The Scottish Geographical Society

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Ngumbi (Lat. $4^{\circ} 49'$, Long. $15^{\circ} 22'$), on the left bank, a little higher up than South Manyanga.

Lutete (Lat. $4^{\circ} 49'$, Long. $15^{\circ} 10'$), on the left bank of the Congo, opposite the Falls of Eisa.

Ngoma, on the left bank of the Congo, below the Kalulu Falls.

Kinchassa (Lat. $4^{\circ} 12'$, Long. $15^{\circ} 47'$), on the south side of Stanley Pool.

Kimpoko (Lat. $4^{\circ} 9'$), on the south side of Stanley Pool.

Msuata (Lat. $3^{\circ} 28'$), on the left bank of the Congo, 20 miles above the upper end of Stanley Pool.

Kuamouth (Lat. $3^{\circ} 14'$, Long. $16^{\circ} 42'$), on the left bank of the Congo, at the confluence of the Koango (right bank).

Bolobo (Lat. $2^{\circ} 13'$), on the Congo left bank, 40 miles above the confluence of the Koango. Founded by Captain Hanssens in 1882.

Lukolela (Lat. $1^{\circ} 7'$), on the left bank of the Congo, 30 miles above the confluence of the Alima. Founded by Mr. Stanley in September 1883.

Ngondo (Lat. $0^{\circ} 4'$), on the left bank of the Congo, below the confluence of the Irebu. Founded by Captain Hanssens in 1884.

IV.—UPPER CONGO.

Equateur (Lat. $0^{\circ} 6' N.$), on the left bank of the Congo, 3 miles below the confluence of the Ruki.

Bangala (Lat. $1^{\circ} 50' N.$) on the right bank of the Congo, above the confluence of the Mbundgu. Founded by Captain Hanssens in May 1884.

Upoto, on the right bank of the Congo, above the confluence of the Ngala. Founded in June 1884 by Captain Hanssens.

Aruhuimi or **Aruwimi** (Lat. $1^{\circ} 10' N.$, Long. $23^{\circ} 30'$), on the right bank of the Congo, at the confluence of the Aruhuimi. Founded by Captain Hanssens in June 1884.

Stanley Falls (Lat. $0^{\circ} 10' N.$, Long. $25^{\circ} 0'$), in the island Wana Rusani (Congo), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the last of the Stanley Falls. Founded in December 1883 by Mr. Stanley.

THE SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS FROM OCTOBER 28 TO FEBRUARY 10.

STRONGLY impressed with the necessity of giving greater attention to the study of geography as one of the most important branches of knowledge to a commercial and scientific people, the promoters of the "Scottish Geographical Society" resolved by a vigorous and determined effort to do what they felt ought to have been done long ago—to found a special institution in Scotland, dedicated to the promotion of geographical work and study. It was with this purpose that, after having received about 200 promises of support to their project, they held their first meeting in the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce on the 28th October 1884. There was a large and influential meeting, and the Right Hon. Sir George Harrison, LL.D., Lord Provost of the city, presided.

After a short opening address from the Chairman, Professor James Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S., moved the first resolution:—

"That this meeting, recognising the scientific and general utility of a National Society for the promotion of Geography, resolves that a Geographical Society for Scotland be now formed."

This he heartily supported in a speech on cartography and the scope of geographical work. The resolution was seconded by Mr. James Currie of Leith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and further supported by Mr. W. C. Smith, Advocate, and by Dr. Clyde. Sir George Campbell, in a speech on the importance of the teaching of geography, then moved the appointment of the President and Vice-Presidents, which was seconded by Dr. George Smith and Mr. Ralph Richardson, W.S. On the motion of Professor Calderwood, seconded by Mr. Adam Black, fifty gentlemen were elected members of Council, Mr. John George Bartholomew was appointed interim Honorary Secretary, and Mr. A. L. Bruce interim Honorary Treasurer. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman by Mr. Bruce, who announced that three gentlemen present had already subscribed 175 guineas to the reserve fund of the Society.

Thus was the Society launched under the most hopeful auspices. The notices of the press being all most favourable and encouraging, the promoters felt that their efforts had been well rewarded, and with their newly-elected Council set to work with an enthusiastic will to build the Society which had just been founded.

Suitable rooms were now taken by the Society at 80A Princes Street, and while they were being specially furnished and fitted, it had, through the generosity of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, the free use of their rooms in Melbourne Place. It was now resolved to establish branches at suitable centres throughout Scotland, and the first was formed at Dundee on November 26th.

Through the influence of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce it was arranged that Mr. Stanley should come to Edinburgh to deliver the Inaugural Address, an announcement which at once brought the Society more prominently before the public, and no doubt contributed in no small degree to its primary success. Mr. Stanley's address, which is printed as our first article, was delivered in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on December 3, 1884—the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Vice-President, occupying the chair. At the close of the meeting, on the motion of Dr. Milne-Home, His Majesty the King of the Belgians and Mr. H. M. Stanley were elected the first honorary members of the Society. On December 4th, the day following, in the presence of an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Stanley opened the rooms of the Society at 80A Princes Street. On the evening of the 5th, the Society entertained Mr. Stanley at its inaugural banquet, held in the Waterloo Rooms, Edinburgh—Mr. James Currie, President of the Chamber of Commerce, occupying the chair. In replying to the toasts of their healths, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Joseph Thomson made interesting speeches on the future of Africa. On the 7th, a meeting of the recently formed branch at Dundee was held in the Kinnaird Hall, when Sir John Ogilvy presided, and Mr. Stanley delivered an address. The inauguration of the Society was then celebrated in Glasgow by a banquet to Mr. Stanley, on the 8th, and a large meeting of members, in the St. Andrew's Hall—the President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, in the chair—when Mr. Stanley again spoke on the prospects of African commerce.

The inauguration meetings of the Society, thus successfully carried out, were followed, on the 19th of January, by an address in the Masonic Hall, Edinburgh, from Mr. H. O. Forbes on his recent travels in the East Indian Archipelago and his intended expedition to New Guinea, to the expenses of which the Society voted £25. At this meeting, on the motion of Sir George Harrison, LL.D., Vice-President, the Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Geographical Society, and Mr. Joseph Thomson, F.R.G.S., were elected Honorary Members of the Society. On the 28th of January, Mr. Forbes addressed the Dundee Branch, and on the 3d of February he also addressed the members of the Society at Aberdeen, at which meeting—the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen presiding—an

Aberdeen Branch of the Society was formed. The next meeting in Edinburgh was held on the 3d of February, in the Masonic Hall, Mr. John Cowan of Beeslack, Vice-President, in the chair, when papers were read by Mr. Frederick L. Moir, on the Eastern Route to Central Africa; by Captain Brandon Kirby, on his recent expedition to Ashantee; and by the Rev. James Gall, on Cylindrical Map Projections. On February 10th a special committee of the Council appointed Mr. Arthur Silva White acting Secretary and Editor. Mr. White, who has spent many years abroad—chiefly in diplomatic and official circles—is, from his extensive knowledge of modern languages and experience in literary and geographical work, ably qualified for the office. In the absence of an acting editor, the first number of the magazine has been prepared under the superintendence of the Hon. Editor, Mr. H. A. Webster, and the Publications Committee. These are briefly the chief points in the career of the Scottish Geographical Society from its commencement, four months ago. There is still much preliminary work to be done; but when the Society is further organised, the plan of its working arrangements completed, and relations established with other Geographical Societies and with eminent travellers and geographers at home and abroad, an endeavour will be made to arrange frequent meetings for the members at suitable centres throughout Scotland, which, together with the medium of the monthly magazine, will, it is hoped, contribute to fulfil the popular aims of the Society.

JOHN GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW,
Junior Honorary Secretary.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Chiarenza.—"Niger" inquires where this place, mentioned by Boccaccio as a harbour of note, was situated?

[Chiarenza is the Italian form of the more familiar Klarentza. An interesting passage in reference to this spot will be found in Mr. Tozer's *The Franks in the Peloponnesus*, reprinted from the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, October 1883, vol. iv. No. 2. The castle is situated on the northern extremity of the promontory of Khlemoutzi or Khloumoutzi, on an extensive level ground surrounded on three sides by the sea. A rectangular enclosure, it extends about 1000 feet from east to west, and perhaps about two-thirds of that length from north to south. Of the outer wall little remains but the foundations. The modern village of Klarentza was formerly regarded as the site of Cyllene, the arsenal of the Eleians. At the time of the French conquest it bore the title of Hagios Zacharias, and afterwards became the chief point of communication between the settlers in the Peloponnesus and their compatriots in Western Europe. It is a matter of dispute whether or not it gave the title to the Duke of Clarence; and the probability is that the foreign title was derived through Hainault from the Morea, and was combined with and adapted to the earldom of Clare in Suffolk. Philippa of Hainault was the wife of Edward III., and it was his son who received the title when he inherited the estates of Gilbert, Earl of Clare and Gloucester.]

Omoa.—R. B. wishes to know how this foreign-looking word found its way to the west of Scotland as the name of a station?

C. D. inquires whether the names, Green River, White River, etc., in the Colorado district, were given on account of the actual colour of their waters?