

differing except in size, throws some doubt on the older records, especially since examples which have recently been obtained in the British Islands undoubtedly belong to this lesser bird, and it would be satisfactory to have the occurrence in the Old World of the true *C. hyperboreus* placed on a surer footing. So nearly allied to the species last named as to have been often confounded with it, is the Blue-winged Goose, *C. caerulescens*, which is said never to attain a snowy plumage. Then we have a very small species, long ago described as distinct by Hearne, the Arctic traveller, but until 1861 discredited by ornithologists. Its distinctness has now been fully recognized, and it has received, somewhat unjustly, the name of *C. rossii*. Its face is adorned with numerous papillae, whence it has been removed by Mr Elliot to a separate genus, *Exanthemops*, and for the same reason it has, for more than a century, been known to the European residents in the fur countries as the "Horned Wavy"—the last word being a rendering of a native name, *Wawa*, which signifies Goose. Finally, there appears to belong to this section, though it has been frequently referred to another (*Chloephaga*), and has also been made the type of a distinct genus (*Philacte*), the beautiful Painted Goose, *C. canagica*, which is almost peculiar to the Aleutian Islands, though straying to the continent in winter, and may be recognized by the white edging of its remiges.

The southern portions of the New World are inhabited by about half a dozen species of Geese, akin to the foregoing, but separated as the genus *Chloephaga*. The most noticeable of them are the Rock or Kelp Goose, *C. antarctica*, and the Upland Goose, *C. magellanica*. In both of these the sexes are totally unlike in colour, the male being nearly white, while the female is of a mottled brown, but in others a greater similarity obtains.<sup>1</sup> Very nearly allied to the birds of this group, if indeed that can be justifiably separated, comes one which belongs to the northern hemisphere, and is common to the Old World as well as the New. It contains the Geese which have received the common names of Bernacles or Brents,<sup>2</sup> and the scientific appellations of *Bernicla* and *Branta*—for the use of either of which much may be said by nomenclaturists. All the species of this section are distinguished by their general dark sooty colour, relieved in some by white of greater or less purity, and by way of distinction from the members of the genus *Anser*, which are known as Grey Geese, are frequently called by fowlers Black Geese. Of these, the best known both in Europe and North America is the Brent-Goose—the *Anas bernicla* of Linnæus, and the *B. torquata* of many modern writers—a truly marine bird, seldom (in Europe at least) quitting salt-water, and coming southward in vast flocks towards autumn, frequenting bays and estuaries on our coasts, where it lives chiefly on sea-grass (*Zostera maritima*). It is known to breed in Spitsbergen and in Greenland. A form which is by some ornithologists deemed a good species, and called by them *B. nigricans*, occurs chiefly on the Pacific coast of North America. In it the black of the neck, which in the common Brent terminates just above the breast, extends over most of the lower parts. The true Bernacle-Goose,<sup>3</sup> the *B. leucopsis* of most authors, is but a casual visitor to

<sup>1</sup> See Selater and Salvin, *Proc. Zool. Society*, 1876, pp. 361-369.

<sup>2</sup> The etymology of these two words is exceedingly obscure, and no useful purpose could be attained by discussing it here, especially as any disquisition upon it must needs be long. Suffice it to say that the ordinary spelling Bernacle seems to be wrong, if we may judge from the analogy of the French *Bernache*. In both words the *e* should be sounded as *a*.

<sup>3</sup> The old fable, perhaps still believed by the uneducated in some parts of the world, of Bernacle-Geese being produced from the Bernacles (*Lepadida*) that grow on timber exposed to salt-water, is not more absurd than many that in darker ages had a great hold of the popular mind, and far less contemptible than the conceited spirit in which many modern zoologists and botanists often treat it. They

North America, but is said to breed in Iceland; and occasionally in Norway. Its usual *incumbula*, however, still form one of the puzzles of the ornithologist, and the difficulty is not lessened by the fact that it will breed freely in semi-captivity, while the Brent-Goose will not. From the latter the Bernacle-Goose is easily distinguished by its larger size and white cheeks. Hutchins's Goose (*B. Hutchinsi*) seems to be its true representative in the New World. In this the face is dark, but a white crescentic or triangular patch extends from the throat on either side upwards behind the eye. Almost exactly similar in coloration to the last, but greatly superior in size, and possessing 18 rectrices, while all the foregoing have but 16, is the common wild Goose of America, *B. canadensis*, which, for some two centuries or more, has been introduced into Europe, where it propagates so freely that it has been included by nearly all the ornithologists of this quarter of the globe, as a member of its fauna. An allied form, by some deemed a species, is *B. leucopareia*, which ranges over the western part of North America, and, though having 18 rectrices, is distinguished by a white collar round the lower part of the neck. The most diverse species of this group of Geese are the beautiful *B. ruficollis*, a native of North-eastern Asia, which occasionally strays to Western Europe, and has been obtained more than once in Britain, and that which is peculiar to the Hawaiian archipelago, *B. sandvicensis*.

The largest living Goose is that called the Chinese, Guinea, or Swan-Goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, and it seems to be the stock whence the domestic Geese of several Eastern countries have sprung. It may not infrequently be seen in English farmyards, and it is found to cross readily with our common tame Goose, the offspring being fertile, and Blyth has said that these crosses are very abundant in India. The true home of the species is in Eastern Siberia or Mongolia. It is distinguished by its upright bearing, which has been well rendered by Bewick's excellent figure. The Ganders of the reclaimed form are distinguished by the knob at the base of the bill, but the evidence of many observers shows that this is not found in the wild race. Of this bird there is a perfectly white breed.

We have next to mention a very curious form, *Cereopsis nove-hollandia*, which is peculiar to Australia, and appears to be a more terrestrial type of Goose than any other now existing. Its short, decurved bill and green cere give it a very peculiar expression, and its almost uniform grey plumage, bearing rounded black spots, is also remarkable. It bears captivity well, breeding in confinement, and may be seen in many parks and gardens. It appears to have been formerly very abundant in many parts of Australia, from which it has of late been exterminated. Some of its peculiarities seem to have been still more exaggerated in a bird that is wholly extinct, the *Cremiornis calcitrans* of New Zealand, the remains of which were described in full by Professor Owen in 1873 (*Trans. Zool. Society*, ix. p. 253). Among the first portions of this singular bird that were found were the *tibia*, presenting an extraordinary development of the *patella*, which, united with the shank-bone, gave rise to the generic name applied. For some time the affinity of the owner of this wonderful structure was in doubt, but all hesitation was dispelled by the discovery of a nearly perfect skeleton, now in the British Museum, which proved the bird to be a Goose, of great size, and unable, from the shortness of its wings, to fly.

should remember that the doctrine of spontaneous generation has still many adherents, and that seems to be hardly less extravagant than the notion of birds growing from "worms," as they were then called. The mistake of our forefathers is of course evident, but that is no reason for deriding their innocent ignorance as some of our contemporaries are fond of doing.

In correlation with this loss of power may also be noted the dwindling of the keel of the sternum. Generally, however, its osteological characters point to an affinity to *Cereopsis*, as was noticed by Dr Hector (*Trans. New Zeal. Institute*, vi. pp. 76-84), who first determined its Anserine character.

Birds of the genera *Chenalopez* (the Egyptian and Orinoco Geese), *Plectropterus*, *Sarcidiornis*, *Chlamydochen*, and some others, are commonly called Geese. To the writer it seems uncertain whether they should be grouped with the *Anserinae*. The males of all appear to have that curious enlargement at the junction of the bronchial tubes and the trachea which is so characteristic of the Ducks or *Anatinae*. As much may be said for the genus *Nettionus*, but want of space precludes further consideration of the subject here.

(A. N.)

GOOSEBERRY, *Ribes grossularia*, a well-known fruit-bush of northern and central Europe, usually placed in the same genus of the natural order to which it gives name as the closely allied currants, but by some made the type of a small sub-genus, *Grossularia*, the members of which differ from the true currants chiefly in their spinous stems, and in their flowers growing on short footstalks, solitary, or two or three together, instead of in racemes.

The wild gooseberry is a small, straggling bush, nearly resembling the cultivated plant,—the branches being thickly set with sharp spines, standing out singly or in diverging tufts of two or three from the bases of the short spurs or lateral leaf shoots, on which the bell-shaped flowers are produced, singly or in pairs, from the groups of rounded, deeply-crenated 3 or 5-lobed leaves. The fruit is smaller than in the garden kinds, but is often of good flavour; it is generally hairy, but in one variety smooth, constituting the *R. uva-crispa* of writers; the colour is usually green, but plants are occasionally met with having deep purple berries. The gooseberry is indigenous to the central parts of Europe and western Asia, growing naturally in alpine thickets and rocky woods in the lower country, from France eastward, perhaps as far as the Himalaya. In Britain it is often found in copses and hedgerows and about old ruins, but has been so long a plant of cultivation that it is difficult to decide upon its claim to a place in the native flora of the island. Common as it is now on some of the lower slopes of the Alps of Piedmont and Savoy, it is uncertain whether the Romans were acquainted with the gooseberry, though it may possibly be alluded to in a vague passage of Pliny: the hot summers of Italy, in ancient times as at present, would be unfavourable to its cultivation. Abundant in Germany and France, it does not appear to have been much grown there in the Middle Ages, though the wild fruit was held in some esteem medicinally for the cooling properties of its acid juice in fevers; while the old English name, *Fea-berry*, still surviving in some provincial dialects, indicates that it was similarly valued in Britain, where it was planted in gardens at a comparatively early period. Turner describes the gooseberry in his *Herball*, written about the middle of the 16th century, and a few years later it is mentioned in one of Tusser's quaint rhymes as an ordinary object of garden culture. Improved varieties were probably first raised by the skilful gardeners of Holland, whose name for the fruit, *Kruisbezie*, may have been easily corrupted into the present English vernacular word.<sup>1</sup> Towards the end of the last century the gooseberry became a favourite object of cottage-horticulture, especially in Lancashire, where the working cotton-spinners have raised numerous varieties from seed, their efforts having been chiefly directed to increasing the size of the fruit.

<sup>1</sup> The Scotch *grossart*, originally *grosel*, evidently from the French *groseille*, may have the same ultimate origin; the usual derivation from *grossus*, a green fig, seems far-fetched. The rough wild fruit is called by the Germans *krausbeere*.

Of the many hundred sorts enumerated in recent horticultural works, few perhaps equal in flavour some of the older denizens of the fruit-garden, such as the "old rough red" and "hairy amber." The climate of the British Islands seems peculiarly adapted to bring the gooseberry to perfection, and it may be grown successfully even in the most northern parts of Scotland; indeed, the flavour of the fruit is said to improve with increasing latitude. In Norway even, the bush flourishes, in gardens on the west coast, nearly up to the Arctic circle, and it is found wild as far north as 63°. The dry summers of the French and German plains are less suited to it, though it is grown in some hilly districts with tolerable success. The gooseberry in the south of England will grow well in cool situations, and may be sometimes seen in gardens near London flourishing under the partial shade of apple trees; but in the north it needs full exposure to the sun to bring the fruit to perfection. It will succeed in almost any soil, but prefers a rich loam or black alluvium, and, though naturally a plant of rather dry places, will do well in moist land, if drained.

The varieties are most easily propagated by cuttings planted in the autumn, which root rapidly, and in a few years form good fruit-bearing bushes. Much difference of opinion prevails regarding the mode of pruning this valuable shrub; it is probable that in different situations may require varying treatment. The fruit being borne on the lateral spurs, and on the shoots of the last year, it is the usual practice to shorten the side branches in the winter, before the buds begin to expand; some reduce the longer leading shoots at the same time, while others prefer to nip off the ends of these in the summer while they are still succulent. When large fruit is desired, plenty of manure should be supplied to the roots, and the greater portion of the berries picked off while still small. Burdige states that the gooseberry may be with advantage grafted or budded on stocks of some other species of *Ribes*, *R. aureum*, the ornamental golden currant of the flower garden, answering well for the purpose. The giant goose berries of the Lancashire "fanciers" are obtained by the careful culture of varieties specially raised with this object, the growth being encouraged by abundant manuring, and the removal of all but a very few berries from each plant. Single-gooseberries of nearly 2 ounces in weight have been occasionally exhibited; but the produce of such fanciful horticulture is generally insipid. The bushes at times suffer much from the ravages of the caterpillar of the gooseberry or magpie moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*, which often strip the branches of leaves in the early summer, if not destroyed before the mischief is accomplished. The most effectual way of getting rid of this pretty but destructive insect is to look over each bush carefully, and pick off the larvæ by hand; when larger they may be shaken off by striking the branches, but by that time the harm is generally done—the eggs are laid on the leaves of the previous season. Equally annoying in some years is the smaller larvæ of the V-moth, *Haliastur vanaria*, which often appears in great numbers, and is not so readily removed. The gooseberry is sometimes attacked by the grub of a fly, *Nematus ribesii*, of which several broods appear in the course of the spring and summer, and are very destructive. The grubs bury themselves in the ground to pass into the pupal state; the first brood of flies, hatched just as the bushes are coming into leaf in the spring, lay their eggs on the lower side of the leaves, where the small greenish larvæ soon after emerge. For the destruction of the first broods it has been recommended to syringe the bushes with tar-water; perhaps a very weak solution of carbolic acid might prove more effective. The powdered root of white hellebore is said to destroy both this grub and the caterpillars

of the gooseberry and V-moth; infusion of foxglove, and tobacco-water, are likewise tried by some growers. If the fallen leaves are carefully removed from the ground in the autumn and burnt, and the surface of the soil turned over with the fork or spade, most eggs and chrysalids will be destroyed.

The gooseberry was introduced into the United States by the early settlers, and in some parts of New England large quantities of the green fruit are produced and sold for culinary use in the towns; but the excessive heat of the American summer is not adapted for the healthy maturation of the berries, especially of the English varieties. Perhaps if some of these, or those raised in the country, could be crossed with one of the indigenous species, kinds might be obtained better fitted for American conditions of culture, although the gooseberry does not readily hybridize. The bushes are apt to be infested by a minute fly, known as the gooseberry midge, *Cecidomyia grossulariae*, which lays its eggs in the green fruit, in which the larvæ are hatched, causing the berries to turn purple and fall prematurely. According to Mr Fitch, the midge attacks the wild native species as well as the cultivated gooseberry.

The gooseberry, when ripe, yields a fine wine by the fermentation of the juice with water and sugar, the resulting sparkling liquor retaining much of the flavour of the fruit. By similarly treating the juice of the green fruit, picked just before it ripens, an effervescing wine is produced, nearly resembling some kinds of champagne, and, when skilfully prepared, far superior to much of the liquor sold under that name. Brandy has been made from ripe gooseberries by distillation; by exposing the juice with sugar to the acetous fermentation a good vinegar may be obtained. The gooseberry, when perfectly ripe, contains a large quantity of sugar, most abundant in the red and amber varieties; in the former it amounts to from 6 to upwards of 8 per cent. The acidity of the fruit is chiefly due to malic acid.

Several other species of the sub-genus produce edible fruit, though none have as yet been brought under economic culture. Among them may be noticed *R. oxyacanthoides* and *R. cynosbati*, abundant in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, and *R. gracile*, common along the Alleghany range. The group is a widely distributed one, species occurring to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and in Siberia and Japan, while one is said to have been found by recent explorers on the lofty Kilimanjaro, near the lake-sources of the Nile.

(C. P. J.)

**GOPHER** (*Testudo gopher*, Bartr.), the only living representative on the North American continent of the *Testudinidae* or family of land tortoises, where it occurs in the south-eastern parts of the United States, from Florida in the south to the river Savannah in the north. Its carapace, which is oblong and remarkably compressed, measures from 13 to 14 inches in extreme length, the shields which cover it being grooved, and of a yellow-brown colour. The gopher abounds chiefly in the forests, but occasionally visits the open plains, where it does great damage, especially to the potato crops, on which it feeds. It is a nocturnal animal, remaining concealed by day in its deep burrow, and coming forth at night to feed. Its strength in proportion to its size is said to be enormous, it being able, according to Dumeril and Bibron, to move along comfortably bearing a man on its back. The flesh of the gopher or mungofa, as it is also called, is considered excellent eating.

**GÖPPINGEN**, a town of Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, on the right bank of the Fils, 22 miles E.S.E. of Stuttgart. It possesses an old castle erected by Duke Christopher in the 16th century, two evangelical churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a synagogue, a real school, a classical school, and an advanced school. The manufactures

include linen and woollen cloth, leather, glue, paper, machines, and toys. Three miles north of the town are the ruins of the old castle of Hohenstaufen, with the Barbarossa chapel, containing, besides other adornments, an old fresco of Frederick Barbarossa dating probably from the 16th century. Göppingen originally belonged to the house of Hohenstaufen, and at a later period came into the possession of the counts of Würtemberg. It was surrounded by walls in 1129. The population in 1875 was 9532.

**GORAKHPUR**, a district of the North-Western Provinces, India, between 26° 50' 15" and 27° 28' 48" N. lat., and between 83° 7' and 84° 29' E. long., bounded on the N. by the territory of Nepal, on the E. by Champaran and Saran, on the S. by the Gogra river, and on the W. by Basti and Fyzabad, with an area of 4578 square miles. The district lies immediately south of the lower Himalayan slopes, but forms itself a portion of the great alluvial plain. Only a few sandhills break the monotony of its level surface, which is, however, intersected by numerous rivers studded with lakes and marshes. In the north and centre dense forests abound, and the whole country has a verdant appearance. The principal rivers are the Rápti, the Gogra, the great and little Gandak, the Kuána, the Rolim, the Ami, and the Gunghi. The tiger is found in the north, and many other wild animals abound throughout the district. The lakes are well stocked with fish.

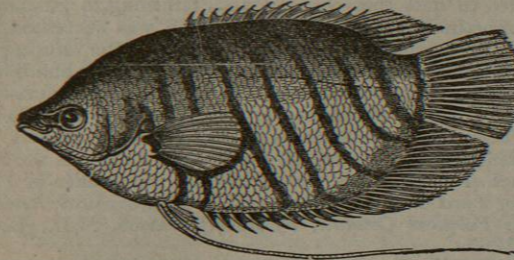
The population, which in 1853 numbered 1,816,390, had risen to 2,019,361 in 1872, a great increase in so short a period; of these, 1,819,445 or 90.1 per cent. are Hindus, 199,372 Mussulmans, and 533 Christians. The district contains a total cultivated area of 2621 square miles, with 897 square miles available for cultivation, most of which is now under forest. The chief products are cotton, rice, *bajra*, *jowar*, *mohr*, and other food-stuffs. The commerce of Gorakhpur is confined to the above products. The means of communication are still imperfect. Two good metalled roads run through the district, one from Gorakhpur to Benares *via* Bahalganj, the other to Basti and Fyzabad. The total revenue in 1876 was £227,738. The police force in 1875 numbered 755 officers and men. In 1875 there were 435 schools, with 13,525 pupils. The district is not subject to very intense heat, from which it is secured by its vicinity to the hills and the moisture of its soil. Dust-storms are rare, and cool breezes from the south, rushing down the gorges of the Himalayas, succeed each short interval of warm weather. The climate is, however, relaxing. The southern and eastern portions are as healthy as most parts of the province, but the *táras* and forest-tracts are still subject to malaria. The average rainfall from 1860 to 1871 was 45.8 inches; the maximum was 60 inches in 1861, and the minimum 25 inches in 1868. The mean monthly temperature in the shade was 77° in 1870, and 76° in 1871. The death rate in 1875 was 40.092, or 19.85 per thousand of the population.

Gautama Buddha, the founder of the religion bearing his name, died within the district of Gorakhpur. It thus became the headquarters of the new creed, and was one of the first tracts to receive it. The country from the beginning of the 6th century was the scene of a continuous struggle between the Bhars and their Aryan antagonists, the Rahtors. About 900 the Domhatárs or military Bráhmans appeared, and expelled the Rahtors from the town of Gorakhpur, but they also were soon driven back by other invaders. During the 15th and 16th centuries, after the district had been desolated by incessant war, the descendants of the various conquerors held parts of the territory, and each seems to have lived quite isolated, as no bridges or roads attest any intercourse with each other. Towards the end of the 16th century, Mussulmans occupied Gorakhpur town, but they interfered very little with the district, and allowed it to be controlled by the native rájás. In the middle of the 18th century a formidable foe, the Banjás from the west, kept the district in a state of terror, and so weakened the power of the rájás that they could not resist the fiscal exactions of the Oudh officials, who plundered and ravaged the country to a great extent. The district formed part of the territory ceded by Oudh to the British under the treaty of 1801. During the mutiny it was lost for a short time, but under the friendly Gurkhas the rebels were driven out, and the whole district once more passed under British rule.

**GORAKHPUR**, a municipal city, and the administrative headquarters of Gorakhpur district, North-Western Provinces, in 26° 44' 8" N. lat., and 83° 23' 44" E. long., on the river Rápti, near the centre of the district. It was

founded about 1400, on the site of a more ancient city. It is the headquarters of a civil and sessions judge, with the usual administrative offices, and has a considerable trade in grain and timber sent down the Rápti to the Gogra and the Ganges. The municipal revenue in 1875-76 was £4771. Population (1872), 51,117.

**GORAMY**, or **GOURAMY** (*Osphronemus olfax*), is reputed to be one of the best-flavoured freshwater fishes in the East Indian archipelago. Its original home is Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and several other East Indian islands, but thence it has been transported to and acclimatized in Penang, Malacca, Mauritius, and even Cayenne. Being



Goramy.

an almost omnivorous fish and tenacious of life, it seems to recommend itself particularly for acclimatization in other tropical countries; and specimens kept in captivity become as tame as carps. It attains the size of a large turbot. Its shape is flat and short, the body covered with large scales; the dorsal and anal fins are provided with numerous spines, and the ventral fins produced into long filaments.

**GORCUM**, or **GORKUM** (Dutch, *Gorinchem*), a town of the Netherlands, chief town of a circle in the province of South Holland, 22 miles E.S.E. of Rotterdam, on the right bank of the Merve or Merwede, at the influx of the Linge, by which it is intersected. It is surrounded by walls, and has an old town-house adorned with fine old paintings, a prison, a custom-house, barracks, an arsenal, and a military hospital. The old church of St Vincent contains the monuments of the lords of Arkel. The charitable and benevolent institutions are numerous, and there is also a library and several learned associations. Gorcum possesses a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, hemp, cheese, potatoes, and fish, although it is still destitute of railway communication. The population in 1876 was 9301.

The earliest notice of Gorcum is in a document of John I., duke of Brabant (in the close of the 13th century), granting the town's folk free trade throughout his duchy. The history in the 15th century is closely connected with that of the countship of Arkel. It was within its walls that William, the last lord of Arkel, perished in 1417, on the capture of the town by the Kabeljaus; and it was the burghers of Gorcum who in 1573 laid the castle of Arkel in ruins. In 1572, when the town was taken by William de la Marck, he put to death 19 priests and friars, who have a place in the Romish calendar as the Martyrs of Gorcum. The place defended itself successfully against the French in 1672, but was taken by the Prussians in 1785, by the French in 1795, and by the allies in 1814.

**GORDIANUS**, or **GORDIAN**, the name of three Roman emperors. The first, Marcus Antonius Africanus Gordianus, the wealthiest of the Romans, was descended on the father's side from the Gracchi, on the mother's from Trajan, while his wife was the granddaughter of Antoninus Pius. While he gained unbounded popularity by his magnificent games and shows, his prudent and retired life did not alarm the tyranny of Caracalla. Alexander Severus called him to the dangerous honours of government in Africa, and during his proconsulship there occurred the usurpation of Maximin. The universal discontent roused by the oppressive rule of Maximin culminated in a revolt in Africa in 238, and Gordian reluctantly yielded to the

popular clamour and assumed the purple. His son was associated with him in the dignity. The senate confirmed the choice of the Africans, and most of the provinces gladly sided with the new emperors; but, even while their cause was so successful abroad, they had fallen before the sudden inroad of Capellianus, who commanded Mauretania in the interest of Maximin. They had reigned only 36 days. Both the Gordians had deserved by their amiable character their high reputation; they were men of great accomplishments, fond of literature, and voluminous authors; but they were rather intellectual voluptuaries than able statesmen or powerful rulers. Having embraced the cause of Gordian, the senate was obliged to continue the revolt against Maximin, and appointed Maximus and Balbinus, two of its noblest and most esteemed members, as joint emperors. At their inauguration a sedition arose, and the popular outcry for a Gordian was appeased by the association of M. Antonius Gordianus Pius, nephew of the younger and grandson of the elder Gordian, a boy of thirteen. Maximin forthwith invaded Italy, but was murdered by his own troops while besieging Aquileia; and a revolt of the praetorian guards, to which Maximus and Balbinus fell victims, left Gordian sole emperor. For some years he was under the control of his mother's eunuchs, till happily Misiitheus, his teacher of rhetoric, whose daughter he married, roused him to free himself from the ignoble tyranny. Misiitheus was appointed prefect of the praetorian guards, and wielded ably the supreme power that now belonged to him. When the Persians invaded Mesopotamia, the young emperor at his persuasion opened, for the last time recorded in history, the temple of Janus, and marched in person to the East. Misiitheus proved a skilful and prudent general; but his sudden death under strong suspicions of poisoning was the end of Gordian's prosperity. Discontent and seditions, fostered by Philip, who had succeeded Misiitheus, arose in the camp, and Gordian was slain by the mutinous soldiers (244). A monument near the confluence of the Euphrates and Aboras marked the scene.

**GORDIUM**, an ancient town of Bithynia, was situated not far from the river Sangarius, but the site has not been exactly ascertained, though M. Lejean believes that it may be identified with ruins which he observed in the vicinity of the village Emret. It was undoubtedly a place of high antiquity, and though Strabo describes it as a village, it afterwards increased in size, and, under the name of Juliopolis, which it received in the reign of Augustus, it continued to flourish to the time of Justinian at least. According to the legend, Gordium was founded by a certain Gordius, who had been called to the throne by the Phrygians in obedience to an oracle of Zeus commanding them to select the first person that rode into the agora in a car. The king afterwards dedicated his car to the god, and another oracle declared that whoever succeeded in untying the strangely entwined knot of the yoke should reign over all Asia. Alexander the Great, according to the well-known story, overcame the difficulty of the Gordian knot by a stroke of his sword.

See Kiepert, *Beiträge zur inschriftlichen Topographie Klein-Asiens*, 1863; Lejean, in *Bull. de la Soc. de Géogr.*, Paris, 1869.

**GORDON**, **ALEXANDER**, the "Sandy Gordon" of Scott's *Antiquary*, is believed to have been a native of Aberdeen, and a graduate of either King's or Marischal College, but of his parentage and early history nothing is known. When still a young man he is said to have travelled abroad, probably in the capacity of tutor. He must, however, have returned to Scotland previous to 1726, when, betaking himself to antiquarian pursuits, he made the acquaintance of, among others, Roger Gale, the first-vice president of the Society of Antiquaries. In the year just

mentioned appeared the *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, his greatest and best known work. He was already the friend of Sir John Clerk, of Penicuik, better known as Baron Clerk, from his having been appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and the Baron and Roger Gale are the "two gentlemen, the honour of their age and country," whose letters were published, without their consent it appears, as an appendix to the *Itinerarium*. Subsequently Gordon was appointed secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, with an annual salary of £50. Resigning this post he succeeded Dr Stukeley as secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and also acted for a short time as secretary to the Egyptian Club, an association composed of gentlemen who had visited Egypt. In 1741 he accompanied Governor Glen to South Carolina. No explanation has yet been given of the reasons which led to this step, or of the relations between the old "Roman" antiquary and his new patron. A hint, but nothing more, is afforded by the fact that in the list of subscribers to the *Itinerarium* we find the name of "James Glen of Longcroft, Esq." Through the influence probably of his friend, Gordon, besides receiving a grant of land in Carolina, was appointed registrar of the province, and justice of the peace, and filled several other offices. From his will, still in existence, dated 22d August 1754, we learn that he had a son Alexander and a daughter Frances, to whom he bequeathed most of his property, among which were portraits of himself and of friends painted, by his own hand.

Some additional particulars regarding Gordon and his works may be got from a communication to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by Professor Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Toronto, printed in the *Proceedings*, with Additional Notes and an Appendix of Original Letters by the late Dr David Laing (*Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of Scot.*, vol. x. pp. 363-382).

GORDON, LORD GEORGE, (1751-1793), third and youngest son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, was born in London 26th December 1751. After completing his education at Eton, he entered the navy, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant; but on account of a disagreement regarding promotion with Lord Sandwich, then at the head of the admiralty, he resigned his commission shortly before the commencement of the American war. In 1774 he entered parliament as member for the small borough of Luggershall, and possessing some wit, great ease of address, and the confidence arising from sincere conviction, he advocated his individual notions on any subject with great volubility and with something of the eagerness of monomania. After supporting the ministry for some time, he began to attack both ministry and opposition with such ceaseless pertinacity that it became a common saying that "there were three parties in parliament, the ministry, the opposition, and Lord George Gordon." He vehemently opposed the passing of the Acts for the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities, and took a leading part in organizing the Protestant associations of Scotland and England. Of both associations he was chosen president, and on June 2d 1780 he headed the mob which marched in procession from St George's Fields to the Houses of Parliament in order to present the monster petition against the Acts. After the mob reached Westminster a terrific riot ensued, which continued several days, during which the city was virtually at their mercy. At first indeed they dispersed after threatening to make a forcible entry into the House of Commons, but reassembled soon afterwards and destroyed several Roman Catholic chapels, pillaged the private dwellings of many Roman Catholics, set fire to Newgate and broke open all the other prisons, attacked the Bank of England and several other public buildings, and continued the work of violence and conflagration until the interference of the military, by whom no fewer than 450 persons were killed and wounded

before the riots were quelled. For his share in instigating the riots Lord Gordon was apprehended on a charge of high treason; but, mainly through the skilful and eloquent defence of Erskine, he was acquitted on the ground that he had no treasonable intentions. In 1786 he was excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury for refusing to bear witness in an ecclesiastical suit; and in 1787 he was convicted of libelling the queen of France, the French ambassador, and the administration of justice in England. He was, however, permitted to withdraw from the court without bail, and made his escape to Holland; but on account of representations from the court of Versailles he was commanded to quit that country, and, returning to England, was apprehended, and in January 1788 was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Newgate, where, after refusing to grant the guarantees required as a condition of his obtaining his liberty at the conclusion of his original term of imprisonment, he died of delirious fever November 1, 1793. Some time before his apprehension he had become a convert to Judaism, and had undergone the initiatory rite. A serious defence of most of his eccentricities is undertaken in *The Life of Lord George Gordon, with a Philosophical Review of his Political Conduct*, by Robert Watson, M.D., London, 1795.

GORDON, SIR JOHN WATSON (1788-1864), Scottish painter, was the eldest son of Captain Watson, R.N., a cadet of the family of Watson of Overmains, in the county of Berwick. He was born in Edinburgh in 1788, and, it being his father's desire that he should enter the army, was educated specially with a view to his joining the Royal Engineers. As drawing was even at that period considered a not inappropriate accomplishment for the scientific service, he was, while waiting for his commission, entered as a student in the Government school of design, then as now under the management of the Board of Manufactures. With the opportunity, his natural taste for art quickly developed itself, and his industry and progress were such that his father was persuaded to allow him to adopt it as his profession. Captain Watson was himself a skilful draughtsman, and his brother George Watson, afterwards president of the Scottish Academy, stood high as a portrait painter, second only to Sir Henry Raeburn, who also was a friend of the family. Between the studios of his uncle and his friend, John Watson seems to have thought he had every necessary assistance a young artist required, and neither then or at a future period showed any desire for foreign study; his art consequently is more purely of native growth than that of any of his contemporaries. In the year 1808 he sent to the exhibition of the Lyceum in Nicolson Street a subject from the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and continued for some years to exhibit fancy subjects; but, although freely and sweetly painted, they were altogether without the force and character which in his own proper walk stamped his portrait pictures as the works of a master. After the death of Sir Henry Raeburn in 1823, he succeeded to much of his practice; and as there were at that time in Edinburgh four artists of the name of Watson, all of them portrait painters, he assumed in 1826 the name of Gordon, by which he is best known. Mixing a good deal in literary and scientific society, he painted most of the notabilities who lived in or visited the northern metropolis during his career; one of the earliest of his famous sitters was Sir Walter Scott, who sat for a first portrait in 1820. Then came J. G. Lockhart in 1821; Professor Wilson, 1822 and 1850, two portraits; Sir Archibald Alison, 1839; Dr Chalmers, 1844; a little later De Quincey; and Sir David Brewster, 1864, being the last picture he painted. Among his most important works may be mentioned the earl of Dalhousie, 1833, now in the Archers' Hall, Edinburgh; Sir Alexander Hope, 1835; in the county buildings,

Linlithgow; Lord President Hope, in the Parliament House; and Dr Chalmers, 1844. These are all full lengths, and were exhibited in London, where they attracted great attention (the Chalmers portrait was purchased some years later by Sir Robert Peel, and is now in the Peel Gallery); they belong to his middle period, and are distinguished by great sweetness in execution, and, unlike his later works, are generally rich in colour. The full length of Dr Brunton, 1844, and Dr Lee, the principal of the university, 1846, both in the staircase of the College Library, mark a modification of his style, which ultimately resolved itself into extreme simplicity, both of colour and treatment.

During the last twenty years of his life he painted many distinguished Englishmen who came to Edinburgh to sit to him. And it is significant of the position he held in the esteem of artists themselves that David Cox, the landscape painter, on being presented with his portrait, subscribed for by many friends, chose to go to Edinburgh to have it executed by Watson Gordon, although he neither knew the painter personally nor had ever before visited the country. Among the portraits painted during this period, in what may be termed his third style, are De Quincey, the opium eater, in the National Portrait Gallery, London; General Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, in the Royal Society; the prince of Wales, Lord Macaulay, Sir M. Packington, Lord Murray, Lord Cockburn, Lord Rutherford, and Sir John Shaw Lefevre, in the Scottish National Gallery, and a host of others, for latterly he not only possessed great facility of brush but was industrious to a fault. These latter pictures are mostly clear and grey, sometimes showing little or no positive colour, the flesh itself being very grey, and the handling extremely masterly, though never obtruding its cleverness. He was very successful in rendering acute observant character, and there is a look of mobility of feature, in repose it is true, but suggesting that the eye could twinkle and the lips relax. As an example of his last style, showing pearly flesh painting freely handled, yet highly finished, the head of Sir John Shaw Lefevre will hold its own in any school.

John Watson Gordon was one of the earlier members of the Royal Scottish Academy, and was elected its president in 1850; he was at the same time appointed limner to her majesty for Scotland, and received the honour of knighthood. Since 1841 he had been an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1851 he was elected a Royal Academician. Sir John continued to paint with little if any diminution of power until within a very few weeks of his death, which occurred on the 1st of June 1864.

GORDON, PATRICK (1635-1699), of Auchleuchries, a Russian general, was descended from a Scotch family of Aberdeenshire, who possessed the small estate of Auchleuchries, and were connected with the house of Haddo. He was born in 1635, and after completing his education at the parish schools of Cruden and Ellon, entered, in his fifteenth year, the Jesuit college at Braunsberg, Prussia; but, as "his humour could not endure such a still and strict way of living," he soon resolved to return home. He changed his mind, however, before re-embarking, and after journeying on foot in several parts of Germany, ultimately, in 1655, enlisted at Hamburg in the Swedish service. In the course of the next five years he served alternately with the Poles and Swedes as he was taken prisoner by either. In 1661, after changing his resolution more than once, he took service in the Russian army under Alexis I., and in 1666 he was sent on a special mission to England. After his return he distinguished himself in several wars against the Turks and Tartars in southern Russia, and in recognition of his services he in 1678 was made major-general, in 1679 was appointed to the chief command at Kieff, and in 1683 was made lieutenant-general. He visited England in 1686, and, after

his return to Russia, he in 1687 and 1689 took part as quartermaster-general in the expeditions against the Crim Tartars in the Crimea. On the breaking out of the revolution in Moscow in the latter year, Gordon with the troops he commanded virtually decided events in favour of the czar Peter I., and against the czarina Sophia. He was therefore during the remainder of his life in high favour with the czar, who confided to him the command of his capital during his absence from Russia, employed him in organizing his army according to the European system, and latterly raised him to the rank of general-in-chief. He died November 29, 1699. The czar, who had visited him frequently during his illness, was with him when he died, and with his own hands closed his eyes.

General Gordon left behind him a diary of his life, written in English. Several of those parts of the diary connected with the military history of Russia were at an early period translated into German—then the literary language of St Petersburg—but never printed, although made use of for various other works. A complete German translation, by Prince M. A. Kolenksi and Mr M. C. Powell, was published, the first volume at Moscow in 1849, the second at St Petersburg in 1851, and the third at St Petersburg in 1853; and *Passages from the Diary of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, 1635-1699*, was printed, under the editorship of Joseph Robertson, for the Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1859.

GORE, MRS CATHERINE GRACE (1799-1861), an exceedingly prolific English novelist, was born in 1799 at East Retford, Nottinghamshire, and was the daughter of Mr Moody, a wine-merchant. In 1823 she was married to Captain Charles Gore; and, in the same year, she published her first work, *Theresa Marchmont, or the Maid of Honour*. Then followed, in rapid succession, the *Lettre de Cæchét* and *The Reign of Terror* (1827), *Hungarian Tales*, *Manners of the Day* (1830), *Mothers and Daughters* (1831), and *The Fair of May Fair* (1832). At this point the critics began to say that Mrs Gore had written enough; and she accordingly went to France to extend her range of observation, and did not publish till 1836, when her next novel, entitled *Mrs Armytage*, appeared. Every succeeding year saw several volumes from her pen; and in 1839 *The Cabinet Minister*, *Preferment*, and *The Courtier of the Days of Charles II.* were issued from the press. But in 1841 Mrs Gore fairly eclipsed her other novels by the publication of *Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb*, which produced a great sensation. This year also appeared *Greville, or a Season in Paris*. Then followed, in 1842, *Ormington, or Cecil a Peer*, *Fascination*, and *The Ambassador's Wife*; and in 1843 Mrs Gore produced another masterpiece, entitled *The Banker's Wife*. She continued to write, with unflagging fertility of invention, till her death in January 1861. Mrs Gore also published some dramas and translations from the French; but it is as a fashionable novelist that she is remembered. Her life was one of extraordinary literary industry, as may be inferred from the fact that she is the author of more than seventy distinct works. Among her best novels are *Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb*, *Greville*, and *The Banker's Wife*. *Cecil* gives extremely vivid sketches of London fashionable life, and is full of happy epigrammatic touches. It displays great knowledge of London clubs, for which Mrs Gore was indebted to Mr Beckford, the author of *Vathek*. The narrative is varied by occasional glimpses of Continental life. *Greville* is marked by faithful pictures of English country life, and of the ease and grace of French society. *The Banker's Wife* is distinguished for masterly studies of character, especially in the persons of Mr Hamlyn, the cold calculating money-maker, and his warm-hearted country neighbour, Colonel Hamilton.

Mrs Gore's works are characterized by great cleverness in invention, lively satire, shrewd insight into character, and keen observation of life. They are exceedingly deficient in feeling; and the lover of fiction passes a pleasant hour

or two over her novels, not much excited by the triumphs, or vexed by the sufferings of her characters. Sometimes her novels weary the reader; but this does not arise from any failing in her style, which is always clear, animated, and full of point, nor from lack of inventiveness, but from the endless repetitions involved in writing so many books on a subject of such comparatively limited range as fashionable life. Mrs Gore's novels have not only achieved an immense temporary popularity, but possess genuine historic value as eminently readable, and on the whole faithful, pictures of the life and pursuits of the English upper classes.

GORÉE (in French *Gorée*, and in the native tongue *Bir* or *Berr*, that is, a belly, in allusion to its shape), a small island off the west coast of Africa, belonging to the French colony of the Senegal. It lies immediately to the south of Cape Verd, and, according to the *Annuaire du Sénégal* for 1878, in 14° 39' 55" N. lat. and 12° 16' 40" W. long. The distance from the mainland in one direction is about 8 miles, and in another from 3 to 4. Though little more than a barren rock, Gorée is of importance as a commercial and military post, and all the more as it has the advantage of a milder climate than the neighbouring mainland. The greater part of its area is occupied by the town, which was constituted a commune in 1872, and placed under the government of a municipal council of 14 members. The streets are narrow, and the houses, built for the most part of dark red stone, are flat-roofed. Among the principal buildings are the castle of St Michael, which occupies the rocky eminence in the south of the island, the governor's residence, the hospital, and the barracks. The summit of the rock within the citadel is levelled to an esplanade, and in the centre is a deep Artesian well, the only source in the otherwise arid island, which is dependent on its rain-water tanks for its ordinary supplies. Gorée is a free port, and forms a convenient centre for the distribution of European goods. It is regularly visited by the vessels of the British and African Steam Navigation Company. The harbour is formed in a small sandy bay on the north-east side of the island. Telegraphic communication with St Louis dates from 1862. A chamber of commerce was established in 1870, and a sanitary commission in 1874. The town was reported in 1878 to have a population of 3243, and the arrondissement of Gorée-Dakar, of which it is the administrative centre, had a total population of 61,394. Dakar is a new settlement on the mainland, with a port constructed since 1857 for the vessels of the Messageries Maritimes; but with the exception of the public buildings the town has still to be built. Gorée owes its name to the Dutch, who took possession of it in the beginning of the 17th century, and called it Goerée or Goedereede, in memory of the island on their own coast now united with Overflakke. It was taken from them in 1663 by the English under Commodore Holmes, but recovered in the following year by De Ruyter. They were finally expelled, in 1677, by the French under Admiral D'Estrées, whose conquest was confirmed in 1678 by the peace of Nymwegen. In 1758 the island was captured for the English by Commodore Keppel, but a few years afterwards it was restored to France. With the exception of a few months in 1804, when the island was held by the French, the English were again in possession from 1800, when it was seized by Sir Charles Hamilton, till the peace of 1814.

GORGIAS of Leontini, in Sicily, a rhetorician and sophist of whose personal history nothing is known beyond the facts that in 427, when already a comparatively old man, he was sent by his fellow-citizens at the head of an embassy to ask Athenian protection against the aggression of the Syracusans; that he then settled in Athens, and supported himself by the practice of oratory and by teach-

ing rhetoric; and that he ended his days at Larissa, in Thessaly. His birth and death may be approximately dated respectively at 483 and 375 B.C. He was the author of a lost work *On Nature or the Non-existent* (*περὶ τοῦ μὴ ὄντος ἢ περὶ φύσεως*), the substance of which may be gathered from the writings of Sextus Empiricus, and also from the treatise (ascribed to Theophrastus) *De Melisso, Xenophane, Gorgia*. His philosophical opinions may be summed up in three propositions, which stand in direct relation to the teachings of the Eleatic school. He held (1) that there is nothing which has any real existence; (2) that, even if anything did really exist, it could not be known; and (3) that, supposing real existence to be knowable, the knowledge would be incommunicable. On the first point his argument was that a real existence must either have come into being or have been eternal. But the first alternative would require it to have been produced, either from the existent or from the non-existent; the second alternative would require us to identify it with the infinite, but the infinite exists nowhere (for that would involve the absurdity of its existing either within itself or within something else), but what exists nowhere is nothing. In support of the second proposition he argued that, if existence could be known, then thought would be existence, and the non-existent would be unthinkable and error would be impossible. The third point for which he argued was the inadequacy of language to convey ideas, and the impossibility of the idea being the same in different minds. In natural philosophy, his opinions, so far as these are known, appear to have been similar to those of Empedocles. See the monograph, *De Gorgia Leontino Commentatio*, by Foss, 1828.

GORGON, γοργώ, according to Hesychius, is a word akin to γοργός, which means terrible, lively, rapid. Sophocles (fr. 167) calls the sea-nymphs γοργίδες and γοργάδες is quoted as a title of the daughters of Oceanus. Now it is a well-established fact that the sea was at one time the sea of air and its nymphs the clouds. Hence we may infer that words from this stem are employed in the sense of quick-moving as epithets of the clouds.

The various forms in which the Gorgon appears in Greek mythology originate probably from the rapidly gathering terrible thunder-cloud. When the cloud covered the heaven and hid the sun, a primitive race, whose thoughts and words were few and simple, said that the sun was united in marriage to the cloud. From this union sprang the lightning and the thunder. Now the sun, in its different aspects and relations, was conceived in different ways, which developed, as thought unfolded itself, into distinct deities; and, as connected with clouds, rain, and the fertility that springs therefrom, he is the original of the Vedic Savitar and Tryashtar and of the Greek Poseidon. Accordingly (Hes., *Theog.*, 273 ff.) Poseidon on a meadow (*i.e.*, the heaven, thus often in mythology) begat from the Gorgon Medusa Chrysaor and Pegasus. Chrysaor, Gold-sword, is obviously the lightning; and Pegasus, who bears the thunder and lightning for Zeus (*ibid.*, 286), was probably at first simply the thunder. Gorgo and Erinyes are merely tribal or local varieties of the same conception; Gorgo is specially Attic, Erinyes Minyan. A similar legend occurs about children of Erinyes and Poseidon (Paus., viii. 37). Hence Æschylus (*Cho.*, 1048) compares the Erinyes to Gorgons.

Gorgo is always the impersonation of the atmospheric terrors, and is conceived in connexion with the deities that are armed with thunder and lightning—Zeus and Athene. With Athene in particular is the connexion very close, and some facts of ritual and nomenclature almost suggest an original identity of the two. Palæphatus says that Athene was worshipped in the island of Cerne under the name Gorgo; Sophocles (*Al.*, 450) calls her γοργώπις; and Plutarch (*Arat.*, 32) says that her wooden statue at Pallene, if

brought out of the temple, destroyed human life (compare the description of the birth of Athene in Pindar, *Ol.*, vii. 65 ff., which strongly suggests the phenomena of the thunderstorm). Here we have preserved to us a relic from the very earliest thought among the Indo-European race. When a phenomenon in the heavens attracted their attention, they naturally spoke of it as of an animated being. The storm appeared to act out its own natural course, to live its own life. But afterwards the phenomenon was conceived with reference to human needs: beneficent and hostile deities worked in nature; a hostile power denies to men what a friendly power after a conflict grants. Among the Greeks this opposition appears in the antithesis of Olympian and older or Chthonian gods. The goddess who ruled the storm for man was set in opposition to the actual thundercloud—Athene to Gorgo (see GRACES). Accordingly the usual Greek account is that the γοργόγυναιον or γοργεῖν κεφαλή, a terror-striking countenance, is fixed in the middle of the ægis of Zeus. Zeus gives the ægis (*Iliad.*, v. 736 ff., comp. Æsch., *Eum.*, 825) to Athene, the goddess of the air. The Gorgoneion is always said to have been won in battle, viz., in the conflict of the beneficent gods against the older nature-powers, who would scorch the earth with heat and deny the needed rain. Zeus then assuming the ægis (the shield of the storm-cloud) overthrows the Titans or the Giants in the aerial battle; the rain descends, and a clearer and cooler sky succeeds. Or in other accounts the whole array of gods engages in the battle; Athene then appears naturally as γοργοφόνη, *i.e.*, she clears the atmosphere, her own special domain, from the terrible cloud, which she keeps on her shield threatening death to all her foes. The Attic tradition v as that the Gorgon was a monster produced by Earth to aid her distressed sons the Giants, and was slain by Pallas (Eur., *Ion.*, 1002). In Homer Gorgo appears also in connexion with Apollo, Agamemnon, Hector, and Persephone,—a connexion which might be justified by an examination into the mythological ideas that underlie these names.

Later accounts, beginning from Hesiod (*Theog.*, *l.c.*), mention three Gorgons; but Medusa alone inherits the character and history of the older Gorgo, while two sisters are added to make up the sacred number, in analogy with the Moiræ, Grææ, Erinyes, &c. The Argive story has established itself in all later literature as the standard account of the Gorgons. Perseus, the light-giving hero, aided by Athene and the other gods, goes to the abode of the Gorgons beside Oceanus far away in the dark West, and cuts off the head of Medusa. Then from the streaming neck sprang Chrysaor and Pegasus, her two sons by Poseidon. This head, which, like the lightning, had the power of turning into stone all that looked on it, was given to Athene, who placed it in her shield. According to another account, Perseus buried the head in the Agora of Argos. Beside it was buried his daughter Gorgophone, who is obviously a mere impersonation of the old epithet of the Gorgon-slaying goddess.

These ideas of sun and storm give only the starting point for the myths; the history of their further growth involves the whole subsequent history of the nation. Just as in Germany, after Christianity was introduced, many old myths and customs lived on applied to Christ and his apostles instead of the old gods, so must the Greek myths as we know them bear traces of the historical vicissitudes of the race. Hence Böttiger (*Kunst-Myth.*, i. 369) has possibly some ground for referring the Perseus tale to the extinction of Phœnician human sacrifices by the Greeks.

The gradual development in art from the old hideous and terrible representation of the Medusa head to the calm repose of a beautiful dead face is described in detail by Müller, *History of Ancient Art*, and *Denkmäler der Alten Kunst*. See also Rosenberg, *Die Erinyen*.

GORI, in Georgia, an ancient fortress, is now the chief town of a district of the same name in the government of Tiflis, and a station on the Poti-Tiflis railroad. It is built at the foot of an isolated hill crowned by the old fortifications, in a luxuriantly fertile plain on the left bank of the Kour, at the junction of the Bleejah'va and Medjoura, 48 miles west of Tiflis. The population, about 5000, is almost exclusively Armenian, engaged in commerce. The women are noted for their beauty. This town, at one time celebrated for its silk and cotton stuffs, is now famous for corn, reputed the best in Georgia; the wine is also esteemed, 5200 acres being laid out in vineyards. The climate is excellent, delightfully cool in summer, owing to the refreshing breezes from the mountains of the great Caucasian range, which, however, are at times disagreeably felt in winter. Gori was founded (1123) by David II., "the Restorer," for the Armenians who fled their country on the Persian invasion. The earliest remains of the fortress are Byzantine, but it was thoroughly restored in 1634-58, during the reign of Rustam, and destroyed by Nadir Shah. Besides the Armenian and Georgian churches, and some good schools, there is a church constructed in the 17th century by Capuchin missionaries from Rome. Gori was the birthplace (1773) of Stephân Peshanegishvily, a distinguished and popular poet. Eight miles from Gori is the remarkable rock-cut town of Ouplytz-tzykhé, consisting of several large dwellings having their interiors ornamented with mouldings, imitation beams, and designs sculptured in relief, and innumerable smaller habitations, the majority being divided into chambers with doorways, openings for light, and sundry provisions for domestic comfort. The whole have been hewn out of the solid rock, the groups being separated by streets, where steps for facilitating communication and grooves for water courses are cut. This "Fortress of Ouplytz" was projected and completed, according to the annals of Georgia, by Ouphlis, an immediate descendant of Noah (see GEORGIA). It was a fortress in the time of Alexander of Macedon, and an inhabited city in the reign of Bagrat III. (980-1014).

GORILLA. See APE, vol. ii. p. 148.

GÖRITZ. See GÖRZ.

GÖRLITZ, a town in the Prussian province of Silesia, capital of a circle in the government district of Liegnitz, is situated on the left bank of the Neisse, and at the junction point of several railways, 55 miles east of Dresden. The Neisse at this point is crossed by a railway bridge half a mile long and 120 feet high, with 32 arches. The town is the seat of a provincial office, a circle court, and a chamber of commerce. It is surrounded by beautiful walks and fine gardens, and although its old walls and towers have now been demolished, many of its ancient buildings remain to form a picturesque contrast with the signs of modern industry. From the hill called Landskrone, about 1500 feet high, an extensive prospect is obtained of the surrounding country. The principal buildings are the fine church of St Peter and St Paul, dating from the 15th century, with a famous organ and a very heavy bell; the church of Our Lady erected about the end of the 15th century, and possessing a fine portal and choir in pierced work; the Catholic church, founded in 1853, in the Roman style of architecture, with beautiful glass windows and oil-paintings; the town house, containing the arms of King Matthias of Hungary, and having at its entrance a fine flight of steps; the old bastion, named Kaisertrutz, now used as a guardhouse and armoury; the gymnasium buildings in the Gothic style erected in 1851; the fine new middle school, the real school, the provincial trade school, the theatre, and the barracks. Near the town is the chapel of the Holy Cross, in connexion with which there is a model of the Holy Grave at Jerusalem. In the public park there