

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC PLACES

Volume II  
(M-Z)

By  
Courtlandt Canby



# **THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Volume II**

**By Courtlandt Canby  
Advisory Editor: Gorton Carruth**

**A HUDSON GROUP BOOK**

**Picture Editor: Judith Linn  
Picture Research Assistant: Anita Jacobson  
Photographic Reproduction: Bill Lichtman, Universal Photo**

**Mansell Publishing Limited  
London 1984**

Every effort has been made to locate the copyright owners of all maps and photographs reproduced in this book. Omissions brought to our attention will be corrected in subsequent editions.

All photographs, unless otherwise noted, are from the New York Public Library, Picture Collection, and The Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

## **THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC PLACES**

By Courtlandt Canby

Advisory Editor: Gorton Carruth

© 1984 by Courtlandt Canby

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without the permission of the publisher except for reasonably brief extracts used in reviews or scholarly works.

Published in the United Kingdom and Eastern Hemisphere, excluding Australia, New Zealand and the Philippine Islands by Mansell Publishing Limited, 6 All Saints Street, London N1 9RL, England

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Canby, Courtlandt

Encyclopedia of historic places.

1. History — Dictionaries 2. Gazetteers

I. Title

903'.21 D9

ISBN 0-7201-1690-2

ISBN 0-7201-1693-7 V.1

ISBN 0-7201-1694-5 V.2

## PREFACE

Until now there has been no comprehensive encyclopedia or dictionary in English covering places of historical importance throughout the world. *The Encyclopedia of Historic Places*, unlike other standard short-entry alphabetical reference books, such as *Webster's New Geographical Dictionary*, the *Columbia-Lippincott Gazetteer of the World*, or the one-volume *New Columbia Encyclopedia*, provides detailed coverage on all geographic locations of historical significance—towns, cities, countries, provinces, regions, empires, deserts, forts, battle sites, lakes, mountains, rivers, shrines, and archaeological sites—including many places not found in standard reference books. The scope is broad, ranging from the remains of human beginnings to the present. The reader will also find many place names, such as Acadia, Bessarabia, or Gaul, that are no longer current in English, as well as many other places, now unimportant, that once played a role in history.

While not exhaustive, the brief histories provided for each entry—whether of a village, a country, or a battle site—are designed to pinpoint the importance of that place in history. Special care has been taken to locate each site in terms of a modern country and to position it, if appropriate, at or close to a modern town or city. While major rivers, and many minor ones, as well as mountain ranges, deserts, and seas have been covered, places of purely geographic interest, with little or no history of significance, have been omitted.

Each entry follows a formal pattern, beginning with the name of the place, listed alphabetically under its most common English name. This is followed by its alternate names printed in bold type within square brackets, its variant spellings, native name or spelling, and ancient and former names. These alternate names and spellings are again listed alphabetically in the book and cross-referenced back to the original entry, so that any place can be located under any one of its names. Next, the modern country within which the entry lies (in parentheses) and its geographical location are given, followed by its history: the important events that took place there, the historical significance of the place, or if a longer entry, a précis of its history.

An extensive cross-referencing system is at the heart

of the work. Numerous cross-references to related entries (in capitals and small capitals) appear within each entry. Other cross-references occur from time to time at the ends of articles, or as separate entries. However, to avoid a clutter of useless cross-references, these are restricted to only those names that may lead the reader to additional information on the subject. There is also no cross-referencing of places mentioned for purposes of geographical location only, unless considered pertinent, nor usually of the modern country within which the entry is placed.

While any alphabetical listing of historical places necessarily gives a fragmented view of history, this comprehensive system of cross-references will enable the reader to fill in for himself the broad historical background that lies behind any specific entry.

In the spelling of Chinese names we have used the older Wade-Giles system of transliteration throughout rather than the modern Pinyin system, because most of these names are more familiar to our readers in the old spellings than in the new.

I wish to express my particular appreciation to Gorton Carruth, Advisory Editor, whose long experience in reference publishing proved invaluable in organizing and compiling the encyclopedia; to Edward W. Knappman, Executive Vice President of Facts On File, who conceived the project and proved to be an exemplary editor as well as publisher; and to Fon W. Boardman, Jr., who wrote a disproportionate number of the entries with admirable speed and accuracy.

In addition, the following editors and writers all contributed their share to the completion of the work:

Elsa van Bergen, Gene Brown, Louise D. Brown, Douglass Brownstone, Christopher Carruth, Gérard Cochevin, David D'Arcy, Mary Ann McColleston, Dorcas H. Malott, Edward O. Malott, Jr., David Merrill, Ronald D. Musto, Martha Ramsey, Dr. E.M. Reilly, Joseph Reilly, Charles Rickett, Ellen Russell, Nicola Sissons, Celia Smith and Mary Varchaver.

Courtlandt Canby

August 1983  
Ossining, New York

# CONTENTS

## Volume I

Preface .....v  
Historic Places .....1-542

## Volume II

Historic Places .....543-1051  
Credits .....1052

# M

**MAALEH-ACRABBIM** (Israel?) Pass S of the DEAD SEA. It was also called "the ascent of Akrabbim" in Joshua 15:3 and Num. 34:4, and newly translated as the Scorpion Pass, it was a boundary of CANAAN as dictated to Moses from God, and later of JUDAH.

**MA'AN** (Jordan) Town in the SW, 60 mi SSE of the Dead Sea, located at the terminus of the main railroad line to Damascus, Syria. A leading trade and governmental center since biblical times, Maan was on an early caravan route from AMMAN to AQABA and on the road taken by pilgrims going to MECCA.

**MAARIANHAMINA** [Swedish: *Mariehåmn*] (Finland) Seaport on Ahvenanmaa Island (ÅLAND ISLANDS) in the Gulf of Bothnia. Founded in 1861 by Czar Alexander II as part of his general modernization and expansion program and ceded to Finland in 1922, it has developed into a major commercial center as well as a summer resort.

**MAAS.** See MEUSE RIVER.

**MAASSLUIS** (The Netherlands) River port in SOUTH HOLLAND, 10 mi W of Rotterdam. A fort erected here in 1572 by the Flemish leader Philip van Marnix, lord of Sainte-Aldegonde, was captured by the Spanish in 1573.

**MAASTRICHT** [Maestricht] [Latin: *Mosae Trajectum*] (Netherlands) Capital city of Limburg province on the Maas, or Meuse, River near the Belgian frontier and on the Albert Canal system. It was founded on the site of a Roman town and as a strategic border fortress. An episcopal see from 382 to 721 AD, it has the oldest church in the Netherlands, the sixth-century cathedral of St. Servatius. In 1284 the city came under the joint rule of the dukes of BRABANT and the prince-bishop of LIÈGE. In 1579 the Spanish captured it from Dutch rebels, who withstood a siege for four months during the revolt of the Netherlands. They massacred 8,000 of its inhabitants in retaliation for 4,000 Spanish casualties. In 1632 Prince Frederick Henry took it for the Dutch, who subsequently lost it to the French on several occasions, notably in 1673 and 1794. It withstood a siege in 1830. In World War II it was captured by the Germans on the first day of their Low Country invasion in 1940 and was retaken by U.S. forces on Sept. 15, 1944. Of additional historic interest in Maastricht and its suburb, Wijk, are the Romanesque church of Our Lady from the 11th century, a 13th-century bridge across the Maas, and the 17th-century town hall.

**MACAO** [Portuguese: *Macau*] (Portugal) An overseas province which includes the Macao peninsula on the SE coast of CHINA and the islands of Taipa and Colôane, approx. 40 mi W of HONG KONG. Its name was derived from the Ma Kwok temple built there in the

14th century. First visited by Vasco da Gama in 1497 and settled by Portugal in 1557, it is the oldest permanent European settlement in the Far East. From 1717 until the 19th century Macao and CANTON were the only Chinese ports open to European trade. Portugal declared the independence of Macao in 1849, but it was not recognized by China until 1887 in the Protocol of Lisbon. The burial place of Robert Morrison and of St. Francis Xavier, it was also the residence c.1560 of the Portuguese poet, Camões, who wrote part of *The Lusiads* here. Separated from China by a barrier gate, Macao had been a haven for mainland refugees after 1949 until the Portuguese administration faced considerable opposition from the Chinese in 1967. Notable buildings include St. Paul's Basilica, built in 1635 by Roman Catholic Japanese artisans; St. Domingo's church and convent, founded in 1670; the fort and chapel of Guia from 1626; and the fort of São Paulo de Monte of the 16th century.

**MACAPÁ** (Brazil) City, on the AMAZON RIVER, N of the Amazon delta. Founded in 1688, it grew around a fort, now a museum, and became the capital of the federal territory of Amapá created in 1944.

**MACARTHUR.** See ORMOC.

**MACASSAR.** See MAKASAR.

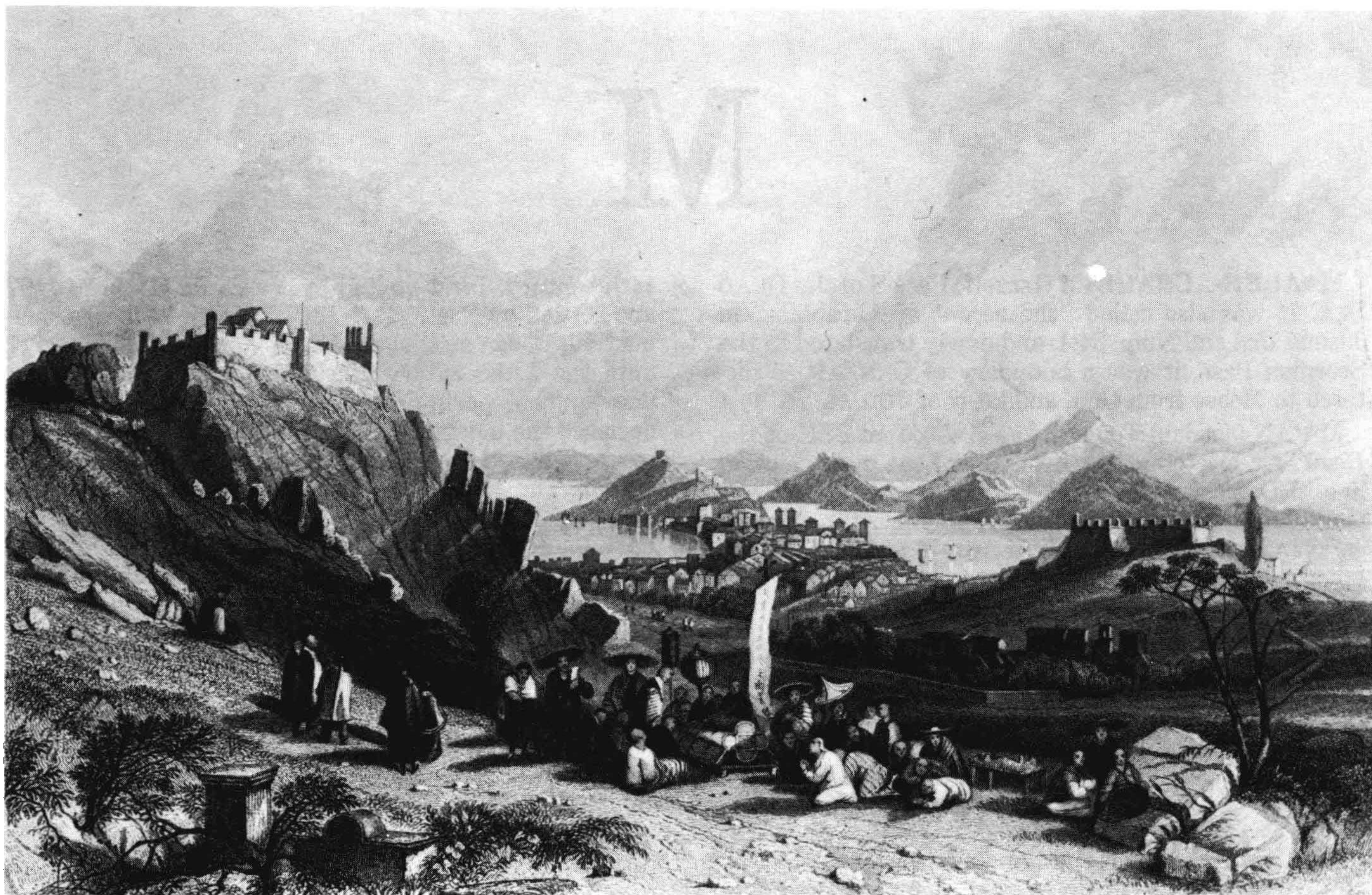
**MACAU.** See MACAO.

**MACCLESFIELD** (England) Town of CHESHIRE, on the Bollin River, 17 mi S of Manchester. Chartered in 1220, the ancient town was largely destroyed during the Civil War. Also a principal center of silk manufacture after 1756, it has the Church of St. Michael, which dates from 1278, and a grammar school from the early 16th century. Nearby is the Jodrell Bank Experimental Station, which in 1957 tracked the first Russian Sputnik under the direction of Prof. Bernard Lovell.

**McDOWELL** (United States) Town in Highland County, WEST VIRGINIA. On May 8, 1862, it was the scene of a Confederate victory led by Gens. Stonewall Jackson and Edward Johnson.

**MACEDON, EMPIRE OF** (Greece) Ancient empire that first rose to power in that part of MACEDONIA, NW, N, and NE of the Chalcidice peninsula in N Greece. Macedon's capital was PELLA. A political unit developed here in the seventh century BC that at the start of the fifth century was a tributary of PERSIA. Alexander I (d. 450 BC) became involved in Greek politics and adopted features of Greek culture. By the time of Philip II (ruled 359-336 BC), Macedon annexed more of Macedonia, CHALCIDICE, and THRACE. Philip's defeat of a confederation of Greek city-states at CHAERONEA in 338 made him the ruler of Greece.





Macao, a Portuguese enclave in China since 1557, the oldest European foothold in China and one of the last to survive.

Philip's son, Alexander the Great (356–323 BC), built the kingdom of Macedon into the most extensive empire the world had yet seen. In 334 BC he invaded ASIA MINOR and in 333 BC entered SYRIA and defeated the forces of the Persian Empire at the battle of ISSUS. By the next year he held all of Syria and advanced on EGYPT where he met no resistance. Returning to Syria and marching on to MESOPOTAMIA, he again defeated the Persians in the battle of GUAGAMELA. Proceeding south to BABYLON, then SUSA, PERSEPOLIS, ECBATANA, and BACTRIA, Alexander completed the conquest of the Persian Empire. Once in Central Asia his troops became restless, but Alexander pressed them onward from AFGHANISTAN into northern INDIA, where he overran the PUNJAB. Here his men refused to go further east. Alexander led them down the INDUS RIVER and on a long desert march that ended at Susa in present Iran in 324 BC. A mutiny was then put down. The next year Alexander caught a fever and died in Babylon at the age of 33.

The empire began to fall apart almost as soon as he died. His commanders, the Diadochi (Greek meaning "successors"), fell to quarreling and attempted to seize parts of the empire, although Antipater tried to hold it together. Antigonos, Ptolemy I of Egypt, and Craterus supported him; but they were opposed by Eumenes, who held CAPPADOCIA and PAPHLAGONIA, and Perdicas, who ruled in Babylon. Antipater and his allies

defeated the others in 321 BC, but when Antipater died in 319 BC the struggle resumed. The chief figure now was Antigonos I, who had control of Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia; but he and his son Demetrius were defeated at the battle of IPSUS in 301 BC. Among the victors this time were Cassander, son of Antipater and king of Macedon, and Lysimachus, who controlled Thrace.

The struggle is usually said to have ended when Seleucus I, king of Syria, conquered Lysimachus, who had taken over Asia Minor, at the battle of CORUPE-DION in Lydia in 281 BC. By this time the survivors in power included the Ptolemies in Egypt, and Seleucus in Asia Minor and Syria. In Greece and Macedon Cassander had held sway until he died in 297 BC. After fighting off rivals, Antigonos II established control there and in a long reign, from 277 to 239 BC, revived Macedon's economy. Antigonos III (reigned 229 to 221 BC), regained power over the Greek city-states.

The Romans entered the picture in the second century BC. The First Macedonian War lasted from 215 to 205 BC; and Philip V was able to hold off the enemy. In the Second Macedonian War he was badly defeated in 197 BC, and thereafter collaborated with the Romans. Philip's son and successor, Perseus, fought the Third Macedonian War from 171 to 168 BC, which ended when the Romans won decisively at PYDNA on the Gulf of Thessaloniki. Rome divided the defeated country into



four republics, but when a pretender tried to revive the kingdom, Macedonia became the first Roman province in 146 BC.

Although Alexander the Great caused much bloodshed and turmoil, he did carry Hellenism over much of Asia and the Near East and into India. And the influence of this Hellenistic civilization continued to spread out, especially in the Mediterranean world and into the heritage of Rome. One of its great centers of influence was the city of ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, which Alexander founded. See also SELEUCID EMPIRE.

**MACEDONIA** [*Bulgarian and Macedonian: Makedoniya; Greek: Makedhonia, Makedonia; Serbo-Croatian: Makedonija, Makedoniya*] (Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia) Region of SE Europe, occupying part of the BALKAN PENINSULA and extending northward from the Aegean Sea. In general it corresponds with the ancient country of Macedon, which formed the nucleus of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. Today part of it is in NE Greece, part in SW Bulgaria, and the rest in SE Yugoslavia. The original inhabitants were introduced to Greek culture as early as the eighth century BC when colonies were founded on the coast. PERSIA occupied the region from 490 to 480 BC, and after 146 BC it was a Roman province. After the ROMAN EMPIRE was divided between east and west in 395 AD, Macedonia came under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE but suffered invasion by the Goths and the Huns. Slavs began penetrating the Byzantine Empire in 576, and they made most of Macedonia a Slavic region.

Macedonia changed hands many times in the following centuries. In the ninth century Bulgaria took it, but between 1014 and 1018 the Byzantines won it back. After the Byzantine Empire was broken up temporarily in 1204 by Crusaders, Macedonia was fought over by the Latin Empire of CONSTANTINOPLE, Ivan II of Bulgaria, the despots of EPIRUS, and the empire of NICAEA. In 1261 it became part of a restored Byzantine Empire, but in the 14th century Stephen Dushan, king of SERBIA, conquered almost all of the region. Next came the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which controlled it from the late 14th until the 19th century. The Ottoman Turks fell into decline by the late 19th century; and the Treaty of SAN STEFANO, which ended a war between RUSSIA and the Turks, gave most of Macedonia to Bulgaria. Later in the same year, however, the major powers of Europe reversed this decision at the Congress of Berlin and left Macedonia to the Turks. A strong independence movement arose, but the treaty ending the Second Balkan War in 1913 divided Macedonia mostly along present lines, leaving a small part to Bulgaria.

In World War I Greece allowed the Allies to operate the Salonika, now THESSALONÍKI, campaigns aimed at Bulgaria from Macedonian territory. The post-World War I period was one of much agitation and upheaval among the ethnic groups in the region. Greece invaded Bulgaria in 1925, charging that Greeks in Bulgarian Macedonia were being mistreated, but the League of Nations ended the fighting. In Yugoslavia, Macedonian hatred of Serbian rule resulted in 1934 in the assassination of Yugoslav King Alexander. Macedonia was occu-

pied from 1941 to 1944 in World War II by Bulgaria, which was a German ally. After the war, prewar boundaries were restored, and Yugoslavian Macedonia became an autonomous region. During the civil war in Greece from 1946 to 1949 there was conflict between Greece and Yugoslavia over the area. Tensions between Greece, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia over the Macedonian issue have finally eased.

**MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.** See MACEDON, EMPIRE OF.

**MACEIÓ** (Brazil) City in Alagoas state, 130 mi SSW of Recife. Dutch occupation and the establishment of a sugar mill in the 17th century stimulated the growth of the city. It came under Portuguese control in 1654. An important sugar-exporting center in the early 19th century, it became a provincial capital in 1839. At present, it is an important cultural center with a state university, historical institute, and academy of letters. The most important landmark is a lighthouse in the center of the city.

**MACERATA** (Italy) Town between the Chienti and Potenza rivers in the MARCHE region, Macerata Province, 110 mi NNE of ROME. Founded with Recanati by inhabitants of Ricina after the destruction of their city by the Visigoth Alaric in 408 AD, it was a thriving town during the Lombard period. Ruled by the papacy from the mid-15th century until 1797, it gained significance when it became the seat of the governors of the Marches under Nicholas IV. The town retains its 13th-century walls and has a university founded in 1290.

**MACHAERUS.** See MUKĀWIR.

**McHENRY, FORT.** See FORT McHENRY.

**MACHILIPATNAM** [*Bandar, Masulipatnam*] (India) Port city of NE Andhra Pradesh, on the Bay of Bengal, at one of the mouths of the Krishna River, 215 mi NNE of Madras. The English agency established here in 1611 was the earliest British settlement on the COROMANDEL COAST. Taken by the French, the city was retaken by the British in 1759 during the wars of the CARNATIC. It was partly destroyed in 1864 by cyclone and flood that took 30,000 lives.

**MACHPELAH, CAVE OF** (Jordan) Located in a region occupied by ISRAEL in 1967, the cave is enclosed by a mosque in HEBRON, 20 mi SSW of Jerusalem. According to the Bible, Abraham bought it from Ephron, a son of Zohar the Hittite, for a family burial. Abraham and Sarah are believed to have been buried there. It was taken by Joshua, for a time it was the home of David, and was captured by Judas Maccabaeus. The cave figured in the wars of the Romans, Muslims, and Crusaders. The mosque of Hebron now on the site may be the successor to the structure built there by the Herods.

**MACHRAMION.** See ASSOS.

**MACHU PICCHU** (Peru) Ruins of an Inca fortress-city, located approx. 50 mi NW of Cuzco, between two high peaks overlooking the URUBAMBA RIVER, approx. 9,000 ft high. This pre-Columbian stone city was discovered almost intact in 1911 by Hiram Bingham and



includes temples and a citadel surrounded by houses and terraced fields. These spread over an area of five square miles and are linked by at least 3,000 steps. Legend relates that the city was the home of the Incas prior to their migration to CUZCO. It was their last stronghold after the Spanish conquest. The Spanish never came across the site.

**MACIEJOWICE** (Poland) Town near the E bank of the VISTULA RIVER, 43 mi SE of Warsaw. Here on Oct. 10, 1794 Polish troops under Thaddeus Kosciuszko, hero of the American Revolution and leader of a national rebellion against Russian control, were defeated, leading to the division of Poland among AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA; Kosciuszko himself was wounded and captured.

**McKEESPORT** (United States) City in Allegheny county, SW PENNSYLVANIA, at the confluence of the Youghiogheny and MONONGAHELA rivers, 10 mi ESE of Pittsburgh. Settled in 1755 by Scotch and Irish groups, it was a center of conflict in 1794 during the Whiskey Rebellion against Federal enforcement of a tax on liquor. See also CANONSBURG.

**MACKENZIE ISLAND.** See ULITHI.

**MACKINAC** [*former: Michilimackinac*] (United States) Region of the SE MICHIGAN peninsula, including the Straits of Mackinac, Mackinac Island, St. Ignace, also called Ancient Michilimackinac, and Mackinaw City on the southern shore, the site of a fort called Old Mackinac. The region served for many years as an important Indian gathering place. In 1634 the first European passed through the straits. Father Jacques Marquette established a mission at St. Ignace in 1671. A fort built there became the center of French trading in New France until DETROIT was founded. In 1761 the area passed to the British during the French and Indian War. Two years later the British garrison at Old Mackinac was massacred by the Ottawa Indians during Pontiac's Rebellion. The fort was moved during the American Revolution to Mackinac Island, which was awarded to the United States in 1783 by the Treaty of Paris, but remained in British hands until 1794. During the War of 1812, the British captured Mackinac, but it was returned to the United States by the Treaty of Ghent in 1814. For the next two decades Mackinac Island was the headquarters for John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. The U.S. Army post on the island was abandoned in 1894, and it is now a state park and scenic summer resort.

**MACOMER** (Italy) Village of SARDINIA, in Cagliari province, 95 mi NNW of Cagliari. It dates back to Roman times, as evidenced by three milestones in front of the old parish church of San Pantaleone. It was on the Roman high road from Carales to Turris Libisonis, which is identical with the route of the modern road.

**MÂCON** [*ancient: Matisco Aeduorum*] (France) City of the Saône-et-Loire department, located on the Saône River, 42 mi N of Lyons. An important town of the Aedui in the first century BC, it was again prominent as an episcopal see from the sixth century AD until the Revolution. It suffered successively at the hands of the

Germans, Burgundians, Vandals, Hungarians, and Carolingian kings. It was sold in 1238 to the king of France; from 1435 to 1477 it was Burgundian. A Huguenot stronghold in the 16th century, it fell into the hands of the Catholic League and did not yield to Henry IV until 1594. The birthplace of Alphonse Lamartine, it has the remains of a 12th-century cathedral.

**MACON** [*former: Newtown*] (United States) City on the OCMULGEE RIVER, in GEORGIA, 78 mi SE of Atlanta. Named for the political leader Nathaniel Macon, it was settled in 1821 and chartered in 1832. A Confederate gold depository and ammunition source during the Civil War, it was captured by Union forces on April 20, 1865. Of additional historic interest are the birthplace of Sidney Lanier, a restored grand opera house from 1884 and Fort Hawkins, now partially restored. Nearby is Ocmulgee National Monument, which contains prehistoric Indian mounds.

**MACORABA.** See MECCA.

**MACQUARIE ISLAND** (Australia) Island in the S Pacific Ocean, 850 mi SE of Tasmania. Discovered in 1810, it served as the base for the Mawson polar expedition of 1911 to 1914. An Australian research station was established here in 1948, and it is now a nature reserve.

**MACROOM** (Irish Republic) Town, approx. 25 mi E of Cork. Besieged several times during the 17th century, it is presumably the birthplace of Admiral Sir William Penn, naval officer in the Civil Wars and the Dutch Wars, whose son founded PENNSYLVANIA. Of historic interest is a castle said to have been founded by King John, but possibly built by Norman invaders. In 1798 it was the scene of the execution of several rebels against British domination.

**MACTAN** (Philippines) An island off the E coast of Cebu Island. On April 27, 1521 Ferdinand Magellan was killed by Mactan natives in an expedition launched on behalf of a Cebuan sovereign. The spot is marked by a monument.

**MACTARIS.** See MAKTAR.

**MA'DABĀ.** See MADEBA.

**MADAGASCAR** [Malagasy Republic, *Malgache Republic*] [*French: République Malgache*] The world's fourth-largest island, which together with the isles of Sainte Marie, Nossi-Bé, Juan de Nova, Europa, and Bassas de India form the republic. Reached 2,000 years ago by black Africans and Indonesians, it was settled in the ninth century AD by Muslim traders, including some Arabs. It was probably first seen by Europeans under Diego Dias, the Portuguese navigator who reached it in 1500. From 1600 to 1619 Portuguese missionaries tried unsuccessfully to convert the native Malagasy.

By the beginning of the 17th century there were several small kingdoms on the island. From 1642 until the late 18th century the French maintained strongholds, and the British controlled it from 1810 to 1811. A native ruling group, the Hovas, had virtually expelled Westerners when a Christian ruler took control in 1861. A treaty with FRANCE was concluded in 1868, and the



island became a French protectorate in 1882. There was heavy fighting between 1894 and 1896 when the French were victorious and abolished the monarchy. In a major rebellion in 1947/48 possibly as many as 80,000 natives were killed. Ties with France continued through to 1958, when the republic joined the French Community. It was granted its independence in 1960. Its capital is TANANARIVE.

**MADANG** [former: Friedrich Wilhelmshafen] (Papua New Guinea) Port town on Astrolabe Bay, E NEW GUINEA ISLAND. In World War II Australian troops battered this leading Japanese air base from September 1943 until February 1944 and captured it with the help of U.S. forces on April 24, 1944.

**MADAUROS** (Algeria) City of ancient NUMIDIA, near Mdaourouch, approx. 50 mi NNW of Tebessa. Known for its schools, in the second century BC it was the birthplace of the writer Apuleius, author of the influential novel, *The Golden Ass*. Of additional historic interest are the ruins of a Roman mausoleum and baths and a Byzantine basilica and fortress.

**MADEBA** [Ma'daba] [ancient: Medeba] (Jordan) Town in the N central region, SSW of Amman. An ancient Moabite town, it was the scene of fighting during the long wars of the Maccabees, beginning c.170 BC.

**MADEIRA ISLANDS** [Roman: Purpurariae (Purple Islands)] (Portugal) Island group in the E Atlantic Ocean, 350 mi off the coast of Morocco, N of the CANARY ISLANDS and SE of the AZORES, comprised of Madeira and Porto Santo, plus two groups of barren islets: the Desertas and the Selvagens. The islands were known to the Romans as the Purpurariae or Purple Islands, and possibly to the Phoenicians. Porto Santo was sighted by João Goncalves Zarco and Tristão Vox Teixeira in 1418. Madeira was discovered in 1420 by Zarco, who founded the capital city of FUNCHAL in 1421. The islands were settled immediately after that. They were occupied by the British for a short time in 1801 and again from 1807 to 1814. An English proclamation in 1663 allowed the local wine to be carried to all English possessions, hence initiating trade in the famed wine.

**MADHYA PRADESH** [former: Central Provinces and Berar] (India) The country's largest state, located between the DECCAN and the GANGES plain. It was originally inhabited by primitive ancestors of its modern tribal groups. Part of the GUPTA EMPIRE, the area was invaded by Muslims in the 13th century. During the reign of Akbar the region became nominally part of the MOGUL EMPIRE. Ruled in the 16th and 17th centuries by the aboriginal Gonds, who still dwell in forests here, the territory was conquered by the MARATHAS, or Mahrattas, in the 18th century. The British occupied it in 1820 and began conquest. On June 14, 1857 the first rebellion of the Indian Mutiny was staged at MORAR by Gwalior troops; by 1859 all regional mutinies had been put down. BERAR, one of the five kingdoms of the Deccan and later ruled by the Nizam of HYDERABAD, was incorporated in 1903. The area became part of independent India in 1949. In 1956 it was expanded

with the addition of Madhya Bahrat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, and part of Rajasthan.

**MADINAT ASH SHAB** [former: Al-Ittahad, Al-Ittiihad] (South Yemen) Town in the SW, approx. 10 mi W of ADEN. Created in the 1960's to be capital of the Federation of SOUTH ARABIA, from 1967 to 1970 it was, along with Aden, the capital of Southern Yemen.

**MADINAT RASUL ALLAH.** See MEDINA.

**MADIOEN.** See MADIUN.

**MADISON** [former: Bottle Hill] (United States) Town of N NEW JERSEY, 4 mi SE of Morristown. Sayre House, built here in 1745, served as headquarters for Gen. Anthony Wayne during the American Revolution. The town is the site of Drew University and part of Fairleigh Dickinson University.

**MADISON** (United States) State capital of WISCONSIN, on an isthmus between Lake Monona and Lake Mendota. On a site chosen for the capital of Wisconsin Territory in 1836, before it was settled, it was incorporated as a city in 1856. An elaborate capitol building houses the legislative library, the first such in the United States, organized by political scientist Charles McCarthy. The University of Wisconsin was located here in 1836. A Unitarian Church designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is also here.

**MADISON ISLAND.** See NUKU HIVA.

**MADIUN** [Dutch: Madioen] (Indonesia) City and provincial subdivision of East JAVA province, in the central plain, 90 mi WSW of Surabaya. Located in the former Netherlands Indies, the city was the scene of heavy fighting in 1948 during the Indonesian revolution. Notable is the Taman Pahlawan, burial place of soldiers killed then.

**MADJAPAHIT EMPIRE** (Indonesia) Former kingdom, centered in JAVA. It was founded in 1292 by Prince Vijaya, who overthrew the SINGOSARI kingdom of eastern Java. The last Hindu empire of Java, Madjapahit expanded its rule between 1335 and 1380 so that it controlled most of the Malay archipelago and some of the MALAY PENINSULA, overthrowing the SIRIVIJAYA Empire of SUMATRA in the process. The kingdom began to decline after the death of its ruler, Gajah Mada, in 1364. The spread of Islam and the growth of Muslim states resulted in Madjapahit's destruction in 1518. BANTAM and MATARAM became the leading Javanese states.

**MADOERA.** See MADURA.

**MADRAS** [former: Madraspatam, Madraspatnam] (India) Capital of Tamil Nadu state, in the SE, on the COROMANDEL COAST of the Bay of Bengal. The main port on India's southeast coast, it was founded in 1639 by Francis Day of the English East India Company and became an important British trading center that grew around the original outpost, Fort St. George. It received the East's first charter in 1687. In 1702 it was blockaded by Daud Khan, in 1741 it was unsuccessfully attacked by the MARATHAS, and in 1746 it was captured by the French under Joseph Dupleix but was returned to Britain by the Treaty of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE in 1748.



Besieged by the French in 1758, it was relieved by the British fleet and was again successfully defended against Haidar Ali in 1769 and 1780. St. Thomé, the traditional burial place of the Apostle Thomas and now part of the city, was founded by the Portuguese in 1504, held by the French from 1672 to 1674, and ceded to the British in 1749. Outside the city is Mt St. Thomas, the traditional site of the martyrdom of the Apostle Thomas. In 1782 the French, allied with the American colonies, blockaded the port in a vain attempt to keep British troops from landing.

**MADRASPATAM.** See MADRAS.

**MADRASPATNAM.** See MADRAS.

**MADRID** (Spain) The nation's capital, located in New Castile on the Manzanares River, 40 mi NNE of Toledo. Originally a Moorish fortress, it was captured in 932 AD by Ramiro II of LEÓN. It was again taken from the Moors by Alfonso VI of CASTILE in 1083. The cortes of Castile met in Madrid several times, and Ferdinand and Isabella as well as Charles V resided there. It was made the capital by Philip II in 1561. The city expanded rapidly in the 18th century under the Bourbon kings, especially Charles III, and the huge royal palace and the Prado date from this time. It sided with the Bourbons in the War of the Spanish Succession. From 1808 until 1812 it was occupied by the French during the Peninsular campaign. On May 2, 1808 there was severe fighting against Napoleon's troops at the Puerta del Sol in the center of the city. That popular uprising is immortalized in two paintings by Goya. During the Spanish civil war it was besieged for two-and-one-half years until Nationalist troops entered it on March 28, 1939. The Buen Retiro Park dates from 1631, and the National Library is from 1712.

**MADURA, India.** See MADURAI.

**MADURA** [*Dutch: Madoera*] (Indonesia) Island of E Java province, off the NE coast of JAVA. From the 11th to the 18th centuries Madura was controlled by the Javanese. It was under Mataram from 1624 to 1674, and the Dutch became paramount at the end of the 17th century. In 1885 it was attached to Java as a residency by the Dutch, ending three separate regencies that had been created to stem the power of an aggressive prince. Madura Strait, south of the island, was the site of a battle on Feb. 4, 1942 during World War II, involving the U.S.S. *Marblehead*.

**MADURAI** [*Madura*] (India) City in Tamil Nadu state, on the Vaigai River. Known as the "city of festivals and temples," it is particularly noted for the Meenakshi temple with its 1,000 carved pillars and nine massive gate-towers or *gopuras*, adorned with elaborate carving and enclosing a quadrangle known as the Tank of the Golden Lilies. Madurai was the capital of the old Pandya dynasty from the fifth century BC to the end of the 11th century AD. In the early 14th century it was invaded by Muslims who held it until 1378, when it came under the Hindu VIJAYANAGARA kingdom. It served as capital under the Nayak dynasty from the mid-16th century until c.1735, when it was taken by the Nawab of CARNATIC who ceded it to the British East

India Co. in 1801. The Nayak palace from the 17th century is another notable building.

**MAEANDER.** See MENDERES.

**MAEBASHI** [*Mayebashi*] (Japan) Capital city of the Gumma prefecture, in central HONSHŪ, on the Tone River. It was formerly the castle town of the Matsudaira clan.

**MAEIDESSTANA.** See MAIDSTONE.

**MAE NAM KHONG.** See SALWEEN.

**MAEONIA.** See LYDIA.

**MAES HOWE** (Scotland) Neolithic tomb-mound on MAINLAND, ORKNEY ISLANDS, off the N coast, near STENNESS. It is a Megalithic passage grave with chambers inside a mound approx. 300 ft. in circumference. There are runic inscriptions on the walls left by later Viking marauders. Maes Howe is one of the finest passage graves in the British Isles.

**MAESTRICHT.** See MAASTRICHT.

**MAFEKING** (South Africa) Town in N CAPE PROVINCE, 160 mi W of Pretoria, near the W TRANSVAAL border. Founded in 1885, it was the starting point for the unsuccessful raid in 1895 by Sir Leander Jameson, going to the aid of settlers rebelling against the Boers in the Transvaal and hoping to further a South African Union. During the Boer War the British garrison here under Lord Baden-Powell withstood a Boer siege for 217 days from Oct. 12, 1899 until May 17, 1900 when the British cavalry relieved them. Mafeking was the extra-territorial capital of Bechuanaland Protectorate until it became independent as BOTSWANA in 1965.

**MAGADAN.** See MAGDALA, Israel.

**MAGADHA** (India) Ancient kingdom situated within the modern state of BIHAR, S of the GANGES RIVER. Strategically located, it was used by various dynasties as a base for their evolving domination. Becoming prominent in the seventh century BC, it was especially powerful under the MAURYA dynasty (c.320-185 BC) founded by Chandragupta and extended by Asoka (273-232 BC) and by the later GUPTA dynasty of the fourth century AD. It declined in the fifth century. Buddhism and Jainism first developed here, and the Buddha used the Magadhi dialect of Sanskrit. Several incidents in his life occurred here. Its capital, Pataliputra, is the modern PATNA.

**MAGALLANES.** See PUNTA ARENAS.

**MAGAMA.** See TISSAMAHARAMA.

**MAGDALA** (Ethiopia) Village in the N, in Welo province. In the mid-19th century Emperor Theodore II used this natural stronghold as a base for his conquest of the surrounding Galla territory. In 1867 he made it his capital and threw some British diplomats living here into prison as a reaction to a presumed snub by Queen Victoria. Sir Robert Napier led a British expedition to rescue the prisoners and destroyed Magdala, causing Theodore, who had become mentally unstable, to commit suicide. Napier was later named Baron Napier of Magdala.

**MAGDALA** [*Magadan*] [*Arab: Al-Majdal, Mejdel;*



**Hebrew: Migdal]** (Israel) Ancient town on the W shore of the SEA OF GALILEE, now an archaeological site just N of TIBERIAS. A modern settlement called Migdal is nearby. The supposed home of St. Mary Magdalene, it is probably to be identified with Majdol, a hamlet in approximately the same place. Matthew 15:39 gives its names as *Magdala*, other books give Magadan, otherwise unidentifiable, and one reads Dalmanutha. See also MIGDAL-EL.

**MAGDALENA RIVER** (Colombia) River rising in the Cordillera Central in the SW and flowing approx. 1,000 mi N to the CARIBBEAN SEA near BARRANQUILLA. Discovered in 1501 by the Spanish explorer Rodrigode Bastidas, it was explored in 1536 by the Spanish conquistador Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada. Since the colonial era, it has been an important avenue of communication and trade between the interior and the Caribbean.

**MAGDEBURG** (East Germany) Most important inland port of the country, located on the ELBE RIVER, 82 mi WSW of Berlin. First mentioned as a trading settlement in 805 AD, under Emperor Otto I it became a base for the Germanization of the Wendish territories. It was made an archiepiscopal see in the 960's, with the archbishops of Magdeburg ruling a large territory as princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. It burned down in 1188 but was an important commercial center by the

13th century and received a charter that was a model for hundreds of towns in Germany, Austria, Bohemia, and Poland. These charters provided for an elected council, local courts of justice, and other local freedoms. It was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE for nearly 200 years. The city accepted the Reformation in 1524 and in 1531 joined the Schmalkalden League and continued its resistance to Emperor Charles V until its fall in 1551 to Maurice of Saxony. On May 20/21, 1631 it was sacked and burned during the Thirty Years War. Its destruction led to stronger alliances among Protestant rulers. It was rebuilt after the Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648, which also transferred both city and archbishopric to the electorate of BRANDENBURG. An important Prussian fortress from the late 17th century, it was taken by the French in 1806 and returned to PRUSSIA in 1814. Heavily bombed in World War II, it was taken by the Allies on April 18/19, 1945. Notable buildings include an 11th-century Romanesque church and a 13th-century cathedral. It was the birthplace of Otto von Guericke (1602-86), the physicist and inventor of the Magdeburg hemispheres which demonstrated air pressure; of the composer G.P. Telemann (1681-1767); and of Baron von Steuben, the Prussian general who fought in the American Revolution.

**MAGELLAN, STRAIT OF** [*Spanish: Estrecho de Magallanes*] (Argentina, Chile) Body of water, approx.



The forbidding Strait of Magellan, a dangerous passage around southern South America into the Pacific. It has been superseded by the Panama Canal.



350 mi long and 3 to 15 mi wide, off the S coast of South America, separating the TIERRA DEL FUEGO archipelago from the mainland and joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Although previously believed to exist, it was actually discovered in October/November 1520 by Ferdinand Magellan, seeking a route to the MOLUCCAS that could be controlled by SPAIN. It was important in the days of sailing ships, especially before the building of the PANAMA CANAL, as it afforded an inland passage around the tip of South America and protection from the exceptionally heavy storms of the CAPE HORN area. Magellan's smooth crossing of the "Sea of the South" by his three remaining ships after leaving the strait led him to rename the sea the Pacific Ocean.

**MAGENTA** (Italy) Town, in Milano province, LOMBARDY region, 14 mi W of Milan. In the fourth century AD the Roman emperor Marcus Maxentius had his headquarters here, hence the name. At the nearby TICINO RIVER the French and Sardinians, allies of Italians fighting for independence, won a decisive victory over the Austrians on June 4, 1859, thereby opening the way to MILAN. The victory was an important step toward Italian nationhood. For his leadership, Gen. MacMahon was made duke of Magenta by Napoleon III.

**MAGERSFONTEIN** (South Africa) Battlefield in W ORANGE FREE STATE. Afrikaner commander Piet Cronje here halted the British under Gen. Lord Methuen in their advance toward besieged KIMBERLEY in December 1899 during the Boer War; he was soon after surrounded and defeated at PAARDEBERG.

**MAGGIORE, LAGO** [**Verbanus**] [*ancient: Verbanus Lacus*] (Italy) Lake formed by the TICINO RIVER, in the Alpine foothills of PIEDMONT, LOMBARDY, and SWITZERLAND, the second-largest lake in Italy. The SIMPLON PASS road built by Napoleon between 1800 and 1806 runs along part of its west shore. Among the resorts along its shores are ISOLA BÈLLA, LOCARNO, and STRESA.

**MAGHREB** [**Maghrib, Magrib**] Region in NW Africa, generally including MOROCCO, ALGERIA and TUNISIA, and sometimes LIBYA. It is the Arabic name for northwest Africa and also for SPAIN during the Moorish occupation. Only in the eighth century, in the early years of Arab rule, and in the late 12th and early 13th centuries under the ALMOHADS, was it a political entity.

**MAGHRIB.** See **MAGHREB**.

**MAGINOT LINE** (France) System of fortifications, mostly trenches and underground forts, along the eastern frontier of France, extending 200 mi from the Swiss to the Belgian border. Built between 1930 and 1934, it was named after André Maginot (1877–1932), a French minister of war who oversaw its construction. Although not completely covering the Belgian frontier at the outbreak of World War II, it was the position of a major part of the French army during the first months of the war. This traditional fixed line was easily flanked by tactics of rapid movement of the Germans after their invasion of the Low Countries, thus bringing about the collapse of the French army in May 1940. The belief in

its impregnability created a fatally unfounded sense of security. The line has become a symbol of such attitudes.

**MAGLEMOSE** (Denmark) Archeological site, on the W coast of Sjaelland, NW of SLAGELSE. Here bone and stone implements have been found. The site gives its name to a Danish division of the Mesolithic period in Europe of c.10,000 to 3000 BC.

**MAGNA GRAECIA** (Italy) Collective name for the ancient Greek seaport colonies in S Italy, part of the Greek overseas expansion of the eighth and seventh centuries BC. Its chief cities were Tarentum (modern: TARANTO), SYBARIS, Crotona (modern: CROTONE), HERACLEA, and CUMAE. Others included ELEA and Neapolis (modern: NAPLES). These cities nurtured two philosophical groups in the sixth century BC: those of Parmenides at Elea and of Pythagoras at Crotona. The Etruscans of CAPUA and the Romans came to know Greek civilization first through the settlers of Cumae. Magna Graecia began to decline by 500 BC. Malaria and attacks by Lucanians and Bruttians, the native mountain people who controlled the interior, were significant causes.

**MAGNESIA** [**Magnesia ad Maeandrum**] (Turkey) Ancient city of LYDIA, W Asia Minor, on the MENDERES RIVER, near its mouth, NE of Söke, one of two cities that were colonies of the Magnetes, a tribe from Magnesia in Thessaly, Greece. Destroyed c.650 BC by the Cimmerians, it was later colonized by the Ionians and given by Artaxerxes I to Themistocles, then exiled from ATHENS, who died here. It was later moved to a less isolated location near Mt Thorax, where it flourished through the first century AD. Important ruins on this site include the celebrated temple to Artemis Leucophryene, built in the second century BC.

**MAGNESIA** [**Magnesia ad Sipylum**] (Turkey) Ancient city on the Hermes River, at the foot of Mt Sipylus, NE of Smyrna, now Izmir. Founded along with MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM by the Magretes, a tribe from Magnesia in Thessaly, it is chiefly of historical interest as the scene of the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans in 190 BC. The Romans stamped the Syrian ruler's elephants as part of their impressive victory over an army of 80,000. MANISA later rose near this spot.

**MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM.** See **MAGNESIA**.

**MAGNESIA AD SIPYLUM.** See **MAGNESIA**.

**MAGNITNAYA.** See **MAGNITOGORSK**.

**MAGNITOGORSK** [*former: Magnitnaya*] (USSR) City of SW Chelyabinsk oblast, on the left bank of the Ural River, 160 mi SSW of Chelyabinsk. For centuries a village of Bashkirs and Kirghiz cattle breeders, it was named Magnitnaya in the early 18th century with the discovery that two small mountains nearby consisted of magnetized iron. Built between 1929 and 1931 under the First Five-Year Plan, it grew rapidly to represent Soviet industrial might. From World War II on it has been a major producer of military equipment. See URAL INDUSTRIAL REGION.



**MAGOG** (Canada) City in S QUEBEC, on the N end of Lake Memphremagog, 17 mi SW of Sherbrooke. It was founded in 1776 by Tory refugees from the American Revolution.

**MAGRIB.** See MAGHREB.

**MAGUNTIACUM.** See MAINZ.

**MAGUSA.** See FAMAGUSTA.

**MAGYAR NÉBKÖZTÁRSASÁG.** See HUNGARY.

**MAHABALIPURAM** [Mamallapuram] (India) Village of Tamil Nadu state in the SE, on the COROMANDEL COAST. Archaeological remains here include some examples of early Dravidian architecture of the seventh century AD. Later the PALLAVA dynasty undertook their preservation and had a number of temples carved from granite hills. The site is also known as Seven Pagodas because of the high pinnacles of seven of its temples.

**MAHAGAMA.** See TISSAMAHARAMA.

**MAHARAJPUR** (India) Village of GWALIOR state in the central region. On Dec. 29, 1843 it was the scene of a battle in which Sir Hugh Gough and the British governor general, Lord Ellenborough, defeated the insurgent army of Gwalior state.

**MAHARASHTRA** (India) Region in W central India, marking the original land of the MARATHAS, S of the Narmada and extending from E of Nagpur westward to the coast between Daman and Goa. Its chief cities were POONA and Salara. It was ruled in the sixth century AD by the CHALUKYA dynasty. The region was controlled by Muslims from the early 14th to the mid-17th century, when the great Maratha leader, Savaji, formed a Maharashtran confederacy, representing Hindu autonomy under the MOGULS. Although Portugal exercised influence in the region in the 16th century, the presence of Great Britain was increasingly felt. By the 19th century the Maharashtran area was part of the Bombay presidency, which later became a province of British India. Since the division of the state of BOMBAY in 1960 it has become the name of a modern state.

**MAHDIA** [Mehdia] [*ancient: Gummi, Turris Hannibalis*] (Tunisia) Town on the coast, between the gulfs of Hammamet and Gabes, 47 mi SSE of Sousse. In a strategic location jutting into the sea, it is on the site of the Phoenician settlement of Gummi, later called Turris Hannibalis by the Romans. Hannibal is said to have embarked here on his exile from CARTHAGE. It declined rapidly after the Arab conquest of North Africa but was refounded in 912 AD by Caliph Obaidallah-al-Mahdi, after whom it was named. It was occupied by the Normans of SICILY in the 12th century, who were in turn driven out in 1159 by the ALMOHADS. In 1390 it was besieged vainly for 61 days by a French and English Crusading force. In the early 16th century the corsair Dragut seized the town and made it his capital but lost it to the Spaniards in 1550. They occupied it until 1574, when it was taken by the Turks and the beys of TUNIS. From 1881 until Tunisian independence it was part of the French colonial empire.

**MAHÉ** [*former: Mayyali*] (India) Town in the SW, on the MALABAR COAST, approx. 40 mi N of Calicut. The

only French settlement on the west coast of India, it was occupied by them under La Bourdonnais, comte de Mahé, in 1726. It fell to the British in 1761 and several times thereafter in the French and British wars and was restored to France in 1817. Its administration was reorganized in 1947. Given over to the Republic of India in 1954, it was made part of PONDICHERRY.

**MAHEDIA.** See AL-MAHDIYAH.

**MAHESHWAR** (India) Town of Indore state, in the central region on the N bank of the Nerbada River. It is of great sanctity and antiquity, dating back at least to 2000 BC. It is chiefly known as the residence of Ahalya Bai, the queen of the Holkar dynasty during the last half of the 18th century, whose benevolence is famous throughout India. Here is the family temple of the Holkars. On the south bank traces of a very early settlement at Navdatoli have been excavated.

**MAHIDPUR.** See MEHIDPUR.

**MAHISHAPURA.** See MYSORE.

**MAHISHMATI.** See MYSORE.

**MAHOB** (India) Ancient town in the Hamipur district, United Provinces. It served as capital of the Chandel dynasty, who ruled over the BUNDELKHAND from the ninth to the 13th centuries AD. The area is rich in antiquities, including many artificial lakes created by masonry dams.

**MAHÓN** [Port Mahon] [*ancient: Portus Magonis*] (Spain) Port of Baleares province, on MINORCA ISLAND, 89 mi ENE of Palma. Probably founded c.205 BC by the Carthaginian general Mago, youngest brother of Hannibal, and named for him, it was held by the Moors from the eighth to the 13th centuries and was sacked by the Corsair Barbarossa in 1535. Controlled by the British from 1708 to 1756, until taken by the French, it was recaptured in 1763 and held until 1782. During this period it replaced Ciudadela as the capital of Minorca. In 1756 Admiral John Byng, who had been sent to relieve the besieged town, was executed for retreating. Charges that he was used as a scapegoat are alluded to in Voltaire's *Candide*. The port was captured by Spain in 1782 and 1798 and was eventually restored to Spain by the Treaty of AMIENS in 1802. It has a fine harbor, once defended by the forts of San Felipe and Marlborough, and is the site of an important air and naval base.

**MAHRATTA.** See MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

**MÄHREN.** See MORAVIA.

**MAIDA** (Italy) Town of Cantanzaro province, CALABRIA region, 12 mi NNE of Pizzo. During the Napoleonic Wars, on July 4, 1806 British troops under Sir John Stuart defeated the French under Reynier on the plain of Maida. The names Maida Hill and Maida Vale in London derive from this battle, which frustrated French preparations to invade SICILY. Stuart had, with Admiral Smith's forces, 4,000 troops to oppose Reynier's command; military historians see the battle of Maida as an excellent example of the element of surprise made possible through seapower.

**MAIDEN CASTLE** [*ancient: Durnovaria*] (England) Impressive prehistoric hill fort in Dorset, near Dorches-



ter. Some 115 acres in extent, it is probably the largest ancient earthwork in Great Britain. Excavations in the 1930's established the presence of a Neolithic village from c.2000 BC, as well as of later Iron Age fortified villages, the latest lying within massive ramparts of four concentric circles. The Belgae later took it over early in the first century BC. It was finally subdued in 44 or 45 AD by the Romans under Vespasian in a fierce siege. Later, about 70 AD, the inhabitants were moved by the Romans down to the site of DORCHESTER, then called Durnovaria.

**MAIDENHEAD** (England) Town in BERKSHIRE, on the THAMES RIVER, 27 mi W of London. Chartered in 1582, it contains traces of both a prehistoric settlement and a Roman camp. Its history is bound up with that of an ancient bridge, rebuilt between 1772 and 1777, which carries the London Road over the Thames River. The crossing has been maintained, with the support of the Crown, beginning with Edward I in 1297.

**MAIDSTONE** [*Anglo-Saxon: Maeidesstana*] (England) Admin. hq. of KENT, on the MEDWAY RIVER, 30 mi ESE of London. There is evidence of a Roman settlement and road here. It was a residence of the archbishops of Canterbury from before the Domesday Book account until the Reformation. In 1260 Archbishop Boniface founded Newark hospital here for poor wayfarers; its chapel is now St. Peter's Church. Historic buildings include Chillington Manor from Elizabethan times, a grammar school dating from 1549, where the poet Christopher Smart, astronomer John Pond, and others were educated; the 14th-century church of All Saints; and the palace of the archbishops. There is also historic Penenden Heath—the scene of executions, fairs, and county meetings until the 19th century—Cobtree Manor, the birthplace of William Hazlitt, and Dingley Dell of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

**MAIHAR** (India) Town and former native state of the BAGHELKHAND agency, 97 mi N of Udbalpur. Its raja claimed descent from the Rajput clan. Extensive ruins of shrines and other buildings indicate its former glory. See also RAJPUTANA.

**MAIKOP** (USSR) City and battle site in Krasnodar Krai, ADYGEI AUTONOMOUS OBLAST, at the foot of the CAUCASUS MTS, on the Belaya River. Founded in 1857/58, it was a fortress for RUSSIA, which in 1783 began annexing parts of the oblast. In World War II it was captured by the Germans in August 1942 and retaken by Soviet forces in February 1943.

**MAIMANA** [*Mymana*] (Afghanistan) Town and former khanate in Afghan TURKISTAN, 100 mi SW of Balkh, and 25 mi from the old frontier of Russian Turkistan. Long a subject of dispute between BUKHARA and KABUL, in 1868 it was besieged and taken by Abdur Rahman; its status as an Afghan province was confirmed by a Russo-Afghan boundary commission in 1885.

**MAINE** [*Le Maine*] (France) Historic region in the NW, bounded on the N by NORMANDY, on the E by ORLÉANAIS, on the S by TOURAINE and ANJOU, and on the W by BRITTANY. Important during Roman times, it

was inhabited by the Aulerici Cenomani, who were Christianized between the fourth and sixth centuries AD. A countship since the 10th century, it was united with Anjou in 1126. It became English in 1154 when Henry Plantagenet became King Henry II of England. Taken from King John's territories by Philip II in 1204, it passed back to the house of Anjou. In 1481 it was made a duchy under Louis XII. It was finally united with the French crown upon the death of the duke of Alençon in 1584.

**MAINE** (United States) In the far NE coastal region, Maine is bordered mostly by Canada on the N and E and touches only one state, New Hampshire, to the W. It was admitted to the Union in 1820 as the 23rd state, as part of the Missouri Compromise.

Burial mounds of the Red Paint people, dating back to the Indian Archaic period (8000–1000 BC), are found in the south-central part of the state, while great heaps of shells indicate that later Indians lived here anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 years ago. When Europeans arrived the local inhabitants were Abnaki Indians. Norsemen may have visited the coast in the early 11th century and in the 16th century it was known to British, French, and Spanish mariners. Pierre de Monts and Samuel de Champlain of FRANCE established a colony at the mouth of the ST. CROIX RIVER in 1604, but it did not last long. A grant by King James I of ENGLAND to the Plymouth Company included the region, and a colonizing attempt was made in 1607 under George Popham at the present location of Phippsburg, but the colonists returned to England the next year. The French then attempted a colony in 1613 on MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, but the English expelled them.

In 1620 the Council for NEW ENGLAND, which had succeeded the Plymouth Company, granted part of the territory to Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason. The area became known as Maine, and most likely the word was simply meant to refer to the mainland as contrasted with the islands. In 1639 Charles I issued a charter to Gorges for "the Province and Countie of Maine." In the meantime, the first permanent settlements were made at MONHEGAN, SACO, and YORK. After Gorges died in 1647 the colony was neglected until MASSACHUSETTS took it over in 1652.

Maine suffered during King Philip's War of 1675/76 and afterwards as the French and British, with Indian allies, struggled for control of CANADA. Maine colonists participated in the capture of the French stronghold of LOUISBOURG on CAPE BRETON ISLAND in 1745. Patriotic sentiment was strong in the revolutionary period, and in 1765 there was violent opposition to the Stamp Act. A British fleet destroyed Falmouth in 1775, and that same year Maine soldiers fought at BUNKER HILL, while Benedict Arnold led his expedition against QUEBEC through the Maine wilderness. After the American Revolution Maine prospered, particularly with its shipping industry, but it suffered from the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812. Out of this experience came dissatisfaction with Massachusetts's rule and finally Maine's separation from it.

Maine again prospered and was noted for the quality



of the wooden sailing ships built in its ports. The only major disturbance came when a boundary dispute with the Canadian province of NEW BRUNSWICK set off the Aroostook War in 1839. However, the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 settled matters without violence. Maine gave loyal support to the Union in the Civil War and for many years afterwards voted Republican. It was the first state to adopt prohibition laws, one in 1846 and another in 1851.

Lumbering and its products have always been a mainstay of the Maine economy, and even today 90 percent of the state is forested. The coast line is very rocky. Soil and climate are not ideal, but Maine grows more potatoes than any other state except Idaho. PORTLAND was the first capital, and AUGUSTA is the capital today. Other cities are BANGOR and LEWISTON. The Appalachian Trail begins at Mt Katahdin, running south to GEORGIA. Old YORK Gaol from 1635 is one of the oldest public buildings in New England.

**MAINISTIR BHUITHE.** See MONASTERBOICE.

**MAINLAND** (Scotland) Isle of the SHETLAND ISLANDS, NE of N Scotland, with LERWICK as the admin. hq. There are the remains of a prehistoric village at JARLSHOF.

**MAINLAND [Pomona]** (Scotland) Main isle of the ORKNEY ISLANDS, off Scotland's N coast; KIRKWALL is the admin. hq. Burial mounds, underground dwellings, the Standing Stones of STENNESS and MAES HOWE are among the prehistoric remains here. SKARA BRAE is an excavated prehistoric village. Traces of Norse tradition are carried on through various local customs.

**MAINZ** [*French: Mayence; Roman: Maguntiacum, Mogontiacum*] (West Germany) City of Rhineland-Palatinate on the RHINE RIVER, at the mouth of the Main River, 20 mi WSW of Frankfurt-am-Main. One of the oldest of German cities, it grew on the site of a Roman camp founded by Drusus in the first century BC and was destroyed several times by barbarians until Frankish rule was established. In 747 it was made the seat of the first German archbishop, St. Boniface. Later archbishops added considerable territory, which they ruled as princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. They had precedence over other electors and crowned the German kings. Under them, "Golden Mainz" flourished as a commercial and cultural center of the Rhenish League. Mainz had one of the oldest Jewish settlements in Germany. It was the home of Johann Gutenberg (1397-1468), who made it the first printing center of Europe. It was occupied by French and Swedes during the Thirty Years War and by France, which took it in 1793 after a long siege. It was ceded to France by the treaties of CAMPO FORMIO of 1797 and LUNÉVILLE of 1801. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 made Mainz a federal fortress of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION and awarded it with Rhenish HESSE to the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1816 it was made the provincial capital of Rhenish Hesse and from 1873 to 1918 was a fortress of the German Confederation and after that of the Reich. Severely damaged in World War II, it has been rebuilt. Notable buildings include a six-towered

Romanesque cathedral consecrated in 1069 and restored in the 19th century; a Renaissance-style electoral palace of the 17th and 18th centuries, now an art gallery and museum; the church of St. Peter of the 18th century; and the University of Mainz, founded in 1477, discontinued in 1816 when the French left, and reestablished in 1946 as the Johannes Gutenberg University. From 1918 to 1930, the university was the headquarters of the French army of the occupation following World War I.

**MAIPO [Maipú]** (Chile) River in Santiago province in the central region. On the river south of SANTIAGO San Martín defeated the Spanish royalist army on April 5, 1818. The Spanish were attempting to regain Chile after its independence had been proclaimed on Feb. 12, 1818. The victory secured Chilean independence and led to San Martín's conquest of PERU.

**MAIPÚ.** See MAIPO.

**MAISUR.** See MYSORE.

**MAJĀZ-AL-BĀB [Medjez-el-Bab]** (Tunisia) Town in the N, approx. 40 mi WSW of Tunis. During World War II, it was important in the Tunisian campaign from November 1942 until April 1943. See also MASSICAULT.

**MAJDANEK** (Poland) Village in the SE, a suburb of LUBLIN. This was the location of a German concentration camp in World War II, where 1.5 million Jews, Russians, Poles, and people of 20 other nationalities were killed in gas chambers.

**MAJDOL.** See MAGDALA.

**MAJORCA** [*ancient: Balearis Major; Spanish: Mallorca*] (Spain) Largest of the BALEÁRIC ISLANDS, located in the W Mediterranean, 145 mi E of the Spanish coast. Its capital is PALMA. The kingdom of Mallorca, created by James I of ARAGON (1213-76) after its conquest from the Moors, included MINORCA, IBIZA, ROUSILLON, and CERDAÑA, or Cerdagne. Reunited to Aragon under Peter IV in the mid-14th century, it prospered until civil disorders and the rise of the Italian cities ruined its trade by the 15th century. From 1521 to 1523 it was the scene of peasant revolts against both the Aragonese nobles and the Italian merchants. During the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939 it joined the insurgents and was a base for Italian aid against the Loyalists. The island is known, among other things, for its prehistoric monuments. The abandoned monastery where Chopin and George Sand lived is an island landmark.

**MAJUBA HILL** (South Africa) Battle site in NW NATAL, in the Drakensberg Range, approx. 75 mi N of Ladysmith. On February 27, 1881 it was the scene of a decisive victory over the British by Boer troops commanded by P.J. Joubert, who had successfully engaged them twice before. The British force was driven from this strategically important location, and their commander, Sir George Colley, was killed.

**MAJUNGA** (Madagascar) Port town on Bombetoka Bay, in the Mozambique Channel, on the NW coast of Madagascar. Capital of the 18th-century Sakalava kingdom, it was occupied by France from 1883 to 1885.



Retaken by France in 1894, it was the base in 1895 for a French expeditionary force that went on to TANANARIVE and established a protectorate over the country.

**MAJURO** (United States) Island of the Ratak Chain in the W Pacific. Among the islands seized by Japan in 1914, it was occupied in World War II by the Allies on January 31, 1944. See also MARSHALL ISLANDS.

**MAKARSKA** [*Latin: Mocrum*] (Yugoslavia) Town on the coast of DALMATIA, approx. 35 mi SE of Split. Flourishing under the Romans, it was destroyed in 639 AD by the Avars, who had pushed west from the Steppes to dominate the Balkan area until being defeated by the Franks under Charlemagne in 796 AD.

**MAKASAR** [*Macassar, Makassar*] [*Dutch: Rotterdam; Vlaardingen; modern: Ujung Pandang*] (Indonesia) Port city in SW SULAWESI. A fort was built here in 1512 by Portuguese travelers to the already active port. Dutch settlers who came in 1607 were massacred in 1618. The fort which they called Rotterdam, and the trading settlement of Vlaardingen were taken in 1667 by the Dutch during the Makasar War of 1666 to 1669. They made Vlaardingen the chief town of their government of the Celebes, or Sulawesi, during the colonial era. It was made a free port in 1848. Occupied during World War II by Japanese forces from 1942 to 1945, it was the site of a five-day battle between Japanese and U.S. and Dutch sea and air forces in January 1942, when the Allies unsuccessfully tried to prevent the Japanese from reaching Borneo.

**MAKASAR STRAIT.** See BALIKPAPAN.

**MAKASSAR.** See MAKASAR.

**MAKEDHONIA.** See MACEDONIA.

**MAKEDONIA.** See MACEDONIA.

**MAKEDONIJA.** See MACEDONIA.

**MAKEDONIYA.** See MACEDONIA.

**MAKHACHKALA** [*former: Petrovsk*] (USSR) City in the Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of SE European USSR. It is a port on the Caspian Sea, 90 mi ESE of Grozny. Makhachkala was founded in 1844 on the site of an 18th-century armed camp of Czar Peter I. Fought over in the Russian civil war, it was renamed in 1921 for Makhach, a Dagestan revolutionary.

**MAKIN** [*Butaritari*] [*former: Pitt Island*] (Kiribati) Island in what was formerly the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, located at the N end of the former Gilbert Islands, approx. 100 mi N of Tarawa in the W Pacific Ocean. During World War II it was occupied by the Japanese in 1942 and taken by the U.S. Army as part of their attack on Tarawa from November 20 to 24, 1943. This was the first island in the central Pacific to be regained by the Allies.

**MAKKAH.** See MECCA.

**MAKKEDAH** (Israel) Ancient Canaanite royal city located in SW PALESTINE. At present not indentifiable. Joshua 10:10ff relates that it was taken by Joshua. Five kings of the enemy nations of Jerusalem, Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish, and Eglon hid in a cave in which Joshua later had their bodies sealed after he had hanged them.

**MAKNASSY** (Tunisia) Town, approx. 65 mi WSW of Sfax. During World War II it was the scene of battles in March and April 1943 following the German push through the FAÏD and KASSERINE passes and just prior to the surrender of 200,000 Axis troops in North Africa on May 12.

**MAKO.** See P'ENG-HU.

**MAKTAR** [*ancient: Mactaris*] (Tunisia) Town in the N, W of Ousseltia. A former Roman town, made a colony in 200 AD, it is notable for the triumphal arch of Trajan, a temple, and the remains of an aqueduct.

**MAKUN.** See P'ENG-HU.

**MAKUNG.** See P'ENG-HU.

**MAKURIA** An ancient kingdom of northern NUBIA that rose into prominence after the fall of MEROË in the fourth century AD. Christianity was adopted by the middle of the sixth century. The capital city, DUNGULAH, located on the NILE RIVER, boasted many churches and major buildings. Christianity's influence here was weakened after EGYPT became a powerful Muslim center. In 1317 it was lost to Christianity when Islam became the official religion of Makuria's rulers.

**MALABAR COAST** (India) Region comprising the SW coast, stretching approx. 525 mi from GOA to the S tip of the peninsula at Cape Comorin. Coextensive with the old kingdom of Chera or KERALA, it was the scene of commercial struggles in the 16th and early 17th centuries between the Portuguese and their European and Indian rivals. It had had strong ties with the Middle East since mass immigrations of Syrian Christians, especially in 315 and 880 AD, and was largely Christian before Portuguese missionaries arrived early in the 16th century. In 1653 most swore never to submit to Portuguese domination. Various Malabar Christian groups, totalling five million, pursued independent practices until the Second Vatican Council fostered ecumenism in the 1970's. See also CALICUT.

**MALABO** [*former: Clarendetown, Port Clarence, Santa Isabel*] (Equatorial Guinea) Capital city, on FERNANDO PO ISLAND, now Bioko, in the Gulf of Guinea. It was founded in 1827 by the British who leased Port Clarence as a base for the suppression of the slave trade. Many slaves freed by their patrols settled in the area.

**MALACA.** See MÁLAGA.

**MALACCA** [*Melaka*] (Malaysia) City and state of the S MALAY PENINSULA, on the Strait of Malacca. Until the 17th century one of the leading commercial centers of the Far East, it was founded c.1400 by a Malay prince who had been driven from SINGAPORE after a brief reign there. The city quickly became a trading link between China, Indonesia, India, and the Middle East; it was an early center of the East Indian spice trade established by Chinese, Arabs, and Indians. Its sultans were in the process of developing a Muslim empire and using Malacca as an avenue for the introduction of their religion to the area when it was taken by the Portuguese under Afonso de Albuquerque in 1511. The last sultan fled to establish his rule in JOHOR. Malacca was