

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC PLACES

Volume I
(A-L)

By
Courtlandt Canby

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC PLACES

Volume I

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

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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 The reader will also find many place names, such as Acadia, Bessarabia, or Gaul, that are no longer current in English, as well as many other places, now unimportant, that once played a role in history.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:

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Courtlandt Canby

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A

AABENRAA. See ÅBENRÅ.

AACHEN [Bad Aachen] [*French: Aix-la-Chapelle; Latin: Aquis Granum*] (West Germany) City in north Rhine-Westphalia, 40 mi WSW of Cologne, near the Belgian and Dutch borders. An ancient Roman thermal station, it was founded by Granus in 124 BC and was later the favorite residence of Charlemagne, who is buried here. From 813 to 1531 it was the coronation city of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, and in 1166 it was the seat of the schismatic council that canonized Charlemagne. Two treaties were signed here in 1668 and 1748 ending, respectively, the War of Devolution and the War of the Austrian Succession. In 1794 it was captured by the French and was annexed to FRANCE in 1801. Part of PRUSSIA after the Congress of Vienna of 1815, it was occupied by the Allies after World War I until 1930. During World War II, it was badly damaged by bombing and was the first important German city to fall to the Allies, on Oct. 21, 1944.

AALBORG. See ÅLBORG.

AALEN (West Germany) Town in Baden-Württemberg, 44 mi E of Stuttgart. It grew up around a large Roman fort and was a free imperial city from 1360 to 1803, when it passed to WÜRTTEMBERG. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1634. Remains of the Roman fort still stand.

AALST [*French: Alost*] (Belgium) City in East Flanders province, on the Dendre River, 16 mi NW of Brussels. An ancient capital of the counts of FLANDERS, it was the birthplace of Maartens, who established one of the first printing presses in Europe here in 1473. Part of FRANCE from 1667 to 1706, it was occupied by GERMANY during both world wars.

AARAU (Switzerland) City and capital of Aargau canton, on the Aare River, 25 mi W of Zürich. Founded in the 13th century, it was under Hapsburg rule until conquered by BERN in 1415. From 1798 to 1803 it was the capital of the Helvetic Republic before joining the Swiss Confederation as the capital of the revived Aargau canton.

AARGAU [*French: Argovie*] (Switzerland) Canton of N Switzerland, N of Luzern canton. In the 11th century it was the homeland of the Hapsburg dynasty, but following its capture by the Swiss Confederation in 1415, was divided between BERN and LUCERNE. In 1803 it was reunited as a canton, with its capital at AARAU.

AARHUS. See ÅRHUS.

AARLEN. See ARLON.

ABA (Nigeria) City 40 mi NE of Port Harcourt, on the Aba River. Starting as a small settlement of the Ibo tribe, in the 20th century it became a British adminis-

trative center. In 1929 the women of Aba revolted against direct taxation and Britain's arbitrary choice of local rulers.

ABADAN [Ābādān] (Iran) City in Khuzestan province, on Abadan Island in the Shatt al-Arab River, near the head of the Persian Gulf, 70 mi S of Ahwaz. Strategically located in the oil-rich region of KHUZESTAN, it is a pipeline terminus and a huge oil refining center. During the 1980 Iran-Iraq War it was therefore a prime target of the Iraqis. See also IRAQ.

ABAE (Greece) Archaeological site in Phocis department, N of Lake Copais, approx. 8 mi SE of ELATEIA. The site was famous for its oracle of Apollo, which was sacked by PERSIA in 480 BC during its second invasion of Greece, and again during the Sacred War of 356 to 347 BC. The ruins of the temple and part of the town walls are still visible today.

ABAIANG ATOLL [Apaiang, Apia] [*former: Charlotte Island*] (Kiribati) Coral atoll in the former Gilbert Islands, W central Pacific Ocean. Discovered by John Marshall in 1788, it was occupied by the Japanese during World War II from 1941 to 1943. Captured by the U.S. forces, it was used as a base for the offensive against the MARSHALL ISLANDS.

ABALLO. See AVALLON.

ABBASID CALIPHATE The ruling dynasty of Islam from 749 to 1258 AD. At its height, the Islamic Empire of the Abbasids comprised southwestern Asia, extending into AFGHANISTAN, the southern regions of the modern USSR, and North Africa. The Abbasids were not recognized by the Muslims in SPAIN, nor west of EGYPT after 787. In theory, the caliph was both temporal and spiritual ruler of all Muslims and governor of other lands under Muslim control. In practice, some regions refused to admit his authority, and in others his rule was at times nominal.

The Abbasids were an Arabic family, descended from Abbas, an uncle both of Muhammad the Prophet, founder of Islam, and of Ali the fourth caliph. In the early eighth century disputes within Islam over the succession to the caliphate and other, spiritual, matters resulted in a split into Shiite and Sunni factions. The Sunnis supported the Umayyads, who had held the caliphate at DAMASCUS since 661. In 749 a revolt under the leadership of Abu Muslim made Abu al-Abbas as-Saffah the first Abbasid caliph.

Under the second Abbasid caliph, al-Mansur (754-75), the capital was moved from Damascus to BAGHDAD, which the caliph founded in 762. Here Persian influence became strong, and a brilliant court civilization developed. Culture and science flourished, especially under Harun al-Rashid, caliph from 786 to 809, and his son, al-

Mamun, caliph 813–33. In 836 the Abbasids founded SAMARRA, now in north-central IRAQ, on the site of a prehistoric settlement and briefly made it their residence.

The glory of the Abbasids did not last. By the mid-ninth century decline had set in. There were periods of disorder, assassinations, and intrigues. Turkish troops, introduced to support the caliphate, came to hold the real power, and in 1055 the Seljuk Turks captured Baghdad and ended the temporal power of the caliphs. The empire split into kingdoms and other power centers, leaving the caliphs as spiritual leaders only. Between 1218 and 1224 the Mongol conqueror, Genghiz Khan, overran TURKISTAN, TRANSOXIANA, and Afghanistan and raided PERSIA. This further reduced the power and reputation of the Abbasids. In 1258 Hulagu Khan, Genghiz Khan's grandson, assailed Baghdad, sacked and burned it, massacring the inhabitants. The 37th and last Abbasid caliph died in the catastrophe. A member of the family escaped to Egypt where he was recognized as the Islamic caliph, but he and his successors were dominated by the MAMLUKS, non-Arabic warriors who had gained power in Egypt. This surviving Abbasid line continued in this situation until the OTTOMAN EMPIRE conquered Egypt in 1517.

ABBATIS VILLA. See ABBEVILLE.

ABBENDUN. See ABINGDON.

ABBEVILLE [*Latin: Abbatis Villa*] (France) Town in PICARDY, on the Somme River, 28 mi NW of Amiens. It was founded as a dependency of the abbey of St. Riquier in the ninth century and became part of English territory as the capital of PONTHEU in 1272. In 1514 it was the site of the marriage of Louis XII and Mary, sister of Henry VIII of ENGLAND. In 1844 remains of an early Paleolithic stone industry were discovered here, making it the type site for the Abbevillian culture. An Allied base during World War I, it was occupied by the Germans in World War II.

ABBEVILLE (United States) City in NW SOUTH CAROLINA, 65 mi NW of Augusta, Georgia. Important in the history of the Confederacy, it was here that the first organized Secessionist meeting was held on Nov. 22, 1860. The last Confederate cabinet meeting took place here under Jefferson Davis on May 2, 1865.

ABDALI (Republic of Yemen) Former sultanate of S ARABIAN PENINSULA, now in the Second Governorate, N of ADEN. Its capital was Lahij. An independent sultanate from 1728, it occupied Aden and became one of the most powerful sultanates of the southern Arabian Peninsula. Following the British occupation of Aden in 1839, it signed the first of a series of treaties that led to the establishment of Aden as a British colony in 1937. In 1967, it became part of Southern Yemen, now the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

ABDERA [*Avdira*] (Greece) Town 12 mi SE of Xánthi, on Cape Bulustra, in THRACE. Founded c.655 BC by colonists from CLAZOMENAE, it was destroyed by Thracians c.550 BC but was rebuilt by Ionian refugees from TEOS c.545 BC. Captured by Philip II of MACEDON in 352 BC, it was sacked by the Romans c.170 BC and declined thereafter. It was the birthplace of the

Greek philosophers Protagoras (c.490 BC) and Democritus (c.460 BC). It is still inhabited today and contains many archaeological remains.

ABDERA, Spain. See ADRA.

ABDOU. See ABYDOS, Egypt.

ABELLINUM. See AVELLINO.

ABEMAMA ATOLL [*Apamama*] [*former: Roger Simpson Island*] (Kiribati) Coral atoll in the former Gilbert Islands in the W central Pacific Ocean. In the 19th century it was the seat of the region's ruling family. The British formally annexed the Gilbert Islands here in 1892. During World War II it was held by the Japanese from 1942 to 1943, when it fell to U.S. forces.

ÅBENRÅ [*Aabenraa*] [*German: Apenrade*] (Denmark) City, port, and capital of Sønderjyllands county, at the head of Abenra Fjord, 15 mi S of Hadersley, SE JUTLAND. Attacked by Wends in the 12th century, it became a flourishing port in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was part of GERMANY from 1864 to 1920, when it joined Denmark by plebiscite.

ABENSBERG (West Germany) City in BAVARIA, 18 mi SW of Regensburg. During the Napoleonic Wars it was the scene of a series of engagements that comprised the battles of Abensberg-Eckmühl (or Eggmühl) of April 19 to 23, 1809. In the fighting the French under Napoleon forced the Austrians under Archduke Charles to retreat. This defeat cost AUSTRIA the support of the German states who either remained neutral or stayed allied to FRANCE.

ABEOKUTA (Nigeria) Town and capital of Ogun State, 60 mi N of Lagos, on the Ogun River. Founded c.1830 by Egba refugees from civil wars and slavers, it was also settled by Yoruba refugees and Anglican and Baptist missionaries. It became important as a trading center and the capital of the Egbas. Consequently it clashed with BENIN (then Dahomey) but twice defeated Dahomey raiders in 1851 and 1864. After the Yoruba civil wars in 1893, the independence of the Egba United Government was recognized by the British who incorporated Abeokuta into the colony of Nigeria in 1914.

ABERBROTHOCK. See ARBROATH.

ABERBROTHWICK. See ARBROATH.

ABERCONWY. See CONWAY.

ABERCROMBIE, FORT. See FORT ABERCROMBIE.

ABERDEEN [*ancient: Devana*] (Scotland) City and port on the North Sea, 95 mi NNE of Edinburgh, the admin. hq. of Grampian region. Created a royal burgh in 1176, it had become a major port by the 14th century but was burned by the English under Edward III in 1336. As a Royalist and episcopal stronghold it suffered severely during the Civil War in the 1650's. An important industrial center today, it has expanded since the North Sea oil boom of the 1970's.

ABERGAVENNY [*earlier: Gobannium*] (Wales) Town in Gwent, at the confluence of the Gavenny and Usk Rivers, 16 mi N of Newport. Strategically positioned on the route between the Black Mountains and the Brecon Beacons, it was fortified by Romans and Normans and was attacked several times between the 11th and 17th centuries.

ABERHONDDW. See BRECON.

ABERTEIFI. See CARDIGAN.

ABERYSTWYTH (Wales) Town on Cardigan Bay, 54 mi N of Swansea, Dyfed. A fortress-castle was built here in the 13th century by Edward I, and the town was chartered in 1277. It became a center of Welsh culture and in 1872 saw the opening of the first college of the University of Wales. In the suburb of Llanbadarnfawr is a church that was a center of learning and of Celtic Christianity in the Dark Ages.

ABIDJAN (Ivory Coast) City and port on the Ébrié Lagoon of the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. It is the capital and largest city of the Republic of the Ivory Coast. Abidjan was a small village until it became a railway terminus in 1904, and it grew still more after the French enlarged its facilities in the 1920's. Abidjan became the capital of France's Ivory Coast colony in 1934 and of the independent nation when it became free in 1960. The Museum of the Ivory Coast is here.

ABILENE (United States) City in central KANSAS, on the Smoky Hill River, 132 mi W of Kansas City. Settled in 1859, it was an important "cow town," a cattle transit point, from 1867 to 1871, after Joseph McCoy made it the terminus of the CHISHOLM TRAIL from TEXAS. President Eisenhower, who spent his youth here, is also buried here.

ABILENE (United States) City in NW central TEXAS, 150 mi SW of Fort Worth. Founded as a terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in 1881, it was named after ABILENE, Kansas. Today it is an educational center.

ABINDONIA. See ABINGDON.

ABINGDON [*Latin: Abbendun, Abindonia*] (England) Town in Oxfordshire, at the confluence of the Thames River and the Ock River, 6 mi S of Oxford. It was the site of a wealthy Benedictine abbey, which was founded c.675 and was an important seat of learning in medieval times. The abbey was dissolved on Feb. 9, 1538. Today only parts of the abbey and its churches remain. The town was chartered in 1556.

ABKHASIA. See ABKHAZ AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

ABKHAZ AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC [*Abkhasia, Abkhazia*] (USSR) Autonomous republic in NW GEORGIAN SSR, between the Caucasus Mountains and the Black Sea. Its capital is SUKHUMI. Colonized by Greeks in the sixth century BC, it later came under the control of the ROMAN EMPIRE and the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. In the eighth century it became an independent kingdom under the leader of the Abkhaz tribe and was incorporated into Georgia in the 10th century. Conquered by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1578, it became a Russian protectorate in 1810 and was fully annexed in 1864. It was made an autonomous republic of the Soviet Union in 1921.

ABKHAZIA. See ABKHAZ AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

ÅBO. See TURKU.

ABO CHUKU. See UMUAHIA.

ABOMEY (Benin) Town in Zou department, 65 mi

NW of Porto Novo. It was founded c.1625 by King Aklin as the capital of the kingdom of Abomey, which later became Dahomey, then BENIN. It was captured and burned in 1892 by the French under Dodds. The royal palace and tombs can still be seen today.

ABONOUTEICHOS. See INEBOLU.

ABOUKIR. See ABUKIR.

ABRAHAM, PLAINS OF (Canada) Plateau bordering the upper W part of the city of QUEBEC, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, in Quebec province. The final and decisive battle of the French and Indian Wars was fought here on Sept. 13, 1759, when the French under the marquis de Montcalm were defeated by the British under Wolfe. Both generals died in the battle, which established British supremacy in Canada.

ABRANTES [*Latin: Aurantes*] (Portugal) Town in Santarém province, on the TAGUS RIVER, 32 mi ENE of Santarém. Strategically placed on the route to LISBON, it marked the Portuguese border after being captured from the Moors in 1148 by Alfonso I of Portugal. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, the French under Junot won a battle here, on Nov. 24, 1807, after which Junot assumed the title of Duke of Abrantes.

ABRUZZI [*Italian: Abruzzo*] (Italy) Region in the central Apennines, between LATIUM and the Adriatic Sea. L'AQUILA is its capital. It came under Roman rule in the fourth century BC and became part of the Lombard duchy of SPOLETO from the sixth to the 11th centuries. It was part of the kingdom of NAPLES from 1266 to 1860, when it joined the kingdom of Italy. Until 1965 it formed part of the region known as Abruzzi e Molise.

ABRUZZO. See ABRUZZI.

ABUCAY (Philippines) Municipality in Bataan province, LUZON, 3 mi N of Balanga. It was an important U.S. defensive position following the Japanese invasion of the Philippines in 1941, during World War II. In January 1942, it was the site of especially heavy fighting.

ABU DHABI [*Arabic: Abū Zabi, Abū Zaby*] (United Arab Emirates) Emirate of the E ARABIAN PENINSULA, on the Persian Gulf, W of OMAN and DUBAI. Its provisional capital is the city of Abu Dhabi. It became a British protectorate in 1892, and following independence on Dec. 2, 1971 became part of a federation of six other emirates to form the United Arab Emirates. It is the largest and wealthiest of the emirates and the site of the federation's capital.

ABUKIR [*Aboukir*] [*Egyptian: Abu Qir*] (Egypt) Battlefield in Behara province, 14 mi NE of Alexandria on Abukir Bay. During the Napoleonic Wars, it was the site of battles that restored English power in the Mediterranean Sea and put an end to French ambitions in Egypt. At the Battle of the Nile, fought in Abukir Bay on Aug. 1, 1798, the French fleet was defeated by the British under Nelson. On July 25, 1799, the Turkish army was defeated here by Napoleon. The French were again defeated by the British under Gen. Abercromby on March 21, 1801.

ABULA. See ÁVILA.

ABU QIR. See ABUKIR.

ABURY. See AVEBURY.

ABU SHAHRIN. See ERIDU.

ABU-SIMBEL [**Abu-Sunbul, Ipsambul**] (Egypt) Archaeological site in Aswan province, 145 mi SW of ASWAN, on the NILE RIVER. Situated in ancient NUBIA, it was the site of two temples built in the sandstone cliffs along the Nile c.1250 BC during the reign of Ramses II. The temples were discovered in 1812 but were later menaced by the rising waters of the Aswan High Dam. This resulted in a salvage operation in the 1960's, coordinated by UNESCO, in which the temples were cut apart and reassembled 200 ft higher up. The larger of the temples has on its facade four colossal statues that are 60 ft high.

ABU-SUNBUL. See ABU-SIMBEL.

ABYDOS [*Arabic: Araba al-Madfuna; Egyptian: Abdou, Ebot*] (Egypt) Archaeological site on the NILE RIVER, 50 mi NW of Thebes, in Girga province. Founded c.3100 BC, it was the seat of the first two Egyptian dynasties. Under the fourth dynasty it became a religious center associated with the worship of the god Osiris. Many remarkable temples can be seen at Abydos today, including some dating from the time of

Ramses II, (1292–1225 BC), and Seti I (1313–1292 BC).

ABYDOS (Turkey) Town of ancient PHRYGIA, 4 mi NE of modern ÇANAKKALE, on the Hellespont (DARDANELLES) now in Çanakkale province. Founded c.670 BC by colonists from MILETUS, it figures in the legend of Hero and Leander. On his way to invade GREECE, c.480 BC, Xerxes I, king of PERSIA built a bridge of boats across the Hellespont here for his army. A free city, it was captured by Philip V of MACEDON after a heroic resistance c.200 AD.

ABYSSINIA. See ETHIOPIA.

ABU ZABI. See ABU DHABI.

ABU ZABY. See ABU DHABI.

ACADIA [*French: Acadie*] (Canada) Region of E Canada whose location has constantly shifted. The name was first given to NOVA SCOTIA, and included New Brunswick. The region was first settled at Passamaquoddy Bay in 1604 by Pierre de Monts. PORT ROYAL, which was settled in 1605, was burned by the British in 1613. Nova Scotia was ceded to FRANCE in 1632 by the treaty of ST-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE but was overrun by the British in 1654. Although returned to France in 1670, the French were gradually dislodged from Acadia in the first half of the 18th century. In 1755 and 1758 thousands of Acadians were deported by the British, many to LOUISIANA.



A romantic print by Currier & Ives of the supposed home of Evangeline, the heroine of Longfellow's famous poem (1847) about the deported French of Acadia.



A Dutchman etched this view of Acapulco, Mexico's beautiful port on the Pacific, in the 18th century. Acapulco is now a crowded and popular tourist haven.

ACADIE. See ACADIA.

ACAPULCO [Acapulco de Juárez] (Mexico) City, port, and famous resort in Guerrero state, on the Pacific Ocean, 190 mi SSW of Mexico City. The site of one of the finest natural anchorages in the world, it was discovered by Hernando Cortes in 1531 and settled in 1550. Between 1565 and 1815 it was the chief Spanish port for trade with the PHILIPPINES and for the exploration of the Pacific Ocean. Nearby is the ruined city of Ciudad Perdida, believed to be 2,000 years old.

ACAPULCO DE JUÁREZ. See ACAPULCO.

ACARNANIA [Greek: Akarnanía] (Greece) Ancient region between the Ionian Sea and the Achelous River. Colonized in the seventh century BC by Corinthians, it remained isolated from the main currents of ancient Greek history. With the help of ATHENS in the fifth century BC it maintained its independence against CORINTH and SPARTA but fell under Spartan domination between 390 and 375 BC. In 314 BC the Acarnanian League was formed and engaged in a struggle with AETOLIA. The region enjoyed autonomy during Roman times until the Christian era. With the fall of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1204, it passed to EPIRUS. It became part of Greece in 1832.

ACCAD. See AKKAD.

ACCHO. See ACRE.

ACCI. See GUADIX.

ACCRA [Akkra] (Ghana) City and capital of Ghana, on the Gulf of Guinea, 100 mi SSE of Kumasi. In the 17th century it was the site of three European trading fortresses, which were all in British hands by 1871. It became the capital of the British colony of the GOLD COAST in 1876 and was made capital of independent Ghana in 1957.

ACELDAMA [Aramaic: Hāgēl Dēmā; Greek: Akeldama; Syriac: Okel dama] (Israel) Potter's field S of JERUSALEM, in Jerusalem district. According to the New Testament it is the site of Judas Iscariot's suicide following his betrayal of Jesus. The bribe of 30 pieces of silver offered by the priests for the betrayal of Jesus, which was returned by Judas before his suicide, was used by the priests to purchase the field as a burial ground for strangers.

ACELUM. See ASOLO.

ACERRA [Latin: Acerrae] (Italy) Town in Napoli province, in CAMPANIA, 9 mi NE of Naples. An ancient town, it was destroyed by Hannibal in 216 BC during

the Second Punic War but was rebuilt in 210 BC. It was the Roman headquarters in 90 BC during the Social War.

ACERRAE. See ACERRA.

ACHAEA [Achaia] [Greek: Akhaïa] (Greece) Region in the N PELOPONNESUS, between the Gulf of Corinth and the Erimanthos Mountains. It was settled c.1200 BC by the Indo-European Achaean people. In the fifth century BC its 12 main cities formed a defensive confederation, and c.280 BC the Achaean League was renewed against MACEDON. The League, supported by ROME, subdued the whole Peloponnesus c.190 BC. It attacked SPARTA in 146 BC, but was defeated by the Romans at LEUCOPETRA. Achaea thereafter became a Roman province. In 1205 AD, Achaea fell to the troops of Villehardouin, a French nobleman, in the Fourth Crusade. It remained a Latin principality until 1278.

ACHAEAN LEAGUE. See ACHAEA.

ACHAEMENID EMPIRE. See PERSIA.

ACHAÏA. See ACHAEA.

ACHALPUR [former: Elichpur, Ellichpur] (India) Town in Maharashtra state, 110 mi W of Nagpur. Believed to have been founded in the 11th century, it became the seat of the Imad Shah dynasty of BERAR in 1484. The dynasty lasted until the 19th century.

ACHARNAE [Greek: Akharnai] (Greece) Village 6 mi N of ATHENS, in Attica department. In ancient times it was inhabited by charcoal burners whose name Aristophanes took for his play *The Acharnians*.

ACHEH. See ATJEH.

ACHI BABA [Turkish: Alçi Tepe] (Turkey) High ground at the tip of the GALLIPOLI peninsula, Canakkale province. In 1915, during the Gallipoli campaign of World War I, this high ground was the chief defensive position of the Turks.

ACHIN. See ATJEH.

ACKIA (United States) Battleground in NE MISSISSIPPI, 4 mi N of TUPELO. In 1736 British troops and Chickasaw Indians defeated French troops and Chock-taw Indians here. This victory opened the region to British colonization. The battleground was incorporated into the NATCHEZ TRACE National Parkway in 1961.

ACOMA (United States) Pueblo in NEW MEXICO, 55 mi W of Albuquerque, on the Acoma Rock, a 400 ft sandstone mesa. The oldest continuously inhabited village in the United States, it was founded by Acoma Indians c.1100 AD and was discovered by the Spanish in 1540. It was conquered by Juan de Oñate in 1599 and took part in the Pueblo Indian revolts of 1680 and 1696.

ACONCAGUA. See SAN FELIPE.

ACONCAGUA, MT. See ANDES.

AÇORES. See AZORES.

ACQUACKANONK. See PASSAIC.

ACRAE. See PALAZZOLO ACREIDE.

ACRA-LEUCA. See ALICANTE.

ACRE (Brazil) State bordering PERU and BOLIVIA in N Brazil. A heavily forested region, it was only pene-

trated extensively in the 1850's and 1860's and was ceded to Bolivia by Brazil in 1867. Following a local revolution, a short-lived independent Republic of Acre was proclaimed on July 4, 1899, by Luís Gálvez Rodríguez. In 1903 the region was reincorporated into Brazil and became a state of that country in 1962.

ACRE [Akko] [Arabic: Akka; earlier: Accho, Ptolemais, St-Jean-d'Acre] (Israel) City and port in GALILEE, PALESTINE, 9 mi NNE of Haifa, on the Mediterranean Sea. Strategically positioned, it was a Muslim city from 638 AD and was captured in 1104 by Baudouin I during the First Crusade, after which it was renamed St-Jean-d'Acre. Thereafter it changed hands several times until being taken by the Turks in 1517. The city was vainly besieged by Napoleon from March 19 to May 20, 1799. It was occupied by the British during World War I and became part of Israel after the War of 1948.



Ancient Acre in Israel has seen much history. Taken by the Latins during the First Crusade, it was often disputed and finally became Muslim again in 1291. Napoleon also vainly besieged it.

ACROCORINTHUS (Greece) Rock in CORINTH. At a height of 1,887 ft, it was in ancient times the acropolis of Corinth, with a citadel and temple of Aphrodite. During the Middle Ages a Byzantine fortress occupied the rock.

ACRUVIUM. See KOTOR.

ACTIUM [Aktion] [Greek: Akra Nikolaos] (Greece) Promontory and town in Acarnania department, 20 mi SW of Arta, at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf. The naval battle that ended the Roman civil war between Octavian and Mark Antony was fought here on Sept. 2, 31 BC. Octavian's forces under Agrippa defeated the fleet of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. The victory prepared the way for Augustus's control over the ROMAN EMPIRE.

ACUNUM ACUSIO. See MONTÉLIMAR.

ACUSHNET (United States) Town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, 3 mi N of New Bedford, on an inlet of Buzzards Bay. Settled c.1660, it was severely damaged during

King Philip's War. In September 1776, during the American Revolution, it was the scene of a battle between British troops and American minutemen.

ADAK. See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

ADALIA. See ANTALYA.

ADAMAKHA. See MARIUPOL.

ADAMAOUA. See ADAMAWA.

ADAMAUA. See ADAMAWA.

ADAMAWA [*French: Adamaoua; German: Adamaua*] (Nigeria, Cameroon) Former kingdom of W central Africa, around the Benue River basin. Its capital was YOLA. Settled by Fulah tribes in the 14th century, it was united under Modibba Adama c.1805. Following the fall of Yola to the British in 1901, the kingdom was partitioned between British Nigeria and the German Cameroons. During World War I the Germans lost their share to the Allies who placed it under British and French mandates in 1922. See also CAMEROON.

ADAMS (United States) Town in NW MASSACHUSETTS, 14 mi NNE of Pittsfield, on the Hoosic River. Settled by Quakers in 1766, it was known as East Hoosuck until 1778, when it was renamed for Samuel Adams, patriot of the Revolutionary period. Here is a Society of Friends Meeting House, built in 1782. Susan B. Anthony, daughter of a Quaker abolitionist and an early leader of the women's movement, was born here in 1821. Decorative textiles have been produced here since 1862, and the town is a popular resort.

ADANA [*former: Ataniya*] (Turkey) City and capital of Adana province, on the Seyhan River, 20 mi E of Tarsus. Strategically located near a pass through the Taurus Mountains, it was an ancient Hittite town and was settled as a military station by the Romans in 66 BC. It flourished under the Abbasid Caliph Harun-al-Rashid, who fortified the city after decisively defeating the Byzantines in 782 AD. It became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1608. In 1909 massacres of Armenians took place here. In 1943 Winston Churchill held a conference here with Turkish officials on behalf of the Allies.

AD DIR'IYAH. See DERAIIYEH.

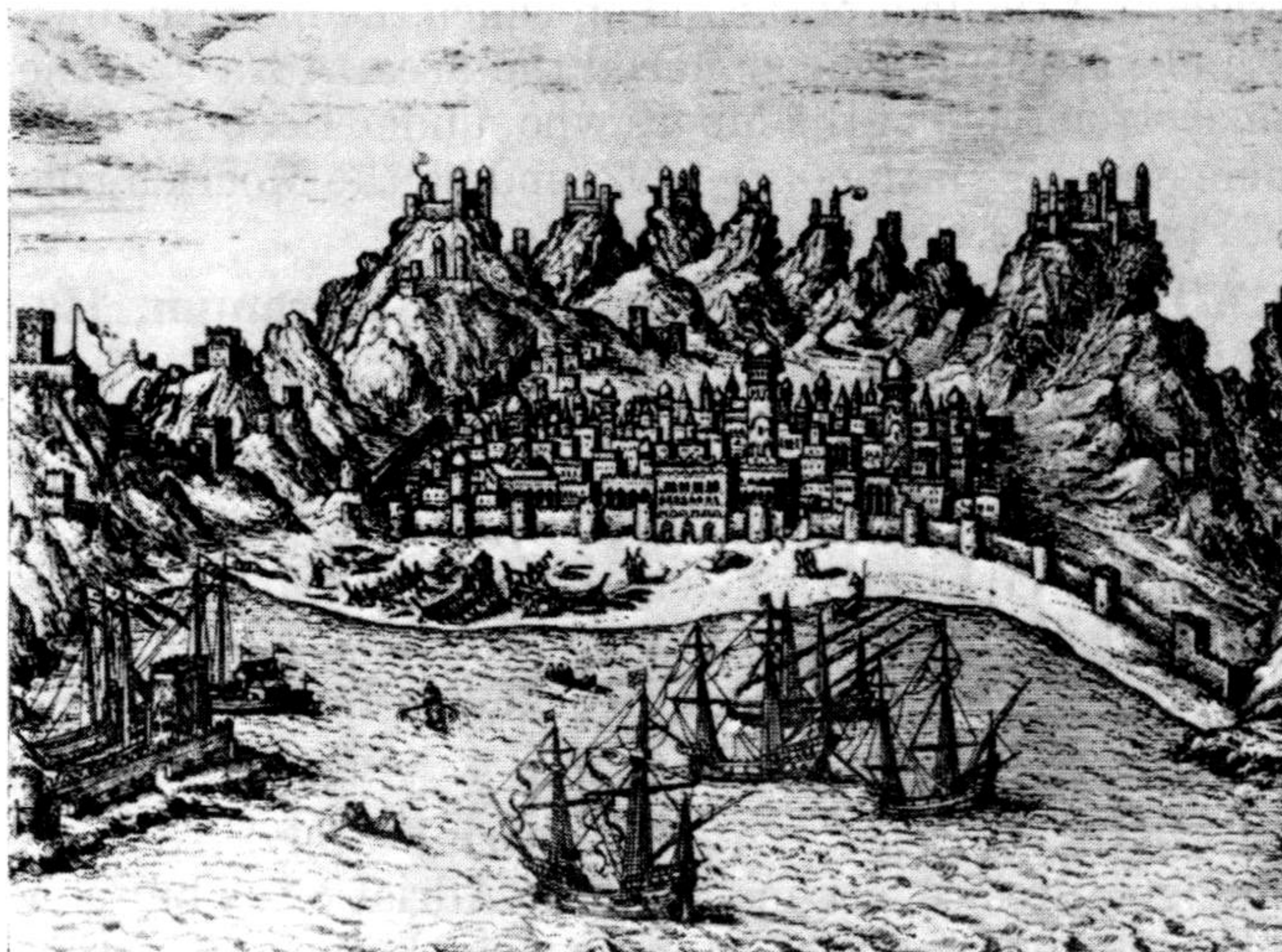
ADDIS ABABA [*Italian: Addis Abeba*] (Ethiopia) City and capital of Ethiopia, in Shewa province, 50 mi NW of Hadama. Founded by Menelik II in 1887, it became the capital of independent Ethiopia on Oct. 26, 1896. Captured by the Italians in 1936, it was the capital of Italian East Africa but was captured during World War II by the British under Sir Alan Cunningham in 1941. Since May 1963 it has been the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity. See also ITALY.

ADDIS ABEBA. See ADDIS ABABA.

ADELAIDE (Australia) City of South Australia, 400 mi NW of Melbourne, on the Torrens River. Founded in 1836 by Col. William Light as the center of an immigrant colony, it is the oldest city in South Australia. In 1840 it became the first Australian city to be incorporated.

ADEN [*Arabic: Al 'Aden*] (Republic of Yemen) City and capital of South Yemen, on the Gulf of Aden, 150 mi

NE of Djibouti, on the SW coast of the ARABIAN PENINSULA. A strategic port linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean, it has been a trading center since the first millennium BC. Captured by the British on Jan. 19, 1839, it was made a crown colony in 1935. Following the establishment of independent South Yemen on Nov. 30, 1967, the British shut down their naval base here.



The strategic port of Aden in an early view. For 128 years it was an important British stronghold on the Gulf of Aden protecting the sea route to India. It is now the capital of Southern Yemen.

ADEN PROTECTORATE. See YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC of.

ADERNÓ. See ADRANO.

ADIGE RIVER [*German: Etsch; Latin: Athesis*] (Italy) River that rises in the Tyrolean Alps and flows S and then E to the Adriatic Sea. The second largest river in Italy, it has been the scene of many battles, the most famous of which occurred in 1799 when the French under their minister of war Schérer defeated the Austrians. During World War I it was a battlefield in the Austro-Italian campaign of 1916. See also AUSTRIA.

ADIGEY. See ADYGEI AUTONOMOUS OBLAST.

ADJAR. See ADZHAR AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

AD MEDIAM. See MEHÁDIA.

ADMIRALTIES. See ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS [*Admiralties*] (Papua New Guinea) Island group in the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, SW Pacific Ocean, N of NEW GUINEA. Discovered in 1616 by the Dutchman Willem Schouten, they became part of German New Guinea in 1884. Captured by AUSTRALIA at the start of World War I, they became an Australian mandate in 1921. During World War II they were occupied by JAPAN from 1942 to 1944.

ADO [*Ado-Ekiti*] (Nigeria) Town in Ondo province, Western State. Founded in the 15th century as the capital of the Yoruba state of Ekiti, it was continually engaged in a struggle for independence against the

neighboring states of BENIN and IBADAN. It was conquered by the British in 1893.

ADO-EKITI. See ADO.

ADOWA. See ADWA.

ADRA [*ancient: Abdera*] (Spain) Town in S Spain, in the historic ANDALUSIA region, approx. 30 mi WSW of Almería. It is a port on the Mediterranean Sea. The ancient town of Abdera was founded by Phoenician traders at the foot of the hill on which the modern town stands. ROME later conquered the area. Adra was the final stronghold of the Moors who, under Boabdil, were defeated here in January 1492, ending the Moorish rule of Spain. See also PHOENICIA.

ADRANO [*former: Adernó, Latin: Adranum, Hadranum*] (Italy) Town in Catania province, E SICILY, on the W slope of Mount Etna, 21 mi NW of Catania. Founded c.400 BC by Dionysius I, tyrant of SYRACUSE, it came under ROME in 263 BC. During World War II it was captured by the Allies in August 1943. It is the site of extensive Greek and Roman remains and of a 12th-century Norman castle built by Roger I of Sicily.

ADRANUM. See ADRANO.

ADRIA [*Etruscan: Atria, Hatria*] (Italy) Town in Rovigo province, originally on the Adriatic Sea but now 14 mi inland, on the Tartaro River, 30 mi NE of Ferrara. Founded by the Etruscans in the sixth century BC, it was their main seaport on the Adriatic. It flourished as a naval base and commercial center after its conquest by the Romans in 132 BC. It gives its name to the ADRIATIC SEA. See also ETRURIA.

ADRIANOPE. See EDIRNE.

ADRIANOPOLIS. See EDIRNE.

ADUA. See ADWA.

ADUATICA TUNGRORUM. See TONGEREN.

ADULIS (Ethiopia) Ancient town on the Gulf of Zula, 50 mi E of Asmara, in ERITREA. Founded by Ptolemy III Euergetes in the third century BC, it was a world trade center until sacked by the Arabs c.700 AD, a devastation that completed the isolation of the neighboring AXUM Kingdom. The modern town of Zula is nearby.

ADUWA. See ADWA.

ADWA [Adowa, Aduwa] [*Italian: Adua*] (Ethiopia) Town in Tigre province, 75 mi S of Asmara, on a 6,000 ft plateau. On March 1, 1896, King Menelik II defeated the Italians under Gen. Baratieri here, winning Ethiopia's independence. This victory and the subsequent expulsion of the Italians from Abyssinia established the country as a symbol of resistance for colonized Africans. Adwa was bombed and captured by the Italians on Oct. 6, 1935, an event that accelerated the rise of nationalism throughout Africa. It was captured by the British in 1941 during World War II.

ADYGE. See ADYGEI AUTONOMOUS OBLAST.

ADYGEI AUTONOMOUS OBLAST [Adyge, Adigey, Adyghe] [*Russian: Adygheiskaia*] (USSR) Administrative division of the Russian SSR, bounded to N and E by the Kuban River and to the W by the Black

Sea. Strategically placed between Europe and Asia, the region is the home of the Circassian people, the Adyghe. It was incorporated into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 17th century and passed to RUSSIA in 1864. Owing to this, many Islamic Adyghe consequently migrated south to Turkey and the Middle East. The autonomous oblast was established in 1922. In World War II the USSR recaptured it from GERMANY on Jan. 31, 1943.

ADYGHE. See ADYGEI AUTONOMOUS OBLAST.

ADZHAR AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC [Adjar, Adzharia, Adzharistan] (USSR) Autonomous republic of SW GEORGIAN SSR, on the Black Sea, N of Turkey. The region was much disputed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and RUSSIA until the latter's control was confirmed by the treaties of ADRIANOPE in 1829 and SAN STEFANO in 1878. The region's capital, BATUMI, was occupied by the Turks following the Russian Revolution of 1917. The Russians regained control in 1921, and the region became an autonomous republic.

ADZHARIA. See ADZHAR AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

ADZHARISTAN. See ADZHAR AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

AEGABRO. See CABRA.

AEGADIAN ISLES. See EGADI ISLANDS.

AEGAE. See EDESSA.

AEGATES INSULAE. See EGADI ISLANDS.

AEGEAN SEA [*ancient: Archipelago; Greek: Aigaion Pélagos; Turkish: Ege Deniz*] (Greece) Arm of the Mediterranean Sea between mainland Greece on the W, Asia Minor and Turkey on the E, and Crete on the S. On the NE the strait of DARDANELLES connects it with the Sea of Marmara and thence with the BLACK SEA. The Aegean has many islands, some of volcanic origin and some a continuation of promontories off mainland Greece. The Aegean was the site of two major early Bronze Age civilizations, those of Crete and of Greece, called as a whole the Aegean Civilization. After 1400 BC the civilization of the mainland, though heavily influenced by CRETE, is referred to as the Mycenaean, after MYCENAE, the most important early center in Greece. The earlier civilization on Crete is called the Minoan, after the legendary King Minos. In the CYCLADES islands the Bronze Age culture is called Cycladic, and on the mainland of Greece the early civilization is referred to as Helladic.

After the disruption of the Aegean Civilization c.1200 BC and the subsequent Dark Ages, the civilization of Classical Greece gradually emerged during the Archaic Period of the eighth and seventh centuries BC, culminating in the Classical Period in the sixth and fifth centuries BC. This had a profound impact on all later civilizations of the West. Centering on the cultural and, at times, political hegemony of ATHENS, Classical Greece was tested during the Persian Wars of the fifth century BC, and its decline was hastened by the Peloponnesian Wars of 431 to 404 BC.

The Aegean islands played a central part in all of this.

The northern islands sided with PERSIA during the Persian Wars of 490 to 479 BC, but the eastern islands, under the influence of the Greek cities of IONIA, allied themselves with Athens. From 478 to 404 BC, after the Persian wars, many of the islands allied under Athenian leadership, then mastery, in the Delian League, which evolved into the Athenian Empire. Subsequently most of the islands, except the Cyclades, were controlled by the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE until taken over by ROME in the second century BC.

From the fifth through the 13th centuries AD they were ruled by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Several were overrun by Roger II of SICILY during the Second Crusade of 1147. VENICE established NAXOS as the center of the duchy of Naxos in 1207, and during the 13th century Venetian families and traders were dominant in the area. In 1261 the Byzantines took IMBROS, SAMOTHRACE, and LESBOS; but the western islands remained under the Venetian duchy of the Archipelago. The Genoese held CHIOS from 1261 to 1329; the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem held RHODES from 1310 to 1522. During the 15th and 16th centuries there were a series of Venetian wars with the OTTOMAN EMPIRE during which the Turks gradually prevailed, so that from the death of Suleiman I in 1566 until the Greek revolt of 1821 the Aegean islands were part of the Ottoman Empire.

Most of them came under independent Greece by the Treaty of ADRIANOPLE in 1829. During World War I the Allies attempted to reach ISTANBUL through the Dardanelles during the GALLIPOLI campaign in April 1915 but were forced to withdraw in 1916. See also AEGINA, DELOS, DODECANESE, EUBOEA, LEMNOS, North and South SPORADES, THASOS.

AEZIALEIA. See SICYON.

AEIDIA. See KOPER.

AEGINA [Aigina] [Greek: Aiyina] (Greece) Island in the Saronic Gulf, 20 mi SW of ATHENS, in Attica. A leading commercial city state of ancient Greece, it was allied with SPARTA in 457 BC when it was defeated in battle by Athens in the First Peloponnesian War. In 431 BC its inhabitants were expelled by Athens, and the island lost its commercial importance. In 210 BC it was sacked by the Romans.

AEGOSPOTAMI. See AEGOSPOTAMOS.

AEGOSPOTAMOS [Aegospotami] [Turkish: Indjelimien] (Turkey) River of NW Turkey, it flows through the GALLIPOLI PENINSULA to the DARDANELLES (then the HELLESPONT). In August 405 BC, at the mouth of the river, the Athenian fleet under Conon was annihilated by the Spartans under Lysander. This decisive victory ended the Peloponnesian Wars.

AEgyptus. See EGYPT.

AEIANA. See 'AQABA.

AEIA CAPITOLINA. See JERUSALEM.

AEIUM CETIUM. See SANKT PÖLTEN.

AEMILIA. See EMILIA-ROMAGNA.

AEMILIANUM. See MILLAU.

AEMILIAN WAY [Latin: Via Aemilia] (Italy) An-

cient Roman road, approx. 175 mi long, constructed in 187 BC between Ariminum, now RIMINI and Placentia, now PIACENZA, in the present EMILIA-ROMAGNA region of northern Italy. This extension of the FLAMINIAN WAY, later continued to Mediolanum, now MILAN, was built by the consul Marcus Aemilius Lepidus as an elevated causeway because of frequent flooding in the area.

AEMINIUM. See COIMBRA.

AENARIA. See ISCHIA.

AENOS. See ENOS.

AENUS. See ENOS.

AEOLIA. See AEOLIS.

AEOLIAE INSULAE. See LIPARI ISLANDS.

AEOLIAN ISLANDS. See LIPARI ISLANDS.

AEOLIS [Aeolia] (Turkey) Ancient region of W Turkey, on the Aegean Sea, N of IONIA. It was settled in the 11th century BC by the first important wave of Greek colonization. The cities of Aeolis, of which CYME was the most important, became tributaries of the kingdom of LYDIA and were finally annexed by PERSIA in the sixth century BC.

AESERNIA. See ISÉRNIA.

AESIS. See IESI.

AETHALIA. See ELBA.

AETNA. See ETNA, MOUNT.

AETOLIA [Aitolia] (Greece) Ancient district on the Gulf of Corinth, in Aetolia-Acarnania department. It became politically important in the fourth century BC when its cities united to form the Aetolian League with its capital at THERMON. The League reached its peak in the third century BC when it was the leading power in Greece, but was defeated by Philip V of Macedon in 217 BC. Allied with ROME it defeated Philip V at CYNOSCEPHALAE in 197 BC but was in turn defeated by the Romans at THERMOPYLAE in 191 BC. It became a tributary state of Rome and was incorporated with ACHAEA into the Roman province of Macedonia in 146 BC. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

AETOLIAN LEAGUE. See AETOLIA.

AETSTRETFORDAE. See STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

AFARS AND ISSAS. See DJIBOUTI.

AFGHANISTAN [Greek: Bactria] (Afghanistan) This country in S Central Asia is bounded on the N by the USSR, on the S and E by W Pakistan, and on the W by Iran. It is central to passage to and from the above countries and its very centrality explains its turbulent political history, with countless changes of government, boundaries, and allegiances. Afghanistan had a civilization long before Darius I annexed it to PERSIA. It subsequently became part of Alexander's empire. The SELEUCID dynasty finally gained effective control and founded many Greek towns in eastern Iran after c.310 BC. In 255 BC the satrap of Bactria took the opportunity to found the independent Greek kingdom of BACTRIA. Many examples of Greek architecture may be found in Kashmir and the Peshawar valley, but other-

wise Greek influence waned fairly rapidly.

Western Afghanistan was conquered by Muslims in the seventh century AD. In spite of all the later political reorganizations, Islam became the stable religion of the region. This has been the one solid, unifying factor at the core of later Afghan history and has much to do with the cohesion and fierce sense of independence of its people.

In 1747 Afghanistan was established as a kingdom. At the death of the Persian Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1773, the Afghan Kingdom consisted of Eastern Persia, Afghanistan, BALUCHISTAN, KASHMIR, and the PUNJAB. Under a succession of rulers, various territories were lost. In 1809 Afghanistan joined the British against the Russians and the Persians. However, they were attacked by the British in the First Afghan War of 1838 to 1842. Throughout the 19th century Afghanistan had a troubled history and was caught between rival British and Russians in the Second Afghan War of 1878 to 1880. A degree of independence was gained under Abd-er-Rahman Khan between 1880 and 1901, when he ceded the KHYBER PASS, long the gateway for invasions of India, to the British. He also settled the boundaries with INDIA in 1893 and with RUSSIA in 1895.

Afghanistan stayed neutral during World War I and by various treaties was recognized as independent by Britain, Russia, Turkey, and Persia. The progressive Amanullah Khan assumed the rule in 1919 and adopted a constitution in 1923. However, his westernization provoked opposition, and he was overthrown in 1929. His successor, Nadir Shah, was assassinated in 1933. Nadir Shah's son, Mohammed Zahir Shah, formed an Oriental Entente in 1937 with Turkey, Iraq, and Iran and continued to modernize the country.

Afghanistan again remained neutral in World War II. In 1940 it signed a trade pact with the USSR, and in subsequent years became a member of the United Nations. In the 1950's and 1960's the government took broad measures to modernize and improve the economy. In 1973 the monarchy was abolished and a republic established. After a coup, in December 1979 the country was occupied by the USSR in order to bolster its pro-Russian government, which had nearly collapsed. The occupation has been a stormy one, and the Russians continue to face much organized resistance.

AFIUNKARAHISSAR. See AFYONKARAHISAR.

AFON DYFRDWY. See DEE RIVER.

AFRICA [*Latin: Africa Proconsularis*] (Tunisia) Ancient Roman province, now in Tunisia. The first African territory of the ROMAN EMPIRE, it was created in 146 BC following the Roman conquest of CARTHAGE in the Third Punic War. It flourished under Caesar and Augustus but later was conquered by Vandals under Gaiseric who seized Carthage in 439 AD. The Byzantines under Belisarius reconquered it in 534. It fell to the Arabs in the 7th century. See also LEPTIS MAGNA.

AFRICA PROCONSULARIS. See AFRICA.

AFYON. See AFYONKARAHISAR.

AFYONKARAHISAR [*Afyon*] [*earlier: Afiunkarahissar, Kara Hisar; Greek: Nicopolis*] (Turkey) City and capital of Afyonkarahisar province, 140 mi SW of

Ankara. Strategically located on a crossroads of trade routes through the plateau of Asia Minor, it was originally part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE but was conquered by the Seljuk Turks in the 11th century and became part of the SULTANATE OF RUM. During the Greco-Turkish War of 1919 to 1922, it was a major battlefield, changing hands several times until falling finally to the Turks in August 1922.

AĞAÇLI. See ANAZARBE.

AGADE. See AKKAD.

AGADÉS. See AGADEZ.

AGADEZ [*Agadès, Agades*] (Niger) Town and capital of Agadez department, in the Air Mountains, 450 mi NE of Niamey. Located on a crossroads of caravan routes between North Africa and the SUDAN, it was originally a Tuareg center until falling to the SONGHAI EMPIRE in 1515. After the fall of the Songhai Empire in 1590 it became an important Islamic center of learning. It was under French control from 1900 to 1960.

AGADIR, Algeria. See TLEMCEN.

AGADIR [*Portuguese: Santa Cruz*] (Morocco) City and port on the Atlantic Ocean, 130 mi SW of Marrakech, in Agadir province. Agadir was the center of a crisis that nearly precipitated war when, on July 1, 1911, the Germans sent a warship, the *Panther*, to the port to check French influence in Morocco. The crisis was defused by an agreement on November 4 by which Germany obtained a share in the CONGO in return for recognizing a French protectorate over Morocco. In World War II the Allies made a landing here in November 1942.

AGANA (United States) Town and capital of the United States Trust Territory of GUAM, 6 mi NE of Apra Harbor, in the MARIANA ISLANDS, W Pacific Ocean. Agana was completely destroyed during the reconquest of Guam from the Japanese by U.S. forces in World War II. The whole island was entirely in American hands by Aug. 9, 1944.

AGARTALA. See TRIPURA, India.

AGATHA. See AGDE.

AGAUNUM. See SAINT-MAURICE.

AGDE [*Greek: Agatha*] (France) Town in Hérault department, 30 mi SW of Montpellier. Settled by Greeks from PHOCAEA in the sixth century BC, it was later taken by the Visigoths. It was an episcopal see from 400 to 1790, when it was secularized during the French Revolution.

AGEDINCUM. See SENS.

AGEN [*Latin: Aginnum*] (France) City and capital of Lot-et-Garonne department, on the Garonne River, 75 mi SE of Bordeaux. The site of a Roman station, it became the seat of a bishopric in the fourth century AD. Captured by the Franks under Clovis in 509, it became the capital of the countship of AGENAIS. Historic remains include a Roman bridge and aqueduct.

AGENAIS [*Agenois*] (France) Former countship of SW France, roughly coextensive with the modern department of Lot-et-Garonne. Its capital was AGEN. The

area was made a hereditary countship in 1038, and as part of the duchy of AQUITAIN it passed to the English in 1154. Possession of the countship seesawed between England and France until it passed to the French duchy of GUIENNE. It was united to the French crown in 1472.

AGENDICUM. See SENS.

AGENOIS. See AGENAIS.

AGGERSBORG. See SLAGELSE, Denmark.

AGHRIM. See AUGHRIM.

AGINCOURT [*French: Azincourt*] (France) Village in Pas-de-Calais department, at the foot of the Artois Hills, 44 mi N of Amiens. On Oct. 25, 1415, during the Hundred Years War, the English under Henry V defeated a numerically superior French feudal army here. The battle, in which much of France's knighthood died, led to the conquest by ENGLAND of a large part of France.

AGINNUM. See AGEN.

AGIRA [*Latin: Agyrium*] (Italy) Town in Enna province, central SICILY, 15 mi ENE of ENNA. Originally a town of the Siculi, it was colonized by Greeks under Timoleon in 339 BC. During World War II, it fell to Allied forces on July 29, 1943.

AGMAHAL. See RAJMAHAL.

AGNADEL. See AGNADELLO.

AGNADELLO [*French: Agnadel*] (Italy) Town in Cremona province, 12 mi E of Milan, in LOMBARDY. On May 14, 1509, during the Italian Wars, the French under Louis XII defeated the Venetians here. This victory secured France's possessions in Italy and forced VENICE to make concessions to Pope Julius II. See also FRANCE.

AGOO (Philippines) Municipality in La Union province, on LUZON, 21 mi S of San Fernando. Among the oldest towns of the Malay Archipelago, it was twice the site of fighting during World War II: in December 1941, when it fell to Japan, and January 1945, when it was recaptured by the United States.

AGOSTA. See AUGUSTA.

AGRA [*former: Akbarabad*] (India) City in Uttar Pradesh, on the JUMNA RIVER, 120 mi SSE of New Delhi. Conquered by the founder of the MOGUL EMPIRE, Babur, in 1526, it was established as the Mogul capital by Akbar in 1564. The city is famous for its Indo-Islamic mausoleums and mosques. These include the Taj Mahal, built by Shah Jehan, under whom the city reached its peak between 1628 and 1658. It was besieged in the Sepoy rebellion in 1857.

AGRAM. See ZAGREB.

AGRI DECUMATES (West Germany) Region of the ROMAN EMPIRE, between the MAIN RIVER, the RHINE RIVER and the DANUBE RIVER, now within Baden-Württemberg. Roman annexation of the region began in 74 AD in order to improve communications between the armies on the Rhine and the Danube rivers. Later the region was given to Roman veterans as free lands. The area was conquered by the Alemanni c.260 AD.

AGRIGENTO [*Greek: Akragas, former: Girgenti, Latin: Agrigentum*] (Italy) City in S SICILY, overlook-

ing the Mediterranean Sea, 57 mi SSE of Palermo. Founded c.580 BC by Greek colonists from GELA, it reached its peak under Theron in the fifth century BC but was sacked by CARTHAGE in 406 BC. Today it is famous for its remains of several Greek temples, including the Doric temples of Zeus and Hercules.

AGRIGENTUM. See AGRIGENTO.

AGROPOLIS. See TIRGU-MUREŞ.

AGRO PONTINO. See PONTINE MARSHES.

AGUA. See GUATEMALA.

AGUA CALIENTE. See PALM SPRINGS.

AGUASCALIENTES (Mexico) City and capital of Aguascalientes state, 270 mi NW of Mexico City. Founded as a military outpost by the Spanish in 1575, it was built above the so called perforated city consisting of a labyrinth of tunnels built by an unknown pre-Columbian people. The city was the scene of a meeting in October 1914, during the Mexican civil war, including the revolutionary factions of Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, which attempted to organize a government and end hostilities. Many of the city's old colonial buildings are still standing.

AGYLLA. See CERVETERI.

AGYRIUM. See AGIRA.

AHMADABAD [*Ahmedabad*] (India) City in Gujarat state, on the Sabarmati River, 280 mi N of Bombay. Founded by Ahmad Shah in 1412, it was conquered by the Moguls under Akbar in 1573 and became a prosperous trade center. In 1619 a trading post was opened by the English who controlled the city within 200 years. In modern times it was a center of the nationalist activities of Gandhi, who was arrested here in 1933. It is the site of many remarkable mosques and temples.

AHMADNAGAR [*Ahmednagar*] (India) City in Maharashtra state, on the Sina River, 125 mi E of Bombay. Founded in 1494 by Ahmad Nizam Shah, it became the capital of one of the five Muslim kingdoms of the DECCAN. It was conquered by the MOGUL EMPIRE under Akbar in 1599. Captured by the Marathas in 1760, it fell to the British in 1803.

AHMEDABAD. See AHMADABAD.

AHMEDNAGAR. See AHMADNAGAR.

AHVAZ [*Ahwaz*] (Iran) City and capital of KHUZESTAN province, on the Karun River, 70 mi N of Khorramshar. An important Arab trading center in medieval times, it expanded rapidly in the 20th century, becoming a transportation and industrial center of the oil-rich Khuzestan province. As such it was a prime target for the Iraqis in the 1980 Iran-Iraq war, during which it was badly damaged.

AHVENANMAA. See ÅLAND ISLANDS.

AHWAZ. See AHVAZ.

AI (Israel) City in the Canaan Mountains, 15 mi W of JERICHO, in ancient PALESTINE. It is the site of the ruins of an ancient royal city of CANAAN where Joshua defeated the Canaanites c.1200 BC during the Exodus.

AIDIN. See AYDIN.

AIGAION PÉLAGOS. See AEGEAN SEA.