

of rock-salt at
ed. There are
useful in archi-
amethysts, to-
quartz, baryte
gypsum, in all
time, and chal-
waters and hot

bright and clear
is variable and
diseases not
ains are every-
the winter, and
June.

of the surface is
consisting of
woodland. The
of fragments of
stly fertile. All
ent, rye, maize,
ains of Ampuri-
cultivation is
alth. (Milano.)
Hemp, flax, saf-
rice, and barilla
tracts yield good
tly employed to
r prove, and are
ose to Cete, and
mons, and citrons,
monds are grown
and apples, pears,
ats, peaches, wal-
n all the plains.
ality, is produced
east district. Silk,
ed in considerable
il, especially the
reen poplar, cork-
te important arti-
ing in this respect
oods and brandy.
ines seen in the
he produce of wool

ed, and the people
the Spanish provs.
causes, but princi-
from the *alcavala*
(see SPAIN), and to
upied. Generally,
divided into vast
f strict entail, and
account of the pro-
vince of this system
of agriculture, and
try, in most parts
lonia its influence
landlords having
phyteutic contract,
s. This they may
bsolute or condi-
; always reserving
pyhold, with a re-
on the alienation
l rights dependent
The reserved rent
ut the agreement
r poultry. If the
is term (which he
improvements, for
id. Persons occu-
ve an obvious in-
ion; and wherever
comparatively flour-

Irrigation is the leading feature in the hus-
bandry of the prov., and is carried to a great ex-
tent by means of canals and trenches cut from
every available source; the maintenance of which,
together with the distribution of the water, is
committed to the care of a particular junta. Great
numbers of farms are also watered by means of
the *noria*, a machine introduced by the Saracens
for raising water from wells. The soil is in parts
so very light that it is ploughed with a couple of
oxen, and sometimes with one horse, or even mule;
but with the help of the water it is rendered fer-
tile, and produces on the same spot corn, wine,
oranges, and olives.

The silk and woollen manufactures of Catalonia
were formerly carried on to a great extent, and
are still of considerable value and importance. In
the latter part of last century the cotton manu-
facture was introduced; but it has not succeeded.
Exclusive of silks, cottons, and woollens, a good
deal of linen is made, with paper, hats, and cord-
age. All kinds of weaving are carried on upon
the slopes of the Pyrenees, where wages are low-
est, the wels being brought to Barcelona to be
bleached and printed. Leather is largely manu-
factured, and shoe-making used to be one of the
principal employments. In 1786, the export of
shoes from Barcelona only was estimated at
700,000 pairs, mostly for the colonies. Since the
emancipation of the latter, this trade has greatly
declined. Distillation is extensively carried on;
the exports of brandy amounting, on the average,
to 35,000 pipes a year. Cannon and small arms,
soap, glass, sheet-iron, and copper utensils, are also
produced. Women, in the agricultural districts,
are employed in the making of blond and other
laces. The shipbuilding, formerly carried on at
Barcelona, Mataró, and other places on the coast,
where timber was cheap, has nearly ceased. Tarrag-
ona is the chief place in the prov. for the export
of nuts, almonds, wines, brandy, cork wood, and
cork bark. (See TARRAGONA.)

The pop. of Catalonia was estimated in 1788 at
814,412. According to the census of 1857, it con-
tained 1,652,291 inhabitants. Catalonia is now
divided into the four provinces of Barcelona,
Tarragona, Lerida, and Girona. The principal
towns are Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Lerida,
Reus, Manresa, and Tortosa.

The language of the Catalans is a dialect of the
Romance or Provençal, at one time the common
language in the S. of France, and in some other
parts. But it is now a good deal intermixed with
Castilian and other words. Letters were success-
fully cultivated at the court of Barcelona; and
some of the counts attained to distinction as
troubadours.

Catalonia had for a lengthened period its states,
composed of the clergy, nobility, and commons,
who shared the legislative power with the sove-
reign. It had, also, particular and very extensive
privileges, and a peculiar form of jurisdiction in
the hands of magistrates, called *viguieries*, whose
districts are named *royalties*. The highest court
of appeal was the royal council established in
Catalonia. Their contributions to the king were
not considered as imposts, but as voluntary gifts;
the Catalans were to be tried by the laws of
Catalonia only, and by native judges; and their
estates were never to be confiscated, unless for
treason. But these privileges were suppressed by
Philip V. when he subdued the province; and the
laws of Catalonia were then assimilated to
those of Castile. They have always been ex-
empted from the *alcavala*, *cientos*, and *millones*, in
lieu of which they paid 10 per cent. on all rents,
whether belonging to individuals or communities,

and on the supposed gains of merchants and me-
chanics.

The Catalans are hardy, active, and industrious;
and used to be distinguished by their attachment
to their privileges, and their opposition to arbi-
trary power. But in this respect they seem to
have undergone a material change, being now
distinguished by their veneration for the apostol-
ical party in church and state—a consequence
probably of their ignorance and subservience to the
priesthood. There seems, indeed, to be little or
no provision made for education. Philip V. sup-
pressed the universities of Barcelona, Lerida, and
Girona, and established in their stead only that of
Cervera. There are academies in the principal
towns; but the great bulk of the people appear to
be without the means of instruction. Their im-
proved condition is not therefore in any degree
owing to their superior intelligence, but to the com-
paratively favourable circumstances under which
they have, in other respects, been placed.

The difference between the cottages of Cata-
lonia and those of the other provinces of Spain is
very visible. The houses and cottages here have
an air of convenience and comfort; there is glass
in the windows, and the inmates display the
articles of furniture in common use. No beggars,
and few ragged people, are seen; industry is every-
where active; stones are removed from the ground
and collected in heaps; fences are more general
and more neatly constructed; nobody is seen bask-
ing in the sun; even the women and girls who
attend the cattle do not sit idle, wrapped up in
their plaids, but every one has her spindle in her
hand.

Catalonia anciently made a part of the *Hispania*
Taracconensis of the Romans. The Goths were its
next masters, who spread themselves from it over
the rest of Spain. On the fall of the Gothic em-
pire, the Catalans submitted to the Moors, but the
dominion of the latter was not of long duration.
In the 8th and 9th centuries, Catalonia, with the
adjoining country of Roussillon, became an inde-
pendent state, subject to the counts or earls of
Barcelona. Under their government, liberal insti-
tutions were established in the prov.; it was dis-
tinguished by its naval power, commerce, and
proficiency in the arts; and its fleets and armies
frequently interfered with decisive effect in the
contests of the time. In 1137, Catalonia was
united with Aragon by the marriage of one of its
counts with the heiress of the latter; but the Cata-
lonians retained their separate legislature, and
distinct privileges. In 1640 the prov. revolted
against Philip IV., and was not recovered till 1659.
In the war of the succession, the Catalonians were
the most zealous adherents of the Archduke
Charles; and even after England and Austria
had withdrawn from the contest, they refused to
submit, and defended Barcelona with an obstinacy
of which there are but few examples. On its cap-
ture, their ancient cortes, and most of their peculiar
privileges, were suppressed.

CATANIA, an ancient and celebrated city and
sea-port of Sicily, cap. prov. same name, on the E.
coast of the island, at the foot of Mount Ætna, at
the extremity of a vast plain, 31 m. NNW. Syra-
cuse, on the railway from Messina to Syracuse.
Pop. 64,396 in 1862. The city, though it has suf-
fered much from earthquakes, by one of which, in
1693, it was all but totally destroyed, has always
risen from its ruins finer and more magnificent
than ever. Catania has a noble appearance from
the sea; and what is rare in an Italian town, the
effect is not diminished on landing; for the streets
are regular, spacious, and handsome; and the nu-
merous churches, convents, palaces, and public