

(or, as its Latin name is, the Gallican) Church was entirely broken up. The estates and revenues of the clergy were seized and confiscated, the schools and seminaries for their education destroyed, and the Church itself abolished. Most of the bishops fled and lived in exile. But in 1801, Napoleon opened negotiations with the pope concerning the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and in 1810 the Declaration of 1682 was promulgated as the fundamental law of the re-established Church. The pope refused to consecrate the bishops whom the emperor had appointed, but Napoleon took the pope prisoner and compelled him by the concordat of Fontainebleau (1813) to submit. As soon, however, as the pope reached Rome he declared the concordat null and void, and when the Bourbons returned to the French throne, and with them the exiled bishops, a new concordat was concluded (in 1817) by which the liberties of the Gallican Church were considerably restricted. The activity which the Jesuits began to develop, and the fanatical reaction which became more and more apparent in literature, especially through the writings of Joseph de Maistre, made the French people at last uneasy, and in 1824 and 1826 it was necessary for all bishops and teachers to declare publicly that they adhered firmly to the Declaration of 1682. But of late the question of Gallicanism, of the relation between the Gallican Church and the pope, has lost some of its interest, and has been merged into that of liberalism and ultramontanism—a question not of constitution and administration only, but also of doctrines and dogmas. The Vatican Council of 1870 gave the death-blow to Gallicanism and liberal Catholicism. Bishop Dupanloup of Orléans was the last distinguished Gallican; he first voted against papal infallibility, but afterwards submitted to the Council. CLEMENS PETERSEN.

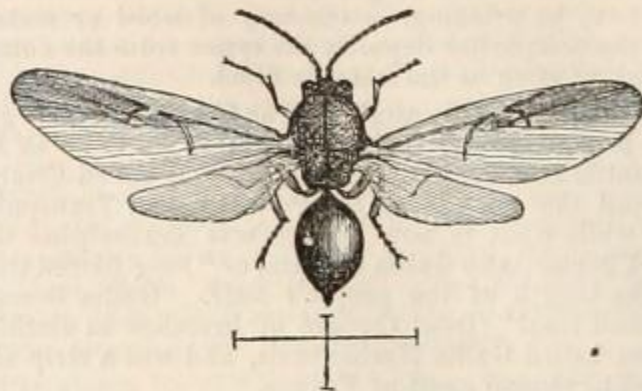
Gallienus (PUBLIUS LICINIUS VALERIANUS EGNATIUS), son and successor of Valerian, was raised to the purple by his father in 253, and in 260 became sole emperor. His reign was greatly disturbed by the invasions of Germans, Franks, Goths, Sarmatians, Persians, and others, a dire pestilence decimated the people, and the so-called thirty tyrants created anarchy throughout the empire. Gallienus seems to have been a weak and sensual though personally brave man. He was killed by his own soldiers at the siege of Milan, 268 A. D.

Gallinaceous Birds. See RASORES.

Gall-Insects are usually defined as those which deposit their eggs in the tissues of plants, and as being confined to two of the seven Orders of true insects. They may be more correctly defined as insects which live within abnormal growths or excrescences produced on different parts of plants, either by the action of the indweller or by that of its parent; the animal in the one case being the architect of its own dwelling; in the other, born within its already constructed abode. These swellings exhaust more or less the parts of the plant on which they occur, and are sometimes so numerous as to destroy the entire plant. Many different families of insects are represented by gall-producers, and they occur in all the Orders except the two lowest—viz. the Straight-wing insects (Orthoptera) and the Nerve-wing insects (Neuroptera). Yet the gall-making habit is by no means common to all the other genera of the family, nor even to all the other species of the genus where it occurs; for the very same genus which contains species which make galls often—and, indeed, quite generally—contains other species that possess no such faculty. Gall-insects are preyed upon by a number of parasitic species which manage to reach them in their hidden recesses; and their galls are appropriated by a number of guest-insects or Inquilines. These do not properly come within the present scope; and those persons who wish to learn more about them will do well to consult the writings of Osten Sacken, Walsh, and Bassett in the *Proceedings* of the Philadelphia Entomological Society. The clearest idea of the different gall-insects, their characteristics and habits, will be conveyed by briefly considering them by Orders, and by mentioning a few species in each family which make the more common or conspicuous galls.

Order Hymenoptera, or Clear-wing Flies.—By far the greater number of gall-insects belong to the order Hymenoptera, or Clear-wing flies, and the family Cynipidæ, or gall-flies proper, is essentially a gall-inhabiting one. It comprises two divisions or sub-families, the Cynipidæ Psenides, or true gall-makers; and the Cynipidæ Inquilinæ, or guest gall-flies, which last do not construct galls of their own, but sponge upon the gall-substance produced by others. We have to deal, in this connection, principally with the first division. The typical genus, *Cynips*, has a curved ovipositor, which is more or less hidden within a valve in repose. Most of the oak-galls are produced by species of this genus. With the ovipositor just mentioned the female pierces the plant-tissues, and therein consigns

an egg, together with a small quantity of a peculiar poisonous fluid. Under the influence of this fluid the gall rapidly

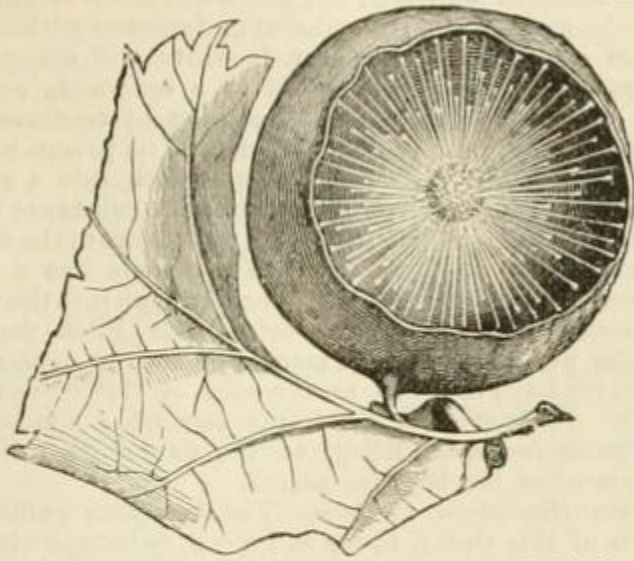


Fly belonging to the genus *Cynips*, the principal genus of Hymenopterous, gall-making insects. Hair-lines indicating natural size.

develops, and is generally fully formed before the egg hatches. The egg is whitish in color and soft. It invariably swells more or less by endosmosis of the surrounding juices, and the outer pellicle is so delicate that no shell is left in hatching; but the larva, or young gall-insect, seems rather to be gradually transformed from the egg. This larva is also whitish, very soft, and has an inconspicuous head and no legs. The body is more or less cylindrical, tapering to both ends, but more especially behind, and lies in a curved position within the cell. As the larva grows the gall-substance around its cell hardens into a cream or buff colored shell, which frequently separates entirely from its surroundings. This may perhaps be in part explained by the absorption of digested matter, as no feces are found in the cavity, and if excreted and absorbed they would naturally cause increased hardening, and lessen the influence of the plant immediately around the cavity. Most insects, once out of the egg, go through somewhat sudden changes or transformations, especially from the larva to the pupa, and from the pupa to the imago or perfect state. But the chitinous integument of these gall-flies is so delicate that the larval molts are not traceable in any exuviae left within the cell; while the change from the larva to the pupa, and from this to the perfect state, is comparatively slow, and partakes rather of the character of continued and uninterrupted development. The fly, once perfected, remains for a considerable time within its cell, but finally eats its way out of its prison.

One of the most interesting biological features of these gall-flies is the fact that two entirely different galls, produced on the same tree at different seasons of the year, may be made by insects specifically related. Thus, there is a large woolly gall, the deformation of a bud, which grows on our black oaks in spring, and which produces in summer a common gall-fly (*C. q. operator*, O. S.) which is bisexual. The female oviposits between the acorn and cupule of the previous year's setting, and the result is a pip-like gall (*Q. operatola*, Riley MS.) embedded in that position, and generally about half exposed. These fall with the acorn to the ground, and the second spring succeeding give forth flies which are all females, and which produce the woolly galls of spring. In the light of this dimorphism and this alternation of generations, the fact, long recognized, that certain galls produce nothing but females, becomes explicable; and there can be little doubt that all species known only in the female sex exist also in the bisexual form, though the gall producing this last may present an entirely different appearance to that producing the former. *Cynips q. spongifica* O. S., produces the well-known American oak-apple, a large, round, drab-colored swelling, filled with brownish spongy matter, and formed on the leaves of the Black oak (*Q. tinctoria*). Those formed in spring produce both sexes, while those formed in late summer—the progeny, no doubt, of the former—produce only females, which have been described as a distinct species (*C. q. aciculata*, O. S.), but which Walsh proved to be specifically related to the former. *Cynips q. inanis* O. S., produces the Bastard oak-apple, which is found on the leaves of the Red oak (*Q. rubra*), and differs from the preceding in being smaller, and in the more brittle central chamber being connected with the outer rind by radiating filaments. *Cynips q. prunus* Walsh, produces the Oak plum-gall, a large red-brown growth from the cupule of acorns of the Black and Red oaks. It is remarkable for remaining two, or even three, years in the gall before issuing. *Cynips q. ficus* Fitch, causes a number of compressed, fig-like swellings on the twigs of the White oak. *Cynips q. hirta* Bassett, is wingless, and forms pea-like galls, with a granulated surface, on the leaves of the Chestnut oak (*Q. montana*). An undescribed species forms a gall extending by a long peduncle from the margin of the leaf of the Yellow oak (*Q. coccinea*). *Cynips q. saltatorius* Edwards, covers the leaves of the different white oaks

with minute, seed-like galls, inserted, each in a pocket, on the under side. When mature the galls fall to the ground,



Bastard Oak-apple (formed by *Cynips q. inanis* O. S.), found on the Red oak, and showing the radiating fibres which support the central chamber. Color, drab.

and there keep up a constant jumping or bounding movement. The ground covered with these animated galls presents a curious spectacle, and few persons at first comprehend that the motion is imparted by the sudden jerking of the larva within, very much as a "skipper" would send a rounded body bounding if confined within one that scarcely admitted of the maggot's full expansion. *Cynips gallæ-tinctoriæ* (Geoff.) produces the gall-nut of commerce on *Quercus infectoria*, while *Cynips insana* West. produces on the same oak, in the country bordering the Dead Sea, the "mad apples" which Moore describes as

"Dead Sea fruits that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips."

As *Cynips* proper works particularly on the oak, so *Rhodites* works on the Rose, and *Diastrophus* on the Raspberry and Blackberry. *Rhodites rosæ* (Linn.), common to Europe and America, forms a polythalamous, mossy gall on the twigs of the Rose, known as the *bedeguar* of the rose. *Rhodites bicolor* Harr., makes a cluster of pretty, round, and prickly galls on the leaf-stalk of the same plant; *R. radicum*, a large brown, irregular, polythalamous gall on the roots; and *R. ignota* O. S., a gall, resembling somewhat a beet-seed, on the leaf-stalk of the same. *Diastrophus nebulosus* O. S., makes a large, irregular, red-brown, polythalamous swelling on blackberry canes; and *D. euscuteformis* O. S., forms a collection of one-celled galls of the same color, and more or less thickly covered with spinous fibres, on the same plant. *Antistrophus*, *Tribalia*, and *Ibalia* are genera of limited extent, the

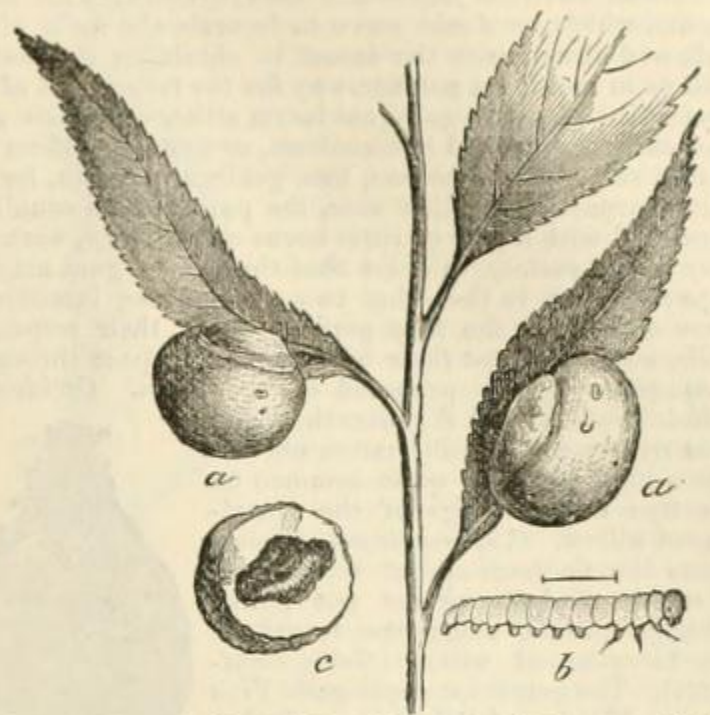


Prickly Rose-gall (formed by *Rhodites bicolor* Harr.), growing on the leaf-stalk of the rose. Colors, green and rosy.

first containing (so far as yet described) but one species (*Antistrophus l. pisum*, Walsh and Riley), which makes a pea-like gall quite common on the stems of *Lygodesmia juncea*, growing on the plains of Colorado; the second also containing one species (*Tribalia batatarum*, Walsh), which forms a gall on the tuber of the potato; and the habits of the third being unknown.

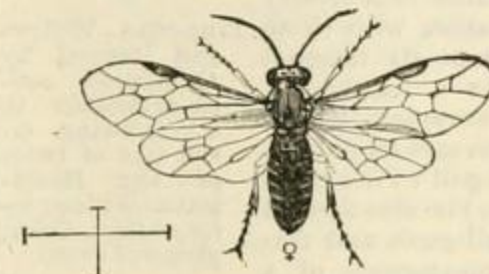
The next most extensive family of gall-making insects in this order is that of the Saw-flies (Tenthredinidæ). These flies are generally of larger size than the true gall-flies, and only comparatively few of the species of a few genera in the family (which is a very extensive one) possess the gall-making habit. The females are characterized by having a saw-like ovipositor, by the aid of which they insert their eggs in the tissues of plants, mostly of the willow (*Salix*) family. These eggs are also accompanied with a peculiar poison, which causes the gall to fully form, in most cases, before the young larva hatches. The larvæ—called "false caterpillars"—are at once distinguished from those of other gall-making insects by the large head, but more especially by having twenty legs (six true and fourteen false or pro-legs). *Nematus salicis-pomum* Walsh, forms, on the leaf of the Heart-leaved willow, the Willow-apple gall, a beautiful growth, resembling a miniature apple, but perfectly tasteless. *Enura s. ovum* Walsh, forms the Willow-egg

gall, a round or oval swelling, from one-third to one-half inch long, growing from the side of the twig of the same



Willow Apple-gall (formed by *Nematus salicis-pomum* Walsh), growing on the leaves of the Heart-leaved Willow (*Salix cordata*): a, a, galls; b, larva enlarged; c, gall cut open. Colors, pale-green and rosy.

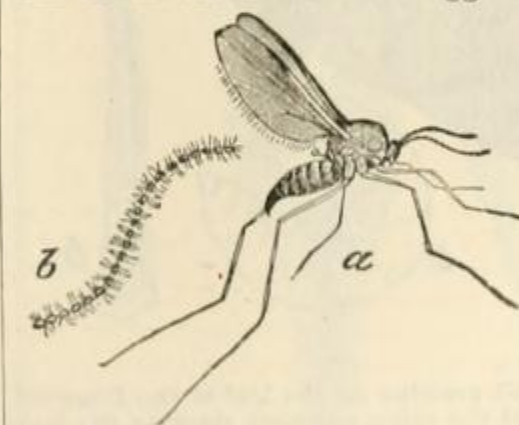
species of willow. *Enura s. gemma* Walsh, causes a curious and premature enlargement of the bud of the Humble willow (*Salix humilis*), from which the larva issues when mature and enters the ground. *Enura s. nodus* Walsh, causes elongate swellings of the stem of the Long-leaved willow (*S. longifolia*).



Saw-fly, belonging to the genus *Nematus*, the hair-lines showing natural size.

habit in it is very exceptional, being confined to the genus *Isosoma*, while the other genera of the family are parasitic. *Isosoma hordei* (Harr.) is the well-known Joint-worm which does so much damage to wheat, rye, and barley by producing woody enlargements of the stalk just above the first or second knot.

Order Diptera, or Two-wing Flies.—The gall-making insects of this Order belong mainly to two families—the Cecidomyiidae and the Trypetidae. The first contains by far the larger number of gall-making species, popularly known as gall-gnats or gall-midges. They are all of small size, and generally of obscure color, mostly black, and they look not unlike small mosquitoes. Many of the species so closely resemble each other that they are far more easily distinguished by the galls they produce than by any characters which the mature flies present. The female has a telescopic ovipositor, with which she is enabled to thrust her eggs into the soft parts of plants, such as the bud or the epidermis of the tender leaf. The egg is very small, soft, elongate, and usually deep orange or reddish. It is also accompanied by some secretion which acts on the plant and causes the gall to form before the larva hatches. These larvæ are legless, mostly cylindrical, and taper to each end, but they are easily distinguished from the larvæ of the true gall-flies—1st, by having a very small, pointed, and retractile head; 2d, by being (with a few exceptions, in which they are white) of an orange color, varying to blood-red; 3d, by having a very characteristic horny, usually forked, process called the "breast-bone." This process lies under the skin on the anterior joints of the body near the head, and is either Y-shaped, "clove-shaped," or oar-shaped. In either



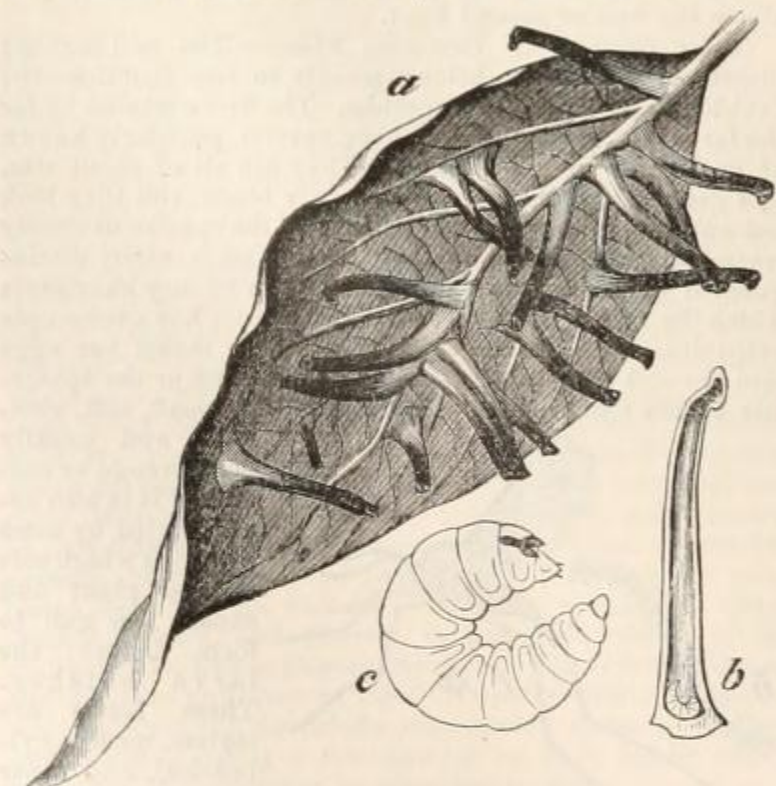
Fly belonging to the genus *Cecidomyia*, the principal genus of Dipterous gall-making insects: a, female; b, male antenna; hair-lines showing natural size. Color, blackish.

2d, by being (with a few exceptions, in which they are white) of an orange color, varying to blood-red; 3d, by having a very small, pointed, and retractile head; 4th, by a very characteristic horny, usually forked, process called the "breast-bone." This process lies under the skin on the anterior joints of the body near the head, and is either Y-shaped, "clove-shaped," or oar-shaped. In either

case, the tips of the prongs—which are either two or three in number, and can be exerted upon the retraction of the head and anterior joint—are always armed with sharp points, which no doubt serve to lacerate the walls of the gall, and thus assist the insect in obtaining its food, as well as in making a passage-way for the future exit of the perfect insect. The gall-gnat larvæ either quit their galls and enter the ground to transform, or remain in them and spin a very delicate cocoon, like goldbeaters' skin, for the same purpose. In either case, the pupa, which usually is furnished with a pair of little horns on the head, works its way to the surface, in order that the perfect gnat may escape; whereas in the other two gall-making families we have considered the flies perfect within their respective galls, and either eat their own way out or pass through a passage-way partly prepared by the larva. *Cecidomyia salicis-strobiloides* O. S., forms the Pine-cone willow-gall, a deformation not unlike a pine cone, and quite common on the tips of the twigs of the Heart-leaved willow. *C. s. brassicoides* Walsh, forms the Cabbage-sprout willow-gall, a series of deformations not unlike cabbage-sprouts, along the leaves of the Long-leaved willow (*Salix longifolia*). The grapevine apple-gall (*Vitis pomum*, Walsh and Riley) is a polythalamous gall found on the Grapevine, and made by a yet unknown gall-gnat. In external appearance this gall so resembles a hickory-nut or a small apple that it has been looked upon by those not versed in entomology and vegetable physiology as a vegetable monstrosity produced by hybridization with those plants. Yet a glance at its internal structure, which shows a number of elongate cells, each occupied by an orange larva, at once reveals its nature. The Grapevine filbert-gall (*Vitis caryloides*, Walsh and Riley) is also formed by a yet unknown gall-gnat, and frequently presents the appearance of a bunch of filbert or hazel nuts, it being a collection of single galls springing from a common point, and each gall being one-celled. The grapevine trumpet-gall (*Vitis viticola*, O. S.) is a pointed, trumpet-shaped gall of a beautiful crimson color, growing numerous from the upper surface of the leaf of the Grapevine. *Cecidomyia solidaginis* (O. S.) produces a common gall in the shape of curled and dwarfed leaves at the tips of the Golden-rod (*Soli-*



Pine-cone Willow-gall (formed by *Cecidomyia salicis-strobiloides* O. S.), growing on the tips of twigs of the Heart-leaved Willow (*Salix cordata*). Color, glaucous green.



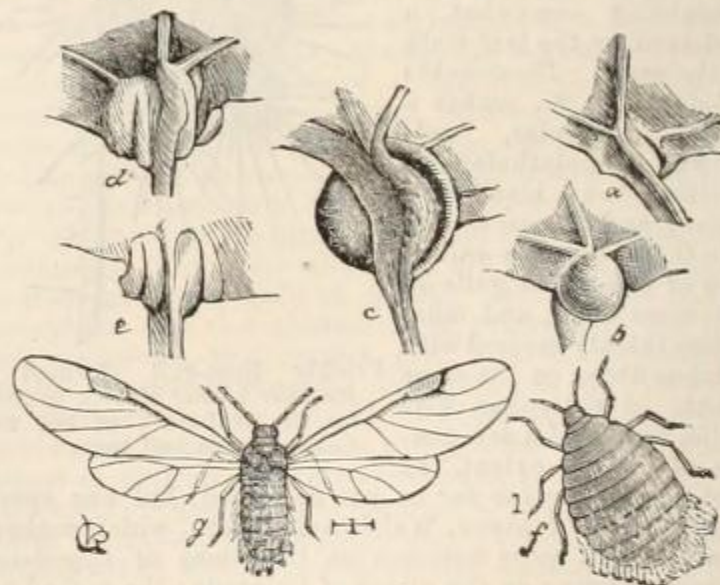
The Dogwood Tube-gall, growing on the leaf of the Dogwood: *b*, a section of one of the tubes, enlarged, showing the larva at the bottom; *c*, larva, greatly enlarged, showing "breast-bone."

dago). The Dogwood tube-gall (*Corni-tuba*, Riley MS.) is a blunt-ended and tube-like growth quite commonly found on the under side of the leaf of the Dogwood (*Cornus*), and formed by a yet undescribed gall-gnat. *Cecidomyia q. pillulæ* (Walsh) forms pill-like galls of a blood-brown color, quite common on the leaves of the black group of oaks. *Lasioptera vitis* (O. S.) makes tomato-like swellings on the tender parts of the Grapevine.

The second family of Diptera containing gall-makers is

the Trypetidæ, but few of the species, however, having the habit. These flies have something of the form and size of the common house-fly, but are much more brightly colored, the wings being transparent and marked with various-shaped cloudings. The larva is white and maggot-like, and contracts when full grown to a brownish, coarctate pupa within the gall. The fly escapes by continued fretting and moistening of a small space in its prison-wall, the face being temporarily very much swollen into a sponge-like mass for this purpose, and the gall-substance having generally become sufficiently soft by exposure to the weather to permit this kind of exit. The female has a boring ovipositor, by which she can force her eggs into the tips of herbaceous plants. *Trypeta solidaginis* (Fitch) forms the globular pithy swellings so commonly seen in winter, when the leaves have dropped, on the stem of Golden-rod (*Solidago*). *T. Diana* (O. S.) forms somewhat similar galls (*Artemisia indurata*, Riley) on the Sage-bush (*Artemisia tridentata*) of the Western plains.

Order Hemiptera, or Bugs.—The American gall-making insects of this Order, so far as known, belong solely to the Homopterous division, or Whole-wing bugs, and are confined to two families—viz. the Plant-lice (Aphidæ) and Flea-lice (Psyllidæ). With the insects of all the Orders so far considered (where the insects undergo complete metamorphosis—i. e. the larva differs entirely from the imago in appearance), the gall is produced by the action of an irritating poisonous secretion inserted into the plant-tissue by the parent. With those now under consideration (in which the larva is born much more nearly in the image of the parent), the gall is also formed under the influence of a poisonous irritation, but this irritation is conveyed by the newly-hatched insect, principally by the insertion of its proboscis, very much as the common bed-bug causes irritation and swelling of human flesh by the insertion of its beak. In the Plant-lice the original architect of the gall breeds and dies within it, but her numerous young either issue as soon as born and found new galls, or else remain with their parent till full grown, when they also issue from their gall and scatter. In either case, the gall—which in most instances is never securely closed—gapes or cracks open to allow their exit. *Pemphigus vagabundus* Walsh, forms a large, irregular growth, like the cockscomb flower (*Celosia*) on Cottonwood. When found in early summer, it is green and shiny, and contains the single wingless architect. By fall it becomes dry and dark, and is crowded with winged lice, which are all females. These leave the gall, and in all probability lay eggs from which hatch bisexual young, the females of which form the spring mother gall-lice. *P. populicaulis* Fitch, makes a rose-tinted swelling



Poplar-stem Gall (made by *Pemphigus populicaulis*): *a*, incipient gall on the under side of the leaf; *b*, same on upper side; *c*, fully-formed gall, showing slit from which the insects escape; *d*, *e*, double galls, one each side of midrib; *f*, wingless female; *g*, winged female, showing pterogostic characters of the genus.

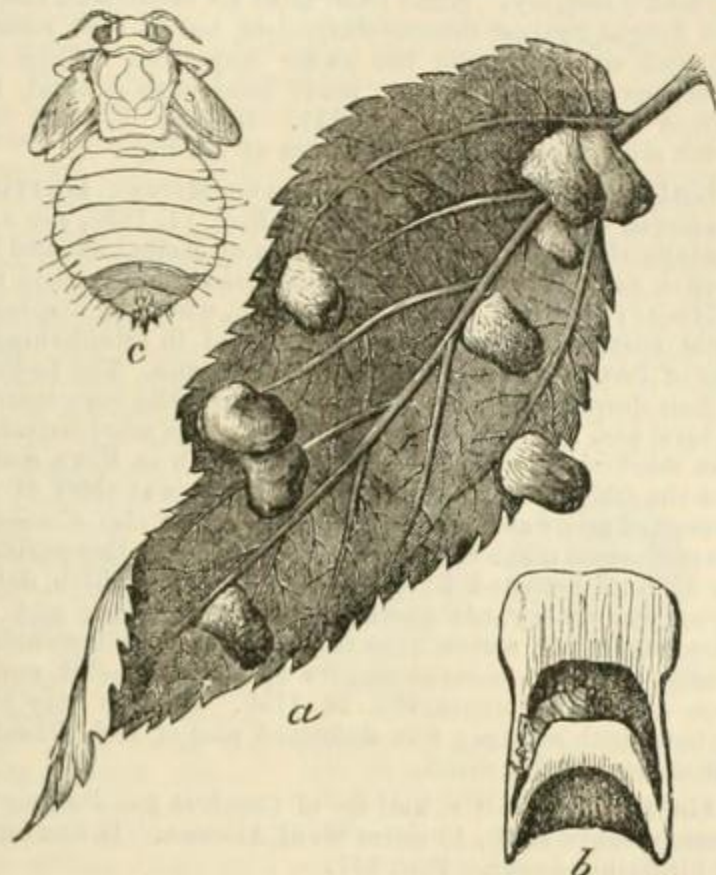
at the juncture of the leaf and leafstalk of the same tree. *P. ulmi-fusus* (W. and R.) makes a large spindle-shaped gall on the leaves of the Red elm. *Byrsocrypta rhois* (Fitch) produces the Sumach gall, a large, hollow, reddish swelling on the leaf-stem of the Smooth and Staghorn sumachs, and has life-habits similar to *Pemphigus*. *B. ulmicola* (Fitch) makes a compressed gall like a cockscomb on the upper side of the leaves of the White elm. *Phylloxera* forms galls, mostly on the Hickory, sixteen distinct galls made by insects of this genus on Hickory in the U. S. being known to the writer. *P. vastatrix* Planchon, the notorious Grapevine Phylloxera, makes wrinkled pouch-like galls on the under side of the leaves of some vines. The mother-louse fills her gall with eggs, and the young hatching therefrom escape and found new galls, and become parthenogenetic mothers; this virginal reproduction continuing for several genera-

tions, until, with the fall of the leaf, the last generation creeps on to the roots. The Flea-lice form galls of various



Insect belonging to the genus *Psylla*: half-lines natural size.

shapes and sizes on the stems and leaves of Hackberry (*Celtis*). In life-habits they differ from all the other gall-insects, and agree with their nearest relatives, the plant-lice, only in being the architect of their own galls. The



Hackberry Mamma-gall (made by *Psylla celtidis-mamma*): a, leaf with galls, natural size; b, section of gall enlarged, showing insect within; c, pupa, greatly enlarged, showing spines at tip of body, by which the gall is perforated for escape.

egg—glued in spring to tender leaf or twig—soon hatches, and under the irritation caused by the young *Psylla*, the gall soon imbeds it. Within this gall the insect dwells till it has acquired the pupa state, which is generally by the time the leaves begin to turn and drop. Then, by means of certain horny spines or thorns at the end of its body, this pupa works its way out of its prison, and once out soon gives forth the perfect fly. The galls made by these flea-lice are usually quite hard and woody, and generally one-celled. Most of them are yet undescribed. *Psylla celtidis-grandis* (Riley MS.) makes on the leafstalk a large grayish-yellow swelling, which is an exception in being polythalamous. The few cells it contains are more or less filled with a white flocculent matter secreted by the insect.

Order Coleoptera, or Beetles.—The gall-making insects of this Order in the U. S. belong to two families—viz. the Curculionidæ, or Snout-beetles, and the Buprestidæ, or Buprestians. In each family the habit is confined to a single genus, so far as now known; though, if we consider the gall-making beetles of other countries, the genera might be multiplied, especially in the gall-making Curculionidæ or gall-weevils, and even two families (Sagridæ and Lamiadæ) added.

The insects issue through a passage-way partly prepared beforehand by the larva. *Baridius Sesostris* Le C., forms the Grapevine wound-gall, a simple woody swelling of the tender cane with a fissure on one side. The beetle doubtless inserts her egg in a hole first made with her snout, and the gall is due perhaps more to this action than to that of the larva which hatches from the egg, and which is a whitish, cylindrical, wrinkled, legless grub, with a brown head. Among the Buprestians *Agilus ruficollis* (Fabr.) makes the Raspberry gouty gall, a woody swelling of young



Baridius Sesostris Le Conte, a gall-weevil: the half-line showing natural size. Color, shiny yellowish-brown.

raspberry canes, with numerous longitudinal slits. The beetle is one-fourth inch long, of a metallic green color, with a bright coppery thorax. The larva is quite elongate and thread-like, with a large flattened head, and two small horns at the end of the body. Several are generally found in the same swelling, and it is probably to their action alone that the gall is due.

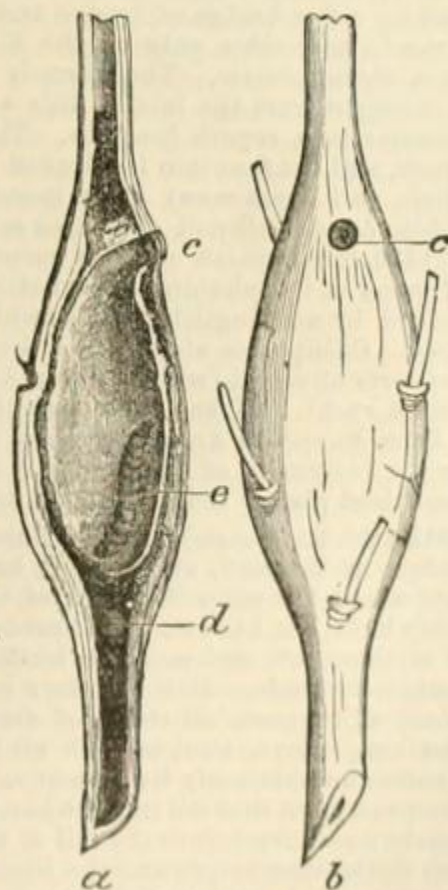


Grapevine Wound-gall (formed by *Baridius Sesostris* Le Conte), and occurring on grape-canecan. Colors, green and rosy.

way the larva retires to the bottom of its chamber, casts its skin, and becomes a brown chrysalis, from which, in due time, the moth bursts. *Walshia amorphella* Clem.,



Solidago Gall-moth (*Gelechia gallæ-solidaginis*), with wings expanded, and with wings folded.



Solidago Moth-gall (formed by *Gelechia gallæ-solidaginis* Riley), on the stems of Golden-rod: a, a section; b, entire gall; c, c, the door through which the insect escapes; d, larva; e, excrement.

forms a somewhat similar, but more solid and woody swelling on the stems of the False indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*).

Acarina, or Gall-Mites.—These minute animals are not, strictly speaking, true insects, but belong to the class of

Arachnida (Spiders, etc.), which are distinguished from true insects by having, among other characters, eight instead of six true legs. Yet, as some systematists include them under the general term Insecta, they may come under the popular designation of "gall-insects." The more perfect galls produced by mites are pocket-shaped, and the mites which produce them belong mostly to the genus *Phytoptus*, which contains species of elongate form and possessing but six legs, in which respect they depart from the normal character of their class, and approach more nearly the true insects. None of these gall-inhabiting mites have yet been



Mite-gall, on leaf of Wild Cherry.

described in America. The Plum-leaf purse-gall (*Prunivormena*, Walsh), which abounds on the upper side of the leaves of the wild plum, is made by an undescribed *Phytoptus*; and a similar but larger growth, made by a species of the same genus, is common on the leaves of the wild cherry. C. V. RILEY.

Gal'linule (*Gallinula*), a genus of wading birds, including the moor-hen of Europe (*G. chlororopus*) and the Florida gallinule (*G. galeata*), besides various tropical species. *Porphyrio* (of which the best known species is *P. martinica* of the U. S. and tropical America—the purple gallinule) and other kindred genera contain birds called gallinules, all together constituting a sub-family (*Gallinulinæ*) of the family Rallidæ or rails.

Gal'lio, proconsul of Achaia (Acts xviii. 12), was probably Lucius Junius Annaeanus Gallio, elder brother of Seneca the philosopher, adopted as a son by Junius Gallio, a celebrated rhetorician; but some suppose that the last-mentioned Gallio was the proconsul. The younger Gallio, according to Eusebius, committed suicide in 65 A. D. Several ancient writers speak highly of his character.

Galliot', a Dutch brigantine, broad, strong, and flat-bottomed, and having a gaff mainsail. The name was once given to a small galley.

Gallip'oli, a small, well-fortified maritime town of Italy, in the province of Lecce. It is situated on a high rock, formerly a promontory, but now entirely surrounded by the waters of the Ionian Sea, and only connected with the mainland by a fine bridge of twelve arches. The port (or rather road), accessible only on the E. side, is commanded by a strong castle. The town is supplied with good water, brought from the inland hills by an aqueduct which terminates in a superb fountain. This is an ante-Christian work, and the fountain is adorned with fine busts and bas-reliefs, and bears many Latin inscriptions. During the Middle Ages, Gallipoli sustained several romantic sieges. In 1429 the Turkish corsairs surprised the town and carried many of its inhabitants into slavery. In 1809 it was attacked by an English flotilla, which was vigorously repulsed. Gallipoli is at present a thriving commercial town, exports olive oil (which is stored in great tanks cut in the solid rock), and has some manufactories. The steam line from Naples to Ancona touches regularly here, and but for the insecurity of the harbor it might soon become an important place. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 9951.

Gallipoli [Gr. Καλλιπολις], city of European Turkey, in the province of Roumili, at the N. E. end of the Dardanelles, and about 110 miles W. S. W. of Constantinople. It is miserably built, but has two good harbors, large manufactures of earthenware and morocco leather, and carries on a very extensive trade. In its bazaars meet merchants of all nations, all tongues, all styles of dress, and during daytime the long alleys, stocked with all kinds of costly produce, present an extremely lively scene. Gallipoli was the first European town that fell into the hands of the Turks in 1357, nearly a century before the fall of Constantinople. It is the key to Constantinople and the Black Sea, and was occupied by the allied armies of England and France in 1854. It has a Greek bishop. Its population, which in 1810 was 15,000, and in 1815 was 80,000, is now about 20,000. REVISED BY R. D. HITCHCOCK.

Gal'lipolis', city and tp., cap. of Gallia co., O., on the Ohio River, about equidistant from Pittsburg and Cincinnati, with which cities it has regular packet-line connections. It is above the highest water-mark, and is the south-

ern terminus of the Gallipolis McArthur and Columbus R. R. It has a national and private bank, 2 large woollen mills, furniture-factories, foundries, planing-mills, 9 churches, an academy, a high-school, 16 other public schools, and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. of city, 3711; of tp. 868.

WM. NASH, ED. "GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL."

Gal'lipot, a glazed earthenware jar, such as is used by druggists for holding cerates, extracts, salves, and other similar preparations.

Gallisonnière, de la (AUGUSTIN FÉLIX ELISABETH BARRIN), COUNT, b. at Anjou, France, 1742; served under his uncle, the governor-general De la Gallisonnière (see below), in the marine service in Canada; entered the army, serving against Hanover; was made *maréchal de camp* 1788, and grand-sénéchal of the sword for Anjou 1789, by virtue of which office he was president of the nobles in the states-general in that year. He was chosen to preside over the assembled Three Estates at the beginning of the Revolution, and was premier deputy of the nobles in the Constituent Assembly. Some time after he became an *émigré* and fought against the revolutionists, but in 1801 returned, and was in public life under Napoleon. When the Bourbons returned he was made lieutenant-general, but retired from public life in 1815. D. Mar. 2, 1828. He wrote much upon the public affairs of his time.

Gallisonnière, de la (ROLAND MICHEL BARRIN), MARQUIS, b. at Rochefort, France, Nov. 11, 1693, son of a distinguished general of the Knights of Malta; entered the French navy 1710; while having the rank of a captain was (1745-49) governor-general of Canada, where he displayed great energy in naval construction, and in establishing a line of forts between Canada and Louisiana. The Indians at first despised him for his small stature, but soon learned to love him and respect his abilities. His administration was marked by troubles with the English in Nova Scotia and the Ohio Valley. Gallisonnière next was chief of the bureau of maps and charts, with the rank of *chef d'escadre*. He performed much excellent scientific work in this position. In 1756 he defeated Byng off Minorca (for which defeat Byng was afterwards executed), but the fatigue and excitement of this action were too severe for Gallisonnière's health. He was obliged to give up the command, and d. soon after at Nemours, Oct. 26, 1756. He was very fond of botanical science; was deformed and of feeble health, but of very active mind.

Gallit'zin, post-v. and tp. of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. R., 12 miles W. of Altoona. It has mines of bituminous coal. Pop. 977.

Gallitzin, a Russian princely house whose origin is Lithuanian, the prince Gedemin, the ancestor of the Jagellon princes, being also ancestor of the Gallitzins. The name comes from *Golitz* ("leather gauntlet"), a surname of Mikhail Ivanovitch Bulgak, one of the ancestors of the family, distinguished as the wearer of gloves of this kind. Ivan the Terrible in the sixteenth century made one of the family a boyar, and since that time there have been many diplomatists, generals, and politicians among the princes of this house.—PRINCE DMITRI (1735-1803), father of the missionary Gallitzin, was a diplomatist, and author of several scientific works.—His wife, AMALIE VON SCHMETTAU (b. at Berlin Aug. 28, 1748; d. near Münster Aug. 24, 1806), abandoned the society of her infidel husband, became a Roman Catholic, and was as distinguished for piety and literary talents as she had previously been for social talents and personal beauty. She occupied herself in religious and philosophical controversies, and attained a wide influence among the aristocratic families of Germany; an influence which was greatly forwarded by the stirring events of the latter part of her life.—PRINCE EMMANUEL (1804-53) was an active writer upon science and literary subjects, and an amateur musical composer and oil-painter.

Gallitzin (DEMETRIUS AUGUSTINE), PRINCE, a son of the Russian ambassador at Paris, Prince Gallitzin, and of the Princess Amalie von Schmettau, was b. at The Hague Dec. 22, 1770. His father was a free-thinker, but in 1787 the young man followed his mother's example and became a Roman Catholic. He was an officer of the Russian guard, and served for a time as a staff officer in the Austrian force in Brabant, but in 1792 was dismissed, came to America, became a Sulpitian, studied theology at Baltimore, and in 1795 took priest's orders. He officiated at Conewango, Pa., and other places in the Middle Atlantic States. In 1798 he founded the Roman Catholic town of Loretto, Cambria co., Pa., expending a large fortune in the work. He bore the name of "Father Smith," and labored with the greatest zeal and self-denial. In 1809 he resumed his original name. He wrote *Defence of Catholic Principles* (1816), *Appeal to the Protestant Public* (1818), *On the Scriptures*, and other works. D. at Loretto, Pa., May 6, 1840.

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