*), at present the capital of a governmental district of the same name, close by the Netherlandish frontier, eastward and 18 miles distant from Maastricht, and westward and 40 miles distant from Cologne, has 48,600 inhabitants, and is renowned for its numerous and important manufactures of fine cloth, cassimere, pins, needles, and various other articles, for its mineral waters and baths, and finally for its numerous architectural mon-

Prussia.—Rhenish Province.

uments, among which ranks first the very ancient Gothic cathedral (founded in 796 by Charlemagne, who lies buried here), with many historical curiosities, and next to it the Gothic city-hall, reared in 1353, and standing upon the same spot where the palace of Charlemagne was. The neighboring town of *Burtscheid* (with 5,700 inhabitants) is noted for its cloth, cassimere, and needle manufactures, and its hot sulphur baths.—The ancient *duchy of Juliers* (whose native sovereigns became extinct in 1423, when the duchy was inherited by the dukes of Berg; from 1666 to the end of last century, the electors of the Palatinate were possessed of it, and in 1815 it was ceded to Prussia) contains, within the limits of this governmental district: *JULIERS* (in German *Jülich*), its ancient capital, on the Roer, north-eastward and 18 miles distant from Aix-la-Chapelle, is fortified, and has 4,400 inhabitants. *Düren*, a city on the Roer, has 8,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its manufactures of cloth, cassimere, etc., of hardware and various other articles. *Stollberg*, important manufacturing town, eastward and 7 miles distant from Aix-la-Chapelle, has 3,800 inhabitants, and is noted especially for its various and numerous articles made of brass. *Montjoie*, a noted manufacturing town, near the head of the Roer, southward and 18 miles distant from Aix-la-Chapelle, and is renowned for its fine cloth and cassimere. *Eschweiler*, a manufacturing town on the Inde river, has 8,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its silks, woollens, etc., and for its coal mines. *Ingenbroich*, a village with considerable manufactures of cloth and cassimere, and 900 inhabitants.—To various other territories formerly belonged: *EUPEN* (in French *Neau*), a noted manufacturing town, romantically situated on the little Wenze river, southward and 12 miles distant from Aix-la-Chapelle, has 12,400 inhabitants, and is noted especially for its superfine cloth and cassimere. *Herzogenrath* (in French *Rolduc*, or *Rode le Duc*), a market-town in the neighborhood of Aix-la-Chapelle, has 800 inhabitants, and is noted for its coal mines and quarries. *Schliden*, a market-town on the Eifel, south-eastward and 24 miles distant from Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufactures of woollens, etc., iron-works, and 750 inhabitants. *MALMEDY*, a town on the Warge river, southward and 23 miles distant from Aix-la-Chapelle, with the most important leather manufactures in Prussia, mineral waters, and 4,300 inhabitants. *Corneliusmünster*, a market-town in the neighborhood of Aix-la-Chapelle, with cloth and cassimere manufactures, quarries, lead mines, and 800 inhabitants.

The former *archbishopric and electorate of Cologne*. As first bishop of Cologne, is considered Maternus, who lived about the year 314; this bishop-

The Rhenish Province.

ric was in 745 raised to the dignity of an archbishopric. The archbishop Heribert (997-1021) was invested with the electoral privileges, and in the course of time, considerable dominions were acquired, especially in Westphalia, since Duke Henry of Saxony, surnamed the Lion, had been outlawed (see before, under Westphalia). Since the year 1263, the archbishops, electors, resided usually in Bonn or in Brühl, and not more in Cologne, on account of altercations with this city, that relied upon its privileges as *imperial city*, and was not willing to be unconditionally subjected to the authority of the archbishop. It may be mentioned here by the way, that archbishop Guebhard of Waldburg, who occupied the see in the period of 1577-83, turned Protestant, being enamored of the fair countess, Agnes of Mansfeld, whom he married. However his chapter chose instantly another archbishop in his place. Since the end of the last century, the electorate underwent the same vicissitudes as the electorate of Treves. Its territories, within the limits of the following governmental district, contained: †COLOGNE (in German *Cöln*), the largest city in the Rhenish province, on the Rhine (left bank), crossed here by a bridge of boats, had, at the close of the year 1846, 9,020 habitations, 227 public edifices (among them 25 churches and 8 chapels), and 95,202 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, and highly famed for its important trade and commerce, its numerous manufactures (universally known is the excellent Cologne-water), its literary institutions, and for its vast number of interesting monuments of Gothic architecture. Among the latter ranks first the sublime edifice of the cathedral, which was founded in 1248, and since the days of the Reformation left unfinished, though at present the completion of the work is projected. In the middle ages Cologne was a powerful and far-renowned commercial and manufacturing city, numbered 30,000 warriors, and had a population of more than 150,000 inhabitants. Opposite Cologne, is situated on the Rhine, the town of *Deutz*, with various manufactures, and 4,900 inhabitants. *Brühl*, a market-town romantically situated at the foot of the Eifel, southward and 5 miles distant from Cologne, with 1,600 inhabitants, and a magnificent palace and park. The archbishops of Cologne resided here in the summer season. *Bonn*, a city on the Rhine, formerly the usual residence of the electors of Cologne, 14 miles above Cologne, has 18,000 inhabitants, and is since 1818 noted for its university (see above and page 287), to which is ceded the former palace of the electors. *Zülpich*, a town in a fertile and romantic plain, south-westward and 23 miles distant from Cologne, has 1,400 inhabitants, and is historically

Prussia.—Rhenish Province.

remarkable for a decisive victory obtained here by King Clovis over the Alemanni, in 496. *Königswinter*, a town on the Rhine (right bank), and at the foot of the Seven Hills (see page 8), has 1,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its quarries. The market-town of *Bedburg* (with 700 inhabitants) is noted for its college.—The towns of *Münstereifel* (with woollen manufactures, and 2,100 inhabitants) and *Euskirchen* (with 3,250 inhabitants), belonged to the ancient duchy of Juliers.—The ancient duchy of *Berg* (see below) contains, within the limits of this governmental district: *SIEGBURG*, a town on the right bank of the Rhine, and on the Sieg river, with a madhouse, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Mühlheim am Rhein*, a town on the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with important manufactures, considerable trade, and 5,400 inhabitants. The village of *Bensberg* (with 800 inhabitants) is noted for its military academy. The village of *Waldbroel* (with 500 inhabitants) is noted for its iron-works. *Wipperfurt*, a town on the Wupper, below Elberfeld, with woollen manufactures, and 2,000 inhabitants.

The ancient duchy of *Berg* (whose native sovereigns became extinct in the 17th century, when the Palatines became possessed of it by way of inheritance; in 1806 it was ceded to France by the king of Bavaria, from the Palatine house, and in 1815 to Prussia) contains: †*DUESSELDORF*, its ancient capital, on the Rhine (right bank), between Cologne and Wesel, north-eastward and 46 miles distant from Aix-la-Chapelle, is at present the capital of a governmental district of the same name (2,087 square miles, and 892,500 inhabitants), carries on a considerable trade, especially to Holland, has a vast number of various and important manufactures, and 28,000 inhabitants, and is famed for its literary and artistical institutions. (About the gallery of paintings, which was here until 1806, see page 288.) The neighboring village of *Pempelfort* (with 2,300 inhabitants) is noted for its greens. In the neighboring *Düsselthal* (formerly a Carthusian monastery) was founded in 1819, an institution for educating disorderly children. *Ratingen* and *Gerresheim*, towns with respectively 4,200 and 1,500 inhabitants. *ELBERFELD*, one of the most important manufacturing and trading towns in the kingdom, on the Wupper, eastward and 19 miles distant from Düsseldorf, has 38,250 inhabitants, and is famed especially for its cotton and silk articles, ribbons, and dyeing in Turkish red. The whole valley along the Wupper, upwards to and beyond *Barmen* (with 34,950 inhabitants), is covered with factories of various kinds, and the density of population is 471 on a square mile, in the neighborhood of Elberfeld and Barmen. *Solingen*, likewise a very important

 The Rhenish Province.

manufacturing town, on the Wupper, 10 miles below Elberfeld, is from old renowned for its sword-blades and cutleries, and has 6,300 inhabitants. *Renscheid*, a manufacturing town in the neighborhood of Elberfeld, is famed for its steel and iron-works, especially for its farming utensils. Its township has 12,100 inhabitants. *Lennepe*, a manufacturing town on a little river of the same name, south-eastward and 7 miles distant from Elberfeld, has 6,900 inhabitants, and is famed for its cloth and other woollen articles. Other towns noted for their manufactures of cotton goods, woollens, cutlery, hardware, etc., are: *Burscheid* and *Leichlingen* (united and together, with 11,000 inhabitants), *Opladen* and *Neukirchen* (united and together, with 3,400 inhabitants), *Gräfrath* (with 4,400 inhabitants), *Wülfrath* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Höhscheid* (with 11,650 inhabitants), *Ronsdorf* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Hückeswagen* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Wald* (with 4,650 inhabitants), *Rade vor dem Wald* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Lüttringhausen* (with 1,100 inhabitants), *Neuges* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Langenberg* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Mettmann* (with 2,800 inhabitants). The city of *Mühlheim an der Ruhr*, situated on the river Ruhr, between Düsseldorf and Wesel, with 10,000 inhabitants, is likewise noted for its manufactures, but especially for its coal mines.—The former territories of the electorate of *Cologne* (see back) contain, within the limits of this governmental district: *KEMPEN*, a town on the Niers river, westward and 9 miles from Crefeld, has 4,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its linens and flax. The Christian author, Thomas Hammerken, universally known by the name of *Thomas à Kempis*, was born here in 1380. *Neuss*, a city on the Erft, near its junction with the Rhine, 7 miles above Düsseldorf, is noted for its Gothic church (founded in 825), its cloth and cassimere manufactures, and considerable corn trade, and has 9,800 inhabitants. The towns of *Uerdingen* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Wewel-
inghoven* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Odenkirchen* (with 1,550 inhabitants), are noted for their manufactures, especially of cotton goods.—To the ancient *duchy of Juliers* (see above) belonged: *GLADBACH*, a town near the Niers river, westward and 17 miles distant from Düsseldorf, is famed for its excellent linens, and has 3,300 inhabitants. *Grevenbroich*, a town on the Erft, with manufactures of woollens and hardware, and 1,000 inhabitants. *Dülken*, a town with 2,500 inhabitants, is noted for its flax. *Dahlen*, a town with considerable linen trade, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Rheidt*, a manufacturing town, with 3,800 inhabitants.—To various other dominions formerly belonged *Kaiserswerth*, a town on the Rhine (right bank), and in the neighborhood of

Prussia.—Rhenish Province.

Düsseldorf, with 2,100 inhabitants. *Essen*, a city on the Berne river, south-eastward and 24 miles distant from Wesel, with a remarkable ancient church, manufactures of hardware, etc., coal mines, and 7,300 inhabitants. *Werden*, a city on the Ruhr, with cloth and other manufactures, and 2,800 inhabitants. *Kettwig*, a town with 2,800 inhabitants, is noted for its cloth manufactures.—The ancient *duchy of Cleve* (whose native dukes became extinct in the 17th century, when Brandenburg or Prussia became possessed of it) contains: **CLEVE**, its former capital, near the Rhine, 46 miles north-north-west of Düsseldorf, with a renowned ancient castle, some manufactures, and 7,700 inhabitants. *Calcar*, a market-town, with flannel manufactures, and 1,900 inhabitants. *Goch*, a town near the Netherlandish frontier, with cotton manufactures, and 3,900 inhabitants. *Cranenburg*, a market-town, with 1,100 inhabitants. *Xanten*, a town on the Rhine (left bank), has 3,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its Gothic church, and cloth, cassimere, and other manufactures. *Orsoy*, a town on the Rhine, with woollen manufactures, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Rees*, a town on the Rhine (right bank), below Wesel, with 3,700 inhabitants, who are largely engaged in agricultural business. Anciently this town was noted for its fortress. *Emmerich*, a town on the Rhine (right bank), and close by the Netherlandish frontier, with rather important manufactures, and 6,500 inhabitants. *Isselburg*, or *Ysselburg*, a town near the Netherlandish frontier, with foundries, iron-works, and 1,050 inhabitants. *Wesel*, a strongly fortified city on the Rhine (right bank), at its junction with the Lippe, with numerous manufactures, and 16,000 inhabitants. *Duisburg*, a city on the Ruhr, 2½ miles from its junction with the Rhine, with numerous manufactures, and 7,700 inhabitants, was in the period from 1655 to 1802 the seat of a university. *Ruhrort*, a town on the Ruhr, at its junction with the Rhine, is noted for its coal trade, and has 3,400 inhabitants. *Dinslaken*, a town near the Rhine, with cotton manufactures, and 1,700 inhabitants.—The ancient *duchy of Geldern* (since 1543 forming part of the duchy of Burgundy, until in 1713 one part was ceded to the republic of the Netherlands, and the other to Prussia) contains: **GELDERN**, its ancient capital, 23 miles south-south-east of Cleve, with cloth and flannel manufactures, breweries, and 3,850 inhabitants. *Viersen*, a noted manufacturing town, with 5,250 inhabitants.—The ancient *principality of Moers* (whose native princes became extinct in 1488, when it was inherited by the princely house of Nassau, while in the beginning of last century, Prussia became possessed of it by way of inheritance) contains: **MOERS**, or *Meurs*, its ancient capital, near the Rhine (left bank),

Prussia.—Province of Prussia.

with 3,200 inhabitants, and manufactures of silks, woollens, and cotton goods. Yet the most important city of the ancient principality is KREFELD, situated on a fertile plain, about 5 miles from the Rhine, north-westward and 12 miles distant from Düsseldorf, has 30,000 inhabitants, and is highly renowned for its silks and velvet, moreover for its cloth, cassimere, and various other articles.

VII.—THE PROVINCE OF PRUSSIA.

AREA: 25,091 square miles.

POPULATION: 2,499,400 inhabitants.

THIS province has derived its name from the ancient *Prussians*, a mixed Germanic and Slavonic tribe, who respectively since the 3d and 6th centuries of the Christian era had settled in the country. They were fanatic pagans, and evinced their hatred against Christianity on numerous occasions. Especially in Poland they made frequent plundering incursions, by which at last the sovereign of this country was induced to require the assistance of the *Teutonic Order* (see pages 46 and 336). That this order conquered the country of the Prussians (which had the same extent as the present province), and that in 1525 it was transformed into a duchy, and in 1618 inherited by the reigning house of Brandenburg, is already related above in the general history of Prussia. Formerly the present province of Prussia consisted of two, styled *East* and *West Prussia*, and their names occur still in common life; but at present they are united into one, which is subdivided into the 4 governmental districts of *Königsberg*, *Gumbinnen* (formerly constituting the province of

Prussia.—Its Governmental Districts.

East Prussia), *Dantzic* and *Marienwerder* (these two latter constituted formerly the province of West Prussia.)

+KÖNIGSBERG, the capital of the province, and considered as the third royal residence, on the Pregel (see page 13), north-eastward and 360 miles distant from Berlin, and south-westward and 550 miles distant from St. Petersburg, has 77,100 inhabitants, carries on a considerable commerce, and is noted not only for its university (see page 460), but also its remarkable ancient ducal, at present royal palace, 333 feet long by 213 feet wide, and containing many historical curiosities, and for several other architectural monuments. The seaport of Königsberg is at *Pillau*, a fortified town at the entrance into the Fresh Haff, with commerce, and 4,700 inhabitants. *Memel*, a maritime town on the Baltic, and the Russian frontier, northward and 96 miles distant from Königsberg, with considerable trade (especially in timber) and commerce, and 10,250 inhabitants. The towns of *Eylau* (properly styled *Preussisch Eylau*, is situated southward and 23 miles distant from Königsberg, and has 2,800 inhabitants) and *Friedland* (south-eastward and 32 miles distant from Königsberg, with 2,650 inhabitants) are noted for battles fought here respectively on the 7th and 8th February, and on the 14th June, 1807. *Braunsberg*, a city on the Passarge, with various manufactures, rather considerable trade, noted high schools, and 9,100 inhabitants. *Frauenburg*, a town on the Fresh Haff, is the residence of the Catholic bishop of Ermeland, and has 2,500 inhabitants. The celebrated astronomer Nicholas Copernicus died here in 1543. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Wielau* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Tapiau* (with 3,400 inhabitants), *Heiligenbeil* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Schuppenbeil* (with 2,650 inhabitants), *Bartenstein* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Rastenburg* (with 4,650 inhabitants), *Gerdauen* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Wormlitt* (with 3,550 inhabitants), *Mehlsack* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Heilsberg* (with 4,600 inhabitants), *Allenstein* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Preussisch-Holland* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Mohrungen* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Neidenburg* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Soldau* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Ortelsburg* (with 1,750 inhabitants). South-eastward and 65 miles distant from Königsberg is situated, in the neighborhood of Rastenburg, the celebrated Catholic convent of *Heilige Linde* (holy linden), a place of great resort for pilgrims, to visit its holy shrine.

+GUMBINEN, the capital of a governmental district of the same name, eastward and 66 miles distant from Königsberg, and northward and 170

 The Province of Prussia.

miles distant from Warsaw, is well built, carries on a considerable corn trade, and has 6,800 inhabitants. *Insterburg*, a city on the Inster river, westward and 16 miles distant from Gumbinnen, with notable stud, corn trade, and 9,700 inhabitants. *Stallupöhnen*, a town near the Russian frontier, eastward and 17 miles distant from Gumbinnen, with cattle trade, and 3,150 inhabitants. South-eastward and 7 miles from here is the highly noted royal stud of *Trakennen*. Southward and 72 miles distant from Insterburg is situated the town of *Johannisburg* (with a historically remarkable castle, and 2,100 inhabitants), near the extensive forest of the same name, and 30 miles in length. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Angerburg* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Goldapp* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Lyck* (with 3,550 inhabitants), *Oletzko* (with 3,100 inhabitants), *Sensburg* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Nikolaiken* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Lötzen* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Ragnit* (with 2,900 inhabitants), *Bialla* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Schirwind* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Pillkallen* (with 1,900 inhabitants), and *Darkehmen* (with 2,400 inhabitants). *Tilsit*, a city on the Memel river, north-eastward and 74 miles distant from Königsberg, with noted horse-marts, considerable trade, and 13,900 inhabitants. Historically remarkable is this city for the treaty of peace concluded here on the 9th of July, 1807.

†*DANTZICK* (in German *Danzig*), the capital of a governmental district of the same name, on a branch of the Vistula, 5 miles from the Baltic Sea, 120 miles west-south-west of Königsberg, is one of the first maritime and commercial cities of the kingdom, engaged in numerous branches of industry, and strongly fortified, has 66,000 inhabitants, and is highly famed for several of its Gothic churches and other architectural monuments. Dantzick is of very ancient origin, and was already in the 6th century a very notable place; in 1310 it came under the sway of the Teutonic order, and in 1454 under that of Poland, until in 1793 Prussia became possessed of it. The actual seaport of Dantzick is at *Neufahrwasser* and *Weichselmünde*, on the Baltic Sea. *Oliva*, a market-town in the neighborhood of Dantzick, with 1,400 inhabitants, and an ancient Cistercian abbey, noted in history for a treaty of peace concluded here on the 3d of May, 1660, between Prussia and Poland. *Elbing*, a city in a fertile district near the Fresh Haff, 40 miles east-south-east of Dantzick, has 20,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its charities for the poor, its commerce and manufactures. *MARIENBURG*, a city on the Nogat, south-eastward and 34 miles distant from Dantzick, has 6,600 inhabitants, and is famed for its having been anciently the chief seat of the

Prussia.—Its Governmental Districts.

Teutonic Order, whose master resided here in an extensive and admirable Gothic castle, which in recent times is completely restored. *Tolkemit*, a town on the Fresh Haff, is noted for its fishing and fowling, and has 2,300 inhabitants. Other more or less notable towns are: *Putzig* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Berent* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Schönneck* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Dirschau* (with 3,800 inhabitants), and *Carthaus* (with 600 inhabitants).

†**MARIENWERDER**, the capital of a governmental district of the same name, in a fertile plain near the Vistula, 64 miles south-south-east of Dantzick, with an extensive ancient castle, a remarkable Gothic church, corn trade, and 6,250 inhabitants. *Culm*, a city near the Vistula, southward and 76 miles distant from Dantzick, with a military academy, some woollen manufactures, and 6,800 inhabitants. In the middle ages Culm was an important member of the Hanseatic League, and famed for its cloth manufactures. *Graudenz*, a city on the Vistula (crossed here by a bridge of boats, 2,700 feet long), 18 miles south-south-west of Marienwerder, has 8,700 inhabitants, and is noted for its strong fortress. *Thorn*, a strongly fortified city, on the Vistula, north-westward and 125 miles distant from Warsaw, has 12,000 inhabitants, and is remarkable as the birth-place of the celebrated astronomer Nicholas Copernicus (born in 1473), and noted for its gingerbread, corn, and timber trade. *Christburg*, a town on the Sorge river, with cloth and linen manufactures, and 2,700 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Stuhmsdorf* is remarkable in history for a convention concluded here on the 9th September, 1635, between Sweden and Poland. *Löbau*, a town south-eastward and 43 miles distant from Marienwerder, has 3,300 inhabitants, and is noted for its linen and flax. Other more or less notable towns are: *Stukm* (with 1,300 inhabitants), *Rosenberg* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Ricsenburg* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Gollup* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Culmsee* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Briesen* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Schwet* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Conitz* (with 4,100 inhabitants), *Schlochau* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Deutsch-Crone* (with 3,900 inhabitants), *Hammerstein* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Jastrow* (with 3,750 inhabitants), *Flatow* (with 2,400 inhabitants), and *Zempelburg* (with 3,500 inhabitants).

VIII.—THE PROVINCE OF POSEN.

AREA: 11,417 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,364,000 inhabitants.

THIS province was until 1795, when Prussia took possession of it, a constituent part of the ancient kingdom of *Poland*; it was in 1807 annexed to the then created grand-duchy of Warsaw, and in 1814 restored to Prussia. (About its other historical particulars see history of Poland under the head of Russia.) The title of a *grand-duchy* conferred upon this province, is but seldom used. It is subdivided into the two governmental districts of *Posen* and *Bromberg*, and contains:

+POSEN, the capital of the province, on the Warthe river, about half-way between Berlin and Warsaw, is at present strongly fortified, has 40,500 inhabitants (of whom 18,500 are Roman Catholics, 12,000 Protestants, and 10,000 Jews), and is noted for its handsome cathedral and several other churches, its remarkable city-hall, its literary institutions, manufactures, and considerable trade. Posen was in the middle ages for a long while the residence of the Polish sovereigns. *Fraustadt* (in Polish *Wschowa*), a city near the frontier of Silesia, with noted cloth and linen manufactures, considerable corn trade, and 6,100 inhabitants. Other cities and towns noted for their manufactures of various articles are: *Lissa* (with 9,300 inhabitants), *Řawicz* (with 10,200 inhabitants), *Krotoszin* (with 7,600 inhabitants), *Meseritz* (with 4,800 inhabitants), *Tirschtiegel* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Zduny* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Brätz* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Rogasen* (with 4,900 inhabitants), and *Pleszew* (with 5,150 inhabitants). Still may be noticed the towns of *Samter* (with 2,850 inhabitants), *Reisen* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Storchnest* or *Osięczno* (with 1,550 inhabitants), *Bojanowo* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Schrimm* (with 3,850 inhabitants), and *Kurnik* (with 2,850 inhabitants).

+BROMBERG, the capital of a governmental district of the same name, on

Prussia.—Province of Posen.

the Brahe river, north-eastward and 72 miles distant from the city of Posen, with several high schools, manufactures, considerable trade, and 9,800 inhabitants. GNESEN, a very ancient and once renowned city, 45 miles south-south-west of Bromberg, with a highly remarkable cathedral, considerable manufactures, noted cattle- and horse-marts, and 7,350 inhabitants. In the earlier period of the middle ages the Polish kings were crowned here. *Inowraclaw* (in German *Jung-Breslau*), a town in a fertile plain, with considerable trade, and 5,800 inhabitants. The town of *Kruschwitz* has at present only 450 inhabitants, but was in the middle ages an important city. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Fordon* (with 2,250 inhabitants), *Czarnikow* (with 3,700 inhabitants), *Schönlanke* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Flehe* (with 3,800 inhabitants), and *Schneidemühl* or *Pila* (with 4,400 inhabitants).

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

AREA: 258,262 square miles.

POPULATION: 37,850,000 inhabitants.

THE Austrian Empire is situated between Germany and Turkey, and between Italy and Russia, and embraces *four* principal constituent parts, which with reference to the nationality of their inhabitants are styled *German, Polish, Hungarian* and *Italian Provinces*, and whose common sovereign is the Emperor of Austria.

The above-stated area and population is distributed as follows :

<i>German</i> provinces (see p. 309).	76,147 sq. m. and 12,700,000 inh.
<i>Polish</i> " { Galicia, incl. Cracow, } { but excl. Auschwitsch, }	32,908 " " and 4,950,000 "
<i>Hungarian</i> " { Hungary Proper, } { Transylvania, etc. }	129,696 " " and 14,900,000 "
<i>Italia</i> " { Lombardy—Venice } { and Istria }	19,511 " " and 5,300,000 "

. In point of religion the *Roman Catholic* is prevailing, and the particulars may be learned from the official statements of the year 1842, when the total population of the empire was 35,804,152 inhabitants. Of these were 24,874,139 *Roman Catholics* (with 12 archbishops and 61 bishops), more than 3½ million *conformed* (i. e. to the Roman Catholic church) and nearly 3 million *nonconformed Greek Christians*; 1,207,309 *Lutherans*, and 2,037,479 *Calvinists*; the remainder consisting (beside 668,906 *Jews*) of Unitarians, etc.

In point of origin, there are somewhat more than 7 million

inhabitants belonging to the *Germanic* tribe, about 18 millions belonging to the *Slavonic* tribe (as Poles, Bohemians proper, Slowacks, Slavonians, etc.), nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions belonging to the *Romanic* tribe, and about 5 million *Magyars* (see pages 18 and 19), besides about 700,000 *Jews*, etc.

With regard to the surface, it may generally be said that in the western section of the empire *high mountains*, and in the eastern section *level plains* prevail; with the exception, however, of a level plain in Lombardy, and mountain ranges in Transylvania.

The chief mountain ranges within the limits of the Austrian empire are: eastern branches of the *Alps* (see page 4); the *Carpathian Mountains* (see page 5), the *Böhmerwald*, *Erzgebirge*, and part of the *Sudetic Mountains* (see pages 6 and 7).

The shores of the south-western section of the empire are washed by the *Adriatic Sea* (see page 10).—The most notable lakes are the *Maggiore* and *Garda* lakes in Lombardy, the *Balaton* and *Neusiedl* lakes in Hungary, and the *Gmunden*, *Ossiach*, *Clagenfurt* and *Cirknitz* lakes in the German provinces (see page 11).—The chief rivers and tributaries are: the *DANUBE* (with the *Inn*, *Enns*, *March*, *Trasen*, *Waag*, *Neitra*, *Gran*, *Theiss*, *Leitha*, *Raab*, *Drave* and *Sava* (see page 16); the *ELBE* (with the *Moldau* and *Eger* (see page 16); the *Po* (with the *Adda*, *Oglio*, *Mincio*, *Tagliamento*, *Piave* and *Brenta* (see page 15); the *ADIGE* (see page 15), and the sources of the *Vistula* (see page 13).

The soil is generally very fertile, especially most of the plains in Hungary and Slavonia. Yet not only the most fertile, but at the same time best-cultivated districts of the empire, are the valley of the Danube, in the *Austrian arch-duchy*, and the plain along the *Po*, in *Lombardy and Venice*. Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia, are likewise favored with a fertile soil; while the extensive *heaths of Ketskemet and Debreczin* in Hungary, are sterile wastes.

 The Natural Products of Austria.

Of the total area above stated, 218,431 square miles are computed to be *arable land*, distributed as follows: 82,090 square miles, appropriated to *agriculture*, 3,855 square miles to *vine culture*, 234 square miles to *rice culture* (in Lombardy), 25,816 square miles, consisting of *meadows* and gardens, and 27,945 square miles of common *pastures*; the remainder being covered with forests, and partly appropriated to the cultivation of various fruits.

From this it may easily be inferred, that *grain* is raised far more than what is required for home consumption. The same may be said with reference to the rearing of *cattle*. In 1842, the whole empire had an aggregate number of more than 14,000,000 heads of *black cattle* (the most valuable breed is reared in the districts of the Alps, in the German provinces in general, and in Hungary and Galicia), about 2,800,000 *horses* (the finest breed in Hungary, Transylvania, but also in the northern German provinces), nearly 34,000 *mules* (reared in Lombardy and Venice and in Dalmatia), 32,000,000 *sheep* (three fifths of them of improved breed), and 5,345,000 *hogs* (especially in Hungary, but also in other provinces of the empire). The produce of the *silkworm* (for which Lombardy and Venice, the southern part of Tyrol, Istria, etc., are noted) amounted in 1841 to about 4 million pounds of raw silk. Game of various kinds is to be found abundantly in most of the provinces. The *mining* products in 1841, had a value of 26,058,802 florins (more than \$9,827,000), and consisted of *gold* (6,213 marks: Transylvania and Hungary proper), *silver* (97,329 marks: Hungary proper, Bohemia, Transylvania, etc.), *quicksilver* (2,973 quintals, chiefly from the mines of Istria), *tin* (877 quintals, only in Bohemia), *copper* (49,157 quintals, chiefly in Hungary), *lead* for the marts (72,028 quintals: Carinthia and Carniola, moreover in Hungary, etc.), *lead ore* (20,629 quintals, only in Bohemia), *zinc* (4,060 quintals, in Hun-

gary and Tyrol), *iron* of every description (2,649,632 quintals, chiefly in Styria, but also in Illyria, Hungary, Bohemia, etc.), and *coal* (9,353,939 quintals, chiefly in Bohemia, but also in Moravia, Lower Austria, etc.). Austria abounds in *salt* of every description, and in 1841 the rock-salt mines in Galicia, Transylvania, Hungary proper, Upper Austria, and Styria, produced 3,031,079 quintals, the salt-springs (in Upper Austria, Salzburg, Galicia, etc.) 2,011,616 quintals, and in the seaports 733,942 quintals of salt were made. The Austrian empire has the most valuable, and next to Russia, the most extensive *forests* in Europe, yielding both timber and fuel in immense quantities.

Since the days of the celebrated empress Maria Theresa, the *manufactures* in Austria have made immense progress, and at present they rival those of England and France. Yet only the *German* and *Italian provinces* excel in them, while in the Hungarian and Polish provinces, the manufactures are in a backward state. The principal articles of manufacture are *glass* (for which Bohemia is famed), *looking-glasses* (Venice and Lower Austria), *shawls* (Vienna is universally noted for them), *cloth* (chiefly in Moravia), *linens* (Bohemia, Austrian Silesia, Lombardy, etc.), *silks* and *velvet* (Vienna, Milan, Venice, etc.), *farming utensils* (Styria), *hardware*, *cutlery*, and *fire-arms*, etc. (Lower Austria, Venice, Lombardy, Bohemia, etc.), *cotton goods* (in the German provinces and Lombardy), besides *paper*, *porcelain*, *lace*, etc.

The *inland trade* (Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Brody, Botzen, Lemburg, Kronstadt, and Brünn, are chiefly noted for it) as well as the *commerce* (Trieste ranks first among the seaports on the Adriatic), is very considerable. The chief *exports* (in 1842 at the value of 124,075,107 florins, or about \$46,794,000) are silk and silks, wool and woollens, glass of every description, cutlery, hardware, farming utensils, leather articles, furniture, tobacco, wine, grain, olive oil, and timber. The principal *imports* (in 1842 at

the value of 126,510,526 florins, or about \$47,712,500) are: cotton, tropical produce, hides and furs.

In the *means of education* Austria rivals any other European country, and it is distinguished both for eminence in literature and science, and for the general diffusion of knowledge, with the only exception of *Hungary*, where the Austrian government was hitherto prevented by the jealousy of the privileged classes in that country from exercising any substantial direct influence on school education. There are 9 UNIVERSITIES in the Austrian empire, viz, at *Prague* (founded in 1348, and in 1842 with 2,741 students), *Vienna* (founded in 1365, and in 1842 with 5,395 students), *Olmütz* (founded in 1581, and in 1842 with 559 students), *Grätz* (founded in 1486, and in 1842 with 942 students), *Innsbruck* (founded in 1672, and in 1842 with 416 students), *Padua* (founded in 1228, and in 1842 with 1,825 students), *Pavia* (founded in 1361, and in 1842 with 1,484 students), *Lemberg* (founded in 1784, and in 1842 with 1,182 students), and at *Pesth* (founded in 1465, and in 1842 with 1,250 students). Besides these there are 37 *academies* or higher special schools, 77 theological and 78 philosophical *faculties*, 31 *lycea*, 283 *gymnasias*, 1,428 *seminaries*, etc. The total number of *common schools* was in 1842, in the German, Italian, and Polish provinces (thus exclusive the Hungarian provinces), 31,436, that were then frequented by 2,427,857 children.

• With regard to the *government*, it was until 1848 partly a limited, partly an unlimited monarchy. In Dalmatia and the Military Frontier the power of the emperor was absolute, in the German, Italian and Polish provinces limited by provincial diets, and in the kingdom of Hungary and in Transylvania the executive power was by the legislative power of an aristocratic body of nobles, prelates and representatives of privileged towns so restricted, that it was almost reduced to nothing. The sovereign of the

Austrian empire bears since the 11th August, 1804, the title of hereditary *Emperor of Austria*; for the imperial title borne by the Austrian sovereign since the days of Albert II., as *elected* emperors of Germany, had nothing in common with their patrimonial dominions. The plenary title runs thus: *Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Lombardy and Venice, of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria; Arch-Duke of Austria, Grand Duke of Transylvania, etc., etc.* As king of Hungary the sovereign has since 1758 the predicate of "Apostolic Majesty."

The *public revenue* for several years anterior to the commotions in 1848 were about 152,000,000 florins (including 4,395,000 florins raised as taxes in Hungary), and the *public expenditure* amounted to only 125,000,000 florins. The revenue and expenditure thus yielded a surplus of 27 million, which was appropriated to the sinking fund and paying interest of the *public debt* that in 1841 amounted to 822 million florins.

The *regular army* on the peace footing consisted prior to the year 1848 of about 230,000 men, and can in time of war be increased to 750,000 men.—The *navy* consisted, beside 8 unrigged ships of the line, of 8 frigates, 4 sloops of war, 6 brigs, 7 schooners and other smaller vessels.

Besides the *order of the Golden Fleece* (see page 83), there are the following other orders of honor: 1. The *military order of Maria Theresa*, instituted in 1757, and in 3 classes. 2. The *order of Elizabeth Theresa*, instituted in 1750, and renewed in 1771. 3. The Hungarian *order of St. Stephen*, instituted in 1764, and in 3 classes. 4. The *order of Leopold*, instituted in 1808, and in 3 classes. 5. The *order of the Iron Crown*, instituted in 1805 by Napoleon and renewed in 1816 by Emperor Francis, in 3 classes.

History.—The basis of the Austrian empire is the *Avarian mark* mentioned page 31, and which was erected by Charlemagne in 788–801 as a

The History of Austria.

bulwark against the *Avars* (see page 29), who had settled in this quarter since the 6th century. In a later period that name had been supported by the name of Eastern mark or *orientalis regio*, from which was finally derived the name of *Austria*. Leopold, earl of *Babenberg* (whose ancestral castle was close by the city of Bamberg on the Mayne), appointed in 944, was the first *hereditary* margrave of Austria. In 1156 the district at present known by the general name of Upper Austria (between the Inn and the Ens rivers) was annexed to the margraviate of Austria, and the latter raised to the dignity of a *duchy* by Emperor Frederic I. Duke Leopold VI. inherited *Styria* in 1186, and his son and successor, Frederic II., *Carniola* in 1232. With Duke Frederic II. the male line of the house of Babenberg became extinct, and now his brother-in-law, King Ottokar of Bohemia, took possession of Austria in 1260; he was, however, deprived of it in 1276 by emperor *Rodolph of Hapsburg*, who then invested his sons with the Austrian dominions, and whose descendants are still possessed of them (see History of Germany, page 301). To Austria, Styria and Carniola (see above) were annexed in 1331 *Carinthia*, and in 1365 *Tyrol*, by way of inheritance. Duke Rodolph IV. (+1365) assumed the *archducal* title, which was since 1453 an official one. The general history of Austria being since the days of Rodolph of Hapsburg more or less closely connected with the general history of *Germany*, the most remarkable particulars of it are to be found in the latter; and we have only to add some few others. In 1740 the *male* line of the house of Hapsburg became extinct with the German emperor Charles VI., and as his daughter *Maria Theresa*, who succeeded him in the patrimonial dominions, was married to Duke Francis of Lorraine, the reigning house is frequently styled *Hapsburg-Lorraine*. Emperor Francis I. (as emperor of Germany Francis II.) died in 1835, and was succeeded by his son *Ferdinand I.*, who resigned in November, 1848, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present reigning emperor *Francis Joseph Charles*, born in 1830.

As has already been mentioned above, the Austrian empire embraces four principal constituent parts, styled the German, Polish, Hungarian and Italian provinces. Yet by the term of *Hungarian Provinces*, the Austrian statistics indicate all countries under the imperial sway, which form part neither of the German, nor of the Polish, nor of the Italian provinces; and thus

Austria—its Geographical Divisions.

under this head are comprised the kingdom of Hungary as well as *Transylvania*, the *Military Frontier*, and even *Dalmatia*, though the latter has no administrative connection with all the other provinces just named, while the *Military Frontier* has thoroughly a military organization, and *Transylvania* has likewise no administrative connection with the kingdom of Hungary. Thus they are to be described separately, and we shall give the topographical description in the following order of succession: I. The *German Provinces*; II. The Kingdom of *Galicia*; III. The Kingdom of *Hungary*; IV. The Grand-Duchy of *Transylvania*; V. The *Military Frontier*; VI. The Kingdom of *Dalmatia*, and VII. The Kingdom of *Lombardy and Venice*.

I.—THE GERMAN PROVINCES OF AUSTRIA.

AREA: 76,147 square miles.

POPULATION: 12,700,000 inhabitants.

THEY comprise, as has already been stated, page 309, the archduchy of *Austria*, *Styria*, *Illyria*, *Tyrol*, *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and *Austrian Silesia*, and finally the duchies of *Auschwitz* and *Zator*.

1. THE ARCH-DUCHY OF AUSTRIA (15,070 square miles, and 2,400,000 inhabitants), situated on both sides of the *Danube*, between *Bavaria* and *Hungary* proper, and is officially divided into 4 districts, styled circles, two of which embrace the eastern half, in common life named *Lower Austria*, while the western half is commonly named *Upper Austria*. *Lower Austria* contains: VIENNA (in German *Wien*), the metropolis of the empire and imperial residence, on the right bank of the *Danube*, 360 miles south-south-

The German Provinces of Austria.

east of Berlin, north-eastward and 284 miles distant from Venice, and north-westward and 1,070 miles distant from Constantinople, is at present strongly fortified, and had in the beginning of the year 1846, 8,776 habitations, and 429,500 inhabitants. Vienna, already extant in the days of the ancient Romans, and a flourishing emporium in the earlier period of the middle ages, is at present the first trading and manufacturing city of the empire, and is besides this, highly renowned for its vast number of literary and scientific establishments (see page 288), of stately palaces and public edifices (the most remarkable among the latter is St. Stephen's cathedral, whose steeple is 485½ feet high), for its handsome public gardens (as Prater, Angarten, etc.), and for its wealth. There are *dwelling-houses* in Vienna with more than 1,500 inhabitants, and yielding an annual house-rent of 100,000 florins. The number of magnificent and extensive palaces (besides those of the emperor) amounted to 123 some years ago. Vienna consists of the principal city and 34 suburbs, as they are styled, though they are more regularly built than the city itself. The neighboring imperial palaces of *Schönbrunn* and *Laxenburg*, are noted for their beautiful parks and other curiosities. *Baden*, a town on the Schwechat, 14 miles south-south-west of Vienna, has 4,000 inhabitants, and is highly famed, and much resorted to as a watering-place. *Wienerisch-Neustadt*, a city on a canal, southward and 28 miles distant from Vienna, has 12,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its military academy and manufactures. *Schwechat*, a market-town on the river of the same name, and at the high-road to Hungary, with cotton manufactures, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Pottendorf*, a market-town near the Hungarian frontier, is noted for its cotton manufactures, and has 3,000 inhabitants. *St. Pölten*, a town on the Trasen river, westward and 33 miles distant from Vienna, with various manufactures, and 5,000 inhabitants. *Mölk*, or *Melk*, a market-town on the Danube, with 1,200 inhabitants, is noted for its magnificent Benedictine abbey, instituted in 984. *Krems*, a town on the Danube, 38 miles west-north-west of Vienna, with various higher schools, manufactures, and 5,000 inhabitants. The village of *Maria Taferl* is a place of great resort for pilgrims, to visit its holy shrine. *Korneuburg*, a town on the Danube, northward and 9 miles distant from Vienna, with 2,600 inhabitants. The neighboring villages of *Aspern*, *Essling*, and *Wagram*, are remarkable for battles fought here in 1809, between the Austrians and French.—*Upper Austria* contains: Linz, its capital, on the Danube, westward and 112 miles distant from Vienna, has 25,000 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, and noted for its

 Austria.—The German Provinces of Austria and Styria.

manufactures and important inland trade. *Steyer*, a city on the *Ens*, south-eastward and 18 miles distant from *Linz*, has 11,000 inhabitants, and is, on account of its numerous and important hardware manufactures, sometimes called the Austrian Birmingham. *St. Florian*, a market-town, with 900 inhabitants, is situated in a district noted for the fertility of its soil, and for the wealth of its peasantry. In this district is also situated the market-town of *Kremsmünster* (with 1,050 inhabitants), highly renowned for its Benedictine abbey, instituted in 772. *Ischl*, a market-town on the *Traun* river, south-westward and 48 miles distant from *Linz*, and eastward and 28 miles distant from *Salzburg*, has 2,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its salt-springs and baths. *Ischl* is the chief place of a district styled *Salzkammergut* (salt-domain), on account of the vast quantities of salt made here. *Wels*, a town on the *Traun* river, south-westward and 14 miles distant from *Linz*, with various manufactures, considerable trade, and 5,000 inhabitants. *Ried*, a market-town on two little rivers, westward and 28 miles distant from *Wels*, with linen and cloth manufactures, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Braunau*, a town on the *Inn*, and at the frontier of *Bavaria*, westward and 60 miles distant from *Linz*, with various manufactures, numerous breweries, and 2,500 inhabitants.—The former independent or sovereign *archbishopric of Salzburg* (it had before its secularization an extent of 3,706 square miles, with 250,000 inhabitants, was instituted in 716, in 1801 secularized and given to the grand duke of *Tuscany*, *Ferdinand Joseph*, in 1805 ceded to *Austria*, in 1809 to *Bavaria*, and in 1815 restored to *Austria*) contains: **SALZBURG**, its former capital, very romantically situated on the *Salzach* river, and near the *Bavarian* frontier, 160 miles west-south-west of *Vienna*, has 13,400 inhabitants, is famed for its cathedral and numerous other architectural monuments, and for its manufactures and inland trade. Close by the city towers on a steep rock, 440 feet high, the remarkable ancient fortress of *Hohensalzburg*. Southward and 48 miles distant from *Salzburg* is situated the market-town of *Gastein* (with 600 inhabitants), highly famed and much resorted to as a watering-place. *Hallein*, a town on the *Salzach* river, southward and 9 miles distant from *Salzburg*, has 4,100 inhabitants, and is noted for its important salt-works. Nearly the whole territory of the ancient bishopric of *Salzburg* is distinguished for the wild and sublime character of its sceneries.

2. The Duchy of **STYRIA**, in German *Steiermark* (8,690 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants), on the south side of the former province, contains: **GRAETZ** or *Gratz*, its capital, romantically situated on the *Mur* river, with

 The German Provinces of Styria, Carniola and Carinthia.

numerous manufactures, noted annual fairs, several Gothic and remarkable churches, a university (see above) and other literary and scientific institutions, and 50,000 inhabitants. *Marburg*, a city on the Drave, 40 miles south-south-east of Gratz, with noted manufactures, considerable trade, and 6,200 inhabitants. *Luttenberg*, a market-town, with 850 inhabitants, is noted for its vine culture. *Cilli*, a town on the San river, southward and 56 miles distant from Gratz, with Roman antiquities, corn and wine trade, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Judenburg*, a town on the Mur river, westward and 40 miles distant from Gratz, with remarkable ancient castle, iron-works, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Bruck*, a town on the Mur, 25 miles north-north-west of Gratz, has 1,850 inhabitants, and is noted for its hardware. *Leoben*, a town, south-westward and 90 miles distant from Vienna, with hardware manufactures, considerable trade in iron, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Mariazell*, a market-town on the Salza river, south-westward and 64 miles distant from Vienna, has 1,100 inhabitants, and has long been a place of great resort for pilgrims, to visit its holy shrine.

3. The Kingdom of ILLYRIA (9,052½ square miles, and 1,357,000 inhabitants) is situated between Styria and the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, on the south bordering upon the Adriatic Sea. In the period from 1809 to 1814 it was under the sway of Napoleon, and embraces the ancient duchies of *Carniola* and *Carinthia*, the so-called *Littorale*, *Austrian Friaul*, *Austrian Istria*, and the former *Venetian Istria*, (which two latter districts have, however, no political connection with Germany).—The ancient duchy of *Carniola* (in German *Krain*) contains: LAIBACH or *Laybach*, its ancient capital, and at present the capital of the kingdom of Illyria, on a river of the same name, south-westward and 190 miles distant from Vienna, with remarkable cathedral, important inland trade, and 19,000 inhabitants. *Neustadt*, a town on the Gurk river, with 1,600 inhabitants. *Adelsberg*, a market-town south-westward and 24 miles distant from Laibach, with important horse-marts, 1,800 inhabitants, and is noted for the remarkable caves in the neighboring rocks.—The ancient duchy of *Carinthia* (in German *Kärnthen*) contains: KLAGENFURT, its ancient capital, near the lake of the same name, 43 miles north-north-west of Laibach, has 13,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its white lead and other manufactures, for its ancient castle, and several remarkable churches. The neighboring very ancient castle of *Tünzenberg* is remarkable as the birth-place of Emperor Maximilian I. *St. Veit*, a town on the Glan river, northward and 9 miles distant from Klagenfurt, has 2,000 in-

Austria.—The German Provinces of Littorale, Friaul, etc.

habitants, and is noted for its horse-marts and considerable trade in iron and hardware. *Villach*, a town on the Drave, westward and 24 miles distant from Klagenfurt, with iron-works, considerable trade in mining products, and 3,200 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Bleiberg* is famed for its important lead mines. The so-called *Littorale* contains: **TRIESTE** (in German *Triest*), next to Hamburg the chief commercial city in Germany, in some respects rivalling Bremen, on the Adriatic Sea, south-westward and 240 miles distant from Vienna, has 76,000 inhabitants, and is noted not only for its extensive commerce, but also for its manufactures and several architectural monuments. The neighboring village of *Prosecco* is renowned for its wines. *Aquileja*, a town near the Adriatic Sea, about half-way between Trieste and Venice, has at present only 1,800 inhabitants, but was in the days of the ancient Romans a celebrated city with 100,000 inhabitants, when in 452 of the Christian era it was almost totally destroyed by the Huns under Attila.—Austrian *Friaul* (see page 31) contains: **GÖRZ** (in Italian *Gorizia*), a city on the Isonzo river, 24 miles north-north-west of Trieste, with remarkable mountain castle, and cathedral, various manufactures, and 9,600 inhabitants. *Gradisca*, a fortified town on the Isonzo, with remarkable mountain castle, and 1,000 inhabitants. **IDRIA**, a mining town in a mountainous district, north-eastward and 28 miles distant from Trieste, has 5,000 inhabitants, and is universally noted for its quicksilver mines.—The Austrian and former Venetian *Istria* (which, as has already been noticed, do not belong politically to the German provinces) contain: **MITTERBURG** (in Italian *Pisino*), a town towards the centre of the Istrian peninsula, south-eastward and 40 miles distant from Trieste, with remarkable ancient mountain castle, vine culture, and 2,700 inhabitants. **CARODISTRIA**, ancient capital of Venetian Istria, on the Adriatic Sea, southward and 9 miles distant from Trieste, with magnificent cathedral, noted manufactures, considerable commerce, and 7,000 inhabitants. *Isola*, a market-town on the sea, has 3,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its wines. *Pola*, a maritime town, southward and 72 miles distant from Trieste, has 1,200 inhabitants, and is noted for its cathedral (reared in the 9th century) and Roman antiquities. *Pola* was anciently a station of the Roman navy. *Rovigno*, a city on the Adriatic, with considerable commerce, and 11,000 inhabitants. *Pirano*, a city on the Adriatic, westward and 7 miles distant from Capodistria, is noted for its salt-works, and has 8,600 inhabitants. *Lussin Piccolo*, a maritime town on the isle of Osero, is noted for its commerce, and has 3,600 inhabitants.

 The German Province of Tyrol.

4. The princely Earldom of TYROL (11,140 square miles, and 900,000 inhabitants), a thorough mountainous country, between Switzerland and Upper Austria (see above), and between Bavaria and Italy, is crossed by branches of the Alps, and by the rivers Inn, Adige and Eisack. Tyrol came in the 6th century under the sway of the Bavarian dukes, and in a later period under that of the native dukes of *Meran*, and of the independent or sovereign *bishops of Brixen and Trent*. When in 1248 the male line of the duke of Meran became extinct, the earls of *Tyrol* became possessed of their dominions, and in 1365 the latter were inherited by the dukes of Austria. The named independent bishoprics were secularized in 1803, and subjected to the sovereignty of Austria. In 1805 Tyrol was ceded to Bavaria, but in 1814 restored to Austria. It contains: INNSBRUCK, its capital, on the Inn river, 60 miles south-south-west of Munich, and north-eastward and 170 miles distant from Milan, with considerable inland trade, a university (see above), and 14,000 inhabitants, is famed for its numerous remarkable ancient public edifices, among which ranks first the imperial castle, once the residence of the sovereigns of Tyrol. The neighboring town of *Hall* (with 5,000 inhabitants) is noted for its salt-works. *Schwatz*, a market-town on the Inn, north-eastward and 14 miles distant from Innsbruck, has 4,700 inhabitants, and is noted for its iron and copper mines. *Kufstein*, a town on the Inn, with 1,700 inhabitants, is noted for its fortress. *Bozzen* (in Italian *Bolzano*), the emporium of Tyrol, on the Eisack river, with linen and silk manufactures, noted annual fairs, and 8,600 inhabitants. *Tramin*, a market-town, with 1,400 inhabitants, is noted for its wines. *Meran*, a town on the Adige, 48 miles south-south-west of Innsbruck, has 3,000 inhabitants, and is much resorted to as a watering-place, and was anciently the residence of the dukes of Meran (see above). The neighboring castle of *Tyrol* was the ancestral seat of the earls of this name (see above). *Roveredo* (in German *Rovertith*), a city near the Adige, north-westward and 72 miles distant from Venice, has 8,000 inhabitants, and is famed for its silk manufactures, and considerable trade.—TRENT (in German *Trient*), formerly the capital of a sovereign bishopric of the same name (see above), on the Adige and near the Italian frontier, with 15,000 inhabitants, an extensive Gothic castle (formerly the residence of the sovereign bishop), remarkable churches (among which that where the noted council in the period from 1545 to 1563 was held), important manufactures, and considerable trade.—BRIXEN (in Italian *Bressanone*), formerly the capital of a sovereign bishopric of the same name

Austria.—The German Provinces of Tyrol and Bohemia.

(see back), on the Eisack river, 42 miles south-south-east of Innsbruck, with handsome cathedral, mineral waters, and 3,500 inhabitants.—The dominions of *Voralberg* (which were acquired by Austria since the 14th century, but had politically nothing in common with the earldom of Tyrol) contain: *BREGENZ*, a town on the lake of Constance, opposite the city of Constance, with notable branches of industry, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Feldkirch* (in Italian *Campo di San Pietro*), a town southward and 18 miles distant from Bregenz, with considerable inland trade, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Hohenems*, a market-town, with 2,200 inhabitants.

5. The Kingdom of BOHEMIA (20,096½ square miles, and 4,600,000 inhabitants), forming the most northern and north-western part of the Austrian empire. It has derived its name from a Celtic tribe that in 589 before the Christian era immigrated here from Gaul. In the 6th century of the Christian era the Celtic inhabitants of the country were subdued, and since gradually removed by *Slavonian* tribes who had emigrated from the present Croatia, headed by a chief named *Czech*, which name was subsequently adopted by the Slavonian inhabitants of Bohemia. The latter was in a later period ruled by native dukes, whose ancestor was *Primizl*, but became extinct in 1306 with Wenceslaus III., grandson of King Ottocar II. (see History of Germany, page 301). Bohemia had meanwhile become a constituent part of the German empire (since the 9th, or rather since the 10th century), and in 1061 been raised to the dignity of a *kingdom*. After the death of Wenceslaus III., the Bohemians elected princes from the house of Luxemburg their kings, and since 1440 for the most part princes from the house of Hapsburg or Austria, until in 1547 Ferdinand of Austria (subsequently German emperor) became *hereditary* king of Bohemia. The kingdom contains: *PRAGUE* (in German *Prag*), its capital, on the Moldau river, 80 miles south-south-east of Dresden, and north-westward and 160 miles distant from Vienna, is fortified, and has 114,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most important trading and manufacturing cities in the Austrian empire, and highly renowned for its magnificent public and private buildings, its literary and scientific institutions (about its university see above), and its wealth. The most remarkable among the public edifices are the royal castle, styled *Hradschin*, containing 440 saloons and other splendidly furnished rooms,—the cathedral (reared in the middle of the 14th century, and containing among others the remains of the holy John of Nepomuk in a coffin of pure silver, 5,000 marks in weight),—the ancient Gothic city-hall, etc. *Wischhrad*, a town in the neighborhood

The Province of Bohemia.

of Prague, has 2,000 inhabitants, and was anciently renowned for its strong mountain castle, which in 1420 was destroyed by the Hussites. *Kollin*, a town on the Elbe, eastward and 36 miles distant from Prague, with cotton manufactures, iron-works, and 6,500 inhabitants, is remarkable for a battle on the 18th June, 1757, in which the Prussians were defeated. *Jankau*, or *Jankowitz*, a market-town south-eastward and 32 miles distant from Prague, with only 500 inhabitants, but remarkable in history for the victory gained by the Swedes on the 24th February, 1645. *Beraun*, a town south-westward and 18 miles distant from Prague, with noted potteries, cotton manufactures, and 2,600 inhabitants. The neighboring mountain castle of *Carlstein*, reared in 1348, is highly remarkable. *Pürglitz*, or *Bürglitz*, is likewise a remarkable mountain castle, and was reared in 1110. *Pilsen*, a city at the junction of several little rivers, 60 miles west-south-west of Prague, with a magnificent church, noted manufactures, considerable inland trade, important coal and iron mines, and 10,000 inhabitants. The town of *Tepl* (south-westward and 66 miles distant from Teplitz, with 2,000 inhabitants) is noted for its ancient and wealthy Premonstrant abbey, and for the neighboring watering-place of *Marienbad*. The town of *Ellbogen*, on the Eger river, 80 miles west-north-west of Prague, is noted for its porcelain, and has 2,500 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated the long since as a watering-place renowned town of *Carlsbad*, with 3,700 inhabitants, and numerous manufactures. *Eger*, a city on the river of the same name, and near the Bavarian frontier, north-westward and 54 miles distant from Pilsen, with numerous and important manufactures, and 10,000 inhabitants. The house where Wallenstein was murdered on the 25th February, 1634, is still extant. Near Eger is the noted watering-place of *Franzensbrunnen*. The mining town of *Joachimsthal* (14 miles north-north-east of Ellbogen, with various manufactures, and 4,750 inhabitants) was formerly noted for its silver mines. *Leitmeritz*, a town romantically situated on the Elbe, 40 miles north-north-west of Prague, with remarkable cathedral, important manufactures, considerable corn trade, vine culture, and 4,700 inhabitants. *Teplitz*, or *Töplitz*, a town romantically situated in a valley, southward and 34 miles distant from Dresden, and 50 miles north-north-west of Prague, is highly renowned and much resorted to as a watering-place, and has 3,500 inhabitants. *Tetschen*, a town near the Saxon frontier, carries on a considerable trade, and has 1,600 inhabitants. *Melnik*, a town on the Elbe, northward and 24 miles distant from Prague, is noted for its wines, and has 1,750 inhabitants. *Münchengrätz*, a

Austria.—The German Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

town on the Little Iser river, north-eastward and 40 miles distant from Prague, with a remarkable palace, a church with the sepulchre of Wallenstein, cotton manufactures, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Reichstadt*, a market-town northward and 48 miles distant from Prague, has 2,000 inhabitants, and was until 1832 the capital of a dependent duchy of young Napoleon, who died in that year. *Reichenberg*, one of the most important manufacturing towns in Bohemia, north-eastward and 60 miles distant from Prague, is noted especially for its cloth, linen, hosieries, and cotton goods, and has 12,000 inhabitants. *Friedland*, a town on the Wittich river, 72 miles north-north-east of Prague, has 3,600 inhabitants, and was anciently the capital of a duchy belonging to Wallenstein. *Königgrätz*, a fortified city on the Elbe, 70 miles east-north-east of Prague, with scientific institutions, manufactures, and 8,000 inhabitants. *Chrudim*, a town on the Chrudimka, 64 miles east-south-east of Prague, has 6,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its horse-marts. *Kuttenberg*, a mining town, 40 miles east-south-east of Prague, has 10,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its silver mines. *Budweis*, a town on the Moldau river, with cloth manufactures, rather considerable trade, and 8,200 inhabitants.

6. The Margraviate of MORAVIA, and *Austrian SILESIA* (total area: 10,607 square miles; total population: 2,310,000 inhabitants), situated between Bohemia and Hungary. *Moravia* (8,616 square miles, and 1,833,200 inhabitants) was in the 8th century a powerful kingdom, which, beside the present margraviate, comprised also considerable parts of Hungaria and Austria proper. About the year 871 King Swatopluk or Zwentibold reigned and resided in Welchrad (at present a Cistercian monastery, 44 miles south-south-east of Olmütz). During the reign of his son, Swatobog, or since the year 908, the kingdom became mostly a prey of the Hungarians, Poles, and Germans, and of the present margraviate the duke of Bohemia became possessed. In 1162 Emperor Frederic I. conferred the title of a *margraviate* upon the country, which since the year 1293 has constantly been united with Bohemia. It is at present noted for its important manufactures, and contains: BRÜNN, its capital, on the Schwarzawa river, northward and 64 miles distant from Vienna, and south-eastward and 120 miles distant from Prague, has 42,000 inhabitants, and is famed for its cloth and leather manufactures, its considerable inland trade, its cathedral and Gothic St. James' church, and its citadel named *Spielberg*. Eastward and 14 miles distant from Brünn is situated the town of *Austerlitz* (with a magnificent palace of the prince of Kaunitz-Rietberg, and 3,300 inhabitants), historically noted for

 The German Provinces of Moravia and Austrian Silesia.

the battle on the 2d December, 1805. *Eisgrub*, a market-town, half-way between Brünn and Vienna, has 2,200 inhabitants, and is famed for the palace and one of the finest parks and gardens in Europe, belonging to the prince of Liechtenstein. *Nikolsburg*, a town in a fertile district, and near the frontier of Austria proper, has 8,750 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade, and is noted for a stately palace of the prince of Dietrichstein. *OLMÜTZ*, formerly the capital of Moravia, on the March river, 42 miles north-north-east of Brünn, has 18,300 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, and noted for the magnificent palace of the archbishop of Olmütz, for several highly remarkable churches, and for its cattle-marts. *Znaym*, a town on the Thaya, 48 miles north-north-west of Vienna, with ancient castle, once the residence of the margraves of Moravia, cloth manufactures, vine culture, and 6,400 inhabitants. *Iglau*, a city near the frontier of Bohemia, with a remarkable Gothic church, noted cloth manufactures, considerable trade, and 16,000 inhabitants. *Kremsier*, a town southward and 18 miles distant from Olmütz, with a costly palace of the archbishop of Olmütz, and 6,400 inhabitants. *Neu-Titschein* (eastward and 35 miles distant from Olmütz, with cloth and other manufactures, considerable trade, and 7,500 inhabitants), and *Fulnek* (with cloth and other woollen manufactures, and 3,900 inhabitants), towns situated in a fertile grazing district, named *Kuhländchen* (literally, Little Cow-land).—**AUSTRIAN SILESIA** (1,991 square miles, and 476,800 inhabitants), which is nothing else but a Silesian section retained by Austria according to the treaties of peace concluded with Prussia in 1742, 1745 and 1763, contains: **TESCHEN**, the capital of a dependent principality belonging to the Austrian archduke Charles, at the northern foot of the Beskides (see page 5), south-eastward and 120 miles distant from Breslau, and 72 miles east-north-east of Olmütz, with notable manufactures, considerable trade, and 7,600 inhabitants. **TROPPAU**, the capital of a dependent principality belonging to the prince of Liechtenstein (see page 350), on the Oppa river, north-westward and 38 miles distant from Teschen, with a Gothic church and several other architectural monuments, cloth and linen manufactures, and 14,000 inhabitants. **JAEGERNDORF**, the capital of a dependent principality, which likewise belongs to the prince of Liechtenstein, north-westward and 12 miles distant from Troppau, with cloth and linen manufactures, and 5,500 inhabitants. *Zuckmantel*, a town with various manufactures, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Freiwaldau*, a town in a mountainous district, south-westward and 48 miles distant from Oppeln (in Prussian Silesia), with woollen manufactures, and 2,500 in-

 Austria.—Galicia and Lodomeria.

habitants. In its neighborhood is situated the village of *Grüfenberg*, renowned as a watering-place.

7. The Duchies of AUSCHWITZ and ZATOR (1,491 square miles, and 365,000 inhabitants), situated between Teschen and Cracow. Since the year 1179 they formed a constituent part of Silesia, but were in the latter half of the 15th century ceded to Poland. In 1772 Austria became possessed of them, together with Galicia. They contain: AUSCHWITZ, the capital of the duchy of the same name, on the Vistula, westward and 32 miles distant from Cracow, with 2,400 inhabitants. *Biala*, a town on the river of the same name, with cloth manufactures, and 4,400 inhabitants. *Wadowice*, a town with 2,800 inhabitants. ZATOR, the capital of the duchy of the same name, with 1,800 inhabitants. *Andrichau*, a town with cloth manufactures, and 3,000 inhabitants.

 II.—THE KINGDOM OF GALICIA.

AREA: 32,908 square miles.

POPULATION: 4,950,000 inhabitants.

It is officially styled the Kingdom of *Galicia and Lodomeria* (as for the reason see below), and was primitively a constituent part of Russia, at which period it was named *Red Russia*. In the year 1019–1054 it was ruled by Jaroslav I., son of the Russian grand duke Wladimir the Great; his sons divided it, and thus one part of it was since called Halicz or *Galizia*, and the other Wladimir or *Lodomeria*. Since the year 1084 and the latter half of the 13th century, the kings of Hungary became possessed of the present kingdom of Galicia, but in 1390 it was wrested from them by the *Poles*, who retained it until 1772, when the first partition of Poland took place and Galicia was ceded to Austria. When in 1795 Poland was divided for the third time,

The Province of Galicia.

Austria became possessed, besides other Polish districts, of the city of *Cracow*, which, however, from the period 1815 to 1846 was a republic (at the extent of 447 square miles, with nearly 150,000 inhabitants); but in the last-named year, having continually been a central seat of rebellion, and thus endangering the peace and order in the neighboring states, Austria took possession of it again, and it now forms one of the circles, into which the kingdom of Galicia is divided. The latter contains:

LEMBERG, its capital, on a branch of the Bug river, eastward and 190 miles distant from Cracow, and north-eastward and 386 miles distant from Vienna, has 75,000 inhabitants (among them more than 20,000 Jews), is in general well built, and noted for its university (see before, page 505) and its considerable inland trade. *Cracow* (see above), a city on the Vistula, westward and 190 miles distant from Lemberg, south-eastward and 156 miles distant from Breslau, and 166 miles south-south-west of Warsaw, has 45,000 inhabitants, carries on a considerable trade, and is highly renowned for its many architectural monuments, especially for its churches and extensive castle, anciently the residence of the Polish king for a long while. In 1343 a university was founded here, which in 1843 was frequented by 149 students. *Bochnia*, a town near the Raba river, 24 miles east-south-east of Cracow, with rock-salt mines (wrought since the year 1251), and 6,300 inhabitants. But far more renowned for its rock-salt mines (wrought since the year 1250) is the town of *Wieliczka*, at 5 miles distance from Cracow, with 7,000 inhabitants. The annual produce of these mines is upon an average about 700,000 quintals salt. *Podgorze*, a town on the Vistula, opposite Cracow, with considerable trade, and 2,200 inhabitants. *Tarnow*, a town on the Biala river, with remarkable ancient church, linen manufactures, and 6,500 inhabitants. *Dukla*, a town near the Hungarian frontier, with considerable trade in Hungarian wines, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Jaroslau*, a town on the San river, with noted cloth manufactures, and 9,000 inhabitants. *Brody*, the emporium of Galicia, near the Russian frontier, 58 miles east-north-east of Lemberg, has 25,000 inhabitants (five sixths of them are Jews), and is not only noted for its important inland trade to Russia, Poland and Turkey, but also for its variety of manufactures. *Tarnopol*, a city on the Sereth river, 86 miles east-south-east of Lemberg, is noted for its important horse-marts,

Austria.—Galicia and Hungary.

and has 14,000 inhabitants.—The **BUKOWINA**, administratively belonging to the kingdom of Galicia, was since 1482 a constituent part of Moldavia, but was in 1774 conquered by Russia, and then ceded to Austria. It has an extent of 4,047 square miles, with 350,000 inhabitants, and contains: *Czernowitz*, its ancient capital, near the Pruth river, south-eastward and 172 miles distant from Lemberg, with considerable trade, and 11,500 inhabitants. *Sereeth*, a town noted for its horse-marts, has 4,200 inhabitants. *Suczawa*, a town with various manufactures, rather considerable trade, and 6,500 inhabitants, was anciently the capital of Moldavia, and had in the 14th century not less than 16,000 dwelling-houses.

III.—THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

AREA: 88,267 square miles.

POPULATION: 11,017,600 inhabitants.

REFERRING to our remarks above, page 508, it needs only to be noticed here, that what is styled *kingdom* of Hungary, comprises *Hungary proper* (officially styled *Provincial Hungary*), *Croatia* and *Slavonia*. That the two latter constituent parts bear the title of *kingdoms*, makes no difference, as this title has only a historical meaning. More than 5 millions of the above-stated population belong to the *Slavonic* tribe (see pages 18 and 19); about 4 millions are *Magyars* (see page 19), and the remainder consists chiefly of *Germans* (immigrated here since the 12th century). It deserves to be noticed that the *Latin* language is very much in use among nearly all classes of society. About the natural features of the country see page 502. The immense forest of *Bakonya* (having 55 miles in length and from 9 to 24 miles in width) extends between *Comorn* and the lake

Provincial Hungary.

of Balaton. Not unlike the prairies in the western part of the United States are the so-called *Pusztas*, or extensive pasture-grounds, especially in Lower Hungary. Of the number of horses, sheep, etc., stated page 503, 5 million heads of black cattle, 1 million horses and 17 million sheep were in the kingdom of Hungary, where moreover in the named year (1842) 23,400,000 quarters of grain, and 394,418,600 gallons of wine were produced. Nothing is known of the early history of Hungary until the time of the Romans. The latter, who conquered the country, called part of Upper Hungary (including Transylvania) Dacia, and the remainder *Pannonia*. The native population consisted chiefly of Jazyges and Pannoni. At the end of the 3d century of the Christian era, the Vandals (see page 24) took possession of Pannonia (while Dacia came soon after under the sway of the Huns), in the next century the Goths (see pages 18 and 23), and after them the *Avars* (see page 29), who maintained themselves here for several centuries, till they by degrees melted away among the surrounding *Slavonic* tribes. It was chiefly the latter tribes who occupied Pannonia and Dacia, when suddenly towards the end of the 9th century (in 889) a people, until then entirely unknown in Europe, appeared in that quarter. This people were the *Magyars*, a Tartar tribe, who, by the Petschengri (another Tartar tribe), had been forced to leave their primitive home in Jugria, on the eastern side of the Ural river, and in the neighborhood of the Caspian lake. As a Nomadic nation, they had with them their families, horses and cattle, wandering along the banks of the Volga and Don rivers, and then along the northern coast of the Black Sea, from one pasture-ground to the other, till they at last directed their attention towards the fertile countries skirting the Danube. They were then ruled by seven chieftains or dukes, and numbered at that time 260,000 armed horsemen, who were bold warriors, though armed only with bows

Austria.—The History of Hungary.

and arrows. To make it short, soon after they had entered Pannonia, they conquered it, and made since plundering incursions into Italy, and especially into Germany (see page 299). Here they were called Huns, because, by their atrocities, they called to remembrance the ancient Huns, who under Attila devastated so many countries of Europe in the 5th century. Since that time the names *Hungarians* and *Hungary*, applied to the Magyars and their country, have come into use. In the latter half of the 10th century Christianity began to take root among the Magyars, and at the same time they became acquainted with agriculture, or at least applied themselves to it with more inclination than before, and in this way they gradually left off their former Nomadic habits. When they had entered Pannonia the chief among their dukes was *Arpad*, whose descendants became in a later period the only rulers of the country. The most renowned of them was duke *Stephen*, who in the year 1000 assumed the *royal* title, and may be considered as the founder of the political and administrative organization and institutions of Hungary. He conquered Transylvania, checked the nobles in their pretensions and encroachments, and reigned with energy and justice. Unfortunately one of his successors, *Andrew II.*, engaged himself in a crusade (in 1217), and during his long stay in Palestine the nobility and clergy in Hungary took advantage of this opportunity to extend their rights and privileges, and after his return he saw himself contrived to acquiesce in their encroachments. Thus in 1222 that above (page 505) mentioned aristocratic constitution was framed which has since limited the power of the Hungarian kings and reduced it to almost nothing, only tending to invest the nobles and prelates (who in general are likewise nobles by birth) with the actual power. In the year 1301 the race of the *Arpadians* (or descendants of the above-named Duke Arpad) became extinct, and Hungary was since for about two hundred years

ruled (with one single exception) by kings of foreign princely families. By treaties concluded in the years 1463 and 1506 between the Hungarians and Austria, the *hereditary* right of succession in Hungary was insured to the *House of Hapsburg*, in male and female lines. The first Hungarian king of this house was *Ferdinand I.*, subsequently emperor of Germany; he was succeeded by his son *Maximilian*, and in this way the house of Hapsburg or Austria has reigned in Hungary uninterruptedly for more than three centuries. That in Hungary the various branches of husbandry and industry, as well as the general means of education, are in a backward state, has already been alluded to in the preceding statements concerning the Austrian empire. Instead of that, they would long since have been in the same flourishing state as in the German and Italian provinces, had not the Hungarian aristocracy incessantly counteracted the benevolent design of the Austrian government in favor of the *lower classes*, that were, until recent times, kept in bondage and treated with the utmost contempt by those aristocrats. According to authentic statements of the year 1843, Hungary numbered not less than 275,600 *nobles*, thus having $3\frac{1}{2}$ nobles to a square mile! (In Transylvania, where the majority of the population consists of Germans, this proportion is less, there being at that time only 28,000 nobles; yet this body is numerous enough too.) For more than six hundred years they have enjoyed the most substantial privileges, and only when the last revolution was at work, renounced them by words and letters on the paper. Now, we leave it entirely to our readers to *judge for themselves* by these facts, whether it would appear probable that, in case the last revolution had proved successful, a Hungarian Republic would have both been established and *permanently* rested on the same principles as the republic of the United States? We have neither any predilection nor antipathy in political matters, but as a *historian* we

Austria.—Provincial Hungary.

are under the obligation to state the facts *as they actually are*, and not as the one or other political party would like to have them.—We shall describe first Provincial Hungary (or Hungary proper), and then Croatia and Slavonia.

1. PROVINCIAL HUNGARY (80,940 square miles, and 10,133,400 inhabitants), on the north separated from Galicia by the Carpathian Mountains, on the east bordering upon Transylvania, and on the west upon the German Provinces, while on the south it is separated from Turkey by Croatia, Slavonia, and the Military Frontier. In common life the western half of the country is called *Lower Hungary*, and the eastern, more mountainous half, *Upper Hungary*. Officially, Lower Hungary is divided into two *circles* (styled on this side, and on the other side of the Danube), and Upper Hungary also into two *circles* (styled on this side, and on the other side of the Theiss); and these circles are subdivided into 46 *shires*, or *counties* (24 in Lower Hungary, and 22 in Upper Hungary; Croatia and Slavonia are divided into 6: thus there are 52 counties in the *kingdom* of Hungary). Beside these counties, there are 4 *privileged districts* in Provincial Hungary: Great and Little Kumania, the district of the Hajduks, and that of the Jazyges. Until 1784 *Pressburg* was the capital of Hungary proper, but since that time *Buda* has ranked as such. As however the Diets have since continued to be held at Pressburg, and for other reasons, we shall begin with this city in the following description. *Lower Hungary* contains: *PRESSBURG* (in Magyar language named *Posony*), a city on the Danube, below or eastward, and 34 miles distant from Vienna, has 45,000 inhabitants, is remarkable for that the kings of Hungary have, in the last centuries, usually been crowned, and the diets held here, and is noted for several ancient churches and for its manufactures. *Tyrnau*, a city on a river of the same name, north-eastward and 28 miles distant from Pressburg, with several higher schools, manufactures, and 7,000 inhabitants. *Galantha*, a market-town near the Waag, eastward and 28 miles distant from Pressburg, with 1,900 inhabitants, and a palace of the prince of Esterhazy. Within the limits of the county of Pressburg is situated the isle of *Schütt* (54 miles long, and 34 miles wide), formed by two arms of the Danube, noted for the fertility of its soil, and containing the fortress of Komorn (see below), and the market-towns of *Sommerlein* and *Wajka*, with respectively 3,000 and 1,100 inhabitants. Another neighboring isle of the same name is called the *Little*

Provincial Hungary.

Schütt, to distinguish it from the former. *Neuhäusel*, a market-town, with 7,000 inhabitants, was anciently noted for its strong fortress. *Trencsin*, a city on the Waag, 72 miles north-north-east of Pressburg, with a notable ancient mountain castle, and 3,600 inhabitants. *Gran*, the ecclesiastical metropolis of Hungary, on the Danube, 80 miles east-south-east of Pressburg, is noted for its handsome churches and other public edifices, and has 13,000 inhabitants. *Kremnitz*, a noted mining town, north-eastward and 96 miles distant from Pressburg, is highly famed for its silver, and especially gold mines, and has 6,000 inhabitants. Still more famed for its gold, but especially silver mines, is *Schemnitz*, the largest mining town in Hungary, southward and 16 miles distant from Kremnitz, with a mining academy, and (inclusive the suburbs) 20,000 inhabitants. *BUDA* (in German *Ofen*), with 45,000 inhabitants, and *PEST*, with 90,000 inhabitants, situated on opposite sides of the Danube (Buda on the right, and Pest on the left side), and joined together by a bridge, thus forming, as it were, one single city, yet with some difference, in so far as Pest is the emporium of the country, and at the same time noted for its numerous and important manufactures, while Buda is chiefly noted for its extensive royal castle and considerable vine culture. However, upon the whole, the one city is as remarkable as the other. About the university see above, page 505. It may finally be noticed, that Pest and Buda are situated south-eastward and 150 miles distant from Vienna. The neighboring market-town of *Vissegrad* (in German *Plintenburg*), with 1,100 inhabitants, was, in the middle ages, renowned for its splendid and majestic royal castle. *Waitzen* (in Magyarian *Vacz*), a city on the Danube, 18 miles above Pest, with a magnificent cathedral, and 13,000 inhabitants, is noted for its cattle-marts and vine culture. *Koloesa*, a city near the Danube, is the seat of an archbishop (who resides in an extensive ancient palace), and has 8,200 inhabitants. *Keckemet*, or *Ketskemet*, is the largest market-town in Hungary, having 40,000 inhabitants (who are largely engaged in various branches of husbandry), and is situated on the extensive heath of the same name (see above, page 502), south-eastward and 118 miles distant from Pest. *Zombor*, or *Sombor*, a city near the Danube, southward and 125 miles distant from Pest and Buda, with considerable trade in corn, etc., and 22,500 inhabitants. *Theresienstadt*, a city on an extensive and fertile plain (noted for its cattle), 110 miles south-south-east of Pest, with leather manufactures, considerable trade, and 44,000 inhabitants. *Neusatz*, a city on the Danube, 160 miles south-south-east of Pest, and north-westward and 46 miles distant from Belgrad (in

Austria.—Provincial Hungary.

Turkey), is the emporium in this quarter, and has 22,000 inhabitants. *Bacs*, or *Batsch*, a market-town, 34 miles north-north-west of Neusatz, carries on a considerable trade likewise, and has 8,000 inhabitants. *Zentha*, a market-town on the Theiss, 120 miles south-south-east of Pest, has 14,000 inhabitants, and is noted in history for the victory obtained here by the Austrians over the Turks, on the 11th September, 1696. *Fünfkirchen* (literally, Five Churches; in Magyarian named *Pecs*), a city near the Slavonian frontier, 112 miles south-south-west of Buda, is noted for its cathedral and other churches, for its leather manufactures, and considerable trade, and has 15,500 inhabitants. *Mohacz*, a market-town on the Danube, southward and 112 miles distant from Buda, has 9,000 inhabitants, and is remarkable in history for two battles, in 1526 (when the Turks were victorious) and 1687 (when the Turks were defeated). *Szigethvar*, or *Zigeth*, a fortified market-town on the Almasch river, westward and 24 miles distant from Fünfkirchen, has 4,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its gallant defence in 1566 against the Turks. *Eisenburg* (in Magyarian *Vasvár*), a market-town, 90 miles south-south-east of Vienna, with 2,600 inhabitants. *Güns*, a city on a river of the same name, with a remarkable castle of the prince of Esterhazy, vine culture, and 6,500 inhabitants. *Papa*, a market-town, south-eastward and 52 miles distant from Oedenburg, with a costly palace of the earl of Esterhazy, and 15,000 inhabitants. *Vessprim*, a city on the Sed river, eastward and 54 miles distant from Eisenburg, with a remarkable mountain castle, considerable trade in corn and wine, and 11,800 inhabitants. *Stuhlweissenburg* (in Magyarian *Szkes-Fejervar*), a city south-eastward and 120 miles distant from Vienna, and south-westward and 36 miles distant from Buda, with many remarkable architectural monuments, various manufactures, and 22,000 inhabitants. *Komorn*, or *Comorn*, a strongly fortified city on the Danube, at its junction with the Waag, south-eastward and 62 miles distant from Pressburg, 94 miles east south-east of Vienna, and eastward and 25 miles distant from Raab, is situated on the eastern extremity of the isle of Schütt (see above), and has 19,500 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and timber. The neighboring market-town of *Dotis* (or *Tata*), with 12,500 inhabitants, is noted for a palace of the earl of Esterhazy, with handsome park, and for its woollen blankets. *Raab*, a fortified city on the Raab river, south-eastward and 40 miles distant from Pressburg, is noted for its cathedral and other churches, its horse-marts and considerable corn trade, and has 18,500 inhabitants. Battle on the 14th June 1809, between the French and Austrians. *Oedenburg* (in Magyarian *Soprony*),

 Provincial Hungary.

a city near the lake of Neusiedl, 36 miles south-south-east of Vienna, with a collegiate church whose steeple is the highest in Hungary, considerable cattle trade, and 14,800 inhabitants. The neighboring town of *Russt* (with 1,200 inhabitants) is noted for its wines. Near the lake of Neusiedl is situated *Esterhazy*, the highly remarkable and magnificent ancestral castle of the princes and earls of Esterhazy. The chief of this family has annual revenues to the amount of 2,000,000 florins. *Eisenstadt*, a city southward and 24 miles distant from Vienna, has 5,800 inhabitants, and is famed for the stately palace and handsome park and gardens of the prince of Esterhazy. In the neighboring princely mountain castle of *Forchtenstein* is the family treasure of the princes of Esterhazy, containing a vast number of precious stones, pearls, plate, etc. *Wieselburg* (in Magyarian *Mosony*), a market-town with considerable corn trade, and 3,300 inhabitants.—*Upper Hungary* contains: *Kaschnau*, a city on the Hernad river, north-eastward and 150 miles distant from Pest, and south-westward and 164 miles distant from Lemberg, is considered as the capital of Upper Hungary, carries on a very considerable trade, is noted for its extensive and remarkable cathedral, and has 14,500 inhabitants. *Leutschau* (in Magyarian *Lőcse*), a city on a little river of the same name, 124 miles north-north-east of Pest, with remarkable ancient city-hall and Gothic church, noted breweries of mead, and 5,800 inhabitants. *Kesmark*, or *Käsmark*, a city near the Carpathes, with handsome city-hall, considerable trade, and 6,300 inhabitants. The neighboring mountain castle of *Zipserhaus* (in Magyarian *Szepes-Var*) is noted in history. *Erlau* (in Magyarian *Eger*), a city on the river Erlau, north-eastward and 64 miles distant from Pest, with a magnificent cathedral, vine culture, and 20,000 inhabitants. *Szolnok*, a market-town on the Theiss, with considerable salt depôt, and 12,000 inhabitants. *Eperies*, a city on the Tereza river, 156 miles north-north-east of Pest, is noted for its considerable trade, and has 9,000 inhabitants. *Bartfeld*, a city on the *Tepel* river, with noted mineral waters and baths, considerable trade in wine, corn, etc., and 6,700 inhabitants. *Satorallya Ujhely*, a market-town at the foot of the Hegyallya Hills (noted for vine culture), north-eastward and 146 miles distant from Pest, with vine culture, and 7,000 inhabitants. *TOKAY*, a market-town on the Theiss, at 60 miles distance from the Transylvanian frontier, and eastward and 240 miles distant from Vienna, is famed for its excellent wines, and has 4,700 inhabitants. The neighboring market-town of *Torczal* (with 3,200 inhabitants) is likewise noted for its wines. The same is to be said of *Bodrog-Keresztur*, *Maad*, and *Tallya*, market-towns, with re-

Austria.—Provincial Hungary.

spectively 2,000, 5,700, and 5,400 inhabitants. *Munkacs*, a market-town on the Latorcza river, with a remarkable mountain castle, and 5,800 inhabitants. *Szigeth*, a market-town on the Theiss, towards the frontiers of Transylvania and Galicia, with considerable salt depôts, and 10,500 inhabitants. *Nagy-Károly*, a market-town near the northern frontier of Transylvania, with stately palace and handsome park of the earl of Károly, vine culture, and 12,000 inhabitants. *Szathmar-Nemet*, a city on the Szamos, with several seminaries and other schools, potteries, vine culture, and 18,000 inhabitants. *Nagy-Banya*, a mining town near the northern frontier of Transylvania, with gold, silver, and lead mines, a mint, various branches of industry, and 5,300 inhabitants. GROSS WARDEIN (in Magyarlan *Nagy Varad*, which means Great Wardein), a city on the river Sebes Körös, 28 miles from the Transylvanian frontier, and 146 miles east-south-east of Pest, with a stately palace of the bishop, who resides here, a highly remarkable cathedral, various branches of industry, hot mineral baths, and 17,000 inhabitants. DEBRECZIN, next to Pest the largest city in Hungary, 38 miles north-north-west of Grosswardein, and eastward and 120 miles distant from Pest, is noted for its academy, for its seap, Zischmen, or Hungarian slippers, and for numerous other branches of national industry, and has 60,000 Magyarlan inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Hagos* (with 1,100 inhabitants) is noted for its weekly markets held there every Sunday, and at which vast numbers of hogs are sold. SZEGEDIN, a fortified city on the Theiss, south-eastward and 100 miles distant from Pest, with numerous branches of national industry, considerable trade, and 35,000 inhabitants. *Csongrad*, *Szentes*, and *Vasarhely*, large market-towns, with respectively 15,500, 22,000, and 32,500 inhabitants. ARAD, a fortified city on the Maros river, 64 miles east-south-south of Szegedin, and 140 miles north-north-east of Belgrad, with considerable trade, and 18,000 inhabitants.—The south-eastern section of Provincial Hungary, comprising 3 counties, is commonly named *Banat*, and contains: TEMESVAR, a strongly fortified city on a canal, south-eastward and 170 miles distant from Pest, is considered as the capital of Banat, carries on a considerable trade, and has 18,500 inhabitants. *Nagy-Szent-Miklos* (literally, Great St. Nicholas), a market-town with 15,000 inhabitants.—The above-mentioned 4 *privileged districts* are (with one exception) situated within the limits of Upper Hungary, have an aggregate area of 2,215 square miles, and a total population of 263,200 inhabitants. Those in Upper Hungary are: GREAT KUMANIA (whose capital is *Kardsschag-Uj-Szallas*, at the high-road between Pest and Debreczin, with

Provincial Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia.

13,000 inhabitants); *Jazygia*, or the *District of the Jazyges* (whose capital is *Jass-Beregy*, eastward and 38 miles distant from Pest, with 17,300 inhabitants) and the *Hajducks' District* (whose capital is *Bössörmeny*, northward and 9 miles distant from Debreczin, with 16,000 inhabitants). Within the limits of Lower Hungary is situated *LITTLE KUMANIA* (whose capital is *Félegyhaza*, at the high-road between Pest and Szegedin, with 16,000 inhabitants).

2. The kingdom of *CROATIA* (3,674 square miles, and 531,500 inhabitants), separated from Provincial Hungary by the *Drave*, and on the south-west bordering upon the *Adriatic Sea*. In the days of the ancient Romans Croatia was a constituent part of *Pannonia*; in a later period it was under the sway of the Frankish kings, and since 867 under that of the Greek emperors, until since the close of the 10th century it was ruled by native kings, who became extinct towards the end of the 11th century, when Croatia was annexed to the kingdom of Hungary. It may still be noticed that the inhabitants of Croatia (with the exception of comparatively few Germans) belong thoroughly to the *Slavonic* tribe. The country contains: *AGRAM*, the capital of Croatia, and residence of the royal Banus or Governor of Croatia and Slavonia, near the *Save*, eastward and 120 miles distant from *Trieste*, southward and 175 miles distant from *Vienna*, and south-westward and 190 miles distant from *Buda*, is noted for its higher schools, its remarkable cathedral, and considerable trade, and has 20,000 inhabitants. *Carlstadt*, a city on the *Kulpa* river, is noted for its fortress and considerable trade, and has 7,000 inhabitants. *Warasdin*, a city on the *Drave*, with vine culture, and 9,500 inhabitants. *Szissek*, a market-town on the *Drave*, at its junction with the *Kulpa*, with considerable corn trade, and 1,000 inhabitants. *FUME*, a commercial city on the *Adriatic Sea*, south-eastward and 38 miles distant from *Trieste*, with notable manufactures, and 11,000 inhabitants. *Buccari* and *Porto Rê*, maritime towns, with respectively 1,700 and 1,200 inhabitants.

3. The kingdom of *SLAVONIA* (3,653 square miles, and 352,700 inhabitants), situated on the right bank of the *Drave* and *Danube* rivers, on the west bordering upon *Croatia*. In remote ages Slavonia underwent the same vicissitudes as *Croatia*, during the 9th and 10th centuries it formed a constituent part of the ancient kingdom of *Servia*, in 1079 it was annexed to the kingdom of *Hungary*; in 1526 it was ceded to *Turkey*, but in 1699 restored. Among the inhabitants are but few *Magyars*, all the rest being genuine *Slavonians*. The country contains: *ESSEK*, strongly fortified capital of *Slavonia*, on the *Drave*, and at the frontier of *Provincial Hungary*, eastward and 12

Austria.—Slavonia and Transylvania.

miles distant from Agram, is especially noted for its fortress, but also for its considerable trade, and has 12,500 inhabitants. *Veröcze* (with vine culture, and 4,500 inhabitants), *Csepin* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Diakovar* (with 2,100 inhabitants), *Dalya* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Valpo* (with 2,400 inhabitants), market-towns. *Posega*, a city on a branch of the Save, 48 miles west-south-west of Essek, is noted for its tobacco and wines, and has 5,000 inhabitants. *Pacracz*, a market-town, with vine culture, and 1,100 inhabitants. *Vukovar* and *Illok*, market-towns, with respectively 6,200 and 3,500 inhabitants.

IV.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF TRANSYLVANIA.

AREA: 21,269 square miles.

POPULATION: 2,212,400 inhabitants.

TRANSYLVANIA (in Magyarian *Erdély*, and in German *Siebenbürgen*) is situated between Provincial Hungary and Moldavia, bordering on the south upon Wallachia. Transylvania, anciently called Dacia, and in the 9th century conquered by the Magyars, was in 1002 by King Stephen I. of Hungary completely subdued and annexed to this kingdom. It was since ruled by Hungarian governors, who, however, made themselves independent in the beginning of the 16th century. *John of Zapolya*, *Stephen Batory*, *Rakoczy*, and *Bethlen Gabor* were the most noted of the independent princes of Transylvania. Finally, in 1687 Emperor Leopold I. subdued the country again, which in 1765 was by Maria Theresa raised to the dignity of a *grand-duchy*. The political constitution of Transylvania was framed on the same principles as that of the kingdom of Hungary, yet the Transylvanian Diet had for the rest nothing in common with the Hungarian.—Tran-

 The Grand-Duchy of Transylvania.

sylvania is inhabited by three distinct tribes, or nations, viz., Magyars, Szekler (a kindred Magyar tribe) and Germans (here, by way of eminence, named *Saxons*, though they are immigrated since the 10th century from various parts of Germany), and for this reason is it divided into the *Country of the Magyars*, the *Country of the Szekler*, and the *Country of the Saxons*, which are subdivided into counties.

1. The *Country of the Magyars* (inhabited by about 500,000 Magyars) contains: **KLAUSENBURG** (in Magyar *Kolosvar*), its capital, and likewise the capital of Transylvania, 220 miles east-south-east of Pest, and north-westward and 220 miles distant from Bukarest (in Wallachia), has 20,000 inhabitants, and is noted for several churches, literary institutions, and for its horse-marts *Szamos Ujvar* (in German *Armenierstadt*), with vine culture, trade in cattle, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Carlsburg*, a fortified city on the Maros, southward and 54 miles distant from Klausenburg, was anciently the capital of Transylvania and called *Weissenburg*, receiving its present from Emperor Charles VI. It is noted for its remarkable cathedral, its mint and wines, and has 12,000 inhabitants. *Görgegy Szent Imreh*, a market-town, with glass and paper manufactures, and the ruins of the ancient castle of *Görgegy*, once the residence of the Transylvanian princes. Other more or less remarkable market-towns are: *Dees* or *Des* (with 5,400 inhabitants), *Thorda* (with noted rock-salt mines, and 8,000 inhabitants), *Nagy Enyed*, in German *Egidstadt* (with 5,500 inhabitants), *Abrudbanya*, in German *Gross-Schlatten* (with important gold mines, and 4,200 inhabitants), *Zalathna*, in German *Klein-Schlatten* (with productive gold and silver mines, and 5,000 inhabitants), *Balaszfalva*, in German *Blasendorf* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Deva* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Körösbanya* (with 1,700 inhabitants), *Sondyo* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Krasna* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Nagy Falu* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Zilah*, in German *Waltenberg* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Sibo* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Tasnad*, in German *Tresterburg* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Fugaras* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Kapnik-Banya* (with important gold, silver, and lead mines). *Maros Ujvar*, a village on the Maros, is noted for its rock-salt mines, producing 500,000 quintals of salt annually. *Vajda Hunyad*, a market-town, noted for its important iron-works, and for its very ancient and historically renowned mountain castle.

Austria.—The Grand-Duchy of Transylvania.

2. The *Country of the Szekler*, whose counties are styled Stools, contains: MAROS VASARHELY (or *Szekely Vasarhely*), its capital, on the Maros, 54 miles east-south-east of Klausenburg, is noted for its literary institutions, its tobacco and wines, and has 13,000 inhabitants. *Udvarhely*, a market-town, south-eastward and 38 miles distant from Maros Vasarhely, and northward and 54 miles distant from Kronstadt, with noted leather manufactures, trade in tobacco and honey, and 6,000 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable market-towns are: *Szekely Keresstur* (with 4,800 inhabitants), *Sepsi Szent György* (with mineral waters), and *Felvincz* (remarkable for gypsies, who have permanently settled here, and are engaged in various branches of husbandry).

3. The *Country of the Saxons*, whose counties are likewise styled Stools, contains: HERMANNSTADT, its capital, on the Zibia, 76 miles south-south-east of Klausenburg, is the finest city in Transylvania, noted for several Gothic and in other respects remarkable churches, literary institutions, for its important manufactures and inland trade, and has 21,000 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Heltau* is noted for its woollens and fruits, and has 3,000 inhabitants. *Schüssburg*, a city on the Great Kokel, north-eastward and 48 miles distant from Hermannstadt, with some manufactures, and 6,500 inhabitants. *Mediasch*, or *Medwisch*, a city with vine culture, and 6,200 inhabitants. *Mühlenbach*, a city with some manufactures, vine culture, and 5,000 inhabitants. *Reps* (with mineral waters, and 2,200 inhabitants). *Löschkirch* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Broos*, or *Sachsenstadt*, in Magyarian *Szassvaros* (with 3,500 inhabitants), *Marienbourg*, in Magyarian *Földvar* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Zelden* (noted for its fine flax, has 3,600 inhabitants), and *Rosenau* or *Rosnyo* (with 3,800 inhabitants). BISTRITZ, a city on the river of the same name, northward and 120 miles distant from Hermannstadt, is noted for its Gothic Lutheran church with high steeple, and for its corn trade, and has 6,600 inhabitants. KRONSTADT, the chief manufacturing city and emporium of Transylvania, in a fertile valley, 76 miles east-south-east of Hermannstadt, and 100 miles north-north west of Bukarest (in Wallachia), is, beside its manufactures and extensive inland trade, noted for its handsome Gothic Lutheran church, its city-hall, etc., and has 30,000 inhabitants.

The Military Frontier.

V.—THE MILITARY FRONTIER.

AREA: 15,208 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,248,700 inhabitants.

It extends along the Turkish frontier from the Adriatic Sea eastward up to Moldavia, and consists of nothing else but parts of *Croatia*, *Slavonia*, *Provincial Hungary* and *Transylvania*, which since the end of the 17th, but chiefly in the course of the last and present centuries, have been organized on a *thorough military footing*. The object of this organization has been to secure the Austrian empire against the inroads of the Turks, and subsequently against the intrusion of the plague. All grown male inhabitants are bound to military service, in lieu of taxes, and in case of danger the whole frontier can, by means of signal poles, be alarmed within four hours.—The Military Frontier is divided into four principal sections.

1. The *Croatian* Military Frontier contains: *Carlopatzo*, a maritime town on the Adriatic Sea, 62 miles south-south-east of Fiume, with 900 inhabitants. *Gospich*, a market-town, with 1,100 inhabitants. Other more or less notable market-towns are: *Ogulin* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Glina* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Dubitza* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Jassenovacz* (with 2,600 inhabitants), and *St. Georgen* (with 3,600 inhabitants). The maritime town of *Zengg*, on the Adriatic, with 3,100 inhabitants, is noted for its handsome cathedral. *Petrinia* and *Kosstainicza* towns with respectively 4,200 and 3,200 inhabitants.

2. The *Slavonian* Military Frontier contains: *PETERWARDEIN*, a city noted as one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian empire, on the Danube (right bank), 212 miles east-south-east of Agram, with remarkable arsenal, and 6,500 inhabitants. *Carlowitz*, a city on the Danube, 5 miles below Peterwardein, is noted for its wines, fisheries, and inland trade, and has 6,400 inhabitants. In 1699 a treaty of peace with Turkey was concluded here. *SEMLIN*, a city on the Danube, at its junction with the Save, opposite the

Austria.—The Military Frontier and Kingdom of Dalmatia.

Turkish city of Belgrad, south-eastward and 38 miles distant from Peterwardein, is the chief seat of the trade of Austria with Turkey, and has 10,500 inhabitants. *Mitrovicz*, a market-town on the Save, with Roman antiquities, and 3,500 inhabitants. *Old Pazna*, a village noted for its agricultural pursuits, has 4,000 inhabitants. *Brood*, a town on the Save, is noted for its fortress, and has 2,400 inhabitants. *New Gradisca*, a market-town, with 1,600 inhabitants. *Old Gradisca*, a fortified town on the Save, with 2,200 inhabitants. *Tittel*, a market-town on the Theiss, near its junction with the Danube, with 2,300 inhabitants.

3. The *Hungarian Military Frontier* contains: *Pancsova*, a town near the Danube, and in the neighborhood of Semlin, with considerable trade, and 10,000 inhabitants. *Karansebes*, a market-town, with vine culture, and 3,500 inhabitants. *Mehadia*, a market-town in a beautiful valley, is from old highly famed as a watering place, and has 1,700 inhabitants. *Old Orsova*, a fortified market-town on the Danube, with 1,000 inhabitants. *Fejer Templom* (in German *Weisskirchen*), a town eastward and 40 miles distant from Pancsova, with vine culture, considerable trade, and 5,600 inhabitants.

4. The *Transylvanian Military Frontier* contains: *Kezdi Vasarhely*, a market-town noted for its numerous branches of national industry, has 4,900 inhabitants. *Gyergyö Szent Miklos*, a market-town with considerable trade, and 5,100 inhabitants. *Hatzeg*, a market-town westward and 60 miles distant from Hermannstadt, with vine culture. Still is to be noticed the mountain pass known by the name of *Rother Thurm* (red tower), southward and 9 miles distant from Hermannstadt.

VI.—THE KINGDOM OF DALMATIA.

AREA: 4,952 square miles.

POPULATION: 421,300 inhabitants.

DALMATIA is a strip of country, in some places only 2 or 3 miles wide, extending along the Adriatic, on the north bordering

History and Geographical Description of Dalmatia.

upon the Croatian Military Frontier, and for the rest surrounded by Turkish territories. The inhabitants, mostly belonging to the Slavonic tribe, speak a peculiar idiom known by the name of *Illyrian* or *Serbian* language. In the days of the ancient Romans Dalmatia formed a constituent part of Illyricum, subsequently of the Eastern, or Greek Empire. In the 7th century Slavonian tribes settled here, ruled by native chieftains, who, in the 10th century acknowledged the sovereignty of the Republic of Venice, though in the period from 1357 to 1420 the country was under the sway of Hungary. Since the last-named period Venice was (with the exception of two short intervals) continually possessed of Dalmatia until 1797, when, in conformity to the treaty of Campo Formio, it was ceded to *Austria*, that, in 1805, ceded it to Napoleon, and became possessed of it again in 1814.—Dalmatia is divided into 4 counties, styled circles, which are subdivided into 26 districts.

ZARA, the fortified capital of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the city of Ancona (in the States of the Church), 136 miles south-south-east of Trieste, is noted for its cathedral (reared in the 13th century), its literary institutions, and its cordials (known by the name of *Rosoglio*), and has 7,400 inhabitants. *Pago*, a town on an isle of the same name, with salt-works, vine culture, and 2,600 inhabitants. *Sebenico*, a maritime town, with the finest cathedral in Dalmatia, is moreover noted for its wines and cordials, and has 5,200 inhabitants. *Nin*, a market-town with a mountain castle, and 700 inhabitants. *Spalato*, or *Spalatro*, a city on the Adriatic, south-eastward and 70 miles distant from Zara, is noted for its remarkable Roman antiquities, mineral baths, commerce, etc., and has 9,000 inhabitants. *Fort Opus*, a market-town with 800 inhabitants, who are widely engaged in the exportation of leeches. *Brazza*, *Lesina*, and *Lissa*, islands near the coast, noted for their wines, figs, oranges, and other similar fruits. CATTARO, a fortified town at the south-eastern extremity of Dalmatia, and on the Adriatic, with remarkable cathedral, noted leather manufactures, and 2,300 inhabitants. RAGUSA, until 1807 the capital of a republic of the same name, on the Adriatic, north-westward and 28 miles distant from Cattaro, is fortified, and noted for its cathedral and

Austria.—Dalmatia and Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice.

other churches, its literary institutions, manufactures, ship-building, etc., and 6,000 inhabitants. The republic of Ragusa originated in the 13th century, was since 1357 under the protection of Hungary, subsequently under that of Turkey, was in 1807 subjected by the French, and kept by them until 1814, when Austria became possessed of it.

VII.—THE KINGDOM OF LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

AREA: 17,594 square miles.

POPULATION: 5,068,000 inhabitants.

It comprises nearly the whole eastern half of *Upper Italy* (see page 103), on the west separated by the *Ticino* river from the continental part of Sardinia, and on the south separated by the *Po* river from Parma, Modena, and the States of the Church. The name of *Lombardy*, derived from the Lombards (see page 28), has at present no actual political meaning, but is a general name adapted to the ancient *duchies of Milan and Mantua*, etc. Referring to the history of Europe, §§ 6, 7, 9 and 14, and to the history of Italy, page 102, with regard to historical particulars of Lombardy in general, we shall simply premise here, that the *duchies of Milan and Mantua*, and the *principality of Castiglione* have already since respectively 1706, 1707 and 1773 belonged to Austria, while former territories of Grisons (in Switzerland), and those of the ancient republic of Venice, have not before the year 1814 been permanently annexed to the Austrian empire. (About the historical particulars see below.)—The kingdom is divided into 2 governments, styled *gubernia*, those of

Milan and *Venice*, and subdivided into 17 provinces, styled delegations.

(a.) *The government (gubernium) of MILAN or of LOMBARDY* comprises, beside the above-mentioned duchies and principality of *Milan, Mantua* and *Castiglione*, former territories of the present Swiss canton of Grisons, viz., the dominions of *Veltlin, Bormio*, and *Chiavenna*, and part of the former territories of the republic of *Venice*.—1. The ancient *duchy of Milan* took existence in the beginning of the 11th century. The city of Milan had until then been formally under the sway of the German emperors, but actually been independent. A native nobleman, Matthew *Visconti*, in 1313 usurped authority in the city and its territory, was acknowledged as its ruler by Emperor Henry VII., and his grandson, John Galeazzo Visconti, was in 1395 by Emperor Weneclaus raised to the dignity of *duke*. His daughter was married to the duke Louis of Orleans, hence the subsequent claims of France upon the duchy. About the middle of the 15th century the male line of the ducal house became extinct, and now the son-in-law of the last duke, Francis *Sforza*, was elected duke of Milan. But in the beginning of the 16th century King Francis I. of France raised claims upon the duchy, while Emperor Charles V. reclaimed it as an escheated fief of the German empire. After a long contest the emperor prevailed against Francis I., and in 1540 he invested his son Philip (subsequently king of Spain) with the duchy of Milan, which since formed a constituent part of Spain until 1706, when Austria took possession of it, while in 1714 it was formally ceded to this power (see page 85). In 1797 Austria renounced it, after it having been transformed into a Cisalpinian republic; since 1805 it formed the principal constituent part of the kingdom of Italy, and in 1815 it was restored to Austria. It contains: MILAN (in German *Mailand*, and in Italian *Milano*), its ancient capital, at present the capital of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, on the Olona, and in a fertile and beautiful plain, between the Tessino and Adda rivers, northward and 80 miles distant from Genoa, and westward and 160 miles distant from Venice, had in 1845 a population of 205,000 inhabitants, and is highly famed for its numerous and splendid public buildings (of which the cathedral is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture, and adorned with about 4,000 statues) and private palaces, for its valuable public libraries and literary institutions, for its charities for the poor and sick, for its exceedingly important manufactures, and its considerable inland trade. The city was founded in

Austria.—Geographical Description of Lombardy and Venice.

359 B. C. by the ancient Gauls, and has since that period been more than forty times besieged, more than twenty times taken, and four times destroyed (for the last time in 1162) and rebuilt. The neighboring market-town of *Rho* is noted for its mineral waters and baths. *Monza*, a city on the Lambro, 9 miles north-east of Milan, with very ancient remarkable church, a splendid palace of the viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, silk and cotton manufactures, and 17,300 inhabitants. *Marignano*, a town on the Lambro, southward and 9 miles distant from Milan, has 4,000 inhabitants, and is noted in history for the battle on the 13th and 14th September, 1515, in which the Swiss were defeated by the French. *PAVIA*, a city on the Ticino, southward and 18 miles distant from Milan, once the residence of the Lombardian kings (the last of them, King Desiderius, was in 774 taken prisoner here by Charlemagne), has 24,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above, page 505) and other literary institutions, for its cathedral and other remarkable churches, and for its considerable trade. In 218 B. C. Hannibal defeated here the Romans; and in 1525 King Francis I. was taken prisoner by the troops of Charles V. in a neighboring park. *LODI*, a city on the Adda (crossed here by a bridge noted as a central point in the battle on the 10th May, 1796), south-eastward and 18 miles distant from Milan, with numerous potteries and delf-ware manufactures, and 18,000 inhabitants. *Codogno*, a market-town eastward and 24 miles distant from Milan, has 8,400 inhabitants, and is noted for its cheese. *CREMONA*, a city on the Po, south-eastward and 48 miles distant from Milan, has 28,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its magnificent Gothic cathedral, its literary institutions, charities for the poor and sick, and for its excellent violins. *Casal Maggiore* and *Pizzighettone*, towns with respectively 5,000 and 4,000 inhabitants. *Como*, a city on the lake of the same name, northward and 28 miles distant from Milan, with beautiful and remarkable cathedral, numerous and important manufactures, and 17,000 inhabitants. The neighboring *Villa d' Este* was in the year 1816-18 the residence of the princess Carolina, consort to King George IV. of England. *Varese*, a town on the Olone, eastward and 12 miles distant from Como, with numerous palaces and villas, silk manufactures, and 8,500 inhabitants. *Lecco*, a market-town on the lake of Como, with iron-works, and 2,200 inhabitants. *Treviglio*, a market-town on the Adda, is noted for its silks, and has 6,200 inhabitants.—2. The ancient *duchy of Mantua* was since the year 1328 under the sway of princes from the house of Gonzaga, who in 1432 were by the German emperor Sigismund raised to the dignity

Geographical Description of Lombardy and Venice.

of margraves, and by Emperor Charles V. to that of *dukes*. In the war of succession (see page 85) Duke Charles IV. of Mantua took up arms against the emperor, upon which he was outlawed for felony, while in 1707 Austria became possessed of this duchy and kept it since (with the exception of the period from 1796 to 1814). It contains: MANTUA, its ancient capital, on a lake, 80 miles east-south-east of Milan, with a strong fortress, a remarkable palace, a beautiful cathedral, several literary institutions, important manufactures, considerable trade, and 28,000 inhabitants. *Gonzaga*, a market-town noted for the ancestral castle of the ancient dukes of Mantua, has 13,500 inhabitants. *Viadana*, a market-town noted for its linens, with 14,000 inhabitants.—3. The ancient *principality of Castiglione*, which was under the sway of princes of the house of Gonzaga, until in 1773 Austria became possessed of it, contains: CASTIGLIONE, its ancient capital, at the Milan and Venice railroad, with 5,500 inhabitants. *Solferino*, a market-town, with 1,300 inhabitants.—4. The former territories of *Veltlin*, *Bormio*, and *Chiavenna* (see above) were primitively under the sway of the bishop of Chur (see page 161), who in 1637 ceded them to the Swiss canton of Grisons, from which they were wrested by the rulers of the transitory Cisalpinian republic (see above under the head of Milan), and subsequently annexed to the kingdom of Italy. In this way Austria became possessed of them in 1814. They contain: SONDRIO, the former capital of Veltlin, on the Adda, 64 miles north-north-east of Milan, with 4,100 inhabitants. *Tirano* and *Morbegno*, market-towns, with respectively 2,800 and 2,300 inhabitants. BORMIO, a market-town near the head of the Adda, 90 miles north-north-east of Milan, with 1,200 inhabitants. CHIAVENNA (in German *Cleven*), a town on the Maira, north-westward and 34 miles distant from Sondrio, with manufactures, considerable trade, and 3,200 inhabitants. In its neighborhood was situated the wealthy town of *Plüers*, which in 1618 was totally buried under the fragments of the adjacent Mount Conto.—5. The former territories of the ancient *republic of Venice* (see forward), within the limits of this government, contain: BRESCIA, a city at the Milan and Venice railroad, eastward and 54 miles distant from Milan, and 110 miles west-north-west of Venice, has 28,000 inhabitants, and is highly famed for its manufactures of fire-arms, cutleries, etc., and is moreover noted for its architectural monuments, palaces, and literary institutions. *Salo*, a market-town on the Garda lake, is noted for its silk, and has 4,600 inhabitants. *Desenzano*, on the Garda lake, is noted for its excellent wines, and has 3,700 inhabitants. Other more or

Austria.—Lombardy and Venice; History of Venice.

less notable market-towns are: *Montechiaro* (with 6,600 inhabitants), *Chiari* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Toscolano* (with 2,400 inhabitants), *Gargnano* (with 3,400 inhabitants), *Verola Nuova* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Orzi Nuovi* (with 4,700 inhabitants), *Pontevecchio* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Bagolino* (with 3,700 inhabitants), *Gardone* (with 1,400 inhabitants), *Castenedolo* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Lonato* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Isco* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Lovere* (with 4,100 inhabitants), *Martinengo* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Bre or Breno* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Romano* (with 3,000 inhabitants). BERGAMO, a city between the Serio and Brembo rivers, north-eastward and 34 miles distant from Milan, has 32,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its annual fairs, considerable trade and manufactures, for several remarkable churches, literary institutions, etc. CREMA, a city on the Serio, north-eastward and 9 miles distant from Lodi, has 9,000 inhabitants, is noted for its wines and flax, and carries on a considerable trade.

(b.) *The government (gubernium) of Venice* comprises nothing but former territories of the ancient *Republic of Venice*. Venice has derived its name from the ancient *Venetes* (see page 102), who had their chief seat on the Italian continent, but in 452 when the Huns under Attila invaded Italy, fled to the neighboring islands, settled there, and supported themselves by fishing, making salt, and subsequently by commerce. They were joined by other Italian tribes, their commerce flourished more and more, in 697 they elected their first duke, styled *Doge*, as head of their republic, which in 1172 was decidedly founded on *aristocratic* principles, and at that period Venice had already become one of the most powerful states. (Some interesting particulars about its commerce and manufactures are given in the History of Europe.) Its wealth and power had attained the highest pitch, when suddenly the discovery of America and of the way to India by sea (see pages 56 and 57) changed the state of things throughout Europe, and soon proved to be a hard blow to the commerce of Venice. Since the republic was more or less in a lingering condition, and at the first shock in 1797, the whole artificial political structure was overturned. At that period its territories, comprising those on the Italian continent (including the greatest part of Istria), the Ionian Islands, and Dalmatia, had an extent of 13,312 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants. The public revenue was estimated at 5½ millions Venetian ducats (about £3,000,000), and the navy consisted in 1783 of 24 ships of the line and 56 other vessels. It cannot be left unnoticed, that history knows of but few instances where a more despotic governmental

 Geographical Description of Lombardy and Venice.

system was established, than in the mock republic of Venice, whose actual rulers were exclusively chosen from a body of 1,500 nobles. According to the terms of the treaty of peace concluded at Campo Formio in 1797, Austria became possessed of the Italian territories of the republic; in 1805 it ceded them to France, and in 1814 they were restored to Austria. We now describe: **VENICE** (in Italian *Venezia*, and in German *Venedig*), ancient capital of the former republic, built upon 136 islands joined together by 450 bridges, at the head of the gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea, had in 1842 91,177 inhabitants, but in 1846, a population of 120,000 inhabitants (among them were only 6,380 persons considered as notoriously poor). There are few cities in the world that have so great a number of historically remarkable public and private edifices and buildings as Venice. St. Mark's cathedral, the ancient palace of the Doge, the naval depôts, the Ponte Rialto, St. Mark's place, the Campanile, etc., are but few intimations of the numerous remarkable objects of this city, which is also still noted for its various important manufactures and commerce. The island of *Murano* is noted for its manufactures of looking-glasses. *Chioggia*, or *Chiozza*, a city on an island of the same name, with salt-works, and 25,500 inhabitants. *Mestre*, a market-town on the continent, with considerable trade, and 5,300 inhabitants. **PADUA**, a city on the *Bachiglione*, and near the *Brenta* river, westward and 24 miles distant from Venice, has 52,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above, page 505) and other remarkable literary institutions, its cathedral and other churches, its manufactures and annual fairs. *Monselice*, a market-town noted for its silk, quarries, and considerable trade, has 8,000 inhabitants. *Abano* (with 2,600 inhabitants), and *Battaglia* (with 2,700 inhabitants), market-towns noted for their mineral waters and baths. *Este*, a town on a canal, 14 miles south-south-west of Padua, is remarkable as the ancestral place of the renowned house of Este (see pages 118 and 433), and has 9,000 inhabitants. *Montagnana*, a town on the *Fiemicello*, is noted for its hemp, and has 8,700 inhabitants. **ROVIGO**, a city on the *Adigetto*, a branch of the *Adige*, south-westward and 38 miles distant from Venice, with remarkable cathedral and several other handsome edifices, and 9,000 inhabitants. **ADRIA**, a city in the neighborhood of Rovigo, on a branch of the *Po*, 14 miles from the Adriatic Sea (whose name is derived from that of the city, which stood anciently close by the sea and was an emporium), with a remarkable museum, considerable trade in corn, cattle, etc., vine culture, and 10,400 inhabitants. *Lendinara* and *Badia*, market-towns, with respectively 5,000 and 3,600 in-

Austria.—Geographical Description of Lombardy and Venice.

habitants. VERONA, a strongly fortified city on the Adige, half-way between Milan and Venice, has 52,000 inhabitants, and is renowned for the vast number of well-conserved remains of ancient Roman edifices (among which a vast amphitheatre having room for 22,000 spectators, and 1,331 feet in circuit), for its many literary institutions, scientific societies, for its important silk manufactures, annual fairs, etc. *Legnago*, a fortified town on the Adige, is noted for its rice, and has 10,000 inhabitants. VICENZA, a city on the Bacchiglione, 42 miles west-north-west of Venice, with numerous magnificent public edifices, silk manufactures, trade in greens and cattle, and 33,500 inhabitants. *Bassano*, a city on the Brenta, north-westward and 38 miles distant from Venice, with 25 churches and chapels, charities for the poor and sick, considerable trade in wine, silk, etc., and 13,000 inhabitants. *Schio*, a market-town, with 6,700 inhabitants, is noted for its cloth manufactures. TREVISO, a city at the high-road between Venice and Tyrol, northward and 18 miles distant from Venice, with several Gothic churches, a remarkable city-hall, a public library, botanic garden, etc., various and important manufactures, annual fairs, and 20,000 inhabitants. *Ceneda*, a town with paper and leather manufactures, mineral waters, and 5,100 inhabitants. *Serravalle* and *Castelfranco*, market-towns, with respectively 4,800 and 4,000 inhabitants. BELLUNO, a city on the Piave, northward and 54 miles distant from Venice, with remarkable cathedral, timber trade, and 12,000 inhabitants. *Feltre*, a city near the frontier of Tyrol, with considerable trade in silk, wine, and olive oil, and 5,200 inhabitants. *Cadore*, a market-town on the Piave, is remarkable as the birth-place of the renowned painter, Titian, and has 1,600 inhabitants. *Agordo*, a market-town in the neighborhood of Belluno, with important copper mines, and 2,400 inhabitants. The market-town of *Auronzo* (with 3,100 inhabitants) is noted for its lead mines.—The former *Venetian Friaul* (see above) contains: UDINE, its ancient capital, on the Roja, north-eastward and 64 miles distant from Venice, with a cathedral and 12 other churches, charities for the poor and sick, silk manufactures, and 23,000 inhabitants. South-westward and 5 miles distant from here is situated the village of *Campo Formio*, with a castle, where on the 17th October, 1797, the noted treaty of peace between France and Austria was concluded. *Palmanova*, a strongly fortified town at the frontier of Illyria, with silk manufactures, and 2,800 inhabitants. *Cividale*, a town on the Natissona, with linen manufactures, dyeing in Turkish red, and 3,600 inhabitants. *Sacile* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Pordenone* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Latisana* (with 3,200 inhabitants) and *Tolmezzo* (with 1,200 inhabitants), market-towns.

DENMARK.

AREA: 49,927 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,800,000 inhabitants.

THIS kingdom comprises the continent and islands between the *North* and *Baltic Seas* to the north of the *Lower Elbe* and its mouth; and beside them, the *Faroe Isles* and the island of *Iceland* in the *Atlantic Ocean*.

The continental part of the kingdom is on the north separated from *Norway* by the *Skagerrack*, and on the east from *Sweden* by the *Cattegat* (see page 9); while the *Sound* separates *Zealand* from *Sweden*, and the *Great* and *Little Belt* (see page 9) separate the two largest Danish islands from each other, and from the Danish peninsula.

The above-stated area and population are distributed as follows:

Danish Islands, between the } Cattegat and Baltic Sea, }	5,005	square	miles,	and	780,000	inhabitants.
Jutland,	9,574	"	"	"	570,000	"
Sleswick,	3,482	"	"	"	370,000	"
Iceland,	30,716	"	"	"	70,500	"
Faroe Isles,	1,150	"	"	"	9,500	"
Total,	49,927	"	"	"	1,800,000	"

Adding 3,738 square miles and 515,000 inhabitants, as the area and population of the duchies of *Holstein* and *Lauenburg* (see page 413), the whole kingdom would have a total area of 53,665

Denmark—its Natural Features and Products.

square miles, and a total population of 2,315,000 inhabitants. (About the Danish Colonies, see below.)

The established church in Denmark is the *Lutheran*, under the church authority of 9 Lutheran bishops, viz., of Zealand, Funen, Laaland-Falster, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhus, Ribe, Alsen-Aerøe, and Iceland, beside 2 superintendents-general (in Sleswick and Holstein), &c., &c. The number of parishes (including Iceland and the Faroe Isles) is 2,156. On the 1st February, 1840, there were throughout the whole kingdom only 1,693 *Calvinists* and 2,233 *Roman Catholics*, beside 7,809 *Jews*. The Lutheran bishops in Denmark have about the same authority as the bishops of the Church of England.

As the natural features of Iceland and the Faroe Isles have a peculiar character, entirely differing from those of the main body of the kingdom, the following particulars have reference only to the latter.

The surface of the country is generally level, with the exception of a range of low hills in the peninsula of Jutland, with the *Himmelsberg*, only 536 feet in height. The coast of Jutland and the Danish Islands is indented with numerous bays, styled *Fjords*, the widest and most remarkable of which are the *Lymfjord* in Jutland, and the *Isefjord* in Zealand.

The climate is moderate, and generally wholesome, and the soil is, upon the whole, exceedingly fertile in grain and pasturage. *Corn* is raised in such quantities that the annual exports of it are very considerable. The rearing of *cattle* and *horses* is at the same high pitch of improvement as agriculture. The Danish breed of horses (about 700,000 in the kingdom) is widely famed for its excellence, and the same may be said of the breed of black cattle (more than 1,500,000 heads in aggregate number), especially in Jutland. There are about 2,000,000 sheep, but only part of them is of improved breed. Vast numbers of hogs and

geese are both in the continental part and the islands. Beside coal on the island of Bornholm, the mineral kingdom yields in Denmark almost nothing but peat, which is generally the only fuel used here.

While the *manufactures* consist chiefly of lace and gloves (for which Denmark is noted), of linen and canvass, and are almost restricted to Copenhagen, and a few other cities, the *commerce* is the more considerable and important, and extends to the West Indies and Africa, as well as to India and China. The chief exports are corn, black cattle, horses, beef, butter, etc. About 10,000 *horses* are annually exported. Of fattened *black cattle* were in 1845 exported 45,000 heads of oxen, calves and cows (in 1840 alone 33,500 heads of fattened oxen); of *salted and smoked beef* 250,000 quintals, of *butter* 190,000 quintals, of *sheep*, etc. 14,000 heads, of *wool* 16,000 quintals, of *hogs*, 17,000 heads, of *bacon* 60,000 quintals, and of *wax* about 80,000 pounds.

The *means of education* are in the best order, and very properly arranged. In 1837 the number of *common schools* was 3,644, of which 697 were in Sleswick, and the remainder in Jutland and the Danish Islands. (About the schools in Holstein and Lauenburg, see page 413.) Beside these there are 6 *seminaries* for school-teachers (the seventh is in Holstein), 27 *gymnasiums* (4 of them in Sleswick), 26 *Latin schools*, 7 *academies* and similar other higher schools, and one *university* at *Copenhagen* (founded in 1479, and in 1841 frequented by 1,260 students: its valuable library contains more than 100,000 volumes). About the university at Kiel, see page 413.

The government was since 1660, and until recent times, an unlimited monarchy, that, however, had not the slightest infusion of that despotic character, as, for instance, the French government had in the days of Louis XIV. Since the years 1831 and 34 the government was somewhat limited by provincial diets with

deliberative votes. But at present the government is limited by a constitution like those in other states of western Europe.

According to the budget of 1846, the *public revenue* amounted to 16,008,440 Riksbankdollars (or about \$8,000,000, one Riksbankdollar being equal to 50 cents), and the *public expenditure* to 15,935,053 Riksbankdollars. The toll levied at Elsinore (on the Sound) from the ships which trade to the Baltic Sea, yields annually about 2 million of Riksbankdollars (or \$1,000,000). The *public debt*, amounting to 114,194,806 Riksbankdollars on the 1st January 1843, was in the following year reduced to 112,619,154 by paying off; but has of course since, on account of the intervening unprovoked war (see page 415), considerably increased again.

The *regular army* consisted hitherto of 24,823 men on the peace footing, and of about 100,000 men on the war footing. Formerly Denmark ranked high as a maritime power, and even so late as in 1806 her *navy* consisted of 20 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 9 brigs, 1 schooner, and 52 gun-boats and other vessels. Most of them were first rate men-of-war, and England had long since had an appetite for them. Suddenly in 1807, towards fall, the English surprised Denmark—which was then in peace with England, and all other nations—with a powerful fleet and a numerous body of landing troops, bombarded Copenhagen in a frightful manner during four days (on which occasion 2,400 dwelling-houses were destroyed, 400 of which totally, and more than 2,000 inoffensive inhabitants killed), and simultaneously attacked the Danish navy with far superior forces; and in this way indeed they finally succeeded in enforcing a capitulation, signed on the 7th September. By this convention it was stipulated, that Denmark should surrender her navy to the English, who on their part engaged themselves, according to the terms of this very convention, to restore it immediately after the conclusion of a gen-

eral peace. The latter was concluded in 1814—but England did never restore even so much as a single ship to Denmark! In 1846 the Danish navy consisted of 7 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 5 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 4 steamers, and 6 other vessels, beside 82 gun-boats, etc.

There are the following *Orders of honor*: 1. The *Elephant order*, instituted so early as in the 12th century, and renewed in 1458: it is only conferred on princes or persons of the highest rank; 2. the *Danebrog order*, instituted in 1219, renewed in 1671, and in 4 classes.

History.—That Denmark was, simultaneously with the other Scandinavian countries, chiefly peopled by the German tribe of the *Goths*, about the beginning of the Christian era, has already been alluded to, page 30. According to an ancient tale, a Gothic prince, named *Odin*, or *Oden*, founded in that period the city of Odense on the island of Funen, and then removing to Sweden, left behind his son *Skjold*, who thus became the ancestor of the first reigning dynasty in Denmark, known in history by the name of *Skjoldunger*. The country was, however, for centuries not under the sway of one single king, but under that of several princes, until in 883 *Gorm*, surnamed *the Old*, united the different parts into one kingdom. That prior to this period the war against Charlemagne had in 810 been terminated by a treaty of peace, which fixed the *Eider* river as the *boundary* between the Danes and Franks (subsequently between Denmark and the German empire), has already been related, page 31. During the reign of Harald VIII. (931–981), surnamed *Blaatand* (literally, blue tooth), Christianity began to be propagated in Denmark; and his grandson Sven conquered both England (see page 32) and Norway. With King *Hardicanute*, who died in 1041, the male line of the *Skjoldunger* became extinct, and now *Sven Estridson* (son of *Hardicanute's* aunt) succeeded, but also his male line became extinct in 1376 with king *Waldemar III.* *Waldemar's* only daughter *Margareth* (married to a Norwegian prince) succeeded him, and was in 1397 acknowledged as reigning queen of all the Scandinavian kingdoms (Denmark, Norway and Sweden). With *Christoph III.*, who died in 1448, the race of the *Skjoldunger* became totally extinct, and now the earl *Christian of Oldenburg* was elected hereditary king of Denmark, and mounted the Danish throne as *Christian I.* (see

Denmark—its History and Geographical Divisions.

History of Holstein, page 414). He died in 1481, and had the following successors: John (1481-1513), Christian II. (1513-1523), Frederic I. (1523-1533), Christian III. (1533-1559), Frederic II. (1559-1588), Christian IV. (1588-1648), Frederic III. (1648-1670), Christian V. (1670-1699), Frederic IV. (1699-1730), Christian VI. (1730-1746), Frederic V. (1746-1766), Christian VII. (1766-1808), and Frederic VI. (1808-1839). That in 1807 Denmark was deprived of its *navy* by the English, has already been mentioned above, and that in 1813 *Norway* was wrested from the kingdom by Sweden, and that finally it was indemnified by the duchy of *Lauenburg*, has been related, page 419; while in the History of Holstein the real motives of the endeavors to wrest also the duchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg from Denmark have been fully explained. (The historical particulars with reference to Sleswick see below.) King Frederic VI. died in 1839, and was succeeded by his cousin, Christian VIII, who died on the 20th January, 1848, and was succeeded by his son, the present reigning king, *Frederic VII.*, born on the 6th October, 1808. In case the latter should die childless, his next heir and successor would be his uncle, Prince Ferdinand (born in 1792, and childless), and then first would succeed Prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, whose mother Charlotte is sister of Ferdinand and the late king Christian VIII.

The Danish Islands (between the Cattegat and the Baltic Sea) and Jutland are divided in 19 bailiwicks, while Sleswick is divided into 15 bailiwicks and 40 privileged districts, cities, etc., in a similar manner as Holstein. In the following topography we shall, however, describe these islands separately, under one single head, only denoting the capitals of the bailiwicks with this sign, +. The remaining sections to be described separately are: Jutland, Sleswick, Faroe Isles, and Iceland.

Danish Islands.

1.—THE DANISH ISLANDS.

AREA: 5,005 square miles.

POPULATION: 780,000 inhabitants.

UNDER this head are comprised the islands situated between the Cattegat and the Baltic Sea, excluding the few that are considered as annexed to Jutland and Sleswick.

The island of ZEALAND (2,705 square miles, and 480,000 inhabitants), separated from Sweden by the Sound, contains: +COPENHAGEN (in Danish *Kjöbenhavn*), the capital of the kingdom, and royal residence, is one of the most handsome cities in Europe, and strongly fortified, has 125,000 inhabitants, a good harbor, with considerable commerce, and is noted for many magnificent public edifices and private buildings, its university (see above), and numerous literary institutions, its vast docks, and important manufactures. The royal library here (which is not to be confounded with that of the university) contains 500,000 volumes. ROESKILDE, a city near the southern extremity of the above-mentioned Isefjord, 18 miles west-south-west of Copenhagen, has at present only 3,000 inhabitants, but was in the middle ages a renowned city (see page 38). The neighboring village of *Leire* was until the 10th century the principal seat of the Danish kings. *Kjöge*, a maritime town on the eastern coast, with remarkable town-hall, and 2,000 inhabitants. +HILLERÖD, a town on an inland lake, 21 miles north-north-west of Copenhagen, has 1,800 inhabitants, and is noted for the extensive and magnificent Gothic castle of *Frederiksborg*, in whose church the kings of Denmark use to be crowned. The neighboring royal palace of *Fredensborg* is remarkable in history for the treaty of peace concluded here on the 3d July, 1720. *Frederiksværk*, a market-town on a lake, with 600 inhabitants, is noted for its cannon-foundry. HELSINGÖR, or *Elsenhör*, a maritime town on the Sound, with some manufactures, commerce, sea-bathing, and 7,500 inhabitants. The toll levied here (see above), yielded in 1840 the sum of 2,140,360 Riksbankdollars (\$1,070,180), paid by 17,332 passing vessels. Close by the town is situated the citadel or fortified castle of *Kronborg*, reared in the years 1577-85. The Sound is here only 4,413 yards wide.

Denmark—Islands of Zealand, Bornholm, etc.

The neighboring village of *Hellebeck* is noted for a fire-arms manufactory. *Frederikssund*, a maritime town, with corn trade, and 1,800 inhabitants. †*HOLBEK*, a maritime town, on the Isefjord, with corn trade, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Nykjöbing*, a town on the Isefjord, with some woollen manufactures, and 950 inhabitants. *Kallundborg*, a rather important maritime and commercial town at the northern entrance into the Great Belt, with 2,500 inhabitants. †*SOROE*, a town on a lake of the same name, south-westward and 44 miles distant from Copenhagen, has 900 inhabitants, and is renowned for its academy founded in 1586. The neighboring and very ancient town of *Ringsted* (with 1,100 inhabitants) is noted for its church, reared in the 11th century, and containing the sepulchres of Waldemar I. and II. and other Skjoldungers. *Stagelse*, *Skjelsköer*, and *Kørsøer*, more or less remarkable towns near and on the Great Belt, with respectively 3,000, 1,000, and 1,500 inhabitants. †*PRAESTÖE*, a maritime town in the southern extremity of Zealand, 48 miles south-south-west of Copenhagen, with fine harbor, corn trade, and 900 inhabitants. *Nestved*, a town romantically situated, is noted for its considerable corn trade, and has 2,500 inhabitants. *Wordingborg*, a maritime town, with 1,600 inhabitants.

The *island of SAMSÖE*, between Jutland and Zealand, at the northern entrance into the Great Belt, has a very fertile soil, 42 square miles in extent, and 6,000 inhabitants, who are noted for their wealth.

The *island of MÖEN* (85 square miles, and 12,000 inhabitants), near the south-eastern extremity of Zealand, is noted for the fertility of its soil in grain, for its valuable forests, and the wealth of its population, and contains the town of *Stege*, with light-house, and 1,700 inhabitants.

The *island of BORNHOLM* (213 square miles, and 25,000 inhabitants), situated in the Baltic Sea, about 80 miles east of Zealand, is in the interior fertile in grazing, and noted for its quarries and coal mines. It contains: *Rønne*, or *Rottum*, a town on the western coast, with rather considerable commerce, manufactures of clocks, numerous potteries, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Aakirke*, a town towards the centre of the island, has 800 inhabitants, and is noted for its fine church, built of black marble. Other towns are *Nexøe* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Svanike* (with 1,100 inhabitants), and *Husle* (with 700 inhabitants).

The *island of LAALAND* (453 square miles, and 50,000 inhabitants), situated between Zealand and Holstein, has an exceedingly fertile soil, and its inhabitants are generally very wealthy. It contains: *Maribo*, a town on a

 Islands of Falster, Funen, Thausinge, and Langeland.

lake of the same name, with corn trade, and 1,400 inhabitants, *Nysted* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Sarkjöbing* (with 800 inhabitants), *Nakskop* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Rödby* (with 1,200 inhabitants), maritime towns more or less noted for their corn trade.

The *island of FALSTER* (181 square miles, and 21,000 inhabitants), situated close by the former island, is noted for its fruits, and in common life frequently called the orchard of Denmark. Much grain is likewise raised, and the forests here yield valuable timber. It contains: *Nykjöbing*, a very ancient chief town, on the Strait that separates the island from Laaland, with ancient royal palace, considerable corn trade, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Stubækjöbing*, a town with 900 inhabitants.

The *island of FUNEN* (in Danish *Fyen*) is next to Zealand the largest among the Danish islands, having an area of 1,193 square miles, with 154,000 inhabitants, and is by the Great Belt separated from Zealand, and by the Little Belt from Sleswick. The soil is thoroughly very fertile in grain and grazing, and not only the black cattle, but especially the horses are of excellent breed. There are more than 100 large and wealthy estates on the island, which contains: †*ODENSE*, its very ancient capital (see above in the History of Denmark), on a bay of the northern coast, with 9,000 inhabitants, 4 churches (among them the remarkable cathedral reared in the 11th century), a notable public library, manufactures of gloves, and considerable commerce. *Middelfart*, a town on the Little Belt, is noted for its fisheries, and has 1,600 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable maritime towns are: *Bogense* (with 1,250 inhabitants), *Assens* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Kjerteminde* (with 1,700 inhabitants). †*SVENDBORG*, a maritime and commercial town on the southern coast, with remarkable church, various manufactures, and 3,800 inhabitants. *Nyborg*, a fortified town and naval station, on the Great Belt, with remarkable town-hall, rather considerable commerce, and 3,200 inhabitants. *Faaborg*, a maritime and commercial town on the southern coast, with 1,800 inhabitants.

The *island of TAASINGE* (also named *Thorsenge*), only 28 square miles in extent, with 4,000 inhabitants, is situated near the southern coast of Funen, and contains: *Troense*, a market-town with harbor, some commerce, and 800 inhabitants.

The *island of LANGELAND* (106 square miles, and 16,000 inhabitants), near the former island, is noted for the fertility of its soil, and contains *Ruukjöbing*, a town with corn trade, and 1,800 inhabitants.

Denmark—Province of Jutland.

2.—JUTLAND.

AREA: 9,574 square miles.

POPULATION: 570,000 inhabitants.

It comprises the northern and larger part of the Danish peninsula, and is by the Danes themselves generally called *North Jutland*, to distinguish it from Sleswick, for which they have retained its primitive name of South Jutland.—Jutland contains:

+AALBORG, a city on the Lymfjord (see above), southward and 58 miles distant from the promontory of Skagen (the northern extremity of the peninsula), with 8,000 inhabitants, considerable commerce, leather and other manufactures, a noted nautical school, and an ancient royal castle, remarkable in history, by the name of *Aalborghuus*. The town of *Nibe*, on the Lymfjord, with 1,500 inhabitants, is noted for its fisheries. +HJÖRRING, a town northward and 30 miles distant from Aalborg, with 1,200 inhabitants. *Skagen*, a town at the northern extremity of the peninsula, on the Skagerrack, with light-house (reared in 1751, and 64 feet high), and 1,500 inhabitants. *Frederikshavn*, a town on the Cattegat, is commonly called *Fladstrand* (which is the name of its citadel), and has 1,300 inhabitants. *Säby*, a town on the Cattegat, with trade in chalk of very good description, and 850 inhabitants. *Läsöe*, an isle in the Cattegat, 46 square miles in extent, with 2,300 inhabitants, subsisting on fishing and agriculture. +THISTED, a town on the Lymfjord, westward and 46 miles distant from Aalborg, with corn trade, and 1,750 inhabitants. The island of *Mors*, in the Lymfjord, has 128 square miles in extent, and 12,000 inhabitants, with a generally fertile soil, and containing the town of *Nykjöbing*, with 1,150 inhabitants. +WIBORG, a city south-westward and 44 miles distant from Aalborg, is one of the most ancient cities in the kingdom, and in some respects considered as the capital of Jutland, is noted for its remarkable cathedral (reared in 1169) and its annual fairs, and has 3,700 inhabitants. *Skive*, a very ancient town, on the Lymfjord, with considerable cattle-marts, fishery and corn trade, and 1,100 inhabitants. +AARHUUS, a

Geographical Description of Jutland.

city on the Cattegat, south-eastward and 38 miles distant from Wiborg, with 3 churches (among them the remarkable cathedral reared in 1201), a tract society and foreign missions, important manufactures, and annual fairs, considerable commerce, and 7,000 inhabitants. †RANDERS, a city on the river Guden, northward and 18 miles distant from Aarhus, with various and important branches of industry, commerce, and 6,500 inhabitants. *Mariager* (with 900 inhabitants), *Hobro* (with 800 inhabitants), *Grenaa* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *Ebeltoft* (with 950 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. The isle of *Anholt*, in the Cattegat, has only 21 square miles in extent, and 200 inhabitants, who subsist entirely on fishing. †SKANDERBORG, a town romantically situated on a lake of the same name, south-westward and 16 miles distant from Aarhus, with 1,000 inhabitants. *Horsens*, a maritime town on a bay, and in a fertile district, with considerable commerce, iron-works, and 5,000 inhabitants. †RIBE (in German *Ripen*), a city in a district surrounded by territories of Sleswick, at 5 miles distance from the North Sea, south-westward and 86 miles distant from Aarhus, with a very remarkable cathedral, considerable trade in corn, fattened black cattle, etc., and 2,000 inhabitants. *Warde*, a town with noted potteries, corn trade, and 1,500 inhabitants. *Fanøe* and *Amrum* are isles in the North Sea, near the coast of Jutland, with respectively 2,500 and 450 inhabitants. †RINGKJØBING, a maritime town on the North Sea, westward and 85 miles distant from Aarhus, with manufactures, considerable commerce, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Holstebro* and *Lenvig*, towns with respectively 1,250 and 800 inhabitants. †WEILE, a maritime town on a bay of the Cattegat, 44 miles south-south-west of Aarhus, with remarkable ancient town-hall, considerable commerce, and 2,500 inhabitants. FRIDERICIA, a fortified city at the northern entrance into the Little Belt, south-eastward and 12 miles distant from Weile, with 2 Lutheran churches, 1 Reformist church, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel, cloth manufactures, cattle-marts, and 4,500 inhabitants. Fridericia was founded in 1615 by King Frederic III, and named after him. KOLDING, a town on a bay of the same name, which separates it from Sleswick, with 2 churches, cloth manufactures, corn and cattle trade, and 2,500 inhabitants.

3.—THE DUCHY OF SLESWICK.

AREA: 3,482 square miles.

POPULATION: 370,000 inhabitants.

SLESWICK (in German *Schleswig*) comprises the southern part of the Danish peninsula, and has, for this reason, from old been called *South Jutland* (until the middle of the 15th century this name was exclusively, and since at least very frequently used) On the south it is separated from Holstein by the *Eider* river (see above, and page 31). It has ever formed a constituent part of the Danish kingdom, and would never have been named Sleswick or South Jutland, nor styled a duchy, but, together with the northern part of the peninsula, would have been comprised under the general name of Jutland, if the political blunder had not been made by Queen Margaret, in 1386 (see History of Denmark), of investing the earl Gerhard VI. of Holstein with South Jutland. She had not the slightest political ground to make any difference between North and South Jutland, which latter could quite as well as other provinces of the kingdom have been ruled by a governor appointed by the Danish government, and did not want an extraordinary ruler in the person of a vassal of the Danish crown, as Gerhard VI. now became. It was this earl, who, assuming the title of a *duke* of Sleswick, arbitrarily altered the name of South Jutland. When the male line of the earls of Schaumburg in Holstein became extinct, in 1459 (see History of Holstein), the duchy of *Sleswick*, as it now was styled, escheated, of course, to the Danish crown as a *now vacant fee*, while this same crown became possessed of the earldom (since 1474 duchy) of Holstein by way of *inheritance*. This occurred during

the reign of Christian I., as we have seen in the History of Holstein ; and to this king was thus afforded the best opportunity not only to redress the blunder committed by Queen Margaret, but also to increase the actual power and authority of the reigning house of Denmark, by retaining the *direct* government of Holstein ; as for instance, King George I. of England and his successors did with regard to Hanover. But Christian I. and his successors were prepossessed with the then prevailing wrong principles of dividing territories among brothers of the reigning sovereign, instead of endowing them with appanages, as is now long since the custom. Thus, while Christian I. invested his second son, Frederic, with Sleswick and Holstein as fees of the Danish crown, his grandson Christian III. (see History of Denmark) invested with them *partly* his own son, John (who thus became the ancestor of the collateral line of Sonderburg), *partly* his brother Adolphus (the ancestor of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, mentioned in the History of Holstein). The reigning sovereign had, however, retained some territories both in Sleswick and Holstein, and, as in the so-called northern war, between Sweden and Denmark (Russia and Poland were likewise engaged in it), the dukes of Sleswick made common cause with the enemy of Denmark, and surrendered spontaneously the fortress of Tondern to the Swedes, thus committing an evident act of *felony*, and *forfeiting* their territories in the duchy (see page 36), these latter were, of course, withdrawn from them by the Danish crown, in 1713. In the treaty of peace concluded at Fredensborg on the 5th of July, 1720, Sweden, *England*, and France recognized explicitly this act as a just one. Since that period (i. e. since 1713) Sleswick has ever continued to form an actual constituent part of the Danish kingdom, as it did primitively, and for centuries in the middle ages. The only mistake with regard to it has been, that Sleswick was by the Danish crown placed under one and the same provin-

cial government with Holstein, this being the surest way to extend the plots generated in Holstein and Germany also to Sleswick. (About other historical particulars, see History of Holstein.) The soil of Sleswick is quite as rich and fertile as in Holstein, and like the latter country, Sleswick was, prior to the war with Denmark, highly noted for its wealth and prosperity. Its administrative division has already been noticed. It contains :

SLESWICK (in German *Schleswig*), its capital, on a bay of the Baltic Sea, (known by the name of *Schlei*), north-westward and 24 miles distant from Kiel, with 11,700 inhabitants, 3 churches (among them the remarkable St. Peter's church, reared in 1260), considerable fisheries, and the extensive and magnificent castle of *Gottorp*, once the residence of the dukes of Sleswick. The city of Sleswick was in the earlier period of the middle ages an emporium in this quarter. FLENSBURG, a noted commercial city, on a bay of the Baltic Sea, northward and 18 miles distant from the city of Sleswick, with important manufactures, and 15,700 inhabitants. APENRADE, a city on a bay of the Baltic Sea, northward and 16 miles distant from Flensburg, with a spacious harbor, considerable commerce (at least before the war with Denmark), and 4,200 inhabitants. HADERSLEBEN, the most northerly city of Sleswick, romantically situated on a bay of the Little Belt, northward and 18 miles distant from Apenrade, with manufactures, commerce, and 6,400 inhabitants. TÖNDERN, a city on the Widaae, 7 miles from the North Sea, north-westward and 24 miles distant from Flensburg, has 3,000 inhabitants, and was until 1750 noted for its fortress. HUSUM, a maritime town on a bay of the North Sea, westward and 18 miles distant from Sleswick, with a remarkable ancient castle, and 4,200 inhabitants. *Frederikstad*, a maritime town on the Treene, at its junction with the Eider, has a spacious harbor, and 2,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its mustard. TÖNNING, a maritime and commercial town on the Eider, 2 miles from the North Sea, with 2,500 inhabitants. *Garding*, a town with corn and wool trade, and 1,500 inhabitants. ECKERNFÖRDE, a city on a bay of the Baltic Sea, 14 miles east-south-east of Sleswick, and north-westward and 15 miles distant from Kiel, with commerce, and 4,300 inhabitants. *Frederiksort*, a little fortress at the entrance of the bay of Kiel, northward and 7 miles distant from this city *Gravenstein*, a market-town on the bay of Flensburg, with 500 inhabitants,

 Geographical Description of Sleswick.

and a palace of the duke of Angustenburg. *Aarøe*, a fertile little island in the Little Belt. *Lygumkloster*, a market-town, northward and 9 miles distant from Tondern, with noted cattle and horse-marts, and 1,400 inhabitants. *Föhr*, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Sleswick, with 4,500 inhabitants, considerable fowling, and the market-town of *Wyk*, noted for sea-bathing. Numerous other isles in the neighborhood of *Föhr* are known by the general name of *Halligen*. *GLUECKSBURG*, a market-town near the bay of Flensburg, has 850 inhabitants, and is noted for its castle or palace, which was in the period of 1622-1778 the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Glücksburg.—The *island of ALSEN* (128 square miles, and 22,000 inhabitants), situated in the Little Belt, and one of the most beautiful and fertile islands in the Baltic, contains: *Sonderburg*, its capital, on the strait that separates the island from continental Sleswick, with 3,500 inhabitants, a fine harbor, commerce, and an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the duke of Angustenburg. *Norburg*, a market-town, with 1,200 inhabitants. *Augustenburg*, a market-town, 5 miles east-north-east of *Sonderburg*, has 800 inhabitants, and is noted for its stud and a magnificent palace, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Sonderburg-Angustenburg.—The *island of AERØE* or *Arrøe* (32 square miles, and 9,500 inhabitants), situated at the southern entrance of the Little Belt, eastward and 9 miles distant from *Alsen*, is noted for its fowl, and contains the town of *Aerøeskjöbing* (with 1,600 inhabitants), and the market-town of *Marstal* (with 2,300 inhabitants).—The *island of FEMERN* (64 square miles, and 9,000 inhabitants), situated in the Baltic, opposite the coast of Holstein, with a rather sterile soil, containing the town of *Burg* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and the village of *Petersdorf* (with 750 inhabitants), beside some other places.

 4.—THE FAROE ISLES.

AREA: 1,150 square miles.

POPULATION: 9,500 inhabitants.

THIS group, consisting of 17 inhabited and 8 uninhabited isles, is situated in the Atlantic Ocean and in about the 60th degree

Denmark.—Faroe Isles.

of north latitude, west by south and 550 miles distant from Drontheim, in Norway. They are generally rocky, and, upon the whole, barren, yet the inhabited isles are here and there covered with mould fertile in grazing, and even in grain, that is raised here at a rather considerable amount. The climate of the isles is in general mild. Black cattle, sheep with coarse wool, and horses, are likewise reared; yet the inhabitants subsist chiefly on fishing and catching of sea-fowl, vast numbers of which have their resort here. Knitted stockings and other woollen articles, eider-down, goose-feathers, salted mutton, tallow, etc., are largely exported from the isles. The inhabitants are of Norwegian origin, and King Harald Haarfager of Norway it was who, towards the end of the 9th century, took possession of the Faroe Isles, at the same time when the Hebrides and Shetland Islands were conquered. Since the year 1026 the Faroe Isles formed permanently a constituent part of the kingdom of Norway and consequently of the kingdom of Denmark, which retained them in 1814, when Norway was ceded to Sweden.

The principal island is STRÖMÖE (138 square miles, and 2,500 inhabitants), containing the highest mountain of the group, named *Skiellingsfield*, and 2,400 feet high, and moreover the little town of *Thorshavn*, the seat of the Danish governor, with a Latin school, a hospital, and 1,000 inhabitants, being at the same time the principal mart of the isles.—The island of OESTERÖE has 85 square miles in extent, and 1,600 inhabitants, and a good harbor at *Kongshavn*.—The island of SÖDERÖE (42 square miles, and 1,000 inhabitants), is the most southern of the inhabited isles.

Geographical Description of Iceland.

5.—ICELAND.

AREA: 30,716 square miles.

POPULATION: 70,500 inhabitants.

THIS island is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, on the borders of the frigid zone, between $63^{\circ} 21'$ and $66^{\circ} 34'$ north latitude, at 160 miles distance from Greenland, and at 700 miles distance from Norway. On account of the prevailing wild and barren rocky character of its surface, only about 4,200 square miles of the whole island are inhabited, and the main body of the population is settled in the south-western coasting tract. About the most remarkable mountains of Iceland see page 8, and beside the *Hecla* noticed there, 18 other volcanoes are constantly burning, among them the *Krabla*. The so-called *Geisers* are hot springs, which throw up large columns of boiling water, to the height of 50 or 60 to 100 feet. It has already been noticed, page 56, that in the middle ages not only the spirit of poetry was most successfully improved with the Icelanders, but that also the island itself was then a fertile and well-cultivated country. The subterranean fire having since burst forth in devastating lava-streams, and at the same time immense masses of ice from the North Pole accumulated at Iceland's shores, the vegetation of this island has substantially degenerated. Iceland is, however, yet noted for the exceedingly beautiful green of its pastures and meadows, which afford to the inhabitants ample means for rearing both cattle and horses. The branches of industry are in general the same as on the Faroe Isles.—A Norwegian pirate, named Naddok, is said to have discovered Iceland in 861, which, however, was already inhabited by tribes perhaps from Ireland; while on the

Denmark.—Geographical Description of Iceland.

other hand, the island of *Thule*, mentioned by ancient Roman authors, was probably identical with Iceland. Be this as it may, in short, the aborigines were gradually supplanted by *Norwegians*, who settled here since the year 874 or 875, established a kind of republic, but were in 1261 subjected to the sovereignty of Norway, and in this manner Denmark became possessed of the island.—The Icelanders, who consequently are of Norwegian origin, are noted not only for their fine shape and features, but also for their rigid morality and piety, and for love of learning. It is a fact, first that crimes are never heard of as committed by any Icelander, and secondly that even the peasantry frequently spend the longer winter evenings by reading ancient Roman authors in the original. In point of religion, the Icelanders are *Lutherans*, under the church authority of a bishop residing in Reikiavik. The aggregate number of churches in Iceland is 321, with 154 ministers.—The island, divided into 21 districts, contains :

REIKIAVIK, the capital of Iceland, on a bay of the south-western coast, is the seat of the Danish governor, of the bishop, of a scientific, a bible, and a tract society, and has 700 inhabitants, a cathedral built of stone, a gymnasium, an observatory, a public library containing 6,000 volumes, and an apothecary's shop. *Bessastad*, in the neighborhood of Reikiavik, was once the dwelling-place of the renowned poet Snorre Sturleson (who lived in the latter half of the 13th century), and has a gymnasium, where, among others, the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and mathematics are taught. In *Leiria* is a printing-office. East of Reikiavik is situated *Skalholt*, with the largest church on the island. *Hraundalur*, *Skagastrand*, and *Husavik* are trading places. *Holum*, at present only with rather few dwelling-houses, and a church, was in the period from 1106 to 1797 the seat of a bishop, and so early as in 1530 endowed with a printing-office and a gymnasium.

About the duchies of *Holstein and Lauenburg*, see page 412.

The *Danish COLONIES* are the following :

The Danish Colonies.

1. In AMERICA: settlements on the western coast of *Greenland*, and the West Indian islands of *St. Thomas*, *Santa Cruz*, and *St. Johns*.

2. In AFRICA: settlements in *Upper Guinea*.

3. In ASIA: presently only the *Nicobar Islands*, as the colonies of *Tranquebar* and *Serampore* have been sold in 1845 to the *British East India Company*.

The total area of these colonies is estimated at 4,686 square miles (inclusive 3,962 square miles in *Greenland*), with a population of 110,000 inhabitants.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

AREA: 293,280 square miles.

POPULATION: 4,650,000 inhabitants.

THESE two countries, frequently mentioned under the general name of *Scandinavian Peninsula*, and at the same time politically united in so far as they are under the sway of one and the same sovereign, extend from $55^{\circ} 20'$ to $71^{\circ} 11'$ north latitude, and are situated between the *Atlantic Ocean* and the *Baltic Sea*, at the north-eastern extremity bordering upon Russia.—From Denmark they are separated by the *Skagerrak*, the *Cattegat*, and *Sound*, and from Russia by the *Gulf of Bothnia* (see page 9).—About the *Scandinavian Mountains*, see pages 5 and 6; about the *lakes* see page 11, and about the principal *rivers* see pages 13 and 14.—Sweden is noted for the *Göta-Canal* that crosses the country in a westerly direction, thus connecting the *Cattegat* with the *Baltic*.—The climate, though severe in winter, is in general very wholesome. Both countries abound in sublime and romantic scenery.

The northern provinces are either mostly barren, as in Norway, or covered with extensive forests, as in Sweden, and in both countries thinly covered; while the southern are much more fertile, and in Sweden both well-cultivated and thickly settled. Sufficient corn is raised in Sweden for home consumption, but not in Norway, where, in 1838, more than 1,500,000 bushels of grain were to be imported. The surplus products of both countries are *iron*, *copper*, *timber*, and *fish*. The Swedish *iron mines* yield, upon an

Natural Products and Manufactures.

average, more than 1,600,000 quintals of iron, in some respects of the best quality in the world. Those of Norway are not so productive, yielding about 150,000 quintals annually. The annual produce of the *copper mines* in Sweden is about 18,300 quintals, and in Norway, upon an average, 9,000 quintals of copper. On the other hand, Norway is noted for its *silver mines* at Kongsberg, which, in 1842, produced 21,088, and in 1834 more than 27,000 marks of silver. Beside these metals, are to be noticed alum, porphyry, and coal (the latter in the Swedish province of Skone). Sweden is noted for its mineral waters, and its watering-places of Medevi, Ramlösa, Loka, etc., are in the summer season crowded with strangers. Salt is totally wanting in both countries, and thus to be imported.—As both Sweden and Norway have extensive forests, which, in Sweden alone, cover nearly 16,700,000 acres, the exports of timber (moreover, of tar, pitch, and smoke black) are very considerable.—*Cattle* are reared at a rather great extent, though their breed is but middle-sized. In 1830 both countries numbered about 2,000,000 heads of black cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 600,000 hogs, 170,000 goats, and 600,000 horses. The latter, in so far as they belong to the original breed of the countries, are but small, yet swift runners, and exceedingly enduring. The deer and other game abound; and even the elk is still to be found. The Laplanders keep considerable herds of reindeer. Of wild animals, the bear, wolf, lynx, and glutton are to be noticed.

The *manufactures* of Norway are of no great importance, but the more considerable in Sweden, which is distinguished for its hardware, cutleries, fire-arms and porphyry vessels; and whose cloth, glass, and delf manufactures are likewise noted, while its silks and cotton goods want still some more improvement in colors and patterns. At Motala is a renowned manufactory of steam-engines; and in ship-building and mining the Swedes are sur-

passed by no other nation. The only reason that Norway has but few manufactures is the fact, that this country is, upon the whole, not qualified for them, on account of its peculiar local and social condition. For the rest, all farming utensils, tools, furniture, etc., are made by the peasantry themselves, both in Norway and Sweden; and linen, for instance, is made in almost every village and family; and some descriptions of this linen are not only distinguished for their fineness, but are also widely exported.

The *commerce* is very considerable, and in general the exports surpass the imports in value. In 1842 the *exports* of Sweden amounted to 23,373,550 Bankrixdollars (one Swedish Bankdollar is equal to about 40 cents), and the *imports* only to 19,511,800 Bankrixdollars in value. In Norway the annual exports may be estimated at 7 millions, and the imports at 6 millions in value. The chief exports of both countries are *iron and steel, timber, pitch, tar, cordage, canvass, anchors, etc.*, dried and pickled *fish, furs, copper, alum, potash, etc.* In the Swedish and Norwegian docks are numerous vessels and steamers built for foreign account. The merchant vessels belonging to Sweden amounted in 1839 to 994, of the burthen of 109,314 tons, exclusive of 36 steamers; and the Norwegian merchant vessels amounted in 1837 to 2,373, of the burthen of 158,556 tons.

Both the Swedes and Norwegians belong to the *Germanic* tribe (see pages 18 and 19), with the exception of about 7,000 Finlanders and 9,100 Laplanders, that belong to a peculiar or mixed tribe commonly comprised by the general name of *Finnish tribe*. Jews are not allowed to dwell in Norway, while in Sweden they are not permitted to settle elsewhere than in the cities of Stockholm, Gottenburg and Norrköping.—In point of religion, the established church in Sweden and Norway is the *Lutheran*, arranged and founded on similar principles as the church of England. In Sweden are 12 bishops (including the

archbishop of Upsala) and 2,400 parishes, and in Norway 5 bishops and 342 parishes.

There are 3 *universities*, viz., two in Sweden (at *Upsala*, founded in 1476, and in 1845 frequented by 1,367 students; and at *Lund*, founded in 1668, and in 1845 with 645 students), and one in Norway, at *Christiania* (founded in 1811, and in 1841 with 693 students). Beside these, there are 18 gymnasiums (14 in Sweden and 4 in Norway), 23 seminaries, 148 secondary, and 2,994 primary schools. Only few of the peasantry are unable to read, as education is general.

The government is a limited monarchy, both in Sweden and Norway. Each kingdom has its particular constitution, its own laws, and a national legislature; and yet with reference to the executive power both are under the control of the same sovereign. The *public finances* are in good order. In *Sweden* the amount of the public revenue, and of the expenditure, for several years has been about 11 millions Bankrixdollars (or about \$4,400,000);—in Norway about \$3,000,000. Sweden has *no public debt*, while that of Norway on the 1st January, 1839, amounted only to \$1,163,000.

The *regular army* consists in Sweden of nearly 40,000, and in Norway of 12,000 men, and can in time of war be reinforced by 80,000 men of militia and troops of reserve.

The *Swedish navy* consists of 10 ships of the line, 14 frigates and sloops of war, 10 brigs, several steamers, and more than 300 gun-boats. Norway had in 1835 a little navy of 1 frigate, 1 sloop of war, 2 brigs, and 43 gun-boats.

There are the following Swedish (for Norway has none) *orders of honor*: 1. The *Seraphim order*, the highest, and in one class; instituted in 1333, and renewed in 1748. 2. The *Sword order*, instituted in 1523, and renewed in 1748, in 3 classes. 3. The *North-star order*, instituted in 1748, and in 2 classes. 4. The

Sweden and Norway—their History.

Wasa order, in 3 classes, and instituted in 1772, and 5. The *order of Charles XIII.*, instituted by this king in 1811, and only conferred on free-masons.

History.—Sweden, as whose aborigines may be considered the Finlanders and Laplanders, was at an early period occupied by the Germanic tribes of the *Goths* and *Sueones*, who were under the native chieftains or petty kings. It was the same case with Norway. *Odin* (see History of Denmark) having returned to Sweden, became here the ancestor of the dynasty of the *Ynglingar*, who were succeeded by the *Ifwarian* race, that reigned until the middle of the 11th century. In Norway had meantime the valiant king Harald Horfagar (the latter surname means “handsome hair,” for which he was distinguished) put an end to the petty kingdoms, and in 875 subjected them to his sway, thus transforming Norway into one single kingdom, which, however, did not keep its independence, but continued to be annexed to Denmark since the days of Queen Margareth (see History of Denmark), or since the year 1397. In Sweden the Ifwarian race was since 1053 succeeded by several other dynasties, until finally the kingdom was in 1397, together with Norway and Denmark, united under the sway of the just-named queen. The Danish sway lasted in substance until 1521, when *Gustavus*, belonging to the renowned noble family of *Wasa*, ascended the Swedish throne. His youngest son, Charles IX., reigning from 1599 to 1611, was the father of the celebrated *Gustavus Adolphus*, whose sister Catherine was married to the palatine John Kasimir of Zweibrücken (see page 327), whose son mounted the Swedish throne in 1654 by the name of Charles X. Gustavus, his cousin, Queen Christiana (only daughter of Gustavus Adolphus) having abdicated. The son and successor of Charles X. Gustavus, King Charles XI. (1660–1697), left behind the great warrior *Charles XII.* and two daughters, who were married, the one to a prince of Hesse-Cassel, and the other to a duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Thus, when Charles XII. died in 1718 (he was insidiously shot from behind by his own aid-de-camp, a Frenchman named Siquier), he was succeeded first by his brother-in-law, Frederic I. (see History of Hesse-Cassel), and next to him by a prince from the house of Holstein-Gottorp, *Adolphus Frederic* (1751–1771). The latter was succeeded by his son *Gustavus III.*, who was shot at a masquerade, in 1792, and was succeeded by his son *Gustavus IV. Adolphus*. This king committed so many political blunders, that some contemporaries have thought proper to impute them to a

disorder in his brains; in short, he behaved in such a manner that at last his subjects were compelled to dethrone him. This took place in 1809, when the king's uncle, *Charles XIII.*, succeeded him; but as the latter was childless, first the Danish prince Christian Augustus of Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (related to the royal Swedish family), and then (as this prince died suddenly in 1810) the French marshal *Bernadotte* was declared crown-prince of Sweden. In 1818, when Charles XIII died, Bernadotte succeeded him by the name of *Charles XIV. John*. He died in 1844, and was succeeded by his son, the present reigning king *Oscar*, born on the 4th of July, 1799. That in 1814 *Norway* was annexed to Sweden, has already been stated in the History of Denmark, and page 419. On the other hand, *Finland* was in 1809 wrested from Sweden by Russia, which had unprovokedly been challenged by King Gustavus IV. Adolphus in an inexcusable manner.

We shall now give a topographical description of each kingdom separately.

A.—THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN.

AREA: 170,528 square miles.

POPULATION: 3,300,000 inhabitants.

It embraces the eastern and larger half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and is officially divided into 24 counties, styled *Läne*. Yet as the ancient historical division into as many provinces is in substance left unaltered, and moreover the names of these provinces occur continually in common life, history and other reading, we shall in the ensuing description follow a similar course as in France, Spain, and other countries.

The following 5 provinces are comprised by the general name of *SVEARIKE*, because they were anciently the chief seat of the Sueones (see above in history):

1. *Upland*, containing: **STOCKHOLM**, the capital of the kingdom and royal residence, built on several small islands and peninsulas, near the entrance of Lake Mälär into the Baltic Sea, has 88,000 inhabitants, and is a handsome city, noted for its magnificent royal palace and architectural monuments, its literary institutions, manufactures, extensive commerce, and safe and commodious harbor. The great iron warehouse, is remarkable for the immense quantity of that article deposited in it. The most notable of the churches (22 in number) is that of Riddarholm, containing the sepulchres of nearly all the kings of the house of Wasa. *Drottningholm*, *Haga*, *Rosendal*, and *Ulriksdal*, are romantically situated royal palaces and parks, in the neighborhood of Stockholm. *Waxholm*, a town on an isle of the same name, at the entrance into the harbor of Stockholm, is noted for its citadel, and has 1,200 inhabitants. *Norrtnelge*, a maritime town on the Baltic, northward and 46 miles distant from Stockholm, with 1,500 inhabitants, and manufactures of fire-arms and cloth. *Oeregrund*, a maritime town on the Baltic, with good harbor, and 900 inhabitants. *Ejörkö*, an island in the lake Mälär, westward and 18 miles distant from Stockholm, is remarkable for its having once been the seat of the emporium of the same name (see page 38). *Sigtuna*, on the lake Mälär, at present a town with only 600 inhabitants, but in the middle ages the capital of the kingdom, with magnificent churches and convents. *Rosersberg*, a stately royal palace on the lake Mälär, with beautiful park. **UPSALA**, a city on the river Fyris, northward and 54 miles distant from Stockholm, has 5,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see above), to which belong a library containing more than 100,000 volumes, a remarkable botanic garden, a valuable collection of coins, an observatory, etc.; for its cathedral, reared in the 13th century, and for its magnificent royal palace, reared in the middle of the 16th century, by King Gustavus I. *Skokloster*, an estate of the count of Brahe, romantically situated on the lake Mälär, with an extensive and splendid Gothic palace, anciently a convent, reared in the 13th century. *Dannemora*, at about 28 miles distance from Upsala, is famed for its highly important iron mines, and the neighboring places of *Oesterby*, *Löfsta*, and *Söderfors*, are noted for their iron-works. *Enköping*, a town on the lake Mälär, north-westward and 56 miles distant from Stockholm, with 1,500 inhabitants.

2. *Södermanland* contains: **NYKÖPING**, its capital, on a bay of the Baltic Sea, south-westward and 88 miles distant from Stockholm, with 3 churches, important manufactures of cloth, cotton goods, etc., iron-works, and 3,200 in-

Geographical Description of Sweden.

habitants. *Trosa*, a maritime town on the Baltic, with considerable corn trade, fisheries, and 800 inhabitants. *Tullgarn*, a valuable royal private domain, with stately palace. *Mariefred*, a town on the lake Mälär, westward and 44 miles distant from Stockholm, with 800 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated, on two isles of the lake, the highly remarkable Gothic royal castle of *Gripsholm*, reared in the 13th century, and containing splendidly furnished apartments. *Strengnäs*, a town on the lake Mälär, with Gothic cathedral (reared in 1291), corn trade, and 1,500 inhabitants. *ESKILSTUNA*, the chief manufacturing town in Sweden, near the Hjelmar lake, westward and 86 miles distant from Stockholm, is noted especially for its cutleries, sword-blades, and fire-arms, and has 2,600 inhabitants. *Thorshälla*, a very ancient town, near Lake Mälär, and in the neighborhood of Eskilstuna, has 800 inhabitants, and is noted for its Gothic church, whose steeple is 306 feet high. *Södertelje*, a maritime town on a bay of the Baltic, with hosieries, and 1,200 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is the little seaport of *Elfsnabben*, or *Hjelmnabben*, where Gustavus Adolphus embarked in 1630 with his army for Germany.

3. *Nerike*, between the Mälär and Wener lakes, contains: *OEREBRO*, its capital, near the Hjelmar lake, westward and 146 miles distant from Stockholm, with an ancient, historically remarkable castle, a Gothic church, a notable town-hall, various and important manufactures, and 4,600 inhabitants. The neighboring ancient castle of *Göksholm*, on the Hjelmar lake, is highly remarkable. *Askersund*, a mining town on the Wetter lake, with literary institutions, iron trade, and 1,000 inhabitants.

4. *Westmanland*, between Upland and Nerike, contains: *WESTERÖAS*, its capital, on the Mälär lake, 64 miles west-north-west of Stockholm, with remarkable ancient castle, notable cathedral, a renowned gymnasium, and various other schools, considerable inland trade, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Sala*, a mining town, north-westward and 86 miles distant from Stockholm, has 3,400 inhabitants, and was formerly noted for its silver mines, which, however, are at present rather unproductive. *Arboga* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Köping* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Lindesberg* (with 800 inhabitants), and *Nora* (with 900 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. *Loka* is a watering-place much resorted to.

5. *Dalarne*, or *Dalekarlien*, whose inhabitants have from old been distinguished for their uprightness and loyalty, contains: *FALUN*, its capital, and the chief mining town in Sweden, 176 miles east-north-east of Christiania

 Sweden and Norway.—Geographical Description of Sweden.

(in Norway), and north-westward and 166 miles distant from Stockholm, has 5,000 inhabitants, and is noted especially for its valuable copper mines (see above), but moreover for its distinguished mining academy, and its various and important manufactures. *Säter, Hedemora, and Avesta*, towns with respectively 700, 1,100, and 800 inhabitants.

The following 11 provinces are comprised by the general name of GÖTHARIKE, because they were anciently the chief seat of the immigrated Goths (see past, in History):

1. *Oester-Göthland*, between the Wetter lake, and the Baltic Sea, contains: NORRKÖPING, its capital, on a bay of the Baltic, south-westward and 130 miles distant from Stockholm, with 3 churches, several schools and charities for the poor and sick, a noted iron foundry, important manufactures of cloth, linen, etc., considerable commerce, and 13,000 inhabitants. *Söderköping*, a town near the Baltic Sea, with stately town-house, mineral waters, and 1,100 inhabitants. LINKÖPING, a city situated in the centre of the province, has 4,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its cathedral (reared in 1138-51), its ancient castle, its gymnasium, and city-hall. *Wadstena*, a town romantically situated on the Wetter lake, south-westward and 140 miles distant from Stockholm, with an ancient, and once highly renowned nunnery (whose building was reared in the middle of the 13th century), linen manufactures, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Medevi*, the most frequented watering-place in Sweden, is very romantically situated on the Wetter lake. *Finspong* is noted for its iron-works, and *Motala* (on the Wetter lake) for its manufactory of steam-engines. *Skeninge*, a town, with 1,100 inhabitants.

2. *Smoaland*, along the Baltic coast, contains: CALMAR, its capital, on the Calmar Sound (that separates the island of Oeland from the Swedish continent), 280 miles south-south-west of Stockholm, and 46 miles north-north-east of Carlskrona, with an ancient castle (where, in 1397, the convention was signed, according to which Sweden, Norway, and Denmark were united under the sway of Queen Margaret), a handsome cathedral, important manufactures, considerable commerce, and 6,000 inhabitants. The little place of *Brömsebro*, at the frontier of Bleking, southward and 33 miles distant from Calmar, is noted in history for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1645, between Sweden and Denmark. *Wimmerby* and *Ekesjö*, towns with respectively 1,500 and 1,800 inhabitants. *Wexiö*, a town on a lake, westward and 56 miles distant from Calmar, is noted for its gymnasium, and has 2,000 inhabitants. *Westervik*, a maritime town, on a bay of the Baltic, with rather con-

Geographical Description of Sweden.

siderable commerce, and 3,600 inhabitants. *JÖNKÖPING*, a city on the Wetter lake, north-westward and 146 miles distant from Calmar, with 3 churches, fire-arms, and other manufactures, and 5,500 inhabitants. *Gretna*, a town on the Wetter lake, with a celebrated church, considerable trade in cattle, and 1,200 inhabitants.

3. The *island of OELAND* (596 square miles, and 35,000 inhabitants), situated in the Baltic Sea, opposite the city of Calmar (see above), is noted for its cattle, and alum mines, and contains, among other places, the town of *Borgholm*, with 700 inhabitants.

4. The *island of GOTTLAND* (895 square miles, and 42,000 inhabitants), situated in the Baltic Sea, north-eastward from the former, and southward and about 100 miles distant from Stockholm, is upon the whole fertile, was, in the period from 1448 to 1645, possessed by the Danes, and contains: *WISBY*, its capital, on the western shore, with a Gothic cathedral (reared in the beginning of the 13th century), leather and other manufactures, considerable trade, and 4,600 inhabitants. That Wisby was, in the middle ages, a renowned emporium, has already been stated, page 50. *Rosendal*, a handsome estate, with beautiful park and gardens.

5. *Bleking*, a province along the southern coast of the Swedish continent, contains: *CARLSKRONA*, fortified capital, and chief station of the Swedish navy, on the Baltic Sea, 46 miles west-south-west of Calmar, has 14,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its vast docks, its naval depôts and arsenal, and its extensive fortifications. The neighboring market-town of *Rönneby* is noted for its wealth and industry. *Carlshamn*, a maritime town on the Baltic, westward and 28 miles distant from Carlskrona, with canvass and leather manufactures, commerce, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Christianopel* and *Sölvihsborg*, maritime towns, with respectively 950 and 1,600 inhabitants.

6. *Skane* (to be pronounced Scoane), the most level and fertile province, on the Sound and Baltic Sea, contains: *MALMÖ*, its capital, on the Sound, opposite Copenhagen, is a well-built city, has 9,000 inhabitants, and is noted for several handsome public edifices and private buildings, its numerous manufactures, and corn trade. *LUND*, a very ancient city, situated in the interior of the province, at 14 miles distance from Malmö, has 4,500 inhabitants, and is noted both for its university (see above) and its highly remarkable cathedral (reared in the middle ages) and other architectural monuments. In the middle ages this city was densely peopled, and had not less than 22 churches. *Ystad*, a maritime town on the Baltic, is the station of packets for

 Sweden and Norway.—Geographical Description of Sweden.

Stralsund (in Prussia), and has 4,400 inhabitants. *Landskrona*, a maritime town on the Sound, between Malmö and Helsingborg, with a good harbor, various manufactures, and 4,000 inhabitants. Opposite the town, in the Sound, is situated the little island of *Hven*, with 500 inhabitants, and historically remarkable for that the noted astronomer Tycho de Brahe (+in 1601) dwelt here for several years, until 1597. He had here two observatories. HELSINGBORG, a maritime town on the Sound, right opposite Elsenör (in Zealand), with noted potteries, sea-bathing, and 3,000 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is the watering-place of *Ramlösa*, much resorted to. Near *Kullen*, northward and 9 miles distant from Helsingborg, are important coal mines. CHRISTIANSTAD, a fortified city on the river Helge, with manufactures of woollens and gloves, a handsome church, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Cimbrishamn*, a maritime town on the Baltic, with 850 inhabitants. *Engelholm*, a maritime town on the Cattogat, with coal trade, and 900 inhabitants.

7. *Halland*, along the Cattogat, contains: HALMSTAD, its capital, on the Cattogat, with noted salmon-fishery, woollen manufactures, sea-bathing, commerce, and 2,000 inhabitants. Other maritime towns on the Cattogat are: *Laholm* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Falkenberg* (with 1,200 inhabitants), *Warberg* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Kongsbacka* (with 1,000 inhabitants).

8. *Wester-Göthland*, between the Wetter lake and the Cattogat, contains: GOTTENBURG (in Swedish *Götheborg*), the first commercial city in Sweden next to Stockholm, on the Götha river (left bank), about 9 miles from the Cattogat, has 30,000 inhabitants, is handsomely built, and abounds in magnificent dwelling-houses, and is noted for its extensive commerce, various and important manufactures, its schools, splendid cathedral, and its Gothic German church, with high steeple. Opposite the city, on the other side of the named river, is the island of *Hisingen*, of 30 miles in circuit, and with 10 parishes. The very strong little fortress of *Nya* (New) *Elysborg*, near the mouth of the Götha river, was reared in 1644. WENERSBORG, a town at the southern extremity of the Wener lake, northward and 58 miles distant from Gottenburg, with considerable transit trade, and 3,000 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Trollhätta* is noted for the Falls of the Götha river. *Allingsås*, a town on the river Säfve, about half-way between Wenersborg and Gottenburg, is noted for its manufactures of cloth and silk stockings, and has 1,000 inhabitants. *Boros* and *Ulricehamn*, towns with respectively 2,500 and 1,800 inhabitants. SKARA, a town in a well-cultivated plain, north-eastward and 72 miles distant from Gottenburg, with remarkable Gothic cathe-

Geographical Description of Sweden.

dral, reared in the 11th century, a noted gymnasium, and 1,800 inhabitants. *Sköfde* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Iljo* (pronounced like *you*, has 700 inhabitants), *Falköping* (with 800 inhabitants), *Lidköping* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Mariestad* (with 2,600 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. *Carlsborg*, a strong fortress on the Wetter lake, reared in 1809.

9. *Wernland*, on the north side of the Wener lake, contains: *CARLSTAD*, its capital, at the mouth of the Clara river into the Wener lake, with a handsome cathedral, a famed gymnasium, extensive iron and copper trade, noted fairs, and 3,400 inhabitants. *CHRISTINEHAMN*, an important trading town on the Wener lake, with considerable iron trade, noted annual fairs, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Philipstad*, a mining town, with iron trade, and 1,000 inhabitants.

10. *Dalsland*, between the Wener lake and Norway, contains: *AMOAL*, its capital, on the Wener lake, northward and 100 miles distant from Gottenburg, with considerable trade in iron, timber, and tar, and 1,600 inhabitants. *Bil-lingsfors* and *Kollerö* are noted for their iron-works.

11. *Bohus*, between Gottenburg and Norway, on the Cattegat, contains: *KONGELF*, its capital, on the Götha river, northward and 14 miles distant from Gottenburg, has at present only 850 inhabitants, but was in the middle ages a considerable city, and the residence of several kings of Norway, to which Bohus then belonged. *Marstrand*, a very ancient town on an island in the Cattegat, has 1,400 inhabitants, and a fine harbor, and is noted for its strong fortress of *Carlsten*. *UDDEWALLA*, a maritime town on the bay of the Cattegat, with some manufactures, considerable commerce, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Strömstad*, a maritime town near the frontier of Norway, with considerable fishery, and 1,800 inhabitants.

The following 7 provinces are comprised by the general name of *NORRLAND*, because they are situated to the north of *Svearike* and *Götharike*:

1. *Gestrikland*, on the Gulf of Bothnia, contains: *GEFLE*, its capital, and at the same time the capital of *Norrland*, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, northward and 96 miles distant from Stockholm, has 9,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its extensive trade in iron, timber, etc., and commerce, its important manufactures, considerable fisheries, and its very handsome city-hall. In the neighborhood is the watering-place of *Hillebrunn*.

2. *Helsingland*, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and on the south bounded by *Gestrikland*, is famed for its excellent linens, and noted for its vast number of mountain-cocks and grouses, of which in winter whole sled-loads are sent

to Stockholm. It contains: HUDIKSWALL, its capital, on the Gulf of Bothnia, with considerable linen manufactures, extensive trade in timber, flax (100,000 pounds of which are annually exported), linen (200,000 yards exported annually), butter, fowl, etc., good harbor, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Söderhamn*, a maritime town on the Gulf of Bothnia, is likewise noted for its linen manufactures and linen trade, moreover for the finest church in Norrland, and 1,800 inhabitants.

3. *Herjedalen*, between Helsingland and Norway, contains: LJUSNEDAL, its capital, has only 350 inhabitants, but is noted for its iron and copper mines, and iron-works.

4. *Medelpad*, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and bounded on the south by Helsingland, is noted for its extensive forests, which harbor the elk, reindeer, lynx, beaver, and vast numbers of wild fowl, and contains: SUNDSWALL, its capital, on the named gulf, with some woollen manufactures, considerable trade in timber, tar, hides, etc., and 2,000 inhabitants.

5. *Jemtland*, at the frontier of Norway, contains: OESTERSUND, its capital, on the Stor lake, with considerable inland trade, and 700 inhabitants.

6. *Angermanland*, on the Gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the south by Medelpad, contains: HERNÖSAND, its capital, on the named gulf, northward and 230 miles distant from Stockholm, with 2,500 inhabitants, a noted gymnasium, considerable linen trade and fairs, fishery, and a printing-office, where books are printed in the language of the Laplanders.

7. *Westerbotten*, comprising the most northerly Swedish coasting tract along the Gulf of Bothnia, and containing: UMEA, its capital, on the named gulf, 140 miles north-north-east of Hernösand, is regularly laid out, and has 1,500 inhabitants, engaged in trading and fishing business. *Pitea* and *Lulea*, maritime towns, each with 1,200 inhabitants.

LAPLAND in general belongs partly to Sweden, partly to Norway, and partly to Russia, is a cold, desolate region, and lying north of the Arctic circle, extends eastward to the White Sea, and westward to the Ocean. The *Swedish Lapland* is, however, situated in the interior of the Scandinavian peninsula, and separated by Norway from the ocean, and by the Tornea river from Russian Lapland. Its area is estimated at about 40,000 square miles, and its population at 12,000 inhabitants, among them only 4,000 *Laplanders*, while the remainder consists of Swedish, Finlandish, and even German settlers. For the rest, the Swedish Lapland is noted for the immense quantities of iron ores, and many districts there are distinguished

for the wild and sublime character of the scenery. The Laplanders have been nearly all converted to Christianity, and are, generally, attached to its duties. Great crimes are unknown among them. In short, they are a simple, harmless people, greatly attached to their native country. They are of short stature, being generally under five feet in height. Their chief wealth is in the reindeer, which yields them food and clothing, and transports them in sledges over the snow. The Laplanders move about from place to place, with their herds of reindeer, and seldom reside in towns. In summer they live in tents, and in winter in rude huts, formed of stones and earth, and covered with turf. The villages are very small, seldom containing more than 100 or 200 inhabitants. The most remarkable among them (but not exclusively inhabited by Laplanders) are: *Juckasjärwi*, a village on the Tornea river, in $67^{\circ} 51'$ north latitude, with the most northerly church in Europe; *Kengis*, with the most northerly iron-works existing; *Jockmuck*, with church, school, and 1,400 inhabitants, and *Ascle*, a village on the Angerman river, with church and school.

The only foreign colony Sweden is possessed of, is the island of ST. BARTHOLOMEW, in the West Indies, which was ceded to Sweden in 1784, by France.

B.—THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY.

AREA: 122,752 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,350,000 inhabitants.

It embraces the western, and smaller half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and is divided into 17 bailiwicks, that are subdivided in 45 smaller districts, and 66 townships, or Sorenskrivrier, as they are styled. The ancient and historical division into 4 sec-

tions, styled *stifter* (chapters), being at the same time the dioceses of as many bishops, is in common life still frequently alluded to; and for this reason we shall, in the following topographical description of Norway, denote the capitals of sections (bearing the same names) thus: †.

†CHRISTIANIA, the capital of Norway, and residence of the royal governor, on a bay of the Cattegat, known by the name of Christianiafjord, northward and 172 miles distant from Gottenburg, is regularly laid out, while most of the dwelling-houses and all public edifices are built of free-stone. has 27,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see back; the library contains 112,000 volumes), and several other higher schools and literary institutions, its remarkable cathedral, its important manufactures, and considerable commerce. After the ancient mountain castle of *Aggerhuus*, the section, or "stift" (see above) of Christiania is sometimes named. *Moss*, a maritime town on the Christianiafjord (see above), is noted for its iron-works and saw-mills, and has 3,000 inhabitants. *DRAMMEN*, a city on a bay, connected with that of Christiania, south-westward and 30 miles distant from Christiania, is the centre for the Norwegian timber and lumber trade, is moreover noted for its iron-works, and has 8,000 inhabitants. *LAURVIG*, a maritime town at the entrance into Christianiafjord (see above), 72 miles south-south-west of Christiania, is noted for its considerable iron trade, and has 3,600 inhabitants. Close by stands the fortress of *Frederiksvärn*. The maritime town of *Tönsberg* (with timber trade, and 2,200 inhabitants) was, in the middle ages, a densely populated city, containing, among others, 9 churches. The neighboring ancient castle of *Jarlsberg* is noted in history. *Skeen*, a town on a river of the same name, with numerous saw-mills, timber trade, and 2,000 inhabitants. *Frederiksstad* and *Frederikshald* are fortified and remarkable maritime towns near the Swedish frontier, with respectively 3,000 and 5,300 inhabitants. Near the latter stands, on a steep rock, 350 feet high, the strong fortress of *Frederikssteen*, which, in 1718, was besieged by the Swedes, on which occasion Charles XII. was assassinated (see History of Sweden). In the valley, known by the name of *Nummedalen*, is situated the important mining town of *Kongsberg*, with 4,400 inhabitants, and noted not only for its silver mines (see above), but also for its mining academy, and various manufactures.—†CHRISTIANSAND, a city on a very spacious bay of the Skagerrak, with a cathedral, vast docks, considerable trade in timber and corn, and

Geographical Description of Norway.

8,300 inhabitants. *Mandal*, a maritime town with 2,400 inhabitants, is noted for its pickled and smoked salmon, of which considerable quantities are exported. *ARENDAL*, a town romantically situated on a bay of the Skagerrak, is noted for its iron mines, and has 2,300 inhabitants. *Oesterisöer* and *Stavanger*, noted maritime and commercial towns, with respectively 2,000 and 4,300 inhabitants.—†*BERGEN*, a commercial city on a bay of the North Sea, 166 miles west-north-west of Christiania, with a spacious and commodious harbor, 7 churches (among which one is for Germans), vast docks, the most considerable commerce in Norway, various manufactures, and 23,000 inhabitants. Bergen, founded in 1069, was, in the middle ages, a city with more than 30 churches and convents, and for a long period the centre of the commerce carried on by the Hanseatic League in the northern countries of Europe.—†*DRONTHEIM* (in Norwegian *Trondheim*), a city on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, northward and 250 miles distant from Christiania, with a scientific society, a remarkable cathedral (where the kings of Norway are crowned), a gymnasium, seminary for Laplanders, various manufactures, considerable commerce, and 14,000 inhabitants, who are distinguished for their hospitality and polite manners. Drontheim was, in the middle ages, a famous city, with 10 churches, 5 convents, etc. In its neighborhood are many iron-works, among them those of *Leerfoss* deserve to be noticed. *ROERAA*s, a mining town in a very desolate mountainous district, 60 miles south-south-east of Drontheim, is famed for its considerable copper mines (see back), and has 3,200 inhabitants. *Christiansund* and *Molle*, maritime towns on the Atlantic Ocean, with respectively 2,500 and 1,800 inhabitants.—The section, or chapter (stift; see back) of *NORRLAND*, embracing the most northern part of Norway, comprises Nordland proper, and the Norwegian Lapland. To the former belongs the group of the *Lofoten* isles, near the western coast, among which are to be noticed the isle of *Röst* (the most southern, in about 66° 15' north latitude), and the isle of *Mosken*, noted for the *Moskenäs-Strømmen*, as the Norwegians name the *Mahlstrom*, of which formerly, in other European countries, the opinion was entertained, as if it was a terrific whirlpool, drawing in sometimes ships, as well as whales, and other animals, and dashing them on the rocks beneath. That is, however, not at all the case; on the contrary, the *Mahlstrom* is annually in the months of February and March the meeting-place of 3,000 or 4,000 fishing-boats, and at that period sometimes 16 million cod-fishes, haddocks, etc., are caught here. *Bodöe*, a town on a bay, named *Sattenfjord*, in 66° 15' north latitude, is noted for its seaport

Sweden and Norway.—Geographical Description of Norway.

of *Hundholm*, where a considerable barter is kept up with the neighboring fishermen. *Altstahaug* is the seat of the bishop of Nordland.—The *Norwegian Lopland*, styled *Finmarken* (about the Laplanders, see under the head of Sweden), contains *Hammerfest*, a town on an island in the Arctic Ocean, in $70^{\circ} 38'$ north latitude, has 400 inhabitants, and is much resorted to for trade and barter, especially by Russians. In the neighborhood are rich copper mines, at which 1,100 workmen are employed. About the *North Cape*, see page 3. *Tromsøe*, a town on an island of the same name (north latitude $68^{\circ} 36'$), with a church, and 800 inhabitants.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

AREA: 2,099,903 square miles.

POPULATION: 62,000,000 inhabitants.

It is almost universally known, that Russia is by no means restricted to *Europe*, but that it comprises also a considerable part of *Asia*, and even part of *North America*. Considered in this view it is styled the *Russian empire*, whose total area is estimated at not less than 8,552,700 square miles, with a total population of 67,000,000 inhabitants.

As this book treats only of Europe, we must in substance restrict ourselves to the description of *European Russia*, though it is almost impossible to avoid frequent digressions into Asiatic Russia, which contains several of the chief sources of the public revenues of the Russian empire.

European Russia, on the north bounded by the *Arctic Ocean* (with the *White Sea*, see page 9), and on the south by the *Black Sea*, etc. (see page 10), is on the east by the Ural Mountains (and Ural river), and on the south by the Caucasus Mountains (see page 8) separated from Asiatic Russia, and borders on the south-west and west upon European Turkey, the Austrian empire, and the kingdom of Prussia.—Its principal lakes and rivers are noticed on pages 10, 11, 12, and 13; and about the *Tauric Mountains* and *Wolchonsky Forest*, see page 8.

The *great majority* of the population, or more than *sixty million* inhabitants belong to the CAUCASIAN RACE; while the *Lap-*

Russia—its Population in point of Origin, Religion, etc.

landers, the aboriginal *Finns* (not to be confounded with the predominant inhabitants of Finland, who are of Swedish origin), the *Samojedes*, *Kalmucks*, and partly the *Baschkirs* belong to the MONGOLIAN RACE.

As to their origin, the Russians proper and the Poles belong to the great tribe of *Slavonians* (see pages 18 and 19), whose total number in the Russian empire amounted in 1837 to 48,000,000, including 4 millions Lettonians, Bulgarians, etc. The number of *Germans* in Russia (whose chief seat is in the Baltic provinces), is estimated at 800,000; that of *Jews* at 1,600,000 (chiefly in the Polish provinces). More than 6 millions are of *Tartarian* origin (not to be confounded with the Mongolian race, as all genuine Tartarian tribes, for instance, the Turks, Magyars, etc., belong decidedly to the Caucasian race); and the remainder consists of Greek, Persian, and other oriental tribes, Gypsies, and the above-mentioned people: Laplanders, Samojedes, Kalmucks, etc.*

In regard to religion, the established church is the *Greek*, and generally all Russians are Greek Christians; while nearly all Poles are *Roman Catholics*, and most of the Germans *Lutherans*. The Tartarian and other kindred tribes in the southern and south-eastern provinces of European Russia are for the most part *Mohammedans*. About the *Jews*, see above.

The Russian nation is divided into three classes, the *nobility*, *citizens*, and *peasantry*. (About the same distinction is established in Poland, while in the Baltic provinces the social condition of the population bears a strong resemblance to that of Germany.) There is an essential distinction between *hereditary* and

* The *Cossacks* are not peradventure a separate tribe, but genuine Russians, with the only difference, that since the 17th century they are endowed with various privileges, and (on the other hand) in lieu of paying taxes, are required to act as soldiers in time of war.

personal nobility. The number of nobles by *birth* (or of those who belong to the hereditary nobility) in the *whole* Russian *empire* (thus including the Polish, Bulgarian, Tartarian and other nobles), was some years ago about 551,000; while the *personal* nobility (i. e. for lifetime only) is conferred upon the higher classes of the clergy and citizens, and upon the civil and military public officers (provided that they are not already nobles by birth). The *nobles*, as well as the commoners, are exempted from the poll-tax (land-taxes, excises, and other similar taxes they have to pay), and cannot be compelled to enter the army, though a great many of them enter it voluntarily. By the term of *citizens* is to be understood all free inhabitants of cities and towns, who are engaged in commerce, trade, manufacturing, and other branches of industry. They are divided into 6 classes, styled guilds (compare pages 52 and 53), and about 4,500,000 in number. The PEASANTRY comprises *freeholders* (about 700,000), *peasants of the crown* (more than 17,500,000), who at present are to be considered as personally free men, and thirdly, *bondsmen* (compare page 36), about 21,000,000 in number, and for the most part on the estates of the nobility. Thus two thirds of the population are free men, and moreover the emperor, Nicholas, has in recent times provided by the law for the gradual emancipation of the remaining third also. To emancipate them *at once*, would have been a hard blow to the bondsmen themselves, for it is a fact, that they generally are in a better and more comfortable condition than many free men, at least among the lower classes, who not seldom endure great distress, while the bondsmen, so to say, are never suffered to starve, their masters being compelled by the law to provide for their wants, in cases of necessity (sickness, weakness from age, etc.). It has frequently occurred, that bondsmen, emancipated by their masters, have spontaneously returned into their former condition of servitude. They not only

till the ground (two days in the week for their own account), but are employed in various other manners: as mechanics, operatives, servants, coachmen, etc., and have ample opportunity to earn sufficient money for their redemption from bondage. Hundreds of them are annually levied as recruits, and they are at once free, for themselves and their descendants, as soon as they enter the army.

The surface of European Russia is generally level; its chief features being vast plains and large rivers, with numerous lakes in the north-western quarter. In the northern provinces, it is intensely cold in winter, while in the southern, the climate is mild and pleasant.

The soil is, in general, highly productive, though in the most northern provinces the cold climate and the short summer prevent the full development of the natural fertility of the soil. In the southern and some other parts of the country more or less extensive *steppes* are to be found, the most remarkable of which are those of the *Kirgises*, in *Bessarabia*, near the *Don* and *Dnieper*, the *Nogaian*, of *Azow*, etc. Nearly 300 millions of acres are appropriated to agriculture, yielding annually about 152,750,000 quarters of *wheat*, *rye*, and other descriptions of grain, of which more than 9,500,000 are exported. In 1841 corn was exported to the value of 10,382,509 rubles in silver; in 1842 to the value of 12,191,529 rubles; and in 1843 to the value of 12,899,911 rubles in silver. Of *flax* were, in 1843, exported 965,953 quintals, and of *hemp* 739,324 quintals. In *Bessarabia*, *Tauria*, *Crimea*, and on the banks of the *Don* even the *vine* is cultivated, and the annual produce of very good wines is estimated at about 2,200,000 gallons. Vast *forests* abound in various parts of Russia, and they furnish the seaports with large supplies of timber, pitch, tar, etc., for exportation. *Black cattle* are reared in immense numbers; the finest breed is to be found in *Podolia*, *Volhynia*, and

Natural Products and Manufactures.

Ukraine, from which provinces thousands of heads are annually exported. *Horses* are likewise reared in vast numbers, and of various breed; they are in general distinguished for their swiftness and endurance. The total number of *sheep* in the Russian empire is estimated at 60,000,000; they are of different breed. European Russia numbered 4,000,000 of improved breed in 1843, when 169,491 quintals of their wool was exported. The above-mentioned extensive forests (i. e. those in the northern provinces, and especially in Siberia) abound in wild animals that are eagerly hunted for their valuable *furs*, as the sable, ermine, black fox, etc. Yet the bear, wolf, and other beasts of prey are likewise very common. The sturgeon, etc. *fisheries* of the river Volga, and of the Caspian Sea, are extensive and very productive. Upwards of 10,000 fishing-boats are employed on the Volga alone. Russia is noted for its *precious metals*, of which gold and platina are found in the Ural Mountains, also in the Siberian province of Jeniseisk, and silver in Siberia, while copper, iron, and lead are met with in various quarters. In the five years' period of 1842-1846, the Russian *gold mines* in the Ural Mountains yielded a total produce of gold, which was, in England, estimated at £12,784,808. In the one year of 1843, they produced 724,640 ounces of gold. Of *platina* were, in the same year, 71,680 ounces produced. The annual produce in *silver* is, upon an average, estimated at 84,000 marks; of *copper*, at 86,000 quintals; of *lead*, at 14,350 quintals, and of *iron*, at 3,500,000 quintals. The Ural Mountains contain also *diamonds*, *emeralds*, and other precious stones.—*Salt* is extensively made, especially in the southern provinces.

The *manufactures*, which, during the greater part of the last century almost restricted to those of the noted Russia leather, have, since the reign of the empress Katharine II., and especially since that of the emperors Alexander and Nicholas, made aston-

ishing progress. In 1812 the Russian empire numbered 2,332 manufactories, with 119,093 operatives; in 1835, 6,045 manufactories, with 279,673 operatives; in 1839 the former had increased to 6,855, and the latter to 412,931; and since the manufactures have increased to such an extent that they furnish the country with almost sufficient supplies, of which only about one sixth is imported from foreign countries. The various articles manufactured in 1843 had a value of nearly 103 millions of rubles in silver, while those which were imported in the same year, had only the value of 18 millions. The chief manufacturing district is in and around Moscow, where in the just-named year *cotton goods* were manufactured to the value of 20,163,174, and *silks* to the value of 1,367,331 rubles in silver. Of other articles are to be noticed *cloth, canvass, cutleries and hardware, leather, glass-ware, etc.*

The *commerce* is very extensive, and increasing almost every year. In 1843 the *exports* were to the value of 82,565,600, and the imports to the value of 75,028,399 rubles in silver; thus, the former surpassing the latter by 7,537,201 rubles in value. The exports consist chiefly of *tallow, corn, hemp, flax, linsced, hemp-seed, timber, wool, canvass, iron, copper, Russian leather, furs* (in 1843 exported to the amount of 2,205,000 silver rubles in value), *wax, hog's bristles, candles, soap, etc.* Great fairs are held in different places, which attract vast crowds of merchants and traders from all parts. The inland commerce is much facilitated by the numerous rivers, canals, and lakes; and by the snow, in the winter season, over which sleighs travel with great rapidity. The chief internal trade is with China, Independent Tartary, Persia, and Germany. With regard to the *canals* in European Russia, it is doubtful whether they, in general, do not afford more practical advantages than those in Great Britain. At least, it is a fact, that by these canals the White, Black, Caspian, and Baltic Seas have

been brought into connection with each other, and thus navigable internal lines, of enormous length, been established. The canals of *Wisnei-Wolotsschok*, *Tichwin*, *Ladoga*, and *Nowgorod* unite the Caspian Sea with the Baltic; the canals of *Kubenski* and *Katharine* unite the Caspian with the White Sea; and the canals of *Beresina*, *Oginski*, and *Machawez* unite the Black Sea with the Baltic, while on the other hand, a direct connection between these canals themselves is established likewise.

With regard to general diffusion of knowledge, and to common-school education, Russia has hitherto been greatly behind other European countries, yet is at present advancing in this particular, as well as in others. Considerable exertions are made by the government to introduce schools and instruct the lower classes of the people. In the period from 1837 to 1845 not less than 4,924 common schools have been founded among the peasantry of the crown. They were in the last-named year frequented by 271,263 children. In the higher branches of knowledge Russia rivals the rest of Europe. Beside several scientific societies, and public and private libraries, each of which contains from 100,000 to 450,000 volumes, there are 7 universities (those of Warsaw and Wilna have been abolished in 1832), viz., at *Dorpat* (founded in 1632, and in 1844 frequented by 484 students), at *Moscow* (founded in 1705, and in 1844 with 836 students), at *Kasan* (founded in 1803, and in 1844 with 359 students), at *Charkow* (founded in 1803, and in 1844 with 410 students), at *St. Petersburg* (founded in 1819, and in 1844 with 557 students), at *Helsingfors* (founded in 1640 by Queen Christiana of Sweden, in Abo, in 1827 transferred to Helsingfors, and in 1843 with 463 students), and at *Kiew* (founded in 1833, and in 1844 with 320 students). Every governmental or provincial capital contains a gymnasium; in those of Irkutsk and Kiächta the Japan and Chinese languages are taught.

The government is an absolute monarchy. All power emanates

from the Emperor, who is the head of the state and (Greek) church, and styled the Autocrat of all the Russias.

The amount of the *revenue*, and of the *expenditure*, for several years has been about \$81,000,000. One of the chief sources of the revenues are the customs, or duties, on goods imported from foreign countries. The *public debt* amounted in 1843 to 290,434,155 rubles in silver, thus being far less than that not only of Great Britain, but also of France or Spain.

The Russian ARMY numbers at present not less than 1,000,000 men in the war department, and is arranged into six main bodies, the general reserve, and the several corps of Cossacks. The six main bodies of the army are the following: 1. The great movable *European army of operation*, consisting of 465,720 men, with 1,200 pieces of ordnance. 2. The *European army of reserve*, numbering 202,480 men, with 472 pieces of artillery. 3. The *Caucasian army*, consisting of 150,167 men, with 302 pieces. 4. The main body of the army in *Finland*, numbering 16,000 men, with 16 cannons. 5. That of *Orenburg*, consisting of 64,000 men, with 16 pieces; and 6. The main body of the army in *Siberia*, consisting of 16,000 men, with 16 pieces of artillery. The several regular corps of *Cossacks* (see note back) amount to 50,000 men. Other Cossacks, generally forming irregular troops, have to guard the frontiers of the empire from inroads, etc. Thus the disposable forces Russia is entitled to send in the field in time of war, amount to about 800,000 men. Of course they consist only of the European armies of operation and reserve, and of the regiments of Cossacks; because the main bodies of army in Caucasian Russia, in the province of Orenburg, etc., must keep their stations for the maintaining of internal peace and order there, and for the safety of the frontiers. As for the garrisons in other parts of the interior, and especially in the Polish provinces, they are easily provided for by the *general reserve*, whose

The Russian Army and Navy.

amount depends on the urgency of the circumstances, and for the most part comprise the troops trained up in the *military colonies*. The latter were established in 1820 with the view partly to save a large amount of the expenses for the army, and partly to alleviate the burden of the recruiting. They number about 400,000 soldiers. In 1831 they underwent some reforms, and are now styled districts of farmer-soldiers. Since that period the system of recruiting the army by the conscription or a general levy prevails again. Liable to conscription are particularly the sons of tradesmen and peasantry, and usually two out of one hundred are levied. The merchants, professors, artists, physicians, civil officers, lawyers, etc., are not liable to the duty of military service; and that bondsmen become free men as soon as they enter the army, is already noticed above.

The NAVY consisted in 1840 of 56 ships of the line, carrying from 74 to 120 guns, 48 frigates, carrying from 44 to 60 guns, and an adequate number of sloops of war, brigs, and steamers. Of the ships of the line 31, and of the frigates 30, were stationed in the *Baltic Sea* (where Kronstadt and Reval are the chief stations), and the remainder in the *Black Sea*, where the chief stations of the navy are Sevastopol, Cherson, and Nicolajew. Ships of war of smaller size are stationed in the *Caspian* and *White Seas*.

There are the following *Orders of honor*: 1. The *order of St. Andrew*, in one class, and instituted in 1698. 2. The *Alexander Newsky order*, in one class, and instituted in 1722. 3. The *White Eagle order*, primitively a Polish order, instituted in 1335, and renewed in 1705, in one class. 4. The *St. Ann order*, primitively a Holsteinian order, instituted in 1735, and in 4 classes. 5. The *St. Stanislaus order*, primitively a Polish order, instituted in 1765, and in 3 classes. 6. The *order of St. George*, a military order of merit, instituted in 1769, and in 4 classes. 7. The *order of St. Wladimir*, in 4 classes, and instituted in 1782; and

8. The *St. Katharine order*, only for ladies, in 2 classes, and instituted in 1714.

History.—The ancient inhabitants of European Russia were but very little known to the Greeks and Romans, and comprised either by the general name *Scythians*, or by that of *Sarmatians*. They belonged to the Slavonic tribe as well as those who settled in the country at a later period (see page 29). They founded two subsequently renowned states of *Novgorod* (compare page 52) and *Kiew*; yet for the rest, they were almost constantly engaged in civil wars. To put an end to them, the people of Novgorod and other powerful tribes sent in 862 of the Christian era, an embassy to the Scandinavian peninsula, which then already was noted for valiant and prudent men, and asked for one of them to become their sovereign. Three brothers, named Rurik, Snio and Truvor, and belonging to the family of *Russ* (hence subsequently the name of Russia), followed the invitation, and *Rurik*, the eldest of them, became thus the ancestor of the still reigning dynasty of Russia. He founded the grand-duchy of *Great Russia*, whose capital was first Novgorod, but then *Kiew*. One of Rurik's descendants and successors, Wladimir, surnamed the Great, married a daughter of the Greek emperor in 988, and as she was a Christian, he not only himself, but also his people, were converted to Christianity. In the course of time not less than 400 churches were built in Kiew, which at the same time became a city of such extent and splendor, that it used to be called a second Constantinople. At a later period a second grand-duchy took existence, viz., that of *Wladimir*; and beside it there were 50 principalities, which indeed nominally, yet for the most part not actually, were subjected to the sovereignty of the grand dukes. This being the state of things, Russia was an easy prey to the *Mongolians*, who in 1238 invaded the country and conquered it, with the exception of the city and republic of Novgorod. They suffered, however, the Russian grand dukes to continue reigning, though they were considered as their vassals and had to pay tribute to them; and restricted their immediate authority and government to the kingdoms of Kasan and Astrachan, at that time comprised by the name of *Kaptshak*. In 1328 the grand-duchy of Wladimir was united with that of *Moscow*, in 1480 the yoke of the Mongolians thrown off, and in the years 1552 and 54 their last possessions in Russia, Kaptshak, re-conquered. Meanwhile, the grand duke *Ivan*, surnamed *the Great*, and reigning from 1462 to 1505, had subjected all dependent principalities to his

History of Russia.

authority, and thus established one single and united empire, upon which he assumed the title of *Czar* (which means nothing else but king). In 1598 the male line of the house of Rurik became extinct, and now a period of fifteen years ensued, during which both the Poles and Swedes wrested several provinces from the empire, which at that time was the scene of civil wars. At last the Russians regained strength, and driving away the enemies from abroad, elected Michael *Romanow* (whose mother belonged to the house of Rurik) their king, in 1613. King Michael died in 1645, and was succeeded by his son Alexei (1645-1676), who was succeeded by his grandson, Feodor III. (1676-1682). All three were distinguished for their governmental skill and virtues. When Feodor III. died in 1682, he was succeeded by his two sons, Ivan and Peter, at once. Yet the latter (born on the 20th June, 1672), leaving to his brother only the title of Czar, ascended in 1689 the throne as autoerat, by the name of *Peter I.*, and was subsequently surnamed *the Great*. In the so-called Northern war (1700-1721), he wrested the provinces of Ingria, Esthnia, and Livonia from Sweden, and in the wars with the Turks he extended the Russian boundaries to the Sea of Azof. In 1722 he assumed the title of *Emperor of all the Russias*. He died in 1725, and was succeeded first by his consort, the empress Katharine I., then by his grandson, Peter II., with whom the *male* line of the house of Romanow became extinct, in 1730. Yet Peter I. had left behind two daughters, *Ann* (married to the duke Charles Frederic of Holstein-Gottorp), and *Elizabeth*; and his brother Ivan (+ in 1696) had likewise left behind two daughters, *Katharine* (duchess of Mecklenburg), and *Ann* (duchess of Kurland). The latter ascended first the throne as reigning empress, and was in 1740 succeeded by her niece (daughter of her sister Katharine), who, however, was removed in 1741, and succeeded by the reigning empress *Elizabeth* (daughter of Peter I.), who died in 1762, and was succeeded by her nephew, *Peter III.* (son of her sister Ann, duchess of Holstein-Gottorp; see History of Holstein), whose reign, however, did not last longer than six months, when he was succeeded by his consort, the empress *Katharine II.* (1762-1796). The latter was succeeded by her son, Paul I. (1796-1801), who was succeeded by his son, Alexander I. The present reigning emperor, since 1825, is Alexander's brother, *Nicholas I.*, born on the 7th July, 1796

The Russian empire is divided into about 60 counties, styled *governments*, which are subdivided into districts, styled *circles*

Into 50 of these governments is European Russia divided; but as it embraces, beside Russia proper, various constituent parts, whose names continually occur in history and other reading, and which therefore require to be described separately, we shall give the topographical description of European Russia in the following order of succession: I. *Great Russia*; II. *Little Russia*; III. The *Baltic Provinces*; IV. The Grand-duchy of *Finland*; V. *West or Polish Russia*; VI. The Kingdom of *Poland*; VII. The Kingdom of *Kasan*; VIII. The Kingdom of *Astrachan*, and IX. *South Russia*.—The governmental capitals will be found denoted thus, †.

I.—GREAT RUSSIA.

AREA: 852,000 square miles.

POPULATION: 24,000,000 inhabitants.

It comprises the centre of European Russia, extending northward to the Arctic Ocean, has from old retained the above-stated name, and contains:

†Moscow, the old capital, by eminence, of the Russian empire, and until 1720 the imperial residence (the emperors are, for the rest, yet crowned here), in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the Moskwa (a branch of the Oka, which is a tributary of the Volga), south-eastward and 500 miles distant from St. Petersburg, and about 1,000 miles east-north-east of Berlin; had, in 1840, 15,275 dwelling-houses, and in 1813 a population of 375,200 inhabitants. In the great conflagration in 1812, which lasted from the 14th to the 21st September, 6,500 buildings were destroyed. The long since rebuilt city contains a vast number of highly remarkable, and partly very magnificent public and

Geographical Description of Great Russia.

private edifices and palaces; for it is in the winter season the chief residence of the Russian nobles. Among the public edifices ranks first the *Kremlin*, a very extensive castle, being 5 or 7 miles in circuit, and surrounded by a wall 60 feet in height, and with numerous Gothic towers. The Kremlin comprises, beside the Gothic ancient palace of the Russian Czars, several convents, and not less than 32 churches, among which are to be noticed St. Mary's Ascension's church (where the emperors are crowned), St. Michael's cathedral, with the sepulchres of Ivan the Great, and the church steeple, named Ivan Veliki, containing 22 bells, the largest of which weighs 1,400 quintals (not to be confounded with another bell, founded in 1734, which is 67 feet round, 19 feet high, weighs 2,250 quintals, and is to be considered as the largest bell in the world). The aggregate number of churches in Moscow is 400, beside 637 chapels. The church of St. Basil is remarkable for the peculiar style of its architecture. Moscow is not only the centre of the inland trade of Russia, but at the same time noted for its exceedingly great wealth. Its merchants and tradesmen display much luxury, and rival, in this point, the rich nobles; except they are on business tours, they are seldom seen in the streets but in coach-and-four or six horses. About the important manufactures of Moscow see above, and about its history, see page 38. *Troizkoi Sergiev*, a market-town noted for its wealthy convent and remarkable cathedral, is situated south-eastward and 44 miles distant from Moscow. *Mosaïsk*, a town on the Moskwa, westward and 60 miles distant from Moscow, has 4,500 inhabitants, and is remarkable for the battle on the 7th September, 1812. †*SMOLENSK*, a city on the Dnieper, 240 miles west-south-west of Moscow, with silk, linen, and leather manufactures, noted horse-marts, considerable trade, and 14,700 inhabitants. †*KALUGA*, a city on the Oka, south-westward and 106 miles distant from Moscow, with numerous and important manufactures, considerable trade, and 35,500 inhabitants. *Borovsk*, a town on the Protwa, is noted for its greens, and has 8,200 inhabitants. †*TULA*, an important manufacturing city, on the Upa (a branch of the Volga), southward and 120 miles distant from Moscow, has 52,400 inhabitants, and is especially noted for its great manufactory of fire-arms and hardware, its numerous cloth and other manufactures, and its extensive trade. *Bjelcw*, a town on the Oka, is likewise noted for hardware, etc., manufactures, and has 8,900 inhabitants. †*OREL*, a city on the Oka, 220 miles south-south-west of Moscow, has 32,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its hemp, considerable trade and manufactures of silk, linens, and leather. *Brjãnsk*, a town on the Desna, with a great can-

 Russia in Europe.—Geographical Description of Great Russia.

non-foundry, extensive trade in timber, and 8,550 inhabitants. †**KURSK**, a city on the Kura and Tuskara, southward and 300 miles distant from Moscow, has 24,300 inhabitants, and is noted for its distinguished theological seminary, its leather manufactures, and annual fairs in its immediate neighborhood. *Belgorod* and *Michaelovka*, towns with respectively 11,100 and 6,000 inhabitants. †**WORONESH**, a city near the Don, 312 miles south-south-east of Moscow, with considerable cloth manufactures, extensive trade and commerce, and 45,000 inhabitants. *Pawlovsk*, a fortified town on the Don, is noted for its garden fruits, and has 3,500 inhabitants. †**TAMBOW**, a city near the Oka, south-eastward and 300 miles distant from Moscow, is noted for its cloth and canvass manufactures, and has 21,000 inhabitants. *Jelatma*, a town on the Oka, with trade in corn and hemp, and 6,500 inhabitants. In its neighborhood are considerable iron-works, especially at *Ujensk*. †**RJAESAN**, a city on the Trubesh, south-eastward and 113 miles distant from Moscow, with cloth, canvass, linen, and other manufactures, and 20,000 inhabitants. *Kasimov*, a city on the Oka, is noted for its considerable fur trade, and has 10,000 inhabitants, among whom are many Mohammedan Tartars. †**NISHNEI-NOVGOROD**, a city on the Volga, at its junction with the Oka, and at the high-road between Moscow and Siberia, is highly famed for its annual fair (at all events, the most important throughout Europe), and has 28,000 inhabitants. It lies 580 miles east-south-east of Novgorod, noticed above in History, with which it is not to be confounded. *Liscowo*, a market-town on the Volga, is famed for its linens and horse-marts, and has 4,000 inhabitants. †**WLADIMIR**, a city on the Kljasma, eastward and 116 miles distant from Moscow, with a noted theological seminary and gymnasium, considerable culture of garden and other fruits, with silk manufactures, and 12,000 inhabitants. Wladimir was, in the period from 1157 to 1328, the capital of a Russian grand-duchy (see above, in History). *Ivanovo*, an extensive village, noted for its considerable manufactures, especially of cotton goods, with 6,000 inhabitants. †**KOSTROMA**, a city on the Volga, north-eastward and 180 miles distant from Moscow, with considerable leather and other manufactures, and 14,000 inhabitants. †**JAROSLAV**, a city on the Volga, 170 miles north-north-east of Moscow, is noted for its academy, and considerable manufactures, and has 33,200 inhabitants. *Rostov*, a very ancient city, on a lake of the same name, with a remarkable ancient cathedral, considerable inland trade, noted fairs, and 7,800 inhabitants. **RYBINSK**, a town on the Volga, 46 miles above Jaroslav, is an emporium of the Russian inland trade, and the centre for the inland

Geographical Description of Great Russia.

navigation, is moreover noted for its linen manufactures, and has 7,500 inhabitants. †TWER, a city on the Volga, north-westward and 94 miles distant from Moscow, with considerable trade, and 24,000 inhabitants. †PLESKOW, or *Pskow*, a city near the Peipus lake, south-westward and 156 miles distant from St. Petersburg, was, in the middle ages, an emporium (see page 50), is at present noted for its Russian leather manufactures and annual fair, and has 12,000 inhabitants. †NOVGOROD, a city on the Ilmen lake, southward and about 100 miles distant from St. Petersburg, has at present only 15,000 inhabitants, but was, in the middle ages, a renowned commercial city and republic (see above, in History, and page 50). †PETROSAWODSK, a city on the lake Onega, north-eastward and 190 miles distant from St. Petersburg, is noted for its cannon-foundry, copper and iron-works, and has 7,000 inhabitants. *Olonetz*, a town on the Ladoga lake, with iron and copper mines, and 3,000 inhabitants. †WOLOGDA, a city on a river of the same name, eastward and 300 miles distant from St. Petersburg, with numerous manufactures, extensive inland trade, and 16,400 inhabitants. *Ustjug-Weliki*, a city at the high-road between Archangel and Siberia, with numerous and noted manufactures, extensive inland trade, and 14,000 inhabitants. †ARCHANGEL, an important commercial city, on the Dwina, 38 miles from the White Sea, north-eastward and nearly 300 miles distant from St. Petersburg, with numerous manufactures, docks, etc., and 22,000 inhabitants. Archangel was founded in 1584. *Kola*, the most northern town in European Russia, near the Arctic Ocean, 380 miles north-north-west of Archangel, with considerable fisheries, and 1,500 inhabitants. The *island of NOVA ZEMBLA*, the largest in the Arctic Ocean, having nearly 95,000 square miles in extent, is situated near the northern extremity of European Russia, yet northward of the Arctic circle, in about 72° north latitude. Being dreary and mostly covered with masses of snow and ice, it has no permanent inhabitants, yet is in the summer season resorted to by a great many Russian hunters and fishermen, for the island abounds with white bears, white foxes, reindeer, seals, etc. The group of the *SPITZBERGEN islands* belongs likewise to Russia, lies in the Arctic Ocean, between 70° 30' and 80° 40' north latitude, and between 70° and 24° longitude east from Greenwich, is resorted to by whalers and Russian hunters, and has in recent times become the seat of a hunting and fishing settlement, consisting of about 25 Norwegians and Laplanders.

II.—LITTLE RUSSIA.

AREA: 76,680 square miles.

POPULATION: 6,500,000 inhabitants.

It is situated on the south-west side of Great Russia, and both in history and common life usually named *Ukraine*; is, in some respect, to be considered as the basis of the Russian empire (as may be derived from the History above), and was until 1674 the chief seat of those warlike Russians, who since have, by way of eminence, been called *Cossacks* (see the note back). It contains:

†KIEW, or *Kiev*, its former capital, and in the period of 880-1157 the residence of the Russian grand dukes (see History, above), on the Dnieper, southward and 336 miles distant from Smolensk, and south-eastward and 450 miles distant from Warsaw, with 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Lutheran, and 25 Greek churches (among the latter are the cathedral and St. Andrew's church highly remarkable), 9 convents (among which that of Petscheri is noted for its extensive vaults and sepulchres), a university (see above), important annual fairs, and 48,000 inhabitants. *Uman*, a city on the Umanka, with considerable trade in cattle, and 10,000 inhabitants. The neighboring estate of *Sofiozka* is famed for its extensive and handsome gardens and park. *Lisianka*, a town noted as a watering-place, has 3,000 inhabitants. †CZERNIGOW, a city on the Desna, with various branches of industry, and 11,100 inhabitants. *Krolewetz*, a town noted for its important annual fairs, has 6,200 inhabitants. †PULTAWA, or *Poltawa*, a city on the Pultawka, south-eastward and 200 miles distant from Kiew, has 15,600 inhabitants, is noted for its extensive inland trade, and remarkable in history for the battle in 1709, in which Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated by the Russians. The neighboring former village of *Retshilowa* is at present a city, with 11,000 inhabitants. †CHARKOW, a city on the Donetz, 86 miles east-north-east of Pultawa, is noted for its university (see back), its important annual fairs, and considerable inland trade, and has 34,000 inhabitants. *Achtyrka*, a city on a river of the same name, is noted for its fruits, and has 16,000 inhabitants.

III.—THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

AREA: 55,380 square miles.

POPULATION: 3,000,000 inhabitants.

THEY comprise the four provinces of *Ingria*, *Esthnia*, *Livonia*, and *Curland*, the three first-named of which were conquered and wrested from Sweden in the so-called Northern war (1700-1721), while Curland was not before the year 1795 annexed to the Russian empire. The majority of the population are Germans, or of German origin, beside aboriginal tribes, while but rather few Russians proper are to be met with here.

1. INGRIA (18,531 square miles, and 1,350,000 inhabitants), situated at the head of the Gulf of Finland, and on the Ladoga lake, already in the 13th century belonged to Russia, but was in 1617 ceded to Sweden, and occupied again in 1703, contains: + St. PETERSBURG, imperial residence, and officially second capital of the Russian empire, at the mouth of the Newa (which river is 1,200 feet wide here), north-westward and 500 miles distant from Moscow, with (in 1843) 8,956, and (in 1846) 473,000 inhabitants. St. Petersburg is the most regularly-built and splendid city in the world, and is highly famed for its vast number of magnificent palaces and public edifices. It is at the same time the principal place of commerce for the empire, and the seat of its learning and science. (Concerning its university, see back.) The imperial public library contains 450,000, and that of the university 100,000 volumes. The imperial winter palace has 721 feet in front, and contains in its first floor alone about 100 saloons and apartments. St. Isaac's cathedral is one of the finest churches in the world, and with its handsome cupola 317 feet in height. The annual traffic of the principal mercantile houses of St. Petersburg (Stieglitz & Co., I. Thomas & Co., G. Loder & Co., etc.), may be estimated at 30, 25, and 20 millions roubles. *Zarskoje-Selo*, a city connected by a railroad with St. Petersburg, has 10,400 inhabitants, and is famed for its magnificent imperial palace (1,200 feet in front) and very extensive and remarkable park.

 Russia in Europe.—Geographical Description of the Baltic Provinces.

Gatschina, a town southward and 28 miles distant from St. Petersburg, has 5,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its handsome imperial palace, where Emperor Paul resided before his accession to the throne. *KRONSTADT*, a strongly fortified city on an island of the Gulf of Finland, westward and 28 miles distant from St. Petersburg, is the chief station of the Russian navy in the Baltic, and has three distinct harbors, vast docks, considerable naval depôts, arsenal, etc., and 55,000 inhabitants. *NARVA*, the ancient capital of Ingria, near the Gulf of Finland, has 5,000 inhabitants, is fortified, and noted in history for the victory Charles XII. of Sweden obtained here over the Russians on the 30th November, 1700.

2. *ESTHONIA*, (7,242 square miles, and 350,000 inhabitants), on the south side of the Gulf of Finland, and on the west bounded by the Baltic Sea, was in 1217 conquered by the *Knights of the order of the Sword* (instituted in the latter half of the 12th century, having the same aim in view as the Teutonic order, and joining the latter in 1237), in the 16th century annexed to the kingdom of Sweden, and in the beginning of the 18th century conquered by the Russians. It contains: †*REVAL*, its ancient capital, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, westward and 220 miles distant from St. Petersburg, has 30,000 inhabitants (for the most part Germans), a spacious and commodious harbor, where part of the Russian navy is stationed, 21 churches of several denominations, a noted gymnasium, and other higher schools and literary institutions, and considerable commerce. *Reval*, founded in the 13th century, was subsequently a very active member of the Hanseatic League. *Habsal*, *Weissenstein*, and *Wesenberg*, towns with respectively 1,600, 3,100, and 1,300 inhabitants. Near the coast of Esthonia is situated the island of *Dagö* (309 square miles, and 10,000 inhabitants, is noted for its sheep of improved breed, and for cloth manufactures), and the isles of *Worms* and *Nuckö*.

3. *LIVONIA* (18,744 square miles, and 800,000 inhabitants), between Esthonia and Curland, on the Gulf of Riga (see page 9). It was conquered about the close of the 12th century by the above-mentioned knights of the order of the Sword, who since retained it, until in the 16th century their grand-master, Gotthard Kettler, ceded it to the king of Poland, who, in compensation for it, invested him with Curland as a duchy. In 1660 Poland was compelled by the Swedes, to cede Livonia to them, which in the Northern war (1700-21) was conquered by Russia and annexed to it. It contains: †*RIGA*, its ancient capital, on the Duna, 7 miles from the sea, south-west and 340 miles distant from St. Petersburg, is next to this latter city the most important commercial

Geographical Description of the Baltic Provinces.

place and seaport of the Russian empire (in 1843 its exports were 16,178,633 silver rubles in value); has 72,000 inhabitants, is strongly fortified, bears in the architectural style of its buildings, and in the customs and manners of its inhabitants, the stamp of a German city, and is noted not only for its extensive commerce, but also for its important manufactures, literary institutions, its magnificent city-hall, churches (the steeple of St. Peter's is 440 feet in height), etc. Riga was founded in the year 1200, chiefly by merchants from Bremen, who already in 1186 had established a trading settlement in the neighboring village of *Uexküll*. DORPAT, a city on the Embach, north-eastward and 145 miles distant from Riga, is noted for its university (see above) and its considerable inland trade, and has 14,000 inhabitants, who for the most part consist of Germans. *Wenden* (with 2,700 inhabitants), *Holwar* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Lemsal* (with 1,000 inhabitants), and *Fellin* (with 1,800 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. PERNAU, a commercial and maritime town on the Gulf of Riga, with extensive commerce, and 6,000 inhabitants. Near the coast of Livonia is situated the highly fertile island of OESSEL (1,917 square miles, and 35,000 inhabitants), containing, among other places, the town of *Arensburg*, with 1,600 inhabitants.

4. CURLAND (10,863 square miles, and 500,000 inhabitants), on the south side of Livonia, and on the west bounded by the Baltic Ocean. It was a constituent part of Poland until in 1561 the former grand-master of the knights of the order of the Sword, Gotthard Kettler, was invested with it as a hereditary *duchy* (see above). One of his descendants and successors was in 1710 married with the Russian grand duchess Ann (see History of Russia), but died childless in the following year. His widow having mounted the Russian throne in 1730, caused the state of Curland to elect her lord high chamberlain, Count Ernest John of *Biron*, their duke, with which they complied. Thus he became duke of Curland, and was in 1770, when he died, succeeded by his son Peter, who reigned until 1795, when the Russian empress, Katharine II., caused the states of Curland to subject the duchy to the sovereignty of the Russian empire. Since that period it has formed a constituent part of the latter. It contains: †МИГЕЛЮ, its ancient capital, on the river Aa, 28 miles south-south west of Riga, and 190 miles north-north-east of Königsberg (in Prussia), with a former ducal palace, 10 churches for several denominations, a noted gymnasium, important annual fairs, and 29,000 inhabitants, a great part of whom being Germans. *Bauske* (with 2,300 inhabitants), *Seelburg* (with 900 inhabitants), *Friedrichstadt* (with 2,500 inhabi-

Russia in Europe.—Geographical Description of Curland and Finland.

tants), *Jakobstadt* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Goldingen* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Grubin* (with 900 inhabitants), and *Tukum* (with 1,300 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. LIBAU, a very important commercial city on the Baltic Sea, with 12,000 inhabitants. WINDAU, a maritime town on the Baltic, with rather considerable commerce, and 2,000 inhabitants.

IV.—THE GRAND-DUCHY OF FINLAND.

AREA: 136,320 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,500,000 inhabitants.

It extends from the neighborhood of St. Petersburg northward to the Arctic Ocean, is on the west bounded by Norway, Sweden, and the Gulf of Bothnia, and on the south by the Gulf of Finland. In the period from 1157 to 1293 Finland was conquered by the Swedes, who in 1339 ceded the first part, in 1722 a second, in 1743 a third part, and in 1809 (by the treaty of peace concluded at Frederikshamn on the 17th September of that year) the whole remainder of Finland to Russia. It contains

+Abo, its ancient capital, at the entrance into the Gulf of Bothnia, with some literary institutions, noted manufactures, docks, commerce, and 15,000 inhabitants. *Nystad*, a commercial and maritime town on the Gulf of Bothnia, with various branches of industry, and 2,500 inhabitants. *Björneborg*, a maritime town on the Gulf of Bothnia, with noted docks, rather considerable trade and commerce, and 5,000 inhabitants. *Ramea*, a very ancient maritime town on the named gulf, with 2,000 inhabitants. Near Abo is situated, in the Gulf of Bothnia, the group of the *Aland Isles*, 80 of which are inhabited, having an aggregate population of 15,000 inhabitants, who subsist on husbandry, fishing, fowling, hunting (several of the islands are covered with forests abounding with wild animals), etc. The principal island is named

Geographical Description of Finland.

Aland. †HELSINGFORS, a maritime commercial city on the Gulf of Finland, with a university (see above), a strongly fortified and commodious harbor, docks, linen and canvass manufactures, considerable commerce, and 16,000 inhabitants. In its neighborhood is situated, on seven islands, the fortress of SVEABORG, frequently called the "Northern Gibraltar," on account of its extraordinary strength, with vast docks, and 3,500 inhabitants. *Ekenäs*, a maritime town on the Gulf of Finland, with 1,600 inhabitants. †TAVASTEHUS, a town on a lake, northward and 56 miles distant from Helsingfors, with noted fairs, and 2,000 inhabitants. †WIBORG, a fortified town at the north-eastern part of the Gulf of Finland, north-westward and 84 miles distant from St. Petersburg, with rather considerable commerce, and 7,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of *Carelia*, as the eastern section of Finland was named. †*Lovisa* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Frederikshamn* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Borgo* (with 3,000 inhabitants), more or less important commercial towns on the Gulf of Finland. †*Kuopio*, a town on a lake in the interior of the country, with 800 inhabitants. †WASA, a commercial town on the Gulf of Bothnia, northward and 190 miles distant from Abo, with harbors, docks, and 4,000 inhabitants. Other more or less important commercial towns on the Gulf of Bothnia are: *Christinestad* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Ny* and *Gamla Carleby* (New and Old Carleby; with respectively 900 and 2,500 inhabitants), *Jacobstad* (i. e. Jamestown; has 1,500 inhabitants), and *Brahestad* (with 1,500 inhabitants). †ULEABORG, a commercial city on the Gulf of Bothnia, 350 miles north-north-east of Abo, is regularly laid out, carries on a considerable trade in tar, pitch, timber, butter, etc., and has 5,000 inhabitants. TORNEA, a town on a river of the same name (see page 13), and at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, with 2 churches, a harbor, and 750 inhabitants.—The most remarkable villages, or rather parishes, in *Russian Lapland* (see Lapland, under the head of Sweden) are *Kūsamo* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Kemiträsk* (with 1,800 inhabitants), and *Enontekis* (with 600 inhabitants, who are trading especially to Tornea).

V.—WEST, OR POLISH RUSSIA.

AREA: 159,750 square miles.

POPULATION: 8,500,000 inhabitants.

LYING between Great Russia and the kingdom of Poland, it comprises *former Polish provinces* acquired and annexed to Russia in the period from 1772 to 1809. Thus, the inhabitants are for the most part *Poles*, beside numerous *Jews*. The soil is very fertile in corn and grazing. The principal section of Polish Russia consists of *Lithuania*, and three other sections are generally known by the names of *Podlachia*, *Volhynia*, and *Podolia*, though they officially are styled governments, and bear the names of their respective chief towns, or capitals.

Lithuania (112,890 square miles, and 5,000,000 inhabitants), once a powerful grand-duchy, taking existence in the beginning of the 13th century, and being united with the kingdom of Poland in 1386, in this way that Grand-duke Jagello of Lithuania married Queen Hedwig of Poland, contains: +WILNA, the ancient capital of Lithuania, on the Wilia, at its junction with the Wilenka, north-eastward and 250 miles distant from Warsaw, has 54,000 inhabitants, and is noted for several highly remarkable churches, for its literary institutions, its medical academy (the university founded here in 1570, was in 1832 abolished), and its considerable trade. *Braslaw* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Smorgoni* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Troki* (with 4,000 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. +Kowno, a city on the Wilia, 60 miles west-north-west of Wilna, is noted for its mead, carries on a considerable trade, and has 9,000 inhabitants. +Grodno, a city on the Niemen, south-westward and 86 miles distant from Wilna, has 15,600 inhabitants (three fourths of them are Jews), carries on a considerable trade, and is noted for its annual fairs. Formerly every third Polish Diet was held here. The little town of *Merczowszezi* is remarkable as the birth-place of *Kosciuszko*

Geographical Description of West Russia.

(born on the 12th February, 1746).—Within the limits of the former principality of SAMOGITIA, wrested from the Teutonic Order in 1408, and then annexed to Lithuania, are situated the towns of *Rosienie* (once its capital, has 6,300 inhabitants), *Mieduki* (with 1,800 inhabitants) *Jurburg* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Polangen* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Tauroggen* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Kieydani* (with 5,000 inhabitants).—The following cities and towns, until the next dash, are situated within the limits of a Lithuanian section, which, both in history and other writing, frequently occurs by the name of *White Russia*, viz. †MOHILEW, a city on the Dnieper, with noted leather manufactures, considerable culture of fruits and greens, a very extensive trade and commerce, and 23,200 inhabitants. *Homel*, a town on the Sosha, with noted horse-marts, considerable trade, and 6,000 inhabitants. †WITEBSK, a city on the Duna, eastward and 200 miles distant from Wilna, and 90 miles west-north-west of Smolensk, carries on a considerable trade, is noted for its mead, and has 18,000 inhabitants. *Polozk*, a town on the Duna, north-westward and 60 miles distant from Witebsk, with considerable trade in grain and other natural products, and 10,300 inhabitants. *Dunaburg*, a strongly fortified town on the Duna, with 7,200 inhabitants. †MINSK, a city on the Swisloez, south-eastward and 110 miles distant from Wilna, with a handsome Catholic cathedral, renowned annual fairs, styled contracts, and 22,500 inhabitants. *Bobruisk*, a city on the Beresina, has 21,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its remarkably strong fortress.—NOWOGRODEK, a town 72 miles west-south-west of Minsk, with 3,800 inhabitants, was formerly the capital of that section of Lithuania, known by the name of *Black Russia*. The village of *Bialowieza* is situated in the centre of the forest of the same name that is 115 miles in circuit, and harbors not only the elk, bear, wolf, lynx, etc., but also about 900 or 1,000 heads of wild oxen (anciently to be found in vast numbers throughout Central Europe, and known there by the name of owres, or ure-oxen). *Slonim* and *Sluzk*, towns with respectively 7,600 and 8,400 inhabitants.—BRZESC, surnamed *Litwieski*, a strongly fortified city on the Bug, and at the frontier of Poland, eastward and 120 miles distant from Warsaw, has 11,400 inhabitants, carries on a considerable trade, is noted for a military school and a Jewish academy, and was formerly the capital of that section of Lithuania, known by the name of *Polesia*, and to which did belong, moreover, the towns of *Pruschan* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Kobryn* (with 5,800 inhabitants), *Davidow* (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Pinsk* (with noted manufactures of Russian leather, and 7,400 inhabitants).

 Russia in Europe.—Geographical Description of West Russia.

The sections of Podlachia, Volhynia, and Podolia were formerly constituent parts of what was styled *Little Poland* (which, together with Great Poland and Lithuania, constituted the ancient kingdom of Poland). *a.* In *PODLACIA* are to be noticed: *Drohyczyn*, its former capital, on the Bug, and within the limits of the present government of Grodno, eastward and 76 miles distant from Warsaw, with 2,000 inhabitants. *Bjalystock*, a city on the Biala, north-eastward and 120 miles distant from Warsaw, is handsomely and partly magnificently built, so that it has been styled "Podlachian Versailles," carries on an important trade, and has 10,700 inhabitants. *Bielsk*, a town on the Biala, 100 miles east-north-east of Warsaw, with 2,500 inhabitants. *Koyszyn* and *Siemiatyce*, towns with respectively 1,600 and 4,000 inhabitants. *b.* In *VOLHYNIA* are to be noticed: *Luzk*, its former capital, on the Styr, 75 miles north-north-east of Lemberg (in Galicia), with 7,000 inhabitants. †*SCHITOMIR*, or *Zytomierz*, a city on the Teterow, with leather and other manufactures, extensive trade in corn, wine, etc., and 27,000 inhabitants. *Krzemienice*, a city on the Ikva, with a noted gymnasium, and 10,300 inhabitants. *Ostrog*, a city on the Wilia, with an extensive Greek monastery, important trade, and 9,700 inhabitants. *Berdyczew*, a city on the Guilopiat, eastward and 18 miles distant from Brody (in Galicia), is the centre of the Russian trade with Germany by Brody, especially in furs, is moreover noted for its horse-marts, and has 34,100 inhabitants. *Radzivilov*, a town at the frontier of Galicia, with considerable trade, and 5,000 inhabitants. *c.* In *PODOLIA* are to be noticed: †*KAMINIEC*, surnamed *Podolski*, its capital, on the Dniester, south-eastward and 140 miles distant from Lemberg (in Galicia), with a Greek and a Catholic cathedral, some manufactures, trade, and 16,000 inhabitants. *Bar*, a town noted in history for a confederacy concluded here in 1768, against the then reigning king of Poland, and has 7,000 inhabitants. *Mohilow* (with 9,300 inhabitants), *Miedzyborz* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Janepol* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Braclaw* (with 3,600 inhabitants), *Targowicz* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Tulczin* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Niemirou* (with 8,000 inhabitants), more or less important manufacturing and trading towns.

VI.—THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

AREA: 48,990 square miles.

POPULATION: 5,000,000 inhabitants.

It is the most westerly constituent part of the Russian empire, on the east connected with West, or Polish Russia, and for the rest surrounded by Prussian and Austrian territories. The majority of the population consists both of Poles and Roman Catholics; there are, however, beside them, many Polish Dissenters, about 250,000 Protestants, and nearly 500,000 Jews, though in recent times a great part of the latter have contrived to settle in other Russian provinces. In the cities and towns are to be found many Germans.—At present the manufactures in Poland have attained a high pitch of improvement, and its inland trade is now greatly facilitated by common high-roads and railroads.—With regard to its history, it has already been remarked, page 29, that the main body of the Slavonians remained in Russia and Poland. The latter name came at first into vogue in the 9th century. In 840 the Poles elected a simple peasant, named *Piast*, their duke, and his dynasty continued reigning for more than five centuries (*viz.*, until 1370). Duke Mieceslav embraced the Christian religion in 955, and his son, Boleslav I., surnamed Chrobri, was crowned King of Poland in 1024. With King Casimir the Great, who died in 1370, the male line of the Piasts became extinct, and his only sister being married to the king of Hungary, the Polish magnates, *vayvodes*, and bishops agreed upon the succession of Casimir's nephew, *Louis* of Hungary, who died in 1385, and was succeeded by his only daughter *Hedwig*, who was married to the grand duke Jagello of Lithuania (*see above*, under the

head of Lithuania). Jagello now mounted the throne of the united kingdom of Poland, by the name of *Vladislav II.* During the reign of his dynasty, Poland became gradually the most powerful kingdom of Europe, which extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and from beyond the Dnieper to the Oder river. In the 15th and 16th centuries it had an area of more than 383,400 square miles, thus being as large as all France and Spain put together. Yet its internal strength had been weakened by the continued encroaching upon the prerogatives of the crown on the part of the Polish *nobles*, who at the same time wrested gradually nearly all political rights from the middle classes (the peasantry were from of old, the bondsmen of the nobility); so that at last the majority of the Polish people were to be considered as entirely subject to the sway of the nobles, who were indeed the actual rulers of the kingdom, especially since the dynasty of the Jagellos had become extinct in 1572, and the kings hereafter been *elected*. It was a matter of course, that as soon as the nobles had attained their aim, the most violent quarrels and dissensions arose *among themselves*; and it would have been a fact unprecedented in history, if under such circumstances Poland had continued forever to be an independent state. For want of room, we cannot enter into any further particulars with regard to the three *divisions of Poland* between the neighboring powers. The first division took place in 1772, when Russia became possessed of White Russia (see above, under the head of Lithuania), Austria of Galicia, and Prussia of the subsequent provinces of West Prussia. The second division took place in 1793, when the greatest part of Great Poland fell to the share of Prussia, and the remainder of Lithuania to that of Russia, while Austria did at this time acquire nothing. The third division took place in 1795, when Prussia became possessed of the remainder of Great Poland, together with Podlachia,

while the remainder of the kingdom was divided between Russia and Austria. In 1807 Napoleon restored Great Poland to political independency, and appointed the king of Saxony its sovereign, with grand-ducal title. This grand-duchy was divided into 6 departments (of Warsaw, Posen, Kalisch, Bromberg, Plock, and Lomza), and had, at the close of the year 1808, a population of 2,371,826 inhabitants, and an extent of about 38,000 square miles. In 1815 its western part was restored to Prussia, and to the remainder, which Russia retained, the title of a *kingdom*, and a *constitution* was conferred, which latter it forfeited in consequence of a revolution in 1830-31. It may still be noticed, with regard to the ancient kingdom of Poland (i. e., as it was previous to 1772), that its north-western part used to be styled *Great Poland*, its southern or south-eastern part *Little Poland*, and the remainder *Lithuania*.—The kingdom of Poland is at present divided into the 5 governments of *Warsaw*, *Plock* (both within the limits of Great Poland), *Augustovo* (situated within the limits of Lithuania), *Radom*, and *Lublin* (within the limits of Little Poland), and contains :

†WARSAW, ancient capital of Poland, on the Vistule (left bank, while on the opposite side of the river Warsaw's suburb *Praga* is situated), ranks at present among the finest cities in Europe, containing numerous palaces and other magnificent public and private buildings, is at the same time the centre of Polish industry and commerce, and noted for its strong fortifications (among which ranks first the extensive citadel of Alexander, reared in 1832 and the following years), and had at the close of the year 1845 a population of 156,073 inhabitants. RAVA (with 3,200 inhabitants), Lowicz (with noted horse-marts, and 7,100 inhabitants), *Tomaszow* (with considerable cloth manufactures, and 5,000 inhabitants), *Ozorkov* (with cloth manufactures, and 8,000 inhabitants), and BRZESK, surnamed *Cujawski* (with 1,800 inhabitants), towns. KALISU, a handsome city, on the Prosna, and near the frontier of Posen, with important linen and cloth manufactures, extensive inland trade, and 12,000 inhabitants. *Sieradz* (with 2,700 inhabitants), *Czenstochau* (with 7,000

 Russia in Europe.—Geographical Description of Poland.

inhabitants), *Złunska Wola* (with 9,000 inhabitants), *Lask* (with 2,000 inhabitants), and *Petrikau* (with 4,500 inhabitants), more or less notable towns. †*PŁOCK*, a city on the Vistule, 60 miles below Warsaw, with a remarkable cathedral, various manufactures, considerable trade, and 10,000 inhabitants. *MODLIS*, at present officially named *Novo-Georgievsk*, a very strong fortress on the Vistule, at its junction with the Bug. *PULTUSK*, a town on the Narew, northward and 32 miles distant from Warsaw, with 4,000 inhabitants, is noted in history for battles in 1703 and 1806. *Ostrolenka*, a town on the Narew, north-eastward and 64 miles distant from Warsaw, with 1,800 inhabitants. Battle on the 26th May, 1831, between the Russians and Poles. †*SUWALKI*, chief town of the above-mentioned government of *Augustovo*, at the high-road between Warsaw and St. Petersburg, is regularly and handsomely built, and has 5,000 inhabitants. *Lomza*, a fortified town on the Narew, with 3,500 inhabitants. *Augustovo*, a town on a lake, southward and 18 miles distant from Suwalki, with noted cattle and horse-marts, and 3,400 inhabitants. †*RADOM*, a town on the Radonka, southward and 56 miles distant from Warsaw, with 7,000 inhabitants. *Sandomir*, a town on the Vistule, at its junction with the San, with inland trade, and 4,500 inhabitants. *Staszow* (with 3,200 inhabitants), *Konskie* (with 3,400 inhabitants), *Szydłowice* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Opatow* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Zawichost* (with 2,400 inhabitants), towns. *KIELCE*, until recent times chief town of a government, at present united with that of Radom, north-eastward and 64 miles distant from Cracow, with considerable iron-works and iron trade, and 6,000 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Chenceny* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Zarki* (with 2,800 inhabitants), *Pilica* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Olkusz* (with 1,500 inhabitants), *Micchow* (with 1,600 inhabitants), *Slavkov* (with 2,200 inhabitants), *Pinczow* (with 4,200 inhabitants), *Schidlow* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Wisłitza* (with 1,500 inhabitants), and *STEWIERZ* (with 1,500 inhabitants), which latter was once the capital of the ancient duchy of *Severia*, that for a long period belonged to Silesia. †*LUBLIN*, a city in a beautiful and fertile district, on a lake, south-eastward and 116 miles distant from Warsaw, with 18 churches (among them a remarkable cathedral), 12 monasteries, and 6 nunneries, several magnificent palaces, considerable inland trade, and 15,000 inhabitants. *Pulawy*, a town on the Vistule, with 3,000 inhabitants, is noted for the splendid mansion of the prince of Czartoryski. *SIEDLCE*, a town eastward and 56 miles distant from Warsaw, with 5,000 inhabitants. *ZAMOSK*, a town on a little lake, and at the

 Geographical Description of Poland and the Kingdom of Kasan.

high-road between Warsaw and Lemberg, has 4,800 inhabitants, and is noted for its strong fortress. *Dubienka* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Lenzna* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Chelm* (with 800 inhabitants), *Tanaszow* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Hrubieszow* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Kock* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Lukow* (with 3,200 inhabitants), and *Miedzerzyce* (with 2,000 inhabitants), more or less notable towns.

 VII.—THE KINGDOM OF KASAN.

AREA: 251,340 square miles.

POPULATION: 6,000,000 inhabitants.

It is situated between Great Russia and Siberia, and among its population are many Tartars, Kalmucks, Mordwines, and other tribes. It was since the latter half of the 13th century under the sway of the Mongoles, until in 1552 the Russians conquered it. It contains:

+KASAN, its capital, on the Kasanka, near its junction with the Volga, eastward and 500 miles distant from Moscow, has 45,500 inhabitants, and is noted for its university (see ante), its numerous and important manufactures, and its extensive inland trade, especially to Siberia. *Tetinschi* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Swiäsk* (with 3,500 inhabitants), and *Tshoboksar* (with 5,200 inhabitants), more or less notable towns. †PERM, a city on the Kama, north-eastward and 340 miles distant from Kasan, and westward and 240 miles distant from Tobolsk, has 27,000 inhabitants, carries on considerable inland trade, and is noted for its productive copper and iron mines. Near *Kuugur* (a town with 8,400 inhabitants), are likewise such mines. *Solikamsk*, a town on the Kama, with 5,000 inhabitants, is noted for its fur trade and salt-works. KATHARINBURG, or *Jekaterinburg*, a fortified city at the foot of the Ural Mountains, and in the centre of the gold and platinum mining district, with various manufactures, and 16,000 inhabitants. *Werchoturie* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and

 Russia in Europe.—Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of Kasan and Astrachan.

Nishnei-Tagilsk (with 20,000 inhabitants), are noted mining towns. The town of *Irbit*, between Katharinburg and Tobolsk, with 4,000 inhabitants, is noted for its important annual fairs. †*WJATKA*, a city on the river Wjatka, northward and 200 miles distant from Kasan, with a handsome cathedral, considerable trade, especially in grain, and 11,000 inhabitants. *ISH*, or *Ish-evski-Zavod*, a noted manufacturing town, on the river Ish, with 12,000 inhabitants. *Sarapul*, a town, with various manufactures, salt and corn trade, and 6,000 inhabitants. *SLOBOSK*, or *Slobodskoi*, a town on the Wjatka, has 6,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its considerable iron-works. *Jebaluga*, a town near the Kama, with leather and other manufactures, considerable trade, and 4,700 inhabitants. †*SIMBIRSK*, a city on the Volga, southward and 116 miles distant from Kasan, with various branches of industry, inland trade, and 18,000 inhabitants. *Sysran*, a city on the Volga, with 13,000 inhabitants, is noted for its cattle fairs. *Samara*, a city on the Volga, with considerable trade, and 12,000 inhabitants. †*PENSA*, a city on the Sura (branch of the Volga), south-eastward and 370 miles distant from Moscow, has 20,000 inhabitants, and is noted for its leather and linen manufactures. *Saransk* (with 10,200 inhabitants), *Insara* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Nishnij Lomov* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Werchi Lomov* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Kereusk* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Mokshansk* (with 6,000 inhabitants), more or less notable towns.

 VIII.—THE KINGDOM OF ASTRACHAN.

AREA : 320,837 square miles.

POPULATION : 4,000,000 inhabitants.

It is situated between the kingdom of Kasan and the Caspian Sea, and among its population are many Kalmucks, Bashkirs, Kirguises, etc. It was in 1554 conquered by the Russians, having until then been under the sway of the Mongoles, like the kingdom of Kasan. It contains :

Geographical Description of the Kingdom of Astrachan.

†ASTRACHAN, its capital, on an island of the Volga, and at about 60 miles distance from the mouths of this river, southward and 700 miles distant from Kasan, and south-eastward and 900 miles distant from Moscow, has 48,000 inhabitants, and is not only one of the first commercial cities of the Russian empire, but also renowned for its sturgeon fisheries, which latter yield an immense revenue. The commerce and trade of Astrachan extend so far as even to India. The town of *Krasnoi-Jar*, with 3,000 inhabitants, is the residence of a Kalmuck Khan. *Tshernoï-Jar* is a fortified town, with 3,500 inhabitants. †SARATOW, a city on the Volga, northward and 420 miles distant from Astrachan, with canvass, leather, and other manufactures, considerable inland trade, and 45,000 inhabitants. Within the limits of the Saratow government are more than one hundred *German settlements*, among them SAREPTA, founded in 1765 by Moravian Brethren, and being a very handsome and industrious town, with 3,500 inhabitants. Other notable towns are: *Zaritzin* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Petrovsk* (with 7,000 inhabitants), *Kamyshin* (with 7,300 inhabitants), *Kusnetz* (with 10,700 inhabitants), and *Wolsk* (with 15,600 inhabitants). The government of *Orenburg*, the most extensive in European Russia, contains among others: †OUFA, a city on the Bilaja (branch of the Volga), eastward and 300 miles distant from Kasan, is the seat of a Mufti for the Mohammedans in Russia, and has 13,000 inhabitants. ORENBURG, a fortified city on the Ural river, north-eastward and 530 miles distant from Astrachan, and south-eastward and 1,600 miles distant from St. Petersburg, is the emporium for the Russian trade with Central Asia, and at the same time a chief military station in this quarter, and has 16,000 inhabitants. URALSK, formerly called *Jaik*, a fortified town on the Ural river, with important fishery, considerable trade, and 16,000 inhabitants.

IX.—SOUTH RUSSIA.

AREA: 189,570 square miles.

POPULATION: 3,500,000 inhabitants.

It embraces, for the most part, former territories of Turkey, wrested from this power in the course of the last and in the beginning of this century, and is divided into 6 governments and provinces, which are to be described separately.

1. The government of *Tauris*, comprising the Tauric Chersonese (Crimea proper), and the Nogyan Steppe. The former, or CRIMEA proper, consists of a peninsula projecting into the Black Sea, and connected with the main land only by an isthmus not more than four miles broad. The Tauric Mountains (see page 8) are covered with valuable forests, and intersected with beautiful and densely-peopled valleys. The peninsula in general is noted for the fertility of its soil and the mildness of its climate. In the 6th century, before the Christian era, Greeks from Asia Minor began to establish colonies in Crimea, where since flourishing commercial towns arose. Respectively in 1774 and 1783, Crimea was annexed to the Russian empire. It contains +SIMFEROPOL, a city at the northern foot of the Tauric Mountains, with 3 churches, 4 mosques, a seminary for Tartars, a botanic garden, and 8,600 inhabitants. *Baktshisarai*, once the capital of Crimea, in a romantic valley, with a remarkable ancient palace of the Tartar Khans, who ruled the country, 32 mosques, 2 churches, manufactures of fire-arms and cutlery, and 12,800 inhabitants. SEVASTOPOL, a city on a bay of the south-west coast, is noted for one of the finest and most spacious harbors in Europe, where the Russian fleets in the Black Sea have their chief station, and has 44,000 inhabitants. Not far from here is situated the maritime town of *Balatlava*, with 2,900 inhabitants. KAFFA, or *Feodosia*, a maritime town on the south coast, with several literary institutions, considerable fishery, and 7,000 inhabitants. Kaffa belonged in the period of 1262-1475 to the Genoese, and was at that time a noted commercial city, with 80,000 inhabitants. *Karasu*, a city in the centre of the peninsula, with noted leather and other

Geographical Description of South Russia.

manufactures, and 12,000 inhabitants. *Koslow*, or *Jewpatoria*, a maritime town on the west coast, with considerable commerce, and 10,000 inhabitants. Other maritime towns are *Jalta* (with 6,000 inhabitants), and *Kertsh* (with 4,000 inhabitants).—The above-mentioned *NOGAYAN STEPPE* (to which, for the rest, the name of *Crimea* is frequently extended) contains: *Nogayzq*, the chief place of the *Nogayan Tartars*, near the *Sea of Azov*, with 1,300 inhabitants. *Aleshki*, a fortified town on the *Dnieper*, with 4,000 inhabitants. *BERDJANSK*, a maritime town on the *Sea of Azov*, with considerable commerce, and 8,000 inhabitants.

2. The government of *Cherson*, noted for the fertility of its soil, contains: +*CHERSON*, a city on the *Gulf of Liman* (see page 12), with a commodious harbor, where part of the *Russian fleets* in the *Black Sea* are stationed, a very strong citadel, considerable industry and commerce, and 30,000 inhabitants. *NIKOLAJEW*, a city at the mouth of the *Bog*, with a fine harbor, which is the third station of the *Russian navy* in the *Black Sea*, vast docks, handsome houses, and 29,600 inhabitants. *Elisabethgrad* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Olvopol* (with 2,600 inhabitants), *Novo Mirgorod* (with 2,500 inhabitants), and *Wosnosensk* (with 3,000 inhabitants), more or less notable towns. *ODESSA*, a commercial city on a bay of the *Black Sea*, is the *Russian emporium* in this quarter, and at the same time one of the finest cities in *Russia*, with 80,000 inhabitants. In 1844 the exports of *Odessa* were at the value of 18,209,699 silver rubles, and the imports of the value of 5,870,986 rubles. *Odessa* was founded in 1792. *Oczakow*, a town on the *Gulf of Liman*, was formerly noted for its strong fortress, and had more than 50,000 inhabitants, but was in 1788 taken by storm, and has since fallen greatly in decay. At present it has only 4,600 inhabitants. *Ovidiopol*, *Tiraspol*, and *Grigoriopol*, towns with respectively 3,000, 6,600, and 4,000 inhabitants.

3. The province of *Bessarabia*, separated from *Moldavia* (of which it formed part until 1812) by the river *Pruth*, and from the government of *Cherson* by the *Dniester*. This country is noted in ancient history by the name of *Scythian Desert*, and for the abortive expedition of *Darius* against the *Scythians* in 514 B. C. The province of *Bessarabia* contains: +*KISHENEV*, a city on the *Bikul* river, eastward and 70 miles distant from *Jassy* (in *Moldavia*), is noted for its culture of fruits, and has 43,000 inhabitants. *Ismail*, a fortified city on the *Danube*, with numerous leather and other manufactures, considerable commerce, and 22,000 inhabitants. *Kilia*, a fortified town at the mouth of the *Danube*, with provision trade, and 6,000 inhabitants. *Akjer-*

man, a fortified city at the mouth of the Dniester, with vine culture, fishery, considerable commerce, and 25,000 inhabitants. *Reny* (anciently called *Dinogetia*), a fortified town at the mouth of the Pruth, with 6,000 inhabitants. Other more or less remarkable towns are: *Belzi* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Orghei* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Chotin* (with 11,100 inhabitants), and *Soroka* (with 2,000 inhabitants). *Bender*, a fortified city on the Dniester, north-westward and 70 miles distant from Odessa, with important leather manufactures, and 10,000 inhabitants. Charles XII. of Sweden lived here from 1709 to 1711.

4. The government of *Jekaterinoslav*, comprising only older Russian territories, contains: +*JEKATERINOSLAV*, a city on the Dnieper, 170 miles above Cherson, with silk stocking and cloth manufactures, and 12,500 inhabitants. *Bachmut*, a town on the Bachmuta, is noted for its horse-marts and tallow trade, and has 4,000 inhabitants. Other more or less notable towns are: *Alexandrovesk* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Mariupol* (with 3,700 inhabitants), *Nachitschewan* (with 13,000 inhabitants), and *St. Dmitria Rostovskaja* (with 9,100 inhabitants). *Azov*, a town near the mouth of the Don, has at present only 1,000 inhabitants, but was in the middle ages an important commercial city. *Taganrog*, a city on the Sea of Azov, has 22,500 inhabitants, and is at present the emporium for the trade with the provinces along the Don river. On the 1st December, 1825, Emperor Alexander I. died here.

5. The land of the *Cossacks of the Don*, situated on both sides of this river, on the east bounded by the kingdom of Astrachan. Its area is estimated at 60,700 square miles, and the population at 640,500 inhabitants. The generally fertile soil is rather well cultivated, and even vine culture is carried on extensively. About the Cossacks see above, page 580. Those of the Don differ from other Cossacks (as, for instance, of the Ural, of Tshernomorsk, etc. Cossacks), only by some attainments in industry, and a more general diffusion of knowledge. +*Nowoi-Tsherkask*, at present their capital, is situated near the Don, about 40 miles above Azov, has 18,000 inhabitants, 8 churches, a gymnasium, a literary society, various manufactures, trade, etc. The former capital was *Staroi Tsherkask* (i. e. Old Tsherkask), situated on an island of the Don, with 15,000 inhabitants, vine culture, considerable fishery, and 7 churches, one of which is noted for its rich ornaments in gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones.

6. The land of the *Cossacks of Tshernomorsk* (i. e. of the Black Sea), on the Sea of Azov and the Strait of Jenikale (see page 10), formerly known by

Geographical Description of South Russia.

the name of *Kuban*, and annexed to Russia in 1782. It contains: +JEKATERINADOR, a town on the Kuban river, southward and 150 miles distant from Azov, with noted annual fairs, a gynnasium, and 3,000 inhabitants. The island of *Taman*, lying before the mouth of the Kuban, was in ancient times noted by the name of *Phanagoria*, and its chief town *Tmutarakan* (with 1,000 inhabitants), was in the middle ages a flourishing commercial city.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

AREA: 1,108 square miles.

POPULATION: 220,000 inhabitants.

THESE islands, 7 in number, and lying in the Ionian Sea (see page 10), at the entrance into the Adriatic, are an aristocratic republic, under the protection of Great Britain, whose sovereign appoints the lord high commissioner, who is at the head of the government, or, properly said, the actual ruler.

The inhabitants are, for the most part, *Greeks*; but beside them are many Italians, English, etc. The Greek population is divided into three classes, the nobility, burghers, and peasantry. The nobility is not only possessed of nearly all the real estate, but occupy also the higher political and ecclesiastical offices.

The surface of the islands is more or less mountainous; earthquakes occur frequently; the climate is unusually mild. The soil is comparatively rich in the fruits and products of southern Europe, especially in *olives*, *currants*, and *vine*. The rearing of cattle is rather insignificant.—The fabricating industry is restricted to some manufactures of silks, cottons, and linen.—The commerce is very considerable; of currants alone, nearly 20,000,000 pounds are annually exported.—The schools are in a very good condition. In 1823 a university was founded at Corfu, which is frequented by 250 or 300 students annually; and beside it, there are 2 gymnasiums, more than 60 elementary schools, etc.

The government is, as has already been stated, an aristocratic republic, under the control of the British lord high commissioner.

The legislative power is vested in an assembly of 40 members (11 of whom are life-members), and the executive power in a senate composed of 6 members of the legislative assembly, and a secretary of state, appointed by the lord high commissioner. The public revenue was in 1838 to the amount of £157,989, but is at present far less (by about £27,000). The public debt was in the named year £154,450.—Beside 1,600 men of Greek militia, there are 4,000 men regular troops that are kept here by Great Britain. Corfu is a chief station for the British fleets in this part of the Mediterranean.

History.—In the flourishing days of ancient Greece, the Ionian islands were independent states, and took little notice of what passed on the Greek continent. Subsequently they shared the latter's political fate, were subjected by the Romans, and for a long period formed a constituent part of the Eastern empire. In the 13th century the Neapolitans, and in the 14th the *Venetians* took possession of them, and retained them until 1797, when first the French, and in 1799 the then allied Russians and Turks occupied the islands, which in 1800 were by Emperor Paul transformed into a republic, under the protection of the Ottoman Porte. In 1807 the French took possession of them again, but in 1815 the republic was restored and placed under the protection of Great Britain.

The population stated in the following description of the 7 islands, is according to the census of 1846. The most northern island is Corfu, and the most southern, Cerigo.

1. The *island of Corfu* (224 square miles, and 64,566 inhabitants), by Homer called *Phacakia*, but by the ancients generally named *Coreyra*. It contains: *Corfu*, fortified capital of the whole group, and the residence of the British lord high commissioner, with the above-mentioned university, a gymnasium, considerable commerce, and 25,000 inhabitants. *Peritia*, a town with 1,500 inhabitants.

2. The *island of Paxo* (32 square miles, and 5,917 inhabitants), noted for its extensive olive culture, containing: *San Nikolo*, or *Porto Gai*, chief town,

The Ionian Islands.—Geographical Description of these Islands.

with 1,500 inhabitants. The neighboring isle of *Antipaxo* is very fertile in grain and southern fruits, but only inhabited by fishermen.

3. The island of *SANTA MAURA* (181 square miles, and 18,676 inhabitants), anciently called *Leucadia*, and productive in olive oil, wines, etc., contains: *Amaxichi*, or *Amakuki*, chief town, with 14 churches, 2 monasteries, and 6,000 inhabitants. *Porto Drapano* has the finest harbor of the island. To *St. Alaura* belong the little isles of *Sessola* and *Meganisi*.

4. The island of *CERIALONIA* (351½ square miles, and 69,984 inhabitants), is highly noted for its pleasant climate, and for the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, who rank among the best sailors in the Mediterranean. Chief town is *Argostoli*, with a handsome convent of Franciscans, considerable commerce, and 6,000 inhabitants. *Lixuri*, a town, with vine culture, cotton plantations, and 5,000 inhabitants. *Livato*, a town with 1,500 inhabitants.

5. The island of *TREAKI* (43 square miles, and 10,821 inhabitants), anciently known by the name of *Ithaka*, and at present noted for its excellent wines, currants, and olives, containing: *Vathi*, chief town, with houses mostly built of free-stone, considerable commerce, and 2,500 inhabitants.

6. The island of *ZANTE* (159½ square miles, and 38,929 inhabitants) is the most fertile of the whole group; the annual produce in currants being estimated at nearly 100,000 quintals, in wines at 10,000 hogsheds, and in olive oil at 55,000 barrels; beside oranges, and other southern fruits. Its capital, *Zante*, is handsomely built (the dwelling-houses are 4 or 5 stories high), carries on a very considerable commerce, and has 20,000 inhabitants. The *Strophades*, or *Strivali Isles*, belonging to Zante, are likewise productive in fruits, etc.

7. The island of *CERIGO* (117 square miles, and 11,694 inhabitants), lying near the southern extremity of *Morea*, and anciently known by the name of *Cythera*, has a fertile soil in the valleys of the interior, and contains: *Kapsali*, or *Cerigo*, chief town, with no inconsiderable commerce, and 1,500 inhabitants. The isle of *Cerigotto*, with 300 inhabitants, belongs to Cerigo.

THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

AREA: 19,149 square miles.

POPULATION: 1,000,000 inhabitants.

LYING at the south-eastern extremity of Europe, between the Ionian Sea and the Archipelago (see page 10), it is on the north bounded by European Turkey, of which it formed a constituent part, in the period from 1453 to respectively 1827 and 1829.

As modern kingdom, it took existence in 1832, and, as such, it comprises ancient Greece *south of Thessaly and Epirus*, together with those islands in the Archipelago, called the Cyclades, and the northern Sporades.

The inhabitants may be called descendants of the ancient Greeks, just as well as the modern Italians might be called descendants of the ancient Romans. But whether those renowned people of antiquity would recognize their modern namesakes as their genuine offspring, is another question, and at all events, very doubtful. Without mentioning the gradual, and after the first centuries of the Christian era, rapid and total degeneration of the Greeks, it is an historical fact, that the country underwent nearly as many vicissitudes as Italy; and especially since the establishment of the Turkish sway, the Greek inhabitants have been thus intermingled with *Slavonian* tribes, that they, except the name, have nothing more in common with the ancient Greeks.

The established religion is that of the Greek Church. There are however, about 25,000 Roman Catholics, chiefly on the islands.

Notwithstanding the prevailing mountainous character of the surface, beautiful plains and districts with fertile soil are not lacking. Five millions acres are computed as being adapted to agriculture (the soil is however still badly cultivated); 1,750,000 acres as woodland; 180,000 as vineyards, and 4,500 acres as currant-plantations. The number of olive-trees amounted in 1845, to 723,101.—The number of black cattle was, in the same year, only 110,114 heads; of horses (of small breed, but enduring), 84,723; of mules, 23,956; of common asses, 63,754; of hogs, 78,292; of goats, 1,876,269, and of sheep, 2,442,769. The rearing of the silk-worm and of bees is considerable.

The manufactures are small in amount, and consist chiefly of carpets, canvass, and morocco leather.

The more considerable is both the *commerce* and *shipping*. In 1840 the imports were at the aggregate value of \$13,507,000, and the exports at the value of \$13,848,000. In 1841 were, among other articles (as currants, olive-oil and wines, which are the chief staples), exported figs to the value of \$43,333; almonds to that of \$35,641; galls to that of \$26,667; honey to that of \$5,833 and raw silk to the value of about \$167,000. The Greek merchant vessels amounted, in 1843, to 3,169 of the burthen of 137,508 tons, and were navigated by 19,000 men. In 1845 they had increased to 3,314, which were navigated by 40,000 men. The Greeks are the best sailors in the Mediterranean, and in the art of ship-building they are likewise highly skilled.

Until recent times, the means of education were in the most miserable state, with the exception of some islands where several British and American missionaries had their labor-field, and founded several excellent schools. But in 1832, and the following years, a great many German scholars came to the country and their endeavors for the general diffusion of knowledge and for school education, were soon met with the happiest success

In 1837 a *university* was founded at Athens, on the same plan as those of Germany; and in 1841 it was already frequented by 292 students. Beside this university, a gymnasium was founded in the same city; 3 others are in Nauplia, Patras, and Syra. The total number of secondary schools amounted, in 1846, to 37, and that of primary schools to 301.

The government is a constitutional monarchy, and Prince *Otho* of Bavaria (born on the 1st June, 1815, and brother of the presently reigning king of Bavaria) is the first king (since 1832).

According to the budget for 1845-46, the public *revenue* was estimated at 14,486,300 drachms (\$2,414,365), and the *expenditure* at 14,786,546 drachms (\$2,464,405), thus with a deficit of 300,246 drachms (or \$50,040). The *public debt* amounts to about 96,000,000 drachms (nearly \$16,000,000).

The army consists of 4,060 men, and the navy of 33 vessels, among which are 2 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 2 steamers, 12 gunboats, etc.

King Otho has, in 1845, instituted the *Order of the Redeemer*, in 5 classes.

History.—The continental part of the present kingdom of Greece was in antiquity called *Hellas*, and the peninsula of Morea known by the name of *Peloponnesus*. In Hellas were Attica, Bœotia, and Aetolia—in the Peloponnesus, Laconia, Messenia, Arcadia, and Achaia, the most remarkable states. It would partly lead us too far, and partly be superfluous to enter into any particulars of ancient Grecian history here; and it may only be remarked, that in 146 B. C. it was, when Greece was formally annexed to the Roman empire. Since the year 895 A. D. forming a constituent part of the Eastern empire, it shared its fate, and was in 1458 subdued by the Turks, under whose sway it continued to be nearly four centuries. Several endeavors made in the latter half of the last century to stir up the people, having failed, it was not before 1821, when the first beginning of an insurrection actually took place. The leaders behaved, however, with so little skill and circumspection, that while the rage and fanaticism of the Turks were roused,

 The Kingdom of Greece.—Geographical Description of Greece.

nothing was won for the cause of the Greeks; and the latter would have succumbed if England, France, and Russia had not taken their part. First a combined fleet of these powers destroyed the Turkish fleet in the bay of Navarino, on the 20th October, 1827, and then a French body of troops landed in Greece, and compelled the Turks to evacuate it. In the peace concluded at Adrianople on the 14th September, 1829, between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, the independence of Greece was recognized by the latter. Meanwhile Count Kapodistrias, a Greek from Corfu, and a distinguished statesman, had in 1827 been elected president of the provisional Greek government, but on the 9th October, 1831, he was murdered by his own countrymen, who generally have but little conception of rational freedom. Upon this Prince Otho, of Bavaria (see back), was elected hereditary king of Greece.

The kingdom of Greece is divided into 10 provinces, styled *nomos*, or *nomarchies*, which are subdivided into 47 districts, or *eparchies*. Of the three principal sections of the kingdom, that of Hellas, at present called *Livadia*, is divided into 3 *nomos*; Peloponnesus, or Morea, is divided into 5, and the Islands into 2 *nomos*. The capitals of the *nomos* will be found denoted with this sign: +.

1. LIVADIA, or ancient *Hellas*, contains: +ATHENS, capital of the kingdom and royal residence, near the Gulf of Egina, and in *Attica*, was, as is universally known, one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, that lay subsequently for centuries almost in ruins, but is now reviving so rapidly, that it in 1845 had a population of 31,700 inhabitants. It is laid out in conformity to a regular plan, and contains, beside a magnificent royal palace, many other handsome public edifices and private buildings; a university (see above), a military academy, a gymnasium, several other schools, 15 churches, 10 or 12 printing-offices, a theatre, hackney-coaches and stages, in short, the various accessories of civilization. Athens carries on a considerable commerce, and is by a fine road connected with its seaport *Pyræus* (in 1842 with 450 houses, and 2,275 inhabitants). *Megara*, a town on the isthmus of Corinth, and near the Gulf of Egina, with 2,000 inhabitants. In the just-named gulf are situated the isles of *Egina* (21 square miles, and 11,000 in-

Geographical Description of the Kingdom.

habitants), and *Salamis*, or *Kóluri* (32 square miles, and 5,000 inhabitants). **LIVADIA**, at present chief town of *Boeotia*, north-westward and 50 miles distant from Athens, with various branches of industry, and 6,000 inhabitants. Not far from here is the village of *Kapreua*, anciently so renowned by the name of *Cheronea*. The ancient capital of *Boeotia*, *Thebes*, bears at present the name of *Thiva*, and has only 3,000 inhabitants. †**AMPHISSA**, or *Salona*, a town near the *Parnassus*, and in the beautiful district of *Lokris*, north-westward and 80 miles distant from Athens, has 4,000 inhabitants, and is at present the capital of the *nomos* of *Phthiotis* (with *Lokris*) and *Phokis*. On the Gulf of *Lepanto* is situated the commercial town of *Galaxidi*, with 2,000 inhabitants. *Amurani*, a town in a valley, with 1,500 inhabitants. *Lidoriki*, a city on the *Cephiessus*, west-north-west and 60 miles distant from *Thebes*, with trade in olive oil, cotton and silk, and 15,000 inhabitants. In the neighborhood is the village of *Kastri*, once renowned by the name of *Delphi*. On the Gulf of *Zeiton* (that separates the northern extremity of *Negropont* from the Greek continent) is situated the fortified commercial town of *Zeiton*, or *Lania*, with 4,000 inhabitants. *Potradschik*, or *New Patrae*, a town with 3,000 inhabitants. *Atolante*, or *Talanti*, a town near the Gulf of *Talanti* (that separates *Negropont* from the Greek continent), with 3,000 inhabitants. Not far from here is the pass of *Thermopylae*. †**VRAKIORI** (anciently *Trichonium*), at present the capital of the *nomos* of *Aetolia* and *Aearnania*, north-westward and 28 miles distant from *Lepanto*, and north-eastward and 18 miles distant from *Missolonghi*, with considerable trade, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Lepanto*, or *Naupaktos*, a town on the Gulf of *Lepanto*, has 3,000 inhabitants, and is noted in history for the victory the Spaniards obtained here over the Turkish fleet in 1571. *Missolonghi*, a fortified town on the Gulf of *Patras*, westward and 23 miles distant from *Lepanto*, with considerable commerce, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Dragomestre* (anciently *Astakos*), a maritime town on the *Ionian Sea*, with 1,500 inhabitants. *Vonitza*, a town on the Gulf of *Arta*, with 1,000 inhabitants. Not far from here is the promontory, anciently called *Actium*, and noted for the victory *Octavianus* obtained here in 31 B. C.

2. **MOREA**, or ancient *Peloponnesus*, contains: †**CORINTH**, once a magnificent city, with 300,000 inhabitants, is at present reduced to a town with 2,000 inhabitants. *Nauplia*, or *Napoli di Romania*, a city on the gulf of the same name, southward and 28 miles distant from *Corinth*, was until 1835 the capital of modern Greece, carries on a considerable commerce,

 The Kingdom of Greece.—Geographical Description of the Kingdom.

has 14,000 inhabitants, and contains many houses built in European style. The neighboring town of *Pronia*, founded in recent times and considered as the suburb of Nauplia, has already a population of 13,000 inhabitants. *Argos*, a town north-westward and 7 miles distant from Nauplia, with 6,000 inhabitants. The isle of *Spezzia* has only 21 square miles in extent, but a population of 7,000 inhabitants, who are considerably engaged in commerce and shipping. The isle of *Hydra* (58½ square miles, and 30,000 inhabitants) is noted not only for the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, who are very expert sailors, but also for its handsome city, one of the finest in Greece, containing 50 churches and several other more or less magnificent public edifices, and 18,000 inhabitants, who are much engaged in manufactures, and carry on an extensive commerce. The isle of *Poros*, anciently *Kalauria* (21 square miles, and 3,000 inhabitants), has a harbor where part of the Greek navy is stationed. On this isle it was, where Demosthenes poisoned himself in 322 B. C. †*PATRAS*, or *Patrae*, a fortified capital of the nomos of *Achaia* and *Elis*, near the entrance to the Gulf of Lepanto, opposite the Ionian islands of Cephalonia and Ithaka, with extensive commerce, and 10,000 inhabitants. *Aegion*, or *Vostizza*, a town on the Gulf of Lepanto, is noted for its fruits, and has 2,000 inhabitants. *Kalavrita*, a town with 3,000 inhabitants. *Pyrgos*, or *Letrini*, a maritime town on the Ionian Sea, with 1,500 inhabitants (formerly and until 1825 with 10,000 inhabitants). †*ARCADIA*, at present called *Kyparissa*, the capital of the nomos of *Messenia*, on the Gulf of Arcadia, with considerable provision trade, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Phanari* (anciently *Phigalia*), a town with 2,000 inhabitants. *Androssa*, a maritime town with 1,500 inhabitants. *Navarino* (anciently *Pyglos*), a fortified maritime town at the south-western extremity of Morea, has a very spacious and commodious harbor, and 2,000 inhabitants, and is noted for the above-mentioned battle in 1827. *Modon* (anciently *Methone*), a fortified maritime town, southward and 9 miles distant from Navarino, with 7,000 inhabitants. *Koron*, a fortified maritime town, with commerce, and 5,000 inhabitants. †*TRIPOLIZZA*, the capital of the nomos of *Arcadia* (not to be confounded with the above-mentioned town of the same name), in the centre of Morea, with 8,000 inhabitants. *Karylene*, a town in a valley, is noted for its cattle, and has 8,000 inhabitants. *Londari*, a town, with 1,000 inhabitants. †*SPARTA*, the capital of the nomos of *Laconia*, is founded recently on the spot of ancient Sparta, and has already 6,000 inhabitants. *Napoli d*

Geographical Description of the Kingdom.

Malvasia (anciently *Epidaurus Limera*), a maritime town, noted for its excellent wines, has 2,000 inhabitants.

3. The principal *Islands* are the following: **NEGROPONT**, anciently called *Eubœa*, has an extent of 1,480 square miles, and a population of 60,000 inhabitants, has a fertile soil, and is in some places thickly wooded, and contains: †*Chalkis*, or *Egribos*, the capital of the island, and of the nomos of Eubœa, with 6,000 inhabitants, and *Karystos*, a town with 2,000 inhabitants. The **northern SPORADES**, belonging to this nomos, comprise the 4 isles of *Skyros* (with 2,000 inhabitants), *Skopelos* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Skiathos* and *Ialonesus*. The group of the **CYCLADES** comprise 21 islands in the Archipelago, the most remarkable of which are: The island of *Syra* (48 square miles, and 42,000 inhabitants), productive in grain, wine, olive-oil fruits, etc., and containing: †*Hermopolis*, a very important commercial city, and in some respect the emporium of modern Greece, with 30,000 inhabitants. The islands of *Tinos*, or *Tenos* (85 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants), and *Andros* (90 square miles, and 15,000 inhabitants), both noted for their silk, fruits, wine, etc. The island of *Milo* (64 square miles, and 10,000 inhabitants) productive in grain, cotton, fruits, etc., and containing the town of the same name, with a very fine harbor, considerable commerce and shipping, and 5,000 inhabitants. The island of *Paros* (85 square miles, and 3,000 inhabitants), is noted for its fine marble. The little isle of *Delos* is at present inhabited. The island of *Naxia*, or *Naxos* (106 square miles, and 14,000 inhabitants), is noted for the fertility of its soil. The island of *Thera*, or *Santorin* (57 square miles, and 15,000 inhabitants), is noted for its excellent wines.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

AREA: 209,422 square miles.

POPULATION: 12,500,000 inhabitants.

EUROPEAN Turkey comprises nearly the whole of the large south-eastern peninsula of Europe, situated between the Adriatic and the Black Sea, on the north bounded by the Austrian and Russian empires, and on the south by Greece and the Archipelago. (That the Turkish or Ottoman *empire* extends its sway also over the western part of Asia, and nominally, even over Egypt, etc., is a well-known fact; we now, however, refer only to Turkey in Europe.)

The ruling people are the *Turks*, or (as they call themselves after their first sultan, Osman, who reigned from 1299 to 1326) *Osmanlis*; but they constitute only about one eighteenth of the population, numbering little more than 700,000. They belong to the Tartarian tribe, and have their primitive home in Turkistan. The majority of the population consists of Bulgarians, Bosniaes, Servians, Wallachians, and other Slavonic tribes, and the remainder of *Albanians* (a mixed tribe, like the *Greeks*; the latter are about 1,180,000, and the Albanians about 1,000,000 in number). *Armenians* (200,000), *Jews* (300,000), *Gypsies* (80,000, and *Franks*, as the foreigners from other European countries used to be called in Turkey (50,000).

In point of religion, not only the Turks, but also a great part of the Albanians, Bosniaes, and Bulgarians are *Mohammedan* and the other nations (except the Jews and Gypsies) are *Christians* of different denominations.

For description of the mountains and rivers in European Turkey, see pages 6, 15 and 16.

The climate is generally very mild and pleasant, and the soil, with the exception of some mountainous districts, very *fertile*, and produces, though badly and negligently cultivated, far more than what is required for home consumption. The products are *Indian corn, wheat, barley, and rice, cotton* (in Macedonia are annually about 70,000 bales produced), *tobacco* (of fine quality, especially in Macedonia, where the annual produce is at the value of more than \$250,000), and *madler, poppy* (very much in demand to make opium of it), *saffron, wine* (in Wallachia and Moldavia, but also in other provinces), *olives*, and immense quantities of *timber*, the northern and western provinces being covered with extensive forests, among which the forest of Belgrad, beginning in the neighborhood of Constantinople, has a length of 115 miles. The *horses* are generally of very fine breed; the same may be said of the *cattle*, but less of the sheep, whose wool is, for the most part, rather coarse; hogs are only reared in the northern provinces, as pork is prohibited by the Koran. Though the mountains contain valuable ores, they are of no avail, as the mining pursuits are neglected. Only in Servia the mines are wrought. Salt is made in great quantities, especially in Moldavia and Wallachia.

The *manufactures* are in some branches distinguished, especially those of leather, carpets, and cotton goods. *Ambelakia, Larissa, etc.*, are noted for their dyerics in Turkish red.

The *commerce* is considerable, as well as the *inland trade*, but the former is chiefly carried on by foreigners, and mostly confined to the port of Constantinople, and the latter is in the hands of Greeks, Armenians, Jews, etc. The principal articles of export are cotton, grain, tobacco, silk, wines, mastich, galls, horses, and cattle. The imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. The

chief commercial intercourse is entertained with Austria, Russia, Italy, England, France, and the United States.

Among the Turks common school education is more widely extended than among the other nations in European Turkey. Some years ago there were in Constantinople alone, 1,653 Mohammedan elementary schools, beside 515 colleges, etc. On the 1st September, 1846, the sultan has founded a *university* on the plan of other European institutions of the kind. Many Turks of the better class have, in recent times, made their studies in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris.

The government is absolutely despotic in form, but at present, in consequence of the political reforms introduced by the late sultan, as well as by the present, actually limited. The sovereign is commonly called *Sultan*, or *Grand Signior*, sometimes also, *Turkish emperor*. The prime minister is (or, properly said, was) called the Grand Vizier, and the court of the sultan, the *Porte*, or *Sublime Porte*. The Mufti is the chief interpreter of the law, and ranks next in dignity to the sultan, as is also the case with the Grand Vizier. Governors of provinces are called Pachas or Bashaws, and are of three different ranks, denoted by the number of horses' tails on their standard.

The revenues of the whole Turkish empire are estimated at \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000; and the public debt to about \$36,000,000.

The regular army consists of 124,000 men, but it can, by the irregular troops, be increased to 218,000 men. The navy consists of 10 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and a certain number of other vessels.

There are two *Orders of honor*, viz., 1. The *order of Fame*, instituted in 1831, and in 4 classes; and 2. The *order of the Crescent*, instituted in 1799, but at present seldom conferred upon **any one**.

History of Turkey.

History.—Most of the Turkish provinces in Europe were anciently inhabited by people, whom the Greeks comprised under the common term of Barbarians. Thessalia was frequently considered as belonging to ancient Greece; Macedonia had with the latter nothing in common, until the reign of King Philip and of Alexander the Great. At an earlier period Greek culture had been introduced in Epirus (Albania). All the other provinces were civilized chiefly by the *Romans*, who since respectively 196 and 146 B. C., gradually extended their sway over the whole peninsula that since the year 396 A. D., formed the basis of the Eastern or Greek empire. The history, if not of this empire in general, but of its court, is almost a continual succession of the most horrible cruelties. Blinding, cutting off noses, cutting out tongues, and similar barbarities followed the frequent revolutions of the state. Meanwhile the Arabs wrested gradually all African and Asiatic provinces from the empire. The Turks having, under their sultan, Osman (1299–1326) and his son and successor, Orchan, conquered Asia Minor, passed over the Dardanelles, and took possession of Gallipoli, and subsequently of other places and districts on the European side. Sultan Murad I. (1360–1389) made Adrianople his residence, and in 1453 (on the 26th May) Constantinople, the last remnant of the Eastern or Greek empire, was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. Henceforth the Turks were the terror of Christian Europe, and in the 16th century they were at the height of their power. But since they have been more and more declining, and but for the jealousy between the European powers, they would have long since been driven out from Europe. The presently reigning sultan is *Abdul Meshid*, born on the 19th April, 1823, and on the throne since the 1st July, 1839.

European Turkey is divided into 4 provinces, styled Ejalets, which are subdivided into districts, styled Livas, or Sandjaks. But a more natural and historical division, adopted by most of the European geographers, is the following: I. *Roumelia*; II. *Bulgaria*; III. *Macedonia*; IV. *Thessalia*; V. *The Islands*; VI. *Albania*; VII. *Bosnia*; and VIII. *Tributary Provinces*.

I—ROUMELIA.

It was anciently called *Thracia*, came in 71 B. C. under the sway of the Romans, and contains:

CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital of the Ottoman empire, and residence of the sultan, is built on seven hills, and beautifully situated on the Bosphorus, which here forms a fine harbor, with 88,000 houses and (according to the census taken in 1844) 900,000 inhabitants, more than one half of whom are Turks. The city appears magnificently at a distance, the gilded domes and elegant minarets of its 485 mosques rising everywhere from the bosom of beautiful groves; but on entering the narrow, crooked, and ill-paved streets, bordered by low and gloomy houses, the delusion soon vanishes. Some of the mosques are superb structures, as those of Sultan Suleyman (reared in the years 1550-55) and of Sultan Achmet (founded in 1610); but the most remarkable is the mosque of *St. Sophia*, until the Turkish sway a Greek cathedral, reared in the years 532-38 by Emperor Justinian I. Its cupola is 165 feet high, and rests on 170 pillars. The *seraglio* is an assemblage of palaces, inhabited by the sultan and his court. Constantinople often suffers from desolating fires, and from the plague. More than 2,000 merchant vessels are annually visiting this port. The city is about 14 miles in circuit, and has 18 suburbs, two of which (Scutari, one of them, has 60,000 inhabitants) are situated on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. GALLIOLI, a city on the Dardanelles, and near the Sea of Marmora, is noted for its morocco leather, carries on a considerable commerce, and has 40,000 inhabitants. *Rodosto*, a city on the Marmora Sea, with vine culture, considerable commerce, and 16,000 inhabitants. Other cities or towns on this sea are *Silivri* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Erckli*, anciently *Heraclæa* (with 3,000 inhabitants). The *Prince Isles* in the Marmora Sea, 9 in number, are noted for their fertility and beautiful sceneries, and have a total population of 5,000 inhabitants. *Enos* and *Kumurdshima*, maritime towns, with respectively 8,000 and 12,000 inhabitants. ADRIANOPLE, the second city in European Turkey, on the Marissa, north-westward and 140 miles distant from Constantinople, with 10 churches, 40 mosques (among which are the superb mosques of Sultan Selim II. and Murad II.), noted leather and other manufactures, considerable inland trade, 30,000 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants. In the period from 1360

 Geographical Description of Roumelia and Bulgaria.

to 1453 Adrianople was the residence of the Turkish Sultans, and on the 14th September, 1829, a peace was concluded here between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. *Philippople*, a city on the Maritima, with leather, silk, and other manufactures, important inland trade, and 40,000 inhabitants. Other more or less notable cities and towns are: *Demotica* (with 15,000 inhabitants), *Tatar Basardshik* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Eskisagra* (with 20,000 inhabitants), *Selimnia* (with 20,000 inhabitants), *Kirkilissa* (with 16,000 inhabitants), *Sizeboli* (with 8,000 inhabitants), *Eskibaba* (with 8,000 inhabitants) and *Burgas* (on the Black Sea, with 5,000 inhabitants).

II.—BULGARIA.

It was by the ancient Romans called *Lower Moesia*, is situated between the Balkan and the Danube, has derived its name from the *Bulgarians*, who, having their primitive seat between the Volga and the Ural, immigrated here in the beginning of the 5th century, and contains:

SOPHIA (anciently *Sardica*), its capital, at the foot of a pass in the Balkan Mountains, on the road from Constantinople to Belgrade, with 23 mosques, noted leather and other manufactures, important inland trade, mineral baths, and 50,000 inhabitants. *Ternova*, formerly the capital of Bulgaria, at present the centre of its trade, is moreover noted for its rose oil and rose water, and has 12,000 inhabitants. *Widdin*, a city and strong fortress, on the Danube, at about 54 miles distance from the Hungarian Military Frontier (see above, under the head of Austria), with 25,000 inhabitants. *Nicopoli*, a city on the Danube, carries on a considerable trade with Wallachia and Moldavia, is much engaged in vine culture, and has 10,000 inhabitants. In 1396 Sultan Bajazet obtained here a victory over King Sigismund of Hungary. *Sistova*, a city on the Danube, with considerable vine culture and wine trade, and 21,000 inhabitants. *Rustschuk*, a city and fortress on the Danube, with noted leather, linen, cotton, and other manufactures, considerable trade, and 30,000 inhabitants. *Silistria*, or *Dristra*, a city and fortress, on the Danube, with considerable trade, and 20,000 inhabitants. *Rassova*, a fortified town on the Danube, 40 miles below Silistria, with 8,000 inhabitants. *Shumla*, a

European Turkey.—The Provinces of Bulgaria and Macedonia.

fortified city at the foot of the principal pass into the Balkan Mountains, 200 miles north-north-west of Constantinople, and 220 miles east-south-east of Widdin, with various branches of industry, silk manufactures, considerable inland trade, and 30,000 inhabitants. *Ratzgrad*, or *Hesargrad*, a fortified city on the Lom river, with 16,000 inhabitants. *Varna*, a fortified city on the Black Sea, 180 miles north-north-west of Constantinople, with a very commodious harbor, highly important commerce, and 16,000 inhabitants. *Mangalia* (with 7,000 inhabitants), and *Kostandshi* (with 4,000 inhabitants), maritime towns on the Black Sea. *Basardshik* and *Babadagh*, cities with respectively 12,000 and 10,000 inhabitants. *Hirsova*, or *Kersova*, a town on the Danube, with 4,000 inhabitants.

III.—MACEDONIA.

BETWEEN Roumelia and Thessalia, is the finest province of European Turkey, surpassing in fertility of the soil even the island of Sicily, and contains :

SALONICA, anciently *Thessalonica*, its capital, on the gulf of the same name, is next to Constantinople the most important seaport in European Turkey, with many Roman and Greek antiquities, noted dyeries and manufactures, extensive commerce, and 70,000 inhabitants. The primitive name of the city was *Italia*, or *Therma*, and its subsequent name is derived from that of Alexander the Great's sister, Thessalonica. Philip and Alexander of Macedonia did not, however, reside here, but in *Pella*, at present called *Jenidshe*. *Vardar*, a town north-westward and 30 miles distant from Salonica, is noted for its tobacco, and has 6,000 inhabitants. *Vodina*, anciently *Edessa*, a city on the Vistrizza, north-westward and 42 miles distant from Salonica, with 12,000 inhabitants. Near the frontier of Roumelia is situated the fortified town of *Drama*, noted for its tobacco, with 8,000 inhabitants. The neighboring village of *Filibe* was anciently noted by the name of *Philippi*, where in 42 B. C. Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Antonius and Octavianus, and where at a later period St. Paul preached the gospel (Acts xvi. 12, 13, etc.). Near the frontier of Roumelia is also situated *Kavala*, a town with 3,000 inhabitants, is remarkable as the birth-place of Mehemet Ali, the late pacha of Egypt, and is noted for its tobacco. *Seres*, a city on the Strymon,

 Geographical Description of Macedonia, Thessalia, and the Islands.

and in a district noted for its cotton plantations, with cotton manufactures, considerable commerce, and 30,000 inhabitants. *Orfian*, a maritime town on the Gulf of Contessa, with important trade in cotton, and 3,000 inhabitants. Between here and Salonica is the remarkable mount *Athos*, with numerous Greek convents, churches, and chapels. *Karavrigi*, or *Veria* (anciently *Beroea*), a city on the Ferina, with 8,000 inhabitants. *Kostendil*, a city at the southern foot of the Balkan, with warm sulphur baths, and 8,000 inhabitants.

IV.—THESSALIA.

It is situated between Macedonia and the kingdom of Greece, has an area of 3,514 square miles, and more than 300,000 Greek inhabitants, who are distinguished for their industry, and contains:

LARISSA, its capital, on the Peneus, or Salambria river, 30 miles from the Gulf of Salonica, with noted dyeries and manufactures, vine culture, considerable commerce, and 25,000 inhabitants. *Ambelukia*, a town at the entrance into the romantic valley of Tempe, with dyeries in Turkish red, trade in cotton, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Turnovo*, a town on the Salambria, and in the valley of Tempe, with cotton and silk manufactures, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Trikala*, a city on the Salambria, with dyeries in Turkish red, and 12,000 inhabitants. *Farsa*, anciently *Pharsalus*, a town in a well-cultivated plain, southward and 24 miles distant from Larissa, has 5,000 inhabitants, and is noted in history for the victory Cesar obtained here over Pompejus in 48 B. C. *Volo*, a maritime town on the Gulf of Volo, with corn and silk trade, and 2,500 inhabitants.

;

V.—THE ISLANDS.

THE islands in the Archipelago and in the Mediterranean, which are considered as belonging to *European Turkey*, are the following:

1. The island of *CANDIA*, anciently known by the name of *Creta*, is situated in the Mediterranean, near the entrance into the Archipelago, and has an ex-

European Turkey.—The Turkish Islands and Albania.

tent of 4,008 square miles, and a population of 140,000 inhabitants, one half of whom consists of Turks, and the remainder of Greeks (among them about 8,000 *Sphakiotes*), Armenians, Jews, and 6,000 *Abadiotes* (of Arabian origin). The island is very productive, especially in cotton, olive oil, wine, fruits, grain, etc. The island came in 68 B. C. under the sway of the Romans, and in 823 A. D. under that of the Arabs. Subsequently it often changed hands, until in 1669 the Turks became possessed of it. Its fortified capital, *Candia*, is situated on the northern coast, and has 12,000 inhabitants. The ancient renowned city of *Kydonia* bears at present the name of *Canca*, carries on a considerable commerce, and has 12,000 inhabitants. *Rettimo*, anciently *Rhitymna*, a maritime town, with 6,000 inhabitants. *Sphakia*, a town noted for its vine culture, has 1,800 inhabitants.—2. The island of LEMNOS (160 square miles, and 8,000 inhabitants) is situated in the Archipelago, opposite the coast of Macedonia, is also called *Stalimene*, and is noted for the Lemnian earth.—3. The island of THASOS, or *Tuso* (85 square miles, and 6,000 inhabitants), near the coasts of Macedonia and Roumelia, is noted for its wines and marble.—4. The island of SAMOTHRAKI, anciently *Samothracia* (36 square miles, and 1,500 inhabitants), has fertile valleys and an industrious population.—5. The island of IMBRO, or *Imbros* (85 square miles, and 4,000 inhabitants), is wooded, with fertile valleys.

VI.—ALBANIA.

It was anciently called *Epirus*, and is situated along the Ionian and Adriatic Seas. Having been ruled for several centuries by native kings, Epirus was, in 148 B. C., annexed to the Roman empire, and in the latter half of the 15th century it was conquered by the Turks. Concerning the Albanians, see back. Albania contains :

SCUTARI, its capital, on a lake of the same name, at 14 miles distance from the Adriatic, south-eastward and 270 miles distant from Zara (in Dalmatia), is the centre of the inland trade of Albania and Bosnia, and has 20,000 inhabitants. *Durazzo*, anciently *Dyrrachium*, a maritime town on the Adriatic, with considerable commerce, and 6,000 inhabitants. Other more or less notable maritime towns on the Adriatic are: *Dulcigno*, or *Olgun* (with 6,000 in-

Geographical Description of Albania and Bosnia.

habitants), *Antivari* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Croja* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Alessio* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Aulona* or *Valona* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Butrinto* (with 1,800 inhabitants), *Dulcino* (with 8,000 inhabitants), and *Parga* (with a strong fortress, and 4,000 inhabitants). *Prevesa*, a fortified town on the Gulf of Arta, with provision trade, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Arta*, a maritime town near the Gulf of the same name, with commerce and inland trade, and 10,000 inhabitants. *Joanina*, a fortified town in the interior, and on a lake, north-eastward and 48 miles distant from the Gulf of Arta, has at present only 5,000 inhabitants, but had, in the time when Ali Pacha (who was executed in 1822) resided here, a population of 40,000 inhabitants. *Ochrida*, a town near the frontier of Macedonia, with 6,500 inhabitants. *Per-serin*, a town at the foot of a mountain pass, is noted for its strong fortress, and has 5,000 inhabitants. *Berat*, or *Arnaut Beligrad*, a city in a fertile plain, with 11,000 inhabitants. *Argyrokastrro*, or *Ergi Kastri*, a town noted for its snuff, has 4,000 inhabitants. The most northern part of Albania is known by the name of *Montenegro*, and inhabited by a people that belong to the Slavonic tribe, and enjoy several substantial political privileges.

VII.—BOSNIA.

It comprises the north-western part of European Turkey, did, in the days of the ancient Romans, form a constituent part of *Pannonia*, is for the most part inhabited by the *Bosniacs*, who belong to the Slavonic tribe, and who already, in the 9th century, were settled here. Many of them are Mohammedans, but the majority consists of Greek Christians. In the 12th century Bosnia came under the sway of Hungary, but since the year 1376 it was an independent kingdom, until in 1528, the Turks conquered it. It contains :

BOSNA SERAI, its capital, situated in the centre of the province, south-westward and 130 miles distant from Belgrade, is the emporium of Bosnia, and has 68,000 inhabitants. The neighboring villages of *Visoko* and *Varesk* are noted for their iron-works and mines. *Travnik*, a city on the Lashva, 45 miles west-north-west of Bosna Serai, with 12,000 inhabitants. *Banjaluka*,

 European Turkey.—Geographical Description of Bosnia and Servia.

a strongly fortified city on the Verbas, with mineral springs, considerable trade, and 15,000 inhabitants. *Zwornik*, or *Swornik*, a strongly fortified city on the Drina, with considerable inland trade, and 14,000 inhabitants. *Jajiza*, a town with 2,000 inhabitants. *Bihacz* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Biograd*, or *Beligrad* (with 2,500 inhabitants), *Dubitza* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Berbir*, or *Turkish Gradisca* (with 1,000 inhabitants), *Stari Maidar* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Kamenograd* (with 3,000 inhabitants), more or less notable towns in that part of the province, which is sometimes called *Turkish Croatia*. The cities and towns of *Mostar* (with 10,000 inhabitants), *Potshitz* (with 12,000 inhabitants), *Gabela* (with 6,000 inhabitants), *Nevesigna* (with 3,000 inhabitants), *Livno* (with 4,000 inhabitants), and *Trebigno* (with 10,000 inhabitants), are situated in that part of the province, which frequently is called *Herzegovina*, or *Turkish Dalmatia*.

VIII.—TRIBUTARY PROVINCES.

THEY consist of the three mediate principalities of *Servia*, *Wallachia*, and *Moldavia*, forming the north-western and northern section of European Turkey. They are governed by their own princes, who are, as nearly all inhabitants, Greek Christians, and are independent in local affairs, except that they, as nominal vassals of the Porte, pay an annual fixed tribute to the sultan.

1. *SERVIA* (12,780 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants), situated along the right bank of the Danube, between Bulgaria and Bosnia, was, by the ancient Romans, named *Upper Moesia*, and its population consists mostly of Servians proper, who belong to the Slavonian tribe, and to the Greek church. Servia was since the 10th century an independent kingdom, but respectively in 1389 and 1449, the Turks took possession of it. The Servians were long since tired of the Turkish sway, when, in 1801, one of them, named *Czerny Georg*, incited them to open revolt, in which they for the present failed; yet finally they succeeded in so far, that foreign powers interfered in their favor, especially Russia, that induced the Porte, in 1815, to grant to Servia the privileges it enjoys now (see above). The annual tribute it has to pay to the sultan is fixed at about \$18,600 annually. The reigning mediate prince since

Geographical Description of Servia and Wallachia.

1843, is *Alexander Kara Georgevitch*, a relation of the above-mentioned Czerny Georg. Servia is a very fertile country, and carries on an extensive and considerable inland trade, especially with Austria. It contains: BELGRADE, strongly fortified capital, on the Danube, at its junction with the Save, opposite the Austrian city of Semlin, is the Turkish emporium in this quarter, is at the same time noted for its numerous manufactures, and has 30,000 inhabitants. KRAGUEWATZ, fortified town and residence of the reigning prince, on a branch of the Morava river, 120 miles south-south-east of Belgrade, with 2,500 inhabitants. *Topola*, a village remarkable as the birth and burial-place of the above-mentioned Czerny Georg, who was born in 1770, and in 1817 seized by the Turks and beheaded. *Schabatz*, a fortified town on the Save, westward and 60 miles distant from Belgrade, with vine culture, considerable inland trade, and 10,000 inhabitants. SEMENDRIA, a fortified city on the Danube, 18 miles below Belgrade, was anciently the residence of the kings of Servia, is noted for its excellent wines and considerable trade, and has 10,000 inhabitants. Eastward and 14 miles distant from here, is situated near the Danube, the fortified town of *Passarowitz* (with 2,000 inhabitants), noted in history for the treaty concluded here in 1718, between Austria and Turkey. *Portish*, a fortified town on an island of the Danube, with vine culture, and 3,000 inhabitants. *Usicza*, a fortified town in a mountainous district, with a gymnasium, a public library, considerable trade, and 14,000 inhabitants. Other fortified towns are: *Waljevo* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Novibasar*, or *Jenibazar* (with 15,000 inhabitants), *Jagodina* (with 3,000 inhabitants), and *Nissa* (with 10,000 inhabitants). PRISTINA, a fortified town, near the frontier of Albania and Macedonia, 170 miles south-south-east of Belgrade, is noted in history as the birth-place of the Greek emperor, Justinian I. (who reigned from 527 to 565), and has 10,000 inhabitants. Northward from here extends a fertile plain, by European historians commonly called *Blackbird Field*, being remarkable in history for two decisive battles won by the Turks in 1389 and 1449. *Orsova*, or *New Orsova* (to distinguish it from Austrian Orsova, see page 534), a fortress on an island of the Danube, opposite the just-mentioned Austrian market-town.

2. WALLACHIA (27,690 square miles, and 2,188,000 inhabitants), situated along the left bank of the Danube, between Transylvania and Bulgaria, did, in the days of the ancient Romans, form a constituent part of *Dacia* (see History of Hungary), and is chiefly inhabited by Wallachians proper, a peculiar mixed people, that, however, in substance belong to the Slavonic tribe,

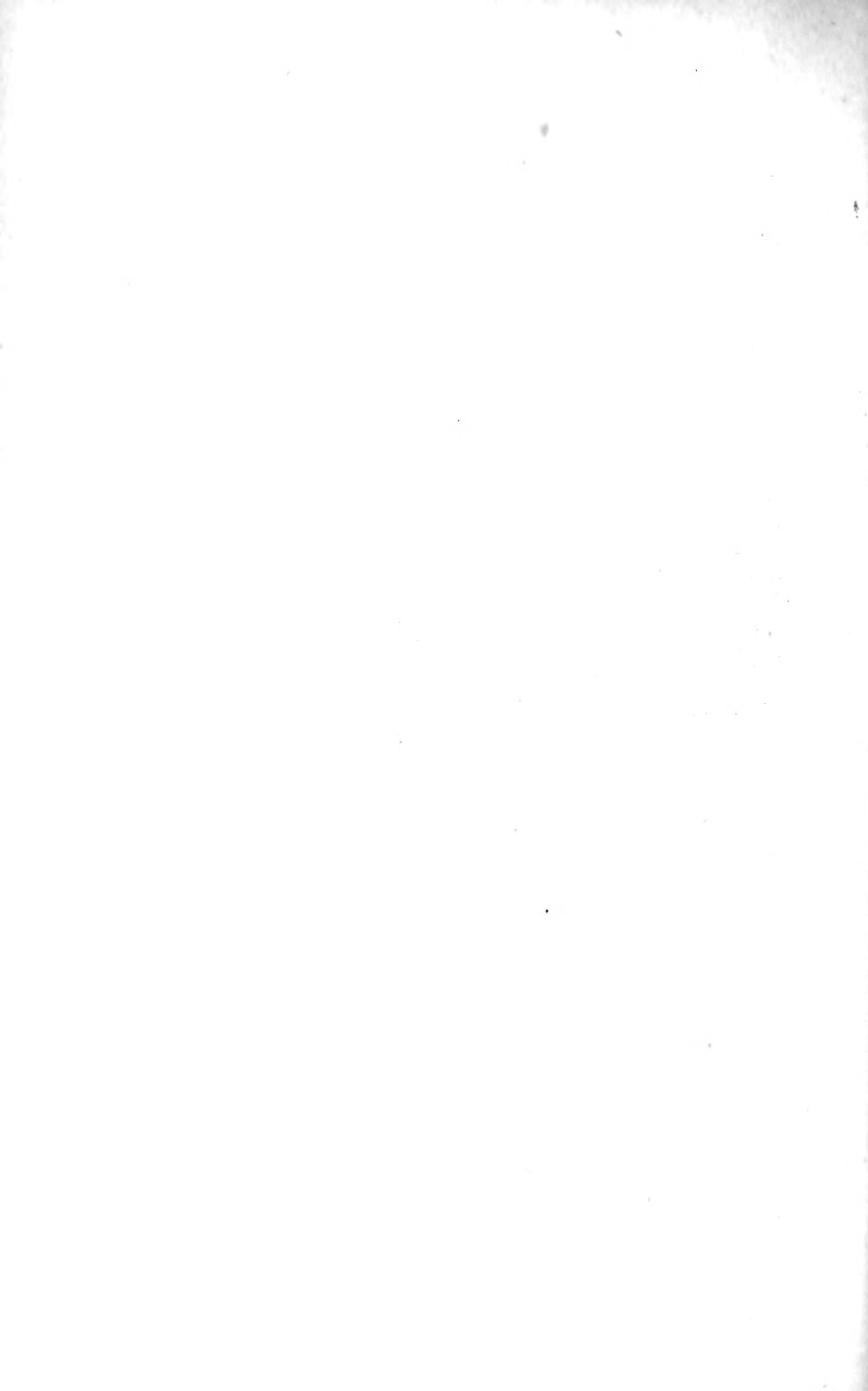
 European Turkey.—Geographical Description of Wallachia and Moldavia.

and to the Greek church. Wallachia having changed hands in the earlier period of the middle ages, was since the 13th century ruled by native princes, but in 1386, subjected to the sovereignty of Poland, and in 1529, to that of the Porte. The Poles tried frequently to re-conquer Wallachia, and finally they renounced their claims upon it, by the treaty concluded at Carlowitz in 1699. The sultan allowed, however, the country to be ruled by native princes, as formerly, though he appointed them arbitrarily. By the mediation of Russia, however, the political condition of Wallachia is settled on similar terms and principles as in Servia, moreover, with the prerogative that no Turk is permitted to settle in Wallachia. The reigning princes, styled *Hospodars*, are appointed for lifetime, and the tribute which they pay to the sultan is fixed at about \$15,000 annually. In 1843 George Demetrius Bibesco was appointed prince, or *hospodar*. Wallachia carries on a very considerable trade and commerce, and its public revenues are estimated at nearly \$1,000,000. It contains: BUKAREST, its capital and princely residence, on the Dumbowitza, 300 miles north-north-west of Constantinople, has 100,000 inhabitants, and many stately public edifices and palaces, but is upon the whole a dirty city, built in a swamp, and its streets, instead of being paved in the usual way, are covered with planks and trunks. Yet its commerce and trade, especially in corn, wool, tallow, wax, etc., is very extensive. *Tirgovist* (with 5,000 inhabitants), *Kimpolung* (with 4,000 inhabitants), *Buseo* (with 4,500 inhabitants), *Pitesti* (with 5,000 inhabitants), and *Rimnik* (with 3,000 inhabitants), more or less remarkable towns. FOKSHAN, a town on the frontier of Moldavia (to which belongs one half of it), with noted vine culture, considerable cattle and corn trade, and 4,000 inhabitants. BRAILA, or *Ibrahil*, a fortified commercial city on the Danube, north-eastward and 96 miles distant from Bukarest, with considerable commerce, and 30,000 inhabitants. *Giurgewo*, a fortified city on the Danube, southward and 38 miles distant from Bukarest, with considerable inland and transit trade, and 18,000 inhabitants. KRAJOVA, a city on the Shyll river, westward and 125 miles distant from Bukarest, has 10,000 inhabitants, who carry on a rather extensive inland trade, and is the chief place of the so-called *Little Wallachia*.

3. MOLDAVIA (12,780 square miles, and 1,500,000 inhabitants), situated on the north side of Wallachia, separated by the Pruth river from Russia, in the days of the ancient Romans formed a constituent part of *Dacia* (see Wallachia), and is chiefly inhabited by Moldavians proper (of nearly the same origin as the Wallachians), but beside them by many Jews, Gypsies, Hunga-

Geographical Description of Moldavia.

rians, Servians, Bulgarians, Armenians, Poles, Russians, and Germans. Most of the inhabitants are Greek Christians. The soil is very fertile, but negligently cultivated. The rearing of black cattle and horses, together with vine culture, is, however, carried on to a rather great extent. The inland trade is almost as considerable as in Wallachia. With regard to history, Moldavia underwent nearly the same vicissitudes as Wallachia; and its political condition is likewise similar to that of the latter. In 1834 Prince Michael Stourdza was appointed Hospodar. Moldavia contains: Jassy, its capital and princely residence, about 200 miles north-north-east of Bukarest, with a stately princely palace, 2 Lutheran and Catholic, and 43 Greek churches and chapels, dirty and unpaved streets, considerable inland trade, however, and noted annual fairs, and 60,000 inhabitants. GALACZ, a commercial city on the Danube, at its junction with the Pruth, is in some respects to be considered as the emporium of Moldavia and Wallachia, and has 36,000 inhabitants. Roman, a town on the Sereth, with 1,500 inhabitants. BOTUSHAN, or *Botoshani*, a town on a river of the same name, with considerable inland trade, noted annual fairs, and 4,000 inhabitants. *Okna*, a town noted for its rock-salt mines. *Dorohoe*, a town, 76 miles north-north-west of Jassy, with 8,000 inhabitants.



INDEX.

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Aach, 338	Adolphseck, 362	Aix (in Savoy), 109	Alexandrowsk, 612
Aachen, 489	Adolzfurth, 337	Aix-la-Chapelle, 489	Alexisbad, 494
Aahaus, 483	Adorf, 384	Ajaccio, 225	Alfaques, 95
Aakirke, 530	Adour, 16	Ajuda, 71	Alfeld, 439
Aalborg, 552	Adria, 541	Aken, 478	Alfred the Great, 32
Aalborghuus, 552	Adrianople, 628	Akjerman, 611, 612	Algarve, 73
Aalen, 335	Adriatic Sea, 10	Alagna, 111	Algesheim, 356
Aalst, 280	Aegades, 147	Alais, 221	Algeziras, 92
Aarau, 156	Aegadian Islands, 147	Aland, 599	Alghero, 114
Aarberg, 159	Aegeri, 168	Aland Isles, 598	Alghieri, 114
Aarburg, 156	Aegion, 622	Alans, 23, 24	Alhama, 93
Aardenburg, 271	Aelen, 168	Alaric, king of	Alhambra, 93
Aarçau, 156	Aeolian Islands, 148	the Visigoths, 21	Alicante, 96
Aarhuus, 552	Aerö, 557	Alasio, 113	Alicata, 147
Aaröe, 557	Aeröe-kjöbing, 557	Alava, 98	Alkmaar, 209
Aarwangen, 158	Aerschot, 278	Alba, 108	Allemanni, 298
Abadiotes, 632	Aerzen, 436	Albacete, 94	Allemont, 222
Abano, 541	Aetolia, 621	Alba de Tormes, 90	Allendorf, 370
Abbeville, 188	Affenthal, 341	Albania, 632	Allendorf an der
Abenberg, 322	Affoltern, 169	Albanians, 624	Lumda, 357
Abensberg, 316	Agde, 220	Albano, 132	Allenstein, 496
Aberbrothik, 252	Agen, 215	Albarracin, 94	Aller, 17
Aberconway, 246	Agenois, 215	Albenga, 113	Allstedt, 388
Aberdeen, 252	Aggerhuus, 576	Albert the Bear, 462	Alter, 15
Aberdoenshire, 252	Agincourt, 189	Albertville, 109	Allier Department, 204
Abergavenny, 240	Aglio, 108	Albigenses, 220	Allingsos, 572
Abernethy, 253	Agno, 165	Albigois, 220	Allou, 251
Aberystwith, 246	Agnone, 145	Albizola, 113	Allobrogi, 161
Abo, 598	Agordo, 542	Alboin, 28	Allodiun, 35
Abondance, 109	Agosta, 148	Albret, 216, 217	Alloway, 251
Abrantes, 72	Agrapha Mts., 6	Albuquerque, 74	Almada, 72
Abrudbanya, 531	Agrigent, 147	Alby, 220	Almaden, 88
Abruzzi, 5, 143	Agram, 529	Alcala de Henares, 87	Almagro, 88
Abruzzo, 143	Ahlden, 437	Alcala la Real, 93	Almansa, 94
Abtsge münd, 335	Ahrweiler, 488	Alcamo, 146	Almaraz, 91
Acgrnania, 621	Ahun, 212	Alcañiz, 94	Almeida, 72
Acœrenza, 145	Ai, 192	Alcantara, 91	Almelo, 272
Acerra, 142	Aichach, 315	Alcaraz, 88	Almeria, 94
Achaia, 622	Aichstetten, 331	Alcandete, 93	Almwick, 244
Acher, 338	Aigle, 168	Alcira, 96	Alost, 280
Achern, 341	Aiguperse, 213	Alcobaca, 72	Alp, 7
Achtyrka, 594	Aignesbelles, 103	Alcoy, 96	—, Franconian, 7
Aci Reale, 148	Aignes Mortes, 221	Alcudia, 96	—, Raube, 7
Acquapendente, 133	Aiguillon, 215	Alclerney, 217	—, Rough, 7
Acquaria, 119	Aillon, 109	Alcudia, 97	—, Swabian, 7
Acquaviva, 136	Ailly, 183	Alcuntejo, 73	Alpir-pach, 333
Acqui, 110	Ailsa, 252	Alençon, 187	Alpach, 166
Actium, 621	Aime, 110	Aleria, 225	Alps, 4
Adda, 15	Ain Department, 201	Ales, 114	Alpujarras, 5
Addiscombe, 235	Aire, 183, 217	Aleshki, 611	Alsace, 196
Adelsberg, 511	Airolo, 165	Alessio, 633	Alsen, 557
Adelsheim, 344	Aisne Department, 185	Alat, 220	Alsfeld, 357
Adige, 15	Aix, 223	Alessandria, 111	Alsheim, 356

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Alstahaug,	578	Androssa,	622	Arc en Barrois,	202	Arpadians,	522
Alster,	17	Androssan,	250	Archangel,	503	Arpino,	142
Alta Comba,	109	Andujar,	43	Arch-duchy of		Arran,	252
Altamura,	144	Anduze,	221	Austria,	508	Arras,	189
Alt-Breisach,	315	Anet,	185	Archettes,	195	Arrée,	557
Alt-Bruchhausen,	436	Angerburg,	497	Archipelago,	10	Arroux,	15
Aldorf,	321	Angermanland,	574	Arcis sur Aube,	191	Arta,	633
Altena,	485	Angermünde,	466	Arcona,	471	Arth,	164
Altenau,	444	Angers,	207	Arco de la Fron-		Artenburg,	437
Altenberg,	381	Angles,	25	tera,	92	Artois,	189
Altenbruch,	438	Anghiari,	124	Ardèche,	15	Ascania,	402
Altenburg,	396	Anglesea,	246	Ardèche Depart-		Ascanianova,	406
Altenryf,	159	Angoulême,	211	ment,	221	Aschaffenburg,	323
Altensteig,	333	Angoumois,	211	Ardec,	257	Ascherleben,	478
Althaldensleben,	477	Angra,	75	Ardennes,	6	Ascoli,	134
Althorp,	241	Angus,	252	Ardennes Depart-		Ascoli di Satriano,	144
Alt-Katzenellnbogen,	364	Anhalt, ancestral		ment,	192	Ascona,	165
Altkirch,	159	castle of,	404	Ardres,	123	Ascle,	575
Altkönig,	8	Anhalt, duchies of,	402	Arélatian king-		Ashton under Line,	243
Alt-Landsberg,	465	Anhalt-Bernburg,	403	dom,	260	Askersund,	569
Altmark,	477, 478	Anhalt-Cöthen,	405	Arceberg,	442	Asmannshausen,	363
Altmühl,	16	Anhalt-Dessau,	404	Arenberg-Mcp-		Asperg,	331
Altnacht,	166	Anholt,	483	pen,	442	Asperen,	270
Altomonte,	145	Anholt (isle of),	553	Arceudal,	577	Aspern,	569
Altona,	418	Anjou,	206	Arendonk,	279	Assen,	273
Altorf,	166	Ankum,	441	Arendsee,	478	Assenheim,	357
Alt-Strelitz,	412	Annaberg,	383	Arensburg,	597	Assens,	551
Altwater,	6	Annau,	250	Arens de Mar,	95	Assisi,	133
Aluta,	16	Anney,	98	Arenzano,	112	Astakos,	621
Alzey,	356	Annoy,	109	Arevalo,	89	Asti,	108
Amakuki,	616	Annonay,	221	Arezzo,	124	Astorga,	89
Amall,	142	Amweiler,	328	Arceles,	217	Astrachan,	608, 609
Amalfi (Hist. of),	39, 48	Ansbach,	320	Argelés,	187	Asturias,	90
Amara,	145	Ansgarius,	438	Argentan,	184	Atlante,	621
Amarante,	73	Anspach,	320	Argenteuil,	6	Ath,	281
Amaxichi,	616	Antequera,	94	Argos,	622	Athens,	620
Ambelakia,	631	Antibes,	224	Argostoli,	616	Athlone,	257, 259
Amberg,	317	Antipaxo,	616	Argyleshire,	253	Athos,	631
Ambert,	213	Antivari,	633	Argyrokastro,	623	Athy,	257
Ambertouse,	190	Antrim,	257, 258	Arvillers,	109	Atri,	143
Amboise,	206	Autwerp,	279	Ariano,	142	Atribaldo,	143
Ameland,	272	Anzur,	133	Ariège Depart-		Atripalda,	143
Amersfoort,	271	Anzin,	190	ment,	218	Attila, king of the	
Amiens,	188	Aosta,	108	Aritzu,	114	Huns,	25
Amical,	573	Apennines,	5	Arklow,	256	Au,	314
Amorbach,	352	Apenrade,	556	Arlaut,	213	Aub,	323
Amphissa,	323	Apinzadann,	273	Arles,	223	Aubagne,	224
Amrum,	621	Apolda,	387	Arlesheim,	157	Aube,	15
Amsterdam,	553	Appenzell,	156, 157	Arlon,	283	Aube Department,	191
Amurani,	268	Appin,	253	Armagh,	258	Aubenas,	221
Anconis,	621	Appleby,	244	Armagnac,	216	Aubenton,	188
Anclam,	210	Apt,	224	Armentières,	531	Aubeterre,	212
Ancona,	470	Aquila,	143	Armenierstadt,	190	Aubin,	216
Andalusia,	134	Aquileja,	111	Armentières,	208	Aubonne,	168
Andelshagen,	91	Aquino,	512	Armenians,	26	Aubusson,	212
Andelys, les,	169	Aquitania,	142	Arnaud Beligrad,	633	Auch,	216
Andenne,	1-6	Arabs,	214	Arnay le Duc,	201	Aude,	15
Andernatt,	282	Arad,	2	Arneburg,	478	Aude Department,	220
Andernach,	167	Aragón,	528	Arno-mayden,	270	Anc,	383
Andorno,	487	Aragon River,	94	Arnheim,	271	Anerbach,	384
Andorno,	148	Araçona (in Sicily),	14	Arnhem,	571	Anerstadt,	480
Andorra,	108	Arauda de Duero,	147	Arno,	15	Augsburg,	324
Andorra,	218	Aranjuez,	88	Arnsberg,	485	Augustenburger,	557
Andorre la vieille,	218	Arboza,	87	Arnsstadt,	401	Angustovo,	606
Andreasberg,	219	Arbois,	569	Arnsstein,	223	Autla,	119
Andrichau,	444	Arbroath,	203	Arnsvalde,	467	Ault,	188
Andros,	518	Arca dia,	166	Arrolen,	376	Auma,	388
	623		252	Arona,	111	Aumale,	186
			622	Arpad,	522	Aumühle,	420

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Aunis,	211	Baca,	526	Banzkow,	498	Bayny,	191
Auray,	209	Badajoz,	91	Bapaume,	189	Bavi,	114
Aurich,	442	Baden (city in the		Bar,	692	Bay of Biscay,	10
Aurignay,	247	grand-duchy of		Bar (Lorraine),	135	Bayern,	311
Aurillac,	213	Baden),	311	Bar sur Aube,	191	Bayeux,	147
Auriol,	221	Baden, grand-du-		Bar le Duc,	195	Bayonne,	217
Auronzo,	542	chy of,	337	Bar sur Seine,	282	Baylen,	93
Auschwitz,	518	Baden (in Austria),	519	Barbastro,	94	Bayreuth,	318, 319
Ausonians,	102	Baden (in Swit-		Barbezieux,	211	Bayreuth, High-	
Ausser-Rhoden,	157	zerland),	156	Barby,	479	land of,	319
Austerlitz,	516	Baden-Baden,	340	Barcellona (in Si-		Bayreuth, Low-	
Austrasia,	26	Baden-Durlach,	310	city),	148	land of,	319, 321
Austria,	501	Badenweiler,	345	Barcellos,	73	Baza,	93
Austria, arch-du-		Badia,	511	Barcelonetta,	95	Bazelois,	215
chy of,	508	Baena,	93	Barcelonette,	221	Bazas,	215
Austrian circle,	292	Baetica,	81	Barcellona,	95	Bearn,	218
Austrian empire,	501	Baiza,	93	Barchfeld,	373	Beauncuire,	221
Austrian Nether-		Bagne, valley of,	167	Barck,	109	Beauncourt,	199
lands,	277	Bagnères de Bi-		Bardehewik,	437	Beaufort,	297
Austrian Silesia,	517	gorre,	217	Barbo,	109	Beaujeu,	207
Autun,	201	Bagnères de Lu-		Baréges,	217	Beaune-gency,	295
Auvergne,	212	chon,	219	Barga,	125	Beaujeu,	214
Auvergne Mts.,	6	Bagni,	126	Barge,	107	Beaujolis,	214
Auxerre,	201	Bagno alla Villa,	126	Barri,	141	Beaumaris,	247
Auxonne,	201	Bagnols,	221	Barletta,	141	Beaumont,	281
Avalanches,	152	Bagnolino,	510	Barmbeck,	459	Beaune,	291
Avallon,	201	Baersdorf,	321	Barmen,	492	Beaupreau,	207
Avares,	29, 521	Bagnols,	221	Barmstedt,	418	Beauvais,	184
Avarian mark,	31	Bailleul,	199	Barnstable,	23	Beauvoir sur Mer,	210
Aveiro,	72	Bajorians,	298	Barolo,	108	Bechtheim,	357
Avellino,	142	Bakonya Forest,	520	Baron Hill,	217	Beckum,	483
Avenches,	168	Baktisnarai,	610	Barr,	197	Becharieux,	220
Aversa,	142	Bala,	216	Barrow,	14	Bechburg,	492
Avesnes,	191	Balakagner,	95	Barsac,	215	Bedkerke,	438
Avesta,	570	Balaklava,	610	Barthelemy,	337, 496	Bedford,	237
Aveyron Depart-		Balafalva,	531	Bartheld,	527	Bedfordshire,	237
ment,	216	Balaton Lake,	11	Barth,	470	Beerberg,	7
Avezzano,	143	Baleaic Islands,	96	Baruth,	467	Beeckow,	466
Avigliana,	107	Balerno,	165	Barwalde,	467	Beéfort,	199
Avignon,	224	Balingen,	333	Basard-hik,	630	Beierberg,	7
Avila,	89	Balkan,	6	Baschkirs,	589	Belgiums,	322
Aviles,	99	Ballenberg,	311	Bashaw,	626	Beira,	72
Avlona,	633	Ballenstedt,	494	Baski,	157	Beja,	73
Avola,	144	Balleyma,	25	—, Little,	157	Bejar,	99
Avranches,	187	Ballina,	259	Basques,	19, 76	Belchen,	7
Ax,	218	Ballinsloe,	254	Basques, country		Belém,	71
Axel,	271	Ballinrobe,	259	of the,	259	Belfast,	257
Axius,	15	Ballon d'Alsace,	6	Basque Provinces,	97	Belgard,	199
Ayamonte,	92	Ballon de Sulz,	6	Bassano,	542	Belgrad,	472
Aylesbury,	235	Ball-stall,	161	Bassum,	436	Belgians,	293
Ayr,	259	Ballycastle,	258	Bastia,	225	Belgium,	275
Ayrshire,	250	Ballyshannon,	258	Bastide de Clar-		Belgorod,	592
Azof Sea,	10	Balmé, La,	222	ence,	218	Belgrade,	635
Azofe Islands,	74	Baltic Provinces		Bastogne,	283	Beligrad,	631
Azores,	74	of Russia,	595	Batalha,	72	Bellac,	212
Azov,	612	Baltic Sea,	9	Batavians,	263	Belle Isle,	209
Azpeytia,	97	Balzars,	351	Bath,	239	Belleville,	214
		Bamberg,	319	Bath (Dutch fort),	270	Belley,	201
Baar (Switzerland),	168	Banagher,	257	Bathgate,	219	Bellinzona,	165
Baasdorf,	406	Bamat,	528	Batsch,	293	Beltinberg,	161
Babadagh,	630	Banbury,	237	Battaglia,	511	Bellbrook,	252
Babenberg,	319	Ban de la Roche,	197	Battenberg,	357	Belluno,	512
Babenhausen,	326, 351	Bandon,	259	Bauerwitz,	476	Belt, Great,	9
Babia Gura,	5	Banff,	253	Baumanshöhle,	447	—, Little,	9
Baccanello,	117	Banff-shire,	253	Baume les Dames,	293	Beltinberg,	258
Baccarat,	195	Banzog,	216, 258	Bauske,	597	Belvoir,	242
Baclarach,	488	Banjatuka,	633	Bautzen,	385	Belzi,	612
Bachmul,	612	Bannockburn,	251	Bavaria,	311, 314	Bembibre,	89
Backnang,	331	Banos de Ebro,	95	Bavarian circle,	222	Bemposta,	71

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Bender,	612	Beskides,	5	Björkö,	38,	Bönnigheim,	331	
Benderen,	351	Bessarabia,	611	Björneborg,	598	Botia,	621	
Bene,	108	Besse,	213	Blackbird Field,	635	Bopflingen,	336	
Benevento,	114	Bessestadt,	560	Blackburn,	243	Boppard,	487	
Benevolto,	135	Betanzos,	90	Black Elster,	16	Born Mts.,	6	
Benidorme,	96	Bethune,	189	Black Forest,	7	Borchleon,	283	
Ben Lawers,	8	Bettingen,	157	Black Forest circle	332	Bordeaux,	215	
Ben Nevis,	8	Betzenstein,	329	Black Russia,	601	Borgholm,	571	
Benneckenstein,	481	Bentelsbach,	336	Black Sea,	10	Borgholzhausen,	484	
Bennefelden,	197	Benthen,	475,	476	Blankenberghe,	281	Borgloh,	441
Bensberg,	492	Beveren,	289	Blankenburg, 401,	417	Borgo,	126,	
Bentheim,	442	Beverley,	243	Blankenese,	418	Borgomanero,	111	
Bentink, earl of,	424	Beyern,	447	Blankenhayn,	387	Borgomasino,	108	
Berat,	633	Bex,	168	Blasendorf,	531	Borgo Sandomino	117	
Beraun,	515	Beziers,	220	Blasen-Zella,	394	Borgo San Sepol-		
Berbir,	631	Biala,	518	Blaubeuren,	335	cro,	124	
Berching,	322	Biala,	497	Blaye,	215	Borgosesia,	111	
Berchtesgaden,	315	Bialowieza,	601	Bleiberg,	512	Borgo Taro,	117	
Berdjansk,	611	Bialystock,	602	Bleicherode,	481	Borja,	94	
Berdzew,	602	Biancavilla,	148	Blecking,	571	Borkelo,	272	
Bereit,	498	Bibbiena,	124	Blendheim,	326	Borken,	371,	
Beresina,	12	Biberach,	334	Blexen,	423	Bormio,	539	
Berg, duchy of,	492	Biddeford,	238	Elxum,	423	Borna,	383	
Berg, grand-du-		Bihacz,	634	Bieskastel,	328	Bornheim,	456	
chy of,	294	Biebrich,	362	Bindheim,	326	Bornholm,	550	
Berga,	382	Biedenkopf,	357	Blockberg,	8	Boros,	572	
Bergamo,	540	Biel,	159	Blois,	206	Borowski,	591	
Bergara,	97	Biel Lake of,	11	Blomberg,	428	Borrowman Isles,	111	
Bergedorf,	450	Bielefeld,	484	Blumfeld,	347	Borrowstownness,	249	
Bergen,	577	Biella,	108	Bobbio,	111	Borysthenes,	12	
Bergen in Bel-		Bielsk,	602	Bober,	13	Borzonasca,	113	
gium),	281	Bielssteinhöhle,	447	Böblingen,	331	Bosa,	114	
Bergen (in Hesse-		Bienna,	159	Bobruisk,	601	Busan,	426	
Cassel),	374	Bietigheim,	331	Bochnia,	519	Bosco,	111	
Bergen (on the		Biervliet,	271	Bocholt,	483	Bosna Serai,	633	
island of Rügen),	471	Bilbao,	97	Bockenem,	439	Bosnia,	633	
Bergen op Zoom,	274	Bill of Portland,	378	Bockenheim,	374	Bosniacs,	633	
Bergerac,	215	Billerbeck,	483	Bockum,	485	Bosphorus,	10	
Berghem,	376	Billingtons,	376	Bodenteich Lake,	431	Bössörmeny,	529	
Bergstrasse,	7	Billom,	213	Bodenwerder,	436	Boston,	27	
Bergues,	190	Bilung, Hermann,	433	Bodö,	577	Bothnia Gulf,	937	
Bergzabern,	328	Bilwerder,	459	Bodrog-Keresztur,	527	Botshani,	637	
Berka,	387,	389	Bilsen,	283	Boz,	12	Botshani,	637
Berkeley,	240	Bilston,	241	Bozense,	551	Butzen,	513	
Berkshire,	235	Binche,	281	Bohemia,	514	Bouchain,	190	
Berleburg,	486	Bingen,	356	Bohmerwald Mts.,	7	Boudry,	163	
Berlin,	464	Binic,	209	Bohus,	573	Bouillon,	283	
Berlinchen,	467	Biograd,	634	Boisbelle,	205	Bouin,	210	
Bermeo,	97	Birkenfeld,	426	Bois le Duc,	273	Boulogne,	189	
Bernalda,	145	Birminghain,	241	Boitzenburg,	466	Boulonnais,	189	
Bernaldo,	145	Birr,	257	Bojano,	145	Bourbon,	203	
Bernau,	465	Birstein,	374	Bojanowo,	499	Bourbon l'Archam-		
Bernay,	186	Bisanz,	292	Bolbec,	186	bauli,	204	
Bernburg,	401	Biscari,	148	Bolkenhain,	475	Bourbonne les		
Berne,	158	Biscay,	97	Bollenz,	165	Bains,	192	
Berneck,	319	Biscaglia,	141	Bologna,	135	Bourbon Laney,	201	
Berner Oberland,	158	Bischofsheim,	312,	344	Bolognese,	131	Bourbonnais,	203
Bernkastel,	489	Bischofsheim vor			Balsena,	133	Bourbon Vendée,	210
Bernstadt,	474	der Rhön,	323	Bolsward,	272	Bourdelois,	215	
Bernstein,	467	Bischofszeit,	166	Bolton,	243	Bourg,	215	
Beroea,	631	Bischweiler,	198	Bolzano,	513	Bourgain,	222	
Berre,	223	Bismarck,	478	Bommes,	272	Bourgencauf,	212	
Berry,	201	Bisritz,	532	Bonames,	456	Bourg en Bresse,	201	
Berthelsdorf,	385	Bitburg,	489	Bondage,	36	Bourges,	204	
Bervie,	252	Bitonto,	144	Bönness,	219	Bourges les Bains,	204	
Berwick,	214	Bitsch,	196	Boniface VIII.,	41	Bourg la Reine,	183	
Berwickshire,	249	Bitterfeld,	480	Bonifacio,	225	Bourgneuf,	210	
Besangon,	202	Bivona,	147	Beyn,	491	Bourgoznc,	199	
Besigheim,	331	Bjelow,	591	Bjellewille,	109,	159	Bourg St. André,	221

INDEX.

643

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Bourmont,	196	Birançon,	222	Buchanan,	251	Bützow,	409
Boissac,	212	Biarre,	205	Buchau,	334	Bützbach,	357
Bouvignes,	282	Bridgenorth,	212	Buchen,	341	Butstaft,	367
Bouvines,	199	Bridgewater,	239	Büchen,	420	Bustrito,	633
Bovenden,	410	Bridlington,	213	Bachholz,	466	Buxtehude,	438
Boves,	108	Bridport,	248	Bachhorn,	331	Buxton,	242
Bovina,	144	Brie,	191, 193	Bachs,	165		
Bovines,	199	Brie Champenoise,	193	Bachweiler,	198	Cabras,	111
Boxberg,	341	Brie Compté Ro-		Bacna,	114	Cabrera (isle of),	97
Boyle,	259	bert,	184	Bückeburg,	429	Caceres,	91
Bra,	108	Brie Françoise,	184	Buckingham,	235	Cadagnes,	95
Brabant,	278	Brie sur Yeres,	184	Buckinghamshire,	235	Cader Ibris,	8
Brackenheim,	331	Brigg,	473	Buckow,	467	Calz,	92
Brackwede,	481	Brief,	270	Bucks,	235	Calore,	512
Braclaw,	602	Brienne,	192	Buda,	525	Caen,	186
Bradford,	233,	Briens,	498	Büdesheim,	336	Cærmarthen,	245
Bradley,	241	Briey,	196	Büdingen,	357	Cærmarthenshire,	245
Braga,	73	Brig,	167	Budessin,	365	Cærnarvon,	246
Braganza,	73	Briga,	110	Budweis,	516	Cærnarvonshire,	246
Brahestad,	599	Brighton,	236	Buelach,	169	Cañari,	114
Braila,	636	Brinheza,	88	Buen Retiro,	87	Cañors,	215
Braine-Lalleu,	279	Brignolles,	224	Bueren,	158	Caingorm,	8
Braine le Comte,	281	Brilon,	485	Bug,	13	Cithness,	254
Brake,	423	Brindisi,	141	Buzey,	292	Cajazzo,	112
Brakeb,	484	Brioude,	213	Bööl,	341	Calabria,	115
Bramschede,	441	Bristol,	230	Bujalance,	93	Calahorra,	88
Bramstedt,	417	Bristol Channel,	10	Bukarest,	636	Calais,	189
Brand,	381	Britannia,	21	Bukowina,	520	Calatalfini,	146
Brandenburg, city		Brittany,	208	Bulach,	333	Calatayud,	94
of,	465	Brive la Gaillarde,	212	Bulgaria,	629	Calatrava,	88
Brandenburg, pro-		Brivesca,	88	Bulgarians,	29, 629	Calcar,	491
vince of,	464	Briven,	513	Bünde,	484	Caldano,	126
Braslaw,	609	Brjansk,	591	Bunzlau,	474	Calcedonians,	248
Bräuz,	499	Brecada,	117	Büren,	484	Ealenberg,	435
Braubach,	361	Brocken,	8	Burg,	477, 557	Callata bellata,	5
Braunau,	510	Brody,	519	Burgas,	629	Callenberg,	381
Braunfels,	488	Brook in't Water-		Burgau,	325	Callies,	570
Bräunlingen,	317	land,	268	Burgdorf,	437	Calmar,	572
Braunsberg,	496	Bromberg,	490	Burgdorf (Switzer-		Calne,	239
Braunschweig,	416	Brönsebro,	570	land),	158	Callagirona,	148
Bray,	256	Broute,	118	Burgbassach,	322	Callanissetta,	147
Bray sur Seine,	193	Broud,	534	Burgheim,	373	Caluso,	108
Brazza,	535	Broos,	532	Burgheusen,	315	Calvados Depart-	
Bre,	549	Brusley,	242	Bürlitz,	515	ment,	186
Brechin,	252	Brotherode,	373	Burgos,	8	Calvi,	225
Brecknock,	246	Brouage,	211	Burgviate of Nu-		Calvoë,	447
Brecknockshire,	246	Brouershaven,	270	remberg,	318	Calw,	333
Brecon,	216	Brozzi,	123	Burgundian circle,	292	Canajore,	126
Breda,	273	Bruchsal,	341	Burgundians,	21, 199	Camaldoli,	121
Bregenz,	514	Bruck,	156, 541	Burgundy,	27, 199	Camargue,	15
Breisach,	345	Brückenanu,	323	Burgundy, earl-		Cambray,	190
Breisgau,	344	Bruges,	289	dom of,	292	Cambresis,	190
Brembo,	453, 451	Brugg,	156	Burken,	344	Cambridge,	237
Bremen, duchy of,	438	Bühl,	491	Barkheim,	345	Cambridge-shire,	237
Bremerhaven,	454	Brundisium,	144	Barkladingen,	359	Cambusneath,	251
Bremerlehe,	438	Brunetta,	107	Burntland,	252	Camenz,	385
Bremgarten,	156	Brunn,	516	Burscheid,	493	Camertino,	131
Breno,	549	Brunsbüttel,	418	Burslem,	241	Cameryk,	190
Brenta River,	15	Bruns-hausen,	438	Burton upon Trent,	241	Cammin,	470
Brescello,	119	Brunswick, city,	446	Burscheid,	490	Camogli,	112
Brescia,	539	Brunswick, duchy		Bury,	243	Campagna,	142
Breslau,	473	of,	411	Bury St. Edmunds,	236	Campagna di Ro-	
Bressanono,	513	Brinswick-Oels,	445	Bussachi,	114	na,	132
Bresse,	201	Brussois,	278	Bussachnoo,	145	Campan,	217
Bressuire,	210	Brzesk Cujavski,	605	Busca,	107	Campanians,	102
Brest,	209	Brzesc Litewski,	601	Busco,	636	Campbelltown,	253
Bretagne, La,	208	Bublitz,	472	Bote,	252	Campan,	272
Bretten,	342	Buccari,	529	Buteshire,	252	Campobasso,	144
Breyzards,	171	Buch,	215	Butjadingerland,	423	Campo Formio,	542

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Campo Mayor,	73	Carlstein,	515	Castle Rushen,	247	Chamouny,	110
Campo di San Pie-		Carlstein,	573	Castleton,	242, 247	Champagne,	191
tro,	514	Carmagnola,	107	Castres,	215, 220	Chantilly,	185
Campredon,	95	Carniola,	92	Castro del Rio,	93	Charente,	16
Caneale,	298	Carniola,	511	Castro Giovanni,	147	Charente Depart-	
Caneale, bay of,	208	Caroliath,	475	Castronuovo,	146	ment,	211
Candia,	631, 632	Carolina,	93	Castroreale,	118	Charenton,	183
Canea,	612	Carouge,	161	Castrovillari,	145	Charité, La,	204
Cangas de Onis,	99	Carpathes,	5	Catalaunian Fields,	192	Charkow,	594
Canigou,	5	Carpathes proper,	5	Catalaunum,	192	Charlemagne,	30
Canino,	133	Carpentras,	225	Catalonia,	94	Charlemont,	191
Canna,	255	Carpi,	113	Catania,	148	Charleroi,	281
Cannae,	141	Carrara,	119	Catanaro,	148	Charles Martell,	27
Canne,	141	Carrickfergus,	257	Catanzaro,	145	Charlesville,	193
Cannes,	224	Carriekmacross,	258	Catharinburg,	3	Charolles,	201
Cannicatti,	147	Carrick on Shan-		Catherlagh,	257	Charlotteburg,	465
Canobbio,	111	non,	259	Catheta,	75	Chartres,	205
Canosa,	111	Carrick on Suire,	230	Catholic Nether-		Chartreuse,	
Canossa,	119	Carron,	251	lands,	277	Grande,	222
Cansstatt,	331	Carthazena,	94	Catolica,	94	Chasseron,	6
Cantabria Mts.,	5	Carthageniensis,	81	Cattaro,	535	Chatain,	236
Cantal Depart-		Carthaus,	498	Cattegat,	9	Châteaubriand,	210
ment,	213	Casale,	110	Camb,	364	Chateau Cambre-	
Cantavieja,	94	Casale de Grecchi,	147	Candebec,	186	sis,	190
Canterbury,	236	Casal Maggiore,	538	Candinian Passes,	132	Château-Chinon,	204
Cantyre,	253	Caselle,	107	Canterets,	247	Château du Bourg,	211
Capaccio,	142	Casentino,	124	Cava,	142	Châteaudun,	205
Cape Lizard,	239	Caserta,	141	Cavaillon,	225	Château-Gonthier,	207
Cape Trafalgar,	92	Caserta Nuova,	141	Cavan,	253	Châteaulin,	209
Cape St. Vincent,	74	Casheh,	260	Cavoux,	107	Château du Loir,	207
Capetians,	32	Cassano,	145	Cefala,	146	Châteauneuf,	207
Capetians,	179	Cassel,	370	Celano,	143	Châteauneuf de	
Capodistria,	512	Cassel (in France),	190	Celle,	437	Random,	221
Caponnori,	126	Cassis,	224	Celts,	19	Château Regnaud,	193
Capuel,	169	Cassiterides,	239	Ceneda,	542	Château-Renard,	224
Capraja,	113	Cassonay,	168	Central Franconia,	320	Châteauroux,	205
Capraia,	114	Cassuben,	471	Central Italy,	103	Château Salins,	195
Capri,	141	Castel (in Bava-		Cento,	135	Chateau Thierry,	193
Capua,	142	ria),	317	Cephalonia,	616	Châtelleraut,	210
Caracante,	95	Castel-Franco,	512	Cerdagne,	219	Chatillon sur	
Caracasoume,	224	Castel Gandolfo,	132	Ceret,	219	Marnu,	192
Cardiff,	245	Castelguelfo,	117	Cerigo,	616	Châtillon sur	
Cardigan,	246	Castell,	323	Cerigozzo,	616	Seine,	201
Cardiganshire,	246	Castellamare,	141, 146	Cerber,	158	Chatillon les	
Cardona,	95	Castellamonte,	108	Cernay,	199	Dombes,	202
Caréha,	599	Castellane,	224	Cers,	247	Chatillon (in Italy),	109
Carhaix,	209	Castellina Marit-		Certaldo,	123	Chatts,	297
Caricuan,	107	tima,	125	Cervera,	95, 96	Chatsworth,	242
Caricuan,	107	Castello,	123	Cervia,	145	Chaudes-Aignes,	213
Carini,	146	Castello de Ampu-		Cesana,	107	Chaudfontaine,	282
Carinthia,	511	rias,	95	Cesena,	135	Chaumont,	192
Carleby, Gantla,	599	Castelobranco,	72	Cette,	220	Chauny,	185
—, Ny.	599	Castellon de la		Ceva,	108	Chaux de Fonds,	163
Carlingford,	257	Plana,	96	Cevio,	165	Cluves,	73
Carlsruhe,	214	Castellnaudary,	210	Coimbra,	72	Chelm,	607
Carloforte,	114	Castellnuovo,	125	Chabeul,	222	Chelmsford,	236
Carlopage,	533	Castellnuovo di		Chablais,	169	Chelsen,	245
Carlovingians,	27	Garfagna,	119	Chablis,	193	Cheltenham,	240
Carlow,	257	Castel Sardo,	114	Chalkis,	623	Chemillé,	207
Carlowitz,	533	Castel Sarrazin,	221	Chalomes,	297	Chemnitz,	383
Carlsbad,	515	Castelvetroano,	146	Châlons sur Marne	192	Chemncy,	606
Carlsborg,	573	Castenedole,	510	Châlons sur Saône	291	Chêne le populeux,	193
Carlsburg,	531	Castiglione,	539	Chalus,	242	Chepstow,	240
Carlsbafen,	370	Castile,	87	Cham,	317	Cher,	15
Carlsbann,	571	Castilians,	76	Cham (Switzer-		Cher Department,	204
Carlskrona,	571	Castillon,	215	land),	168	Cherasco,	168
Carlsruhe,	340	Castlebar,	259	Chambery,	109	Cherbourg,	187
Carlsbad,	573	Castle Comer,	259	Chambord,	206	Cheronea,	621
Carlsstadt,	323, 529	Castlereagh,	259	Chambra,	150	Cherson,	611

INDEX.

645

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Cherusks,	297	Civita Ducale,	143	Comarca di Roma,	132	Cossacks,	580
Cheshire,	242	Civita di Penne,	143	Comino,	150	Cossacks of the	
Chester,	242	Civita Vecchia,	133	Cominotto,	150	Don,	612
Chesterfield,	242	Civitella del		Comiso,	148	Côte d'Or,	6
Cheviot Hills,	8	Tronto,	143	Commercy,	195	Côte d'Or Depart-	
Chiaramontè,	148	Civray,	210	Commines,	190, 249	ment,	201
Chiari,	540	Clackmannan,	251	Como,	538	Cöthen,	496
Chiasso,	165	Clackmannan-shire	251	Como Lake,	11	Cotrone,	145
Chiavari,	113	Chagofort Lake,	11	Comorn,	526	Cottbus,	167
Chiavenna,	539	Charvaux,	192, 367	Compiègne,	184	Cottian Alps,	4
Chichester,	236	Clamm,	204	Concarneau,	209	Coulanges les Vi-	
Chiclana,	92	Clara River,	13	Conches,	185	neuses,	201
Chiem Lake,	11	Clare,	260	Concordia,	119	Coulommiers,	193
Chieri,	107	Clausthal,	413, 414	Conde,	191	Council at Con-	
Chieti,	143	Clemenswerth,	142	Conde sur Noireau	187	stance,	202
Chimay,	281	Clermont,	213	Condoin,	246	Council at Trent,	202
Chinchilla,	94	Clermont en Au-		Condomois,	246	Country of Cam-	
Chincheon,	89	vergne,	243	Condrien,	214	brésis,	190
Chinon,	206	Clermont en Beau-		Conférence Island	217	Courmayeur	109
Chiny,	283	vaisis,	184	Condans,	109	Coursule,	186
Chioggia,	541	Clermont-Ferrand	213	Confoleus,	212	Courteson,	223
Chiozza,	541	Clermont l'Hérault	220	Coni,	707	Courtray,	220
Chippenharn,	239	Clermont-Lodève,	220	Conil,	92	Coutances,	187
Chiusa,	108	Clermont-Oise,	184	Conitz,	498	Coutras,	215
Chiusi,	124	Clery,	205	Connaught,	258	Cove,	259
Chivalry,	46	Cleve,	494	Constance,	346	Coventry,	210
Chivasso,	107	Cleven,	539	Constance, Lake of,	11	Covilhao,	72
Chollet,	207	Clingen,	401	Constantinople,	628	Cracow,	519
Choper,	12	Clommel,	259	Constantinople		Craikheim,	326
Chotin,	612	Clovis, king of the		(Hist.),	38, 39	Cranach,	320
Christburg,	498	Franks,	25	Cratessa,	117	Cranenburg,	494
Christchurch,	238	Chuzny,	201	Conti,	188	Cranonne,	185
Christiania,	576	Chamber Park,	242	Conza,	112	Crécy,	188
Christianafjord,	576	Cluny,	201	Copa,	112	Creighton,	250
Christianopol,	571	Cluse,	109	Copenhagen,	549	Croglingen,	236
Christiansand,	576	Cluses,	110	Coppenbrügge,	434	Creil,	185
Christianstad,	572	Clusium,	124	Coppet,	168	Crema,	549
Christiansund,	577	Clusone, valley of,	107	Corbach,	376	Cresmona,	538
Christinehamn,	573	Clyde,	14	Corbeil,	184	Crescentino,	103
Christinestad,	509	Clyde-dale,	259	Coreyra,	615	Crepy,	184
Clrudin,	516	Clyde Iron Works,	251	Cordova,	92	Crespy en Laonnois	185
Chur,	162	Coblentz,	447	Corfu,	615	Crespy en Valois,	184
Ciabrese,	109	Coburn,	391	Cori,	133	Cressy,	188
Cid, the	88	Cocconato,	108	Coria,	91	Crest,	223
Cilli,	511	Codogno,	538	Corizliano,	145	Creta,	631
Cimbrians,	297	Coe,	253	Corinth,	621	Creuse-Depart-	
Cimbrishamm,	572	Coesfeld,	483	Cork,	250	ment,	212
Cinesi,	146	Cognac,	211	Corleone,	145	Creux du Vent,	6
Cinosa,	147	Cogoloto,	113	Cörlin,	472	Creuzburg,	394
Ciree,	107	Coimbra,	72	Cornaggione,	109	Creuzot,	201
Cinque Ports,	236	Colberg,	471	Corneliusmünster,	491	Croceconer,	190
Cinjo,	5	Colchester,	236	Corneto,	133	Crickhowel,	246
Cintra,	71	Colditz,	342	Cornigliano,	112	Crima,	610
Ciotul, La,	223	Coldstream,	219	Cornwall,	238	Crimnitzschau,	383
Cirey,	195	Colebrookdale,	242	Correggio,	119	Crivitz,	403
Cirknitz Lake,	11	Coleuraine,	258	Corrèze Depart-		Croatia,	29
Cisjuranian Bur-		Coll,	255	ment,		Croatia,	529
gundy,	200	Colle,	124	Corsica,	225	Croce Mosso,	108
Cistercium,	201	Collinure,	219	Corsignano,	124	Croja,	633
Cita di Castello,	134	Colmar,	198	Cortallod,	163	Croix Rousse, La,	214
Cita della Pieve,	134	Colmars,	224	Corte,	225	Cromarty,	254
Citeaux,	201	Cöln,	491	Cortona,	124	Cronwell,	233
Citta Vecchia,	150	Cologne, ancient		(Cortryk,	280	Crosic, La,	210
Ciudadela,	97	archbishopric of,	490	Coruña,	90	Croton,	145
Ciudad Real,	88	—, city of,	491	Corvey,	484	Crotoy,	188
Ciudad Rodrigo,	90	Colomba,	97	Corvo,	75	Croydon,	235
Cividale,	542	Colorno,	117	Cosenza,	145	Crusades,	45
Civita Castellana,	133	Columbretes,	95	Cöslin,	141	Csepim,	530
Civita di Chieti,	143	Comacchio,	135	Cosne,	201	Csongrad,	528

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Cucarro,	111	Davos,	162	Dieu le Fit,	222	Dortmund,	485
Cuccio,	5	Davidow,	601	Dienze,	195	Dorum,	438
Cudillero,	90	Dax,	217	Digne,	224	Dotis,	596
Cuenca,	88	Debrecezin,	528	Dijon,	201	Douai,	190
Cuglieri,	114	Debrecezin Heath,	502	Dillingen,	325	Doubs Depart-	
Cully,	168	Dees,	531	Dillingen,	325	ment,	202
Culken,	253	Deegendorf,	316	Dinan,	209	Doué,	207
Cully,	168	Deidesheim,	327	Dinant,	282	Douglas,	247
Culm,	49	Deinach,	333	Dingle,	269	Doullens,	188
Culmbach,	319	Deister,	8	Dingwall,	251	Douro,	14
Culmsee,	498	Delbrück,	481	Dinkelsbühl,	321	Dover,	236
Cumberland,	241	Delemont,	159	Dinklage,	424	Dovre-fjeld,	5
Cumbrays,	252	Delft,	264	Dinozeta,	612	Down,	258
Cumbre de Mulha-		Delftzyl,	273	Dinslaken,	273	Downham,	237
cen,	5	Delitzsch,	480	Dippoldswalde,	381	Downpatrick,	258
Cumiana,	107	Delmenhorst,	424	Dirschau,	498	Dragomestre,	621
Cunco,	107	Delos,	623	Disentis,	162	Dragonera,	97
Cuns,	499	Delphi,	621	Dissen,	441	Draguignan,	224
Cuorgne,	109	Delsberg,	159	Dithmarschen 414,	418	Drama,	630
Cupar,	251	Delvino,	633	Divenow,	13	Dramburg,	472
Curtishe Haff,	9	Denmin,	470	Dixmuyden,	281	Drammen,	576
Curland,	597	Denmonte,	108	Dnieper,	12	Drave,	16
Cusel,	328	Denotica,	629	Dniester,	12	Dreieicherhain,	355
Cuxhafen,	450	Denain,	191	Dobbertin,	410	Drenthe,	273
Cyclades,	623	Denbigh,	246	Doberan,	409	Dresden,	380
Cythera,	616	Denbighshire,	246	Dobriluck,	468	Dreux,	185
Czar,	589	Dender,	16	Doeburg,	272	Dressam,	338
Czarnikow,	590	Dendermonde,	280	Doge (of Venice),	540	Druburg,	484
Czech,	514	Denia,	96	Dolna,	381	Driesen,	467
Czen-tochau,	605	Denmark,	513	Dokkum,	272	Drin,	15
Czermgow,	591	Depfford,	236	Dole,	6, 203	Dristra,	629
Czernowitz,	520	Derby,	242	Doljelly,	246	Drogheda,	257
Czerny Georg,	634	Derbyshire,	242	Dollart,	9	Drobyczyn,	602
		Derenburg,	478	Dombes,	202	Droitwich,	240
Dacia, 521, 530, 635,	635	Derry,	270	Domburg,	270	Drome,	15
Dago,	596	Des,	531	Domfront,	187	D'ôme Depart-	
Dahlen,	493	Desenzano,	539	Domhof,	412	ment,	222
Dal River,	13	Desna,	12	Domino,	144	Dronero,	108
Dalarne,	569	Dessau,	405	Dömitz,	409	Drottningholm,	568
Dalekarlien,	569	Detmold,	428	Domodossola,	111	Dunheim,	577
Dalhem,	283	Detlebach,	323	Domo d'Ossola,	111	Düben,	480
Dalkeith,	243	Dettingen,	323	Domremy,	193	Dubienka,	607
Dalmatia,	534	Deutchem,	272	Don,	12	Dubilza,	533, 634
Dalsland,	573	Deutsch-Crone,	498	Donaghadee,	258	Dublin,	256
Dalya,	530	Deutsch-Warten-		Donaueschingen,	317	Duderstadt,	440
Dam,	273	berg,	475	Donaustauf,	317	Dudley,	240
Dambach,	197	Deutz,	491	Donauwörth,	325	Duero,	14
Damm,	469	Deux-Ponts,	328	Donegal,	258	Duisburg,	494
Dammersfeld,	7	Deva,	531	Donez,	12	Dukeries,	242
Dammgarten,	470	Deventer,	272	Dongio,	165	Dukla,	519
Damyllers,	195	Devil's Bridge,	165	Doornik,	281	Dulcigno,	632
Danastris,	12	Devil's Ladder,	363	Dora Baltea,	15	Dülken,	493
Danzgast,	425	Devonport,	238	Dora Riparia,	15	Dülmen,	483
Dani-h 1-lands,	549	Devonshire,	238	Dorat,	212	Dumbarlon,	251
Dannemora,	562	Devnse,	280	Dorchester,	238	Dumbartonshire,	251
Dannenberg,	437	Diakovar,	530	Dordogne,	15	Dumfries,	250
Dantzick,	497	Diano,	142	Dordogne Depart-		Dumfriesshire,	250
Danube,	16	Die,	222	ment,	215	Dümmer Lake,	431
Danube circle,	333	Diendenhofen,	196	Dozali,	111	Duna,	13
Danzig,	497	Dieburg,	355	Dornburg,	406	Dornburg,	601
Dardanelles,	10	Dickrich,	367	Dornhan,	333	Dornbar,	249
Darkehmen,	497	Diepenau,	436	Dornholzhauseu,	359	Dundalk,	257
Darlington,	241	Diepholz,	436	Dornoch,	254	Dundee,	252
Darmstadt,	354	Dieppe,	186	Dornstetten,	333	Dunfermline,	252
Daroca,	94	Diessenhofen,	166	Dorshoe,	637	Dungannon,	258
Dartmouth,	238	Diest,	278	Dorpat,	597	Dungarvan,	259
Dauphins of Vien-		Dietfurt,	317	Dorsetshire,	238	Dunkeld,	253
nois,	222	Dietz,	362	Dorsten,	481	Dunkirk,	191
Dauphny,	222	Dieu (island),	210	Dort,	269	Dunse,	249

INDEX.

647

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Dunsinan,	253	Ehningen,	333	Emme-valley,	158	Essex,	296
Durance,	15	Ehrenbreitstein,	487	Ems (in Nassau),	361	Esling,	509
Durango,	97	Ehrig,	490	Ems River,	17	Eslingen,	332
Durazzo,	632	Eichenstock,	383	Encartaciones,	98	Estavayer,	159
Düren,	499	Eichsfeld,	481	Endingen,	345	Este,	511
Darham,	244	Eichsfeld, Lower,	440	Engadin,	162	Esté, house of,	118
Durhamshire,	244	Eichstädt,	322	Engelberg,	166	Estélla,	97
Dürkheim,	325	Eider,	11	Engelholm,	572	Esterhazy,	527
Durlach,	340	Eifel,	8	Enger,	484	Esthnia,	596
Durtal,	207	Eilenburg,	480	Engers,	298	Estremadura, in	
Dusemond,	489	Eilsen,	429	Engliem,	281	Portugal,	71
Düsseldorf,	492	Eimbeck,	410	England,	234	Estremadura (in	
Düsselthal,	492	Eimthoven,	274	English Channel,	9	Spain),	91
Dutch the	265	Einsiedeln,	164	Enkhuyzen,	269	Estremoz,	73
Dutch Flanders,	270	Eisenach,	388	Enköping,	568	Etampes,	181
Dwina,	12	Eisenberg,	396	Ems,	260	Etaples,	189
D'Yeu (island),	210	Eisenburg,	526	Emiscorthy,	256	Ethelone,	259
Dyrachium,	632	Eisenstadt,	527	Emiskillen,	258	Etna,	5
		Eisfeld,	392	Emontekis,	599	Eton,	235
Englesham,	251	Eisgrub,	517	Enos,	628	Etruria,	122
East Flanders,	279	Eisleben,	479	Ems,	16	Etruria (England),	241
East Frisland,	412	Ekenäs,	501	Enschede,	272	Etruscan Apen-	
East Galway,	250	Ekesjö,	570	Easizus armorial,	46	nines,	5
East Lothian,	249	Elba,	126	Easizheim,	199	Etruscans,	102
East Meath,	257	Elbe,	16	Entre Amho e		Ettenheim,	316
Eastphaliaus,	298	Elberfeld,	492	Donro,	72	Ettenheimmünster	315
East Prussia,	495	Elbentf,	185	Entrevaux,	221	Ettlingen,	341
East Pyrenees De-		Elbing,	497	Eperies,	527	Eu,	146
partment,	219	Elbingerode,	440	Epernay,	192	Euben,	623
East Riding,	243	Elburg,	272	Epidaurus Limerá	623	Eulen-Gebirge,	7
Eauze,	246	Elche,	96	Epinal,	195	Eupen,	490
Ebeleben,	491	Eldagsen,	446	Epirus,	632	Eure,	15
Ebeltoft,	553	Eldena,	471	Eppendorf,	459	Eure Department,	186
Eberbach,	344	Electoral Hesse,	368	Eppingen,	342	Eure and Loir De-	
Ebermannstadt,	319	Electoral Palat-		Epsom,	235	partment,	205
Ebern,	323	inate,	327	Epstein,	364	European Russia,	579
Ebersdorf,	398	Electors of the an-		Erbach,	355	Euskirchen,	492
Ebingen,	333	cient German		Ereole,	525	Eutin,	425
Eboli,	142	empire,	293	Erdely,	530	Evan,	109
Ebro,	14	Elfsborg,	572	Erdely Highland,	5	Evora,	73
Echallens,	168	Elfsnabben,	569	Erding,	345	Evreux,	186
Echelles,	109	Elgersburg,	334	Ereklü,	628	Exeter,	238
Echternach,	367	Elgin,	253	Erturt,	481	Exilem,	245
Ecija,	92	Elginshire,	253	Ergi Kastri,	633	Exilles,	107
Eckardsberga,	480	Elis,	622	Erlach,	158	Eyjaflalle-Jockul,	8
Eckernförde,	556	Elisabethgrad,	611	Erlangen,	321	Lytan,	496
Ecknühl,	316	Elfeld,	363	Erlau,	527	Lymontiers,	212
Ecluse,	270	Ellbogen,	515	Erber,	158		
Ecumen,	184	Ellz,	161	Ermatingen,	166	Faarborg,	551
Eclan,	269	Ellingen,	321	Ermeland,	436	Fabrizio,	131
Edlerachyllis,	254	Ellrich,	481	Ernstthal,	392	Fachinzen,	362
Edlystone,	238	Ellwanzen,	335	Erpel,	458	Faemund Lake,	11
Edenkoben,	327	Elmhorn,	418	Erzgebirge,	7	Faenza,	135
Edesheim,	327	Elsenör,	549	Esch,	367	Faetano,	136
Edessa,	630	Elsteth,	424	E-schenbach,	317	Fagaras,	531
Edinburgh,	249	Elsterberz,	381	Escherleben,	447	Falaise,	187
Edinburghshire,	249	Elsterwerda,	480	Eschwege,	371	Falkenberg, 196,	572
Eedloo,	280	Elterlein,	383	Eschweiler,	490	Falkirk,	251
Eger (city),	515	Eltmann,	323	Escorial,	89	Falmouth,	249
Eger (in Hungary)	527	Eltville,	363	Esens,	443	Falköping,	573
Eger River,	16	Elvas,	73	Eskitababa,	623	Falster,	551
Egzlotstein,	320	Ely,	237	Eskilstuna,	569	Falun,	599
Egidstadt,	531	Elysiaus,	472	Eskisagra,	629	Fano,	131
Erina,	629	Elzach,	345	Espalion,	216	Fano's,	553
Ergsheim,	198	Elza,	439	Espinosa de los		Faro,	74
Ergisau,	169	Embrun,	222	Monteros,	88	Faroe Isles,	557
Ergibus,	623	Emden,	443	Esqueira,	72	Farsa,	631
Ehrenheim,	197	Emmendingen,	345	Essek,	520	Faucigny,	109
Ehingen,	335	Emmerich,	494	Essen,	494	Faulquemont,	196

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Fauquemont,	368	Fivizzano,	125	Frankenau,	372	Fridericia,	553
Favara,	147	Fladstrand,	552	Frankenberg, 372,	384	Friesoyte,	423
Faverces,	109	Fladungen,	323	Frankenhausen,	401	Friedberg,	358
Favière,	160	Flanders,	279, 280	Frankenstein,	474	Friedberg (in Ba-	
Favignana,	147	Flaw, 7	488	Frankenthal,	327	ria),	315
Fayal,	75	Flemings,	19, 275	Frankenwald,	7	Friedeberg,	467, 475
Fecamp,	186	Fleischburg,	556	Frankfort, grand-		Friedewald,	373
Feder Lake,	329	Fleurus,	281	duchy of,	294	Friedingen,	332
Fees,	36	Flint,	246	Frankfort on the		Friedland,	496, 516
Feglio,	136	Flintshire,	246	Mayne, 454,	455	Friedrichshafen,	334
Fehrbellin,	465	Floraç,	221	Frankfort on the		Friedrichshof,	359
Fejer Templom,	534	Florence,	123	Oder,	467	Friedrichstadt,	597
Feldberg,	7	Flores,	75	Frankish circle,	292	Friesack,	466
Feldberg, Great,	8	Floridia,	148	Fränkisch-Krum-		Frieses,	263
Feldkirch,	514	Flotbeck,	418	bach,	355	Friesland,	272
Felegyaza,	529	Flöck,	166	Franks (German		Frieslanders,	298
Felicudi,	149	Flushing,	270	tribe),	26	Frignano,	119
Felletin,	212	Föschabers,	251	Franks (in Tur-		Fritzlar,	372
Fellin,	597	Föehn,	152	key),	624	Frontignan,	220
Felsberg,	371	Fogzia,	144	Franks, Riparian		Fromme,	239
Feltre,	542	Föhr,	557	—, Salic,	298	Frosinone,	133
Felvinez,	532	Foix,	218	Franzenbrunn,	515	Fruttingen,	153
Femern,	557	Fokshan,	636	Fraccati,	132	Fuente Ovejuna,	93
Fenestrelle,	107	Földvár,	532	Fraserburgh,	252	Fuenterabia,	97
Feodosia,	610	Foligno,	134	Frauenburg,	496	Fugger, princes	
Ferrara,	135	Fondi,	142	Frauenfeld,	165	and earls of,	326
Fère Champenoise,		Fonni,	114	Frauenstein,	381	Fulda (city),	373
La,	192	Fontenay,	281	Fraustadt,	499	Fulda (Hessian	
Fernanagh,	258	Fontenay le Comte	110	Fredensborg,	549	province),	372
Fermo,	134	Fontainebleau,	184	Frederic the Great	463	Fulda River,	17
Fermoselle,	90	Fontaine l'Evêque	281	Frederiksberg,	549	Fulnek,	517
Fernoy,	259	Fontaine Fran-		Frederikshald,	576	Fumay,	191
Ferney,	202	çaise,	201	Frederikshamn,	599	Funen,	551
Ferrol,	90	Foradada,	97	Frederikshavn,	552	Fünfkirchen,	526
Perte Bernard, La	207	Forealquier,	221	Frederiksoort,	221	Furnas,	75
Perte sous Jouarre,	193	Forchheim,	320	Frederiksort,	556	Furnes,	281
Feuchtwang,	320	Forchtenberg,	337	Frederikstad,	576	Fürstenau,	441
Pendal System,	35	Forchtenstein,	527	Frederikstad,	556	Fürstenberg, 412,	447
Fichtelberg, Great,	7	Forde,	309	Frederikssteen,	576	Fürstenberg, prin-	
— Little,	7	Forest of Thurin-		Frederikssund,	550	ces of,	346, 347
Fichtel-Gebirge,	7	gia,	7	Frederiksvärn,	576	Fürstenberg, town	
Fiesole,	123	Forez,	214	Frederikswerk,	549	of,	347
Fife,	251	Porfax,	252	Free Cities,	51	Fürstenstein,	473
Fifeshire,	251	Porfaxshire,	252	Freiberg,	381	Fürstenwalde,	467
Figeac,	216	Forli,	135	Freiburg in Breis-		Fürth,	320
Figline,	123	Formentera,	97	gau, 344,	345	Füssen,	325
Figueira do Mon-		Fornovo,	117	Freiburg (in Swit-		Fylen,	551
dego,	72	Forres,	253	zerland),	159		
Figuerras,	95	Forst,	327	Freiburg uderm		Gadebusch,	409
Filchne,	569	Forste,	468	Fürstenstein,	473	Gabeln,	634
Filibce,	630	Fort Louis,	198	Freienhagen,	376	Gacta,	142
Finale,	113	Fort Opus,	535	Freienwalde,	466	Gaels,	19
Finale (in Mode-		Fort Vanban,	198	Freihan,	474	Gaibach,	323
na),	119	Forth,	14	Freising,	315	Gaillac,	220
Findhorn,	253	Fosdinovo,	119	Freiwaldau,	475	Gaiduripti,	5
Fingal's Cave,	251	Fossano,	108	Fréjus,	224	Gainsborough,	237
Finsterre Depart-		Fossigny,	109	French Flanders,	190	Gais,	157
ment,	209	Fossombrone,	131	French Nether-		Galez,	637
Finland,	598	Fotheringay,	241	lands,	190	Galantha,	524
Finland Gulf,		Fougères,	208	French Switzer-		Galexidi,	621
Finnan,	252	Fraga,	91	land,	167	Galenstock,	166
Finnish tribe,	561	Francavilla,	115	Fresh Haaf,	9	Galicia (Austrian)	518
Finnmarken,	578	France,	170	Freudenstadt,	333	Galicia (in Spain),	90
Finsponz,	570	Franche		Freundenberg,	314	Gallacra,	84
Finsterarhorn,	4	Comté, 200,	202	Freystadt,	318	Gallezo,	14, 77
Finsterwalde,	468	Franconia,	200, 202	Friaul,	31,	Gallipoli,	144, 623
Fiorenzuola,	117	312, 320,	322	Friaul, Venetian,	542	Galloway, East,	250
Flume,	529	Franconian Alps,	7	Friburg,	159	—, New,	250
Fiumicino,	133	Franecker,	272	Frick,	156	—, West,	250

INDEX.

649

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Gallura,	114	Gerabronn,	336	Glatz,	474	Gournay,	186
Galushields,	250	Gerace,	115	Glatz, earldom of,	474	Goyone,	108
Galway,	259	Gerardmer,	195	Glauchau,	384	Gozzo,	159
Gamerdingen,	349	Gerikauon,	496	Gleiwitz,	476	Graben,	325
Gamla Carleby,	599	Geringswale,	383	Glen-Coe,	253	Grabfeld,	322
Gandersheim,	447	Gerlachsheim,	341	Glim,	533	Grabow,	499
Gandia,	96	German Empire,		Glogon,	471	Graciosa,	75
Ganges,	220	the ancient,	291	Glommen,	11	Gradesca, New,	534
Gannat,	204	Germanes,	18, 19	Glons,	282	Gradesca, Old,	531
Gap,	232	Germania,	297	Glött,	240	Grafenan,	316
Gard,	15	Germanic Confed-		Gloucester,	210	Grafenberg,	518
Gard Department,	220	eration,	295	Gloucestershire,	391	Grafenberg (in Ba-	
Garda Lake,	11	Germany,	284	Glücksbrunn,	557	varia,	320
Gardanne,	224	Germerheim,	327	Glücksburg,	416	Grafenhainchen,	480
Gardelegen,	478	Gernrode,	491	Glückstadt,	336	Gräfrath,	493
Garding,	556	Gernsbach,	341	Gmünd,	11	Grammout,	280
Gardone,	540	Gersheim,	351	Gmund n Lake,	479	Grampian Hills,	8
Garfagnn,	119	Gerolzhofen,	323	Gnadau,	476	Grap,	525
Garfagnn Grandu-		Gerona,	95	Gnadenfeld,	500	Granada,	93
calc,	125	Gertseheim,	492	Gnesen,	491	Granard,	237
Garguano,	540	Gers,	15	Goch,	270	Grand Colombier,	6
Garighano,	15	Gers Department,	216	Goes,	166	Grand Donnon,	6
Garmisch,	315	Gersau,	164	Goeschenen,	195	Grand Chartreuse,	222
Garmouth,	253	Gerstungen,	389	Goetzenbruck,	569	Grandpre,	193
Garonne,	15	Gertrudenberg,	274	Göksholm,	497	Grand Signior,	626
Garter, the,	232	Getzecke,	485	Goddapp,	161	Grandson,	168
Garz,	469	Gessenay,	158	Goddau,	474	Grand Vazier,	626
Garz (on the island		Gestrikland,	573	Godberg,	410,	Grangemouth,	251
of Rügen),	471	Gevio,	165	Golden Bull,	83,	Gran River,	16
Gaseony,	216	Gex,	292	Golden Fleece,	598	Gran Sasso d'Italia,	5
Gastein,	510	Geyer,	383	Goldingen,	319	Granson,	168
Gatshina,	596	Geysa,	389	Goldkromach,	328	Granville,	187
Gausalshheim,	356	Gheel,	279	Göllheim,	470	Grap,	96
Gaul,	26	Ghent,	279	Gollnow,	498	Grasbrook,	450
Gebesee,	481	Giant's Causeway,	258	Gollup,	195	Grasse,	221
Gebweiler,	198	Giants' Mts.,	6	Gondreville,	157	Grasse, La,	220
Gedern,	357	Gianuli,	125	Gonten,	539	Gratz,	510
Geertsberghen,	280	Giare,	118	Gonzaga,	213	Gratz,	510
Geeste,	17	Giaveno,	107	Goole,	335	Gradenz,	498
Geeshacht,	459	Gibraltar,	3, 93	Göppingen,	270	Granellet,	220
Gefle,	573	Giebichenstein,	480	Gorce,	531	Grave,	274
Gehren,	401	Gieboldehausen,	440	Görgeny,		Gravelines,	190
Geilnau,	365	Gien,	205	Görgeny-Szent-	531	Gravelingen,	190
Geisenheim,	363	Giengen,	326	Jureh,	125	Gravenhaug,	269
Geiser,	559	Giessen,	357	Gorgona,	512	Gravenhall,	556
Geisingen,	347	Gifhorn,	437	Gorizia,	270	Gravesand,	236
Geislingen,	331	Gigantinn,	5	Gorkum,	475	Gray,	203
Geismar,	371	Giglio,	125	Görlitz,	358	Gray Alps,	4
Gelderland,	271	Gijon,	90	Görtz-Schlitz,	512	Gray le Pré,	205
Geldern,	271	Gilzenberg,	164	Görz,	431	Great Belt,	9
Geldern (in Prus-		Gingsl,	471	Goslar,	533	Great Britain,	227
sia),	494	Giorico,	165	Gospich,	238	Great Feldberg,	8
Gemen,	471	Giovenazzo,	141	Gosport,	169	Great Greece,	102
Gellheim,	328	Girgenli,	147	Gossaui,	562	Great Hall,	9
Gelnhausen,	374	Gironde,	15	Göta-Canal,	394	Great-Island,	259
Gembloux,	282	Gironde Depart-		Gotha,	13	Great Kumania,	523
Gemünden,	323,	ment,	215	Gotha River,	570	Great Poland,	605
Generalife,	93	Gisborough,	213	Götharike,	572	Great Rad,	7
Geneva,	169	Giurgewo,	636	Götheborg,		Great Russia,	590
Geneva Lake,	11	Givet,	191	Gothic style in ar-	44	Great Schneberg,	6
Genevese,	109	Givora,	214	chitecture,	18, 23	Greenstein,	371
Genevois,	109	Glaciers,	152	Goths,	572	Greenan Archipel-	
Genzenbach,	341	Gladbach,	493	Gottenburg,	440	ago,	10
Gennargentu,	5	Glammis,	253	Göttingen,	571	Greding,	322
Gennep,	368	Glamorganshire,	245	Gottland,	165	Greec,	617
Genoa,	111,	Glarus,	161	Gottlieben,	536	Greek Church,	20
Genthin,	478	Glasgow,	250	Gottorp,	270	Greeks,	19
Gepides,	24	Glashütte,	381	Gouda,	216	Greenlaw,	249
Gera,	399	Glastonbury,	239	Gourdon,			

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Greenock,	251	Guden,	14	Halifax,	243	Hauptweil,	166
Greenwich,	236	Gudensberg,	371	Hall,	335, 513	Hausach,	342
Greetsiel,	443	Guelphis,	433	Halland,	572	Hausberge,	484
Gregory VII.,	41	Guerrande,	210	Halle,	480	Hansen, 342, 345, 346	346
Greiffenberg,	470	Guerche, La,	208	Halle (in Belgium),	278	Haute Combe,	109
Greiffenberg (in Silesia),	475	Guèret,	212	Hallein,	510	Hauterive,	159
Greiffenhagen,	470	Guernsey,	247	Halligen,	537	Hautpoul,	220
Greifswald,	471	Guetaria,	97	Halmstad,	572	Havel,	17
Greiz,	398	Gügingen,	331	Ham,	188	Havelberg,	466
Grenaa,	553	Guibray,	187	Hambach,	327	Haverfordwest,	215
Grenchen,	164	Grüldörf,	235	Hamburg,	448, 450	Havre de Grace,	186
Grenna,	571	Guildhall in London (History of),	54	Hamein,	435	Hawick,	249
Grenoble,	222	Guilds,	52, 53	Hamilton,	251	Haybarn Mts.,	7
Gretna Green,	250	Guillotièrre, La,	214	Hamm,	450, 485	Hazebrook,	190
Greussen,	400	Guimarães,	73	Hammene,	280	Heath of Debrecczin,	502
Grevemachern,	366	Guingamp,	209	Hammelburg,	323	Heath of Ketske-met,	502
Grevenbroich,	493	Giule,	216	Hammerfest,	578	Heath of Ketske-ment,	217
Grevismühlen,	409	Guipzcoa,	97	Hammerstein,	498	Hebrides,	254
Greyerz,	159	Guldene Aue, 399,	458	Hampshire,	238	Hechingen,	349
Grigoriopol,	611	Gulf of Genoa,	10	Hampton Court,	373	Heclra,	8
Grimby,	237	Gulf of Lyons,	10	Hanau,	328	Heddernheim,	363
Grimma,	382	Gulf of Riga,	9	Hanau-Lichtenberg,	328	Hedemora,	570
Grimmen,	470	Gulf of Taranto,	10	Hanover, city,	435	Hedenbänden,	440
Gripsholm,	569	Gumbinnen,	496	Hanover, Kingdom,	430	Hedeneveen,	272
Grisons,	161	Gundelfingen,	326	of,	447	Hegendorf,	164
Grodno,	600	Gundelsheim,	332	Hanseatic cities,	447	Hegyallya Hills,	527
Grodeno,	272	Güns,	526	Hanseatic League,	54	Heide,	418
Grolande,	426	Guätersblum,	357	Hanis,	238	Heidelberg,	343
Groix,	209	Günthersberge,	404	Hanut,	235	Heidelberg, 342	342
Grol,	272	Günzburg,	325	Hapsburg,	156	Heidenheim, 320, 337	332
Gronau,	439	Gunzenhausen,	321	Hapsburg, House of,	301, 507	Heilbrunn,	332
Grönenbach,	325	Gurau,	473	Hapsburg-Lorraine,	303, 507	Heilige Linde,	496
Groningen,	273	Guspini,	111	Harburg,	437	Heiligenbeil,	496
Gross-Almerode,	370	Güstrow,	409	Harburg, 321	437	Heiligenberg,	347
Grossbotwar,	331	Guyenne,	331	Hardeberg,	272	Heiligenhafen,	417
Grossdillingen,	350	Gyergó Szent Miklos,	381	Harderwyk,	271	Heiligenstadt,	481
Grossenhain,	381	Grosserath,	354	Hardt Mountains,	269	Heiliger Damm,	407
Grossetto,	121	Grosshennersdorf,	385	Harlem,	11	Heilsberg,	496
Grossgerath,	354	Haarlem, Lake,	357	Harleu,	186	Heilsbrunn,	320
Grosshennersdorf,	357	Haarlingen,	477	Harlech,	246	Heinersdorf,	392
Gross-Linden,	477	Haase,	17	Harleigh,	246	Heinersheim,	346
Gross-Salza,	531	Habelschwerdt,	345	Harsefeld,	438	Heldburg,	392
Gross-Schlatten,	476	Habelschwerdt Mountains,	7	Hartenstein,	384	Helder,	269
Gross-Schlönau,	481	Habichtswald,	8	Hartz,	7, 8	Heldringen,	479
Gross-Strehlitz,	528	Habsal,	596	Harwich,	236	Heldensburgh,	251
Gross-Wardein,	476	Hachenburg,	362	Harzburg,	447	Heiligoland,	247
Grotkau,	333, 340	Hadamar,	362	Harzgerode,	404	Hellas,	619, 620
Grötzingen,	209	Haddington,	249	Haselünne,	442	Hellebeck,	550
Grouaix,	440	Haddingtonshire,	249	Haslach,	342	Helmond,	274
Grubenlagen,	598	Hadeln,	438	Haste,	550	Helmsstädt,	447
Grubin,	169	Hadersleben,	556	Hasthal,	158	Helsingborg,	572
Grünberg,	357, 474	Haemus,	6	Hasparon,	217	Helsingfors,	599
Grund,	444, 486	Hatuerzell,	316	Hasporen,	217	Helsingland,	573
Grünhain,	3-4	Haza,	568	Hasselfelde,	448	Helsingör,	594
Grünfeld,	311	Hagen,	485	Hasselt,	272, 283	Heltau,	532
Grünstadt,	328	Hagenau,	197	Hassfurt,	323	Helvetia,	151
Grünstadt,	159	Hagenow,	409	Hass-Gebirge,	7	Helvetic Republic,	153
Gruyères,	11	Hagos,	528	Hastenbeck,	435	Heivoetshuis,	270
Guadalaviar,	88	Hague, the,	269	Hastings,	236	Henneberg, ancient	391
Guadalajara,	14	Haiger,	362	Hatten,	272	castle of,	391
Guadalquivir,	14	Haigerloch,	349	Hattenheim,	363	Henneberg, earl-	388
Guadiana,	93	Hannau,	281	Hattersheim,	485	dom of,	209
Guadamar,	117	Hainichen,	529	Hattgen,	534	Hennesson in	365
Guastalla,	134	Hajduks' District,	478	Hatzeg,	357	Henrichemont,	205
Gabbio,	468	Hatberstadt,	630	Hatzfeld,	278		
Gaben,		Italia,		Haulx,			

INDEX.

651

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Henry the Lion,	433	Hillebrunn,	573	Holstein,	412
Heppenheim,	354	Hillebröl,	519	Holstein-Gottorp,	414
Hepturech,	25	Hillscheid,	563	Holm,	590
Heraclia,	625	Hilpoltstein,	317	Holy Cause-way,	497
Heraull,	15	Hilshach,	340	Holyhead,	7
Heraull Department,	229	Hinnarclsberg,	514	Holy Kreuzberg,	12
Herbolzheim,	345	Hirschau,	317, 333	Holy River,	291
Herborn,	362	Hirschberg,	474	Holy Roman Empire,	291
Herculanum,	141	Hirschhorn,	355	Holyrood,	249
Hereford,	240	Hirsowa,	639	Holywell,	246
Herefordshire,	219	Hirsuzen,	572	Holzappel,	364
Herentals,	279	Hispania citerior,	81	Holzminden,	417
Herford,	484	Hispania ulterior,	81	Homburg in Hesse,	371
Hericourt,	203	Hitzacker,	437	Homburg an der Ohre,	357
Hering,	355	Hjelmar Lake,	11	Homburg (in Bavaria),	328
Heringen,	373	Hjelmshabben,	569	Homburg vor der Höhe,	359
Herisau,	157	Hjo,	573	Horn,	422
Herjedalen,	574	Hjörning,	552	Hornberg,	157
Herlisheim,	194	Hobro,	553	Hornburg,	7
Hermannstadt,	532	Hochberg,	345	Horsens,	418
Hermopolis,	623	Hochheim,	363	Horstmar,	363
Hermundur,	378	Hochkirch,	385	Horta,	493
Hernandis,	574	Höchst,	363	Hospodars,	331
Herrenberg,	333	Höchstadt,	319, 326	Hostalrich,	332
Herrieden,	322	Hodiamont,	283	Houat,	511
Herrnhut,	385	Hodgarden,	279	House of Bourbon,	189
Hersbruck,	321	Hof,	319	House of Braganza,	189
Hersfeld,	373	Hofgeismar,	370	House of Este,	118
Herstall,	282	Hofheim,	363	House of Hanover,	233
Herford,	237	Hofwyl,	158	House of Medici,	122
Hertfordshire,	237	Hogon, La,	157	House of Stuart,	243
Hertogenbosch,	273	Hohle Eule,	7	House of Tylor,	233
Heruli,	25	Hohengeis,	418	House of Wittelsbach,	313
Herve,	283	Höhr,	363	Howden,	313
Herzberg,	440	Höhscheid,	493	Hoxter,	484
Herzogovina,	631	Hohenasperg,	331	Hoyna,	436
Herzogenthor,	490	Hohenberg,	332	Hoyerswerda,	475
Herzogenaurach,	320	Hohenembs,	511	Hoym,	401
Hesargrad,	639	Hohenfriedberg,	475	Bradschin,	514
Heslin,	189	Hohenhohen,	317	Brandenburg,	560
Hesse-Cassel,	368	Hohenklingen,	161	Brateszow,	607
Hesse-Darmstadt,	351	Hohenkrähen,	347	Imbrosburg,	382
Hesse, electorate of,	368	Hohenlindeu,	314	Immenau River,	17
Hesse, grand-duchy of,	351	Hohenlohe,	335	Immenberg,	479
Hesse-Homburg,	358	Hohenlohe-Schillingenfurst,	322	Imbro,	632
Hesse, landgraveate of,	358	Hohenstücken,	314	Imbrosbroich,	490
Hesse and at Rhine,	351	Hohenzollern,	321, 335	Immediateness (in Germany),	51
Het Loo,	271	Hohenstein,	384	Immenhausen,	374
Hettingen,	319	Hohenstoffeln,	347	Immenstadt,	325
Heubach, Klein,	323	Hohentwiel,	333	Imola,	135
Heuscheuer Gebirge,	7	Hohenzollern, ancient earldom of,	484	Indre,	15
Heusden,	274	Hohenzollern, ancient earldom of,	484	Indre Department,	205
Hexham,	241	Hohenzollern, principalities of,	347	Indre and Loire Department,	205
Highland of Bayreuth,	319	Hohenzollern-Hessingen,	349	Inglefingen,	336
Highlands of Bernese,	158	Hohenzollern-Hessingen,	349	Ingleheim,	356
Highland of Meissen,	376	Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen,	349	Ingleborough,	8
Highlands of Scotland,	253	Hohentwiel,	320	Ingolstadt,	314
Hilfenbach,	486	Holland,	553		
Hildburghausen,	392	Hollfeld,	553		
Hildesheim,	439	Holstebro,	553		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Ingrande,	207	Itzehoe,	417	Judenbach,	392	Katzellenbogen,	354, 364
Ingria,	595	Ivanovo,	592	Judenburg,	511	Katzenellenbogen	
Inn River,	16	Iverdun,	168	Jugria,	521	(Iown),	364
Innerleithen,	250	Ivica,	97	Jülich,	490	Kaub,	364
Inner-Rhoden,	157	Ivrea,	108	Juliers,	490	Kaufbeuren,	334
Innocentus III.,	41	Ivry,	186	Julin,	469	Kavala,	630
Innsbruck,	513	Jaen,	590	Jung-Breslau,	500	Keeskemel,	525
Inowraclaw,	590	Jaen,	94	Jungfrun,	4	Kedrich,	363
Innsara,	608	Jacobstad,	590	Jung-Stilling,	486	Kehl,	341
Inselberg,	7	Jacobstad,	7	Jura Department,	203	Keighley,	244
Insterburg,	497	Jaen,	497	Jura (island),	254	Kelheim,	316
Interannia,	143	Jagello,	600	Jura Mts.,	6	Kellinghusen,	417
Interlachen,	158	Jägerndorf,	517	Jurburg,	601	Kells,	257
Interlaken,	158	Jagodina,	635	Jussej,	203	Kelso,	249
Intra,	111	Jaik,	609	Justinian,	26	Kemi,	13
Inverbervie,	252	Jaitza,	634	Jüterbock,	467	Kemith,	599
Inverary,	253	Jalta,	611	Jutland,	552	Kemtrask,	317
Inverloch Castle,	253	Janopol,	602	Kadolzburg,	321	Kenpen,	493
Inverness,	253	Jankau,	515	Käferloh,	314	Keupen,	324
Inverness-shire,	253	Jankowitz,	515	Käfernburg,	401	Kendal,	245
Iona,	251	Jaonina,	633	Kafa,	610	Kenzig,	575
Ionian Islands,	614	Jarkberg,	576	Kafka,	396	Kenilworth,	240
Ionian Sea,	10	Jarmen,	470	Kadla,	198	Kenl,	236
Iperia,	159	Jarnac,	211	Kaisersberg,	519, 592	Kensington,	235
Ipswich,	236	Jaroslav,	519, 592	Kaiserslautern,	529	Kenzingen,	345
Irbit,	698	Jass-Berény,	533	Kaisersreuth,	493	Keracs,	200
Ireland,	256	Jassenovacz,	637	Kaiserswerth,	468	Kernsk,	608
Irmis,	165	Jassy,	498	Kadai,	622	Kerns,	166
Irwin,	250	Jastrow,	474	Kalauria,	622	Kernwald,	260
Isar,	16	Jauer,	329	Kalavrita,	477	Kerry,	630
Ischia,	141	Jaxt,	337	Kalish,	605	Kersova,	611
Ischl,	510	Jaxtberg,	335	Kallenberg,	394	Kertsh,	527
Isøfjord,	544	Jaxt circle,	281	Kallmütz,	529	Kesselsdorf,	381
Isøgiem,	281	Jazyges,	355	Kallumborg,	608	Keswick,	244
Isenburg,	355	Jazygia,	249	Kalnmucks,	580	Keszelmel,	525
Isenburg-Büdingen,	357	Jebaluga,	613	Kaltenmordheim,	389	Ketskemel Henth,	502
Iso,	510	Jekaterinador,	607	Kaltensundheim,	591	Keula,	401
Isère Department,	222	Jekaterinburg,	485	Kama,	612	Kerzi Vasarhely,	534
Iserlohn,	485	Jekaterinoslav,	144	Kamenograd,	281	Kickelhahn,	7
Isernia,	144	Jelatna,	608	Kaminiec Podol-ski,	571	Kidderminster,	240
Ish,	608	Jenappes,	187	Kaminin,	387	Kidwelly,	245
Ishewski-Zavod,	608	Jentland,	187	Kamyschin,	635	Kiel,	417
Isigny,	187	Jena,	114	Kandern,	630	Kielee,	606
Isili,	114	Jenibazar,	251	Kapnik Banya,	247	Kiev,	594
Isia,	251	Jenidshé,	92	Kaprena,	7	Kiew,	594
Isia de Leon,	92	Jersey,	254	Kapsali,	134	Kleydani,	601
Isny,	254	Jeschken,	182	Kaptschak,	495	Kilbarchan,	251
Isle de France,	611	Jesi,	334	Karausebes,	421	Kildare,	257
Is-mail,	334	Jessnitz,	512	Karasa,	611	Kilia,	611
Isny,	334	Jever,	111	Karavia,	15, 619	Killala,	259
Isola,	512	Jewpatoria,	466, 515	Kardeschag-Uj-Szallas,	631	Killalve,	260
Isola bella,	111	Joachimsthal,	466, 515	Kärnthen,	528	Killarney,	260
Isola madre,	111	Jockmock,	323	Karystos,	511	Kilkenny,	256
Isola dei Pesentori,	111	Johanngeorgen-stadt,	363	Karystone,	623	Kilmarnock,	250
Isle de Tremiti,	144	Johannsbürg,	497	Kasau,	622	Kimpolung,	636
Isselburg,	491	Johannsbürg,	497	Kasau,	607	Kindelbrück,	481
Isselhorst,	481	John O'Groat's house,	213	Kaschau,	527	King's County,	257
Issengeaux,	221	Johnstown,	205	Kasimov,	592	Kingston,	235, 256
Issoire,	213	Johnstadt,	223	Kasmark,	527	Kinkardine,	252
Issoudun,	205	Joigny,	384	Kastel,	356	Kinnaird's Head,	252
Istres,	223	Joignyville,	201	Kastri,	621	Kinross-shire,	252
Istria,	542	Jonköping,	571	Katrinburg,	607	Kinsale,	259
Issurville,	201	Jonzac,	165	Katscher,	476	Kirchberg,	336
Italian Switzer-land,	165	Joux,	99	Katzbach,	168	Kirchhain,	372
Italy,	99	Jouca, valley of,	616	Katzbuckel,	575	Kirchheim,	336
Ithaca,	616	Jucka-jarwi,	357				
Itter,	357						

INDEX.

653

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Kirchheim unter Teek,	335	Königshütte,	441	Künzelsan,	337	Lake Maggiore,	11
Kirdorf,	357	Königshutter,	447	Kuopio,	509	La Mancha,	88
Kirkaldy,	252	Königs-stein,	361, 382	Kupferberg,	320	La Marche,	212
Kirkcudbright,	250	Königs-stuhl,	488	Kupferzell,	337	Lamballe,	290
Kirkcudbright-shire,	250	Königs-walde,	467	Kürnbach,	310, 355	Lambere,	221
Kerkilissa,	629	Königs-winter,	492	Kurnik,	429	Lamego,	621
Kirkwall,	255	Konkie,	606	Kursk,	592	Lamba,	72
Kirn,	488	Köpenick,	465	Kusamo,	509	Lambash,	252
Kishenev,	611	Köping,	559	Kusnetz,	609	Lamotho-Lendon,	215
Kissingen,	322	Korbach,	376	Küsturin,	467	Lampobusa,	147
Klagenfurt,	511	Korneuburg,	509	Kuttenberg,	516	Lampione,	147
Klausenburg,	531	Koron,	622	Kuylenburg,	272	Lanark,	250
Klein-Heubach,	323	Körösbanya,	531	Kyburg,	169	Lanark-shire,	250
Kleinmünningen,	157	Korsöer,	550	Kydema,	632	Lancashire,	212
Klein-Schlatten,	531	Kortzene,	270	Kyllhausen,	491	Lancaster,	212
Klein-Schnaukal-den,	373	Kosch,	475	Kyparissa,	622	Lanciano,	113
Kleinwelka,	385	Kösen,	480	Kyritz,	466	Landau,	327
Klettgau,	346	Koslow,	611	Kjerteminde,	551	Landen,	281
Klingenberz,	323	Kostainiezu,	533	Kjöbenhavn,	549	Landenan,	209
Klingenthal,	197	Kostandisch,	630	Kjöge,	519	Landenon,	163
Klingau,	156	Kostendil,	631	Kjøge,	519	Landes,	216
Klodnitz,	13	Köthen,	399	Laaland,	550	Landocies,	191
Kloppenburg,	423	Köwno,	12, 592	Laasphe,	486	Landsberg,	315
Klundert,	274	Kozwick,	404	La Balme,	222	Landsberg an der	
Klütz,	409	Krabla,	496	La Bastide de Clar-	218	Warthe,	467
Knaresborough,	244	Krazujewatz,	690	ence,	218	Land's End,	239
Knights of St. John,	46	Kraushelm,	550	Labes,	470	Landshut,	315
Knights of the Or-		Krain,	635	Labour,	216	Landshut (in Sile-	
Knights of the Or-		Krajova,	336	La Charité,	204	sia),	475
der of the Sword,	596	Kranichstein,	511	La Châtre,	295	Land-krona,	572
Knights Templars,	46	Krasna,	636	Lachen,	161	Landstuhl,	328
Knin,	535	Krasna,	531	La Chausa,	10	Landstrich,	257
Knutphausen,	424	Krasna-Jar,	609	La Ciotat,	223	Langens,	213
Knyszyn,	692	Kranthelm,	314	Lacoma,	622	Langend.,	551
Kobryn,	601	Krawinkel,	491	Ladenburg,	343	Langenzon,	335
Koburg,	304	Kreinfeld,	391	Ladnian,	151	Langenberg,	493
Koche,	329	Kreischea,	495	Ladooga Lake,	10	Langenburg,	336
Kochheim,	487	Kremlin,	381	La Fere,	188	Langensalza,	481
Kock,	607	Kremnitz,	525	La Fere Champe-	591	Langenthal,	158
Koenigsfelden,	156	Krems,	509	noise,	192	Langholm,	250
Koesfeld,	483	Kremsier,	547	La Ferté Bernard,	297	Langman,	152
Koeverden,	273	Kremsmünster,	547	La Ferté sous Jou-	547	Langogne,	221
Kola,	593	Kreuzburg,	510	arre,	193	Langon,	215
Kolberg,	471	Kreuznach,	315	La Ferté Milon,	185	Langres,	192
Kolding,	553	Kreuznach,	476	La Flèche,	297	Languedoc,	219
Kölen,	5	Kreuz-Weirheim,	488	La Foce,	112	Langwedda,	113
Kollerö,	573	Kriyan,	323	Lages,	75	Lannion,	200
Kollin,	515	Krolewetz,	5	Lagnien,	292	Lans-le-Bourg,	110
Koloesa,	525	Kronach,	591	Lagonegro,	145	Lansoi,	111
Kolosvar,	531	Kronberg,	329	Lagonegro,	145	Lanzo,	107
Koluri,	621	Kronberg,	354	Lagos,	74	Lanzon,	185
Komorn,	525	Kronstadt,	549	La Granja,	59	La Palisse,	204
Konzell,	573	Krossen,	532, 536	La Grasse,	224	Laplant,	574
Kongsbacka,	572	Krososz,	467	La Guerche,	208	Lapluders,	574
Kong-berg,	576	Krubach,	499	La Guillotier,	214	Laredo,	88
Kongshavn,	558	Kruschwitz,	325	La Haye,	296	La Reole,	215
Königsgrätz,	516	Kruszeniec,	590	Lahn,	16	Largentieres,	221
Königsheim,	344	Kuban,	602	Lahn-seeck,	361	Larisa,	631
Königsberg,	495	Kufstein,	12, 613	Lahn-stein,	363	Larpe,	258
Königsberg in Frank-		Kukukstein,	513	La Hogue,	187	La Roche,	283
Franken,	394	Kulländchen,	517	La Hogue,	572	La Roche-aux-Mines,	212
Königsberg in der Neumark,	467	Kukulstein,	381	Lahr,	312	La Rochelle,	211
Königsbrunn,	337	Kullen,	572	Laibach,	511	Laruns,	218
Königsbrück,	385	Külshelm,	341	L'Aigle,	187	Las Cabezas-de San	
Königssee,	401	Kumania, Great,	528	Laingaglia,	113	Juan,	92
Königssteden,	322, 314	Kumania, Little,	529	Lake circle,	316	La Seyne,	224
		Kunersdorf,	628	Lake of Constance,	11	Lesk,	693
			697	Lake of Garda,	11	Léso,	552
			467	Lake of Geneva,	11	La Superga,	107

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
La Teste de Buch,	215	Leicester,	241	Levanto,	113	Lines of Weissen-	
Latins,	102	Leicestershire,	241	Levanzo,	147	burg,	193
Latisana,	542	Leichlingen,	493	Le Vigan,	221	Lingen, earldom	
Latum,	132	Leimen,	343	Leyroux,	205	of,	441
La Tour de Peils,	168	Leine,	17	Lewin,	474	Lingen, town,	442
La Tour du Pin,	222	Leiningen,	328	Lewis (island),	255	Linköping,	570
La Trappe,	208	Leiningen, earl-		Leyden,	269	Linlithgow,	249
Laubach,	357	dom of,		Löbau,	598	Linlithgowshire,	249
Lauban,	475	Leinster,	256	Löbourne,	215	Linz,	509
Lauchheim,	336	Leipzig,	382	Lüca,†	357	Linz (in Prussia),	488
Lauchstädt,	479	Leipzig,	382	Lüch,	211	Lipari,	148
Lauda,	344	Leire,	549	Lüchfeld,	241	Lipari Islands,	148
Laudenbach,	343	Leiria,	72, 560	Lüchtenau,	342, 371	Lippe-Bückeburg,	428
Lauenau,	436	Leisnig,	383	Lüchtenberg,	489	Lippe-Detmold,	427
Lauenburg, 413, 418,		Leith,	249	Lüchtenberg (Al-		Lippe River,	16
		Leitha,	16	saac,	198	Lippehne,	467
Lauenstein,	436	Leitmeritz,	515	Lüchtenberg, prin-		Lippstadt,	428
Lauf,	321	Leitrim,	259	cipality of,	393	Liria,	96
Laufen,	159, 169	Le Mans,	207	Lüchtenfels,	320	Lisboa,	71
Lauten (in Bavaria)	345	Leinberg,	549	Lüchtenfels,	160	Lisbon,	71
Laufen,	331	Leinförde,	436	Lüchtenstein,	384	Lisburn,	258
Laufenburg,	156	Leinro,	428	Lüchtersfelde,	428	Lisecowo,	592
Launing,	326	Leinro,	632	Lüdköping,	573	Lisianska,	584
Lauts,	165	Leinro,	240	Lüderick,	621	Lisieux,	197
Launceston,	239	Leinsal,	597	Lüebau,	475	Lisle,	225
Laupen,	158	Leinwig,	553	Lüebenau,	436	Lismore,	259
Laurenberg, 361,	364	Lendinara,	541	Lüebenau,	391	Lissa,	490, 535
Laurenreickirk,	252	Lengonfeld,	381	Lüebenwalde,	465	Lithuania,	600
Laurewig,	576	Lengorich,	442, 483	Lüebenwedda,	480	Little Belt,	9
Lausanne,	167	Leinpp,	493	Lüebenzell,	333	Little Brittany,	208
Lausche,	7	Leus,	189	Lüebroses,	468	Little England,	253
Lauteenthal,	444	Lentini,	148	Lüebstadt,	381	Little Haff,	9
Lauterbach,	357	Lenzburg,	156	Lüebstall,	157	Little Poland,	602, 605
Lauterbrunnen,	152	Lenzen,	466	Lüebenstein, 350,	351	Little Russia,	594
Lauterburg,	198	Lenz-erwische,	458	Lüeg,	282	Little Schätt,	524, 525
Lauterneck,	327	Lenza,	607	Lüegnitz,	474	Little Wallachia,	636
Lautree,	230	Leoben,	511	Lüer,	279	Littorale,	512
Lavagna,	113	Leobschütz,	476	Lüestall,	157	Livadia,	620, 621
Laval,	207	Leominster,	240	Lüfford,	258	Livato,	616
La Valetta,	150	Leon,	89	Lüigny,	281	Liverpool,	243
Lavaur,	220	Leonberg,	331	Lüigny,	282	Livno,	634
Lävedan,	217	Leonforte,	148	Lüigny (Lorraine),	195	Livonia,	596
La Veneria,	107	Leopold-hafen,	340	Lüigurian Apen-		Livorno,	125
Lavenza,	119	Lepanto,	621	nines,	5	Lixuri,	616
Lavis,	165	Lepontine Alps,	4	Lüigurian Repub-		Lizard Point,	239
La Voulte,	221	Le Puy en Velay,	221	lic,	112	Ljusnedal,	574
Laxenburg,	509	Le Quesnoy,	191	Lällik,	126	Llandaff,	245
Laybach,	511	Lerici,	113	Lälle,	190	Llanelly,	245
Lazzaroni,	141	Lerida,	95	Lillebonne,	186	Llanlydloes,	246
Lendhills,	251	Leriniak Islands,	221	Lillybaum,	147	Llerena,	91
Lenington,	241	Leinwick,	255	Lünagne,	213	Llano,	113
Le Blanc,	295	Les Andelys,	186	Lüman Gulf,	42	Llobau,	385, 498
Lebus,	467	Lesina,	535	Lümburg (town in		Llobenstein,	398
Lecco,	143	Lesparre,	215	Belgium),	243	Locana,	108
Lecco,	538	Les Sables d'O-		Lümburg (in Nas-		Locarno,	165
Loch,	16	onne,	210	san),	362	Loecum,	435
Loek,	16	Lessines,	281	Lümburg, duchy		Loeh Awe,	12
La Crosic,	210	Lesum River,	17	of,	271, 365	Loehem,	272
Loctoure,	216	Letrim,	622	Lümericik,	260	Loches,	206
Lodesna,	90	Leucadia,	616	Lümer,	435	Loch Katherine,	253
Leeds,	241	Leuchte,	220	Lümogos,	212	Loch Lomond,	11
Leer,	443	Leuchtenberg,	318	Lümousin,	212	Loch Ness,	12
Leerdam,	270	Leuk,	167	Lümour,	220	Loel,	163
Leerflus,	577	Leutershausen,	321	Lümares,	93	Löese,	527
Leewarden,	272	Leuthen,	473	Lüncolin,	237	Lodeve,	220
Leighorn,	125	Leuthkirch,	331	Lüncashire,	237	Lodi,	538
Legnago,	542	Leutschau,	527	Lündaun,	321, 440	Lodomeria,	518
Legnié St. Brienc,		Leuze,	281	Lüdentfels,	355	Loffingen,	347
	208, 209	Levantina,	165	Lüdesberg,	569	Lofoden,	577

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Löffsta,	578	Lüwenstein-Wer-		Lurcon,	210	Lys,	10
Logroño,	88	theim,	321	Lübe,	481	Maad,	527
Lohr,	323	Lower Alps De-		Lülfenscheid,	485	Maassyk,	523
Loir and Cher De-		partment,	221	Lülinghausen,	438	Maassius,	270
partment,	206	Lower Alsace,	197	Lülinzworth,	212	Macedo-feld,	212
Loire,	15	Lower Au-tria,	508	Ludlow,	331	Macedonia,	630
Loire Depart-		Lower Bavaria,	315	Ludwig-burg,	409	Macerata,	131
ment,	214	Lower Charente		Ludwigs-buch,	319	Macon,	201
Loiret Depart-		Department,	211	Ludwigs-tadt,	165	Maddalona,	111
ment,	205	Lower Eichsfeld,	410	Lugano,	11	Maddaloni,	142
Loka,	533	Lower Franconia,	322	Lugano Lake,	484	Madrad,	87
Lokeren,	230	Lower Hesse (of		Lüghe,	91	Madue Lake,	11
Lokris,	621	Hesse-Cassel),	370	Lugo,	17	Mader Lake,	11
Lombards,	28	Lower Hungary,	524	Luhle,	2-2	Muenzingen,	163
Lombardy,	536, 537	Lower Ingelheim,	356	Lunk,	607	Maestricht,	274
Lombardy and Ve-		Lower Italy,	103	Lukow,	554	Mafia,	71
nice,	533	Lower Lake,	11	Lula,	574	Magna,	75
Lombez,	216	Lower Loire De-		Lumello,	571	Magedoburg,	477
Lommatzsch,	331	partment,	209	Lund,	418	Magedosprung,	404
Lomnitzer Spitze,	5	Lower Lusatia,	467	Lunden,	436	Maggiore,	111
Lomza,	606	Lower Margg-		Lüneburg,	431	Maggiore Lake,	11
Lonato,	510	viale,	310	Lüneburg Heath,	220	Maghrum,	133
Londari,	622	Lower Moesia,	629	Lünel,	194	Magna Grecia,	102
London,	234	Lower Palatinate,	312	Lunaville,	125	Magne Layel,	212
London (History),	3-	Lower Pyrenees		Lunigiana,	314	Magyars, 19, 520,	521
Londonderry,	25-	Department,	218	Lupo-fanum,	313	Mahlberg,	346
Longford,	239, 257	Lower Rhenish		Lupodun,	233	Mahlstrom,	577
Longobuco,	145	circle,	202	Lure,	258	Mahon,	95
Longwy,	196	Lower Rhine cir-		Lurzan,	334	Maidstone,	246
Longy,	247-	cle,	312	Lus,	217	Maidt,	537
Löningen,	423	Lower Rhine De-		Lusatia,	384	Manna,	237
Lons le Saulnier,	203	partment,	197	Lusatia, Lower,	467	Mine and Loire	
Loos, het,	271	Lower Saxon cir-		Lusatia, Upper,	475	Department,	206
Looz,	2-3	cle,	293	Lusatian Mts.,	7	Mirulan G.,	255
Lopshorn,	424	Lower Saxony,	378	Lusatian Neisse,	13	Mittenon,	205
Lorca,	94	Lower Seine De-		Lusignan,	219	Mitter,	356
Lorch,	337, 363	partment,	185	Lustania,	84	Mosenthal,	195
Loreto,	131	Lower Selters,	373	Luso,	127	Majorca,	96
Loretto,	134	Lower Silesia,	474	Lussin Piccolo,	512	Majores-domus,	27
Lorient,	209	Lower Stamm-		Lustri,	168	Majobetti,	4
Lörrach,	345	hein,	169	Lutetia,	143	Milaga,	93
Lorraine,	193	Lower Valais,	167	Lütetsburg,	443	Milapane,	13, 175
Lorsch,	354	Lowestoff,	236	Lütjenburg,	417	Malaria,	100
Löschkirch,	532	Lowicz,	605	Lütze,	168	Malden,	7
Los Passages,	97	Lowlands of Scot-		Lüttenberg,	511	Malden,	409
Lössnitz,	334	land,	219	Lutter am Baren-		Malden Lake,	11
Lot,	15	Loxa,	93	berge,	417	Maldon,	410
Lot Department,	215	Lozère,	6	Lutterworth,	241	Maldon,	259
Lot and Garonne		Lozère Depart-		Lüttrichhausen,	493	Malmanson,	184
Department,	215	ment,	221	Lützelburg,	335, 363	Malmody,	490
Lothians,	219	Lübbcke,	484	Lützen,	479	Malmö,	571
Lützen,	457	Lübbenau,	468	Luxemb,	243	Maldpaquet,	191
Ludeac,	239	Lube,	451, 452	Luxemburg (Bel-		Malla,	149, 150
Ludun,	210	Lube, principality		gian),	283	Mimmers,	217
Lutetia,	167	of,	425	Luxemburg (city),	366	Man,	247
Loughborough,	212	Lübeck,	452	Luxemburg, grand-		Man with the iron	
Lough Neagh,	12	Lublin,	605	duchy of,	365	mask,	224
Loughrea,	259	Lublinitz,	476	Luzerne,	162	Mancha, La,	es
Louhans,	291	Lüththen,	400	Lazerno, Lake of,	692	ment,	1-7
Lourdes,	217	Lucania,	145	Lazic,	466	Manchester,	213
Louth,	257	Lucca,	93	Lazicn,	497	Mandl,	577
Louvain,	278	Lucca,	144	Lazians,	472	Manchebch,	304
Louven,	14	Luceana, valley of,	307	Lazinkloster,	557	Manfredonia,	144
Louviers,	183	Lüchow,	437	Lymford,	511	Mazgilia,	630
Louvre,	540	Lucka,	396	Lynn Regis,	247	Mandheim,	313
Lovere,	593	Luckau,	467	Lyons,	214	Mano-que,	224
Lovisa,	593	Luckenwale,	486	Lyonnais,	213	Manresa,	95
Löwenberg,	471						
Löwenstein,	332						

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Mansfeld,	479	Marseilles,	223	Meersch,	367	Mettmann,	493
Mansfield,	242	Marshall,	557	Meganisi,	616	Metz,	196
Manes,	184	Marstrand,	575	Megara,	620	Metzingen unfer	
Mantua, city of,	539	Marthalen,	169	Mehadia,	534	Urach,	333
—, ancient duchy		Martigny,	167	Mehlsack,	496	Meudon,	184
of,	538	Martigues,	223	Mehun,	205	Meulsbecke,	281
Manxmen,	247	Martinach,	167	Meilen,	169	Meung,	205
Manzanares,	28	Martincengo,	540	Meinau,	347	Meurs,	494
Marans,	211	Martorell,	95	Meiningen,	391	Meurthe Depart-	
Marbach,	331	Martos,	93	Meinungen,	391	ment,	194
Marbella,	94	Marvejols,	221	Meisenheim,	359	Meuse,	16
Marboré,	5	Marville,	195	Meissen,	379, 381	Meuse Depart-	
Marburg,	372	Marxburg,	364	Melazzo,	148	ment,	195
Marburg (in Aus-		Maryborough,	257	Melchthal,	166	Meyenfeld,	162
tria),	511	Maryport,	244	Meldorf,	418	Meynthal,	165
March River,	16	Mascoli,	148	Melc,	112	Meyringen,	158
Marche, La,	212	Massa,	119	Melfi,	145	Mezen,	12
Marche en Pa-		Massa-Carrara,	119	Melibocus,	7	Mezicres,	192
ine,	283	Massa di Maroma,	124	Melite,	150	Mezin,	6
Marcomans,	297	Masserano,	108	Melk,	509	Mezzafuso,	147
Mareo Polo,	55	Mataro,	95	Melle,	210, 411	Mezzovo Mts.,	6
Maremma,	120	Matera,	145	Mellichstadi,	323	Michailovka,	592
Marengo,	111	Matlok,	242	Melnik,	515	Michelstadt,	355
Maremes,	211	Mauberge,	191	Me'oria,	125	Micheltown,	259
Maretimo,	147	Maubrom,	331	Melrose,	249	Middelburg,	270
Margate,	236	Mauleon,	217	Melungen,	371	Middelfart,	551
Mariazer,	553	Maupertuis,	210	Melton Mowbray,	212	Middle Rhine cir-	
Maria Taferl,	509	Mauriac,	213	Melun,	184	ele,	340
Mariazell,	511	Maurizio, San,	107	Memel (city),	496	Middlesex,	234
Mariboc,	550	Maurus,	213	Memel River,	13	Mid-Lothian,	249
Marie-fred-.	569	Mauze,	210	Memmingen,	324	Miechow,	606
Maricbad,	515	Maxen,	381	Memleben,	480	Miedniki,	601
Marientberg,	383	Maxsayn,	362	Memsen,	436	Miedzerczyce,	607
Marientburg,	497, 532	Mayenburg,	466	Menai Strait,	246	Miedzyborz,	602
Marientburg (in Bel-		Mayenne,	356	Mende,	221	Mietan,	597
gium),	282	Mayenne,	15, 207	Menden,	485	Migration of na-	
Marientwerder,	498	Mayenne Depart-		Mendris,	165	tions,	23, 24
Marjestad,	573	ment,	207	Mendrisio,	165	Mjös Lake,	11
Marignano,	538	Mayne,	16	Mengen,	345	Milan,	537
Marino, San,	136	Maynooth,	257	Mengeringhausen,	376	Milano,	537
Maringues,	213	Mayo,	259	Menin,	281	Milazzo,	148
Marissa,	15	Mazamet,	220	Mentone,	110	Milden,	168
Maritime Alps,	4	Mazzara,	147	Mentz, city,	356	Milford,	245
Maritimo,	147	Mazzarino,	147	—, ancient elec-		Milhaud,	216
Mariupol,	612	Mearns,	252	torate,	355	Military Frontier,	533
Mark, ancient earl-		Meath,	257	Meppel,	273	Milfitch,	474
dom of,	425	Meaux,	193	Meppen,	442	Millesimo,	108
Markdorf,	346	Mecklin,	279	Mequinenza,	94	Milo,	623
Markgröningen,	331	Mecklenburg-		Meran,	513	Miltenberg,	323
Markkirch,	199	Schwerin,	406	Mereczowszcza,	600	Mincio,	15
Markneukirchen,	384	Mecklenburg-Stre-		Mereville,	184	Mindelheim,	325
Markolsheim,	197	litz,	410	Mergentheim,	336	Minden,	483
Markram-telt,	383	Medelpad,	571	Merida,	91	Mineo,	148
Markt-Einersheim,	322	Medemblik,	269	Merionethshire,	246	Minho,	14
Markt-Erbach,	321	Medewi,	570	Merkendorf,	320	Minnesingers,	56
Marktheimersdorf,	385	Mediasch,	532	Merovingians,	26	Minorca,	96
Marly,	183	Medici, House of,	122	Merse,	249	Minsk,	601
Marmande,	215	Medicina,	135	Mersoburg,	479	Miranda de Douro,	73
Marmora Sea,	10	Medina Celi,	88	Merthyr Tydvil,	245	Mirande,	216
Marne,	15, 418	Medina Sidonia,	92	Merwe,	16	Mirandella,	73
Marne Depart-		Medina del Rio		Merxheim,	369	Mirandola,	119
ment,	192	seco,	89	Merzich,	489	Mirecourt,	195
Maros Ujvar,	531	Mediterranean Sea,	10	Meschede,	485	Missolonghi,	621
Maros Vasarhely,	532	Medor,	215	Meseritz,	499	Mistretta,	148
Marrac,	217	Medwisch,	532	Messenia,	622	Mitrovicz,	534
Marsac,	213	Menen,	281	Messina,	148	Mittelmark,	464, 467
Marsala,	117	Meerane,	381	Mesto,	15	Mittelwalde,	474
Marsan,	216	Meerholz,	374	Mestre,	541	Mittenwald,	315
Marsberg,	485	Meersburg,	346	Methone,	622	Mittenwalde,	465

INDEX.

657

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Müllerburg,	512	Mont-Cassel,	190	Moosburg,	315	Muiden,	268
Mückmühl,	331	Mont Dauphin,	222	Morat,	159	Mulle,	16
Mudane,	110	Montdidier,	188	Moravia,	516	Mull,	254
Mudjares,	76	Mont Dore,	6	Moravian Mts.,	7	Müllthalm,	345
Mudena,	117, 118	Montecassero,	106	Morawa,	16	Müllthar,	257
Mudica,	148	Monte Cassino,	142	Moray,	253	Müllrose,	467
Mudigliano,	123	Montechiaro,	549	Morbegno,	539	Mummel Lake,	338
Mudin,	603	Monte Christo,	125	Morbihan Depart-		Münchberg,	319
Mudon,	622	Monte Cimone,	5	ment,	209	Müncheberg,	467
Müen,	550	Montefarchio,	142	Mordwines,	607	München,	314
Muers,	494	Montefiascone,	133	Morea,	621	Münchengrätz,	515
Moesia, Lower,	629	Montefusco,	112	Morella,	96	Münden,	410
Moesia, Upper,	634	Monte Gibello,	5	Moraz,	203	Münder,	436
Moffat,	250	Monte Giuliano,	146	Morgarten,	168	Munderkingen,	335
Moguer,	92	Monteleone,	145	Morges,	167	Munich,	314
Mohacz,	536	Montclimart,	222	Moringen,	410	Munkacs,	528
Mohammedans,	19	Monte Negro (near		Moritzburg,	382	Münnerstadt,	323
Mohilew,	691	Leghorn),	125	Morlaix,	249	Münstingen,	335
Mohilow,	692	Montenegro (in		Morpeth,	244	Munster,	259
Möhra,	331	Turkey),	633	Mors,	552	Münster,	482
Möhringen,	317	Montenotte, °	112	Mürsbürg,	316	Münster in Grego-	
Möhrungen,	436	Montepeloso,	115	Morsee,	168	rienthal,	198
Moissac,	246	Montepulciano,	124	Mortagne,	190, 298	Münsterberg,	474
Mokshansk,	608	Montereau fault		Mortain,	187	Münsterfeld,	492
Moin di Bari,	114	Yonne,	193	Mortara,	111	Münzenberg,	357
Mold,	246	Monterosso,	113	Morvan Mts.,	6	Münzthal,	195
Moldau River,	16	Monte Rotondo,	5	Mosaik,	591	Murano,	541
Moldavia,	636	Monte Sant' An-		Mosbach,	341	Murat,	213
Molfetta,	14	gelo,	141	Moscow,	590	Murcin,	94
Molina,	88	Montesanto,	114	Moselle,	16	Mures,	90
Mölk,	509	Monte di Sibylla,	5	Moselle Depart-		Muret,	217
Molle,	577	Montferland,	213	ment,	195	Murr,	338
Mollis,	161	Montferrat,	110	Mosken,	577	Murr,	156
Mölln,	420	Montfort,	208, 271	Moskenäs-Ström-		Muritz Lake,	11
Mologa,	12	Montgomery,	216	men,	577	Murhard,	331
Molsheim,	197	Montgomeryshire,	246	Möskirch,	347	Murten,	159
Mommelliane,	109	Montherhausen,	195	Mosony,	527	Murviadro,	96
Mömpelgard,	203	Monthey,	167	Moss,	576	Muskau,	475
Monaco,	110	Montiers,	110	Mostar,	631	Mus-elburg,	249
Monaghan,	258	Montilla,	93	Motada,	570	Muttenz,	158
Moncalieri,	106	Montivilliers,	186	Motril,	93	Mutzig,	197
Monchique,	74	Montjoie,	493	Mottilau,	13	Mützenschen,	382
Mondoñedo,	91	Mont-Louis,	219	Moudon,	167	Muyden,	268
Mondovi,	103	Montluçon,	201	Moulins,	204	Mykau,	384
Mondragon,	97	Montlucl,	202	Mount Edge-		Naarden,	269
Moncins,	218	Mont de Marsan,	217	combe,	238	Naas,	257
Monheim,	326	Montmély,	195	Mount Hecla,	8	Nab,	16
Monistrol,	221	Montmelian,	109	Mount Mellick,	257	Nabburz,	317
Monmouth,	240	Montmirail,	193	Mountrath,	257	Nachitschevan,	612
Monmouthshire,	210	Montmorency,	184	Mount Rosa,	4	Naciefs,	161
Monnikendam,	261	Montmorillon,	210	Moura,	73	Nagadi,	333
Monopoli,	144	Montpellier,	220	Mouzon,	193	Nagy-Banya,	528
Monreale,	146	Montpenster,	213	Moyenvic,	195	Nagy Enyed,	531
Mons,	281	Mont Perdu,	4	Mucidan,	215	Nagy Falu,	531
Monselice,	511	Montreale,	145	Müflon,	113	Nagy-Karoly,	528
Monsheim,	337	Montreuil,	189	Muffa,	626	Nagy-Szent-Mik-	
Monsiers,	110	Montrose,	252	Muggendorf,	319	los,	528
Montabaur,	363	Mont St. Michel,	187	Mühlberg,	480	Nagy Varad,	528
Montagnana,	541	Montserratt,	95	Mühlbrül,	315	Nabe,	16
Montagu,	278	Mont Tendre,	6	Mühlenbach,	532	Naila,	319
Montalban,	91	Mont de Tonnère,	6	Mühlhausen,	481	Nairn,	253
Montalcino,	121	Monts de l'auccille,	6	Mühlhausen (Al-		Nairnshire,	253
Montalto,	133, 134	Monza,	534	sace),	109	Nak-kop,	551
Montargis,	235	Monzon,	94	Mühlheim am		Namen,	281
Montauban,	216	Mook, heath of,	271	Rhein,	492	Namsan,	473
Montbard,	201	Moors, heath of,	28, 33	Mühlheim an der	493	Namur,	281
Montbéliard,	203	Moorlede,	281	Roß,	494	Nancy,	194
Mont Blanc,	4	Moorzele,	281	Mühlingen,	384	Nangrs,	184
Montbrison,	214	Moorwerder,	450	Mühltruff,			

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Nantes,	209	Netherlands, king-	511	Nestved,	530	Nieuwpoort,	280
Nantua,	202	dom of the,	265	Neustettin,	472	Nièvre,	15
Nantwich,	242	Netherlanders,	265	Neu-Strelitz,	411	Nièvre Depart-	
Naples,	141	Netze,	13	Neustria,	27	ment,	204
Napoli di Malva-		Netzschkau,	384	Neu-Titschein,	517	Niskaiken,	497
sia,	622, 623	Neubrandenburg,	412	Neuveville,	159	Nikolajew,	611
Napoli di Roma-		Neuburg on the		Neuwied,	488	Nikolsburg,	517
nia,	621	Danube,	326	Nevers,	204	Nimeguen,	271
Narbonne,	220	Neuchâtel,	162, 163	Nevesigna,	634	Nimes,	220
Narenta,	15	Neuchâtel (in		Nevigés,	493	Nimptsch,	473
Sarni,	133	France),	186	Newa,	13	Nimove,	280
Naro,	147	Neudamm,	467	Newark,	242	Niort,	210
Narva,	506	Neudenan,	344	New Branden-		Nishnei-Novgo-	
Nassau, duchy,	360	Neuenburg,	423	burg,	412	rod,	592
Nassau (town),	362	Neuenbürg,	333	New Breisach,	198	Nishnei-Tagilsk,	608
Nassau-Siegen,	486	Neuenhaus,	442	Newbury,	235	Nishnij Lomov,	608
Naters,	167	Neuenstadt,	159	New Castle,	87	Nisida,	141
Naugard,	470	Neu-stein,	337	Newcastle under		Nissa,	635
Nauheim,	374	Neurburg,	489	Lyne,	241	Nivelles,	278
Naumburg,	479	Neufahrwasser,	497	Newcastle upon		Nivernais,	294
Naumburg am Bo-		Neufchâteau,	195, 283	Tyne,	244	Nizza della Paglia,	111
ber,	475	Neufchâtel Lake,	11	New Galloway,	250	Nobility (history),	46
Naumburg (in		Neuffen,	333	New Gradisca,	534	Noceira,	134, 142
Hesse-Cassel),	372	Neuhaldensleben,	477	New Katzenellenbo-		Nogai,	13
Naumburg am		Neuhaus,	437	gen,	364	Nogayzg,	611
Quais,	475	Neuhäusel,	525	New Lanark,	250	Nogayan Steppe,	611
Naupaktos,	621	Neuilly,	183	Newlands,	250	Nogent le Roi,	192
Nauplia,	621	Neukirch,	164	Newmarket,	237	Nogent le Rotrou,	292
Navia,	90	Neukirchen,	372, 493	New Orsova,	635	Nogent sur Seine,	198
Navan,	257	Neukloster,	410	New Patrac,	621	Noirmoutier,	210
Navarino,	622	Neumark,	464, 467	Newport,	240	Nola,	142
Navarre (in		Neumarkt,	317, 473	New Radnor,	246	Noli,	113
France),	218	Neumünster,	169, 417	New Ross,	256	Nonnenmatwei-	
Navarre (in		Neumburg vordem		Newry,	258	her,	338
Spain),	97	Walde,	317	Newshead Abbey,	242	Noutron,	215
Navarre (palace		Neusatz,	525	New Strelitz,	411	Noord-Beveland,	270
of),	186	Neusiedl Lake,	11	Newton upon Ayr,	250	Nora,	569
Naxia,	623	Neus,	168, 493	Newton Stuart,	250	Norburg,	557
Naxos,	623	Neustadt (in Hol-		Nexoc,	536	Nord Department,	190
Neapolitan Apen-		stein),	417	Nibe,	552	Norden,	443
nines,	5	Neustadt (in Meck-		Nicastro,	145	Norderney,	443
Neath,	245	lenburg),	409	Nice,	110	Nordhausen,	481
Neau,	490	Neustadt an der		Nicolas de Porl,	195	Nordheim,	440
Nebel,	171	Aisch,	321	Nicolosi,	158	Nordhorn,	442
Necessidades,	71	Neustadt am Culum	318	Nicopoli,	629	Nordland,	577
Neckar,	16, 329	Neustadt an der		Nicosia,	148	Nördlingen,	324
Neckar-Bischof-		Dosse,	466	Nidda,	157	Norfolk,	296
sheim,	344	Neustadt-Ebers-		Nidda,	357	Noricum,	297
Neckar Circle,	331	walde,	466	Nidwalden,	166	Norma,	133
Neckargemünd,	343	Neustadt an der		Niebla,	92	Normandy,	185
Neckarsteinach,	355	Haardt,	327	Niedenstein,	371	Norman Islands,	247
Neckarsulm,	332	Neustadt an der		Niederanla,	373	Normans,	30
Negropont,	623	Heide,	394	Niederbroun,	158	Norrköping,	570
Neheim,	485	Neustadt (in Hesse-		Niedernhall,	337	Norrlund,	573
Neideman,	314	Cassel),	372	Niederrad,	456	Norrtälje,	568
Neidenburg,	496	Neustadt unterm		Nieder-Selters,	361	North Albingia,	414
Neisse,	476	Hohnstein,	441	Niederstetten,	337	North Albingians,	298
Neisse River,	13	Neustadt an der		Niederwüldingen,	376	Northampton,	241
Neitra,	16	Linde,	331	Niemen,	13	Northampton-	
Nemours,	184	Neustadt an der		Niemrow,	602	shire,	241
Neundorf,	372	Orla,	358	Nienburg,	436	North Brabant,	273
Nérec,	217	Neustadt in der		Nienburg an der		North Cape,	3, 578
Nerike,	569	Rosenau,	355	Saab,	406	North Channel,	10
Nervi,	112	Neustadt am Rü-		Nierstein,	356	North Coasts De-	
nestved,	530	benberge,	436	Niesky,	475	partment,	206
Netherlands,	261	Neustadt an der		Nieuport,	280	Northan,	197
—, Austrian,	277	Saale,	323	Nieuw Diep,	269	North Holland,	268
—, Catholic,	277	Neustadt an der		Nieuwkerk,	272	Northumberland,	244
—, Spanish,	277	Waldnab,	318	Nieuwpoort,	270	North Jutland,	552

INDEX.

659

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
North Riding,	243	Oberwesel,	487	Old Orsova,	531	Ortenau,	341
North Sea,	9	Obidos,	72	Old Pazna,	534	Ortenberg,	357
North Shields,	244	Obotrites,	497	Old Rhine,	16	Ortenburg,	316
North Uist,	255	Obwalden,	166	Old Strelitz,	412	Orthez,	218
North Wales,	246	Ocaña,	87	Oleggio,	111	Orties,	4
Northwich,	242	Ochieppo supe-		Oleron,	211, 218	Ortona a Mare,	143
Norway,	575	riore,	108	Oletzko,	497	Orvieto,	133
Norwegian Lap-		Ochsenfurt,	323	Olgan,	632	Orzi Nuovo,	549
land,	578	Ochsenkopf,	7	Olite,	97	Oschersleben,	478
Nota,	148	Ochsenwerder,	459	Oliva,	437	Ochiri,	111
Nottingham,	242	Ochrida,	633	Olivenga,	91	Ociecno,	499
Nottinghamshire,	242	Oczakow,	611	Okusz,	603	Oslo,	114
Novara,	111	Oden,	517	Olioules,	224	Oslon,	134
Nova Zembla,	593	Odenkirchen,	433	Olmütz,	517	Osma,	89
Novellara,	119	Odenwald,	551	Olanetz,	543	Osmalitz,	624
Novgorod,	593	Oder,	7	Oloron,	218	Osmabück,	411
Novi,	112	Oderbruch,	458	Olpe,	485	Osnung,	8
Novibasar,	635	Oderheim,	358	Olza,	13	Ossa,	13
Novo Georgievsk,	606	Odermühl,	611	Oltin,	161	Ossiach Lake,	11
Novogorod,	50	Odin,	547	Oltrop,	611	Ostma,	92
Novo Mirgorod,	611	Odogaer,	45	Omagh,	258	Ostende,	250
Nowogrodek,	601	Odenburg,	526	Ombone,	120	Osterburg,	478
Nowoi-Tsherkask,	612	Oederan,	284	Ommen,	272	Osterburken,	344
Nozay,	210	Oehringen,	336	Oñate,	98	Osterhofen,	316
Nuckö,	596	Oeland,	571	Omaga Lake,	10	Osterholz,	438
Nuits,	201	Oels,	445, 474	Omaga River,	13	Osterhout,	274
Numantia,	89	Oelsnitz,	384	Omelin,	110	Osterland,	382, 395
Numburg,	372	Oeraefe-Loekul,*	8	Omolzbach,	330	Osterode,	410
Nummedalen,	576	Oerebro,	569	Oostburg,	271	Ostervick,	478
Nuremberg,	321	Oeregrund,	568	Opatow,	605	Ostheim,	369
Nürnberg,	321	Oerogrand,	9	Opladen,	493	Osthofen,	356
Nuoro,	114	Oescl,	597	Oporto,	72	Ostra,	132
Nurri,	114	Oesterby,	598	Oppa,	13	Ostrach,	349
Nürtzingen,	333	Oester-Göthland,	570	Oppeln,	475	Ostroz,	602
Nusloch,	343	Oesterri-ger,	577	Oppenau,	341	Ostrozgöths,	21
Nya Elfsborg,	572	Oesterri-Loekul,	8	Oppenheim,	256	Ostrolenka,	303
Nyborg,	551	Oesterri-Loekul,	8	Oppidolo,	117	Oswestry,	212
Ny Carleby,	599	Oesterri-Loekul,	558	Oranjo,	223	Ortano,	143
Nykjöbing	550, 552	Oetting, Old,	574	Oranienbaum,	405	Ostensen,	418
		Oettingen,	315	Oranienburg,	465	Osterberg,	327
		Ofen,	328	Orb,	323	Osterndorf,	438
		Offenbach,	525	Orbach,	188	Osternberg,	438
		Offenburg,	355	Orbe,	168	Ottmachau,	476
		Oggersheim,	341	Orbitello,	125	Ottobouren,	325
		Ogulin,	327	Orbitina,	97	Ottweiler,	359, 484
		Oghio,	114	Ore Mountains,	7	Oudewaude,	279, 280
		Ogulin,	15	Orel,	591	Oudewater,	270
		Ogygia,	533	Orenburg,	609	Ouessant,	209
		Ohtaui,	159	Orense,	91	Oufa,	614
		Ohrdruf,	13	Orfan,	671	Oulx,	107
		Ohrnbau,	391	Orghel,	612	Ouren,	72
		Oise,	322	Orgon,	221	Ouirique,	73
		Oise Department,	15	Orgosola,	114	Orthie,	16
		Oka,	181	Orhuela,	96	Osce,	14
		Okna,	12	Oriстано,	114	Oscar,	72
		Okna,	637	Orkney Islands,	255	Oxelgöno,	423
		Okna,	473	Orkney's,	255	Oxer-Flakke,	270
		Oldenburg, city of,	423	Orlamünde,	294	Oxyesscl,	272
		Oldenburg, Grand-	429	Orleans,	205	Oxidopok,	611
		duchy of,	429	Orleans,	205	Oxidopok,	91
		Oldenburg (in	417	Orleans,	203	Owl Mountains,	7
		Hol-tein),	88	Orme,	15	Oxford,	237
		Old Castile,	371	Orme Department,	187	Oxfordshire,	237
		Oldenrad,	272	Orpa,	108	Oyonnax,	202
		Oldenstadt,	417	Orosel,	111	Oziere,	114
		Oldenloe,	534	Orsova, Old,	534	Ozarkov,	695
		Oldenham,	213	Orsova, Old,	494	Pacha,	626
		Oldenfeld,	315	Orfelsburg,	495	Pachino,	118

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Pacracz,	530	Patricians,	51	Peterhead,	252	Pirkallen,	497
Paderborn,	484	Patschkau,	476	Peterlingen,	108	Pirnitz,	382
Padua,	541	Pattada,	114	Petersburg,	595	Pilsen,	515
Paestum,	142	Pattensen,	436	Petersdorf,	557	Pinczow,	606
Pagalja Orba,	5	Patti,	148	Petershagen,	483	Pindus,	6
Pago,	535	Pau,	214	Peterwardein,	533	Pinega,	12
Palmont,	308	Paula,	145	Patrikau,	609	Pinerolo,	107
Paisley,	251	Paulinzelte,	401	Petrima,	533	Pimhel,	72
Palais,	209	Paulinatno,	114	Petrosawodsk,	593	Pimneberg,	414, 419
Palais Royal,	182	Paulliac,	315	Petrovsk,	609	Pinsk,	601
Palatinate, Bava- rian,	326	Pausa,	384	Petschenegri,	521	Pinto,	150
Palatinate of Ches- ter,	242	Pavia,	538	Petschora,	12	Piombino,	125
Palatinate, Elec- toral,	342	Pavullo,	119	Pezemas,	229	Pirano,	512
Palatinate of Lan- caster,	242	Pawlovsk,	592	Pfaffenhofen,	315	Piräus,	620
Palatinate, Up- per,	316, 317	Paxo,	615	Pfalz, die,	364	Pirmasenz,	325
Palatine, Adriano, Palencia,	89	Payerne,	168	Pfalzburg,	198	Pirna,	382
Palenzerthal,	165	Pees,	526	Pälzel,	489	Pisa,	124
Palermo,	146	Peobles,	250	Pfeddersheim,	356	Pisano,	512
Palestrina,	132	Peeblesshire,	250	Pfeffers,	160	Pistoja,	123
Palisse, La,	201	Peene,	13	Pföfikon,	169	Pitea,	574
Palfanza,	111	Pegau,	342	Pfuz,	338	Pitest,	636
Palma,	56, 147	Pegli,	112	Pforta,	480	Pithiviers,	205
Palmajola,	125	Peima,	439	Pforzheim,	340	Pithyusian Islands,	97
Palmajova,	512	Polagio,	29	Pfreimdt,	318	Pitigliano,	124
Palmaria,	113	Polasians,	102	Pfullendorf,	646	Pizzighettone,	538
Palmi,	145	Pella,	630	Pfullingen,	333	Pizzo,	145
Pamiers,	218	Peloponnesus, 610,	621	Phäakia,	613	Plaisance,	117
Pampeluna,	97	Pelvoix de Val- louse,	4	Phanagoria,	613	Plantagenet,	232
Pancorvo,	88	Pembroke,	245	Phanari,	622	Plasencia,	91, 97
Pancsova,	534	Pembrokeshire,	215	Pharsalus,	631	Plattenberg,	7
Pannonia,	521, 633	Pempelfort,	492	Pheasant Island,	217	Platzen See,	11
Pantalania,	147	Peng,	3-3	Phigalia,	622	Plan,	409
Pantalen,	97	Penicola,	96	Philippeville,	282	Plane,	401
Pant-laria,	147	Penkun,	143	Philippi,	630	Plauen,	381, 384
Paola,	145	Penne,	470	Philippine,	271	Plauenscher Grund,	381
Papa,	526	Pennie Alps,	234	Philippoppe,	629	Plausenburg,	382
Papenburg,	412	Pennith,	244	Philippseich,	355	Pleskow,	50, 503
Pappenheim,	322	Penryn,	203	Philippstade,	374	Pless,	405, 476
Parchim,	409	Pensa,	608	Philippsthal,	573	Plessis les Tours,	206
Pardo, el,	87	Pentland Frith,	209	Philippsthal,	373	Pleszew,	499
Parga,	633	Penzance,	255	Plintenburg,	575	Plintenburg,	525
Paris,	182	Penzlin,	239	Plöck,	621	Ploen Lake,	606
Parisians,	183	Pepin of Herstall,	409	Plomb Lake,	117	Ploermel,	209
Parma,	115, 116	Pepin the Little,	27	Piacenza,	147	Plomb de Cantal,	6
Paros,	623	Perche,	207	Piano de' Greci,	146	Plombières,	195
Parsherg,	317	Périgord,	215	Pianosa, Isle of,	125	Pöön,	417
Parsonstown,	257	Perigueux,	215	Piast,	603	Pötzkan,	404
Partenkirchen,	315	Perrin,	615	Piave,	15	Pürs,	539
Partenay,	219	Perseberg,	406	Piazza,	147	Plymouth,	238
Parthenope,	141	Pern,	607	Piaccho de Veleta,	5	Po,	15
Pas de Calais De- partment,	189	Pernau,	597	Picardy,	187	Podensac,	215
Pasewalk,	470	Peronne,	184	Pielong,	5	Podestas,	51
Passage, Los,	97	Perosini, valley of,	219	Pico,	75	Podgorze,	519
Passarge,	13	Persantin,	219	Pico las Posets,	4	Podlachia,	602
Passarowitz,	635	Perserim,	633	Piedmonte,	248	Podolia,	602
Passau,	316	Pertb,	253	Piedmonte,	142	Poggio a Cajano,	123
Passy,	123	Pertshire,	253	Piedmonte,	106	Poggio Imperiale,	123
Paterno,	148	Pezuzza,	133	Piedrahita,	89	Pois-y,	124
Patradshik,	621	Perugia Lake,	11	Piesport,	121	Poitiers,	210
Patrae,	622	Pescara,	131	Pietrasanta,	489	Poitou,	210
Patras,	622	Pescina,	143	Piel,	125	Pola,	512
		Peterborough,	241	Pielut,	107	Poland,	603
				Pila,	500	Polangen,	601
				Pilca,	6	Polenozo,	108
				Pier,	13, 606	Poleso,	165
				Pihel,	210	Polesia,	601
				Pillau,	496	Polignac,	221

INDEX.

661

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Polligny,	203	Porto Drapano,	616	Privas,	221	Raab,	526
Polish Russia,	600	Porto Fermo,	131	Procida,	111	Raab River,	16
Pöhlitz,	460	Porto Ferrajo,	126	Pronia,	622	Rabatens,	220
Polizzi,	116	Porto Gai,	615	Prosecco,	512	Rabatto,	150
Polle,	436	Porto Longone,	126	Provence,	223	Racconigi,	107
Pollove,	108	Porto Maurizio,	113	Provence, King-	209	Radeberg,	391
Polozk,	601	Porto San Mauri-		dom of,		Radeburg,	381
Poltawa,	534	zio,	113	Provincial Hun-		Rade vor dem	
Polzin,	472	Porto Nè,	529	gary,	520, 521	Wald,	493
Pombul,	72	Porto Poreca,	111	Provincs,	193	Radicofani,	121
Pomerania,	468	Porto Vecchio,	225	Prozelten,	323	Radnor,	246
—, Back 469, 470,	471	Portovenere,	113	Prüm,	489	Radhorsire,	216
—, Fore,	463, 469	Portsmouth,	238	Pruntrut,	159	Radolphzell,	316
—, Swedish,	470	Portsoy,	253	Pruschani,	601	Radom,	606
Pommard,	201	Portugal,	62	Prussia, Kingdom		Radzivilov,	602
Pommersfelden,	320	Portugalete,	97	of,	457	Ragatz,	169
Pomona,	255	Posada,	111	Prussia, Province		Ragland Castle,	210
Pompador,	212	Poschiavo,	162	of,	495	Ragmit,	447
Pompeii,	141	Poseza,	539	Prussian Moravia,	476	Raguhn,	405
Ponlac,	218	Posen,	490	Prussians,	495	Ragusa,	535
Pont d'Ain,	202	Pözneck,	392	Pruth,	16	Ragusa (in Sicily),	118
Pontarlier,	201	Posony,	524	Pskow,	50, 593	Rahden,	482
Pont Audomer,	186	Potenza,	145	Puerto Real,	92	Rahnis,	315
Pont Beauvoisie,	222	Pottendorf,	503	Puerto de Santa		Rain,	195
Pont Beauvoisin,	109	Pottenstein,	320	Maria,	92	Rambervillers,	184
Pont de Cé,	207	Potteries,	241	Puigcerda,	95	Rambouillet,	598
Pont du Château,	213	Potsdam,	465	Pulawy,	696	Rameca,	572
Pont l'Évêque,	187	Potshitz,	631	Pulawa,	594	Rambla,	217
Pont du Gard,	221	Pouance,	207	Pultusk,	696	Ramsay,	236
Pont à Mousson,	195	Pouilly,	204	Punta Delgada,	74	Ramsgate,	148
Pont St. Esprit,	192	Pra,	112	Purgaturo,	141	Ranzano,	553
Pont sur Seine,	202	Prades,	219	Pürglitz,	515	Randers,	357
Pont de Vaux,	202	Praneste,	132	Purmerend,	260	Ranstadt,	415
Pont de Veyle,	108	Prag,	514	Puschlaf,	162	Ranzan,	113
Ponte,	133	Praga,	605	Pusztos,	521	Rapallo,	160
Ponte Bodio,	133	Prague,	514	Puttbus,	471	Rapperschwil,	160
Ponte-corvo,	133	Prä-töe,	559	Puttitz,	466	Rapperswyl,	198
Ponte di Lago		Prato,	123	Putzig,	498	Rappoltswiler,	629
Scuro,	135	Pratolino,	323	Puyceuda,	95	Rasova,	341
Ponte de Lima,	73	Fraunheim,	374	Puy de Dôme,	6	Rastadt,	423
Ponte a Scraglio,	126	Praya,	75	Puy de Dome De-		Rastfeld,	495
Ponte Tresa,	165	Pretz,	417	partment,	213	Rastenburg,	256
Pontevedra,	91	Pregel,	13	Puy de Saucy,	6	Rathdrum,	426
Ponteveico,	540	Premontré,	185	Pylos,	622	Rathokau,	466
Pontine Isles,	142	Prenzlau,	466	Pyrenean Penin-		Rathenau,	466
Pontine Marshes,	127	Prezlow,	466	sula,	76	Rathenow,	476
Pontivy,	209	Preseot,	213	Pyrenees,	4	Ratibor,	492
Pontoise,	181	Presidios,	98	Pyrgos,	622	Rattingen,	316
Pontremoli,	125	Pressburg,	521	Pyriz,	479	Ratisbon,	419
Ponza Isles,	142	Presteign,	216	Pyrmont,	376	Ratzeburg,	412
Poole,	234	Preston,	213	Quackenbrück,	411	palaty of,	630
Popedom,	127	Prestonpans,	241	Quades,	472	Ratzgrad,	363
Pörringen,	542	Pretsch,	479	Quarto,	114	Raventhal,	7
Pordenone,	512	Prettigau,	162	Quedlinburg,	478	Rauhe Alp,	372
Porendry,	159	Preussen,	457	Queen's County,	257	Rava,	605
Poretsh,	635	Preussisch Eylau,	496	Queen's County,	257	Ravenna,	135
Poros,	622	Preussisch-Hol-		land,	496	Ravenberg,	484
Port Glasgow,	251	land,	496	Quérande,	210	Ravenburg,	314
Port Louis,	209	Prevesa,	613	Quercy,	215	Ravenstein,	274
Port Mahon,	96	Prevorst,	332	Querfurt,	479	Rawick,	489
Port Patrick,	250	Pria,	112	Quosnoy, Le,	191	Ré (Island),	211
Port Vendre,	219	Priebus,	475	Quillebeuf,	186	Rebling,	235
Portalegre,	73	Priegnitz,	466	Quimper,	209	Recklinghausen,	483
Porte,	626	Priczo,	93	Quimper,	209	Reclut,	6
Portici,	141	Primizl,	628	— Corentin,	12	Redon,	208
Portland, Bill of,	238	Prince Isles,	72	Quimperle,	635	Redondela,	91
Porto,	75	Pripet,	635	Quingey,	209	Red Russia,	518
Porto (Azores),	75	Pristina,	466	Quintin,			
Porto Corsini,	135	Pritzwalk,					

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Reeckem,	283	Rhenish Confed-		Roche fort (in Bel-		Rosières aux Sa-	
Rees,	491	eration,	294	gium),	282	lines,	195
Rega,	13	Rhenish Hesse,	355	Rochefoucauld,		Rosnyo,	532
Regadmito,	147	Rhenish League,	54	La,	212	Ross,	240, 254
Regen River,	16	Rhenish province,	486	Rochelle, La,	211	Rossano,	145
Regensburg,	316	Rhense,	488	Rochemaure,	221	Rosbach,	480
Regenstaut,	317	Rhine,	16	Rochester,	236	Rosslau,	406
Regenwalde,	470	Rhitymna,	632	Rochlitz,	383	Röst,	577
Reggio,	145	Rho,	538	Rochsburg,	383	Rostock,	410
Reggio (in Mo-		Rhoden,	376	Rockenhausen,	327	Rostow,	592
dena),	119	Rhoen-Gebirge,	7	Rocroy,	193	Rotenburg,	438
Rehan,	319	Rhone,	319	Roda,	396	Rotenburg (in	
Reiburg,	435	Rhone Depart-		Rodach,	394	Hesse),	371
Relana,	408	ment,	214	Rödby,	551	Rotenburzian	
Reibersdorf,	385	Rhone-mouths De-		Rode le Duc,	490	Quarter,	371
Reichenau,	345	partment,	223	Rödelheim,	357	Rothenburg an	
Reichenbach,	384, 473	Ribadeo,	91	Rodenberg,	372	der Tauber,	321
Reichenberg,	364, 516	Ribe,	553	Rodenstein,	355	Rother Thurin,	534
Reichenhall,	314	Ribeauviller,	198	Rodez,	216	Rottsay,	252
Reichenstein,	474	Ribera Grande,	75	Roding,	317	Rotenburg,	332
Reichstadt,	516	Ribérac,	215	Rodolph of Haps-		Rotterdam,	269
Reikivik,	550	Ribnitz,	410	burg,	301	Rottum,	273, 550
Reinertz,	474	Riceys,	192	Rodosto,	628	Rottweil,	332
Reinheim,	354	Richelieu,	207	Roeer,	16	Roubaix,	190
Reisen,	499	Richmond,	243	Roerbas,	577	Rouen,	185
Remagen,	484	Richenschweil,	169	Rocremonde,	367	Rouergue,	215
Remda,	387	Ried,	510	Roeskilde,	38, 549	Rouffac,	198
Remich,	367	Riedenburg,	317	Rogasen,	499	Rough Alp,	7
Remiremont,	195	Riedlingen,	335	Roggenburg,	325	Roulers,	280
Remoufins,	221	Riehen,	157	Rohan,	209	Roulx,	281
Remscheid,	493	Ries,	325	Roldue,	490	Roumelia,	628
Renaix,	280	Riesau,	331	Romagna,	131	Rousselaer,	280
Renchen,	311	Riesenburg,	498	Romainmoustiers,	168	Roussillon,	219
Reudburg,	417	Riesengebirge,	6	Roman,	637	Roveredo,	513
Reufingau,	251	Riesenkoppe,	6	Roman Apennines,	5	Roverith,	513
Reutreshire,	251	Rietberg,	484	Roman German		Rovigno,	512
Rennes,	298	Rieti,	133	Empire,	291	Rovigo,	541
Reny,	612	Riez,	224	Romanians,	18, 19	Roxant, Cape,	3
Rède, La,	215	Riza,	596	Romans,	222	Roxburghshire,	249
Reps,	532	Riza Gulf,	9	Romano,	540	Royan,	211
Requena,	88	Rezi,	161	Romanow, House		Rubicon,	127
Resina,	141	Rimini,	135	of,	589	Rüdesheim,	363
Rethel,	193	Rimnik,	636	Rome,	132	Rudkjöbing,	551
Retshilova,	591	Ringkjöbing,	553	Rönhild,	391	Rudolstadt,	401
Rettimo,	632	Ringsted,	550	Romney,	236	Rue,	188
Reus,	95	Rinteln,	371	Romont,	151	Rueil,	184
Reuss, principal-		Rioja,	88	Romorantin,	206	Rufach,	198
ities of,	397	Riom,	213	Roncevalles,	97	Ruffec,	212
Reuss-Greiz,	398	Ripa Transone,	131	Ronciglione,	133	Rugby,	241
Reuss-Lobenstein-		Ripen,	553	Ronda,	93	Rügen,	469, 471
Ebersdorf,	398	Ripucian Franks,	298	Rönnne,	550	Rügenwalde,	471
Reuss-Schleiz,	398	Ritzelküttel,	450	Ronneburg,	395	Rügen,	186
Reutlingen,	332	Rivara,	107	Rönneby,	571	Ruhla,	389
Reval,	596	Rivarolo,	107	Ronsdorf,	493	Ruhr,	16
Revin,	191	Rive de Gier,	211	Rouse,	280	Ruhrort,	494
Rhacna,	227	Rives,	222	Roquefort de Mar-		Rum,	255
Rheda,	484	Rivesaltes,	219	san,	217	Rumilly,	109
Rheidt,	495	Riviera,	165	Roquemaure,	221	Rummelsburg,	472
Rheims,	192	Rivoli,	160	Rorschlach,	160	Ruppenheim,	374
Rheina,	483	Rjasan,	532	Rosas,	95	Runkel,	365
Rhein-Bischofs-		Roanne,	214	Roscommon,	239	Rupel,	16
heim,	312	Rocca bruna,	110	Rosenau,	394, 532	Rupelmonde,	289
Rheinbeck,	160	Roccalumera,	118	Rosenberg,	476, 498	Ruppin,	466
Rheinfelden,	156	Rocamadour,	216	Rosendal,	568, 571	Rurik,	568
Rheingau,	363	Rocca San Felice,	143	Rosenthal,	372	Ruska Poyana,	5
Rheinhard-brunn,	394	Rochdale,	213	Rosersberg,	568	Russberg,	164
Rheinsberg,	466	Roche sur Yon,	210	Roses, war of the,	233	Russia,	579
Rheinzabern,	327	Rochechouart,	211	Rosheim,	197	Russia, Great,	590
Rhenen,	271	Roche fort,	211	Rosicnie,	601	—, Little,	594

INDEX.

668

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Russian Lapland,	599	Salvaterra,	98	San Pietro (isle),	111	St. Belier,	247
Russt,	527	Salzbrunn,	473	San Pietro d'Atene,		St. Hippolyte, 202,	221
Rosenschuk,	624	Salzburg,	540	na,	112	St. Hubert,	243
Rothm,	246	Salzdahlum,	446	San Remo,	113	St. Yves,	237
Rutland,	241	Salzleithden,	439	San Roque,	117	St. Jago de Com-	
Ruvo,	144	Salzletfurt,	439	San Roque,	92	postella,	90
Rybinsk,	592	Salzmannendorf,	436	San Rossore,	125	St. Jean d'Angely,	211
Rye,	236	Salzkammergut,	510	San Sebastian,	97	St. Jean d'Antip,	109
Ryssel,	199	Salzkotten,	484	San Severo,	144	St. Jean de Lesne,	301
Ryswick,	263	Salzschlierf,	373	San Stefano,	125	St. Jean de Luz,	217
		Salzungen,	391	St. Afrique,	216	St. Jean de Mar-	
Saaleb.,	399	Salzwedel,	478	St. Aignan,	295	raime,	110
Saale,	16	Samura,	12,	608	St. Alban,	237	St. Jean Pied de
Saalfeld,	392	Sambre,	16	St. Amand,	190,	291	Port,
Saamen,	158	Sammes,	102	St. Amand, Mou-		St. Julien,	212
Saaralbe,	195	Samogitia,	601	trond,	201	St. Kilda,	255
Saarbrück,	4-9	Samojedes,	580	St. Amarin,	199	St. Lambertthal,	2-2
Saarburg,	105,	489	Samothracia,	632	St. Amour,	263	St. Laurent de
Saardam,	268	Samothraki,	632	St. Andrews,	251	Cordans,	219
Saargemünd,	195	Samsöe,	550	St. Asaph,	246	St. Laurent de	
Saarlouis,	489	Samter,	499	St. Aubin,	247	Medec,	215
Saar-Union,	198	Sau,	13	St. Avold,	196	St. Laurent les	
Sabines,	102	Saucerre,	291	St. Barjols,	221	Var,	224
Sabie,	267	Sandmir,	606	St. Beat,	215	St. Leonard,	212
Sables d'Olonne,	210	Sandwich,	236	St. Bernard, Great,	167	St. Lo,	1-7
Saby,	552	Sangerhausen,	480	St. Bertrand de		St. Maxent,	210
Sachsa,	481	Sangueta,	97	Comminges,	217	St. Malo,	268
Sachsen,	168	Sanguhar,	230	St. Blasien,	345	St. Malzeville,	195
Sachsenberg,	376	Samsouci,	465	St. Bricuc,	298	St. Marcelin,	222
Sachsenhagen,	372	Santana,	88	St. Bricux,	298	St. Marie aux	
Sachsenhausen,	376	Santander,	88	St. Calais,	297	Minos,	199
Sachsenstadt,	532	Santare,	72	St. Chamas,	223	St. Martensdyk,	270
Sacile,	542	Santia,	108	St. Chamoud,	214	St. Martory,	217
Säckingen,	315	Santillana,	84	St. Claude,	293	St. Maurice,	167
Sagan,	475	Santini,	623	St. Cloud,	203	St. Maximin,	221
Sigard,	471	San Ambrogio,	107	St. Cyr,	183	St. Mencheuld,	192
Sigres,	74	San Carlo,	95	St. David's,	245	St. Michel,	195
Sigant,	96	San Casciano,	124	St. Denis,	183	St. Milrick,	195
Sihagun,	89	San Cipriano,	112	St. Dae,	193	St. Moritz,	167
Saima Lake,	11	San Damiano,	108	St. Dizier,	192	St. Nazaire,	210
Sainte Marguerite,	221	San Felipe,	96	St. Dmitra Ros-		St. Nikolas,	2-0
Saintes,	211	San Fernando,	92,	95	toyskaja,	612	St. Omer,
Saintonge,	211	San Filippo,	124	St. Etienne,	211	St. Palen,	248
Sala,	117,	569	San Filippo d'Ar-		St. Fergus,	253	St. Paray,
Salamanca,	99	gyro,	148	St. Florentin,	225	St. Peter-burg,	595
Salamis,	621	San Fiorenzo,	225	St. Florentin,	193	St. Peter's Port,	247
Saldaña,	89	San Germano,	142	St. Florian,	546	St. Philibert,	210
Salemi,	146	San Geronimo de		St. Flour,	213	St. Pierre,	189,
Salency,	184	Juste,	91	St. Gall,	159,	169	St. Pierre d'Al-
Salerno,	142	San Gervasio,	110	St. Galmier,	214	bigny,	160
Salers,	213	San Giorgio,	108,	117	St. Gaudens,	217	St. Pol,
Salie Franks,	298	San Giovanni,	110	St. Geniez,	216	St. Pol de Leon,	209
Sales,	218	San Ildefonso,	89	St. Geniez de Rive-		St. Polten,	599
Salina,	149	San Jorge,	75	dolt,	216	St. Pons de Ter-	
Salins,	233	San Lucar de Bar-		St. Genis-Laval,	211	miers,	220
Salisbury,	239	ameda,	91	St. George,	75	St. Pourcain,	204
Saldanie,	110	San Marino,	136	St. George's Chan-		St. Quentin,	1-8
Sallenche,	110	San Martino,	146	nel,	10	St. Quirin,	195
Salm,	223,	483	San Martino, val-		St. Goergen,	533	St. Rambert,
Salmünster,	374	ley of,	107	St. Germain en		St. Remy,	215,
Salo,	539	San Maurizio,	107	Laye,	143	St. Roca,	75
Salon,	223	San Michael,	74	St. Gervais,	110	St. Saphorin,	168
Salona,	621	San Miguel,	74	St. Gilles,	221	St. savin,	210
Salonica,	630	San Miniato,	123	St. Girons,	21-	St. Servan,	208
Salop,	242	San Nicola,	141	St. Goar,	488	St. Sever,	217
Salon,	95	San Nikolo,	615	St. Goarshausen,	361	St. Sophia,	628
Salt-Bommel,	272	San Pedro de Car-		St. Gobain,	188	St. Symphorien de	
Salicots,	250	dona,	88	St. Gothard,	166	Lay,	214
Saluzzo,	107	San Piar d'Arena,	112	St. Helens,	243,	St. Tron,	283

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
St. Tropez,	224	Saxe-Lauenburg,	419	Schmalkalden,	373	Schwelm,	485
St. Truijen,	223	Saxe-Meiningen,	389	Schmiedeberg,	474	Schwerin,	408
St. Ubes,	72	Saxe-Weimar,	386	Schneeberg,	383	Schwerin Lake,	11
St. Ursanne,	159	Saxebn,	166	Schneeberg (Mt.),	7	Schweitz,	498
St. Ursitz,	159	Saxkjöbing,	551	Schneckkopf,	7	Schwetzingen,	343
St. Valery,	185	Saxon Palatinate,	388	Schneckkoppe,	6	Schwibus,	467
St. Valery en		Saxon Switzer-		Schneidemühl,	500	Schwinge,	17
Caux,	186	land,	376, 382	Schnellerts,	355	Schwyz,	164
St. Veit,	511	Saxons, the, 25, 39, 298		Schnepfenthal,	394	Scylla,	147
St. Vincenzo,	109	Saxony, Kingdom		Schöberg,	475	Sciglio,	145
St. Wendel,	489		376	Schönau,	343, 345	Scilly Isles,	239
St. Va,	108	Saxony, Prussian		Schönbeck,	477	Scone,	253
St. Vricix,	212	province of	477	Schönborn,	323	Scotland,	248
Santa Cruz,	75	Sayda,	381	Schonbrunn,	509	Scots,	248
Sa. Maria,	75	Scalds,	56	Schönburg, Princes		Scrvia,	15
Santa Maria Mag-		Scandinavian coun-		and Earls of,	384	Scudery,	5
giore,	142	tries,	30	Schöneck,	498	Scutari,	632
Santa Maura,	616	Scandinavian Mts.,	5	Schoenwerth,	164	Scylla,	145
Santa Severina,	145	Scandinavian Pen-		Schongau,	315	Scythian Desert,	611
Saone,	15	insula,	562	Schönungen,	447	Scythians,	588
Saône and Loire		Scarborough,	243	Schönlanke,	500	Sea of Azof,	10
Department,	201	Scarlino,	126	Schönerer,	318	Seaford,	236
Saragossa,	94	Scarpe,	16	Schoenhoven,	270	Sebenico,	535
Sarnsk,	608	Secaux,	183	Schoepfleim,	345	Sedan,	193
Sarapul,	608	Schaafstädt,	479	Schöppenstedt,	446	Seeberg,	394
Saratow,	609	Schabacz,	635	Schorndorf,	337	Seelehd (Switzer-	
Sardara,	114	Schaeenthal,	166	Schouten,	357	land),	158
Sardica,	629	Schaferberg,	166	Schouwen,	270	Seelehd,	597
Sardinia, island,		Schafhausen, 163,	164	Schramberg,	332	Seelewd,	467
—, kingdom,	103	Schandan,	382	Schreckhorn,	4	Seesen,	447
Sarepta,	609	Schapan,	442	Schrinn,	499	Seez,	187
Sargaus,	160	Scharmbeck,	438	Schrobenhausen,	315	Seezeberg,	417
Sark,	247	Schässburg,	532	Schröck,	340	Sehorbe,	96
Sarlat,	215	Schaumburg, 371,	372	Schulpforta,	480	Sejovia,	89
Sarmates,	19	Schaumburg-		Schütt,	524	Segré,	207
Sarmatians,	588	Lippe,	428	Schüttorf,	442	Segro,	14
Sarnen,	166	Scheibenberg,	383	Schwabach,	320	Segura,	14
Sarno,	142	Scheldt,	16	Schwabegg,	325	Seifenhensdorf,	385
Sarralbe,	196	Schellenberg,	351	Schwäbisch		Sein,	209
Sarrebourg,	195	Schemberg,	332	Gmund,	336	Seine,	15
Sarrezeuimines,	195	Schemnitz,	525	Schwäbisch Hall,	335	Seine Depart-	
Sarstedt,	439	Schernberg,	401	Schwagern,	332	ment,	182
Sartene,	225	Scherpenheuvel,	278	Schwalbach,	361	Seine and Marne	
Sarthe Depart-		Scheveingen,	369	Schwalenberg,	376	Department,	184
ment,	207	Schidlow,	606	Schwanden,	161	Seine and Oise	
Sarzana,	113	Schiedam,	270	Schwanebeck,	478	Department,	183
Sarzeau,	209	Schiefelheim,	472	Schwartau,	426	Selb,	319
Sas van Gent,	271	Schiermonnikoog,	272	Schwarzburg (an-		Seligenstadt,	355
Sasbach,	311	Schilda,	489	cestral castle),	401	Seligenthal,	373
Sassari,	114	Schilde,	484	Schwarzburg, Prin-		Selimnia,	629
Sassenage,	222	Schiltach,	346	cipalities of,	399	Selkirk,	250
Sassuolo,	118	Schio,	542	Schwarzburg-Ru-		Selkirkshire,	250
Säter,	570	Schiffenheil,	496	dolstadt,	401	Selters,	363
Satorallya Ujhely,	527	Schirgiswalde,	385	Schwarzburg-Son-		Sendria,	635
Saulgau,	335	Schirwind,	497	dershausen,	400	Seminara,	145
Saulieu,	201	Schitomir,	602	Schwarzenbek,	420	Semlia,	533
Saumur,	207	Schkeuditz,	479	Schwarzen-		Sempach,	162
Sausenberg,	315	Schlangenbad,	364	berg,	322, 383	Semur en Auxois,	201
Sauxillanges,	213	Schlawentzitz,	476	Schwarzenborn,	372	Sémur en Brion-	
Saive,	16	Schlei,	556	Schwarzwald,	7	nais,	201
Savenay,	210	Schleiden,	490	Schwatz,	513	Senarica,	143
Saverne,	197	Schleiz,	398	Schwechat,	509	Senftenberg,	468
Savigliano,	107	Schlewig,	551	Schwedt,	466	Senlis,	185
Savigny sur Bray,	206	Schlettstadt,	198	Schweidnitz,	473	Senner Haide,	427
Savona,	112	Schleusingen,	481	Schweina,	391	Senner Heath,	427
Savoy,	109	Schlit,	357	Schweinhurt,	323	Senheim,	199
Saxe-Altenburg,	395	Schlochau,	498	Schweinitz,	490	Sens,	193
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	392	Schlichtern,	371	Schwemsberg,	372	Sensburg,	497
		Schlüsselburg,	484	Schweitz,	155, 164	Sepino,	145

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Sepsi Szent György,	532	Sierra de Guadalupe,	5	Slavkov,	606	Sophia,	629
Septimania,	211	Sierra de Guadarama,	5	Slavonia,	529	Soprony,	526
Septmoncel,	203	Sierra Monchique,	5	Slavonians,	18, 19	Sorau,	468
Seraglio,	624	Sierra Morena,	5	Slawensik,	476	Sorboz,	378
Seraino,	282	Sierra Nevada,	5	Sleswick,	551, 556	Sorbeze,	220
Serchio,	120	Sierra de Ronda,	5	Sligo,	259	Sorzomo,	114
Sereq,	247	Siemierz,	606	Slobodskoi,	608	Sori,	112
Sores,	630	Sigmaringen,	319	Slobosk,	608	Soria,	89
Soreth,	16, 520	Signa,	121	Slonim,	275	Soroc,	550
Sorpa,	73	Sigtuna,	568	Slongh,	230	Soroka,	612
Serravalle,	111, 136, 542	Sigenza,	88	Slois,	275	Sorrento,	111
Serravezza,	125	Sijean,	220	Slovakia,	601	Sorromastro,	97
Servia,	631	Siberberg,	473	Smolensk,	570	Sorso,	114
Servians,	29	Silesia,	472	Smorgoni,	609	Sospello,	110
Servitude,	36	Silesia, Austrian,	517	Sneek,	272	Souillac,	216
Sesia,	142	Silesia, Lower,	472, 473, 474	Snechitta,	6	Souda,	9
Sessa,	616	Silesia, Upper,	472, 475	Snowdon,	6	Southampton,	234
Sestri di Levante,	113	Silesian Neisse,	13	Soana,	121	South Brabant,	274
— di Ponente,	112	Silistria,	629	Sobernheim,	691	South Holland,	269
Seibal,	72	Silivri,	624	Soden,	371	South Jutland,	554
Seu d'Urgel,	95	Silja Lake,	11	Söderfors,	574	South Russia,	610
Sevastopol,	610	Sillery,	192	Söderhamm,	574	South Shields,	214
Sevenast,	272	Silves,	74	Söderköping,	570	South West,	255
Seven Hills,	8	Simancas,	90	Södermanland,	568	South Wales,	215
Sevennes,	6	Simbrisk,	608	Söderberg,	558	Southwark,	231, 235
Severn,	14	Simferopol,	610	Sodor,	589	Soyana,	124
Severia,	606	Simmenthal,	158	Soest,	217	Spa,	282
Seville,	91	Siemern,	488	Sofiofka,	485	Spacedorno,	144
Sèvre Nantaise,	15	Simpson,	167	Soho,	594	Spaccafurno,	144
Sèvre Niortaise,	16	Sindelfingen,	331	Soignies,	241	Spachingen,	332
Sèvres,	184	Sindingen,	337	Soissons,	281	Spain,	76
Seyne,	224	Sines,	73	Solano,	577	Spalato,	535
Seyscol,	202	Sinigaglia,	131	Soldau,	496	Spalatro,	535
Sezanne,	193	Siniscola,	114	Söldin,	467	Spalding,	237
Sforza,	537	Sinsheim,	344	Soleure,	164	Spalt,	322
Shatsbury,	234	Sinzig,	488	Solfentino,	599	Spandau,	465
Shannon,	14	Sion,	167	Sollamsk,	607	Spangenberg,	371
Sheffield,	244	Sirocco,	109	Söllingen,	492	Spanish mark,	31
Shetland,	255	Sissach,	157	Soller,	96	Spanish Nether-	
Shetland Islands,	255	Sisteron,	224	Sollinger Wald,	157	lands,	277
Shields,	244	Sistova,	629	Sollmer Wald,	157	Sparta,	622
Shiffnal,	212	Sittard,	368	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spello,	134
Shrewsbury,	242	Sitzigen,	224	Sollmer Wald,	157	Sperlinga,	114
Shropshire,	212	Skaga-toelind,	629	Sollmer Wald,	157	Sposart,	7
Shumla,	620	Skagastrand,	368	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spezzart,	113
Sibo,	531	Skagen,	167	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spezzia,	113, 622
Sicilian Vespers,	139	Skagerack,	6	Sollmer Wald,	157	Sphecia,	632
Sicily,	146	Skallholt,	560	Sollmer Wald,	157	Sphakiotas,	632
Siculians,	102	Skane,	552	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spielerz,	516
Sidmouth,	238	Skanderborg,	571	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spire,	327
Siebenbürgen,	530	Skara,	553	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spithead,	238
Siebengebirge,	8	Skene,	572	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spitzbergen,	593
Sieders,	167	Skeninge,	576	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spitzen,	162
Siedler,	636	Skivve,	570	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spoloto,	133
Sieg River,	16	Skivve,	623	Sollmer Wald,	157	Sporades,	623
Siegburg,	492	Skivve,	558	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spree-wald,	458
Siegen,	486	Skivve,	532	Sollmer Wald,	157	Sprenberg,	468
Sielbeck,	426	Skivve,	530	Sollmer Wald,	157	Springe,	436
Siemiatyce,	602	Skivve,	532	Sollmer Wald,	157	Spurhee,	145
Sienna,	124	Skivve,	530	Sollmer Wald,	157	Staat-Islanders,	270
Sieradz,	605	Skivve,	547	Sollmer Wald,	157	Stabio,	165
Sierk,	196	Skivve,	547	Sollmer Wald,	157	Stablo,	283
Sierquea,	196	Skivve,	573	Sollmer Wald,	157	Stabo,	437, 438
Sierra de Cuena,	5	Skivve,	558	Sollmer Wald,	157	Stadt-am-hof,	317
Sierra de Estrella,	631	Skivve,	550	Sollmer Wald,	157	Stadlberg,	485
		Slaves (tribe of the),	19	Sollmer Wald,	157	Stadhagen,	429
				Sollmer Wald,	157	Stadt Hon,	491
				Sollmer Wald,	157	Stadt-Iohn,	483
				Sollmer Wald,	157	Stadt Oldendorf,	447

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Stadtsteinach,	320	Stohndorf,	475	Sulphur-districts	147	Tagus,	14
Stadtsulza,	377	Stollberg,	490	(in Sicily),	147	Tain,	232, 254
Staela,	169	Stollberg-Werni-		Sultan,	626	Talanti,	621
Stalls,	159	gerode,	478, 479	Sulz,	199, 333	Talavera de la	
Staffa,	251	Stolpen,	385	Sulza,	387	Reyna,	87
Staffarda,	107	Stolzmann,	436	Sulzbach,	317	Tallya,	527
Staffelstein,	320	Stolzenfels,	487	Sunderland,	244	Taman,	613
Stafford,	241	Stonehaven,	252	Sundgau,	197	Tamaszov,	607
Staffordshire,	241	Stonehouse,	238	Sundswall,	574	Tambach,	394
Stafimene,	632	Storchnest,	499	Süntel,	8	Tambow,	592
Stallpöhlen,	497	Storkow,	466	Superga, La,	107	Tamina Valley,	160
Stamford,	237, 241	Stor Lake,	11	Supplingenburg,	447	Tamworth,	241
Stammheim,	169	Stormarn,	414	Sura,	12	Tanais,	12
Stansstadt,	166	Stornoway,	255	Surrey,	235	Tanaro,	15
Stanz,	166	Stourbridge,	240	Sursee,	107	Tangermünde,	478
Stanzstadl,	166	Strabane,	257	Susa,	107	Tannings,	110
Starenburg Lake,	11	Strait of Bonifacio,	10	Sussex,	236	Tänzenberg,	541
Starzard,	470	Strait of Dover,	9	Süsteren,	368	Tarmina,	148
Starzard (in Meck-		Strait of Gibraltar,	10	Sutherland,	251	Tapiian,	496
lenburg-Strelitz)	412	Strait of Jenikale,	10	Suwalki,	606	Taranto,	144
Stari Maidar,	631	Strait of Messina,	10	Svanike,	550	Tarare,	6, 214
Starkenburg,	351	Strait of Otranto,	10	Sveaborg,	559	Taraseon,	218, 223
Staroi-Tsherkask,	612	Stralsund,	470	Svearike,	567	Turbes,	216
Stassfurt,	478	Strangford,	258	Svendborg,	551	Tarzal,	527
Staszow,	606	Stranraer,	250	Swabia,	324	Tarentaise,	110
States of the		Stranrawer,	250	Swabian Alps,	7	Targowitz,	602
Church,	127	Strasbourg,	197	Swabian Austria,	334	Tarifa,	92
Stato degli Pre-		Strassberg,	349	Swabian Circle,	292	Tarn,	15
sidiu,	125	Stratford,	240	Swabian League,	54	Tarn Department,	220
Stattholder,	267	Strathbinz,	316	Swaffham,	237	Tarn and Garonne	
Staubach,	158	Strehlen,	473	Swansen,	245	Department,	216
Stauten,	345	Strelitz,	412	Sweden,	567	Tarnopol,	519
Staufenberg,	357	Striegau,	569	Sweden and Nor-		Tarnow,	519
Stavanger,	577	Strigau,	473	way,	562	Tarnowitz,	476
Stavohagen,	499	Strivald Isles,	616	Swedish Lapland,	574	Tarraconensis,	84
Stavern,	272	Ströbeck,	478	Swiäsk,	607	Tarragona,	95
Steckhorn,	166	Stromboli,	149	Swine,	13	Tarrasa,	95
Steckenitz,	17	Stromness,	255	Swinemünde,	469	Tarrazona,	91
Steenbergen,	274	Stromie,	558	Switzerland,	151	Tarshish,	84
Steenwyk,	272	Stromstad,	573	Sword-law (his-		Tarnad,	531
Stego,	550	Stromza,	15	tory),	54	Taso,	632
Steiermark,	510	Strophades,	616	Swornik,	634	Tata,	526
Steigerwald,	7	Stroud,	240	Syberona,	115	Tatar Basardshik,	629
Stein am Rhein,	161	Struma,	15	Syke,	436	Tatarsians,	560
Stein,	164	Strymon,	15	Syra,	623	Tatra Mountains,	5
Steinaw,	374, 473	Stuart, House of,	233	Syracuse,	147	Tauber-Bischofs-	
Steinbach,	311, 391	Stubbkjöbing,	551	Syran,	608	heim,	344
Steinfurt,	483	Stühlingen,	347	Szamos Ujvar,	531	Tauchau,	383
Steinheide,	392	Stuhlweissenburg,	526	Szassvaros,	532	Taunton,	239
Steinheim,	355	Stuhl,	498	Szathmar-Nemel,	528	Taurus,	8
Steinhude,	430	Stuhmsdorf,	498	Szegedin,	528	Tauric Chersonese,	610
Steinthal,	197	Stupinig,	106	Szekely Keresstur,	532	Tauric Mts.,	8
Stendal,	478	Sturmhaube, Great	6	Szekely Vasardshik,	532	Tauris,	610
Steppen in Russia,	582	—, Little,	6, 7	Szekes-Fejervar,	526	Tauruzgen,	601
Sternberg,	409	Stuttgart,	331	Szekler,	531, 532	Tavastehus,	599
Stetten,	319	Styria,	510	Szentes,	528	Tavira,	74
Stettin,	439	Subincio,	132	Szepes-Var,	527	Tavistock,	238
Stevens-Waerd,	368	Sublime Porte,	626	Szigeth,	528	Tavolara,	114
Steyer,	510	Suczawa,	520	Szigethvar,	526	Tay,	14
Stia,	124	Sudbury,	236	Szissek,	529	Teate,	143
Stila,	145	Sudetic Mts.,	6	Szolnok,	527	Teck,	335
Stirling,	251	Suones,	506	Szylowice,	606	Tecklenburg,	483
Stirlingshire,	251	Suoves,	21	Tansinge,	551	Tezern Lake,	11
Stober,	13	Suffolk,	236	Taoyingen,	161	Tezernsee,	315
Stockach,	346	Suhl,	481	Teignmouth,	554	Teignmouth,	238
Stockholm,	568	Sühlingen,	436	Tafalla,	97	Teisendorf,	315
Stockport,	242	Sulan,	474	Taganrog,	612	Tejo,	14
Stockton,	214	Sulitelma,	6	Taghacozzo,	143	Telgte,	483
Stoer,	17	Sulmona,	143	Tagliamento,	151	Teltow,	465

INDEX.

687

	PAGE:		PAGE:		PAGE:		PAGE:
Temesvar,	528	Thiengen,	316	Tondern,	556	Tromen,	384
Tempelburg,	472	Thiers,	213	Tongern,	284	Trouenbrietzen,	466
Tempio,	114	Thionville,	106	Tonnay-Charente,	211	Troyes, metrop.	
Templin,	466	Thuiry year's		Foucault,	215	archbishopric	
Tence,	221	war,	58, 302	Touneer,	194	of,	487
Tenda,	110	Thisted,	552	Touning,	556	—, city of,	488
Tennstädt,	481	Thiva,	621	Tousberg,	576	Trevizho,	518
Tenos,	623	Thofen,	270	Toplitz,	515	Treyasa,	512
Tenremonde,	289	Thomas,	72	Topo,	75	Treyoux,	202
Tepl,	515	Thomas a Kempis	491	Topola,	615	Troysa,	372
Teplitz,	515	Thonon,	103	Tordosillas,	89	Tramon,	181
Teramo,	143	Thorda,	531	Torgau,	489	Tubbesee,	470
Terecira,	75	Thorn,	408	Tornen,	13	Tubberg,	315
Terek,	12	Thorout,	281	Tornet (town),	539	Tubsee,	470
Terglou,	4	Thorsenge,	551	Toro,	90	Trachonium,	621
Terlizzi,	144	Thorschalla,	569	Torquemade,	89	Trient,	513
Termignon,	110	Thorshavn,	558	Torre de Moncorvo	73	Trier,	488
Termini,	146	Thouars,	210	Torre dell' Annun-		Treuen,	351
Termonde,	281	Thracia,	628	ziata,	111	Triest,	512
Ter Neuse,	271	Thuin,	281	Torres Vedras,	71	Trieste,	512
Terni,	133	Thule,	569	Torraccia,	112	Trifels,	328
Ternoja,	629	Tium,	158	Tortoli,	111	Trikida,	631
Terracina,	133	Tium, Lake of,	11	Tortona,	111	Trim,	357
Terra di Lavoro,	141	Thurgau,	165	Tortosa,	95	Trimbach,	161
Terranova,	114,	Thuringia, ancient	117	Toscolano,	510	Trino,	108
Terschelling,	269	landgraviate of,	388	Touraine,	209	Trip-lizza,	622
Ternel,	91	Thuringians,	298	Toul,	196	Triptis,	388
Teschon,	517	Thuringerwald,	7	Toulon,	221	Trivento,	144
Tesino,	164	Thurdes,	260	Toulouse,	219	Trivier en Danes	202
Teste de Buch,	215	Thurnau,	320	Tourcoing,	190	Trivier sur Moz-	
Tête de Plan lies,	289	Thurn and Taxis,	317	Tournaments,	46	nand,	202
Tête d'ours,	6	Thurso,	254	Tourmy,	221	Trochtelfingen,	319
Tête de Rang,	6	Thuss,	162	Tournon,	221	Troisus,	551
Teterow,	409	Tiber River,	15	Tournus,	201	Trogen,	157
Tetinschi,	697	Tibrn,	132	Tours,	206	Troizenk Sergiev,	591
Tetschen,	515	Ticino,	15	Trachenberg,	471	Traki,	600
Tettrang,	335	Tenen,	278	Tafelgar,	92	Trollhatta,	572
Teufon,	157	Tenburg,	274	Trankolneu,	497	Tromsø,	578
Teuschnitz,	329	Thoenhry,	251	Trarce,	274	Tromblieu,	577
Teusburger Wald,	8	Tisat,	47	Tramin,	513	Tropen,	145
Teutones,	297	Tinchebray,	187	Trani,	141	Troppan,	517
Teutone Order	46,	Tinello,	113	Transjuranian Bur-		Trosa,	569
Tevoldale,	249	Tin-Islands,	239	zund,	200	Troubadours,	56
Tewkesbury,	249	Tino,	113	Transylvania,	536	Troyes,	191
Texel,	269	Tinos,	621	Trapani,	146	Truro,	230
Thal-Ehrenbreit-		Tintern Abbey,	219	trappe, La,	28	Truxillo,	919
stein,	487	Tipperary,	280	Trasen,	16	Tryberg,	315
Thalitter,	357	Tramo,	539	Tram,	16	Tschudylatzh,	8
Thames,	11	Traspol,	611	Tram-tein,	318	Tscherdtz,	168
Thamu,	199	Travost,	646	Trasnitz,	316	Tschoksar,	607
Tharand,	381	Trilmont,	278	Trave,	17	TshernoisJar,	669
Thasos,	642	Tirscheneuth,	317	Travemünde,	452	Tshernomorsk Cos-	
Thaeki,	616	Tirschtiegel,	499	Travendahl,	418	sack,	612
Thaeto,	143	Tittel,	531	Travers,	193	Tram,	259
Thabes,	621	Tittmoning,	315	Travnik,	633	Tübingen,	332
Thedinghausen,	447	Tiverton,	238	Traz os Montes,	73	Tulize,	279
Thaiss,	16	Tivoli,	132	Trebizno,	634	Tudela,	89, 97
Thamar,	391	Tmtarakan,	613	Trebnitz,	471	Taylor, house of,	233
Theodorie, king of		Todtau,	315	Trebur,	351	Tulenes,	182
the Ostrogoths,	25	Toggenburg,	160	Treffart,	481	Tukum,	598
Thera,	623	Toissey,	202	Treguier,	291	Tula,	591
Theresienstadt,	525	Tokay,	527	Treisen,	351	Tulczin,	602
Therma,	630	Toledo,	87	Tremdi,	141	Tullamore,	257
Thermopylae,	621	Tolentino,	134	Tremittian Isles,	141	Tulle,	212
Thessalia,	631	Tolfa,	133	Tremouille,	219	Tullzarn,	569
Thessalonica,	639	Tolkemil,	498	Trencsin,	525	Tallow,	257
Thaux,	282	Tolmezzo,	542	Trent,	14, 513	Tunbridge,	236
Thiel,	271	Tolosa,	97	Treport,	188	Tunbridge Wells,	236
Thielt,	221	Tomaszow,	605	Trestenburg,	531	Turbia,	110

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Turenne,	212	Unterseen,	158	Vacha,	389	Venezia,	541
Turin,	106	Unterwalden,	166	Vacz,	525	Venice, city of,	541
Turkey,	624	Upland,	568	Vado,	113	—, ancient Re-	
Türkheim 198, 325,	328	Upper Alps Depart-		Vadutz,	351	public of,	540
Turkish Croatia,	634	ment,	222	Vaels,	368	Venloo,	274
Turkish Dalma-		Upper Alsace, 197,	198	Vaihingen,	331	Venosa,	145
tia,	634	Upper Andalu-		Vaison,	225	Ventimiglia,	113
Turkish Gradis-		sia,	93	Vajda Hunyad,	531	Verceffi,	108
ca,	634	Upper Austria,	509	Valais,	167	Verden,	438
Turks,	19	Upper Bavaria,	344	Valangin,	163	Verdun,	196
Turnovo,	631	Upper Franconia,	318	Valdepenas,	88	Veria,	631
Tursi,	145	Upper Garonne		Valdieri,	168	Verneuil,	186
Tuscany,	120	Department,	219	Valenci,	205	Vernon,	186
Tuscia,	122	Upper Hesse,	357	Valence,	222	Vernoux,	221
Tuscubum,	132	Upper Hesse (of		Valencia,	95, 96	Verüeze,	530
Tutlingen,	333	Hesse-Cassel),	372	Valencienmes,	190	Verola Nuova,	540
Tuy,	91	Upper Hungary,	527	Valenza,	111	Verona,	542
Tweeddale,	250	Upper Ingelheim,	356	Valkenburg,	368	Veronnes,	183
Twer,	593	Upper Italy,	103	Valladolid,	89	Versmold,	484
Two Sicilies,	137	Upper Loire De-		Vallendar,	487	Versoy,	161
partment,		partment,	221	Valli di Comac-		Verviers,	161
Tynemouth,	210	Upper Lorraine,	191	chio,	127	Verviers,	282
Tyras,	244	Upper Lusa-		Valls,	95	Vervins,	188
Tyreconel,	12	tia,	385, 475	Valogne,	187	Vesoul,	203
Tyree,	258	Upper Marne De-		Valona,	633	Vesprim,	526
Tyree,	255	partment, 192,	203	Valpo,	530	Vesuvius,	5
Tyrbau,	524	Upper Moesia,	634	Vals,	221	Veurne,	281
Tyrol,	513	Upper Palatin-		Vandals,	24	Vevay,	168
Tyrene,	258	ate,	316, 317	Vannes,	209	Viezelay,	201
		Upper Pyrenees		Var,	15	Viadana,	539
Ubede,	93	Department,	216	Var Department,	224	Vindas,	221
Uchte,	436	Upper Rhenish		Varallo,	111	Viana,	73, 97
Uckermark,	466	circle,	292	Varazze,	113	Vianden,	366
Uckermünde,	470	Upper Rhine cir-		Vardanes,	12	Vianen,	270
Uddewalla,	571	cle (of Baden),	344	Vardar,	15, 630	Viareggio,	126
Udine,	542	Upper Rhine De-		Varel,	424	Vic,	195
Udvarhely,	532	partment,	198	Varennes,	195	Vic sur Cère,	213
Ueberlingen,	316	Upper Saxon cir-		Varese,	113, 538	Vicenza,	542
Ueberlingen Lake,	11	cle,	293	Varesb,	633	Vich,	95
Uelzen,	437	Upper Silesia,	472, 475	Varigotti,	113	Viel Salm,	283
Uerdingen,	493	Upper Stamm-		Varna,	630	Vienna,	508
Uetersen,	418	heim,	169	Vasarhely,	528	Vienne,	222
Uexküll,	567	Upper Valais,	167	Vassals,	36	Vien le Château,	192
Uffenheim,	320	Upper Vienne De-		Vassy,	192	Vienne Depart-	
Ugbroek,	228	partment,	212	Vasvar,	526	ment,	210
Ugno,	109	Uppingham,	241	Vathi,	616	Vienne River,	15
Uist, North,	255	Upsala,	568	Vauluse Depart-		Vierlande,	451
—, South,	255	Urach,	333	ment,	224	Viertraden,	466
Ujenk,	592	Uralsk,	609	Vancouleurs,	183	Viersen,	494
Ujest,	476	Urbino,	134	Vaud,	167	Vierzon,	205
Ukraine,	594	Urgel,	95	Vechna,	423	Viest,	144
Uleaborg,	599	Uri,	166	Veere,	270	Vif,	222
Ulm,	333	Urnäsch,	157	Vegeesack,	451	Vigan, Le,	221
Ulmhamm,	572	Ursberg,	325	Velas,	489	Vigevano,	111
Urichstein,	357	Ursedom,	167	Veldenz,	489	Vignemale,	5
Urkisdal,	568	Uscia,	469	Velez Malaga,	93	Vigo,	91
Uster,	257	Uscina,	635	Velez el Rubio,	94	Vigone,	107
Uman,	594	Ussing,	362	Velletri,	133	Vilaine,	16
Umbrians,	102	Ustar,	440	Vellin,	539	Ville Bois sous	
Umea,	574	Uso,	127	Venassin,	221, 225	Belley,	202
Umstadt,	355	Ussoglio,	107	Venasque,	225	Villena,	94
Unstein,	327	Ussod,	212	Vendée Depart-		Villedieu les	
Universities, found-		Uster,	169	ment,	210	Poëtes,	187
ed in Europe,	42	Ustien,	146	Vendée River,	16	Villobart,	221
Unkel,	488	Usting-Weliki,	593	Vendôme,	906	Villefranche,	
Unna,	485	Utrecht,	271	Venedig,	511	—, 214, 216, 219	
Unst,	255	Utrera,	91	Veneria, La,	107	Villeneuve,	168
Unter-Hallau,	164	Uxijar,	93	Venetes,	102, 540	Villeneuve	
Unter-Kulm,	156	Uzès,	221	Venetian Friaul,	542	d'Agen,	215

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Villeneuve l'Archevêque,	193	Vohenstrauss,	318	Waldkirch,	315	Weikersheim,	337
Villeneuve d'Avignon,	221	Vöhrenbach,	347	Waldmünchen,	317	Weilbach,	363
Villeneuve de Berg,	221	Vöhringen,	319	Waldsassen,	317	Weilburg,	362
Villeneuve le Roy,	193	Voigtland Jc3, 381,	398	Waldsee,	335	Weil,	332
Villingen,	317	Voiron,	222	Waldshut,	215	Weile,	553
Villmergen,	156	Volcanello,	149	Wales,	245	Weilheim,	315
Vilsen,	416	Volcano,	119	Walhalla,	317	Weilmünster,	362
Vilshofen,	316	Volenay,	291	Waljowa,	635	Weilman,	362
Vilvorden,	278	Volga,	12	Wallachia,	635	Weimar,	347
Villach,	512	Volkach,	692	Wallachia, Little,	636	Wein-Iden,	166
Villacidro,	114	Volkmarssen,	372	Wallbörn,	244	Weingarten,	331
Villa do Conde,	73	Vollenhoven,	272	Wallenstein,	326	Weinheim,	313
Villa Demidof,	123	Volsel,	631	Waltoons,	275	Weissenberg,	331
Villa d'Este,	538	Volta,	102	Walsall,	241	Weissenburg, 19-	531
Villafranca,	110	Voterra,	123	Walsrode,	437	Weissenburg ma	
Villafranca de Pannades,	95	Votri,	112	Waltenberg,	511	Nordgau,	321
Villafranca di Piemonte,	107	Voturno,	15	Waltershausen,	391	Weissenhorn,	326
Villaneuva,	95	Volvie,	213	Wandsbeck,	417	Weissensee,	441
Villareal,	73	Vomtza,	621	Wangen,	152	Weissenstett,	319
Villareal de San Antonio,	74	Voorne,	270	Wangerooz,	421	Weissenstein,	596
Villa viciosa,	87	Voralberg,	514	Wanlockhead,	250	Weisskuhen,	531
Villa viciosa (in Asturias),	90	Vorden,	441	Wandleben,	478	Weissman,	329
Villa Vicosa,	73	Vorarlberg,	107	Wandsee,	447	Warta,	495
Vimieira,	71	Vorsfelde,	74	War of succession,	6	Welbeck Abbey,	242
Vimoutiers,	187	Vosges,	74	the Spanish,	85	Wellbrad,	516
Vinadeo,	108	Vosges Depart-ment,	87	Waraschin,	521	Wellb.,	239
Vinaroz,	95	Vostizza,	90	Warburg,	195	Wells,	510
Vincennes,	183	Voultz, La,	622	Warburg,	484	Wels,	246
Vindelicis,	297	Vouziers,	221	Warden,	593	Welshpool,	246
Vineta,	439	Vrachori,	191	Wardorf,	483	Wenden,	597
Vintimiglia,	113	Vukovar,	621	Wardow,	475	Wener Lake,	11
Vique,	95	Waag,	530	Warnbrunn,	410	Wenersburg,	572
Viro,	187	Waga,	95	Warnemünde,	241	Wenigz,	357
Visconti,	517	Waaz,	16	Warnow River,	17	Werben,	478
Visé,	283	Waal,	16	Warrington,	247	Werchi Lomov,	608
Viseu,	72	Wachenheim,	327	Warsaw,	615	Werchoburie,	607
Visigoths,	23, 24	Wächtersbach,	371	Wartburg,	388	Werden,	383
Visoko,	613	Wadstena,	570	Wartenberg,	474	Werden,	160
Vissegrad,	525	Wadenschwyl,	169	Wartha,	13	Werder,	496
Vistula,	13	Wadensweil,	169	Warwick,	210	Werk,	485
Viterbo,	133	Waeschoot,	280	Warwick Castle,	240	Wernland,	573
Vitré,	298	Waesland,	23, 24	Warwickshire,	249	Werne,	483
Vitry le François,	192	Waesten,	613	Wasa,	12	Wernigrode,	478
Vittoria,	98	Waga,	95	Wasa, House of,	272	Werra,	596
Vittoria (in Sicily),	148	Wageningen,	13	Wasselheim,	197	Wernheim,	341
Viu,	107	Waging,	509	Wasselonne,	197	Werther,	494
Vivarais,	224	Wagram,	331	Wasseralfingen,	335	Weswick in Bel-	
Viverra,	91	Waiblingen,	341	Wasserburg,	315	gunn,	281
Viviers,	221	Waibstadt,	525	Wassertrüngen,	329	Wesel,	494
Vivis,	198	Waizen,	524	Wastungen,	301	Wesenberg,	536
Vizen,	72	Wajka,	244	Waterford,	259	Weser,	17
Vizille,	222	Wakelfeld,	270	Waterloo,	278	Weser-Elbe,	8
Vizzini,	148	Walcheren,	168	Watweiler,	198	Weser Mountains,	8
Vlaamsch-Hoofd,	259	Walchwyll,	282	Watzmann,	4	Wesol,	283
Vlaardingen,	270	Walcourt,	163, 493	Wavre,	278	Wessem,	348
Vlieand,	269	Wahl,	198	Waxhoim,	568	Wesserhuz,	119
Vodable,	213	Waldbach,	412	Waxmouth,	241	West-Flinders,	289
Vodina,	639	Waldbroel,	334	Wechselburg,	313	West-Frisland,	272
Vogelsberg,	7	Waldburz,	334	Wesel,	418	West-Galloway,	251
Voghera,	111	Waldeck, Princi-	375	Wesley,	211	Westhofen,	356
Vogogna,	111	pality of,	375	Wessex,	267	Westkapellen,	270
		Waldeck (town),	376	Wesst,	399	West-Lothian,	211
		Waldenburg, 157,	337, 357,	Westminster,	234	Westmanland,	569
		381, 473	Wegleben,	474	Westmeath,	257	
		101, 107	Weichselmünde,	388	Westminster,	234	
		111	Weida,	317	Westmoreland,	214	
		111	Waldkappel,	371	Weiden,		

	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	
Westphalia, duchy of,	483	Wildungen, Wilhelmstadt,	376	Wolzgast,	470
Westphalia, kingdom of,	294	Wilmshöhe,	370	Wolkenstein,	383
Westphalian Prussian province of,	482	Willemsthal,	430	Wollmirstädt,	478
Westphalian circle,	293	Willemstadt,	389	Wolmar,	597
Westphalian Treaty of peace,	303	William the Conqueror,	274	Wologda,	593
Westphalians,	298	William Tell,	33	Wolsk,	609
West Prussia,	495	Willisan,	162	Wolverhampton,	241
West Rading,	243	Wilsdruf,	155	Woodbridge,	236
West Russia,	600	Wilsnack,	466	Woodstock,	237
Westerbottin,	574	Wiltler,	417	Woolthorpe,	237
Wester-Göthland,	572	Wilton house,	239	Woolwich,	236
Westeros,	569	Wilts,	239	Worbis,	481
Westerwik,	570	Wiltshire,	239	Worcester,	240
Westerwald,	8	Witz,	366	Worcestershire,	240
Western Highlands,	253	Wimmerby,	570	Wordingborg,	550
Western Islands,	74	Wimmis,	158	Workington,	214
Wetzlaga,	12	Wimpfen,	355	Worksop,	242
Wettenhausen,	325	Wimander Lake,	12	Worksop Manor,	242
Wetter,	372	Winchelsea,	238	Workum,	272
Wetter Lake,	11	Winchester,	238	Wörtilz,	405
Wetteren,	280	Windisch,	156	Wormditt,	465
Wettin,	480	Windsbach,	329	Worms,	356
Wettingen,	156	Windsheim,	321	Worms (Russian isle),	596
Wetzlar,	488	Windsor,	235	Woronesh,	532
Wevelinghoven,	493	Wineda,	469	Wörth,	317
Wexford,	256	Winnenden,	331	Wosnoscensk,	611
Wexiö,	570	Winnweiler,	328	Wreden,	483
Weymouth,	238	Winschen,	273	Wrexham,	246
Wharfedale,	8	Wisens an der Lube,	437	Wriezen,	466
Whitby,	213	Winterstettenstadt,	331	Wrischowa,	429
Whitehaven,	211	Wittenberg,	331	Wülfath,	493
White Russia,	691	Wittenburg,	169	Wunnsiedel,	319
White Sea,	9	Wipperfurth,	492	Wunstorf,	435
Whorag,	552	Witzenburg,	329	Wupper,	16
Wick,	254	Wisbeach,	237	Württemberg,	329
Wicklow,	256	Wistby,	571	Würzburg, grand-duchy of,	322
Wildern,	331	Wisby (history),	50	Zella,	341
Wildin,	629	Wischnegrad,	514	Zeller Lake,	11
Wied,	488	Wisniza,	606	Zellerfeld,	444
Wieda,	448	Wismar,	410	Zempelburg,	498
Wieliczka,	519	Witbsk,	601	Zengg,	533
Wien,	598	Wittelsbach, House of,	313	Zerbst,	526
Wienerisch-Neustadt,	599	Wittenberg,	479	Zerbstedt,	405
Wienprz,	13	Wittenburg,	409	Zerbst,	398
Wiesbaden,	362	Wittgenstein,	486	Zeyen,	438
Wiese,	338	Wittlich,	489	Zeyner,	272
Wiesenburg,	527	Wittmund,	443	Zeyst,	271
Wiesenthal,	323	Wittstock,	466	Ziegenhain,	372
Wiesloch,	313	Witzenhausen,	371	Ziegenhals,	476
Willsburg,	168	Wjarka,	608	Ziegenhals,	481
Wizan,	213	Wladimir,	592	Ziegenhals,	482
Wight, isle of,	238	Woburn,	238	Ziegenhals,	371
Wigton,	259	Woburn Abbey,	238	Zieriksee,	270
Wiltshire,	259	Wocorden,	271	Zieriksee,	270
Wiltingen,	161	Wolau,	473	Zieriksee,	526
Wildbad,	331	Wolchonsky Forest,	8	Zieriksee,	531
Wildemann,	411	Wolfsberg,	467	Zieriksee,	466
Wildentz,	381	Wolfach,	312	Zieriksee,	527
Wilden Lake,	338	Wolfenbüttel,	416	Zieriksee,	385
Wildehausen,	423	Wolffhagen,	371	Zieriksee,	162
Wildhaus,	169	Wolffstein,	327	Zieriksee,	517
				Zionmen,	473
				Zobtenberg,	7
				Zoffingen,	156
				Zombor,	525
				Zöribig,	480

INDEX.

671

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Zorge,	443	Zülpich,	491	Zuyder Zee,	9	Zwischenahn	
Zorraca,	159	Zum Stein,	157	Zuyd-Voerne,	270	Lake,	420
Zuckmantel,	517	Zurich,	168	Zwebrücken,	327, 328	Zwoll,	272
Zug,	168	Zurich, Lake of,	11	Zwenkau,	383	Zwornik,	634
Zuid-Beveland,	270	Zurzuch,	156	Zwickau,	383	Zwyndrecht,	280
Züllichau,	467	Zütphen,	271	Zwingenberg,	351	Zybmierz,	602

THE END.













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